Engineering Report

for the:

Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility 1118 and 1138 Dolsontown Road Wawayanda, New York 10940 NYSDEC Permit No. T.B.D.

March 2022

prepared for:

DOM KAM LLC

366 Highland Avenue Ext. Middletown, New York 10940

prepared by:



ENGINEERING+ ENVIRONMENTAL EnSol, Inc. 661 Main St. Niagara Falls, NY 14301 716.285.3920

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PN 029-A0001

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- Attachment 7 Drainpipe and Oil Water Separator (OWS) Calculations & OWS Specification
- Attachment 8 Geotechnical Subsurface Investigation Report
- Attachment 9 Foundation Design Documentation

1. Introduction

1.1 Facility Description

The Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility will be comprised of two main process areas, a recyclables area and a solid waste area, as well as an administration building for general operations support. Activities conducted within the solid waste area will consist of consolidation and transfer of municipal solid waste (MSW), Construction and Demolition debris (C&D), and Industrial Waste (IW) for disposal. Activities conducted within the recyclables area will consist of consolidation and transfer of various recyclable materials (Old Corrugated Containers (OCC), Single Stream Recyclables (SSR), Source Separated Organics (SSO), unadulterated wood, and Product Stewardship materials) for further processing. Concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, soil, brush, unadulterated wood, and metal from the C&D will be separated through simple floor sorting and transferred for further processing. The operation intends to adapt to meet a variety of market conditions and future opportunities, with a proposed design capacity of 950 tons per day (tpd) based on weekly average comprised of an average of 829 tpd of solid waste (MSW, C&D, and IW combined) and 121 tpd of all combined recyclables. The Facility will not accept medical or hazardous wastes, friable asbestos, liquids or septage, or any other unauthorized materials as defined in the regulations and this application.

The Facility will operate as a Transfer Facility, a C&D Handling and Recovery Facility, and a Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility in accordance with Subpart 362-3, Subpart 361-5, and Subpart 361-1 respectively. A transfer facility is defined in Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (6 NYCRR) Part 360 in paragraph 360.2(b)(276) as "... a facility that receives solid waste for the purpose of subsequent transfer to another Facility for further processing, treatment, transfer, or disposal.". A C&D handling and recovery facility is defined in Title 6 of the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (6 NYCRR) Part 360 in paragraph 360.2(b)(62) as "... a facility that processes and separates construction and demolition debris in order to extract recyclable materials.". A Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility is defined in Title 6 of the New York Codes, Part 360 in paragraph 360.2(b)(62) as "... a facility that processes and separates construction and demolition debris in order to extract recyclable materials.". A Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility is defined in Title 6 of the New York Codes, Part 360 in paragraph 360.2(b)(221) as "a facility that processes source-separated non-putrescible recyclables.".

Main features of the Facility include a gated entrance with two queuing lanes, inbound and outbound truck scales, transfer station building with separate MSW/C&D/IW and recyclables transfer areas, administrative office building, a trailer parking area, and outside storage area for separated concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, soil, recovered from the C&D. The Site Plan and Floor Plan for the proposed transfer station building are included as **Sheets 2 and 3** and elevations of the proposed facility are included within the architectural drawing set included as **Attachment 1**.

All material unloading, handling, and loading activities will occur within the transfer station building. Features of the transfer station building include a 8-inch-thick steel fiber reinforced (5,000 psi) concrete floor, floor drains that are connected to the sanitary sewer system, concrete push walls for MSW, C&D, and IW storage, and recyclables processing and storage. The Facility yard will be surfaced with asphalt pavement suitable for heavy truck traffic. Site design includes a sanitary sewer force main, municipal water supply, natural gas and electrical service, environmentally friendly stormwater management system, and landscaping.

1.2 Site Description

Existing conditions of the site are shown on **Sheet 1** of the Permit Drawings. The total area owned by the applicant consists of adjacent tax map parcels 6-1-3.31 and 6-1-3.32. The tax parcels 6-1-3.31 and 6-1-

3.32, which are respectively located at 1138 and 1118 Dolsontown Road, shall be combined into one parcel through a lot line change plat to be submitted to the Town of Wawayanda Planning Board and the Orange County Clerk. Parcel 6-1-3.32 contains multiple vacant farm buildings and a silo, the property is classified as a dairy farm. Parcel 6-1-3.31 contains a residential house, and a commercial building, the property is classified as a one-use small building.

The parcels are within the Masonic Creek-Wallkill River Watershed (HUC-12: 020200070401). The ground surface generally slopes down from Dolsontown Road to the south on Parcel 6-1-3.32 to Monhagen Brook which flows west to east across the property. On Parcel 6-1-3.31 the ground surface generally slopes to the east to an unnamed tributary to Monhagen Brook which flows north to south across the property. The topography of the site is steeper in the northern portion with approximately 3 to 8% slopes and flatter in the southern portion with 0 to 3% slopes. The existing ground cover consists of predominately grassed areas with wooded and brushed covered areas throughout the remainder of the site. Non-jurisdictional wet meadow wetlands are in the southeastern portion of the site and jurisdictional shallow emergent marsh wetland is located adjacent to Monhagen Brook and the unnamed tributary to Monhagen Brook. The wetland boundaries and the apparent jurisdiction are from the Wetland Delineation Report for Dolsontown Road prepared by EnSol Inc. dated December 2020.

1.3 Type and Quantity of Materials

Collecting reliable and current data regarding the rate of waste generation is a daunting effort; however, based on a review of readily available information regarding waste generation in the Mid-Hudson and northeast Pennsylvania region, it is estimated that about 1,400 tons of MSW are generated each day in the Service Area. It is further assumed that no less than 800 to 1,000 tons of C&D debris, commercial waste, institutional waste, and industrial wastes are generated each day in the service area and its surrounding Counties.

The Facility operation intends to adapt to meet a variety of market conditions and future opportunities. The proposed design capacity of the Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility is 950 tons per day (tpd) as a maximum weekly average.

While the design capacity for this Facility addresses current and projected market conditions, future opportunities, and DOM KAM LLC's business plan for growth, it is also largely a function of access, building size, equipment volume/production rate capabilities, equipment and personnel movements, and safety. The proposed maximum average processing rate is doable and allows for upsets in waste stream generation due to seasonal fluctuation, and the inevitable natural disasters that occur in the Northeast USA which are reported to generate debris volumes equivalent to five to 15 times the normal generation rates. The ability of the Facility to respond to natural and man-made disasters is discussed further in Section 6 of the Facility Manual as well as within the Emergency Response Plan (Attachment 2 of the Facility Manual).

The material stream is expected to be approximately 271,700 tons per year (tpy) comprised of:

- MSW, including putrescible materials with a loose density estimated at 500 pounds per cubic yard (pcy)
- C&D with a loose density estimated at 1,500 pcy.
- IW waste with a loose density estimated at 500 pcy (note: Facility must first obtain the minimum waste characterization information included in Section 4 Waste Control Plan).
- OCC with a loose density estimated at 350 pcy.

- SSR with a loose density estimated at 160 pcy.
- SSO with a loose density estimated at 500 pcy.
- Unadulterated wood with a loose density estimated at 300 pcy.
- Metals with a loose density estimated at 1,755 pcy.
- Concrete/asphalt/brick/rock with a loose density estimated at 2,000 pcy.
- Electronic waste/product stewardship items with a loose density estimated at 500 pcy.
- Tires with a loose density estimated at 200 pcy.

The facility will not accept medical or hazardous wastes, friable asbestos, liquids or septage, or any other unauthorized materials. Unacceptable waste is discussed in Section 4 of the Facility Manual.

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2.1 Process Description

Access to the Facility will be through the gated truck entrance on Dolsontown Road. Materials will arrive at the Facility in roll-off trucks, front, rear and side loaders, and dump trucks. The trucks will be initially weighted at the inbound truck scale. All material unloading, handling, and loading activities will be conducted within the enclosed building. MSW/C&D/IW will be handled and stored separately to prevent co-mingling. Walking floor transfer trailers will drive through the Transfer Station via two sets of inbound and out-bound overhead doors. Transfer trailers will be loaded within two sunken loading pits on each side of the MSW/C&D/IW Transfer Area. Outbound material will be top loaded into the transfer trailers by the loader, and excavator with grapple for transport to the disposal or processing facility. The loaded transfer trailers shall be weighted at the outbound truck scale. Process flow diagrams illustrating the movement of materials through the facility are included as **Attachment 2** and the Facility Traffic circulation is shown on **Sheet 6**.

Simple floor sorting to recover concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, soil, brush, unadulterated wood, incidental tires, and metal from the C&D for transfer to a C&D Debris Handling and Recovery Facility for further processing will be done whenever feasible. Simple floor sorting to recover OCC, metal, and incidental tires from the MSW for transfer to a Recyclables Handling and Recovery Facility for further processing will also be done whenever feasible. All sorting and recovery operations will take place within the enclosed building. Recovered materials shall be stored in 40 cubic yard roll off containers which will be moved to the Recyclables Area of the Facility. Recovered concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, soil, shall be stored in the designated outdoor concrete bunkers.

All recyclables processing and storage will take place within the enclosed building. Recyclables (OCC, SSR, SSO, unadulterated wood, and electronics/product stewardship items) shall be delivered to a tipping floor within an enclosed area separate from the MSW/C&D/IW transfer operations via three overhead doors. Storage and handling of the various recyclables shall be conducted in the material-specific dedicated areas as shown on the Floor Plan included on **Sheet 3**.

The OCC/fiber, SSR, electronics/product stewardship items, and unadulterated wood shall be stored within separate concrete block bunkers. The OCC and fiber shall be compacted into bales via a horizontal baler. The bales shall be stored and loaded onto a transfer trailer by a forklift at the loading docks near the northeast corner of the Recycling Area. The SSR shall be loaded into a transfer trailer within the sunken loading pit by a front wheel loader. The unadulterated wood may be loaded into a transfer trailer within the sunken loading pit by a front wheel loader or processed through a slow speed shredder to reduce the particle size directly into a transfer trailer within the sunken loading pit. The Product Stewardship/electronic waste shall be placed on a pallet and shrink wrapped using an automatic wrapping machine. The wrapped pallets shall then be loaded onto a transfer trailer at the loading docks using a forklift. SSR shall be transferred to a sealed 40 cubic yard roll off container to be transferred to an organics recycling Facility for further processing.

2.2 Process Equipment

The Facility will maintain sufficient process equipment to safely and efficiently conduct material handling and transfer operations. This equipment will include the following pieces of equipment (or equivalent):

- Cat 320 Excavator with TG 4.5 cubic yard trash grapple (1);
- 22 Ton, 53-foot-long walking floor transfer trailers, (as needed);
- MAC 106-2 horizontal baler;
- Crown RC 5700 Forklift;
- Impaktor 250 mobile slow speed shredder;
- CAT 980G wheel loader with 4-cubic yard bucket (2);
- Azimuth-3000 semi-automatic pallet wrapper;
- Four sunken loading dock RoughDeck AX 60,000 lbs axle scales;
- Avery Weigh-Tronix IMTS 70x10-135T BridgeMont, Low-Profile Motor Inbound and outbound truck scales;
- Atlantic Nuclear Corporation Model 375P-1000 or equivalent Radiation Detector;
- Atlantic Nuclear Corporation Model 193-6 or equivalent handheld Radiation Detector;
- Yard Goat Semi-Tractor; and,
- Various material-dedicated roll off containers.

Specifications for each piece of equipment are included in **Attachment 3**. The Operator will rent or lease equipment from local vendors where appropriate when on-site equipment is being serviced or is otherwise not available. Additionally, where a specific equipment need is identified, the Operator may rent, lease or purchase the equipment from area vendors.

Equipment operators will be responsible for ensuring that equipment is routinely inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations for safe operation. Equipment manuals will be provided to operators. All equipment will be equipped with mufflers so as not to exceed a maximum allowable 80-decibel combustion-powered equipment noise source level (when measured 50 feet from the source). At minimum, the truck scale will be inspected and tested for accuracy on an annual basis. Re-calibrations will be performed as needed.

2.3 Process Design and Performance

The Facility process design information/calculations are included as Tables 1 through 3 in Attachment 3. Table 1 shows the Facility throughput and capacity and lists the respective storage structure type, size, volume, and capacity in tons for each material to be accepted. Table 1 also shows the Facility throughput including the expected maximum average daily rate, the average annual rate, and the maximum daily rate based on the Facility performance in weight and volume for each material type.

Table 2 lists the Facility process equipment and storage structures for each material type. The capacity for each storage structure and the relevant processing equipment for each material is listed in tons and tons per day respectively. The expected detention time is also provided for each storage structure and processing equipment on Table 2. The detention time for each storage area represents the time to fill the storage area based on the maximum average daily receipt rate for the material to be stored.

The MSW/C&D/IW facility performance is controlled by the excavator with grapple. The equipment capacity assumes a grapple capacity of 4.5 cubic yards, a cycle time of 25 seconds, and two minutes to switch out transfer trailers. The time to fill a 53 foot long 22-ton capacity transfer trailer is estimated at approximately 10 minutes, the number of trailers that can be filled over 10 operating hours is 59. The resulting equipment capacity is 1,298 tons per day.

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The OCC and fiber facility performance is controlled by the horizontal baler capacity. The reported horizontal baler capacity is 10.6 tons per hour assuming the OCC and fiber is loaded through the baler hopper by a front wheel loader. The capacity over 10 operating hours is approximately 106 tons per day.

The unadulterated wood facility performance is controlled by the slow speed shredder. The reported shredder capacity is 15 tons per hour and shall reduce the wood particle size to approximately six to nine inches. The capacity over 10 operating hours is approximately 132 tons per day.

The SSR facility performance is controlled by the front wheel loader. The equipment capacity assumes a bucket capacity of 4 cubic yards, and an estimated cycle time of one minute. Assuming two minutes to switch out transfer trailers, and a transfer trailer capacity of 11 tons, the number of trailers that can be filled over 10 operating hours is approximately 17, the resulting capacity is 187 tons per day.

The Product Stewardship/electronic waste facility performance is controlled by the automatic pallet wrapping machine. The reported rate of the automatic pallet wrapping machine is 10 loads per hour. Assuming 1,800 lbs per pallet the estimated capacity is approximately 90 tons per day over 10 operating hours.

The concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, soil, SSO, incidental tires, and metal is sorted into 40 cubic yard roll off containers at the tipping floor. Once full the roll off containers shall be transported to C&D and Recycling Material Processing Facilities.

Tables 3-1 Waste/Truck Traffic and 3-2 Employee/Visitor Traffic show the estimated daily traffic flow to and from the Facility based on the maximum average material receipt rate. Table 3-3 shows the maximum amount of waste trucks that can be accommodated onsite based on the maximum daily processing rate. Collectively, the calculations presented in Tables 1 through 3 exhibit that the relevant processing and transportation capacities are sufficient compared to the expected maximum daily rate for each material type.

3. Noise Evaluation

A detailed model was developed to predict noise levels generated by the Facility operations. All sound modeling was completed using the SoundPlan Essential software provided by Navcon Engineering Network. The model considers the 3-D effects of existing buildings, topography, vegetation, distance attenuation, atmospheric absorption, and the ground. Noise generated from the facility operational equipment and the truck and personal vehicle traffic was modeled. The predicted noise levels across the site were compared to the NYSDEC subdivision 360.19(j) day and nighttime requirements as well as the Town of Wawayanda code requirements. The Noise Evaluation results are included in **Attachment 4**.

Based on the model results, predicted noise levels meet the applicable NYSDEC Part 360 and the Town of Wawayanda requirements. Since operations at the facility satisfy the operational noise provision specified in subdivision 360.19(j), a Noise Monitoring and Control Plan is not required. Noise impacts will be minimized by conducting all material handling operations inside the building with the Transfer Trailer outbound doors closed. Internal combustion engine equipment used at the Facility will be equipped with mufflers.

4.1 Water Supply

Potable water will be supplied to the Facility via a water line to be connected to an extension from the west of the existing 12-inch Class 52 DIP water main inside the north ROW of Dolsontown Road. Hydrant test data for the water line and a waterCAD analysis of the expected pressure within the extended water line prepared by The Chazen Companies, of Latham, New York is included in **Attachment 5**.

Water for fire control will be available from an onsite hydrant near the northwest corner of the transfer building.

4.2 Sanitary Waste and Leachate

Sanitary facilities will be available in the transfer station building. The project includes the installation of a sanitary pumping station and new sanitary force main to connect to the 12-inch PVC Town of Wawayanda Sewer District # 1 trunk sewer. The applicant is concurrently seeking review and approval of the engineering plans by the Town of Wawayanda Water and Sewer Department, with all proposed sanitary sewer mains and structures within the ROW to be dedicated to Sewer District #1. The proposed pump station specification, and an analysis of the pump station operating point prepared by The Chazen companies are included in **Attachment 6**.

Leachate is expected to primarily be derived from precipitation gathered on vehicle cabs, trailers, or chassis, and incidental liquid contained within materials received within the building. Leachate generation is expected to be kept at a minimum as all unloading, processing, and storage operations will be conducted inside the fully enclosed building. To ensure any leachate generated in the building is adequately contained and is properly treated for disposal, floor drainage inside the building is directed toward drop inlets as identified on the Floor Drain Plan and Profile included on **Sheet 10** included in **Attachment 1**. The outdoor loaded-trailer parking area will be covered to minimize the potential for precipitation-based leachate generation and the floor of the parking area will be sloped towards a drop inlet. This system of floor drains will convey collected liquids through an oil/water separator to the sanitary pumping station, which will pump the leachate through a force main to the existing sever for treatment and disposal.

Typical details for the floor drains, the drainpipe trench, clean-outs, manholes, the oil/water separator, are included on **Sheet 5** included in **Attachment 1**. The flow capacity of the drainpipe was determined assuming a minimum diameter of eight inches and a minimum slope of one percent and compared to the estimated design flow rate. The flow to the drainpipe will primarily consist of the wash water used to clean the Facility's tipping floors. Leachate flow to the system was assumed to be 500 gallons per day. Manholes located north of the Transfer Station building and cleanouts located along each main floor drain will be used to clean and maintain the drain system. The minimum oil water separator size was determined according to the Highland Tank Co. Oil/Water Separators Sizing Guide for Indoor Applications. The required oil water separator size was calculated as 3,700 gallons. The drainpipe and oil water separator calculations and oil water separator specification are included in **Attachment 7**.

4.3 Stormwater

The stormwater management system is shown on **Sheet 2** of the Permit Drawings. Stormwater runoff from developed areas will be conveyed to treatment elements including a bioretention basin, and two wet ponds. Stormwater north of the Transfer Station Building shall be collected by catch basins and directed

to Wet Pond 2 by a storm sewer. Wet Pond 2 will discharge to the unnamed tributary which flows south to Monhagen Brook. Stormwater runoff south and west of the Transfer Station Building will be collected by stormwater channels and directed to a bioretention basin and then to Wet Pond 1. Wet Pond 1 will discharge to the shallow emergent marsh adjacent to Monhagen Brook. The stormwater management system design was completed in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual. The stormwater management system details are shown on **Sheet 7**, and a profile of the stormwater pipe is shown on **Sheet 8**.

A Notice of Intent for coverage under the NYSDEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity Permit No. GP-0-20-001 including a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be submitted to NYSDEC prior to construction of the Facility. A Notice of Intent for coverage under the SPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity including a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be submitted to NYSDEC prior to operation of the Facility. The SWPPP will also be prepared to meet the requirements of the Town of Wawayanda Site Plan and Special Use Permit. The objective of the SWPPP is to minimize the number and amount of pollutants in stormwater runoff and to maintain compliance with stormwater regulatory requirements. The SWPPP identifies potential pollutant sources, pollution prevention measures and BMPs (best management practices), monitoring procedures, and inspection and reporting requirements.

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5. Geotechnical Analysis and Foundation Design

A Geotechnical Subsurface Investigation was conducted for the proposed Facility, the associated Report which describes the investigation procedures, presents the findings, and discusses the associated evaluations, including foundation design and construction recommendations is included in **Attachment 8**.

Foundation Design Documentation for the Transfer and Recycling Facility building is included in Attachment 9.

6. Safety

All materials will be handled and stored in a manner that will ensure no hazards to employees or the public are created. No hazardous waste will be stored at the site. On-site access routes will be maintained to allow unrestricted movement of Facility vehicles and emergency response equipment. Fire extinguishers will be maintained at strategic locations in the transfer building and all commercial material-hauling vehicles.

Emergency response actions are detailed in the Contingency Plan (Section 6.0 of the Facility Manual) and the Emergency Response Plan (Attachment 2 of the Facility Manual).

Drawings

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SITE	DOM-	MAR T	'RAI NG	NSF FAC	ER	AN TY	D
TOWN OF WAWAYANDA							
STATE OF NEW YORK PROJECT:							
NYSDEC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY							
IRAFFIC CIRCULATION PLAN							
ISSUE: REVIEW							
DES: DRN: CHK: DL JMS DL							
PRO	PROJECT NO: DATE: 029-A0001 MARCH 2022						
GRAI	PHIC SC	CALE:	40'				80'
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129-40001 TS Permit Application/Drawings/1. NYSDEC Part 360 Application Drawings/NYSDEC Part 360 Permit Drawings/Sheet 2 and 8 - Site Plan REV2.dwg, 3/2/2





- 1. GRAVEL DRIVE 1-4" CLEAN STONE OR RECLAIMED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT.
- WOVEN GEOTEXTILE TO BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING STONE.
 ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE.
- 4. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD WORKING ORDER THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION TO PREVENT TRACKING OF SOILS & SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. REMOVE ALL SOILS & SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY IMMEDIATELY.
- 5. INSPECT ENTRANCE AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT AND REPAIR AS NECESSARY.
- 5. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE NOT TO SCALE

SOIL RESTORATION REQUIREMENT				
TYPE OF SOIL DISTURBANCE	SOIL RESTORATION REQUIREMENT	COMMENTS/EXAMPLES		
NO SOIL DISTURBANCE	RESTORATION NOT PERMITTED	PRESERVATION OF NATURAL FEATURES		
MINIMAL SOIL DISTURBANCE	RESTORATION NOT REQUIRED	CLEARING AND GRUBBING		
AREAS WHERE TOPSOIL IS STRIPPED ONLY - NO CHANGE IN GRADE	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP C&D AERATE ¹ AND APPLY 6 INCHES OF TOPSOIL	PROTECT AREA FROM ANY ONGOING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES		
AREAS OF CUT OR FILL	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP C&D APPLY FULL SOIL RESTORATION ²			
HEAVY TRAFFIC AREAS ON SITE (ESPECIALLY IN A ZONE 5-25 FEET AROUND BUILDINGS BUT NOT WITHIN A 5 FOOT PERIMETER AROUND FOUNDATION WALLS	APPLY FULL SOIL RESTORATION (DECOMPACTION AND COMPOST ENHANCEMENT)			
AREAS WHERE RUNOFF REDUCTION AND/OR INFILTRATION FRACTICES ARE APPLIED	RESTORATION NOT REQUIRED, BUT MAY BE APPLIED TO ENHANCE THE REDUCTION SPECIFIED FOR APPROPRIATE PRACTICES	KEEP CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FROM CROSSING THESE AREAS. TO PROTECT NEWLY INSTALLED PRACTICE FROM ANY ONGOING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CONSTRUCT A SINGLE PHASE OPERATION FENCE AREA		
REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	SOIL RESTORATION IS REQUIRED ON REDEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN AREAS WHERE EXISTING IMPERVIOUS AREA WILL BE CONVERTED TO PERVIOUS AREA			

NOTES: 1. AERATION INCLUDE THE USE OF MACHINES SUCH AS TRACTOR-DRAWIN IMPLEMENTS WITH COULTERS MAKING A NARROW SLIT IN THE SOIL, A ROLLER WITH MANY SPIKES MAKING INDENTATIONS IN THE SOIL, OR PRONGS WHICH FUNCTION LIKE A MINI-SUBSOILER. 2. PER "DEEP RIPPING AND DE-COMPACTION, DEC 2008".

> 2"x2" WOODEN STAKE AT 10

TABLE 5.3 FROM NEW YORK STATE STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL 2015

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL FIELD CONDITIONS AND UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 2. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FEATURES PRIOR TO COMMENCING SITE WORK.
- ADDITIONAL COMPOST FILTER SOCK MAY BE REQUIRED TO PREVENT SILT LADEN RUNOFF FROM FLOWING ONTO PAVED AREAS AND/OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES.
- MAINTAIN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FEATURES THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SILT AND SEDIMENT AS NEEDED. REPAIR OR REPLACE ALL DAMAGED COMPOST FILTER SOCK IMMEDIATELY.
- 5. SEDIMENT BASIN PERMANENT POOL DEWATERING TO BE DONE VIA PUMP TO STABILIZED DISCHARGE AREA UTILIZING SILT BAG OR APPROVED EQUAL AS NEEDED.
- IMMEDIATELY SEED ALL DESIGNATED GRASS AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED THROUGH FINAL GRADE.
- 7. CONTRACTOR STAGING AREA, STOCKPILE AREAS, AND CONCRETE WASHOUT TO BE LOCATED PER OWNER APPROVAL. PROVIDE SILT CONTROL FEATURES AROUND ALL TEMPORARY STOCKPILES. SEED AND MULCH ALL STOCKPILES THAT WILL REMAIN INACTIVE FOR LONGER THAN 7 DAYS. CONCRETE WASHOUT TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NYSDEC STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.
- MAINTAIN EROSION CONTROL FEATURES UNTIL ADEQUATE FINAL VEGETATION HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED (80% COVERAGE AT 2-INCH STAND OF GRASS). SEDIMENT BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURES TO BE CONVERTED TO FINAL WETPOND OUTLET CONFIGURATION UPON FINAL STABILIZATION.








Attachment 1

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Architectural Drawings Set (full size hard copies attached separately)

DOM-MAR TRANSFER & RECYCLING FACILITY

DOLSONTOWN RD. TOWN OF WAWAYANDA, NY



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IN	DEX TO DRAWINGS						
<i>G-00</i>	COVER SHEET						
6-002	GENERAL NOTES						
CIVI	L: DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY: ENSOL INC. 661 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS, NY 14301 (716) 285-3920						
STR	RUCTURAL:						
5-000	STRUCTURAL NOTES & TYPICAL DETAILS						
5-100	FOUNDATION PLAN						
ARC	CHITECTURAL:						
A-100	OVERALL FIRST FLOOR PLAN						
A-101	OFFICE BUILDING FLOOR PLANS						
A-200	ROOF PLAN						
A-300	ELEVATIONS - EXTERIOR						
A-301	ELEVATIONS - EXTERIOR						
A-400	BUILDING SECTIONS						
A-401	WALL SECTIONS						
A-500	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - TRANSFER FACILITY						
A-501	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN - OFFICE BUILDING						
MEC	CHANICAL:						
M-100	SCHEDULES AND DETAILS						
M-101	OVERALL FLOOR PLAN						
M-102	ENLARGED FLOOR PLANS						
M-103	SPECIFICATIONS						
ELE	CTRICAL:						
E-100	SCHEDULES & LEGENDS						
E-IOI	FIRST FLOOR - LIGHTING						
E-IO2	FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS - LIGHTING						
E-103	FIRST FLOOR - POWER						
E-104	FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS - POWER						
E-105	ELECTRICAL RISER DIAGRAM & ONE LINE DIAGRAM						
E-106	ELECTRICAL DETAILS						
E-107	SITE LIGHTING						
E-108	ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS						
PLU	MBING:						
P-100	SCHEDULES AND SPECIFICATIONS						
P-IOI	FLOOR PLAN						
P-102	ENLARGED FLOOR PLANS						
P-103	RISER DIAGRAMS						
P-104	DETAILS						

P-105 DETAILS

REVISION DESCRIPTION

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GENERAL NOTES:

I. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND/OR SUBCONTRACTORS SHALL VISIT THE PROJECT SITE OF THE PROPOSED WORK PRIOR TO THE CONTRACT SIGNING TO EXAMINE THE CONDITIONS OF THE SITE AND ANY EXISTING STRUCTURES. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT ALL CONTRACTORS AND/OR SUBCONTRACTORS VISIT THE SITE TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT BEFORE SUBMITTING THEIR BID. HE SHALL STUDY ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS COMPARING THEIR CONDITION TO THE INTENT OF THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND SHALL NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER IN WRITING WITHIN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE CONTRACT SIGNING OF ALL DISCREPANCIES, CONFLICTS, OR QUALIFICATIONS WHICH MAY ARISE. 2. ANY ITEMS NOT SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED OR SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BUT WHICH OBVIOUSLY ARE NECESSARY FOR A COMPLETE WORKING INSTALLATION SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO CONTRACT SIGNING OR

WILL BE UNDERSTOOD TO BE INCLUDED IN THE BASE SCOPE OF WORK. 3. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN ANY AND ALL PERMITS REQUIRED FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS WORK AND

PAY ALL FEES IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. 4. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT AND PRESERVE ALL EXISTING ITEMS TO REMAIN AND SHALL REPAIR AND/OR REPLACE ANY NEW OR EXISTING ITEMS DAMAGED DURING THE COURSE OF WORK TO THE SATISFACTION AND APPROVAL OF THE ARCHITECT AND OWNER, WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER. CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THIS PROJECT

5. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY IN ALL RESPECTS TO THE INDUSTRIAL CODE PART (RULE NO) 53 RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION, EXCAVATION, AND DEMOLITION OPERATION AT OR NEAR UNDERGROUND FACILITIES, AS ISSUED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BOARD OF STANDARD AND APPEALS.

SHALL EXTEND UP TO FULL PROJECT SUBSTANTIAL COMPLETION, OR OWNER OCCUPANCY, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST.

6. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ALL WORK IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF ANY AND ALL FEDERAL, STATE, OR LOCAL AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS HAVING JURISDICTION OVER ANY PORTION OR SPECIFIC PHASE OF THE WORK.

7. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL DEBRIS FROM THE PREMISES AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY AS DESCRIBED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.

8. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR POSSIBLE PHASING OF WORK. WHERE WORK OCCURS IN EXISTING FACILITIES, 50% OF CORRIDOR WIDTHS SHALL REMAIN OPEN AND CLEAR DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD OR PROVIDE ALTERNATE ROUTES FOR SAFE INGRESS AND EGRESS.

9. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS, CONDITIONS, GRADES, AND CONDITIONS AT THE SITE BEFORE ANY CONSTRUCTION WORK IS STARTED. ALL DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT. FAILURE TO DO SO WILL RESULT IN CONTRACTOR'S FULL LIABILITY FOR SUCH DISCREPANCIES AND ANY COSTS ASSOCIATED IN MITIGATING THE SAME.

IO. THE DRAWINGS ARE NOT TO BE SCALED. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE USED AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS OR PROVIDED BY THE ARCHITECT.

II. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY EXISTING DIMENSIONS, CONDITIONS, AND CLEARANCES PRIOR TO SUBMISSION OF SHOP DRAWINGS.

12. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT ONCE INTERIOR WALL LOCATIONS ARE SET AND PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF VERTICAL STUDS AND/OR BRICK/BLOCK WORK TO VERIFY ROOM DIMENSIONS AND TO MAKE ANY MODIFICATIONS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED DUE TO EXISTING CONDITIONS.

13. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY SHORE, UNDERPIN, AND MAKE SAFE ALL FLOORS AND WALLS OF ADJACENT EXISTING STRUCTURES AS JOB CONDITIONS REQUIRE. SHORING DESIGNS MUST BE PREPARED BY LICENSED PROFESSIONALS LICENSED TO PRACTICE AT THE PROJECT SITE LOCATION.

14. IF A FIRE EXTINGUISHER IS REQUIRED DURING THE CONSTRUCTION, ALL PERSONNEL SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF ITS LOCATION AND OPERATION.

15. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY ARCHITECT OF ALL CASES WHERE PIPING, DUCTWORK, STRUCTURAL, ETC. BREAKS BELOW FINISHED OR EXPOSED CEILING LINES INDICATED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF SOFFITS AND CEILINGS.

16. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL CLOSE OFF AND SEAL AROUND ALL OPENINGS (NEW OR EXISTING), DUCTS, CONDUITS, ETC. PASS THROUGH WALLS, FLOORS, CEILINGS, OR FLOOR SLABS. FIRE RATED MATERIALS MUST BE USED IN ANY AND ALL RATED PARTITIONS.

17. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL ENCLOSE ALL EXPOSED MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, ELECTRICAL LINES, AND ALL DUCTS OCCURRING WITHIN OCCUPIED SPACES IN GYPSUM WALLBOARD SOFFITS, CHASES, OR SHAFTS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

18. WHERE HEATING AND PLUMBING PIPES ARE CONCEALED IN HUNG OR FURRED CEILINGS, THESE CEILINGS SHALL NOT BE BUILT UNTIL THE HEATING AND PLUMBING LINES HAVE BEEN TESTED AND APPROVED BY AUTHORITIES HAVING JURISDICTION.

19. ALL UTILITIES ARE TO BE NOTIFIED AT LEAST 48 HOURS IN ADVANCE OF THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. 20. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL EXPOSE EXISTING UTILITIES AHEAD OF THE PIPE LAYING OPERATION, SO THAT, IF MINOR

ADJUSTMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ELEVATION AND/OR ALIGNMENT DUE TO INTERFERENCE FROM THESE UTILITIES, SAID CHANGES CAN BE MADE IN ADVANCE OF THE WORK.

21. SEWERS CROSSING WATER MAINS SHALL BE LAID TO PROVIDE MINIMUM VERTICAL DISTANCE OF 18" (46 CM) BETWEEN THE OUTSIDE OF THE WATER MAIN AND THE OUTSIDE OF THE SEWER. THIS SHALL BE THE CASE WHERE THE WATER MAIN IS EITHER ABOVE OR BELOW THE SEWER. THE CROSSING SHALL BE ARRANGED SO THAT THE SEWER JOINTS WILL BE EQUIDISTANT AND AS FAR AS POSSIBLE FROM THE WATER MAIN JOINTS. WHERE A WATER MAIN CROSSES UNDER A SEWER, ADEQUATE STRUCTURAL SUPPORT SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE SEWER TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE WATER MAIN (NO EXCLUSIONS).

22. ALL MATERIAL, COLORS, AND FINISHES SHALL BE AS SELECTED BY THE OWNER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM ANY COLOR OR FINISH NOT SPECIFICALLY NOTED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS WITH THE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH WORK.

23. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONSTRUCTION MEANS, METHODS, TECHNIQUES, AND CRAFTSMANSHIP. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN A FIRST CLASS, WORKMANLIKE MANNER ACCORDING TO BEST TRADE PRACTICES. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT SHALL BE NEW, AND ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE GOOD AND USABLE CONDITION AT THE DATE OF COMPLETION AND/OR OPENING OF THE PREMISES FOR BUSINESS.

24. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITY LINE, AIR DUCTS, MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT, ETC. AND THEIR PROPOSED CONNECTIONS AND THEIR LOCATIONS. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHOULD BE REPORTED TO ARCHITECT AND THE OWNER IMMEDIATELY.

25. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR, BEFORE STARTING TO BUILD, SHALL COMPLETE THE LAYOUT OF THE WALL/SPACE AND VERIFY THAT ALL PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION DIMENSIONS CAN BE PERFORMED IN THE ASSIGNED SPACE. 26. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY PROTECT THE WORK FOR PUBLIC SAFETY AND AGAINST ACCIDENTS, WEATHER

OR ANY OTHER HAZARD. 27. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO INFORM OWNER OF ANY AND ALL CHANGES AND/OR SUBSTITUTIONS, REGARDLESS OF THE

28. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY PROTECT THE FINISHED FLOORS - ESPECIALLY PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT.

29. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO UNLOAD, STORE, AND PROTECT OWNER-SUPPLIED MATERIALS AS MAY BE APPLICABLE.

30. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSULT AND COORDINATE WITH THE LANDLORD IN ALL MATTERS OF WORKMEN PARKING, DELIVERY AND STORAGE OF MATERIALS, SAFETY PROTECTION, TRASH REMOVAL, USE OF TEMPORARY FACILITIES AND OTHER SUCH OPERATIONS IN ADVANCE.

31. WOOD IN CONTACT WITH MASONRY, CONCRETE OR EARTH, OR WITHIN I'-O" OF GRADE OR EXPOSED TO THE EXTERIOR SHALL BE PRESSURE PRESERVATIVE TREATED.

32. GUARANTEES AND CERTIFICATES: UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH TO THE OWNER WRITTEN GUARANTEE AGAINST DEFECTIVE MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP ON ALL ITEMS UNDER THIS CONTRACT FOR A PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR. ADDITIONALLY, FURNISH THE OWNER WITH WRITTEN GUARANTEE FOR THOSE ITEMS WHERE GUARANTEE IS OF LONGER DURATION AS STATED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THIS SPECIFICATION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH TO THE OWNER ALL CERTIFICATES AS REQUIRED, INCLUDING A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

THE OVERALL PROJECT INDICATED IS A COMPLEX UNDERTAKING. IT IS NOT THE INTENT OF THESE DRAWINGS TO SPECIFY OR DEPICT ALL ASPECTS OF THE WORK. THE OWNER AND CONTRACTOR MUST UNDERSTAND THAT THE PROJECT MAY CHANGE SUBSTANTIALLY THROUGH THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

33. ALL OPENING DIMENSIONS ARE "UNIT" DIMENSIONS.

REASON.

L

3. ANY AND ALL EXISTING FIRE RATED PARTITIONS, DOORS, HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SEPARATIONS, AND ANY OTHER SUCH	CODE REVIEW		NEW YORK STATE BUILDING CODE (20	020) CHECKLIST
SSEMBLIES ARE TO REMAIN UNALTERED, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED OTHERWISE IN THESE PLANS.	WRISDICTION			
4. AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE COMPLETE BEFORE THE HOTEL IS TURNED OVER	FLOOD PLAIN:	N/A		
-ALL GLASS IS TO BE CLEANED.		E_I / B		
-ALL FLOOR AND WALL FINISHES TO BE CLEANED.				
ROOM IDENTIFICATION AND INTERIOR SIGNAGE BY OWNER. SIGNAGE SHALL COMPLY WITH ADA REQUIREMENTS.		TRANSFER FACI	LITT / OFFICE BUILDING	
C. SYSTEMS NOTES:				
ITEMS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO SECURITY & FIRE ALARM, SOUND SYSTEM, ETC. MAY REQUIRE SEPARATE PERMITS, PENDING ON PROJECT LOCATION AND JURISDICTIONAL REQUIREMENTS. IN THE EVENT ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING AND/OR MMUNICATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES BECOMES NECESSARY, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT IT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE J. AND SUB CONTRACTORS TO PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS AND SERVICES NECESSARY TO OBTAIN REQUIRED PERMITS AND TALL A COMPLETE SYSTEM.	TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	: IIB		
MISC. SYSTEMS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO SECURITY, MUSIC, TELEPHONE/DATA, ETC. MAY BE PROVIDED IN PART, OR FIRELY BY THE OWNER'S VENDOR UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT. IT IS THE G.C.'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CONFIRM AND ORDINATE WITH OWNER-PROVIDED WORK IN ORDER THAT THE BID PRICE IS AN ACCURATE REFLECTION OF ALL LABOR AND ITERIALS REQUIRED TO COMPLETE THE WORK, INCLUDING ANY ITEMS THAT THE G.C. MAY BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE AND/OR ITALL TO ACCOMMODATE THE VENDOR'S WORK, SUCH AS POWER, CONDUIT, SPEAKERS, ETC. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHALL BE VEN TO THE COORDINATION OF ANY "IN-WALL" WORK THAT MAY BE REQUIRED SO THAT THIS PORTION OF WORK CAN BE			24	
RFORMED BEFORE FRAMING IS COVERED UP.	NC. OF CCCOFANTS:	F-I = IO, D = IS	REQUIRED/ALLOWED	ACTUAL
LWORK NOTES:	SPRINKLER SYSTEM:		REQUIRED - USE NEPA 13 THROUGHOUT	PROVIDED - USE NEPA 13 THROUGHOL
MILLWORK INSTALLATION SHALL MEET OR EXCEED THE PUBLISHED INSTALLATION STANDARDS OF THE ARCHITECTURAL LWORK INSTITUTE FOR CUSTOM GRADE.				
THESE ITEMS WILL BE REFERRED TO THROUGHOUT THE DRAWINGS AND ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE PROVIDED, FABRICATED, IISHED BY THE M.V. AND INSTALLED BY THE G.C.	DISTANCE SEPARATION EXTERIOR WALL OPENIN	: 165:	>30 FT. SPRINKLERED THROUGHOUT AND >30 = NO LIMIT	>30 FT. NO LIMIT.
MILLWORK SHOP DRAWINGS WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE M.V. TO THE G.C.	DISTANCE SEPARATION	:	I HR. RATING ON ALL WALLS ,30' FROM LINE	NR > 30' FROM PROPERTY LINE
UTILITIES (ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING) AS REQUIRED, INCLUDING FINAL CONNECTIONS ARE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE G.C.	EXTERIOR WALL OPENII	NGS:	PROTECTION NOT REQUIRED	NOT PROVIDED
IT WILL BE THE G.C.'S RESPONSIBILITY TO COORDINATE THE TIMING OF THESE EVENTS AS IT RELATES TO THE "CRITICAL PATH HEDULE OF THE PROJECT".	FIRE RATED CONSTRUC	TION:		
IT WILL BE THE G.C.'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CONFIRM FIELD MEASUREMENTS AS REQUESTED BY THE M.V.	INCID ACCE	ENTAL USE: SSORY OCCUPANCY:	NOT REQUIRED I HR - AREAS LESS THAN 750 S.F. ARE NOT CONSIDERED	N/A I HR
AT ALL BASE AND TRIM LOCATIONS, G.C. IS TO PROVIDE IN-WALL BLOCKING AS REQUIRED TO PERMIT INSTALLATION OF ECES WITH FINISH NAILS. NO TRIM SHALL BE INSTALLED STANDING OR RUNNING WITH EXPOSED SCREWS. "TRIM-HEAD" TYPE ALL NOT BE USED.	MIXE	D OCCUPANCY	WA	N/A
HERE CONTRACTOR PROVIDES WOOD ITEMS THAT ARE SPECIFIED TO BE STAINED IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO AIN AND PROVIDE THE FINAL FINISH. IF WOOD SPECIES SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED IN THE DRAWINGS, CONTRACTOR TO AVIDE READILY AVAILABLE, STAIN GRADE, CLEAR, MINIMAL GRAIN PATTERN, AND SUITABLE FOR THE PARTICULAR	FIRE	WALLS: BARRIER:	N/A N/A ONLY 2 STORIES	N/A 2 HR PROVIDED @ ELEVATOR
MUCATION AND STAIN COLOR DESIRED. IF STAIN COLOR NOT SPECIFIED, G.C. IS TO COORDINATE AND MATCH FINISH BEING OVIDED BY OWNERS MILLWORK VENDOR.	SHAF FIRE	T ENCL <i>O</i> SURE: PARTITI <i>O</i> N:	SHAFTS - I HR. IF < 4 ST <i>O</i> RIES NA	2 HR. @ ELEVATOR O HR.
SPONSIBILITY NOTES:	SMOK	E BARRIERS:	NA 2 HR SHAFT INCLOSURE, 90 MIN	NA PROVIDED
THE CONTRACTOR IS TO PROVIDE A COMPLETE PROJECT AS INDICATED IN THESE DRAWINGS INCLUDING VARIOUS	FIRE	BLOCKING:	NOT REQUIRED	NOT PROVIDED
MIFUNENTS AND ACCESSORIES THAT MAT NOT DE SHOWN, DUT ARE REQUIRED. TTEMS THAT ARE "EXISTING" OR THAT ARE TO BE OVIDED 'BY OTHERS' WILL BE INDICATED AS SUCH. IN ADDITION, VARIOUS ITEMS MAY BE PROVIDED BY OTHERS FOR THE G.C.		TSTOPPING:	NOT REQUIRED - SPRINKLERED	NOT PROVIDED
INSTALL. THESE ITEMS WILL ALSO BE IDENTIFIED. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT WORK NOT IDENTIFIED AS "BY OTHERS' IS TO BE	FXT	BEARING WALL:	O HR REQUIRED	O HR
IN FROVIDED AND INSTALLED BT THE G.C. FOR THEMS FROVIDED BT OTHERS, WHETHER INSTALLED BT G.C. OR NOT, IT IS THE S'S RESPONSIBILITY TO COORDINATE AND ADVISE OWNER ON MATTERS THAT AFFECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS AND	INT. E	EARING WALL:	O HR REQUIRED	O HR
HEDULE, INCLUDING CRITICAL DATES FOR PURCHASE, DELIVERY, INSTALLATION, ETC. OF ITEMS NOT BEING PROVIDED BY THE	FLOO	R CONSTRUCTION	O HR REQUIRED	O HR
	ROOF	CONSTRUCTION	O HR REQUIRED	O HR
<u>"THE OWNER"</u> IS UNDERSTOOD TO MEAN THE END-USER OF THE SPACE. IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE OWNER WILL HAVE NTRACT LINE WITH THE CONTRACTOR				
	NOTE:			

3. <u>"GENERAL CONTRACTOR" (G.C.)</u> IS UNDERSTOOD TO MEAN THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR OR BUILDER THAT ENTERS INTO CONTRACT WITH THE OWNER. SUB-CONTRACTS ARE UNDERSTOOD TO BE PART OF THE GENERAL CONTRACT AND ANY REFERENCE TO "THE CONTRACTOR' INCLUDES SUB-TRADES AS APPLICABLE.

4. <u>"MILLWORK VENDOR" (M.V.)</u> IS UNDERSTOOD TO MEAN THE VENDOR OR SUB-CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MILLWORK PACKAGE AS DEFINED.

5. <u>"OTHERS"</u> IS UNDERSTOOD TO MEAN ANY ENTITY / PARTY OTHER THAN THE CONTRACTOR.

NEW YORK STAT	E BUILDING	CODE (2020)	CHECH

THE ABOVE REFERENCED CODE REVIEW IS AN ABBREVIATED VERSION OF THE CODE REVIEW FOR THE SAID PROJECT. FOR A FULL CODE REVIEW INCLUDING STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL AND PLUMBING, REFER TO THE COMPLETED 2020 NEW YORK STATE BUILDING CODE CHECKLIST



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U OFFICE BUILDING 1ST FLOOR PLAN

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SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



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SCALE: 3/32" = 1'-0"



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GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2020 BUILDING COD NEW YORK STATE.
- 2. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL INSURE THAT ALL WORK IS COMPLETED ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES AND ORDINANCES.
- 3. REPRODUCTION OF ANY PORTION OF THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS IS A VIOLATION OF COPYRIGHT LAWS. ALL PLANS, NOTES, DETAILS, AND SECTIONS MUST BE REDRAWN AND COORDINATED WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS. REPRODUCED CONTRACT DOCUMENTS THAT ARE SUBMITTED WILL NOT BE REVIEWED.
- 4. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE PLANS PRIOR TO INITIATING CONSTRUCTION, AND SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THOSE SHOWN ON THE PLANS FOR POSSIBLE MODIFICATION OF THE DESIGN OR DETAILS.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS FOR INFORMATION NOT NOTED ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPARE THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF SHOP DRAWINGS.
- 6. ANY DEVIATION FROM, ADDITION TO. SUBSTITUTION FOR. OR MODIFICATIONS TO THE STRUCTURE SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING TO THE ENGINEER FOR REVIEW. SHOP DRAWINGS THAT ARE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW DO NOT CONSTITUTE "IN WRITING" UNLESS IT IS
- CLEARLY NOTED THAT SPECIFIC CHANGES ARE BEING SUGGESTED. 7. THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS REPRESENT THE FINISHED STRUCTURE. THEY DO NOT INDICATE THE METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION UNLESS SO STATED OR NOTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL MEASURES NECESSARY TO PROTECT WORKERS AND OTHER PERSONS DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 8. THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS ARE NOT TO BE SCALED FOR DETERMINATION OF QUANTITIES, LENGTHS OR FIT OF MATERIALS.
- 9. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY AND EXCLUSIVELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADEQUACY OF ALL SHORING AND BRACING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TEMPORARY ERECTION SHORING AND BRACING OF ALL STRUCTURAL WORK AS REQUIRED FOR THE STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE DURING ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY INFORM THE ENGINEER OF ANY CONDITION WHICH, IN HIS OPINION, MIGHT ENDANGER THE STABILITY OF THE STRUCTURE OR CAUSE DISTRESS IN THE STRUCTURE.
- 10. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO INITIATING FABRICATION. 11. DESIGN LOADS: LIVE LOADS: PER PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDING MANUFACTURER DEAD LOADS: PER PRE-ENGINEERED BUILDING MANUFACTURER
- OTHER DEAD LOADS HAVE BEEN CALCULATED TO INCLUDE THE ACTUAL WEIGHT OF ALL WORK SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS. NO EQUIPMENT SHALL BE PLACED ON OR HUNG FROM THE ROOF SYSTEM WITHOUT WRITTEN APPROVAL FROM THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER.
- 12. COMPLETE SHOP DRAWINGS FOR THE STRUCTURAL WORK SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ENGINEER FOR REVIEW PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. REVIEW OF SHOP DRAWINGS BY THE ENGINEER DOES NOT RELIEVE THE CONTRACTOR OF FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR CORRECT FABRICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORK.
- 13. PRINCIPAL OPENINGS ARE SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS FOR SLEEVES, CURBS, INSERTS, AND SIMILAR DETAILS NOT SHOWN. SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL OPENINGS SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ANY DEVIATION FROM OPENINGS SHOWN ON THE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER'S DRAWINGS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ENGINEER'S ATTENTION FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 14. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SHALL NOT BE STORED ON ROOFS IN EXCESS OF THE DESIGN LIVE LOADS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER. IMPACT SHALL BE AVOIDED WHEN PLACING MATERIALS ON ROOFS. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ENFORCE THESE REQUIREMENTS.
- 15. STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN PREPARED FOR THE PRE-MANUFACTURED BUILDING FOUNDATIONS ONLY. ALL OTHER BUILDING COMPONENTS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BUILDING MANUFACTURER.



