STORMWATER REPORT

TJX WORCESTER DISTRIBUTION CENTER SECURITY ENTRANCE ADDITION

135 Goddard Memorial Drive
Worcester, MA

Prepared for:

The TJX Companies
300 Value Way
Marlborough, MA 01752

RECEIVED
By Eric Flint at 10:00 am, Dec 18, 2024

Date:

December 17, 2024

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Electronically stamped by
Michael Andrade, P.E: 12/17/24

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NARRATIVE

Project Description

Site Location: 135 Goddard Memorial Drive
Worcester, MA

Development Type: Existing Distribution Center (for various offsite retail stores)

Project Summary:

The project will construct a small ±2,180 square foot building addition with associated adjacent site work. The project has been carefully designed to increase pervious and landscaped areas that results in a net reduction (±775 square feet) of impervious surfaces and thus has been designed as a Redevelopment Project in compliance with the MassDEP Stormwater Management Policy.

Existing Site Conditions

Ground Cover: The ground cover in the project areas is a mix of impervious surfaces with landscaped areas.

Slopes: The site slopes are relatively flat.

Soil Types: Site soil types as mapped by the USDA-NRCS as "Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex", hydrologic group B.

HYDROLOGY CALCULATIONS

As the project will result in a net reduction in impervious surfaces, hydrology calculations are not required as 1) there will be no increase in peak rate of runoff from the site due to the reduction of impervious surfaces and 2) the existing drainage patterns on the site will remain unchanged.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

To demonstrate compliance with MassDEP Stormwater Management, we offer the following in response to each of the 10 Standards. Note that a Redevelopment Project requires that project meet Standards 2, 3, and the pretreatment and structural stormwater best management practice requirements of Standards 4, 5, and 6 to the maximum extent practicable.

Drain Outfall Riprap Sizing Calculations (Stormwater Management Standard 1)

There are no new proposed drain outfalls as part of this project.

Peak Rate Attenuation (Stormwater Management Standard 2)

Due to the reduction of impervious surfaces, there is no increase in peak rate of runoff from the site thus no attenuation is required.

Recharge to Groundwater (Stormwater Management Standard 3)

Recharge to groundwater will be slightly increased solely due to the reduction of site impervious surfaces. Proposed roof drains will be connected to the existing site drainage system that drains to the existing site stormwater basin.

Water Quality Calculations (Stormwater Management Standard 4)

Site drainage is collected by the existing site drainage system consisting of deep sump hooded catch basins, a water quality unit (proprietary stormwater treatment unit), and detention basin. These existing systems provide TSS removal of at least 80%.

Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (Stormwater Management Standard 5)

The site qualifies as a Land Use with a Higher Potential Pollutant Load (LUHPPL) due to the number of vehicle trips per day (peak seasonally greater than 1,000 trips per day) and thus the existing stormwater system has been previously designed accordingly.

Protection of Critical Areas (Stormwater Management Standard 6)

The site does not discharge to a critical area however given the proximity to the Lynde Brook Reservoir, the existing stormwater system has been previously designed accordingly.

Redevelopment Projects (Stormwater Management Standard 7)

The site is a Redevelopment project (reduction of net impervious surfaces).

Erosion/Sediment Control (Stormwater Management Standard 8)

Site development plans provide details for erosion and sediment control during construction.

Operation/Maintenance Plan (Stormwater Management Standard 9)

Refer to the attached Long-Term Drainage System Operation & Maintenance Plan.

Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement (Stormwater Management Standard 10)

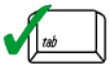
There are no existing illicit discharges to GEI or the owner's knowledge and there are no proposed illicit discharges. There are no cross-connections between the stormwater system and the wastewater system and discharges to each will remain separate; these systems are shown on the project drawings to the extent that they are known.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

A. Introduction

Important: When filling out forms on the computer, use only the tab key to move your cursor - do not use the return key.



A Stormwater Report must be submitted with the Notice of Intent permit application to document compliance with the Stormwater Management Standards. The following checklist is NOT a substitute for the Stormwater Report (which should provide more substantive and detailed information) but is offered here as a tool to help the applicant organize their Stormwater Management documentation for their Report and for the reviewer to assess this information in a consistent format. As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Report must contain the engineering computations and supporting information set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The Stormwater Report must be prepared and certified by a Registered Professional Engineer (RPE) licensed in the Commonwealth.

The Stormwater Report must include:

- The Stormwater Checklist completed and stamped by a Registered Professional Engineer (see page 2) that certifies that the Stormwater Report contains all required submittals.[1] This Checklist is to be used as the cover for the completed Stormwater Report.
- Applicant/Project Name
- Project Address
- Name of Firm and Registered Professional Engineer that prepared the Report
- Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan required by Standards 4-6
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan required by Standard 8[2]
- Operation and Maintenance Plan required by Standard 9

In addition to all plans and supporting information, the Stormwater Report must include a brief narrative describing stormwater management practices, including environmentally sensitive site design and LID techniques, along with a diagram depicting runoff through the proposed BMP treatment train. Plans are required to show existing and proposed conditions, identify all wetland resource areas, NRCS soil types, critical areas, Land Uses with Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPL), and any areas on the site where infiltration rate is greater than 2.4 inches per hour. The Plans shall identify the drainage areas for both existing and proposed conditions at a scale that enables verification of supporting calculations.

As noted in the Checklist, the Stormwater Management Report shall document compliance with each of the Stormwater Management Standards as provided in the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. The soils evaluation and calculations shall be done using the methodologies set forth in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook.

To ensure that the Stormwater Report is complete, applicants are required to fill in the Stormwater Report Checklist by checking the box to indicate that the specified information has been included in the Stormwater Report. If any of the information specified in the checklist has not been submitted, the applicant must provide an explanation. The completed Stormwater Report Checklist and Certification must be submitted with the Stormwater Report.

[1] The Stormwater Report may also include the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement required by Standard 10. If not included in the Stormwater Report, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement must be submitted prior to the discharge of stormwater runoff to the post-construction best management practices.

[2] For some complex projects, it may not be possible to include the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan in the Stormwater Report. In that event, the issuing authority has the discretion to issue an Order of Conditions that approves the project and includes a condition requiring the proponent to submit the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan before commencing any land disturbance activity on the site.

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Resource Protection - Wetlands Program

Checklist for Stormwater Report

B. Stormwater Checklist and Certification

The following checklist is intended to serve as a guide for applicants as to the elements that ordinarily need to be addressed in a complete Stormwater Report. The checklist is also intended to provide conservation commissions and other reviewing authorities with a summary of the components necessary for a comprehensive Stormwater Report that addresses the ten Stormwater Standards.

Note: Because stormwater requirements vary from project to project, it is possible that a complete Stormwater Report may not include information on some of the subjects specified in the Checklist. If it is determined that a specific item does not apply to the project under review, please note that the item is not applicable (N.A.) and provide the reasons for that determination.

A complete checklist must include the Certification set forth below signed by the Registered Professional Engineer who prepared the Stormwater Report.

Registered Professional Engineer's Certification

I have reviewed the Stormwater Report, including the soil evaluation, computations, Long-term Pollution Prevention Plan, the Construction Period Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan (if included), the Long-term Post-Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan, the Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement (if included) and the plans showing the stormwater management system, and have determined that they have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Stormwater Management Standards as further elaborated by the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook. I have also determined that the information presented in the Stormwater Checklist is accurate and that the information presented in the Stormwater Report accurately reflects conditions at the site as of the date of this permit application.

Registered Professional Engineer Block and Signature

Electronically stamped by Michael Andrade, PE: 12/17/24

Signature and Date

Checklist

Project Type: Is the application for new development, redevelopment, or a mix of new and redevelopment?

☐ New development

☒ Redevelopment

☐ Mix of New Development and Redevelopment

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

LID Measures: Stormwater Standards require LID measures to be considered. Document what environmentally sensitive design and LID Techniques were considered during the planning and design of the project:

- ☐ No disturbance to any Wetland Resource Areas
- ☐ Site Design Practices (e.g. clustered development, reduced frontage setbacks)
- ☒ Reduced Impervious Area (Redevelopment Only)
- ☐ Minimizing disturbance to existing trees and shrubs
- ☐ LID Site Design Credit Requested:
  - ☐ Credit 1
  - ☐ Credit 2
  - ☐ Credit 3
- ☐ Use of "country drainage" versus curb and gutter conveyance and pipe
- ☐ Bioretention Cells (includes Rain Gardens)
- ☐ Constructed Stormwater Wetlands (includes Gravel Wetlands designs)
- ☐ Treebox Filter
- ☐ Water Quality Swale
- ☐ Grass Channel
- ☐ Green Roof
- ☐ Other (describe): _____

Standard 1: No New Untreated Discharges

- ☒ No new untreated discharges
- ☐ Outlets have been designed so there is no erosion or scour to wetlands and waters of the Commonwealth
- ☐ Supporting calculations specified in Volume 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook included.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 2: Peak Rate Attenuation

☐ Standard 2 waiver requested because the project is located in land subject to coastal storm flowage and stormwater discharge is to a wetland subject to coastal flooding.

☐ Evaluation provided to determine whether off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm.

☐ Calculations provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 2-year and 10-year 24-hour storms. If evaluation shows that off-site flooding increases during the 100-year 24-hour storm, calculations are also provided to show that post-development peak discharge rates do not exceed pre-development rates for the 100-year 24-hour storm.

Standard 3: Recharge

☐ Soil Analysis provided.

☐ Required Recharge Volume calculation provided.

☐ Required Recharge volume reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.

☐ Sizing the infiltration, BMPs is based on the following method: Check the method used.

☐ Static ☐ Simple Dynamic ☐ Dynamic Field[1]

☐ Runoff from all impervious areas at the site discharging to the infiltration BMP.

☐ Runoff from all impervious areas at the site is *not* discharging to the infiltration BMP and calculations are provided showing that the drainage area contributing runoff to the infiltration BMPs is sufficient to generate the required recharge volume.

☐ Recharge BMPs have been sized to infiltrate the Required Recharge Volume.

☐ Recharge BMPs have been sized to infiltrate the Required Recharge Volume *only* to the maximum extent practicable for the following reason:

- ☐ Site is comprised solely of C and D soils and/or bedrock at the land surface
- ☐ M.G.L. c. 21E sites pursuant to 310 CMR 40.0000
- ☐ Solid Waste Landfill pursuant to 310 CMR 19.000
- ☐ Project is otherwise subject to Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum extent practicable.

☐ Calculations showing that the infiltration BMPs will drain in 72 hours are provided.

☐ Property includes a M.G.L. c. 21E site or a solid waste landfill and a mounding analysis is included.

[1] 80% TSS removal is required prior to discharge to infiltration BMP if Dynamic Field method is used.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 3: Recharge (continued)

☐ The infiltration BMP is used to attenuate peak flows during storms greater than or equal to the 10-year 24-hour storm and separation to seasonal high groundwater is less than 4 feet and a mounding analysis is provided.

☐ Documentation is provided showing that infiltration BMPs do not adversely impact nearby wetland resource areas.

Standard 4: Water Quality

The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan typically includes the following:

- Good housekeeping practices;
- Provisions for storing materials and waste products inside or under cover;
- Vehicle washing controls;
- Requirements for routine inspections and maintenance of stormwater BMPs;
- Spill prevention and response plans;
- Provisions for maintenance of lawns, gardens, and other landscaped areas;
- Requirements for storage and use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides;
- Pet waste management provisions;
- Provisions for operation and management of septic systems;
- Provisions for solid waste management;
- Snow disposal and plowing plans relative to Wetland Resource Areas;
- Winter Road Salt and/or Sand Use and Storage restrictions;
- Street sweeping schedules;
- Provisions for prevention of illicit discharges to the stormwater management system;
- Documentation that Stormwater BMPs are designed to provide for shutdown and containment in the event of a spill or discharges to or near critical areas or from LUHPPL;
- Training for staff or personnel involved with implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan;
- List of Emergency contacts for implementing Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan.

☒ A Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan is attached to Stormwater Report and is included as an attachment to the Wetlands Notice of Intent.

☐ Treatment BMPs subject to the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement and the one inch rule for calculating the water quality volume are included, and discharge:

- ☐ is within the Zone II or Interim Wellhead Protection Area
- ☐ is near or to other critical areas
- ☐ is within soils with a rapid infiltration rate (greater than 2.4 inches per hour)
- ☐ involves runoff from land uses with higher potential pollutant loads.

☐ The Required Water Quality Volume is reduced through use of the LID site Design Credits.

☐ Calculations documenting that the treatment train meets the 80% TSS removal requirement and, if applicable, the 44% TSS removal pretreatment requirement, are provided.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 4: Water Quality (continued)

☐ The BMP is sized (and calculations provided) based on:

- ☐ The ½" or 1" Water Quality Volume or
- ☐ The equivalent flow rate associated with the Water Quality Volume and documentation is provided showing that the BMP treats the required water quality volume.

☐ The applicant proposes to use proprietary BMPs, and documentation supporting use of proprietary BMP and proposed TSS removal rate is provided. This documentation may be in the form of the propriety BMP checklist found in Volume 2, Chapter 4 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook and submitting copies of the TARP Report, STEP Report, and/or other third party studies verifying performance of the proprietary BMPs.

☐ A TMDL exists that indicates a need to reduce pollutants other than TSS and documentation showing that the BMPs selected are consistent with the TMDL is provided.

Standard 5: Land Uses With Higher Potential Pollutant Loads (LUHPPLs)

☐ The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been included with the Stormwater Report.

☐ The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit covers the land use and the SWPPP will be submitted ***prior to*** the discharge of stormwater to the post-construction stormwater BMPs.

☐ The NPDES Multi-Sector General Permit does ***not*** cover the land use.

☐ LUHPPLs are located at the site and industry specific source control and pollution prevention measures have been proposed to reduce or eliminate the exposure of LUHPPLs to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff, and been included in the long term Pollution Prevention Plan.

☐ All exposure has been eliminated.

☐ All exposure has ***not*** been eliminated and all BMPs selected are on MassDEP LUHPPL list.

☒ The LUHPPL has the potential to generate runoff with moderate to higher concentrations of oil and grease (e.g. all parking lots with >1000 vehicle trips per day) and the treatment train includes an oil grit separator, a filtering bioretention area, a sand filter or equivalent.

Standard 6: Critical Areas

☐ The discharge is near or to a critical area and the treatment train includes only BMPs that MassDEP has approved for stormwater discharges to or near that particular class of critical area.

☐ Critical areas and BMPs are identified in the Stormwater Report.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 7: Redevelopments and Other Projects Subject to the Standards only to the maximum extent practicable

☒ The project is subject to the Stormwater Management Standards only to the maximum Extent Practicable as a:

- ☐ Limited Project
- ☐ Small Residential Projects: 5-9 single family houses or 5-9 units in a multi-family development provided there is no discharge that may potentially affect a critical area.
- ☐ Small Residential Projects: 2-4 single family houses or 2-4 units in a multi-family development with a discharge to a critical area
- ☐ Marina and/or boatyard provided the hull painting, service and maintenance areas are protected from exposure to rain, snow, snow melt and runoff
- ☐ Bike Path and/or Foot Path
- ☒ Redevelopment Project
- ☐ Redevelopment portion of mix of new and redevelopment.

☐ Certain standards are not fully met (Standard No. 1, 8, 9, and 10 must always be fully met) and an explanation of why these standards are not met is contained in the Stormwater Report.

☒ The project involves redevelopment and a description of all measures that have been taken to improve existing conditions is provided in the Stormwater Report. The redevelopment checklist found in Volume 2 Chapter 3 of the Massachusetts Stormwater Handbook may be used to document that the proposed stormwater management system (a) complies with Standards 2, 3 and the pretreatment and structural BMP requirements of Standards 4-6 to the maximum extent practicable and (b) improves existing conditions.

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control

A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must include the following information:

- Narrative;
- Construction Period Operation and Maintenance Plan;
- Names of Persons or Entity Responsible for Plan Compliance;
- Construction Period Pollution Prevention Measures;
- Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Drawings;
- Detail drawings and specifications for erosion control BMPs, including sizing calculations;
- Vegetation Planning;
- Site Development Plan;
- Construction Sequencing Plan;
- Sequencing of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
- Operation and Maintenance of Erosion and Sedimentation Controls;
- Inspection Schedule;
- Maintenance Schedule;
- Inspection and Maintenance Log Form.

☒ A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan containing the information set forth above has been included in the Stormwater Report.

Checklist for Stormwater Report

Checklist (continued)

Standard 8: Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control (continued)

☐ The project is highly complex and information is included in the Stormwater Report that explains why it is not possible to submit the Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan with the application. A Construction Period Pollution Prevention and Erosion and Sedimentation Control has ***not*** been included in the Stormwater Report but will be submitted ***before*** land disturbance begins.

☒ The project is ***not*** covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit.

☐ The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit and a copy of the SWPPP is in the Stormwater Report.

☐ The project is covered by a NPDES Construction General Permit but no SWPPP been submitted. The SWPPP will be submitted BEFORE land disturbance begins.

Standard 9: Operation and Maintenance Plan

☒ The Post Construction Operation and Maintenance Plan is included in the Stormwater Report and includes the following information:

- ☒ Name of the stormwater management system owners;
- ☒ Party responsible for operation and maintenance;
- ☒ Schedule for implementation of routine and non-routine maintenance tasks;
- ☒ Plan showing the location of all stormwater BMPs maintenance access areas;
- ☐ Description and delineation of public safety features;
- ☐ Estimated operation and maintenance budget; and
- ☐ Operation and Maintenance Log Form.

☐ The responsible party is ***not*** the owner of the parcel where the BMP is located and the Stormwater Report includes the following submissions:

- ☐ A copy of the legal instrument (deed, homeowner's association, utility trust or other legal entity) that establishes the terms of and legal responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the project site stormwater BMPs;
- ☐ A plan and easement deed that allows site access for the legal entity to operate and maintain BMP functions.

Standard 10: Prohibition of Illicit Discharges

☒ The Long-Term Pollution Prevention Plan includes measures to prevent illicit discharges;

☐ An Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached;

☐ NO Illicit Discharge Compliance Statement is attached but will be submitted ***prior to*** the discharge of any stormwater to post-construction BMPs.

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

for

STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER

135 Goddard Memorial Drive
Worcester, MA 01603

Prepared for:

The TJX Companies, Inc.
300 Value Way
Marlborough, MA

Date:

October 17, 2022

Prepared By:

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STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

System

The drainage system associated with the site at the TJX Distribution Center at 135 Goddard Memorial Drive, Worcester is a combination of open and closed drainage systems consisting of swales, culverts, catch basins, manholes, proprietary treatment devices, surface detention basins, and a subsurface infiltration system.

Responsible Parties

The drainage system located on site property will be operated and maintained by the owner, TJX Companies, post-construction. Drainage system maintenance tasks shall include routine cleaning of the overall drainage network and specific duties as listed below.

The responsible party must designate a "qualified personnel" to perform the inspections associated with this plan. This means a person knowledgeable of the layout and overall function of the stormwater system. As necessary, this "qualified personnel" shall employ the services of a registered professional engineer when inspections reveal a failing stormwater system component or when similar attention is needed beyond the knowledge or experience of the inspector.

Operation and Maintenance Duties

The following duties shall be considered the minimum required and may be supplemented by additional measures as necessary to maintain the function of the drainage system. This operation and maintenance plan shall serve as a supplement to any and all existing drainage system duties.

Sweeping:
Sweeping of the parking lots and driveways should be done at least 2 times annually, namely in the spring and fall. It is imperative that sweeping take place immediately following final winter snowmelt to remove winter sand. All sediments containing hydrocarbons shall be handled properly and disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal guidelines and regulations.

Culverts, pipes, and manholes:
All culverts, pipes, and manholes shall be inspected four times per year and cleaned when drainage impediments are discovered. Flushing of pipes may be required to remove accumulated sediment.

Riprap Drain Outfalls (located at end of pipes and/or within detention basins):
All riprap drain outfalls shall be inspected four times per year and repaired as necessary. Riprap shall be replaced/repaired as necessary, debris and accumulated sediment removed, and any woody growth removed.

Deep Sump Hooded Catch Basins:
Catch basins shall be inspected and sediment removed at least four times per year and at the end of the foliage and snow removal seasons. Sediment must be removed at the required interval or whenever the depth of deposits is greater than or equal to one half the depth of the sump (2 feet). Care must be exercised to not damage the outlet hood when using a clamshell type cleaning bucket. A damaged or dislodged hood must be repaired or replaced immediately. Outlet pipes shall be visually inspected and cleaned if found to be obstructed in any way.

Sediment Forebay and Gabions:
The sediment forebay shall be inspected every month. If necessary, remove any accumulated sediment and replace or repair dislodged riprap. Inspect the gabions and repair wire and stones as necessary.

Proprietary Stormwater Treatment Devices:
Inspection and maintenance of these devices must follow the recommendations of the manufacturer (see attached documentation for the respective Stormceptor and Stormtech units). Please note that the cleaning of these devices requires use of a vacuum truck.

Detention Basin:
The detention basin shall be inspected and mowed at least two times per year; mowing shall include the bottom and interior and exterior side slopes. Any woody growth shall be cut flush to ground. If necessary, remove any accumulated sediment. Repair any observed settling of the basin berms. Repair/add riprap to all outfall aprons as necessary.

Subsurface (Underground) Infiltration System:
There is no routine maintenance for a subsurface system therefore an aggressive inspection and maintenance schedule of all upstream BMPs must be maintained to prolong its operational life. Utilizing the observation ports, the systems shall be inspected after the first several rain events upon installation. A log shall be kept noting the date and time of the inspection and the level of standing water or sediment (if any) observed within each observation port. The systems must be inspected at least every 6 months or after every rainfall event exceeding the 2-year storm frequency (3 inches within 24 hours) and the log must estimate the volume of discharge (depth of outflow in inches will suffice) from the systems by observing the outflow from the outlet control structure (labeled as DMH-5 in the drawings prepared by GEI, dated March 7, 2018 and last revised April 23, 2018).

The subsurface system is designed to fully drain after a storm event therefore if standing water is observed within the system beyond 24 hours since the cessation of inflow to the system from a rainstorm, this may indicate a problem and should be noted on the inspection log and further inspected for repairs. The Owner may need to contact a Registered Professional Engineer to evaluate the system in the event of major problems.

Drainage Swale:
The drainage swale shall be inspected monthly. Trash and other man-made debris shall be removed as/when observed. Accumulated sediment shall be removed and invasive vegetation fully removed (including root systems). Mow/cut vegetation at least annually or more as needed to maintain a vegetation height no less than 4-6 inches and not higher than 18 inches. Overhanging tree limbs shall be cut back from above the swale and removed from the area. Eroded areas shall be repaired with loam and seeded with “New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites” prepared by New England Wetland Plants, Inc. of Amherst, MA (www.newp.com)

Records

Records of the inspection and maintenance activities will be maintained on site (a blank form is included in this plan).

O&M LOG

PROJECT: TJX Distribution Center
ADDRESS: 135 Goddard Memorial Drive, Worcester, MA

					ACTION		
LOG #	BY	DATE	BMP FEATURE	OBSERVATIONS	CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN (IF NEEDED)	DATE	NOTES

NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC

820 WEST STREET, AMHERST, MA 01002

PHONE: 413-548-8000 FAX 413-549-4000

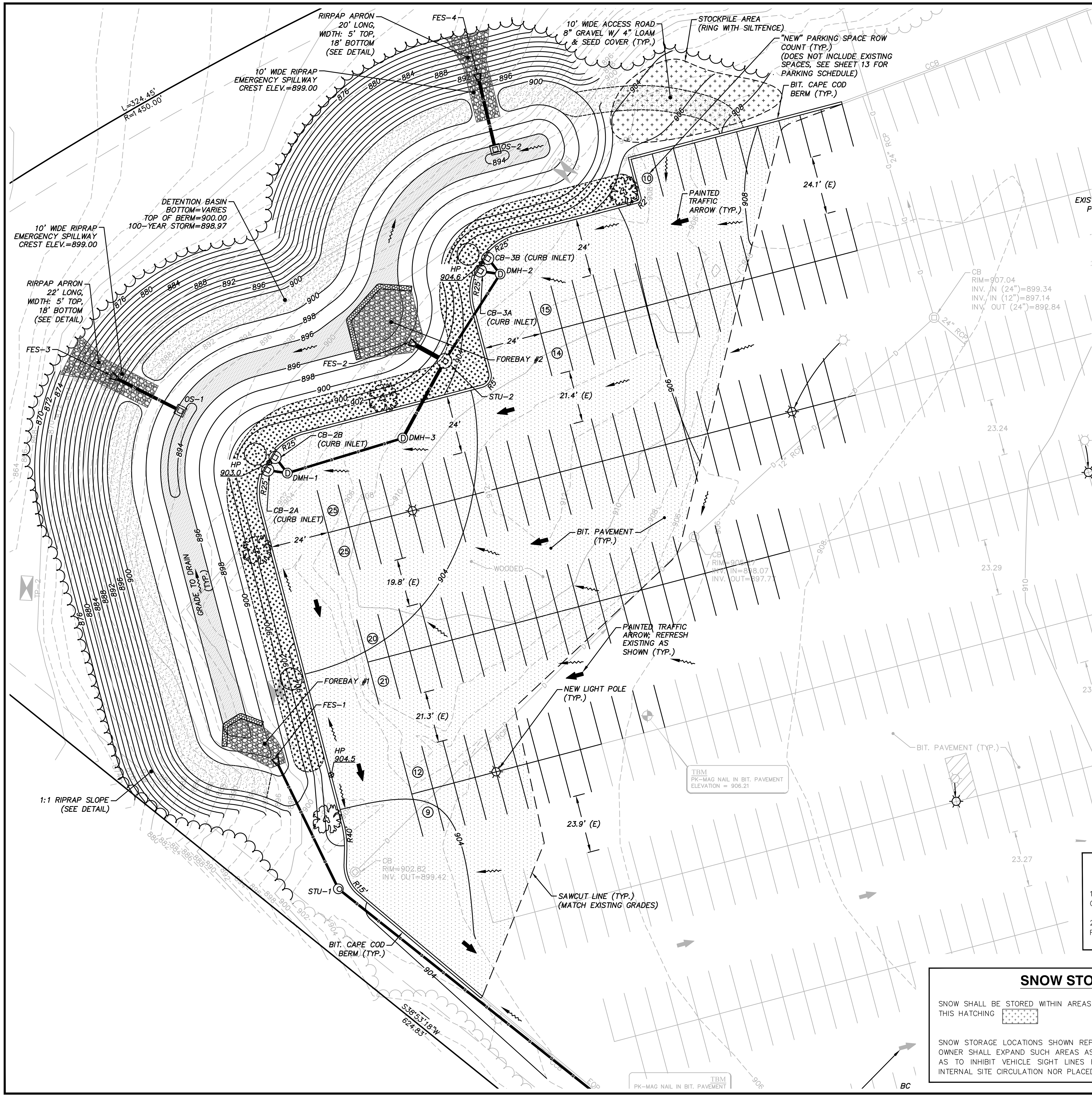
EMAIL: INFO@NEWP.COM WEB ADDRESS: WWW.NEWP.COM

New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix For Detention Basins and Moist Sites

Botanical Name	Common Name	Indicator
Elymus riparius	Riverbank Wild Rye	FACW
Schizachyrium scoparium	Little Bluestem	FACU
Festuca rubra	Red Fescue	FACU
Andropogon gerardii	Big Bluestem	FAC
Panicum virgatum	Switch Grass	FAC
Vernonia noveboracensis	New York Ironweed	FACW+
Agrostis perennans	Upland Bentgrass	FACU
Bidens frondosa	Beggar Ticks	FACW
Eupatorium maculatum (Eutrochium maculatum)	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	OBL
Eupatorium perfoliatum	Boneset	FACW
Aster novae-angliae (Symphyotrichum novae-anglia	New England Aster	FACW-
Scirpus cyperinus	Wool Grass	FACW
Juncus effusus	Soft Rush	FACW+

