

NOTES

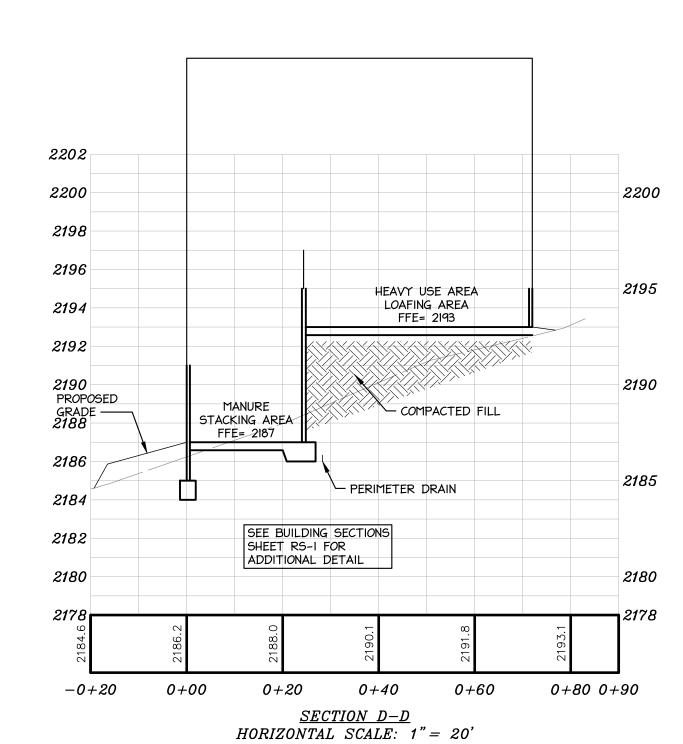
1. SADDLE TO BE | STEEL.

2. EXPOSED PIPE OPENING MUST BE INSTALLED ENTIRELY ABOVE TANK WALL.

3. APPLY SIKAFLEX I-A AT BOLT HEADS.

4. STRAP VERTICAL PIPE TO WALL IN AT LEAST THREE LOCATIONS BELOW SADDLE, ABOVE GRADE. PROVIDE VIBRATION DAMPING PAD AT STRAP LOCATIONS.

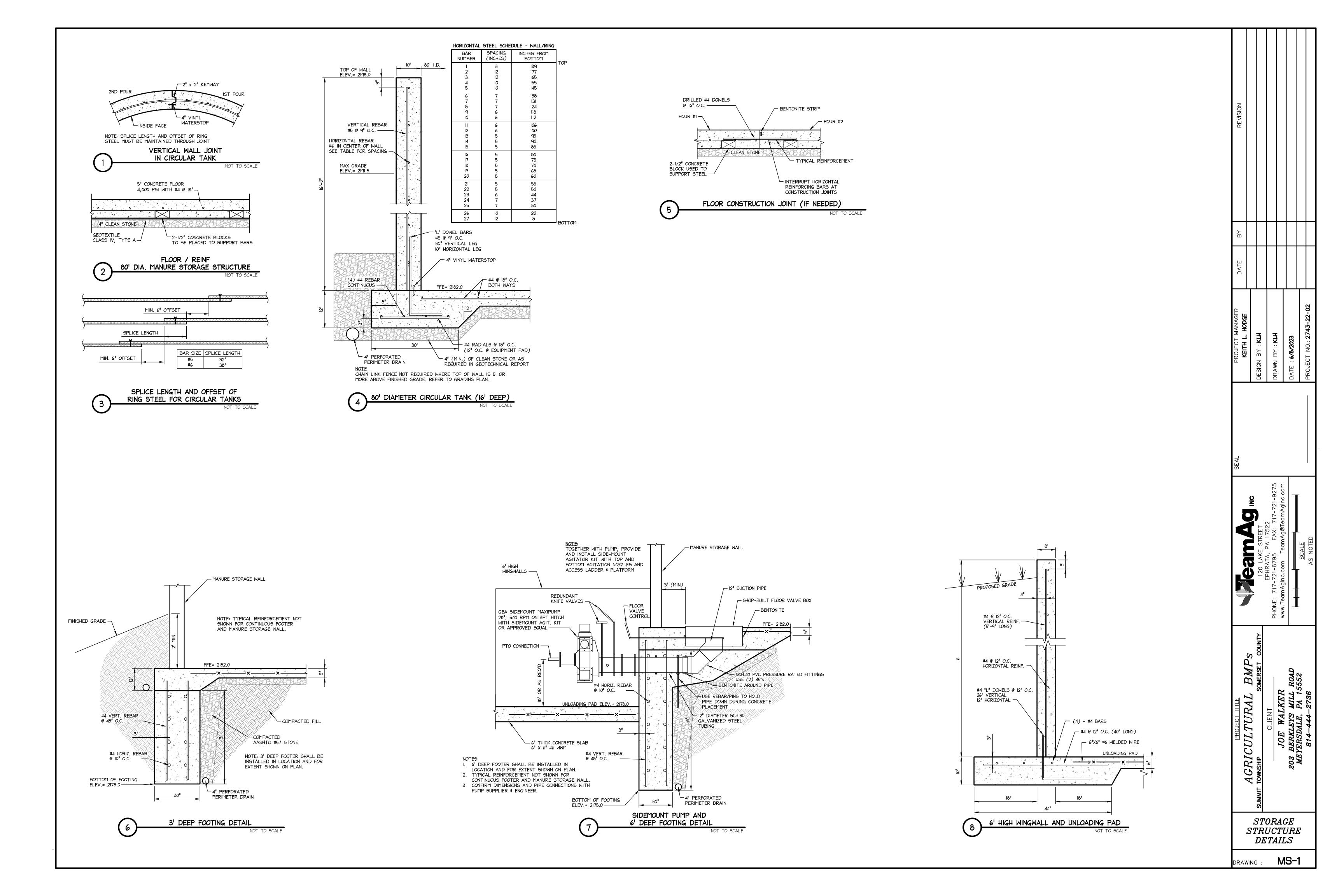
PIPE SUPPORT SADDLE



VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 5'

REVISION								
ВУ								
DATE								
PROJECT MANAGER KEITH L. HODGE		DESIGN BY : KLH	DRAWN BY : KIL		L	DAIE : 6/8/2023		PROJECT NO.: 2743-22-02
SEAL								
	ONI DI LIBO	120 LAKE STREET	EPHKAIA, PA 17522 PHONE: 717-721-6795 FAX: 717-721-9275	www Team Aalnc com Team Aa@Team Aalnc com			SCALE	AS NOTED
PROJECT TITLE	CULIURAL	SUMMIT TOWNSHIP SOMERSET COUNTY	CLIENT	JOE WALKER		ZOS BERKLETS MILL ROAD	_	814-444-2736
	F	R	OF.	IL	E	'S	,	

DRAWING :



SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

A copy of these drawings and specifications, and a copy of the approved erosion control plan shall be on site during all phases of construction.

- A pre-construction meeting between Owner, Contractors (general contractor, excavator, concrete contractor), and Engineer shall be required prior to any construction work.
- It is the responsibility of the Contractor to implement all measures necessary to protect work-in-progress from environmental conditions such as temperature extremes, surface and ground water, frost action, etc.
- All erosion and sediment control facilities and practices shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the E¢S plan. A professional geologist or geotechnical engineer shall be contacted upon the discovery of any sinkhole formation during construction of the manure storage system components.

CONCRETE STRUCTURE FOUNDATION, BACKFILL, AND FENCE

The excavated area for the circular manure storage structure must be closely observed during construction. Contractor must contact the engineer during excavation to arrange for inspection of the sub-base.

Foundations must be prepared in such a way that the structures are installed on uniform foundation. If any rock or unsuitable material such as large quantities of limestone or gravel is encountered, this material shall be removed and undercut to a depth of 2 feet below the finished bottom elevation and replaced with suitable clay/silt soil compacted in its place. Foundations consisting of bedrock with joints, fractures, or solution channels shall be treated or separation distance provided consisting of a minimum of I foot of impermeable soil between the floor slab and the bedrock or an alternative that will achieve equal protection. An alternative is to use a 15 ml plastic membrane. This liner shall be overlapped by 4' at the seams and underlain with a limestone sand to prevent puncturing. Clean crushed stone shall be on top of the plastic membrane to allow subsurface drainage to enter the perimeter drain and to give the structure a uniform foundation. While foundation is being prepared, contractor shall provide adequate drainage for foundation. After the foundation has been excavated and unsuitable material has been replaced with suitable material, it should be disked, watered and recompacted with a smooth vibratory roller.

A 4-inch layer of clean AASHTO #57 stone shall be placed on top of the foundation and compacted. Provisions must be made to divert upslope water from excavated areas and to dewater the excavated areas until the

Backfilling of each structure may occur 14 days after the final wall pour, unless early backfilling is approved in writing by the engineer. Walls are to be inspected by the engineer or representative after form removal and prior to backfilling. Select best native material previously excavated from site for the 4 feet next to the walls from footing to surface. Avoid

according the the grading plan provided in the drawings. Compacted backfill should be placed in horizontal loose lifts not exceeding 8 inches. Compact each lift with minimum 3 passes of a vibratory roller where far from poured concrete walls. Vibratory rollers or other heavy equipment shall not operated near poured walls (within distance equal to current lift's height above bottom of wall).

backfill containing large rocks, hard or frozen soil chunks, construction debris, or large amounts of clay. Grade backfill

Compacted backfill in areas inaccessible by a vibratory roller, or near any poured concrete walls (within distance equal to current lift's height above bottom of wall), should be placed in horizontal loose lifts not exceeding 6 inches. Compact thoroughly with plate tamper or similarly effective equipment weighing less than 1,000 pounds.

