



## LEGEND

PROPOSED CONTOURS

PROPOSED CONTOURS

INLAND WETLANDS FLAG

BUILDING SETBACK LINE
PERCOLATION TEST HOLE
TEST HOLE
STONE WALL
SILT FENCE

- B ---- BUILDING SETBACK LINE

## NOTES:

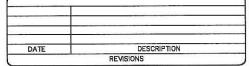
 This survey has been prepared pursuant to the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies Sections 20-300b-1 through 20-300b-20 and the Standards for Surveys and Maps in the State of Connecticut" as adopted by the Connecticut Association of Land Surveyors, Inc. on September 26, 1996;

This map was prepared from record research, other maps, limited field measurements and other sources, it is not to be construed as a Property/Boundary or Limited Property/Boundary Survey and is subject to such facts as sold surveys may disclose.

- This survey conforms to a Class "C" horizontal accuracy.
- Topographic features conform to a Class "T-2", "V-2" vertical accuracy.
- Survey Type: General Location Survey.
- Zone = R40.
- Owner of record: Joshua A. Rhodes & Jessica L. Rhodes 293 Brickhouse Road Danielson, CT 06239
- 4. Parcel is shown as Lot #5A, Block #59 on Assessors Map #61.
- Elevations shown are based on an assumed datum. Contours shown are taken from actual field survey. Contour interval = 2'.
- 6. Test Pit data taken from NDDH file number 20000048.
- Wetlands shown were delineated in the field by Joseph Theroux, Certified Soil Scientist, in November 2019.
- Before any construction is to commence contact "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG" at 1-800-922-4455 or 811.

## MAP REFERENCE;

- "Pompeo Court Owned by Mary Louise Pompeo in Town of Thompson, Conn. — Scale: 1" = 100" — Date; Oct. 4, 1949 Prepared by: William W. Pike, Surveyor. "On file in the Thompson Land Records as map #196.
- "Property Survey Prepared for Ronald L. Green Pompeo Road — Thompson, CT — Scale: 1° = 20' — Date: July 14, 2010 Sheet 1 of 1 — prepared by: J&D Civil Engineers, LLC." On file in the Thompson Land Records as map #1630.



GENERAL LOCATION SURVEY SEPTIC SYSTEM DESIG PLAN PREPARED FOR

# JOSHUA A. RHODES & JESSICA L. RHODES

POMPEO ROAD
THOMPSON, CONNECTICUT

# Killingly Engineering Associates Civil Engineering & Surveying

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DATE: 1/09/2020	DRAWN: AMR
SCALE: 1" = 20'	DESIGN: NET
SHEET: 1 OF 2	CHK BY: GG
DWG, No: CLIENT FILE	JOB No: 19144

## EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE:

## PRINCIPLES OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

The primary function of erosion and sediment controls is to absorb erosional energies and reduce runoff velocities that force the detachment and transport of soil and/or encourage the deposition of eroded soil particles before

#### KEEP LAND DISTURBANCE TO A MINIMUM

The more land that is in vegetative cover, the more surface water will infiltrate into the soil, thus minimizing stormwater runoff and potential erosion. Keeping land disturbance to a minimum not only involves minimizing the extent of exposure at any one time, but also the duration extent of exposure at any one time, but also the duration of exposure. Phasing, sequencing and construction scheduling are interrelated. Phasing divides a large project into distinct sections where construction work over a specific area occurs over distinct periods of time and each phase is not dependent upon a subsequent phase in order to be functional. A sequence is the order in which construction activities are to occur during any particular phase. A sequence should be developed on the premise of "first things first" and "last things last" with proper attention given to the inclusion of adequate erosion and sediment control measures. A construction schedule is a sequence with time lines applied to it and should address the potential overlap of actions in a sequence which may be in conflict with each other.

- Limit areas of clearing and grading. Protect natural vegetation from construction equipment with fencing, tree armoring, and retaining walls or tree
- Route traffic patterns within the site to avoid existing or newly planted vegetation.
- Phase construction so that areas which are actively being developed at any one time are minimized and only that area under construction is exposed. Clear only those areas essential for construction.
- Sequence the construction of storm drainage systems so that they are operational as soon as possible during construction. Ensure all outlets are stable before outletting storm drainage flow into them.
- Schedule construction so that final grading and stabilization is completed as soon as possible.

