3/12/2024

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
Supplement to Type IB Modification to Solid Waste Management Facility Permit
1.5 MW (AC) Solar Array – 9 Cross Road, Exeter, New Hampshire

Prepared For (Applicant):

Town of Exeter
10 Front St.
Exeter, New Hampshire
Dave Sharples
dsharples@exeternh.gov

Existing Permit Number: DES-SW-SP-1992-001

Site Number: 123456789

Project Name: Solid Waste Bureau Trial Project

Project Number: 35797 Special Projects 10/26/2015

Prepared By:

ReVision Energy Inc.
758 Westbrook St.
South Portland, ME
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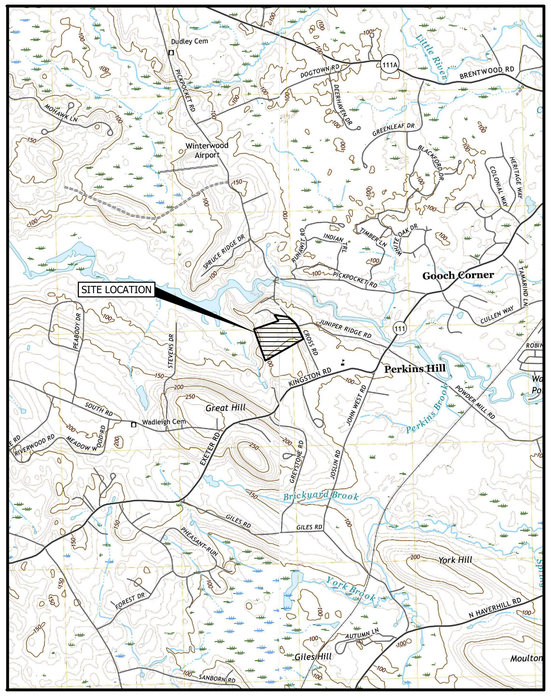
1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
NHDES PERMIT NO. DES-SW-SP-1992-001

MARCH 2024
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION

LOCATION MAP



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Phone 207.829.5016 • Fax 207.829.5692 • smemaine.com

STATE OF MAINE
DANIEL J. DEPIN
11841
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
3/7/2024

WILDLIFE PROTECTION NOTES (ENV-WQ 1504.17):

- ALL OBSERVATIONS OF THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT NONGAME AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROGRAM BY PHONE AT 603-271-2461 AND BY EMAIL AT NHFGREVIEW@WILDLIFE.NH.GOV. EMAIL SUBJECT LINE: NHB23-0910, 1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY, WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVATION.
- PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OBSERVED SPECIES AND NEARBY ELEMENTS OF HABITAT OR AREAS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO NHF&G IN DIGITAL FORMAT AT THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS FOR VERIFICATION AS FEASIBLE;
- IN THE EVENT A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES IS OBSERVED ON THE PROJECT SITE DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT, THE SPECIES SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED, HANDLED, OR HARMED IN ANY WAY PRIOR TO CONSULTATION WITH NHF&G AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED BY NHF&G, IF ANY, TO ASSURE THE PROJECT DOES NOT APPRECIABLY JEOPARDIZE THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AS DEFINED IN FIS 1002.04
- THE NHF&G, INCLUDING ITS EMPLOYEES AND AUTHORIZED AGENTS, SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT.

GENERAL SITE NOTES:

1. BASEMAP FROM SURVEY PERFORMED BY SME, DATED MARCH 22, 2023. ADDITIONAL SITE FEATURES FROM GOOGLE EARTH.
   HORIZONTAL DATUM: STATE PLAN NAD83 NEW HAMPSHIRE
   VERTICAL DATUM: NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988
2. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AND EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY FROM NH GRANIT GIS SERVICE.
3. LIMITS OF WASTE FROM PLAN TITLED "GRADING PLAN" FROM THE EXETER LANDFILL CLOSURE RECORD DRAWINGS, BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC., OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, DATED APRIL 1996.
4. WETLAND DELINEATION WITHIN THE LIMITS OF WORK WAS PERFORMED BY FB ENVIRONMENTAL ON JANUARY 15, 2023 AND INDICATED NO WATER FEATURES WERE FOUND, KEVIN RYAN, P.H.D, NH CERTIFIED WETLAND SCIENTIST NO. 308.
5. SOIL TYPES FROM A CUSTOM SOIL RESOURCE REPORT BY UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE.
6. AERIAL IMAGE FROM GOOGLE EARTH.
7. EXISTING GAS VENT LOCATIONS SURVEYED BY SME ON MARCH 22, 2023.
8. STANDARD PRACTICE DICTATES THAT PLANS COMPILED IN THIS MANNER SHOULD BE FIELD VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO ENGINEER. THE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF SUBSURFACE INFORMATION IS NOT GUARANTEED. VERIFY SITE CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEST PITS FOR LOCATIONS AND INVERTS OF UTILITIES AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH THAT PORTION OF THE WORK.
9. EXCAVATE AND STOCKPILE ON-SITE TOPSOIL. TOPSOIL IS TO REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE OWNER DURING CONSTRUCTION, AND SHALL NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE. AFTER FINAL LOAM AND SEED, EXCESS TOPSOIL SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SITE BY CONTRACTOR.

ZONING NOTES:

1. OWNER/DEVELOPER:

OWNER	DEVELOPER
TOWN OF EXETER	REVISION ENERGY
10 FRONT ST	758 WESTBROOK ST
EXETER, NH 03833	SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE 04106

2. PROJECT: 1.5 MC AC SOLAR ARRAY
   EXETER MUNICIPAL LANDFILL
3. ZONING DISTRICT: LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL (R1)
   AQ - AQUIFER PROTECTION ZONE (CODE 1)
4. ZONE STANDARDS:

	REQUIRED	PROVIDED
MINIMUM LOT SIZE	2 AC	22.65 AC
SETBACKS		
FRONT	25 FEET	>25 FEET
SIDE	15 FEET	>15 FEET
REAR	25 FEET	>25 FEET
BUILDING COVERAGE	15%	<15%
MAX BUILDING HEIGHT	35 FEET	<35 FEET

5. TAX MAP 98, LOT 3.
6. PROPOSED USE: MUNICIPAL (WDL-00)
7. PARKING SUMMARY:

EXISTING PARKING	0 SPACES
PROPOSED PARKING	0 SPACES

8. THE PROPERTY IS OUTSIDE OF THE 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN AS REFERENCED ON FEMA COMMUNITY PANELS NO. 33015 C0384 E, DATED MAY 17, 2005 AND NO. 33015 C0403 E, DATED MAY 17, 2005.

UTILITY NOTES:

1. EXISTING UTILITIES IN CROSS ROAD INCLUDE:
   OVERHEAD ELECTRIC
   OVERHEAD COMMUNICATIONS
2. EXISTING UNDERGROUND AND ABOVE GROUND UTILITIES ARE NOT SHOWN ON THIS PLAN. PRIOR TO WORK THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE PRIVATE UTILITY LOCATION SERVICE TO LOCATE ALL UNDERGROUND AND ABOVE GROUND UTILITIES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF WORK. LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE SURVEYED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND PROVIDED TO THE OWNER ON AS-BUILT DRAWINGS PRIOR TO PROJECT COMPLETION.
3. THE ACCURACY AND COMPLETENESS OF SUBSURFACE INFORMATION IS NOT GUARANTEED. VERIFY SITE CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEST PITS OUTSIDE THE LANDFILL LIMIT FOR LOCATIONS AND INVERTS OF UTILITIES AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH THAT PORTION OF THE WORK.
4. COORDINATE WORK ON UTILITY LINES WITH THE TOWN OF EXETER.

DIG SAFE NOTES:

PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, VERIFY THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, PIPES, STRUCTURES AND FACILITIES. PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM MEASURES:

1. PRE-MARK THE BOUNDARIES OF YOUR PLANNED EXCAVATION WITH WHITE PAINT, FLAGS OR STAKES, SO UTILITY CREWS KNOW WHERE TO MARK THEIR LINES.
2. CALL DIG SAFE, AT 811, AT LEAST THREE BUSINESS DAYS - BUT NO MORE THAN 30 CALENDAR DAYS - BEFORE STARTING WORK. DO NOT ASSUME SOMEONE ELSE WILL MAKE THE CALL.
3. IF BLASTING, NOTIFY DIG SAFE AT LEAST ONE BUSINESS DAY IN ADVANCE.
4. WAIT THREE BUSINESS DAYS FOR LINES TO BE LOCATED AND MARKED WITH COLOR-CODED PAINT, FLAGS OR STAKES. NOTE THE COLOR OF THE MARKS AND THE TYPE OF UTILITIES THEY INDICATE. TRANSFER THESE MARKS TO THE AS-BUILT DRAWINGS.
5. CONTACT THE LANDOWNER AND OTHER "NON-MEMBER" UTILITIES (WATER, SEWER, GAS, ETC.). FOR THEM TO MARK THE LOCATIONS OF THEIR UNDERGROUND FACILITIES. TRANSFER THESE MARKS TO THE AS-BUILT DRAWINGS.
6. RE-NOTIFY DIG SAFE AND THE NON-MEMBER UTILITIES IF THE DIGGING, DRILLING OR BLASTING DOES NOT OCCUR WITHIN 30 CALENDAR DAYS, OR IF THE MARKS ARE LOST DUE TO WEATHER CONDITIONS, SITE WORK ACTIVITY OR ANY OTHER REASON.
7. HAND DIG WITHIN 18 INCHES IN ANY DIRECTION OF ANY UNDERGROUND LINE UNTIL THE LINE IS EXPOSED. MECHANICAL METHODS MAY BE USED FOR INITIAL SITE PENETRATION, SUCH AS REMOVAL OF PAVEMENT OR ROCK.
8. DIG SAFE REQUIREMENTS ARE IN ADDITION TO TOWN, CITY AND/OR STATE DOT STREET OPENING PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.
9. FOR COMPLETE DIG SAFE REQUIREMENTS, CALL THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION (PUC) AT 1-800-852-3793 OR VISIT HTTPS://WWW.PUC.NH.GOV/
10. IF YOU DAMAGE, DISLOCATE OR DISTURB ANY UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINE, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE AFFECTED UTILITY. IF DAMAGE CREATES SAFETY CONCERNS, CALL THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AND TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO SAFEGUARD HEALTH AND PROPERTY.
11. ANY TIME AN UNDERGROUND LINE IS DAMAGED OR DISTURBED OR IF LINES ARE IMPROPERLY MARKED, YOU MUST FILE AN INCIDENT REPORT WITH THE PUC FOR AN INCIDENT REPORT FORM VISIT HTTPS://WWW.PUC.NH.GOV/ OR CALL THE PUC AT 1-800-852-3793.