A safety cover is required at the reception pit to prevent unauthorized access. The floor design is provided in the project 8.1. A safety cover may consist of pressure-treated lumber decking. Alternatives such as precast concrete, or other cover

proposed by the contractor may be considered by the engineer. All pump access points and lids must be secured. 8.2. Safety signs shall be placed around each structure as indicated in the project specifications.

Remove topsoil and any soft or unsuitable underlying soils prior to structural fill placement.

The subgrade shall be inspected by the engineer or representative. Proofrolling of cut areas at subgrade elevation may be requested at the engineer's discretion. All imported or on-site materials proposed for structural fill shall be approved by the engineer prior to placement.

Material testing or additional quality assurance measures may be required at the engineer's discretion. All structural fill and backfill shall be free of ice, snow, roots, sod, or any other organic matter, rubbish, slag, or other deleterious materials.

Rock fragments or broken concrete larger than 6" shall not be incorporated into the structural fill. If soft or unstable subgrade materials are encountered beneath footing excavations, the unsuitable materials should be over-excavated and backfilled with AASHTO #57 coarse aggregate or other suitable structural fill derived from on-site or off-site sources approved by the engineer. Compaction of replacement material shall follow requirements (below) for placement and compaction of structural fill. For structural fill materials:

The excavating contractor shall be responsible for hiring a third-party testing firm to provide soil testing and observation of fill placement.

7.2. Structural fill shall consist of clean soil classifying as GW, GM, SW, SM, SC, or CL under the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).

7.3. The maximum dry density, as determined by the Modified Proctor compaction test (ASTM D-1557), should be at least 110 pounds per cubic foot (pcf).

7.4. Compacted structural fill/backfill should be placed in horizontal loose lifts not exceeding 6 inches. Compact each lift with minimum 3 passes of a vibratory roller where far from poured concrete walls. Vibratory rollers or other heavy equipment shall not operated near poured walls (within distance equal to current lift's height above bottom of wall). Compacted structural fill in areas inaccessible by a vibratory roller, or near any poured concrete walls (within distance equal to current lift's height above bottom of wall), should be placed in horizontal loose lifts not exceeding 6 inches.

Compact thoroughly with wacker or similarly effective equipment. Unless otherwise noted, all fill/backfill shall be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density for the

material, as determined by the modified Proctor compaction test (ASTM D-1557). The moisture content of the material shall be within 2 percentage points of the optimum moisture content for the

material as determined by the modified Proctor compaction test. The moisture content of structural fill material must be field verified by the engineer or representative during

7.9. Field density testing of structural fill and backfill shall be performed for each lift at a minimum frequency of once every 5,000 square feet, or 3 tests per lift, whichever is greater

CONCRETE

Masonry Blocks or chairs (height as specified in construction details) shall be used to hold floor reinforcement in place during concrete placement. Blocks or chairs shall be placed at spacing equal to half the width of the welded wire fabric,

or at a maximum spacing of 60" for rebar. All concrete and reinforcing work shall conform to American Concrete Institute's "Standard Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete, (ACI 318-99), and to the Pennsylvania NRCS PA3135 Waste Storage Structure Construction

Specification. All concrete shall develop a minimum 28-day strength F¹c of 4000 psi. All concrete shall have 3/4 inch maximum aggregate size and maximum water-cement ratio of 0.45. Slump shall be 3 to 6 inches (without superplasticizers, if any), unless otherwise noted. Superplasticizers (ASTM C494, Type F or G) may be added to concrete that has a 2 to 4 inch slump, and the slump shall not exceed 7 1/2 inches with the addition of a superplasticizer. All concrete shall be furnished with the proper admixture to obtain 6% +/- 1% of air entrainment.

Concrete is to be mechanically vibrated. Cure concrete at air temperatures of 40° F to 90° F. Procedures for cold weather concreting must be followed when, for more than 3 consecutive days, the following conditions exist: 1) the average daily air temperature is less than 40 °F and 2) the air temperature is less than 50 °F for more than half of any 24 hour period. All procedures for cold weather concreting must follow ACI 306 and be approved by the

Reinforcing steel to meet ASTM Specifications A-615, latest revision grade 60. All welded wire fabric shall meet A-185, latest revision.

When connecting two sections of vinyl waterstop, the ends must be heat welded or tied together and sealed with a watertight caulking.

All concrete shall be reinforced with the same steel as shown in similar sections unless specifically called out as "not reinforced". Maximum variation from indicated reinforcing bar spacing is 1/12 of indicated spacing.

The following minimum concrete cover shall be provided for reinforcement unless otherwise noted: Where cast against earth - 3 inches. Walls and slabs (exposed to earth or weather) - 1-1/2 inches. Other - 2 inches. Maximum reduction in

cover from formed and exposed surfaces is 1/4 inch, from earth surfaces 1/2 inch. Place concrete in the forms in horizontal lifts of no more than 5 feet when a super plasticizer is used, and no more than

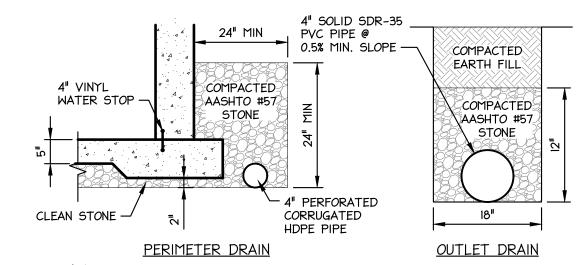
is used, and no more than 4 feet when a super plasticizer is not used. Consolidate each lift by vibrating. All concrete must be properly cured using curing compound applied at I gallon per 150 square feet. Curing compound shall meet ASTM C-309 and be sprayed on as soon as the concrete can be walked on (slabs) and immediately after all wall ties are parged both inside and outside (walls). Wall forms may be taken off 24 hours after the end of the pour if the temperature is above 50° F. Alternative curing methods must be approved by the engineer prior to implementation.

2 feet when a super plasticizer is not used. Do not allow the concrete to drop more than 12 feet when a super plasticizer

Materials used shall be as specified on drawings. Substitutions may be allowed if the proposed material is presented to the engineer of record a minimum of 14 days prior to installation. Time spent researching substituted materials may be charged to the contractor.

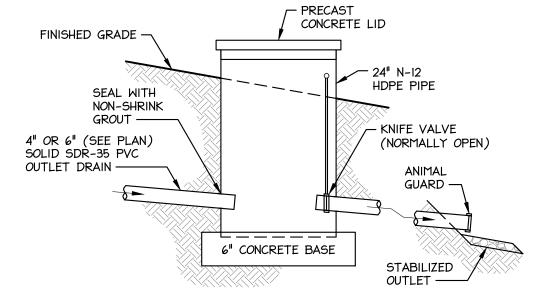
Minimum trench width excavation, as shown on the plans, shall be observed. Backfill shall be as specified on drawings. For pump transfer lines, all fittings shall be pressure rated to match or exceed that of the pipe specified. Horizontal and vertical bends shall be limited to those shown on the plans. Additional cleanouts may be required if bends

are installed that are not shown on the plans. All gravity pipe \$ fittings labeled shall meet the full ASTM D3212 specification for joint integrity. All above-ground transfer piping shall be protected from UV degradation, and shall be protected from freezing, if applicable. All above-ground piping shall be adequately supported and joint restraint shall be provided.

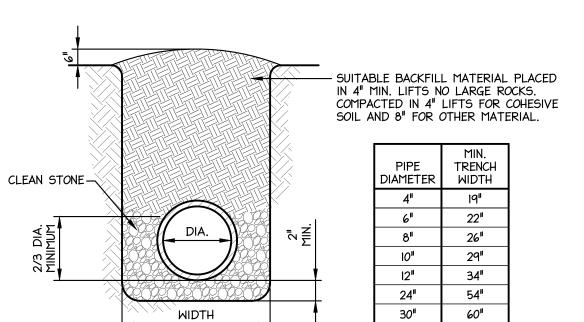


FOOTER MAY BE POURED ON NATIVE SOIL WHEN THERE IS 3" CLEAN STONE UNDER SLAB IF 5' X 2" CHANNELS OF CLEAN STONE ARE PLACED UNDER FOOTER