Detachment and transport of eroded soil must be kept to a minimum by absorbing and reducing the erosive energy of water. The erosive energy of water increases as the volume and velocity of runoff increases. The volume and velocity of runoff increases during development as a result of reduced infiltration rates caused by the removal of existing vegetation, removal of topsoil, compaction of soil and the construction of impervious surfaces.

- Use diversions, stone dikes, slit fences and similar measures to break flow lines and dissipate storm water energy.
- Avoid diverting one drainage system into another without calculating the potential for downstream flooding or erosion.

## KEEP CLEAN RUNOFF SEPARATED

Clean runoff should be kept separated from sediment laden water and should not be directed over disturbed areas without additional controls. Additionally, prevent the mixing of clean off-site generated runoff with sediment laden runoff generated on-site until after adequate filtration of on-site waters has occurred.

- Segregate construction waters from clean water
- Divert site runoff to keep it isolated from wetlands, watercourses and drainage ways that flow through or near the development until the sediment in that runoff is trapped or detained.

## REDUCE ON SITE POTENTIAL INTERNALLY AND INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS

While it may seem less complicated to collect all waters to one point of discharge for treatment and just install a perimeter control, it can be more effective to apply internal controls to many small sub-drainage basins within the site. By reducing sediment loading from within the site, the chance of perimeter control fallure and the potential off-site damage that it can cause is reduced. It is generally more expensive to correct off-site damage than it is to install proper internal controls.

- Control erosion and sedimentation in the smallest drainage area possible. It is easier to control erosion than to contend with sediment after it has been carried downstream and deposited in unwanted areas.
- Direct runoff from small disturbed areas to adjoining undisturbed vegetated areas to reduce the potential for concentrated flows and increase ettlement and filtering of sediments
- Concentrated runoff from development should be safely conveyed to stable outlets using rip rapped channels, waterways, diversions, storm drains or
- Determine the need for sediment basins. Sediment basins are required on larger developments where major grading is planned and where it is impossible or impractical to control erosion at the source. Sediment basins are needed on large and small sites when sensitive greas such as and small sites when sensitive areas such as wetlands, watercourses, and streets would be impacted by off—site sediment deposition. Do not locate sediment basins in wetlands or permanent or intermittent watercourses. Sediment basins should be located to intercept runoff prior to its entry into the wetland or watercourse.

#### SEPTIC SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- The building, septic system and well shall be accurately staked in the field by a licensed Land Surveyor in the State of Connecticut, prior to construction.
- Max. percent of gravel (material between No. 4 & 3 inch sieves) = 45%

## GRADATION OF FILL (MINUS GRAVEL)

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

Fill material shall be approved by the sanitarian prior to placer it shall be compacted in 6" lifts and shall extend a minimum five feet (5") around the perimeter of the system. Common shall extend an additional five feet (5") down gradient of the system (10" total) before tapering off at a maximum slope of 2H:1V.

- Distribution boxes shall be 4 hole precest concrete as manufactured by Jolley Precest, Inc. or equal.
- All precast structures such as septic tanks, distribution boxes, etc. shall be set level on six inches (8") of compacted gravel base at the elevations specified on the plans.
- Solld distribution pipe shall be 4\* diameter PVC meeting ASTM D-3034 SDR 35 with compression gasket joints. It shall be laid true to the lines and grades shown on the plans and in no case have a slope less than 0.125 inches per foot.
- Sever pipe from the foundation wall to the septic tank shall be schedule 40 PVC meeting ASTM D 1785. It shall be idld true to the grades shown on the plans and in no case shall have a slope less than 0.25 inches per foot.
- Solid footing drain outlet pipe shall be 4" Diameter FVC meeting ASTM D 3034, SDR 35 with compression gasketed joints, Footing drain outlet pipe shall not be backfilled with free draining material, such as gravel, broken stone, rock fragments, etc.
- 10. Septic sand shall meet the requirements of ASTM C-33 with less than 10% passing a 100 sleve and less than 5% passing a 200 sleve

SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING
0.375	100
54	95-100
#B	80-100
<b>#</b> 16	60-85
#30	25-60
<b>∉</b> 50	10-30
<b>₹100</b>	<10
<b>≩200</b>	<5

### REFERENCE IS MADE TO:

- 1. Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control 2002 (2002 Guidelines)
- 2. U.S.D.A. N.R.C.S. Web Soil Survey

The proposed site is comprised mainly of three soil types; Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman (3), Woodbridge (45B) and Woodbridge (47C)

3 Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony.