PRICE PER LB. $37.00 MIN. QUANITY 3 LBS. **TOTAL:** $111.00 APPLY: 35 LBS/ACRE :1250 sq ft/lb

The New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites contains a selection of native grasses and wildflowers designed to colonize generally moist, recently disturbed sites where quick growth of vegetation is desired to stabilize the soil surface. It is an appropriate seed mix for ecologically sensitive restorations that require stabilization as well as long-term establishment of native vegetation. This mix is particularly appropriate for detention basins that do not hold standing water. Many of the plants in this mix can tolerate infrequent inundation, but not constant flooding. The mix may be applied by hand, by mechanical spreader, or by hydro-seeder. After sowing, lightly rake, roll or cultipack to insure good seed-to-soil contact. Best results are obtained with a Spring or late Summer seeding. Late Fall and Winter dormant seeding requires an increase in the application rate. A light mulching of clean, weed-free straw is recommended



PROPOSED STORM DRAIN ELEVATION TABLE

STRUCTURE ELEVATIONS					PIPE DATA			
STRUCTURE	RIM ELEV.	PENETRATIONS	INVERT	NOTES	FROM	TO	LENGTH (ft).	SLOPE (%)
CB-1	905.7	12" DR18 OUT (STU-1)*	902.50	5' I.D.	CB-1	STU-1	198.3	1.75
STU-1	903.5	12" DR18 IN (CB-1)	899.02					
		12" HDPE OUT (FES-1)	898.77		STU-1	FES-1	55.0	0.50
CB-2A	902.9	12" DR18 OUT (DMH-1)*	899.20	5' I.D.	CB-2A	DMH-1	3.7	0.80
CB-2B	902.9	12" DR18 OUT (DMH-1)*	899.20	5' I.D.	CB-2B	DMH-1	3.7	0.80
DMH-1	903.1	12" DR18 IN (CB-2A)	899.66					
		12" DR18 IN (CB-2B)	899.66					
		15" HDPE OUT (DMH-3)	899.41		DMH-1	DMH-3	45.8	1.00
DMH-3	903.6	15" HDPE IN (DMH-2)	898.95					
		15" HDPE OUT (STU-2)	898.85		DMH-3	STU-2	31.2	1.00
CB-3A	904.5	12" DR18 OUT (DMH-2)*	901.30	5' I.D.	CB-3A	DMH-2	3.7	2.00
CB-3B	904.5	12" DR18 OUT (DMH-2)*	901.30	5' I.D.	CB-3B	DMH-2	3.7	2.00
DMH-2	904.7	12" DR18 IN (CB-3A)	901.21					
		12" DR18 IN (CB-3B)	901.21					
		12" HDPE OUT (STU-2)	900.96		DMH-2	STU-2	37.6	6.44
STU-2	903.5	12" HDPE IN (DMH-2)	898.54					
		15" HDPE IN (DMH-3)	898.54					
		24" HDPE OUT (FES-2)	898.29		STU-2	FES-2	10.4	0.50
OS-1	899.5	SEE DETAILS FOR INLET ORIFICES	–					
		15" HDPE OUT (FES-3)	892.02		OS-1	FES-3	27.1	1.00
OS-2	899.5	SEE DETAILS FOR INLET ORIFICES	–					
		15" HDPE OUT (FES-4)	892.02		OS-2	FES-4	27.1	1.00
FES-1	N/A	12" HDPE IN (STU-1)	898.49					
FES-2	N/A	24" HDPE IN (STU-2)	898.24					
FES-3	N/A	15" HDPE IN (OS-1)	891.75					
FES-4	N/A	15" HDPE IN (OS-2)	891.75					

DRAINAGE TABLE KEY:

* 12" DIAMETER CATCH BASIN CONNECTION PIPING WAIVER GRANTED FROM WORCESTER DPW (THROUGH DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN APPROVAL PROCESS)
DR18: POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) PIPE (C900); DR-18 CLASS 150 PVC
INV.: PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
ID: INSIDE DIAMETER
CB-#: CATCH BASIN-NUMBER
DMH-#: DRAIN MANHOLE-NUMBER
STU-#: STORMWATER TREATMENT UNIT-NUMBER
OS-#: OUTLET STRUCTURE-NUMBER
HDPE: HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE DRAINAGE PIPE (ADS N12 OR EQUAL)
STORMWATER TREATMENT UNIT: PROPRIETARY TREATMENT UNIT
STU-1 SHALL BE STORMCEPTOR 450, OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL (SEE DETAILS)
STU-2 SHALL BE STORMCEPTOR 900, OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL (SEE DETAILS)

LANDSCAPING KEY

SYMBOL	NUMBER	TYPE
	4	TREE – RED OAK
	4	TREE – CALLERY PEAR (2–½" CALIPER)

SHEET NOTES

1. UTILITY MATERIALS, CONSTRUCTION, & TESTING SHALL COMPLY WITH THE CITY OF WORCESTER DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND PARKS STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, LATEST EDITION.

2. PIPE LENGTH AND SLOPE SHOWN IN THE STORM DRAIN ELEVATION TABLE IS CALCULATED FROM INSIDE FACE TO INSIDE FACE OF STRUCTURE.

SNOW STORAGE NOTES

SNOW SHALL BE STORED WITHIN AREAS AS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET DESIGNATED BY THIS HATCHING

SNOW STORAGE LOCATIONS SHOWN REPRESENT THE MINIMUM NECESSARY AND THE OWNER SHALL EXPAND SUCH AREAS AS NEEDED. SNOW SHALL NOT BE PLACED SO AS TO INHIBIT VEHICLE SIGHT LINES FOR ENTERING AND EXITING THE SITE AND INTERNAL SITE CIRCULATION NOR PLACED TO INHIBIT SITE DRAINAGE.

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

GRAVES ENGINEERING, Inc.
100 GROVE STREET | WORCESTER MA 01605
T 508-856-0321 | F 508-856-0357
gravesengineering.com

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
2	4/23/18	MRA	REVISED PER WORCESTER APPROVALS
1	3/7/18	NPD	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS MICHAEL R. ANDRADE CIVIL No. 45686 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN - 2

DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN - PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 3/7/18 | SCALE: 1"=20' | DES. BY: NPD | DRW. BY: NPD | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 17121

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

PROPOSED STORM DRAIN ELEVATION TABLE

STRUCTURE ELEVATIONS					PIPE DATA			
STRUCTURE	RIM ELEV.	PENETRATIONS	INVERT	NOTES	FROM	TO	LENGTH (ft).	SLOPE (%)
CB-4	929.0	8" HDPE OUT (DMH-4)	926.00	5' I.D.	CB-1	DMH-4	9.5	1.50
DMH-4	930.1	8" HDPE IN (CB-4)	925.85					
		24" HDPE OUT (ISOLATOR)	925.75					
		8" HDPE OUT (MANIFOLD)	927.08					
DMH-5	932.6	8" HDPE IN (SDS-1)	925.75					
		6" HDPE IN (UNDERDRAIN)	925.20					
		8" HDPE OUT (OUTFALL)	925.10		DMH-5	OUTFALL	55	1.36

DRAINAGE TABLE KEY:

INV.: PIPE INVERT ELEVATION
ID: INSIDE DIAMETER
CB-#: CATCH BASIN-NUMBER
DMH-#: DRAIN MANHOLE-NUMBER
SDS-#: SUBSURFACE DETENTION SYSTEM-NUMBER
HDPE: HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE DRAINAGE PIPE (ADS N12 OR EQUAL)

INLET STORMCEPTOR 450i
RIM=931.15
INV. OUT=926.04

8" PVC

N65°08'26"E
354.39'

TBM
HUB WITH TACK IN GRASS
ELEVATION = 936.05

EXTEND EXISTING GUARDRAIL

SAWCUT LINE (TYP.) (MATCH EXISTING GRADE)

HP 935.3

HATCHED AREA FOR WATER TOWER ACCESS

TRAILER JACK CONCRETE PAD 12'X170'

RELOCATE LIGHT POLE

8'X53' TRAILER PARKING SPACE (NOT PAINTED) (TYP.)

SUBSURFACE DETENTION SYSTEM SDS-1

DMH-5

LIGHT POLE TO REMAIN

BIT. PAVEMENT (TYP.)

BC 931.5

DMH-4

BIT. CAPE COD BERM (TYP.)

SNOW STORAGE AREA

PIPE END INV.=924.35

RIRPAP APRON 9' LONG, WIDTH: 3' TOP, 8.5' BOTTOM (SEE DETAIL)

N70°32'56"E
174.54'

S13°15'40"E
49.14'

L=457.40'
R=750.00'

FRONT SETBACK

SIDE SETBACK

GUARDRAIL (TYP.)

EOP

CCB

BIT. PAVEMENT (TYP.)

CONC. PAD

CB
RIM=912.90
OUTLET SUBMERGED

CONC. CURB

WATER TOWER

AREA (TYP.)

WOODED

C.L.F. W/ BARBED WIRE

W.H. BOUND (FOUND)

INLET STORMCEPTOR 450i
RIM=924.80
INV. OUT=920.80

DMH
RIM=926.23
INV. IN=UNK
INV. OUT=UNK

SMH
RIM=923.45
INV. IN=UNK.
INV. OUT=UNK

CB
RIM=923.40
INV. OUT=919.81

DMH
RIM=923.96
INV. IN=UNK.
INV. IN (8")=UNK.
INV. OUT=UNK.

GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE

GRAVES ENGINEERING, Inc.
100 GROVE STREET | WORCESTER MA 01605
T 508.459.5531 | F 508.459.5537
gravesengineering.com

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
2	4/23/18	MRA	REVISED PER WORCESTER APPROVALS
1	3/7/18	NPD	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS — MICHAEL R. ANDRADE — CIVIL — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN - 5

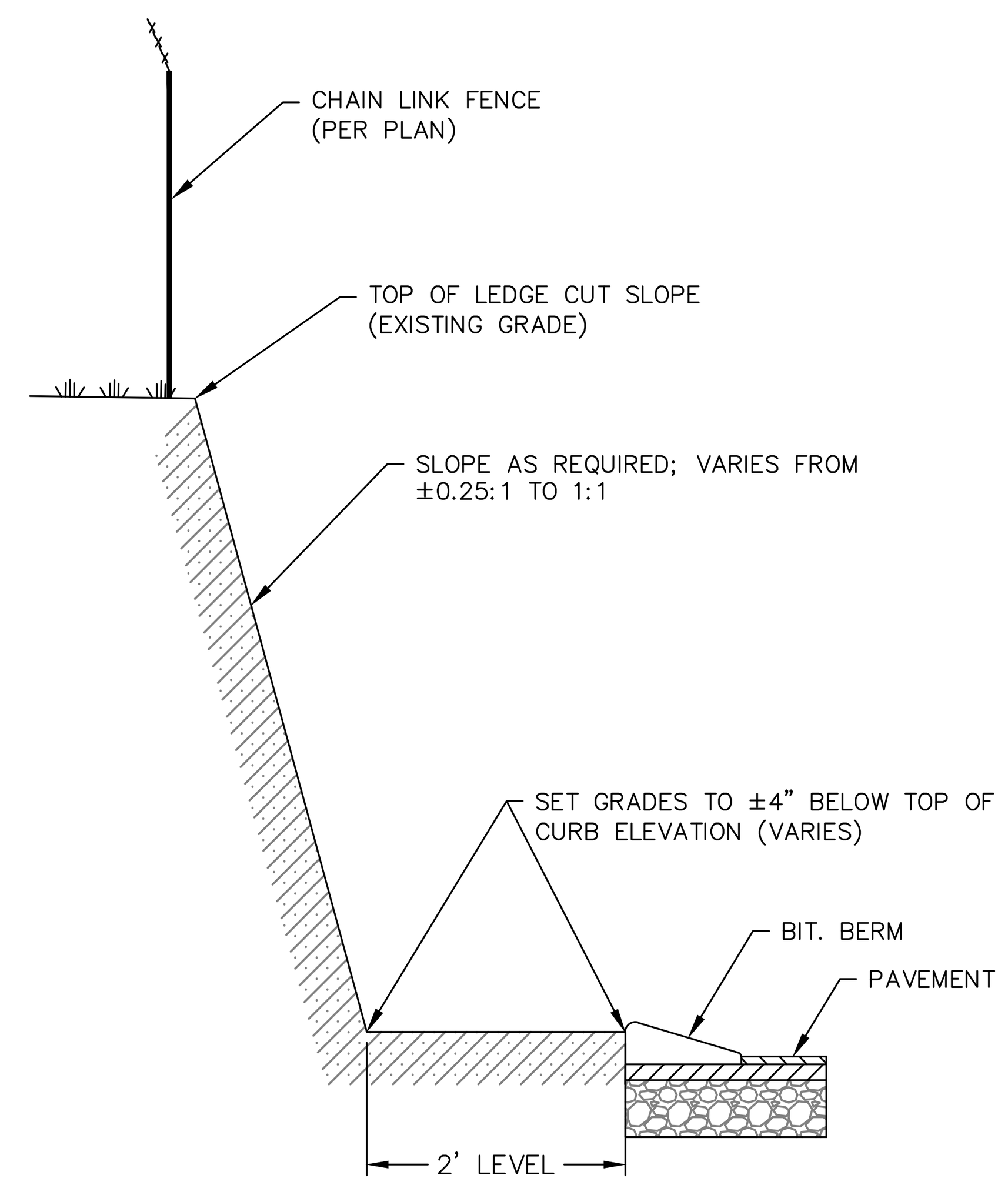
DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN - PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS

TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

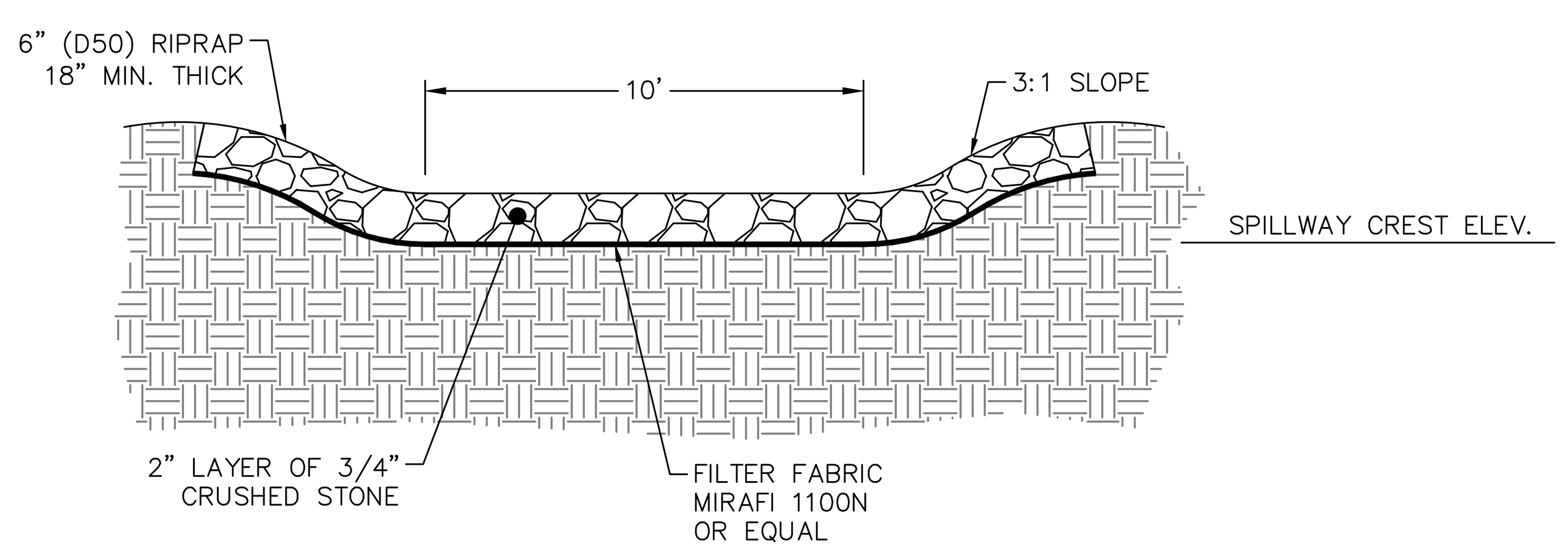
CLIENT:
THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 3/7/18 | SCALE: 1"=20' | DES. BY: NPD | DRW. BY: NPD | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 17121

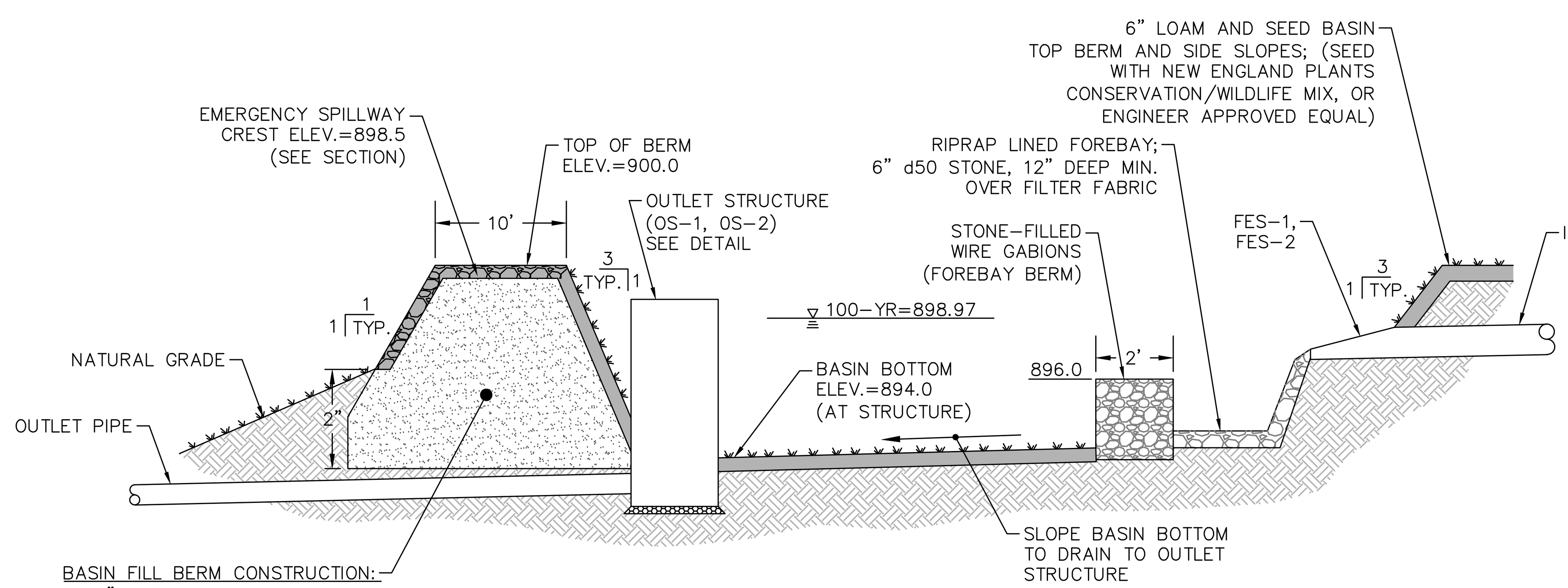
SHEET 12 OF 16



LEDGE CUT SLOPE NTS



SECTION NTS



BASIN FILL BERM CONSTRUCTION: PLACE FILL IN 12" LIFTS MAX. AND COMPACT TO 90% MODIFIED PROCTOR DENSITY. FILL SHALL COMPLY WITH MASSDOT IMPERVIOUS SOIL BORROW SPECIFICATION M1.08.0 PARTS 1 AND 2 (NO PEAT) AS DETERMINED BY LABORATORY TESTING. KEY FILL BERM AT LEAST 2 FEET INTO VIRGIN SOILS

BASIN SECTION

NOTES:

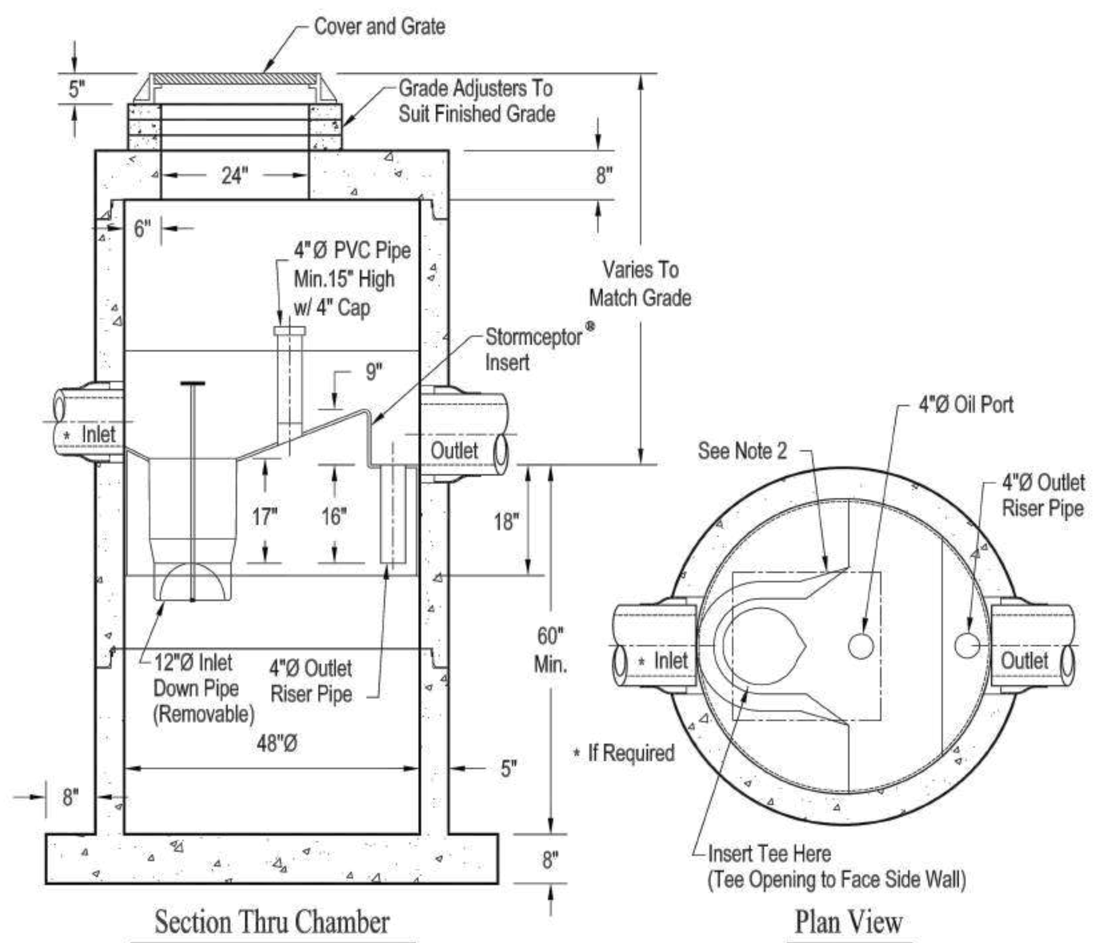
1. REMOVE TOP AND SUBSOIL FROM BASIN FOOTPRINT; PLACE SANDY FILL AS REQUIRED TO PROPOSED BASIN BOTTOM FINISH GRADE. BASIN BOTTOM SHALL HAVE A 6" DEEP LAYER OF SAND AND LOAM MIXTURE (BLENDED TO A RATIO OF 40% SAND TO 60% LOAM) AND PLANTED WITH A WATER TOLERANT GRASS SEED MIX: NEW ENGLAND PLANTS EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION MIX FOR DETENTION BASINS AND MOIST SITES, OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL.

DETENTION BASIN NTS

Rinker MATERIALS

Concrete Pipe Division

STC 450i Precast Concrete Stormceptor®
(450 U.S. Gallon Capacity)



Notes:
1. The Use Of Flexible Connection is Recommended at The Inlet and Outlet Where Applicable.
2. The Cover Should be Positioned Over The Inlet Drop Pipe and The Oil Port.
3. The Stormceptor System is protected by one or more of the following U.S. Patents: #4985148, #5498331, #5725760, #5753115, #5849181, #6068765, #6371690.
4. Contact a Concrete Pipe Division representative for further details not listed on this drawing.

