



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT

NAPLES MARINA PROPERTY NAPLES, MAINE

A. Narrative

Allen Land Company, LLC is proposing to construct a new building to be used for boat storage that has a footprint of approximately 20,000 square feet. The project site located on a 10-acre property identified as Lot 7-B on the Town of Naples Assessors Map U-1. The lot is currently being utilized for outdoor boat storage and other related uses to the marina, and includes several existing structures that have historically been used as aircraft hangars and maintenance facilities.

In general, drainage flows in an easterly direction towards Brandy Pond. The project site has approximately 500 feet of water frontage on Brandy Pond, which includes a boat ramp and dock facility.

B. Existing Site Conditions

The 10-acre project site includes a grass aircraft runway area and field that is used for outdoor boat and trailer storage, along with several existing buildings that are accessed by gravel and paved driveways. The site includes approximately 1 acre of existing impervious surfaces which includes 0.25 acres of building roof and 0.75 acres of gravel or paved surfaces. Wooded area accounts for approximately 1.75 acres on the property, and the remaining 7 acres is predominately a grass field.

C. Soil Conditions

Soils classification on the property were obtained from the Medium Intensity Soil Maps for Cumberland County, Maine published by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. On-site soils are classified as Deerfield loamy sand, which is a moderately well-drained soil with a hydrologic soil group "A" designation, in the areas around the existing and proposed buildings, and along Route 114. Approximately 4.5 acres in the center of the property (the field area) is classified as Swanton fine sandy loam, which is more poorly drained than the Deerfield soils. The soils on the property are generally suitable for the proposed development.

D. Alterations to Land Cover

The proposed 20,000 square foot building will be constructed adjacent to the existing aircraft hangar buildings. The area where the building will be placed is mostly wooded, with the exception of the front portion where an existing garage is located, which will be removed.

E. Stormwater Management Methodology

The primary concern identified for the proposed development consists of managing roof runoff from the proposed building. The contributing roof area has the potential to generate erosive flow velocities on the ground surface, so it is important to provide a suitable surface that is capable of receiving the roof runoff. The ground cover will be reinforced with a crushed stone surface that will dissipate the flow velocities and effectively transport the roof runoff to the existing drainage conveyance areas while minimizing the potential for soil erosion. The stone surface will be extended approximately 12 feet which will provide adequate area for the anticipated trajectory of the roof flow.

The proposed project will create less than 1 acre of site disturbance and less than 20,000 square feet of net new impervious surface, so it is our understanding that a formal phosphorus impact analysis is not required by the State or Town for this project.

F. Temporary Erosion Controls

The project has been designed to include temporary erosion control measures to be implemented prior to construction, and maintained throughout the duration of the project until permanent vegetation is established. These methods are consistent with the Best Management Practices established by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, and are detailed in the provided plans.

G. Maintenance of common facilities or property

The owner of the property will be responsible for the maintenance of the stormwater facilities. Enclosed as Attachment 2 is an Inspection, Maintenance and Housekeeping Plan for the project.

Prepared by:

DM ROMA CONSULTING ENGINEERS

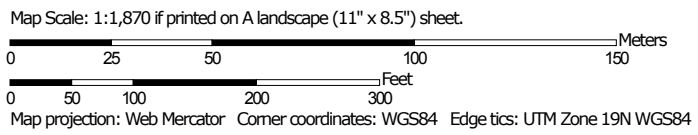
Dustin Roma

Dustin M. Roma, P.E.
President

ATTACHMENT 1


SOILS MAP

Soil Map—Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine





MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 11, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 29, 2012—Jun 26, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
DeA	Deerfield loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5.3	53.0%
Sz	Swanton fine sandy loam	4.4	44.9%
W	Water	0.2	1.9%
WmC	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.0	0.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		9.9	100.0%

Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine

Sz—Swanton fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: blk4
Elevation: 10 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 48 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 46 degrees F
Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Swanton and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Swanton

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 32 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 32 to 65 inches: silty clay

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 11, 2017

Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine

DeA—Deerfield loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: blh5

Elevation: 150 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 45 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Deerfield and similar soils: 86 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Deerfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 10 to 24 inches: loamy sand

H3 - 24 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 3.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 11, 2017

ATTACHMENT 2

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE & HOUSEKEEPING PLAN

INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND HOUSEKEEPING PLAN

Naples Marina Boat Storage Building Naples, Maine

Responsible Party

Owner: Allen Land Company, LLC
PO Box 1499
Naples, ME 04055

The owner is responsible for the maintenance of all stormwater management structures and related site components and the keeping of a maintenance log book with service records. Records of all inspections and maintenance work performed must be kept on file with the owner and retained for a minimum of five years. The maintenance log will be made available to the Town and Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) upon request. At a minimum, the maintenance of stormwater management systems will be performed on the prescribed schedule.