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- FOUNDATION AND CONCRETE NOTES:
- 1. FOOTINGS SHALL BEAR ON UNDISTURBED SOIL HAVING AN ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY OF 4,000 POUNDS PER SQ. FT.
- 2. IF BEARING MATERIALS WITH A LOWER BEARING CAPACITY THAN 4.000 POUNDS PER SQ. FT. ARE ENCOUNTERED. THE UNDERLYING UNSUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
- 3. THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ADEQUACY OF THE SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS.
- 4. ANY OBSTRUCTIONS ENCOUNTERED DURING EXCAVATION WHICH MAY INTERFERE WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF ANY OF THE FOUNDATIONS OR WALLS MUST BE REMOVED AND REPLACED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 5. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE STATE, COUNTY, AND LOCAL BUILDING ORDINANCES.
- 6. NO CONCRETE SHALL BE PLACED IN WATER OR ON FROZEN GROUND.
- 7. ALL CONCRETE AND FOUNDATIONS SHALL BE PROTECTED AGAINST FROST UNTIL THE PROJECT IS COMPLETED.
- 8. BACKFILL UNDER ANY PORTION OF THE BUILDING OR FOUNDATION SHALL BE COMPACTED IN 6" LIFTS OF 95% COMPACTED FILL AS APPROVED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
- 9. ALL CONCRETE WORK SHALL CONFORM TO "BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR REINFORCED CONCRETE" (ACI 318-LATEST EDITION) AND "SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE FOR BUILDINGS" (ACI 301, LATEST EDITION).
- 10. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 3,000 P.S.I. AT 28 DAYS.
- 11. CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A SLUMP OF NO MORE THAN 5" AND AIR ENTRAINMENT OF 4-6%. THE USE OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE IS NOT PERMITTED. PROVIDE PROPER CONCRETE PROTECTION IN COLD WEATHER AND MAINTAIN PROPER CURING PROCEDURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL A.C.I. REQUIREMENTS.
- 12. CONCRETE FOR FLOOR SLABS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4,000 PSI @ 28 DAYS, 3" SLUMP AND 3% MAXIMUM AIR ENTRAINMENT.
- 13. STEEL REINFORCEMENT SHALL CONFORM TO A.S.T.M. A-615, GRADE 60. 14. ALL REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE COLD BENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROPER RADII ESTABLISHED BY THE A.C.I. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL HEAT BE APPLIED TO THE BARS TO OBTAIN BENDS.
- 15. ALL CONCRETE SLABS PLACED ON GROUND SHALL BE REINFORCED AS NOTED 12. LINTEL ANGLES IN PAIRS SHALL BE PLUG WELDED AT 18" ON CENTER EXCEPT ON PLAN.
- 16. WHERE CONTINUOUS BARS ARE CALLED FOR, THEY SHALL BE RUN CONTINUOUSLY AROUND CORNERS AND LAPPED AT NECESSARY SPLICES OR HOOKED AT DISCONTINUOUS ENDS. LAPS SHALL BE 40 BAR DIAMETERS, UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN.
- 17. ALL FOUNDATION WALLS SHALL BE BRACED DURING BACKFILLING AND TAMPING OPERATIONS.
- 18. THE USE OF CONTROL JOINTS IN THE SLAB IS RECOMMENDED TO CONTROL CRACKING. SAW CUT TO A DEPTH OF 1/5 OF THE DEPTH OF THE SLAB.
- 19. BACKFILL NO EXTERIOR WALLS UNTIL PERMANENT STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS (FRAMED FLOORS AND SLABS) ARE IN PLACE.
- 20. CONCRETE SHALL REACH 75% OF SPECIFIED STRENGTH BEFORE CONSTRUCTION LOADS ARE APPLIED, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY APPROVED BY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER-OF-RECORD. CONCRETE STRENGTH SHALL BE VERIFIED WITH 7-DAY CYLINDER BREAKS.
- 21. CONCRETE PROTECTION FROM REINFORCING BARS: FOUNDATION & BASEMENT WALLS; 2" CLEAR BOTTOM OF FOOTINGS & GRADE BEAMS: 3" CLEAR BEAMS, COLUMNS & STRUCTURAL SLABS: 11/2" CLEAR.

- CONCRETE OR BRICK MASONRY (C.M.U.) NOTES:
- CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS SHALL BE MANUFACTURED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE SPECIFICATIONS 530.1-88 OR LATEST EDITION AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM f'm = 1,500 P.S.I.
- 2. MORTAR FOR USE WITH CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH A.S.T.M. C270 AND SHALL BE TYPE S WITH AN AVERAGE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 1,800 P.S.I. AT 28 DAYS.
- 3. CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS SHALL NOT BE WETTED PRIOR TO PLACEMENT. 4. ALL C.M.U. WALLS SHALL BE REINFORCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MINIMUM
- REINFORCING PROVISIONS OF THE AMERICAN CONCRETE ASSOCIATION (A.C.I.) PUBLICATION 530-88 OR LATEST EDITION. THE MINIMUM VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE: 8" BLOCK: #6 BARS, MAX. SPACING = 48" OC
- PROVIDE HORIZONTAL REINFORCING EVERY SECOND (2ND) COURSE. HORIZONTAL REINFORCEMENT SHALL BE #8 WIRE STANDARD DUROWALL, CONTINUOUS TRUSS TYPE REINFORCED WITH DEFORMED SIDE WIRES.
- 5. CELLS TO RECEIVE VERTICAL REINFORCEMENT SHALL HAVE CONCRETE PLACED TO THE FULL HEIGHT. CONCRETE STRENGTH TO BE 2,500 P.S.I. AT 28 DAYS.
- 6. DOWELS SHALL BE PROVIDED IN THE FOUNDATION WALLS AND SHALL BE INSTALLED TO MATCH THE VERTICAL MASONRY WALL REINFORCEMENT SIZE AND LOCATION, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 7. SEE STRUCTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR C.M.U. WALL LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONS.
- 8. ALL OPENINGS IN C.M.U. WALLS SHALL HAVE 1 #6 ADDITIONAL BAR ON EACH SIDE OF THE OPENING EXTENDING 24" BEYOND CORNERS OF THE OPENING. THESE CELLS SHALL BE GROUTED SOLID ON EACH SIDE OF THE OPENING.
- 9. PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF 1-#6 VERTICAL REINFORCING BAR FULLY GROUTED AT END CELL OF ALL DISCONTINUOUS WALLS AND UNDER ALL LINTEL ANGLES AND COLUMN BEARING LOCATIONS UNLESS NOTED OR SHOWN OTHERWISE. 10. SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR LOCATION OF CONTROL JOINTS.
- 11. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED OR SHOWN ON PLANS AND SECTIONS, PROVIDE LINTEL ANGLES, ONE FOR EACH FOUR INCHES OF MASONRY WIDTH AS
- FOLLOWS: FOR OPENINGS UP TO 5'-0" FOR OPENINGS FROM 5'-0" TO 7'-0" FOR OPENINGS FROM 7'-0" TO 9'-0"
- FOR OPENINGS FROM 9'-0" TO 12'-0" W8x24 W16x36 FOR 22'-0 WIDE OPENING

L4x3 - 1/2x5/16

L5x3-1/2x5/16

 $L6x3 - 1/2x\frac{5}{16}$

- AS OTHERWISE NOTED. 13. STEEL LINTEL ANGLES, WHERE EXPOSED TO WEATHER, SHALL BE GALVANIZED IN
- ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A 153. 14. ALL LINTELS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6" LONGER THAN MASONRY OPENING DIMENSIONS AT EACH END IN ORDER TO PROVIDE PROPER BEARING.
- 15. ALL JOINT REINFORCEMENT (TIES, ANCHORS, AND JOINT REINFORCING) SHALL BE HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED AFTER FABRICATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A 153 WITH A MINIMUM COATING OF 1.50 OUNCES PER SQUARE FOOT.



-SPECIAL CONTROL JOINT MASONRY UNITS

- OPTIONAL METHODS

MASONRY CONTROL JOINT @ CMU WALL SCALE: N.T.S.

(EACH SIDE)

MOLDED CONTROL

JOINT

SCALE: N.T.S.

1/2"

TYP. CMU EXPANSION JOINT DETAIL

REVISION DESCRIPTION





FURNACE/CONDESING UNIT SCHEDULE

	TRANE	AREA	11	NDOOR F	AN	SP	NG H	HEATING DA	ATA	CO	OLING		PO	WER					OU	TDOOR	FAN ELEC	TRICA	L REFRIG	ERANT	WEIGHT	
UNIT NO.	MODEL NO.	SERVED	TOTAL CFM	OA CFM	HP	(IN WC)	MBH INPUT	MBH OUTPUT	AFUE %	TOTAL MBH	SEER	VOLTS	PH	MCA	МОСР	UNIT NO.	MODEL NO.	TONS	# OF FANS	RPM	HP VOLTS M	CAN	MOP LIQU.	GAS	LBS	NOTES
F-1	S9X1C100U5PSBA	1ST FLR	1600	200	1	0.50	100	97	95.0	48.0	13.0	115	1	13.3	15	ACCU-1	4TTB3048D	4.0	1	835	1/5 208/1 2	27	45 3/8"	7/8"	250	
F-2	S9X1C100U5PSBA	1ST FLR	1600	200	1	0.50	100	97	95.0	48.0	13.0	115	1	13.3	15	ACCU-2	4TTB3048D	4.0	1	835	1/5 208/1 2	27	45 3/8"	7/8"	250	
F-3	S9X1C100U5PSBA	2ND FLR	1600	200	1	0.50	100	97	95.0	48.0	13.0	115	1	13.3	15	ACCU-3	4TTB3048D	4.0	1	835	1/5 208/1 2	27	45 3/8"	7/8"	250	
F-4	S9X1C100U5PSBA	2ND FLR	1600	200	1	0.50	100	97	95.0	48.0	13.0	115	1	13.3	15	ACCU-4	4TTB3048D	4.0	1	835	1/5 208/1 2	27	45 3/8"	7/8"	250	
F-5	S9X1B040U3PSBA	BREAKROOM	600	0	1/2	0.50	40	38.8	96.0	18.0	13.0	115	1	8.8	15	ACCU-5	4TTB3018	1.5	1	825	1/8 208/1 9	.0	15 3/8"	5/8"	165	

FURNACE ACCESSORIES: 1. DISCONNECT SWITCH.

2. PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTAT. 3. HOUSEKEEPING PAD

4. LIQUID/SUCTION LINE KIT TO COND UNIT

5. PROVIDE HANGING KIT

1. PROVIDE CONCRETE PAD.

3. PROVIDE LIQUID LINE SOLENOID VALVE. 4. PROVIDE DISCONNECT SWITCH

CONDENSING UNIT ACCESSORIES:

5. PROVIDE LOW AMBIENT CONTROL WITH WINTER START-UP KIT.

EXHAUST FAN SCHEDULE

UNIT NO.	AREA	GREENHECK	TYPE	CFM	S.P.	FAN	ПСНТ	OPERATING	MOTOR I	NFORMA	TION	SONES	NOTES
	SERVED	MODEL NO.			(IN WC.)	RPM	LIGITI	POWER	VOLTAGE	ENCL.	RPM		
EF-1	RESTROOM	SP-B80	CEILING	75	0.125	900	NO	18 W	115/60/1ø	ODP	900	0.6	1,2,3,4
EF-2	RESTROOM	SP-B80	CEILING	75	0.125	900	NO	18 W	115/60/1ø	ODP	900	0.6	1,2,3,4
EF-3	RESTROOM	SP-B80	CEILING	75	0.125	900	NO	18 W	115/60/1ø	ODP	900	0.6	1,2,3,4
EF-4	RESTROOM	SP-B80	CEILING	75	0.125	900	NO	18 W	115/60/1ø	ODP	900	0.6	1,2,3,4
EF-5	RESTROOM	SP-B80	CEILING	75	0.125	900	NO	18 W	115/60/1ø	ODP	900	0.6	1,2,3,4

<u>NOTES:</u> 1. CONTROLLED BY SWITCH.

<u>NOTES:</u>

2. PROVIDE MANUFACTURER'S ROOF CURB AND CAP.

3. BACKDRAFT DAMPER 4. HANGING KIT WITH VIBRATION ISOLATORS.

AIR DEVICE SCHEDULE

MARK	TYPE	STYLE	FACE	BASIS OF DESIGN
А	SUPPLY	LAY-IN	24"×24"	TITUS TMS
A1	SUPPLY	LAY-IN	12"×12"	TITUS TMS
В	RETURN	LOUVERED, LAY-IN	24"×24"	TITUS 350RL
С	RETURN	LOUVERED, LAY-IN	24"×12"	TITUS 350RL

1. FINISH TO MATCH ARCHITECTURAL. 2. OPTIONAL VOLUME DAMPER ON ALL DIFFUSERS MOUNTED IN

GYPSUM CEILINGS OR SOFFITS. 3. PROVIDE ALL REQUIRED MOUNTING FRAMES AND HARDWARE.

ELECTRIC HEATER SCHEDULE

MARK	SERVICE	TYPE	CFM	POWER	MOTOR AMPS	HEAT K.W.	STEPS	MODEL	ACC
EWH-1	VESTIBULE	WALL	100	208/1	7.2	1.5	1	QMARK AWH4404F	1,2,3,4

<u>ACCESSORIES</u>

L

1. INTEGRAL TAMPER PROOF THERMOSTAT. 2. SECURITY COVER.

3. MOUNTING FRAME KIT. 4. FACTORY MOUNTED DISCONNECT SWITCH.

	MECHANICA	LEGEN	ID
	SUPPLY AIR DIFFUSER	AFF RTU VD	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR ROOF TOP UNIT VOLUME DAMPER
	RETURN AIR GRILLE	CFM FD	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE FIRE DAMPER
	EXHAUST FAN	U.A. EAG SAR	EXHAUST AIR GRILLE SUPPLY AIR REGISTER
-UD -	UNDERCUT DOOR (3/4")	NK	NECK
ب	EXHAUST AIR DUCTWORK RETURN AIR DUCTWORK	UD	UNDERCUT DOOR (by architect)
ss	SUPPLY AIR DUCTWORK	GC OBVD OFD	GENERAL CONTRACTOR OPPOSED BLADE VOLUME DAMPER OPEN END DUCT
	BALANCE/VOLUME DAMPER	HVAC	HEATING VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
T	PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTAT (+48"AFF)	MC	MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR
1 M-100	— DETAIL NUMBER — DRAWING SHEET NUMBER		

2. PROVIDE FACTORY INSTALLED HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE SWITCHES AND THERMAL EXPANSION VALVE.

ACC 1,2,3,4

GENERAL HVAC NOTES

- A. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR EXACT LOCATION OF SUPPLY DIFFUSERS, RETURN GRILLES AND EXHAUST GRILLES.
- B. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MIN. OF 10 FEET CLEARANCE BETWEEN OUTSIDE AIR INTAKES AND EXHAUSTS, PLUMBING VENTS, ETC.
- C. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN RECOMMENDED CLEARANCES FOR MAINTENANCE, OPERATION, ETC. ON ALL MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT.
- D. INSULATED FLEXIBLE SUPPLY AIR DUCT MAY BE USED UP TO 5'-0" FROM SUPPLY DIFFUSERS.
- E. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL HVAC WORK WITH OTHER TRADES, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, STRUCTURAL, ETC.
- F. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS.
- G. HVAC EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- H. COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION OF HVAC UNITS WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS AND STRUCTURAL STEEL.
- I. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE FINAL LOCATION OF THERMOSTATS WITH OWNER.
- J. PROVIDE FIRE DAMPERS AS REQUIRED ON DUCTS PENETRATING FIRE RATED WALL RATED 2-HR OR MORE. COORDINATE WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.





REVISION DESCRIPTION








♦ NOTES:

- 1. 6"¢ EXHAUST DUCT UP THRU ROOF TO MANUFACTURER'S
- 3. RUN 3" PVC INTAKE AND EXHAUST VENTS OUT EXTERIRO
- 5. RUN CONDENSATE DOWN TO NEAREST FLOOR DRAIN,
- 6. 8"Ø OUTSIDE AIR DUCT, CONNECT TO RETURN AIR DUCT AND RUN TO ROOF WITH GOOSENECK. BALANCE TO CFM LISTED IN FURNACE SCHEDULE. PROVIDE MOTORIZED DAMPER





HVAC SPECIFICATIONS

MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF GOVERNING CODES.

- 1. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN CONFORMANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE CODES. 2. SEE ARCHITECTURAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL CONDITIONS. ALL CONDITION REQUIREMENTS SHALL APPLY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED AS INDICATED ON DRAWINGS UNLESS FIELD CONDITIONS REQUIRED MINOR CHANGES BE MADE. MINOR CHANGES SHALL BE MADE WITH NO ADDITIONAL COST.
- 4. ALL WORK SHALL BE GUARANTEED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR AFTER FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK BY THE OWNER.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE AND SUBMIT AS-BUILT DRAWINGS TO THE OWNER AND THE LANDLORD. AS-BUILT DRAWINGS SHALL INDICATE THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURER OF THE EQUIPMENT THAT WAS INSTALLED, THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE EQUIPMENT AND PERTINENT CAPACITIES FOR HEATING, COOLING, ELECTRICAL, ETC.
- 6. DEFICIENCIES AND NON-CONFORMING ITEMS SHALL BE CORRECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR. FAILURE TO CORRECT SUCH ITEMS SHALL PERMIT THE OWNER TO CORRECT SAME AT A COST TO THE CONTRACTOR
- 7. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING ALL PERMITS AND PAYING FOR SAME. HE SHALL INCLUDE IN HIS BID CHARGES FOR ALL FEES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SPACE INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOCAL, COUNTY, OR STATE SERVICE CHARGES AND PERMIT FEES.
- 8. THE SCOPE OF WORK OF THIS CONTRACT INCLUDES, BUT SHALL NOT BE LIMITED TO: A. PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL EQUIPMENT, APPLIANCES, CONTROL DEVICES, ACCESSORIES, MATERIAL AND LABOR.
- ACCESSORIES, MATERIAL AND LABOR C. PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL PIPING, FITTINGS, VALVES, INSULATION, ACCESSORIES , MATERIAL AND LABOR
- D. PROVIDE AND INSTALL TOILET EXHAUST SYSTEM INDICATED. E. CLEAN, TEST AND PUT INTO SERVICE ALL SYSTEMS SPECIFIED.
- F. PROVIDE A BALANCE REPORT PREPARED BY AN INDEPENDENT AABC OR NEBB CERTIFIED AIR BALANCE CONTRACTOR.
- G. WARRANTY ALL WORK AND MATERIALS HEREIN SPECIFIED FOR A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN ONE YEAR. 9. MATERIALS
- 9.1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE NEW AND OF RECOGNIZED COMMERCIAL QUALITY. USED MATERIALS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.
- 9.2. DUCTWORK

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS, METAL AND FLEXIBLE".

- DUCTWORK 18" WIDTH AND LARGER SHALL BE CROSS-BROKEN OR RIBBED AND STIFFENED SO THAT IT WILL NOT "BREATHE", RATTLER, VIBRATE OR SAG.
- 9.3. FLEXIBLE DUCTWORK FLEXIBLE DUCTS SHALL BE FLAT METAL SPIRAL WITH FLAME RESISTANCE PER NBFU AND NFPA STANDARDS. DUCTS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL INSULATION 1" THICK, 3/4 LB. DENSITY GLASS FIBER ENCLOSED IN A VINYL VAPOR BARRIER.MINIMUM R VALUE = 5. SECURE INSULATED JACKET TO DUCT TAKEOFFS AND DIFFUSER COLLARS. MAXIMUM LENGTH OF FLEXIBLE DUCT IS 5'-0".

SECOND BAND. INSTALLATION SHALL BE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE DUCT MANUFACTURER AND SMACNA

- SUPPORT THE FLEXIBLE DUCT WITH ADEQUATE HANGERS TO RELIEVE STRAIN ON ANY FITTING. UNNECESSARY BENDS, SAGS, TWISTS., WILL NOT BE ALLOWED.
- 9.4. DUCT INSULATION

USED WHERE INDICATED ON DRAWING

MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

9.5. AIR DEVICES

9.6. PIPING AND FITTINGS

AND WROUGHT COPPER FITTINGS.

NOTE: MANUFACTURERS' NAMES ON WHICH THIS SPECIFICATION IS BASED INDICATE THE MINIMUM QUALITY OF PRODUCT REQUIRED. SUBSTITUTION MAY BE MADE TO THOSE SPECIFIED IF DEEMED EQUIVALENT BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. ALL WORK AND PRODUCTS SHALL

B. PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL DUCTWORK, INSULATION, AIR DEVICES DUCT

- SHALL BE GALVANIZED SHEET METAL, FABRICATED AND INSTALLED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF SMACNA - "HVAC DUCT
- ALL FLEX DUCT SHALL BE FULLY STRETCHED OUT TO REDUCE AIR RESISTANCE. CONNECTIONS TO FITTINGS OR AIR DEVICES SHALL BE MADE WITH TWO (2) STAINLESS STEEL BANDS. THE INNER LINER SHALL BE CLAMPED TIGHT WITH THE FIRST BAND, THEN THE INSULATION AND VAPOR-PROOF JACKET PULLED TO BE TIGHT AGAINST THE DUCT FITTING OR AIR DEVICE AND SECURED WITH THE

INSULATION SUPPLY AND RETURN AIR DUCTWORK WITH MINIMUM R=6 FOR NON-CONDITIONED SPACE AND MIN R=12 FOR OUTSIDE DUCTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE. PROVIDE VAPOR BARRIER.

- LINED DUCT SHALL BE LINED WITH 1" THICK COATED FIBERGLASS BOARD EQUAL TO JOHNS MANVILLE "PERMACOTE" INSULATION. SHALL BE PER SMACNA STANDARDS AND MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. LINED DUCTWORK SHALL BE
- ALL DUCT INSULATION SHALL BE UL LABELED FOR FIRE AND SMOKE RATINGS. DUCT INSULATION SHALL BE EQUAL TO PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED BY CERTAINTEED AND SHALL BE INSTALLED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE
- CEILING DIFFUSERS SHALL HAVE A FRAME STYLE COMPATIBLE WITH THE TYPE OF CEILING USED. THE DIFFUSER FACE SIZE OR FACE PLATE SIZE SHALL BE OF THE SAME NORMAL SIZE AS THE CEILING MODULE. DIFFUSERS SHALL HAVE HIGH ANTI-SMUDGE CHARACTERISTICS. REFER TO AIR DEVICE SCHEDULE.
- CONDENSATE DRAIN PIPING SHALL BE TYPE L COPPER WITH SOLDERED JOINTS

10. EQUIPMENT

HVAC EQUIPMENT SHALL BE AS SCHEDULED ON THE DRAWINGS AND/OR SPECIFIED HEREIN. EQUIVALENT EQUIPMENT AND/OR COMPONENTS THEREOF MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR SPECIFIED EQUIPMENT ONLY AS APPROVED BY THE OWNER AND/OR THE PROJECT ENGINEER.

- 11. EXECUTION 11.1. GENERAL
- ACCESSIBILITY ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT ALL COMPONENTS REQUIRING ACCESS ARE LOCATED AND INSTALLED THAT THEY MAY BE SERVICED, RESET, REPLACED, OR RECALIBRATED, ETC., BY SERVICE PEOPLE WITH NORMAL SERVICE TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT.
- WORK BY OTHER TRADES FOR THE WORK REQUIRED BY OTHER TRADES FOR CHANGES MADE BY THIS CONTRACTOR IN TYPE OR SIZE OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASED, ANY CUTTING, PATCHING, FURRING, PAINTING, ELECTRICAL OR PLUMBING WORK SHALL BE DONE BY THE AFFECTED TRADE AT THIS CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- EARLY START-UP THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT ALL MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT IS CONNECTED WITH ELECTRICAL POWER AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE SO THAT BALANCING AND TESTING CAN BEGIN AT THE EARLIEST DATE AVAILABLE.
- CLEANING AND PAINTING THOROUGHLY CLEAN ALL EQUIPMENT AND REMOVE ALL TRASH, CARTONS, ETC., FROM THE WORK AREA. MAKE ANY NECESSARY CORRECTIONS OR REPAIR / REPLACE ANY DAMAGED MATERIALS OR EQUIPMENT. LEAVE THE ENTIRE SPACE IN A THOROUGHLY CLEAN AND ORDERLY MANNER. ANY FINISHED SURFACES THAT HAVE BEEN SCRATCHED OR DISCOLORED SHALL BE TOUCHED UP OR REPAINTED TO MATCH THE ORIGINAL COLOR. IF ANY PART HAS BEEN BENT, BROKEN OR OTHERWISE DAMAGED, IT SHALL BE REPLACED PRIOR TO PROJECT CLOSEOUT. ALL METAL ITEMS INSIDE THE BUILDING SUBJECT TO RUSTING, AND ALL FERROUS METAL EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER SHALL BE GIVEN ONE COAT

OF RUST PREVENTIVE PRIMER AS SOON AS INSTALLED.

- 11.2. EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION
- ALL EQUIPMENT AND RELATED PIPING, DUCTWORK, CONTROL WIRING AND ACCESSORIES SHALL BE INSTALLED PARALLEL OR PERPENDICULAR TO BUILDING LINES AND, IF INSTALLED WITHIN WITHIN THE BUILDING ENVELOPE SHALL BE INSTALLED AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE TO ALLOW THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF HEADROOM. EQUIPMENT THAT REQUIRES ROUTINE MAINTENANCE SUCH AS FILTER REPLACEMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED AND ARRANGED TO BE ACCESSIBLE. PROVIDE ACCESS PANEL(S) AS REQUIRED AND/OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER. ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH THE REQUIRED CLEARANCES AS RECOMMENDED BY THE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER OR AS REQUIRED BY GOVERNING CODES, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.
- 11.3. DUCTWORK
- LOW PRESSURE DUCTWORK AND FITTING SHALL BE MADE TIGHT FOR MINIMUM AIR LEAKAGE. DUCT TAPE SHALL NOT BE USED TO SEAL JOINTS, TO MAKE TRANSITIONS OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE WRAPPED INSULATION
- INSTALL DUCTWORK AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE.
- PROVIDE TURNING VANES AT ALL CHANGES IN DIRECTION. PROVIDE VANED TEES AT BRANCH CONNECTIONS SERVING MORE THAN ONE DIFFUSER
- PROVIDE VOLUME CONTROL DAMPERS AND BALANCING DEVICES AS REQUIRED TO DISTRIBUTE THE AIR AND AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.
- NOTE: DUCT DIMENSIONS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS ARE INSIDE CLEAR, OR "FREE AREA" DIMENSIONS, CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ALLOWANCE FOR INTERNAL DUCT LINER (WHERE SPECIFIED) WHEN ORDERING PRE-FABRICATED DUCTWORK OR WHEN FABRICATING DUCTS IN THE FIELD. 11.4. AIR DEVICES
- INSTALL ALL GRILLES AND DIFFUSERS TO BE FLUSH WITH THE PENETRATED SURFACE AND LEVEL OR STRAIGHT WITH SURROUNDING FEATURES. ALL CEILING MOUNTED AIR DEVICES SHALL BE LOCATED IN THE CEILING TILE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. AT THE PROPER HEIGHT TO HOLD IT SNUG AGAINST THE CEILING.
- 12. INSTALL ROOF MOUNTED EQUIPMENT SUPPORT RAILS OR ROOF CURB AS REQUIRED FOR THE JOB CONDITIONS AND AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE INSTALLATION OF ROOF MOUNTED EQUIPMENT. ALL ROOF PENETRATIONS FOR POWER AND CONTROL WIRING CONDUITS AND GAS, CONDENSATE, OR REFRIGERANT PIPING SHALL BE MADE WITH WATERPROOF PIPE SLEEVES OR CURB(S).
- 13. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL ENGAGE THE SERVICES OF AN AABC OR NEBB CERTIFIED AIR BALANCE CONTRACTOR TO ADJUST AND COMPLETELY BALANCE THE INSTALLED SYSTEM(S) TO THE DESIGN AIR QUANTITIES. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE THE OWNER AND THE LANDLORD A COPY OF THE CERTIFIED AIR BALANCE REPORT SHOWING DESIGN AND MEASURED AIR QUANTITIES, STATIC PRESSURES, FAN MOTOR RPM AND MOTOR CURRENT, DEVIATION BETWEEN DESIGN AND MEASURED QUANTITIES SHALL NOT BE GREATER THAN 10%.
- 14. ALL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION SHALL BE GUARANTEED FOR A MINIMUM PERIOD OF ONE (1) YEAR FROM THE DATE OF ACCEPTANCE BY THE OWNER. DEFECTS WHICH APPEAR DURING THAT PERIOD SHALL BE CORRECTED AT THIS CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. FOR THE SAME PERIOD, THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THE PREMISES BY DEFECTS IN HIS WORKMANSHIP OR WORK AND/OR EQUIPMENT INSTALLED BY OTHERS UNDER HIS CONTRACT.





LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE							E	
FIXTURE FIXTURE DES. TYPE	DESCRIPTION	MANUFACTURER MODEL No.	MOUNTING	LAMPS	BALLAST	VOLTAGE	SYMBOL	
						XXXX		CIRCUIT HOMERUN, OR WALL. "\\" INDIC
							,-++	BRANCH CIRCUIT H
В						XXXX	Φ c	20A, 120V, FLUSH Color to be whit
								+6" ABOVE COUNT 20A, 120V, FLUSH
						XXXX		+6" ABOVE COUNT
								20A, 120V, FLUSH INTERRUPTER DUPL 20A, 120V, FLUSH
							₩ ¢¢	BE WHITE. 20A, 120V, FLUSH
OE							\mathbf{T}	SPECIAL PURPOSE ELECTRICAL SPECIF
							JB	JUNCTION BOX - S
F							D , WP	250 VAC HEAVY D NEMA 3R ENCLOSU
							-	PANELBOARD, REFE
O _G							•	120V CONNECTION
							•	208V CONNECTION COMMUNICATION SY
							T	UNLESS OTHERWISE STUBBED UP INTO PRIOR TO PURCHAS
							\$ IIa,b \$ 3	GANGS & SMALL C 3-WAY WALL MOUN
(୦ _{୦୦} ୁ ୦ ତ							\$ 4	4-WAY WALL MOUN
\odot							\$ DIM \$ F	LUTRON DIMMER SU CIRCUIT WATTAGE
								REMOTE TEST STATI COORDINATE EXACT OWNER.
							*\$ 05	WALL MOUNT OCCU
l K							OS	WALL MOUNT OCCU
©						XXXX		PROGRAMMABLE TIN
\$				<u> </u>		XXXX		DAMPER MOTOR, 12
<u>ل</u>								"MESSENGER" PLAS DOWNLIGHT, SERIES FOR 1.5 HRS OF C SNAP IN CHEVRON
암						XXXX	No. of	120 VOLTS. EMERGENCY LUMIN, UNIVERSAL MOUNTI
GENERAL LIGHT	TING FIXTURE SCHEDULE NOTES:							SWITCH, DAMP UL EMERGENCY LUMIN, UNIVERSAL MOUNTI

- E.C. SHALL PROVIDE AND INSTALL ALL NECESSARY FIXTURE LAMPS.

- E.C. SHALL VERIFY ALL FINAL FIXTURE TYPES, STYLES, COLORS & FINISHES ETC. WITH ARCHITECT/OWNER PRIOR TO PURCHASING FIXTURES. - REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR CEILING TYPES, E.C. SHALL PROVIDE NECESSARY MOUNTING KITS ASSOCIATED WITH FIXTURES FOR PROPER

INSTALLATION IN SPECIFIED CEILING.

	MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT CONNECTION SCHEDULE											
	EQUIPMENT / MOTOR DATA SOURCE PROTECTION DEVI								EVICE	BRANCH CIRCUIT CONDUIT & WIRE		
	EQUIPMENT DESIGNATION RTU-1 M	LOCATION	ЧН	FLA	PHASE	VOLTS	BREAKER	POLE	PANELBOARD SOURCE	CIRCUIT NO.	QUANTITIES AND SIZE	REFERENCE NOTES
F-1	FURNACE-1	1ST FLOOR	-	13.3	1	115	15	1	LP2	2	2#12 & 1#12 IN 1/2"C	2
F-2	FURNACE-2	1ST FLOOR	-	13.3	1	115	15	1	LP2	4	2#12 & 1#12 IN 1/2"C	2
F-3	FURNACE-3	2ND FLOOR	-	13.3	1	115	15	1	LP2	6	2#12 & 1#12 IN 1/2"C	2
F-4	FURNACE-4	2ND FLOOR	-	13.3	1	115	15	1	LP2	8	2#12 & 1#12 IN 1/2"C	2
F-5	FURNACE-5	BREAKROOM		8.8	1	115	15	1	LP2	10	2#12 & 1#12 IN 1/2"C	2
			1 /5	07.0	1		45	-		10.14	Z 110 0 4 1140 IN Z (4 ⁷ 0	
ACCU-I	CUNDENSING UNIT - I	ON ROOF	1/5	27.0	1	208	45	2	LPZ	12,14	3#8 & 1#10 IN 3/4 C	2,0
ACCU-2	CONDENSING UNIT - 2	ON ROOF	1/5	27.0		208	45	2	LP2	16,18	3#8 & 1#10 IN 3/4 C	2,3
ACCU-3	CONDENSING UNIT - 3	ON ROOF	1/5	27.0		208	45	2	LPZ	20,22	<u>3#8 & 1#10 IN 3/4°C</u>	2,5
ACCU-4	CONDENSING UNIT – 4	ON ROOF	1/5	27.0	1	208	45	2	LP2	24,26	3#8 & 1#10 IN 3/4″C	2,3
ACCU-5	CONDENSING UNIT - 5	ON ROOF	1/5	9.0	1	208	15	2	LPZ	28,30	<u> </u>	2,3
									100	0.5		
	EXHAUST FAN - 1	RESTROOM	18 W	-	1	115	15	1	LP2	25	2#12 & 1#14 IN 1/2"C	5
EF-2	EXHAUST FAN - 2	RESTROOM	18 W	-	1	115	15	1	LP2	27	2#12 & 1#14 IN 1/2"C	5
EF-3	EXHAUST FAN – 3	RESTROOM	18 W	-	1	115	15	1	LP2	29	2#12 & 1#14 IN 1/2"C	5
EF-4	EXHAUST FAN - 4	RESTROOM	18 W	-	1	115	15	1	LP2	31	2#12 & 1#14 IN 1/2"C	5
EF-5	EXHAUST FAN - 5	RESTROOM	18 W	-	1	115	15	1	LP2	33	2#12 & 1#14 IN 1/2"C	5
EF-6	EXHAUST FAN - 6	RESTROOM	18 W	-	1	115	15	1	LP2	35	2#12 & 1#14 IN 1/2"C	5
EWH-1	ELECTRIC WATER HEATER - 1	VESTIBULE	_	7.2	1	208	20	2	LP2	37,29		
									100			
CIRC-1	RECIRCULATING PUMP - 1	UTILITY	1/6	-	1	120	20	1	LP2	41		
<u>WIRII</u> A. <u>WIRII</u>	WRING SCHEDULE GENERAL NOTES A. EC SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO VERIFY ALL CHARACTERISTICS (VOLTAGE, PHASE, HORSEPOWER, AMPERES, ETC.) OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT PRIOR TO CONNECTION AGAINST APPROVED SHOP DRAWINGS. WIRING SCHEDULE REFERENCE NOTES											

1. EC TO FURNISH AND INSTALL THERMAL SWITCH. 2. EC SHALL PROVIDE AND INSTALL HACR TYPE CIRCUIT BREAKER.

3. MOUNT DISCONNECT SWITCH ON ROOF. PROVIDE A LOCK AND PROVIDE KEY TO OWNER.

4. RECIRCULATION PUMP SUPPLIED WITH TIMER DISCONNECT SWITCH.

5. FAN SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY OCCUPANCY SWITCH.

L

	ELECTRICAL LEGEND	FIRE ALARM LEGEND				
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION			
	CIRCUIT HOMERUN, CIRCUIT CONCEALED IN CEILING OR WALL ""INDICATES NEUTRAL & HOT LEG(S) "•" INDICATES GROUND WIRE	Ś	PHOTOELECTRIC SMOKE SENSOR			
-++	BRANCH CIRCUIT HOMERUN, CIRCUIT CONCEALED IN FLOOR/UNDERGROND	⟨S⟩ _R	DUCT DETECTOR. PROVIDE HOUSING COMPLETE WITH SAMPLING TUBES & IN A WEATHER PROOF ENCLOSURE IF INSTALLED OUTDOORS. S= SUPPLY DUCT, R=RETURN DUCT MANUAL PULL STATION. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.			
₽ °	20A, 120V, FLUSH MOUNTED DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, COLOR TO BE WHITE. SUBSCRIPT 'C' – MOUNT RECEPTACLE +6" ABOVE COUNTER BACKSPLASH. SUBSCRIPT 'UC' – UNDER COUNTER	F	PROVIDE DUAL ACTION. FAN SHUTDOWN RELAY			
₽ °	20A, 12OV, FLUSH MOUNTED DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, COLOR TO BE WHITE. SUBSCRIPT 'C' — MOUNT RECEPTACLE +6" ABOVE COUNTER BACKSPLASH. DEDICATED OUTLET	F –	FIRE ALARM NOTIFICATION AUDIO/VISUAL DEVICE. PROVIDE 15cd STROBE RATING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED CEILING MOUNTED FIRE ALARM NOTIFICATION			
CFCI	20A, 120V, FLUSH MOUNTED GROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, COLOR TO BE WHITE. 20A, 120V, FLUSH MOUNTED DOUBLE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, COLOR TO BE WHITE. 20A, 120V, FLUSH MOUNTED DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, COLOR TO BE WHITE, C=CEILING MOUNTED, F=FLOOR MOUNTED SPECIAL PURPOSE DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, REFER TO PLANS FOR ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS. JUNCTION BOX – SIZE PER NEC. 250 VAC HEAVY DUTY DISCONNECT SWITCH, W.P. INDICATES NEMA 3R ENCLOSURE. PANELBOARD, REFER TO PANEL SCHEDULES 120V CONNECTION TO EQUIPMENT 208V CONNECTION TO EQUIPMENT	F F FACP Image: S FS TS	AUDIO/VISUAL DEVICE. PROVIDE 15cd STROBE RATING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED FIRE ALARM NOTIFICATION VISUAL DEVICE. PROVIDE 15cd STROBE RATING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED FIRE ALARM CONTROL PANEL REMOTE TEST STATION FIRE ALARM CONNECTION TO SPRINKLER FLOW SWITCH FIRE ALARM CONNECTION TO SPRINKLER TAMPER SWITCH			
IIa,b \$ 3 \$ 4 \$ DIM	COMMUNICATION SYSTEM OUTLETS (DATA AND TELEPHONE), +18" A.F.F., UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. PROVIDE 3/4" CONDUIT W/ BUSHINGS AND PULLSTRING STUBBED UP INTO CEILING CAVITY. VERIFY QUANTITIES AND LOCATIONS WITH OWNER PRIOR TO PURCHASING EQUIPMENT. TOGGLE SWITCH, 1 POLE, ROMAN NUMERALS INDICATE NO. OF GANGS & SMALL CASE LETTERS INDICATE SWITCH LEG CONTROL 3-WAY WALL CASE LETTERS INDICATE SWITCH LEG CONTROL 4-WAY WALL MOUNTED TOGGLE SWITCH LUTRON DIMMER SWITCH, MATCH FIXTURE VOLTAGE AND BRANCH CIRCUIT WATTAGE AS REQUIRED.		FIRE ALARM NOTES			
\$ F C * \$	FAN SWITCH REMOTE TEST STATION – INSTALL IN OFFICE, COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION WITHIN OFFICE WITH OWNER.	A DEVICE TE QUANTITY VERIFY TE FOR THIS	ERAL ERMINAL CONFIGURATION DIFFER BETWEEN MULTIPLE MANUFACTURERS. & TYPE OF TERMINALS IS INDICATED FOR GENERAL CONCEPT ONLY. ERMINAL QUANTITY & TYPE WITH THE ACTUAL MANUFACTURER SELECTED PROJECT.			
os os t⊂ DM	WALL MOUNT OCCUPANCY SWITCH WALL MOUNT OCCUPANCY SENSOR PROGRAMMABLE TIME CLOCK- COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION WITH OWNER CEILING OCCUPANCY SENSOR DAMPER MOTOR, 120V "MESSENGER" PLASTIC LED EXIT SIGN WITH INNOVATIVE DOWNLIGHT, SERIES PDLEX COMPLETE WITH SNC BATTERY FOR 1.5 HRS OF OPERATION, TEST SWITCH, UNIVERSAL	 B DEVICES I ARE <u>NOT</u> TYPES OF C PROVIDE A FOR PURI D PROVIDE A CONTACTS WIRING CO THE ELEV E INSTALL S RETURN F 	TO BE CONSIDERED AS ABSOLUTE QUANTITIES OF EACH KIND DEVICES, TO BE CONSIDERED AS ABSOLUTE QUANTITIES OF EACH KIND DEVICES, DEVICES, & DEVICE LOCATIONS ETC. AN END-OF-LINE RELAY, WIRED TO AN INDIVIDUAL ADDRESSABLE MODULE POSE SUPERVISING & MONITORING FOR LOSS OF SYSTEM POWER (24VDC). WIRING FROM FACP TO THE ELEVATOR CONTROLLERS VIA 'NC' DRY IN THE CZAM MODULES PROVIDED BY THE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM. FINAL ONNECTION(S) TO THE ELEVATOR CONTROLLERS SHALL BE PROVIDED BY ATOR INSTALLER MOKE DETECTOR(S) A MINIMUM OF 3'-0" AWAY FROM AIR SUPPLY OR REGISTERS & DIFFUSERS.			
	SNAP IN CHEVRONS, UNIVERSAL MOUNT, DAMP UL LISTED, 120 VOLTS. EMERGENCY LUMINAIRE HIGH IMPACT THERMOPLASTIC, UNIVERSAL MOUNTING, 120/277 VOLT, WHITE FINISH, TEST SWITCH, DAMP UL LISTED, DUAL LITE CV-SERIES. (OR EQUAL) EMERGENCY LUMINAIRE HIGH IMPACT THERMOPLASTIC, UNIVERSAL MOUNTING, 120/277 VOLT, WHITE FINISH, TEST SWITCH, DAMP UL LISTED, WITH A MINIMUM OPERATION OF 90 MINUTES OPERATION. CV5-SERIES FOR EMERGENCY LUMINAIRE, OSMDB- TWIN REMOTE WEATHER PROOF HEAD. (OR EQUAL)	IN ACCU YORK S ALARM CONSTR FOR AF TTHE D PROFES LIMITED 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.	ORDANCE WITH SECTION 907.1.1 OF THE NEW STATE BUILDING CODE, THE INSTALLING FIRE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT FIRE ALARM RUCTION DOCUMENTS TO THE LOCAL AUTHORITYY PROVAL. OCUMENTS SHALL BE STAMPED BY A LICENSED SSIONAL ENGINEER AND INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE TO, ALL OF THE FOLLOWING: FLOOR PLAN AND CEILING PLAN LOCATION OF FA INITIATING DEVICES ALARM CONTROL AND SIGNALING DEVICES ANNUNCIATION BATTERY CALCULATIONS VOLTAGE DROP CALACULATIONS			
	GENERAL NOTES (ALL DRAWINGS)	/. 8.	MANUFACTORER, MODEL NUMBERS, MATERIALS, LISTING INFORMATION, ETC. DETAILS SHOWING THE MOUNTING HEIGHTS OF DEVICES			
A. CIRCUIT CLARIFY CIRCUIT THE PA FOR AL	NUMBERS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS ARE SHOWN FOR THE PURPOSE OF ING THE GROUPING OF OUTLETS. THE ACTUAL NUMBER ASSIGNED TO THE IN THE PANELBOARD SHALL SUIT THE BUSSING AND BRANCH CIRCUITING TO NEL. PROVIDE COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TYPEWRITTEN PANEL DIRECTORIES L NEW AND EXISTING BRANCH CIRCUIT PANELBOARDS.	9.	THE INTERFACE OF FIRE SAFETY CONTROL FUNCTIONS POWER CONNECTION ABBREVIATIONS			
 B. LOCATIO REQUIRE DUCTWO LOCATIO TO ARC C. ALL CIR SPACES FINISHEI D. EXACT BE COO LOCATE SMOKE THREE MANUFA E. THE CO CONTRA OR EQUIRE DRAWING WITH OT F. E.C. SHA LOCATEE CONTROL 	NS INDICATED FOR LIGHT FIXTURES ARE APPROXIMATE. LOCATE FIXTURES AS 3D TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH EXISTING AND NEW BUILDING STEEL, PIPING, 3RK, CONDUIT, DIFFUSERS, SMOKE DETECTORS, etc. FIELD COORDINATE THE 3NS AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO THOSE INDICATED ON THE PLANS. ALSO REFER HITECTURAL REFLECTED CEILING PLANS. CUITING SHALL BE CONCEALED (EXCEPT IN ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL). ALL CONDUITS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS HIGH AS POSSIBLE ABOVE D CEILINGS AND CONCEALED IN WALLS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED. LOCATIONS OF CEILING MOUNTED SMOKE DETECTORS AND EXIT SIGNS SHALL RDINATED WITH OTHER CEILING MOUNTED EQUIPMENT TO AVOID CONFLICT. DEVICES AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO THE LOCATION INDICATED. FIRE ALARM AND HEAT DETECTORS SHALL BE REQUIRED TO BE INSTALLED A MINIMUM OF (3) FEET AWAY FROM SUPPLY OR RETURN AIR GRILLES OR PER SYSTEM CCTURERS INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS AND NFPA 72. NTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO REVIEW OTHER TRADES PROJECT CT DOCUMENTS TO DETERMINE MOUNTING HEIGHTS FOR ELECTRICAL DEVICES IPMENT. THE LOCATIONS FOR MECHANICAL AND PLUMBING EQUIPMENT THAT IS ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS ARE SHOWN ON THE MECHANICAL AND PLUMBING SS. COORDINATE EXACT MOUNTING LOCATIONS AND HEIGHTS IN THE FIELD 'HER TRADES PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. ALL WIRE EMERGENCY/EXIT LIGHTING INTO CIRCUIT SERVING AREA WHERE DEVICE IS 0, CIRCUIT AHEAD OF LOCAL SWITCHING, OCCUPANCY SENSING AND TIME CLOCK	A AI AC AI AFCI AI AFF AI AFG AI AWG AI C/W CC DC DI E.C. EL EDF EL EXIST EX EQUIP EC FA FI G,GND GI GFCI GF HP HO	MPEREIGISOLATED GROUNDLTERNATING CURRENTJ-BOXJUNCTION BOXRC-FAULT CIRCUIT-INTERRUPTERKWKILOWATTBOVE FINISHED FLOORLVLOW VOLTAGEBOVE FINISHED GRADEM.C.MECHANICAL CONTRACTORMERICAN WIRE GAUGENICNOT IN CONTRACTOMPLETE WITHP.C.PLUMBING CONTRACTORRECT CURRENTRTUROOF TOP UNITLECTRICAL CONTRACTORSPECSSPECIFICATIONSLECTRIC DRINKING FOUNTAINTELTELEPHONEKISTINGTYPTYPICALQUIPMENTVVOLTRE ALARMWPWEATHERPROOFROUNDWHWATER HEATERROUND FAULT CIRCUIT INTERUPTERØPHASEORSEPOWERXFMRTRANSFORMER			











2 ENLARGED PARTIAL SECOND FLOOR PLAN - LIGHTING







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- PANEL. E.C. SHALL PROVIDE A 20A/1P CIRCUIT BACK TO THE EXISTING **and the recipient by accepting this document assumes** ROUGH-IN. COORDINATE DOOR OPERATOR LOCATION WITH OWNER PRIOR
- E.C. SHALL COORDINATE EXACT POWER REQUIREMENTS WITH EQUIPMENT
- COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL. E.C. SHALL COORDINATE EXACT POWER
- COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL. E.C. SHALL COORDINATE EXACT POWER
- COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL. E.C. SHALL COORDINATE EXACT POWER









- A. REFRIGERATOR SHALL BE PROTECTED BY A 20A/1P GFCI TYPE CIRCUIT BREAKER BACK TO ELECTRIC PANEL 'LP1'.
- B. E.C. TO MAKE WATER HEATER COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL. PROVIDE A 30A/2P CIRCUIT FROM LP1. COORDINATE EXACT LOCATION WITH PLUMBING DRAWINGS.

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REVISION DESCRIPTION

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<u>GENERAL NOTES:</u>

SERVING ELECTRICAL PANELS.

- -CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT FROM LOCAL UTILITY PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK AND PROVIDE A LETTER FROM THE UTILITY TO THE LOCAL ELECTRIC INSPECTOR STATING THE AVAILABLE FAULT CURRENT. ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL MATCH THE REQUIRED AIC RATINGS
- -ALL ELECTRICAL WIRING AND GROUNDING TO CONFORM WITH THE STATE AND LOCAL ELECTRICAL CODE. -CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY EXACT LOADS WITH EQUIPMENT PURCHASED. VERIFY EXACT BREAKER AND FEEDER SIZES.
- -E.C. SHALL VERIFY "HOT" OR "COLD" METERING SEQUENCE WITH LOCAL UTILITY COMPANY PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.

FEEDER SIZE SCHEDULE

	CONDUCTORS		
	CONDUCTORS (3ø-4 WIRE WITH GROUND)	MTL	COUNDUIT SIZE
$\langle 1 \rangle$			
2			
$\langle 3 \rangle$			

**PROVIDE AN ALTERNATE FOR COPPER FEEDERS

TOP OF HOISETWAY

FINISHED FLOOR (TOP LANDING)

ELEVATOR PIT

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SITE LUMINAIRE NOTE:

REFER TO SITE PHOTOMETRICS PLAN (BY OTHERS) FOR SITE LIGHTING SPECIFICATIONS AND EXACT LOCATIONS. LIGHTING TO BE PROVIDED BY OTHERS AND POWER BY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR. E.C. SHALL WIRE ALL BRANCH SITE LIGHTING CIRCUITS THROUGH CONTACTOR AND TIME CLOCK. REFER TO DRAWING E-106 FOR CONTACTOR DETAIL. BRANCH CIRCUITS SHALL BE FED FROM PANELBOARD LP1 LOCATED IN UTILITY ROOM 104. BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF #10 AWG.