Rinker 027

STORMWATER TREATMENT UNIT

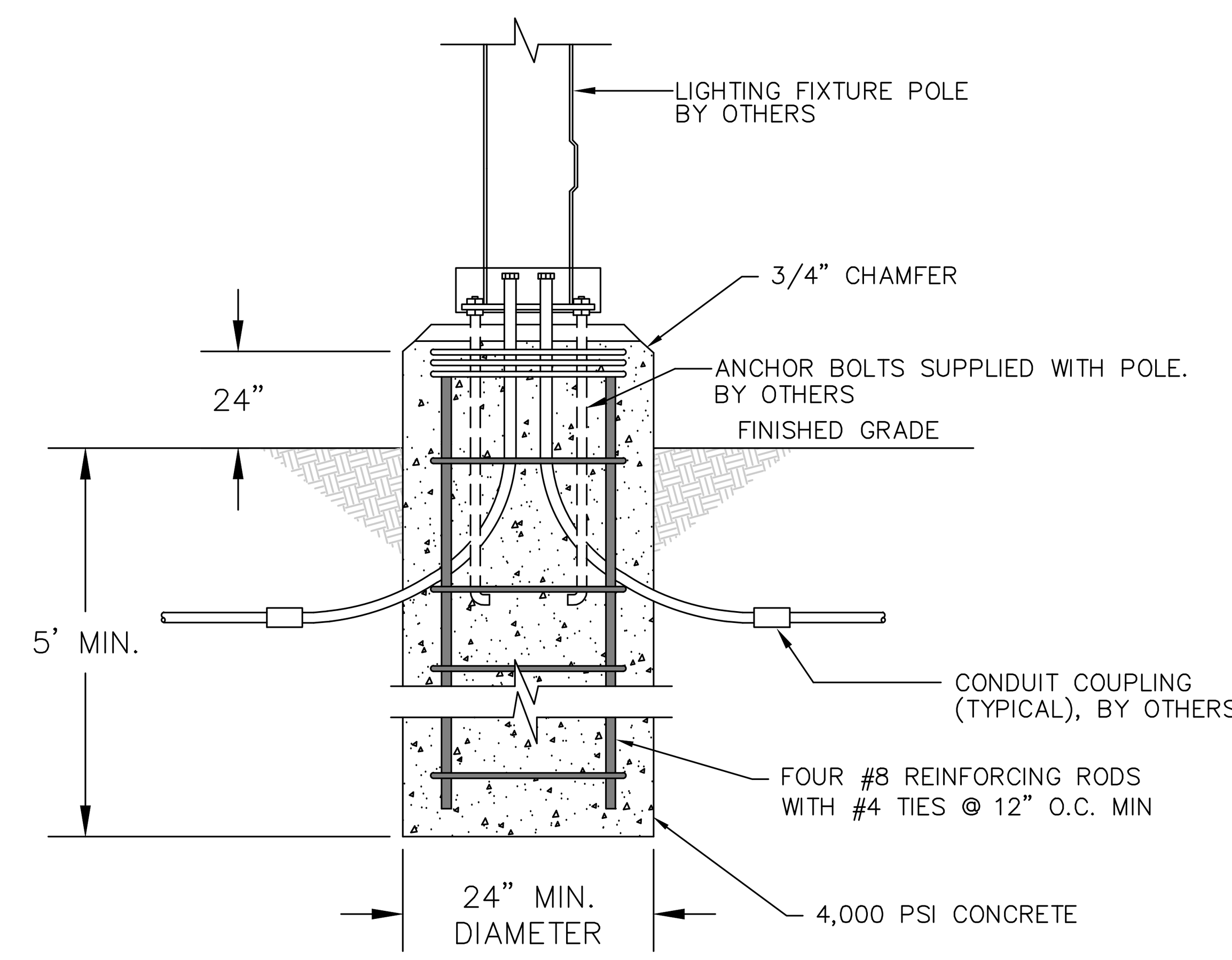
NOTES: APPLIES TO STU-1 (DIMENSIONS VARY)

SOIL TESTING DATA

TP-1	TP-2	TP-3	TP-4
Existing Grade=902.2±	Existing Grade=869.0±	Existing Grade=904.0±	Existing Grade=933.0±
0"–96": Fill; blasted rock (12" minus) mixed with sandy loam soil. Some rock fragments 12–24"	0"–12": Fill; sand from parking lot runoff 12"–16": Sandy Loam (A) 16"–32": Sandy Loam (B); subsoil; Weeping @ 30" (866.5±) 32"–74": Loamy Sand, (C), little gravel and cobble, NRCS Canton (102C) HSG "B"	0"–48": Fill; blasted rock (24" minus) mixed with sandy loam soil.	0"–7": Fill, Sandy Loam (A); topsoil 7"–48": Fill; Loamy Sand, some roots 48"–54": Sandy Loam (Ab); buried 54"–60": Sandy Loam (B); subsoil 60"–96": Loamy Sand, (C), 50% gravel and cobble, NRCS Canton (102C) HSG "B"
ESHGWT not observed Dry	ESHGWT @ 30" (866.5±) Refusal on ledge at 74"	ESHGWT not observed Dry	ESHGWT not observed, assumed at 96" Refusal on ledge at 96"

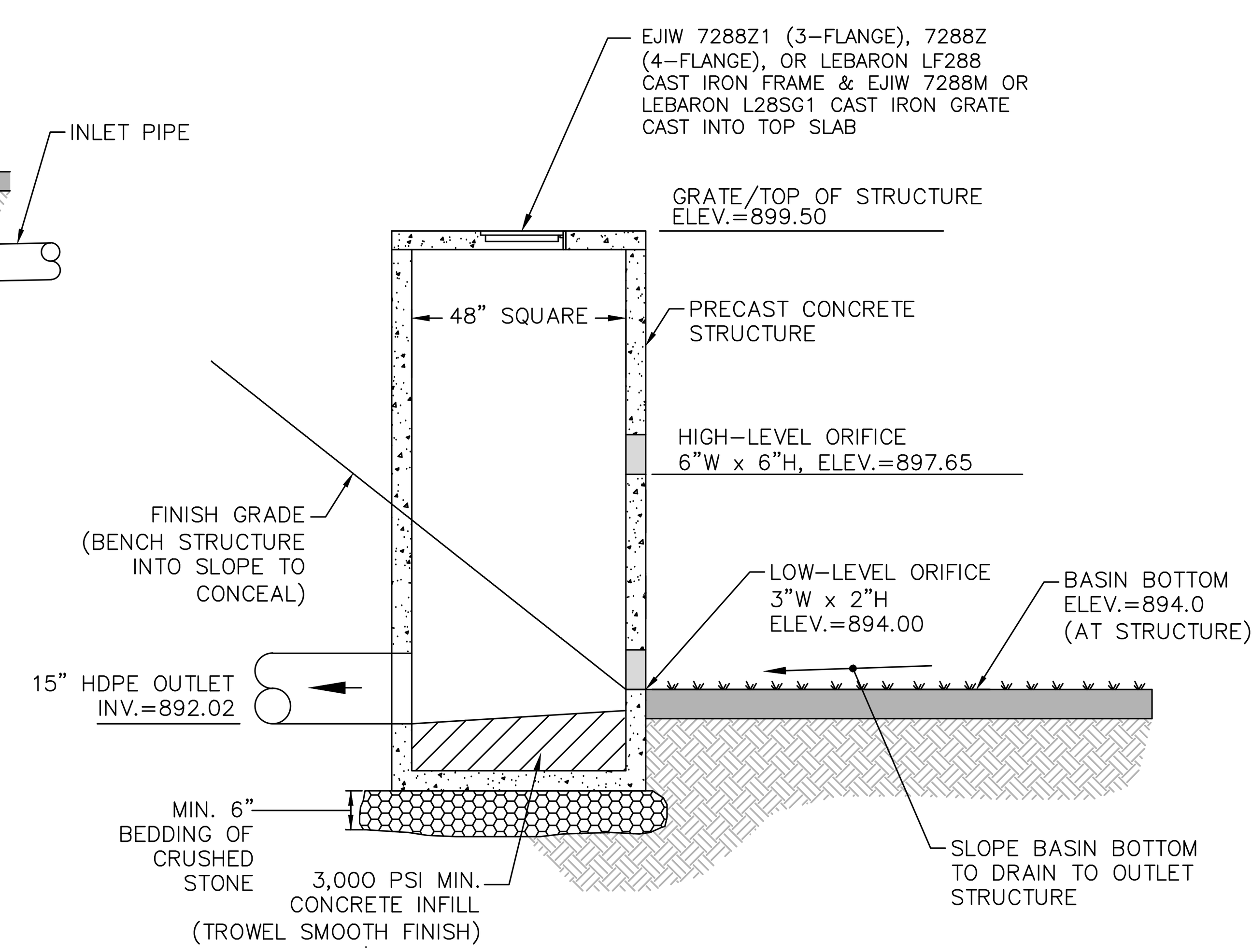
ESHGWT= Estimated Seasonal High Groundwater Table

NOTE: SOIL TESTING TEST PITS WERE OBSERVED BY MICHAEL ANDRADE, P.E., MASSDEP SOIL EVALUATOR #SE2681 OF GRAVES ENGINEERING ON 3/29/18. TESTS PITS EXCAVATED BY P.F. BISNETTE WITH A TAKEUCHI MINI TRACK EXCAVATOR. TEST PITS WERE PERFORMED FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY.



LIGHT POLE BASE NTS

NOTES:
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ELECTRICAL CONDUITS AS REQUIRED AND COORDINATE FOR BOLTS AND BOLT PATTERN FOR LIGHT POLE ANCHOR BOLTS.

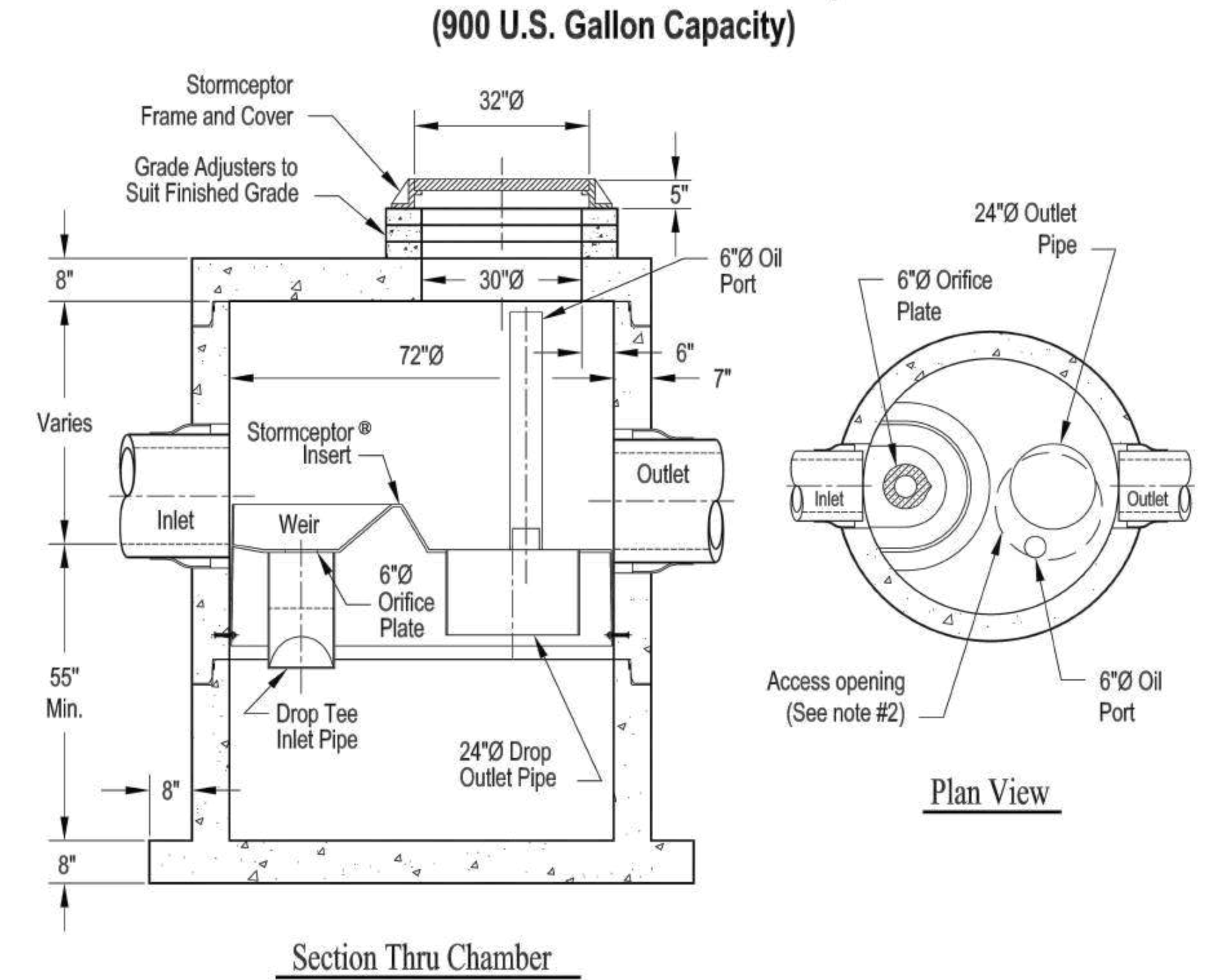


OUTLET STRUCTURE (OS-1, OS-2) NTS

Rinker MATERIALS

Concrete Pipe Division

STC 900 Precast Concrete Stormceptor®
(900 U.S. Gallon Capacity)



Notes:
1. The Use Of Flexible Connection is Recommended at The Inlet and Outlet Where Applicable.
2. The Cover Should be Positioned Over The Outlet Drop Pipe and The Oil Port.
3. The Stormceptor System is protected by one or more of the following U.S. Patents: #4985148, #5498331, #5725760, #5753115, #5849181, #6068765, #6371690.
4. Contact a Concrete Pipe Division representative for further details not listed on this drawing.

Rinker 028

STORMWATER TREATMENT UNIT

NOTES: APPLIES TO STU-2 (DIMENSIONS VARY)

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100 GROVE STREET | WORCESTER MA 01605
T 508-856-0321 | F 508-856-0357
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NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
2	4/23/18	MRA	REVISED PER WORCESTER APPROVALS
1	3/7/18	NPD	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING

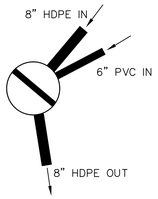
REVISIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS MICHAEL R. ANDRADE CIVIL No. 45688 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

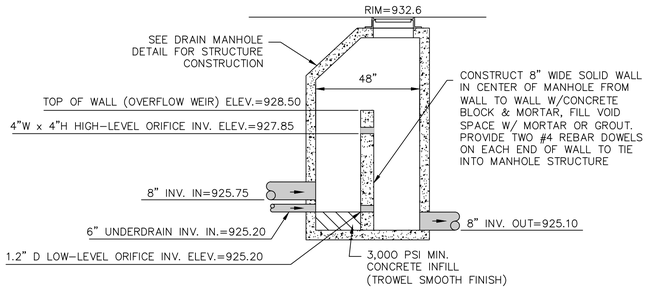
DETAILS - 2
DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN - PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

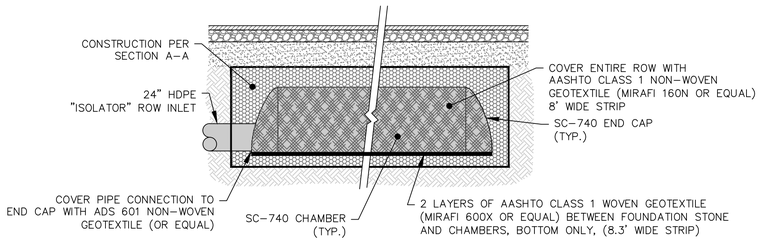
DATE: 3/7/18 | SCALE: NTS | DES. BY: NPD | DRW. BY: NPD | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 17121



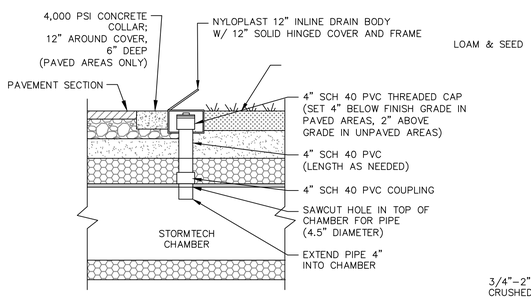
DMH-5 (WEIR LAYOUT)



DMH-5 (OUTLET STRUCTURE) NTS

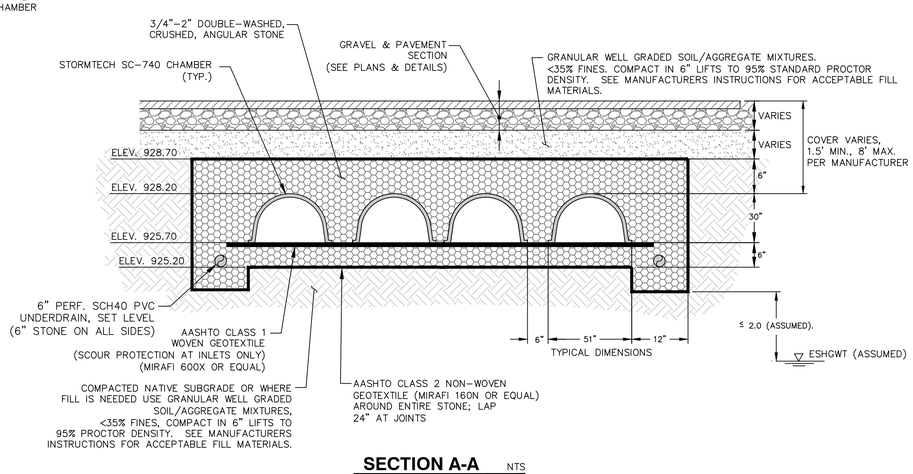


ISOLATOR ROW PROFILE NTS

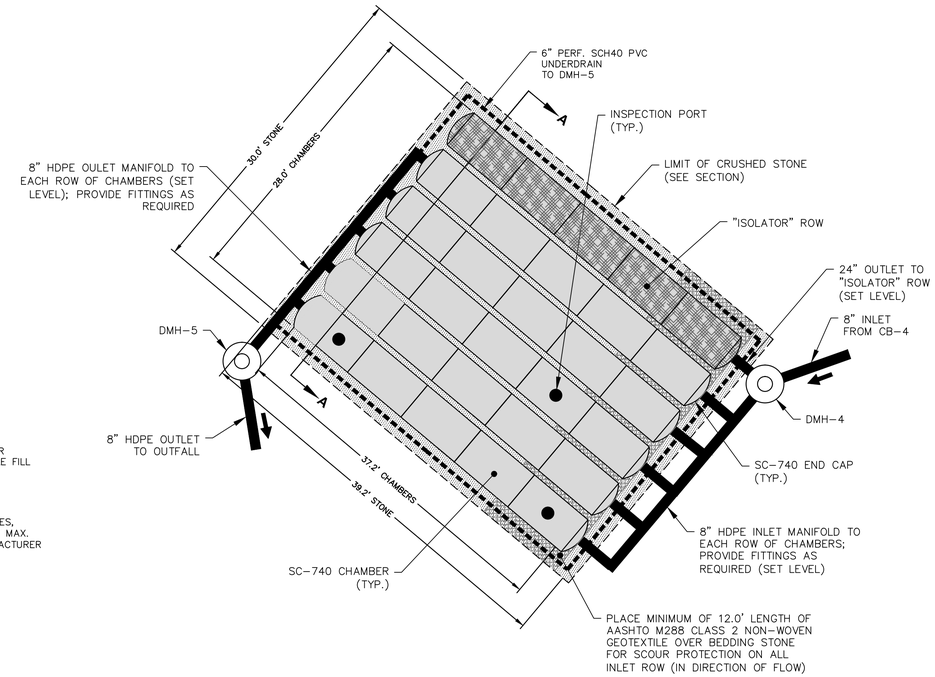


INSPECTION PORT NTS

PROPOSED ELEVATIONS	
COMPONENT	ELEVATION
MAX. GRADE OVER CHAMBERS	932.50 (4.3' COVER)
MIN. GRADE OVER CHAMBERS	930.20 (2.0' COVER)
TOP OF STONE	928.70
TOP OF CHAMBERS	928.20
100-YEAR STORM PEAK	927.89
8" INLET MANIFOLD (FROM DMH-4)	927.08
8" OUTLET MANIFOLD (TO DMH-5)	925.75
24" TO "ISOLATOR" ROW	925.75
BOTTOM OF CHAMBERS	925.70
UNDERDRAIN	925.20
BOTTOM OF STONE	925.20



SECTION A-A NTS



30 STORMTECH SC-740 CHAMBERS ARRANGED 6 ROWS OF 5 CHAMBERS LONG AND
12 STORMTECH SC-740 END CAPS
INSTALLED WITH 6" COVER STONE & 6" BASE STONE

SYSTEM LAYOUT NTS

SUBSURFACE DETENTION SYSTEM (SDS-1)

GRAVES ENGINEERING, Inc.
100 GROVE STREET | WORCESTER MA 01605
T 508-756-2271 | F 508-756-0357
gravesengineering.com

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	3/7/18	NPD	ISSUED FOR PERMITTING

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS — MICHAEL R. ANDRADE — CIVIL — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

DETAILS - 3

DEFINITIVE SITE PLAN - PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 3/7/18 | SCALE: NTS | DES. BY: NPD | DRW. BY: NPD | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 17121

LEGEND

- D — DRAIN
- S — SEWER
- FM — SEWER FORCE MAIN
- W — WATER
- OW — OVERHEAD UTILITY
- UGT — UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE
- UGE — UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC
- GAS or G — UNDERGROUND GAS
- CHAIN LINK FENCE
- GUARDRAIL
- SEWER MANHOLE
- DRAIN MANHOLE
- CATCH BASIN
- FIRE HYDRANT
- LIGHT POLE
- BOUND
- WETLAND AREA
- WF–# — WETLAND FLAG
- W100 — BWW 100–FOOT BUFFER ZONE
- W30 — BWW 30–FOOT BUFFER ZONE (LOCAL)
- W15 — BWW 15–FOOT BUFFER ZONE (LOCAL)
- M.E. — MATCH EXISTING (ELEVATION)
- 915.3 — SPOT ELEVATION
- LIMITS OF SWALE RECONSTRUCTION

#135 GODDARD MEMORIAL
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER

BASIN OUTFALL

EXISTING WESTERLY STORMWATER BASIN

STORMWATER TREATMENT UNIT

TO EXISTING NORTHERLY STORMWATER BASIN

MATCHLINE SHT.C102

MATCHLINE SHT.C103

GRAPHIC SCALE

60 0 30 60 120 240

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 60 ft.

SHEET NOTE:
PORTIONS OF THIS SHEET ARE PRESENTED IN COLOR. BLACK & WHITE PRINTS OR REPRODUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF DESIGN CLARITY

GENERAL NOTES

PARCEL DATA:
AREA: 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, 1,532,037 SQ.FT. (35.17 AC.)

OWNER: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY
MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

NOTES:

1) THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT AND IS SUBJECT TO ANY FINDINGS SUCH A REPORT MIGHT DISCLOSE.

2) LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE BASED ON THE FIELD LOCATION OF VISIBLE STRUCTURES SUCH AS CATCH BASINS, MANHOLES, WATER GATES, ETC. AND COMPILING INFORMATION FROM PLANS SUPPLIED BY VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 82 SECTION 40 INCLUDING AMENDMENTS, ALL CONTRACTORS SHOULD NOTIFY IN WRITING ALL UTILITY COMPANIES AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK OR CALL DIG–SAFE AT 811. THE CITY OF WORCESTER DPW SHALL ALSO BE CONTACTED FOR UTILITY MARKOUTS.

3) THE HORIZONTAL DATUM FOR THIS SURVEY IS THE STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM. THE VERTICAL DATUM IS NAVD88; SEE PLANS FOR PROJECT BENCHMARKS.

4) PROPERTY SURVEY INFORMATION IS BASED UPON AN INSTRUMENT SURVEY PERFORMED BY B&R SURVEY, INC. ON A PLAN DATED AUGUST 1, 2017 SUPPLEMENTED WITH WORCESTER GIS.

5) TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND UTILITIES ARE BASED UPON AN INSTRUMENT SURVEY PERFORMED BY GRAVES ENGINEERING, INC. ON JULY–AUGUST 1, 2019, AND JUNE 2021.

6) WETLANDS DELINEATED BY ECOTEC, INC. AND DOCUMENTED IN A REPORT DATED JULY 20, 2017.

7) THE PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO AN ORDER OF CONDITIONS FROM THE WORCESTER CONSERVATION COMMISSION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ALL CONSTRUCTION–RELATED CONDITIONS OF THE ORDER.

8) THE PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO NPDES PHASE II CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT AND STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP).THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ALL CONSTRUCTION–RELATED CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT AND SWPPP

REFERENCES:
DEED BOOK 52497 PAGE 121
DEED BOOK 7375 PAGE 86
ASSESSORS REFERENCE: 56–010–00002

*ALL ABOVE DEEDS AND PLANS ARE RECORDED WITH THE WORCESTER DISTRICT REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ZONING: A–1

GRAVES ENGINEERING, Inc.
100 GROVE STREET | WORCESTER MA 01605
T. 508-856-0321 | F 508-856-0357
gravesengineering.com

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS DESCRIPTION	BY
1	07/30/21	ISSUED FOR CONSERVATION PERMITTING	MRA

ELECTRONICALLY STAMPED BY MICHAEL ANDRADE, PE: 07/30/2021

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS — MICHAEL A. ANDRADE — CIVIL — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

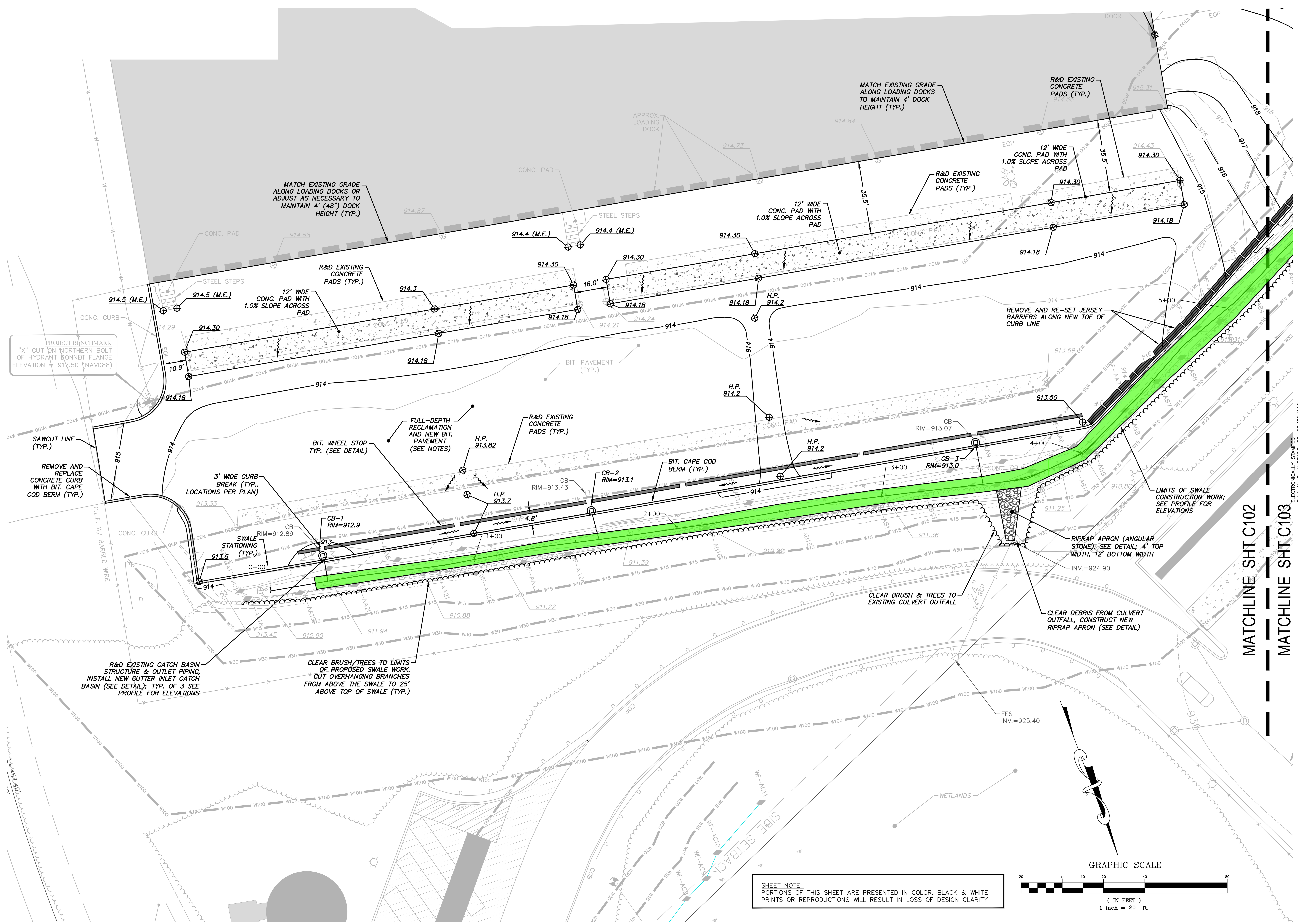
OVERALL SITE PLAN
SWALE RECONSTRUCTION (AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF CONDITIONS)
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 7/30/21 | SCALE: 1"=60' | DES. BY: OAG | DRW. BY: OAG | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 19120

C101

SHEET 2 OF 9


MATCH EXISTING GRADE ALONG LOADING DOCKS OR ADJUST AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN 4' (48") DOCK HEIGHT (TYP.)
MATCH EXISTING GRADE ALONG LOADING DOCKS TO MAINTAIN 4' DOCK HEIGHT (TYP.)
R&D EXISTING CONCRETE PADS (TYP.)
12' WIDE CONC. PAD WITH 1.0% SLOPE ACROSS PAD
APPROX. LOADING DOCK
CONC. PAD
STEEL STEPS
CONC. CURB
PROJECT BENCHMARK "X" CUT ON NORTHERN BOLT OF HYDRANT BONNET FLANGE ELEVATION = 917.50 (NAVD88)
SAWCUT LINE (TYP.)
REMOVE AND REPLACE CONCRETE CURB WITH BIT. CAPE COD BERM (TYP.)
BIT. PAVEMENT (TYP.)
FULL-DEPTH RECLAMATION AND NEW BIT. PAVEMENT (SEE NOTES)
BIT. WHEEL STOP TYP. (SEE DETAIL)
3' WIDE CURB BREAK (TYP., LOCATIONS PER PLAN)
BIT. CAPE COD BERM (TYP.)
SWALE STATIONING (TYP.)
CB-1 RIM=912.9
CB-2 RIM=913.1
CB-3 RIM=913.0
CB RIM=912.89
CB RIM=913.43
CB RIM=913.07
REMOVE AND RE-SET JERSEY BARRIERS ALONG NEW TOE OF CURB LINE
LIMITS OF SWALE CONSTRUCTION WORK; SEE PROFILE FOR ELEVATIONS
RIPRAP APRON (ANGULAR STONE), SEE DETAIL; 4' TOP WIDTH, 12' BOTTOM WIDTH
INV.=924.90
CLEAR BRUSH & TREES TO EXISTING CULVERT OUTFALL
CLEAR DEBRIS FROM CULVERT OUTFALL, CONSTRUCT NEW RIPRAP APRON (SEE DETAIL)
R&D EXISTING CATCH BASIN STRUCTURE & OUTLET PIPING, INSTALL NEW GUTTER INLET CATCH BASIN (SEE DETAIL); TYP. OF 3 SEE PROFILE FOR ELEVATIONS
CLEAR BRUSH/TREES TO LIMITS OF PROPOSED SWALE WORK. CUT OVERHANGING BRANCHES FROM ABOVE THE SWALE TO 25' ABOVE TOP OF SWALE (TYP.)
FES INV.=925.40
WETLANDS
C.L.F. W/ BARBED WIRE
MATCHLINE SHT C102
MATCHLINE SHT C103
GRAPHIC SCALE
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

SHEET NOTE:
PORTIONS OF THIS SHEET ARE PRESENTED IN COLOR. BLACK & WHITE PRINTS OR REPRODUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF DESIGN CLARITY

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100 GROVE STREET | WORCESTER MA 01605
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NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	07/30/21	MRA	ISSUED FOR CONSERVATION PERMITTING

REVISIONS

ELECTRONICALLY STAMPED BY MICHAEL ANDRADE, PE: 07/30/2021

SITE PLAN - EAST

SWALE RECONSTRUCTION (AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF CONDITIONS)
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 7/30/21 | SCALE: 1"=20' | DES. BY: OAG | DRW. BY: OAG | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 19120

C102

SHEET 3 OF 9

PAVEMENT RECONSTRUCTION NOTES

1) ALL EXISTING PAVEMENT IN PROPOSED WORK AREAS SHALL BE NEATLY SAWCUT.

