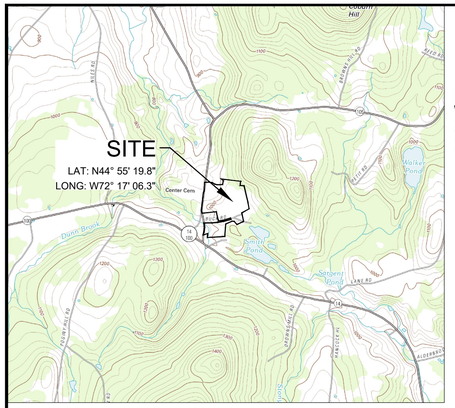
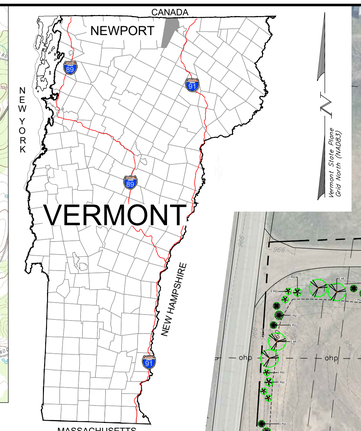
NBS-AB-2



LOCATION MAP
SCALE: 1" = 1 Mile



LEGEND

- EXISTING POWER POLE / PROPOSED POWER POLE
- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINES
- SOLAR SETBACK
- NRCS SOIL DELINEATION
- EXISTING OVERHEAD POWER
- EXISTING TREELINE
- EXISTING GRADE CONTOUR LINES (10-FOOT INTERVALS)
- EXISTING GRADE CONTOUR LINES (2-FOOT INTERVALS)
- PROPOSED UNDERGROUND POWER LINES
- PROPOSED OVERHEAD POWER LINES
- PROPOSED FIXED SOLAR PANEL RACKING
- PROPOSED PERIMETER FENCE
- PROPOSED 12' GRAVEL ACCESS DRIVE
- PROPOSED LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- PROPOSED FINISH GRADE CONTOURS (10-FOOT INTERVALS)
- PROPOSED FINISH GRADE CONTOURS (2-FOOT INTERVALS)
- EXISTING SINGLE PHASE OVERHEAD POWER TO BE UPGRADED TO 3-PHASE
- PROPOSED TEMPORARY STAGING AREA
- CLASS III WETLAND IMPACT

NOTES:

1. ASPECTS OF PLAN ARE APPROXIMATE AND DERIVED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY.
2. THE HORIZONTAL COORDINATE SYSTEM IS BASED ON NAD83 VT STATE PLANE 4400 (US SURVEY FEET). ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NAVD88 (US SURVEY FEET).
3. EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY BY KREBS AND LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS IN DECEMBER OF 2025 & 2024 LiDAR PROVIDED BY VCGI.
4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL DELINEATIONS WERE COMPLETED BY ARROWWOOD ENVIRONMENTAL.
5. UTILITIES ARE NOT WARRANTED TO BE COMPLETE OR ACCURATE, CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT DIG SAFE BEFORE BEGINNING ANY EXCAVATION.
6. THIS IS IN NO WAY A BOUNDARY SURVEY. PROPERTY LINES ARE FROM TAX MAP INFORMATION DOWNLOADED FROM VCGI AND A CAD FILE PROVIDED BY NOVUS TITLED "NOVUS COUTURE".
7. THIS IS A PRELIMINARY DESIGN PLAN. FINAL DESIGN WILL BE MODIFIED TO MATCH EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AND POSSIBLE PERMIT CONSTRAINTS REVEALED DURING PROJECT'S REVIEW.

PROJECT AREA CALCULATIONS

PROJECT AREA	AREA (S.F.)	AREA (AC.)
Project Parcel Area	2,511,985	57.67
Area within Perimeter Fence	767,930	17.63
Area within LOD	831,220	19.08

POTENTIAL DISTURBED SOILS	AREA (S.F.)	AREA (AC.)
Proposed Road	11,375	0.26
Trenching	10,000	0.23
Equipment Pads	937	0.02
TOTAL	22,312	0.51

IMPERVIOUS AREA	AREA (S.F.)	AREA (AC.)
Ex. Impervious	234,788	5.39
Proposed Impervious	7,979	0.18
Ex. Impervious Revegetated	16,984	0.39
Total Impervious (Post Construction)	225,783	5.18

PRIME AG SOILS (MAPPED)	AREA (S.F.)	AREA (AC.)
Within Project Parcel	885,995	20.34
Within LOD	318,700	7.32
Disturbed From Excavation	0	0.00

WETLAND IMPACTS	AREA (S.F.)	AREA (AC.)
Class III Wetland Impact	1,772	0.04

SETBACK DISTANCES

POINT OF INTEREST	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST SOLAR PANEL/SUPPORT STRUCTURE TO POINT OF INTEREST
NORTHERN PROPERTY LINE	±146'
EASTERN PROPERTY LINE	±236'
SOUTHERN PROPERTY LINE	±233'
WESTERN PROPERTY LINE	±88'
NEAREST OFF SITE RESIDENCE	±229'
BUCK ROAD	±406'
VT ROUTE 100	±320'

PLANT_SCHEDULE

CODE	QTY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
DECIDUOUS TREES				
AR	17	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	2 1/2 - 3" CAL./B&B
AS3	11	Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple	2 1/2 - 3" CAL.
EVERGREEN TREES				
PG3	36	Picea glauca	White Spruce	6 - 8' HT./ B&B
PG2	15	Picea glauca	White Spruce	8 - 10' HT., B&B
PS3	41	Pinus strobus	White Pine	6 - 8' HT./ B&B
PS2	15	Pinus strobus	White Pine	8 - 10' HT./ B&B

NOVUS BUCK SOLAR PROJECT

50 Buck Road
Newport, Vermont

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ENERGY WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE
2 Spring Street
Montpelier,VT 05602
www.novusenergydev.com

KREBS & LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446
P: (802) 878-0375
www.krebsandlansing.com

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SOURCE DATA LEGEND

MAPPING SOURCE DATA USED FOR PLAN COMPILATION

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164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446

Environmental
Arrowwood Environmental
950 Bert White Road
Huntington, Vermont 05462

Landscape Architect
VHB
20 Winooski Falls Way, Suite 400B
Winooski, Vermont 05404

0' 40' 80' 160' 240'
0" 1" 2" 3"
STANDARD GRAPHIC SCALE (1" = 80')
VALID WHEN PLOTTED ON 24" BY 36" MEDIA

0' 87.3' 174.5'
0" 0.5" 1"
REDUCED GRAPHIC SCALE (1" = 174.5')
VALID WHEN PLOTTED ON 11" BY 17" MEDIA

Proposed
4.999MW AC
Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:

SITE PLAN

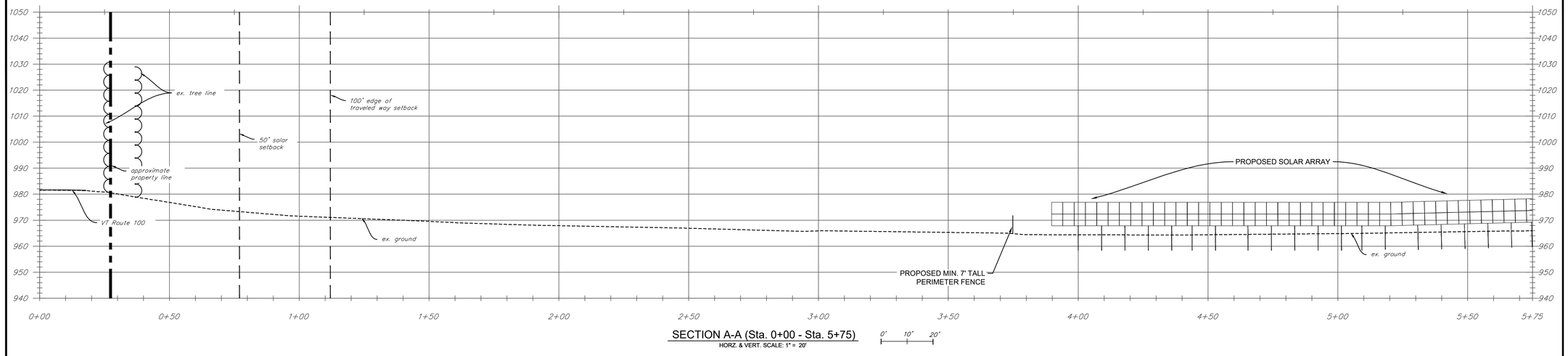
DATE of Issue: 3/31/26

Drawn by: CGP Checked by: SDG

Project No.: 25296 Scale: 1" = 80'

Drawing No.: C-100

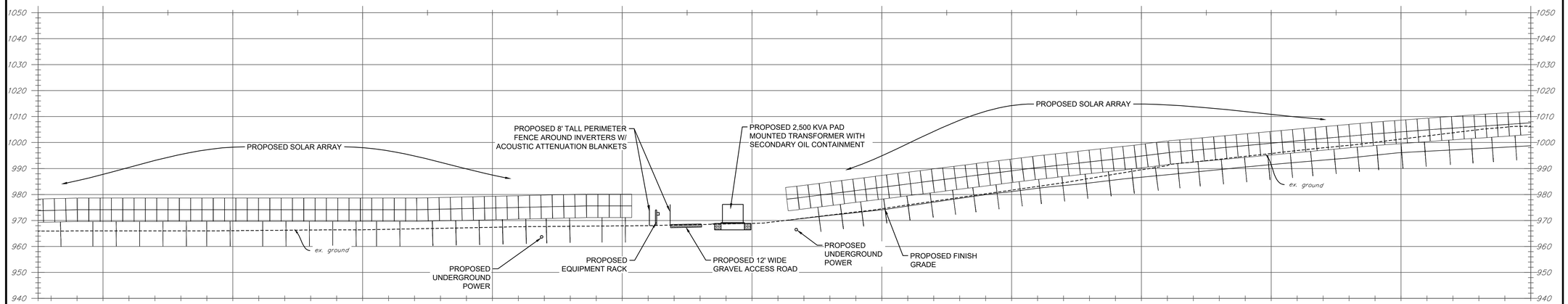
Rev No.:



SECTION A-A (Sta. 0+00 - Sta. 5+75)

HORZ. & VERT. SCALE: 1" = 20'

0' 10' 20'



SECTION A-A (Sta. 5+75 - Sta. 11+50)

HORZ. & VERT. SCALE: 1" = 20'

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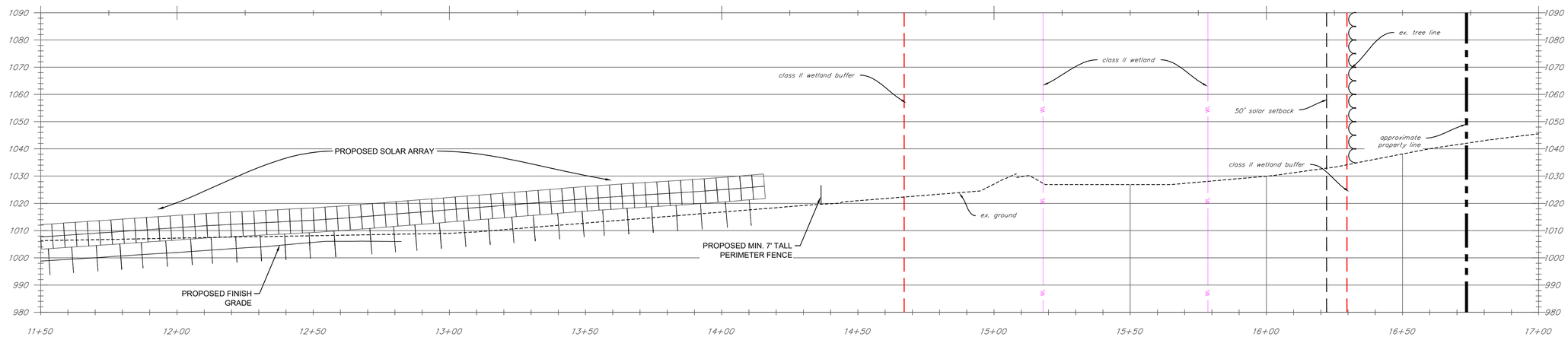

SECTION A-A (Sta. 11+50 - Sta. 17+00)

HORZ. & VERT. SCALE: 1" = 20'

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NOVUS WEBSTERVILLE SOLAR, LLC

Websterville Road
Barre, Vermont

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ENERGY WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE
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Montpelier,VT 05602
www.novusenergydev.com

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Environmental

Arrowhead Environmental
950 Bert White Road,
Huntington, Vermont 05462

Proposed Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:

ELEVATION A-A VIEWS

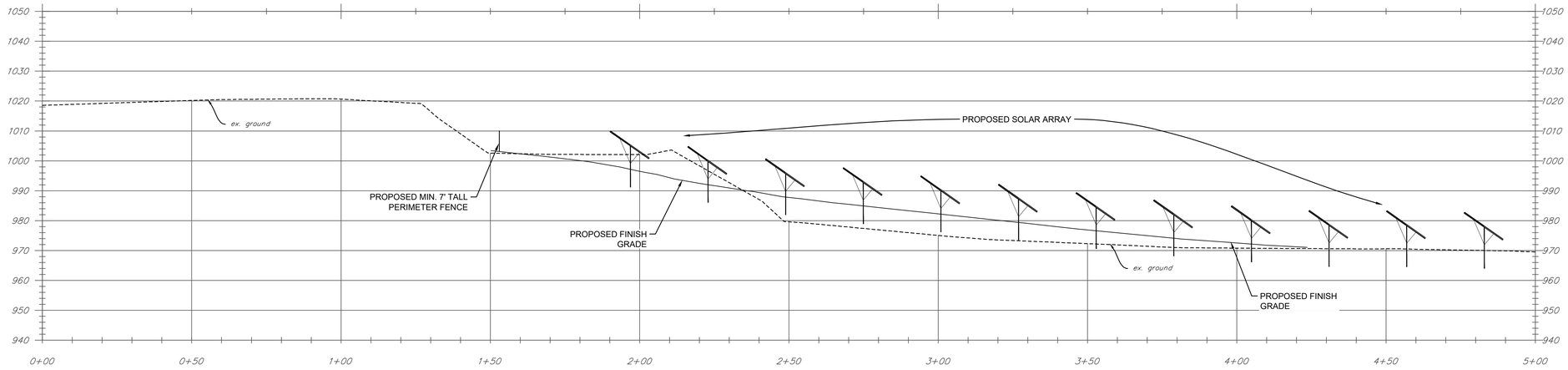
DATE of Issue: 3/31/26

Drawn by: CGP | Checked by: SDG

Project No.: 25296 | Scale: 1" = 20'

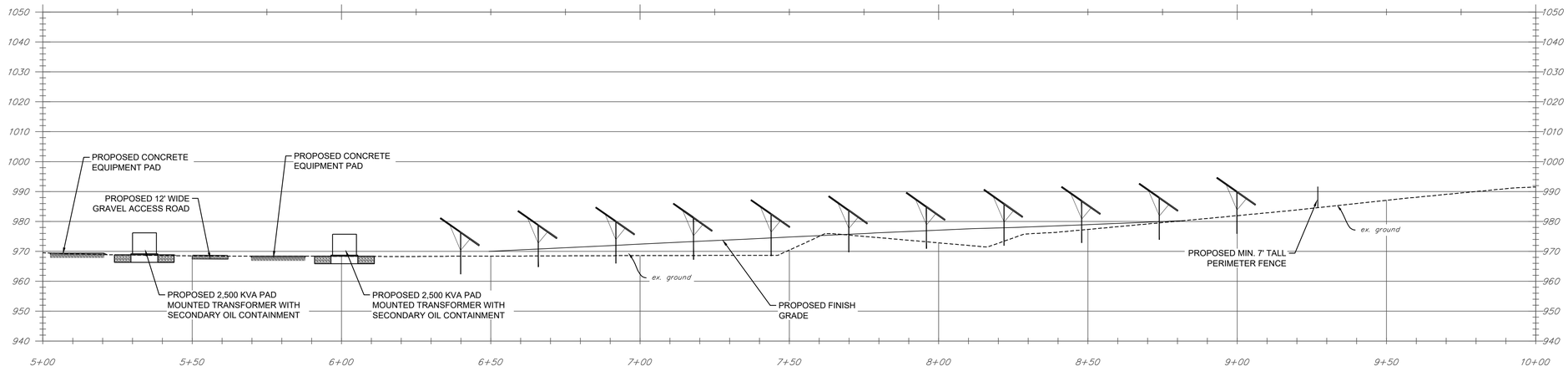
Drawing No.: C-101

Rev No.:



SECTION B-B (Sta. 0+00 - Sta. 5+00)
HORZ. & VERT. SCALE: 1" = 20'

0' 10' 20'



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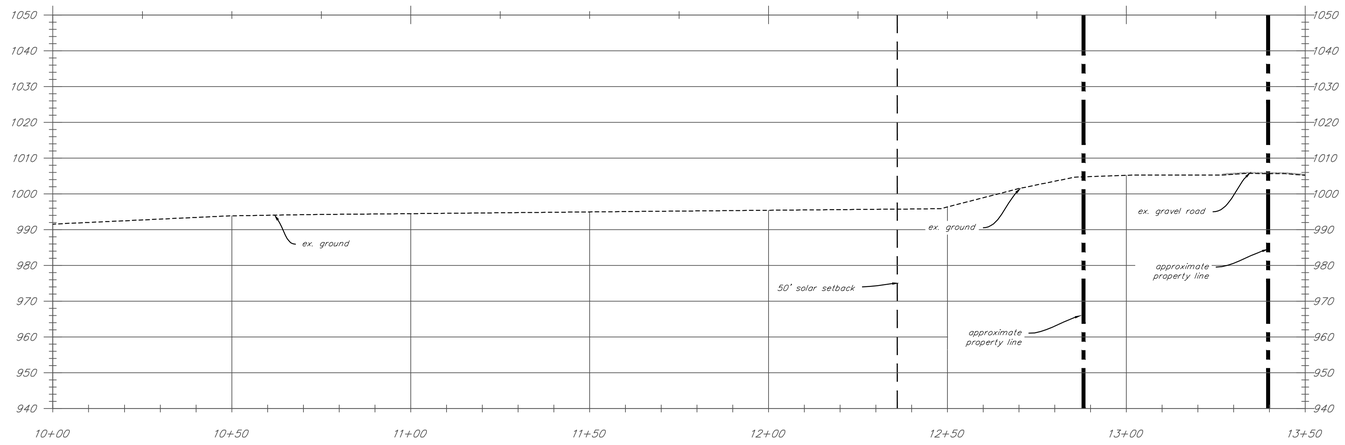

SECTION A-A (Sta. 10+00 - Sta. 13+50)
HORZ. & VERT. SCALE: 1" = 20'

0' 10' 20'

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Proposed
Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:

ELEVATION B-B VIEWS

DATE of Issue: 3/31/26

Drawn by: CGP | Checked by: SDG

Project No.: 25296 | Scale: 1" = 20'

Drawing No.: C-102 | Rev No.:

CONSTRUCTION EPSC NOTES:

1. Existing vegetation shall be protected and maintained to the extent practicable. All clearing activities will be conducted in accordance with the acceptable management practices
2. A vegetated buffer shall be maintained for water bodies where feasible (e.g., wetlands and streams).
3. To the extent practicable, surface flow shall be diverted away from exposed soils via diversion berms, earth dikes, perimeter dikes/swales, temporary swales, water bars, and/or check dams (see details).
4. Resource areas (e.g., wetlands, streams, RTE plant species) shall be flagged prior to any construction related activities occurring within close proximity to those areas.
5. Effluent from dewatering operations shall be filtered or passed through an approved sediment trapping device, or both, and discharged in a manner that does not violate water quality standards or contribute to erosion. Dewatering details shall be reviewed and approved by OSPC prior to use.
6. Concentrated runoff shall not flow down cut or fill slopes unless contained within an adequate temporary or permanent channel (see details), flume, or slope drain structure.
7. Adequate drainage or other protection shall be provided whenever water seeps from a slope face. Install rock sandwiches in locations where seep from cut slopes shall flow through the roadbed; no co-mingling with road runoff, where feasible, or directing of upslope run-on into stormwater treatment systems (see details).
8. Underground utility lines shall be installed in accordance with the following standards in addition to other applicable criteria:
   a. No more than 500 linear feet of trench may be opened at one time.
   b. Excavated material shall be placed on the uphill side of trenches, where feasible, but not in resource areas.
9. Where feasible, all sediment removed from sediment control practices as part of maintenance shall be disposed of in an area that is at least one of the following, with immediate stabilization following disposal of material:
   a. Less than 5±% slope
   b. At least 100 feet from any downslope water body or conveyance to a water body, including a ditch
   c. Vegetated
10. Disturbed areas bordering or draining to existing roads shall have an appropriate sediment barrier (e.g., silt fence) spanning the edge of the disturbance to prevent washing of sediment onto roadways or into road ditches.
11. In advance of predicted rainfall or snowmelt, all EPSC measures that are located in active areas of earth disturbance shall be inspected and repaired, as needed. If necessary, this shall include temporary stabilization of all disturbed soils on the site in advance of the anticipated runoff period.
12. Dust control shall be handled via water application to roadways and other areas where dust may be generated.