The procedures outlined in this plan are provided as a general overview of the anticipated practices to be utilized on this site. In some instances, additional measures may be required due to unexpected conditions. *The Maine Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMP and Stormwater Management for Maine: Best Management Practices Manuals* published by the MDEP should be referenced for additional information.

During Construction

- 1. Inspection and Corrective Action:** It is the contractor's responsibility to comply with the inspection and maintenance procedures outlined in this section. Inspection shall occur on all disturbed and impervious areas, erosion control measures, material storage areas that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. These areas shall be inspected at least once a week as well as 24 hours before and after a storm event and prior to completing permanent stabilization measures. A person with knowledge of erosion and stormwater control, including the standards and conditions in the permit, shall conduct the inspections.
- 2. Maintenance:** Erosion controls shall be maintained in effective operating condition until areas are permanently stabilized. If best management practices (BMPs) need to be repaired, the repair work should be initiated upon discovery of the problem but no later than the end of the next workday. If BMPs need to be maintained or modified, additional BMPs are necessary, or other corrective action is needed, implementation must be completed within seven calendar days and prior to any rainfall event.
- 3. Documentation:** A report summarizing the inspections and any corrective action taken must be maintained on site. The log must include the name(s) and qualifications of the

person making the inspections; the date(s) of the inspections; and the major observations about the operation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, materials storage areas, and vehicle access points to the parcel. Major observations must include BMPs that need maintenance, BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed. For each BMP requiring maintenance, BMP needing replacement, and location needing additional BMPs, note in the log the corrective action taken and when it was taken. The log must be made accessible to MDEP staff, and a copy must be provided upon request. The owner shall retain a copy of the log for a period of at least three years from the completion of permanent stabilization.

Houskeeping

- 1. Spill prevention:** Controls must be used to prevent pollutants from construction and waste materials on site to enter stormwater, which includes storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater. The site contractor or operator must develop, and implement as necessary, appropriate spill prevention, containment, and response planning measures.
- 2. Groundwater protection:** During construction, liquid petroleum products and other hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater may not be stored or handled in areas of the site draining to an infiltration area. An "infiltration area" is any area of the site that by design or as a result of soils, topography and other relevant factors accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials. Any project proposing infiltration of stormwater must provide adequate pre-treatment of stormwater prior to discharge of stormwater to the infiltration area, or provide for treatment within the infiltration area, in order to prevent the accumulation of fines, reduction in infiltration rate, and consequent flooding and destabilization.
- 3. Fugitive sediment and dust:** Actions must be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of soils or fugitive dust emissions during or after construction. Oil may not be used for dust control, but other water additives may be considered as needed. A stabilized construction entrance (SCE) should be included to minimize tracking of mud and sediment. If off-site tracking occurs, public roads should be swept immediately and no less than once a week and prior to significant storm events. Operations during dry months, that experience fugitive dust problems, should wet down unpaved access roads once a week or more frequently as needed with a water additive to suppress fugitive sediment and dust.
- 4. Debris and other materials:** Minimize the exposure of construction debris, building and landscaping materials, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials to precipitation and stormwater runoff. These materials must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source.

- 5. Excavation de-watering:** Excavation de-watering is the removal of water from trenches, foundations, coffer dams, ponds, and other areas within the construction area that retain water after excavation. In most cases the collected water is heavily silted and hinders correct and safe construction practices. The collected water removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, must be spread through natural wooded buffers or removed to areas that are specifically designed to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible, like a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Avoid allowing the water to flow over disturbed areas of the site. Equivalent measures may be taken if approved by the Department.
- 6. Authorized Non-stormwater discharges:** Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater discharges. Where allowed non-stormwater discharges exist, they must be identified and steps should be taken to ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge. Authorized non-stormwater discharges are:
- (a) Discharges from firefighting activity;
 - (b) Fire hydrant flushings;
 - (c) Vehicle washwater if detergents are not used and washing is limited to the exterior of vehicles (engine, undercarriage and transmission washing is prohibited);
 - (d) Dust control runoff in accordance with permit conditions and Appendix (C)(3);
 - (e) Routine external building washdown, not including surface paint removal, that does not involve detergents;
 - (f) Pavement washwater (where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material had been removed) if detergents are not used;
 - (g) Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
 - (h) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
 - (i) Foundation or footer drain-water where flows are not contaminated;
 - (j) Uncontaminated excavation dewatering (see requirements in Appendix C(5));
 - (k) Potable water sources including waterline flushings; and
 - (l) Landscape irrigation.
- 7. Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges:** Approval from the MDEP does not authorize a discharge that is mixed with a source of non-stormwater, other than those discharges in compliance with Section 6 above. Specifically, the MDEP's approval does not authorize discharges of the following:
- (a) Wastewater from the washout or cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds or other construction materials;
 - (b) Fuels, oils or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
 - (c) Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
 - (d) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Post construction