2) ALL ITEMS NOTED TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF OFFSITE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE OWNER WITH REGARD TO BUILDING AND SITE MATERIALS AND PLANT ITEMS TO BE SALVAGED PRIOR TO DEMOLITION.

3) EXCESS MATERIAL DUE TO "SWELLING" FROM THE FULL DEPTH PAVEMENT RECLAMATION PROCESS SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR AT NO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE OWNER.

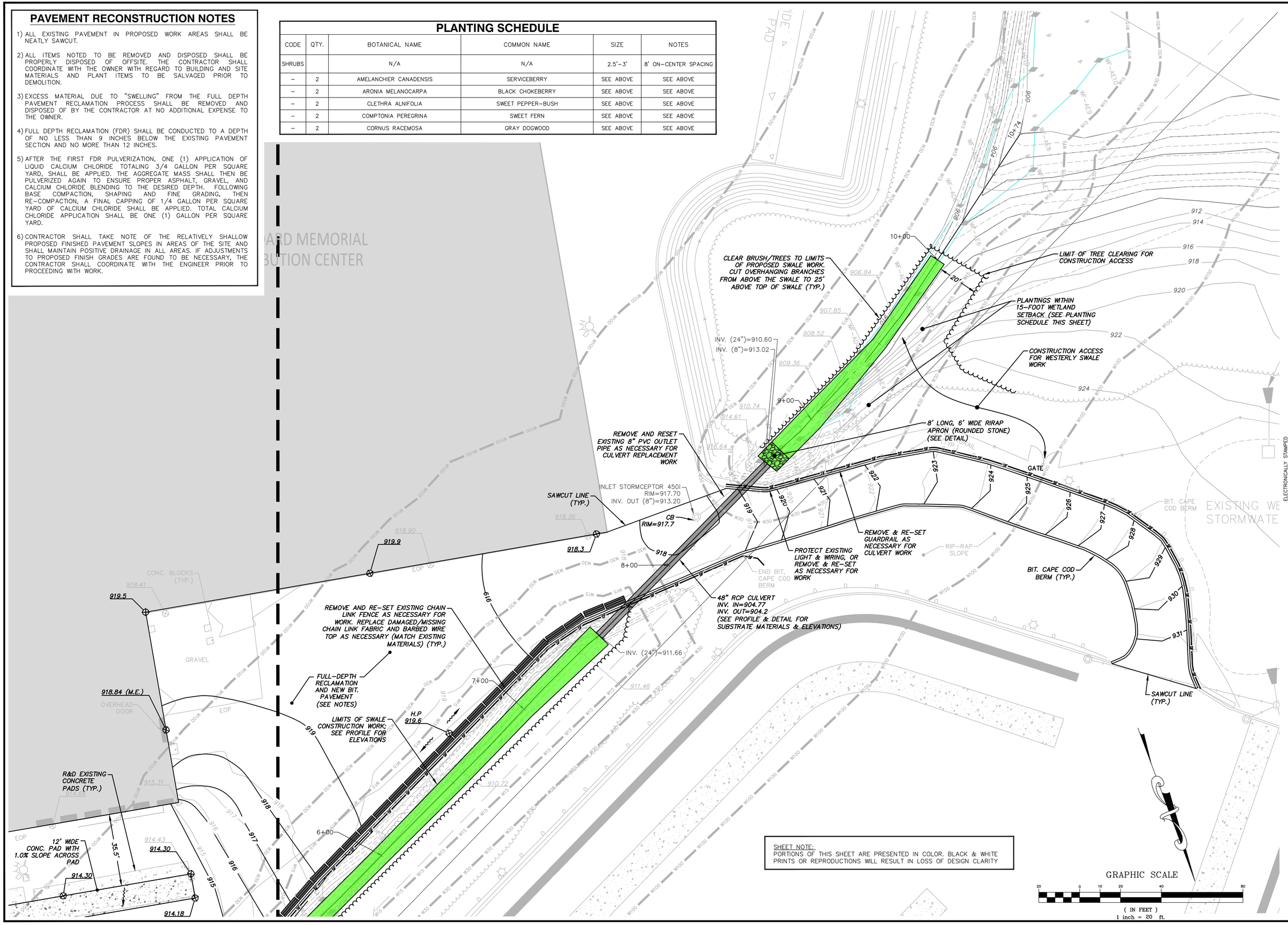
4) FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION (FDR) SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO A DEPTH OF NO LESS THAN 9 INCHES BELOW THE EXISTING PAVEMENT SECTION AND NO MORE THAN 12 INCHES.

5) AFTER THE FIRST FDR PULVERIZATION, ONE (1) APPLICATION OF LIQUID CALCIUM CHLORIDE TOTALING 3/4 GALLON PER SQUARE YARD, SHALL BE APPLIED. THE AGGREGATE MASS SHALL THEN BE PULVERIZED AGAIN TO ENSURE PROPER ASPHALT, GRAVEL, AND CALCIUM CHLORIDE BLENDING TO THE DESIRED DEPTH. FOLLOWING BASE COMPACTION, SHAPING AND FINE GRADING, THEN RE-COMPACTION, A FINAL CAPPING OF 1/4 GALLON PER SQUARE YARD OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE SHALL BE APPLIED. TOTAL CALCIUM CHLORIDE APPLICATION SHALL BE ONE (1) GALLON PER SQUARE YARD.

6) CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE NOTE OF THE RELATIVELY SHALLOW PROPOSED FINISHED PAVEMENT SLOPES IN AREAS OF THE SITE AND SHALL MAINTAIN POSITIVE DRAINAGE IN ALL AREAS. IF ADJUSTMENTS TO PROPOSED FINISH GRADES ARE FOUND TO BE NECESSARY, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH WORK.

PLANTING SCHEDULE

CODE	QTY.	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	NOTES
SHRUBS		N/A	N/A	2.5'-3'	8' ON-CENTER SPACING
–	2	AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS	SERVICEBERRY	SEE ABOVE	SEE ABOVE
–	2	ARONIA MELANOCARPA	BLACK CHOKEBERRY	SEE ABOVE	SEE ABOVE
–	2	CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA	SWEET PEPPER-BUSH	SEE ABOVE	SEE ABOVE
–	2	COMPTONIA PEREGRINA	SWEET FERN	SEE ABOVE	SEE ABOVE
–	2	CORNUS RACEMOSA	GRAY DOGWOOD	SEE ABOVE	SEE ABOVE



SHEET NOTE:
PORTIONS OF THIS SHEET ARE PRESENTED IN COLOR. BLACK & WHITE PRINTS OR REPRODUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF DESIGN CLARITY

ELECTRONICALLY STAMPED BY MICHAEL ANDRADE, PE: 07/30/2021

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NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
1	07/30/21	ISSUED FOR CONSERVATION PERMITTING

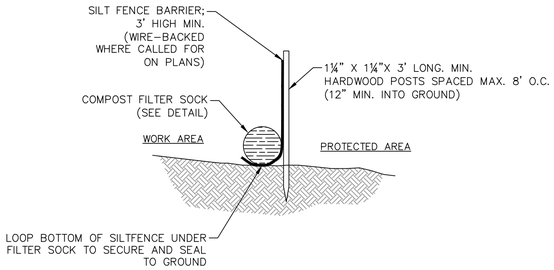
SITE PLAN - WEST
SWALE RECONSTRUCTION (AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF CONDITIONS)
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

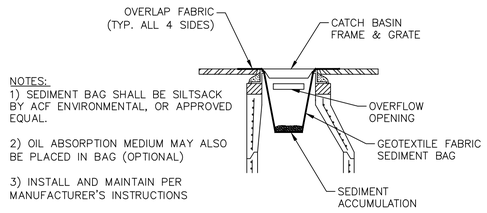
DATE: 7/30/21 | SCALE: 1"=20' | DES. BY: OAG | DRW. BY: OAG | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 19120

C103

SHEET 4 OF 9



SILTFENCE WITH FILTER SOCK NTS

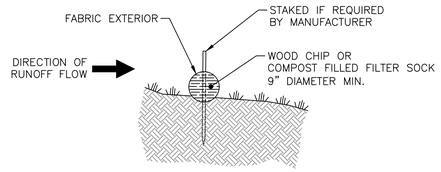


NOTES:
1) SEDIMENT BAG SHALL BE SILTSACK BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL, OR APPROVED EQUAL.

2) OIL ABSORPTION MEDIUM MAY ALSO BE PLACED IN BAG (OPTIONAL)

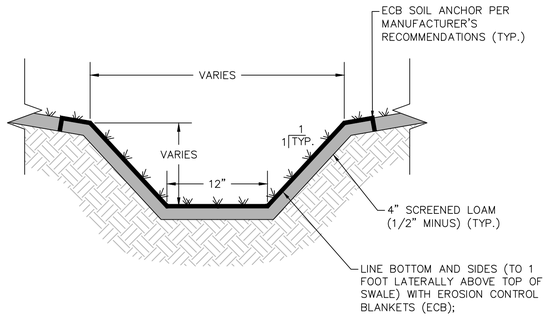
3) INSTALL AND MAINTAIN PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS

CATCH BASIN SEDIMENT BAG NTS



COMPOST FILTER SOCK NTS

NOTE:
1) PROVIDE A 3' TO 6' LEVEL AREA BETWEEN THE SILT SOCK AND THE TOE OF ANY SLOPE TO PROVIDE AREA FOR SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION.



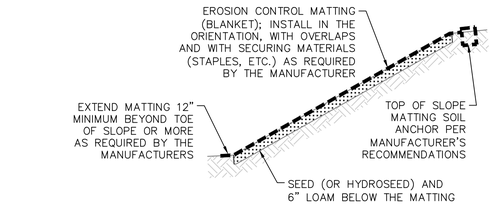
SWALE RECONSTRUCTION SECTION NTS

NOTES:

1) LEDGE IS EXPECTED TO BE ENCOUNTERED IN THE SWALE CONSTRUCTION AND MAY BE ALLOWED TO REMAIN, WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER, ON SWALE SIDE SLOPES ONLY. THE SWALE BOTTOM MUST BE VEGETATED THEREFORE LEDGE REMOVAL MUST BE CONDUCTED TO PROVIDE THE SPECIFIED SURFACE TREATMENTS. LEDGE TO REMAIN SHALL BE CUT BACK TO NO STEEPER THAN A 0.25 TO 1 GRADE.

2) EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS (ECB) SHALL BE BIONET C125BN BY NORTH AMERICAN GREEN (100% BIODEGRADABLE MATERIALS AND 24-MONTH LONGEVITY). NO SUBSTITUTIONS ARE ALLOWED WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER.

3) SEEDING SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY HYDROSEEDING METHODS USING "NEW ENGLAND EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION MIX FOR DETENTION BASINS AND MOIST SITES" BY NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC. OF AMHERST, MA (WWW.NEWP.COM). NO SUBSTITUTIONS ARE ALLOWED WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. THIS SEED MIX SHALL BE USED IN THE SWALE, ABUTTING DISTURBED AREAS, AND ANY OTHER EXISTING DISTRUBED AREAS OUTSIDE OF PAVEMENT.

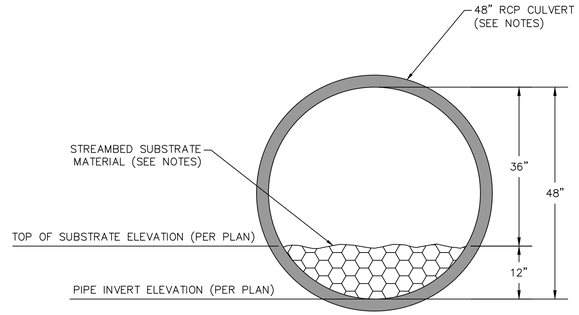


EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SLOPE STABILIZATION NTS

NOTES:
1) EROSION CONTROL MATTING (BLANKETS) SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ALL FINISHED SLOPES SHOWN EQUAL TO OR EXCEEDING A 3:1 SLOPE (33.5%).

2) INSTALLATION SHALL STRICTLY FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

3) UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED ON THE DRAWINGS FOR A PARTICULAR LOCATION AND APPLICATION, ACCEPTABLE EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS FOR GENERAL SLOPE STABILIZATION ARE: SC150 BY NORTH AMERICAN GREEN, CURLEX II BY AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COMPANY, OR LANDLOK C2 BY PROPEX (OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL).

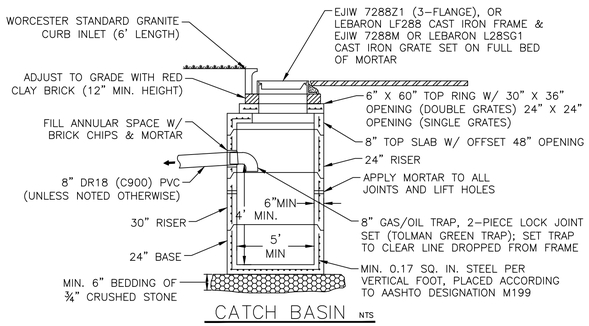


DRAIN CULVERT STREAMBED NTS

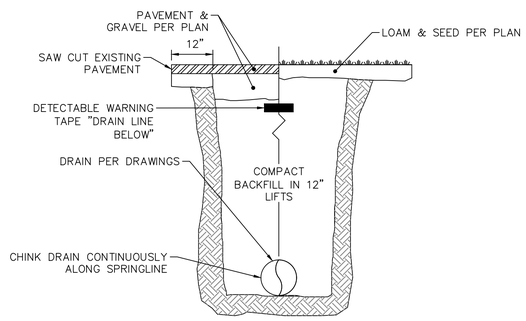
NOTES:
1) CULVERT MATERIAL SHALL BE CLASS 5 REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE (RCP) WITH GASKETED JOINTS. MORTAR JOINTS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

2) OPENNESS RATIO PROVIDED (MASSACHUSETTS STREAM CROSSING STANDARDS)= 0.42

3) CULVERT STREAMBED SUBSTRATE SHALL CONSIST OF ROUNDED 2" TO 6" STONE, PLACED BY HAND AND ARRANGED TO FORM A STABLE MASS. SUBSTRATE MATERIAL SHOULD BE PLACED AS EACH SECTION OF CULVERT PIPE IS LAID (INSTALLED).

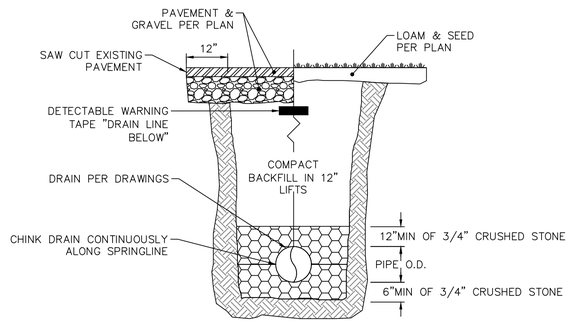


CATCH BASIN NTS



RCP DRAIN TRENCH SECTION NTS

NOTE:
1) BACKFILL SHALL BE AN AASHTO CLASS III SOIL; EITHER TRENCH SPOILS OR AN IMPORTED SAND AND GRAVEL WITH FINES AND COMPACTED TO 90% OF THE PROCTOR DENSITY.



HDPE/PVC DRAIN TRENCH SECTION NTS

NOTES:
1) BACKFILL SHALL BE AN AASHTO CLASS III SOIL; EITHER TRENCH SPOILS OR AN IMPORTED SAND AND GRAVEL WITH FINES AND COMPACTED TO 90% OF THE PROCTOR DENSITY.

2) BACKFILL OF HDPE PIPE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM D2321 AND/OR MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

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1	07/30/21	ISSUED FOR CONSERVATION PERMITTING	MRA

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BY MICHAEL ANDRADE, PE 07/30/2021

SITE DETAILS - 1

SWALE RECONSTRUCTION (AMENDMENT TO ORDER OF CONDITIONS)
TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 7/30/21 | SCALE: AS NOTED | DES. BY: OAG | DRW. BY: OAG | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 19120

C501

Stormceptor® STC

Stormceptor STC is the recognized leader in stormwater treatment, offering a range of versatile treatment systems that effectively remove pollutants from stormwater and snowmelt runoff. Stormceptor is flexibly designed to protect waterways from hazardous material spills and stormwater pollution, including suspended sediment, free oils, and other pollutants that attach to particles, no matter how fierce the storm.

Stormceptor's scour prevention technology ensures pollutants are captured and contained during all rainfall events.

Ideal uses

- Sediment (TSS) removal
- Spill control
- Debris and small floatables capture
- Pretreatment for filtration, detention/retention systems, ponds, wetlands, Low Impact Development (LID), green infrastructure, and water-sensitive urban design

Learn More:
www.ContechES.com/stormceptor

Proven performance

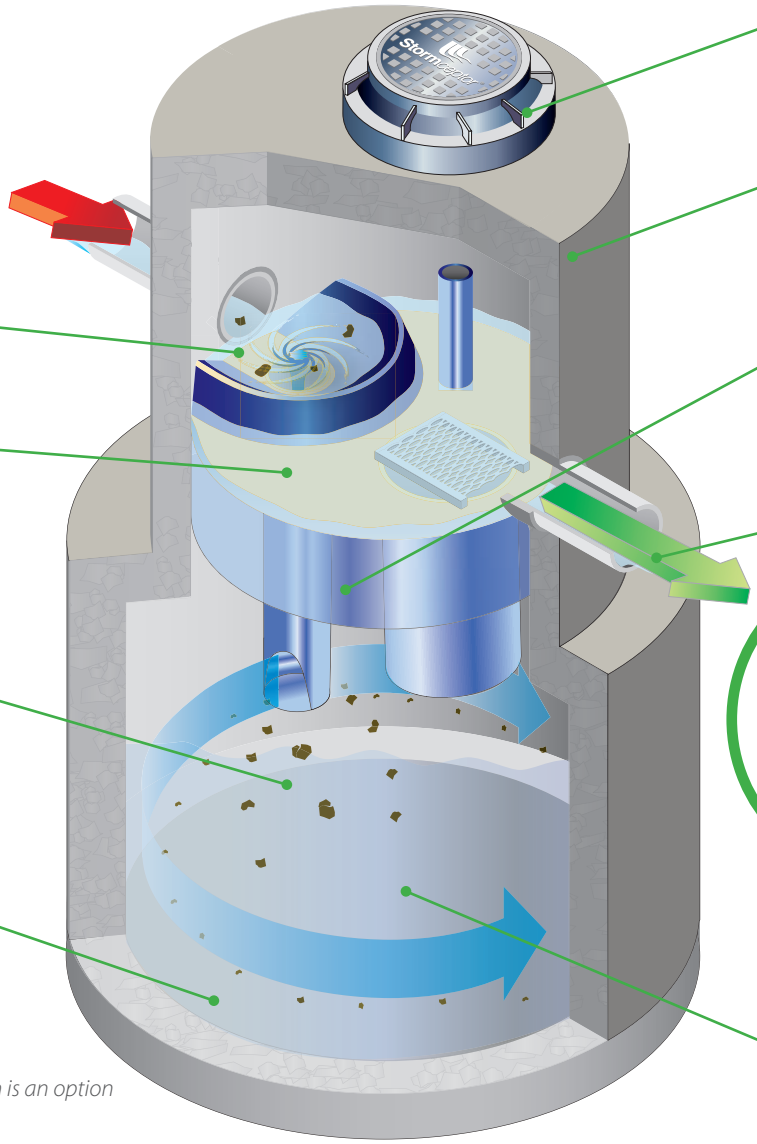
With more than 20 years of industry experience, Stormceptor has been performance tested and verified by some of the most stringent technology evaluation programs in North America.

- NJCAT
- Washington ECOLOGY
- EN858 Class 2

FEATURE	BENEFIT
Patented scour prevention technology	Superior pollutant removal and retention
Can take the place of a conventional junction or inlet structure	Eliminates the need for additional structures
Minimal drop between inlet and outlet	Site flexibility
Multiple inlets can connect to a single unit	Design flexibility
3rd party tested and verified performance (Sediment & Oil)	Eliminates the need for a separate bypass structure

With over 40,000 units operating worldwide, Stormceptor performs and protects every day, in every storm.

Stormceptor® STC



Surface access for ease of maintenance

Durable precast concrete

Impervious liner provides double wall containment for hydrocarbons

Treated water exits the unit

Free oils are trapped for later removal

Weir directs water into lower chamber

Patented technology prevents captured pollutant from scouring

Captures and stores a wide range of particle sizes, from 20 to 2,000 microns, for later removal

Sediment lies dormant for later removal

Quiescent chamber creates ideal conditions for free oils to rise and sediment to settle

* *Fiberglass construction is an option*

EASY TO INSTALL

Small footprint saves time and money with limited disruption to your site.

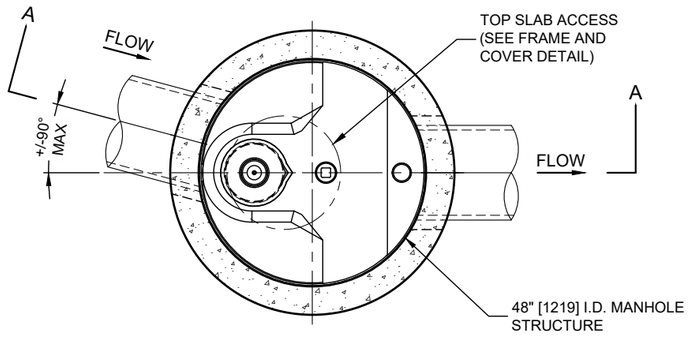
SEAMLESS

Minimal drop between inlet and outlet pipes makes Stormceptor ideal for retrofits and new development projects.

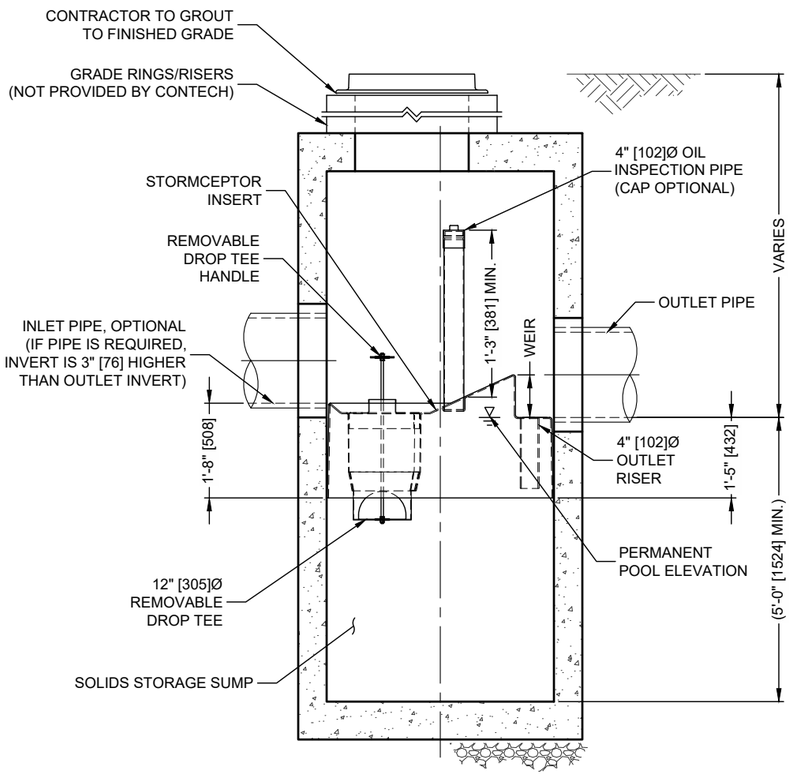
FLEXIBLE

Multiple inlets can connect to a single unit. Can be used as a bend structure.

A calm treatment environment



PLAN VIEW
TOP SLAB NOT SHOWN



SECTION A-A

Stormceptor®
FOR PATENT INFORMATION, GO TO www.ContechES.com/IP

STORMCEPTOR DESIGN NOTES

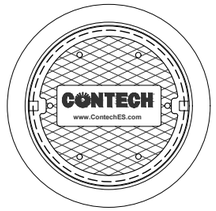
THE STANDARD STC450I CONFIGURATION WITH ROUND, SOLID FRAME AND COVER, AND INLET PIPE IS SHOWN. ALTERNATE CONFIGURATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AND ARE LISTED BELOW. SOME CONFIGURATIONS MAY BE COMBINED TO SUIT SITE REQUIREMENTS.

CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION
GRATED INLET ONLY (NO INLET PIPE)
GRATED INLET WITH INLET PIPE OR PIPES
CURB INLET ONLY (NO INLET PIPE)
CURB INLET WITH INLET PIPE OR PIPES

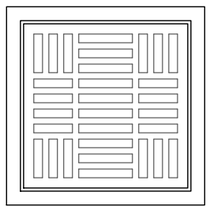
SITE SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS

STRUCTURE ID			
WATER QUALITY FLOW RATE (cfs [L/s])			
PEAK FLOW RATE (cfs [L/s])			
RETURN PERIOD OF PEAK FLOW (yrs)			
RIM ELEVATION			
PIPE DATA:	INVERT	MATERIAL	DIAMETER
INLET PIPE 1			
INLET PIPE 2			
OUTLET PIPE			

NOTES / SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:



FRAME AND COVER
(MAY VARY)
NOT TO SCALE



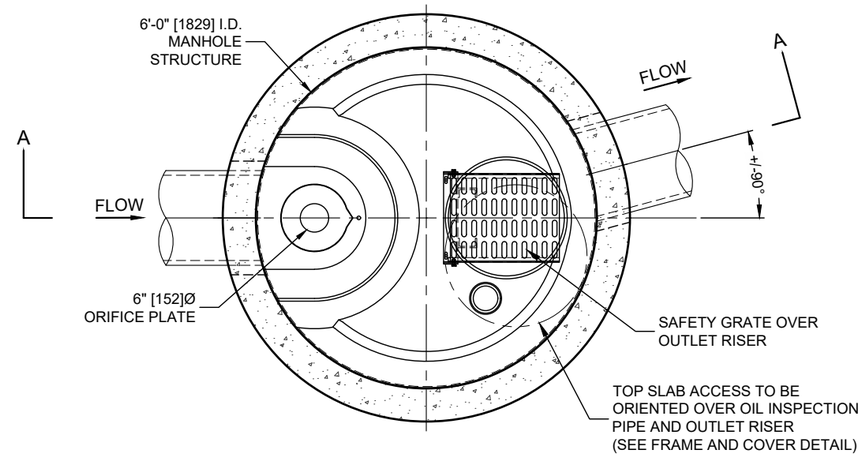
FRAME AND GRATE
(MAY VARY)
NOT TO SCALE

GENERAL NOTES
1. CONTECH TO PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. FOR SITE SPECIFIC DRAWINGS WITH DETAILED STRUCTURE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR CONTECH ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS LLC REPRESENTATIVE. www.ContechES.com
3. STORMCEPTOR WATER QUALITY STRUCTURE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL DESIGN DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM STRUCTURE MEETS REQUIREMENTS OF PROJECT.
4. STORMCEPTOR STRUCTURE SHALL MEET AASHTO HS20 LOAD RATING, ASSUMING EARTH COVER OF 0' - 2' [610], AND GROUNDWATER ELEVATION AT, OR BELOW, THE OUTLET PIPE INVERT ELEVATION. ENGINEER OF RECORD TO CONFIRM ACTUAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION. CASTINGS SHALL MEET AASHTO M306 AND BE CAST WITH THE CONTECH LOGO.
5. STORMCEPTOR STRUCTURE SHALL BE PRECAST CONCRETE CONFORMING TO ASTM C478 AND AASHTO LOAD FACTOR DESIGN METHOD.
6. ALTERNATE UNITS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [mm].