EPSC INSPECTION NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR FOR EACH PROJECT SHALL BE THE ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR FOR THE PROJECT AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE PROJECT.
2. INSPECTIONS FOR RUNOFF OF VISIBLY DISCOLORED STORMWATER LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE CONDUCTED ONCE A WEEK, AND DAILY DURING THE WINTER CONSTRUCTION PERIOD (OCT. 15 - APRIL 15). INSPECTIONS SHALL ALSO OCCUR AS SOON AS REASONABLY POSSIBLE DURING OR AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT WHICH PRODUCES RUNOFF FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. A RUNOFF-PRODUCING EVENT IS A PRECIPITATION EVENT THAT RESULTS IN WATER EXITING THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS ULTIMATELY A DISCHARGE OF THAT RUNOFF INTO A RECEIVING WATER.
3. THE OSPC SHALL CONTINUE INSPECTIONS UNTIL A NOTICE OF TERMINATION HAS BEEN SUBMITTED FOR THE PROJECT.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. THE MAXIMUM CONCURRENT AREA OF EARTH DISTURBANCE AT ANY ONE TIME SHALL NOT EXCEED 5 ACRES (*10 ACRES IF PROJECT APPLIES FOR AN INDC PERMIT*).
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE THE ON-SITE COORDINATOR FOR THE PROJECT AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE OF THE EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE PROJECT. INSPECTIONS, TURBIDITY MONITORING AND CORRESPONDING REPORTS SHALL BE PERFORMED AT A MINIMUM, ONCE A WEEK AND AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT THAT RESULTS IN A DISCHARGE FROM THE SITE.
3. AREAS OUTSIDE OF THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED.

ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR NOTES:

1. A QUALIFIED PERSON OR PERSONS SHALL BE DESIGNATED AS THE ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR (OSPC).
2. THE OSPC SHALL BE KNOWLEDGEABLE IN PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF EPSC IMPLEMENTATION AND POSSESS SKILLS TO ASSESS CONDITIONS AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE THAT COULD IMPACT STORMWATER QUALITY AND TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF EPSC MEASURES SELECTED TO CONTROL QUALITY OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
3. THE OSPC SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ON-SITE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS EPSC PLAN, INCLUDING TURBIDITY MONITORING AND DISCHARGE REPORTING.
4. THE OSPC SHALL HAVE AUTHORITY TO STOP AND/OR MODIFY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AS NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THIS EPSC PLAN AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT.
5. THE OSPC SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING PER THE PERMIT.
6. THE OSPC OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE SHALL BE ON-SITE ON A DAILY BASIS DURING ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION.
7. THE OSPC'S CONTACT INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO VT DEC PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.

TEMPORARY AND FINAL STABILIZATION NOTES

1. All areas of earth disturbance associated with this project must be stabilized within 14 days of initial disturbance. After this initial 14-day period, all earth disturbance areas associated must be stabilized on a daily basis, with the following exceptions:
   i. Stabilization is not required if work is to continue within the area within the next 24 hours and there is no precipitation forecast for the next 24 hours.
   ii. Stabilization is not required if the work is occurring in a self-contained excavation (i.e., no outlet for stormwater) with a depth of 2 feet or greater (e.g., underground line installation).
2. The maximum area of earth disturbance at any one time shall not exceed 5 acres (*10 acres if project applies for an INDC permit*).
3. Soil stabilization shall be achieved by seed and mulch (see details), hydroseeding with mulch tackifier, sod, stone, and/or rolled erosion control products (e.g., erosion control blanket; see detail). Mulch shall be comprised of straw, hay, compost, woodchips, wood stump grindings, and/or erosion control mix (see detail).
4. Appropriate seed mix shall be applied to designated areas per this EPSC Plan and seed specifications (see details). For an area to be stabilized for winter by vegetated cover, seeding must be completed by September 15.
5. Areas to be stabilized for winter that do not have established vegetation by October 15 shall be stabilized by anchored mulch at the winter application rate, or other approved stabilization measures (e.g., rolled erosion control product; see detail). Dormant seeding with Winter Rye is recommended (see detail).
6. All temporary EPSC measures shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization or after the temporary EPSC measures are no longer needed, unless otherwise authorized and approved in writing by the Owner.
7. Following temporary or permanent stabilization, maintenance shall be performed as necessary to ensure continued stabilization.
8. Except as noted below, all areas of disturbance shall be seeded and stabilized with EPSC measures (e.g., mulch, erosion control mix, rock rip rap, or rolled erosion control product), including areas where construction has been suspended or sections completed. The following shall also apply:
   a. For active construction areas such as borrow or stockpile areas, roadway improvements, and areas within 50 feet of a building under construction, a perimeter sediment control system (e.g., silt fence) shall be installed and maintained to contain soil. Exposed disturbed areas adjacent to a conveyance that provides rapid offsite discharge of sediment (e.g., a cut slope at an entrance) shall be covered with plastic or geotextile to prevent soil loss until the area can be stabilized. Stabilized construction entrances shall be maintained to control equipment and vehicles from tracking material off site.
   b. Permanent seeding shall only be undertaken in the spring season from April through May and in late summer and early fall until September 15; summer planting may be conducted if adequate watering is provided. During the peak summer months and in the fall after September 15, an appropriate temporary stabilization shall be implemented. Temporary summer planting may suffice for permanent seeding if adequate natural rainfall allows for vigorous growth during the mid summer period. The Contractor's scope of work shall include return to the site the spring following construction to perform any further seeding that may be required and to remove any remaining erosion control measures that are no longer needed.
   d. Temporary sediment trapping devices (e.g., silt fence) shall not be removed until permanent stabilization is established in all contributory drainage areas. Similarly, stabilization shall be established prior to converting sediment traps and/or sediment basins into permanent (post-construction) stormwater management practices.
   e. Stabilization measures shall be applied to bare earth surfaces with seed and anchored straw mulch, or other approved stabilization measures (e.g., rolled erosion control product) as soon as possible after disturbance.

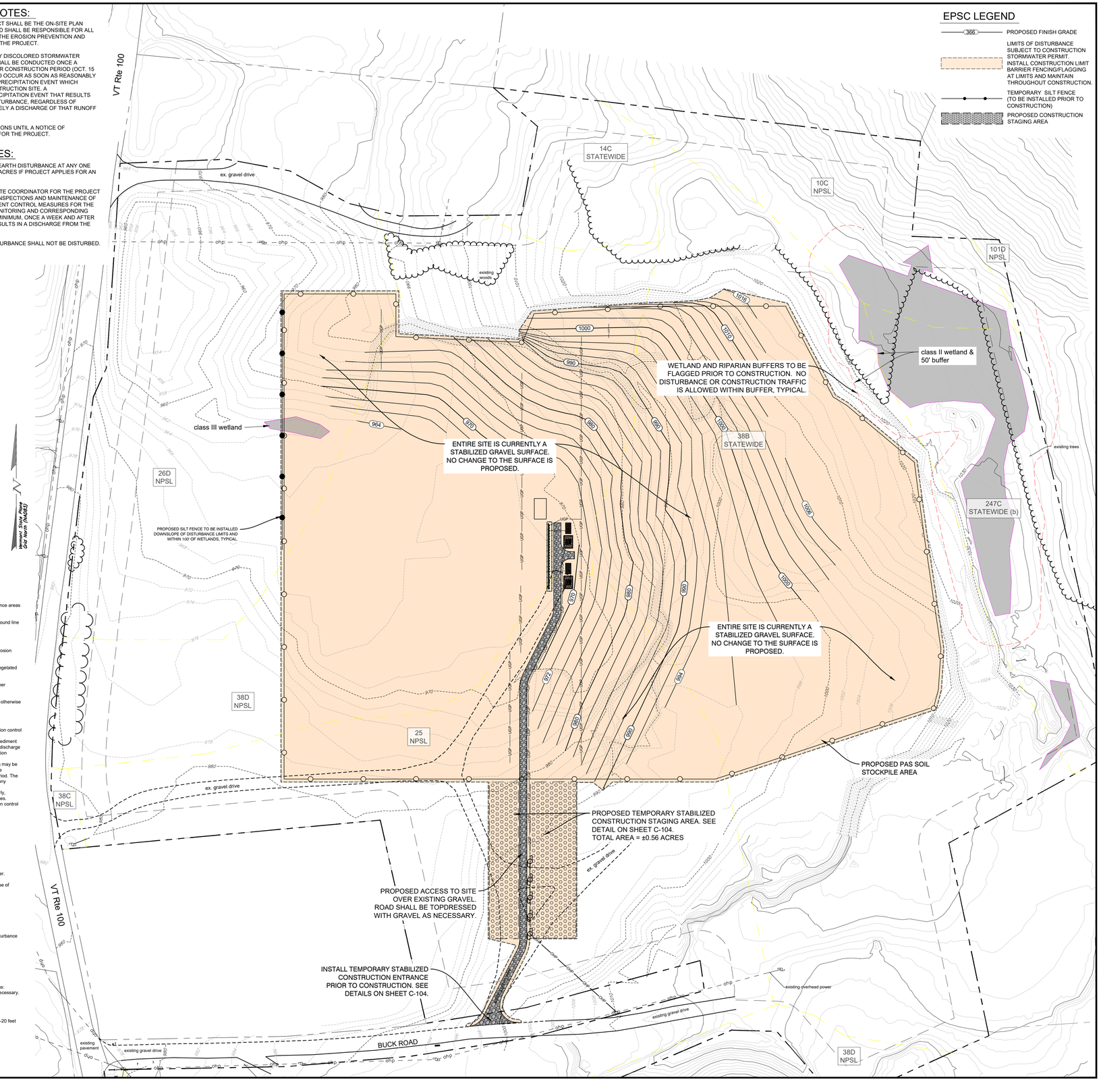
"EPSC" - Erosion Prevent & Sediment Control
"OSPC" - On-Site Plan Coordinator

WINTER EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

(October 15th - April 15th)

1. For areas to be stabilized with vegetative cover, seeding or hydroseeding shall be completed no later than September 15th to ensure adequate growth and cover.
2. If seeding is not completed by September 15th, additional non-vegetative protection must be used to stabilize the site for the winter period. This includes the use of rolled Erosion Control Matting or netting of a heavy mulch layer.
3. Where mulch is used for temporary stabilization it must be applied at double the standard rate, or a minimum of 3 inches with an 80%-90% cover.
4. Stabilized Construction Entrances shall be enlarged to provide for snow stockpiling.
5. Limits of disturbance shall be moved or replaced to reflect any revised boundaries of winter work.
6. A snow management plan shall be prepared with adequate storage and control of meltwater, requiring cleared snow to be stored down slope of all areas of disturbance and out of stormwater treatment structures.
7. A minimum 25 foot buffer shall be maintained from perimeter controls such as silt fence.
8. Drainage structures must be kept open and free of snow and ice dams.
9. Silt fence and other sediment control practices requiring earth disturbance must be installed ahead of frozen ground.
10. To ensure cover of disturbed soil in advance of a melt event, areas of disturbed soil must be stabilized at the end of each work day, with the following exceptions:
    - If no precipitation within 24 hours is forecast and work will resume in the same disturbed area within 24 hours, daily stabilization is not necessary.
    - Disturbed areas that collect and retain runoff, such as house foundation or open utility trenches.
11. Prior to stabilization, snow or ice must be removed to less than 1 inch thickness.
12. Use stone to stabilize areas such as the perimeter of buildings under construction or where construction vehicle traffic is anticipated. Stone paths should be 10-20 feet wide to accommodate vehicular traffic.
13. For areas of disturbance within 100 ft of a waterbody, the following must be installed across the slopes, down gradient of the earth disturbance:
    13.1. A combination of one practice from group A placed in front of a practice from group B
    13.2. Two group B practices, or
    13.3. A single row of Reinforced Silt Fence

Group A	Group B
Filter Socks	Silt Fence
Straw Wattles	Erosion Control Berms



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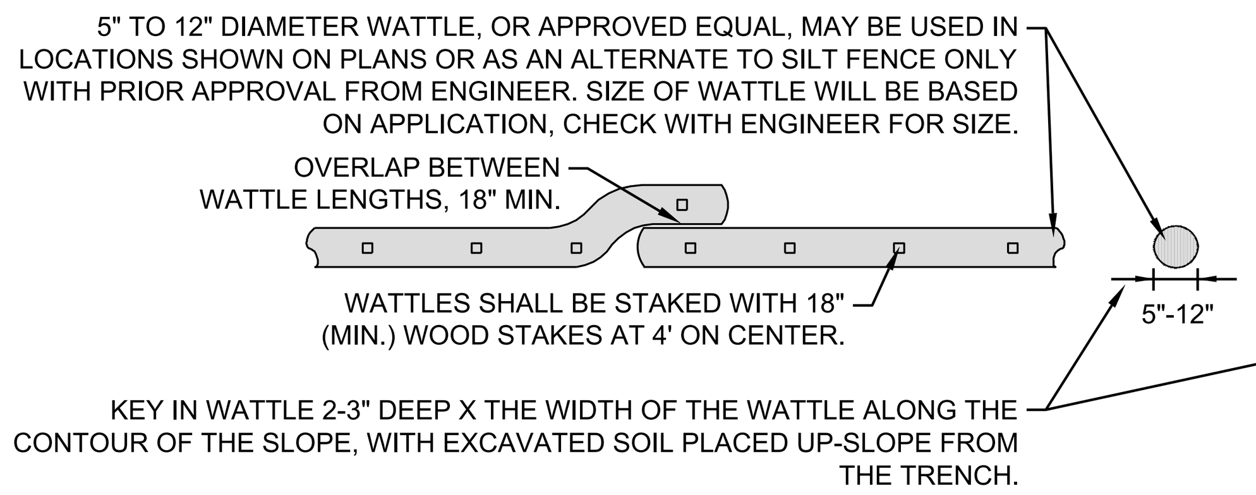
Proposed
4.999MW AC
Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:
EPSC PLAN

DATE of Issue: 3/31/26
Drawn by: CGP
Checked by: SDG
Project No.: 25296
Scale: 1" = 80'
Drawing No.: C-103
Rev No.:

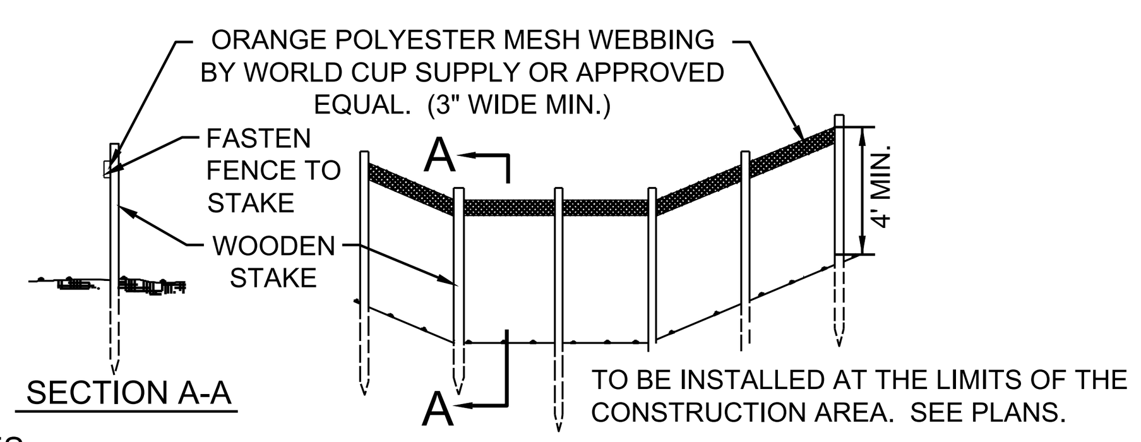


NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REMOVAL OF WATTLE IN ALL LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. WATTLE MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE IF THE CONTRACTOR SEEDS AND MULCHES OVER WATTLE FOR GROWTH POST CONSTRUCTION.
2. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND ADDITIONAL WATTLES WILL BE ADDED WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES HALF OF PRODUCT HEIGHT.
3. WHEN INSTALLING LENGTHS OF WATTLE, LENGTHS WILL OVERLAP BY MINIMUM 18" WHEN TRANSITIONING TO A NEW LENGTH OF WATTLE.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO ALL MANUFACTURES SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS.
5. SILTSOXX IS A SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER, OTHER MANUFACTURERS WITH EQUAL PRODUCTS MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY ENGINEER.
6. WATTLE CAN BE USED AS A SILT FENCE ALTERNATIVE, WITH PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER.

TYPICAL WATTLE SEDIMENT CONTROL

N.T.S.



