PRELIMINARY/FINAL LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR
WINCHASE
LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP, DAUPHIN COUNTY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DRAWING INDEX
1 of 11 Cover Sheet
2 of 11 Existing Conditions
3 of 11 Stormwater Management & E.S.C.
4 of 11 Landscaping & Lighting Plan
5 of 11 Profile Plan
6 of 11 Stormwater Management & E.S.C.
7 of 11 Stormwater Management & E.S.C.
8 of 11 Stormwater Details
9 of 11 ESC Plan Notes
10 of 11 ESC Plan Notes
11 of 11 ESC Details

LOCATION MAP

DAUPHIN COUNTY

LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP

DAUPHIN COUNTY

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Approved by Lower Paxton Township Board of Supervisors

2016, BEFORE THE
UNDERGROUND, PERMANENTLY APPROVED

COMMUNITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF DAUPHIN

ON THIS DAY:

CHARTER:

SECRETARY:

RECORDS:

COMMUNITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTY OF DAUPHIN

ON THIS DAY:

CHARTER:

SECRETARY:

RECORDS:

DAUPHIN COUNTY RECORDER OF DEEDS CERTIFICATION

HERBITY CERTIFY

THAT THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SITE PLAN MEETS ALL APPLICABLE DESIGN STANDARDS AND INSTRUCTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF LOWER PAXTON STORMWATER MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK.

HERBITY ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE STORMWATER BMPS AND USTS THAT CANNOT BE ALTERED OR REJECTED WITHOUT PREVIOUS APPROVAL BY THE TOWNSHIP.

THE OMG IS IN AGREEMENT BETWEEN LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP AND THE COMMUNITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS EXECUTED ON THIS DATE:

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FOR
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LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP, DAUPHIN COUNTY
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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THE OMG IS IN AGREEMENT BETWEEN LOWER PAXTON TOWNSHIP AND THE COMMUNITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AS EXECUTED ON THIS DATE:

Preliminary Final Land Development Plan
1. Private driveways shall be considered part of the property and shall provide safe access to property and side roads, not impede the flow of_nominator taxi and and access to other properties.

2. Driveways shall not exceed a slope of twenty (20) percent and shall have a maximum length of two hundred (200) feet. Driveways must be furnished with a vertical alignment that permits the collection of storm water from the driveway and subsequent flow into the public storm drainage system.

3. Material. All new private driveways will be paved to a minimum of 0.500 inches (1.27 cm) of asphalt concrete or equivalent material. The minimum thickness shall be a minimum of six (6) inches (15.24 cm) for driveways located outside the road right-of-way and three (3) inches (7.62 cm) for driveways located within the road right-of-way.

4. Driveways shall not intersect streets only at right angles.

5. Driveways shall not exceed a slope of twenty (20) percent and shall have a maximum length of two hundred (200) feet. Driveways must be furnished with a vertical alignment that permits the collection of storm water from the driveway and subsequent flow into the public storm drainage system.

6. The driveway is not to exceed a maximum width of twenty-four (24) feet.

7. Driveways shall intersect streets only at right angles.

8. Driveways shall not exceed a slope of twenty (20) percent and shall have a maximum length of two hundred (200) feet. Driveways must be furnished with a vertical alignment that permits the collection of storm water from the driveway and subsequent flow into the public storm drainage system.

9. Driveways shall not exceed a slope of twenty (20) percent and shall have a maximum length of two hundred (200) feet. Driveways must be furnished with a vertical alignment that permits the collection of storm water from the driveway and subsequent flow into the public storm drainage system.

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STORMWATER INFILTRATION BED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE NOTES

1. THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD, IF POSSIBLE.
2. CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECTS ARE NOT PERMITTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY INFILTRATION BED.
3. E. HEAT-SET OR HEAT-CALENDARED FABRICS ARE NOT PERMITTED.
4. STORMWATER INFILTRATION BEDS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO BEUXX EPDM, AND 3M STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ARE NOT PERMITTED.
5. G. HEB SET OR HEAT-CALENDARED FABRICS ARE NOT PERMITTED.
6. STORMWATER INFILTRATION BEDS ARE NOT PERMITTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY INFILTRATION BED.
7. THE MINIMAL FLOW FOR LEADERS SHALL BE 1.5" PER FOOT.
8. CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECTS ARE NOT PERMITTED WITHIN 50 FEET OF ANY INFILTRATION BED.
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**INfiltration Basin Notes**

Maintenance of the riprap material for erosion control and filter purposes is necessary to prevent sediment from being washed into the stormwater system, creating problems downstream. The stormwater basin should be compacted to 95% of the standard Proctor compaction. The riprap material used shall be a clean, well-graded material with a maximum size of 6" and a minimum size of 2". No fines greater than 0.25" shall be present in the riprap material.