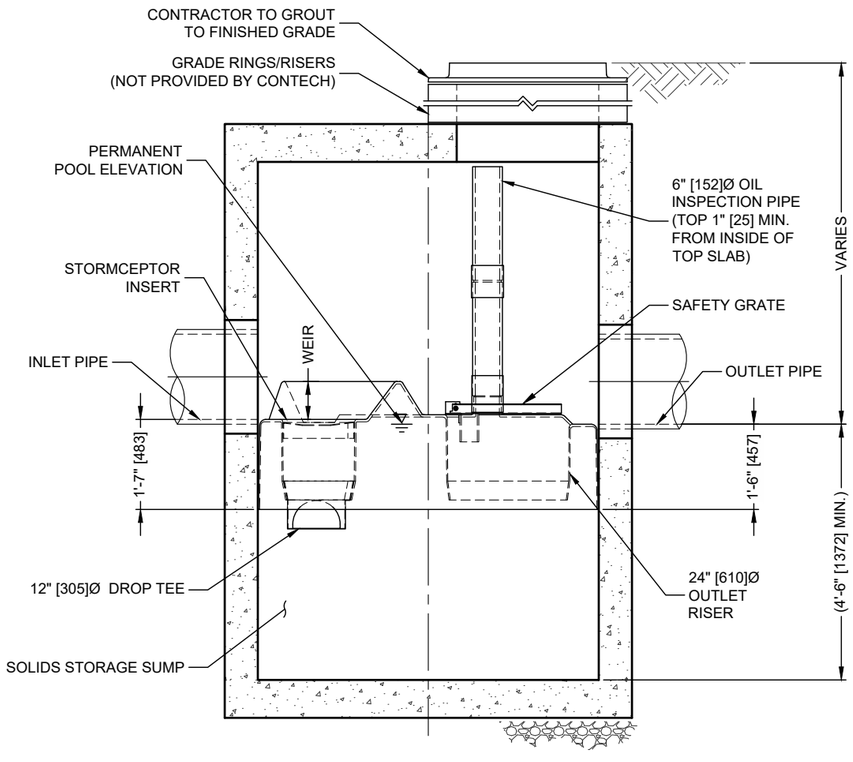
INSTALLATION NOTES
A. ANY SUB-BASE, BACKFILL DEPTH, AND/OR ANTI-FLOTATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY ENGINEER OF RECORD.
B. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE EQUIPMENT WITH SUFFICIENT LIFTING AND REACH CAPACITY TO LIFT AND SET THE STORMCEPTOR MANHOLE STRUCTURE.
C. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL JOINT SEALANT BETWEEN ALL STRUCTURE SECTIONS AND ASSEMBLE STRUCTURE.
D. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE, INSTALL, AND GROUT INLET AND OUTLET PIPE(S). MATCH PIPE INVERTS WITH ELEVATIONS SHOWN. ALL PIPE CENTERLINES TO MATCH PIPE OPENING CENTERLINES.
E. CONTRACTOR TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO ASSURE UNIT IS WATER TIGHT, HOLDING WATER TO FLOWLINE INVERT MINIMUM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ALL JOINTS BELOW PIPE INVERTS ARE GROUTED.

CONTECH ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS LLC
www.contechES.com
9025 Centre Pointe Dr., Suite 400, West Chester, OH 45069
800-338-1122 513-645-7000 513-645-7993 FAX

STC450i
STORMCEPTOR
STANDARD DETAIL



PLAN VIEW
TOP SLAB NOT SHOWN

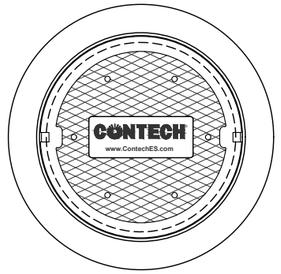


SECTION A-A

Stormceptor®
FOR PATENT INFORMATION, GO TO www.ContechES.com/IP

STORMCEPTOR DESIGN NOTES

THE STANDARD STC900 CONFIGURATION IS SHOWN.



FRAME AND COVER
(MAY VARY)
NOT TO SCALE

SITE SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS

STRUCTURE ID	
WATER QUALITY FLOW RATE (cfs [L/s])	
PEAK FLOW RATE (cfs [L/s])	
RETURN PERIOD OF PEAK FLOW (yrs)	
RIM ELEVATION	

PIPE DATA:	INVERT	MATERIAL	DIAMETER
INLET PIPE 1			
INLET PIPE 2			
OUTLET PIPE			

NOTES / SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:

GENERAL NOTES
1. CONTECH TO PROVIDE ALL MATERIALS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. FOR SITE SPECIFIC DRAWINGS WITH DETAILED STRUCTURE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR CONTECH ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS LLC REPRESENTATIVE. www.ContechES.com
3. STORMCEPTOR WATER QUALITY STRUCTURE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL DESIGN DATA AND INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM STRUCTURE MEETS REQUIREMENTS OF PROJECT.
4. STORMCEPTOR STRUCTURE SHALL MEET AASHTO HS20 LOAD RATING, ASSUMING EARTH COVER OF 0' - 2' [610], AND GROUNDWATER ELEVATION AT, OR BELOW, THE OUTLET PIPE INVERT ELEVATION. ENGINEER OF RECORD TO CONFIRM ACTUAL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION. CASTINGS SHALL MEET AASHTO M306 AND BE CAST WITH THE CONTECH LOGO.
5. STORMCEPTOR STRUCTURE SHALL BE PRECAST CONCRETE CONFORMING TO ASTM C478 AND AASHTO LOAD FACTOR DESIGN METHOD.
6. ALTERNATE UNITS ARE SHOWN IN MILLIMETERS [mm].

INSTALLATION NOTES
A. ANY SUB-BASE, BACKFILL DEPTH, AND/OR ANTI-FLOTATION PROVISIONS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS AND SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY ENGINEER OF RECORD.
B. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE EQUIPMENT WITH SUFFICIENT LIFTING AND REACH CAPACITY TO LIFT AND SET THE STORMCEPTOR MANHOLE STRUCTURE.
C. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL JOINT SEALANT BETWEEN ALL STRUCTURE SECTIONS AND ASSEMBLE STRUCTURE.
D. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE, INSTALL, AND GROUT INLET AND OUTLET PIPE(S). MATCH PIPE INVERTS WITH ELEVATIONS SHOWN. ALL PIPE CENTERLINES TO MATCH PIPE OPENING CENTERLINES.
E. CONTRACTOR TO TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO ASSURE UNIT IS WATER TIGHT, HOLDING WATER TO FLOWLINE INVERT MINIMUM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT ALL JOINTS BELOW PIPE INVERTS ARE GROUTED.

CONTECH ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS LLC
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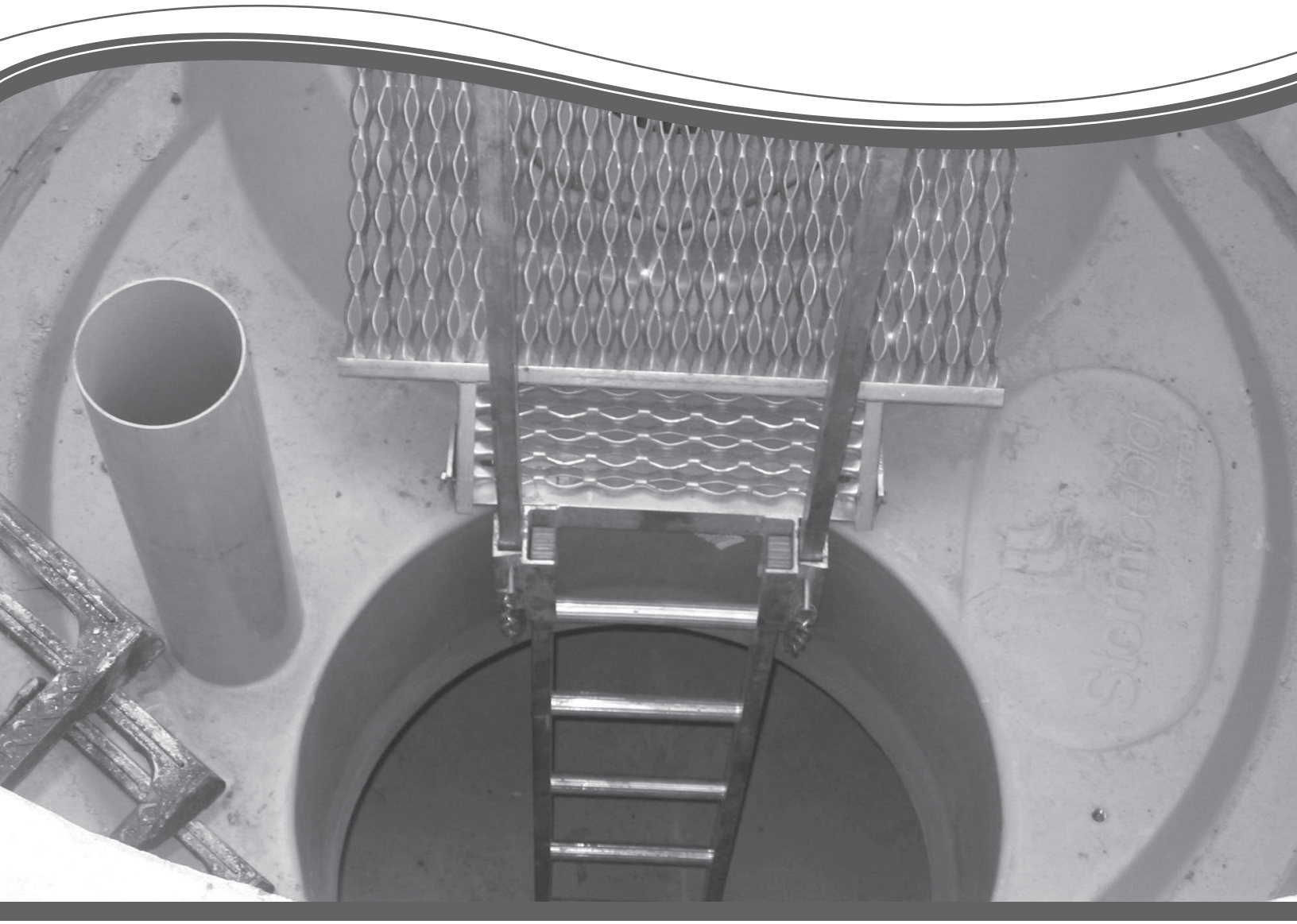
STC900
STORMCEPTOR
STANDARD DETAIL

CONTECH®
ENGINEERED SOLUTIONS

Stormceptor® STC
Operation and Maintenance Guide



Stormceptor® STC

Stormceptor Design Notes

- Only the STC 450i is adaptable to function with a catch basin inlet and/or inline pipes.
- Only the Stormceptor models STC 450i to STC 7200 may accommodate multiple inlet pipes.

Inlet and outlet invert elevation differences are as follows:

Inlet and Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations Differences			
Inlet Pipe Configuration	STC 450i	STC 900 to STC 7200	STC 11000 to STC 16000
Single inlet pipe	3 in. (75 mm)	1 in. (25 mm)	3 in. (75 mm)
Multiple inlet pipes	3 in. (75 mm)	3 in. (75 mm)	Only one inlet pipe.

Maximum inlet and outlet pipe diameters:

Inlet/Outlet Configuration	Inlet Unit STC 450i	In-Line Unit STC 900 to STC 7200	Series* STC 11000 to STC 16000
Straight Through	24 inch (600 mm)	42 inch (1050 mm)	60 inch (1500 mm)
Bend (90 degrees)	18 inch (450 mm)	33 inch (825 mm)	33 inch (825 mm)

- The inlet and in-line Stormceptor units can accommodate turns to a maximum of 90 degrees.
- Minimum distance from top of grade to crown is 2 feet (0.6 m)
- Submerged conditions. A unit is submerged when the standing water elevation at the proposed location of the Stormceptor unit is greater than the outlet invert elevation during zero flow conditions. In these cases, please contact your local Stormceptor representative and provide the following information:
- Top of grade elevation
- Stormceptor inlet and outlet pipe diameters and invert elevations
- Standing water elevation
- Stormceptor head loss, K = 1.3 (for submerged condition, K = 4)

Stormceptor® STC

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE
Table of Content

1. About Stormceptor

The Stormceptor® STC (Standard Treatment Cell) was developed by Imbrium™ Systems to address the growing need to remove and isolate pollution from the storm drain system before it enters the environment. The Stormceptor STC targets hydrocarbons and total suspended solids (TSS) in stormwater runoff. It improves water quality by removing contaminants through the gravitational settling of fine sediments and floatation of hydrocarbons while preventing the re-suspension or scour of previously captured pollutants.

The development of the Stormceptor STC revolutionized stormwater treatment, and created an entirely new category of environmental technology. Protecting thousands of waterways around the world, the Stormceptor System has set the standard for effective stormwater treatment.

1.1. Patent Information

The Stormceptor technology is protected by the following patents:

- Australia Patent No. 693,164 • 693,164 • 707,133 • 729,096 • 779401
- Austrian Patent No. 289647
- Canadian Patent No 2,009,208 •2,137,942 • 2,175,277 • 2,180,305 • 2,180,383 • 2,206,338 • 2,327,768 (Pending)
- China Patent No 1168439
- Denmark DK 711879
- German DE 69534021
- Indonesian Patent No 16688
- Japan Patent No 9-11476 (Pending)
- Korea 10-2000-0026101 (Pending)
- Malaysia Patent No PI9701737 (Pending)
- New Zealand Patent No 314646
- United States Patent No 4,985,148 • 5,498,331 • 5,725,760 • 5,753,115 • 5,849,181 • 6,068,765 • 6,371,690
- Stormceptor OSR Patent Pending • Stormceptor LCS Patent Pending

2. Stormceptor Design Overview

2.1. Design Philosophy

The patented Stormceptor System has been designed to focus on the environmental objective of providing long-term pollution control. The unique and innovative Stormceptor design allows for continuous positive treatment of runoff during all rainfall events, while ensuring that all captured pollutants are retained within the system, even during intense storm events.

An integral part of the Stormceptor design is PCSWMM for Stormceptor - sizing software developed in conjunction with Computational Hydraulics Inc. (CHI) and internationally acclaimed expert, Dr. Bill James. Using local historical rainfall data and continuous simulation modeling, this software allows a Stormceptor unit to be designed for each individual site and the corresponding water quality objectives.

By using PCSWMM for Stormceptor, the Stormceptor System can be designed to remove a wide range of particles (typically from 20 to 2,000 microns), and can also be customized to remove a specific particle size distribution (PSD). The specified PSD should accurately reflect what is in the stormwater runoff to ensure the device is achieving the desired water quality objective. Since stormwater runoff contains small particles (less than 75 microns), it is important to design a treatment system to remove smaller particles in addition to coarse particles.

2.2. Benefits

The Stormceptor System removes free oil and suspended solids from stormwater, preventing spills and non-point source pollution from entering downstream lakes and rivers. The key benefits, capabilities and applications of the Stormceptor System are as follows:

- Provides continuous positive treatment during all rainfall events
- Can be designed to remove over 80% of the annual sediment load
- Removes a wide range of particles
- Can be designed to remove a specific particle size distribution (PSD)
- Captures free oil from stormwater
- Prevents scouring or re-suspension of trapped pollutants
- Pre-treatment to reduce maintenance costs for downstream treatment measures (ponds, swales, detention basins, filters)
- Groundwater recharge protection
- Spills capture and mitigation
- Simple to design and specify
- Designed to your local watershed conditions
- Small footprint to allow for easy retrofit installations
- Easy to maintain (vacuum truck)
- Multiple inlets can connect to a single unit
- Suitable as a bend structure
- Pre-engineered for traffic loading (minimum AASHTO HS-20)
- Minimal elevation drop between inlet and outlet pipes
- Small head loss
- Additional protection provided by an 18" (457 mm) fiberglass skirt below the top of the insert, for the containment of hydrocarbons in the event of a spill.

2.3. Environmental Benefit

Freshwater resources are vital to the health and welfare of their surrounding communities. There is increasing public awareness, government regulations and corporate commitment to reducing the pollution entering our waterways. A major source of this pollution originates from stormwater runoff from urban areas. Rainfall runoff carries oils, sediment and other contaminants from roads and parking lots discharging directly into our streams, lakes and coastal waterways.

The Stormceptor System is designed to isolate contaminants from getting into the natural environment. The Stormceptor technology provides protection for the environment from spills that occur at service stations and vehicle accident sites, while also removing contaminated sediment in runoff that washes from roads and parking lots.

3. Key Operation Features

3.1. Scour Prevention

A key feature of the Stormceptor System is its patented scour prevention technology. This innovation ensures pollutants are captured and retained during all rainfall events, even extreme storms. The Stormceptor System provides continuous positive treatment for all rainfall events, including intense storms. Stormceptor slows incoming runoff, controlling and reducing velocities in the lower chamber to create a non-turbulent environment that promotes free oils and floatable debris to rise and sediment to settle.

The patented scour prevention technology, the fiberglass insert, regulates flows into the lower chamber through a combination of a weir and orifice while diverting high energy flows away through the upper chamber to prevent scouring. Laboratory testing demonstrated no scouring when tested up to 125% of the unit's operating rate, with the unit loaded to 100% sediment capacity (NJDEP, 2005). Second, the depth of the lower chamber ensures the sediment storage zone is adequately separated from the path of flow in the lower chamber to prevent scouring.

3.2. Operational Hydraulic Loading Rate

Designers and regulators need to evaluate the treatment capacity and performance of manufactured stormwater treatment systems. A commonly used parameter is the "operational hydraulic loading rate" which originated as a design methodology for wastewater treatment devices.

Operational hydraulic loading rate may be calculated by dividing the flow rate into a device by its settling area. This represents the critical settling velocity that is the prime determinant to quantify the influent particle size and density captured by the device. PCSWMM for Stormceptor uses a similar parameter that is calculated by dividing the hydraulic detention time in the device by the fall distance of the sediment.

$$v_{SC} = \frac{H}{6_H} = \frac{Q}{A_S}$$

Where:

v_{SC} = critical settling velocity, ft/s (m/s)

H = tank depth, ft (m)

$Ø_H$ = hydraulic detention time, ft/s (m/s)

Q = volumetric flow rate, ft3/s (m3/s)

A_S = surface area, ft^2 (m^2)

(Tchobanoglous, G. and Schroeder, E.D. 1987. Water Quality. Addison Wesley.)

Unlike designing typical wastewater devices, stormwater systems are designed for highly variable flow rates including intense peak flows. PCSWMM for Stormceptor incorporates all of the flows into its calculations, ensuring that the operational hydraulic loading rate is considered not only for one flow rate, but for all flows including extreme events.

3.3. Double Wall Containment

The Stormceptor System was conceived as a pollution identifier to assist with identifying illicit discharges. The fiberglass insert has a continuous skirt that lines the concrete barrel wall for a depth of 18 inches (457 mm) that provides double wall containment for hydrocarbons storage. This protective barrier ensures that toxic floatables do not migrate through the concrete wall into the surrounding soils.

4. Stormceptor Product Line

4.1. Stormceptor Models

A summary of Stormceptor models and capacities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Stormceptor Models

Stormceptor Model	Total Storage Volume U.S. Gal (L)	Hydrocarbon Storage Capacity U.S. Gal (L)	Maximum Sediment Capacity ft³ (L)
STC 450i	470 (1,780)	86 (330)	46 (1,302)
STC 900	952 (3,600)	251 (950)	89 (2,520)
STC 1200	1,234 (4,670)	251 (950)	127 (3,596)
STC 1800	1,833 (6,940)	251 (950)	207 (5,861)
STC 2400	2,462 (9,320)	840 (3,180)	205 (5,805)
STC 3600	3,715 (1,406)	840 (3,180)	373 (10,562)
STC 4800	5,059 (1,950)	909 (3,440)	543 (15,376)
STC 6000	6,136 (23,230)	909 (3,440)	687 (19,453)
STC 7200	7,420 (28,090)	1,059 (4,010)	839 (23,757)
STC 11000	11,194 (42,370)	2,797 (10, 590)	1,086 (30,752)
STC 13000	13,348 (50,530)	2,797 (10, 590)	1,374 (38,907)
STC 16000	15,918 (60,260)	3,055 (11, 560)	1,677 (47,487)

NOTE: Storage volumes may vary slightly from region to region. For detailed information, contact your local Stormceptor representative.

4.2. Inline Stormceptor

The Inline Stormceptor, Figure 1, is the standard design for most stormwater treatment applications. The patented Stormceptor design allows the Inline unit to maintain continuous positive treatment of total suspended solids (TSS) year-round, regardless of flow rate. The Inline Stormceptor is composed of a precast concrete tank with a fiberglass insert situated at the invert of the storm sewer pipe, creating an upper chamber above the insert and a lower chamber below the insert.

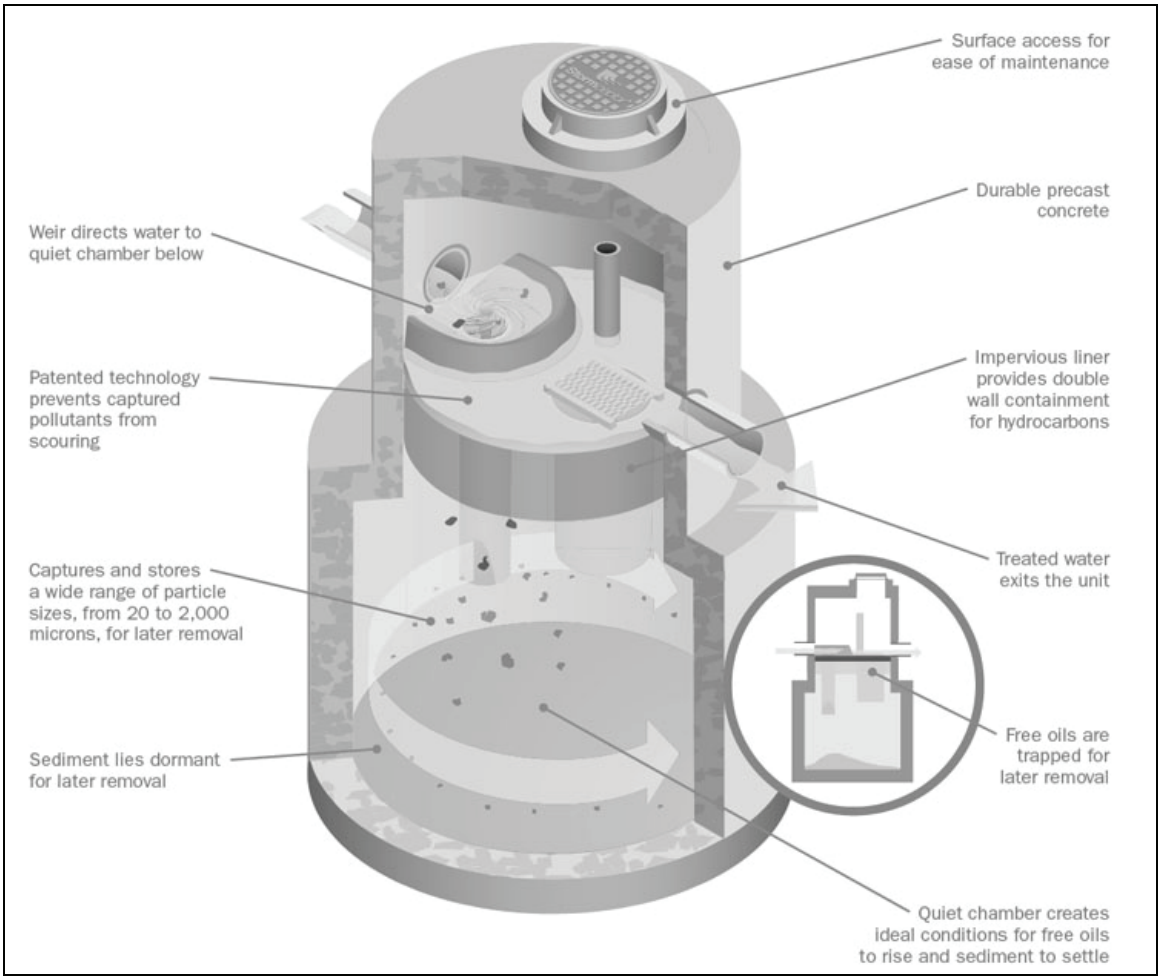


Figure 1. Inline Stormceptor

Operation

As water flows into the Stormceptor unit, it is slowed and directed to the lower chamber by a weir and drop tee. The stormwater enters the lower chamber, a non-turbulent environment, allowing free oils to rise and sediment to settle. The oil is captured underneath the fiberglass insert and shielded from exposure to the concrete walls by a fiberglass skirt. After the pollutants separate, treated water continues up a riser pipe, and exits the lower chamber on the downstream side of the weir before leaving the unit. During high flow events, the Stormceptor System's patented scour prevention technology ensures continuous pollutant removal and prevents re-suspension of previously captured pollutants.

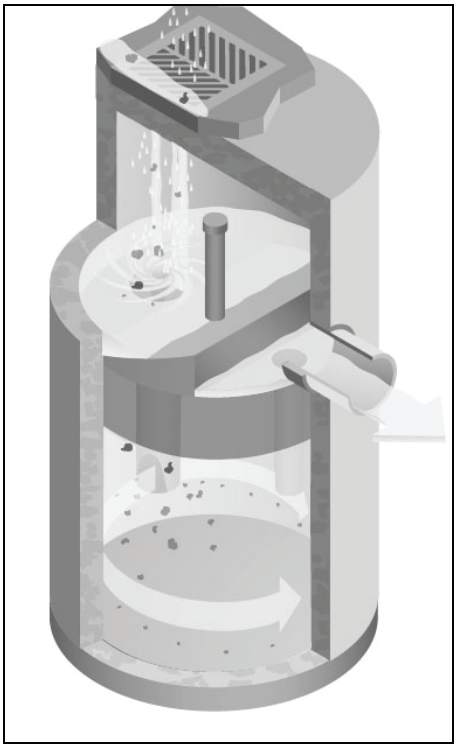


Figure 2. Inlet Stormceptor

4.3. Inlet Stormceptor

The Inlet Stormceptor System, Figure 2, was designed to provide protection for parking lots, loading bays, gas stations and other spill-prone areas. The Inlet Stormceptor is designed to remove sediment from stormwater introduced through a grated inlet, a storm sewer pipe, or both.