NOTES

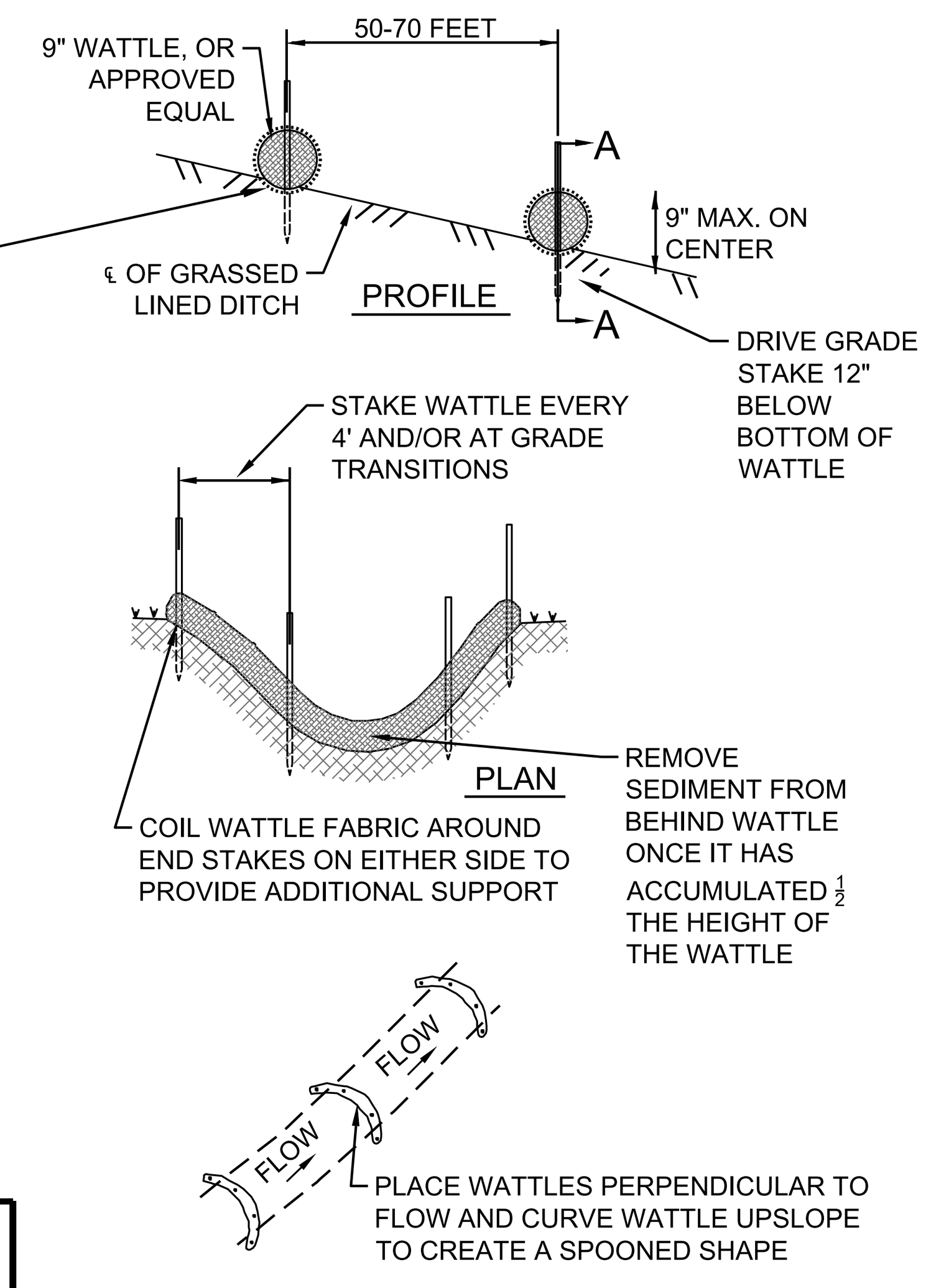
1. ACCEPTABLE EPSC MEASURE DETAILS ARE PROVIDED BELOW.
2. AT A MINIMUM, EPSC MEASURES MEET VT DEC STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL OR PREVIOUSLY APPROVED INTERCHANGEABLE PRACTICES.
3. LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (OR "CONSTRUCTION DEMARCATION") SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
4. BARRIER TAPE/ROPE: FOR USE WHERE PROPOSED DISTURBANCE BORDERS NON-WOODED, VEGETATED AREAS MORE THAN 100 FT FROM THE NEAREST WATER RESOURCE (STREAM, BROOK, LAKE, POND, WETLAND, ETC.). BARRIER TAPE IS HIGH VISIBILITY FIBERGLASS TAPE, MINIMUM 3" IN WIDTH COMMONLY USED IN SKI AREAS FOR DEMARCATING CLOSED AREAS. BARRIER TAPE AND ROPE SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO STAKES, AT A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 4 FT FROM THE GROUND.
5. MINIMUM 1 TO 2 ROWS OF MESH BARRIER TAPE TO BE INSTALLED ALONG CONSTRUCTION PERIMETER.
6. EACH ROW OF BARRIER TAPE TO BE 3" WIDE MINIMUM.
7. BARRIER TAPE TO BE ORANGE.
8. SECURE BARRIER TAPE TO STAKES OR EXISTING TREE TRUNKS WITH BOTTOM ROW AT 4' DISTANCE FROM GROUND SURFACE (MINIMUM).
9. MAINTAIN AND REPLACE AS NEEDED. REMOVE AT COMPLETION OF PROJECT PER OSPC.
10. IN EVENT THE OSPC DETERMINES BARRIER TAPE IS NOT SUFFICIENT, REPLACE WITH ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE OR SNOW FENCE.

TYPICAL CONSTRUCTION LIMIT BARRIER

N.T.S.

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT INFORMATION

1. THIS PROJECT PROPOSES 19.08 ACRES OF SOIL DISTURBANCE ON SITE.
2. THE PROPOSED PROJECT HAS BEEN SCORED USING THE STATE OF VERMONT APPENDIX-A RISK EVALUATION. THE PROJECT WILL APPLY FOR A MODERATE RISK OR INDIVIDUAL CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT.
3. THE MAXIMUM AREA OF EARTH DISTURBANCE AT ANY ONE TIME SHALL NOT EXCEED 10 ACRES.
4. ALL AREAS OF EARTH DISTURBANCE MUST HAVE TEMPORARY OR FINAL STABILIZATION WITHIN 14 DAYS OF THE INITIAL DISTURBANCE. AFTER THIS TIME, DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZED IN ADVANCE OF ANY RUNOFF PRODUCTION EVENT, WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTION:
II. STABILIZATION IS NOT REQUIRED IF THE WORK IS OCCURRING IN A SELF-CONTAINED EXCAVATION (I.E., NO OUTLET FOR STORMWATER) WITH A DEPTH OF 2 FEET OR GREATER (E.G., UNDERGROUND LINE INSTALLATION).
5. PROJECT DOES PROPOSE WINTER CONSTRUCTION. WINTER CONSTRUCTION NOTES ARE INCLUDED.
6. ALL TEMPORARY EPSC MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY EPSC MEASURES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED, UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE OWNER.
7. SOIL STABILIZATION SHALL BE ACHIEVED BY SEED AND MULCH, HYDROSEEDING WITH MULCH TACKIFIER, SOD, STONE, AND/OR ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (E.G., EROSION CONTROL BLANKET). MULCH SHALL BE COMPRISED OF STRAW, HAY, COMPOST, WOODCHIPS, WOOD STUMP GRINDINGS, AND/OR EROSION CONTROL MIX.
8. APPROPRIATE SEED MIX SHALL BE APPLIED TO DESIGNATED AREAS PER THIS EPSC PLAN AND SEED SPECIFICATIONS.



NOTES

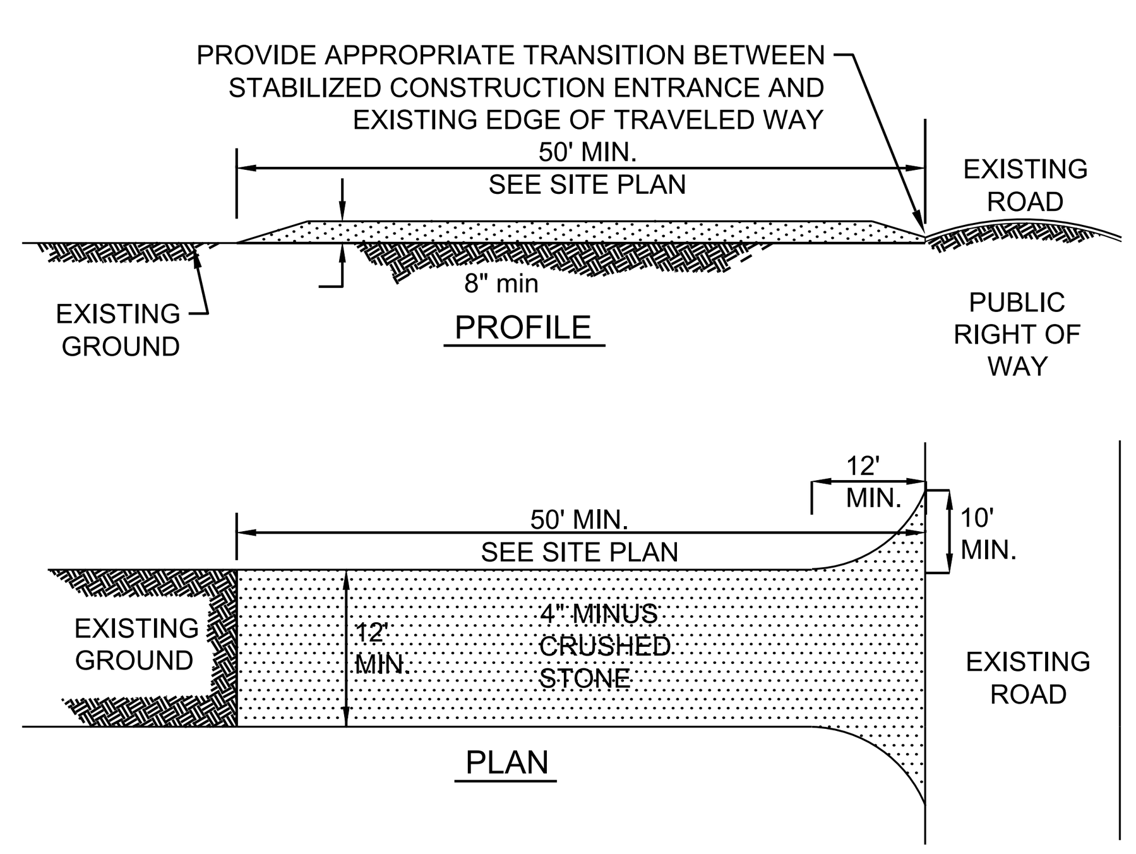
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND REMOVAL OF WATTLE IN ALL LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. WATTLE MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE IF THE CONTRACTOR SEEDS AND MULCHES OVER WATTLE FOR GROWTH POST CONSTRUCTION.
2. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND ADDITIONAL WATTLE WILL BE ADDED WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES HALF OF PRODUCT HEIGHT.
3. WHEN INSTALLING LENGTHS OF WATTLE, LENGTHS WILL OVERLAP BY MINIMUM 18" WHEN TRANSITIONING TO A NEW LENGTH OF WATTLE.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO ALL MANUFACTURES SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS.
5. WATTLE CAN ONLY BE USED IN A GRASS LINED SWALE, MAY NOT BE USED IN STONE LINED SWALES.
6. WATTLE CHECK DAM CAN ONLY BE USED IN CHANNELS WITH SLOPES LESS THAN 5%.
5. SILTSOXX IS A SPECIFIC MANUFACTURER, OTHER MANUFACTURERS WITH EQUAL PRODUCTS MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY ENGINEER.

TYPICAL WATTLE CHECK DAM DETAIL

N.T.S.

NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL STABILIZE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT OFF-SITE.
2. CONTRACTOR TO USE MIRAFI 500X UNDER STONE FOR TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ROADS.
3. CRUSHED STONE SHALL BE ADDED OR REPLACED WHEN 80% OF THE VOIDS ARE FILLED WITH SEDIMENT.
4. STONE SIZE SHALL BE 1-4".
5. ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE PIPED BENEATH ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES IS ALLOWED.



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

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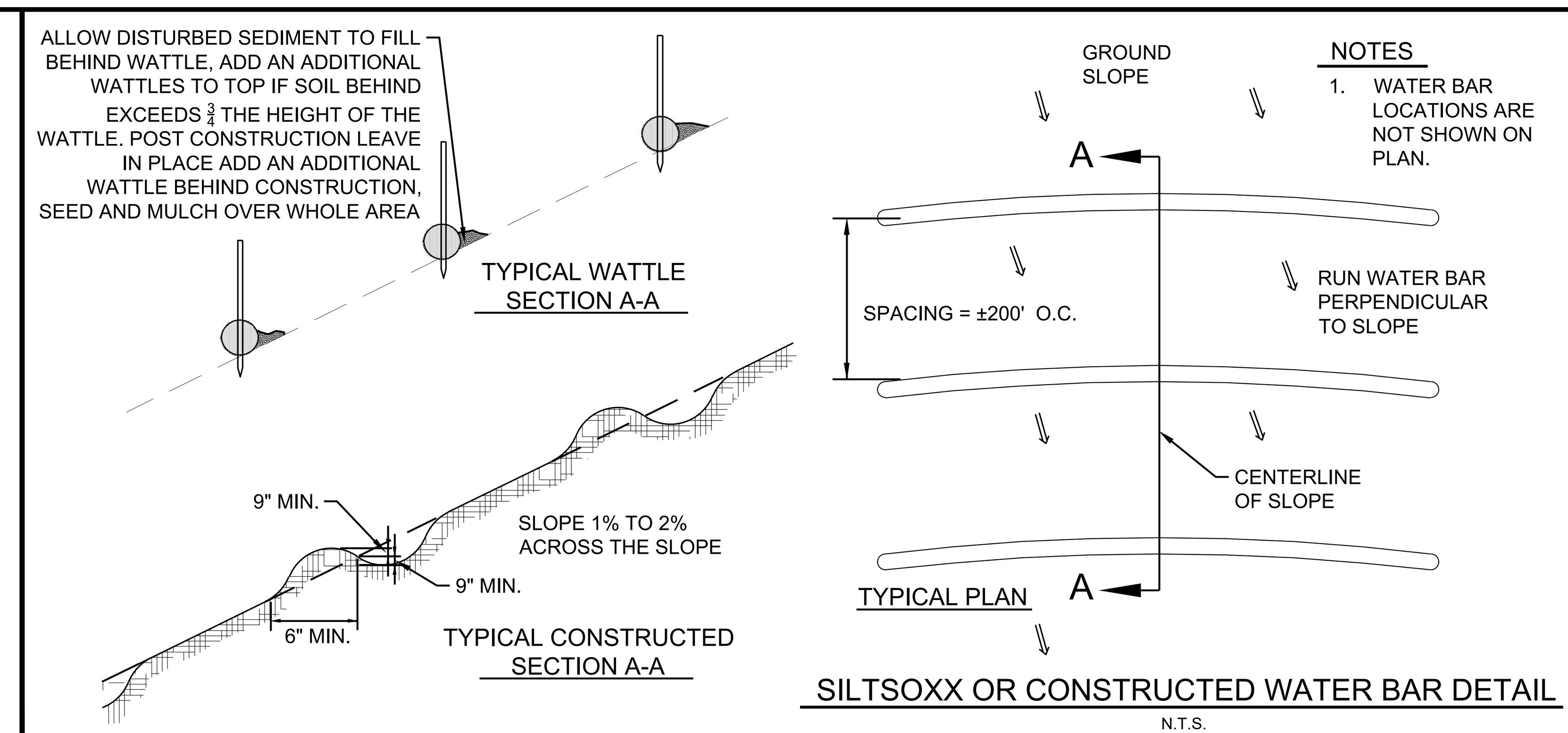


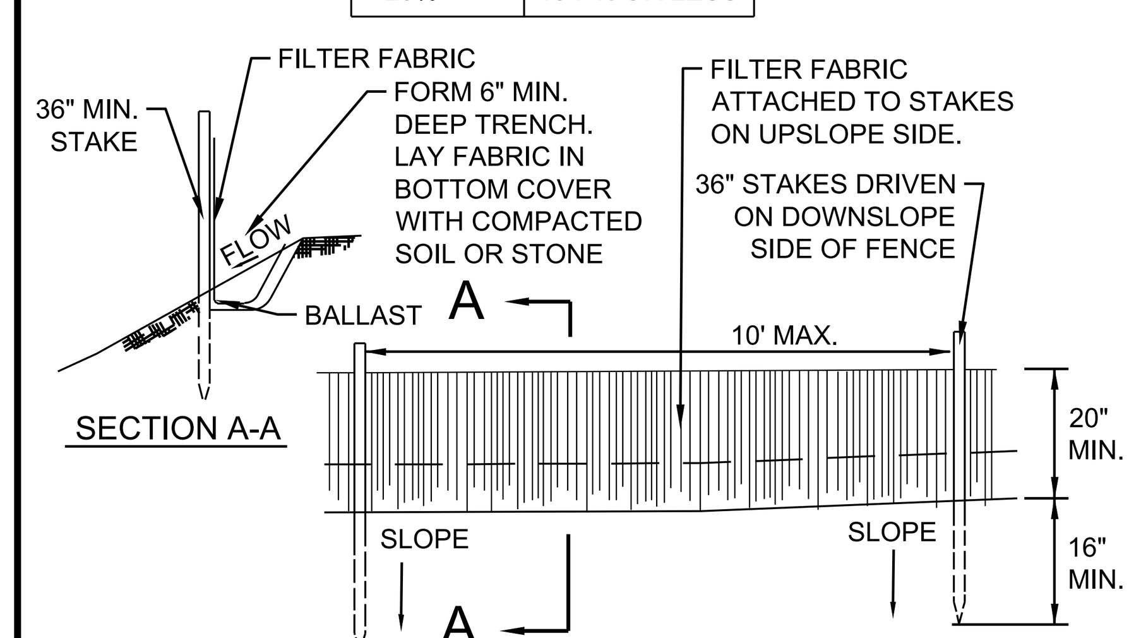
SILTSOXX OR CONSTRUCTED WATER BAR DETAIL

N.T.S.

NOTES

1. AT A MINIMUM, EPSC MEASURES MEET VT DEC STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL OR PREVIOUSLY APPROVED INTERCHANGEABLE PRACTICES.
2. PERIMETER CONTROLS SHALL BE UTILIZED IN SMALL AREAS ≤ 1 ACRE. IN AREAS > 1 ACRE, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS OR TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS ARE TO BE UTILIZED.
3. PERIMETER CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED ON DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF PLANNED EARTH DISTURBANCE.
4. PERIMETER CONTROLS SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WITHIN UPSLOPE CONTRIBUTING AREA.
5. SILT FENCE SHALL NOT BE USED AS CONSTRUCTION DEMARCATION.
6. SILTSOXX CAN BE USED AS A SILT FENCE ALTERNATIVE, WITH PRIOR APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER. SEE DETAIL.
7. IF SILT FENCE IS INSTALLED WHEN GROUND IS FROZEN, A GRAVEL, SHOT ROCK, OR SAND BALLAST MUST BE USED.