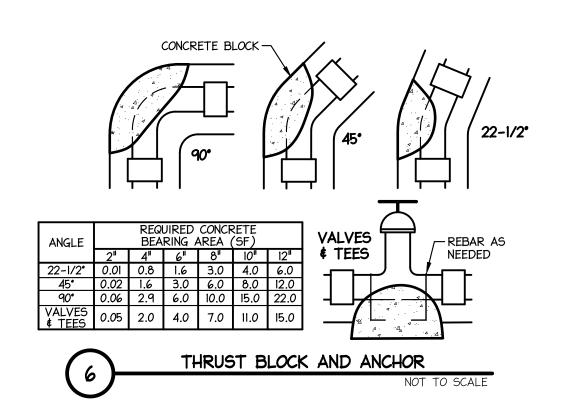


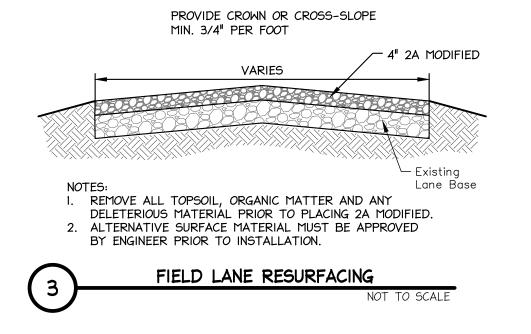


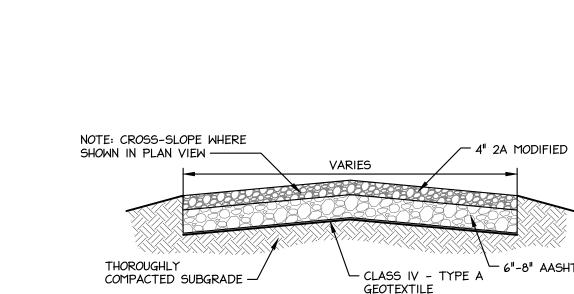


PRESSURE OR PUMPED TRANSFER PIPES I. PIPE LENGTHS SHALL BE JOINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. ALL PIPE SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH WATER TIGHT, PRESSURE RATED JOINTS. 2. ELBOWS OR BENDS IN THE PIPE ALIGNMENT GREATER THAN 5 DEGREES SHALL BE SUPPORTED BY THRUST BLOCKS, OR OTHER MECHANICAL THRUST

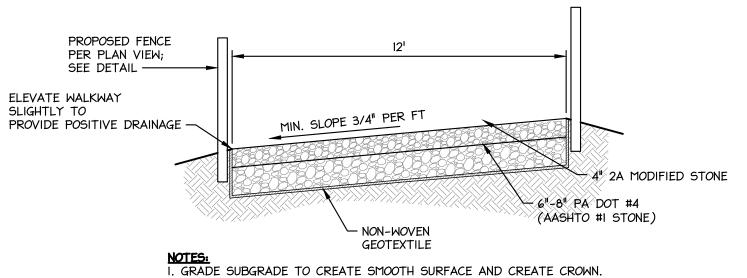






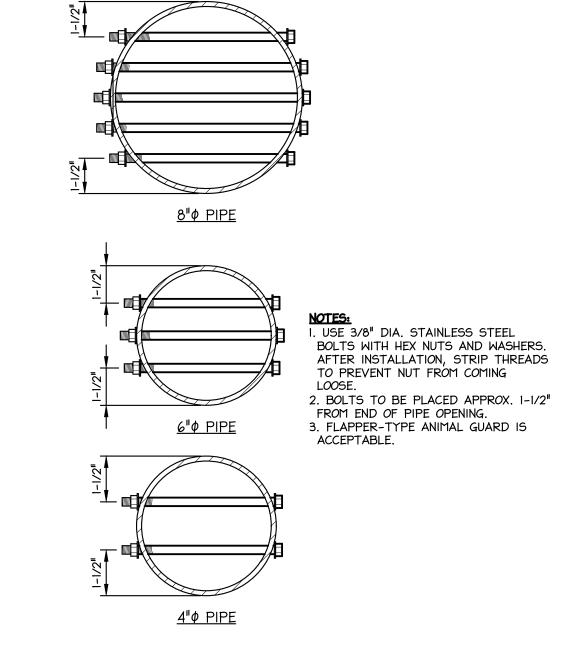


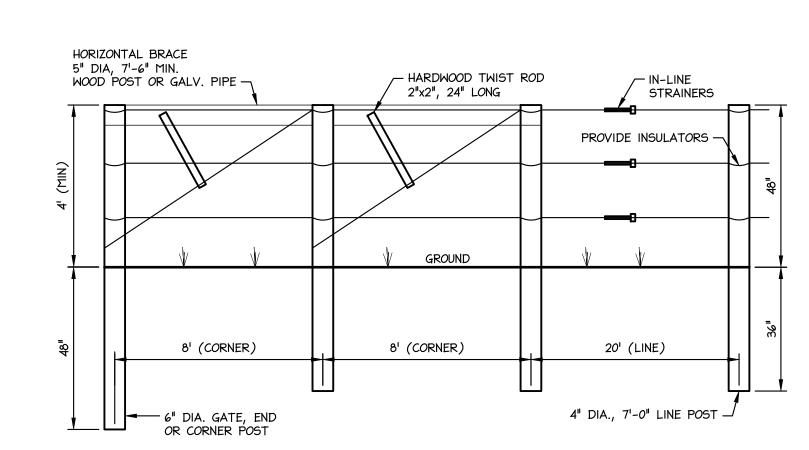
ALL WORK SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF PADOT FORM 408, LATEST REVISION. TYPICAL DRIVEWAY AND GRAVEL AREA CROSS SECTION



2. GEOTEXTILE SHALL MEET REQUIREMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION. PLACEMENT SHOULD ALLOW FOR 12 INCH OVERLAP BETWEEN PANELS. 3. STONE DEPTH WILL BE MEASURED AFTER COMPACTION. 4. ALL STONE SHALL BE COMPACTED WITH A VIBRATORY ROLLER.







ANIMAL GUARD

FENCE HEIGHT FROM GROUND: 48 INCHES

NUMBER OF FENCE WIRES: 3 3. FENCE POSTS SHALL BE LOCUST, CEDAR, PRESSURE TREATED, OR CREOSOTE TREATED. 4. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO COMPLY WITH PA ONE CALL UTILITY CHECK BEFORE DRIVING ANY POSTS (800-242-1776).

5. FENCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED IN ALL LOCATIONS SPECIFIED ON THE PLAN. 6. NUMBER OF WIRES AND OTHER SPECIFICATIONS CHANGE IF FENCE IS NOT ELECTRIFIED. CONTACT ENGINEER TO MAKE CHANGES.

CORNER OR GATE POSTS	6" DIA., 8'-0" MIN. LENGTH
LINE POSTS	4" DIA., 7'-0" MIN. LENGTH
WIRE	12.5 GAUGE HIGH-TENSILE WIRE, ELECTRIFIED CLASS 3 GALVANIZED, 180,000 PSI TENSILE STRENGTH WIRE. SPACING FROM GROUND TO TOP WIRE: 18", 30", 42" (48" POST) TENSION: 150 LBS EACH WIRE USE IN-LINE STRAINERS.
FASTENING	AT GATE, CORNER AND END BRACES, USE APPROPRIATE KNOTS OR CRIMPING SLEEVES OR WIRE ANCHOR THROUGH POSTS. STAPLE WIRES TO POSTS WITH I-3/4" -9 GAUGE GALVANIZED STAPLES WITH SLASH CUT POINTS. DO NOT DRIVE STAPLES TIGHT IN LINE POSTS.
POST SPACING (LINE)	POST SPACING 201 MAX.

9	HIGH-TENSILE	ELECTRIC	FENCE	
			NOT TO	SCALE

REVISION					
ВҮ					
DATE					
PROJECT MANAGER KEITH L. HODGE	DESIGN BY : KLH	HIM: AN NWV		DATE : 6/8/2023	PROJECT NO.: 2743-22-02
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$AGRICULTURAL\ BMPs$ SUMMIT TOWNSHIP	CLIENT	JOE WALKER	MEYERSDALE, PA 15552	814-444-2736
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DETAILS

DRAWING:

MS-2

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- Erosion and sediment control measures must be in compliance with the Erosion and Sediment Control Program. The developer or its authorized representative will be responsible for the proper construction, stabilization, and maintenance of all erosion and sedimentation controls and related items included with the
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. 2. A copy of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be posted at the construction site in accordance
- with state law. 3. Before grading or construction begins, the developer or its authorized representative is to construct and complete sediment control measures and devices as shown on the plans.
- . Should additional erosion or sedimentation occur during construction or should questions regarding the maintenance of control practices arise, contact TeamÄg immediately for technical support. Should any measures contained within this plan prove incapable of adequately removing sediment from on-site flows prior to discharge or of stabilizing the surfaces involved, additional measures must be immediately implemented by the developer of its authorized representative to eliminate all such problems. TeamAg must be notified of any additional measures taken to abate the pollution of waters of the Commonwealth not shown on the plans. Stockpiles of wood chips, hay bales, crushed stone, and other mulches shall be held in readiness to deal immediately with emergency problems with erosion.
- The developer or its authorized representative must develop and have approved by the Conservation District, a separate Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for each spoil, borrow or other work area not detailed in
- the approved plan whether within or outside of the construction limits. The developer or its authorized representative shall be responsible for supervising debris disposal from other trades during all phases of construction. The developer or the authorized representative shall bear
- the expense of any clean-up operations initiated by the Engineer or Owner. Driveways are to be graveled immediately after grading is completed and utilities are installed. 3. The developer or its authorized representative is responsible for the continued inspection, maintenance or repair of all erosion and sediment problems that might occur due to the development of this project, until
- the site is completely stabilized. 1. The developer or its authorized representative shall install silt fence or temporary diversion berms upslope
- of all watercourses as required to prevent sediment from entering the watercourses during construction. 10. Winter grading shall be avoided. Under no circumstance shall grading be done when the ground is frozen. II. Silt fencing shall be used around material stockpiles, construction/earth disturbance areas.
- 12. All disturbed areas will be stabilized (covered with stone or revegatated) as soon as possible following
- grading or backfilling. Specifications for seeding are listed in the drawings. 13. During excavation, if sediment-laden water is encountered, a sediment filter bag ("dirt bag") shall be used. 14. Until the site is stabilized, all erosion and sedimentation controls must be maintained properly. Maintenance must include inspections of all erosion and sedimentation controls after each storm event and on a weekly basis. All preventative and remedial maintenance work, including clean out, repair, replacement, regarding, reseeding, remulching and renetting must be performed immediately. An extra supply of stone, seed, mulch

MAINTENANCE OF EROSION CONTROL FACILITIES

and silt fence shall be kept on site for emergency purposes.