The Inlet Stormceptor design operates in the same manner as the Inline unit, providing continuous positive treatment, and ensuring that captured material is not re-suspended.

4.4. Series Stormceptor

Designed to treat larger drainage areas, the Series Stormceptor System, Figure 3, consists of two adjacent Stormceptor models that function in parallel. This design eliminates the need for additional structures and piping to reduce installation costs.

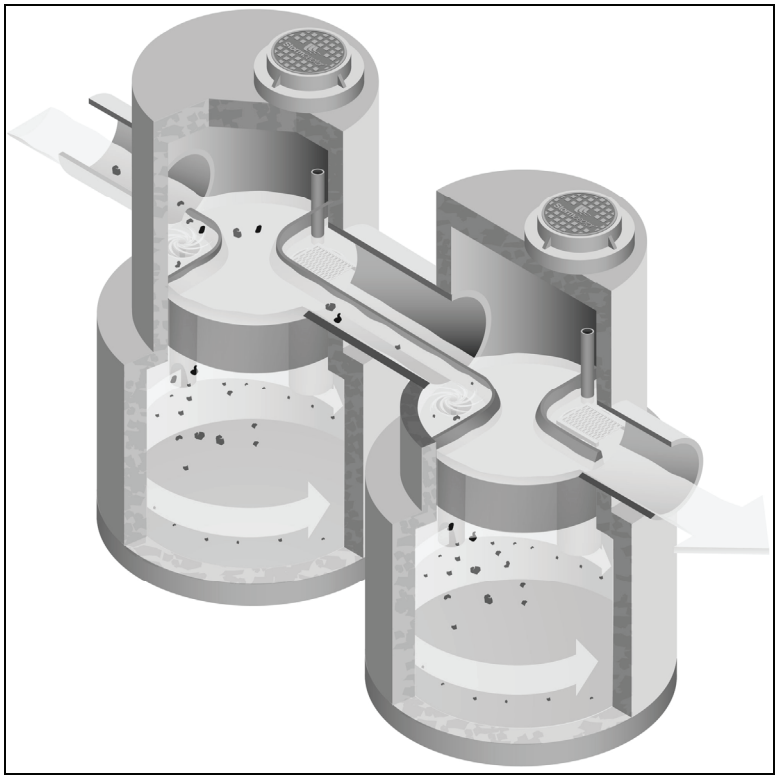


Figure 3. Series System

The Series Stormceptor design operates in the same manner as the Inline unit, providing continuous positive treatment, and ensuring that captured material is not re-suspended.

5. Sizing the Stormceptor System

The Stormceptor System is a versatile product that can be used for many different aspects of water quality improvement. While addressing these needs, there are conditions that the designer needs to be aware of in order to size the Stormceptor model to meet the demands of each individual site in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

PCSWMM for Stormceptor is the support tool used for identifying the appropriate Stormceptor model. In order to size a unit, it is recommended the user follow the seven design steps in the program. The steps are as follows:

STEP 1 – Project Details

The first step prior to sizing the Stormceptor System is to clearly identify the water quality objective for the development. It is recommended that a level of annual sediment (TSS) removal be identified and defined by a particle size distribution.

STEP 2 – Site Details

Identify the site development by the drainage area and the level of imperviousness. It is recommended that imperviousness be calculated based on the actual area of imperviousness based on paved surfaces, sidewalks and rooftops.

STEP 3 – Upstream Attenuation

The Stormceptor System is designed as a water quality device and is sometimes used in conjunction with onsite water quantity control devices such as ponds or underground detention systems. When possible, a greater benefit is typically achieved when installing a Stormceptor unit upstream of a detention facility. By placing the Stormceptor unit upstream of a detention structure, a benefit of less maintenance of the detention facility is realized.

STEP 4 – Particle Size Distribution

It is critical that the PSD be defined as part of the water quality objective. PSD is critical for the design of treatment system for a unit process of gravity settling and governs the size of a treatment system. A range of particle sizes has been provided and it is recommended that clays and silt-sized particles be considered in addition to sand and gravel-sized particles. Options and sample PSDs are provided in PCSWMM for Stormceptor. The default particle size distribution is the Fine Distribution, Table 2, option.

Table 2. Fine Distribution

Particle Size	Distribution	Specific Gravity
20	20%	1.3
60	20%	1.8
150	20%	2.2
400	20%	2.65
2000	20%	2.65

If the objective is the long-term removal of 80% of the total suspended solids on a given site, the PSD should be representative of the expected sediment on the site. For example, a system designed to remove 80% of coarse particles (greater than 75 microns) would provide relatively poor removal efficiency of finer particles that may be naturally prevalent in runoff from the site.

Since the small particle fraction contributes a disproportionately large amount of the total available particle surface area for pollutant adsorption, a system designed primarily for coarse particle capture will compromise water quality objectives.

STEP 5 – Rainfall Records

Local historical rainfall has been acquired from the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environment Canada and regulatory agencies across North America. The rainfall data provided with PCSMM for Stormceptor provides an accurate estimation of small storm hydrology by modeling actual historical storm events including duration, intensities and peaks.

STEP 6 – Summary

At this point, the program may be executed to predict the level of TSS removal from the site. Once the simulation has completed, a table shall be generated identifying the TSS removal of each Stormceptor unit.

STEP 7 – Sizing Summary

Performance estimates of all Stormceptor units for the given site parameters will be displayed in a tabular format. The unit that meets the water quality objective, identified in Step 1, will be highlighted.

5.1. PCSWMM for Stormceptor

The Stormceptor System has been developed in conjunction with PCSWMM for Stormceptor as a technological solution to achieve water quality goals. Together, these two innovations model, simulate, predict and calculate the water quality objectives desired by a design engineer for TSS removal.

PCSWMM for Stormceptor is a proprietary sizing program which uses site specific inputs to a computer model to simulate sediment accumulation, hydrology and long-term total suspended solids removal. The model has been calibrated to field monitoring results from Stormceptor units that have been monitored in North America. The sizing methodology can be described by three processes:

1. Determination of real time hydrology
2. Buildup and wash off of TSS from impervious land areas
3. TSS transport through the Stormceptor (settling and discharge). The use of a calibrated model is the preferred method for sizing stormwater quality structures for the following reasons:
    - » The hydrology of the local area is properly and accurately incorporated in the sizing (distribution of flows, flow rate ranges and peaks, back-to-back storms, inter-event times)
    - » The distribution of TSS with the hydrology is properly and accurately considered in the sizing
    - » Particle size distribution is properly considered in the sizing
    - » The sizing can be optimized for TSS removal
    - » The cost benefit of alternate TSS removal criteria can be easily assessed
    - » The program assesses the performance of all Stormceptor models. Sizing may be selected based on a specific water quality outcome or based on the Maximum Extent Practicable

For more information regarding PCSWMM for Stormceptor, contact your local Stormceptor representative, or visit www.imbriumsystems.com to download a free copy of the program.

5.2. Sediment Loading Characteristics

The way in which sediment is transferred to stormwater can have a considerable effect on which type of system is implemented. On typical impervious surfaces (e.g. parking lots) sediment will build over time and wash off with the next rainfall. When rainfall patterns are examined, a short intense storm will have a higher concentration of sediment than a long slow drizzle. Together with rainfall data representing the site's typical rainfall patterns, sediment loading characteristics play a part in the correct sizing of a stormwater quality device.

Typical Sites

For standard site design of the Stormceptor System, PCSWMM for Stormceptor is utilized to accurately assess the unit's performance. As an integral part of the product's design, the program can be used to meet local requirements for total suspended solid removal. Typical installations of manufactured stormwater treatment devices would occur on areas such as paved parking lots or paved roads. These are considered "stable" surfaces which have non – erodible surfaces.

Unstable Sites

While standard sites consist of stable concrete or asphalt surfaces, sites such as gravel parking lots, or maintenance yards with stockpiles of sediment would be classified as "unstable". These types of sites do not exhibit first flush characteristics, are highly erodible and exhibit atypical sediment loading characteristics and must therefore be sized more carefully. Contact your local Stormceptor representative for assistance in selecting a proper unit sized for such unstable sites.

6. Spill Controls

When considering the removal of total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) from a storm sewer system there are two functions of the system: oil removal, and spill capture.

'Oil Removal' describes the capture of the minute volumes of free oil mobilized from impervious surfaces. In this instance relatively low concentrations, volumes and flow rates are considered. While the Stormceptor unit will still provide an appreciable oil removal function during higher flow events and/or with higher TPH concentrations, desired effluent limits may be exceeded under these conditions.

'Spill Capture' describes a manner of TPH removal more appropriate to recovery of a relatively high volume of a single phase deleterious liquid that is introduced to the storm sewer system over a relatively short duration. The two design criteria involved when considering this manner of introduction are overall volume and the specific gravity of the material. A standard Stormceptor unit will be able to capture and retain a maximum spill volume and a minimum specific gravity.

For spill characteristics that fall outside these limits, unit modifications are required. Contact your local Stormceptor Representative for more information.

One of the key features of the Stormceptor technology is its ability to capture and retain spills. While the standard Stormceptor System provides excellent protection for spill control, there are additional options to enhance spill protection if desired.

6.1. Oil Level Alarm

The oil level alarm is an electronic monitoring system designed to trigger a visual and audible alarm when a pre-set level of oil is reached within the lower chamber. As a standard, the oil

level alarm is designed to trigger at approximately 85% of the unit's available depth level for oil capture. The feature acts as a safeguard against spills caused by exceeding the oil storage capacity of the separator and eliminates the need for manual oil level inspection.

The oil level alarm installed on the Stormceptor insert is illustrated in Figure 4.

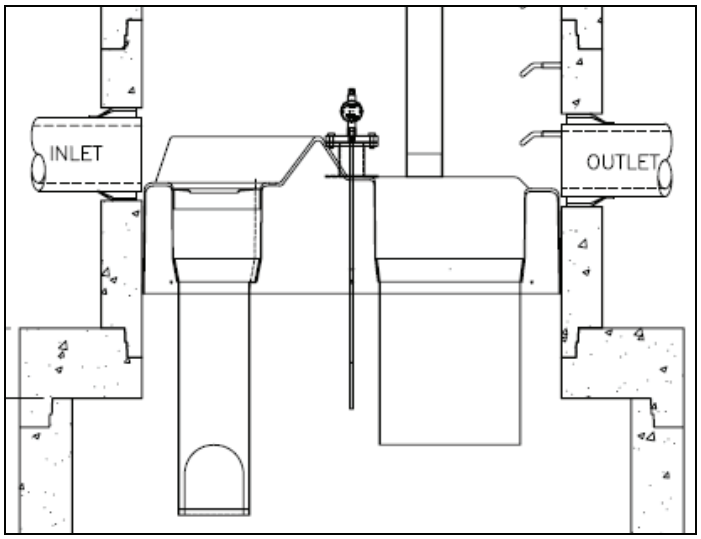


Figure 4. Oil level alarm

6.2. Increased Volume Storage Capacity

The Stormceptor unit may be modified to store a greater spill volume than is typically available. Under such a scenario, instead of installing a larger than required unit, modifications can be made to the recommended Stormceptor model to accommodate larger volumes. Contact your local Stormceptor representative for additional information and assistance for modifications.

7. Stormceptor Options

The Stormceptor System allows flexibility to incorporate to existing and new storm drainage infrastructure. The following section identifies considerations that should be reviewed when installing the system into a drainage network. For conditions that fall outside of the recommendations in this section, please contact your local Stormceptor representative for further guidance.

7.1. Installation Depth Minimum Cover

The minimum distance from the top of grade to the crown of the inlet pipe is 24 inches (600 mm). For situations that have a lower minimum distance, contact your local Stormceptor representative.

7.2. Maximum Inlet and Outlet Pipe Diameters

Maximum inlet and outlet pipe diameters are illustrated in Figure 5. Contact your local Stormceptor representative for larger pipe diameters

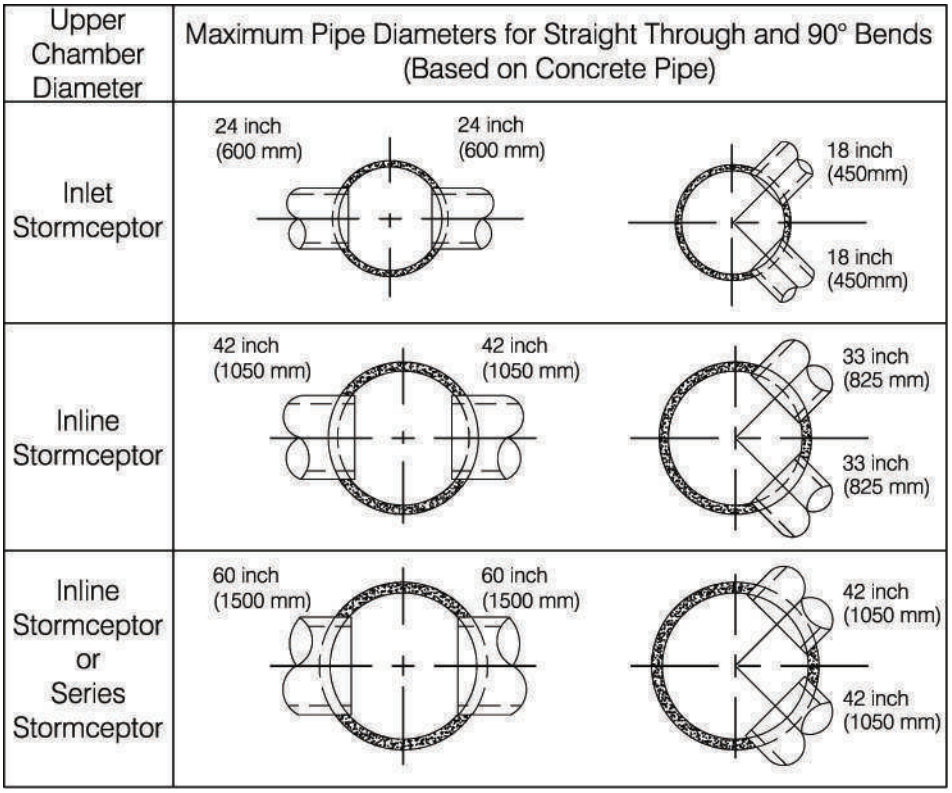


Figure 5. Maximum pipe diameters for straight through and bend applications

*The bend should only be incorporated into the second structure (downstream structure) of the Series Stormceptor System

7.3. Bends

The Stormceptor System can be used to change horizontal alignment in the storm drain network up to a maximum of 90 degrees. Figure 6 illustrates the typical bend situations of the Stormceptor System. Bends should only be applied to the second structure (downstream structure) of the Series Stormceptor System.

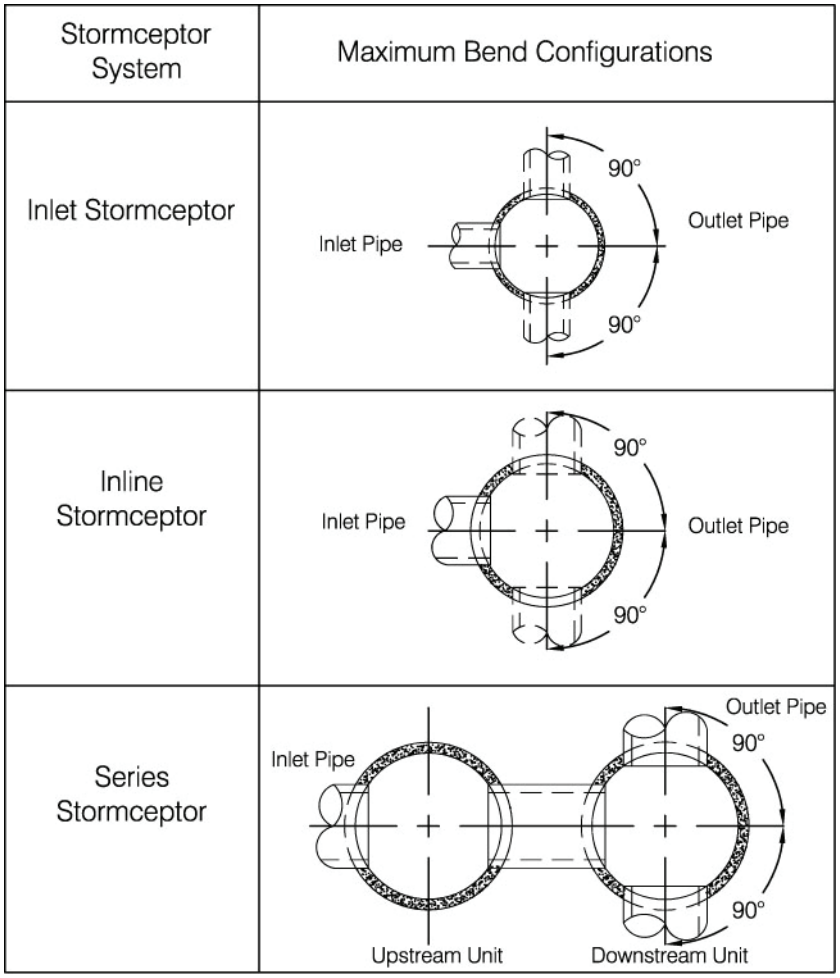


Figure 6. Maximum bend angles

7.4. Multiple Inlet Pipes

The Inlet and Inline Stormceptor System can accommodate two or more inlet pipes. The maximum number of inlet pipes that can be accommodated into a Stormceptor unit is a function of the number, alignment and diameter of the pipes and its effects on the structural integrity of the precast concrete. When multiple inlet pipes are used for new developments, each inlet pipe shall have an invert elevation 3 inches (75 mm) higher than the outlet pipe invert elevation.

7.5. Inlet/Outlet Pipe Invert Elevations

Recommended inlet and outlet pipe invert differences are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Recommended Drops Between Inlet and Outlet Pipe Inverts

Number of Inlet Pipes	Inlet System	In-Line System	Series System
1	3 inches (75 mm)	1 inch (25 mm)	3 inches (75 mm)
>1	3 inches (75 mm)	3 inches (75 mm)	Not Applicable

7.6. Shallow Stormceptor

In cases where there may be restrictions to the depth of burial of storm sewer systems. In this situation, for selected Stormceptor models, the lower chamber components may be increased in diameter to reduce the overall depth of excavation required.

7.7. Customized Live Load

The Stormceptor system is typically designed for local highway truck loading (AASHTO HS- 20). When the project requires live loads greater than HS-20, the Stormceptor System may be customized structurally for a pre-specified live load. Contact your local Stormceptor representative for customized loading conditions.

7.8. Pre-treatment

The Stormceptor System may be sized to remove sediment and for spills control in conjunction with other stormwater BMPs to meet the water quality objective. For pretreatment applications, the Stormceptor System should be the first unit in a treatment train. The benefits of pre-treatment include the extension of the operational life (extension of maintenance frequency) of large stormwater management facilities, prevention of spills and lower total life- cycle maintenance cost.

7.9. Head loss

The head loss through the Stormceptor System is similar to a 60 degree bend at a manhole. The K value for calculating minor losses is approximately 1.3 (minor loss = k*1.3v2/2g).

However, when a Submerged modification is applied to a Stormceptor unit, the corresponding K value is 4.

7.10. Submerged

The Submerged modification, Figure 7, allows the Stormceptor System to operate in submerged or partially submerged storm sewers. This configuration can be installed on all models of the Stormceptor System by modifying the fiberglass insert. A customized weir height and a secondary drop tee are added.

Submerged instances are defined as standing water in the storm drain system during zero flow conditions. In these instances, the following information is necessary for the proper design and application of submerged modifications:

- Stormceptor top of grade elevation
- Stormceptor outlet pipe invert elevation
- Standing water elevation

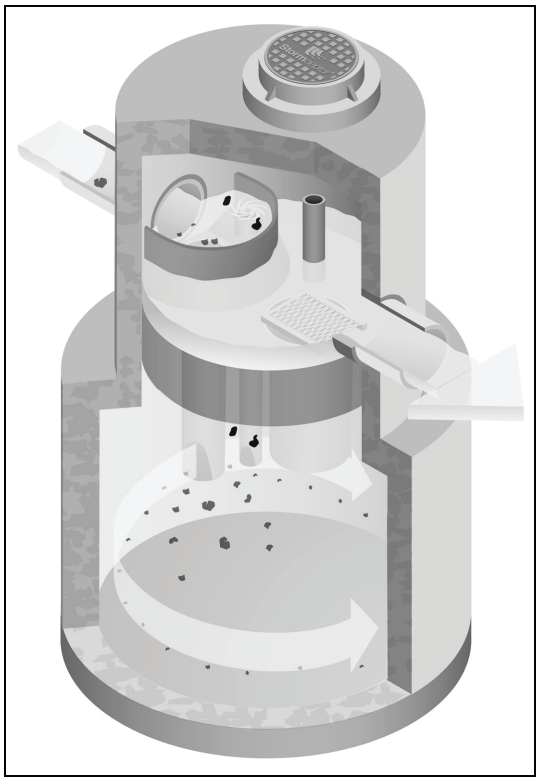


Figure 7. Submerged Stormceptor

8. Comparing Technologies

Designers have many choices available to achieve water quality goals in the treatment of stormwater runoff. Since many alternatives are available for use in stormwater quality treatment it is important to consider how to make an appropriate comparison between "approved alternatives". The following is a guide to assist with the accurate comparison of differing technologies and performance claims.

8.1. Particle Size Distribution (PSD)

The most sensitive parameter to the design of a stormwater quality device is the selection of the design particle size. While it is recommended that the actual particle size distribution (PSD) for sites be measured prior to sizing, alternative values for particle size should be selected to represent what is likely to occur naturally on the site. A reasonable estimate of a particle size distribution likely to be found on parking lots or other impervious surfaces should consist of a wide range of particles such as 20 microns to 2,000 microns (Ontario MOE, 1994).

There is no absolute right particle size distribution or specific gravity and the user is cautioned to review the site location, characteristics, material handling practices and regulatory requirements when selecting a particle size distribution. When comparing technologies, designs using different PSDs will result in incomparable TSS removal efficiencies. The PSD of the TSS removed needs to be standard between two products to allow for an accurate comparison.

8.2. Scour Prevention

In order to accurately predict the performance of a manufactured treatment device, there must be confidence that it will perform under all conditions. Since rainfall patterns cannot be predicted, stormwater quality devices placed in storm sewer systems must be able to withstand extreme events, and ensure that all pollutants previously captured are retained in the system.

In order to have confidence in a system's performance under extreme conditions, independent validation of scour prevention is essential when examining different technologies. Lack of independent verification of scour prevention should make a designer wary of accepting any product's performance claims.

8.3. Hydraulics

Full scale laboratory testing has been used to confirm the hydraulics of the Stormceptor System. Results of lab testing have been used to physically design the Stormceptor System and the sewer pipes entering and leaving the unit. Key benefits of Stormceptor are:

- Low head loss (typical k value of 1.3)
- Minimal inlet/outlet invert elevation drop across the structure
- Use as a bend structure
- Accommodates multiple inlets

The adaptability of the treatment device to the storm sewer design infrastructure can affect the overall performance and cost of the site.

8.4. Hydrology

Stormwater quality treatment technologies need to perform under varying climatic conditions. These can vary from long low intensity rainfall to short duration, high intensity storms. Since a treatment device is expected to perform under all these conditions, it makes sense that any system's design should accommodate those conditions as well.

Long-term continuous simulation evaluates the performance of a technology under the varying conditions expected in the climate of the subject site. Single, peak event design does not provide this information and is not equivalent to long-term simulation. Designers should request long-term simulation performance to ensure the technology can meet the long-term water quality objective.

9. Testing

The Stormceptor System has been the most widely monitored stormwater treatment technology in the world. Performance verification and monitoring programs are completed to the strictest standards and integrity. Since its introduction in 1990, numerous independent field tests and studies detailing the effectiveness of the Stormceptor System have been completed.

- Coventry University, UK – 97% removal of oil, 83% removal of sand and 73% removal of peat
- National Water Research Institute, Canada, - scaled testing for the development of the Stormceptor System identifying both TSS removal and scour prevention.
- New Jersey TARP Program – full scale testing of an STC 900 demonstrating 75% TSS removal of particles from 1 to 1000 microns. Scour testing completed demonstrated that the system does not scour. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection was followed.
- City of Indianapolis – full scale testing of an STC 900 demonstrating over 80% TSS removal of particles from 50 microns to 300 microns at 130% of the unit's operating rate. Scour testing completed demonstrated that the system does not scour.
- Westwood Massachusetts (1997), demonstrated >80% TSS removal
- Como Park (1997), demonstrated 76% TSS removal
- Ontario MOE SWAMP Program – 57% removal of 1 to 25 micron particles
- Laval Quebec – 50% removal of 1 to 25 micron particles

10. Installation

The installation of the concrete Stormceptor should conform in general to state highway, or local specifications for the installation of manholes. Selected sections of a general specification that are applicable are summarized in the following sections.

10.1. Excavation

Excavation for the installation of the Stormceptor should conform to state highway, or local specifications. Topsoil removed during the excavation for the Stormceptor should be stockpiled in designated areas and should not be mixed with subsoil or other materials.

Topsoil stockpiles and the general site preparation for the installation of the Stormceptor should conform to state highway or local specifications.

The Stormceptor should not be installed on frozen ground. Excavation should extend a minimum of 12 inches (300 mm) from the precast concrete surfaces plus an allowance for shoring and bracing where required. If the bottom of the excavation provides an unsuitable foundation additional excavation may be required.

In areas with a high water table, continuous dewatering may be required to ensure that the excavation is stable and free of water.

10.2. Backfilling

Backfill material should conform to state highway or local specifications. Backfill material should be placed in uniform layers not exceeding 12 inches (300mm) in depth and compacted to state highway or local specifications.

11. Stormceptor Construction Sequence

The concrete Stormceptor is installed in sections in the following sequence:

1. Aggregate base
2. Base slab
3. Lower chamber sections
4. Upper chamber section with fiberglass insert
5. Connect inlet and outlet pipes
6. Assembly of fiberglass insert components (drop tee, riser pipe, oil cleanout port and orifice plate
7. Remainder of upper chamber
8. Frame and access cover

The precast base should be placed level at the specified grade. The entire base should be in contact with the underlying compacted granular material. Subsequent sections, complete with joint seals, should be installed in accordance with the precast concrete manufacturer's recommendations.

Adjustment of the Stormceptor can be performed by lifting the upper sections free of the excavated area, re-leveling the base and re-installing the sections. Damaged sections and gaskets should be repaired or replaced as necessary. Once the Stormceptor has been constructed, any lift holes must be plugged with mortar.

12. Maintenance

12.1. Health and Safety

The Stormceptor System has been designed considering safety first. It is recommended that confined space entry protocols be followed if entry to the unit is required. In addition, the fiberglass insert has the following health and safety features:

- Designed to withstand the weight of personnel
- A safety grate is located over the 24 inch (600 mm) riser pipe opening
- Ladder rungs can be provided for entry into the unit, if required

12.2. Maintenance Procedures

Maintenance of the Stormceptor system is performed using vacuum trucks. No entry into the unit is required for maintenance (in most cases). The vacuum service industry is a well- established sector of the service industry that cleans underground tanks, sewers and catch basins. Costs to clean a Stormceptor will vary based on the size of unit and transportation distances.

The need for maintenance can be determined easily by inspecting the unit from the surface. The depth of oil in the unit can be determined by inserting a dipstick in the oil inspection/cleanout port.

Similarly, the depth of sediment can be measured from the surface without entry into the Stormceptor via a dipstick tube equipped with a ball valve. This tube would be inserted through the riser pipe. Maintenance should be performed once the sediment depth exceeds the guideline values provided in the Table 4.