GENERAL NOTES:

- A. E.C SHALL PROVIDE ALL TRENCHING, BACKFILL AND NECESSARY PAVING FOR THE INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND CONDUIT FOR ELECTRICAL/TELEPHONE SERVICE AND CATV SERVICE TO BUILDINGS.
- B. ALL UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SHALL BE PVC SCHEDULE 80, RGS OR IMC, A MINIMUM OF 36" BELOW GRADE. ALL WIRE SHALL BE COPPER THHN/THWN, SIZE WIRE AND CONDUIT PER DRAWINGS.
- C. CONDUIT RUN UNDER SLAB FOR ELECTRICAL SERVICE SHALL BE ENCASED IN CONCRETE. COORDINATE REQUIREMENTS WITH LOCAL UTILITY COMPANY.
- D. CONDUIT EMERGING FROM UNDERGROUND AND IS EXPOSED TO PHYSICAL DAMAGE SHALL BE RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL.
- E. E.C. SHALL ROUTE ELECTRICAL SERVICE CONDUITS AND TELEPHONE SERVICE CONDUITS IN COMMON TRENCH WHEREVER POSSIBLE.
- F. PROVIDE NYLON PULLSTRING IN ALL EMPTY CONDUITS.
- G. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL EXCAVATION, PROPER DISPOSAL AND/OR TRANSPORT OF ALL EXCAVATED SOILS AND/OR WATER, BACKFILL AND COMPACTION OF ALL EXCAVATED AREAS AS REQUIRED WITH CLEAN, UNCONTAMINATED, DEBRIS FREE SOIL TO MATCH FINAL GRADE IN ADJACENT AND SURROUNDING AREAS, AND RESEEDING OF ALL GRASS IN EXCAVATED AREAS.

DRAWING NOTES:

- 1. ROUTE CIRCUIT(S) THROUGH LIGHTING CONTACTOR REFER TO DETAIL DWG E-106.
- PROVIDE (2)#3 AND (1)#8 GND IN 1-1/4" SCH 80 PVC CONDUIT, 36" BELOW GRADE ROUTE THROUGH LIGHTING CONTACTOR LOCATED IN ELECTRIC ROOM 133.
- PROVIDE (2)#8 AND (1)#10 GND IN 3/4" SCH 80 PVC CONDUIT, 36" BELOW GRADE ROUTE THROUGH LIGHTING CONTACTOR LOCATED IN ELECTRIC ROOM 133.



ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS	
BASIC ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS A. THE INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS, FORM OF BID, FORM OF CONTRACT, GENERAL	
CONDITIONS, SUPPLEMENTARY GENERAL CONDITIONS AND THE CONTRACT DRAWINGS ARE A PART OF THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR THIS DIVISION OF WORK AND THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO THEM FOR INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO HIS	D. FOR USE IN UNFINISHED AREAS: WIR
WORK. B. "THE CONTRACTOR", "THIS CONTRACTOR", "EC", AND "DIVISION 16", AS USED IN THESE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS, MEANS THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR. "FURNISH AND INSTALL", "SUPPLY", AND "INSTALL", AS USED IN THESE	E. FOR OUTDOOR USE: WIRE IN THREADF. FOR UNDERGROUND USE: WIRE IN SC CONDUIT.
SPECIFICATIONS, MEANS A COMPLETE AND WORKABLE INSTALLATION BY THE E.C.	G. FOR FINAL CONNECTION IN DAMP OR METAL CONDUIT, WITH LISTED FITTING
REQUIREMENT, CODE REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE FOLLOWED.	H. NOT USED
1. STATE BUILDING CODE 2. NEPA STANDARDS	FEEDER AND BRANCH CIRCUIT, SIZE I
 3. ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL CODES 4. STATE CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION CODE 5. LATEST ADOPTED NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE 	J. FURNISH ALL FITTINGS REQUIRED, BU WIRE ABRASION; SINGLE-AND MULTIP INSTALLATION; ADAPTERS FROM CONE LARGER AND SMALLER SURFACE MET, FIXTURE BOXES, AND FLEXIBLE SECTION
NOT LIMITED TO:	K. SURFACE METAL RACEWAY AND FITTI NEC ARTICLE 352A AND SHALL BE U
 BRANCH CIRCUIT WIRING AND RACEWAYS WIRING DEVICES DISCONNECTS MOTOR STARTERS AND MOTOR STARTING EQUIPMENT GROUNDING AND BONDING 	L. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPON INSTALLATION, AND LOCATION OF ALL SUPPORTS, AND ANCHOR BOLTS, AND UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.
 6. LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LAMPS 7. ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM, INCLUDING PANELBOARDS, OVERCURRENT DEVICES, AND FEEDERS 8. EXISTING CONSTRUCTION AND COORDINATION OF DEMOLITION WORK 	M. WHERE ANY COMPONENT OF THE RAC ACCEPTANCE BY THE OWNER, THIS C REPLACE SAME OR PROVIDE A NEW F
9. CONNECTIONS TO HVAC, PLUMBING, FIRE PROTECTION, AND ALL OTHER ELECTRICALLY SUPPLIED EQUIPMENT, CONTROLS, CONTROL PANELS, MOTOR STARTERS, MOTOR STARTING EQUIPMENT AND DISCONNECTS NOT FURNISHED UNDER HVAC, PLUMBING, FIRE PROTECTION, OR OTHER CONTRACTS	N. CONDUITS SHALL BE RUN TO AVOID A MOISTURE AND TO AVOID ALL MATERI CONDUITS SHALL MAINTAIN A MINIMUM HOT WATER PIPES, FLUES, OR AND H
F. PAY FOR ALL PERMITS, INSPECTION FEES, LICENSES AND FOR TESTS WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED IN DETERMINING THE COMPLETENESS OF THE ELECTRICAL WORK	SHOULD IT BE FOUND NECESSARY TO HOT WATER PIPES AN INSULATING CC CONDUIT FROM HIGH TEMPERATURE.
G. ALL ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS USED ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE LISTED BY	O. RACEWAYS SHALL NOT BE SMALLER ELECTRICAL CODE FOR THE CONDUCT
H. ALL ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS USED ON THIS PROJECT SHALL CONFORM TO	P. ALL EXPOSED RUNS OF CONDUIT SHA
ALL ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION AND PRODUCTS USED ON THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC).	PERPENDICULAR TO WALLS OR CEILIN MASONRY OR STEEL STRUCTURE RATI SUCH AS DUCTS, PIPING, ETC., IN AC IN A MANNER ACCEPTABLE TO THE A
J. THE PLANS SHOW THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF ALL PARTS OF THE WORK. THE ARCHITECT WILL GIVE EXACT LOCATIONS. WHERE STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS	Q. SUPPORTS AND ATTACHMENTS PROVID THE APPLICATIONS. PERFORATED HAN ACCEPTABLE. ALL HANGERS AND SUF
ENCOUNTERED NECESSITATE MINOR CHANGES, THESE SHALL BE MADE WITHOUT CHARGE, BUT MUST MEET WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ARCHITECT. WHERE MAJOR CHANGES ARE REQUIRED, THEY SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ARCHITECT FOR DECISION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.	FINISH. R. ALL CONDUITS AND RACEWAYS PASSI BE SLEEVED WITH A PIECE OF SCHED ENDS. ALL SLEEVES SHALL BE SEALE
K. NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT, AND OBTAIN APPROVAL, BEFORE ANY COMPONENTS OF THE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM ARE CONCEALED BY CLOSING OFF AREAS, POURING CONCRETE, ETC.	IN APPEARANCE TO THE SURROUNDIN S. CONDUITS EXTENDING THROUGH ROOF
L. DETERMINE AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROPER SIZE AND LOCATION OF OPENINGS AND CHASES, AND GIVE GENERAL CONTRACTOR NOTICE OF REQUIREMENTS.	T. ALL EMPTY RACEWAYS SHALL BE PRO
INSTALL ALL SLEEVES NECESSARY FOR THE WORK. WHEREVER ANY RACEWAY PASSES THROUGH A WALL, THE OPENING SHALL BE SEALED TIGHT AGAINST THE RACEWAY BY THIS CONTRACTOR. RACEWAYS THROUGH FOUNDATION WALLS AND ROOFS SHALL BE SEALED WATERTIGHT BY THIS CONTRACTOR.	 U. ALL CONDULT PASSING THROUGH A FI INSTALLATION. V. CONDULT SHALL BE INSTALLED SO TH BE MAINTAINED FROM THE FURTHERM
M. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL DO ALL NECESSARY CUTTING AND PATCHING WHICH IS NOT CALLED TO BE DONE UNDER ANOTHER DIVISION. ALL CUTTING AND REPAIRING SHALL BE PERFORMED BY SKILLED WORKERS.	PIPE GROUND. W. CONDULETS, UNILETS, OR SIMILAR AP
N. PAINT ALL EXPOSED RACEWAYS IN FINISHED ROOMS WITH TWO COATS OF PAINT TO MATCH SURROUNDINGS. INSTALL PANELBOARD TRIMS, CABINETS, ENCLOSURES, ETC., IN SUFFICIENT TIME SO THAT THE PAINTING CONTRACTOR MAY PAINT THESE SURFACES WITH THE WALLS. THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY FOR ALL NECESSARY	 X. EXPOSED WORK WHERE CONDUIT CHA X. EXPOSED CONDUIT SHALL BE SECURE EIGHT-FOOT MINIMUM INTERVALS, USI
PAINTING IF THE ABOVE PROCEDURE IS NOT FOLLOWED. D. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AND INSTALL THE POWER AND LIGHTING REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION THE SCOPE SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT LIMITED	OR SCREWS. WOOD PLUGS SHALL NO CONDUIT RUN ABOVE HUNG CEILING (IN THE SAME MANNER AS FOR EXPOS SUPPORTS.
1. TEMPORARY POWER DISTRIBUTION	Y. CARE SHALL BE EXERCISED TO MAKE PLANNED WILL PERMIT REMOVAL OF (BE REQUIRED AT THOUCH UP TO FOU
 LAMP SOCKETS AND LAMPS OUTLETS AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT CONNECTION INCLUDING WELDERS REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY DISTRIBUTION AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION 	THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, THE DEGREE BENDS PER RUN SHALL BE A ALL FEASIBLE.
THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL RACEWAYS IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE EXPANSION JOINTS OF THE BUILDING WILL FUNCTION PROPERLY AND NOT STRESS ANY ELECTRICAL RACEWAYS. EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ALL RACEWAYS AT THE EXPANSION JOINTS OF THE BUILDING.	 Z. PULLBOXES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT RUNS. CLOSE NIPPLES WILL NOT BE F AA. CONDUIT SMALLER THAN 1/2" SHALL
Q. BEFORE ORDERING ANY MATERIAL OR DOING ANY WORK THIS CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL MEASUREMENTS AT THE BUILDING AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR	THE REQUIRED STRENGTH OF THE SU TYPE OF ANCHORS SHALL BE BASED
THE CORRECTNESS OF SAME. NO EXTRA CHARGE OR COMPENSATION WILL BE ALLOWED ON ACCOUNT OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL DIMENSIONS AND THE MEASUREMENTS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS; ANY DIFFERENCE WHICH MAY BE FOUND SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE ARCHITECT FOR CONSIDERATION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK	BB. SINGLE RUNS:
R. PROVIDE PRODUCT DATA, CATALOG CUT SHEETS WITH MFG. SPECIFICATIONS FOR	1. WHERE CONDUITS ARE RUN IND APPROVED PIPE STRAPS, SECUR
REVIEW BY ARCH./ENGR. FOR THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: 1. PANELBOARDS 2. SAFETY DISCONNECT SWITCHES 3. OUTLET ROYES	2. IN HOLLOW MASONRY; EXPANSION STANDARD PRESET INSERTS IN SCREWS OR BOLTS IN METAL S CONSTRUCTION. THE USE OF PE
 4. FITTINGS 5. LIGHTING FIXTURES 	3. CONDUITS INSTALLED EXPOSED IN REFRIGERATED AREAS SHALL
6. LAMPS 7. CONDUCTORS 8. DEVICES 9. TIME SWITCHES	WOISTURE AROUND THE CONDUIT WHERE INDIVIDUAL CONDUITS AF SHALL BE SUPPORTED BY HANG
10. TRANSFORMERS 11. FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	NO. C-149. CC. MULTIPLE RUNS:
S. PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF SEVEN (7) SUBMITTAL COPIES FOR EACH ITEM LISTED ABOVE.	1. WHERE A NUMBER OF CONDUITS PARALLEL, ONE WITH ANOTHER,
 T. MAINTAIN THROUGHOUT PROJECT A SET OF PLANS WHICH ACCURATELY PORTRAY THE ACTUAL INSTALLATION, INCLUDING LOCATION OF ALL WIRING, EQUIPMENT, CIRCUIT NUMBERS, ETC. TURN OVER TO OWNER AT COMPLETION OF JOB. U. TERMINALS: ALL ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED ON THIS PROJECT 	BY TRAPEZE HANGERS. 2. HANGER RODS SHALL BE FASTE WITH SUITABLE BEAM CLAMPS, FLUSH WITH SURFACE.
SHALL HAVE TERMINALS KATED FOR 75 C UPERATION. RACEWAYS AND FITTINGS	DD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH AN AND CABLE SUPPORT BOXES AS SHO OR AS OTHERWISE REQUIRED. BOXES
A. WHERE CALLED FOR ON THE DRAWINGS, FLOOR OUTLET BOXES AND POKE-THROUGH DEVICE SHALL BE AS MANUFACTURED BY HUBBELL, WALKER, OR LEW.	INDEPENDENTLY OF CONDUITS ENTERI HANGERS, BRACKETS, OR OTHER APP SECURELY FASTENED TO CEILINGS, W
B. WIRING AND RACEWAYS SHALL BE CONCEALED IN ALL ROOMS AND SPACES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.	EL. BUXES INSTALLED IN FINISHED CEILING THAT THE FRONT EDGE OF THE BOX WALLS OR COLUMNS.
C. ALL FEEDERS AND BRANCH CIRCUIT HOMERUNS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN EMT. WHERE ALLOWED, BRANCH CIRCUITS MAY BE TYPE MC CABLE BETWEEN HOMERUN JUNCTION BOX AND EQUIPMENT/DEVICE CONNECTION IN DRYWALL PARTITIONS ONLY. HOMERUN JUNCTION	FF. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE D OUTLET CENTERLINES SHALL BE INST
BOX TO BE A MAXIMUM OF 20 FT. FROM EQUIPMENT/DEVICE.	GG. PROVIDE FIRESTOPPING TO CABLE AN FLOOR AND WALL ASSEMBLIES TO AC ASSEMBLY

IN SURFACE MOUNTED RGS CONDUIT. DED, RIGID STEEL CONDUIT. CHEDULE 80 RIGID PVC NONMETALLIC

<u>wire and cable</u>

or brand rex.

C. BRANCH CIRCUIT FEEDERS

INSULATION.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

DESIGNED AND APPROVED FOR COPPER.

WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE.

FEEDER AND BRANCH CIRCUIT.

CABINETS, BOXES, AND FITTINGS

DAMP OR WET LOCATIONS.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS FOR EQUIPMENT

DRY LOCATIONS.

C. NOT USED.

ACCESSIBLE.

A. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS SHALL BE ANACONDA, GENERAL ELECTRIC, CERRO,

2. #8 AWG AND LARGER (STRANDED) - TYPE THHN/THWN INSULATION.

AND MANUFACTURER'S NAME AT REGULAR INTERVALS ON THE INSULATION.

F. ALL CONNECTIONS USING COPPER SHALL BE MADE WITH CONNECTORS THAT ARE

G. JOINTS, TAPS AND SPLICES OF WIRES OF SIZES #10 AWG AND SMALLER SHALL

H. JOINTS, TAPS AND SPICES OF WIRES OF SIZE #8 AWG AND LARGER SHALL BE

COMPRESSION CONNECTORS, INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S

WIRE SIZES SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR SIZED IN ACCORDANCE

MADE WITH THOMAS AND BETTS ALUMINUM/COPPER COLOR -KEYED

J. ALL FEEDER CABLES SHALL BE CONTINUOUS FROM ORIGIN TO EQUIPMENT

HANDLED AND SHALL BE LARGER IF SO INDICATED IN THE PLANS OR

M. WIRING IN DUCTS, PLENUMS, AND OTHER AIR HANDLING SPACES SHALL BE

TO POWER, LIGHTING, TELEPHONE, DATA, FIRE ALARM, SECURITY, ETC.

RACEWAY TYPE, AS DICTATED BY GOOD PRACTICE.

APPROPRIATE RECEPTACLE TO MATCH PLUG.

CONTROL CIRCUITS, WHICH MAY BE #14 WIRE WHEN INDICATED.

AS FAR AS PRACTICABLE. NO SPLICES ARE ALLOWED IN "C" CONDULETS.

K. CONDUCTORS SHALL NOT BE SMALLER THAN CODE SIZE FOR THE LOADS BEING

SPECIFICATIONS. NO CONDUCTOR SHALL BE LESS THAN #12 AWG EXCEPT FOR

PROVIDED PER NEC ART. 300.22 AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE CODE SECTIONS.

IN DUCTS, PLENUMS, AND OTHER SPACES USED FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AIR AND

SMOKF-PRODUCING CHARACTERISTICS. WIRING SHALL INCLUDE BUT NOT LIMITED

A. USE SHEET STEEL JUNCTION, OUTLET AND PULL BOXES SIZED PER NEC IN ALL

B. USE CAST BOXES FOR EXTERIOR USE, WHERE IN CONCRETE FLOORS, AND IN ALL

USE STEEL OR MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR EACH

E. IN ALL CASES, ALL CABINETS, JUNCTION AND OUTLET BOXES SHALL BE

A. FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRING ATTACHMENT PLUGS SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH

B. FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRING DIRECT WIRED CONNECTIONS SHALL BE PROVIDED

C. PROVIDE SEPARATE FUSIBLE DISCONNECT FOR EQUIPMENT NOT FURNISHED WITH

TIGHT FLEXIBLE NONMETALLIC CONDUIT CONNECTIONS TO EQUIPMENT.

INTEGRAL OR FACTORY FURNISHED DISCONNECTING MEANS.

WITH LOCAL JUNCTION BOX, AND FLEXIBLE NONMETALLIC CONDUIT, OR LIQUID

SHALL ALSO BE LISTED AS HAVING ADEQUATE FIRE-RESISTANT AND LOW

WHERE PROVIDED PLENUM CABLE SHALL BE LISTED AS BEING SUITABLE FOR USE

PROVIDE SEPARATE GREEN GROUND (EQUIPMENT GROUND) CONDUCTOR WITH EACH

E. ALL WIRING SHALL BE DONE SO THAT THE SYSTEM WILL BE CONTINUOUSLY

D. ALL WIRE AND CABLE SHALL BE NEW, WITHIN ONE YEAR OF MANUFACTURE WHEN

DELIVERED TO THE SITE AND BEAR THE UL LABEL, INSULATION TYPE, VOLTAGE,

POLARIZED THROUGHOUT, FOLLOWING THE COLOR CODING INDICATED IN THE NEC.

B. ALL CONDUCTORS SHALL BY COPPER, WITH 600 VOLT INSULATION, UNLESS

OTHERWISE NOTED; STRANDING AND INSULATION TYPES AS FOLLOWS:

1. #10 AWG AND SMALLER (SOLID) - TYPE THHN/THWN

BE MADE BY MEANS OF "SCOTCHLOK" SPRING CONNECTORS.

- WET LOCATIONS: LIQUID TIGHT FLEXIBLE
- RATE GROUNDING CONDUCTOR IN EACH PER NEC.
- NOT LIMITED TO: BUSHINGS TO PREVENT LE-GANG BOXES TO ACCOMMODATE DEVICE DUIT TO RACEWAY; TRANSITIONS TO BOTH AL RACEWAYS; 90 DEGREE ELBOWS, TEES,
- NGS SHALL MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS OF LISTED.
- ISIBLE FOR THE PROPER APPLICATION, NECESSARY AND REQUIRED INSERTS, FOR A SATISFACTORY RACEWAY SYSTEM
- CEWAY SYSTEM IS DAMAGED PRIOR TO FINAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REQUIRED TO RACEWAY SYSTEM. AT THE EXPENSE OF THE DAMAGE.
- ADVERSE CONDITIONS SUCH AS HEAT AND IALS AND EQUIPMENT OF OTHER TRADES. M CLEARANCE OF SIX INCHES FROM ALL HIGH TEMPERATURE PIPING OR DUCTWORK. INSTALL CONDUIT CLOSER THAN THIS TO OVERING SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT THE
- THAN THE SIZE REQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL TORS ENCLOSED AND SHALL BE LARGER ON THE PLANS.
- ALL BE INSTALLED PARALLEL OR GS. SUPPORTS SHALL BE FROM THE THER THAN FROM OTHER MECHANICAL WORK CORDANCE WITH GOOD INDUSTRY PRACTICE ARCHITECT.
- IDED SHALL BE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED FOR NGERS OR WIRE TIE SUPPORTS ARE NOT PORTS SHALL HAVE CORROSION RESISTANT
- NG THROUGH WALLS, FLOORS, AND CEILINGS SHALL OULE 40 GALVANIZED STEEL PIPE WITH PLAIN D WATERTIGHT USING A MATERIAL SIMILAR IG AREA OR APPROVED MATERIAL.
- S SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH PITCH POCKETS. OVIDED WITH A NYLON PULLWIRE.
- TRE ZONE SHALL HAVE A FIRE RATED
- HAT A CONTINUOUS GROUNDING SYSTEM WILL NOST OUTLET TO THE ESTABLISHED WATER
- PROVED TYPE FITTINGS SHALL BE USED ON ANGES DIRECTION AND WHERE BENDS WILL
- ELY FASTENED TO THE BUILDING AT ING APPROVED HANGERS, STRAPS, CLAMPS, T BE USED FOR FASTENING PURPOSES. OR IN CRAWL SPACES SHALL BE SUPPORTED SED RUNS. WIRE TIES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE
- CERTAIN THAT THE CONDUIT SYSTEM NOW CONDUCTORS FOR FUTURE CHANGES AS MAY R 90 DEGREE BENDS ARE PERMITTED BY PRACTICE OF USING MORE THAN THREE 90 AVOIDED. PULL BOXES SHALL BE USED IF AT
- 100 FOOT INTERVALS IN LONG STRAIGHT PERMITTED.
- NOT BE USED.
- PPORTING EQUIPMENT AND THE SIZE AND ON THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF CONDUIT, SE OF PERFORATED IRON STRAPS FOR PERMITTED.
- VIVIDUALLY, THEY SHALL BE SUPPORTED BY IRED BY MEANS OF TOGGLE BOLTS ON SHIELDS AND MACHINE SCREWS OR CONCRETE OR SOLID MASONRY; MACHINE URFACES; AND WOOD SCREWS IN WOOD ERFORATED IRON STRAPS WILL NOT BE
- ON THE SURFACE IN DAMP LOCATIONS OR BE PROVIDED WITH CLAMP BACKS UNDER VENT ACCUMULATION OF
- RE SUSPENDED FROM THE CEILING THEY GERS EQUIVALENT TO STEEL CITY
- ARE TO BE RUN EXPOSED AND THEY SHALL BE GROUPED AND SUPPORTED ENED TO STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS OR TO CONCRETE INSERTS SET
- ND INSTALL JUNCTION BOXES, PULLBOXES, OWN ON THE DRAWINGS, SPECIFIED HEREIN, SHALL BE SECURED IN POSITION ING THEM BY MEANS OF BOLTS, ROD PROVED METHODS. OUTLET BOXES SHALL BE ALLS OR COLUMNS.
- IGS, WALLS OR COLUMNS SHALL BE SET SO SHALL BE FLUSH WITH FINISHED CEILINGS,
- DRAWINGS OR SPECIFIED HEREIN, RECEPTACLE ALLED 18" ABOVE THE FLOOR.
- D RACEWAY PENETRATIONS OR FIRE-RATED HIEVE FIRE-RESISTANCE RATING OF THE

- D. PROVIDE MOTOR STARTER FOR EQUIPMENT NOT FURNISHED WITH FACTORY STARTER. WIRING DEVICES
- A. FOR FINISHED AREAS, USE SPECIFICATION GRADE DEVICES, COLOR AS SELECTED BY ARCHITECT, WITH SMOOTH THERMOPLASTIC WALL PLATE, COLOR TO MATCH DEVICE.
- B. FOR UNFINISHED DRY INTERIOR SPACES, USE SPECIFICATION GRADE DEVICE IN
- STEEL UTILITY BOXES WITH MATCHING STEEL DEVICE COVERS. C. FOR INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR WET LOCATIONS, USE SPECIFICATION GRADE DEVICES INSTALLED WITH AN OUTLET ENCLOSURE CLEARLY MARKED "SUITABLE FOR WET LOCATIONS WHILE IN USE", AS MANUFACTURED BY TAYMAC CORP., WITH PUSH-BUTTON RELEASE.
- D. <u>RECEPTACLES:</u>
 - 20A, 125V DUPLEX RECEPTACLE: HUBBELL #CR5362 20A, 125V DUPLEX GFI RECEPTACLE: HUBBELL #GF5362 20A, 125V DUPLEX IG RECEPTACLE: HUBBELL #CR5362IG
- E. <u>SWITCHES:</u>
 - 20A, 120/277V A.C. TOGGLE SWITCH: HUBBELL #CS1221 20A, 120/277V A.C. THREE-WAY SWITCH: HUBBELL #CS1223 20A, 120/277V A.C. FOUR-WAY SWITCH: HUBBELL #CS1224
- F. MOUNTING: MOUNT DEVICES IN SINGLE OR GANGED ARRANGEMENT, AS CALLED FOR ON THE DRAWINGS. PROVIDE APPROPRIATE STEEL BACKBOX AS REQUIRED; USE SINGLE OR MULTIPLE DEVICE COVERS, AS REQUIRED. MULTIPLE DEVICES TO BE EQUALLY SPACED, AND ALIGNED STRAIGHT SO AS TO ALLOW DEVICE PLATE TO FIT SNUGLY AND PROPERLY.
- G. WHERE MOUNTING ON MILLWORK OR OTHER EQUIPMENT, VERIFY PROPER ROUGH-IN DIMENSIONS WITH ARCHITECT.
- H. DEVICES IN MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT ROOMS MAY BE WIRED USING SURFACE MOUNTED CONDUIT. DEVICES TO BE INSTALLED AT HEIGHTS TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE HANDICAPPED REQUIREMENTS: RECEPTACLES +18" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED; WALL SWITCHES +48"; FIRE ALARM PULLSTATIONS +48"; FIRE ALARM AUDIO VISUAL DEVICES +6'-8" TO CENTERLINE OF STROBE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. DIMENSIONS ABOVE FROM FINISHED FLOOR TO CENTERLINE. REFER TO TYPICAL MOUNTING HEIGHT DETAIL ON DRAWINGS FOR FURTHER REQUIREMENTS.
- I. MANUFACTURERS: HUBBELL, PASS & SEYMOUR, LEVITON.
- SAFETY DISCONNECT DEVICES
- A. DISCONNECTION DEVICES RATING SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, HEAVY-DUTY. "QUICK-MAKE, QUICK-BREAK". SAFETY SWITCHES WITH INTERLOCKING COVER, CONSTRUCTED OF CODE GAGE STEEL (UL 98). ENCLOSURES SHALL BE TREATED WITH RUST INHIBITING PHOSPHATE AND FINISHED IN GRAY BAKED ENAMEL.

DOOR, IDENTIFYING PANELBOARD NAME.

DIV. I LISTED.

ELECTRIC.

MEANS.

BOLTS.

<u>GROUNDING</u>

PANELBOARDS

- <u>FUSES</u>
- B. <u>CARTRIDGE FUSE APPLICATION:</u>

4. OTHER BRANCH CIRCUITS: CLASS RK5 NON-TIME DELAY. C. MANUFACTURERS: BUSSMAN, EAGLE ELECTRIC, GENERAL ELECTRIC, GOULD.

- MOTOR STARTERS
- SQUARE D TYPE K.
- FOR DESIGN: SQUARE D TYPE M.
- CLASS 8739(CIRCUIT BREAKER, REVERSING).
- <u>INTERIOR LIGHTING</u>
- FIXTURE SCHEDULE ON THE DRAWINGS.
- LIMITING COMPETITION.
- SHALL BE PROVIDED.
- TURN OVER TO OWNER.
- DAMAGE.

B. DISCONNECTS SHALL BE FUSED OR NON-FUSED AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS, OR AS REQUIRED BY NEC. NUMBER OF POLES, WITH OR WITHOUT SOLID NEUTRAL, SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS, OR AS REQUIRED. C. ENCLOSURES FOR INDOOR USE SHALL BE NEMA 1; ENCLOSURES FOR EXTERIOR

USE SHALL BE NEMA 3R, ENCLOSURES FOR HAZ. LOCATIONS SHALL BE CLASS II

D. DISCONNECTS SHALL REQUIRE THE USE OF A SCREWDRIVER FOR ACCESS TO INTERIOR WITHOUT OPENING CONTACTS.

E. DISCONNECTS SHALL HAVE PROVISIONS FOR PADLOCKING THE SWITCH IN THE "OFF", OR "OPEN" POSITION. F. ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURERS ARE SQUARE D, ITE, WESTINGHOUSE, OR GENERAL

G. FURNISH A SAFETY DISCONNECT DEVICE ON ALL EQUIPMENT CONNECTIONS WHERE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS, OR AS REQUIRED BY CODE.

H. DISCONNECTS SHALL BE MOUNTED TO PERMANENT STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS WITH APPROVED FASTENING MEANS. DISCONNECTS SHALL NOT BE FASTENED BY WELDING THE ENCLOSURE TO ITS DESIGNATED STRUCTURAL SUPPORT. BEAM CLAMPS, UNISTRUT AND BOLTED WASHERS COMPRISE ACCEPTABLE FASTENING

I. GROUND SERVICE, EQUIPMENT, CIRCUITS PER NEC.ART 250. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS. J. NAMEPLATES SHALL BE PLASTIC LAMINATE WITH WHITE BACKGROUND AND 1/4" BLACK ENGRAVED LETTERS WITH THE TITLE OF THE EQUIPMENT THAT IS FED NAMEPLATES SHALL BE ATTACHED USING RIVETS OR NUTS, WASHERS, AND

A. GROUND SERVICE, EQUIPMENT, CIRCUITS PER NEC.ART 250. USE COPPER CONDUCTORS.

TERMINATION WITHOUT RUNNING SPLICES IN INTERMEDIATE PULL OR SPLICE BOXES A. SHALL BE UL LISTED AS "SUITABLE FOR USE AS SERVICE ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT", WHERE APPLICABLE.

> B. PHASE, NEUTRAL AND GROUND BUSSES SHALL BE COPPER, AND PHASE BUSSES SHALL EXTEND THE ENTIRE HEIGHT OF PANELBOARD. FOR FUTURE INSTALLATION OF ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT BREAKERS, WITHOUT THE NEED FOR CONNECTORS, BUT CIRCUIT BREAKERS CONNECTIONS TO THE BUS SHALL BE: BOLT-ON, DOUBLE ROW ARRANGEMENT, DISTRIBUTED PHASE BUS TYPE.

DEAD FRONT DESIGN. WITH QUICK-MAKE, QUICK-BREAK, COMMON TRIP TYPE SINGLE TOGGLE OPERATING MECHANISMS, 1, 2, OR 3 POLE, AND HACR LISTED WHEN USED FOR HVAC EQUIPMENT, SIZED PER PANELBOARD SCHEDULE.

BACKBOXES SHALL BE FABRICATED FROM GALVANIZED, CODE GAUGE, SHEET STEEL, MEETING OR EXCEEDING NECESSARY REQUIREMENT FOR WIRE BENDING SPACE, WITHOUT KNOCKOUTS.

E. COVERS SHALL BE DEAD FRONT DESIGN, WITH HINGED DOOR, CONCEALED FASTENERS, FABRICATED FROM CODE GAGE STEEL WITH POINTED ENAMEL FINISH, FLUSH LOCK AND CATCH.

PANELBOARD DIRECTORY CARD, WITH CLEAR PLASTIC COVER, SHALL BE PROVIDED ON BACK OR DOOR. CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETE DIRECTORY CARD, WITH CIRCUIT BREAKER NUMBERS CROSS REFERENCED TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LOAD(S), BY LOAD TYPE AND ROOM OR SPACE NAME AND NUMBER.

G. PROVIDE PERMANENT LAMACOID OR EQUAL TYPE LABEL INSIDE PANELBOARD

H. DESIGN EQUIPMENT SHALL BE SQUARE D CO. - TYPE NQOD FOR 208Y/120V PANELBOARDS; TYPE NF FOR 480Y/277V PANELBOARDS; TYPE I-LINE FOR DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARDS. ALTERNATE MANUFACTURERS ARE: CUTTLER-HAMMER/WESTINGHOUSE, OR SIEMENS/ITE.

A. PROVIDE INSTANTANEOUS OR TIME DELAY TYPE FUSES FOR EACH FUSIBLE DEVICE, INCLUDING DISCONNECTS, FUSIBLE MOTOR STARTERS, SERVICE SWITCHES. PROVIDE TIME CURRENT CURVES FOR EACH TYPE AND SIZE FUSE USED. PROVIDE ONE SPARE SET OF FUSES FOR EACH SIZE INSTALLED.

1. MAIN SERVICE: CLASS L FAST ACTING. 2. MAIN FEEDERS: CLASS J TIME DELAY. MOTOR BRANCH CIRCUITS: CLASS RK1 TIME DELAY.

FRACTIONAL HORSEPOWER MOTOR CIRCUIT SWITCH: FOR MANUALLY CONTROLLED MOTORS LESS THAN 1 H.P., USE MOTOR CIRCUIT SWITCH WITH PILOT LIGHT, WITH THERMAL UNITS, FOR MOTORS NOT EQUIPPED WITH SAME, BASIS FOR DESIGN:

B. MANUAL MOTOR STARTER: FOR MANUALLY CONTROLLED MOTORS 1 H.P. THROUGH 5 H.P., USE INTEGRAL HORSEPOWER MANUAL STARTER, PUSH-BUTTON TYPE, WITH THERMAL UNITS, ONE AUXILIARY N.O./N.C. CONTACT, PILOT LIGHT, BASIS

C. <u>COMBINATION MOTOR STARTER:</u> FOR ALL OTHER MOTORS, OR WHEN INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS, USE COMBINATION MOTOR STARTER, FUSIBLE DISCONNECT TYPE, WITH OVERLOADS, CONTROL POWER TRANSFORMER AND FUSES, HAND-OFF-AUTO SELECTOR SWITCH, OFF AND RUNNING PILOT LIGHTS, (2) N.O./N.C. AUX CONTACTS; NEMA 1 ENCLOSURE FOR INDOOR USE, NEMA 4 ENCLOSURE FOR EXTERIOR USE. NON-REVERSING OR REVERSING AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. SIZE AS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR HORSE POWER SERVED; LARGER SIZE REQUIRED WHERE A SPECIFIC SIZE IS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS. FUSIBLE TYPE SHALL BE FURNISHED, UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE ON THE DRAWINGS. BASIS FOR DESIGN: SQUARE D CLASS 8538(FUSIBLE, NON-REVERSING); CLASS 8738(FUSIBLE, REVERSING); CLASS 8539(CIRCUIT BREAKER, NON-REVERSING);

D. MANUFACTURERS: SQUARE-D, GENERAL ELECTRIC, CHALLENGER, SIEMENS.

A. PROVIDE AND INSTALL ITEMS AS SPECIFIED HEREIN AND LISTED ON THE LIGHTING B. CATALOG NAMES AND NUMBERS USED IN THE LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE ARE

TO ESTABLISH A STANDARD OF QUALITY AND SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED AS

C. IF ALTERNATED, OR OPTIONAL, METHODS ARE PROPOSED AS SUBSTITUTION FOR ANY ONE OF THE LIGHTING FIXTURES, THEY MUST BE EQUAL IN DESIGN AND QUALITY, AS DETERMINED BY THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER. THE DATA SUBMITTED MUST INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF THE LIGHTING FIXTURE, LENS, BALLAST, SHEET METAL GAGE, PHOTOMETRIC DATA, ETC.

D. UPON REQUEST OF THE ENGINEER, A SAMPLE OF THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION

E. FURNISH AND INSTALL ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES COMPLETE WITH LAMPS. PROVIDE 10% ADDITIONAL LAMPS FOR EACH TYPE OF LAMP REQUIRED ON PROJECT AND

F. ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL CARRY THE UNDERWRITER'S LABEL OF APPROVAL. G. FIXTURES SHALL BE FREE OF IMPERFECTIONS, HANDLING, OR INSTALLATION

H. OBTAIN EXACT LOCATION OF ALL CEILING OUTLETS FROM THE ARCHITECT.

- I. THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FIT OF ALL LIGHTING FIXTURES INTO THE ACTUAL CEILING INSTALLED.
- J. ALL WIRING WITHIN EACH LIGHTING FIXTURE SHALL BE CONTAINED IN METALLIC WIRING CHANNEL AND NOT IN THE LAMP CHAMBER.
- K. FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL BE "P" RATED, PREMIUM GRADE, AND SO LABELED AS PER NEC.
- L. CONFIRM COMPATIBILITY AND INTERFACE OF OTHER MATERIALS WITH LUMINAIRE AND CEILING SYSTEM. REPORT DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER/ARCHITECT AND DEFER ORDERING UNTIL CLARIFIED.
- M. COORDINATE WITH DIVISION 15 TO AVOID CONFLICTS BETWEEN LUMINARIES, SUPPORTS, FITTINGS, AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT.
- N. ALL INCANDESCENT, FLUORESCENT, METAL HALIDE, AND HIGH PRESSURE SODIUM LAMPS SHALL BE AS MANUFACTURED BY GENERAL ELECTRIC, GTE-SYLVANIA, WESTINGHOUSE, OR PHILLIPS. 0. ALL FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL HAVE HIGH POWER FACTOR

BALLASTS HAVING A SOUND LEVEL OF "A". BALLASTS CONSIDERED BY THE OWNER OR ENGINEER TO HAVE OBJECTIONABLE NOISE OR HUM SHALL BE REPLACED DURING THE PERIOD OF GUARANTEE AT THE DIVISION 16 CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

P. FLUORESCENT BALLASTS TO BE PROGRAMMED START, SOLID STATE ELECTRONIC, LOW LOSS ENERGY SAVINGS TYPE, WITH THE FOLLOWING RATINGS FOR COMPACT TWIN TUBE FLUORESCENT LAMPS 18 TO 55 WATTS, AND LINEAR FLUORESCENT LAMPS 16 TO 60 WATTS:

- a. TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION (THD) LESS THAN 10% ACCORDING TO NEMA, C82.11
- b. LAMP CURRENT CREST FACTOR AT OR BELOW 1.7 c. TRANSIENT VOLTAGE PROTECTION: ANSI/IEEE C62.41, CATEGORY A.
- d. OPERATE IN AMBIENT TEMPERATURES UP TO 105 DEGREES F.
- e. MINIMUM 95 PERCENT POWER FACTOR. f. MINIMUM 85 PERCENT BALLAST FACTOR.
- C. CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHALL BE MOLDED CASE, THERMAL MAGNETIC, BOLT-ON TYPE, Q. IT WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY, WITH THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR, THE TYPES OF CEILINGS IN ALL ROOMS HAVING TROFFERS, AS TO THE TYPE OF TROFFER CONSTRUCTION REQUIRED TO MATCH THE CEILING CONSTRUCTION
 - R. MOUNT HIGH INTENSITY DISCHARGE BALLASTS ON RUBBER GROMMETS TO REDUCE NOISE TRANSMISSION.
 - S. ALL METAL PARTS SHALL BE GROUNDED AS A COMMON UNIT.
 - T. SUPPORT FLUORESCENT LUMINARIES DIRECTLY FROM BUILDING STRUCTURE BY ROD HANGERS AND INSERTS, OR METAL ANGLE HEADERS SUPPORTED FROM
 - FRAMING STRUCTURE OF CEILING SUSPENSION SYSTEM.
 - U. INSTALL RECESSED LUMINARIES TO PERMIT REMOVAL FROM BELOW, TO GAIN ACCESS TO OUTLET OR PRE-WIRED LIGHTING FIXTURE BOX.

LED FIXTURES

-QUALITY

A. LIGHTING FIXTURES SHALL BE OF SPECIFICATION GRADE AND LISTED OR LABELED BY UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL) OR AN APPROVED EQUAL.

B. LED FIXTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING: 1. UL STANDARD 8750 "LIGHT EMITTING DIODE EQUIPMENT FOR USE IN LIGHTING PRODUCTS". IES STANDARD LM-79 " ELECTRICAL AND PHOTOMETRICS MEASUREMENTS OF SOLID STATE LIGHTING PRODUCTS", IES STANDARD LM-80 "MEASURE LUMENS MAINTENANCE OF LED LIGHT SOURCE", AND IES STANDARD TM-21 "PROJECTING LONG TERM LUMEN MAINTENANCE OF LED LIGHT SOURCE" 2.ANSI C78.377 "SPECIFICATIONS OR THE CHROMATICITY OF SOLID STATE

LIGHTING PRODUCTS" WITH LED BINNED WITHIN A MAXIMUM THREE-STEP MACADAM ELLIPSE TO ENSURE COLOR CONSISTENCY AMONGST LUMINARIES OF THE SAME TYPE. -WARRANTY

- A. LED FIXTURES, LAMPS DRIVERS AND COMPONENTS PROVIDE A COMPLETE WARRANTY FOR PARTS AND LABOR FOR A MINIMUM OF FIVE YEARS. -PRODUCTS
- A. LED FIXTURES SHALL BE MODULAR AND ALLOW FOR SEPARATE REPLACEMENT OF LED LAMPS AND DRIVERS. USER SERVICEABLE LED LAMPS AND DRIVERS SHALL BE REPLACEABLE FROM THE ROOM SIDE.
- B. DIMMABLE LED FIXTURES SHALL HAVE A 0-10 VOLT, 3-WIRE DIMMING DRIVER OR A TWO STEP (50%-100%) LINE VOLTAGE, TWO SWITCH CONTROLLER DIMMING DRIVER.

-LAMPS A. LED LAMPS SHALL HAVE A COLOR TEMPERATURE 3500° K, A CRI OF 80

MINIMUM, AND A LUMEN MAINTENANCE L70 RATING OF 50,000 HOURS MINIMUM. -DRIVERS

- A. LED DRIVERS SHALL BE ELECTRONIC-TYPE, LABELED AS COMPLIANT WITH RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFACE (RFI) REQUIREMENTS OF FCC TITLE 47 PART 15, AND COMPLY WITH NEMA SSL 1 "ELECTRONIC DRIVERS FOR LED DEVICES, ARRAYS OF SYSTEMS". LED DRIVERS SHALL HAVE A SOUND RATING OF "A" HAVE MINIMUM EFFICIENCY OF 85%, AND BE RATED FOR A THD OF LESS THEN 20% AT ALL INPUT VOLTAGES.
- B. DIMMABLE LED DRIVERS SHALL BE 0-10V TYPE. DIMMABLE DRIVERS SHALL BE CAPABLE OF DIMMING WITHOUT LED STROBING OR FLICKERING ACROSS THEIR DIMMING RANGE.





	1	<u>F</u>						
MARK	FIXTURE	SYMBOL	DRAI			WATER		REMARKS
WC1	WATER CLOSET		JAN	VENI			UTW	
	-12" ROUGH-IN -ADA COMPLIANT -				1/2			
WC2	WATER CLOSET -12" ROUGH-IN -ADA COMPLIANT -		3"	2"	1/2"	_	_	
WC3	WATER CLOSET		3"	2"	1/2"	_	_	
LV1	LAVATORY BATHROOM 	0	1-1/2"	1-1/2"	1/2"	_	1/2"	
LV2	LAVATORY		1-1/2"	1-1/2"	1/2"		1/2"	
			,					
LV3	LAVATORY BATHROOM 		1-1/2"	1-1/2"	1/2"	_	1/2"	
CS1	COUNTER SINK		1-1/2"	1-1/2"	1/2"			
	-SINGLE BOWL -STAINLESS STEEL				,			
SH1	SHOWER -second floor - BATH		2"	2"	1/2"	_	1/2"	
MS1	- 200 - 200 MOP SINK		.,5"	1-1/2"	1/2"	_	1/2"	
		° °			, -		, –	
FD1	FLOOR DRAIN - - - -		3"OR 4"	2"	_	_	_	MANUFACTURER: MIFAB MODEL: F1000 – STAINLESS STEEL STRAINER – –
SS1	– QUAD CLOSE TRAP SEAL WATERLESS TRAP PRIMER – TO ALL FLOOR DRAINS –	0	3"	_	_	_	_	_
WH1	ELECTRIC WATER HEATER -50 GAL -	() ()	_	_	3/4"	3/4"	_	
RP1	RECIRCULATING PUMP -(WH1) -	CH)	_		_		_	
WH2	- ELECTRIC WATER HEATER -6 GALLON - -	· · ·						
	-							
M V1	MIXING VALVE -WATER HEATER -(WH1) - -			_	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	
HB1	HOSE BIBB - - - - -	ř.	_	_	3/4"	_	_	
WHY1	WALL HYDRANT				3/4"			
	- - -	۲ ۲						
SP1	SUMP PUMP Elevator sump pit 							REFER TO DETAIL 11/P-104
							1	

ALL PLUMBING FIXTURES TO BE APPROVED BY BUILDING OWNER/REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO ORDERING.

PLUMBING FIXTURE NOTES:

- 1. ROUGH ACCORDING TO ABOVE SCHEDULE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED ON DRAWINGS.
- 2. PROVIDE ALL ACCESSORIES REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE PLUMBING INSTALLATION AS SPECIFIED IN SPECIFICATIONS AND ON DRAWINGS.
- 3. PROVIDE ACCESS PANEL ON ALL NON-ACCESSIBLE CEILINGS BELOW PLUMBING VALVES.
- 4. REFER TO DRAWINGS FOR ADDITIONAL PLUMBING EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS.
- 5. PLUMBING FIXTURES (TOILETS, LAVATORIES, COUNTER SINKS AND ACCESSORIES) TO BE COORDINATED WITH OWNER'S/ REPRESENTATIVE.

L

ADA ACCESS NOTES

- 1. TOILET FLUSH CONTROLS SHALL BE OPERABLE WITH ONE HAND AND SHALL NOT REQUIRE TIGHT GRASPING, PINCHING OR TWISTING OF THE WRIST. CONTROLS FOR THE FLUSH VALVES SHALL BE MOUNTED NO MORE THAN 44" ABOVE THE FLOOR. THE FORCE REQUIRED TO ACTIVATE CONTROLS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN 5 LBS.
- 2. HOT WATER AND DRAIN PIPING UNDER LAVATORIES SHALL BE INSULATED OR OTHERWISE COVERED. THERE SHALL BE NO SHARP OR ABRASIVE SURFACES UNDER LAVATORIES.

WATER HAMMER ARRESTER

UNITS	FIXTURE UNITS	PIPE SIZE	REMARKS
A	1 — 11	1/2"	INSTALL PER PDI
В	12 - 32	3/4"	INSTALL PER PDI
С	33 - 60	1"	INSTALL PER PDI
D	61 — 113	1-1/4"	INSTALL PER PDI
E	114 - 154	1-1/2"	INSTALL PER PDI
F	155 — 330	2"	INSTALL PER PDI
F	155 - 330	۷	INSTALL PER PDI

INSTALL WATER HAMMER ARRESTER ON ALL AUTO SHUT-OFF WATER LINES. (FLUSH VALVES AND FAUCETS)

NOTE:

VENT PIPING SIZING TABLE

TO COMBINE VENTS FOR MINIMAL VENT THRU ROOF PENETRATIONS, USE THE FOLLOWING

<u>FIXTU</u>	<u>RE</u>	<u>vent f</u>	FIXTURE UNITS
WATER CL	.0.S		3
LAVATORIE	ES		1
BATHTUB/	/SHOWER		2
KITCHEN S	SINK		2
CLOTHES	WASHER		2
MOP SINK			3
FLOOR DR	AIN		3
WATER CC	DOLER		1
PIPE	MAX. FIXTURE U	JNITS	REMARKS
4"	256		
3"	84		
2-1/2"	48		
2"	24		
1-1/2"	8		DO NOT USE FOR WATER CLO.

LEGEND

В.

—NG———	NATURAL GAS PIPING
—DCW/CW	DOMESTIC COLD WATER
——DHW/HW	DOMESTIC HOT WATER (115°F)
—CIRC—	CIRCULATING HOT WATER (110°F)
—SAN/S————	SANITARY SEWER LINE
	VENT LINE
	BALL VALVE
	UNION
ⁿ	GAS VALVE
	CHECK VALVE
₱.0.C.	POINT OF PIPE CONNECTION (NEW PLUMBING TO EXISTING PLUMBING)
	VENT THROUGH ROOF
	FLOOR DRAIN WITH TRAP
0	FLOOR CLEANOUT
<u> </u>	DRAIN HUB WITH TRAP
1 P-102	DETAIL OR FLOOR PLAN NUMBER DRAWING NUMBER

PLUMBING RISER LEGENDS

SANITARY	
SANITARY	SANITARY WASTE RISER NUMBER
DOMESTIC WATER	
WATER WR-A-	DOMESTIC WATER RISER LETTER
NATURAL G	
GAS	NATURAL GAS RISER NUMBER

GENERAL PLUMBING NOTES

1. GENERAL NOTES ARE APPLICABLE TO ALL PLUMBING WORKING DRAWINGS.

2. THE WORK SHALL BE EXECUTED IN STRICT CONFORMITY WITH BASE BUILDING SPECIFICATION AND WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE PREVAILING LOCAL PLUMBING AND BUILDING CODES AND ALL LOCAL REGULATIONS THAT MAY APPLY. IN CASE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS AND A GOVERNING CODE OR ORDINANCE THE MORE STRINGENT STANDARD SHALL APPLY.

3. ALL PLUMBING WORK SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH ALL OTHER TRADES BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH INSTALLATION.

4. NO CHANGES ARE TO BE MADE IN PLUMBING LAYOUT WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION BY THE ENGINEER OF RECORD.

6. PLUMBING CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS AND FOR PAYING RELATED FEES.

7. ROUGH-IN DIMENSIONS OF TOILET FIXTURES MUST BE

COORDINATED WITH CONTRACTOR AND FIELD SUPERVISOR. 8. INSTALL BALL VALVES ON ALL BRANCH SUPPLY LINES.

5. NO PIPING SHALL RUN EXPOSED IN FINISHED AREAS.

9. PROVIDE ACCESS PANELS ON ALL INACCESSIBLE VALVES AND CLEANOUTS. PLUMBING CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR LOCATION. MOUNT SHUT-OFF VALVES NO HIGHER THAN 12'-8" AFF.

10. ALL WORK SHALL BE PROPERLY TESTED, BALANCED AND CLEANED. PROVIDE A ONE (1) YEAR WARRANTY FROM DATE OF FINAL INSPECTION ON ALL PARTS AND LABOR.