The General Contractor, or in the absence of a General Contractor, the Operator/Owner, shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining all Soil Erosion Controls. The Contractor shall, at the end of each week as well as with each rainfall, inspect all drainage and erosion control facilities to determine if they still function. Sediment should be removed when it reaches halfway up the silt-fence. Additional stone ballast shall be placed, if necessary, to control the tracking of mud by construction vehicles onto the adjacent roads.

If additional silt fence, silt traps, or swale diversions are necessary, they shall be provided as required. All changes must be reviewed by TeamAa Inc. Sediment deposited behind silt barriers and in the sediment trap shall be removed and incorporated into the final grading operations on the site. It is not to be taken off site.

GENERAL SEEDING NOTES

- 1. Any disturbed area on which activity has ceased and which will remain exposed must be seeded and mulched immediately. During non-germinating periods, mulch must be applied at the recommended rates. Disturbed areas which are not at finished grade and which will be redisturbed within I year may be seeded and mulched with a quick growing temporary seeding mixture and mulch. Disturbed areas which are either at finished grade or will not be redisturbed within one year must be seeded and mulched with a permanent seed mixture and mulch.
- 2. Diversions, channels, sedimentation basins sediment traps and stockpiles must be seeded and mulched immediately.
- Hay or straw mulch must be applied at rates of at least 3.0 tons per acre. Mulch shall be anchored immediately after application. Mulch shall be held down by synthetic binders or mechanical means.

Site preparation: Apply I ton/acre agricultural grade limestone and 10-10-10 fertilizer at a rate of 500 lbs./acre and work in where possible. Mulch seeded areas immediately after seeding.

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

Site preparation: Grade as necessary to bring the subgrade to a true, smooth slope parallel to and six inches below finished grade. Place topsoil over specified areas to a depth sufficiently greater than six inches so that after settlement and light rolling the complete work will conform to lines, grades, and elevations shown.

Apply 6 tons/acre agricultural grade limestone and 10-20-10 fertilizer at a rate of 1,000 lbs./acre or as per soil test. Limestone and fertilizer may not be required in agricultural fields.

Fertilizer and agricultural limestone shall be thoroughly incorporated into the soil by rototilling or other method to a minimum depth of four inches. The entire surface shall be done in two separate operations. The second seeding shall be done immediately after the first and at right angles to the first seeding and lightly raked into the soil. Mulch seeded areas immediately after seeding.

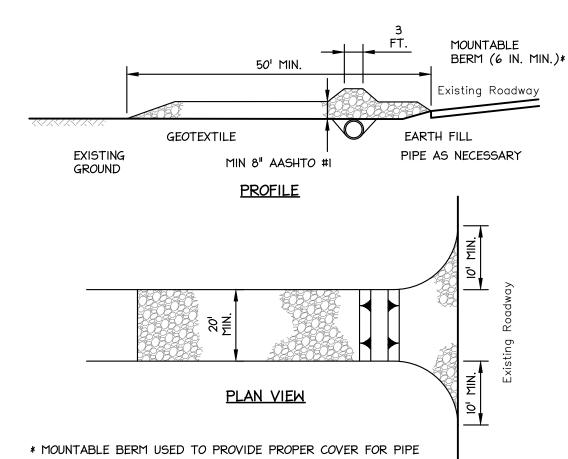
RECOMMENDED SEED MIXTURES

CONDITION	MIXTURE NUMBER	SPECIES	SEEDING RATES PURE LIVE SEED ⁽¹⁾
Temporary	1	Spring oats, or Annual ryegrass (spring or fall), or Winter wheat (fall), or Winter rye (fall)	64 10 90 56
	1	Temporary mixture, plus	
Lawn area flatter than 3 to 1 and permanent swales ⁽²⁾	2	Tall fescue, or Fine fescue, or Kentucky bluegrass, plus Redtop, or Perennial ryegrass	60 35 25 3 15
Lawn area	1	Temporary mixture, plus	
3 to 1 and steeper	3	Birdsfoot trefoil, plus Tall fescue	6 30

Adapted from PA DEP Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual $^{1)}$ PLS is the product of the percentage of pure seed times percentage germination divided by 100. (2) This mixture is suitable for frequent mowing. Do not cut shorter than 4 inches.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- Complete silage pad resurfacing.
- Install filter sock downhill from earth disturbance activities and soil stockpiles per the plan. Install runoff management features, including waterways, culverts, conveyor belt diversions and associated
- outlet protection, to direct upslope runoff around the main construction areas. Excavate the manure storage and rough grade the site. Place excavated soil in designated fill areas.
- Compact appropriately per the construction specifications.
- Place excess soil material in stockpiles where indicated on the plans.
- Install circular manure storage structure. Backfill per plan at timing approved by attending engineer.
- Place compacted fill, then install heavy use area floor and foundation walls, posts, manure stacking
- structure, and retaining walls. Install roof structure. Install gutter cleaner channels and associated equipment.
- Fine grade the lawn areas and seed or sod immediately with a perennial grass cover. Lawns shall be maintained on a regular basis and repaired, reseeded and mulched until stabilization is achieved.
- . After final site stabilization (i.e. 70% vegetative uniform cover) has been achieved, the temporary erosion and sedimentation controls must be removed. Areas disturbed during the removal of the controls shall be restabilized.



REMOVE TOPSOIL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE. EXTEND ROCK OVER FULL WIDTH OF ENTRANCE.

RUNOFF SHALL BE DIVERTED FROM ROADWAY TO A SUITABLE SEDIMENT REMOVAL BMP PRIOR TO ENTERING ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.

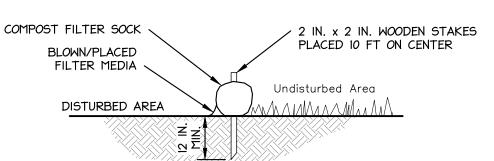
MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE INSTALLED WHEREVER OPTIONAL CULVERT PIPE IS USED AND PROPER PIPE COVER AS SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER IS NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED. PIPE SHALL BE SIZED APPROPRIATELY FOR SIZE OF DITCH BEING CROSSED.

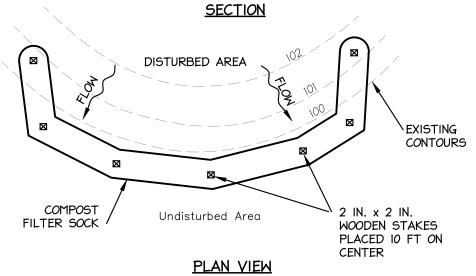
MAINTENANCE: ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE THICKNESS SHALL BE CONSTANTLY MAINTAINED TO THE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS BY ADDING ROCK. A STOCKPILE SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON SITE FOR THIS PURPOSE. ALL SEDIMENT DEPOSITED ON PAVED ROADWAYS SHALL BE REMOVED AND RETURNED TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IMMEDIATELY. IF EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF SEDIMENT ARE BEING DEPOSITED ON ROADWAY, EXTEND LENGTH OF ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE BY 50 FOOT INCREMENTS UNTIL CONDITION IS ALLEVIATED OR INSTALL WASH RACK. WASHING THE ROADWAY OR SWEEPING THE DEPOSITS INTO ROADWAY DITCHES, SEWERS, CULVERTS, OR OTHER DRAINAGE COURSES IS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #3-1 ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

(IF NEEDED)

NOT TO SCALE





NOTES: SOCK FABRIC SHALL MEET STANDARDS OF TABLE 4.1 OF THE PA DEP EROSION CONTROL MANUAL. COMPOST SHALL MEET THE STANDARDS OF TABLE 4.2 OF THE PA DEP EROSION

COMPOST FILTER SOCK SHALL BE PLACED AT EXISTING LEVEL GRADE. BOTH ENDS OF THE BARRIER SHALL BE EXTENDED AT LEAST 8 FEET UP SLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN BARRIER ALIGNMENT. MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH ABOVE ANY BARRIER SHALL NOT EXCEED THAT SPECIFIED FOR THE SIZE OF THE SOCK AND THE SLOPE OF ITS TRIBUTARY AREA. TRAFFIC SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO CROSS COMPOST FILTER SOCKS.

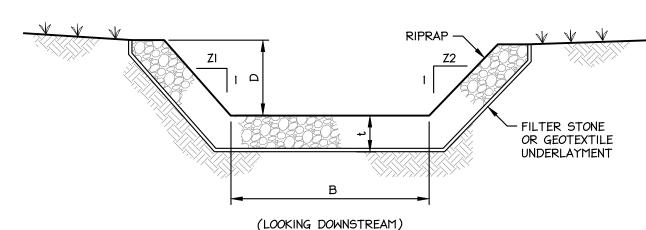
ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES 1/2 THE ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER AND DISPOSED IN THE MANNER DESCRIBED ELSEWHERE IN THE PLAN. COMPOST FILTER SOCKS SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF

EVENT. DAMAGED SOCKS SHALL BE REPAIRED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS

OR REPLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF INSPECTION. BIODEGRADABLE COMPOST FILTER SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED AFTER 6 MONTHS; PHOTODEGRADABLE SOCKS AFTER I YEAR. POLYPROPYLENE SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

UPON STABILIZATION OF THE AREA TRIBUTARY TO THE SOCK, STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED. THE SOCK MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AND VEGETATED OR REMOVED. IN THE LATTER CASE, THE MESH SHALL BE CUT OPEN AND THE MULCH SPREAD AS A SOIL SUPPLEMENT.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #4-1 COMPOST FILTER SOCK



CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION

CHANNEL	STATIONS	BOTTOM WIDTH B (FT)	DEPTH D (FT)	ZI (FT)	Z2 (FT)	RIPRAP GRADATION N (R)	RIPRAP DEPTH t (IN)	UNDER- LAYMENT	UNDER- LAYMENT THICKNESS
WATERWAY #2	ALL	3	2	2	2	R-4	18	AASHTO #3	6"

FILTER STONE UNDERLAYMENT FOR BED SLOPES ≥ 0.10 FT/FT (10 %) SHALL BE USED.