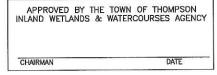
Included with this soil in mapping are areas of moderately well drained Sutton and Woodbridge soils that are slightly higher on the landscape. Sutton soils lack the dense substratum that Woodbridge soils have. Also included are a few non-stony surface soils, small areas of soils subject to flooding, small areas with steeper slopes, and areas with silt loam surface and subsoil textures. Minor components make up about 10 percent of the map unit.
Slope: nearly level to gently sloping Landscape: depressions on uplands, drainageways on uplands Size of map unit: Areas commonly range from 3 to 150 acres.

## 4580 Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Included with this soil in mapping are areas of well drained Paxton and Montauk soils that are higher on the landscape. Also included are areas of poorly drained Ridgebury soils and very poorly drained Whitman soils in depressions and along drainageways. Moderately well drained Sutton soils are included in areas lacking a dense substratum. Poorly drained Leicester soils are in depressions and lack a dense substratum. In Fairfield and Litchfield Counties where the soil is less acid and lacks a dense substratum, some areas of well drained Stockhofdge soils and moderately well drained Georgia soils are included. A few areas in New London County include a loamy sand substratum. Minor components make up about 20 percent of the map unit.

## 47CD Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

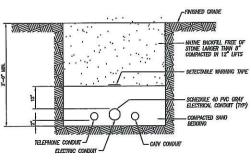
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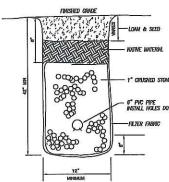
## HAYBALE BARRIER



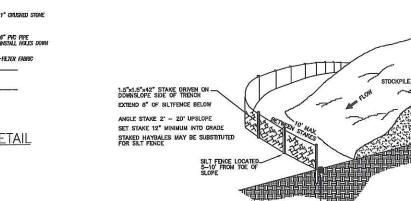


NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SLIJ/CLAY DAVIS AT 100' INTERVALS ALONG PROPOSED UTILITY TRENCH TO AVOID TRANSPORTING INTERCEPTED WATER.

## UNDERGROUND UTILITY TRENCH NOT TO SCALE



CURTAIN DRAIN DETAIL



- MOCKOUT INLET AND OUTLET OPENINGS

**PLAN** 

- SOLID BLOCK-

CROSS SECTION

1500 GALLON COMPARTMENT

SEPTIC TANK NOT TO SOME

il 3° VENT —

BETLECTOR -

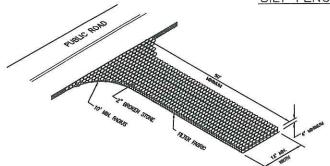
\_\_\_ 5° VB/T —

CONTINUOUS HOT

LIQUID LEVEL -

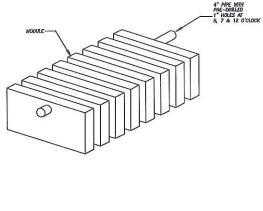
RIBS INSIDE

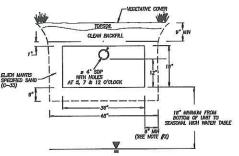
SILT FENCE @ TOE OF SLOPE APPLICATION



ANTI-TRACKING PAD

NORMAND THIBEAULT, JR., P.E. No. 22834 DATE





GRADE
FOR SYSTEMS INSTALLED IN FILL, CONTRACTOR SHALL
PROVIDE 5' OF SELECT FILL OR ASTN C-33 SAND 5'
AROUND PERMITTER OF SYSTEM.

ELJEN 536-8 WASTEWATER LEACHING SYSTEM

2X2 5/8 16 GA. WIRE MESH-



DESCRIPTION REVISIONS

STANDARD D-BOX

**DETAIL SHEET** 

PREPARED FOR

JOSHUA A. RHODES & JESSICA L. RHODES

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DATE: 1/09/2020 DRAWN- AME SCALE: NOT TO SCALE DESIGN: NET SHEET: 2 OF 2 CHK BY: GG DWG. No: CLIENT FILE JOB No: 19144