EROSION CONTROL AND GRADING NOTES:

1. ADD 6" LOAM, SEED AND MULCH TO DISTURBED AREAS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. PROVIDE EROSION CONTROL MESH ON ALL SLOPES 6:1 OR STEEPER, AND ALONG DITCH CHANNELS. THERE SHALL BE NO PLASTIC, OR MULTI-FILAMENT OR MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPYLENE NETTING OR MESH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN 1/8 INCHES MATERIAL UTILIZED.
2. MAINTAIN TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE FULL DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION. INSPECT WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH STORM AND REPAIR AS NEEDED. PLACE IN AREA OF LOW EROSION POTENTIAL, AND STABILIZE WITH SEED AND MULCH. REMOVE SEDIMENTS FROM THE SITE.
3. PERIMETER CONTROLS MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO EARTH MOVING OPERATIONS.
4. EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER 0.5" OF RAINFALL.
5. IN AREAS THAT WILL NOT BE PAVED, "STABLE" MEANS THAT:
   - A MINIMUM OF 85% OF VEGETATIVE COVER HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED;
   - A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF NON-EROSIVE MATERIAL SUCH AS STONE OR RIPRAP HAS BEEN INSTALLED; OR
   - EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1506.03.
6. IN AREAS TO BE PAVED, BASE COURSE GRAVELS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF NHDOT STANDARD FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, 2016, ITEM 304.2 HAVE BEEN INSTALLED.
7. UNSTABILIZED AREAS SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF FINAL GRADING, OR PRIOR TO A 0.25" STORM OCCURRING AFTER THE DISTURBANCE, WHICHEVER OCCURS SOONER.
8. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST REMAIN IN PLACE THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION AND BE MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ENV-WQ 1506.01 UNTIL FINAL SEEDING IS PLACED.
9. WHEN EARTH DISTURBANCE WILL OCCUR WITHIN 50 FEET OF A SURFACE WATER OF THE STATE, AND WETLANDS AS DEFINED IN RSA 482-A, A DOUBLE ROW OF PERIMETER CONTROLS MUST BE INSTALLED ALONG THE LIMITS OF THE EARTH DISTURBANCE.
10. SOILS WITH A DEPTH TO BEDROCK OF 12 INCHES OR LESS SHALL BE ENHANCED BY THE ADDITION OF AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF TOP SOIL.
11. ANY OVERBURDEN ERODED IN AREAS WITH A DEPTH OF BEDROCK OF 12 INCHES OR LESS SHALL BE REPLACED.
12. THE SITE SHALL BE STABILIZED BY ESTABLISHING AT LEAST 85% VEGETATIVE COVER UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED.

LEGEND

EXISTING		PROPOSED
	PROPERTY LINE	
	BUILDING	
	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	
	CURB	
100	CONTOUR	100
	SPOT GRADE	114.23
	FENCE	
	UTILITY POLE	
OHE	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC	OHE
UGU	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	UGE
	BALLASTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT	
	TRANSFORMER	T
	TREELINE	
	CONCRETE	
	GRAVEL	
	GAS VENT	
	NWI WETLANDS	
	NWI STREAM	
	STREAM SETBACK	
	SOIL BOUNDARY	
	SOIL TYPE	WmB

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
SF	SILT FENCE
EC	EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM

TYPICAL ABBREVIATIONS:

ACCMP	ASPHALT COATED CMP	D	DEGREE OF CURVE	HDPE	HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE	PERF	PERFORATED
ACP	ASBESTOS CEMENT PIPE	DBL	DOUBLE	HORIZ	HORIZONTAL	PP	POWER POLE
AC	ACRE	DEG OR °	DEGREE	HP	HORSEPOWER	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
AGG	AGGREGATE	DEPT	DEPARTMENT	HYD	HYDRANT	PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
ALUM	ALUMINUM	DI	DUCTILE IRON			PVMT	PAVEMENT
APPD	APPROVED	DIA OR	DIAMETER	ID	INSIDE DIAMETER		
APPROX	APPROXIMATE	DIM	DIMENSION	IN OR "	INCHES	QTY	QUANTITY
ARMH	AIR RELEASE MANHOLE	DIST	DISTANCE	INV	INVERT		
ASB	ASBESTOS	DN	DOWN	INV EL	INVERT ELEVATION	RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
ASP	ASPHALT	DR	DRAIN			ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
AUTO	AUTOMATIC	DWG	DRAWING	LB	POUND	RAD	RADIUS
AUX	AUXILIARY			LC	LEACHATE COLLECTION	REQD	REQUIRED
AVE	AVENUE	EA	EACH	LD	LEAK DETECTION	RT	RIGHT
AZ	AZIMUTH	EG	EXISTING GROUND OR GRADE	LF	LINEAR FEET	RTE	ROUTE
		ELEC	ELECTRIC	LOC	LOCATION		
BCCMP	BITUMINOUS COATED CMP	EL	ELEVATION	LT	LEACHATE TRANSPORT	S	SLOPE
BM	BENCH MARK	ELB	ELBOW			SCH	SCHEDULE
BIT	BITUMINOUS	EOP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	MH	MANHOLE	SF	SQUARE FEET
BLDG	BUILDING	EQUIP	EQUIPMENT	MJ	MECHANICAL JOINT	SHT	SHEET
BOT	BOTTOM	EST	ESTIMATED	MATL	MATERIAL	SMH	SANITARY MANHOLE
BRG	BEARING	EXC	EXCAVATE	MAX	MAXIMUM	ST	STREET
BV	BALL VALVE	EXIST	EXISTING	MFR	MANUFACTURE	STA	STATION
				MIN	MINIMUM	SY	SQUARE YARD
CB	CATCH BASIN	FI	FIELD INLET	MISC	MISCELLANEOUS		
CEN	CENTER	FG	FINISH GRADE	MON	MONUMENT	TAN	TANGENT
CEM LIN	CEMENT LINED	FBRGL	FIBERGLASS			TDH	TOTAL DYNAMIC HEAD
CMP	CORRUGATED METAL PIPE	FDN	FOUNDATION	NITC	NOT IN THIS CONTRACT	TEMP	TEMPORARY
CO	CLEAN OUT	FLEX	FLEXIBLE	NTS	NOT TO SCALE	TYP	TYPICAL
CF	CUBIC FEET	FLG	FLANGE	N/F	NOW OR FORMERLY	UD	UNDERDRAIN
CFS	CUBIC FEET PER SECOND	FLR	FLOOR	NO OR #	NUMBER		
CI	CAST IRON	FPS	FEET PER SECOND			V	VOLTS
CL	CLASS	FT OR '	FEET	OC	ON CENTER	VA TEE	VALVE ANCHORING TEE
CONC	CONCRETE	FTG	FOOTING	OD	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	VERT	VERTICAL
CONST	CONSTRUCTION						
CONTR	CONTRACTOR	GA	GAUGE	PC	POINT OF CURVE	WG	WATER GATE
CS	CURB STOP	GAL	GALLON	PD	PERIMETER DRAIN	W/	WITH
CTR	CENTER	GALV	GALVANIZED	PI	POINT OF INTERSECTION	W/O	WITHOUT
CU	COPPER	GPD	GALLONS PER DAY	PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE		
CY	CUBIC YARD	GPM	GALLONS PER MINUTE	PT	POINT OF TANGENT	YD	YARD

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	2/2024	REISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW

STATE OF MAINE · DANIEL P. DIMPIN · 11841 · LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER · 2024

1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

GENERAL NOTES, LEGEND, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SME
SEVEE & MAHER ENGINEERS
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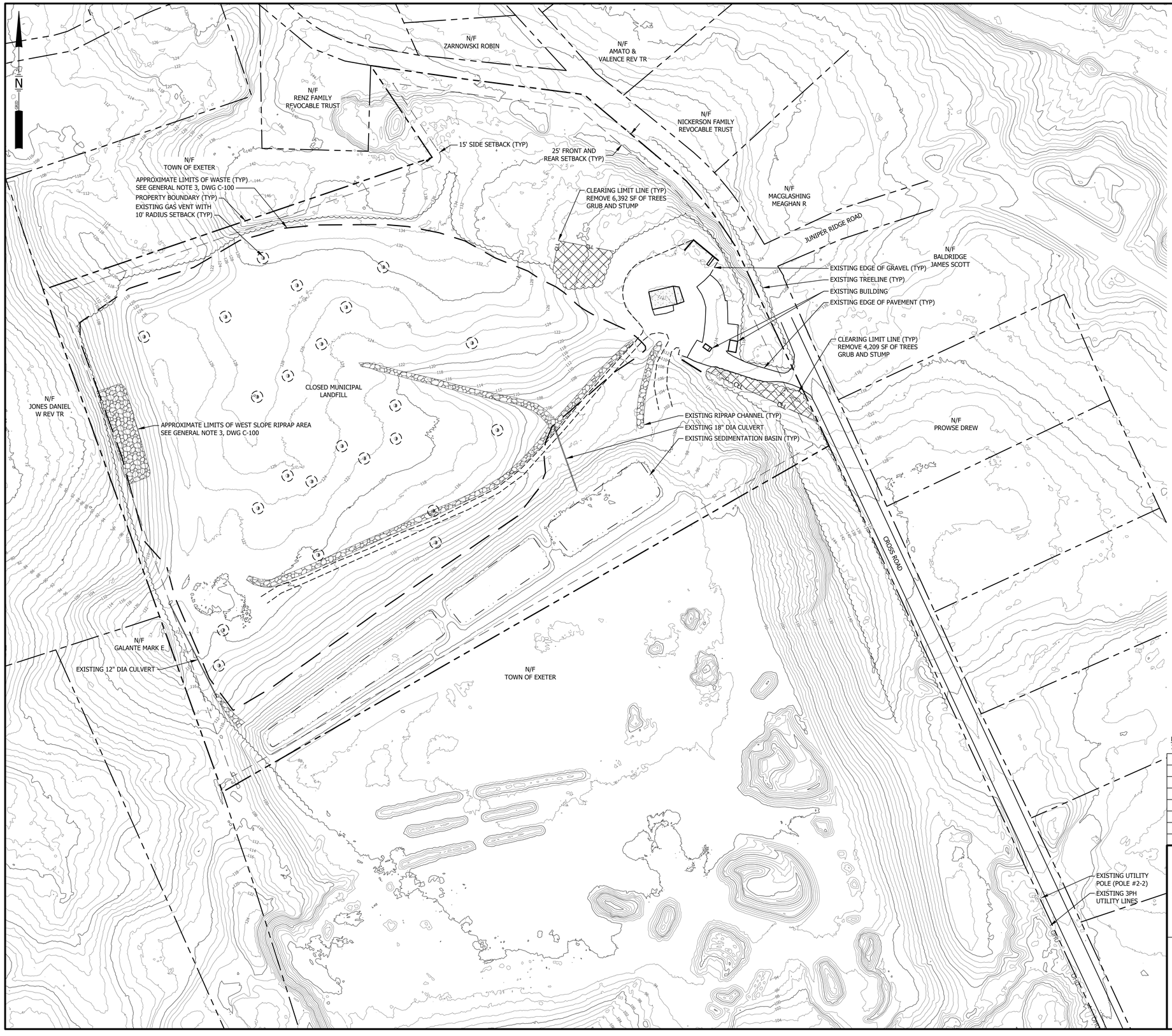
DESIGN BY:	JTR
DRAWN BY:	JRL
DATE:	9/2023
CHECKED BY:	DPD
LMN:	NONE
CTB:	SME-STD

JOB NO. 220241.00 DWG FILE GEN-NOTES

C-100



NOTE:
1. SEE DRAWING C-100 FOR GENERAL SITE NOTES AND PLAN REFERENCES.