**Stormwater Forebay Seeding Specifications**

Specifications for the stormwater forebay shall include the following:

- **Seeding Mix:** Grasses, wildflowers, and other native species
- **Seeding Rate:** 1.5 lbs per 1,000 sq ft
- **Establishment:** Seeding shall be established within 72 hours of installation.
- **Maintenance:** Forebay shall be maintained for water quality and quantity purposes.

**Sediment Removal**

Sediment removal shall be conducted when the basin is completely dry. Sediment should be disposed of properly, and once sediment is removed, the subgrade shall be compacted to 95% of the standard Proctor compaction. Excess vegetation and sediment shall be removed immediately when发现.

**Vegetated Areas**

Vegetated areas should be inspected annually for unwanted growth of exotic/invasive species. Vegetation should be kept to a minimum of 25%.

**Debris Removal**

Debris removal should be conducted when the basin is completely dry. Debris should be disposed of properly.

**Stormwater/Flood Protection**

Stormwater/flood protection shall be provided at the location of the facility, as required by the PennDOT stormwater regulations.

**Infiltration Basin**

Infiltration basins shall be installed concurrently with fill placement and not more than 12 months after fill placement. The apron shall be replaced immediately.

**Emergency Spillway**

Emergency spillways shall be installed at the location of the facility, as required by the PennDOT stormwater regulations.

**Soil Amendment & Restoration**

Soil amendment shall consist of compost, and other native plant materials. The amended soil shall be placed in the stormwater basin to provide a filter for incoming stormwater. The soil amendment shall be placed in the stormwater basin as required by the PennDOT stormwater regulations.

**Stormwater Forebay Seeding Specifications**

The stormwater forebay shall be seeded with the following seeding mix:

- **Grasses:** Bluegrass, 'Dundie' (Poa pratensis (Poa pratensis L.)), 'Dundie'
- **Wildflowers:** Violets, 'Virginia Bluebell' (Mertensia virginica (L.) Nutt.), 'Virginia Bluebell'
- **Other Native Species:** Black-eyed Susan, 'Goldenrod' (Solidago virgaurea L.), 'Goldenrod'

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Page 1

- Lithium (Li) is a mineral found in certain rocks and soils.
- The use of lithium is expanding due to its unique properties.
- Lithium is used in batteries for electric vehicles, solar power systems, and other applications.
- The extraction of lithium involves mining and processing of lithium-rich rocks or brines.
- The process of recovering lithium from these resources can be environmentally impactful.

Page 2

- Neutron activation analysis (NAA) is a sensitive and accurate method for analyzing trace elements.
- NAA involves exposing samples to a neutron beam, whichinduces nuclear reactions in the elements present.
- The resulting gamma rays are detected and used to determine the elemental composition.
- NAA is widely used in various fields, including geology,考古学,和材料科学.

Page 3

- The department of geology oversees the study of Earth and its processes.
- Geologists explore the planet's history, composition, and dynamics to understand its development.
- This knowledge is crucial for various applications, such as mineral exploration, earth science education, and disaster preparedness.

Page 4

- Soil quality is essential for agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability.
- Good soil health supports plant growth and nutrient cycling, while promoting biodiversity.
- Soil management practices, such as crop rotation, cover cropping, and soil conservation, are critical for maintaining soil quality.

Page 5

- The preservation of biodiversity is vital for ecosystem resilience and human well-being.
- Biodiversity encompasses the variety of life forms within and among species, communities, and ecosystems.
- Protecting biodiversity requires understanding and valuing the diversity of life, including its genetic, species, and ecosystem components.
SOILS:

Berk Shaly silt loam (BkB2) 3-8% slopes, moderately eroded, depth to seasonal water table more than 80 inches. (Hydrologic Group: B)
K factor = 0.17

Brinkerton and Armagh silt loams (BIA) 0-3%, depth to seasonal water table about 0 to 6 inches. (Hydrologic Group: C/D)
K factor = 0.37