SILT FENCE SPACING CHART	
SLOPE	SPACING
5% TO 10%	50 FT. OR LESS
10% TO 20%	25 FT. OR LESS
> 20%	15 FT. OR LESS



TYPICALTEMPORARY SILT FENCE

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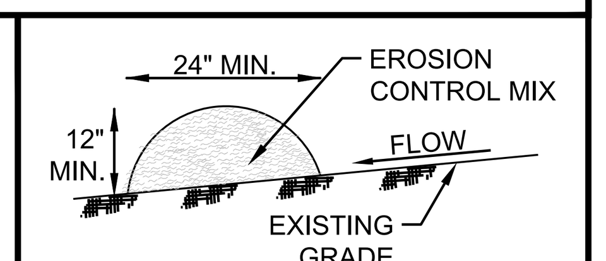


COMPOSITION:

EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM SHALL BE MANUFACTURED ON OR OFF THE PROJECT SITE SUCH THAT ITS COMPOSITION IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE DEPT. OF EROSION CONTROL AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BMP, B-1 SEDIMENT BARRIERS. IT MUST CONSIST PRIMARILY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL, SEPARATED AT THE POINT OF GENERATION, AND MAY INCLUDE: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, COMPOSTED WOOD AND BARK CHIPS AND/OR ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS OR REPROCESSED WOOD PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE. ALL MATERIALS USED TO MANUFACTURE THE EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL BE NATIVE VERMONT MATERIALS.

NOTES

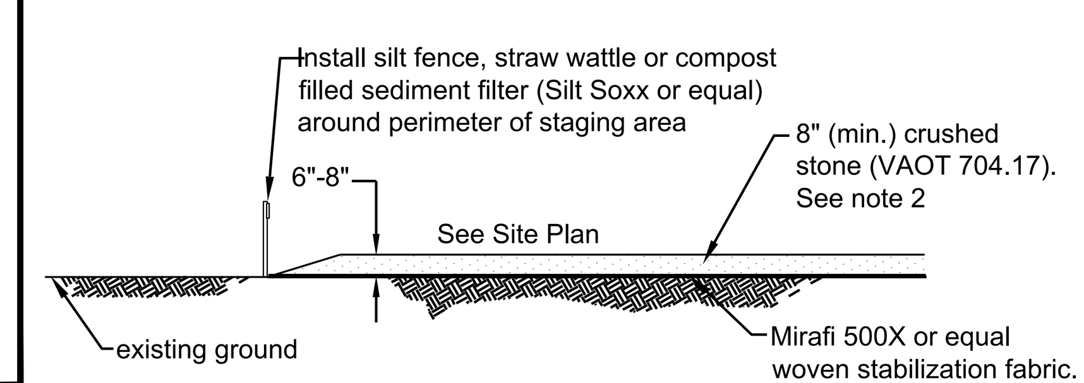
1. THE BARRIER MUST BE PLACED ALONG A RELATIVELY LEVEL CONTOUR.
2. EXISTING GROUND SHALL BE PREPARED AS NEEDED SUCH THAT THE BARRIER LIES NEARLY FLAT ALONG THE GROUND TO AVOID THE CREATION OF VOIDS AND BRIDGES IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL OF WASH OUTS UNDER THE BARRIER.
3. ON SLOPES < 5% OR AT THE BOTTOM OF STEEPER SLOPES (<2:1) UP TO 20' LONG, THE BARRIER MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 12" HIGH, AS MEASURED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE BARRIER, AND A MINIMUM OF 2 FT. WIDE. ON LONGER OR STEEPER SLOPES, THE BARRIER SHALL BE WIDER TO ACCOMMODATE ADDITIONAL FLOW.
4. EROSION CONTROL MIX MAY BE INSTALLED WHERE SILT FENCE IS ILLUSTRATED AND SCHEDULED ON THE DESIGN PLANS EXCEPT IN, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING AREAS: WETLAND AREAS, AT POINTS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW, BELOW STORMWATER END SECTIONS AT OUTFALLS, AROUND CATCH BASINS AND CLOSED STORM SYSTEMS AND AT THE BOTTOM OF STEEP SLOPES (UP TO 2:1 WITH OSPC APPROVAL) THAT ARE MORE THAN 50 FEET FROM TOP TO BOTTOM. IN WETLAND BUFFER AREAS EROSION CONTROL MIX MAY BE USED ONLY IN THE SPECIFIC AREAS THAT HAVE RECEIVED REGULATORY APPROVAL FOR DISTURBANCE FROM EITHER THE STATE OF VERMONT WETLANDS PROGRAM OR THE U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. EROSION CONTROL MIX MAY NOT BE USED IN WETLAND AREAS.

TYPICAL EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM

N.T.S.

NOTES

1. PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROLS TO BE INSTALLED BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF STAGING AREA IS INSTALLED.
2. INSTALL MINIMUM 8" THICK CRUSHED STONE (VAOT 704.17) AND MIRAFI 500X STABILIZATION FABRIC DIRECTLY OVER TOPSOIL TO CREATE STABLE STAGING AREA WHERE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE TRAFFIC IS ANTICIPATED OR HAS BEEN DISTURBED. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL STONE NECESSARY FOR PROPER STABILIZATION.
3. INSTALL AND MAINTAIN STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, SEE DETAIL. INSTALL GATE(S) AT ENTRANCE(S) OF STAGING AREA.
4. AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF STONE, SCARIFY OR TILL SUBSOILS TO 4 INCHES OF DEPTH OR TO DEPTH NEEDED TO ACHIEVE A TOTAL DEPTH OF 8 INCHES OF UNCOMPACTED SOIL AFTER CALCULATED AMOUNT OF AMENDMENT IS ADDED. EXCEPT FOR WITHIN THE DRIP LINE OF EXISTING TREES, THE ENTIRE SURFACE SHALL BE DISTURBED BY SCARIFICATION; AMEND SOIL TO MEET ORGANIC CONTENT REQUIREMENTS:
PRE-APPROVED RATE: PLACE 1 INCH OF COMPOSTED MATERIAL WITH AN ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT BETWEEN 40 AND 65% AND ROTOTILL INTO 3 INCHES OF SOIL, OR
CALCULATED RATE: PLACE CALCULATED AMOUNT OF COMPOSTED MATERIAL OR APPROVED ORGANIC MATERIAL AND ROTOTILL INTO DEPTH OF SOIL NEEDED TO ACHIEVE 4 INCHES OF SETTLED SOIL AT 4% ORGANIC CONTENT. *CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE CALCULATION AND SITE SKETCH INDICATING AREAS USED FOR CALCULATIONS.
RAKE BEDS TO SMOOTH AND REMOVE SURFACE ROCKS LARGER THAN 2 INCHES IN DIAMETER;
WATER OR ROLL TO COMPACT SOIL IN TURF AREAS TO 85% OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY.
5. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REFRESHING CRUSHED STONE AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN STABILITY OF STABILIZED STAGING AREA AND PREVENT OFFSITE SEDIMENT TRACKING.



TYPICAL STABILIZED STAGING AREA SURFACE

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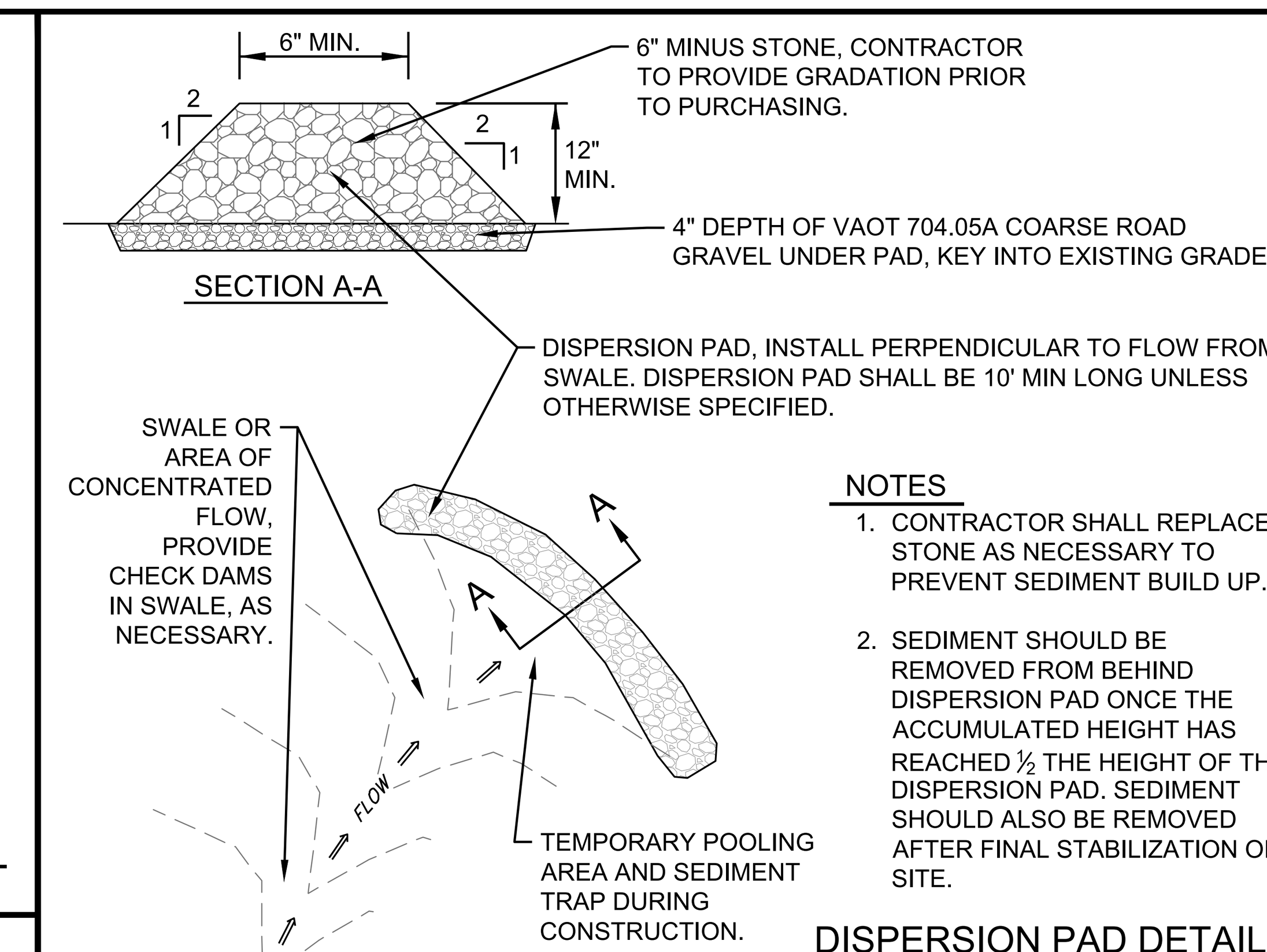


NOTES

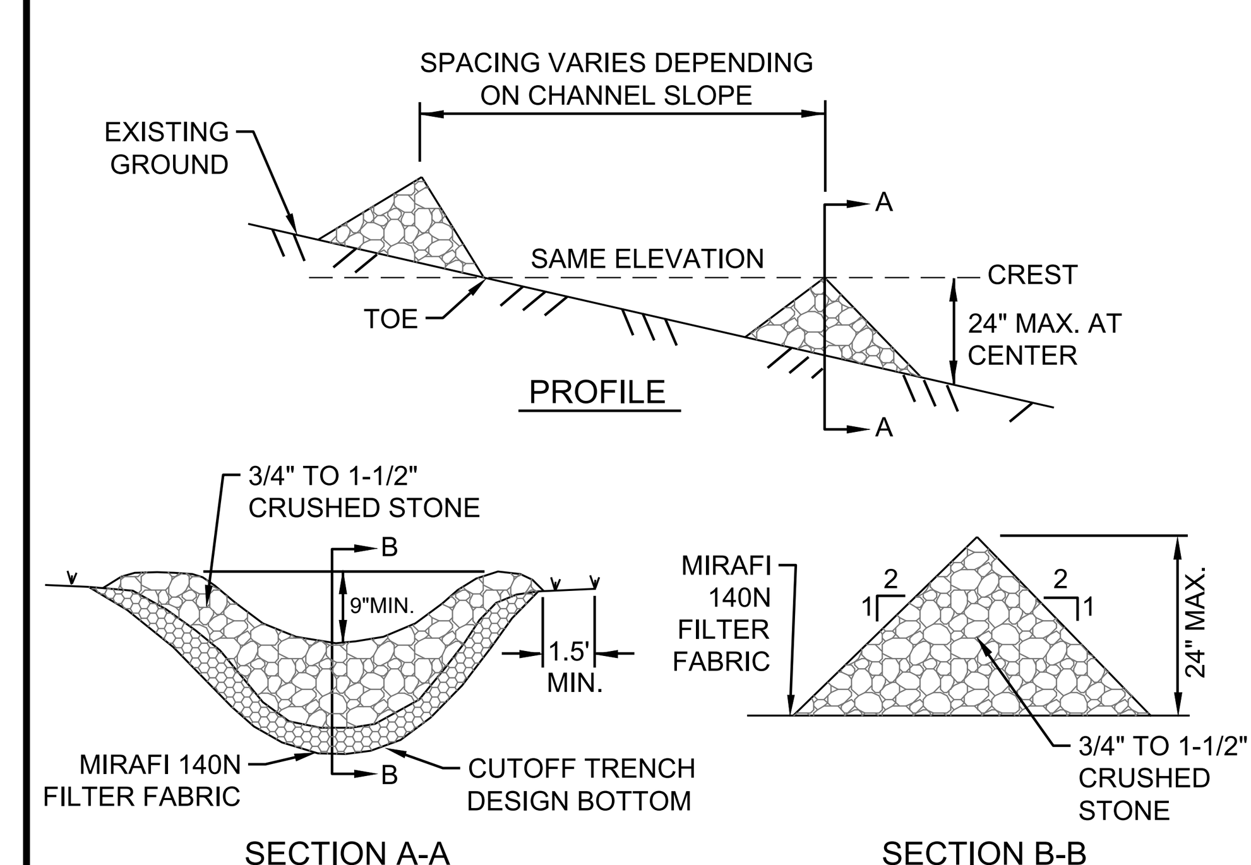
1. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE STONE AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BUILD UP.
2. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM BEHIND DISPERSION PAD ONCE THE ACCUMULATED HEIGHT HAS REACHED ½ THE HEIGHT OF THE DISPERSION PAD. SEDIMENT SHOULD ALSO BE REMOVED AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION OF SITE.

DISPERSION PAD DETAIL

N.T.S.

NOTES

1. STONE WILL BE PLACED ON A FILTER FABRIC FOUNDATION TO THE LINES, GRADES AND LOCATIONS SHOWN IN THE PLAN.
2. SET SPACING OF CHECK DAMS TO ASSUME THAT THE ELEVATIONS OF THE CREST OF THE DOWNSTREAM DAM IS AT THE SAME ELEVATION OF THE TOE OF THE UPSTREAM DAM.
3. EXTEND THE STONE A MINIMUM OF 1.5 FEET BEYOND THE DITCH BANKS TO PREVENT CUTTING AROUND THE DAM.
4. PROTECT THE CHANNEL DOWNSTREAM OF THE LOWEST CHECK DAM FROM SCOUR AND EROSION WITH STONE OR LINER AS APPROPRIATE.
5. ENSURE THAT CHANNEL APPURTENANCES SUCH AS CULVERT ENTRANCES BELOW CHECK DAMS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO DAMAGE OR BLOCKAGE FROM DISPLACED STONES.



STONE CHECK DAM

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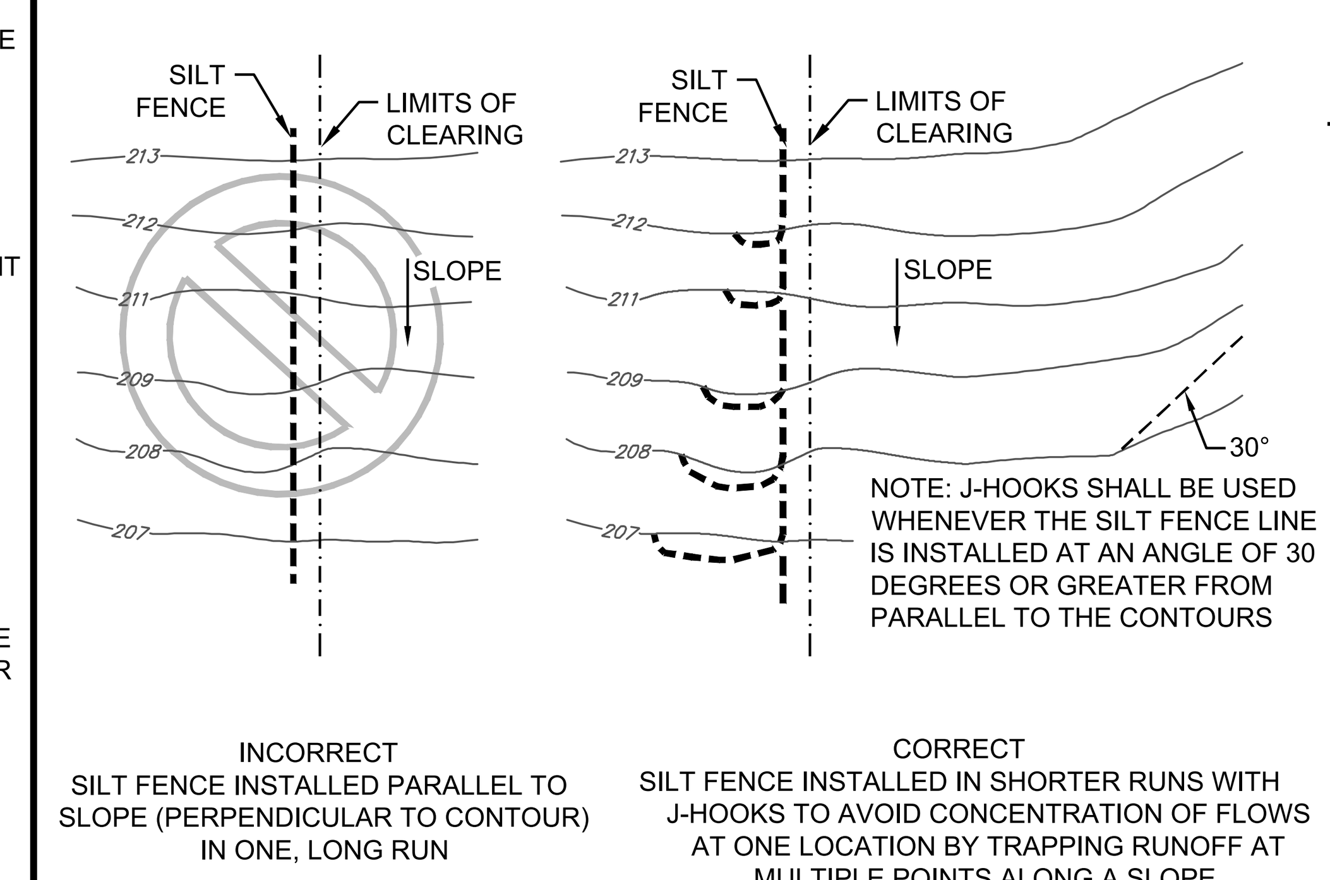
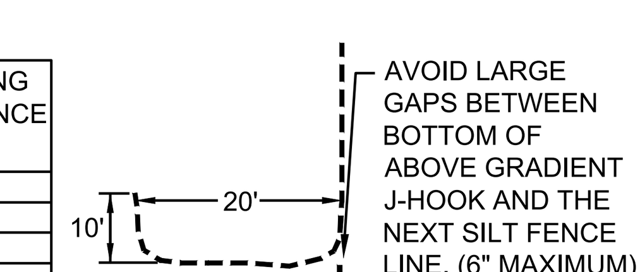


SLOPE STEEPNESS	MAXIMUM SPACING BETWEEN SILT FENCE J-HOOKS (FT.)
2:1 SLOPE (50%)	25
3:1 SLOPE (33%)	50
4:1 SLOPE (25%)	75
5:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER (50%)	100



NOTES

1. PROPER INSTALLATION OF J-HOOKS PROVIDES SILT FENCE THE ABILITY TO TEMPORARILY POND RUNOFF, ALLOWING TIME FOR SEDIMENTS TO SETTLE.
2. LONG RUNS OF SILT FENCE BETWEEN J-HOOKS SHOULD BE AVOIDED REFER TO ADJACENT TABLE FOR PROPER SPACING OF J-HOOKS.
3. J-HOOKS SHOULD BE BUILT ALONG CONTOUR IN A "SMILE" SHAPE WITH A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 20 FEET AND MINIMUM DEPTH OF 10 FEET.
4. ALONG A NARROW RIGHT OF WAY, NARROWER J-HOOKS CAN BE USED WITH A HIGHER SPACING FREQUENCY.