40 0 80 160 FEET

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW

STATE OF MAINE
DANIEL P. DIFFIN
18411
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
3/14/2024

1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

EXISTING CONDITIONS AND CLEARING PLAN

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DATE:	9/2023
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LMN:	EXCON
CTB:	SME-STD

JOB NO. 220241.00 DWG FILE BASE

C-101

NOTES:
1. SEE DRAWING C-100 FOR GENERAL SITE NOTES AND PLAN REFERENCES.
2. DAMAGE TO THE LANDFILL COVER SYSTEM AND EXISTING LANDFILL GAS VENTS SHALL BE REPAIRED TO TOWN AND NHDEP SPECIFICATIONS.

40 0 80 160 FEET

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW

STATE OF MAINE
DANIEL P. DUFFIN
11841
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
3/7/2024

1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SITE OVERVIEW PLAN

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CHECKED BY:	DPD
LMN:	SITE-OVER
CTB:	SME-STD

JOB NO. 220241.00 DWG FILE BASE

C-102

APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF WASTE (TYP)
PROPERTY BOUNDARY (TYP)
EXISTING GAS VENT WITH 10' RADIUS SETBACK (TYP)
15' SIDE SETBACK (TYP)
SOLAR ARRAY WITH GEOBALLAST FOUNDATION (TYP)
BALLASTED 7' TALL FENCE WITHIN WASTE LIMITS (TYP) SEE DWG C-301
EXISTING TREELINE (TYP)
PROPOSED TREELINE (TYP)
51' x 8' INVERTER RACK OVER GRAVEL PAD EL 123.0
23'-3.5" x 7'-4" CONCRETE EQUIPMENT PAD EL 123.0
16' WIDE DOUBLE LEAF GATE WITH KNOX BOX FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS SEE DWG C-301
25' FRONT AND REAR SETBACK (TYP)
JUNIPER RIDGE ROAD
EXISTING EDGE OF GRAVEL (TYP)
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SEE DWG C-300
EXISTING UTILITY POLE (TYP)
EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT (TYP)
UNDERGROUND UTILITIES TO WASTE LIMIT SEE DWG C-301
UP#5 CUSTOMER FUSE CUTOUTS AND RISER
OVERHEAD UTILITIES (TYP)
UP#4 CUSTOMER GOAB
UP#3 UTILITY GOAB
UP#2 UTILITY METER
UP#1 UTILITY RECLOSER
CLEAR TREES 10' FROM OVERHEAD UTILITIES
WOODEN CONDUIT BRIDGE (TYP) SEE DWG C-302
DC COMBINER (TYP)
BALLASTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT WITHIN WASTE LIMIT (TYP) SEE DWG C-301
EXISTING GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
TEMPORARY TIMBER MAT BRIDGE FOR CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE ACCESS (TYP) SEE NOTE 5
SILT FENCE/ECM BERM (TYP) SEE DWG C-300 SEE NOTE 4
16' WIDE DOUBLE LEAF GATE WITH KNOX BOX FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS SEE DWG C-301

MATCHLINE

UTILITY POLE
UTILITY POLE
GROSS ROAD
EXISTING UTILITY POLE (POLE #2-2)
EXISTING 3PH UTILITY LINES
KINGSTON ROAD

MATCHLINE

30 0 60 120 FEET

NOTES:
1. SEE DRAWING C-100 FOR GENERAL SITE NOTES AND PLAN REFERENCES.
2. SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR UTILITY POLE AND EQUIPMENT DETAILS.
3. SURVEY CONTROL POINTS TO BE SET BY SME PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
4. PROVIDE ECM BERM WITHIN LIMITS OF WASTE. NO STAKES SHALL BE USED WITHIN THE LIMIT OF WASTE.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL USE LOW GROUND PRESSURE (LGP) EQUIPMENT (GROUND PRESSURE OF 5.0 PSI OR LESS) OR TIMBER MATS WHEN TRAVELING WITHIN THE LIMIT OF WASTE TO DISTRIBUTE LOADS AND MINIMIZE IMPACT TO THE EXISTING LANDFILL COVER SYSTEM.
6. DAMAGE TO THE LANDFILL COVER SYSTEM AND EXISTING LANDFILL GAS VENTS SHALL BE REPAIRED TO TOWN AND NHDES SPECIFICATIONS.

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	1/2024	REISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW

STATE OF MAINE DANIEL P. DUMAIS 11841 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER 3/27/2024

1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SITE PLAN

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DATE: 9/2023
CHECKED BY: DPD
LMN: SITEPLAN
CTB: SME-STD

JOB NO. 220241.00 DWG FILE BASE

C-103

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

A. CONSTRUCTION PHASING

1. All soil erosion and sedimentation control shall be done in accordance with: (1) the New Hampshire Stormwater Manual Vol. 3: Erosion and Sediment Controls During Construction, New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) December 2008.
2. The site Contractor (to be determined) will be responsible for the inspection and repair/replacement/maintenance of all erosion control measures, disturbed areas, material storage areas, and vehicle access points until all disturbed areas are stabilized.
3. All areas of exposed or disturbed soil should be temporarily stabilized as soon as practicable but no later than 45 days from the time of initial disturbance, unless a shorter time is specified by local authorities, the construction sequence approved as part of the issued permit, or an independent monitor. All areas of exposed or disturbed soil should be permanently stabilized as soon as practicable but no later than 3 days following final grading.
4. The area of unstabilized soil should not exceed 5 acres at any time unless project permits specifically provide for a greater area of disturbance. Any such greater area of disturbance requires, as part of the permitting process:
   a. Documentation that the required areas of earth cuts and fills are such that an area of disturbance of 5 acres or less would unreasonably limit the construction schedule;
   b. An approved construction sequence plan, developed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of
   c. New Hampshire or a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control as certified by the CPESC Council of EnviroCert International, Inc.; and
   d. Employment or retainment of a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of New Hampshire or a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control as certified by the CPESC Council of EnviroCert International, Inc. to serve as an environmental monitor during construction.
5. Only disturb, clear, or grade areas necessary for construction. Flag or otherwise delineate areas not to be disturbed. Exclude vehicles and construction equipment from these areas to preserve natural vegetation.
6. All graded or disturbed areas including slopes should be protected during clearing and construction in accordance with an approved erosion and sediment control plan until they are permanently stabilized. There shall be no plastic, or multi-filament or mono-filament polypropylene netting or mesh with an opening size greater than 1/8 inches material utilized.
7. All erosion and sediment control practices and measures should be constructed, applied and maintained in accordance with the approved erosion and sediment control plan.
8. Topsoil required for the establishment of vegetation should be stockpiled in the amount necessary to complete finished grading and protected from erosion.
9. Stockpiles, borrow areas and spoils should be stabilized as described under "Soil Stockpile Practices."
10. Slopes should not be created so close to property lines as to endanger adjoining properties without adequate protection against sedimentation, erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence or other related damages.
11. Areas to be filled should be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil to remove trees, vegetation, roots or other objectionable materials.
12. Areas should be scarified to a minimum depth of 3 inches prior to placement of topsoil. Topsoil should be placed without significant compaction to provide a loose bedding for placement of seed.
13. All fills should be compacted in accordance with project specifications to reduce erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence or other related problems. Fill intended to support buildings, structures, site utilities, conduits, and other facilities, should be compacted in accordance with local requirements or codes.
14. In general, fills should be placed and compacted in layers ranging from 6 to 24 inches in thickness. The contractor should review the project geotechnical report for specific guidance. Fill material should be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps, building debris, frozen material and other objectionable materials that would interfere with or prevent construction of satisfactory lifts.
15. Frozen material or soft, mucky or highly compressible materials are susceptible to accelerated settlement and potential accelerated erosion. Work in these materials should be performed under the direction of a professional engineer.
16. The outer face of the fill slope should be allowed to stay loose, not rolled, compacted, or bladed smooth. A bulldozer may run up and down the fill slope so the dozer treads (cleat tracks) create grooves perpendicular to the slope. If the soil is not too moist, excessive compaction will not occur.
17. Roughen the surface of all slopes during the construction operation to retain water, increase infiltration, and facilitate vegetation establishment.
18. Use slope breaks, such as diversions, benches, or contour furrows as appropriate, to reduce the length of cut-and-fill slopes to limit sheet and rill erosion and prevent gully erosion. All benches should be kept free of sediment during all phases of development.
19. Seeps or springs encountered during construction should be evaluated by a professional engineer to determine if the proposed design should be revised to properly manage the condition.
20. Stabilize all graded areas with vegetation, crushed stone, compost blanket, or other ground cover as soon as grading is completed or if work is interrupted for 21 working days or more. Use mulch or other approved methods to stabilize areas temporarily where final grading must be delayed.