Table 4. Sediment Depths Indicating Required Servicing*

Particle Size	Specific Gravity
Model	Sediment Depth inches (mm)
450i	8 (200)
900	8 (200)
1200	10 (250)
1800	15 (381)
2400	12 (300)
3600	17 (430)
4800	15 (380)
6000	18 (460)
7200	15 (381)
11000	17 (380)
13000	20 (500)
16000	17 (380)
* based on 15% of the Stormceptor unit's total storage	

Although annual servicing is recommended, the frequency of maintenance may need to be increased or reduced based on local conditions (i.e. if the unit is filling up with sediment more quickly than projected, maintenance may be required semi-annually; conversely once the site has stabilized maintenance may only be required every two or three years).

Oil is removed through the oil inspection/cleanout port and sediment is removed through the riser pipe. Alternatively oil could be removed from the 24 inches (600 mm) opening if water is removed from the lower chamber to lower the oil level below the drop pipes.

The following procedures should be taken when cleaning out Stormceptor:

1. Check for oil through the oil cleanout port
2. Remove any oil separately using a small portable pump
3. Decant the water from the unit to the sanitary sewer, if permitted by the local regulating authority, or into a separate containment tank
4. Remove the sludge from the bottom of the unit using the vacuum truck
5. Re-fill Stormceptor with water where required by the local jurisdiction

12.3. Submerged Stormceptor

Careful attention should be paid to maintenance of the Submerged Stormceptor System. In cases where the storm drain system is submerged, there is a requirement to plug both the inlet and outlet pipes to economically clean out the unit.

12.4. Hydrocarbon Spills

The Stormceptor is often installed in areas where the potential for spills is great. The Stormceptor System should be cleaned immediately after a spill occurs by a licensed liquid waste hauler.

12.5. Disposal

Requirements for the disposal of material from the Stormceptor System are similar to that of any other stormwater Best Management Practice (BMP) where permitted. Disposal options for the sediment may range from disposal in a sanitary trunk sewer upstream of a sewage treatment plant, to disposal in a sanitary landfill site. Petroleum waste products collected in the Stormceptor (free oil/chemical/fuel spills) should be removed by a licensed waste management company.

12.6. Oil Sheens

With a steady influx of water with high concentrations of oil, a sheen may be noticeable at the Stormceptor outlet. This may occur because a rainbow or sheen can be seen at very small oil concentrations (<10 mg/L). Stormceptor will remove over 98% of all free oil spills from storm sewer systems for dry weather or frequently occurring runoff events.

The appearance of a sheen at the outlet with high influent oil concentrations does not mean the unit is not working to this level of removal. In addition, if the influent oil is emulsified the Stormceptor will not be able to remove it. The Stormceptor is designed for free oil removal and not emulsified conditions.

SUPPORT

Drawings and specifications are available at www.ContechES.com.

Site-specific design support is available from our engineers.

Contech Engineered Solutions LLC provides site solutions for the civil engineering industry. Contech's portfolio includes bridges, drainage, sanitary sewer, stormwater, and earth stabilization products. For information, visit www.ContechES.com or call 800.338.1122

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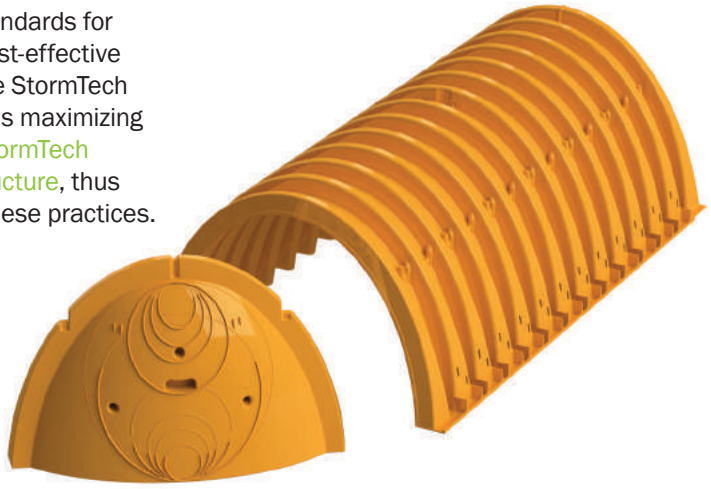
STORMTECH SC-740 CHAMBER

Designed to meet the most stringent industry performance standards for superior structural integrity while providing designers with a cost-effective method to save valuable land and protect water resources. The StormTech system is designed primarily to be used under parking lots, thus maximizing land usage for private (commercial) and public applications. StormTech chambers can also be used in conjunction with Green Infrastructure, thus enhancing the performance and extending the service life of these practices.



STORMTECH SC-740 CHAMBER
(not to scale)

Nominal Chamber Specifications

Size (L x W x H)
85.4" x 51" x 30"
2,170 mm x 1,295 mm x 762 mm

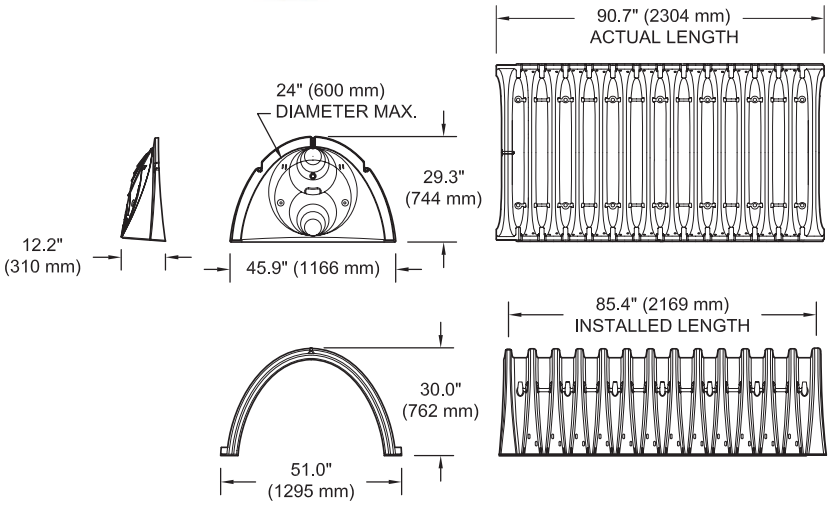
Chamber Storage
45.9 ft³ (1.30 m³)

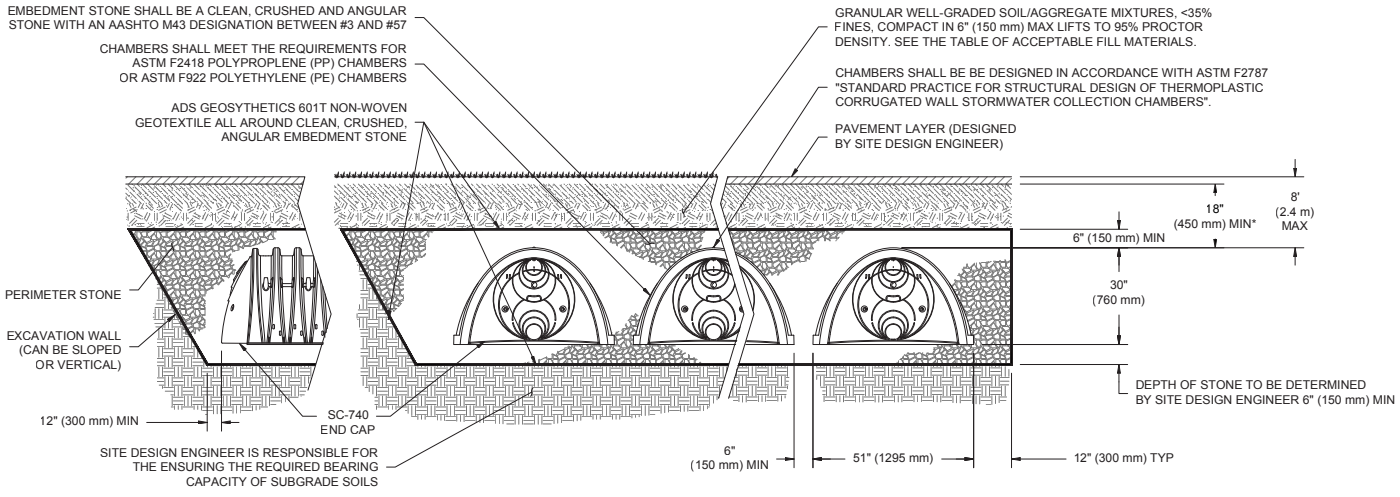
Min. Installed Storage*
74.9 ft³ (2.12 m³)

Weight
74.0 lbs (33.6 kg)

Shipping
30 chambers/pallet
60 end caps/pallet
12 pallets/truck

*Assumes 6" (150 mm) stone above, below and between chambers and 40% stone porosity.





*MINIMUM COVER TO BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT. FOR UNPAVED INSTALLATIONS WHERE RUTTING FROM VEHICLES MAY OCCUR, INCREASE COVER TO 24" (600 mm).

SC-740 CUMULATIVE STORAGE VOLUMES PER CHAMBER

Assumes 40% Stone Porosity. Calculations are Based Upon a 6" (150 mm) Stone Base Under Chambers.

Depth of Water in System Inches (mm)		Cumulative Chamber Storage ft³ (m³)	Total System Cumulative Storage ft³ (m³)
42 (1067)		45.90 (1.300)	74.90 (2.121)
41 (1041)		45.90 (1.300)	73.77 (2.089)
40 (1016)	Stone	45.90 (1.300)	72.64 (2.057)
39 (991)	Cover	45.90 (1.300)	71.52 (2.025)
38 (965)		45.90 (1.300)	70.39 (1.993)
37 (940)		45.90 (1.300)	69.26 (1.961)
36 (914)		45.90 (1.300)	68.14 (1.929)
35 (889)		45.85 (1.298)	66.98 (1.897)
34 (864)		45.69 (1.294)	65.75 (1.862)
33 (838)		45.41 (1.286)	64.46 (1.825)
32 (813)		44.81 (1.269)	62.97 (1.783)
31 (787)		44.01 (1.246)	61.36 (1.737)
30 (762)		43.06 (1.219)	59.66 (1.689)
29 (737)		41.98 (1.189)	57.89 (1.639)
28 (711)		40.80 (1.155)	56.05 (1.587)
27 (686)		39.54 (1.120)	54.17 (1.534)
26 (660)		38.18 (1.081)	52.23 (1.479)
25 (635)		36.74 (1.040)	50.23 (1.422)
24 (610)		35.22 (0.977)	48.19 (1.365)
23 (584)		33.64 (0.953)	46.11 (1.306)
22 (559)		31.99 (0.906)	44.00 (1.246)
21 (533)		30.29 (0.858)	1.85 (1.185)
20 (508)		28.54 (0.808)	39.67 (1.123)
19 (483)		26.74 (0.757)	37.47 (1.061)
18 (457)		24.89 (0.705)	35.23 (0.997)
17 (432)		23.00 (0.651)	32.96 (0.939)
16 (406)		21.06 (0.596)	30.68 (0.869)
15 (381)		19.09 (0.541)	28.36 (0.803)
14 (356)		17.08 (0.484)	26.03 (0.737)
13 (330)		15.04 (0.426)	23.68 (0.670)
12 (305)		12.97 (0.367)	21.31 (0.608)
11 (279)		10.87 (0.309)	18.92 (0.535)
10 (254)		8.74 (0.247)	16.51 (0.468)
9 (229)		6.58 (0.186)	14.09 (0.399)
8 (203)		4.41 (0.125)	11.66 (0.330)
7 (178)		2.21 (0.063)	9.21 (0.264)
6 (152)		0 (0)	6.76 (0.191)
5 (127)		0 (0)	5.63 (0.160)
4 (102)	Stone	0 (0)	4.51 (0.128)
3 (76)	Foundation	0 (0)	3.38 (0.096)
2 (51)		0 (0)	2.25 (0.064)
1 (25)		0 (0)	1.13 (0.032)

Note: Add 1.13 ft³ (0.032 m³) of storage for each additional inch (25 mm) of stone foundation.

STORAGE VOLUME PER CHAMBER FT³ (M³)

	Bare Chamber Storage ft³ (m³)	Chamber and Stone Foundation Depth in. (mm)		
		6 (150)	12 (300)	18 (450)
SC-740 Chamber	45.9 (1.3)	74.9 (2.1)	81.7 (2.3)	88.4 (2.5)

Note: Assumes 6" (150 mm) stone above chambers, 6" (150 mm) row spacing and 40% stone porosity.

AMOUNT OF STONE PER CHAMBER

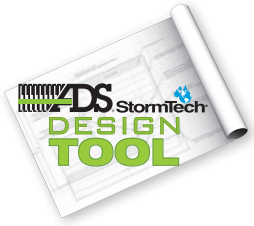
ENGLISH TONS (yds³)	Stone Foundation Depth		
	6"	12"	16"
SC-740	3.8 (2.8)	4.6 (3.3)	5.5 (3.9)
METRIC KILOGRAMS (m³)	**150 mm**	**300 mm**	**450 mm**
SC-740	3,450 (2.1)	4,170 (2.5)	4,490 (3.0)

Note: Assumes 6" (150 mm) of stone above and between chambers.

VOLUME EXCAVATION PER CHAMBER YD³ (M³)

	Stone Foundation Depth		
	6 (150)	12 (300)	18 (450)
SC-740	5.5 (4.2)	6.2 (4.7)	6.8 (5.2)

Note: Assumes 6" (150 mm) of row separation and 18" (450 mm) of cover. The volume of excavation will vary as depth of cover increases.



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For more information on the StormTech SC-740 Chamber and other ADS products, please contact our Customer Service Representatives at 1-800-821-6710

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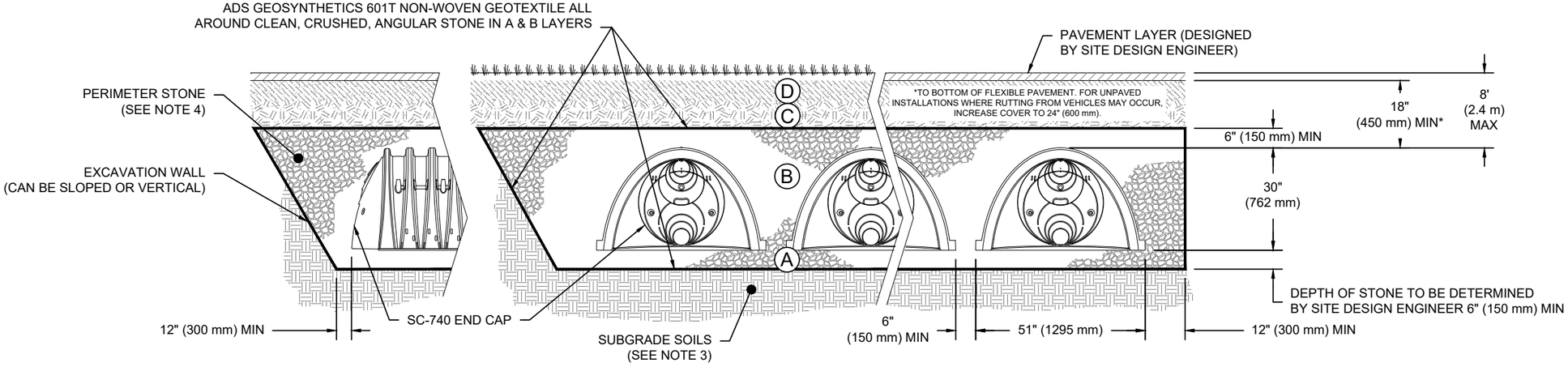
ACCEPTABLE FILL MATERIALS: STORMTECH SC-740 CHAMBER SYSTEMS

MATERIAL LOCATION		DESCRIPTION	AASHTO MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS	COMPACTION / DENSITY REQUIREMENT
D	**FINAL FILL:** FILL MATERIAL FOR LAYER 'D' STARTS FROM THE TOP OF THE 'C' LAYER TO THE BOTTOM OF FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT OR UNPAVED FINISHED GRADE ABOVE. NOTE THAT PAVEMENT SUBBASE MAY BE PART OF THE 'D' LAYER.	ANY SOIL/ROCK MATERIALS, NATIVE SOILS, OR PER ENGINEER'S PLANS. CHECK PLANS FOR PAVEMENT SUBGRADE REQUIREMENTS.	N/A	PREPARE PER SITE DESIGN ENGINEER'S PLANS. PAVED INSTALLATIONS MAY HAVE STRINGENT MATERIAL AND PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS.
C	**INITIAL FILL:** FILL MATERIAL FOR LAYER 'C' STARTS FROM THE TOP OF THE EMBEDMENT STONE ('B' LAYER) TO 18" (450 mm) ABOVE THE TOP OF THE CHAMBER. NOTE THAT PAVEMENT SUBBASE MAY BE A PART OF THE 'C' LAYER.	GRANULAR WELL-GRADED SOIL/AGGREGATE MIXTURES, <35% FINES OR PROCESSED AGGREGATE. MOST PAVEMENT SUBBASE MATERIALS CAN BE USED IN LIEU OF THIS LAYER.	AASHTO M145[1] A-1, A-2-4, A-3 OR AASHTO M43[1] 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57, 6, 67, 68, 7, 78, 8, 89, 9, 10	BEGIN COMPACTIONS AFTER 12" (300 mm) OF MATERIAL OVER THE CHAMBERS IS REACHED. COMPACT ADDITIONAL LAYERS IN 6" (150 mm) MAX LIFTS TO A MIN. 95% PROCTOR DENSITY FOR WELL GRADED MATERIAL AND 95% RELATIVE DENSITY FOR PROCESSED AGGREGATE MATERIALS. ROLLER GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT NOT TO EXCEED 12,000 lbs (53 kN). DYNAMIC FORCE NOT TO EXCEED 20,000 lbs (89 kN).
B	**EMBEDMENT STONE:** FILL SURROUNDING THE CHAMBERS FROM THE FOUNDATION STONE ('A' LAYER) TO THE 'C' LAYER ABOVE.	CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE	AASHTO M43[1] 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57	NO COMPACTION REQUIRED.
A	**FOUNDATION STONE:** FILL BELOW CHAMBERS FROM THE SUBGRADE UP TO THE FOOT (BOTTOM) OF THE CHAMBER.	CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR STONE	AASHTO M43[1] 3, 357, 4, 467, 5, 56, 57	PLATE COMPACT OR ROLL TO ACHIEVE A FLAT SURFACE.[2,3]

PLEASE NOTE:
1. THE LISTED AASHTO DESIGNATIONS ARE FOR GRADATIONS ONLY. THE STONE MUST ALSO BE CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR. FOR EXAMPLE, A SPECIFICATION FOR #4 STONE WOULD STATE: "CLEAN, CRUSHED, ANGULAR NO. 4 (AASHTO M43) STONE".
2. STORMTECH COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS ARE MET FOR 'A' LOCATION MATERIALS WHEN PLACED AND COMPACTED IN 6" (150 mm) (MAX) LIFTS USING TWO FULL COVERAGES WITH A VIBRATORY COMPACTOR.
3. WHERE INFILTRATION SURFACES MAY BE COMPROMISED BY COMPACTION, FOR STANDARD DESIGN LOAD CONDITIONS, A FLAT SURFACE MAY BE ACHIEVED BY RAKING OR DRAGGING WITHOUT COMPACTION EQUIPMENT. FOR SPECIAL LOAD DESIGNS, CONTACT STORMTECH FOR COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS.
4. ONCE LAYER 'C' IS PLACED, ANY SOIL/MATERIAL CAN BE PLACED IN LAYER 'D' UP TO THE FINISHED GRADE. MOST PAVEMENT SUBBASE SOILS CAN BE USED TO REPLACE THE MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS OF LAYER 'C' OR 'D' AT THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER'S DISCRETION.



NOTES:

1. CHAMBERS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM F2418-16a, "STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR POLYPROPYLENE (PP) CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS".
2. SC-740 CHAMBERS SHALL BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM F2787 "STANDARD PRACTICE FOR STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF THERMOPLASTIC CORRUGATED WALL STORMWATER COLLECTION CHAMBERS".
3. THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ASSESSING THE BEARING RESISTANCE (ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY) OF THE SUBGRADE SOILS AND THE DEPTH OF FOUNDATION STONE WITH CONSIDERATION FOR THE RANGE OF EXPECTED SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS.
4. PERIMETER STONE MUST BE EXTENDED HORIZONTALLY TO THE EXCAVATION WALL FOR BOTH VERTICAL AND SLOPED EXCAVATION WALLS.
5. REQUIREMENTS FOR HANDLING AND INSTALLATION:
   - TO MAINTAIN THE WIDTH OF CHAMBERS DURING SHIPPING AND HANDLING, CHAMBERS SHALL HAVE INTEGRAL, INTERLOCKING STACKING LUGS.
   - TO ENSURE A SECURE JOINT DURING INSTALLATION AND BACKFILL, THE HEIGHT OF THE CHAMBER JOINT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 2".
   - TO ENSURE THE INTEGRITY OF THE ARCH SHAPE DURING INSTALLATION, a) THE ARCH STIFFNESS CONSTANT AS DEFINED IN SECTION 6.2.8 OF ASTM F2418 SHALL BE GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 550 LBS/IN/IN. AND b) TO RESIST CHAMBER DEFORMATION DURING INSTALLATION AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURES (ABOVE 73° F / 23° C), CHAMBERS SHALL BE PRODUCED FROM REFLECTIVE GOLD OR YELLOW COLORS.

SC-740
STANDARD CROSS SECTION
DATE: 05-10-19
DRAWN: KR
CHECKED: KR
PROJECT #:

DATE	DRWN	CHKD	DESCRIPTION

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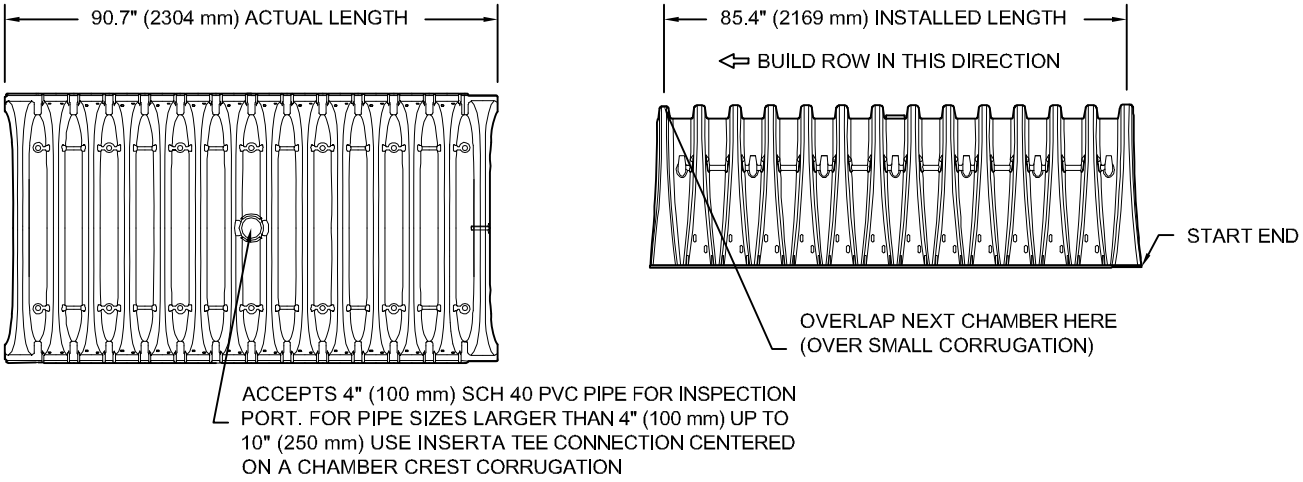
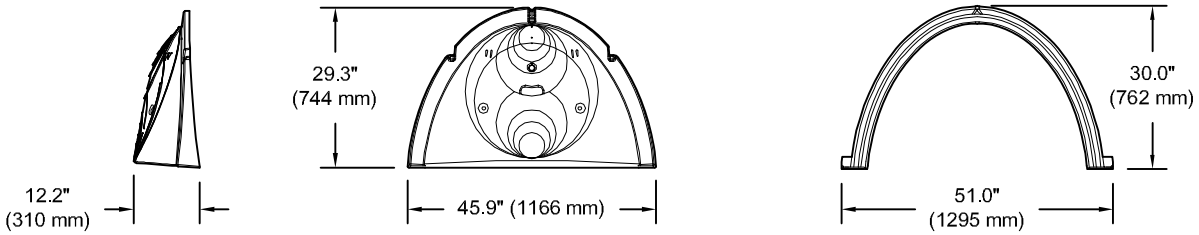
4640 TRUEMAN BLVD
HILLIARD, OH 43026

SC-740 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

NTS

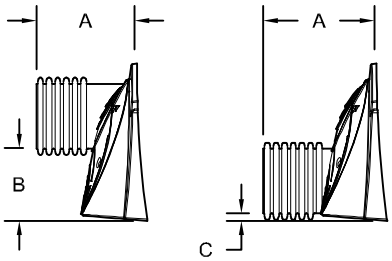




NOMINAL CHAMBER SPECIFICATIONS

SIZE (W X H X INSTALLED LENGTH)	51.0" X 30.0" X 85.4"	(1295 mm X 762 mm X 2169 mm)
CHAMBER STORAGE	45.9 CUBIC FEET	(1.30 m³)
MINIMUM INSTALLED STORAGE*	74.9 CUBIC FEET	(2.12 m³)
WEIGHT	75.0 lbs.	(33.6 kg)

*ASSUMES 6" (152 mm) STONE ABOVE, BELOW, AND BETWEEN CHAMBERS



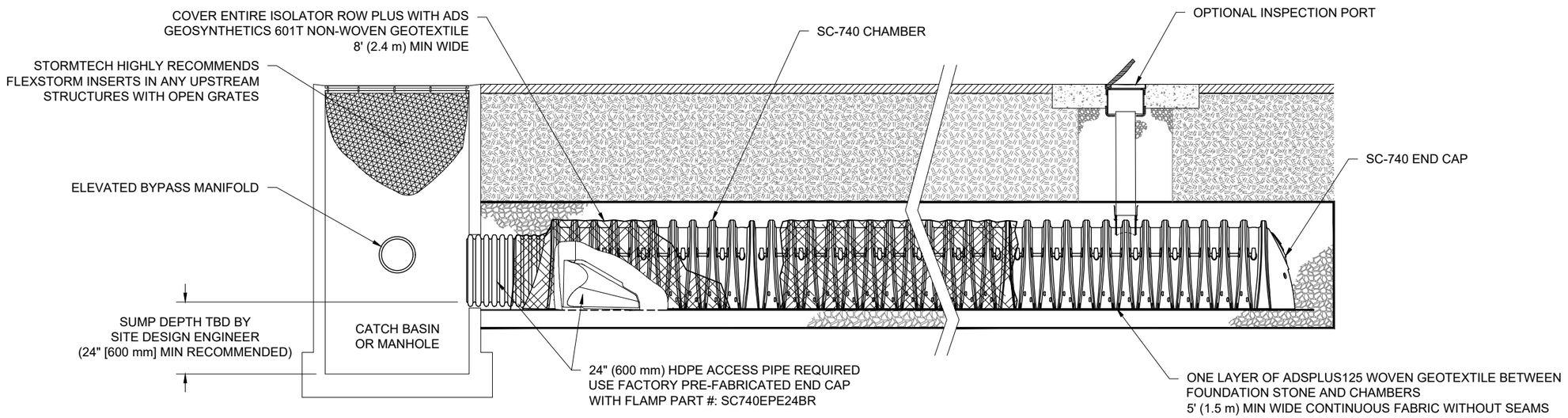
STUBS AT BOTTOM OF END CAP FOR PART NUMBERS ENDING WITH "B"
STUBS AT TOP OF END CAP FOR PART NUMBERS ENDING WITH "T"

PART #	STUB	A	B	C
SC740EPE06T / SC740EPE06TPC	6" (150 mm)	10.9" (277 mm)	18.5" (470 mm)	—
SC740EPE06B / SC740EPE06BPC			—	0.5" (13 mm)
SC740EPE08T /SC740EPE08TPC	8" (200 mm)	12.2" (310 mm)	16.5" (419 mm)	—
SC740EPE08B / SC740EPE08BPC			—	0.6" (15 mm)
SC740EPE10T / SC740EPE10TPC	10" (250 mm)	13.4" (340 mm)	14.5" (368 mm)	—
SC740EPE10B / SC740EPE10BPC			—	0.7" (18 mm)
SC740EPE12T / SC740EPE12TPC	12" (300 mm)	14.7" (373 mm)	12.5" (318 mm)	—
SC740EPE12B / SC740EPE12BPC			—	1.2" (30 mm)
SC740EPE15T / SC740EPE15TPC	15" (375 mm)	18.4" (467 mm)	9.0" (229 mm)	—
SC740EPE15B / SC740EPE15BPC			—	1.3" (33 mm)
SC740EPE18T / SC740EPE18TPC	18" (450 mm)	19.7" (500 mm)	5.0" (127 mm)	—
SC740EPE18B / SC740EPE18BPC			—	1.6" (41 mm)
SC740EPE24B*	24" (600 mm)	18.5" (470 mm)	—	0.1" (3 mm)

ALL STUBS, EXCEPT FOR THE SC740EPE24B ARE PLACED AT BOTTOM OF END CAP SUCH THAT THE OUTSIDE DIAMETER OF THE STUB IS FLUSH WITH THE BOTTOM OF THE END CAP. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONTACT STORMTECH AT 1-888-892-2694.