11. FOLLOW PDI STANDARDS FOR WATER HAMMER ARRESTORS. 12. ALL PLUMBING FIXTURES TO BE SUPPLIED AND INSTALLED BY PLUMBING CONTRACTOR.

13. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WATER METER LOCATION AND INSTALLATION WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL DRAWINGS IF NOT EXISTING.

14. SANITARY SEWER PIPING SHOWN IS BASED ON 0.125"/FT FOR $3^{\circ}-6^{\circ}$ & 0.25"/FT FOR 2 1/2" OR LESS FOR ALL PIPING. COORDINATE BUILDING SEWER LOCATION AND INVERT ELEVATION WITH CIVIL DRAWINGS. 15. SURE SEAL PRIMERS ARE TO BE PROVIDED AT ALL FLOOR DRAIN

LOCATIONS PER 5/P103.

GENERAL NOTES:

A. THESE DRAWINGS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC IN NATURE AND INDICATE THE SIZE AND GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF PIPING, EQUIPMENT, ETC. EXACT LOCATIONS AND ROUTINGS SHALL BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD BEFORE AND AS THE WORK PROGRESSES. CAREFULLY COORDINATE THE WORK OF THIS TRADE WITH ALL OTHER TRADES.

DRAWINGS DO NOT INDICATE ALL OFFSETS, CHANGES IN ELEVATION, ETC. WHICH MAY BE REQUIRED BY ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO FIELD VERIFY CONDITIONS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION AND MAKE SUCH CHANGES IN PIPING, EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS, ETC. AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE FIELD CONDITIONS. COORDINATE ALL CHANGES WITH OTHER TRADES AND ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.

C. ALL CUTTING AND PATCHING OF BUILDING COMPONENTS REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE THE WORK OF THIS CONTRACT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THIS CONTRACT. ALL PATCHING SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING COMPONENTS AND FINISHES. CUTTING AND PATCHING WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED BY PERSONNEL TRAINED AND REGULARLY EMPLOYED FOR SUCH SERVICES.

D. PLUMBING CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ALL ACCESSORIES REQUIRED FOR COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEM ..

ABBREVIATIONS

DCW/CW	DOMESTIC COLD WATER
DHW/HW	DOMESTIC HOT WATER
CIRC	CIRCULATING HOT WATER
NG	NATURAL GAS
SAN /S	SANITARY SEWER
V/VI	VENT THROUGH ROOF
VIR	VENT THROUGH ROOF
FCO	FLOOR CLEANOUT
WCO	WALL CLEANOUT
POC	POINT OF CONNECTION
SOV	SHUTOFF VALVE
AFF	ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR
BFF	BELOW FINISHED FLOOR
AFG	ABOVE FINISHED GRADE
BFG	BELOW FINISHED GRADE
CFH	CUBIC FEET PER HOUR
MEP	MECHANICAL-ELECTRICAL-PLUMBING
AAV	AIR ADDMITTANCE VALVE
DFU	drainage fixture unit

PLUMBING SPECIFICATIONS

DRAWINGS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE CONTRACT, INCLUDING GENERAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS AND DIVISION 1 SPECIFICATION SECTIONS, APPLY TO THIS SECTION.

PLUMBING WORK SHALL BE AS INDICATED ON THE PLANS AND AS HEREIN SPECIFIED. WORK SHALL CONSIST OF PROVIDING A COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEM INCLUDING ALL FIXTURES, PIPING, VALVES, AND OTHER REQUIRED DEVICES, EQUIPMENT, ETC. ALL WORK SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS. WHERE THERE ARE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND CODE REQUIREMENTS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENTS AS REQUIRED FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ALL CODES AND FOR APPROVAL OF THE SYSTEM. THE SYSTEM SHALL EXTEND TO AND CONNECT INTO THE EXISTING PROJECT WATER AND WASTE SYSTEM AS INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.

WHENEVER A MATERIAL, ARTICLE, OR PIECE OF EQUIPMENT IS IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWINGS BY REFERENCE TO MANUFACTURERS' OR VENDORS NAMES, TRADE NAMES, CATALOG NUMBERS, OR THE LIKE, IT IS SO IDENTIFIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A STANDARD, AND ANY MATERIAL, ARTICLE, OR PIECE OF EQUIPMENT OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS OR VENDORS WHICH WILL PERFORM ADEQUATELY THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY THE GENERAL DESIGN WILL BE CONSIDERED EQUALLY ACCEPTABLE PROVIDED THE MATERIAL, ARTICLE OR PIECE OF EQUIPMENT SO PROPOSED IS, IN THE OPINION OF THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER, OF EQUAL SUBSTANCE, APPEARANCE, AND FUNCTION. THE MATERIAL, ARTICLE OR PIECE OF EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE PURCHASED OR INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR WITHOUT THE ARCHITECT'S/ ENGINEER'S WRITTEN APPROVAL.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT TO THE ENGINEER FOR APPROVAL, SHOP DRAWINGS AND/OR MANUFACTURERS SUBMITTAL DATA WITH CAPACITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO PURCHASE AND OR INSTALLATION OF THE WORK. A MINIMUM OF FIVE (5) COPIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED. SUBMITTALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTRACT.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE PROJECT SITE PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBSERVING EXISTING CONDITIONS AND TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THE WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE ALLOWANCES FOR PROVIDING ALL MATERIAL, EQUIPMENT, AND LABOR AS REQUIRED FOR A COMPLETE AND OPERATIONAL SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND ALL CODE REQUIREMENTS.

ALL WATER PIPING SHALL BE TYPE "L" HARD COPPER WITH WROUGHT COPPER FITTINGS. JOINTS SHALL BE SOLDERED WITH LEAD FREE SOLDER OR CPVC. ALL EXPOSED PIPING SHALL BE CHROME PLATED. WASTE AND VENT SHALL BE SERVICE WEIGHT CAST IRON WITH EITHER NO-HUB OR "CHARLOTTE SEAL" JOINTS. NO-HUB JOINTS ARE NOT PERMITTED BELOW GRADE OR PVC. ALL EQUIPMENT REQUIRING PLUMBING CONNECTIONS SHALL BE CONNECTED BY THE PLUMBER REGARDLESS OF WHO PROVIDES THE EQUIPMENT OR FIXTURE. UNDERGROUND WATER PIPING SHALL BE TYPE "K" COPPER OR DUCTILE IRON.

HUBLESS CAST IRON SOIL RESTRAINTS - HOLDRITE #117 SERIES MEETS CISPI INSTALLATION GUIDELINES.

ALL HOT AND COLD WATER PIPING ABOVE GRADE SHALL BE INSULATED WITH MINIMUM 1" THICK 3 PCF DENSITY FIBERGLASS PIPE COVERING WITH VAPOR BARRIER JACKET OR AS REQUIRED BY CODE. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE LAPPED AND SEALED WITH AN APPROVED TYPE ADHESIVE AND END STRIPS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE INSULATION SUPPLIER AND/OR MANUFACTURER.

HORIZONTAL STORM/SEWER PIPING ABOVE GRADE SHALL BE INSULATED WITH MINIMUM 1" THICK 3 PCF DENSITY FIBERGLASS PIPE COVERING WITH VAPOR BARRIER JACKET OR AS REQUIRED BY CODE. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE LAPPED AND SEALED WITH AN APPROVED TYPE ADHESIVE AND END STRIPS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE INSULATION SUPPLIER AND/OR MANUFACTURER. (TO AVOID CONDENSATION) DRAIN HUBS TO BE INSULATED.

VACUUM BREAKERS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ALL HOSE CONNECTIONS AND OTHER POINTS WHERE CROSS CONTAMINATION CAN OCCUR. REDUCED PRESSURE BACKFLOW PREVENTERS SHALL BE PROVIDED WHERE REQUIRED B CODE. ALL FIXTURES, HOSE BIBBS, FLOOR DRAINS, ETC., SHALL BE PROVIDED AS INDICATED AND SCHEDULED ON THE PLANS. THE SYSTEM SHALL BE TESTED, CLEANED, AND DISINFECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.

THE ENTIRE PLUMBING SYSTEM SHALL BE UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED FOR ONE (1) YEAR FROM ACCEPTANCE BY THE OWNER. ALL GUARANTEES SHALL BE WRITTEN, DATED, AND FORWARDED TO THE OWNER. ALL DEFECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND/OR MATERIAL SHALL BE REPLACED AT NO EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.

AT THE CONTRACTOR'S OPTION, PVC MAY BE UTILIZED ABOVE GRADE IN CONCEALED LOCATIONS FOR DWV SYSTEM, SUBJECT TO CODE COMPLIANCE. APPROVAL FROM OWNER/TENANT OR LOCAL INSPECTOR IS REQUIRED.

AT THE CONTRACTOR'S OPTION, PEX PIPING MAY BE UTILIZED ABOVE GRADE SUBJECT TO CODE COMPLIANCE. APPROVAL FROM OWNER/TENANT OR LOCAL INSPECTOR IS REQUIRED. PEX-A (UPONOR-PEX-A TUBING) PIPING AND FITTINGS (UPONOR F1960)

PVC/CPVC PIPING SHALL HAVE A FLAME SPREAD RATING LESS THAN 25 AND A SMOKE DEVELOPMENT RATING LESS THAN 50. GAS PIPING – SCHEDULE 40 BLACK STEEL WITH MALLEABLE SCREWED

FITTING IN SIZE UP TO 3" AND OVER 3" TO BE SCHEDULE 40 BLACK STEEL WITH WELDED FITTINGS.

NATURAL GAS PIPING – COORDINATE ALL NEW GAS LINES ROUTING PER PLANS IN FIELD. PAINT EXTERIOR GAS PIPING AND SUPPORTS TWO COATS EXTERIOR ENAMEL.

FIRE STOPPING PROVIDED FOR PLASTIC PIPE PENETRATIONS SHALL BE HOLDRITE HYDROFLAME NON-METALLIC CAST-IN-PLACE SLEEVING SYSTEMS FOR CORRUGATED DECKS, WOOD FORMED DECKS AND CONCRETE WALLS.

ALL PLUMBING SERVICE PIPING USE ON PROJECT TO MEET ALL STATE AND LOCAL CODES. COORDINATE USE OF PVC PIPING ABOVE AND BELOW GRADE WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES PRIOR TO WORK START-UP. (NATURAL GAS, WASTE, STORM, VENT, DOMESTIC HOT, COLD AND CIRCULATING WATER LINES)













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\BUILDING WATER SERVICE -105/ SCALE : NONE

1. PROVIDE 10"CLEAR BACK OF RPZ AND DCDA 2. PROVIDE 18"CLEAR ABOVE RPZ AND DCDA. 3. PROVIDE 30"CLEAR IN FRONT OF RPZ AND



PIPE SIZE	11–1/4" BEND	22–1/2" BEND	45° BEND	90° BEND	CAP PLUG, TEE OR TAP SLEEVE	VERTICAL BEND	
	А	А	А	А	А	А	В
4"	12"	15"	17"	17"	17"	17"	17"
6"	15"	17"	21"	27"	24"	21"	27"
8"	17"	21"	27"	34"	30"	27"	34"
10"	17"	24"	32"	43"	36"	32"	43"
12"	17"	27"	38"	51"	43"	38"	51"

BASED ON MAX 225 PSI





REVISION DESCRIPTION

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Attachment 2

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Process Flow Diagrams
FLOW DIAGRAM 1

Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility MSW/C&D/IW Process Flow Diagram



The expected maximum average tons per day is based on a weekly average. See Flow Diagram 2 for OCC and Fiber and Unadulterated Wood Throughput

FLOW DIAGRAM 2

Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility Recovered Material Process Flow Diagram



Expected maximum average tons per day is based on a weekly average.

Attachment 3

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Waste Processing Calculations and Equipment Specifications

DOM-MAR TRANSFER AND RECYCLING FACILITY

 TABLE 1 - Facility Throughput and Capacity

			Storage Structure				Throughput						
					Capacity	1	Expected Maximum	Expected	Maximum	Average Daily			Density
Material	Process Description	Product	Туре	Area (SQFT)	Cubic Yards (CY)	Tons	Average Daily Rate (Tons/Day)	Annual Rate (Tons/Year)	Daily Rate (Tons/Day)	Rate (CY/Day)	Annual Rate (CY/Year)	Maximum Rate (CY/Day)	(lbs/CY)
	Tip and load into transfer		Concrete Push Wall	10,260	4,560	1,140							
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	trailer	Transferred for disposal	Concrete Trailer Parking Area	5,400	528	132	689	197,054	941	2,756	788,216	3,766	500
Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D)	Tip and load into transfer trailer	Transferred for Disposal	Concrete Push Wall	2 000	889	667	100	28,600	137	133	38,133	182	1,500
Industrial Waste (IW)	Tip and load into transfer trailer	Transferred for disposal		Concrete Push Wali 2,000	005	007	40	11,440	55	160	45,760	219	500
Old Corrugated Cardboard (OCC) and Fiber	Tip, bale and load into transfer	Bales transferred for	Concrete Block Bunker Prior to Baling	1,000	444	78	- 40	11 440	55	220	65 371	312	350
	trailer	further processing	Concrete Block Bunker Bale Storage Area	430	123	61		11,440	55	229	05,571		1,000
Single Stream Recyclables (SSR)	Tip and load into transfer trailer	Transferred for further processing	Concrete Block Bunker	1,000	444	36	35	10,010	48	438	125,125	598	160
Source Separated Organics (SSO)	Transfer to sealed roll off container	Transferred for further processing	40 CY Sealed Roll-off Container	165	40	10	5	1,430	7	20	5,720	27	500
Unadulterated Wood	Tip and load into transfer trailer, or reduce particle size with a slow speed shredder directly into transfer trailer	Transferred for further processing	Concrete Block Bunker	550	244	37	10	2,860	14	67	19,067	91	300
Metals	Load into roll-off container	Transferred for further processing	40 CY Roll-Off Container	165	40	35	10	2,860	14	11	3,259	16	1,755
Concrete Acabalt Back and Brick	Load into roll off container	Transferred for further	40 CY Roll-Off Container	165	40	40	E.	1 420	7	E	1 420	7	2 000
Concrete, Asphan, Rock, and Brick		processing	Outdoor Concrete Block Bunker	2,300	450	450	5	1,430		5	1,430	/	2,000
Product Stewardship/Electronic Waste	Load onto pallet, and wrap with automatic wrapping machine	Wrapped pallets transferred for further processing	Concrete Block Bunker	370	103	26	15	4,290	20	60	17,160	82	500
Tires	Load into roll-off container	Transferred for further processing	40 CY Roll-Off Container	165	40	4	1	286	1.4	10	2,860	14	200
			Totals:	23,970	7,945	2,714	950	271,700	1,298	3,888	1,112,102	5,313	

Notes:

1. The Expected Maximum Average Daily Rate is based on a weekly average. The Expected Annual Rate is based on the maximum average daily rate and assumes 286 operating days per year.

2. MSW, C&D and IW, OCC, SSR, SSO, and Unadulterated Wood Concrete push wall and concrete block bunker storage volumes assume a 16 foot storage height over 75% of the storage area.

3. The OCC and Fiber Bale Storage Area assumes a bale size of 2.625 ft x 2.625 ft x 5 ft stored three wide, by eight deep, by four high for a total of 96 bales.

4. The Full Trailer Parking Area capacity assumes six trailers with a 22 ton capacity.

5. The Product Stewardship/Electronic Waste Concrete Block Bunker Storage Area assumes a storage height of ten feet over 75% of the storage area.

6. The Concrete, Asphalt, Rock, and Brick Outdoor Concrete Block Bunker assumes a storage height of six feet.

7. The Maximum Daily Rate values are based on the maximum MSW/C&D/IW Equipment Capacity as shown on Table 2.

DOM-MAR TRANSFER AND RECYCLING FACILITY

Material	Process Step/Structure	Capacity	Unit	Equipment	Detention Time	Unit
	Sort/Tipping Floor	24	Tons	-	10	Min
MSW/C&D/IW	W Concrete Push Wall Storage Area		Tons	-	1.7	Days
	Load into Transfer Trailer	1,298	Tons/Day	Excavator with 4.5 CY Grapple	10	Min
	Tipping Floor	24	Tons	-	10	Min
	Concrete Block Bunker Storage Area	78	Tons	-	1.9	Days
OCC and Fiber	Load into Baler	106	Tons/Day	Horizontal Baler	4	Min
	Concrete Block Bunker Bale Storage Area	61	Tons	-	1.5	Days
	Load onto Transfer Trailer	630	Tons/Day	Fork Lift	23	Min
	Tipping Floor	24	Tons	-	10	Min
Unadulterated Wood	Concrete Block Bunker Storage Area	37	Tons	-	3.7	Days
	Shred directly into Transfer Trailer	132	Tons/Day	Mobile Slow Speed Shredder	1.5	Hours
	Load directly to Transfer Trailer	352	Tons/Day	Front Loader with 4 CY Bucket	0.6	Hours
	Tipping Floor	12	Tons	-	10	Min
SSR	Concrete Block Bunker Storage Area	36	Tons	-	1.0	Day
	Load onto Transfer Trailer	187	Tons/Day	Front Loader with 4 CY Bucket	35	Min
	Tipping Floor	24	Tons	-	10	Min
Product	Concrete Block Bunker Storage Area	26	Tons	-	1.7	Days
Stewardship/ Electronic Waste	Place on Pallet and Wrap	90	Tons/Day	Automatic Pallet Wrapping Machine	6	Min
	Load onto Transfer Trailer	328	Tons/Day	Fork Lift	43	Min
Concrete,	40 CY Roll-Off Container	40	Tons	-	8.0	Days
Asphalt, Rock, Brick	Outdoor Concrete Block Storage Bunker	450	Tons	-	90	Days
SSO	40 CY Sealed Roll-Off Container	10	Tons	-	2.0	Days
Tires	40 CY Roll-Off Container	4	Tons	-	4.0	Days
Metals	40 CY Roll-Off Container	35	Tons	-	3.5	Days

Table 2 - Process and Storage Equipment/Structure Capacity and Detention Time

Notes:

1. No back-up facilities or equipment shall be maintained at the Facility. Should back-up equipment become necessary, the operator will arrange for a rental or lease.

2. Tipping floor capacity is based on two doors for each tipping floor, one truck unloads a 12 ton load at each door. The Tipping floor detention time is based on a peak rate of 12 inbound trucks per hour.

3. Storage Area detention times represent the time to fill the storage area based on the expected maximum average daily rate. All putrescible waste shall be removed from the facility within seven calander days of receipt. Storage of unprocessed C&D debris shall not exceed 30 calander days. Unprocessed asphalt, concrete, brick, fill material, rock, or wood storage shall not exceed 365 calander days. Unprocessed and processed recyclables storage shall not exceed 180 calendar days.

4. The Excavator with grapple capacity is based on a 4.5 cubic yard grapple with a 25 second cycle time. The estimated time to fill a 22 ton capacity transfer trailer is 8 minutes, the estimated time to switch out transfer trailers is two minutes. The estimated number of outbound 22 ton transfer trailers that can be loaded over 10 operating hours is 59.

5. The OCC and Fiber Bale Fork Lift Capacity is based on carrying two 2.625'x2.625'x5' bales at a density of 1,000 lbs/CY at a time. The estimated forklift cycle time is approximately 1 minute based on a travel time of 0.8 minutes and a raise and lower time of 18 seconds. The estimated transfer trailer capacity is 24.2 tons based on bales loaded two high by 19 deep. The estimated time to switch out transfer trailers is two minutes. The estimated outbound transfer trailers that can be loaded at 24.2 tons each over 10 operating hours is 26.

6. The Horizontal baler capacity is based on OCC and fiber being loaded into the baler by a front loader at a rate 10.6 tons per hour (80% of the maximum baler capacity), at 10 operating hours per day.

7. The Mobile Slow Speed Shredder capacity is based on a processing rate of 19.6 tons per hour for wood waste. The estimated time to switch out trailers is two minutes. The estimated number of 22 ton capacity transfer trailers that can be filled over 10 operating hours is 8.

8. The SSR Front Loader capacity is based on a 4 cubic yard bucket, with a cycle time is estimated at approximately one minute. The estimated time to fill a 11 ton capacity transfer trailer is 35 minutes. The estimated time to switch out transfer trailers is two minutes. The estimated number of outbound trailers that can be loaded over 10 operating hours is 17.

9. The Semi Automatic Pallet Wrapping Machine capacity is based on 10 pallets per hour, 1,800 lbs pallets, and 10 operating hours per day.

10. The Product Stewardship/Electronic Waste Fork Lift Capacity is based on carrying one 40"x48"x85", 1,800 lbs pallet at a time. The estimated fork lift cycle time is 1.6 minutes based on a travel time of 1.3 minutes, and a raise and lower time of 18 seconds. The estimated transfer trailer capacity is 23.4 tons based on 26 pallets per trailer. The estimated time to switch out trailers is two minutes. The estimated number of outbound trailer loads over 10 operating hours is 14.

DOM-MAR TRANSFER AND RECYCLING FACILITY Table 3 - Daily Traffic Flow

Table 3-1 Waste/Truck Traffic												
Vehicle Type	Average Vehicle Size (Tons per Load)	Expected Maximum Average Daily Rate (Tons/Day)	Loads/Trucks Per Day	Trips Per Day								
Inbound Trucks: Front, Rear, and Side Packers, Dump Trucks, Pickup Trucks, Trailers, Roll Off Containers	12	950	80	160								
Outbound Trucks: 53 foot long Trailers	22	950	44	88								
		Total:	124	248								

Table 3-2 Employee/Visitor Traffic										
Employee Type	Per Day	Trips Per Day								
Administrative	20	40								
Visitors (one per hour)	10	20								
Facility	10	20								
Total:	40	80								

Total Maximum Average Traffic Flow (Trips Per Day):

328

Table 3-3 Maximum Number of Waste Trucks That Can be Accommodated On-Site										
Vehicle Type	Average Vehicle Size (Tons per Load)	Maximum Daily Processing Rate (Tons Per Day)	Maximum No. of Vehicles per Day							
Inbound Trucks: Front and Rear Packers, Pickup Trucks, Trailers, Roll Off Containers	12	1,298	109							
Outbound Trucks: 53 foot long Trailers	22	1,298	59							
Total Amount of Waste Truck	s that can be acco	modated:	168							

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS FOR 320

US Metric

Net Power - ISO 9249	172 HP
Engine Model	Cat C4.4e TTA
Engine Power - ISO 14396	173 HP
Bore	4 in
Stroke	5 in
Displacement	269 in³
Main System - Maximum Flow	429 l/min (113 gal/min)
Maximum Pressure - Equipment	5075 psi
Maximum Pressure - Travel	4974 psi
Maximum Pressure - Swing	3988 psi
Maximum Swing Torque	60300 ft·lbf
Operating Weight	50265 lb
Fuel Tank Capacity	86.6 gal (US)
Cooling System	6.6 gal (US)

Engine Oil	4 gal (US)
Swing Drive - Each	3.2 gal (US)
Final Drive - Each	1.3 gal (US)
Hydraulic System - Including Tank	61.8 gal (US)
Hydraulic Tank	30.4 gal (US)
DEF Tank	10.3 gal (US)
Boom	Reach 5.7 m (18'8")
Stick	Reach 2.9 m (9'6")
Bucket	1.19 m ³ (1.56 yd³)
Shipping Height - Top of Cab	9.8 ft
Handrail Height	9.8 ft
Shipping Length	31 ft
Tail Swing Radius	9.3 ft
Counterweight Clearance	3.4 ft
Ground Clearance	1.6 ft
Track Length	14.7 ft
Length to Center of Rollers	12 ft
Track Gauge	7.9 ft

Transport Width	9.8 ft
Maximum Digging Depth	22.1 ft
Boom	Reach 5.7 m (18'8")
Stick	Reach 2.9 m (9'6")
Bucket	1.19 m ³ (1.56 yd³)
Maximum Reach at Ground Level	32.4 ft
Maximum Cutting Height	30.8 ft
Maximum Loading Height	21.4 ft
Minimum Loading Height	7.1 ft
Maximum Depth Cut for 2440 mm (8 ft) Level Bottom	21.5 ft
Maximum Vertical Wall Digging Depth	17 ft
Bucket Digging Force - ISO	38811 lbf
Stick Digging Force - ISO	23911 lbf

320 STANDARD EQUIPMENT NOTE

Standard and optional equipment may vary. Consult your Cat dealer for details.

ROPS, sound suppression Mechanically adjustable seat High-resolution 203 mm (8 in) LCD touchscreen monitor **CAT TECHNOLOGY**

Cat Product Link Cat GRADE with 2D **CAT TECHNOLOGY**

Cat GRADE with Assist Cat PAYLOAD 2D E-Fence Lift Assist Auto Dig Boost Remote troubleshoot

ENGINE

Three selectable power modes

Auto engine speed control 52°C (126°F) ambient cooling capacity -32°C (-25°F) cold start capability Reversing electric cooling fans Biodiesel capability up to B20 **HYDRAULIC SYSTEM**

Boom and stick regeneration circuits Slide joysticks Auto hydraulic warm up Auto two-speed travel Boom and stick drift reduction valve Advanced tool control - Europe only **BOOM AND STICKS**

5.7 m (18'8") reach boom, 2.9 m (9'6") stick **UNDERCARRIAGE AND STRUCTURES**

Tie-down points on base frame **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

Two 1,000 CCA maintenance-free batteries Programmable time-delay LED working lights LED chassis light, left-hand/right-hand boom lights, cab lights

SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

Sampling ports for Scheduled Oil Sampling (S·O·S) Ground-level and platform-level engine oil dipsticks SAFETY AND SECURITY

Rear and right-hand-sideview cameras Signaling/warning horn **Right-hand mirror** Ground-level engine shutoff switch Right-hand handrail and hand hold Signaling/warning horn





320 OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT NOTE

Standard and optional equipment may vary. Consult your Cat dealer for details. $\ensuremath{\textbf{CAB}}$

Air-adjustable seat with heat (Deluxe only) High-resolution 254 mm (10 in) LCD touchscreen monitor

Cat Stick Steer

Cat GRADE with 3D Cat GRADE with Advanced 2D (not available on SLR)

Cat GRADE with 3D (not available on SLR) **SAFETY AND SECURITY**

Cat Command remote control Right-hand-side camera 360° visibility

Inspection Lighting Cat Detect People Detection ENGINE

52°C (125°F) high-ambient cooling capacity **HYDRAULIC SYSTEM**

Boom and stick lowering check valves Hammer return filter circuit Combined flow/high-pressure auxiliary circuit Medium-pressure circuit Quick coupler circuit for Cat Pin Grabber Auto Heavy Lift **BOOM AND STICKS**

8.85 m (29'0") SLR boom, 6.28 m (20'7") SLR stick UNDERCARRIAGE AND STRUCTURES

600 mm (24") triple grouser shoes 700 mm (28") triple grouser shoes 790 mm (31") triple grouser shoes 900 mm (35") triple grouser shoes 4200 kg (9,300 lb) counterweight for HD boom and stick **ELECTRICAL SYSTEM**

Premium surround lighting package





Cat[®] Trash Grapples

Hydraulic Excavators

FEATURES: Greater Capacity

- The basic 4-over-5 tine construction and wide jaws are ideal for handling municipal solid waste, wood chips, wood debris, and other low-density material.
- Cat[®] Trash Grapples are matched to the capacities of Cat excavators, providing you with the best possible productivity for your machine and application, whether it is tamping and sorting or production loading. Multiple grapples are offered for some machines to optimize performance in differing loading conditions.

Simple Installation, No Additional Hydraulics Required

 Cat Trash Grapples operate using the power of the excavator bucket cylinder—no additional hydraulics required. Installation is fast and simple with only a single plate to be welded to the underside of the excavator stick for the fixed link. All brackets have three holes so the fixed link can be pinned in any of three positions for maximum efficiency in varying job conditions.

Minimal Weight, Maximum Durability

- Box-type construction is used in the frame to minimize weight and maximize durability.
- Grapples are effectively protected with wear plates on the inner wrapper.
- Wear plates and wear strips are fully replaceable.
- The outer wrapper features thick steel, high hardness wear strips.
- Grapple bearings are made of high hardness, quality alloy steel.

Trash Grapple/Hydraulic Excavator Compatability

Recommended machine matches. Contact your local Cat dealer for more detailed matching information.

Model	Machines
TG-315	315, 316, 318
TG-B	319, 320, 321
TG-CB	324, 328, 329
TG-DB	324, 329, 336
TG-TB	336, 345, 349







Cat Trash Grapples

Specifications



Tamping & Sorting

				TG-31!	5	TG-B		TG-B		TG-CB		TG-DB		TG-TB	
	Capacity	m^3	(yd^3)	1.83	(2.40)	2.70	(3.60)	3.44	(4.5)	3.80	(5.00)	4.60	(6.00)	5.03	(6.58)
	Weight	kg	(lb)	907	(2,000)	1,288	(2,840)	1,392	(3069)	2,077	(4,569)	2,268	(5,001)	2,800	(6,174)
A	Upper Jaw Width	mm	(in)	1,118	(44)	1,118	(44)	1,100	(43)	1,196	(47)	1,295	(51)	1,581	(62)
В	Lower Jaw Width	mm	(in)	1,480	(58)	1,450	(57)	1,450	(57)	1,545	(61)	1,676	(66)	2,038	(80)
C	Max Opening	mm	(in)	2,210	(87)	2,540	(100)	2,600	(102)	3,129	(123)	3,086	(122)	3,161	(124)
D	Minimum (jaw closed)	mm	(in)	665	(26)	740	(29)	300	(12)	878	(35)	1,126	(44)	338	(13)
Ε	Maximum (jaw open)	mm	(in)	2,244	(88)	2,500	(98)	2,802	(110)	3,205	(126)	3,248	(128)	3290	(130)
F	Tip Radius	mm	(in)	1,165	(46)	1,390	(55)	1,449	(57)	1,639	(64)	1,658	(65)	1,679	(66)
G	Jaw Depth	mm	(in)	246	(10)	285	(11)	204	(8)	403	(16)	417	(16)	430	(17)
	Tip Thickness	mm	(in)	13	(0.51)	13	(0.51)	25	(0.98)	25	(0.98)	25	(0.98)	25	(0.98)
	Wear Plate Thickness	mm	(in)	13	(0.51)	13	(0.51)	14	(0.55)	12	(0.47)	12	(0.47)	12	(0.47)
	Wrapper Thickness	mm	(in)	10	(0.39)	10	(0.39)	10	(0.39)	16	(0.63)	16	(0.63)	16	(0.63)

Production Loading

				TG-DB	1	TG-TB	
	Capacity	m^3	(yd^3)	5.50	(7.25)	8.17	(10.69)
	Weight	kg	(lb)	2,033	(4,473)	3,075	(6780)
A	Upper Jaw Width	mm	(in)	1,257	(49)	1,667	(66)
В	Lower Jaw Width	mm	(in)	1,626	(64)	2,148	(85)
C	Max Opening	mm	(in)	3,470	(137)	3,800	(150)
D	Minimum (jaw closed)	mm	(in)	1,185	(47)	540	(21)
Ε	Maximum (jaw open)	mm	(in)	3,610	(142)	3,862	(152)
F	Tip Radius	mm	(in)	1,815	(71)	2,037	(80)
G	Jaw Depth	mm	(in)	461	(18)	626	(25)
	Tip Thickness	mm	(in)	20	(0.79)	19	(0.75)
	Wear Plate Thickness	mm	(in)	14	(0.55)	12	(0.47)
	Wrapper Thickness	mm	(in)	10	(0.39)	12	(0.47)

For more Work Tool Attachments available for your excavator, contact your local Cat dealer.

For more complete information on Cat products, dealer services, and industry solutions, visit us on the web at **www.cat.com**

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Materials and specifications are subject to change without notice. Featured machines in photos may include additional equipment. See your Cat dealer for available options.

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				312B,	315B,	318B L*,								5130	5230
Model		307	311B	312B L	315B L	318B LN	320B	322B	325B	330B	345B*	350	375	ME	ME
Bucket Size															
L (yd³)		280 0.37	450 0.59	520 0.68	520 0.68		800 1.05	1000 1.31	1100 1.44	1400 1.83		1900 2.5	2800 3.66	10 m³ 13	15.5 m³ 20.3
Soil Type	oil Type 🛛 🚽 🚽 Packed Earth 🚽			-			Hard Clay -								
Digging Depth	(m) (ft)	1.5 5	1.5 5	1.8 6	3.0 10		2.3 8	3.2 10	3.2 10	3.4 11		4.2 14	5.2 17	4.0 13	5.0 16
Load Bucket	(min)	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.10		0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09		0.10	0.11	0.12	0.12
Swing Loaded	(min)	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07		0.09	0.10	0.13	0.14
Dump Bucket	(min)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02		0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04		0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Swing Empty	(min)	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07		0.07	0.09	0.13	0.14
Total Cycle Time	(min)	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21		0.23	0.25	0.25	0.27		0.30	0.34	0.42	0.44

Cycle Time Estimating Chart

*Information not available at time of printing.

CYCLE TIME ESTIMATING CHART															
	MACHINE SIZE CLASS														
CYCLE TIME	307	311B	312B	315B	318B L*	320B	322B	325B	330B	345B*	350	375	5130B ME	5230 ME	CYCLE TIME
10 SEC.															0.17 min.
15															0.25 min.
20 SEC.															0.33 min.
25															0.42 min.
30 SEC.															0.50 min.
35															0.58 min.
40 SEC.															0.67 min.
45															0.75 min.
50 SEC.															0.83 min.
55															0.92 min.
60 SEC.															1.0 min.

*Information not available at time of printing.





	Semi-Trailer Dimensions												
	LengthInsideInsideInsideInsideInsideDoorRearCubicOverallOverallWidthHeightHeightHeightHeightOpeningOpeningFloorCapacityWidthHeightRearCenterFrontWidthHeightHeightHeightHeightHeightHeight												
28' High Cube	27′3″	100″	110″	109″	107″	93″	104″	47.5″	2029 cu. ft.	102″	13′6″		
45' Wedge	44′ 1.5″	93″	112″	109″	106″	87″	105.5″	50″	3086 cu. ft.	96″	13′6″		
48' Wedge	47′3″	99″	112.5″	110.5″	108.5″	93″	105″	48.5″	3566 cu. ft.	102″	13′6″		
53′ Wedge	52′	99″	110.25″	110.25″	110.25″	93″	105″	49″	4050 cu.ft.	102″	13′6″		

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BALING PRESS MAC106/2

TO:EnSol 661 Main Street Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14301

ATTN.Mr. David A. Lenox OFFER NR. 010-22 DATE 14th of January 2022

Macpresse Europa | Loc. S. Giuseppe 20080 Vernate - Milano - Italy | P.IVA 04413130966

abject of this offer is to define the technological and commerci

supply of nr. 1 continuous hydraulic baler, complete with automatic bale tying device using metal or plastic wire.



MACPRESSE hydraulic balers with automatic tying unit are the result of our company's fifty years of experience in this specific field, and the technical level achieved is certainly among the highest in this sector.

In particular, the automatic hydraulic baler MAC106/2 has been developed for baling plastic materials, wastepaper and RDF in tied bales, with high density metal or plastic wires and a stable shape in order to facilitate stowing and loading operations by transport vehicles, obtaining, at the same time, an overall weight in line with the ever-increasing market demands.

To achieve these goals, MACPRESSE is based on the solid experience gained that has led to the creation of a baler with main construction criteria described below.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Horizontal automatic hydraulic baler for baling RDF, paper, cardboard and plastic.





MAC 106/2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	EUROPE (mm)	USA
OVERALL LENGTH	9'950	32'8"
MAXIMUM WIDTH	5'050 (AT TIER STATION)	16'7"
OVERALL HEIGHT	3'860 (FLANGE HOPPER)	12'7"
LOADING HOPPER	1'800 X 1'020	71″ x 40″
BALES DIMENSIONS	1′100 X 750 (WXH SIZE)	43" ¹ /3 x 29"1/2
BALER WEIGHT WITHOUT FLUFFER	21'000 KG (DRY)	46 297 lb
BALER WEIGHT WITH FLUFFER	25'500 KG (DRY)	56 217 lb

TECHNICAL DATA

MAIN MOTOR POWER	1 X 45KW (60HP) VOLTAGE AND FREQUE REQUEST	NCY UNDER
MAIN HYDRAULIC PUMP	DOUBLE VANE PUMP	
PUMP FLOW CAPACITY	309 LT/MIN	81.6 GPM
OPERATING PRESSURE	OPERATIONAL 220-280 BAR MAXIMUM 315 BAR	3200-4000PSI 4500PSI
RAM FORCE	75'000 KG.	165 500 lb.
SPECIFIC TROLLEY PRESSURE	9 kg/cm²	129 PSI
OIL TANK CAPACITY 3000 LITRES	1'400 LITERS	370 GAL
COOLING SYSTEM	THERMOSTATICALLY CONTROLLED AIR T EXCHANGER	O OIL HEAT
OPERATING CONTROL	S7 1500 SIEMENS PROGRAMMABLE PLC	



MAC 106/2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PERFORMANCE WITHOUT MATERIAL	EUROPE (mm)	USA
LOADING VOLUME	1.6 m³	56.5 ft ³
- CYCLE TIME	13 sec.	13 sec.
- CYCLES PER MINUTE	4.6	4.6
- VOLUMETRIC PRODUCTION	439 m³/hour	15 503 ft³/hour

TYING UNIT

4 WIRE HORIZONTAL ELECTROMECHANICAL TYING UNIT

BALES LENGTH CONTROLLED BY ELECTRONIC PROGRAMMABLE UNIT



HOURLY OUTPUT

DENSITY OF INCOMING MATERIALS	HOURLY PRODUCTION	HOURLY PRODUCTION
25 – 30 kg / m³	6 ton/h	6.67 ton (US)/h
70 – 80 kg / m³	12 ton/h	13.2 ton (US)/h
100 – 120 kg / m³	20 ton/h	22 ton (US)/h
150 – 200 kg / m³	24 ton/h	26.4 ton (US)/h





- The hourly production and the density of the bales depend on the correct use of the baler.
- Hourly output can be achieved with a continuous feed to ensure a constant material load.
- The productions vary according to the density of the incoming material.





RC 5700 SERIES

Specifications Stand-Up Rider Lift Truck





Stand-Up Rider Lift Truck



					Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
c	1	Manufacturer				Cr	own Equipm	ent Corporati	on	
Ę	2	Model		RC	57	15-30	572	25-30	573	35-30
E l	3	Load Capacity*	Rated to 154" (3911 r	nm) Ib kg	3000	1360	3000	1360	3000	1360
p L	4	Load Center	Fork Face to Load C	G in mm	24	600	24	600	24	600
=	5	Power	Electric				36	Volts		
era	6	Operator Type				Sta	and-up Rider	Counterbalanc	ed	
e	7	Tire Type	Press-on Solid				Cu	shion		
G	8	Wheels (x = driven)	Number Front/Rear				2	x/2		
	9	Mast	Lifting Height	in mm			See Ma	ast Chart		
	11		Free Lift Height†	in mm			See Ma	ast Chart		
	12	Fork Carriage					ITA (Class II		
	13	Forks	Standard L x W x T	in mm	36x4x1.5	915x102x38	36x4x1.5	915x102x38	36x4x1.5	915x102x38
			Optional Lengths	in mm	30, 39,	760, 990,	30, 39,	760, 990,	30, 39,	760, 990,
s					42, 45,	1070, 1145,	42, 45,	1070, 1145,	42, 45,	1070, 1145,
Ö					48, 54, 60	1220, 1370, 1525	48, 54, 60	1220, 1370, 1525	48, 54, 60	1220, 1370,
insi I	1/	Tilt	B°/F°	dearee	00	1020	See M	ast Chart	00	1020
Ĕ	15	Headlength**	571	in mm	62.9	1598	65.2	1656	67.5	1715
ā	16	Width Overall	Standard Tread	in mm	42.0	1065	42 0	1065	42.0	1065
	17	Height	Mast Collapsed	in mm	72.0	1000	See M	ast Chart	72.0	1000
	18	lioigitt	Mast Extendedt	in mm			See Ma	ast Chart		
	21	Turning Radius		in mm	51.7	1315	54.0	1375	56.2	1430
	22	Load Distance**	Wheel Cntr to Fork Fa	ace in mm	11.3	287	11.3	287	11.3	287
	23	Aisle Width	Right Angle Stack	in mm	11.0	Turn Badius +	Load Distanc	e + Load Leng	th + Clearanc	201
Ð	24	Speed Travel	Empty/Loaded	mph_km/h	7.2/7.2	11.6/11.6	7.2/7.2	11.6/11.6	7.2/7.2	11.6/11.6
č	24a	w/Productivity Pkg.	Empty/Loaded	mph km/h	7.8/7.2	12.6/11.6	7.8/7.2	12.6/11.6	7.8/7.2	12.6/11.6
ma	25	Speed Lift	Empty/Loaded	fom m/s	110/65	0.56/0.33	110/65	0.56/0.33	110/65	0.56/0.33
fe			2111013/ 2004004	ipini 11#0		0100, 0100	110,00	0.00, 0.00		0100, 0100
Per	26	Speed Lower	Empty/Loaded	fpm m/s	90/90	0.46/0.46	90/90	0.46/0.46	90/90	0.46/0.46
÷	32	Weight, Less Battery		lb ka	6350	2880	6390	2900	5929	2690
igh	33	Axle Load with	Unloaded Front	lb kg	3992	1810	4167	1890	4522	2050
Š	34	Max Battery	Unloaded Rear	lb ka	4337	1970	4489	2035	4057	1840
	35	Tires	Number Front/Rear					2002		
	36	11100	Size Front	in mm	16x7x10.5	406x178x267	16x7x10.5	406x178x267	16x7x10.5	406x178x267
	37		Size Rear	in mm	10x5x6.5	254x127x165	10x5x6.5	254x127x165	10x5x6.5	254x127x165
	38	Wheelbase	012011001	in mm	42.7	1085	45.0	1145	47.2	1200
<u>.</u>	39	Tread Width	Front - Drive	in mm	35.0	889	35.0	889	35.0	889
ass			Rear - Steer	in mm	6.7	170	6.7	170	6.7	170
Š	40	Ground Clearance.	Lowest Point	in mm	3.0	76	3.0	76	3.0	76
-	41	Loaded	Center of Wheelbas	e in mm	4.2	107	4.2	107	4.2	107
	42	Grade Clearance, Loaded		%		41	;	39	;	37
	43	Brakes	Service				Foot	- Motor		
ĺ	44		Parking				Auto -	Electric		
	45	Battery	Туре				Lead	d Acid		
			Compartment			В		С		D
	46		Capacity	AH	7	75	ç	30	1	085
				kWh	2	7.2	3	2.6	3	8.1
Ž	47		Weight - Min	lb kg	1710	780	1990	905	2280	1035
atte			Weight - Max	lb kg	1980	895	2270	1025	2650	1200
ä			Comp't. Size - Max	Length	13.6	345	15.9	404	18.1	460
				Width	38.56	979	38.56	979	38.56	979
				Height	31	787	31	787	31	787
		Cable Lead Length	Connector Position	in mm	12/A	300/A	12/A	300/A	12/A	300/A
	48	Battery Floor Height	With Rollers	in mm	6.8	170	6.8	170	6.8	170
sic	49	Motors	Traction Motor, dia	in mm	7.5	191	7.5	191	7.5	191
lot	50	• · · · •	Litt Motor, dia	in mm	7.5	191	7.5	191	7.5	191
2	51	Operating Pressure	For Attachments	psi bar	Up to 2500	Up to 175	Up to 2500	Up to 175	Up to 2500	Up to 175

* Optional masts, attachments, longer load dimensions and higher lifting heights may result in derating of the capacity. Contact your local dealer.
 ** Add 4.25" (108 mm) for quad masts, add 1.4" (36 mm) for Crown integrated sidesift, add 2.3" (59 mm) for hook on sideshift.
 † Includes load backrest.

Performance specifications are based on a truck equipped with a 190" (4825 mm) triple telescopic mast.

					Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric		
c	1	Manufacturer				Cro	own Equipme	ent Corporati	on			
달	2	Model		RC	573	35-35	574	5-40	57	55-40		
l 🖁	3	Load Capacity*	Rated to 154" (3911 r	nm) Ib kg	3500	1600	4000	1800	4000	1800		
l 5	4	Load Center	Fork Face to Load C	G in mm	24	600	24	600	24	600		
1 = 1	5	Power	Electric				36 \	/olts				
era	6	Operator Type			Stand-up Rider Counterbalanced							
e l	7	Tire Type	Press-on Solid				Cus	hion				
0	8	Wheels (x = driven)	Number Front/Rear				2×	/2				
	9	Mast	Lifting Height	in mm			See Ma	st Chart				
	11		Free Lift Height†	in mm			See Ma	st Chart				
	12	Fork Carriage					ITA C	lass II				
	13	Forks	Standard L x W x T	in mm	36x4x1.75	915x102x45	36x4x1.75	915x102x45	36x4x1.75	915x102x45		
			Optional Lengths	in mm	30, 39,	760, 990,	30, 39,	760, 990,	30, 39,	760, 990,		
s					42, 45,	1065, 1145,	42, 45,	1065, 1145,	42, 45,	1065, 1145,		
Б С					48, 54,	1220, 1370,	48, 54, 60	1220, 1370,	48, 54, 60	1525		
insi.	14	Tilt	B°/F°	dearee	00	1020	See Ma	st Chart	00	1020		
Ĕ	15	Headlength**		in mm	67.7	1720	70.1	1781	74.4	1889		
	16	Width Overall	Standard Tread	in mm	42.0	1065	42.0	1065	42.0	1065		
	17	Height	Mast Collapsed	in mm			See Ma	st Chart				
	18		Mast Extended†	in mm			See Ma	st Chart				
	21	Turning Radius		in mm	56.2	1430	58.6	1490	62.8	1600		
	22	Load Distance**	Wheel Cntr to Fork Fa	ace in mm	11.5	292	11.5	292	11.5	292		
	23	Aisle Width	Right Angle Stack	in mm		Turn Radius +	Load Distance	e + Load Lengt	h + Clearand	ce		
e	24	Speed Travel	Empty/Loaded	mph km/h	7.2/7.2	11.6/11.6	7.2/7.2	11.6/11.6	7.2/7.2	11.6/11.6		
S S	24a	w/Productivity Pkg.	Empty/Loaded	mph km/h	7.8/7.2	12.6/11.6	7.8/7.2	12.6/11.6	7.8/7.2	12.6/11.6		
Ĕ	25	Speed Lift	Empty/Loaded	fpm m/s	110/60	0.56/0.30	110/55	0.56/0.28	110/55	0.56/0.28		
Ē					/		/		/			
Pe	26	Speed Lower	Empty/Loaded	tpm m/s	90/90	0.46/0.46	90/90	0.46/0.46	90/90	0.46/0.46		
Ħ	32	Weight, Less Battery		lb ka	6429	2915	6457	2930	7975	3615		
eig l	33	Axle Load with	Unloaded Front	lb kg	4557	2065	4850	2200	5897	2675		
ž	34	Max Battery	Unloaded Rear	lb ka	4521	2050	4678	2120	5528	2505		
	35	Tires	Number Front/Rear	0	İ		2,	/2				
	36		Size Front	in mm	16x7x10.5	406x178x267	16x7x10.5	406x178x267	16x7x10.5	406x178x267		
	37		Size Rear	in mm	10x5x6.5	254x127x165	10x5x6.5	254x127x165	10x5x6.5	254x127x165		
	38	Wheelbase		in mm	47.2	1200	49.6	1260	53.9	1370		
sis.	39	Tread Width	Front - Drive	in mm	35.0	889	35.0	889	35	889		
as			Rear - Steer	in mm	6.7	170	6.7	170	6.7	170		
τ	40	Ground Clearance,	Lowest Point	in mm	3.0	76	3.0	76	3.0	76		
	41	Loaded	Center of Wheelbas	e in mm	4.2	107	4.2	107	4.2	107		
	42	Grade Clearance, Loaded		%		37	3	35		31		
	43	Brakes	Service				Foot -	Motor				
	44	-	Parking				Auto -	Electric				
	45	Battery	Type			<u> </u>	Lead	Acid	1			
	40		Compartment			D		E		F		
	46		Capacity	AH		085	12	240		395		
			Maint Min	KVVN	3	1005	4	3.6	0100	48.5		
Ē	47		Weight - Max	ID KG	2280	1035	2600	1180	3100	1410		
3att			Veight - Max	ID KG	2650	1200	3070	1390	3450	1560		
-			Comp t. Size - Iviax	Lengin Width	10.1	400	20.3	070	22.0	070		
			[Unice+	31	797	21	797	31	797		
		Cable Lead Longth	Connector Position	in mm	12/۸	300/4	10/۸	300/4	12/A	300/4		
	10	Battery Floor Unight	With Rollers	in mm	6º	170	6 º	170	6 º	170		
s s	40 20		Traction Motor dia	in mm	7.5	101	7.5	101	7.5	101		
ţ	+3 50	1101013	Lift Motor dia	in mm	7.5	101	7.5	101	7.5	101		
ŝ	51	Operating Pressure	For Attachments	nsi har	Up to 2500	Up to 175	Up to 2500	Up to 175	Up to 2500	Up to 175		
	<u> </u>			20100	1 20 10 2000	0010110	SP 10 2000	0010110	100 10 2000	0010110		

* Optional masts, attachments, longer load dimensions and higher lifting heights may result in derating of the capacity. Contact your local dealer.
 ** Add 4.25" (108 mm) for quad masts, add 1.4" (36 mm) for Crown integrated sidesift, add 2.3" (59 mm) for hook on sideshift.
 † Includes load backrest.

Performance specifications are based on a truck equipped with a 190" (4825 mm) triple telescopic mast.