B. TEMPORARY MEASURES

1. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EXIT
   a. A stabilized construction exist consists of a pad of stone aggregate placed on a geotextile filter fabric, located at any point where traffic will be leaving a construction site to an existing access roadway or other paved surface. See detail for specifications.
   b. The pad should be maintained or replaced when mud and soil particles clog the voids in the stone such that mud and soil particles are tracked off-site.
2. SILT FENCE
   a. Silt fence should be installed prior to any soil disturbance of the contributing drainage area above them.
   b. Silt fences (synthetic filter) can be used for 60 days or longer depending on ultraviolet stability and manufacturer's recommendations. However, silt fences generally have a useful life of one season, and should be periodically replaced on longer duration construction projects.
   c. Silt fences should be removed when they have served their useful purpose, but not before the upslope areas have been permanently stabilized.
   d. Silt Fence s should be inspected and maintained immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Any required repairs will be made immediately. If there are signs of undercutting at the center or the edges of the barrier, or impounding of large volumes of water behind them, sediment barriers should be replaced with a temporary check dam.
   e. Sediment deposition should be removed, at a minimum, when deposition accumulates to one-half the height of the fence, and moved to an appropriate location so the sediment is not readily transported back toward the silt fence.
3. EROSION CONTROL MIX BERMS
   a. The barrier must be placed along a relatively level contour. It may be necessary to cut tall grasses or woody vegetation to avoid creating voids and bridges that would enable fines to wash under the barrier through the grass blades or plant stems.
   b. Where approved, erosion control mix berms may be used as a substitute for silt fence. See the details in this drawing set for specifications.
4. TEMPORARY CHECK DAMS
   a. Check dams should be installed before runoff is directed to the swale or drainage ditch.
   b. The check dam may be left in place permanently to avoid unnecessary disturbance of the soil on removal, but only if the project design has accounted for their hydraulic performance and construction plans call for them to be retained.
   c. If it is necessary to remove a stone check dam from a grass- lined channel that will be mowed, care should be taken to ensure that all stones are removed. This includes stone that has washed downstream.
   d. Check dams should be inspected after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall and necessary repairs should be made immediately. Check dams should be checked for sediment accumulation after each significant rainfall. Sediment should be removed when it reaches one half of the original height or before.
   e. Temporary structures should be removed once the swale or ditch has been stabilized or when it is no longer needed.
5. TEMPORARY VEGETATION
   a. stabilize disturbed areas that will not be brought to final grade for a year or less and to reduce problems associated with mud and dust production from exposed soil surfaces during construction with temporary seeding.
   b. Areas seeded between May 15th and August 15th should be covered with hay or straw mulch, according to the "Temporary and Permanent Mulching" practice.
   c. Temporary seeding should occur prior to September 15.
   d. Vegetated growth covering at least 85% of the disturbed area should be achieved prior to October 15th. If this condition is not achieved, implement other temporary stabilization measures for overwinter protection.

   TEMPORARY SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIES	PER ACRE POUNDS (LBS)	PER 1,000SF
WINTER RYE	112	2.5
OATS	80 LBS	2 LBS
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	40 LBS	1 LB
PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	30 LBS	0.7 LBS

6. TEMPORARY MULCHING

   Use temporary mulch in the following locations or circumstances:

   a. In sensitive areas (within 100 feet of streams, wetland and in lake watersheds) temporary mulch will be applied within 7 days of exposing soil or prior to any storm event.
   b. In other areas, the time period can range from 14 to 30 days, the length of time varying with site conditions (soil erodibility, season of year, extent of disturbance, proximity to sensitive resources) and the potential impact of erosion on adjacent areas. Other state or local restrictions may also apply.
   c. Areas that have been temporarily or permanently seeded should be mulched immediately following seeding.
   d. Areas that cannot be seeded within the growing season should be mulched for over-winter protection. The area should be seeded at the beginning of the next growing season.
   e. Mulch can be used in conjunction with tree, shrub, vine, and ground cover plantings.
   f. Mulch anchoring should be used on slopes with gradients greater than 5% in late fall (past September 15), and over-winter (September 15 - May 15).
   g. The choice of materials for mulching should be based on site conditions, soils, slope, flow conditions, and time of year.

   The following materials may be used for temporary mulch:

   h. Hay or Straw material shall be air-dried, free of undesirable seeds and coarse materials. Apply 2 bales (70-90 lbs) per 1000 sf or 1.5 to 2 tons (90 - 100 bales) per acre to cover 75 - 90% of the ground surface. Hay or straw mulch should be anchored to prevent displacement by wind or flowing water, using one of the following methods:
      - Netting: Install jute, wood fiber, or biodegradable plastic netting over hay or straw to anchor it to the soil surface. Install netting material according to manufacturer's recommendation. There shall be no plastic, or multi-filament or mono-filament polypropylene netting or mesh with an opening size greater than 1/8 inches material utilized. Netting should be used judiciously, as wildlife can become entangled in the materials.
      - Tackifier: Apply polymer or organic tackifier to anchor hay or straw mulch. Application rates vary by manufacturer: typically 40-60 lbs/acre for polymer material, and 80-120 lbs/acre for organic material. Liquid mulch binders are also typically applied heavier at edges, in valleys, and at crests than other areas.
   i. Wood chips or ground bark should be applied to a thickness of 2 to 6 inches. Wood chips or ground bark should be applied at a rate of 10 to 20 tons per acre or 460 to 920 pounds per 1,000 square feet.
   j. Erosion control mix can be manufactured on or off the project site. It must consist primarily of organic material, separated at the point of generation, and may include shredded bark, stump grindings, composted bark, or acceptable manufactured products. Wood and bark chips, ground construction debris or reprocessed wood products will not be acceptable as the organic component of the mix. The barrier must be a minimum of 12" high, as measured on the uphill side of the barrier, and a minimum of two feet wide.
   k. Erosion Control Mats: Mats are manufactured combinations of mulch and netting designed to protect against erosion, and also to retain soil moisture and modify soil temperature. During the growing season (April 15 - September 15) use mats (or mulch and netting) on:
      - The base of grassed waterways
      - Steep slopes (15% or greater)
      - Any disturbed soil within 100 feet of lakes, streams and wetlands

      During the late fall and winter (September 15 - April 15) use heavy grade mats on all areas noted above plus use lighter grade mats (or mulch and netting) on:
      - Side slopes of grassed waterways
      - Moderate slopes (greater than 8%) There may be cases where mats will be needed on slopes flatter than 8%, depending on site conditions and the length of the slope.

C. TEMPORARY DUST CONTROL

To prevent the blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, and reduce the presence of dust, use water, or other dust inhibiting agents or tackifiers, as approved by the NHDES.

D. CONSTRUCTION DE-WATERING

1. Water from construction de-watering operations shall be cleaned of sediment before reaching wetlands, streams, water bodies, or site boundaries. Use temporary basins or sediment traps, and manufactured fabric bags designed for filtering pumped discharges.
2. Temporary basin designs include but are not limited to:
   - An enclosure of Jersey Barriers lined with Geotextile Fabric
   - A temporary enclosure constructed with hay bales, silt fence, or both. Erosion control mix also may be incorporated with silt fence or hay bales. Silt fence must be supported to prevent it from collapsing under the weight of impounded water.
   - Chambered settling system fabricated of concrete or steel and designed for sediment removal.
   - Excavated or bermed sedimentation trap designed in accordance with the NHDES Stormwater Manual Vol. 3.
   - A sediment basin (including temporarily modified stormwater detention ponds), if designed in accordance with the NHDES Stormwater Manual Vol. 3.

E. PERMANENT MEASURES

1. Topsoil, Seed, and mulch: All areas disturbed during construction, but not subject to other restoration (paving, riprap, etc.) will be loamed, limed, fertilized, seeded, and mulched. At a minimum, 85% of the soil surface should be covered by vegetation.

   Seed Preparation: Work lime and fertilizer into the soil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, spring tooth harrow or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonably uniform, fine seedbed is prepared. All but clay or silty soils and coarse sands should be rolled to firm the seedbed wherever feasible. Remove all stones 2 inches or larger in any dimension and any other debris from surface. On slopes 4:1 or steeper, the final preparation should include creating horizontal grooves perpendicular to the direction of the slope to catch seed and reduce runoff. Grade as needed.

   a. Seeding will be completed by August 15 of each year. Late season seeding may occur between August 15 - September 15. Areas not seeded or achieved 85% growth of the disturbed area by October 15 will be temporarily stabilized in accordance to overwinter protections and complete permanent seed stabilization during the next growing season.
   b. Where feasible, except where either a cultipacker type seeder or hydroseeder is used, the seedbed should be firmed following seeding operations with a roller, or light drag.
   c. Select a seed mixture that is appropriate for the soil type and moisture content as found at the site, for the amount of sun exposure and for level of use.

   SEED MIXTURE BASED ON SOIL TYPE

USE	SEED MIX (SEE TABLE)	SOIL DRAINAGE DROUGHT	WELL DRAINED	MODERATELY WELL DRAINED	POORLY DRAINED
Steep cuts and fills, borrow and disposal areas	A	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR
	B	POOR	GOOD	FAIR	FAIR
	C	POOR	GOOD	EXCELLENT	GOOD
	D	FAIR	FAIR	GOOD	EXCELLENT
	E	FAIR	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	POOR
Waterways, Emergency spillways, and other channels with flowing water	A	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR
	C	GOOD	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	FAIR
	D	GOOD	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	FAIR
Lightly used parking lots, odd areas, unused lands, and low intensity use recreation sites	A	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR
	B	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
	C	GOOD	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	FAIR
	D	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	EXCELLENT
Play areas and athletic fields. (Top-soil is essential for good turf.)	F	FAIR	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	SEE NOTE 2
	G	FAIR	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	SEE NOTE 2
Gravel Pit	See source document for recommendations or consult with USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service.				

SEED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT VEGETATION

MIXTURE	SPECIES	PER ACRE POUNDS (LBS)	PER 1,000SF
A	Tall fescue	20	0.45
	Creeping red fescue	20	0.45
	Redtop	2	0.05
	Total	42	0.95
B[3]	Tall fescue	15	0.35
	Creeping red fescue	10	0.25
	Crown Vetch	15	0.35
	Or Flatpea	30	0.75
	Total	40 or 55	0.95 or 1.35
C[3]	Tall fescue	20	0.45
	Creeping red fescue	20	0.45
	Redtop	8	0.20
	Total	48	1.10
D[3]	Birdsfoot Trefoil	10	0.25
	Redtop	5	0.10
	Reed Canarygrass[1]	15	0.35
	Total	30	0.70
E	Tall fescue	20	0.45
	Flatpea	30	0.75
	Total	50	1.20
F	Creeping red fescue[2]	50	1.15
	Kentucky Bluegrass[2]	50	1.15
	Total	100	2.30
G	Tall Fescue	15	03.60

Notes:

1. Reed canary grass is on the invasive species watch list due to its rapid, aggressive growth and its ability to move into wetlands and out-compete other desirable wetland plants. Caution should be used when planted near wetlands.
2. For heavy use athletic fields, consult the University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension Turf Specialist for current varieties and seeding rates.
3. The University of New Hampshire Cooperative Extension recommends red clover to substitute for crown vetch or birdsfoot trefoil if they are going to be mowed to a height of 4 inches or less. Red clover (Alsike variety) should be seeded at a rate of 20 pounds per acre.
   a. Mulch in accordance with specifications for temporary mulching.