* FOR THE SC740EPE24B THE 24" (600 mm) STUB LIES BELOW THE BOTTOM OF THE END CAP APPROXIMATELY 1.75" (44 mm). BACKFILL MATERIAL SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM BELOW THE N-12 STUB SO THAT THE FITTING SITS LEVEL.

NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS ARE NOMINAL



SC-740 ISOLATOR ROW PLUS DETAIL
NTS

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

STEP 1) INSPECT ISOLATOR ROW PLUS FOR SEDIMENT
- A. INSPECTION PORTS (IF PRESENT)
  - A.1. REMOVE/OPEN LID ON NYLOPLAST INLINE DRAIN
  - A.2. REMOVE AND CLEAN FLEXSTORM FILTER IF INSTALLED
  - A.3. USING A FLASHLIGHT AND STADIA ROD, MEASURE DEPTH OF SEDIMENT AND RECORD ON MAINTENANCE LOG
  - A.4. LOWER A CAMERA INTO ISOLATOR ROW PLUS FOR VISUAL INSPECTION OF SEDIMENT LEVELS (OPTIONAL)
  - A.5. IF SEDIMENT IS AT, OR ABOVE, 3" (80 mm) PROCEED TO STEP 2. IF NOT, PROCEED TO STEP 3.
- B. ALL ISOLATOR PLUS ROWS
  - B.1. REMOVE COVER FROM STRUCTURE AT UPSTREAM END OF ISOLATOR ROW PLUS
  - B.2. USING A FLASHLIGHT, INSPECT DOWN THE ISOLATOR ROW PLUS THROUGH OUTLET PIPE
    - i) MIRRORS ON POLES OR CAMERAS MAY BE USED TO AVOID A CONFINED SPACE ENTRY
    - ii) FOLLOW OSHA REGULATIONS FOR CONFINED SPACE ENTRY IF ENTERING MANHOLE
  - B.3. IF SEDIMENT IS AT, OR ABOVE, 3" (80 mm) PROCEED TO STEP 2. IF NOT, PROCEED TO STEP 3.

STEP 2) CLEAN OUT ISOLATOR ROW PLUS USING THE JETVAC PROCESS
- A. A FIXED CULVERT CLEANING NOZZLE WITH REAR FACING SPREAD OF 45" (1.1 m) OR MORE IS PREFERRED
- B. APPLY MULTIPLE PASSES OF JETVAC UNTIL BACKFLUSH WATER IS CLEAN
- C. VACUUM STRUCTURE SUMP AS REQUIRED

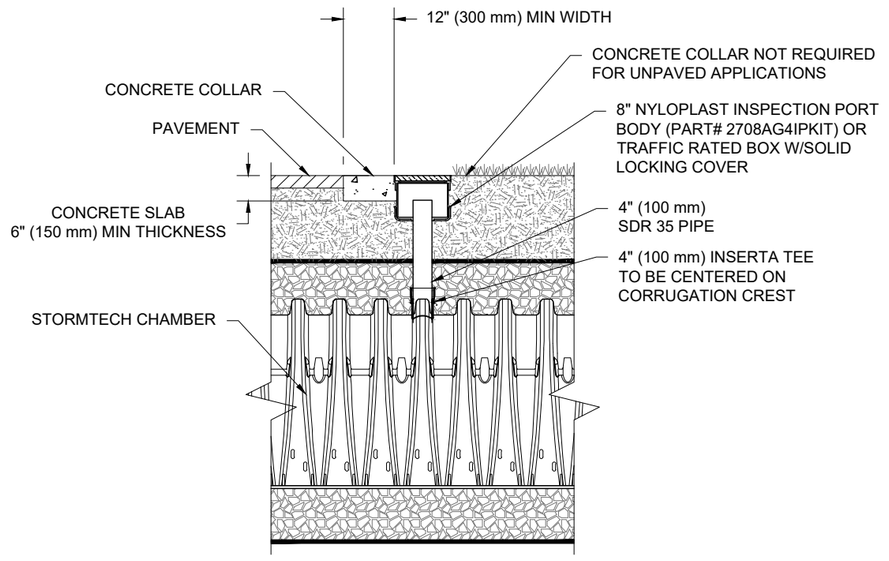
STEP 3) REPLACE ALL COVERS, GRATES, FILTERS, AND LIDS; RECORD OBSERVATIONS AND ACTIONS.

STEP 4) INSPECT AND CLEAN BASINS AND MANHOLES UPSTREAM OF THE STORMTECH SYSTEM.

NOTES

1. INSPECT EVERY 6 MONTHS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION. ADJUST THE INSPECTION INTERVAL BASED ON PREVIOUS OBSERVATIONS OF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AND HIGH WATER ELEVATIONS.

2. CONDUCT JETTING AND VACTORING ANNUALLY OR WHEN INSPECTION SHOWS THAT MAINTENANCE IS NECESSARY.



NOTE:
INSPECTION PORTS MAY BE CONNECTED THROUGH ANY CHAMBER CORRUGATION CREST.

4" PVC INSPECTION PORT DETAIL
(SC SERIES CHAMBER)
NTS

SC-740
ISOLATOR ROW PLUS DETAILS
DATE: 08/26/20 DRAWN: ALI
PROJECT #: ---- CHECKED: ALI

DATE	DRWN	CHKD	DESCRIPTION

THIS DRAWING HAS BEEN PREPARED BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED TO ADS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER OR OTHER PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE. THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER SHALL REVIEW THIS DRAWING PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. IT IS THE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SITE DESIGN ENGINEER TO ENSURE THAT THE PRODUCT(S) DEPICTED AND ALL ASSOCIATED DETAILS MEET ALL APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.

StormTech
Detention • Retention • Water Quality
520 CROMWELL AVENUE | ROCKY HILL | CT | 06067
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ADS
ADVANCED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS, INC.
4640 TRUEMAN BLVD
HILLIARD, OH 43026

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Isolator® Row PLUS O&M Manual


SC-740


MC-3500


FLAMP

THE MOST **ADVANCED** NAME IN WATER MANAGEMENT SOLUTIONS®

ADS®

THE ISOLATOR® ROW PLUS

INTRODUCTION

An important component of any Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan is inspection and maintenance. The StormTech Isolator Row PLUS is a technique to inexpensively enhance Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Total Phosphorus (TP) removal with easy access for inspection and maintenance.

THE ISOLATOR ROW PLUS

The Isolator Row PLUS is a row of StormTech chambers, either SC-160, SC-310, SC-310-3, SC-740, DC-780, MC-3500 or MC-4500 models, that is surrounded with filter fabric and connected to a closely located manhole for easy access. The fabric-wrapped chambers provide for settling and filtration of sediment as storm water rises in the Isolator Row PLUS and ultimately passes through the filter fabric. The open bottom chambers and perforated sidewalls (SC-310, SC- 310-3 and SC-740 models) allow storm water to flow both vertically and horizontally out of the chambers. Sediments are captured in the Isolator Row PLUS protecting the storage areas of the adjacent stone and chambers from sediment accumulation.

ADS geotextile fabric is placed between the stone and the Isolator Row PLUS chambers. The woven geotextile provides a media for stormwater filtration, a durable surface for maintenance, prevents scour of the underlying stone and remains intact during high pressure jetting. A non-woven fabric is placed over the chambers to provide a filter media for flows passing through the perforations in the sidewall of the chamber. The non-woven fabric is not required over the SC-160, DC-780, MC-3500 or MC-4500 models as these chambers do not have perforated side walls.

The Isolator Row PLUS is designed to capture the "first flush" runoff and offers the versatility to be sized on a volume basis or a flow-rate basis. An upstream manhole not only provides access to the Isolator Row PLUS but includes a high/low concept such that stormwater flow rates or volumes that exceed the capacity of the Isolator Row PLUS bypass through a manifold to the other chambers. This is achieved with either an elevated bypass manifold or a high-flow weir. This creates a differential between the Isolator Row PLUS row of chambers and the manifold to the rest of the system, thus allowing for settlement time in the Isolator Row PLUS. After Stormwater flows through the Isolator Row PLUS and into the rest of the StormTech chamber system it is either exfiltrated into the soils below or passed at a controlled rate through an outlet manifold and outlet control structure.

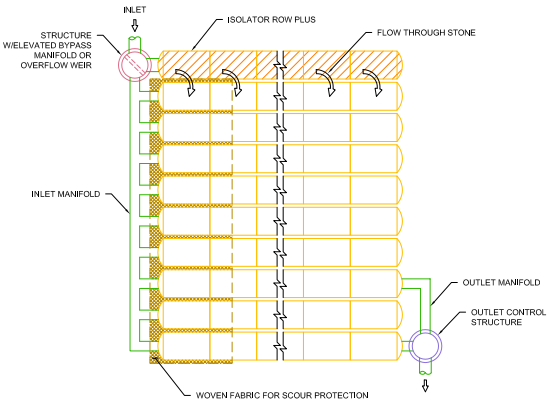
The Isolator Row FLAMP™ (patent pending) is a flared end ramp apparatus that is attached to the inlet pipe on the inside of the chamber end cap. The FLAMP provides a smooth transition from pipe invert to fabric bottom. It is configured to improve chamber function performance over time by enhancing outflow of solid debris that would otherwise collect at an end of the chamber. It also serves to improve the fluid and solid flow into the access pipe during maintenance and cleaning and to guide cleaning and inspection equipment back into the inlet pipe when complete.

The Isolator Row PLUS may be part of a treatment train system. The design of the treatment train and selection of pretreatment devices by the design engineer is often driven by regulatory requirements. Whether pretreatment is used or not, the Isolator Row PLUS is recommended by StormTech as an effective means to minimize maintenance requirements and maintenance costs.

Note: See the StormTech Design Manual for detailed information on designing inlets for a StormTech system, including the Isolator Row PLUS.

Looking down the Isolator Row PLUS from the manhole opening, ADS PLUS Fabric is shown between the chamber and stone base.

StormTech Isolator Row PLUS with Overflow Spillway (not to scale)



ISOLATOR ROW PLUS INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE

INSPECTION

The frequency of inspection and maintenance varies by location. A routine inspection schedule needs to be established for each individual location based upon site specific variables. The type of land use (i.e. industrial, commercial, residential), anticipated pollutant load, percent imperviousness, climate, etc. all play a critical role in determining the actual frequency of inspection and maintenance practices.

At a minimum, StormTech recommends annual inspections. Initially, the Isolator Row PLUS should be inspected every 6 months for the first year of operation. For subsequent years, the inspection should be adjusted based upon previous observation of sediment deposition.

The Isolator Row PLUS incorporates a combination of standard manhole(s) and strategically located inspection ports (as needed). The inspection ports allow for easy access to the system from the surface, eliminating the need to perform a confined space entry for inspection purposes.

If upon visual inspection it is found that sediment has accumulated, a stadia rod should be inserted to determine the depth of sediment. When the average depth of sediment exceeds 3 inches throughout the length of the Isolator Row PLUS, clean-out should be performed.

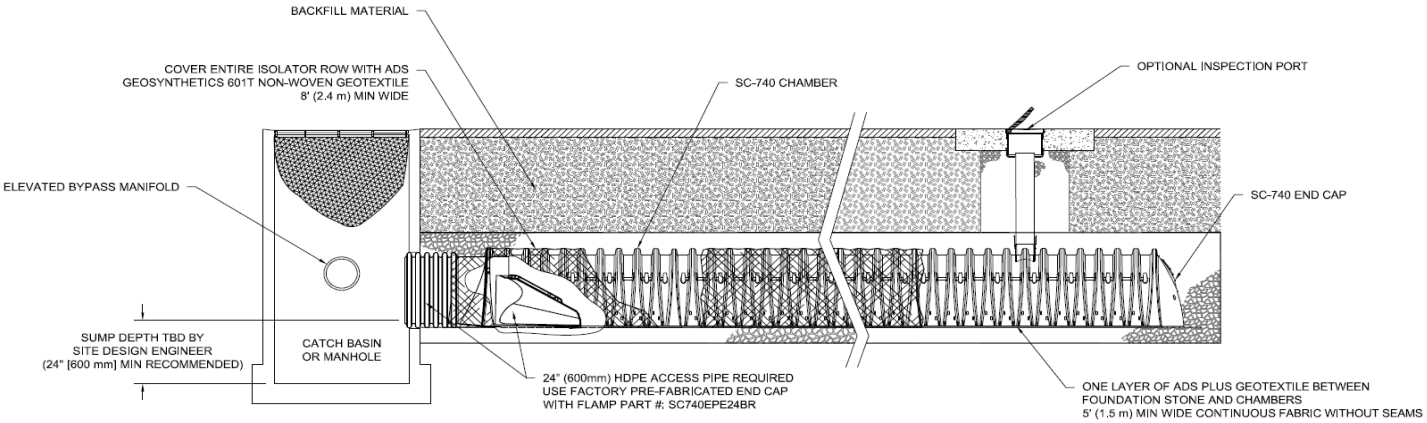
MAINTENANCE

The Isolator Row PLUS was designed to reduce the cost of periodic maintenance. By “isolating” sediments to just one row, costs are dramatically reduced by eliminating the need to clean out each row of the entire storage bed. If inspection indicates the potential need for maintenance, access is provided via a manhole(s) located on the end(s) of the row for cleanout. If entry into the manhole is required, please follow local and OSHA rules for a confined space entries.

Maintenance is accomplished with the JetVac process. The JetVac process utilizes a high pressure water nozzle to propel itself down the Isolator Row PLUS while scouring and suspending sediments. As the nozzle is retrieved, the captured pollutants are flushed back into the manhole for vacuuming. Most sewer and pipe maintenance companies have vacuum/JetVac combination vehicles. Selection of an appropriate JetVac nozzle will improve maintenance efficiency. Fixed nozzles designed for culverts or large diameter pipe cleaning are preferable. Rear facing jets with an effective spread of at least 45” are best. StormTech recommends a maximum nozzle pressure of 2000 psi be utilized during cleaning. Most JetVac reels have 400 feet of hose allowing maintenance of an Isolator Row PLUS up to 50 chambers long. **The JetVac process shall only be performed on StormTech Isolator Row PLUS that have ADS PLUS Fabric (as specified by StormTech) over their angular base stone.**

StormTech Isolator Row PLUS (not to scale)

Note: Non-woven fabric is only required over the inlet pipe connection into the end cap for SC-160LP, DC-780, MC-3500 and MC-4500 chamber models and is not required over the entire Isolator Row PLUS.



ISOLATOR ROW PLUS STEP BY STEP MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

STEP 1

Inspect Isolator Row PLUS for sediment.

A) Inspection ports (if present)
   i. Remove lid from floor box frame
   ii. Remove cap from inspection riser
   iii. Using a flashlight and stadia rod,measure depth of sediment and record results on maintenance log.
   iv. If sediment is at or above 3 inch depth, proceed to Step 2. If not, proceed to Step 3.

B) All Isolator Row PLUS
   i. Remove cover from manhole at upstream end of Isolator Row PLUS
   ii. Using a flashlight, inspect down Isolator Row PLUS through outlet pipe
      1. Mirrors on poles or cameras may be used to avoid a confined space entry
      2. Follow OSHA regulations for confined space entry if entering manhole
   iii. If sediment is at or above the lower row of sidewall holes (approximately 3 inches), proceed to Step 2. If not, proceed to Step 3.

STEP 2

Clean out Isolator Row PLUS using the JetVac process.

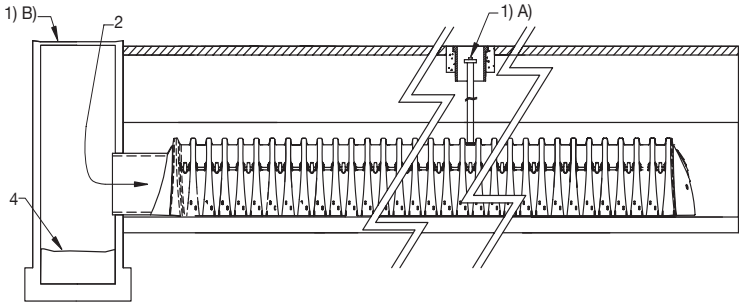
A) A fixed floor cleaning nozzle with rear facing nozzle spread of 45 inches or more is preferable
B) Apply multiple passes of JetVac until backflush water is clean
C) Vacuum manhole sump as required

STEP 3

Replace all caps, lids and covers, record observations and actions.

STEP 4

Inspect & clean catch basins and manholes upstream of the StormTech system.



SAMPLE MAINTENANCE LOG

Date	Stadia Rod Readings		Sediment Depth (1)–(2)	Observations/Actions	Inspector
	Fixed point to chamber bottom (1)	Fixed point to top of sediment (2)			
3/15/11	6.3 ft	none		New installation. Fixed point is CI frame at grade	DJM
9/24/11		6.2	0.1 ft	Some grit felt	SM
6/20/13		5.8	0.5 ft	Mucky feel, debris visible in manhole and in Isolator Row PLUS, maintenance due	NV
7/7/13	6.3 ft		0	System jetted and vacuumed	DJM

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An ADS company

Advanced Drainage Systems, Inc.
4640 Trueman Blvd., Hilliard, OH 43026
1-800-821-6710 www.ads-pipe.com

17.0 Standard Limited Warranty

STANDARD LIMITED WARRANTY OF STORMTECH LLC ("STORMTECH"): PRODUCTS

(A) This Limited Warranty applies solely to the StormTech chambers and end plates manufactured by StormTech and sold to the original purchaser (the "Purchaser"). The chambers and end plates are collectively referred to as the "Products."

(B) The structural integrity of the Products, when installed strictly in accordance with StormTech's written installation instructions at the time of installation, are warranted to the Purchaser against defective materials and workmanship for one (1) year from the date of purchase. Should a defect appear in the Limited Warranty period, the Purchaser shall provide StormTech with written notice of the alleged defect at StormTech's corporate headquarters within ten (10) days of the discovery of the defect. The notice shall describe the alleged defect in reasonable detail. StormTech agrees to supply replacements for those Products determined by StormTech to be defective and covered by this Limited Warranty. The supply of replacement products is the sole remedy of the Purchaser for breaches of this Limited Warranty. StormTech's liability specifically excludes the cost of removal and/or installation of the Products.

(C) **THIS LIMITED WARRANTY IS EXCLUSIVE. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCTS, INCLUDING NO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**

(D) This Limited Warranty only applies to the Products when the Products are installed in a single layer. **UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES, SHALL THE PRODUCTS BE INSTALLED IN A MULTI-LAYER CONFIGURATION.**

(E) No representative of StormTech has the authority to change this Limited Warranty in any manner or to extend this Limited Warranty. This Limited Warranty does not apply to any person other than to the Purchaser.

(F) Under no circumstances shall StormTech be liable to the Purchaser or to any third party for product liability claims; claims arising from the design, shipment, or installation of the Products, or the cost of other goods or services related to the purchase and installation of the Products. For this Limited Warranty to apply, the Products must be installed in accordance with all site conditions required by state and local codes; all other applicable laws; and StormTech's written installation instructions.

(G) **THE LIMITED WARRANTY DOES NOT EXTEND TO INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES. STORMTECH SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR PENALTIES OR LIQUIDATED DAMAGES, INCLUDING LOSS OF PRODUCTION AND PROFITS; LABOR AND MATERIALS; OVERHEAD COSTS; OR OTHER LOSS OR EXPENSE INCURRED BY THE PURCHASER OR ANY THIRD PARTY. SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM LIMITED WARRANTY COVERAGE ARE DAMAGE TO THE PRODUCTS ARISING FROM ORDINARY WEAR AND TEAR; ALTERATION, ACCIDENT, MISUSE, ABUSE OR NEGLECT; THE PRODUCTS BEING SUBJECTED TO VEHICLE TRAFFIC OR OTHER CONDITIONS WHICH ARE NOT PERMITTED BY STORMTECH'S WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS OR INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS; FAILURE TO MAINTAIN THE MINIMUM GROUND COVERS SET FORTH IN THE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS; THE PLACEMENT OF IMPROPER MATERIALS INTO THE PRODUCTS; FAILURE OF THE PRODUCTS DUE TO IMPROPER SITING OR IMPROPER SIZING; OR ANY OTHER EVENT NOT CAUSED BY STORMTECH. A PRODUCT ALSO IS EXCLUDED FROM LIMITED WARRANTY COVERAGE IF SUCH PRODUCT IS USED IN A PROJECT OR SYSTEM IN WHICH ANY GEOTEXTILE PRODUCTS OTHER THAN THOSE PROVIDED BY ADVANCED DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE USED. THIS LIMITED WARRANTY REPRESENTS STORMTECH'S SOLE LIABILITY TO THE PURCHASER FOR CLAIMS RELATED TO THE PRODUCTS, WHETHER THE CLAIM IS BASED UPON CONTRACT, TORT, OR OTHER LEGAL THEORY.**

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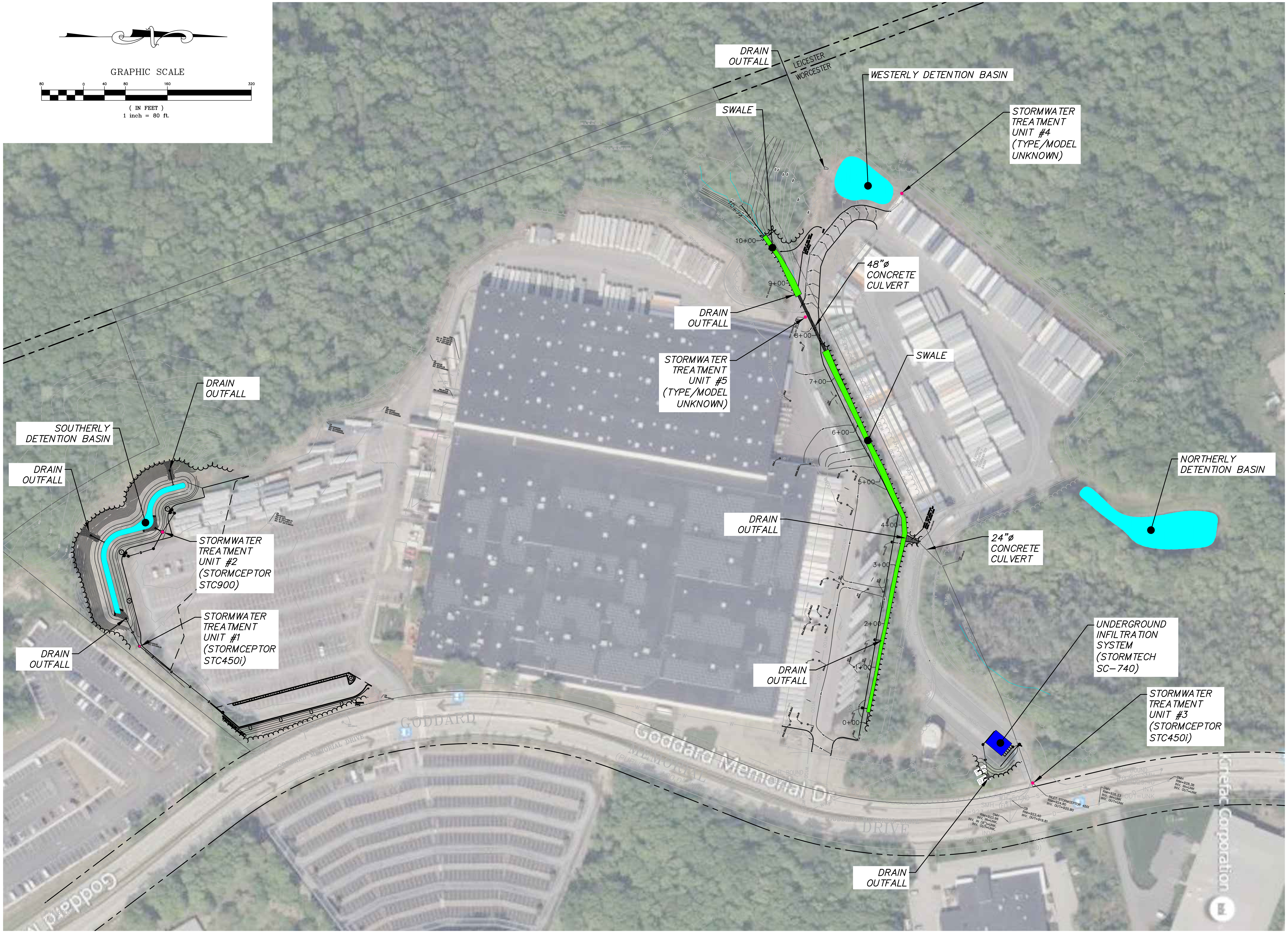

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NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	10/17/22	ROM	ISSUED FOR CLIENT

REVISIONS

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLAN

TJX DISTRIBUTION CENTER

135 GODDARD MEMORIAL DRIVE, WORCESTER, MA 01603

CLIENT: THE TJX COMPANIES, INC.
300 VALUE WAY, MARLBOROUGH, MA 01752

DATE: 10/17/22 | SCALE: AS NOTED | DES. BY: ROM | DRW. BY: ROM | CHK. BY: MRA | PRJ. NO.: 19120

O&M

SHEET 1 OF 1

INSTRUCTIONS:

Version 1, Automated: Mar. 4, 2008

1. In BMP Column, click on Blue Cell to Activate Drop Down Menu
2. Select BMP from Drop Down Menu
3. After BMP is selected, TSS Removal and other Columns are automatically completed.

Location: To Design Point #2 (Street) thru SDS-1

TSS Removal Calculation Worksheet

B BMP[1]	C TSS Removal Rate[1]	D Starting TSS Load*	E Amount Removed (C*D)	F Remaining Load (D-E)
Deep Sump and Hooded Catch Basin	**0.25**	**1.00**	**0.25**	**0.75**
Proprietary Treatment Practice	**0.80**	**0.75**	**0.60**	**0.15**
	0.00	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.15**
	0.00	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.15**
	0.00	**0.15**	**0.00**	**0.15**

Total TSS Removal = **85%**

Separate Form Needs to be Completed for Each Outlet or BMP Train

Project: **TJX Distribution Center Parking Lot Improvements**

Prepared By: **M. Andrade**

Date: **3/7/2018**

*Equals remaining load from previous BMP (E) which enters the BMP

Non-automated TSS Calculation Sheet must be used if Proprietary BMP Proposed

1. From MassDEP Stormwater Handbook Vol. 1

Non-automated TSS Calculation Sheet
must be used if Proprietary BMP Proposed
1. From MassDEP Stormwater Handbook Vol. 1