Specifications

	Ma	st Chart RC 5700 Series					т	Т				
su			in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm
sio	9	Lifting Height	154	3910	190	4825	208	5280	226	5740	244	6200
ens	11	Free Lift Height	20.2	510	32.2	815	38.2	970	44.2	1120	50.2	1275
3.	14	Tilt B/F* (degree)	3/5	3/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5	5/5
	17	Mast Collapsed Height	71.3	1815	83.3	2115	89.3	2265	95.3	2415	101.3	2565
	18	Mast Extended Height	202	5135	238	6045	256	6505	274	6960	292	7420

	Mas	st Chart RC 5700 Series	QUAD									
SU			in	mm								
sio.	9	Lifting Height	240	6095	246	6245	258	6550	264	6705	276	7010
ens	11	Free Lift Height	33.2	840	36.2	915	39.2	995	42.2	1070	45.2	1145
<u>.</u>	14	Tilt B/F* (degree)	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5
	17	Mast Collapsed Height	83.4	2120	86.4	2195	89.4	2275	92.4	2350	95.4	2425
	18	Mast Extended Height	288	7315	294	7470	306	7775	312	7925	324	8230

All values with 48" (1220 mm) load backrest *Forward tilt limited to 2° above staging

Standard Equipment

- Crown's Access 1 2 3[®] Comprehensive System Control
- 2. e-GEN[®] Braking System with automatic parking brake
- 3. Intrinsic Stability System[®]
 Travel speed reduction
 - and appropriate brake control when forks are above free lift
 Forward tilt interlock
 - above staging
 - Controlled tilt speeds
 - Counterweight exceeds
 required standards
 - Cornering speed control
 - Ramp hold
 - Ramp speed control
- 4. FlexRide[®] Suspension
- 5. Operator compartment
 - Crown flexible side stance
 - Padded back support with integral side restraint
 - Premium rubber floor mat
 - Padded arm rest
 - Operator console with desk top work surface and storage
 - Entry Bar[®] safety switch
 Posture relief step
- 6. Multi-task control handle
- Tilt position assist
- 8. Crown display

- Battery discharge indicator with lift interrupt and re-key feature
- Hour meters / travel distance / stop watch
- Pin code access capable
- Event code display with five (5) key navigation
- Access 1 2 3 diagnostics
- P1, P2, P3 Performance tuning
- 9. AC hydraulics and on-demand steering
- 10. 36-volt system
- 11. 350 amp battery connector
- 12. InfoPoint® System
- 13. Color-coded wiring
- 14. Battery rollers
- 15. Dual 10" (254 mm) cushion steer tires
- 16. Large 16" (406 mm) cushion drive tires
- 17. Crown-manufactured drive and lift motors
- 18. High visibility power unit
- 19. Radial design overhead guard with third post
- 20. High visibility mast with in-line hose routing
- 21. Hydrostatic power steering
- 22. 5° forward tilt
- 23. 48" (1220 mm) high load backrest

RC 5700 Series

- 24. Reverse steering
- 25. Hoist-travel interlock
- 26. Auto power down

Optional Equipment

- 1. Factory installed attachments
- 2. Load backrest heights
- 3. Fork lengths

7.

- 4. Polished and tapered forks
- 5. Power Sources
 - Lead acid
 - V-Force[®] Lithium-Ion Ready
 - Thin Plate Pure Lead ready
 - Fuel cell ready
- 6. Lead acid battery fast charge (dual battery cables)
 - Drive and steer tires
- 8. Overhead guard heights
- 9. Drive-in rack overhead guards
- 10. Suspended floorboard
- 11. Adjustable armrest
- 12. 2 5/8" (67mm) radius steer tiller
- 13. Forward steering
- 14. Quick disconnect hydraulics
- 15. Electronic pressure regulator
- 16. 5th hydraulic function
- 17. Visual warning devices
 - Floor spot lights
 - Floor line lights side lights only

Technical Information

- Floor line lights side and rear lights
- Flashing lights
- 18. Work lights
- 19. Dome light
- 20. Audible warning devices
 - Travel alarms
- 21. Work Assist® Accessories
 - Operator fan
 - Clip pad and hook
 - Clamp
 - Maximp
 - Mounting plateShrink wrap holder
 - Cup holder
 - Pockets
- Organization kitsDesktop clip pad
- 22. Chain slack detection
- 23. Keyless on/off switch
 24. Fire extinguisher

28. Knee pad

29. InfoLink Ready

• EE Rated

30. Productivity package

31. Environmental packages

Corrosion package

• Freezer package

- 25. Accessory cable (36V)26. Uninterrupted power supply
- 27. Counterweight for RC 5755-40

Operator Compartment

Soft, rounded surfaces make the compartment interior more comfortable. Streamlined exterior smooths entry/exit for the operator.

A low floor height, (9.5" [240 mm]) first greets the operator. A patented FlexRide suspended floor provides a comfortable ride for a wide range of operators. A footrest provides postural relief during stationary tasks, complementing the largest floorboard in its class.

Crown's flexible side stance allows the operator to change positions to increase comfort and productivity.

The Entry Bar[™] safety switch with sensors to automatically slow truck travel, encourages safe foot positioning inside the truck.

The Multi-Task Control Handle naturally bridges Crown's current and past designs. Intuitive operation is increased, reducing the learning curve. Blending of hydraulic control functions and traction can improve productivity. Control handle activation forces are reduced. Soft grip steer tiller with hydrostatic steering reduces operator fatigue.

Operator visibility is improved with:

- Low-profile sculpted power unit
- · High visibility mast
- Angled overhead guard post and placement
- Radial design overhead guard
- Flexible side stance

Crown Drive System

Crown has applied the latest generation AC drive system, enhanced with Access 1 2 3[®] technology. The demand for high efficiency systems that closely match customer torque requirements is met with this generation control system. Crown-manufactured, independently controlled, AC drive motors are specifically designed to optimize system integration between the traction and braking controls.

Crown's Access 1 2 3 technology provides optimum performance and control by offering a communication interface for operators and technicians, intelligent coordination of lift truck system and simplified service with advanced diagnostics. The Crown display is used for easy troubleshooting, access service history and set performance features. A distribution panel is conveniently located with all test points, control fuses and central wiring for easy troubleshooting.

Three modes of performance can be selected to accommodate operator experience or application requirements.

e-GEN[®] Braking System

Variable regenerative motor braking is optimized and virtually eliminates brake maintenance. The appropriate amount of stopping force is applied to match operator brake input and the current operating conditions of the truck.

The closed loop Access 1 2 3 traction control will keep the truck static until a travel input is requested, even when operating on a grade.

Automatic electric parking brakes activate when the operator releases the brake pedal, a travel input has not been requested or battery power has been disconnected.

Steering

Load-sense hydrostatic steering is an on-demand system which reduces energy consumption. Smooth, quiet steering control with minimal operator effort required at the steer tiller. Steer tires rotate 182° for maximum maneuverability. Crown's hydrostatic steering system is simplified with significantly fewer parts, thus reducing maintenance requirements.

Hydraulics

The hydraulic system provides continuous filtration. A pressurized steel hydraulic tank reduces oil misting and contamination. Hydraulic attachments can be added easily in the field.

Hydraulic manifold is mounted on the mast reducing the number of hoses and fittings. Ram displacement type lift cylinders and two double acting tilt cylinders are Crown-manufactured. All rams and piston rods are hard chrome plated to reduce pitting and extend cylinder packing life. O-ring face seal fittings are used to eliminate leaks.

Mast Assembly

Crown-manufactured mast assembly utilizes a "flush-face" interlocked I-beam design to improve visibility and reduce truck length. Roller bearing studs are welded on both sides of the rails for maximum strength and roller bearings are canted to run in the thick cross section of the rail. Tie bars wrap around the rails for added strength and to resist off-center load forces.

"In-line" hose routing opens up visibility. Cylinders are placed to the sides to create a high visibility design.

The mast has four points of attachment to the truck for good load force distribution. Two mounting points are at the frame, where tilt cylinders attach. Tilt cylinders use spherical bushings to resist off center load distortions. Two large diameter studs secure the mast to the drive units.

Drive Units

Two Crown-manufactured independent double reduction planetary gear drives offer 27 to 1 gear reduction. The first and second reduction use helical gears for low noise and efficiency. The drive unit gears are splash lubricated in an oil bath.

Carriage

An ITA Class II carriage is standard. An optional hook type ITA sideshifter or other attachments are easily added. Optional fork lengths are available.

Warning Device Options Audible or Visual Alerts

Safety considerations and dangers associated with audible travel alarms and lights include:

- Multiple alarms and/or lights can cause confusion.
- Workers ignore the alarms and/or lights after day-in and day-out exposure.
- Operator may transfer the responsibility for "looking out" to the pedestrians.
- Annoys operators and pedestrians.

Other Options Available Contact factory for additional

Dimensions and performance

data given may vary due to manufacturing tolerances. Performance is based on an average size vehicle and is affected by weight, condition of truck, how it is equipped and the conditions of the operating area. Crown products and specifications are subject to change without notice.



You can count on Crown to build lift trucks designed for safe operation, but that's only part of the safety equation. Crown encourages safe operating practices through ongoing operator training, safety-focused supervision, maintenance and a safe working environment. Go to crown.com and view our safety section to learn more.

Crown Equipment Corporation

New Bremen, Ohio 45869 USA Tel 419-629-2311 Fax 419-629-3796 crown.com

Because Crown is continually improving its products, specifications are subject to change without notice.

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IMPAKTOR 250 Slow Speed Shredder

EXCLUSIVELY DISTRIBUTED BY BANDIT

No other slow-speed shredder on the market can match the Impaktor 250 in versatility and performance at this size and price point. Grind, crush and shred concrete, rubble, asphalt, bricks, ceramic, metal, wood, and waste **from a single machine!** Special shaft geometry positions material to be crushed, then secondary double jaw breakers, in conjunction with the breaker bars, help operators achieve a **more uniform final product size**. In short – the 220 horsepower Impaktor 250 is the most compact, most versatile slow speed shredder available today.

PRODUCE MORE

The Impaktor 250 is designed from the ground up to *really produce*. It's able to do this by being easier to transport, quicker to set up, and tougher on a variety of material you need to shred. The larger infeed hopper means less prep work to feed material, and compact dimensions means its easier to tow and position, weighing only 13.3 tons.

A TOOL FOR YOUR APPLICATION

The Impaktor 250 can be outfitted with either standard Impaktor shafts or the special paddle shafts, depending on the application. And the switch is relatively quick, taking only a few hours, thanks to the unique quick change cassette shaft system.

VERSATILITY

Rip, shred and crush a wide variety of material with the Impaktor 250. No other shredder can handle as wide a variety of materials. Operators can crush material such as concrete, rubble, asphalt, then switch to processing metals, and then finish with green waste and C&D waste – all from the same machine.

A MACHINE FOR YOUR LOCATION

Get your Impaktor 250 either as an electric stationary unit, or on a track undercarriage. Tracks make it easy to move and position at the job, or across difficult terrain, and the stationary setup makes it the perfect addition to dedicating grinding yards.



Hand-Fed Chippers \bullet Stump Grinders \bullet Whole Tree Chippers The Beast® Horizontal Grinders \bullet Track Carriers \bullet Attachments

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IMPAKTOR 250

SPECIFICATIONS

	DIMENSIONS	
Length:	22'	6.7 m
Width:	7' 10.5"	2.4 m
Height:	9' 2"	2.8 m
Weight:	29,763 lbs.	13500.3 kg
Hopper Size:	98.5" x 62"	2.5 m x 1.57 m
Engine:	220 HP (164.1 kW) V	olvo T4f
Shafts:	59"	1.5 m
Shaft Speed:	11 - 45 RPM	
Torque:	(2) 80,000 ft./lbs.	
Conveyor Width:	31.5"	80 cm
Conveyor Speed:	118"/second	3 m/second
Discharge Height:	11' 5"	3.48 m
Fuel Tank:	75 gallon	285 L
Hydraulic Tank:	26 Gallon	98.4 L



COMMITTED TO QUALITY & SERVICE

The Bandit Backbone™ Support

The Bandit Backbone is Bandit's commitment to customer service and support. It's always been a cornerstone of Bandit's philosophy, and today that backbone is stronger than ever. If you own a Bandit hand-fed chipper – regardless the age, hours, or warranty status – the Bandit Backbone is here to support you.

We Are Here to Support You

There are nearly 200 dealer locations in the US and over 60 international dealers to support you. They are factory trained. Plus we have an experienced parts and service department supporting you and our dealers.

IMPAKTOR 250 FEATURES

- Large Material Hopper The large infeed hopper means larger raw material can be placed in the machine, requiring less prep work
- Nearly 10' Discharge Height Conveyors can discharge material up to 9.85 feet
- Powerful Overbelt Magnets Separate iron material from your end product with a powerful magnet
- Powerful Engine Option The track unit is equipped with a 220 horsepower Volvo diesel engine
- Adjustable Shaft Speed
 Fine tune the shaft speed to allow for the smooth intake of material
- Auto Reverse Function The system will sense the load and automatically reverse the shafts to prevent damage to the cutting tools
- Short Setup Times The Impaktor 250 can be set up in as little as two minutes and ready to work!

Bandit Also Offers a Complete Line of Tree Care Equipment: Hand-Fed Chippers • Stump Grinders • Whole Tree Chippers The Beast[®] Horizontal Grinders • Track Carriers • Attachments



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Search

Equipment Types

Manufacturers

Home Wheel Loader Caterpillar 980G

Caterpillar 980G Wheel Loader







Units Imperial Metric

Dimensions

Bucket

G	Dump Clearance At Max Raise	10.74 ft in
	Breakout Force	47277 I b
	Bucket Capacity - Heaped	5.5 yd3
	Bucket Width	11.31 ft in

Dimensions

А	Length With Bucket On Ground	31.06 ft in
В	Width Over Tires	10.67 ft in
С	Height To Top Of Cab	12.31 ft in
Н	Reach At Max Lift And Dump	5.07 ft in

Specifications

Engine			
Engine Make	2236		
Engine Model	3406DITA		
Net Power	323 hp		
Gross Power	300 hp		
Displacement	891 cu in		
Engine Model	Cat? 3406C DITA		
Flywheel Power	300 hp		
Maximum Flywheel Power	300 hp		
Operational			
Operating Weight	65638.3 lb		
Fuel Capacity	124.2 gal		
Hydraulic System Fluid Capacity	55 gal		
Engine Oil Fluid Capacity	10 gal		
Static Tipping Weight	44767.1 I b		
Transmission			
Number Of Forward Gears	4		
Number Of Reverse Gears	4		
Max Speed - Forward	23.3 mph		
Max Speed - Reverse	26.6 mph		
Travel Speed	23.2 mph		
Forward - 1	4.4 mph		

Forward - 2	7.7 mph
Forward - 3	13.5 mph
Forward - 4	23.3 mph
Reverse - 1	5 mph
Reverse - 2	8.7 mph
Reverse - 3	15.3 mph
Reverse - 4	26.6 mph
Weights	
Operating Weight	65078 I b
Buckets	
Maximum Bucket Capacity	7.5 yd3
Hydraulic System	
Raise Time	6 sec
Dump Time	2 sec
Lower Time	3.4 sec
Axles	
Front	Fixed
Rear	Trunnion
Maximum Single-Wheel Rise And Fall	21.7 in
Hydraulic System	
Hydraulic Cycle Time - Total	12.2 s
Hydraulic Cycle Time - Lower, Empty, Float Down	3.4 s
Hydraulic Cycle Time - Raise	6.8 s
Hydraulic Cycle Time - Dump	2 s
Operating Specifications	
Static Tipping Load - Full Turn	40005 l b
Dump Clearance	10.8 ft in
Breakout Force	47277 b
Service Refill Capacities

Cooling System	20.9 gal
Crankcase	10.1 gal
Hydraulic Tank	33.1 gal
Hydraulic System - Including Tank	55 gal
Fuel Tank - Standard	124 ga l
Transmission	16.4 gal
Differential - Final Drives - Front	23 gal
Differential - Final Drives - Rear	21.4 gal

Compare similar models

Manufacturer/Model	Bucket Capacity - Heaped	Gross Power	Operating Weight
Komatsu WA500-3L	-	315 hp	64970.2 lb
Michigan L190 Long Boom	5.3 yd3	322 hp	63411.6 I b
Case 1221EXR	5.7 yd3	335 hp	67020 lb

Compare

Find Caterpillar 980G Wheel Loader for Sale



Go

AZIMUTH 3000 LOW PROFILE PALLET WRAPPER

AZIMUTH-3000

Search

Semi-Automatic Pallet Wrapping Machine

- Wraps to 20 loads per Hour, Up to 12 RPM
- Max SKID Size 50 x 50 x 85", Up to 4000 LBS
- PLC Control Panel (11 Wrapping Functions, 99 Wrapping Programs)
- Photo Sensor Height Detection System
- Manual Adjusts to 150% Stretch
- 115 volt, 15 amp.





Specifications

End Loading Capacity:

133% full scale at 30,000 lb

Warranty:

Weldment five years, load cells two years, all other components one-year limited warranty



RoughDeck® AX Tandem Axle Scale

Standard Features

 System includes two platforms with anchor brackets and four on/off ramps with anchor tabs (anchor bolts not included)

Scale

- (W x L x H): 32 x 84 x 6 in
- Axle capacity tandem platforms 60,000 lb (two scales 30,000 lb each)
- Includes (2) 3/4-10 NC eye bolts
- · Contains four environmentally sealed, IP67 20,000 lb single-ended shear beam load cells per platform
- Treaded top plate with side access junction box
- JB4SS TuffSeal® signal trim junction box
- Top access foot adjustment holes
- Carbon steel captured ball feet
- 20 ft SURVIVOR® EL147HE cable
- Non-Legal for Trade

Ramps

- (W x L x H) 32 x 60 x 6 in
- Treaded top plate

Part Number/Price

Part #	Description	Dimensions	Est. Weight	Price
107637	60,000 lb (30,000 lb each)	32 x 205.5 x 6 in	3,600 lb	Consult
RoughDe	ck AX Bundle Package			
153058	60,000 lb (30,000 lb each) includes 920i Universal 115 VAC with short axle program, 4 in LaserLight 2 with Stop/Go light, TM-U295 and RS-232 cable	32 x 205.5 x 6 in	3,700 lb	Consult



RoughDeck® AX Axle Scale



Avery Weigh-Tronix Bridgemont-HD Truck Scale Model BMS-HD 70x10

SECTION A- SCALE

Avery Weigh-Tronix BMS-HD 70x10-100T BridgeMont, Low-Profile Motor Truck Scale - Checkered Steel Deck-suited for above ground & pit installation

Capacity:	100 Tons
Platform Size:	70' x 10'
Platform Material:	Checkered Steel Deck Plate
Module Sizes:	(3) 23' x 10'
Concentrated Load Capacity(CLC)	45 Tons
Dual Tandem Axle Rating (DTA)	90,000#
"r" Factor	2.65
Weigh-Bridge Thickness	10-1/4"
Standard Profile (top of pier to top of approach)	16"

The Avery Weigh-Tronix BridgeMont is an outstanding truck scale design that incorporates advanced engineering and production technology to produce a high-quality truck weighing system. Finite Element Analysis (FEA) has been utilized in the design process to insure the highest weighbridge integrity possible. State of the art production standards, including computerized controlled welding and machining robotics, insure unsurpassed performance characteristics. Avery Weigh-Tronix has earned an enviable reputation for building the strongest weighbridge assemblies, the most dependable Weigh Bar weight sensors, and the most reliable digital instrumentation in the business. Prior to shipment, each scale is factory assembled and performance-tested to exacting NIST, NTEP, and ISO specifications.

CRITICAL DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS

The true test of a truck scale is its performance and the structural steel design of critical weighbridge components. Avery Weigh-Tronix products are designed to provide our customers the highest performance standards possible along with a low cost of ownership.

The Concentrated Load Capacity (CLC) and Dual Tandem Axle Capacity (DTA) should be the same on any given scale, as defined by NIST. The Concentrated Load Capacity (CLC) is a capacity rating of a vehicle or axle load scale specified by the manufacturer, defining the maximum axle load concentration *(for a group of 2 axles with a centerline spaced 4 feet apart and an axle width of 8 feet)* for which the weighbridge is designed. This capacity rating is for both use and test *(Handbook 44, 2008).*

Based on the Federal Bridge Gross Weight Formula *(Table B)*, this is the maximum legal load that can be carried on a given number of axles in a given axle spacing. (For example: Two axles spaced between 4' and 8' can carry a maximum load of 34,000#. This provides an established standard.)

The "r" factor can be calculated by dividing the scales Dual Tandem Axle Capacity (DTA) by 34,000#. A truck scale that has been designed for no more than legal federal highway loads would have an "r" factor of 1.00. The Avery Weigh-Tronix BridgeMont BMS-HD has an "r" factor of 2.65, which is well above anticipated highway loads.

A very important consideration in the purchase of a truck scale is the structural integrity of the weighbridge. The Avery Weigh-Tronix BridgeMont is the best and this is why. Avery Weigh-Tronix uses only first quality steel components, carefully selected to optimize bending stresses and minimize deflection of steel members under load. The weighbridge is a "true sandwich" design, utilizing both a top and lower plate. The weighbridge consists of a checkered, steel deck top plate that is 100% welded the full length to the top of (11)-Ten inch I-Beams, which are positioned longitudinally. To the base of the I-Beam flanges are continuously welded heavy gauge steel plates, the entire length of the module. These bottom plates become important stress carrying members of the structure, insuring deflection of components is maintained within design parameters. Each flange of each beam is 100% welded, full-length to the deck plate above and the steel plates below. No matter where truck axles are positioned on the platform, they are ful-Iv supported by this integrated structure. Steel components are designed to bend when loaded and return to their original shape, as they are unloaded. If steel components are improperly sized and are loaded beyond their original design characteristics, fatigue will occur, affecting the accuracy, performance, and life of the scale. Many competitive weighbridges use steel members which are too light for the loads, resulting in steel fatigue and a costly premature failure of the weighbridge. The extraordinary design of the BridgeMont weighbridge provides the most rugged design in its class.

All weighbridge components are sand blasted to SPC standards prior to application of a 2-3 mil application of a two-part, high solids urethane primer, and final 2-3 mil coat of a high-quality, polyurethane top finish.

The Bridgemont-HD weighbridge consists of the following components:

WEIGH-BRIDGE COMPONENTS

checkered steel top plate (11) 10" I-Beams Continuously welded bottom steel plates Continuously welded seam around perimeter Heavy gauge steel end-plate sections Guide rails on both sides of scale

The Bridgemont-HD is truly an exceptional product, and the superior weighbridge design makes the BMS series your best value in a steel deck truck scale. Compare the following standard features:

STANDARD Bridgemont-HD FEATURES/ADVANTAGES

Full 10-Year factory warranty on the weighbridge structure Easy top access to Weigh Bars and junction boxes Superior weighbridge design Internal self-checking, no external check rods Computer controlled robotics welded construction Full electronic design Conduit runs and rodent barriers for cabling 100% in house-construction NIST and NTEP approval Self-contained steel modules 184 Quality controlled check-points Accurate and reliable Factory assembled, no field welding "r" Factor- 2.65
Surge voltage- standard
Low profile- 16" from pier to top of approach *(convenient base plate riser options for other elevations)*No grouting
Simple installation
No hidden costs
Avery Weigh-Tronix commitment to quality
Lightning protection- standard

SECTION B – WEIGH BAR Weight Sensors

Virtually the heart of all Avery Weigh-Tronix scale systems are our precision engineered Weigh Bar sensors. Weigh Bars are gauged differentially to prevent problems with side loading, endloading and torque loading. All Weigh Bars are manufactured from high quality aircraft alloy steel bar stock. Each Weigh Bar is heat-treated, quenched and tempered providing superior protection from corrosion and oxidation. This product design provides better repeatability and minimizes hysteresis which is prevalent with other materials such as stainless steel. Many competitive canister or shear beam type load cells cannot handle dynamic loading conditions frequently experienced on most truck scale applications. These types of sensors were designed to be loaded precisely vertical, and do not handle side loads efficiently.

STANDARD WEIGH BAR FEATURES

All Weigh Bars come complete with stainless steel jacketed cable
All Weigh Bars are connector-less, and are terminated with tinned leads to junction box terminal strips.
Overload safety factor 200%
All Weigh-bars are scientifically sealed to eliminate moisture, or corrosive elements.
Weigh Bar capacity 75,000# each
Lightning protection- standard
Conduit runs protect cabling between sensor and junction box
All junction boxes are stainless steel construction and Nema 4x
Summation boxes have corner potentiometers for easy calibration

SECTION C - INSTRUMENT

(1) Model ZM-305 Programmable Digital Weight Indicator housed in a rugged stainless steel, washdown enclosure with swing-away mounting base.

Instrument Graduated: 200,000# x 20#

The Avery Weigh-Tronix Model ZM-305 is a digital weight indicator that represents the best of digital weight indicator technology.

The ZM-305 provides the basic features and flexibility for simple weighing applications, and yet with its 16 Bit, 20 MHz Intel Microprocessor, has the capability, speed, and sophistication necessary for the most difficult weighing systems. The E1310 has its own built-in anti-obsolescence, with nearly limitless flexibility that will allow it to expand as your application changes.

Below we would like to outline some of the standard features that make the Avery Weigh-Tronix an excellent choice in today's market place.

Standard Instrument Features:

Α. Display

Brilliant LED display 1" high x 4.3" wide (32 x 128 dot layout) characters from 1/4" to 1" high. Single or multi-line, alpha, numeric or graphic images.

В. **Display Selection**

Over 36 standard display configurations - unlimited custom

С. Front Panel Operational Keys with Audible and Tactile Feedback

1. Zero

- 6. Enter 7. Escape
- 2. Tare 8. Clear
- 3. Print
 - 9. 0-9 Numerical
- 4. Units 5. Select 10. Decimal Point

D. Custom Soft Keys

(5) User defined soft keys (Display Indication)

Ε. Programming

Infinite custom programming capability

F. Enclosure

Stainless steel washdown enclosure (12 3/8" high x 10 3/4" wide x 5 1/4" deep)

G. Serial Ports

(2) Discrete Bi-directional serial ports

- Port 1 RS-232, RS-485/422
- Port 2 RS-232, 20 mA current loop All parameters fully programmable

Η. Set-Points

(2) I/O ports via internal OPTO 22 I/O modules (Expandable to 32 external)

Ι. A/D Rate Analog/Digital conversion rate 60 times per second - selectable

Harmonizer Digital Filtering J.

Provides multiple levels of filtering for environmental noise or vibration

Κ. **Noise Protection**

RFI, EMI, and ESD protection

L. Units of Measures

- 1. Pounds
- 2. Kilograms 3. Grams

- 4. Ounces
- 5. Pounds/Ounces
 - 6. (2) Custom Units

Displayed Indication

Μ. Automatic Zero Tracking

Programmable and in compliance with NTEP and OIML

Ν. **Motion Detection**

Programmable and in compliance with NTEP and OIML

- **O.** <u>Excitation</u> 10 volt DC, or 10 volt AC square wave
- P. <u>Front Panel Calibration</u> Full front panel calibration capability
- **Q. ISO Documentation** Capable of recording scale calibration information for ISO audits
- R. <u>Time and Date</u> Battery protected

S. <u>Weight Sensors</u>

Will drive up to 16 weight sensors from internal power supply

T. <u>Approvals</u>

NIST Class III/IIIL Canada Consumer Affairs OIML pending UL pending CSA pending FCC Class A

U. <u>Warranty</u>

2 Years

The prices above do not include Tax or shipping, which will be added to the invoice.

Typical shipping costs of wide load to Rockland County, NY is approx. \$5,600.00 per scale.

Note: To keep the 10 Year Blue blanket warranty is force, Advance Scale must inspect the scales at least Twice per year at additional cost.

Model 375P-1000 Outdoor Monitoring System



- Affordable Digital Controlle
- Weatherproof Encased-Shielded Plastic Scintillator Detectors
- User-Adjustable Alarms
- Networkable, Requires Ethernet or Webpage Option
- 24-Hour Battery Backup
- Configu able System with Numerous Options to Customize for Locations



Introduction

The Model 375P-1000 is a Digital Model 375 Controller coupled to two lead-shielded 7866 cm³ (480 in³) plastic scintillator detectors. The detectors are encased in weathertight enclosures suitable for the outdoor environment, while the 375 Controller is normally mounted to a wall indoors near an operator. This cost-effective solution offers a simple system that is easy to operate and maintain.

The controller supplies local alarms but may also connect to external alarms or be put onto an Ethernet network if desired. It additionally has a 24-hour battery backup to keep the system operational in the event power is lost.

Vehicle Radiation Monitor: The Model 357P-1000V (Part Number: 48-3782) is also available. This system includes vehicle presence sensors that prevent the unit from alarming unless a vehicle is being surveyed and the alarm threshold has been exceeded.

Specifications Part Number: 48-3470

SYSTEM INCLUDES

 1 ea. Model 375P electronics
 2 ea. 7866 cm³ (480 in³) plastic scintillation detectors with 0.33 cm (0.13 in.) lead shielding in weather-tight housings
 TYPICAL SENSITIVITY (¹³⁷Cs): 400 cps per μR/hr per detector



DISPLAY: 4-digit LED display with 2 cm (0.8 in.) digits

STATUS: (green light) instrument functioning properly

SIGMA ALARM: indicated by red ALARM light and audible tone (can be set at any point from 0.0 to 999 Sigma) **SUM ALARM:** indicated by red ALARM light and audible tone can be set at any point from 0.0 to 9999 kcps) *Note:* audible alarm annunciators can be configured as a single beep if desired

DET FAIL: red light & audible tone greater than 68 dB at 61 cm (24 in.) indicates no counts from detector or instrument failure **LOW BAT:** (yellow) indicates less than 2 hours of battery power remaining

OVERRANGE: ("-OL-") indicates radiation field being measured exceeds counting range of instrument

RELAY OUTPUT: mains (120 or 240 Vac) output on alarm

DATA OUTPUT: 9-pin connector providing RS-232 output, signal ground connection, FAIL and ALARM signals (current sink), and direct connection to battery and ground

CALIBRATION CONTROLS: accessible from front of instrument (protective cover provided)

POWER: 95 to 135 Vac (178 to 240 Vac available), 50 to 60 Hz, 6-volt sealed lead-acid rechargeable battery (built-in)

BATTERY LIFE: typically 24 hours in non-alarm condition; 12 hours in alarm condition

BATTERY CHARGER: battery is continuously trickle-charged when instrument is connected to line power and turned on

CONSTRUCTION (ELECTRONICS): aluminum housing with ivory powder coat

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -15 to 50 °C (5 to 122 °F)

SIZE: electronics: 26.2 x 24.6 x 8.4 cm (10.3 x 9.7 x 3.3 in.) (H x W x D)

detectors (ea.): 20.3 cm x 183 cm (8 x 72 in.) (Dia x L)

WEIGHT: electronics: 4.2 kg (9.3 lb); detectors (ea.) 29.5 kg (65 lb)

Options

Various options are available for Model 375-Series systems, including enclosures, remote displays, alarm annunciators, signal output, and networking options. Visit our website to view the current list of available options.

Ludium Measurements, Inc. P.O. Box 810, Sweetwater, Texas 79556 Web: http://www.ludiums.com Tel: 800-622-0828 / 325-235-5494 / Fax: 325-235-4672 / Email: sales@ludiums.com Note: specifications subject to change without notification. We are not responsible for errors or omissions.

Ludlum Model 193-6 Survey Wand



The Ludlum 193-6 Survey Wand has four ranges from 0 - 1,000 $\mu R/hr$. A sensitive 6"x1" Plastic Gamma Scintillator is mounted at the end of the want. The meter is micro-processor based and its alarm setting is automatically adjusting.

by a

turned

RT #:48-3063

INDICATED USE: General purpose survey with alarm capabilities **DETECTOR:** 6"(15.2cm) diameter X 1"(2.5cm) thick plastic scintillation detector **SENSITIVITY:** Typically 2000 cpm/µR/hr (¹³⁷Cs gamma) METER DIAL: 0 - 1 µR/hr, BAT TEST (others available) MULTIPLIERS: X1, X10, X100, X1000 **LINEARITY:** Reading within $\pm 10\%$ of true value ALARM: The Model 193 has a dual action alarm. 1. A fixed alarm point can be set at any point from 10% of full scale to full scale, and is indicated constant audible tone, and the lamp turning on. 2. A quick deviation alarm that is based on background radiation levels. When the instrument is on, it takes an 8 second measurement of background radiation levels and determines a deviation alarm setting. If the radiation level exceeds this setting, the alarm audio will beep every 1/8 second, and the lamp will flash.

AUDIO: Built in unimorph speaker with ON/OFF switch (greater than 60 dB at 2 feet)

CALIBRATION CONTROLS: Accessible from front of instrument (protective cover provided) **RESPONSE:** Toggle switch for FAST (4 seconds) or SLOW (22 seconds) from 10% to 90% of final reading **RESET:** Pushbutton to zero the meter, and also re-accumulate background data and recalculate the alarm point. **POWER:** 2 each "D" cell batteries (housed in sealed compartment that is externally accessible) **BATTERY LIFE:** Typically 600 hours with alkaline batteries (battery condition can be checked on meter) METER: 2.5" (6.4cm) arc, 1 mA analog type

CONSTRUCTION: Cast and drawn aluminum with beige polyurethane enamel paint

TEMPERATURE RANGE: -20°F(-29°C) to 140°F(60°C)

OVERALL LENGTH: 51"(129.5 cm)

WEIGHT: 8.5 lbs(3.9 kg) including batteries

Common Meter Dial



202-910 0 - 1 μR/hr

Accessories Check Source Headset Replacement Parts Meter Bezel Meter Movement Handle

<u>Manual</u>

Nuclear InstrumentationDosimetryShieldingSourcesSpecialsHepa VacuumsNIST CalibrationsMarinelli BeakersFume HoodsAccessoriesEmergency ResponseNuclear MedicineRadiation TherapySearchHome

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<u>...and more</u> Direct Scientific / *tel (310) 589 0601* / <u>Email</u> contact us: en <u>español</u>, auf <u>Deutsch</u>

<-- Back

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Check out our instrument demos.



Kalmar Ottawa T2 6x4 DOT/EPA Certified Standard Specifications

S KALMAR Ottawa

Wheelbase: 146"

Frame / Chassis:

- 14" x 4.25" x 3.5" Steel 50,000 PSI 3/8" Formed C-Channel with L-reinforcements
- Modular Frame Design
- Reinforced Removable Bumper with 55° Taper Curbside
- 50-Gallon Rectangular "Step-Tank" Mounted on Driver Side, 10" Deep Step
- 5-Gallon DEF Tank
- Integral Front and Rear Tow Points
- Mud Flaps Rear Spring Loaded

Engine:

- Cummins B6.7-200 HP with OBD, Clean Idle Certified
 @ 2300 RPM, 520 lb./ft. Torque @ 1600 RPM
- Fleetguard Air Filter
- Air Restriction Indicator Mounted Under Hood

Transmission:

- Allison 3000RDS (6 Speed) Automatic Transmission with Fuel Sense 2.0 MaxiMizer
- Push-Button Shifter

Front Axle:

- Meritor FF-961 12,000 lb. Rated
- "S" Cam Type 16.5" x 5" Brakes

Rear Axle:

- Meritor MT-40-14X, 40,000 lb. Rated, 7.17:1 Ratio
- "S" Cam Type 16.5" x 7" Brakes

Suspension:

- Front—Parabolic 3-Leaf Spring, Lube Free, Shackle Free
- Rear-Hendrickson HN 522

Slack Adjusters:

• Automatic Front and Rear

Tires:

• 11R22.5 Radial Highway Treat Tires

Steel Disc Wheels:

- 8.25" x 22.5" 10 Bolt 285mm (11.25") BC
- Hub Piloted

Cab:

- Steel and Composite Cab with Aluminum Sliding Rear Door
- Certified Roll-Over Protection Structure (ROPS)
- High Roof Cab
- 3-Point Cab Mounting with Air Suspension
- Integral Heating/Ventilation System with (3) Vents for Driver; (4) Front and (2) Side Defrost Vents
- High Air Flow Heater/Defroster with Molded Air Ducts
- Tinted Glass All Windows
- Laminated Solar Grey Window in Rear Door
- Air Ride Seat with Isolator and 2-Point Retractable Seat Belt
- Digitally Driven Instrument Cluster: Air Pressure, Fuel Level, Hour Meter, Odometer, Speedometer, DEF and Critical Situation Indicators
- Mounting Plate and Power Connection Points for Yard Management System
- Electric Windshield Washer with Intermittent Pantograph Wipers
- Suspended Brake and Throttle Pedals
- Coat Hook Behind Driver Seat
- Cup Holder
- Cab Insulation for Thermal Protection and Noise
 Abatement
- Cab Tilt: 40° with 90° Tilt Capability
- West Coast 16" x 7" Mirrors
- See Through Sun Visor
- Cab Dome Lights
- ICC Light Package

Batteries:

• (2) 12 Volt Maintenance Free

Trailer Equipment:

- (2) Color-Coded, Coiled Air Lines with Glad Hand Receivers
- 7 Wire Female Receptacle at Rear of Cab
- 7 Wire Coiled Trailer Light Cord



Kalmar Ottawa T2 6x4 DOT/EPA Certified Standard Specifications

S KALMAR Ottawa

Fifth Wheel:

• Holland FW35TT Fifth Wheel with 80,000 lb. Plate Rating

Hydraulic System:

- Upper and Lower Spherical Bearings
- 17" Lift
- 20 Gallon Tank with Sight Glass
- 10 GPM System
- Wet Spline PTO
- Constant Running PTO/Pump with Priority Steering Circuit

Pneumatic:

- 18.7 CFM Wabco Compressor with (3) Reservoir Tanks, Total Capacity 5444 cu. in.
- Color-Coded Air Lines, Complies to TMC Recommended Practices
- Split Air Brake System without ABS

Power Steering:

Integral Gear Type with Mechanical Back-Up

Electrical:

- 12 Volt Electrical System Negative Ground
- Electric Cab Tilt System
- 130 Amp Alternator
- Electric Back-Up Alarm
- All Wires Color and Number Coded
- All Connectors External to Cab are Sealed

Paint:

- Cab
 - Metal Structure/Components Full Immersion, Multi-Stage, "E" Coat with White Powder Top Coat
 - Composite Components Color Impregnated
- Chassis Black Powder Coat
- Wheels White Powder Coat
- Grab Handles, Steps and Platforms Yellow Powder Coat
- Rubberized Undercoating Under Cab

Max Road Speed 33 MPH approx. weight: 18,000 lbs.





SEALED OPEN TOP ROLL-OFF CONTAINER



SPECIFICATIONS

Available in both Tub and Rectangular Design **FLOOR SHEET** 3/16" BUTT WELDED CROSSMEMBERS 3" STRUCTURAL CHANNEL 4.1 LBS/FT 16" ON CENTERS LONG RAILS 2" X 6" X 1/4" TUBING **FRONT WHEELS** 8" DIAMETER X 6" WIDE WITH GREASE ZERK (FRONT WHEELS STANDARD ONLY ON CABLE) **REAR WHEELS** 8" DIAMETER X 10" WIDE WITH GREASE TERK SIDE SHEET **10 GAUGE** SIDE POSTS 3" X 5" FORMED 24" ON CENTERS TARP RAIL 5/8" ROUND BAR **TOP RAILS** 3" X 4" X 7 GAUGE TUBING **BULKHEAD SHEET** 10 GAUGE **PUSH PLATE** 26" X 16" X 3/16" **BULL NOSE** SOLID 1 1/4" PLATE BURNOUT **NOSE ROLLERS** HEAVY DUTY MACHINED 4" DIAMETER X 6" WITH GREASE ZERK **HOOK PLATE** 23" X 15" X 3/4" **TAIL GATE SHEET** 10 GAUGE **TAIL GATE FRAME** 3" X 4" X 7 GAUGE TUBING **REAR CORNER POST** 3 1/2" X 7" X 3/16" FORMED HINGES HEAVY DUTY SLIDER STYLE WITH GREASE ZERK (THREE ON 54" OR HIGHER SIDES) LATCHES VERTICAL LIFT HANDLE WITH CHAIN AND BINDER PAINT INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SOLVENT BASED PRIME EXTERIOR SOLVENT BASED TOP COAT (COMPLETE PAINT OPTION AVAILABLE)







STANDARD PAINT COLORS

Custom colors may result in increased cost and lead times.



CONTAINER OPTIONS

Options may result in increased cost and lead times.



SEALED DUMP GATE



DEWATERING BASKET



SPLASH PLATES



ROOF (MANY STYLES AVAILABLE)



SIGN PLATES



SOLID UNIT, NO GATE



DUAL HOOK-UP



TARP (MANY STYLES AVAILABLE)

STANDARD DIMENSIONS

Containers can be manufactured to customer specifed dimensions and may result in increased costs and lead times.

<u>Yardage</u>	<u>Floor Length</u>	Inside Height	<u>Width</u>
10	12'	42''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
12	12'	48''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
15	14'	48''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
20	22'	42"	96" Outside, 88" Inside
25	22'	52''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
30	22'	62''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
35	22'	72''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
40	22'	82''	96" Outside, 88" Inside

Tub Style Inside Widths Differ

STRONG BOX ROLL-OFF CONTAINER



SPECIFICATIONS

FLOOR SHEET	3/16" BUTT WELDED
CROSSMEMBERS	3" STRUCTURAL CHANNEL 4.1 LBS/FT 17.5" ON CENTERS
LONG RAILS	2″ X 6″ X 1/4″ TUBING
FRONT WHEELS	8" DIAMETER X 6" WIDE WITH GREASE ZERK (FRONT WHEELS STANDARD ONLY ON CABLE)
REAR WHEELS	8" DIAMETER X 10" WIDE WITH GREASE ZERK
SIDE SHEET	12 GAUGE
SIDE POSTS	3" X 5" FORMED 24" ON CENTERS
TARP RAIL	5/8" ROUND BAR
TOP RAILS	3″ X 4″ X 7 GAUGE TUBING
BULKHEAD SHEET	10 GAUGE
PUSH PLATE	26″ X 16″ X 3/16″
BULL NOSE	SOLID 1 1/4" PLATE BURNOUT
NOSE ROLLERS	HEAVY DUTY MACHINED 4" DIAMETER X 6" WITH GREASE ZERK
HOOK PLATE	23″ X 15″ X 3/4″
TAIL GATE SHEET	10 GAUGE
TAIL GATE FRAME	VERTICAL 3" X 4" X 7 GAUGE TUBING
REAR CORNER POST	3 1/2″ X 7″ X 3/16″ FORMED
HINGES	HEAVY DUTY WITH GREASE ZERK (THREE ON 54" OR HIGHER SIDES EXCEPT FOR BARN DOORS)
LATCHES	VERTICAL LIFT HANDLE
PAINT	INTERIOR/EXTERIOR SOLVENT BASED PRIME EXTERIOR SOLVENT BASED TOP COAT (COMPLETE PAINT OPTION AVAILABLE)







fron

G.

STANDARD PAINT COLORS

Custom colors may result in increased cost and lead times.

MACK GREEN

57





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VALVOLINE BLUE

CONTAINER OPTIONS

Options may result in increased cost and lead times.



DUMP GATE



DUMP/SIDE SWING GATE



SIDE DOOR



ROOF (MANY STYLES AVAILABLE)



INTERIOR DIVIDERS



SIGN PLATES



DUAL HOOK-UP



TARP (MANY STYLES AVAILABLE)

STANDARD DIMENSIONS

Containers can be manufactured to customer specifed dimensions and may result in increased costs and lead times.

<u>Yardage</u>	<u>Floor Length</u>	<u>Inside Height</u>	<u>Width</u>
10	12'	42''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
12	12'	48''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
15	14'	48''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
20	22'	42''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
25	22'	52''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
30	22'	62''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
35	22'	72''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
40	22'	82''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
45	22'	92''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
50	24'	96''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
55	26'	96''	96" Outside, 88" Inside
60	28'	96''	96" Outside, 88" Inside

Attachment 4

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Noise Evaluation

Noise Evaluation: NYSDEC Part 360 Noise Criteria Proposed Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility Town of Wawayanda, Orange County, NY

INTRODUCTION

DOM KAM LLC of Middletown, NY (DOM KAM) is the applicant for a proposed transfer station and recycling facility located at 1118 Dolsontown Road in Wawayanda, NY (Facility) which will be permitted with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as a Part 360-permitted solid waste management facility. This Noise Evaluation has been prepared to summarize detailed modeling of the projected noise levels produced by the Facility in comparison with the applicable NYSDEC regulations which are discussed in greater detail below. This evaluation has been completed via sound modeling using standard modeling techniques in general accordance with International Organization for Standardization standard ISO 9613-2 (Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors).

A depiction of the proposed facility is included as Attachment 1. It should be noted that this evaluation considers only operations of the proposed Facility, not construction of the Facility. The proposed operating hours of the Facility are 4am-7pm (Monday-Friday) and 5am-4pm (Saturday).

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS – PART 360

Noise associated with the operation of the Facility will be governed by New York State under Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations (6 NYCRR), Part 360: Solid Waste Management Facilities General Requirements. As related to noise, subdivision 360.19 (Operating Requirements), subdivision (j)(Noise), states,

The owner or operator of a facility must ensure that noise (other than that occurring during construction of the facility) resulting from equipment or operations at the facility does not exceed the following energy equivalent sound levels beyond the property line owned or controlled by the owner or operator of the facility at locations authorized for residential purposes:

Community	Leq Energy Equivalent Sound Levels		
	7am - 10pm	10pm - 7am	
Rural	57 decibels (A)	47 decibels (A)	
Suburban	62 decibels (A)	52 decibels (A)	
Urban	67 decibels (A)	57 decibels (A)	

The L_{eq} is the equivalent steady-state sound level which contains the same acoustic energy as the time-varying sound level during a one-hour period. It is not necessary that the measurements be taken over a full one-hour time interval, but sufficient measurements must be available to allow for a valid extrapolation to a one-hour time interval.



Currently published census data for zip code 10940 (of which, the Town is a part of) indicate a population density of 740 people per square mile. Therefore, per 6 NYCRR Part 360.2(b)(264), the Suburban Community standards of 52dB(A) at night (operating hours of 4am-7am) and 62dB(A) at day (operating hours of 7am-7pm) shall apply.

NOISE TERMINOLOGY

Sound results from traveling compression waves that move through the atmosphere. Sound from a single source can be schematically or graphically represented in the same manner as when an object is dropped into a still water body. The waves ripple outward and radiate away from the source or center in straight lines, decreasing in intensity as they travel outward. As sound waves pass through a point in the atmosphere, the waves result in an alternate compression and expansion of the air. Human perception of sound results from vibrations induced within the ear by these pressure waves.

The perceived loudness of a sound is directly proportional to the magnitude of the pressure fluctuations within a given sound wave. The larger the amplitude of the pressure fluctuation, the louder the sound is perceived by the human receptor. Sound pressure is measured in a unit called a Pascal (a measure of force per unit area of the air pressure wave). The human ear is sensitive to a very large range of sound pressures, from 0.00002 Pascals to 200 Pascals. In order to make the numbers more manageable, a logarithmic sound pressure scale known as the decibel scale is used. Each increase of 10 dB(A) is equivalent to 3.2 times greater sound pressure. Each increase of 20 dB(A) is equivalent to a ten-fold increase in sound pressure. The range of audible sound pressure levels that can be heard by the human ear is from 0 dB(A) to over 130 dB(A), which is the threshold of painful noise. The maximum achievable sound level is about 194 dB(A).

In contrast, the pitch of a sound is related to the frequency of the sound wave (the number of waves that pass any point in one second); high frequencies are associated with a high pitch and low frequencies are associated with a low pitch. In actuality, sound heard in everyday life generally consists of a range of frequencies and the perceived pitch reflects those frequencies that dominate in amplitude. The characterization of noise or sound therefore considers both its loudness, and frequency (pitch).

For analysis of environmental noise, the A-weighted decibel scale, or dB(A) scale, is generally used. This scale weighs different frequencies in a complex sound in proportion to the human ear's sensitivity and assigns one dB(A) value to the sound. The dB(A) scale provides a good measure of human perception of a sound's loudness, provides a good assessment of speech interference, and defines community disturbance conditions. This means the dB(A) scale is appropriate for measuring the impact of a new sound source on the existing audio environment. In addition to its recognition by the NYSDEC, the widely-gained acceptance and use of noise A-weighting is substantiated by the fact that the US EPA, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), Department of Defense (DOD), and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) have all adopted this measurement standard.

SITE LOCATION AND SURROUNDING AREA

The Facility is situated in a mixed residential/commercial environment, and surrounding property uses are depicted on Figure 1 and are also summarized as follows:

- North: Dolsontown Road then Residential and undeveloped commercial lots
- East: Commercial (tire & vehicle sales / self-storage)
- South: Interstate 84
- West: Undeveloped commercial lot



Topography of the Facility and surrounding area generally slopes in a southerly direction toward Monhagen Brook, which is located approximately 600 feet south of the Facility.

PRIMARY RECEPTORS

The primary noise receptors of concern in the vicinity of the Facility are three residential areas as follows:

- A residence located immediately north of the Facility across Dolsontown Road (lot 6-1-3.1 on Figure 1)
- A residence located approximately 1,300 feet northeast of the Facility (lot 1-1-3.221 on Figure 1)
- A residence located approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the Facility (lot 6-1-1 on Figure 1)

To determine compliance with NYSDEC regulatory guidance summarized above, noise levels were calculated at the property lines at each of these primary receptors (receiver numbers 1-3 in the model results discussed below).

FACILITY NOISE MODELING

A detailed model was developed to predict noise levels generated by operations at the Facility. All sound modeling was completed using the SoundPlan Essential software provided by Navcon Engineering Network. Assumptions regarding traffic and equipment operating on the site were developed based on projected Facility operations.

Noise generated at the Facility will fall into two categories: vehicular traffic and operations of site-related equipment as described below.

Modeling Scenarios

As described further below, the modeled day and night scenarios predicted the potential maximum equipment and traffic noise levels at the points of compliance using very conservative assumptions. It should also be noted that the primary noise sources at the Facility will be either on-site traffic (trucks and automobiles) or the operation of heavy equipment which is associated with material unloading, handling, and consolidation/loading to outbound tractor-trailers. Details of the heavy equipment and traffic modeling scenarios are described further below.

Model Inputs – Traffic

Noise resulting from predicted site vehicular traffic was modeled within the SoundPlan Essential software in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration Traffic Noise Model TNM 3.0. There will be two distinct traffic patterns at the Facility as follows:

- The passenger car pattern which will be combined automobile traffic for Facility employees as well as customers using the residential drop off area.
- The primary trucking pattern which will be combined medium and heavy truck traffic for inbound and outbound materials as well as on-site traffic between the building and recyclables storage area
- The secondary trucking pattern which will consist only of heavy trucks that are loaded at the facility loading bays (located on the north wall of the recycling side of the building) and then must travel around the site perimeter in order to scale-out prior to leaving the site.

For the purpose of conservative modeling, the combined peak-hour traffic volumes were used for all



traffic types in both the night (4am-7am) and day (7am-7pm) scenarios. A detailed breakdown of those peak-hour volumes is presented below as Table 1. Modeling also assumed a maximum on-site vehicular traffic speed of 22 miles per hour (35 km/h) for all vehicle types.