CHANNEL DIMENSIONS ARE FOR THE COMPLETED CHANNEL AFTER ROCK PLACEMENT. CHANNEL MUST BE OVER-EXCAVATED A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT TO ALLOW FOR THE VOLUME OF ROCK PLACED WITHIN THE CHANNEL WHILE PROVIDING THE SPECIFIED FINISHED DIMENSIONS.

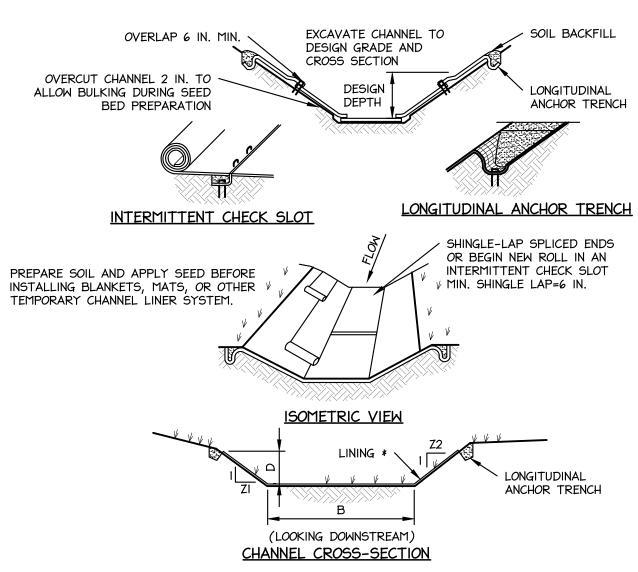
CHANNEL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CONSTANTLY MAINTAINED. CHANNEL SHALL BE CLEANED WHENEVER TOTAL CHANNEL DEPTH IS REDUCED BY 25% AT ANY LOCATION. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DISCOVERY OR AS SOON AS SOIL CONDITIONS PERMIT ACCESS TO CHANNEL WITHOUT FURTHER DAMAGE.

DAMAGED LINING SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF DISCOVERY.

THE MINIMUM ROCK THICKNESS (t) SHALL BE 1.5 TIMES THE MAX ROCK SIZE.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #6-3

RIPRAP CHANNEL



* SEE MANUFACTURER'S LINING INSTALLATION DETAIL FOR STAPLE PATTERNS, VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION FOR SOIL AMENDMENTS, SEED MIXTURES AND MULCHING INFORMATION

BIEIZATION TON SOIE A	TENDITERTS, SE		INEO AIND	1 IOECI IIIAC	INIONIATION
CHANNEL	STATIONS	GRADE (%)	TOP WIDTH T (FT)	DEPTH D (FT)	LINING *
WATERWAY #3	ALL	VARIES	10	1	NAG SC-250
WATERWAY #1	ALL	VARIES	13	1.50	NAG SC-250

ANCHOR TRENCHES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT BEGINNING AND END OF CHANNEL IN THE SAME MANNER AS LONGITUDINAL ANCHOR TRENCHES.

REPAIRED OR REPLACED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF DISCOVERY.

CHANNEL DIMENSIONS SHALL BE CONSTANTLY MAINTAINED. CHANNEL SHALL BE CLEANED WHENEVER TOTAL CHANNEL DEPTH IS REDUCED BY 25% AT ANY LOCATION. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF DISCOVERY OR AS SOON AS SOIL CONDITIONS PERMIT ACCESS TO CHANNEL WITHOUT FURTHER DAMAGE. DAMAGED LINING SHALL BE

NO MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE SHOOT (GRASS LEAF) SHALL BE REMOVED IN ANY MOWING. GRASS HEIGHT SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN 2 AND 3 INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. EXCESS VEGETATION SHALL BE REMOVED FROM PERMANENT CHANNELS TO ENSURE SUFFICIENT CHANNEL CAPACITY.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #6-1

VEGETATED CHANNEL

CORROSION RESISTANT BOLT (LENGTH VARIES) CORROSION RESISTANT FENDER WASHER BELT BELT - CORROSION RESISTANT FENDER WASHER CORROSION RESISTANT TREATED 2X6 TREATED 2X6 4' TREATED 2X6 - BOLT WITH TOP VIEW WASHERS FINISHED **ROADBED** SIDE VIEW WASHERS AND NUT EDGE OF ROAD SURFACE FLOW DOWNGRADE & OF ROAD 30 PERCENT MINIMUM ANGLE DOWNGRADE FOR DRAINAGE EDGE OF ROAD RIP RAP OUTFALL TO AVOID DOWNWASHING

CONSTRUCTION: Building diversion Cut conveyor belt into ~15"x necessary length.

Lay belt on 2"x6" boards laid end to end. Leave "8" of belt above board (4" to be buried \$ 4" left above road). Starting at one end, drill holes through belt and lumber (~2'spacing) and secure with bolts and washers. On diversions longer than 16', a lumber joint is necessary. Longer boits should be used to attach a 4 piece of

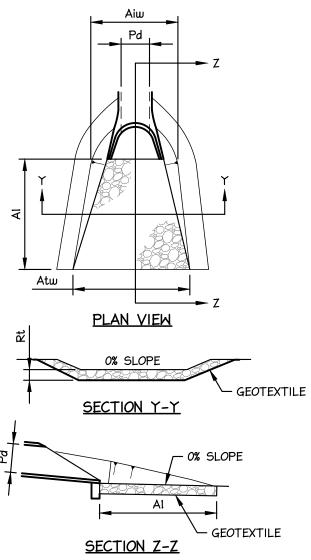
TYPICAL PLAN VIEW

- INSTALLATION: Installing diversion 1. Excavate a trench diagonally across the road
- Angle: Dig trench at min 30% angle to road. Fall: Minimum of 1% of continuous fall toward the outlet.

lumber on the opposite side of the belt at the joint

- Width: Wide enough trench to allow for compaction equipment beside the belt diversion (typically 15"-18").
- Depth: The trench should be deep enough to provide 3"-4" of cover over the top of the supporting 2"x 6" board. Place the diversion against bottom edge of the trench, leaving ~4" of the belt exposed above the final road surface. Backfill the trench and compact with a tamper.
- Place large stones at the end of the diversion to control erosion. Mark the ends of the Conveyor Belt Diversion with reflective posts to avoid damage during future maintenance.

CONVEYOR BELT DIVERSION



			SE	CTION	<u>Z-Z</u>		
ſ			RIP	RIPRAP AF			
	OUTLET NO.	PIPE DIA. Pd (IN)	SIZE	THICK. Rt (IN)	LENGTH AI (FT)	INITIAL WIDTH Aiw (FT)	TERMINAL WIDTH Atw (FT)
	FES-I	18	R-5	24	12.00	3.00	12.00

ALL APRONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN. TERMINAL WIDTHS SHALL BE ADJUSTED AS NECESSARY TO MATCH RECEIVING CHANNELS.

ALL APRONS SHALL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF EVENT. DISPLACED RIPRAP WITHIN THE APRON SHALL BE REPLACED IMMEDIATELY.