F. WINTER CONSTRUCTION AND STABILIZATION

To adequately protect water quality during cold weather and during spring runoff, the following stabilization techniques should be employed during the period from October 15th through May 15th.

1. The area of exposed, unstabilized soil should be limited to one acre and should be protected against erosion by the methods described in this section prior to any thaw or spring melt event. Subject to applicable regulations, the allowable area of exposed soil may be increased if activities are conducted according to a winter construction plan, developed by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of New Hampshire or a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control as certified by the CSPESC Council of EnviroCert International, Inc.
2. Mulching:
   a. All mulch applied during winter should be anchored (e.g., by netting, tracking, wood cellulose fiber).
   b. When mulch is applied to provide protection over winter (past the growing season), it should be applied to a depth of four inches (150-200 pounds of hay or straw per 1000 square feet, or double standard application rate). Seeding cannot generally be expected to grow up through this depth of mulch and will be smothered. If vegetation is desired, the mulch will need to be removed in the springtime and the area seeded and mulched.
   c. Installation of anchored hay mulch or erosion control mix should not occur over snow of greater than one inch in depth.
   d. Installation of erosion control blankets should not occur over snow of greater than one inch in depth or on frozen ground.
3. Soil Stockpiles: Stockpiles of soil materials should be mulched for over winter protection with hay or straw at twice the normal rate or with a four-inch layer of erosion control mix. Mulching should be done within 24 hours of stocking, and re-established prior to any rainfall or snowfall. No soil stockpile should be placed (even covered with mulch) within 100 feet from any wetland or other water resource area. Frozen materials, (e.g., frost layer that is removed during winter construction), should be stockpiled separately and in a location that is away from any area needing to be protected. Stockpiles of frozen material can melt in the spring and become unworkable and difficult to transport due to the high moisture content in the soil.
4. Ditches and Channels:
   a. All grass-lined ditches and channels should be constructed and stabilized by September 1. All ditches or swales which do not exhibit a minimum of 85% vegetative growth by October 15th, or which are disturbed after October 15th, should be stabilized temporarily with stone or erosion control blankets appropriate for the design flow conditions, as determined by a qualified Professional Engineer or a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control as certified by the CSPESC Council of EnviroCert International, Inc. If a stone lining is necessary, the contractor may need to re-grade the ditch as required to provide adequate cross-section after allowing for placement of the stone.
   b. All stone-lined ditches and channels must be constructed and stabilized by October 15.
5. Road and Parking areas: After October 15th, incomplete road or parking areas where active construction of the road or parking area has stopped for the winter season should be protected with a minimum 3 inch layer of sand and gravel with a gradation such that less than 12% of the sand portion, or material passing the number 4 sieve, by weight, passes the number 200 sieve.
6. Sediment Barriers: Sediment barriers that are installed during frozen conditions should consist of erosion control mix berms, or continuous contained berms. Silt fences and hay bales should not be installed when frozen conditions prevent proper embedment of these barriers.
7. Seeding: If seeding cannot be done within the specified seeding dates, mulch according to the "Temporary and Permanent Mulching practice," and delay seeding until the next recommended seeding period.
8. Maintenance: Maintenance measures should continue as needed throughout construction, including the over-winter period. After each rainfall, snowstorm, or period of thawing and runoff, the site contractor should conduct an inspection of all installed erosion control measures and perform repairs as needed to insure their continuing function. For any areas stabilized by temporary or permanent seeding prior to the onset of the winter season, the contractor should conduct an inspection in the spring to ascertain the condition of vegetation cover, and repair any damage areas or bare spots and reseed as required to achieve an established vegetative cover (at least 85% of area vegetated with healthy, vigorous growth).

G. OVERWINTER CONSTRUCTION CONTROL MEASURES

1. Stabilization as follows should be completed within a day of establishing the grade that is final or that otherwise will exist for more than 5 days:
   a. All proposed vegetated areas having a slope of less than 15% which do not exhibit a minimum of 85% vegetative growth by October 15th, or which are disturbed after October 15th, should be seeded and covered with 3 to 4 tons of hay or straw mulch per acre secured with anchored netting, or 2 inches of erosion control mix (see description of erosion control mix berms for material specification).
   b. All proposed vegetated areas having a slope of greater than 15% which do not exhibit a minimum of 85% vegetative growth by October 15th, or which are disturbed after October 15th, should be seeded and covered with a properly installed and anchored erosion control blanket or with a minimum 4 inch thickness of erosion control mix, unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer. Note that compost blankets should not exceed 2 inches in thickness or they may overheat.
2. All stone-covered slopes must be constructed and stabilized by October 15.

H. MAINTENANCE PLAN

1. Routine Maintenance: Inspection will be performed as outlined in the project's Erosion Control Plan. Inspection will be by a qualified person during wet weather to ensure that the facility performs as intended. Inspection priorities will include checking erosion controls for accumulation of sediments.

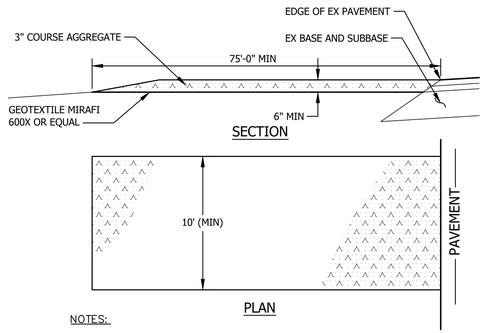
I. Housekeeping.

1. Spill prevention. Controls must be used to prevent pollutants from being discharged from materials on site, including storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater, and appropriate spill prevention, containment, and response planning and implementation.
2. Groundwater protection. During construction, liquid petroleum products and other hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater may not be stored or handled in areas of the site draining to an infiltration area. An "infiltration area" is any area of the site that by design or as a result of soils, topography and other relevant factors accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials.
3. Fugitive sediment and dust. Actions must be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of soils or fugitive dust emissions during or after construction. Oil may not be used for dust control. If off-site tracking occurs roadways should be swept immediately and no less once a week and prior to significant storm events.
4. Debris and other materials. Litter, construction debris, and chemicals exposed to stormwater must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source.
5. Trench or foundation de-watering. Trench de-watering is the removal of water from trenches, foundations, coffer dams, ponds, and other areas within the construction area that retain water after excavation. In most cases the collected water is heavily silted and hinders correct and safe construction practices. The collected water must be removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, and must be spread through natural wooded buffers or removed to areas that are specifically designed to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible, like a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Avoid allowing the water to flow over disturbed areas of the site. Equivalent measures may be taken if approved by the department.
6. Care must be exercised to prevent contact of water from construction dewatering with oil, grease, other petroleum products, or toxic and hazardous materials. Contaminated runoff must be contained, treated, and discharged or removed in accordance with NHDES requirements.
7. Additional requirements. Additional requirements may be applied on a site-specific basis.

J. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

In general, the expected sequence of construction for each phase is provided below. Construction is proposed to start in Spring 2024 and end in 2025.

- Mobilization
- Install temporary erosion control measures
- Clearing and grubbing
- Site Grading
- Install gravel access road
- Install site utilities and solar panels
- Site stabilization, loam and seed, and landscaping

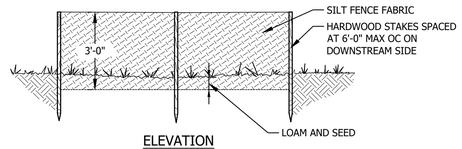


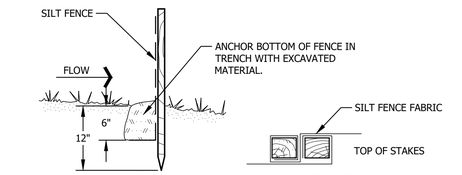
NOTES:

1. MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. IF WASHING IS REQUIRED PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM ENTERING WATERWAYS, DITCHES OR STORM DRAINS.
2. REMOVE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE TO FINISH ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND PAVEMENT.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL

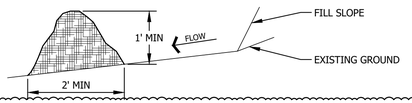
NTS





SILT FENCE

NOTE:
CONTRACTORS OPTION TO USE SEDIMENT BARRIER OR SILT FENCE FOR SLOPE PROTECTION.



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EROSION CONTROL MIX SEDIMENT BARRIER

NOTES:

1. BIODEGRADABLE SILT SOCK CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF SILT FENCE OR ECM BERM.
2. EROSION CONTROL MIX CAN BE MANUFACTURED ON OR OFF THE SITE. IT MUST CONSIST PRIMARILY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL SEPARATED AT THE POINT OF GENERATION, AND MAY INCLUDE: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, COMPOSTED BARK, OR FLUME GRIT AND FRAGMENTED WOOD GENERATED FROM WATER-FLUME LOG HANDLING SYSTEMS. WOOD CHIPS, GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, REPROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS OR BARK CHIPS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE AS THE ORGANIC COMPONENT OF THE MIX. EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL CONTAIN A WELL-GRADED MIXTURE OF PARTICLE SIZES AND MAY CONTAIN ROCKS LESS THAN 4" IN DIAMETER. EROSION CONTROL MIX MUST BE FREE OF REFUSE, PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS, AND MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH.