	Table 1				
	Summary of Modeled On-Site Peak Hou	r Traffic Volumes			
Traffic	Traffic Vehicle Type Night Volume Day Volume				
Pattern		(4am-7am)	(7am-7pm)		
Passenger Car	Automobiles (employees/users)	10	22		
Primary	Medium Trucks (inbound)	5	12		
Trucking	Heavy Trucks (outbound)	2	9*		
Secondary	Heavy Trucks (outbound)	0	1		
Trucking					

(*) includes combination of 6 trucks/hr for outbound loads and 3 trucks/hr for onsite transfers to recyclables storage area

Model Inputs - Industry

The transfer station is designed so that initial material deliveries are brought into the building via seven large overhead doors located on the south side of the building (facing away from Dolsontown Road and the residential receptor across the road). Outbound tractor-trailers will be loaded within the building and then exit the building through two large overhead doors on the north side of the building once loaded. To minimize noise emanating out of the front of the building, the outbound doors will only be opened to allow outbound vehicles to exit and will remain closed at all other times. This model assumes simultaneous and continuous operation of heavy equipment at representative locations within the building with all inbound (south wall) doors open as a conservative scenario. The Night scenario models the operation of two pieces of equipment, an excavator and front-end loader, on the waste side of the building (east side) only and the Day scenario includes the same equipment plus the addition of a second front-end loader and a wood chipper on the recycling side of the building (west side). Operations on the recycling side of the building (west side). Operations on the recycling side of the building (west side) by the facility prior to 7am.

Noise resulting from industrial sources (Facility equipment and machinery) was modeled in accordance with International Organization for Standardization standard ISO 9613-2 (Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors) (Attachment 2).

Noise generated from the excavator and front-end loaders, at a distance of 50 feet from the noise source, was assumed at levels of 85dB(A) and 80dB(A) respectively. These assumed values are based on Table 9.1 (Default Noise Emission Reference Levels and Usage Factors) of the Construction Noise Handbook published by the Federal Highway Administration which is included as Attachment 3. Noise generated from the wood chipper, at a distance of 50 feet from the noise source, was assumed at a level of 85dB(A) based on various published values for similar equipment.

The multiple sources are calculated within the model in consideration of the Additive Effects of Multiple Sound Sources theory which states that the total sound pressure created by multiple sound sources does not create a mathematical additive effect. For instance, two proximal noise sources that are 70dB(A) each do not have a combined noise level of 140dB(A). In this case the combined noise level is 73dB(A).

<u>Model Inputs – Buildings</u>

The SoundPlan modeling software considers the entire three-dimensional environment of the modeled



area, rather than completing just simple two-dimensional distance attenuation calculations. One of the four buildings currently existing on the property will remain in addition to the proposed Facility buildings as depicted in Attachment 1. All site buildings that will be present at the completion of the development were included in the model as well as the residential building located across Dolsontown Road. Buildings meet the definition of a screening barrier as discussed in section 7.4 of ISO 9613-2 and, to account for their anticipated effect on sound propagation, were incorporated into the model at assumed heights of six meters (existing residence and site building to remain) and twelve meters (proposed Facility buildings).

Model Inputs – Topography

As an additional consideration of the three-dimensional environment of the modeled area, SoundPlan uses ground elevation data published by Google Earth® as the base of the model, and all resulting model calculations consider the topography of the model area.

Model Attenuation Calculations - Distance Attenuation

The primary attenuation calculation is sound level reduction over distance. As defined in DEP-00-1, sound pressure levels (SPL) change in inverse proportion to the square of the distance from the sound source. At distances greater than 50 feet from a sound source, every doubling of the distance produces a 6dB reduction in the sound.

Model Attenuation Calculations - Landscape Buffer Zones

Existing heavily-vegetated areas consisting mainly of mature trees are present to the south and west of the proposed Facility. These buffer zones were incorporated in the model to include predictions of additional sound attenuation associated with vegetative buffer zones. All vegetative buffer zones were modeled at an assumed height of ten meters (mature trees). This model only includes vegetated areas that are currently present. The final site design includes planting of additional vegetative buffer areas which were not considered by the model and, once grown to mature height, will provide for additional attenuation.

Model Attenuation Calculations - Atmospheric Absorption

Additional noise attenuation via atmospheric absorption is also considered in the model in general accordance with section 7.2 of ISO 9613. The primary variables that affect atmospheric absorption are temperature, humidity, and pressure. As defined in Part 360.19(j)(5), noise assessments are allowed to utilize average annual conditions when calculating atmospheric absorption. This model was prepared based upon atmospheric conditions of a temperature of 48 degrees (F), humidity of 75%, and air pressure of 1,013mbar.

Model Attenuation Calculations - Ground Effect

The final attenuation effect included in the model calculation is the ground effect as defined in section 7.3 of ISO 9613. In summary, the ground effect applies additional attenuation of noise over soft (non-reflective) ground surfaces. The ground effect factor ranges from 0 (hard surfaces) to 1 (soft surfaces). A ground effect of 0 assumes complete reflectivity of the surface and therefore no additional ground effect attenuation would be applied to any ground surface defined with an effect factor of 0. For purposes of this model, the entire combined development footprint was assigned a ground effect factor of 0 and remaining undeveloped/vegetated areas within the model area were assigned a ground effect factor of 1.

Conservative Modeling Scenario

Using the inputs described above, "worst-case" operation scenarios were analyzed in this modeling effort consisting of the following variables:

• Maximum potential on-site traffic loads. The actual average traffic loads during typical Facility



day and night operations are lower; however, the maximum potential day and night hourly loads were used for modeling.

- *Simultaneous operation of equipment.* The model assumes simultaneous, and continuous, operation of the pieces of equipment described above (one excavator and one front-end loader during the night and one excavator, two loaders, and a wood chipper during the day). Simultaneous and continuous operation of these pieces of equipment is a condition that will rarely occur during actual Facility operations as the equipment will more typically be operated individually and on an intermittent basis. It should be noted that although there are others pieces of equipment that will be operated within the building (such as a pallet wrapper, baler, etc.) the modeled scenario is considered the "worst-case" scenario for simultaneous operations of all individual pieces of equipment within the facility.
- *Ground Effects.* As discussed above, a ground effect of 0 (hard surfaces) was applied to the entire development area. The development footprint contains multiple interior landscaped areas (soft surfaces). However the model considers the entire footprint as a hard surface for both conservative purposes and model simplicity.
- Additional Vegetative Screening. As indicated in Attachment 1, the final facility design may also include additional plantings along the western and northern facility boundaries. The primary purpose of these plantings will be for visual screening but, as they mature, they will also act as additional vegetative attenuation areas. However, for conservative modeling purposes, these areas were not included in this modeling effort.

Model Results

Using all modeling inputs and attenuation factors described above, the model was run and the final results are presented on Figures 2, 3, and 4 (attached). All model results are presented as 1-hour Leq values representing the scenarios defined above. Figure 2 displays the final predicted noise levels (from Facility operations only) at each of the receptor locations. Figures 3 and 4 respectively display color-coded heat maps of the predicted noise levels during proposed day and night Facility operations.

As indicated on Figure 2, the predicted noise levels at the NYSDEC Part 360.19 receptor receivers (residential property lines) range from 38.8 to 55.0dB(A). These values are also summarized in Table 2 below.

	Table 2 Summary of Model Results – NYSDEC Part 360 Receivers				
Night Results (4am-7am) Day Results (7am-7pm)			s (7am-7pm)		
#	Description	Regulatory Limit dB(A)	Receiver Result dB(A)	Regulatory Limit dB(A)	Receiver Result dB(A)
1	Residential P.L. (Lot # 6-1-3.1)	52	50.7	62	55.0
2	Residential P.L. (Lot # 6-1-1)	52	40.2	62	43.6
3	Residential P.L. (Lot # 1-1-3.221)	52	38.8	62	42.0

Note that the model displays only noise generated by the previously-described inputs.



CONCLUSIONS

Based upon the modeling effort, predicted noise levels at all residential property line receivers are lower than the respective Part 360 day and night suburban standards of 62dB(A) and 52dB(A). Also, as noted above, the "worst case" model scenario considers maximum operating conditions for conservative modeling purposes. The actual average noise output of the Facility is anticipated to be less than what is represented by this modeling scenario.

Figures

Figure 1 – Adjacent Properties Figure 2 – Point Receiver Results Figure 3 – Noise Map – Day

Figure 4 – Noise Map – Night

Attachments

Attachment 1 - Proposed Facility Site Plan

Attachment 2 - International Standard ISO 9613-2: Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors

Attachment 3 - FHWA Construction Noise Handbook, Chapter 9



Figures

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Figure 2 Point Reciever Results Dom-Mar Transfer & Recycling Facility Noise Evaluation

Red line = 62dB during the Day four pieces of equipment running and full traffic load (22 trucks & 22 cars/hr)

Green line = 52dB during the Night three pieces of equipment running and full traffic load (8 trucks & 10 cars/hr)

Recievers 1-3 located at closest property lines of nearby residences for NYSDEC 360 evaluation.

Predicted noise levels (dB(A)) at Reciver locations: Data box left cell = day results (7am-7pm) Data box right cell = night results (4am-7am)

Ground attenuation of entire proposed development (blue line) set at 0.0 (hard surface) for conservative modeling purposes

Vegetative attenuation areas set at default height of 10 meters

Modeled Atmospheric Conditions: Temperature = 48 F, Humidity = 75% Air Pressure = 1,013 mbar

Noise modeling completed with SoundPlan Essential ver. 5.1 modeling software

Signs and symbols

Property Line
Ground effects
Volume attenuation areas
——— Wall
Receiver
Traffic Noise Emission Line
+ Point source (site equipment)
Limit line Day: 62 dB(A)
Limit line Night: 52 dB(A)
0 50 100 200 300 400 feet



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Figure 3 Noise Map - Day Dom-Mar Transfer & Recycling Facility Noise Evaluation

Day Time Operating Assumptions

- 1) Day operation hours: 7am - 7pm (M-F) 7am - 4pm (Sat)
- 2) Equipment One Excavator @ 85dB (at 50') Two Loaders @ 80dB (at 50') One Wood Grinder @ 85dB (at 50')
- 3) Simultaneous operation of all four pieces of equipment is a conservative modeling scenario as typical operations will likely include only simultaneous operation of one to two pieces of equipment.
- 4) Maximum anticipated hourly traffic volume of: 22 cars (passenger car pattern)
 12 medium trucks (primary trucking pattern)
 9 heavy trucks (primary trucking pattern)
 1 heavy truck (secondary trucking pattern)

Signs and symbols

---- Property Line



- Ground effects
- Volume attenuation areas
- Wall
- Traffic Noise Emission Line
- ✤ Point source (site equipment)

Levels in dB(A)

	<	40
40	-	45
45	-	50
50	-	55
55	-	60
60	-	65
65	-	70
70	-	75
75	-	80
80	-	85
85	-	90
	>=	90



0 50 100 200 300 400 feet



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Figure 4 Noise Map - Night Dom-Mar Transfer & Recycling Facility Noise Evaluation

Night Time Operating Assumptions

- 1) Night operation hours: 4am - 7am (M-F) 5am - 7am (Sat)
- 2) Equipment One Excavator @ 85dB (at 50')* One Loader @ 80dB (at 50')* * - per FHWA Table 9.1
- Simultaneous operation of both pieces of equipment is a conservative modeling scenario as typical operations will likely include operation of one piece of equipment.
- 4) Maximum anticipated hourly traffic volume of: 10 cars (passenger car pattern)
 5 medium trucks (primary trucking pattern)
 2 heavy trucks (primary trucking pattern)

Signs and symbols

- ----- Property Line
- Ground effects
 - Volume attenuation areas
 - Wall
- Traffic Noise Emission Line
- Point source (site equipment)

Levels in dB(A)

	<	40
40	-	45
45	-	50
50	-	55
55	-	60
60	-	65
65	-	70
70	-	75
75	-	80
80	-	85
85	-	90
	>=	90





0 50 100 200 300 400 feet

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Attachment 1

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Proposed Facility Site Plan



farangi Disposal(029-A0001 TS Permit Application)Drawings(1. NYSDEC Part 360 Application Drawings(NYSDEC Part 360 Permit Drawings)Sheet 2 and 8 - Site Pla

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Attachment 2

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International Standard ISO 9613-2: Attenuation of Sound During Propagation Outdoors

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9613-2

First edition 1996-12-15



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Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors —

Part 2: General method of calculation

Acoustique — Atténuation du son lors de sa propagation à l'air libre — Partie 2: Méthode générale de calcul



Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9613-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 43, *Acoustics*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Noise*.

ISO 9613 consists of the following parts, under the general title Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors:

- Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere
- Part 2: General method of calculation

Part 1 is a detailed treatment restricted to the attenuation by atmospheric absorption processes. Part 2 is a more approximate and empirical treatment of a wider subject — the attenuation by all physical mechanisms.

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO 9613 are for information only.

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Introduction

The ISO 1996 series of standards specifies methods for the description of noise outdoors in community environments. Other standards, on the other hand, specify methods for determining the sound power levels emitted by various noise sources, such as machinery and specified equipment (ISO 3740 series), or industrial plants (ISO 8297). This part of ISO 9613 is intended to bridge the gap between these two types of standard, to enable noise levels in the community to be predicted from sources of known sound emission. The method described in this part of ISO 9613 is general in the sense that it may be applied to a wide variety of noise sources, and covers most of the major mechanisms of attenuation. There are, however, constraints on its use, which arise principally from the description of environmental noise in the ISO 1996 series of standards.

Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors —

Part 2:

General method of calculation

1 Scope

This part of ISO 9613 specifies an engineering method for calculating the attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors in order to predict the levels of environmental noise at a distance from a variety of sources. The method predicts the equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level (as described in parts 1 to 3 of ISO 1996) under meteorological conditions favourable to propagation from sources of known sound emission.

These conditions are for downwind propagation, as specified in 5.4.3.3 of ISO 1996-2:1987 or, equivalently, propagation under a well-developed moderate groundbased temperature inversion, such as commonly occurs at night. Inversion conditions over water surfaces are not covered and may result in higher sound pressure levels than predicted from this part of ISO 9613.

The method also predicts a long-term average Aweighted sound pressure level as specified in ISO 1996-1 and ISO 1996-2. The long-term average Aweighted sound pressure level encompasses levels for a wide variety of meteorological conditions.

The method specified in this part of ISO 9613 consists specifically of octave-band algorithms (with nominal midband frequencies from 63 Hz to 8 kHz) for calculating the attenuation of sound which originates from a point sound source, or an assembly of point sources. The source (or sources) may be moving or stationary. Specific terms are provided in the algorithms for the following physical effects:

- geometrical divergence;
- atmospheric absorption;
- ground effect;
- reflection from surfaces;
- screening by obstacles.

Additional information concerning propagation through housing, foliage and industrial sites is given in annex A.

This method is applicable in practice to a great variety of noise sources and environments. It is applicable, directly or indirectly, to most situations concerning road or rail traffic, industrial noise sources, construction activities, and many other ground-based noise sources. It does not apply to sound from aircraft in flight, or to blast waves from mining, military or similar operations.

To apply the method of this part of ISO 9613, several parameters need to be known with respect to the geometry of the source and of the environment, the ground surface characteristics, and the source strength in terms of octave-band sound power levels for directions relevant to the propagation.

NOTE 1 If only A-weighted sound power levels of the sources are known, the attenuation terms for 500 Hz may be used to estimate the resulting attenuation.

The accuracy of the method and the limitations to its use in practice are described in clause 9.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9613. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9613 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1996-1:1982, Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise — Part 1: Basic quantities and procedures.

ISO 9613-2:1996(E)

ISO 1996-2:1987, Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise — Part 2: Acquisition of data pertinent to land use.

ISO 1996-3:1987, Acoustics — Description and measurement of environmental noise — Part 3: Application to noise limits.

ISO 9613-1:1993, Acoustics — Attenuation of sound during propagation outdoors — Part 1: Calculation of the absorption of sound by the atmosphere.

IEC 651:1979, *Sound level meters*, and Amendment 1:1993.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 9613, the definitions given in ISO 1996-1 and the following definitions apply. (See table 1 for symbols and units.)

3.1 equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level, L_{AT} : Sound pressure level, in decibels, defined by equation (1):

$$L_{AT} = 10 \log \left\{ \left[(1/T) \int_{0}^{T} p_{A}^{2}(t) dt \right] / p_{0}^{2} \right\} \quad dB \qquad \dots (1)$$

where

- $p_A(t)$ is the instantaneous A-weighted sound pressure, in pascals;
- p_0 is the reference sound pressure (= 20 × 10⁻⁶ Pa);
- T is a specified time interval, in seconds.

The A-frequency weighting is that specified for sound level meters in IEC 651.

NOTE 2 The time interval T should be long enough to average the effects of varying meteorological parameters. Two different situations are considered in this part of ISO 9613, namely short-term downwind and long-term overall averages.

Symbol	Definition	Unit
A	octave-band attenuation	dB
C _{met}	meteorological correction	dB
d	distance from point source to receiver (see figure 3)	m
dp	distance from point source to receiver projected onto the ground plane (see figure 1)	m
ds,o	distance between source and point of reflection on the reflecting obstacle (see figure 8)	m
d _{o,r}	distance between point of reflection on the reflecting obstacle and receiver (see figure 8)	m
d _{ss}	distance from source to (first) diffraction edge (see figures 6 and 7)	. m
d _{sr}	distance from (second) diffraction edge to receiver (see figures 6 and 7)	m
DI	directivity index of the point sound source	
D_z	screening attenuation	
e	distance between the first and second diffraction edge (see figure 7)	m
G	ground factor	_
h	mean height of source and receiver	m
h _s	height of point source above ground (see figure 1)	m
h _r	height of receiver above ground (see figure 1)	m
h _m	mean height of the propagation path above the ground (see figure 3)	m
H _{max}	largest dimension of the sources	m
l _{min}	minimum dimension (length or height) of the reflecting plane (see figure 8)	m
L	sound pressure level	dB
α	atmospheric attenuation coefficient	dB/km
β	angle of incidence	rad
ρ	sound reflection coefficient	

Table 1 — Symbols and units

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3.2 equivalent continuous downwind octaveband sound pressure level, L_{fT} (DW): Sound pressure level, in decibels, defined by equation (2):

$$L_{fT}(DW) = 10 \log \left\{ \left[(1/T) \int_{0}^{T} p_{f}^{2}(t) dt \right] / p_{0}^{2} \right\} dB$$
... (2)

where $p_f(t)$ is the instantaneous octave-band sound pressure downwind, in pascals, and the subscript frepresents a nominal midband frequency of an octaveband filter.

NOTE 3 The electrical characteristics of the octave-band filters should comply at least with the class 2 requirements of IEC 1260.

3.3 insertion loss (of a barrier): Difference, in decibels, between the sound pressure levels at a receiver in a specified position under two conditions:

a) with the barrier removed, and

b) with the barrier present (inserted),

and no other significant changes that affect the propagation of sound.

4 Source description

The equations to be used are for the attenuation of sound from point sources. Extended noise sources, therefore, such as road and rail traffic or an industrial site (which may include several installations or plants, together with traffic moving on the site) shall be represented by a set of sections (cells), each having a certain sound power and directivity. Attenuation calculated for sound from a representative point within a section is used to represent the attenuation of sound from the entire section. A line source may be divided into line sections, an area source into area sections, each represented by a point source at its centre.

However, a group of point sources may be described by an equivalent point sound source situated in the middle of the group, in particular if

- a) the sources have approximately the same strength and height above the local ground plane,
- b) the same propagation conditions exist from the sources to the point of reception, and
- c) the distance *d* from the single equivalent point source to the receiver exceeds twice the largest dimension H_{max} of the sources ($d > 2H_{max}$).

If the distance *d* is smaller ($d \le 2H_{max}$), or if the propagation conditions for the component point sources are different (e.g. due to screening), the total sound source shall be divided into its component point sources.

NOTE 4 In addition to the real sources described above, image sources will be introduced to describe the reflection of sound from walls and ceilings (but not by the ground), as described in 7.5.

5 Meteorological conditions

Downwind propagation conditions for the method specified in this part of ISO 9613 are as specified in 5.4.3.3 of ISO 1996-2:1987, namely

- wind direction within an angle of ± 45° of the direction connecting the centre of the dominant sound source and the centre of the specified receiver region, with the wind blowing from source to receiver, and
- wind speed between approximately 1 m/s and 5 m/s, measured at a height of 3 m to 11 m above the ground.

The equations for calculating the average downwind sound pressure level L_{AT} (DW) in this part of ISO 9613, including the equations for attenuation given in clause 7, are the average for meteorological conditions within these limits. The term average here means the average over a short time interval, as defined in 3.1.

These equations also hold, equivalently, for average propagation under a well-developed moderate groundbased temperature inversion, such as commonly occurs on clear, calm nights.

6 Basic equations

The equivalent continuous downwind octave-band sound pressure level at a receiver location, L_{fT} (DW), shall be calculated for each point source, and its image sources, and for the eight octave bands with nominal midband frequencies from 63 Hz to 8 kHz, from equation (3):

$$L_{fT}(DW) = L_W + D_c - A \qquad \dots (3)$$

where

 L_W is the octave-band sound power level, in decibels, produced by the point sound source relative to a reference sound power of one picowatt (1 pW);

- $D_{\rm c}$ is the directivity correction, in decibels, that describes the extent by which the equivalent continuous sound pressure level from the point sound source deviates in a specified direction from the level of an omnidirectional point sound source producing sound power level L_W ; $D_{\rm c}$ equals the directivity index $D_{\rm I}$ of the point sound source plus an index D_{Ω} that accounts for sound propagation into solid angles less than 4π steradians; for an omnidirectional point sound source radiating into free space, $D_{\rm c} = 0$ dB;
- *A* is the octave-band attenuation, in decibels, that occurs during propagation from the point sound source to the receiver.

NOTES

5 The letter symbol *A* (in italic type) signifies attenuation in this part of ISO 9613 except in subscripts, where it designates the A-frequency weighting (in roman type).

6 Sound power levels in equation (3) may be determined from measurements, for example as described in the ISO 3740 series (for machinery) or in ISO 8297 (for industrial plants).

The attenuation term A in equation (3) is given by equation (4):

$$A = A_{\text{div}} + A_{\text{atm}} + A_{\text{gr}} + A_{\text{bar}} + A_{\text{misc}} \qquad \dots (4)$$

where

- A_{div} is the attenuation due to geometrical divergence (see 7.1);
- A_{atm} is the attenuation due to atmospheric absorption (see 7.2);
- $A_{\rm gr}$ is the attenuation due to the ground effect (see 7.3);
- A_{bar} is the attenuation due to a barrier (see 7.4);
- A_{misc} is the attenuation due to miscellaneous other effects (see annex A).

General methods for calculating the first four terms in equation (4) are specified in this part of ISO 9613. Information on three contributions to the last term, A_{misc} (the attenuation due to propagation through foliage, industrial sites and areas of houses), is given in annex A.

The equivalent continuous A-weighted downwind sound pressure level shall be obtained by summing the contributing time-mean-square sound pressures calculated according to equations (3) and (4) for each

$$L_{AT}(DW) = 10 \log \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{8} 10^{0.1 \left[L_{fT}(ij) + A_f(j) \right]} \right] \right\} \quad dB$$

where

- *n* is the number of contributions *i* (sources and paths);
- *j* is an index indicating the eight standard octave-band midband frequencies from 63 Hz to 8 kHz;
- A_f denotes the standard A-weighting (see IEC 651).

The long-term average A-weighted sound pressure level $L_{\Delta T}$ (LT) shall be calculated according to

$$L_{AT}(LT) = L_{AT}(DW) - C_{met}$$
(6)

where C_{met} is the meteorological correction described in clause 8.

The calculation and significance of the various terms in equations (1) to (6) are explained in the following clauses. For a more detailed treatment of the attenuation terms, see the literature references given in annex B.

7 Calculation of the attenuation terms

7.1 Geometrical divergence (A_{div})

The geometrical divergence accounts for spherical spreading in the free field from a point sound source, making the attenuation, in decibels, equal to

$$A_{div} = [20 lg(d/d_0) + 11] dB$$
 ... (7)

where

d is the distance from the source to receiver, in metres;

 d_0 is the reference distance (= 1 m).

NOTE 7 The constant in equation (7) relates the sound power level to the sound pressure level at a reference distance d_0 which is 1 m from an omnidirectional point sound source.

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7.2 Atmospheric absorption (A_{atm})

The attenuation due to atmospheric absorption Aatm, in decibels, during propagation through a distance d, in metres, is given by equation (8):

$$A_{\rm atm} = \alpha d / 1\,000 \qquad \dots (8)^{\circ}$$

where α is the atmospheric attenuation coefficient, in decibels per kilometre, for each octave band at the midband frequency (see table 2).

For values of a at atmospheric conditions not covered in table 2, see ISO 9613-1.

NOTES

8 The atmospheric attenuation coefficient depends strongly on the frequency of the sound, the ambient temperature and relative humidity of the air, but only weakly on the ambient pressure.

9 For calculation of environmental noise levels, the atmospheric attenuation coefficient should be based on average values determined by the range of ambient weather which is relevant to the locality.

7.3 Ground effect (A_{or})

7.3.1 General method of calculation

Ground attenuation, A_{ar} , is mainly the result of sound reflected by the ground surface interfering with the sound propagating directly from source to receiver. The downward-curving propagation path (downwind) ensures that this attenuation is determined primarily by the ground surfaces near the source and near the receiver. This method of calculating the ground effect is applicable only to ground which is approximately flat, either horizontally or with a constant slope. Three distinct regions for ground attenuation are specified (see figure 1):

- the source region, stretching over a distance from a) the source towards the receiver of $30h_s$, with a maximum distance of $d_{\rm p}$ ($h_{\rm s}$ is the source height, and $d_{\rm p}$ the distance from source to receiver, as projected on the ground plane);
- the receiver region, stretching over a distance b) from the receiver back towards the source of $30h_{\rm r}$, with a maximum distance of $d_{\rm p}$ ($h_{\rm r}$ is the receiver height);
- c) a middle region, stretching over the distance between the source and receiver regions. If $d_{\rm p} < (30h_{\rm s} + 30h_{\rm r})$, the source and receiver regions will overlap, and there is no middle region.

According to this scheme, the ground attenuation does not increase with the size of the middle region, but is mostly dependent on the properties of source and receiver regions.

The acoustical properties of each ground region are taken into account through a ground factor G. Three categories of reflecting surface are specified as follows.

Tempera-	Relative		Atmospheric attenuation coefficient α, dB/km Nominal midband frequency, Hz							
ture	humidity									
°C	%	63	125	250	500	1 000	2 000	4 000	8 000	
10	70	0,1	0,4	1,0	1,9	3,7	9,7	32,8	117	
20	70	0,1	0,3	1,1	2,8	5,0	9,0	22,9	76,6	
30	70	0,1	0,3	1,0	3,1	7,4	12,7	23,1	59,3	
15	20	0,3	0,6	1,2	2,7	8,2	28,2	88,8	202	
15	50	0,1	0,5	1,2	2,2	4,2	10,8	36,2	129	
15	80	0,1	0,3	1,1	2,4	4,1	8,3	23,7	82,8	

Table 2 — Atmospheric attenuation coefficient α for octave bands of noise



Figure 1 — Three distinct regions for determination of ground attenuation

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Hard ground, which includes paving, water, ice, a) concrete and all other ground surfaces having a low porosity. Tamped ground, for example, as often occurs around industrial sites, can be considered hard. For hard ground G = 0.

NOTE 10 It should be recalled that inversion conditions over water are not covered by this part of ISO 9613.

- Porous ground, which includes ground covered b) by grass, trees or other vegetation, and all other ground surfaces suitable for the growth of vegetation, such as farming land. For porous ground G = 1.
- c) Mixed ground: if the surface consists of both hard and porous ground, then G takes on values

ranging from 0 to 1, the value being the fraction of the region that is porous.

To calculate the ground attenuation for a specific octave band, first calculate the component attenuations As for the source region specified by the ground factor G_s (for that region), A_r for the receiver region specified by the ground factor G_r , and A_m for the middle region specified by the ground factor $G_{\rm m}$, using the expressions in table 3. (Alternatively, the functions a', b', c' and d' in table 3 may be obtained directly from the curves in figure 2.) The total ground attenuation for that octave band shall be obtained from equation (9):

$$A_{\rm or} = A_{\rm s} + A_{\rm r} + A_{\rm m} \qquad \dots \qquad (9)$$

NOTE 11 In regions with buildings, the influence of the ground on sound propagation may be changed (see A.3).



Figure 2 — Functions a', b', c' and d' representing the influence of the source-to-receiver distance $d_{\rm p}$ and the source or receiver height h respectively on the ground attenuation 4 (computed from equations in table 3)

Table 3 — Expressions to be used for calculating ground attenuation contributions A_s , A_r and A_m in octave bands

Nominal midband frequency	$A_{\rm s}$ or $A_{\rm r}^{(1)}$	A _m
Hz	dB	dB
63	- 1,5	$-3q^{(2)}$
125	$-1,5+G\times a'(h)$	
250	$-1,5+G\times b'(h)$	
500	$-1,5+G\times c'(h)$	
1 000	$-1,5+G\times d(h)$	$-3q(1 - G_{m})$
2 000	- 1,5(1 - <i>G</i>)	
4 000	- 1,5(1 - <i>G</i>)	
8 000	- 1,5(1 - <i>G</i>)	
NOTES		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
$a'(h) = 1.5 + 3.0 \times e^{-0.12(h-5)^2} (1 - e^{-d_p/5})^{-1}$	$(50) + 5.7 \times e^{-0.09h^2} \left(1 - e^{-2.8 \times 10^{-6} \times d_p^2} \right)$	
$b'(h) = 1.5 + 8.6 \times e^{-0.09h^2} (1 - e^{-d_p/50})$		

$$c'(h) = 1,5 + 14,0 \times e^{-0.46h^2} \left(1 - e^{-d_p/50}\right)$$
$$d'(h) = 1,5 + 5,0 \times e^{-0.9h^2} \left(1 - e^{-d_p/50}\right)$$

1) For calculating A_s , take $G = G_s$ and $h = h_s$. For calculating A_r , take $G = G_r$ and $h = h_r$. See 7.3.1 for values of G for various ground surfaces.

2) q = 0 when $d_p \le 30(h_s + h_r)$

$$q = 1 - \frac{30(h_{s} + h_{r})}{d_{p}}$$
 when $d_{p} > 30(h_{s} + h_{r})$

where d_p is the source-to-receiver distance, in metres, projected onto the ground planes.

7.3.2 Alternative method of calculation for A-weighted sound pressure levels

Under the following specific conditions

- only the A-weighted sound pressure level at the receiver position is of interest,
- the sound propagation occurs over porous ground or mixed ground most of which is porous (see 7.3.1),
- the sound is not a pure tone,

and for ground surfaces of any shape, the ground attenuation may be calculated from equation (10):

$$A_{\rm gr} = 4.8 - (2h_{\rm m}/d) [17 + (300/d)] \ge 0 \ \rm dB \dots (10)$$

where

hm is the mean height of the propagation path above the ground, in metres;

d is the distance from the source to receiver, in metres.

The mean height $h_{\rm m}$ may be evaluated by the method shown in figure 3. Negative values for $A_{\rm gr}$ from equation (10) shall be replaced by zeros.

NOTE 12 For short distances d, equation (10) predicts no attenuation and equation (9) may be more accurate.

When the ground attenuation is calculated using equation (10), the directivity correction D_c in equation (3) shall include a term D_{Ω} , in decibels, to account for the apparent increase in sound power level of the source due to reflections from the ground near the source.

$$D_{\Omega} = 10 \log \left\{ 1 + \left[d_{p}^{2} + (h_{s} - h_{r})^{2} \right] / \left[d_{p}^{2} + (h_{s} + h_{r})^{2} \right] \right\} dB$$

where

 $h_{\rm s}$ is the height of the source above the ground, in metres;

- h_r is the height of the receiver above the ground, in metres;
- d_p is the source-to-receiver distance projected onto the ground plane, in metres.

7.4 Screening (Abar)

An object shall be taken into account as a screening obstacle (often called a barrier) if it meets the following requirements:

the surface density is at least 10 kg/m²;

- the object has a closed surface without large cracks or gaps (consequently process installations in chemical plants, for example, are ignored);
- -- the horizontal dimension of the object normal to the source-receiver line is larger than the acoustic wavelength λ at the nominal midband frequency for the octave band of interest; in other words $l_1 + l_r > \lambda$ (see figure 4).

Each object that fulfils these requirements shall be represented by a barrier with vertical edges. The top edge of the barrier is a straight line that may be sloping.



 $h_{\rm m} = F/d$, where F is the area





NOTE — An object is only considered to be a screening obstacle when its horizontal dimension perpendicular to the source-receiver line SR is larger than the wavelength: $(l_{i} + l_{r}) > \lambda$

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For the purposes of this part of ISO 9613, the attenuation by a barrier, A_{bar} , shall be given by the insertion loss. Diffraction over the top edge and around a vertical edge of a barrier may both be important. (See figure 5.) For downwind sound propagation, the effect of diffraction (in decibels) over the top edge shall be calculated by

$$A_{\text{bar}} = D_z - A_{\text{qr}} > 0 \qquad \dots (12)$$

and for diffraction around a vertical edge by

$$A_{\rm bar} = D_{\rm z} > 0 \qquad \qquad \dots (13)$$

where

- D_z is the barrier attenuation for each octave band [see equation (14)];
- A_{gr} is the ground attenuation **in the absence of the barrier** (i.e. with the screening obstacle removed) (see 7.3).



Figure 5 — Different sound propagation paths at a barrier

NOTES

13 When A_{bar} as defined by equation (12) is substituted in equation (4) to find the total attenuation A, the two A_{gr} terms in equation (4) will cancel. The barrier attenuation D_z in equation (12) then includes the effect of the ground in the presence of the barrier.

14. For large distances and high barriers, the insertion loss calculated by equation (12) is not sufficiently confirmed by measurements.

15 In calculation of the insertion loss for multisource industrial plants by high buildings (more than 10 m above the ground), and also for high-noise sources within the plant, equation (13) should be used in both cases for determining the long-term average sound pressure level [using equation (6)].

16 For sound from a depressed highway, there may be attenuation in addition to that indicated by equation (12) along a ground surface outside the depression, due to that ground surface.

To calculate the barrier attenuation D_z , assume that only one significant sound-propagation path exists from the sound source to the receiver. If this assumption is not valid, separate calculations are required for other propagation paths (as illustrated in figure 5) and the contributions from the various paths to the squared sound pressure at the receiver are summed.

The barrier attenuation D_z , in decibels, shall be calculated for this path by equation (14):

$$D_{z} = 10 \log \left[3 + \left(C_{2}/\lambda\right)C_{3}zK_{\text{met}}\right] \quad \text{dB} \qquad \dots (14)$$

where

- C_2 is equal to 20, and includes the effect of ground reflections; if in special cases ground reflections are taken into account separately by image sources, $C_2 = 40$;
- C₃ is equal to 1 for single diffraction (see figure 6);

$$C_{3} = \left[1 + (5\lambda/e)^{2}\right] / \left[(1/3) + (5\lambda/e)^{2}\right] \quad \dots (15)$$

for double diffraction (see figure 7);

- λ is the wavelength of sound at the nominal midband frequency of the octave band, in metres;
- z is the difference between the pathlengths of diffracted and direct sound, as calculated by equations (16) and (17), in metres;
- K_{met} is the correction factor for meteorological effects, given by equation (18);
- *e* is the distance between the two diffraction edges in the case of double diffraction (see figure 7).

For single diffraction, as shown in figure 6, the pathlength difference z shall be calculated by means of equation (16):

$$z = \left[\left(d_{ss} + d_{sr} \right)^2 + a^2 \right]^{1/2} - d \qquad \dots (16)$$

where

- d_{ss} is the distance from the source to the (first) diffraction edge, in metres;
- *d*_{sr} is the distance from the (second) diffraction edge to the receiver, in metres;
- *a* is the component distance parallel to the barrier edge between source and receiver, in metres.







If the line of sight between the source S and receiver R passes above the top edge of the barrier, z is given a negative sign.

For double diffraction, as shown in figure 7, the pathlength difference *z* shall be calculated by

$$z = \left[\left(d_{ss} + d_{sr} + e \right)^2 + a^2 \right]^{1/2} - d \qquad \dots (17)$$

The correction factor K_{met} for meteorological conditions in equation (14) shall be calculated using equation (18):

$$K_{\text{met}} = \exp\left[-\left(\frac{1}{2000}\right)\sqrt{d_{\text{ss}}d_{\text{sr}}d}/(2z)\right] \quad \text{for } z > 0$$

$$\dots (18)$$

$$K_{\text{met}} = 1 \quad \text{for } z \le 0$$

For lateral diffraction around obstacles, it shall be assumed that $K_{met} = 1$ (see figure 5).

NOTES

17 For source-to-receiver distances less than 100 m, the calculation using equation (14) shows that K_{met} may be assumed equal to 1, to an accuracy of 1 dB.

18 Equation (15) provides a continuous transition from the case of single diffraction (e = 0) where $C_3 = 1$, to that of a well-separated double diffraction ($e \gg \lambda$) where $C_3 = 3$.

19 A barrier may be less effective than calculated by equations (12) to (18) as a result of reflections from other acoustically hard surfaces near the sound path from the source to the receiver or by multiple reflections between an acoustically hard barrier and the source

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The barrier attenuation D_z , in any octave band, should not be taken to be greater than 20 dB in the case of single diffraction (i.e. thin barriers) and 25 dB in the case of double diffraction (i.e. thick barriers).

The barrier attenuation for two barriers is calculated using equation (14) for double diffraction, as indicated in the lower part of figure 7. The barrier attenuation for more than two barriers may also be calculated approximately using equation (14), by choosing the two most effective barriers, neglecting the effects of the others.

7.5 Reflections

Reflections are considered here in terms of image sources. These reflections are from outdoor ceilings and more or less vertical surfaces, such as the façades of buildings, which can increase the sound pressure levels at the receiver. The effect of reflections from the ground are not included because they enter into the calculation of $A_{\rm qr}$.

The reflections from an obstacle shall be calculated for all octave bands for which all the following requirements are met:

- a specular reflection can be constructed, as shown in figure 8;
- the magnitude of the sound reflection coefficient for the surface of the obstacle is greater than 0,2;
- the surface is large enough for the nominal midband wavelength λ (in metres) for the octave band under consideration to obey the relationship

$$1/\lambda > \left[2 / (l_{\min} \cos \beta)^2 \right] \left[d_{s,o} d_{o,r} / (d_{s,o} + d_{o,r}) \right]$$

where

 λ is the wavelength of sound (in metres) at

the nominal midband frequency f (in hertz)

of the octave band $\left(\lambda = \frac{340 \text{ m/s}}{f}\right)$

- $d_{s,o}$ is the distance between the source and the point of reflection on the obstacle;
- d_{o,r} is the distance between the point of reflection on the obstacle and the receiver;
- β is the angle of incidence, in radians (see figure 8);
- l_{min} is the minimum dimension (length or height) of the reflecting surface (see figure 8).

If any of these conditions is not met for a given octave band, then reflections shall be neglected.

The real source and source image are handled separately. The sound power level of the source image L_{Wim} shall be calculated from

$$L_{W,\text{im}} = L_W + 10 \lg (\rho) dB + D_{\text{Ir}} \qquad \dots (20)$$

where

- ρ is the sound reflection coefficient at angle β on the surface of the obstacle ($\geq 0,2$) (see figure 8);
- $D_{\rm Ir}$ is the directivity index of the source in the direction of the receiver image.

If specific data for the sound reflection coefficient are not available, the value may be estimated using table 4.

For the sound source image, the attenuation terms of equation (4), as well as ρ and D_{Ir} in equation (20), shall be determined according to the propagation path of the reflected sound.



NOTE — A path $d_{s,o} + d_{o,r}$ connecting the source S and receiver R by reflection from the obstacle exists in which β , the angle of incidence, is equal to the angle of reflection. The reflected sound appears to come from the source image S₁.

Figure 8 — Specular reflection from an obstacle

Object	ρ
Flat hard walls	1
Walls of building with windows and small additions or bay	0,8
Factory walls with 50 % of the surface consisting of open- ings, installations or pipes	0,4
Cylinders with hard surfaces (tanks, silos)	$\frac{D \sin(\phi/2)}{2d_{sc}} *)$ where $D \text{is the diameter of the cylinder;}$ $d_{sc} \text{is the distance from the source to the centre C of the cylinder;}$ $\phi \text{is the supplement of the angle between lines SC and CR.}$
Open installations (pipes, towers, etc.)	0
*) This expression applies only if the distance d_{sc} from the from the cylinder to receiver; see figure 9.	source S to cylinder C is much smaller than the distance $d_{\rm cr}$

Table 4 — Estimates of the sound reflection coefficient ρ



Figure 9 — Estimation of sound reflection coefficient for a cylinder

8 Meteorological correction (C_{met})

Use of equation (3) leads directly to an equivalent continuous A-weighted sound pressure level LAT at the receiver for meteorological conditions which are favourable for propagation from the sound source to that receiver, as described in clause 5. This may be the appropriate condition for meeting a specific community noise limit, i.e. a level which is seldom exceeded (see ISO 1996-3). Often, however, a long-term average A-weighted sound pressure level $L_{AT}(LT)$ is required, where the time interval T is several months or a year. Such a period will normally include a variety of meteorological conditions, both favourable and unfavourable to propagation. A value for $L_{AT}(LT)$ may be obtained in this situation from that calculated for L_{AT} (DW) via equation (3), by using the meteorological correction C_{met} in equation (6).

A value (in decibels) for C_{met} in equation (6) may be calculated using equations (21) and (22) for the case of a point sound source with an output which is effectively constant with time:

if $d_n \leq 10(h_c + h_r)$

$$C_{\rm met} = C_0 \left[1 - 10 (h_{\rm s} + h_{\rm r}) / d_{\rm p} \right] \qquad \dots (22)$$

$$f d_{\rm p} > 10(h_{\rm s} + h_{\rm r})$$

where

i

- $h_{\rm s}$ is the source height, in metres;
- $h_{\rm r}$ is the receiver height, in metres;
- d_p is the distance between the source and receiver projected to the horizontal ground plane, in metres;
- C₀ is a factor, in decibels, which depends on local meteorological statistics for wind speed and direction, and temperature gradients.

The effects of meteorological conditions on sound propagation are small for short distances d_{p} , and for longer distances at greater source and receiver heights. Equations (21) and (22) account approximately for these factors as change in figure 10.

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Values in metres



Figure 10 — Meteorological correction C_{met}

NOTES

20 A value for C_0 in equations (21) and (22) may be estimated from an elementary analysis of the local meteorological statistics. For example, if the meteorological conditions favourable to propagation described in clause 5 are found to occur for 50 % of the time period of interest, and the attenuation during the other 50 % is higher by 10 dB or more, then the sound energy which arrives for meteorological conditions unfavourable to propagation may be neglected, and C_0 will be approximately + 3 dB.

21 The meteorological conditions for evaluating C_0 may be established by the local authorities.

22 Experience indicates that values of C_0 in practice are limited to the range from zero to approximately + 5 dB, and values in excess of 2 dB are exceptional. Thus only very elementary statistics of the local meteorology are needed for a ± 1 dB accuracy in C_0 .

For a source that is composed of several component point sources, h_s in equations (21) and (22) represents the predominant source height, and d_p the distance from the centre of that source to the receiver.

9 Accuracy and limitations of the method

The attenuation of sound propagating outdoors between a fixed source and receiver fluctuates due to variations in the meteorological conditions along the propagation path. Restricting attention to moderate downwind conditions of propagation, as specified in clause 5, limits the effect of variable meteorological conditions on attenuation to reasonable values. There is information to support the method of calculation given in clauses 4 to 8 (see annex B) for broadband noise sources. The agreement between calculated and measured values of the average Aweighted sound pressure level for downwind propagation, L_{AT} (DW), supports the estimated accuracy of calculation shown in table 5. These estimates of accuracy are restricted to the range of conditions specified for the validity of the equations in clauses 3 to 8 and are independent of uncertainties in sound power determination.

NOTE 24 The estimates of accuracy in table 5 are for downwind conditions averaged over independent situations (as specified in clause 5). They should not necessarily be expected to agree with the variation in measurements made at a given site on a given day. The latter can be expected to be considerably larger than the values in table 5.

The estimated errors in calculating the average downwind octave-band sound pressure levels, as well as pure-tone sound pressure levels, under the same conditions, may be somewhat larger than the estimated errors given for A-weighted sound pressure levels of broad-band sources in table 5.

In table 5, an estimate of accuracy is not provided in this part of ISO 9613 for distances d greater than the 1 000 m upper limit.

Throughout this part of ISO 9613 the meteorological conditions under consideration are limited to only two cases:

- a) moderate downwind conditions of propagation, or their equivalent, as defined in clause 5;
- b) a variety of meteorological conditions as they exist over months or years.

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The use of equations (1) to (5) and (7) to (20) (and therefore also table 5) is limited to case a): meteorological conditions only. Case b) is relevant only to the use of equations (6), (21) and (22). There are also a substantial number of limitations (non-meteorological)

in the use of individual equations. Equation (9) is, for example, limited to approximately flat terrain. These specific limitations are described in the text accompanying the relevant equation.

Table 5 — Estimated accuracy for broadband noise of L_{AT} (DW) calculated using equations (1) to (10)

Height, h *)	Distance, d *)						
	0 < <i>d</i> < 100 m	100 m < <i>d</i> < 1 000 m					
0 < <i>h</i> < 5 m	±3 dB	± 3 dB					
5 m < <i>h</i> < 30 m	±1 dB	± 3 dB					
 <i>h</i> is the mean height of the source and receiver. <i>d</i> is the distance between the source and receiver. 							
NOTE — These estimates have been made from situations where there are no effects due to reflection or attenuation due to screening.							

Annex A

(informative)

Additional types of attenuation (A_{misc})

The term A_{misc} in equation (4) covers contributions to the attenuation from miscellaneous effects not accessible by the general methods of calculating the attenuation specified in clause 7. These contributions include

- A_{fol}, the attenuation of sound during propagation through foliage,
- A_{site}, the attenuation during propagation through an industrial site, and
- A_{hous}, the attenuation during propagation through a built-up region of houses,

which are all considered in this annex.

For calculating these additional contributions to the attenuation, the curved downwind propagation path may be approximated by an arc of a circle of radius 5 km, as shown in figure A.1.

A.1 Foliage (A_{fol})

The foliage of trees and shrubs provides a small amount of attenuation, but only if it is sufficiently dense to completely block the view along the propagation path, i.e. when it is impossible to see a short distance through the foliage. The attenuation may be by vegetation close to the source, or close to the receiver, or by both situations, as illustrated in figure A.1. Alternatively, the path for the distances d_1 and d_2 may be taken as falling along lines at propagation angles of 15° to the ground.

The first line in table A.1 gives the attenuation to be expected from dense foliage if the total path length through the foliage is between 10 m and 20 m, and the second line if it is between 20 m and 200 m. For path lengths greater than 200 m through dense foliage, the attenuation for 200 m should be used.



NOTE — $d_1 = d_1 + d_2$

For calculating d_1 and d_2 , the curved path radius may be assumed to be 5 km.

Figure A.1 — Attenuation	due to propagation through foliage increases li	inearly with propagation distance
	d _f through the foliage	

Table A.1 — Attenuation of an octave band of noise due to propagation a distance d_i through
dense foliage

Propagation distance d _f		Nominal midband frequency						
		Hz						
m	63	125	250	500	1 000	2 000	4 000	8 000
	Attenuatio	Attenuation, dB:						
$10 \le d_{f} \le 20$	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	3
	Attenuatio	on, dB/m:						
$20 \le d_{\rm f} \le 200$	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,06	0,08	0,09	0,12

A.2 Industrial sites (A_{site})

At industrial sites, an attenuation can occur due to scattering from installations (and other objects), which may be described as A_{site} , unless accounted for under A_{bar} , or the sound source radiation specification. The term installations includes miscellaneous pipes, valves, boxes, structural elements, etc.

As the value of A_{site} depends strongly on the type of site, it is recommended that it is determined by measurements. However, for an estimate of this attenuation, the values in table A.2 may be used. The attenuation increases linearly with the length of the curved path d_{s} through the installations (see figure A.2), with a maximum of 10 dB.

A.3 Housing (A_{hous})

A.3.1 When either the source or receiver, or both are situated in a built-up region of houses, an attenuation will occur due to screening by the houses. However, this effect may largely be compensated by propagation between houses and by reflections from other houses in the vicinity. This combined effect of screening and reflections that constitutes A_{hous} can be calculated for a specific situation, at least in principle, by applying the procedures for both A_{bar} and reflections described in 7.4 and 7.5. Because the value of A_{hous} is very situation-dependent, such a calculation may be justified in practice. A more useful alternative, particularly for the case of multiple reflections where the accuracy of calculation suffers, may be to measure the effect, either in the field or by modelling.

A.3.2 An approximate value for the A-weighted attenuation A_{hous} , which should not exceed 10 dB, may also be estimated as follows. There are two separate contributions

$$A_{\text{hous}} = A_{\text{hous},1} + A_{\text{hous},2} \qquad \dots (A.1)$$

A.3.3 An average value for $A_{hous,1}$ (in decibels) may be calculated using the equation

$$A_{\text{hous},1} = 0,1Bd_{\text{b}} \quad \text{dB} \qquad \dots \text{(A.2)}$$

where

- B is the density of the buildings along that path, given by the total plan area of the houses divided by the total ground area (including that covered by the houses);
- db is the length of the sound path, in metres, through the built-up region of houses, determined by a procedure analogous to that shown in figure A.1.

The path length d_b may include a portion d_1 near the source and a portion d_2 near the receiver, as indicated in figure A.1.

The value of A_{hous} shall be set equal to zero in the case of a small source with a direct, unobstructed line of sight to the receiver down a corridor gap between housing structures.

NOTE 25 The A-weighted sound pressure level at specific individual positions in a region of houses may differ by up to 10 dB from the average value predicted using equations (A.1) and (A.2).

 Table A.2 — Attenuation coefficient of an octave band of noise during propagation through

 installations at industrial plants

Nominal midband frequency, Hz	63	125	250	500	1 000	2 000	4 000	8 000
A _{site} , dB/m	0	0,015	0,025	0,025	0,02	0,02	0,015	0,015





A.3.4 If there are well-defined rows of buildings near a road, a railway, or a similar corridor, an additional term $A_{hous,2}$ may be included (provided this term is less than the insertion loss of a barrier at the same position with the mean height of the buildings):

$$A_{\text{hous},2} = -10 \, \log[1 - (p/100)] \, \text{dB}$$
 ... (A.3)

where p (the percentage of the length of the façades relative to the total length of the road or railway in the vicinity) is $\leq 90 \%$.