TYPICAL SILT FENCE "J-HOOK" CONSTRUCTION

N.T.S.

NOVUS BUCK SOLAR PROJECT

50 Buck Road
Newport, Vermont

NOVUS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT LLC
ENERGY WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE
2 Spring Street
Montpelier,VT 05602
www.novusenergydev.com

KREBS & LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446
P: (802) 878-0375
www.krebsandlansing.com

ISSUED FOR PERMIT REVIEW
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SOURCE DATA LEGEND

MAPPING SOURCE DATA USED FOR PLAN COMPILATION

Civil Engineering:
Krebs and Lansing Consulting Engineers, Inc.
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446

Environmental
Arrowwood Environmental
950 Bert White Road
Huntington, Vermont 05462

Landscape Architect
VHB
20 Winooski Falls Way, Suite 400B
Winooski, Vermont 05404

Proposed
4.999MW AC
Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:

EPSC DETAILS

DATE of Issue: 3/31/26

Drawn by: CGP — Checked by: SDG

Project No.: 25296 — Scale: N.T.S.

Drawing No.: C-104 — Rev No.:

GUIDE TO MULCH MATERIALS, RATES, AND USES

	QUALITY STANDARDS	PER 1000 SQ. FT.	PER ACRE	DEPTH OF APPLICATION	REMARKS
WOOD CHIPS OR SHAVINGS	AIR-DRIED. FREE OF OBJECTIONABLE COARSE MATERIAL	500-900 LBS	10-20 TONS	2 - 7"	USED PRIMARILY AROUND SHRUB AND TREE PLANTINGS AND RECREATION TRAILS TO INHIBIT WEED COMPETITION. RESISTANT TO WIND BLOWING. DECOMPOSES SLOWLY.
WOOD FIBER CELLULOSE (PARTLY DIGESTED WOOD FIBERS)	MADE FROM NATURAL WOOD USUALLY WITH GREEN DYE AND DISPERSING AGENT	50 LBS	2,000 LBS.	-	APPLY WITH HYDROMULCHER. NO TIE DOWN REQUIRED. LESS EROSION CONTROL PROVIDED THAN 2 TONS OF HAY OR STRAW.
GRAVEL, CRUSHED STONE OR SLAG	WASHED; SIZE 2B OR 3A - 1½"	9 CU. YDS.	405 CU. YDS.	3"	EXCELLENT MULCH FOR SHORT SLOPES AND AROUND PLANTS AND ORNAMENTALS. USE 2B WHERE SUBJECT TO TRAFFIC. (APPROXIMATELY 2,000 LBS./CU. YD.). FREQUENTLY USED OVER FILTER FABRIC FOR BETTER WEED CONTROL.
HAY OR STRAW	AIR-DRIED; FREE OF UNDESIRABLE SEEDS & COARSE MATERIALS	90-100 LBS 2-3 BALES	2 TONS (100-120 BALES)	COVER ABOUT 90% SURFACE	USE SMALL GRAIN STRAW WHERE MULCH IS MAINTAINED FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS. SUBJECT TO WIND BLOWING UNLESS ANCHORED. MOST COMMONLY USED MULCHING MATERIAL. PROVIDES THE BEST MICRO-ENVIRONMENTAL FOR GERMINATING SEEDS.
COMPOST	UP TO 3" PIECES, MODERATELY TO HIGHLY STABLE	3-9 CU. YDS.	134-402 CU. YDS.	1 - 3"	COARSER TEXTURED MULCHES MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING WEED GROWTH AND WIND EROSION.
EROSION CONTROL MIX	WELL-GRADED MIXTURE OF PARTICLE SIZES. ORGANIC CONTENT BETWEEN 80-100%, DRY WEIGHT. PARTICLE SIZE SHALL PASS 6" SCREEN (100%)	* SLOPES 3(HZ.):1(VERT.) OR FLATTER = 2 INCH DEPTH PLUS ADDITIONAL 1/2 INCH DEPTH PER 20 FT. OF SLOPE UP TO 100 FT. ** SLOPES BETWEEN 3(HZ.):1(VERT.) AND 2(HZ.):1(VERT.) = 4 INCH DEPTH PLUS ADDITIONAL 1/2 INCH PER 20 FT. OF SLOPE UP TO 100 FT. *** SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2(HZ.):1(VERT.) USE OF EROSION CONTROL MIX AND MULCH DEPTH TO BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED PRIOR TO USE BY OSPC OR EPSC SPECIALIST			COMPRISED OF SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, COMPOSTED BARK, OR ACCEPTABLE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS. MAY CONTAIN ROCK < 4" IN DIAMETER. ORGANICS SHALL BE FIBROUS AND ELONGATED. NO LARGE PORTIONS OF SILTS, CLAYS OR FINE SANDS.

ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR (OSPC) NOTES

1. A QUALIFIED PERSON OR PERSONS SHALL BE DESIGNATED AS THE ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR (OSPC).
2. THE OSPC SHALL BE KNOWLEDGEABLE IN PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF EPSC IMPLEMENTATION AND POSSESS SKILLS TO ASSESS CONDITIONS AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE THAT COULD IMPACT STORMWATER QUALITY AND TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF EPSC MEASURES SELECTED TO CONTROL QUALITY OF STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
3. THE OSPC SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ON-SITE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS EPSC PLAN, INCLUDING INSPECTION REPORTS, TURBIDITY MONITORING AND DISCHARGE REPORTING.
4. THE OSPC SHALL HAVE AUTHORITY TO STOP AND/OR MODIFY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AS NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THIS EPSC PLAN AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT.
5. THE OSPC SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING PER THE PERMIT.
6. THE OSPC OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE SHALL BE ON-SITE ON A DAILY BASIS DURING ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION.
7. THE OSPC'S CONTACT INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO VT DEC PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.

RELEVANT DEFINITIONS AS DEFINED BY VT DEC (GP 3-9020, APPENDIX C)

"COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES"
- THE INITIAL DISTURBANCE OF SOILS ASSOCIATED WITH CLEARING, GRADING, OR EXCAVATING ACTIVITIES OR OTHER CONSTRUCTION-RELATED ACTIVITIES (E.G., STOCKPILING OF FILL MATERIAL).

"CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION-RELATED ACTIVITIES"
- ALL CLEARING, GRADING, EXCAVATION, AND STOCKPILING ACTIVITIES THAT WILL RESULT IN THE DISTURBANCE OF ONE OR MORE ACRE OF LAND AREA. EARTH DISTURBANCE THAT IS A NORMAL PART OF THE LONG-TERM USE OR MAINTENANCE OF A PROPERTY IS NOT COVERED BY [THE PERMIT] (E.G., MINING OPERATIONS, DIRT ROAD REGRADING, ROUTINE ROAD RESURFACING).

"CONSTRUCTION SITE"
- THE LAND OR WATER AREA WHERE ANY FACILITY OR ACTIVITY IS PHYSICALLY LOCATED OR CONDUCTED, INCLUDING ADJACENT LAND USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FACILITY OR ACTIVITY OR THE AREA OF EARTH DISTURBANCE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERMITTED ACTIVITY.

"DISTURBED EARTH"
- ANY SOIL ON A CONSTRUCTION SITE OR ASSOCIATED SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (E.G., STAGING AREA, BORROW AREA, DISPOSAL SITE FOR EXCESS FILL) THAT IS EXPOSED TO EROSIVE EFFECTS OF WIND, RAIN, OR RUNOFF DUE TO CONSTRUCTION OR CONSTRUCTION RELATED ACTIVITIES.

"FINAL (OR PERMANENT) STABILIZATION"
- ALL SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AT THE SITE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND EITHER OF THE TWO FOLLOWING CRITERIA ARE MET:
  1. A UNIFORM (E.G,, EVENLY DISTRIBUTED, WITHOUT LARGE BARE AREAS) PERENNIAL VEGETATIVE COVER WITH A DENSITY OF 70 PERCENT OF THE NATIVE BACKGROUND VEGETATIVE COVER FOR THE AREA HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED ON ALL UNPAVED AREAS AND AREAS NOT COVERED BY PERMANENT STRUCTURES, OR
  2. EQUIVALENT FINAL STABILIZATION MEASURES (SUCH AS THE USE OF GRAVEL, RIPRAP, SHOT ROCK, GABIONS, GEOTEXTILES, OR EROSION CONTROL MIX) HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED.

"PRINCIPAL OPERATOR"
- ANY PARTY ASSOCIATED WITH A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT THAT MEETS EITHER OF THE FOLLOWING TWO CRITERIA:
  1. THE PARTY HAS OPERATIONAL CONTROL OVER CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE ABILITY TO MAKE MODIFICATIONS TO THOSE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS; OR
  2. THE PARTY HAS DAY-TO-DAY OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF THOSE ACTIVITIES AT A PROJECT WHICH ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH A EPSC PLAN FOR THE SITE OR OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS (E.G., THEY ARE AUTHORIZED TO DIRECT WORKERS AT A SITE TO CARRY OUT ACTIVITIES REQUIRED BY THE EPSC PLANNER COMPLY WITH OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS).

"STORMWATER"
- STORMWATER RUNOFF, SNOWMELT RUNOFF, AND SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE.

"STORMWATER DISCHARGE-RELATED ACTIVITIES"
- ACTIVITIES THAT CAUSE, CONTRIBUTE TO, OR RESULT IN STORMWATER POINT SOURCE POLLUTANT DISCHARGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO: EXCAVATION, SITE DEVELOPMENT, GRADING AND OTHER SURFACE DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES; AND MEASURES TO CONTROL STORMWATER INCLUDING THE SITING, CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF BMPS TO CONTROL, REDUCE OR PREVENT STORMWATER POLLUTION.

"TEMPORARY STABILIZATION"
- PROTECTING SOILS IN AREAS WHERE ADDITIONAL SOIL DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES FROM EROSION BY RAINFALL, RUNOFF, OR WIND, WITH A SURFACE COVER, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ESTABLISHMENT OF GROUND VEGETATION, APPLICATION OF MULCH, ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS, SHOT ROCK, GRAVELING, EROSION CONTROL MIX OR PAVING.

"WATERS OF THE STATE"
- ALL RIVERS, STREAMS, CREEKS, BROOKS, RESERVOIRS, PONDS, LAKES, SPRINGS, AND ALL BODIES OF SURFACE WATERS, ARTIFICIAL OR NATURAL, WHICH ARE CONTAINED WITHIN, FLOW THROUGH OR BORDER UPON THE STATE OF VERMONT OR ANY PORTION OF IT.

EPSC CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

1. EXISTING VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AND MAINTAINED TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE.
2. A VEGETATED BUFFER SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR WATER BODIES WHERE FEASIBLE (E.G., WETLANDS AND STREAMS).
3. TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE, SURFACE FLOW SHALL BE DIVERTED AWAY FROM EXPOSED SOILS VIA DIVERSION BERMS, EARTH DIKES, PERIMETER DIKES/SWALES, TEMPORARY SWALES, WATER BARS, AND/OR CHECK DAMS.
4. RESOURCE AREAS (E.G., WETLANDS, STREAMS, RTE PLANT SPECIES) SHALL BE FLAGGED PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION RELATED ACTIVITIES OCCURRING WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THOSE AREAS.
5. EFFLUENT FROM DEWATERING OPERATIONS SHALL BE FILTERED OR PASSED THROUGH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, OR BOTH, AND DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT VIOLATE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS OR CONTRIBUTE TO EROSION. DEWATERING DETAILS SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY OSPC PRIOR TO USE.
6. CONCENTRATED RUNOFF SHALL NOT FLOW DOWN STEEP SLOPES UNLESS CONTAINED WITHIN AN ADEQUATE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHANNEL (SEE DETAILS), FLUME, OR SLOPE DRAIN STRUCTURE.
7. UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS IN ADDITION TO OTHER APPLICABLE CRITERIA:
   A. NO MORE THAN 500 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH MAY BE OPENED AT ONE TIME.
   B. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF TRENCHES, WHERE FEASIBLE, BUT NOT IN RESOURCE AREAS.
8. WHERE FEASIBLE, ALL SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES AS PART OF MAINTENANCE SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN AN AREA THAT IS AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING, WITH IMMEDIATE STABILIZATION FOLLOWING DISPOSAL OF MATERIAL:
   A. LESS THAN 5±% SLOPE
   B. AT LEAST 100 FEET FROM ANY DOWNSLOPE WATER BODY OR CONVEYANCE TO A WATER BODY, INCLUDING A DITCH
   C. VEGETATED
9. DISTURBED AREAS BORDERING OR DRAINING TO EXISTING ROADS SHALL HAVE AN APPROPRIATE SEDIMENT BARRIER (E.G., SILT FENCE) SPANNING THE EDGE OF THE DISTURBANCE TO PREVENT WASHING OF SEDIMENT ONTO ROADWAYS OR INTO ROAD DITCHES.
10. IN ADVANCE OF PREDICTED RAINFALL OR SNOWMELT, ALL EPSC MEASURES THAT ARE LOCATED IN ACTIVE AREAS OF EARTH DISTURBANCE SHALL BE INSPECTED AND REPAIRED, AS NEEDED. IF NECESSARY, THIS SHALL INCLUDE TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF ALL DISTURBED SOILS ON THE SITE IN ADVANCE OF THE ANTICIPATED RUNOFF PERIOD.
11. DUST CONTROL SHALL BE HANDLED VIA WATER APPLICATION TO ROADWAYS AND OTHER AREAS WHERE DUST MAY BE GENERATED.

EPSC SPECIALIST NOTES

1. A QUALIFIED PERSON SHALL BE DESIGNATED AS THE EPSC SPECIALIST.
2. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PERFORMING ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTIONS AND REPORTING PER THE PERMIT.
3. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL INSPECT AND CONFIRM PROTECTION OF WATER RESOURCES.
4. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL DETERMINE, CONFIRM, AND REPORT WHETHER OR NOT THE EPSC PLAN IS BEING FOLLOWED AND WHETHER OR NOT APPROPRIATE REVISIONS ARE BEING MADE TO THE EPSC PLAN WHEN THE EPSC PLAN PROVES TO BE INADEQUATE.
5. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OSPC, BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REVIEWING THE SITE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE EPSC PLAN AND TO DIRECT CORRECTIVE ACTION PER THE PERMIT.
6. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL NOTIFY THE CONTRACTOR WHEN CHANGES IN PRACTICE ARE NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THE EPSC PLAN AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PERMIT. NOTIFICATION SHALL BE IN WRITING OR ELECTRONICALLY AND THE OWNER SHALL BE COPIED.
7. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL FILE A REPORT WITH VT DEC WITH CONTENTS AS OUTLINED PER THE PERMIT. REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO VT DEC PER THE PERMIT.
8. EPSC SPECIALIST REPORTS ARE TO BE PREPARED IN COORDINATION WITH THE OSPC AND SHALL BE SIGNED BY THE EPSC SPECIALIST.
9. THE EPSC SPECIALIST SHALL NOT BE THE SAME PERSON SERVING AS THE ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR (OSPC).

EPSC GENERAL NOTES:

1. EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (EPSC) PRACTICES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ALL AREAS WHERE THERE IS AN INCREASED RISK OF EROSION, AND WHERE THERE IS POTENTIAL FOR DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER RUNOFF (EITHER DIRECT OR INDIRECT).
2. EPSC MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WITHIN A GIVEN DRAINAGE AREA WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LAND DISTURBANCE THAT MAY RESULT FROM ACCESSING THE AREA(S) WITH EQUIPMENT IN WHICH EPSC MEASURES ARE TO BE INSTALLED. THIS EXCEPTION INCLUDES LAND DISTURBANCE THAT MAY RESULT FROM ACCESS OF EQUIPMENT THAT IS NEEDED FOR:EXPLORATION AND/OR EPSC MEASURE INSTALLATION PHASES OF THE PROJECT. TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS, PERIMETER DIKES, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS, AND OTHER TEMPORARY MEASURES INTENDED TO TRAP SEDIMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS A FIRST STEP IN ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY AND SHALL BE MADE FUNCTIONAL BEFORE UPSLOPE LAND DISTURBANCE TAKES PLACE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THOSE ACTIVITES STATED ABOVE. EARTH DISTURBANCE INCLUDES STUMPING AND GRUBBING OF CLEARED AREAS.
3. EPSC MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED PURSUANT TO THE EPSC PLAN, THE VERMONT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (2006), VERMONT EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FIELD GUIDE (2006), AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT PROJECT PERMITS.
4. ALL PROPOSED CHANGES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR (OSPC) OR HIS/HER DESIGNEE PRIOR TO IMPLEMENTATION.
5. NO CLEARING/LOGGING IS PROPOSED FOR THE PROJECT.
6. PERMISSION MUST BE GRANTED BY VT DEC PRIOR TO USE OF ANY SUPPORT ACTIVITIES OCCURRING OUTSIDE OF THE APPROVED PROJECT BOUNDARIES.

SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS

PERMANENT SEED MIX SHALL BE USED AS EARLY AS PRACTICABLE BETWEEN 5/15 AND 9/15 AND SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

SEED	% WEIGHT
RED FESCUE	50%
SHEEP FESCUE	25%
RED TOP	5%
WHITE CLOVER	10%
ANNUAL RYE	10%

TEMPORARY SEED MIX SHALL BE USED BETWEEN 9/16 AND 5/14 AND SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

SEED	% WEIGHT	%GERMINATION
WINTER RYE	80% MIN.	85% MIN.
RED FESCUE (CREEPING)	4% MIN.	80% MIN.
PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	3% MIN.	90% MIN.
RED CLOVER	3% MIN.	90% MIN.
OTHER CROP GRASS	0.5% MAX.	
NOXIOUS WEED SEED	0.5% MAX.	
INERT MATTER	1% MAX.	

RIPARIAN AND WETLAND SEEDING MIX

TYPE	SEASON	RATE (LBS/ACRE)
*WET MEADOWN AND DETENTION BASIN OR APPROVED EQUAL	APRIL 15-SEPT. 15	35

*SEED SPECIFICATION IS FROM VT WETLAND PLANT SUPPLY AND COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING SPECIES: PANICUM VIRGATUM, ELYMUS VIRGINICUS, FESTUCA RUBRA, CAREX VULPINOIDEA, CAREX SCOPARIA, SCIRPUS CYPERINUS, SCIRPUS ATROVIRENS, BIDENS CERNUA, EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM, EUPATORIADELPHUS MACULATUS, JUNCUS EFFUSUS, ONOCLEA SENSIBILIS, VERBENA HASTATA, SYMPHYOTRICHUM NOVAE-ANGLIAEA

WINTER EROSION CONTROL PROCEDURES

(FOR ANY EARTH WORK PERFORMED BETWEEN OCTOBER 15TH AND APRIL 15TH)

WINTER EROSION CONTROL NARRATIVE:
OBJECTIVE - ANY SITE WORK PERFORMED LATER THAN OCTOBER 15TH WILL RESULT IN EXPOSED SOIL THROUGH THE WINTER. THIS PRESENTS A POTENTIAL FOR EROSION THROUGH THE WINTER. THE WINTER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ARE INTENDED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION ZONE DURING THAWS AND RAINSTORMS.

WINTER EROSION CONTROL SEQUENCE:
ON-SITE COORDINATOR - THE ON-SITE COORDINATOR SHALL BE SURE ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES REQUIRED FOR WINTER CONSTRUCTION ARE INSTALLED BY OCTOBER 15TH AND PRIOR TO GROUND FREEZING. IF A PERMITTED AREA CAN BE LEFT UNDISTURBED UNTIL THE SPRING THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO LIMIT THESE AREAS OF DISTURBANCE.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STABILIZE ANY PORTION OF THE SITE THAT IS BEING WORKED AND DISTURBED PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION AT ANOTHER AREA OF THE SITE. AT NO TIME DURING WINTER CONSTRUCTION SHALL THERE BE MORE THAN 1 ACRE OF EXPOSED SOIL ON SITE.

ANTICIPATED WINTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WILL INCLUDE ALL ASPECTS OF THE PROJECT PROPOSED DURING SUMMER CONSTRUCTION. THIS IS A CONTINUATION OF WORK WHICH WAS NOT COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER. MAJOR GRADING IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETE BEFORE OCTOBER 15TH.

LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE - LOD WILL BE MOVED AND/OR REPLACED TO REFLECT THE BOUNDARY OF WINTER WORK. CONTRACTOR WILL MAINTAIN A MINIMUM 25' BUFFER FROM PERIMETER CONTROLS TO ALLOW FOR SNOW CLEARING AND MAINTENANCE.

SNOW STORAGE ON SITE - CONTRACTOR WILL CREATE A SNOW MANAGEMENT PLAN. PLAN WILL IDENTIFY LOCATIONS FOR ADEQUATE SNOW STORAGE AND CONTROL SNOW MELT. SNOW STORAGE WILL BE DOWN GRADIENT OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS AND WILL NOT PROHIBIT THE FUNCTION OF ALL PERMANENT STORMWATER TREATMENT STRUCTURES. CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP ALL DRAINAGE STRUCTURES OPWN AND FREE OF SNOW AND ICE DAMS.

INSTALL SILT FENCE - SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED ON THE DOWNHILL SIDE OF THE WINTER CONSTRUCTION AREAS AND SOIL STOCKPILE AREAS, AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN, BY OCTOBER 15TH. IF THE GROUND IS UNFROZEN THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE DUG IN AS NORMAL. IF THE GROUND IS FROZEN CONTACT THE ENGINEER FOR ALTERNATE OPTIONS (STONE BERM, FILTREXX SILT SOXX, STRAW WATTLES, ETC.).

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE - THE SITE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING ALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES TO PREVENT SEDIMENT TRACKING OFF SITE. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENLARGE THE WIDTH OF ACCESS TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ROOM FOR SNOW STOCKPILING, IF NEEDED. ADDITIONAL STONE SHALL BE ADDED OR THE LENGTH SHALL BE INCREASED, IF ICE AND SNOW LIMITS CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE'S ABILITY TO HOLD SEDIMENTS ON SITE.

WINTER STABILIZATION – ALL DISTURBED AREAS NOT INVOLVED IN WINTER CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE AT LEAST TEMPORARILY STABILIZED BY OCTOBER 15 WITH A MIN. 2" THICK LAYER OF MULCH WITH 80-90% COVERAGE. AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, ALL AREAS DISTURBED DURING WINTER CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE STABILIZED DAILY TO PREVENT EXPOSURE FROM RAIN EVENTS AND ACCUMULATION OF SNOWFALL (SEE EXCEPTIONS BELOW). CONTRACTOR SHALL ADD ADDITIONAL STONE, AS NECESSARY, TO PROVIDE STABILIZATION THROUGH WINTER CONSTRUCTION ON ALL AREAS WHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC IS ANTICIPATED.

EXCEPTIONS:

- HYDROSEEDING AFTER OCTOBER 15TH AND BEFORE APRIL 15TH MUST BE STABILIZED WITH STRAW MULCH OR EROSION CONTROL MATTING.*
- SNOW AND/OR ICE MUST BE REMOVED TO, AT MOST, ONE INCH PRIOR TO APPLYING MULCH OR EROSION CONTROL STABILIZATION MATTING.
- IF NO PRECIPITATION, WITHIN 24 HOURS, IS FORECASTED AND WORK WILL RESUME IN THE SAME DISTURBED AREA WITHIN 24 HOURS, DAILY STABILIZATION IS NOT NECESSARY.
- DISTURBED AREAS THAT COLLECT AND RETAIN RUNOFF, SUCH AS OPEN UTILITY TRENCHES, REQUIRE STABILIZATION AT THE END OF EACH WORK WEEK.

MAINTENANCE - ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE MONITORED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND THE ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSPECTION REQUIREMENT OUTLINED IN THE INDIVIDUAL CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER PERMIT. THE CONTRACTOR AND ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR SHALL EVALUATE THE SITE AFTER A THAW OR RAINSTORM. THE CONTRACTOR OR ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER IF ANY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES APPEAR TO BE INADEQUATE. THE CONTRACTOR OR ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY (WITHIN THE SAME BUSINESS DAY) IMPLEMENT ANY FURTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SPECIFIED BY THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR OR ON-SITE PLAN COORDINATOR SHALL ADD MULCH, AS NECESSARY, THROUGHOUT THE WINTER AFTER THAWS OR RAINSTORMS. THE MULCH DEPTH SHALL BE BROUGHT UP TO 2". THE MULCH AND SILT FENCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL A PERMANENT GROUND COVER (70% STABILIZATION) IS ESTABLISHED IN THE SPRING. THE SITE SHALL BE REMULCHED AND RESEEDED, IN THE SPRING, AS REQUIRED TO ESTABLISH A VIGOROUS PERMANENT GROUND COVER.

INSPECTION - THE ON-SITE COORDINATOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR, AT A MINIMUM, DAILY WRITTEN INSPECTIONS WHILE THE SITE IS DISTURBED OR WEEKLY IF EVERYTHING IS STABILIZED BUT CONSTRUCTION IS ON-GOING. IF, DURING WINTER CONSTRUCTION, EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES TEMPORARILY CEASE AND THE SITE HAS BEEN FULLY STABILIZED, INSPECTION AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE ON-SITE COORDINATOR MAY BE REDUCED TO ONCE PER MONTH MINIMUM. ALL INSPECTION SHEETS SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE AND BE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.

FOR AREAS OF DISTURBANCE WITHIN 100 FT OF A WATERBODY, THE FOLLOWING MUST BE INSTALLED ACROSS THE SLOPES, DOWN GRADIENT OF THE EARTH DISTURBANCE:
1.1. A COMBINATION OF ONE PRACTICE FROM GROUP A PLACED IN FRONT OF A PRACTICE FROM GROUP B
1.2. TWO GROUP B PRACTICES, OR
1.3. A SINGLE ROW OF REINFORCED SILT FENCE

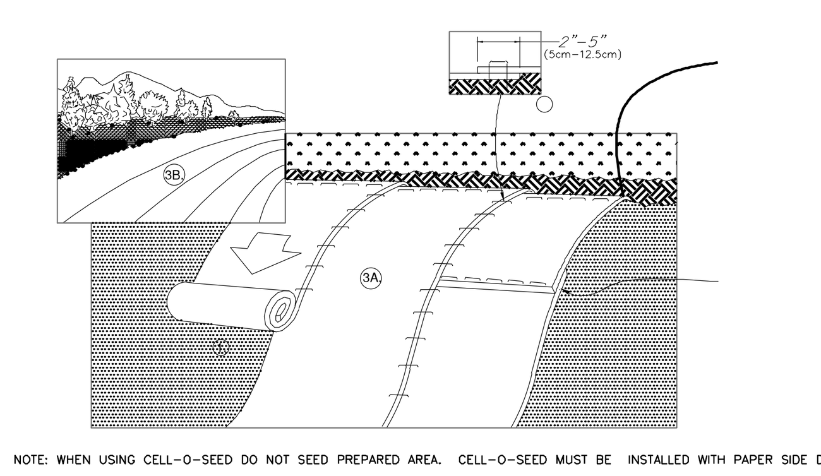
PRIOR TO STABILIZATION, SNOW OR ICE MUST BE REMOVED TO LESS THAN 1 INCH THICKNESS.

TURBIDITY MONITORING & DISCHARGE REPORTING NOTES

1. AS SOON AS REASONABLY POSSIBLE, DURING, OR AFTER, EVERY RAINFALL EVENT OR SNOWMELT EVENT WHICH PRODUCES RUNOFF FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, THE OSPC SHALL INSPECT FOR THE RUNOFF OF VISIBLY DISCOLORED STORMWATER FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. IF THERE IS RUNOFF OF VISIBLY DISCOLORED WATER FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, THE OSPC SHALL AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE INSPECT AND MAINTAIN BMPS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED EPSC PLAN. FOR PURPOSES OF THIS PERMIT, "CONSTRUCTION SITE" SHALL MEAN THE LAND OR WATER AREA WHERE ANY FACILITY OR ACTIVITY IS PHYSICALLY LOCATED OR CONDUCTED, INCLUDING ADJACENT LAND USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE FACILITY OR ACTIVITY OR THE AREA OF EARTH DISTURBANCE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERMITTED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
2. IF AFTER INSPECTING AND MAINTAINING EXISTING BMPS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART III.B.1, THE RUNOFF OF VISIBLY DISCOLORED STORMWATER CONTINUES, THE OSPC SHALL SAMPLE THE RUNOFF AS FOLLOWS:
   A. A TURBIDITY SAMPLE SHALL BE TAKEN AT EACH POINT WHERE VISIBLY DISCOLORED STORMWATER RUNS OFF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. SAMPLES SHALL BE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FLOW AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RUNOFF.
   B. IF DUE TO UNEXPECTED CIRCUMSTANCES AN OSPC IS UNABLE TO SAMPLE DURING PERIODS OF RUNOFF, THE MONITORING REPORT SHALL INCLUDE A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES.
   C. SAMPLING IS REQUIRED AT ALL POINTS WHERE VISIBLY DISCOLORED STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS THAT HAVE NOT BEEN FINALLY STABILIZED LEAVES THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.
   D. ALL SAMPLING POINTS SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ON THE EPSC PLAN SITE MAP AND BE CLEARLY MARKED IN THE FIELD WITH A FLAG, TAPE, STAKE OR OTHER VISIBLE MARKER.
   E. AFTER APPROVAL BY DEC, SAMPLING MAY BE DISCONTINUED AT THOSE POINTS OF STORMWATER RUNOFF THAT ARE DEEMED TO POSE NO RISK OF DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE STATE.
3. IF THE TURBIDITY SAMPLE TAKEN IS 25 NTU OR LOWER, NO FURTHER SAMPLING OR ACTION IS REQUIRED DURING THIS PARTICULAR EVENT.
4. IF THE TURBIDITY SAMPLE TAKEN IS GREATER THAN 25 NTU:
   A. THE OSPC SHALL AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE EVALUATE THE NEED FOR SUPPLEMENTAL BMPS AND INSTALL SUCH BMPS AS NECESSARY TO CORRECT THE RUNOFF.
   B. THE OSPC SHALL, WITHIN 72 HOURS OF FIRST DISCOVERING THE RUNOFF, SUBMIT A WRITTEN REPORT ABOUT THE RUNOFF AND RESULTING CORRECTIVE ACTION TO THE SECRETARY. THE REPORT SHALL:
      - BE ON A FORM PROVIDED BY THE SECRETARY
      - DESCRIBE THE CAUSE, TIME AND DATE, AND LOCATION OF THE RUNOFF
      - DESCRIBE THE STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION AND CONFORMANCE WITH THE EPSC PLAN AT THE TIME OF THE RUNOFF
      - DETAIL THE CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN TO STOP THE RUNOFF, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIONS TAKEN, THEIR LOCATION, AND THE TIME AND DATE OF THE CORRECTIVE ACTION
      - BE COPIED AND A COPY RETAINED ON-SITE WITH THE EPSC PLAN.
   C. THE EPSC PLAN SHALL BE UPDATED WITHIN 72 HOURS TO REFLECT THE ACTIONS TAKEN.
5. AFTER TAKING THE ACTIONS REQUIRED IN PART III.B.4.A ABOVE, AND IF THE RUNOFF OF VISIBLY DISCOLORED STORMWATER CONTINUES, THE OSPC SHALL AGAIN FOLLOW THE INSPECTION AND SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS IN PART III.B.2 ABOVE. IF THE TURBIDITY SAMPLE IS LESS THAN 25 NTU THEN NO FURTHER ACTION IS NEEDED. IF THE TURBIDITY SAMPLE IS GREATER THAN 25 NTU, THE OSPC SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY DEC'S STORMWATER PROGRAM. DEC MAY REQUIRE THE OSPC TO REEVALUATE EXISTING BMPS AND INSTALL SUPPLEMENTAL BMPS AS NECESSARY TO CORRECT THE RUNOFF. AT THE SECRETARY'S DISCRETION, DEC MAY ALSO REQUIRE THE OSPC TO CONTINUE SAMPLING RUNOFF DAILY WHEN RUNOFF IS OCCURRING UNTIL:
   A. TURBIDITY IS 25 NTU OR LOWER
   B. THE RUNOFF STOPS OR IS ELIMINATED.

SLOPE INSTALLATION

NORTH AMERICAN GREEN



NOTE: WHEN USING CELL-O-SEED DO NOT SEED PREPARED AREA. CELL-O-SEED MUST BE INSTALLED WITH PAPER SIDE DOWN.

1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING BLANKETS, INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER, AND SEED.
2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE BY ANCHORING THE BLANKET IN A 6" (15cm) DEEP X 6" (15cm) WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) OF BLANKET EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE BLANKET WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" (30cm) PORTION OF BLANKET BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SECURE BLANKET OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE BLANKET.
3. ROLL THE BLANKETS (A.) DOWN OR (B.) HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE SLOPE. BLANKETS WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE. ALL BLANKETS MUST BE SECURELY FASTENED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. WHEN USING OPTIONAL DOT SYSTEM , STAPLES/STAKES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
4. THE EDGES OF PARALLEL BLANKETS MUST BE STAPLED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2"–5" (5cm–12.5cm) OVERLAP DEPENDING ON BLANKET TYPE. TO ENSURE PROPER SEAM ALIGNMENT, PLACE THE EDGE OF THE OVERLAPPING BLANKET (BLANKET BEING INSTALLED ON TOP) EVEN WITH THE COLORED SEAM STITCH ON THE PREVIOUSLY INSTALLED BLANKET.
5. CONSECUTIVE BLANKETS SPLICED DOWN THE SLOPE MUST BE PLACED END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH AN APPROXIMATE 3" (7.5cm) OVERLAP. STAPLE THROUGH OVERLAPPED AREA, APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS ENTIRE BLANKET WIDTH.

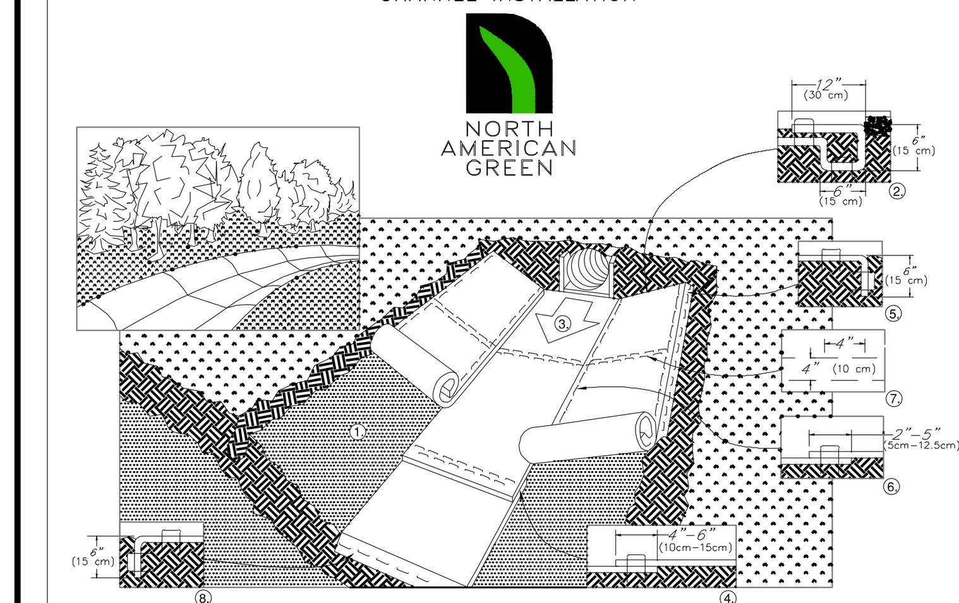
NOTE: BLANKET SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES 3:1 OR STEEPER

NOTE:
*IN LOOSE SOIL CONDITIONS, THE USE OF STAPLE OR STAKE LENGTHS GREATER THAN 6" (15cm) MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROPERLY SECURE THE BLANKETS.