   THE MIX COMPOSITION SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:
   A. ORGANIC MATERIAL: BETWEEN 20% - 100% (DRY WEIGHT BASIS)
   B. PARTICLE SIZE: BY WEIGHT, 100% PASSING 6" SCREEN, 70-85% PASSING 0.75" SCREEN
   C. THE ORGANIC PORTION NEEDS TO BE FIBROUS AND ELONGATED.
   D. LARGE PORTIONS OF SILTS, CLAYS OR FINE SANDS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE MIX.
   E. SOLUBLE SALTS CONTENT SHALL BE LESS THAN 4.0 MMHOS/CM.
   F. PH: 5.0 - 8.0
3. ON SLOPES LESS THAN 5% OR AT THE BOTTOM OF SLOPES 2:1 OR LESS UP TO 20 FEET LONG, THE BARRIER MUST CONFORM TO THE ABOVE DIMENSIONS. ON THE LONGER OR STEEPER SLOPES, THE BARRIER SHOULD BE WIDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE ADDITIONAL FLOW.
4. THE BARRIER MUST BE PLACED ALONG A RELATIVELY LEVEL ELEVATION. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO CUT TALL GRASSES OR WOODY VEGETATION TO AVOID CREATING VOIDS AND BRIDGES THAT WOULD ENABLE FINES TO WASH UNDER THE BARRIER THROUGH THE GRASS BLADES OR PLANT STEMS.
5. LOCATIONS WHERE OTHER BMP'S SHOULD BE USED:
   A. AT LOW POINTS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW
   B. BELOW CULVERT OUTLET APRONS
   C. WHERE A PREVIOUS STAND-ALONE EROSION CONTROL MIX APPLICATION HAS FAILED
   D. AT THE BOTTOM OF STEEP PERIMETER SLOPES THAT ARE MORE THAN 50 FEET FROM TOP TO BOTTOM (LARGE UPGRADIENT WATERSHED)
   E. AROUND CATCH BASINS AND CLOSED STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS
6. THE EROSION CONTROL MIX BARRIERS SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY AND AFTER EACH LARGE RAINFALL. REPAIR ALL DAMAGED SECTIONS OF BERM IMMEDIATELY BY REPLACING OR ADDING ADDITIONAL MATERIAL PLACED ON THE BERM TO THE DESIRED HEIGHT AND WIDTH.
7. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO REINFORCE THE BARRIER WITH SILT FENCE OR STONE CHECK DAMS IF THERE ARE SIGNS OF UNDERCUTTING OR THE IMPOUNDMENT OF LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER.
8. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THEY REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.
9. REPLACE SECTIONS OF BERM THAT DECOMPOSE, BECOME CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT OR OTHERWISE BECOME INEFFECTIVE. THE BARRIER SHOULD BE RESHAPED AS NEEDED.
10. EROSION CONTROL MIX BARRIERS CAN BE LEFT IN PLACE AFTER CONSTRUCTION. ANY SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER BARRIER IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHOULD BE SPREAD TO CONFORM TO THE EXISTING GRADE AND BE SEEDED AND MULCHED. WOODY VEGETATION CAN BE PLANTED INTO THE BARRIERS, OR THEY CAN BE OVER-SEEDED WITH LEGUMES. IF THE BARRIER NEEDS TO BE REMOVED, IT CAN BE SPREAD OUT INTO THE LANDSCAPE.
11. IF TEMPORARY BERMS ARE USED AS SILT BARRIERS, THEY ARE PROHIBITED AT THE BASE OF SLOPES STEEPER THAN 8% OR WHERE THERE IS FLOWING WATER WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF ADDITIONAL MEASURES SUCH AS SILT FENCE.

SURFACE DRAINAGE SEDIMENT CONTROL

NTS

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
1	DPD	3/2024	REISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	2/2024	REISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW

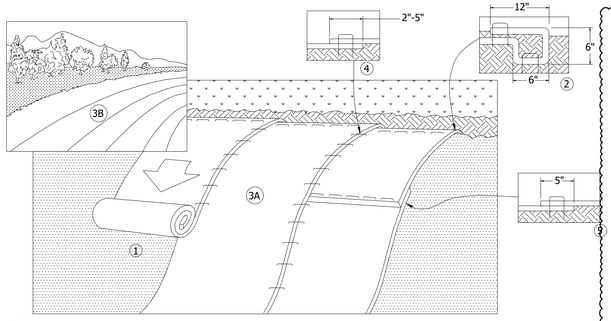
1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS

SME
SEVEE & MAHER ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL • CIVIL • GEOTECHNICAL • WATER • COMPLIANCE
4 Blanchard Road, PO Box 85A, Cumberland, Maine 04021
Phone 207.829.5016 • Fax 207.829.5692 • smemaine.com

DESIGN BY:	JTR
DRAWN BY:	JRL
DATE:	9/2023
CHECKED BY:	DPD
LMN:	NONE
CTB:	SME-STD
JOB NO.	220241.00
DWG FILE	DETAILS

C-300

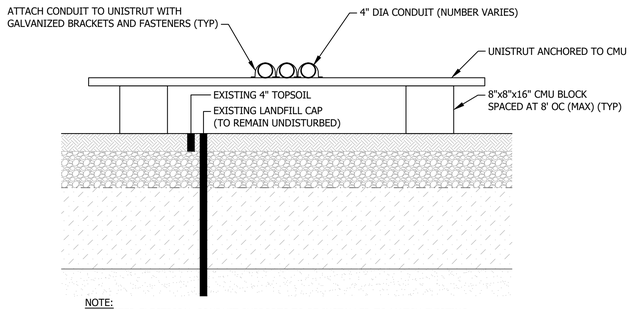


NOTES:

1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP'S) INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER AND SEED.
2. THERE SHALL BE NO PLASTIC, OR MULTI-FILAMENT OR MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPYLENE NETTING OR MESH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN 1/8 INCHES MATERIAL UTILIZED
3. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE BY ANCHORING THE RECP'S IN A 6" DEEP X 6" WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" OF RECP'S EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE RECP'S WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" PORTION OF THE RECP'S BACK OVER THE SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SECURE RECP'S OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE RECP'S.
4. ROLL CENTER RECP'S (A) DOWN OR (B) ACROSS THE SLOPE. RECP'S WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE. ALL RECP'S MUST BE SECURELY FASTENED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. WHEN USING THE DOT SYSTEM™, STAPLES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
5. THE EDGES OF PARALLEL RECP'S MUST BE STAPLED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2"-5" OVERLAP DEPENDING ON RECP'S TYPE.
6. CONSECUTIVE RECP'S SPLICED DOWN THE SLOPE MUST BE PLACED END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH AN APPROXIMATE 3" OVERLAP. STAPLE THROUGH OVERLAPPED AREA, APPROXIMATELY 12" APART ACROSS THE ENTIRE RECP'S WIDTH.

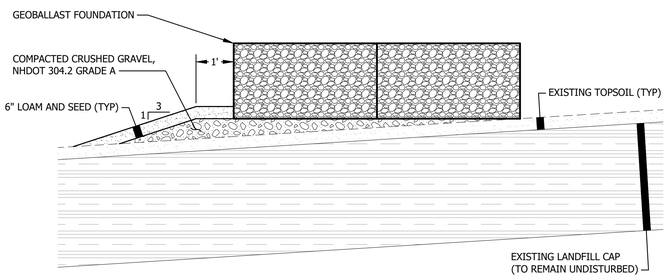
* IN LOOSE SOIL CONDITIONS, THE USE OF STAPLE OR STAKE LENGTHS GREATER THAN 6" MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROPERLY ANCHOR THE RECP'S.

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SLOPE INSTALLATION
NTS



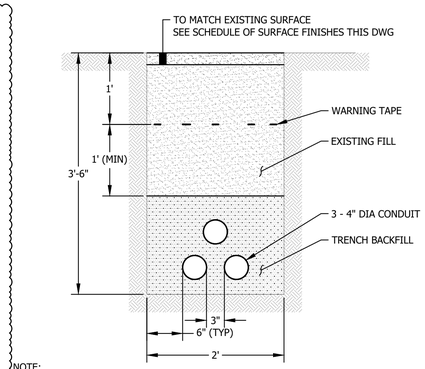
NOTE:
BALLASTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT SUPPORTS TO BE INSTALLED TO MATCH EXISTING GRADES. FOR STEEP SLOPES GRAVEL LEVELING PADS MAY BE INSTALLED TO IMPROVE SUPPORT STABILITY. GRAVEL LEVELING PADS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH LOAM, SEED, AND MULCH TO MATCH EXISTING VEGETATIVE COVER ON THE LANDFILL CAP.

BALLASTED ELECTRICAL CONDUIT - INSIDE LANDFILL LIMIT
NTS



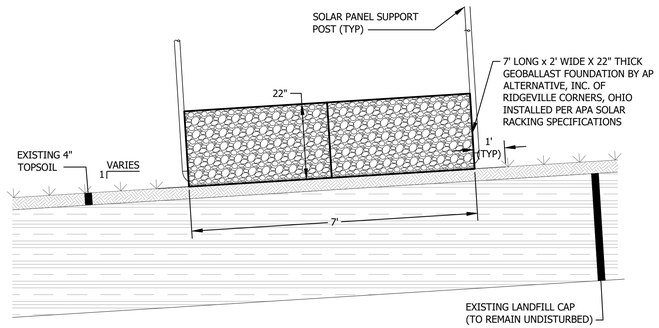
GEOBALLAST FOUNDATION LEVELING
NTS

1

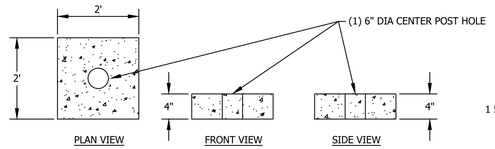


NOTE:
1. WHERE DUCT BANK CROSSES GRAVEL OR PAVED ROAD SECTIONS, MATCH EXISTING SURFACE.

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL CONDUIT - OUTSIDE LANDFILL LIMIT
NTS



GEOBALLAST FOUNDATION FOR SOLAR PANEL RACK
NTS

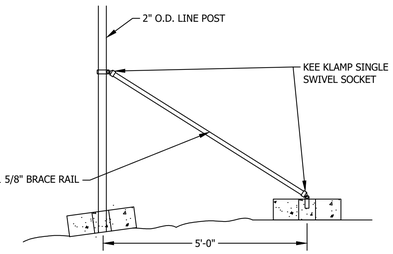


CONCRETE ANCHOR PADS

NOTE:
CONCRETE: 4,000 PSI MINIMUM AFTER 28 DAYS.

DIMS	ITEM NO	WEIGHT
2'x2'x4"	CONCRETE PADS	240#

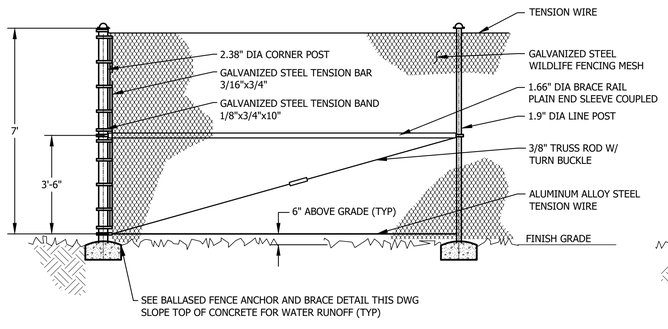
NOTE:
SEE WILDLIFE FENCE DETAIL THIS DWG FOR LEAF GATE AND STRAIGHT SECTION DETAILS.