A.3.5 In a built-up region of houses, the value of $A_{\text{hous},1}$ [as calculated by equation (A.2)] interacts as follows with the value for A_{gr} , the attenuation due to

the ground (as calculated by equation (9) or equation (10)].

Let $A_{\text{gr,b}}$ be the ground attenuation in the built-up region, and $A_{\text{gr,0}}$ be the ground attenuation if the houses were removed [i.e. as calculated by equation (9) or equation (10)]. For propagation through the built-up region in general, $A_{\text{gr,b}}$ is assumed to be zero in equation (4). If, however, the value of $A_{\text{gr,0}}$ is greater than that of A_{hous} , then the influence of A_{hous} is ignored and only the value of $A_{\text{gr,0}}$ is included in equation (4).

The interaction above is essentially to allow for a range of housing density *B*. For low-density housing, the value of A_{gr} is dominant, while for high-density housing A_{hous} dominates.

Annex B

(informative)

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ICS 17.140.01

Descriptors: acoustics, noise (sound), airborne sound, wave propagation, attenuation, rules of calculation.

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Attachment 3

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Construction Noise Handbook

9.0 Construction Equipment Noise Levels and Ranges

9.1 Equipment Type Inventory and Related Emission Levels

Noise levels generated by individual pieces of construction equipment and specific construction operations form the basis for the prediction of construction-related noise levels. A variety of information exists related to sound emissions related to such equipment and operations. This data transcends the period beginning in the 1970s thru 2006. This information exists for both stationary and mobile sources and for steady, intermittent, and impulse type generators of noise.

9.1.1 Stationary Equipment

Stationary equipment consists of equipment that generates noise from one general area and includes items such as pumps, generators, compressors, etc. These types of equipment operate at a constant noise level under normal operation and are classified as non-impact equipment. Other types of stationary equipment such as pile drivers, jackhammers, pavement breakers, blasting operations, etc., produce variable and sporadic noise levels and often produce impact-type noises. Impact equipment is equipment that generates impulsive noise, where impulsive noise is defined as noise of short duration (generally less than one second), high intensity, abrupt onset, rapid decay, and often rapidly changing spectral composition. For impact equipment, the noise is produced by the impact of a mass on a surface, typically repeating over time.

9.1.2 Mobile Equipment

Mobile equipment such as dozers, scrapers, graders, etc., may operate in a cyclic fashion in which a period of full power is followed by a period of reduced power. Other equipment such as compressors, although generally considered to be stationary when operating, can be readily relocated to another location for the next operation.

9.2 Sources of Information

Construction-related equipment and operation noise level data may be provided by numerous sources, including suppliers, manufacturers, agencies, organizations, etc. Some information is included in this document, and many web-based links are given for equipment manufacturers.

9.3 Specifics of Construction Equipment and Operation Noise Inventories

Details included in each specific inventory of construction equipment and operation noise emission levels are often variable in terms of how data is represented. Some inventories include ranges of noise levels while others present single numbers for each equipment type. Others provide levels for specific models of each type of construction equipment. Often, different noise descriptors are used, such as L_{Aeq} , L_{max} , L_{10} , sound power level, etc. As such, the array of data does not readily lend itself to being combined into a single table or easily compared. As such, this Handbook attempts to summarize a variety of such inventories and provide links to each, thereby providing the reader with a variety of sources from which to choose the appropriate levels for use in his or her respective analysis.

9.4 Summaries of Referenced Inventories

Included below are examples of several inventories of construction-related noise emission values. These and additional inventories are included on the companion CD-ROM.

9.4.1 RCNM Inventory

Equipment and operation noise levels in this inventory are expressed in terms of L_{max} noise levels and are accompanied by a usage factor value. They have been recently updated and are based on extensive measurements taken in conjunction with the Central Artery/Tunnel (CA/T) Project. Table 9.1 summarizes the equipment noise emissions database used by the CA/T Project. While these values represent the "default" values for use in the RCNM, user-defined equipment and corresponding noise levels can be added.

Fable 9.1 RCNM Default Noi	se Emission Reference	Levels and Usage Factors.
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Equipment Description	Impact Device?	Acoustical Usage Factor (%)	Spec. 721.560 L _{max} @ 50 feet (dBA, slow)	Actual Measured L _{max} @ 50 feet (dBA, slow) (Samples Averaged)	Number of Actual Data Samples (Count)
All Other Equipment > 5	No	50	85	N/A	0

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HP					
Auger Drill Rig	No	20	85	84	36
Backhoe	No	40	80	78	372
Bar Bender	No	20	80	N/A	0
Blasting	Yes	N/A	94	N/A	0
Boring Jack Power Unit	No	50	80	83	1
Chain Saw	No	20	85	84	46
Clam Shovel (dropping)	Yes	20	93	87	4
Compactor (ground)	No	20	80	83	57
Compressor (air)	No	40	80	78	18
Concrete Batch Plant	No	15	83	N/A	0
Concrete Mixer Truck	No	40	85	79	40
Concrete Pump Truck	No	20	82	81	30
Concrete Saw	No	20	90	90	55
Crane	No	16	85	81	405
Dozer	No	40	85	82	55
Drill Rig Truck	No	20	84	79	22
Drum Mixer	No	50	80	80	1
Dump Truck	No	40	84	76	31
Excavator	No	40	85	81	170
Flat Bed Truck	No	40	84	74	4
Front End Loader	No	40	80	79	96
Generator	No	50	82	81	19
Generator (<25KVA, VMS Signs)	No	50	70	73	74
Gradall	No	40	85	83	70
Grader	No	40	85	N/A	0
Grapple (on backhoe)	No	40	85	87	1
Horizontal Boring Hydraulic Jack	No	25	80	82	6
Hydra Break Ram	Yes	10	90	N/A	0
Impact Pile Driver	Yes	20	95	101	11
Jackhammer	Yes	20	85	89	133
Man Lift	No	20	85	75	23
Mounted Impact Hammer (hoe ram)	Yes	20	90	90	212
Pavement Scarifier	No	20	85	90	2

1	1	1	1	1	1
Paver	No	50	85	77	9
Pickup Truck	No	40	55	75	1
Pneumatic Tools	No	50	85	85	90
Pumps	No	50	77	81	17
Refrigerator Unit	No	100	82	73	3
Rivit Buster/Chipping Gun	Yes	20	85	79	19
Rock Drill	No	20	85	81	3
Roller	No	20	85	80	16
Sand Blasting (single nozzle)	No	20	85	96	9
Scraper	No	40	85	84	12
Sheers (on backhoe)	No	40	85	96	5
Slurry Plant	No	100	78	78	1
Slurry Trenching Machine	No	50	82	80	75
Soil Mix Drill Rig	No	50	80	N/A	0
Tractor	No	40	84	N/A	0
Vacuum Excavator (Vac- Truck)	No	40	85	85	149
Vacuum Street Sweeper	No	10	80	82	19
Ventilation Fan	No	100	85	79	13
Vibrating Hopper	No	50	85	87	1
Vibratory Concrete Mixer	No	20	80	80	1
Vibratory Pile Driver	No	20	95	101	44
Warning Horn	No	5	85	83	12
Welder/Torch	No	40	73	74	5

For each generic type of equipment listed in Table 9.1, the following information is provided:

- an indication as to whether or not the equipment is an impact device;
- the acoustical usage factor to assume for modeling purposes;
- the specification "Spec" limit for each piece of equipment expressed as an L_{max} level in dBA "slow" at a reference distance of 50 foot from the loudest side of the equipment;
- the measured "Actual" emission level at 50 feet for each piece of equipment based on hundreds of emission measurements performed on CA/T work sites; and
- the number of samples that were averaged together to compute the "Actual" emission level.

A comparison of the "Spec" emission limits against the "Actual" emission levels reveals that the Spec limits were set, in general, to realistically obtainable noise levels based on the equipment used by contractors on the CA/T Project. When measured in the field, some equipment such as pile drivers, sand blasting, demolition shears, and pumps tended to exceed their applicable emission limit. As such, these noisy devices needed to have some form of noise mitigation in place in order to comply with the Spec emission limits. Other equipment, such as clamshell shovels, concrete mixer trucks, truck-mounted drill rigs, man-lifts, chipping guns, ventilation fans, pavers, dump trucks, and flatbed trucks, easily complied. Therefore, the Spec emission limits for these devices could have been reduced somewhat further. It is recommended that the user review the RCNM User's Guide contained in Appendix A for detailed guidance regarding application of values contained in Table 9.1.

9.4.2 FHWA Special Report Inventories

Appendix A of the 1977 Handbook provides tables of construction equipment noise levels and ranges. The majority of the data were provided by the American Road Builders Association. These data were taken during a 1973 survey in which member contractors were asked to secure readings of noise exposure to operators of various types of equipment. Additionally, the contractors were asked to take readings at 50 feet from the machinery. These 50-foot peak readings are provided in Tables 9.2 through 9.8. Though the data were produced under varying conditions and degrees of expertise, the values are relatively consistent.

Table 9.2 Construction Equipment Noise Levels Based on Limited Data Samples - Cranes.

Manufacturer	Type or Model	Peak Noise Level (dBA)	Remarks
Northwestern	80D	77	Within 15m 1958 mod
Northwestern	8	84	Within 15m 1940 mod
Northwestern	6	72	Within 15m 1965 mod
American	7260	82	Within 15m 1967 mod
American	599	76	Within 15m 1969 mod
American	5299	70	Within 15m 1972 mod
American	4210	82	Within 15m 1968 mod
Buck Eye	45C	79	Within 15m 1972 mod
Buck Eye	308	74	Within 15m 1968 mod
Buck Eye	30B	73	Within 15m 1965 mod
Buck Eye	30B	70	Within 15m 1959 mod
Link Belt	LS98	76	Within 15m 1956 mod
Manitowoc	4000	94	Within 15m 1956 mod
Grove	RF59	82	Within 15m 1973 mod
Koehr	605	76	Within 15m 1967 mod
Koehr	435	86	Within 15m 1969 mod
Koehr	405	84	Within 15m 1969 mod

Table 9.3 Construction Equipment Noise Levels Based on Limited Data Samples - Backhoes.

Manufacturer	Type or Model	Peak Noise Level (dBA)	Remarks
Link Belt	4000	92	Within 15m 1971 mod
John Deere	609A	85	Within 15m 1971 mod
Case	680C	74	Within 15m 1973 mod
Drott	40 yr.	82	Within 15m 1971 mod
Koehr	1066	81 & 84	Within 15m 2 tested

Table 9.4 Construction Equipment Noise Levels Based on Limited Data Samples - Front Loaders.

Manufacturer	Type or Model	Peak Noise Level (dBA)	Remarks
Caterpillar	980	84	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	977К	79	Within 15m 1969 mod
Caterpillar	977	87	Within 15m 1971 mod
Caterpillar	977	94	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	966C	84	Within 15m 1973 mod
Caterpillar	966C	85	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	966	81	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	966	77	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	966	85	Within 15m 1966 mod

Caterpillar	955L	90	Within 15m ;1973 mod
Caterpillar	955K	79	Within 15m 1969 mod
Caterpillar	955H	94	Within 15m 1963 mod
Caterpillar	950	78 & 80	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	950	75	Within 15m 1968 mod
Caterpillar	950	88	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	950	86	Within 15m 1965 mod
Caterpillar	944A	80	Within 15m 1965 mod
Caterpillar	850	82	Within 15m 1968 mod
Michigan	75B	90	Within 15m 1969 mod
Michigan	475A	96	Within 15m 1967 mod
Michigan	275	85	Within 15m 1971 mod
Michigan	125	87	Within 15m 1967 mod
Hough	65	82	Within 15m 1971 mod
Hough	60	91	Within 15m 1961 mod
Hough	400B	94	Within 15m 1961 mod
Hough	H90	86	Within 15m 1961 mod
Trojan	3000	85	Within 15m 1956 mod
Trojan	RT	82	Within 15m 1965 mod
Payloader	H50	85	Within 15m 1963 mod

Table 9.5 Construction Equipment Noise Levels Based on Limited Data Samples - Dozers.

Manufacturer	Type or Model	Peak Noise Level (dBA)	Remarks
Caterpillar	D5	83	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	D6	85	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	D6	86	Within 15m 1964 mod
Caterpillar	D6	81	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	D6B	83	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	D6C	82	Within 15m 1962 mod
Caterpillar	D7	85	Within 15m 1956 mod
Caterpillar	D7	86	Within 15m 1969 mod
Caterpillar	D7	84	Within 15m 1969 mod
Caterpillar	D7	78	Within 15m 1970 mod
Caterpillar	D7	78	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	D7E	86	Within 15m 1965 mod
Caterpillar	D7E	78	Within 15m 1970 mod
Caterpillar	D7E	84	Within 15m 1973 mod
Caterpillar	D7F	80	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	D8	92	Within 15m 1954 mod
Caterpillar	D8	95	Within 15m 1968 mod
Caterpillar	D8	86	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	D8H	88	Within 15m 1966 mod
Caterpillar	D8H	82	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	D9	85	Within 15m 1972 mod

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Caterpillar	D9	94	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	D9	90	Within 15m 1963 mod
Caterpillar	D9	87	Within 15m 1965 mod
Caterpillar	D9	90	Within 15m 1965 mod
Caterpillar	D9	88	Within 15m 1968 mod
Caterpillar	D9	92	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	D9G	85	Within 15m 1965 mod
Allis Chambers	HD41	93	Within 15m 1970 mod
International	TD15	79	Within 15m 1970 mod
International	TD20	87	Within 15m 1970 mod
International	TD25	90	Within 15m 1972 mod
International	TD8	83	Within 15m 1970 mod
Case	1150	82	Within 15m 1972 mod
John Deer	350B	77	Within 15m 1971 mod
John Deer	450B	65	Within 15m 1972 mod
Terex	8230	70	Within 15m 1972 mod
Terex	8240	93	Within 15m 1969 mod
Michigan	280	85	Within 15m 1961 mod
Michigan	280	90	Within 15m 1962 mod
Caterpillar	824	90	Within 15m 1968 mod

Table 9.6 Construction Equipment Noise Levels Based on Limited Data Samples - Graders.

Manufacturer	Type or Model	Peak Noise Level (dBA)	Remarks
Caterpillar	16	91	Within 15m 1969 mod
Caterpillar	16	86	Within 15m 1968 mod
Caterpillar	140	83	Within 15m 1970 mod
Caterpillar	14E	84	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	14E	85	Within 15m 1971 mod
Caterpillar	14C	85	Within 15m 1971 mod
Caterpillar	14B	84	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	12F	82	Within 15m 1961-72 mod
Caterpillar	12F	72-92	Within 15m 1961-72 mod
Caterpillar	12E	81.3	Within 15m 1959-67 mod
Caterpillar	12E	80-83	Within 15m 1959-67 mod
Caterpillar	12	84.7	Within 15m 1960-67 mod
Caterpillar	12	82-88	Within 15m 1960-67 mod
Gallon	Т500	84	Within 15m 1964 mod
Allis Chambers		87	Within 15m 1964 mod

Table 9.7 Construction Equipment Noise Levels Based on Limited Data Samples - Scrapers.

Manufacturer	Type or Model	Peak Noise Level (dBA)	Remarks
Caterpillar	660	92	Within 15m
Caterpillar	641B	85	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	641B	86	Within 15m 1972 mod

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			0
Caterpillar	641	80 & 84	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	641	83 & 89	Within 15m 1965 mod
Caterpillar	637	87	Within 15m 1971 mod
Caterpillar	633	87	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	631C	89	Within 15m 1973 mod
Caterpillar	631C	83	Within 15m 1972 mod
Caterpillar	631B	94	Within 15m 1969 mod
Caterpillar	631B	84-87	Within 15m 1968 mod
Caterpillar		85 avg.	Within 15m 1968 mod
Caterpillar	621	90	Within 15m 1970 mod
Caterpillar	621	86	Within 15m 1967 mod
Caterpillar	613	76	Within 15m 1972 mod
Terex	TS24	87	Within 15m 1972 mod
Terex	TS24	84-91	
Terex	TS24	82	Within 15m 1971 mod
Terex	TS24	81-83	Within 15m 1971 mod
Terex	TS24	94	Within 15m 1966 mod
Terex	TS24	92-98	Within 15m 1966 mod
Terex	TS24	94.7	Within 15m 1963 mod
Terex	TS24	94-95	Within 15m 1963 mod
Terex	TS14	82	Within 15m 1969 mod
Terex	S35E	84	Within 15m 1971 mod

Table 9.8 Noise Levels of Standard Compressors.

Manufacturer	Model	Silenced or Standard	Type Eng.	Type Comp.	Test Avg. Cond. (cfm.psi)	Avg. Cond. Noise Lev. (cfm.psi) (dBA) at 7m*
Atlas	ST-48	Standard	Diesel	Reciprocal	160,100	83.6
Atlas	ST-95	Standard	Diesel	Reciprocal	330,105	80.2
Atlas	VSS-170Dd	Silenced	Diesel	Reciprocal	170,850	70.2
Atlas	VT-85M	Standard	Gas	Reciprocal	85,100	81.4
Atlas	VS-85Dd	Silenced	Gas	Reciprocal	85,100	75.5
Atlas	VSS-125Dd	Silenced	Diesel	Reciprocal	125,100	70.1
Atlas	STS-35Dd	Silenced	Diesel	Reciprocal	125,100	73.5
Atlas	VSS-170Dd	Silenced	Diesel	Reciprocal	170,100	
Gardner- Denver	SPWDA/2	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	1200,000	73.3
Gardner- Denver	SPQDA/2	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	750,000	78.2
Gardner- Denver	SPHGC	Silenced	Gas	Rotary- Screw	185,000	77.1
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 1200	Standard	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	1200,125	92.6
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 1200 (doors open)	Standard	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	1200,125	
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 900S	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	900,125	76.0
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 900S	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary-	900,125	75.1

https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/Environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook09.cfm

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				Screw		
Ingersoll-Rand	DXLCU1050	Standard	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	1050,125	90.2
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 900S	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	900,125	75.3
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 900S	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	900,125	75.0
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 900	Standard	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	900,125	89.9
Ingersoll-Rand	DXL 750	Standard	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	750,125	87.7
Jaeger	A	Standard	Gas	Rotary- Screw	175,100	88.2
Jaeger	A(doors open)	Standard	Gas	Rotary- Screw	175,100	
Jaeger	E	Standard	Gas	Vane	85,100	81.5
Jaeger	E(doors open)	Standard	Gas	Vane	85,100	
Worthington	60 G/2Qt	Silenced	Gas	Vane	160,100	74.2
Worthington	750-QTEX	Silenced	Diesel	Rotary- Screw	750,100	74.7

*Data taken from EPA Report - EPA 550/9-76-004.

9.4.3 FTA Noise and Vibration Assessment Procedure

Chapter 12 of the FTA Transit Noise and Vibration Guidance Handbook discusses construction noise evaluation methodology and contains the noise emission levels for construction equipment displayed in Table 9.9.

 Table 9.9 FTA Construction Equipment Noise Emission Levels.

Equipment	Typical Noise Level (dBA) 50 ft from Source*
Air Compressor	81
Backhoe	80
Ballast Equalizer	82
Ballast Tamper	83
Compactor	82
Concrete Mixer	85
Concrete Pump	82
Concrete Vibrator	76
Crane Derrick	88
Crane Mobile	83
Dozer	85
Generator	81
Grader	85
Impact Wrench	85
Jack Hammer	88
Loader	85
Paver	89
Pile Driver (Impact)	101
Pile Driver (Sonic)	96
Pneumatic Tool	85

Pump	76
Rail Saw	90
Rock Drill	98
Roller	74
Saw	76
Scarifier	83
Scraper	89
Shovel	82
Spike Driver	77
Tie Cutter	84
Tie Handler	80
Tie Inserter	85
Truck	88

*Table based on EPA Report, measured data from railroad construction equipment taken during Northeast Corridor improvement project and other measured data.

9.5 Links to Equipment Manufacturers

Table 9.10 contains web-based links to manufacturers of construction equipment. While few of these links contain noiserelated data associated with the equipment, they provide descriptions and/or specifications related to the equipment, as well as sources for possibly obtaining additional information related to the equipment. Information in this table is by no means all-inclusive and does not represent any type of endorsement of the manufacturers, suppliers, or equipment. Users are hereby advised that the referenced websites may have certain restrictions, copyrights, etc., associated with any use of data contained therein.

Table 9.10 Equipment Manufacturers and Websites.

Equipment	Manufacturer	Website Address
Arrow Boar	ds	
	North Star	http://northstar-traffic.com/index.cfm?SC=14&PT=1
	Trafcom	http://www.trafcon.com
	Allmand	http://www.allmand.com/MB%20AB%20page.htm
Articulated	Trucks	
	Case	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=196
	Hitachi	http://www.hitachi-c-m.com/global/products/articulate/index.html
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
	Caterpillar	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7
	Volvo	http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/articulatedhaulers/
Asphalt Sav	vs	
	Allied	http://www.alliedcp.com/products/rotocut.asp
Augers - Se	e Drills / Augers	
Backhoes -	See Loaders/Backho	oes
Boring Equi	pment - See Pile Dri	ivers/Boring Equipment
Compaction	Equipment	
	Allied	http://www.alliedcp.com/products/compactor.asp
Compresso	rs	
	Sullair	http://www.sullair.com/corp/details/0,10294,CLI1 DIV61 ETI5714,00.html
	Compair	http://www.compair.com/Products/Portable Compressors.aspx
Concrete an	nd Asphalt Batch/Mix	xing Plants and Equipment

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	Con-E-Co	http://www.con-e-co.com/products.cfm				
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php				
	Gunter & Zimmerman	http://www.guntert.com/concrete_mobilebatching.asp				
	Rex Con	http://www.rexcon.com				
Concrete Br	Concrete Breakers/ Hydraulic Hammers/Hydraulic Breakers					
	Drillman	http://www.drillmanindia.com/concrete-breaker.html				
	Hydro Khan	http:/www.sangi.co.kr/english/e_product1_2.php				
	Stanley	http://www.stanley-hydraulic-tools.com/Hand%20Held/NoAmbreakers.htm				
	Lynx	http://www.stanley-hydraulic-tools.com/Lynx/breakers.htm				
Concrete Ch	ain Saws	·				
	Lynx	http://www.stanley-hydraulic-tools.com/Lynx/concrete-saws.htm				
Concrete Co	re Drilling Machines					
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/318 ENU HTML.htm				
Concrete Cu	tters					
	Vermeer	http://www.vermeermfg.com/vcom/TrenchingEquipment/Line.jsp?PrdInID=3618				
Concrete/M	aterial Pumps					
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/309 ENU HTML.htm				
	Reed	http://www.reedpumps.com/				
Concrete Mi	xer Trucks					
	Oshkosh	http://www.oshkoshtruck.com/concrete/products~overview~home.cfm				
	London	http://www.lmi.ca/mixers.cfm				
	Terex/Advance	http://www.advancemixer.com				
Concrete Saws						
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/315 ENU HTML.htm				
	Diamond Core Cut	http://www.diamondproducts.com/dp_home.htm				
Concrete Screeds						
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/317_ENU_HTML.htm				
Concrete Vil	brators					
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/313 ENU HTML.htm				
	Sullair	http://www.sullair.com/corp/details/0,10294,CLI1_DIV61_ETI5722,00.html				
Cranes						
	Malcolm Drilling	www.malcolmdrilling.com				
	Link-Belt	http://www.linkbelt.com/lit/products/frameproducthome.htm				
	Casagrande	http://www.casagrandegroup.com				
	Liebherr	http://www.liebherr.com/em/en/35381.asp				
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php				
Crawler Tra	ctors - See Dozers/Crav	vler Tractors				
Crushing an	Crushing and Screening Equipment					
	Cedarapids	http://www.cedarapids.com/crushscr.htm				
	Hitachi	http://www.hitachi-c-m.com/				
	Komatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/mobile_crushers.html				
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php				
Crushers/P	ulverizers					
	Hydro Khan	http://www.sangi.co.kr/english/e_product3.php				

Cutoff Saws		
Mu	ıltiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/309 ENU HTML.htm
Lyr	nx	http://www.stanley-hydraulic-tools.com/Lynx/cutoff%20saw.htm
Dozers/Crawler	rTractors	
Joł	hn Deere	http://www.deere.com/en_US/cfd/construction/deere_const/crawlers/deere_dozer_sele_ction.html
Cat	terpillar	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7
Ca	ise	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=2
Ko	omatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/crawler_dozers.html
Dewatering Pun	mps	
Mu	ıltiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/371_ENU_HTML.htm
Drills / Augers		
Ма	alcolm Drilling	www.malcolmdrilling.com
Ca	sagrande	www.casagrandegroup.com
So	ilmec	http://www.soilmec.com/ vti_g1_techno.aspx?rpstry=4_
Тег	rex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
Excavators		
Hit	tachi	http://www.hitachi-c-m.com/global/products/excavator/index.html
Cat	terpiller	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7
Vo	lvo	http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/compactexcavators/
		http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/wheeledexcavators/
		http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/crawlerexcavators/
Joł	hn Deere	http://www.deere.com/en_US/cfd/construction/deere_const/excavators/deere_excavat or_selection.html
Lie	ebherr	http://www.liebherr.com/em/en/18891.asp
So	vilmec	http://www.soilmec.com/ vti_g1_t02.aspx?rpstry=29_
Ge	ehl	http://www.gehl.com
Ca	ise	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=216
Ko	omatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/crawler excavators.html
		http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/wheel excavators.html
Тег	rex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
Lin	ık-Belt	http://www.lbxco.com/lx_series.asp
Gra	adall	http://www.gradall.com/
Ba	dger Daylighting	http://www.badgerinc.com/
Fork Lifts - See	Lifts / Variable Read	h Fork Lifts/ Material Handlers
Generators		
Тег	rex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
Mu	ıltiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/212 ENU HTML.htm
Su	ıllair	http://www.sullair.com/corp/details/0,10294,CLI1 DIV61 ETI5714,00.html
Bal	lldor	http://www.baldor.com/products/generators/ts.asp
Graders		
Ca	ise	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=190
Vo	lvo	http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/MotorGraders/
Ко	matsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/motor_graders.html
Тег	rex	http://www.terex.com/main.php

Hand Compaction	Hand Compaction Equipment				
Tere	ex	http://www.terex.com/main.php			
Mult	iquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/56 ENU HTML.htm			
Hydraulic Hamme	Hydraulic Hammers/Hydraulic Breakers - See Concrete Breakers/ Hydraulic Hammers/Hydraulic Breakers				
Jackhammers - S	ee Rock Drilling Eq	uipment/Jackhammers			
Lifts / Variable R	each Fork Lifts/ Ma	aterial Handlers			
Geni	ie Lift	www.genielift.com			
Sky	Track	www.kirby-smith.com/			
Inge	ersol-Rand	www.ingersollrand.com			
Tere	ex	http://www.terex.com/main.php			
Road	dtec	http://www.roadtec.com/www/docs/102/mtv-material-transfer-vehicle/			
Light Towers		·			
Bald	lor	http://www.baldor.com/products/generators/mlt.asp			
Mult	iquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/293 ENU HTML.htm			
Allm	and	http://www.allmand.com/Night%20Lite%20Pro%20page.htm			
Loaders/Backhoe	es	·			
Case	9	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=54			
Cate	erpillar	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7			
Volv	0	http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/backhoeloaders/			
John	n Deere	http://www.deere.com/en_US/cfd/construction/deere_const/backhoes/deere_backhoe_ selection.html			
Kom	natsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/backhoe_loaders.html			
Material Handlers - See Lifts / Variable Reach Fork Lifts/ Material Handlers					
Milling Machines					
Wirt	gen	http://www.wirtgenamerica.com/en-us/			
Mining Trucks - S	See Rigid Dump Tru	icks/Mining Trucks			
Pans - See Scrapers/Pans					
Pavers/Paving Ed	quipment				
Cate Gree	erpillar/ Barber ene	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7			
Rosc	0	http://www.leeboy.com/rosco/			
Bom	ag	http://www.bomag.com/americas/index.aspx?⟪=478			
Gehl	I	http://www.gehl.com/const/prodpg_ap.html			
Leeb	роу	http://www.leeboy.com/leeboy/			
Tere	ex	http://www.terex.com/main.php			
Inge	ersoll-Rand	http://www.road-development.irco.com/Default.aspx?MenuItemID=12			
Voge	ele	http://www.vogeleamerica.com/noflash.html			
GOM	1ACO	http://www.gomaco.com/index.html			
Road	dtec	http://www.roadtec.com			
Pile Drivers/Bori	Pile Drivers/Boring Equipment				
Soilr	mec	http://www.soilmec.com/ vti_g1_t09.aspx?rpstry=29			
Leffe	er	http://www.leffer.com/hme.html			
Baue	er	http://www.bauer.de/en/maschinenbau/produkte/drehbohrgeraete/bg_reihe/usbg15h. htm			
Pipelayers/Trenc	Pipelayers/Trenchers				

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1		
	Liebherr	http://www.liebherr.com/em/en/18908.asp
	Caterpillar	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7
	Case	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=28&archived=1
	Vermeer	http://www.vermeermfg.com/vcom/TrenchingEquipment/trenching-equipment.htm
	Ditchwitch	http://www.ditchwitch.com/dwcom/Product/ProductView/115
	Eagle	http://www.guntert.com/trenchers_home.asp
Profilers - 9	See Roadway Planers/P	rofilers
Rammers		
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/56 ENU HTML.htm
Rebar Bend	lers/Cutters	
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/1316 ENU HTML.htm
Recyclers -	See Stabilizers/Recycle	rs
Rigid Dump	Trucks/Mining Trucks	
	Hitachi	http://www.hitachi-c-m.com/global/products/rigid/index.html
	Caterpillar	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7
	Liebherr	http://www.liebherr.com/em/en/18898.asp
	Komatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/dump_trucks.html
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
Roadway P	laners/Profilers	
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
	Roadtec	http://www.roadtec.com/products/cold_planers/default.htm
Rock Drillin	ig Equipment/Jackhamn	ners
	Drillman	http://www.drillmanindia.com/rock-drilling-machine.html
	Whaker	http://www.wackergroup.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/
	Sullair	http://www.sullair.com/corp/details/0,10294,CLI1_DIV61_ETI5721,00.html
	Allied	http://www.alliedcp.com/products/hammers.asp
Rollers - Se	e Tampers/Rollers	
Scrapers/P	ans	
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
Screening E	Equipment - See Crushin	g and Screening Equipment
Slabbuster		
	Allied	http://www.alliedcp.com/products/slabbuster.asp
Slip Form P	avers	
	Huron	http://www.huronmanufacturing.com/
	Guntert & Zimmerman	http://www.guntert.com/concreteSlipformPavers.asp
Stabilizers/	Recyclers	
	Bomag	http://www.bomag.com/americas/index.aspx?⟪=478
	Komatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/mobile_crushers.html
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php
	Wirtgen	http://www.wirtgenamerica.com/en-us/
	Roadtec	http://www.roadtec.com
Sweepers	1	
	Elgin	http://www.elginsweeper.com
	Johnston	http://www.johnstonsweepers.com/

Tampers/ F	Rollers				
	Bomag	http://www.bomag.com/americas/index.aspx?⟪=478			
	Komatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/vibratory_rollers.html			
	Whaker	http://www.wackergroup.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/			
	Lynx	http://www.stanley-hydraulic-tools.com/Lynx/tamper.htm			
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/181_ENU_HTML.htm			
	Ingersoll-Rand	http://www.road-development.irco.com/Default.aspx?MenuItemID=15			
Trenchers -	See Pipelayers/Trenche	ers			
Trucks - Se	e Articulated Trucks, Co	ncrete Mixer Trucks, Rigid Dump Trucks/Mining Trucks			
Vacuum Un	its				
	Advanced Recycling Systems	www.arsrecycling.com/			
	Vacmasters	http://www.vacmasters.com/airsystm.htm			
	Vector	http://www.vector-vacuums.com/			
Variable Me	essage Signs				
	Allmand	http://www.allmand.com/MB%20only%20page.htm			
	North Star	http://northstar-traffic.com/index.cfm?SC=13&PT=1			
	Trafcom	http://www.trafcon.com			
	Daktronics	http://www.daktronics.com/vms_prod/dak_vms_products.cfm			
Vibratory R	Vibratory Rammers				
	Whaker	http://www.wackergroup.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/			
Welders/W	elding Equipment				
	Airgas	www.airgas.com			
	Multiquip	http://www.multiquip.com/multiquip/408 ENU HTML.htm			
	Miller	http://www.millerwelds.com/products/			
	Lincoln	http://www.mylincolnelectric.com/Catalog/equipmentseries.asp?browse=101 400			
Wheel Load	lers				
	Hitachi	http://www.hitachi-c-m.com/global/products/loader/index.html			
	Case	http://www.casece.com/products/products.asp?RL=NAE&id=30			
	Caterpillar	http://www.cat.com/cda/layout?m=37840&x=7			
	Volvo	http://www.volvo.com/constructionequipment/na/en-us/products/wheelloaders/			
	Terex	http://www.terex.com/main.php			
	Komatsu	http://www.komatsu.com/ce/products/wheel loaders.html			
	ТСМ	http://www.tcmglobal.net/products/main02.html			

Attachment 5

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Water Line Extension Hydrant Data and Water CAD Analysis

SULLIVAN FIRE PROTECTION CORP.

P.O. BOX 2021, 16 RAILROAD PLAZA, SOUTH FALLSBURG, NEW YORK 12779

845-434-4030

November 11, 2020

RUN #1

Maser Consulting P.A. 555 Hudson Valley Rd. New Windsor, NY 12553 Attn: Connor McCormack

Re: 1081 Dolsontown Rd. Town of Wawayanda

On 11/9/2020 at 8:25 am, Matt Waldman of our firm performed a flow test of the hydrant at 100'east of 1081 Dolsontown Rd. control hydrant at 1073 Dolsontown Rd. (front yard) Witness to the flow testing procedure and operating the hydrants was Cory Robinson of Maser and Dakota of JCO.

The pressure readings on the control hydrants were obtained using a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " hydrant cap with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " water pressure gauge. The pitot pressure and gpm readings were obtained using a $2\frac{1}{2}$ " pitot gauge mounted on the threads of the hydrant with an oil dampened precalibrated gauge showing both Pitot psi and gpm. The residual pressure was read at the same time that the gpm flow was being taken.

The results of the test are:

Static Pressure: 68 psi Residual Pressure: 54psi Flow: 920 gpm

> Very truly yours, SULLIVAN FIRE PROTECTION CORP

liet

Debbie Haupt, Manager

SULLIVAN FIRE PROTECTION CORP.

P.O. BOX 2021, 16 RAILROAD PLAZA, SOUTH FALLSBURG, NEW YORK 12779

845-434-4030

November 11, 2020

RUN #2

Maser Consulting P.A. 555 Hudson Valley Rd. New Windsor, NY 12553 Attn: Connor McCormack

Re: 1081 Dolsontown Rd. Town of Wawayanda

On 11/9/2020 at 8:45 am, Matt Waldman of our firm performed a flow test of the hydrant at 1073 Dolsontown Rd. (front yard) control hydrant at 100'east of 1081 Dolsontown Rd. Witness to the flow testing procedure and operating the hydrants was Cory Robinson of Maser and Dakota of JCO.

The pressure readings on the control hydrants were obtained using a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " hydrant cap with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " water pressure gauge. The pitot pressure and gpm readings were obtained using a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " pitot gauge mounted on the threads of the hydrant with an oil dampened precalibrated gauge showing both Pitot psi and gpm. The residual pressure was read at the same time that the gpm flow was being taken.

The results of the test are:

Static Pressure: 69 psi Residual Pressure: 60psi Flow: 760 gpm

> Very truly yours, SULLIVAN FIRE PROTECTION CORP

Debbie Haupt, Manager





	Flex Table: Pipe Table											
Label	Length (Scaled) (ft)	Start Node	Stop Node	Diameter (in)	Material	Hazen- Williams C	Has Check Valve?	Flow (gpm)	Velocity (ft/s)	Headloss Gradient (ft/ft)	Has User Defined Length?	Length (User Defined) (ft)
P-1	456	J-1	J-2	12	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	7	0.02	0	FALSE	0
P-2	438	J-2	J-3	12	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	7	0.02	0	FALSE	0
P-3	17	J-3	J-4	12	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	7	0.02	0	FALSE	0
P-4	396	J-4	J-5	12	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-5	12	J-5	J-6	12	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-6	294	J-4	J-7	6	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	7	0.08	0	FALSE	0
P-7	64	J-7	J-8	6	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	7	0.08	0	FALSE	0
P-9	10	J-1	H-1	6	Ductile Iron	100	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-10	11	J-2	H-2	6	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-11	11	J-3	H-3	6	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-12	10	J-6	H-4	6	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-13	10	J-7	H-5	6	Ductile Iron	120	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-14	22	R-1	PMP-1	24	Ductile Iron	100	FALSE	7	0	0	TRUE	1
P-15	14	J-10	H-6	6	Ductile Iron	100	FALSE	0	0	0	FALSE	0
P-16	347	J-10	J-1	12	Ductile Iron	100	FALSE	7	0.02	0	FALSE	0
P-17	21	PMP-1	J-10	24	Ductile Iron	100	FALSE	7	0	0	TRUE	1

Flex Table: Junction Table									
Label	Elevation (ft)	Demand (gpm)	Hydraulic Grade (ft)	Pressure (psi)					
J-1	519.61	0	678.81	69					
J-2	493.53	0	678.81	80					
J-3	466.1	0	678.81	92					
J-4	465.13	0	678.81	92					
J-5	452.83	0	678.81	98					
J-6	452.67	0	678.81	98					
J-7	457.77	0	678.81	96					
J-8	456.41	7	678.81	96					
J-10	521.82	0	678.81	68					

Flex Table: Hydrant Table									
Label	Hydrant Status	Include Hydrant Lateral Loss?	Length (Hydrant Lateral)	Elevation (ft)	Demand (gpm)	Hydraulic Grade (ft)	Pressure (psi)		
H-1	Closed	FALSE	20	520	0	678.81	69		
H-2	Closed	FALSE	20	493.94	0	678.81	80		
H-3	Closed	FALSE	20	466.53	0	678.81	92		
H-4	Closed	FALSE	20	452.03	0	678.81	98		
H-5	Closed	FALSE	20	458.04	0	678.81	96		
H-6	Closed	FALSE	20	523.09	0	678.81	67		

	Fire Flow Report										
Label	Fire Flow Iterations	Satisfies Fire Flow Constraints?	Fire Flow (Needed) (gpm)	Fire Flow (Available) (gpm)	Flow (Total Needed) (gpm)	Flow (Total Available) (gpm)	Pressure (Residual Lower Limit) (psi)	Pressure (Calculated Residual) (psi)	Pressure (Zone Lower Limit) (psi)	Pressure (Calculated Zone Lower Limit) (psi)	Junction w/Minimum Pressure (Zone)
H-1	3	TRUE	0	1,732	0	1,732	20	20	20	22	J-1
H-2	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	28	20	20	H-1
H-3	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	39	20	20	H-1
H-4	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	43	20	20	H-1
H-5	3	TRUE	0	1,655	0	1,655	20	20	20	21	J-7
H-6	3	TRUE	0	1,726	0	1,726	20	20	20	23	J-10
J-4	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	40	20	20	H-1
J-5	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	44	20	20	H-1
J-8	3	TRUE	0	1,605	7	1,612	20	20	20	25	H-5
J-1	20	TRUE	0	1,759	0	1,759	20	20	20	20	H-1
J-2	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	30	20	20	H-1
J-3	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	40	20	20	H-1
J-6	5	TRUE	0	1,760	0	1,760	20	44	20	20	H-1
J-7	20	TRUE	0	1,666	0	1,666	20	20	20	20	H-5
J-10	20	TRUE	0	1,768	0	1,768	20	21	20	20	H-6

Fire Flow Report							
Label	Pressure (Calculate d System Lower Limit) (psi)	Junction w/Minimum Pressure (System)	ls Fire Flow Run Balanced?				
H-1	22	J-1	TRUE				
H-2	20	H-1	TRUE				
H-3	20	H-1	TRUE				
H-4	20	H-1	TRUE				
H-5	21	J-7	TRUE				
H-6	23	J-10	TRUE				
J-4	20	H-1	TRUE				
J-5	20	H-1	TRUE				
J-8	25	H-5	TRUE				
J-1	20	H-1	TRUE				
J-2	20	H-1	TRUE				
J-3	20	H-1	TRUE				
J-6	20	H-1	TRUE				
J-7	20	H-5	TRUE				
J-10	20	H-6	TRUE				

Attachment 6

EnSol, Inc.

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Sanitary Pump Station Operating Point Analysis and Pump Station Specification





Duplex Grinder Pump Station

Features

The WH472 or WR472 is a complete unit that includes: two grinder pumps with check valves, polyethylene tank and controls.

The WH472 is the "hardwired," or "wired," model where a cable connects the motor controls to the level controls through watertight penetrations.

The WR472 is the "radio frequency identification" (RFID), or "wireless," model that uses wireless technology to communicate between the level controls and the motor controls.

All solids are ground into fine particles, allowing them to pass easily through the pumps, check valves, and small diameter pipe lines. Even objects that are not normally found in sewage, such as plastic, rubber, fibe, wood, etc. are ground into fine particles.

The 1-1/4" inch discharge connection is adaptable to any piping materials, thereby allowing us to meet your local code requirements.

The tank is made of tough corrosion-resistant polyethylene. Designed specifically for higher-flo applications where local codes dictate higher storage requirements, the WH472/WR472 has a tank capacity of 476 gallons (1802 liters), providing ample user storage. The lower portion of the tank has a smaller diameter tapered down to a dish shaped bottom. The tank access opening is ideally sized for smaller diameter, low-profile covers for minimal "footprint." This model can handle flows of 3500 GPD (13,249 LPD) The internal check valve assemblies, located in the grinder pumps, are custom designed for non-clog, troublefree operation.

The grinder pumps are automatically activated and run infrequently for very short periods.

Operational Information

Motors

1 HP, 1,725 RPM, high torque, capacitor start, thermally protected, 120 or 240 V / 60 Hz, one phase

Inlet Connections

4-inch inlet grommet standard for DWV pipe. Other inlet configuration available from the factory.

Discharge Connections

Pump discharge terminates in 1-1/4" female NPT. Can easily be adapted to 42 mm PVC pipe or any other material required by local codes.

*Discharge (per pump)** 15 gpm at 0 psig (.75 lps at 0 m TDH)

11 gpm at 40 psig (.63 lps at 20 m TDH)

7.8 gpm at 80 psig (.47 lps at 42 m TDH)

Overload Capacity

The maximum pressure that the pump can generate is limited by the motor characteristics. The motor generates a pressure well below the rating of the piping and appurtenances. The automatic reset feature does not require manual operation following overload.



Patent Numbers: 5,752,315 5,562,254 5,439,180

* Discharge data includes loss through check valve, which is minimal.

NA0223P01 Rev B







ESD 08-0022 REV. 2, 6/08

Pumping Station - System Curve Calcs												
Proje	ect Name:	Dom-Mar	Transfer and	Recycling Facility		Designer:	Haley Bigano	do				
Project	t Number:		32034.	00		DATE:	July 19, 2021					
			Design (Design Fi	(GPD) =	2,404	gpu brs/dov					
	Avg Flow Rate (Design Flow/Design Time *60) = 2.7 grm											
Peaking Factor (average range 2 - 4) = 4.00												
Peak Flow = 11.0 gpm												
******* SYSTEM HEAD CURVE ******												
		Force Ma	ain Length + E	Equiv. Length, (L), Ft =	1374		Highest	t Static Elev = <u>522.14</u>				
		No	minal Size of	Force Main in Inches =	2		PS	Outlet Elev = <u>453.92</u>				
		Act	ual ID of Forc	e Main, (D) in Inches =	1.50		P I .	PS Inlet Elev = 453.07				
				I ype of Force Main =	PVC SDR-2	6	La La	ag Pump on =				
			Sta	= Uvalue = = tic Head (Hs) in Feet	70.15			High Alarm = 452.99				
			Sta	lic Head (HS) III Feet –	70.13	Pu	mps Off - Low	Water Elev = 451.99				
			Lowest Pum	p Flow Rate. in GPM =	6		Low	Level Alarm =				
			Increm	ental Increase, in GPM =	2							
								FM length = 1360				
Hazen Will	iams Equatio	'n				Fittir	ngs Equiv leng	th (Table 1) =14				
Hf=(L*10.4	4*Q^1.85)/(([D^4.87)*C^1.8	35)									
TDH=Hs+F							High Ground	Water Elev = 449.50				
$V = .40853^{\circ}$	Q/D^2							$PS \text{ I op Elev} = \frac{457.89}{1000000000000000000000000000000000000$				
HV-V 2/29		ſ	Pump Data:	F/One WH472				PS Denth = 7.38				
			ump Data.	Duplex Grinder Pump	Station							
			Total				1					
Flow	Friction	Static	Dynamic		Velocity	Pump	Parallel					
Rate	Head	Head	Head	Velocity	Head	Curve	Curve	Duty				
Q, GPM	Hf, Feet	Hs, Feet	TDH, Feet	FPS	Hv, Feet	Ft of Head	Ft of Head	Point				
6	7.8	70.2	78.0	1.1	0.0	230.0	230.0	Г				
8	13.3	70.2	83.4	1.5	0.0	175.0						
10	20.1	70.2	90.2	1.8	0.1	122.0	175.0					
12	28.1	70.2	98.3	2.2	0.1	69.0						
14	37.4	70.2	107.6	2.5	0.1	18.0	122.0					
16	47.9	70.2	118.0	2.9	0.1		69.0					
20	72.4	70.2	142.5	3.6	0.2		00.0					
22	86.3	70.2	156.5	4.0	0.2		18.0					
24	101.4	70.2	171.5	4.4	0.3							
26	117.6	70.2	187.7	4.7	0.3		0.0	► 11.0 GPM				
28	134.9	70.2	205.0	5.1	0.4		0.0	94.4 TDH				
30	153.2	70.2	223.4	5.4	0.5		0.0	2.0 FPS				
32 34	103 1	70.2 70.2	242.8 263.3	5.8 6.2	0.5		0.0					
36	214.7	70.2	284.8	6.5	0.7		0.0					
38	237.3	70.2	307.4	6.9	0.7		0.0					
40	260.9	70.2	331.0	7.3	0.8							
42	285.5	70.2	355.7	7.6	0.9		0.0					
44 16	311.2 227 9	/0.2 70.2	381.3 102 0	8.0 • •	1.0		0.0					
		10.2	400.0	0.4	1.1		0.0	-				

Attachment 7

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Drainpipe and Oil Water Separator (OWS) Calculations and OWS Specification
DOM-MAR TRANSFER AND RECYCLING FACILITY Drain Pipe Capacity Calculation

Find: Determine expected peak flow rate to the Facility drain pipe, and compare to the drain pipe capacity.

Expected Peak Flow Rate Calculation

	Peak Flow Rate	Unit
MSW and C&D Tipping Floor Washwater (water spigot demand)	5.0	gal/min
Recycling Facility Tipping Floor Washwater (water spigot demand)	5.0	gal/min
Leachate (500 gallons/day):	1.0	gal/min
Total:	11	gal/min
Design Flow Capacity Q _{req} :	0.025	ft ³ /s

Drain Pipe Capacity Calculation

Method: Manning's Equation for flow in a partially full conduit

 $Q_{all} = \frac{1.49}{n} (A) (Rh)^{2/3} (S)^{1/2}$ $V = Q_{all}/A$

Less than half full flow:

$$r = D/2_{\Box}$$

$$\theta = 2 \arccos\left(\frac{r-h}{r}\right)$$

$$A = \frac{r^2(\theta - \sin\theta)}{2}$$

$$P = r\theta$$

$$P = r\theta$$

Greater than half full flow:

$$r = D/2 \square$$

$$\theta = 2 \arccos\left(\frac{r-h}{r}\right)$$

$$A = \pi r^{2} - \frac{r^{2}(\theta - \sin\theta)}{2}$$

$$P = 2\pi r - r\theta$$

$$R_{h} = A/P$$

 $R_h = A/P$

Input parameters			Unit
n =	Manning's roughness coefficient (smoothwalled PVC)	0.011	
S =	Slope of pipe	0.010	ft/ft
D =	Trial size (diameter) of pipe	8	in
		0.67	ft
d =	Trial depth of flow	0.8	in
		0.067	ft
Solution:			
h =	Distance from flow surface to top/bottom of pipe (nearest)	0.067	ft
θ =	Angle between center of pipe and flow surface	1.29	rad
A =	Area of flow	0.02	ft ²
P =	Wetted Perimeter	0.43	ft
Rh =	Hydraulic Radius	0.04	ft
Q _{req} =	Required flowrate capacity of Drainpipe	0.025	ft³/s
Q _{all} =	Design Drainpipe Flowrate	0.030	ft ³ /s
Is Q _{all} > Q _{req} ?		Yes	
V=	Velocity	1.6	ft/s

BY: DL CHKD BY: BA

DOM-MAR TRANSFER AND RECYCLING FACILITY Oil Water Separator Sizing Calculation

Find: Oil Water Separator Size based on the drainage area including the Transfer and Recycling Facility Floor Area, and the Trailer Parking Area.

Method: Required Nominal Gallonage = $[6 + (\frac{Total Square Feet-100}{100} \cdot 1)] \cdot 7.48$

Reference: Highland Tank Oil/Water Separator Sizing Guide Indoor Applications: Vehicle Service Bay Drainage. Based on International Building Code which requires 6 cubic feet of volume for the first 100 square feet of indoor floor area and one cubic foot of volume for each 100 square feet of floor area thereafter.

Input Parameter:	
Facility Floor Area:	42,000 Square Feet
Trailer Parking Area:	6,000 Square Feet
Total Area:	48,000 Square Feet
Solution:	
Required Nominal Gallonage:	3,628 gallons
Selected Oil Water Separator Size:	3,700 Gallons



Attachment 8

EnSol, Inc.