- 1. Inspection and Corrective Action:** All measures must be maintained by the owner in effective operating condition. A qualified third party inspector hired by the owner shall at least annually inspect the stormwater management facilities. This person should have knowledge of erosion and stormwater control including the standards and conditions of the site's approvals. The inspector shall be certified through the MDEP to inspect the stormwater infrastructure. The following areas, facilities, and measures must be inspected, and identified deficiencies must be corrected. Areas, facilities, and measures other than those listed below may also require inspection on a specific site.
 - A. Vegetated Areas:** Inspect vegetated areas, particularly slopes and embankments, early in the growing season or after heavy rains to identify active or potential erosion problems. Replant bare areas or areas with sparse growth. Where rill is evident, armor the area with an appropriate lining or divert the erosive flows to on-site areas able to withstand the concentrated flows.
 - B. Ditches, Swales, and Open Channels:** Inspect ditches, swales, and other open channels in the spring, late fall, and after heavy rains to remove any obstructions to flow, remove accumulated sediments and debris, control vegetative growth that could obstruct flow, and repair any erosion of the ditch lining. Vegetated ditches must be mowed at least annually or otherwise maintained to control the growth of woody vegetation and maintain flow capacity. Any woody vegetation growing through riprap linings must also be removed. Repair any slumping side slopes as soon as practicable. If the ditch has a riprap lining, replace riprap on areas where any underlying filter fabric or underdrain gravel is showing through the stone or where stones have dislodged. The channel must receive adequate routine maintenance to maintain capacity and prevent or correct any erosion of the channel's bottom or side slopes.
 - C. Culverts:** Inspect culverts in the spring, late fall, and after heavy rains to remove any obstructions to flow; remove accumulated sediments and debris at the inlet, at the outlet, and within the conduit; and to repair any erosion damage at the culvert's inlet and outlet.
 - D. Regular Maintenance:** Clear accumulations of winter sand along parking areas at least once a year, preferably in the spring. Accumulations on pavement may be removed by pavement sweeping. Accumulations of sand along pavement shoulders may be removed by grading excess sand to the pavement edge and removing it manually or by a front-end loader.
 - E. Documentation:** Keep a log (report) summarizing inspections, maintenance, and any corrective actions taken. The log must include the date on which each inspection or maintenance task was performed, a description of the inspection findings or maintenance completed, and the name of the inspector or maintenance personnel

performing the task. If a maintenance task requires the clean-out of any sediments or debris, indicate where the sediment and debris was disposed after removal. The log must be made accessible to Town staff upon request. The permittee shall retain a copy of the log for a period of at least five years from the completion of permanent stabilization. Attached is a sample log.

Duration of Maintenance

Perform maintenance as described.

MAINTENANCE LOG

NAPLES MARINA BOAT STORAGE BUILDING

Naples, Maine

The following stormwater management and erosion control items shall be inspected and maintained as prescribed in the Maintenance Plan with recommended frequencies as identified below. The owner is responsible for keeping this maintenance log on file for a minimum of five years and shall provide a copy to the Town upon request. Inspections are to be performed by a qualified inspector and all corrective actions shall be performed by personnel familiar with stormwater management systems and erosion controls.

Maintenance Item	Maintenance Event	Date Performed	Responsible Personnel	Comments
Vegetated Areas	Inspect slopes and embankments early in Spring.			
Ditches, swales, and other open channels	Inspect after major rainfall event producing 1" of rain in two hours.			
	Inspect for erosion or slumping & repair			
	Mowed at least annually.			
Culverts	Inspect semiannually and after major rainfall.			
	Repair erosion at inlet or outlet of pipe.			
	Repair displaced riprap.			
	Clean accumulated sediment in culverts when >20% full.			
Stone Drip Edge	Inspect to ensure that structure is properly draining.			
	Remove accumulated sediment annually.			
	Regrade stone surface as required			