BACK BRACING METHOD

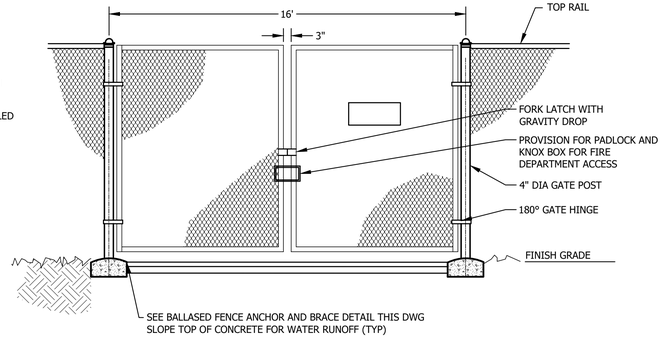
NOTE:
BACK BRACING METHOD TO BE INSTALLED @ EVERY 50'.

BALLASTED WILDLIFE FENCE ANCHOR AND BRACE - INSIDE LANDFILL LIMIT
NTS



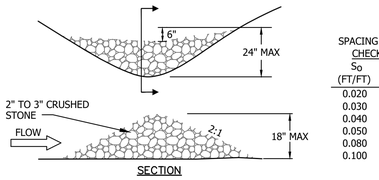
NOTES:
1. FENCE FABRIC, POSTS, AND HARDWARE TO BE GALVANIZED. ASTM F1083 SCHED 40 GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE, WELDED CONSTRUCTION, MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH OF 25 KSI.
2. INSTALL FRAMEWORK, FABRIC, ACCESSORIES AND GATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F567.
3. HARDWARE TO BE GALVANIZED TO ASTM A153/A153M, 1.8OZ/SQFT COATING.

WILDLIFE FENCE CORNER AND STRAIGHT SECTIONS
NTS



NOTES:
1. FENCE FABRIC, POSTS, AND HARDWARE TO BE GALVANIZED. ASTM F1083 SCHED 40 GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE, WELDED CONSTRUCTION, MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH OF 25 KSI.
2. INSTALL FRAMEWORK, FABRIC, ACCESSORIES AND GATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F567.
3. HARDWARE TO BE GALVANIZED TO ASTM A153/A153M, 1.8OZ/SQFT COATING.

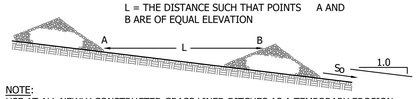
WILDLIFE FENCE DOUBLE LEAF GATE
NTS



SECTION

SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS	
S_O (FT/FT)	L (FT)
0.020	75
0.030	50
0.040	40
0.050	30
0.080	20
0.100	10

L = THE DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS A AND B ARE OF EQUAL ELEVATION



NOTE:
USE AT ALL NEWLY CONSTRUCTED GRASS LINED DITCHES AS A TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURE AND WHERE OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS.

STONE CHECK DAM
NTS

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
1	DPD	3/2024	REISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	2/2024	REISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE — MATTHEW D. LUZZY — NO. 15884 — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — 10/28/2024

1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SECTIONS AND DETAILS

SME
SEVEE & MAHER ENGINEERS
ENVIRONMENTAL • CIVIL • GEOTECHNICAL • WATER • COMPLIANCE
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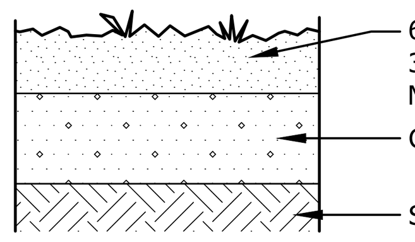
DESIGN BY: JTR
DRAWN BY: JRL
DATE: 9/2023
CHECKED BY: DPD
LMN: NONE
CTB: SME-STD

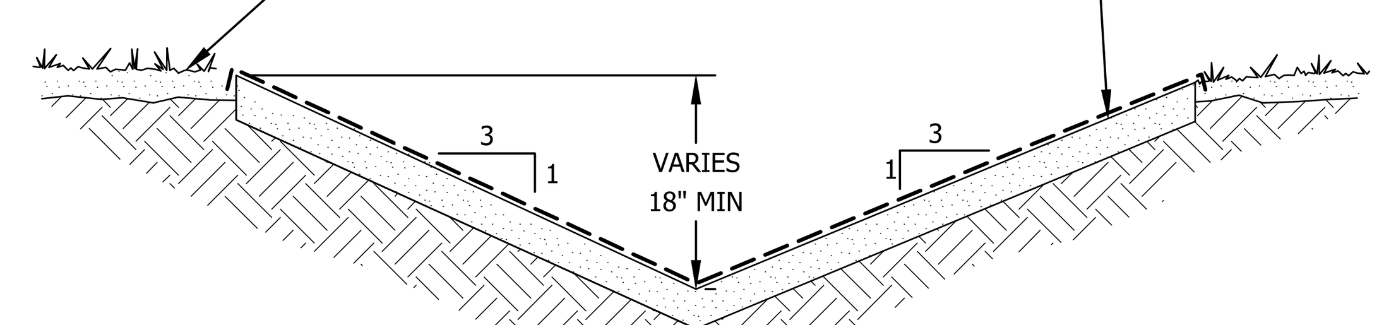
JOB NO. 220241.00 DWG FILE DETAILS

C-301

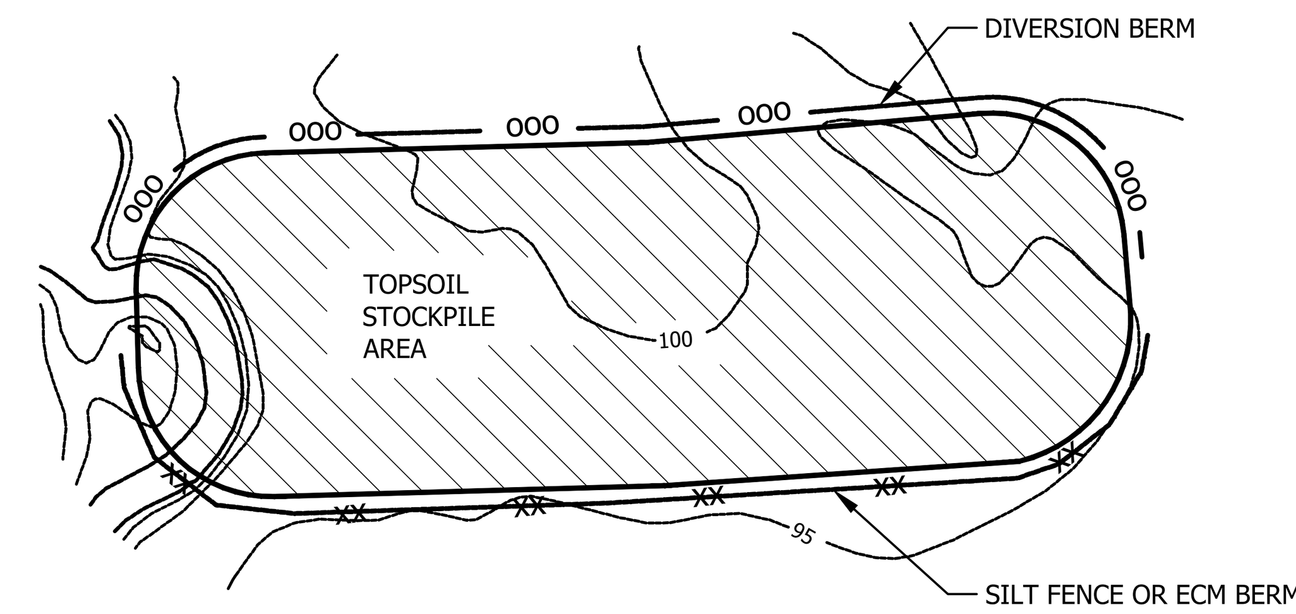
CONSTRUCTION	USE
	GRASS ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND UNDER ARRAY

NOTES:
1. HMA = HOT MIX ASPHALT.
   NHDOT = NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.
2. COMPACT SUBGRADE AND EACH LAYER OF BORROW , SUBBASE MATERIAL, AND BASE MATERIAL TO MINIMUM 95% OF MATERIAL MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY PER ASTM D1557.