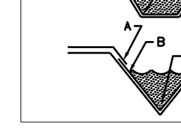
14649 HIGHWAY 41 NORTH, EVANSVILLE, INDIANA 47725
USA 1-800-772-2040 CANADA 1-800-448-2040
www.nagreen.com

CHANNEL INSTALLATION

NORTH AMERICAN GREEN



1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING BLANKETS, INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER, AND SEED. NOTE: WHEN USING CELL-O-SEED DO NOT SEED PREPARED AREA. CELL-O-SEED MUST BE INSTALLED WITH PAPER SIDE DOWN.
2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE CHANNEL BY ANCHORING THE BLANKET IN A 6" (15cm) DEEP X 6" (15cm) WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) OF BLANKET EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE BLANKET WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" (30cm) PORTION OF BLANKET BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SECURE BLANKET OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE BLANKET.
3. ROLL CENTER BLANKET IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW IN BOTTOM OF CHANNEL. BLANKETS WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE. ALL BLANKETS MUST BE SECURELY FASTENED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. WHEN USING OPTIONAL DOT SYSTEM™, STAPLES/STAKES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
4. PLACE CONSECUTIVE BLANKETS END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH A 4"–6" (10cm–15cm) OVERLAP. USE A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES STAGGERED 4" (10cm) APART AND 4" (10cm) ON CENTER TO SECURE BLANKETS.
5. FULL LENGTH EDGE OF BLANKETS AT TOP OF SIDE SLOPES MUST BE ANCHORED WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART IN A 6" (15cm) DEEP X 6" (15cm) WIDE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING.
6. ADJACENT BLANKETS MUST BE OVERLAPPED APPROXIMATELY 2"–5" (5cm–12.5cm) (DEPENDING ON BLANKET TYPE) AND STAPLED. TO ENSURE PROPER SEAM ALIGNMENT, PLACE THE EDGE OF THE OVERLAPPING BLANKET (BLANKET BEING INSTALLED ON TOP) EVEN WITH THE COLORED SEAM STITCH™ON THE BLANKET BEING OVERLAPPED.
7. IN HIGH FLOW CHANNEL APPLICATIONS, A STAPLE CHECK SLOT IS RECOMMENDED AT 30 TO 40 FOOT (9m–12m) INTERVALS. USE A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES STAGGERED 4" (10cm) APART AND 4" (10cm) ON CENTER OVER ENTIRE WIDTH OF THE CHANNEL.
8. THE TERMINAL END OF THE BLANKETS MUST BE ANCHORED WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART IN A 6" (15cm) DEEP X 6" (15cm) WIDE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING.



CRITICAL POINTS
A. OVERLAPS AND SEAMS
B. PROJECTED WATER LINE
C. CHANNEL BOTTOM/SIDE SLOPE VERTICES

NOTE:
* HORIZONTAL STAPLE SPACING SHOULD BE ALTERED IF NECESSARY TO ALLOW STAPLES TO SECURE THE CRITICAL POINTS ALONG THE CHANNEL SURFACE.
** IN LOOSE SOIL CONDITIONS, THE USE OF STAPLE OR STAKE LENGTHS GREATER THAN 6" (15 cm) MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROPERLY ANCHOR THE BLANKETS.

14649 HIGHWAY 41 NORTH, EVANSVILLE, INDIANA 47725
USA 1-800-772-2040 CANADA 1-800-448-2040
www.nagreen.com

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

NORTH AMERICAN GREEN S75BN

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE A MACHINE-PRODUCED MAT OF 100% AGRICULTURAL STRAW.
- THE BLANKET SHALL BE OF CONSISTENT THICKNESS WITH THE STRAW EVENLY DISTRIBUTED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA OF THE MAT. THE BLANKET SHALL BE COVERED ON THE TOP SIDE WITH 100% BIODEGRADABLE WOVEN NATURAL ORGANIC FIBER NETTING HAVING AN APPROXIMATE 1/2" X 1" MESH AND BE SEWN TOGETHER WITH BIODEGRADABLE THREAD.
- STRAW EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL BE S75BN AS MANUFACTURED BY NORTH AMERICAN GREEN, INC. (812-867-6632) OR EQUIVALENT. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHALL HAVE THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES:

MATERIAL CONTENT:
- STRAW: 100% (0.50 lbs/sq.yd.)(0.27 kg/m^2)
- NETTING: ONE SIDE ONLY, LENO WOVEN 100% BIODEGRADABLE NATURAL ORGANIC FIBER (APPROX. WEIGHT 9.3 lbs./100 sq. ft.)
- THREAD: BIODEGRADABLE

PHYSICAL SPECIFICATIONS (ROLL):
- WIDTH: 6.67 feet (2.03 m)
- LENGTH: 108 feet (32.92 m)
- WEIGHT: 46.4 lbs. ± 10% (21.05 kg)
- AREA: 80 sq. yd. (50 m^2)

NOVUS BUCK SOLAR PROJECT

50 Buck Road
Newport, Vermont

NOVUS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT LLC
ENERGY WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE
2 Spring Street
Montpelier,VT 05602
www.novusenergydev.com

KREBS & LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446
P: (802) 878-0375
www.krebsandlansing.com

ISSUED FOR PERMIT REVIEW
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SOURCE DATA LEGEND

MAPPING SOURCE DATA USED FOR PLAN COMPILATION

Civil Engineering:
Krebs and Lansing Consulting Engineers, Inc.
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446

Environmental
Arrowwood Environmental
950 Bert White Road
Huntington, Vermont 05462

Landscape Architect
VHB
20 Winooski Falls Way, Suite 400B
Winooski, Vermont 05404

Proposed
4.999MW AC
Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:

EPSC DETAILS

DATE of Issue: 3/31/26

Drawn by: CGP | Checked by: SDG

Project No.: 25296 | Scale: N.T.S.

Drawing No.: C-105 | Rev No.:

![VERMONT]

AGENCY OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD & MARKETS
116 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05620-2901

Act 250 Procedure:

Reclamation of Vermont Agricultural Soils

Revised 10/30/2014 by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets, with assistance from USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Ben Waterman, soils consultant

The reclamation of Agricultural Soils is technically feasible from the Agency of Agriculture's perspective. However, to ensure that the soil is returned to a physical and biological state that is comparable to the soil quality prior to activities of potential adverse impact, the following parameters should be addressed in the site reclamation plan.

Part 1. Pre-disturbance phase:

1) **Prepare a pre-disturbance General Site Characteristics report, including:**
   a) Maps: 1) a map showing the existing site topography, 2) an NRCS soil map showing the distribution of all NRCS soil survey map units and their acreage, 3) an NRCS soil map showing areas with a farmland classification rating of prime, statewide importance or local importance on the site and their acreage, 4) a map showing the extent of the proposed disturbance. For purposes of this document a "disturbance" is any activity that involves excavation, modification of soils or potential compaction of soils with heavy equipment. The NRCS soil maps can be either GIS-generated or from Web Soil Survey. Scale should be a minimum 1:12,000 or as large as necessary to delineate all soil map units.
   b) An additional map (labeled "Agricultural Soil Reclamation Map") that identifies the proposed location of the soil stockpiles, the area to be reclaimed, and the final topography if it will be different than existing. A narrative that outlines the proposed reclamation map should be provided. Scale should be large enough to delineate all relevant areas.
   c) Information on the existing on-site soil conditions:
      i) For areas to be excavated: One on-site soil profile description representing the area to be disturbed. If the area to be disturbed spans more than one NRCS soil survey map unit, at least one profile description should be completed for every map unit to represent all impacted areas. The description(s) should include depths to and thickness of A, E, B and/or C horizons, USDA texture class, soil structure and moist consistency ratings for samples within each horizon. Soil profiles should be at least 48" deep. For profile description protocols, refer to: The Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils, version 3.0 (*Schoeneberger, Wysocki, Benham, and Soil Survey Staff, 2012)*, available online and in print at USDA-NRCS service centers.
      Note: soil profile descriptions are not necessary for areas whose only potential disturbance is soil compaction.
      ii) For areas to be excavated and/or compacted, one representative soil sample from each map unit impacted and subject to reclamation shall be submitted to measure

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pre-disturbance soil productivity using the Cornell Soil Health Assessment Package testing service (http://soilhealth.cals.cornell.edu/extension/test.htm)
      iii) For areas to be excavated and/or potentially compacted with heavy equipment: Soil compaction status should be measured for impacted areas, with at least one measurement for each NRCS soil map unit. Compaction can be measured by performing a soil bulk density test for the topsoil (A horizon). Alternatively, to measure surface and subsurface hardness, penetrometer readings can be taken using a field penetrometer with field penetration resistance measured in psi.
      iii) For areas to be excavated, soil pH should be measured before disturbance with at least one test for each NRCS soil map unit using University of Vermont or other Cooperative Extension or professional soil testing kits and protocols.

Part 2. Soil removal and stockpiling phase:

   a) Soil material and woody material, if present, should be stockpiled into several distinct piles:
      i) Surface organic soil material (if present) and the dark topsoil material (A horizon) in one pile.
      ii) Loamy brownish subsoil material (B horizon) in a separate pile.
      iii) Unconsolidated bedrock, such as bank-run gravel or un-weathered soil parent material (BC or C horizon) in a separate pile. (*Note: In Vermont aside from recently-formed floodplain soils, it is uncommon in shallow disturbances to reach the C horizon; however, in the event this layer is disturbed, it should not be mixed with other subsoil. This will enable subsoil layers to be restored to their original order in the soil profile to the extent possible.*)
      iv) Woody stumps (where present) should be removed and stockpiled in a separate pile. If woody stumps have not been chipped, soil that is attached to the roots will eventually dry out and fall off the roots. To speed up this process, use an excavator to shake the roots clean. This is some of the best topsoil and should be added to the stockpiled topsoil. The stumps can then be chipped or ground and added to the woody stockpile, or used in the re-sloping process.
   b) Stockpiling of the soil and woody material is to be in predetermined locations that can be monitored over the life of the excavation and reclamation.
   c) To minimize potential for erosion, soil stockpiles should be seeded or temporarily stabilized with application of straw mulch or other erosion control matting to maintain a uniform cover until soil is backfilled and restored. If stockpiles are to be kept in place throughout the winter and soil disturbance is completed by October 15, they should be stabilized with seeding of winter rye. Additional cover such as hay/straw mulch or erosion control matting should be installed if seeding of rye can't be accomplished before September 15. For sites with earth disturbance occurring after October 15th, Vermont Agency of Natural Resources guidelines for winter erosion control on construction sites should be followed. (see http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/waterq/stormwater/docs/construction/sw_low_risk_site_handbook.pdf)

Part 3. Reclamation phase:

1) In areas where soils with a NRCS farmland classification of prime, statewide or local importance are to be reclaimed, the final site topography should have slopes less than 15 percent. It is preferred that level to slightly convex areas, with slopes between 0% and 8% slopes, are created, with no concave areas where water may pool.

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2) Soil stockpiles should be layered in the following sequence:
   a) Soil that was originally deepest in the soil profile should be placed first, directly above the re-graded base material and graded to the final slope contours
   b) Soil that was originally shallow layers of subsoil replaced before topsoil and re-graded
   c) The topsoil material is then placed on top of the re-graded subsoil material
   d) The thickness of topsoil material overlying subsoil layer(s) should approximate the pre-disturbance thickness.
   e) One representative soil sample from each map unit subject to reclamation shall be submitted to measure post-reclamation soil productivity using the Cornell Soil Health Assessment Package testing service to verify that soils have been effectively reclaimed in all impacted areas (http://soilhealth.cals.cornell.edu/extension/test.htm).
   f) Exposed soil should be seeded and mulched as soon as possible after final grading to prevent erosion and allow for the establishment of vegetation. In cases where a farmer or landowner intends to cultivate or plow the area within two weeks of completion of the soil reclamation and final grading, the area does not need to be seeded. The selection of the seed cover can include input of the landowner based on pre-construction land use and land cover to ensure that introduced grass or vegetative species do not adversely impact future soils productivity for hay, pasture or crops. Seed can be selected for soil stabilization qualities, its likelihood for successful establishment given soils and time of year, and its compatibility with adjacent land uses. For guidelines and information on erosion control and seed stabilization practices see http://efotg.nrcs.usda.gov/references/public/VT/WSGguide.pdf or http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/waterq/stormwater/docs/construction/sw_low_risk_site_handbook.pdf or ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/VT/E-FOTG/Technical_References/ConsPlanning/Veg_Grav_Pits.pdf.

3) Final soil productivity testing should be performed on the same areas tested prior to soil disturbance. Results should be similar to the original, pre-disturbance measured readings. If bulk density is higher than tested originally, subsoiling, plowing or other methods of decompaction should be employed to alleviate soil compaction. Soil material should not be spread or driven on by heavy machinery when it is very wet, otherwise, soil compaction could be severe. Reclaimed topsoil layers should have a pH within 0.5 points of the pre-disturbance reading(s). Lime can be applied at rates recommended by soil test labs to raise soil pH if necessary. If soil tests indicate the pH is lower than 6.0, in most cases unless specifically requested by a farmer, lime can be applied at the recommended rate to bring the pH up to within the range of 6.0-7.0.

ATTACHMENT A

Examples of a Soil Profiles:

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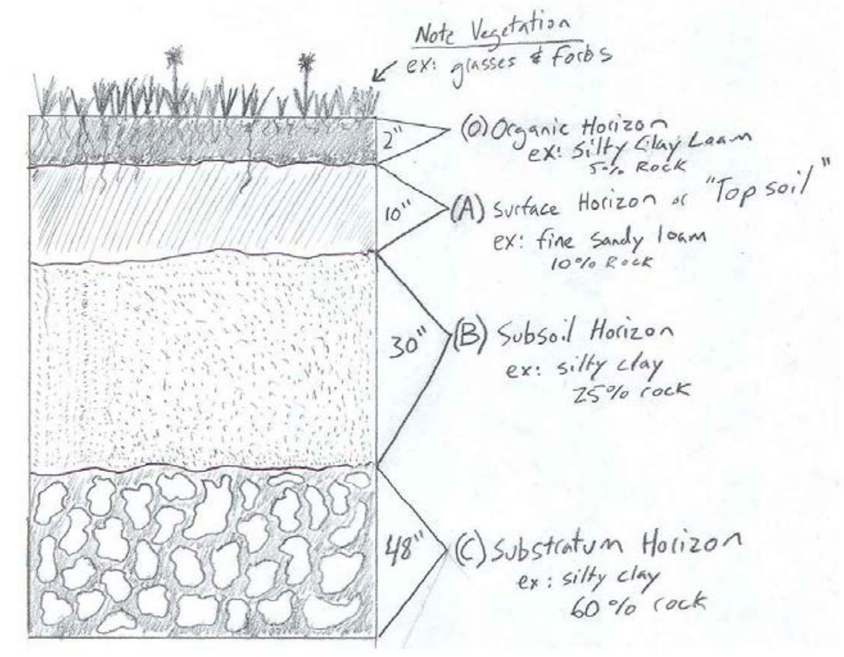
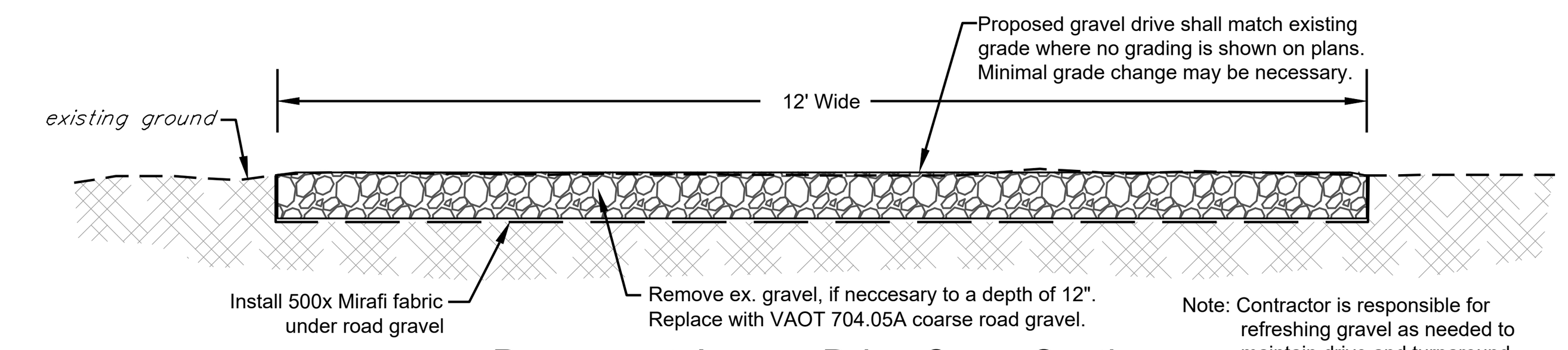


For this profile: surface organic material and loamy dark brown topsoil (A horizon) go to about 8 inches, brownish loamy subsoil (B horizon) goes to about 30 inches or so, then lighter colored gravelly substratum (C horizon) starting at 30 inches....