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Geotechnical Subsurface Investigation Report

Geotechnical Investigation Report

for the:

Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility Dolsontown Road Wawayanda, New York 10940

> October 2022 Revised March 2022

> > prepared for:

DOM KAM LLC

366 Highland Avenue Ext. Middletown, New York 10940

prepared by:



EnSol, Inc. 661 Main St. Niagara Falls, NY 14301 716.285.3920

ensolinc.com

PN 029-A0001



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Tables

1 Grain Size and Atterberg Results

Attachments

- 1 Project Site Plan and Borehole Locations
- 2 Borehole Logs and Laboratory Test Results

1. Introduction

This Geotechnical Investigation Report has been prepared for the proposed Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility located at 1118 Dolsontown Road in the Town of Wawayanda, New York. DOM KAM LLC (DM) retained EnSol, Inc. (EnSol) to perform a geotechnical investigation for an approximately 18.39-acre area located on a portion of parcel 6-1-3.32 and parcel 6-1-3.31.

The field portion of the investigation, including exploratory borings was completed by Soil Testing, Inc. (ST) of Oxford, CT on April 9, 12 and 13, 2021. Borehole logs prepared by ST were provided to EnSol for the purpose of preparing this report. The borehole locations are shown on the Site Plan included in Attachment 1; copies of the borehole logs are included in Attachment 2.

This report summarizes our understanding of the proposed project as it relates to geotechnical matters and the associated construction activities. The report describes the investigation procedures, presents the findings, and discusses the associated evaluations, including foundation design and construction recommendations.

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2. Project Description

DOM KAM LLC (DM) of Middletown, New York is proposing to construct a solid waste transfer and recycling facility (Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility or Facility) in the Town of Wawayanda, Orange County, New York. The Transfer and Recycling Facility will process and transfer municipal solid waste (MSW), Construction and Demolition debris (C&D), and Industrial Waste (IW) for disposal, and package and transfer source separated Old Corrugated Containers (OCC) for further processing. Concrete, asphalt, rock, brick, soil, brush, unadulterated wood, and metal from the C&D will be separated through simple floor sorting and transferred for further processing.

Stormwater runoff from developed areas will be conveyed to a bioretention basin, and two Wet Ponds. Stormwater north of the Transfer Station Building shall be collected by catch basins and directed to Wet Pond 2 by a storm sewer. Wet Pond 2 will discharge to the unnamed tributary which flows south to Monhagen Brook. Stormwater runoff south and west of the Transfer Station Building will be collected by stormwater channels and directed to a bioretention basin and Wet Pond 1.

A Site Plan of the proposed development is included in Attachment 1.

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3. Subsurface Investigation Procedure

Eight exploratory borings; designated on the logs as B-1 through B-8 were completed on April 9, 12, and 13, 2021 by ST. The boreholes were located across the proposed project area, including one borehole located in each of the wet ponds, the bioretention basin, the storm sewer alignment, the Transfer and Recycling Facility building, the area north of the Facility, the parking lot, and the entrance road. The information provided by the borehole logs has been utilized to evaluate the geotechnical properties of the subsurface materials at the site. The horizontal location at each borehole was staked out on the project site by Lanc and Tulley Engineering and Surveying, PC of Goshen, NY. The location of the boreholes is shown on the Site Plan included in Attachment 1.

The test borings performed during this investigation were drilled utilizing 4¹/₄-inch inner diameter hollowstem augers. Soil sampling was completed in general accordance with accepted geotechnical investigative procedures outlined in ASTM D1586, the Standard Test Method for Standard Penetration Test (STP) and Split Barrel Sampling of Soils. Soil samples were recovered by driving a standard 2inch diameter split spoon sampler (1 3/8" inner diameter) into the soil with a 140-pound weight falling freely over 30 inches. The sampler was driven in four successive six-inch increments, and the number of blows per increment were recorded. The sum of the number of blows required to advance the sampler the second and third six-inch increments is termed the Standard Penetration Resistance (N-value) and is presented on the final borehole logs. The split spoon sampler recovered 1 3/8-inch diameter samples.

The drilling crew consisted of the driller, and a foreman responsible for classifying the soil samples in the field. The field logs and jar samples were reviewed by a senior engineering geologist, who supervised and approved the preparation of the final logs. Final borehole logs are included in Attachment 2.

Borehole B-5 was advanced to auger refusal at a depth of 67 feet below ground surface (bgs), the other boreholes were advanced to a depth of approximately 24 feet bgs. During drilling operations, the augers were advanced such that soil samples were collected continuously throughout the upper 16-feet of each borehole, and then at a five-foot interval to the bottom of the boreholes. The soil samples were sealed in jars for confirmatory classification and subsequent laboratory testing.

Soil and groundwater conditions encountered in the test borings are presented in the logs. The boring logs also present detailed descriptions and classifications for the soils, information related to sampling equipment, sample data, SPT results and any water or moisture conditions observed in the borehole on

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completion. Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) classifications are included in the logs (ASTM D 2487 and D 2488) and help form the basis for some of the statements made in this report.

Experience indicates that the actual subsoil conditions at a site could vary from those generalized based on test borings made at specific locations. Therefore, it is recommended that a qualified individual be retained to provide soil engineering services during the site preparation, excavation, and other construction phases of the proposed project. This is to observe compliance with the design and construction recommendations and to allow design changes in the event subsurface conditions differ from those now anticipated.

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4.1 Site Conditions

The site has historically been used for agricultural purposes, Parcel 6-1-3.32 contains multiple vacant farm buildings and a silo, the property is classified as a dairy farm. Parcel 6-1-3.31 contains a residential house, and a commercial storage building, the property is classified as a one-use small building. The ground surface generally slopes down from Dolsontown Road to the south on Parcel 6-1-3.32 to Monhagen Brook which flows west to east across the property. On Parcel 6-1-3.31 the ground surface generally slopes to the west to an unnamed tributary to Monhagen Brook which flows north to south across the property. The topography of the site is steeper in the northern portion with approximately 3 to 8% slopes and flatter in the southern portion with 0 to 3% slopes. The existing ground cover consists of predominately grassed areas with wooded and brush covered areas throughout the remainder of the site.

4.2 Subsurface Soil Conditions

In general, the subsurface soils consist of a surficial approximately four-to-six-inch thick layer of topsoil underlain by brown and grey fine, medium, and coarse sand with varying amounts of silt, fine and coarse gravel, cobbles, and trace amounts of clay. The brown and grey sand was predominately classified as SW/SM, and SP/SM per the USCS, which consists of well graded sand, fine to coarse sand/silty sand and poorly graded sand/silty sand. Borehole B-3 included dark brown to light brown silt beginning two feet bgs to a depth of four feet underlain by the brown and grey fine, medium, and coarse gravel, with little silt. Borehole B-5 included brown silt and fine and coarse gravel with some sand beginning at a depth of one-foot bgs to a depth of two feet bgs, underlain by brown fine, medium, and coarse sand, and fine and coarse gravel, with little cobbles and silt. The silty sand and gravel extended to a depth of 45 feet bgs in Borehole B-5 and is underlain by light gray silt, some very fine, fine, medium, and coarse sand, fine and coarse gravel, cobbles, and trace boulders. This layer is classified as ML per the USCS, which consists of silt. The light brown silt extends to a depth of 55 feet bgs in Borehole B-5 and is underlain by light gravel, and cobbles until auger refusal at a depth 67 feet. The grey brown very fine to coarse sand, some silt, gravel, and cobbles until auger refusal at a depth 67 feet. The grey brown very fine to coarse sand layer was classified as poorly graded sand/silty sand to well graded sand, fine to coarse sand/silty sand.

Based on the SPT N values the upper one to two feet of the silty sand was loose. The silty sand and gravel mixture then ranged from firm to very compact to the end of the borehole. The light grey silt layer in Borehole B-5 was classified as compact to very compact.

4.2.1 Laboratory Testing

Representative samples of the silty sand from Boreholes B-4, B-5, B-6 and B-8 were tested by ST for grain size (ASTM D-112), and Atterberg limits (ASTM D-4318). The selected samples are taken below the proposed Bioretention Basin (Borehole B-4), the expected footer excavation of the Transfer and Recycling Facility building (Borehole B-5), the proposed base of Wet Pond 1 (Borehole B-6), and the proposed base of Wet Pond 2. The sample results are shown in Table 1 below:

Borehole	Sample	Depth	At	terbe	rg	Grave	(%)	S	Sand (%)		Silt	Moisture
	No.	(ft)	Ι	limits	5					and	Content	
										Clay	(%)	
										(%)		
			LL	PL	PI	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine		
B-4	S3, S4,	4-10	26	19	7	0.0	7.1	4.1	6.6	33.9	48.3	24.3
	S5											
B-5	S2, S3,	2-8				5.8	27.7	19.3	25.1	9.5	12.6	
	S4											
B-5	S5, S6	8-12	20	16	4	32.4	18.1	7.0	17.7	12.8	12.0	18.9
B-6	S3, S4,	4-8				9.7	26.5	16.0	25.3	10.7	11.8	
	S6, S7	10-14										
B-8	S2, S3,	2-8				20.9	20.9 26.8		15.6 13.9 7.5		15.3	
	S4											

Table 1 Atterberg Limits and Grain Size Results

The test laboratory reports are included in Attachment 2. Based on the laboratory test results the soil below the Bioretention Basin in Borehole B-4 was classified as brown and grey silty, clayey sand. The soil near the expected footer elevation of the Transfer and Recycling Facility building in Borehole B-5 was classified as brown and grey silty sand with gravel at a depth of two to eight feet, and brown and grey poorly graded gravel with silty clay and sand at a depth of eight to 12 feet. The soil at the proposed base of Wet Pond 1 in Borehole B-6 was classified as brown poorly graded sand with silt and gravel. The soil at the proposed base of Wet Pond 2 in Borehole B-8 was classified as grey-brown silty gravel with sand.

4.2.2 Expansive Soils

For the purposes of this report, expansive soils are those that experience significant volume changes with variations in moisture content between a wet and dry state, such as swelling with increasing moisture

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content and shrinkage with decreasing moisture content. The magnitude of the volume change in any given soil is primarily related to the type and amount of clay sized particles in the matrix. Holtz and Gibbs (1956) developed a system to classify soils as having either a low, medium, high, or very high expansion potential given the clay content and plasticity index of the soil, as follows:

Expansion Potential	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Expansion Index	0-20	21-50	51-90	91-130	130 +
Clay Content	0-10%	10-15%	15-25%	25-30%	35 - 100%
Plastic Index	0 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 +

Based on the laboratory testing of the silty sand and gravel mixture, the soil exhibits a very low expansion potential.

According to Section 1803.5.3 Expansive Soil of the New York State Building Code soils meeting all four of the following provisions shall be considered to be expansive, except that tests to show compliance with Items 1, 2, and 3 shall not be required if the test in Item 4 is conducted:

1. Plasticity Index of 15 or greater, determined in accordance with ASTM D4318

2. More than 10 percent of the soil particles pass a No. 200 sieve, determined in accordance with ASTM D422.

3. More than 10 percent of the soil particles are less than 5 micrometers in size, determined in accordance with ASTM D422.

4. Expansion index greater than 20, determined in accordance with ASTM D4829.

Based on the New York State Building Code criteria the silty sand and gravel mixture is not considered to be expansive.

4.2.3 Compressibility

The compressibility of the shallow soils is also an important consideration in the design and construction of foundations. Compressibility is defined as a decrease in volume that occurs in a soil mass when it is subject to an increase in loading. Some examples of more compressible soils include loose sands, organic clays, sensitive clays, highly plastic or soft clays and uncompacted fills.

The silty sand and gravel mixtures are classified as firm to very compact, with low plasticity and has a low potential for compressibility.

4.3 Groundwater

Free-standing water was recorded after completion of the borehole at a depth of four to six feet bgs in Boreholes B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4 and B-5. The ground water was noted to rise to a depth of two feet bgs in Borehole B-3 after four hours. Groundwater was deeper in Boreholes B-6 and B-7 at eight and 13 feet bgs respectively at 0 hours. Boreholes B-6 and B-7 are located in relatively higher elevations on the site. Groundwater at Borehole B-1 was shallower at 2.5 feet bgs at Borehole B-8, which is located in the lowest elevation of the project area. The excavation and construction of the Transfer and Recycling Facility building will involve excavation in both unsaturated and saturated sand & silt and sand & gravel mixtures. Wet Pond 1 and Wet Pond 2 will also be located below the water table and will have normal pool elevations lower than the existing water table based on the subsurface investigation results.

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5. Geotechnical Considerations and Design Parameters

5.1 Seismic Site Classification

The intensity of ground shaking during an earthquake and the amount of force transferred to any structure is related in a general way to the local soil conditions. Section 1613.2 of the Building Code of New York State requires that building sites be categorized into one of the seismic site classes in accordance with Chapter 20 of ASCE 7. The seismic site class is based on the average soil properties to a depth of 100 feet. The average N value was determined for Borehole B-5 using the procedures Chapter 20 of ASCE 7. The average N value was calculated as 53.5, therefore the site is classified as Seismic Site Class C, very dense soil and soft rock per Table 20.3-1 Site Classification included in Chapter 20 of ASCE 7.

According to Figure 1613.2.1(1) of the Building Code of New York State, the mapped short period (0.2 sec.) spectral response acceleration (SS) for the Town of Wawayanda is approximately 0.225g. The adjusted short period response (SMS) acceleration for Site Class C is 0.29g, and the corresponding five-percent damped design spectral response acceleration (SDS) is 0.19g. According to Figure 1613.2.1(2) of the Building Code of New York State, the mapped 1-second spectral response acceleration (S1) for the Town of Wawayanda is approximately 0.06g. The adjusted 1-second response (SM1) acceleration for Site Class C is 0.09g, and the corresponding five-percent damped design spectral response acceleration for Site Class C is 0.09g, and the corresponding five-percent damped design spectral response acceleration (SDS) is 0.19g.

Based on Table 1604.5 of the Building Code of New York State, the proposed building is classified as Risk Category II. Based on Table 1613.2.5(1) of the Building Code of New York State, the Seismic Design Category based on a short period response acceleration for this site is B for buildings classified as Risk Category II. Based on Table 1613.2.5(2) of the Building Code of New York State, the Seismic Design Category based on a 1-second period response acceleration for this site is A for buildings classified as Risk Category II.

5.2 Frost Effects

Frost action is defined as an increase in soil volume that occurs when water is drawn from unfrozen soil to the freezing zone where it attaches to form ice lenses, forcing soil particles apart and causing the soil surface to heave. In general, coarse-grained soils such as clean sands and gravels do not heave, whereas clays, silts and very fine sands and silty sands may support the growth of ice lenses even when present in

small proportions in coarse soils. The soils within the frost zone at the site, or about four feet bgs are typically classified as SP/SM poorly graded sand/silty sand which exhibit medium potential for frost heave.

The potential for frost heave adjacent to or under foundations, utilities and other structures can best eliminated in at least three ways. The most common method for building foundations and utilities is to place the base of the foundation below the maximum expected frost depth. Another approach for buildings or other structures is to provide for a foundation that can tolerate relatively minor movement.

Given the potential for frost susceptible soils and the climatic conditions in Wawayanda, New York the practical approach to preventing frost damage for structures at the Transfer and Recycling Facility is to provide a minimum burial depth of 48 inches, and/or adequate drainage of subgrade materials. For instance, frost protection for concrete slabs should include a well-drained, crushed stone base beneath a very stiff and well reinforced concrete slab. Any excavation for the stone base course should extend six inches wider than the planned concrete slab width.

5.3 Bearing Capacity

The ultimate bearing capacity is defined as that bearing stress that will result in shear failure of the soil. The allowable bearing capacity is the ultimate bearing capacity reduced by an appropriate factor of safety (typically = 3). The bearing capacity was computed for the portion of the silty sand and gravel mixture 48 inches below the lowest proposed ground elevation north of the building at a depth of approximately 6.7 feet.

Bearing capacity values were determined using the Meyerhof Allowable Bearing Capacity Equation based on SPT N Values in the area of interest and one inch of foundation settlement. The allowable bearing capacity of 4,000 pounds per square foot (psf) was conservatively computed for a foundation that rests on the silty sand and gravel.

5.4 Settlement

Based on the adherence to the site preparation recommendations and good construction practices included in Section 6 of this report, normal consolidation settlement should not result in total building settlements greater than one-inch or differential settlement in excess of ³/₄-inch, indicative of all good foundation soils.

5.5 Foundation Design

5.5.1 Concrete Floor Slabs

It is recommended that all floor slabs be "floating," that is, fully ground supported and not structurally connected to walls or foundations. This is to reduce the possibility of cracking and displacement of the floor slabs because of differential movements between the slab and the foundation. Such movements could be detrimental to the slabs if they were rigidly connected to the foundations.

Subgrades below the floor slab subbase material are expected to consist of silty sand. For subgrades that have been verified as stable by proof rolling/compaction in accordance with the recommendations provided in Section 6 of this report, a modulus of subgrade reaction (k) of 150 pounds per cubic inch (pci) may be used for floor slab design. It is also recommended that the floor slab be supported on a minimum six-inch layer of relatively clean granular material such as sand and gravel or crushed stone. This is to help distribute concentrated loads and to provide more uniform subgrade support beneath the slab. Also, the upper 12 inches of the existing subgrade materials should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 1557 (Modified Proctor) or confirmed as stable by proof rolling/compaction.

5.5.2 Drainage and Waterproofing

To address the potential for a high-water table, a foundation drainage system must be installed such that the adjacent backfill or subbase material remains in a drained state. Non-expansive free draining foundation backfill material such as sands and gravels shall be used. The drainage system should include a properly designed and selected graded soil or geotextile filter to prevent piping of the erodible finegrained soil from below the foundation. The filter should be designed to operate without clogging the filter, or any drain stone and pipe system that may be employed. The design of the drainage system must be based on accepted principles of engineering in consideration of the permeability of the soil, the grain size distribution of the soil and drainage stone, and the anticipated rate of flow.

5.5.3 General Recommendations

The following additional foundation design recommendations are commonly required by the building codes, or are considered standard operating procedure in quality construction projects:

• The foundation design must be completed by a qualified design professional in accordance with standard engineering practice, the soil information presented above and the requirements of all applicable codes.

- Reinforcing steel should be incorporated in the foundation design by a structural engineer licensed to practice engineering in New York state as required to aid in stress distribution and minimize cracking and differential motion.
- An experienced geotechnical engineer licensed to practice engineering in New York state shall review the foundation design details and foundation elevations and loadings as indicated on the drawings submitted with the building permit application to determine compliance with the recommendations of this Report.
- Unbalanced soil bearing pressures should be avoided.
- Concrete for the footing should be placed as soon after foundation excavation as is possible, and water must not be allowed to pond in any excavation. If it is necessary to leave the bearing surface open for any extended period of time, it is highly recommended that a thin mat of lean concrete be placed over the bottom of the excavation to minimize damage to the surface from weather or construction. Foundation concrete should not be placed on a frozen or saturated subgrade.
- Positive final site grading should be such that surface water drainage is conducted away from the structure. Roof drainage systems including gutters and downspouts should be unobstructed by leaves and tree limbs and should be connected to drainpipe extensions so that the roof water is drained at least 15-feet away from the foundation.

 February 2022
 professional engineering/business consulting

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 Recycling Facility Subsurface Investigation Report February 2022.doc

6.1 Subgrade Preparation

We recommend that a geotechnical engineer or a trained and experienced observer complete a detailed footing subgrade soil inspection prior to the concrete placement. The purpose is to verify that conditions are suitable, that site specific bearing grade preparation as required by this Report have been followed, that any unsatisfactory soils have been removed and the exposed soil conditions are consistent with the subsurface conditions encountered in the test borings and are capable of supporting the design foundation loads.

Proof rolling the stripped surface should be used in detecting excessively soft or otherwise unacceptable conditions or subgrade materials. Proof rolling is performed by driving a select heavy vehicle over the soil surface and observing the soil surface for deflection such as ruts or indentations. Typically, soft or loose soil is detected by permanent ruts or indentations of one inch or more. The top 12 inches of subgrade shall be compacted. Proof roll immediately after compaction and before environmental conditions can degrade the subgrade incorporated in the work. A one-inch permanent rut is considered failure. Rebound rutting of one inch with substantial cracking or substantial lateral displacement is failure.

Should loose or soft soils be identified during the proof rolling effort, the soils should be densified using a smooth drum compactor providing a static weight on the drum of no less than 7,000 pounds. The roller should make a minimum of two passes covering the proposed construction area, with additional passes as necessary to achieve required compaction and/or subgrade stabilization. Prior to proceeding with the placement of any compacted soil operations, all topsoil and other deleterious non-soil materials should be stripped from the proposed fill areas. Any on-site stockpiling should be completed in accordance with Best Management Practices, (BMP's) to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

If the subgrade soils cannot be readily compacted, they should be over excavated and removed. Overexcavation should extend to suitable bearing soils, or a depth of three feet below the design subgrade elevation. Should unsatisfactory bearing soils remain at an over excavation depth of three feet, the subsurface conditions should be reviewed by the geotechnical engineer considering the encountered bearing strength to determine if a reduced bearing pressure is appropriate. Loose, dry granular fill over

excavated from foundation excavations may be recompacted as engineered backfill, provided is it free of deleterious materials.

6.2 Building Foundation and Wet Pond Excavation

The sides of temporary excavations for building foundations, utility installations, and other construction should be adequately sloped to provide stable sides and safe working conditions. Otherwise, the excavation must be properly braced against lateral movements. In any case, applicable Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) safety standards must be followed.

Based on the field and laboratory test results, the overburden soils may generally be classified as OSHA Type C soils (granular soils including gravel, sand, and loamy sand). Slopes in areas of Type C soils must be constructed no steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical (3/4H:1V) for excavation depths of 20 feet or less. Flatter slopes will be required if lower-strength soils or adverse seepage conditions are encountered.

The Wet Pond slopes shall be excavated at a maximum slope of 4:1 to the permanent pool elevation of 450.2 for Wet Pond 1 and 447 for Wet Pond 2. At the permanent pool elevation, the maximum slope shall be 8:1 to an elevation of 449.2 for Wet Pond 1, and 446 for Wet Pond 2 to create the aquatic bench. Below the aquatic bench a maximum slope of 2:1 shall be excavated to the base of the pond. The 2:1 slopes shall be stabilized by a layer of stone rip rap underlain by a gravel filter to address the erodible nature of the sand & silt and sand & gravel mixtures from groundwater seepage.

The construction of the Transfer and Recycling Facility building, Wet Pond 1 and Wet Pond 2 will involve excavation in saturated sand & silt and sand & gravel mixtures. Given the erodible nature of the on-site soils, it is recommended that the excavation take place under predominantly dry conditions. Construction dewatering techniques should be employed to lower groundwater levels below the base of the excavation.

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7. Conclusion

The borehole investigation, laboratory testing and geotechnical engineering analysis of the subsurface conditions for the proposed Dom-Mar Transfer and Recycling Facility demonstrate that the subsurface conditions are suitable for the Transfer and Recycling Facility building if the foundation design recommendations and the site and subgrade preparation techniques are adhered to. The recommendations provided have been developed in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practice. No guarantees or warranties of any kind are expressed or implied.

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ATTACHMENT 1

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Project Site Plan and Borehole Locations



ATTACHMENT 2

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

ST Boring Logs and Laboratory Results

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A =	AUGER R = WEIG	UP = SHT O	UND F ROI	ISTUF DS	≺BED	PISTON WOH =	WEIGH	т = ТН Т оf н	INWAL AMMEI	.L R & ROE	V = VANE 1 DS	EST		C = COARSE			
SS	= SPLIT T	UBE	SAMP	LER	-	H.S.A. =	HOLL	OW ST	EM AU	GER							
PR	OPORTIO	NS U	SED:	TRAC	C = C) - 10%	LITTLE	= 10 - 2	:0% S	OME = 2	20 - 35% A	ND =35 - 50	1%	F=FINE			

	SOI	LTE	STI	NG,	INC	» ».	CLIEN	CLIENT: Ensol, Inc.						SHEET 1_OF 1		
	90	DOI	VOV	AN F	RD.									HOLE NO.	B-4	
	OX	FOR	D, C	T 06	478		PROJE	ECT NC).		G70-1762	2-21				
	C ⁻	F (20	3) 26	52-93 10 AC	328		PROJECT NAME						BORING LOCATIONS	、		
EO	DEMAN -	1 (91 DBILL	4) 94 FR	10-40	50										 	
ľ	MK/ao						NY									
INS	SPECTOR										CASING	SAMPLER	CORE BAR	OFFSET		
		_						TYPE			HSA	SS		DATE START	4/12/21	
GR	OUND W	ATER	OBSE	RVA	TIONS	5		SIZE I	.D.		4 1⁄4"	1 3/8"		DATE FINISH	4/12/21	
AT	<u>6'</u> FT A	FTER	<u>0</u> H0	DURS	5			НАММ	IER WI			140#	BIT	SURFACE ELEV.	453.4	
AT	FTAF	TER_	но	JRS				HAMM	IER FA			30"		GROUND WATER ELE	V.	
	T		5	SAMI	PLE	1										
DEPTH	CASING BLOWS PER	NO	Туре	PEN	REC	DEPTH	BLOV ON (FORC 0 - 6	VS PEF SAMPI CE ON 6 - 12	R 6 IN LER TUBE) 12- 18	N		STRATA CHANGE DEPTH	COLOR, LC	IFICATION OF SOIL R DSS OF WASH WATEI ROCK, ETC.	EMARKS INCL. R, SEAMS IN	
	FUUI	1	22	24"	16"	2'0"	1	1	<u> </u>	4	moist		4" Topsoil GrevBr	n E SAND & SILT (SM)		
			- 33	<u></u>			3	5			v loose					
		2	SS	24"	16"	4'0"	6	10		20	moist		SAME			
6		2		24#	1/1	<u></u>	10	11 9	ļ	19	compact		GrovBrn E SAND			
			55	24			10	10			compact		GIEYDII'I OAND C			
		4	SS	24"	6"	8'0"	4	5		10	wet		Brn F SAND, tr silt	[SP]		
		E		0.48	4.08	4.0101	5	5		12	loose		Bra EMC SAND	m oilf om EC aroual (SM/9)	41	
10		5	SS		12	100	2 8	2 8		13	compact	9'6"	DITENUC SAND, S	ni siit, siii no gidver (ovvioi	мТ	
	2011-2021-2070-2009-2000-2000-20	6	SS	24"	18"	12'0"	7	9		21	wet		Grey FMC SAND,	sm silt, some FC gravel [S	W/SM]	
				0.41	0.01	4.4108	12	13	ļ		compact					
		/	SS		26	14.0	14 29	30	<u> </u>	00	v dense		Grey FMC SAND,	Stri Siit, iit PO gravei ii ciay		
15		8	SS	24"	14"	16'0"	18	17		33	wet		SAME			
		[<u> </u>	ļ	16	17		Į	dense					
		 								1						
					†											
20			962409240700586		108	0.4108		10		0.0	ļ ,					
		9	SS	15	10"	21'3"				90	wet v dense		Gray FMC SAND,	, sm silt, sm FC gravel , tr clay [SW/SM]		
		<u> </u>					00/0		<u> </u>		1 doneo					
		10	SS	24"	20"	25'0"	24	37		87	wet	0.52.01	same			
25	8705220729102910707W/0050						50	/1	ALCOLOGICAL STREET		v dense	25'0"				
					<u> </u>					<u> </u>				E.O.B 25'0"		
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20										ļ						
150			-													
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35					<u> </u>					<u> </u>						

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40										İ				y (gangaran manana manana manana manana kanana ang Roman da kanana kanana kanana kanana kanana kanana kanana ka		
N	DTE: Su col	bsoi nditio	con cons a	ditio at sp	ons r ecifi	eveale ic locat	d by t ions a	his in and m	vestig ay no	gation ot repr	represen esent	t				
GE			ons a	at ot	her l	ocation	<u>is or t</u>	imes.		CASING	THEN		SING TO	FT. HOLF N	ю. в-4	
A =	AUGER	UP =		ISTUR	RBED	PISTON	<u> </u>	T = TH	IINWAL	L	V = VANE	TEST				
WC	DR = WEIG			DS		WOH =	WEIGH			R & ROI	DS					
PR	= SPLIT T OPORTIO	NS USE :	SAMP SED:	TRAC	CE = 0	н.ъ.А. = 10%	LITTLE	∪vv ST = 10 - 2	⊏ivi AU 20% S	GER OME = 1	20-35% A	ND =35 - 50)%	F = FINE		



Tested By: RS

Checked By: VRS

Neu by. VNO



Tested By: EH

Checked By: VRS
	SOI	LTE	STI	NG,	INC) .	CLIENT: <u>Ensol, Inc.</u>							SHEET 1 OF 2		
	90	DOI	NOV	AN F	RD.		220 /507 Ma							HOLE NO.	B-5	
	OX OX	FOR	D, C	1 06	4/8		PROJECT NO. G/U-1/62-21									
		I (20 V /91	3) 20 4) 92	16-49 16-49	020 350		PROJECT NAME 1128 Dolsontown Rd					per Plan				
FO	REMAN -	DRILL	ER	10 -10			LOCAT	LOCATION Wawavanda								
PD AK											NY					
INS	PECTOR										CASING	SAMPLER	CORE BAR	OFFSET		
							TYPE				HSA	SS		DATE START	4/9/21	
GR	OUND W	ATER	OBSE	ERVA	TIONS	S		SIZE I	D.	-	4 1/4"	1 3/8"	DIT		4/9/21	
	<u>5</u> 71 A	TER	н <u>и</u> ЮН	URS)			HAMM	IER WI	. 		30"	DII	GROUND WATER ELEV.		
		1						1 17 49119		T	r		1	I		
						r					DENSITY	STRATA	FIELD IDENTI	FICATION OF SOIL REMA	RKS INCL.	
E	CASING						BLOV ON	VS PEF	R 6 IN		OR	CHANGE	COLOR, LC	SS OF WASH WATER, SE	EAMS IN	
Ш	BLOWS	NO	Туре	PEN	REC	DEPTH	(FORCE ON TUBE)			N	CONSIST	DEPTH	ROCK, ETC.			
	FOOT					@ BOT	0-6	6 - 12	12- 18	VALUE	OIST	ELEV				
		1	SS	24*	16"	2'0"	3	3		6	moist	1'0"	Topsoil			
				24"	1.0*	4'0"	3	5		37	loose moist	2'0"	Brn SIL1 & FC GR	AVEL, SM FM Sand [ML] EC GRAVEL lit cobbles silt (SW	1	
		<u> </u>	33	24		40	20	22			dense				1	
5		3	SS	24"	20"	6'0"	18	19		33	moist/v moist		Brn FMC SAND &	FC GRAVEL, lit cobbles, silt		
		<u> </u>	L	24#	10#	0101	14	14		20	dense		Bracrov EMC SAN	ID & EC GRAVEL lif cobbles sit		
		4	55	24	10	00	14	15		29	compact		Difficiely I Mo OA	D a TO OTVIVEE, in couples, sin		
		5	SS	24"	18*	10'0"	14	15		27	wet		Lt BmBrn VFFMC	& SAND, silt, FC gravel [SW/SM]		
10	****	l			008	40108	12	11			compact	14:01	CANAL			
		0	SS	24	20-	120	5 19	20	 	34	dense	<u> </u>	BrnGrav FMC SAN	ID & FC GRAVEL, lit silt, cobbles	[SW]	
		7	SS	24"	18"	14'0"	20	23		50	wet	12'6"				
			ļ	4.78	458	4 510 8	27	25		(20)	dense	13'6"	Brn FMC SAND, F	C gravel [SW]	IOD/OM	
15	****	8	SS	1/"	15"	15'5"	29	- 32		132	wet v dense		BIN VEF SAND, SI	t, FC gravel, coobles, if boulders	[57/514]	
				<u> </u>			100/3				V GONOC					
										ļ						
20																
1-0		9	SS	18"	18"	21'6"	14	16	iezikustation	35	wet		Brn VFF SAND, sil	it, FC gravel, cobbles, tr boulders	[SP/SM]	
		<u> </u>				ļ	19				dense Bolders			olders		
		 	 													
25		<u> </u>														
		10	SS	18"	18"	26'6"	51	25		52	wet		Grey VFFMC SAND, FC gravel, sm silt, cobbles, lit bolde			
	ļ	 					27			<u> </u>	v dense				[SW/SM]	
										 						
30		1							entering		1		Cobbles @ 29'			
		11	SS	18"	18"	31'6"	8	10		30	wet	31'0"	GreyDkGrey FM S	AND, sm silt, Tr C Sand [SW/SM]		
		<u> </u>			<u> </u>						compace		GIEVI NO SAND I	ar orvere, small		
											1					
35			-			20101	~~~~							ailt am E ground pabblag (PB/PM	n	
		12	SS	18"	18"	36'0"	63	50	<u> </u>	113	v moist v dense		LIGIEY VF SAND,	sili, shi e glavel, cubbles lofiow	IJ	
				ļ					ļ	ļ	1					
40		heai		L diti			l d by ti	l hie in	Voetir	L	l renresent					
I'''	ם זיב. סע COI	nditio	ons a	at sp	ecifi	ic locat	ions a	ind m	ay no	t repre	sent					
	COL	iditio	ons a	at ot	her l	ocation	is or t	imes.	-	CACINI	THEN				R-5	
GR A =	: AUGER	UP =	UND	ISTUR	RBED	PISTON	3EU	T≃TF	INWA	_CASING	V = VANE T	EST			<u></u> .	
W		GHT C	F RO	DS		WOH =	WEIGH	TOFH	IAMME	R & RO	DS					
PR	= SPLIT 1 OPORTIC	IUBE INS U	SAMF SED:	'LEK TRA(CE ≈ (н.S.A. =) - 10%	: HULL LITTLE	= 10 - 1	⊢м АС 20% 5	GER SOME =	20 - 35% At	ND ≈35 - 50	%	F = FINE		

1	90	DO	NOV	AN F	RD.		ĺ				HOLE NO. B-5					
	ох	FOR	D, C	T 06	478		PROJECT NO. G70-1762-21									
	CT	Г (20	3) 26	62-93	328		PROJECT NAME							BORING LOCATIONS		
	N	(91	4) 94	16-48	350		1128 Dolsontown Rd						per Plan			
FO	REMAN - I	DRILL	.ER				LOCATION Wawayanda									
INSPECTOR											CASING	SAMPLER	CORE BAR	OFFSET		
INOI LOTON								TYPE			HSA	SS	oone ont	DATE START 4/12/21		
GR	OUND W/	ATER	OBSE	RVA	TIONS	3		SIZE I	.D.		4 1/4"	1 3/8"		DATE FINISH 4/12/21		
AT	<u>6'</u> FT A	FTER	<u>0</u> H	OURS	3	•		НАММ	IER WI	T.		140#	BIT	SURFACE ELEV.		
AT_	FTAF	TER_	но	URS				HAMM	IER FA	LL		30"		GROUND WATER ELEV.		
	r	r														
			<u>ب</u>	SAM	PLE	1	ł					STRATA	EIELD IDENTIFICATION OF SOIL REMARKS INCL			
I	CASING						BLO	WS PER	R 6 IN		OR	CHANGE	COLOR, LOSS OF WASH WATER, SEAMS IN			
EPT	BLOWS	NO	Туре	PEN	REC	OFOTU	(FOR	CE ON	TUBE)		CONSIST	DEPTH		ROCK, ETC.		
	FOOT					@ BOT	0-6	6 - 12	12- 18	N VALUE	OIST	ELEV				
		13	ss	19"	9"	40'9"	81	100/3"	l –	100	wet		SAME			
					1					1	v dense					
										1						
45				-	-		namma anacola									
		14	SS	18"	18"	46'6"	37	42		132	wet v dense		LtGreyGrey SILT, sm VFFMC SAND, FC gravel, cobbles,			
		ļ	 		ļ	<u> </u>	90	<u> </u>	ļ	<u> </u>			tr boulders [ML]			
								<u> </u>	 	<u> </u>						
50			<u> </u>		<u> </u>		 	<u> </u>								
100		15	SS	18"	18"	51'6"	35	41		99	wet		SAME			
				···	10	0.0	58	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	† <u> </u>	v dense					
				†	1			1		1						
			1	1	t					1						
55																
		16	SS	18"	18"	56'6"	19	22		48	wet		GreyBrn VFF SAND, sm silt [SP/SM]			
		ļ	ļ	ļ	ļ		26	ļ	ļ	ļ	dense					
			ļ		 		ļ	 	ļ	<u> </u>						
					 		 									
00		17		18"	18"	61'6"	20	28		73	wet		GrevBrn VEE SAN	ID lit sit [SP]		
			- 33				45				v dense		Grey FMC SAND	& FC GRAVEL, lit silt, cobbles [SW]		
				<u> </u>				†		1	1		,			
				 	1			1		1						
65																
		18	SS	18"	17*	66'6"	41	63		140	wet		Grey VFFMC SAN	AND, silt, FC gravel, cobbles [SW/SM]		
				ļ	ļ		77	ļ	ļ	ļ	v dense	67'0"	Auger refusal			
			ļ	ļ	ļ			ļ		_						
				 		ļ		 	 	 				*DD: Dockat Datromater		
10			ana ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang				-	+		-						
			<u> </u>					<u> </u>	 	+						
			 	 	 			<u> </u>	 	<u>†</u>						
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80	L	L					L	1	L		and the second states of the second states of the second states of the second states of the second states of the		L			
NC	TE Su	hsoi	l cor	nditir	ns i	eveale	d hv t	his in	vestir	ation	represent					
	cor	ditio	ons a	at sp	ecifi	c locat	ions a	ind m	ay no	t repre	sent					
conditions at other locations or times.																
GR	OUND SU	RFAC	E TO		F	T. U	SED			CASING	G THEN_	CAS	SING TO	FT. HOLE NO. B-5		
A =	AUGER	UP =	UND	ISTUR	RBED	PISTON		T ≕ TH	IINWAI	LL	V = VANE TI	EST		0 - 004005		
WC	R = WEIG	SHT C	OF RO	DS		WOH =	WEIGH	IF OF H		:R & ROI	72					
	- SPLIT I OPORTIO	UBE :	SED.	TRAC	CF = 0	п.ә.н. =) - 10%	- HULL LITTE			SOME =	20 - 35% AN	ND =35 - 50	%	F = FINE		
11. 17		110 01	U L. U.	11////		- 1070					// // /A					







Tested By: EH

Γ	SOI	LTE	STI	NG,	INC	∿ ≁ •	CLIENT: Ensol, Inc.							SHEET 1 OF 1				
	90	DO	NOV	AN I	RD.									HOLE NO.	B-6			
	OX	FOR	D, C	T 06	478		PROJECT NO. G70-1762-21											
		l (20 / /01	3) 26 /) 0/	52-93 16-15	528 850		PROJECT NAME 1128 Doleontown Rd						BORING LOCATIONS per Plan					
FC	REMAN -	DRILL	ER.	+0-4(500								perriari					
	MK/ao										NY							
IN	SPECTOR										CASING	SAMPLER	CORE BAR	OFFSET				
	17 CHA NARAANNAN A						TYPE				HSA	SS		DATE START	4/13/21			
GF		ATER	OBSE	RVA	TIONS	5	SIZE I.D.				4 1/4"	1 3/8"	DIT	DATE FINISH 4/13/21				
	<u>8</u> FI AH	· IER_ TER	он <u>о</u> он									140# 30"	BII	GROUND WATER FLEV	.0			
Ê		<u> </u>						ΠΑΙνιιν		T	1		T	CROONE WATERCEEV.				
				SAIVII I	PLE T	T						STRATA		IFICATION OF SOIL REMARKS INCL				
Ξ	CASING						BLO	NS PEF	R6 IN		OR	CHANGE	COLOR, LO	DSS OF WASH WATER,	SEAMS IN			
DEP1	BLOWS	NO	Туре	PEN	REC		(FORCE ON TUBE)			CONSIST	DEPTH	ROCK, ETC.						
	FOOT					@ BOT	0-6	5 - 12 12- 18		VALUE	MOIST	ELEV						
F		1	SS	24"	12"	2'0"	8	10		18	moist		Topsoil					
				24"	01	4:0"	8	9		10	compact		Brn FMC SAND, s	m clay, silt [SW/SC]	day, silt [SW/SC]			
		2	55	24		40	10	11		10	compact		SAME					
5		3	SS	24"	18"	6'0"	<u>12 14 26 moist</u> Gra						GrayBrn FMC SAN	GrayBrn FMC SAND, sm FC gravel, lit silt [SW]				
			L	0.018	01	0108	12	11			compact			AME IO RECOVERY				
		4	<u>ss</u>	24	6	8.0	15	15		28	compact		SAIVIE					
		5	SS	24"	0"	10'0"	14	12		24	wet		NO RECOVERY					
10						4.010.8	12	11			compact		Den EMO CAN					
		<u> </u>							compact		DIT FING SAI	ND & FC glaver [SVV]						
		7	SS	24"	12"	14'0"	7	9		18	wet		SAME					
						1.510%	9	9			compact							
15		8	SS	20"	18"	15'8"	23	32	entresis materialis	84	wet		Brn FMC SAND &	AND & FC GRAVEL, tr cobbles [SW]				
								00/2			V dense							
20		 																
20		9	ss	24"	18"	22'0"	22'0" 21	21		43	wet	Brn FMC SAND,	Brn FMC SAND, li	t FC gravel [SW]				
							22	26			dense							
		10		0.4#	1.6%	0410	10	22			wet			TAN EMO SAND & EC GRAVEL tr coubles (SWA				
25		10	SS	24	10	240	32	22		34	v dense	24'0"	GIEY FINC SAND	AFC GRAVEL, II CODDIES (34	۷J			
		94595200000000														<u></u>	******	
					ļ					 				E.O.B. 24'0"				
										<u> </u>	:							
30											:							
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35					<u> </u>				*****	[
				<u> </u>						 								
		<u> </u>			 					<u> </u>								
40				L		-					L	1						
	JTE: Su	bsoil Iditid	l con	iditio at sn	ons r ecifi	eveale	d by t ions a	nis in and m	vestig av no	jation	represen esent	τ						
	100	<u>iditi</u>	ons a	at ot	her l	ocation	<u>is or t</u>	imes.	ay 110			<u></u>						
GF		RFAC				T. U	SED	Т = ТЦ				CA	SING TO	FT. HOLE NO	. В-6			
W	DR = WEIG	SHT O	F RO	DS	ULU	WOH =	WEIGH	T OF H	AMME	R & ROI	DS VINE			C = COARSE				
SS PE	= SPLIT T	UBE :	SAMF		CE = 0	H.S.A. =		OW STI = 10 - 2	UA ME	GER OMF = '	20 - 35% ^	ND =35 - 50	%	M = MEDIUM F = FINE				



	SOII	TE	STI	NG,	INC		CLIENT: Ensol, Inc.							SHEET 1_OF_1			
	90	DOI	VOV	AN F	RD.		010.4700.01							HOLE NO. B	-7		
	OX	FOR	D, C	T 06	478		PROJECT NO. G70-1762-21										
		l (20 / (91	3)26 1)9/	52-93 16-48	328		IPROJECT NAME 1128 Dolsontown Rd						per Plan				
FO	REMAN - I	ORILL	ER				LOCATION Wawayanda										
MK/ao											NY						
INS	PECTOR							-				SAMPLER	CORE BAR	OFFSET	21		
		TED	ODEE					IYPE	D		<u></u>	1 3/8"		DATE START 4/13/	21 21		
AT	13' FT /	AFTER	0636 R 0 F	IOUR	S.	>		HAMM	ier Wi	-	<u> </u>	140#	BIT	SURFACE ELEV458.0	- •		
AT	FTAF	TER_	_но	JRS				HAMM	IER FA	LL		30"		GROUND WATER ELEV.			
		[5	SAMI	PLE					[[I				
T CASING BLOWS NO Type PEN REC.						DEPTH	BLOW ON (FORG	VS PEF SAMPI CE ON	R 6 IN LER TUBE) 12- 18	N	DENSITY OR CONSIST	STRATA CHANGE DEPTH	IFICATION OF SOIL REMARKS I DSS OF WASH WATER, SEAMS ROCK, ETC.	SOIL REMARKS INCL. WATER, SEAMS IN TC.			
	FOOT			0.41	10"	@ BOT	2			VALUE	MOIST	ELEV	A" Topsoil: Brp E S	AND, sm silt, lit FC gravel [SP/SM]			
		55	- 55	4		20	34	18		10	loose		14 TOPSON, BITTE SAND, SITSIN, IN FO GRAVER [SP/SM]				
		2	SS	24"	10"	4'0"	16	11		21	moist		SAME				
5		3	22	24"	14"	6'0"	10 17	10 18		41	compact drv		Brn FMC SAND, s	m FC gravel, tr silt, tr cobbles [SW]			
							23	36			dense						
		4	SS	24"	16"	8'0"	41	25	ļ	43	dry		SAME	ME			
5 ss 24" 14"				10'0"	10	19		23	moist/wet		DkBrn FMC SAND	DkBrn FMC SAND, sm FC gravel, tr silt [SW]					
10				0.4%	4.0%	4.0101	12 12			40	compact		Des FMC CAND 8				
		0	SS	24	12"	12.0"	21	<u></u> 16	<u> </u>	45	dense		BU LING SAIND &				
	7 ss 24" 16" 14'0"					20	20 14 26 wet SAME										
15		8	22	ss 24" 16" 16'0" 14 2				<u>10</u> 20		43	compact wet		Brn FMC SAND, s	MC SAND, sm FC gravel, tr silt [SW]			
						23	25			dense							
										 							
										<u> </u>							
20		0		0.411	011	2210"	റാ	<u>-</u>		42	wot		Bro EMC SAND o	m cilt trolay litEC gravel [SM/SM]			
		9	55	24	0	220	28 22 42 20 23 42				dense			in sin, it oby, in the graves levereng			
		10	SS	24"	12"	24'0"	29 19 31			31	wet	0.410#	GreyBrn FMC SAN	ND & FC GRAVEL, tr silt [SW]			
25							12 14										
														E.O.B 24'0"			
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40					L		d 1000 1					+		1997 - 1997 -	1999-1999-1999-1999		
	HE: Su cor cor	nditio nditio	i con ons a ons a	at sp at ot	ons r becifi her l	eveale	u by t ions a 1s or t	nis in and m imes.	vestig ay no	sation ot repr	esent	ι					
GR		RFAC	ETO				SED	т ті		CASING		CA	SING TO	FT. HOLE NO. B	-7		
WC	R = WEIG	SHT O	F RO	DS	VDED	WOH =	WEIGH	T OF H	AMME	. – R & ROI	DS			C = COARSE			
SS PR	= SPLIT T OPORTIO	UBE : NS US	SAMF SED:	LER TRAC	CE = (H.S.A. =) - 10%	HOLL	OW ST = 10 - 2	EM AU 20% S	GER OME = :	20-35% A	ND =35 - 50)%	M = MEDIUM F = FINE			

	SOI	LTE	STI	NG,	INC) ,	CLIENT: Ensol, Inc.							SHEET 1_OF_1			
	90	DO	NOV	'AN I	RD.									HOLE NO.	B-8		
	ОХ	FOR	D, C	T 06	478		PROJECT NO. G70-1762-21										
	C	T (20	3) 26	62-93	328		PROJECT NAME						BORING LOCATIONS				
		<u>r (91</u>	<u>4) 94</u>	46-48	350		10047			112	Mawaya	own Ka		per Plan			
FO	MK/ao	DRILL	ER.				LUCA	LOCATION Wawayanda NY									
INSPECTOR								*****			CASING	SAMPLER	CORE BAR	OFFSET			
								TYPE			HSA	SS		DATE START	4/13/21		
GR	OUND WA	ATER	OBSE	ERVA	TIONS	5	SIZE I.D.				4 1⁄4"	1 3/8"		DATE FINISH	4/13/21		
AT_	<u>2'6"</u> FT	AFTE	R <u>0</u>	HOUF	RS			HAMM	IER WI	-		140#	BIT	SURFACE ELEV4	49.7		
AT_	FTAF	TER_	но	URS			[HAMM	IER FA	LL		30"		GROUND WATER ELEV.			
				SAM	PLE	1	-										
_							BLO1	VS PEF	R 6 IN			CHANGE		IFICATION OF SOIL RE	MARKS INCL.		
EPTH	BLOWS	NO	Туре	PEN	REC			SAMPI			CONSIST	DEPTH		ROCK, ETC.			
ā	PER					DEPTH	(FORCE ON TUBE) 0 - 6 6 - 12 12- 18		N								
-	F001	1	SS	24"	8"	2'0"	1	2	1	4	moist		4" Topsoil: Brn F S	SAND, sm silt, lit FC gravel			
							2	2			v loose			, , , ,			
		2	SS	24"	14"	4'0"	5	11	ļ	31	wet		Grey FMC SAND,	lit FC gravel, lit silt [SW]			
5		3		24"	12"	6'0"	20 9	12		32	dense wet		Grev FMC SAND &	& FC gravel trisilf			
		hannan		L.T.			15	15			dense						
		4	SS	24"	16"	8'0"	10	11		22	wet		FC GRAVEL, tr silt [SW]				
		5		2"	0"	R12"	11	11		100	compact						
10		<u> </u>	- 35	<u> </u>		02	10012			100	v dense		No recovery				
		6	ss 24" 14" 12'0" 10 11					45	wet		Brn FMC SAND &	FC GRAVEL, tr cobbles [SW	٧J				
				1 1 1	10"	12108	34	24		140	dense						
		/	55	14		152	100/2"	49		149	v dense	14'0"	SAIVE				
15		8	SS	24"	20"	16'0"	14	16		31	wet		Grey F SAND & SI	ILT [SP/SM]			
				ļ	ļ		15	17			dense						
										<u> </u>							
20	AUGUORDI MURINIMANI AUG				0.01	00108	4.4	40									
		9	SS	24	20"	22.0	11	10		29	compact		SAME				
		10	SS	24"	20"	24'0"	12 11 29				wet						
				ļ	ļ		18	15		ļ	compact	24'0"	SAME				
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NC	TE: Su	bsoi	con	ditic	ons r	eveale	d by t	his in	vestig	ation	represen	t					
	cor	nditio	ons a	at sp	ecifi	c locat	ions a	ind m	ay no	t repr	esent						
GR	OUND SU	RFAC	E TO		F	T. U	SED			CASING	G THEN_	CA	SING TO	FT. HOLE NO	D. B-8		
A =		UP =		ISTUF	RBED			T = TH	INWAL		V = VANE 1	TEST					
ss	= SPLIT T	UBE :	SAMP	LER		H.S.A. =	HOLL	OF FL		GER				M = MEDIUM			
PR	OPORTIO	NS US	SED:	TRAC	CE = 0	- 10%	LITTLE	= 10 - 2	20% S	OME = 2	20 - 35% Al	ND =35 - 50	%	F = FINE			



Attachment 9

EnSol, Inc.

ENGINEERING + ENVIRONMENTAL

Foundation Design Documentation