SCHEDULE OF SURFACE FINISHES
NTS



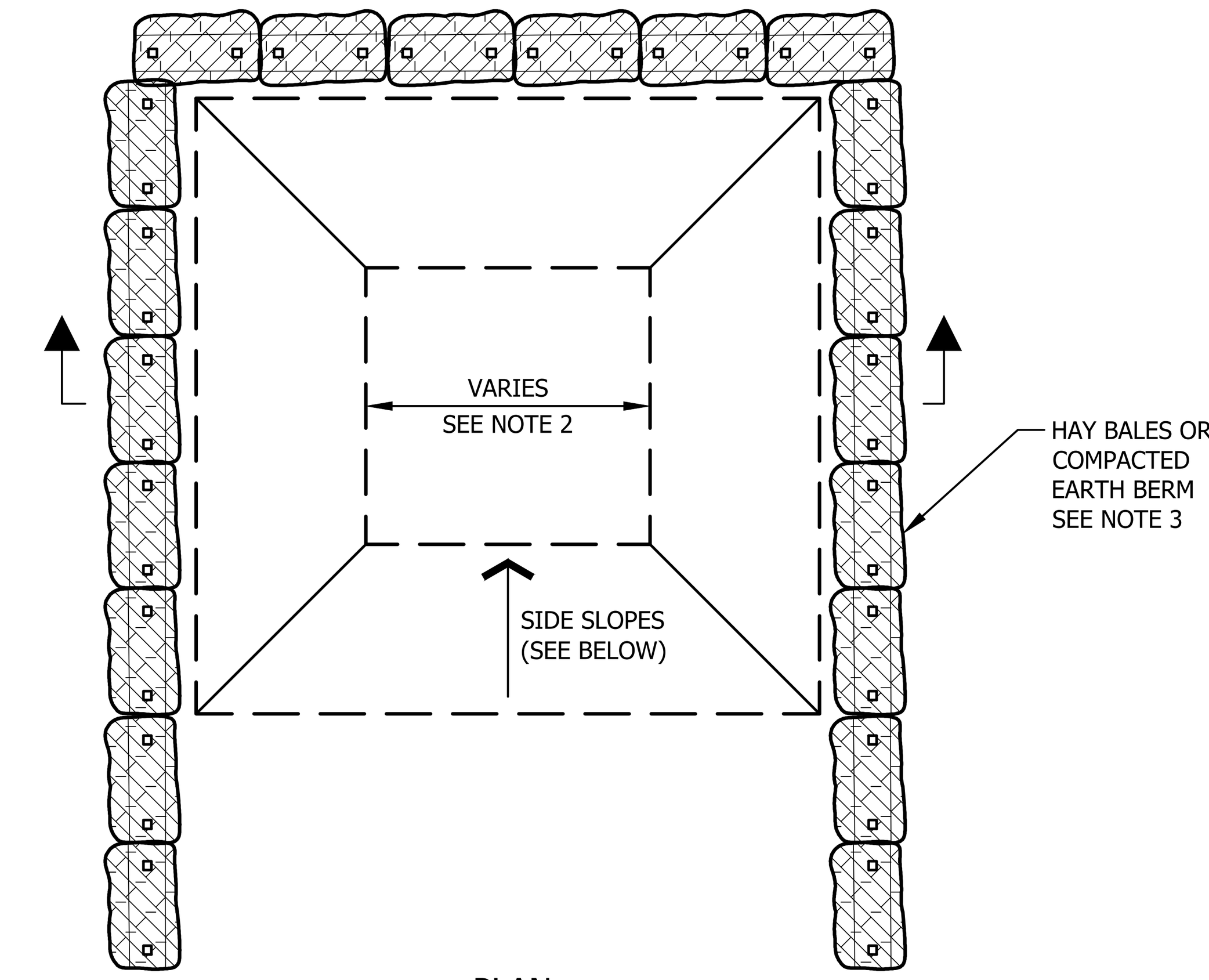
GRASS DITCH SECTION
NTS

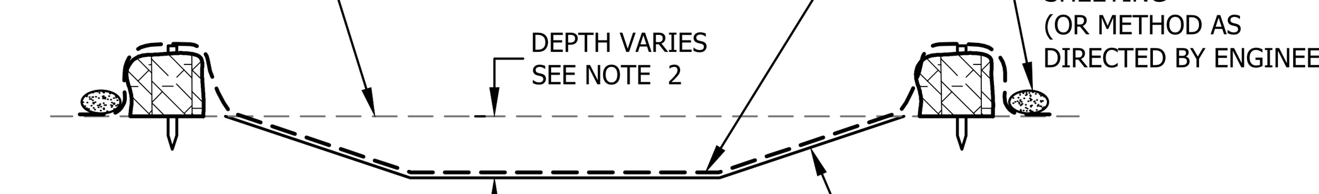


NOTES:

1. LOCATE SOIL STOCKPILES AS FAR FROM PROTECTED RESOURCES AS POSSIBLE (PONDS, RIVERS, STREAMS, BROOKS, & WETLANDS). LOCATE SOIL STOCKPILES AWAY FROM AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW OR POTENTIAL FLOODING.
2. ERECT SEDIMENT BARRIER (SILT FENCE OR ECM BERM) DOWN SLOPE OF STOCKPILES
3. STABILIZE STOCKPILES THAT WILL NOT BE WORKED FOR 14 OR MORE DAYS IN THE GROWING SEASON OR WILL REMAIN UNWORKED OR PARTIALLY UNWORKED OVER THE WINTER (NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15) WITH TEMPORARY SEED, MULCH AND MULCH ANCHORING OR EROSION CONTROL BLANKET OR MESH AS SPECIFIED IN THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN. IN WINTER APPLY HAY MULCH AT THE RATE OF AT LEAST 150 LBS/1000 SF AND THICK ENOUGH THAT THE GROUND SURFACE IS NOT VISIBLE AND ANCHOR IF STOCKPILE HAS NOT BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED USING ANOTHER METHOD (TARPS, PERMANENT SEED (< 90% VEGETATED), EROSION CONTROL BLANKET OR EROSION CONTROL MIX. EROSION CONTROL MIX CAN BE MANUFACTURED ON OR OFF THE SITE. IT MUST CONSIST PRIMARILY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL SEPARATED AT THE POINT OF GENERATION, AND MAY INCLUDE: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, COMPOSTED BARK, OR FLUME GRIT AND FRAGMENTED WOOD GENERATED FROM WATER-FLUME LOG HANDLING SYSTEMS. WOOD CHIPS, GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, REPROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS OR BARK CHIPS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE AS THE ORGANIC COMPONENT OF THE MIX. EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL CONTAIN A WELL-GRADED MIXTURE OF PARTICLE SIZES AND MAY CONTAIN ROCKS LESS THAN 4" IN DIAMETER. EROSION CONTROL MIX MUST BE FREE OF REFUSE, PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS, AND MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH. THE MIX COMPOSITION SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:
   A. ORGANIC MATERIAL: BETWEEN 20% - 100% (DRY WEIGHT BASIS)
   B. PARTICLE SIZE: BY WEIGHT, 100% PASSING 6" SCREEN, 70-85% PASSING 0.75" SCREEN
   C. THE ORGANIC PORTION NEEDS TO BE FIBROUS AND ELONGATED.
   D. LARGE PORTIONS OF SILTS, CLAYS OR FINE SANDS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE MIX.
   E. SOLUBLE SALTS CONTENT SHALL BE LESS THAN 4.0 MMHOS/CM.
   F. PH: 5.0 - 8.0
4. IF SLOPE OF LAND IS GREATER THAN 5%, CONSTRUCT A DIVERSION BERM UPHILL OF THE STOCKPILE TO DIVERT FLOW.

SOILS STOCKPILE DETAIL
NTS

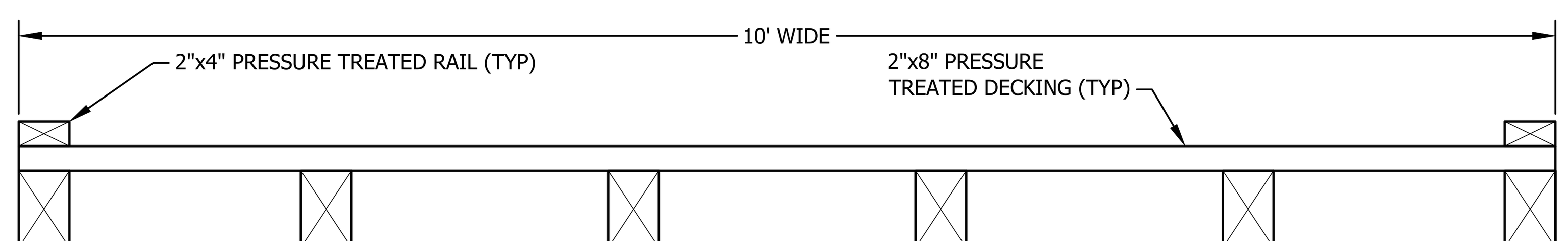




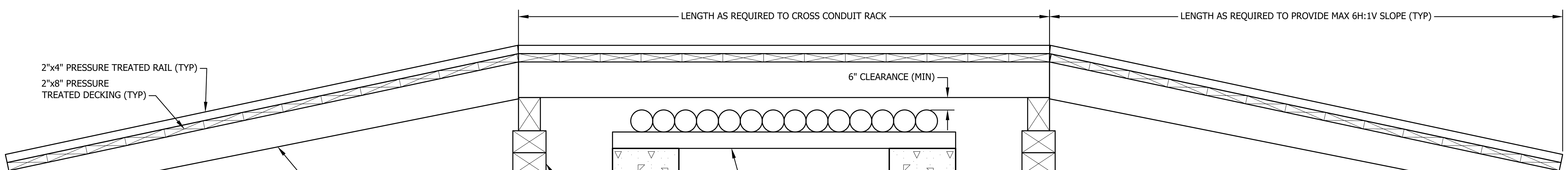
NOTES:

1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA(S) SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE ENTIRELY SELF-CONTAINED.
2. LOCATION: WASHOUT AREA(S) ARE TO BE LOCATED AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM ANY STREAM, WETLAND, STORM DRAINS, OR OTHER SENSITIVE RESOURCE.
3. SIZE: THE WASHOUT MUST HAVE SUFFICIENT VOLUME TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OPERATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH GROUT AND MORTAR.
4. SURFACE DISCHARGE IS UNACCEPTABLE. THEREFORE, HAY BALES OR OTHER CONTROL MEASURES AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, SHOULD BE USED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA FOR CONTAINMENT.
5. SIGNS SHOULD BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CONCRETE AREA(S), AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS. WASHOUT AREA(S) SHOULD BE FLAGGED WITH SAFETY FENCING OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD.
6. WASHOUT AREA(S) ARE TO BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK FOR STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY, ADEQUATE HOLDING CAPACITY AND CHECKED FOR LEAKS, TEARS, OR OVERFLOWS. (AS REQUIRED BY THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT) WASHOUT AREA(S) SHOULD BE CHECKED AFTER HEAVY RAINS.
7. HARDENED CONCRETE WASTE SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF WHEN THE WASTE HAS ACCUMULATED TO HALF OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT'S HEIGHT. THE WASTE CAN BE STORED AT AN UPLAND LOCATION, AS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. ALL CONCRETE WASTE SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND GUIDELINES.

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
NTS

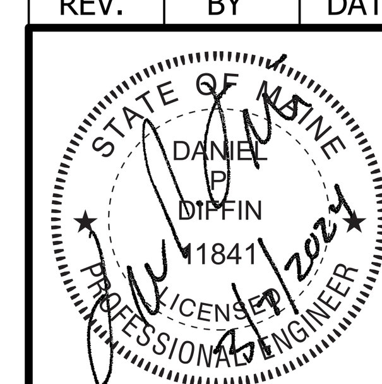


DECK AND RAMP SECTION



WOODEN CONDUIT (TIMBER MAT) BRIDGE
NTS

REV.	BY	DATE	STATUS
	DPD	3/2024	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION
	DPD	2/2024	REISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW
	DPD	9/2023	ISSUED FOR NHDES REVIEW



1.5 MW AC SOLAR ARRAY
REVISION ENERGY
9 CROSS ROAD
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

SECTIONS AND DETAILS

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DESIGN BY:	JTR
DRAWN BY:	JRL
DATE:	9/2023
CHECKED BY:	DPD
LMN:	NONE
CTB:	SME-STD

JOB NO. 220241.00 DWG FILE DETAILS

C-302