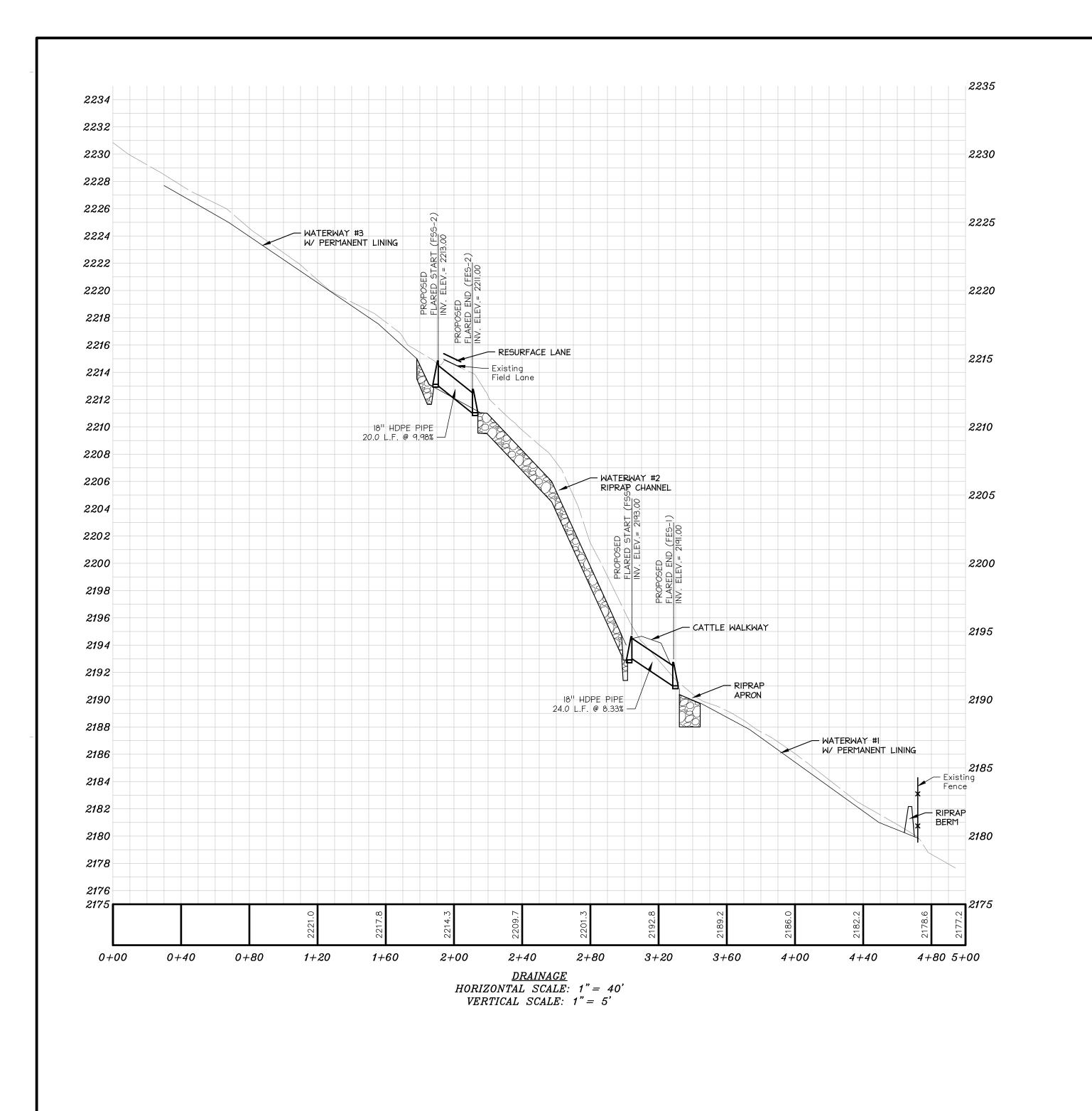
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #9-1 RIPRAP APRON AT PIPE OUTLET WITH FLARED END SECTION OR ENDWALL

E&S NOTES AND DETAILS

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DRAWING:

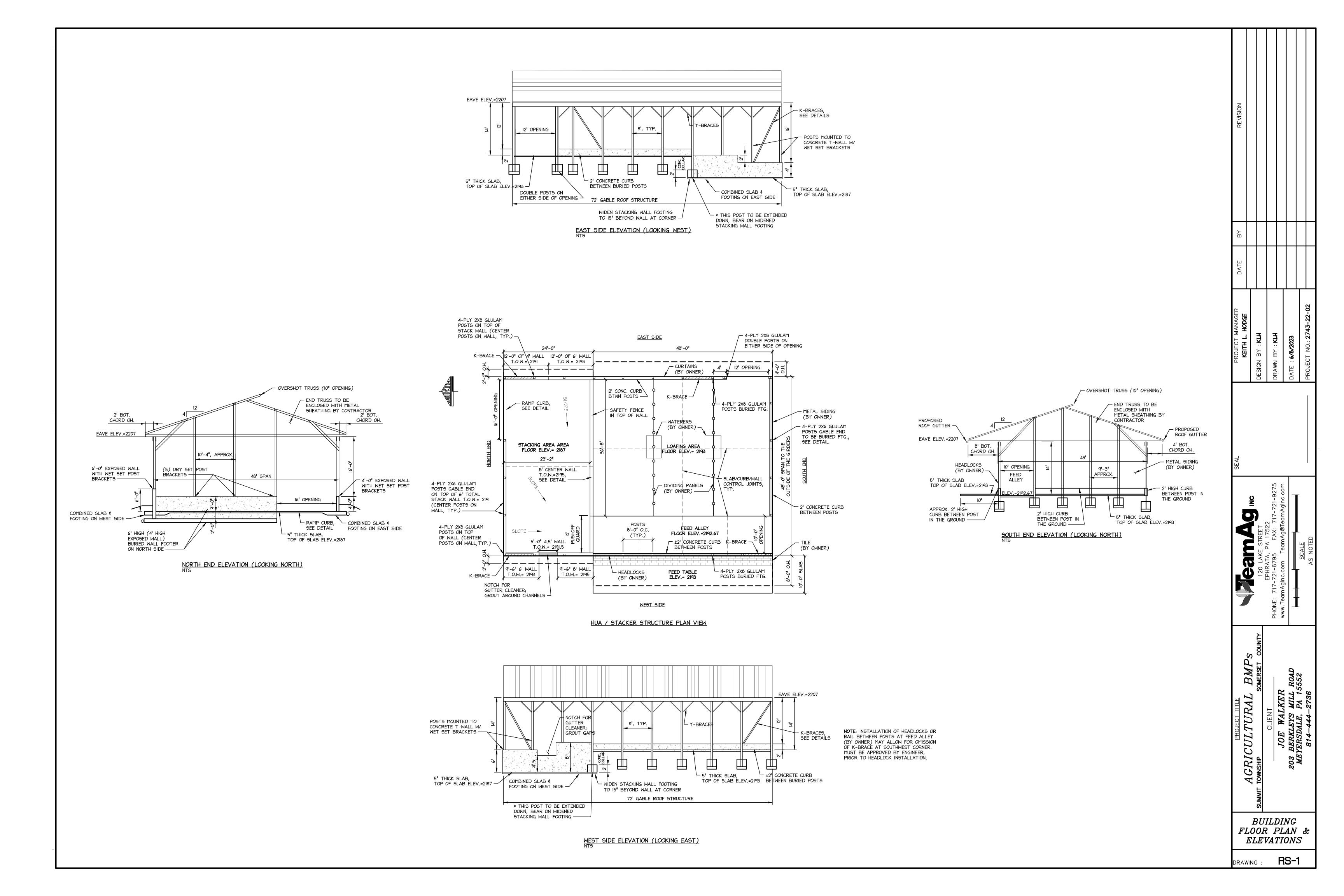
ES-1

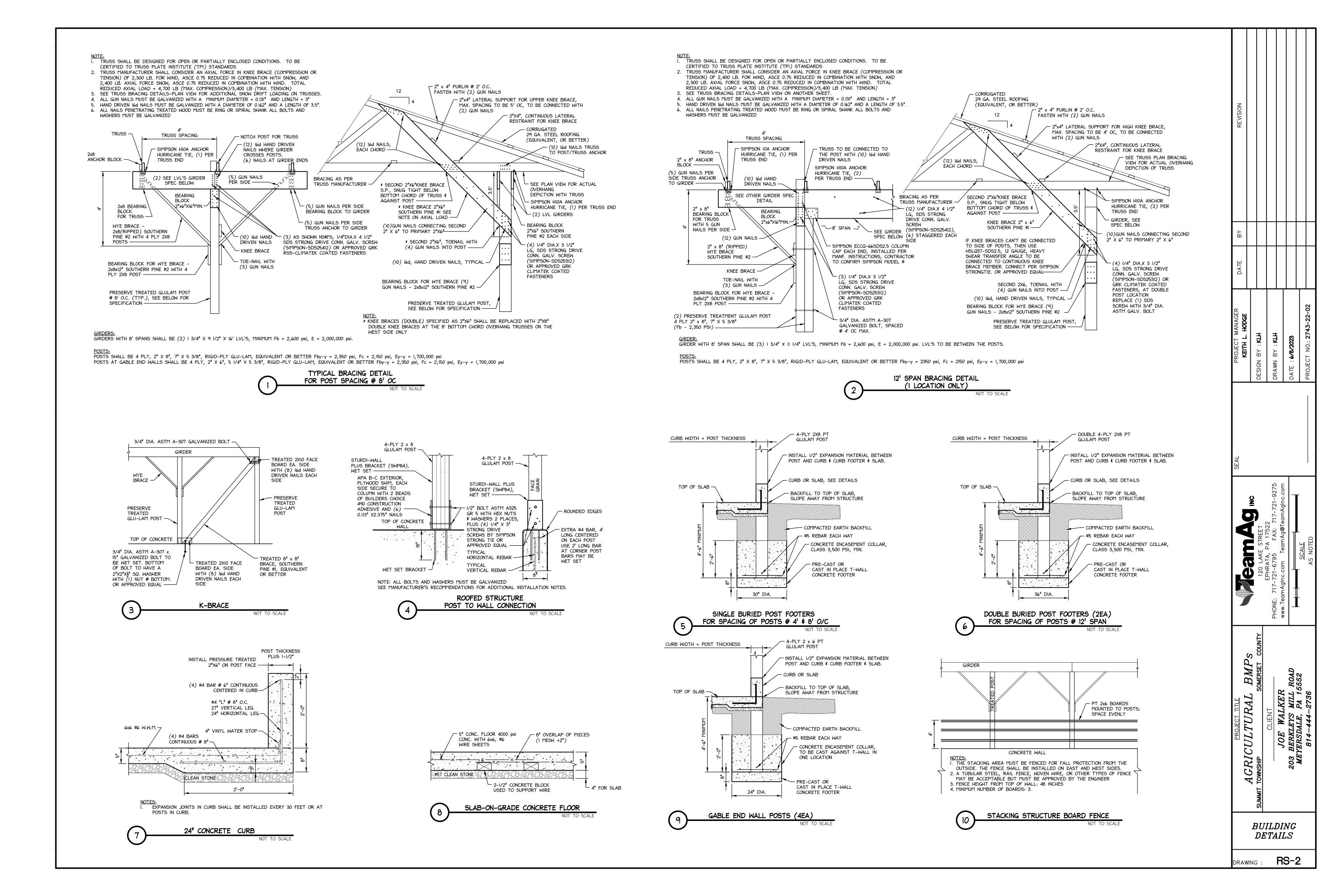


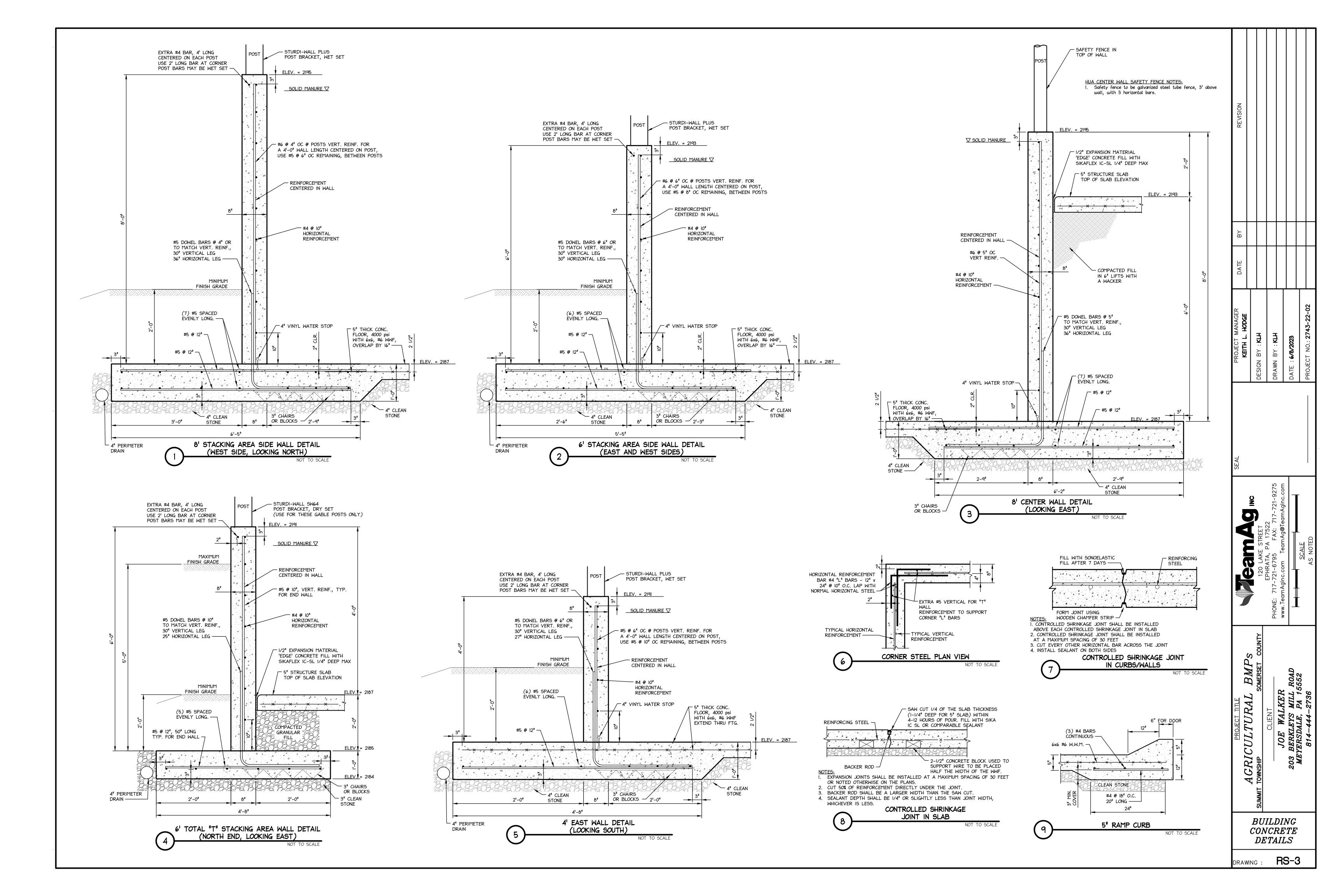
REVISION							
DATE BY							
PROJECT MANAGER KEITH L. HODGE	DESIGN BY : KLH	T Z		DATE : 6/8/2023		PROJECT NO.: 2743-22-02	
SEAL							_
	120 LAKF STRFFT	EPHRATA, PA 17522 PHONF: 717-721-6795 FAX: 717-721-9275	www.TeamAgInc.com TeamAg@TeamAgInc.com		SCALE	AS NOTED	
PROJECT TITLE ACBICITI TITLE BILDS	SUMMIT TOWNSHIP SOMERSET COUNTY	CLIENT	JOE WALKER	203 BERKLEYS MILL ROAD	MEYERSDALE, PA 15552	814-444-2736	

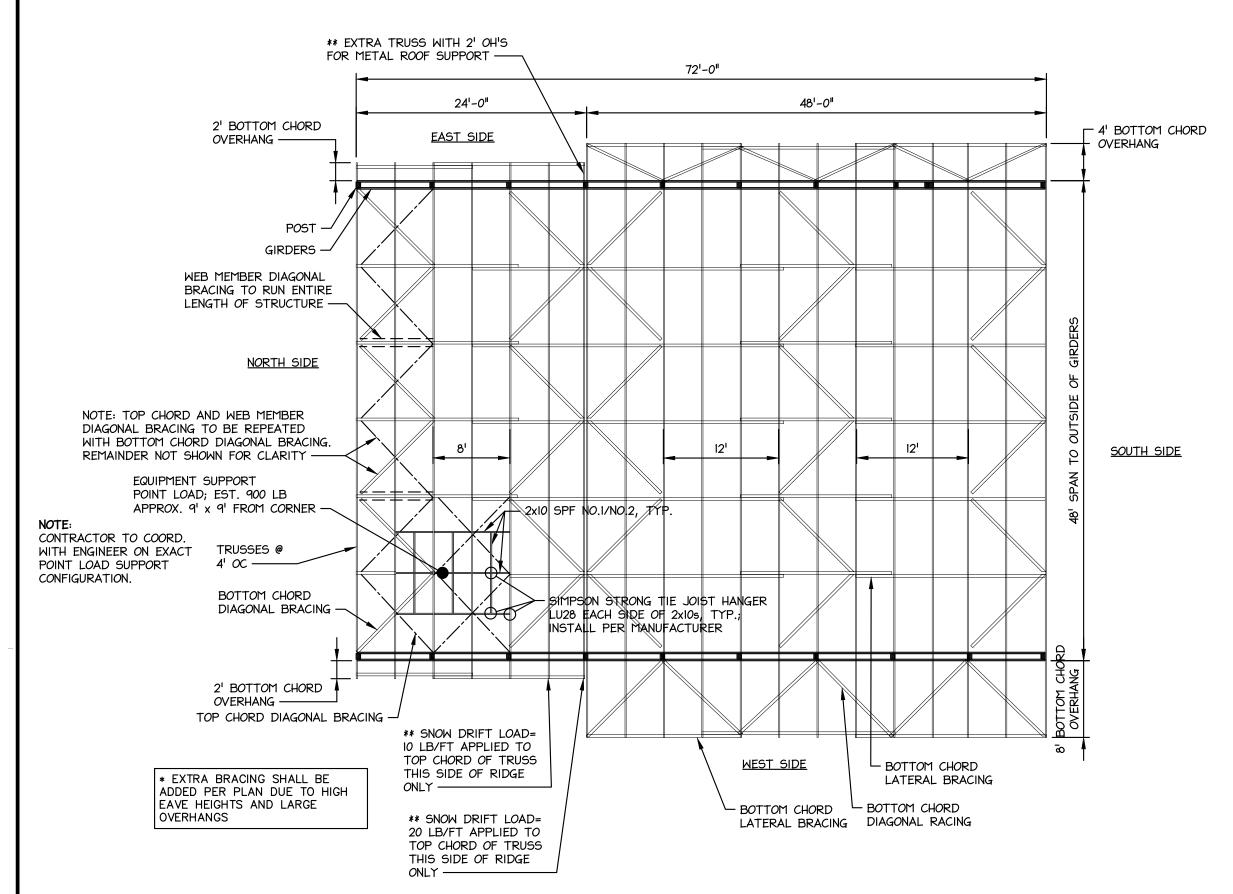
STORMWATER PROFILE

DRAWING: ES-2

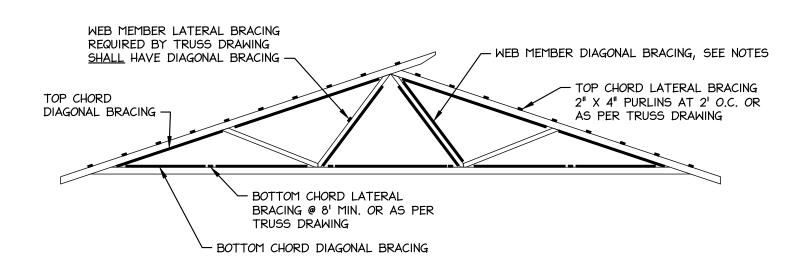






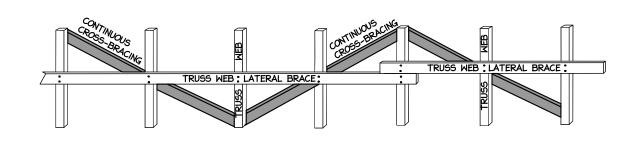


HUA/STACKING STRUCTURE TRUSS BRACING PLAN



NOTES:

- I. ROWS OF DIAGONAL BRACING SHALL BE PLACED AT INTERVALS OF NO MORE THAN 20' ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE BUILDING TO PROVIDE STABILITY AND TRANSFER THE FORCES FROM THE LATERAL RESTRAINT TO A LATERAL FORCE RESISTING SYSTEM.
- 2. WHERE TRUSS DRAWINGS REQUIRE WEB MEMBER LATERAL BRACING, WEB MEMBER DIAGONAL BRACING SHALL BE INSTALLED.
- 3. WHEN NO WEB MEMBER LATERAL BRACING IS REQUIRED, INSTALL DIAGONAL BRACING AT VERTICAL WEBS (WHEN POSSIBLE) AND AT OR NEAR BOTTOM CHORD LATERAL BRACING.
- 4. USE (2) 16D (0.135" X 3.5") NAILS AT EACH TRUSS/BRACE CONNECTION.
 5. BOTTOM CHORD AND WEB LATERAL BRACING SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY ONE TRUSS.
- BUTT JOINTS ARE NOT ALLOWED.
- SEE "CHORD DIAGONAL BRACING" AND "CROSS BRACING" DRAWINGS FOR FURTHER DETAILS.
- 7. REFERENCE TRUSS DRAWINGS FOR ANY SPECIAL BRACING REQUIREMENTS.
- REFERENCE BCSI GUIDES FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON HANDLING, INSTALLING, AND BRACING TRUSSES.
- 9. TO BE CERTIFIED TO TRUSS PLATE INSTITUTE (TPI) STANDARDS.
- 10. TRUSS MANUFACTURER TO CONSIDER KNEE BRACE AXIAL FORCES AS SHOWN IN THE FRAMING/BRACING DETAILS ON ANOTHER DRAWING. TRUSS MANUFACTURER SHALL CONSIDER ADDITIVE SNOW DRIFT LOADING TO TOP CHORD AS LISTED ON THE PLANS FOR THE TRUSS DESIGN.
- II. PROPER TEMPORARY BRACING OF ALL CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY. CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE EXTRA PRECAUTION TO TEMPORARILY BRACE THIS STRUCTURE DUE TO THE LARGE SPAN.
- 12. A P.E. SEALED TRUSS DESIGN MUST BE SUPPLIED TO THE ENGINEER BY THE CONTRACTOR.



NOTES FOR TRUSSES / STRUCTURES:

- I. WHERE TRUSS DRAWINGS REQUIRE WEB MEMBER LATERAL BRACING, WEB MEMBER DIAGONAL BRACING SHALL BE INSTALLED.
- 2. INSTALL CONTINUOUS DIAGONAL BRACING ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE
- TRUSS WEB MEMBER AS THE LATERAL BRACE.

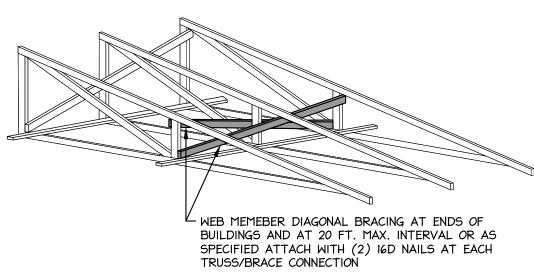
 3. THE DIAGONAL BRACING MUST RUN THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE BUILDING.

 4. OTHER DIAGONAL BRACING OPTIONS MAY BE USED THAT WILL REQUIRE
- BLOCKING TO AVOID "FLEXING" THE BRACES OVER MEMBERS.

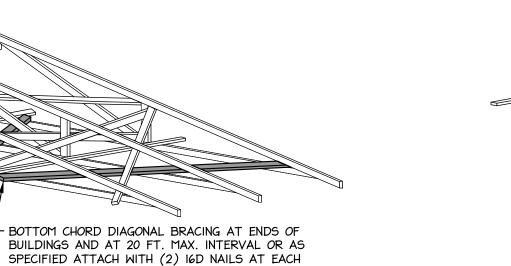
 5. DIAGONAL CROSS-BRACING SHALL BE INSTALLED AT 45° OR LESS.

 6. POSITION DIAGONAL BRACE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO LATERAL RESTRAIN AND ATTACH DIAGONAL BRACE AS CLOSE TO THE TOP AND BOTTOM CHORD AS POSSIBLE AND TO EACH WEB THAT IT CROSSES.

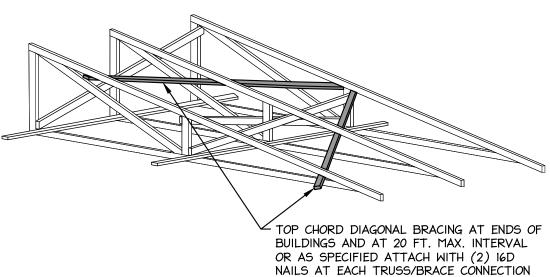




DIAGONAL WEB MEMEBER BRACING
NOT TO SC.

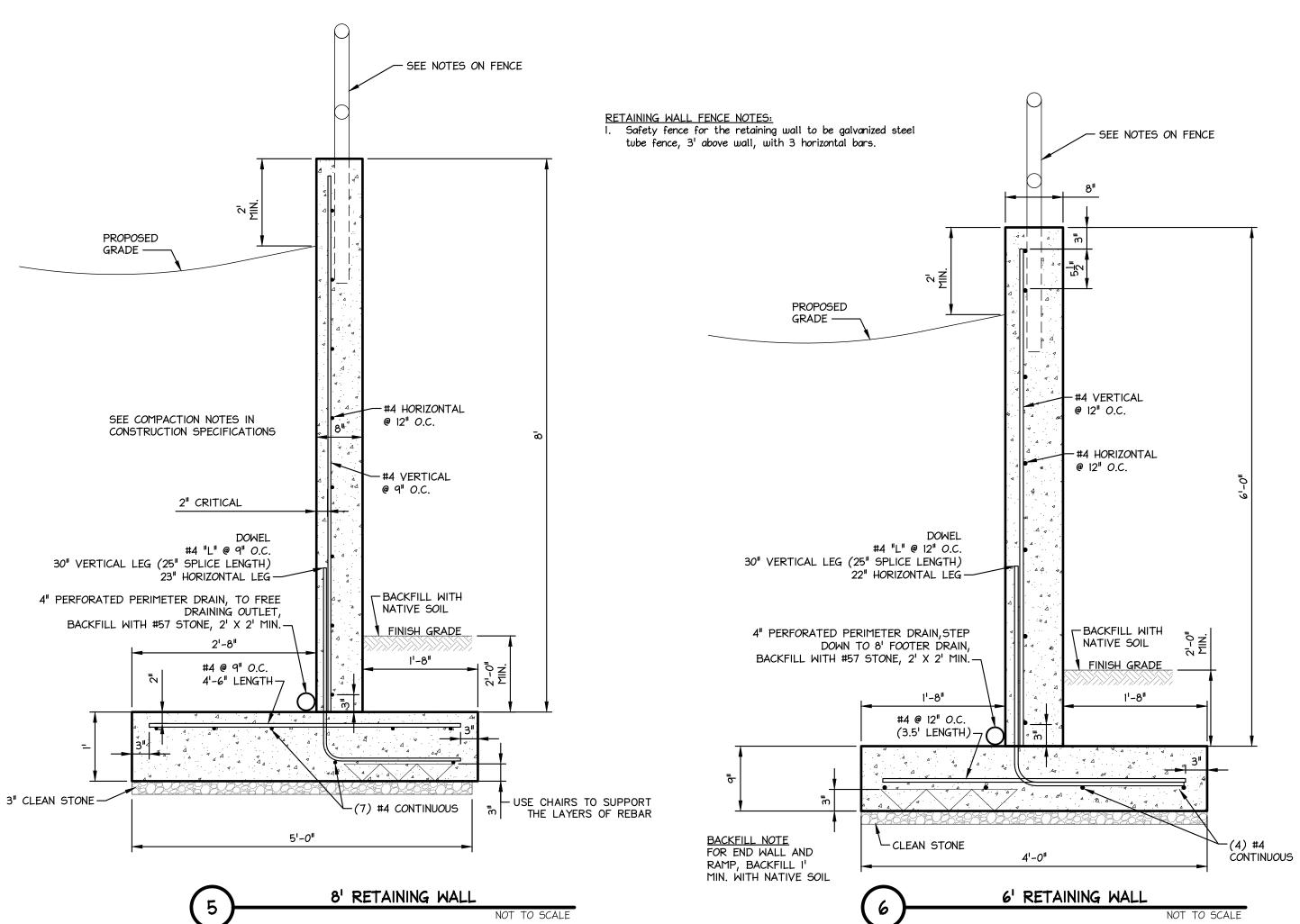


TRUSS/BRACE CONNECTION '
BOTTOM CHORD DIAGONAL BRACING



TOP CHORD DIAGONAL BRACING

NOT TO SCAL



KEITH L. HODGE	DATE	ВҮ	R
DESIGN BY : KLH			
DR∆WN BY . YE			
DATE : 6/8/2023			
PROJECT NO.: 2743-22-02			

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BRACING DETAILS

DRAWING: RS-4