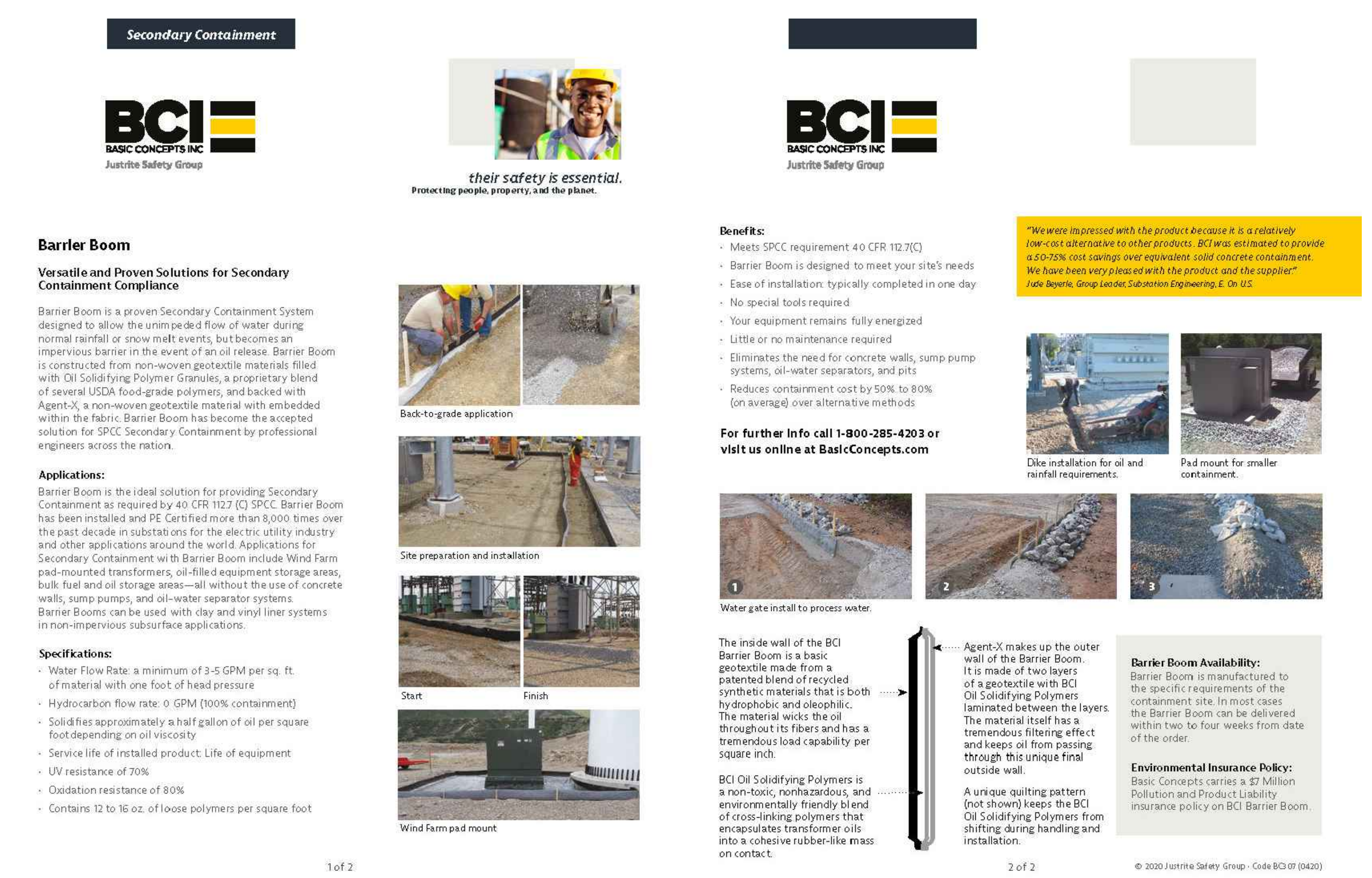
BLANK



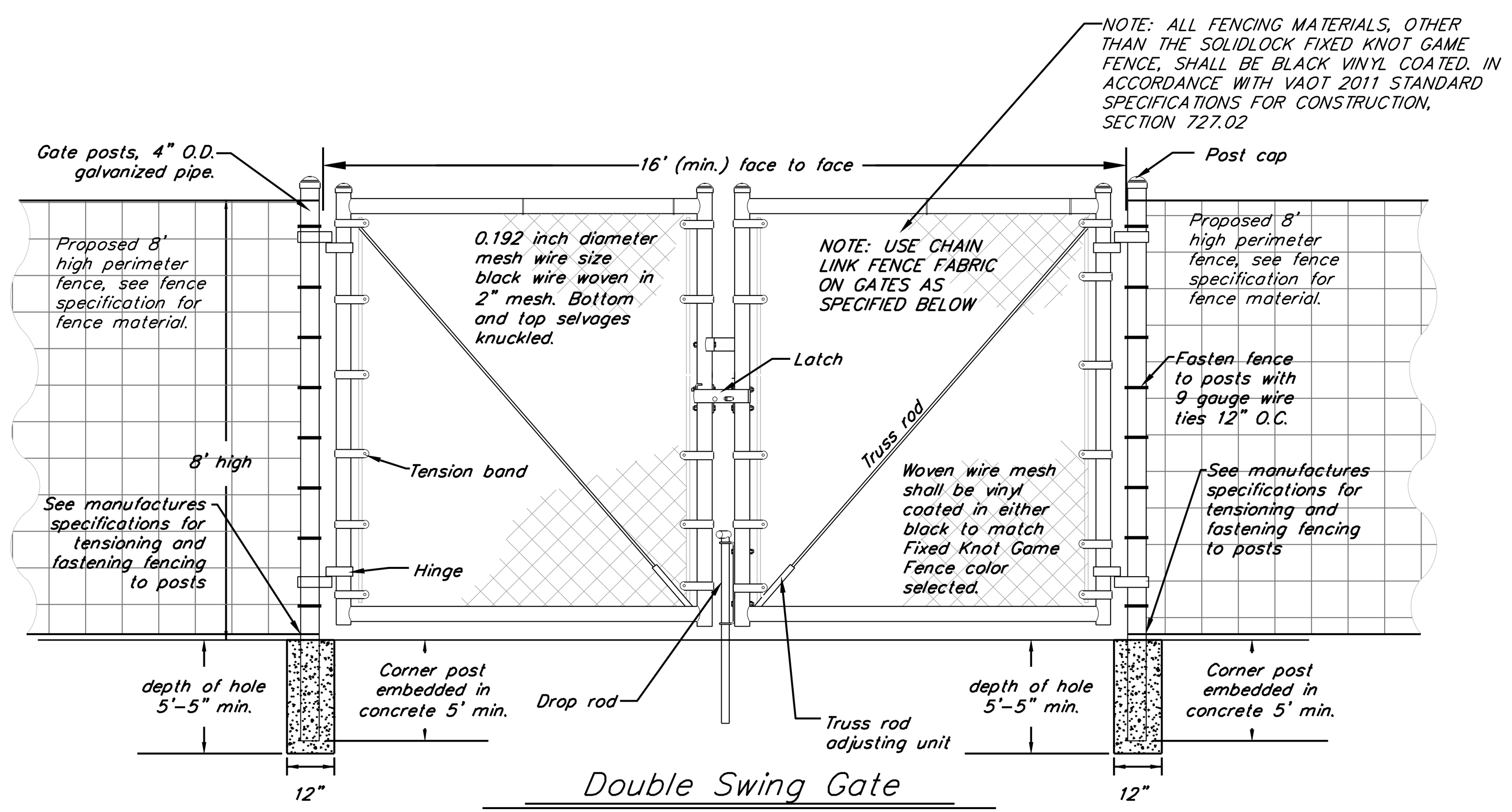
existing ground
12' Wide
Proposed gravel drive shall match existing grade where no grading is shown on plans. Minimal grade change may be necessary.
Install 500x Mirafi fabric under road gravel
Remove ex. gravel, if neccesary to a depth of 12". Replace with VAOT 704.05A coarse road gravel.

Permanent Access Drive Cross Section
N.T.S.

Note: Contractor is responsible for refreshing gravel as needed to maintain drive and turnaround stability.

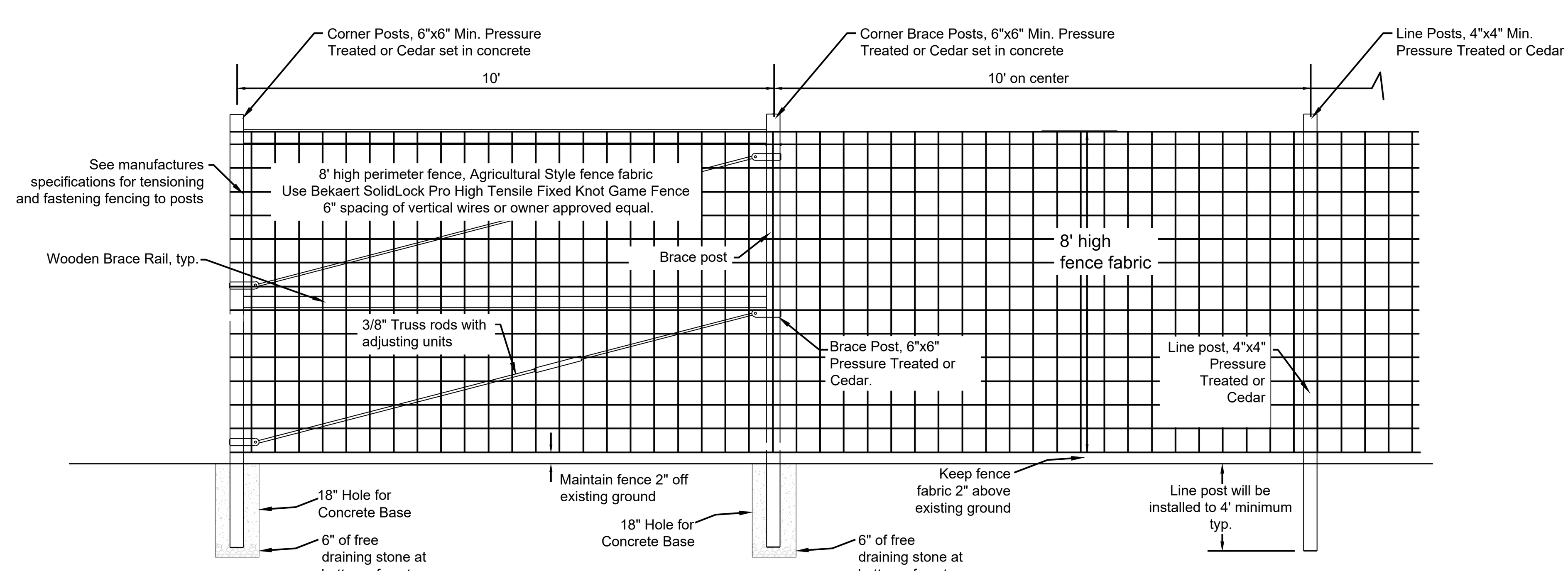


BCI AGENT BARRIER BOOM SPECIFICATIONS



NOTE: ALL FENCING MATERIALS, OTHER THAN THE SOLIDLOCK FIXED KNOT GAME FENCE, SHALL BE BLACK VINYL COATED. IN ACCORDANCE WITH VAOT 2011 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION, SECTION 727.02
Gate posts, 4" O.D. galvanized pipe
16' (min.) face to face
Post cap
Proposed 8' high perimeter fence, see fence specification for fence material
0.192 inch diameter mesh wire size woven in 2" mesh. Bottom and top selvages knuckled.
NOTE: USE CHAIN LINK FENCE FABRIC ON GATES AS SPECIFIED BELOW
Proposed 8' high perimeter fence, see fence specification for fence material
Latch
Fasten fence to posts with 9 gauge wire ties 12" O.C.
Truss rod
8' high
Tension band
Woven wire mesh shall be vinyl coated in either black to match Fixed Knot Game Fence color selected.
See manufactures specifications for tensioning and fastening fencing to posts
See manufactures specifications for tensioning and fastening fencing to posts
Hinge
depth of hole 5'-5" min.
Corner post embedded in concrete 5' min.
Drop rod
Truss rod adjusting unit
depth of hole 5'-5" min.
Corner post embedded in concrete 5' min.
12"
12"

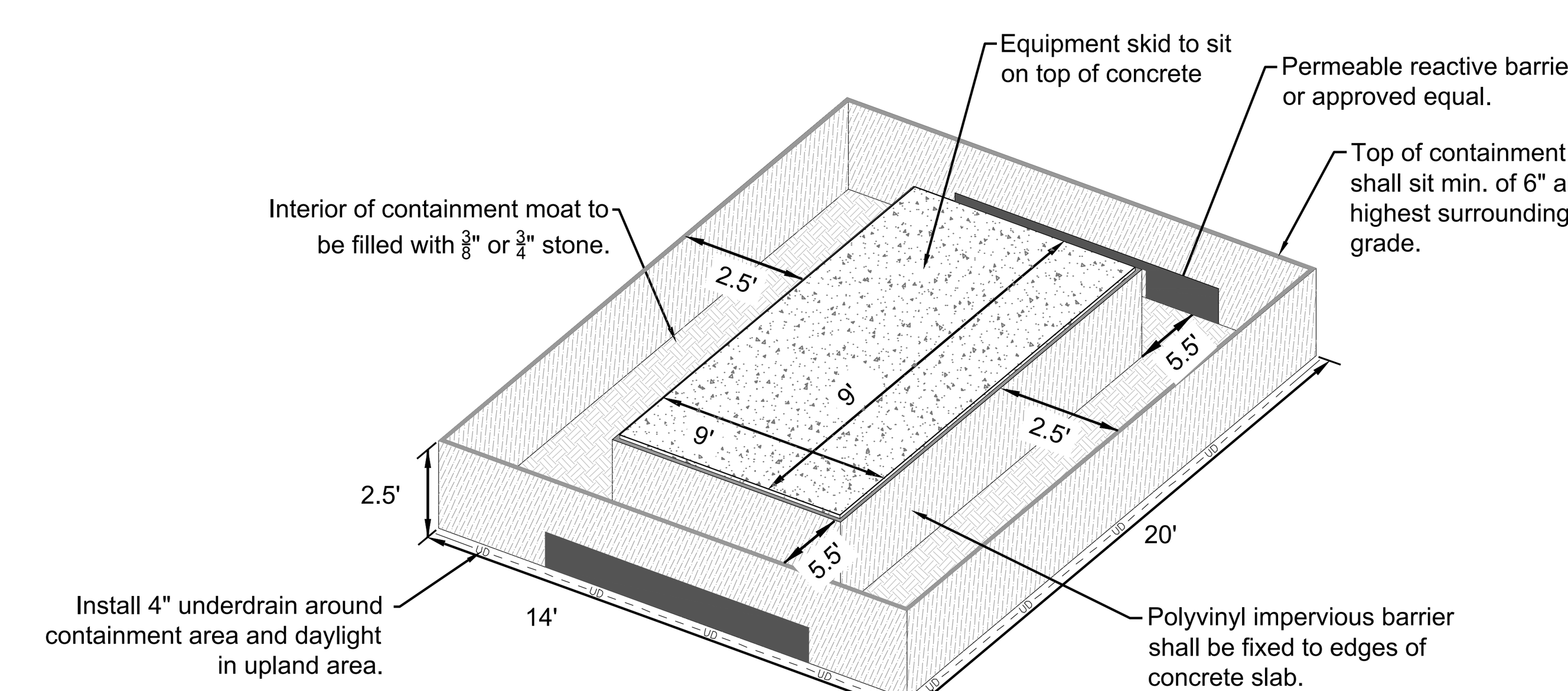
Double Swing Gate
N.T.S.



Corner Posts, 6"x6" Min. Pressure Treated or Cedar set in concrete
Corner Brace Posts, 6"x6" Min. Pressure Treated or Cedar set in concrete
Line Posts, 4"x4" Min. Pressure Treated or Cedar
10'
10' on center
See manufactures specifications for tensioning and fastening fencing to posts
8' high perimeter fence, Agricultural Style fence fabric Use Bekaert SolidLock Pro High Tensile Fixed Knot Game Fence 6" spacing of vertical wires or owner approved equal.
Wooden Brace Rail, typ.
Brace post
8' high fence fabric
3/8" Truss rods with adjusting units
Brace Post, 6"x6" Pressure Treated or Cedar.
Line post, 4"x4" Pressure Treated or Cedar
18" Hole for Concrete Base
Maintain fence 2" off existing ground
Keep fence fabric 2" above existing ground
Line post will be installed to 4' minimum typ.
6" of free draining stone at bottom of post
18" Hole for Concrete Base
6" of free draining stone at bottom of post

Typical Agricultural Fence
N.T.S.

Note:
-Agricultural style fence requires strong corner brace post assemblies, posts for corner assemblies and at gates shall be set in concrete as shown on this detail, see Bekaert for additional specifications
-Additional bracing may be required on longer fence runs. Contractor to add additional bracing when contractor observes corner post deflection during fence tensioning/fastening.
-All posts to be pressure treated or cedar.
-Fabric to be fastened with manufacturer approved corrosion resistant staples
-Fabric to be Bekaert SolidLock Pro High Tensile Fixed Knot Game Fence. Height: min. height 84", Vertical Spacing of Wires: 6" or owner approved equal



Equipment skid to sit on top of concrete
Permeable reactive barrier or approved equal.
Top of containment stone shall sit min. of 6" above highest surrounding ex. grade.
Interior of containment moat to be filled with 3/8" or 3/4" stone.
2.5'
5.5'
9'
9'
2.5'
5.5'
2.5'
20'
14'
Install 4" underdrain around containment area and daylight in upland area.
Polyvinyl impervious barrier shall be fixed to edges of concrete slab.

Secondary Oil Containment Design for 2,500 kVA Transformer
n.t.s.

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM TRANSFORMER EQUIPMENT PAD DIMENSIONS AND TRANSFORMER OIL VOLUME PRIOR TO ORDERING. IF VOLUME OR DIMENSIONS DO NOT MATCH THE DESIGN CONTACT ENGINEER TO UPDATED DESIGN.

VOLUME CALCULATIONS:

Required Capacity:
110% of the 530 Gallons of Transformer Oil = 583 gal. = 77.94 c.f.

Required minimum freeboard (5" or 0.42')
Containment Area = 14' x 20' = 280 s.f.
Volume of freeboard required = 280 s.f. x 0.42 ft. = 117.6 c.f.

Total Capacity Required = 77.94 c.f. + 117.6 c.f. = 195.54 c.f.

Capacity Provided in Secondary Oil Containment System:
Area of containment = (14'x20') - (9'x9') = 199 s.f.
Volume of Containment = 199 s.f. x 2.5' of depth = 497.5 c.f.
When filled with stone with 40% void ratio = 497.5 c.f. * 0.4 = 199 c.f.
Total Capacity Provided = 199 c.f. > 195.54 c.f. required

NOTES:

1. The O&M Firm will review the installation for safety and code compliance (by the appropriate qualified licensed mechanical and electrical professionals), accurate and up to date reporting information and updates required. Please note that Krebs and Lansing Consulting Engineers, Inc. work pertains to the stormwater controls only. The safety and code compliance portion of the design and review shall be completed by the appropriate licensed mechanical and electrical professionals (Engineers) hired by the O&M firm prior to construction of the project. Any appropriate code or safety modifications dictated by that review shall be incorporated into O&M protocols for the site prior to construction commencing.
2. All penetrations through the concrete base of the transformer pad will be sealed.
3. This design is for a 2,500 kVA pad mount transformer with 530 gallons of oil sitting on a 9' x 9' concrete pad. Containment is sized to hold 110% of the oil volume plus 5" of freeboard.

NOVUS BUCK SOLAR PROJECT

50 Buck Road
Newport, Vermont

NOVUS ENERGY DEVELOPMENT LLC
ENERGY WITH A BRIGHT FUTURE
2 Spring Street
Montpelier, VT 05602
www.novusenergydev.com

KREBS & LANSING CONSULTING ENGINEERS
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446
P: (802) 878-0375
www.krebsandlansing.com

ISSUED FOR PERMIT REVIEW
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

SOURCE DATA LEGEND

MAPPING SOURCE DATA USED FOR PLAN COMPILATION

Civil Engineering:
Krebs and Lansing Consulting Engineers, Inc.
164 Main Street, Suite 201
Colchester, Vermont 05446

Environmental
Arrowwood Environmental
950 Bert White Road
Huntington, Vermont 05462

Landscape Architect
VHB
20 Winooski Falls Way, Suite 400B
Winooski, Vermont 05404

Proposed
4.999MW AC
Solar Array

REV. NO.	REVISIONS/COMMENTS	DATE

Drawing Title:

DETAILS

DATE of Issue: 3/31/26

Drawn by: CGP | Checked by: SDG

Project No.: 25296 | Scale: N.T.S.

Drawing No.: C-106 | Rev No.: