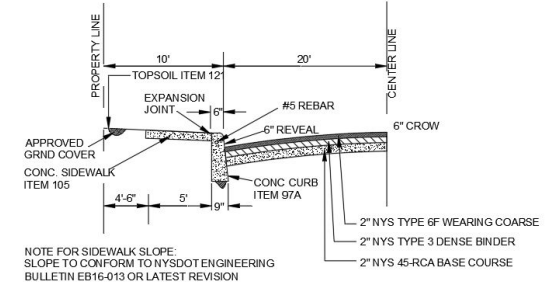


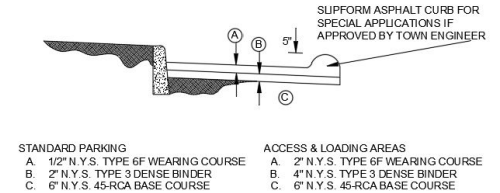
PHOTO DETAIL DICTIONARY

PHILIP ODDO, STEVEN BERG, JAMES MCKEOUGH,
SEBASTIAN ALVAREZ
SITE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
ARC 364
SUMMER 2025
PROFESSOR LOPICCOLO

INDUSTRIAL ROAD AND PARKING FIELD



INDUSTRIAL ROAD



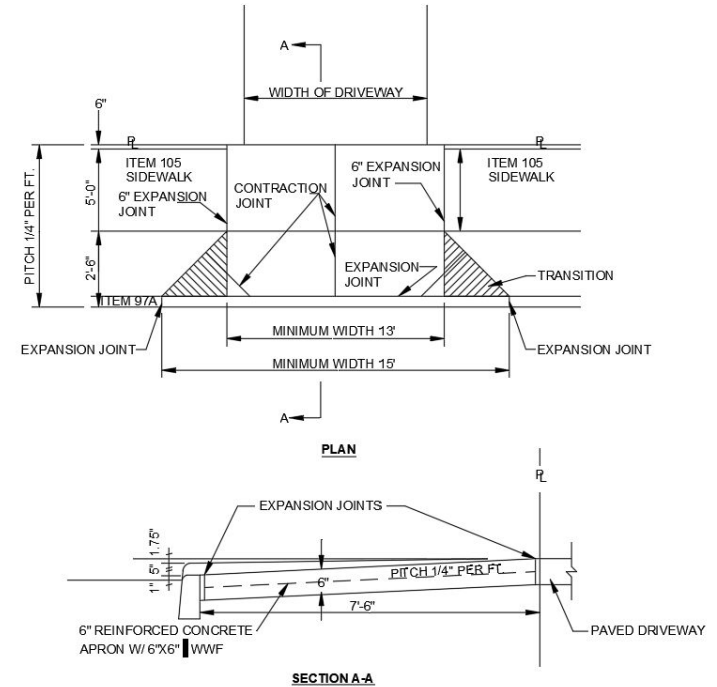
COMMERCIAL PARKING FIELD

1. ALL CONCRETE TO BE 4000 P.S.I.
2. FOR LOCATION OF CURB FROM PL SEE STD. RD. SEC.
3. STEEL FORMS OR EQUAL SHALL BE USED.
4. EXPANSION JOINTS 1/2" THICK 20' O.C. SHALL BE USED. EXPANSION JOINT IN SIDEWALK SHALL ALIGN WITH EXPANSION JOINT IN CURB.
5. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE TAMPED IN PLACE. NO HONEYCOMB WILL BE ALLOWED. FINISH SHALL BE SMOOTH AND EVEN RUBBED WITH A WOOD FLOAT.
6. ALL EDGES SHALL BE TOOL ROUNDED.
7. CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FROM MANUFACTURER OF RECYCLED CONCRETE.
8. TRUCK TRAVELED AREAS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL ROAD SPECIFICATION.
9. CYLINDER TESTING AS REQUIRED PER TOWN ENGINEER.
10. EXPANSION JOINTS IN CURBS SHALL ALIGN WITH SIDEWALK EXPANSION JOINTS.
11. ALL THICKNESS STATED ARE MINIMUM THICKNESS.
12. FIELD COMPACTION OF ASPHALT SHALL BE 98% OF DESIGN DENSITY A LABORATORY SPECIMEN MADE IN THE PROPORTIONS OF THE JOB MIX FORMULA FOR EACH CLASS MIX COMPACTED BY 75 BLOWS ON EACH FACE OF A 1/2" THICK SPECIMEN BY A STANDARD MARSHALL HAMMER SHALL BE AS THE STANDARD FOR DENSITY COMPARISON.

73 SHERWOOD AVE, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735

ROADS AND PARKING AREAS MADE SPECIFICALLY TO ACCOMMODATE COMMERCIAL AND MORE SPECIFICALLY INDUSTRIAL NEEDS; ACCOMMODATING TRUCKS, VANS, AND ALL OTHER VEHICLES THAT ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE USED IN INDUSTRIAL ZONED AREAS. WATER IS TYPICAL BROUGHT TO THE CURB FROM THE ROAD AND SIDEWALK BEING ANGLED TOWARDS WHERE CURB MEETS ROAD. ADDITIONALLY, MORE TIME MUST BE SPENT ON DESIGNING THESE ROADS AS COMPARED TO TYPICAL RESIDENTIAL AREAS. DO NOTE, THE IMAGE ABOVE IS TAKEN FACING AWAY FROM INDUSTRIAL AREA TO BETTER SHOW THE ANGLE OF THE ROAD TOWARDS THE CURB.

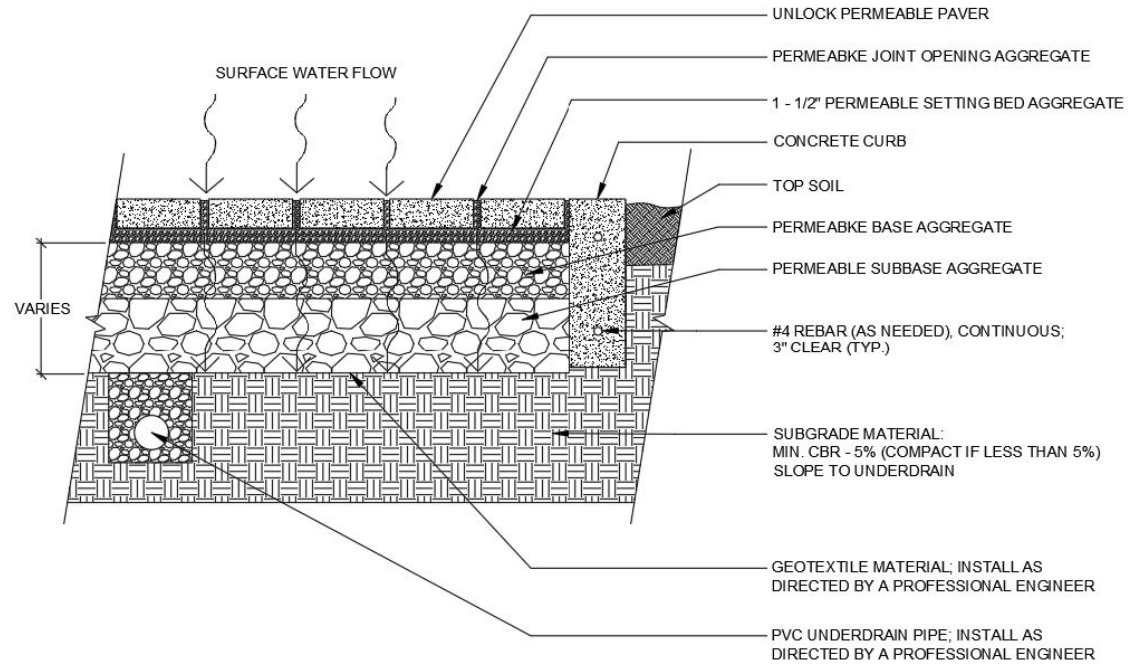
CONCRETE APRON ITEM 47AP



PROVIDES AREA BETWEEN BOTH ROAD AND SIDEWALK/DRIVEWAY WHERE GRADE CAN TRANSITION. AIDE IN BOTH SMOOTH TRANSITION FOR ADA COMPLIANCE AND VEHICLES. AIDES IN WATER DISBURSEMENT FROM SIDEWALK AND DRIVEWAYS THUS MAKING DRAINAGE EASIER. LASTLY PREVENTS VEHICLE DAMAGE AND GIVES AN AESTHETIC REASONING FOR WHERE VEHICLES SHOULD GO TO SAFELY TRANSFER BETWEEN DIFFERENT GRADES.

LUPTON HALL, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 (NORTH WEST GARAGE ENTRANCE TO LABS)

PERMEABLE SYSTEM



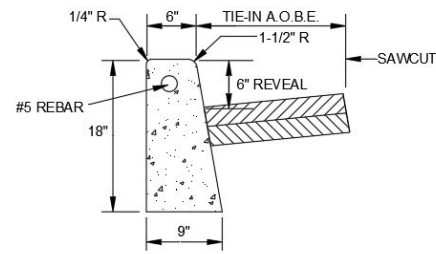
ALLOWS WATER TO PASS THROUGH WALKWAYS, SIDEWALKS, TERRACES, ETC. THAT HAVE THEM IN USE EITHER AESTHETICALLY OR FOR PRACTICAL USAGE. REDUCES BOTH GROUNDWATER RUNOFF AND INCREASES GROUNDWATER RECHARGE THUS PREVENTING WATER FROM PUDDLING OR FLOODING AND AREA. NOTE THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL DIFFERENT SIZES OF PERMEABLE BASE AGGREGATE AS TO ALLOW FOR EITHER SLOWER OR QUICKER DIFFUSION BACK INTO GROUNDWATER AQUIFERS. AESTHETICALLY SPEAKING THE STONES CAN MAKE INTERESTING DESIGNS AND USE DIFFERENT COLORS TO ENHANCE THE AMBIANCE OF AN AREA.

HALE HALL, FARMINGDALE, NY 11735 (NORTH WEST CENTER ENTRANCE TO LABS)

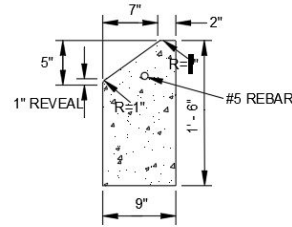
CONCRETE CURB ITEM 97



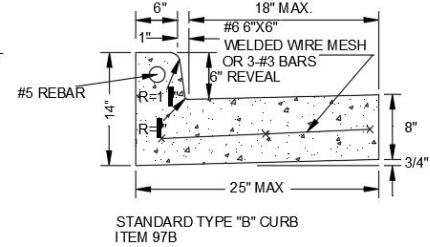
BARRIER BETWEEN ROADWAY AND SIDEWALKS/SITE FEATURES. THIS ALLOWS FOR SAFER AREAS FOR PEDESTRIANS ALONG WITH DIRECTING WHERE WATER GOES DURING STORMS TYPICALLY GUIDING WATER. THEY ALSO PREVENT EROSION OF SOIL FROM BOTH WEATHERING AND VEHICLES/PEOPLE.



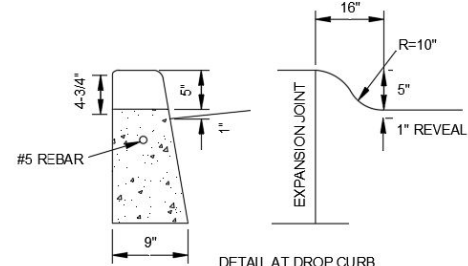
STANDARD TYPE "A" CURB
ITEM 97A



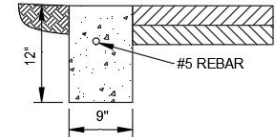
STANDARD TYPE "D" CURB
MOUNTABLE CURB
ITEM 97D



STANDARD TYPE "B" CURB
ITEM 97B



DETAIL AT DROP CURB
MINIMUM WIDTH 13' ON FLAT
15' FROM JOINT TO JOINT



STANDARD TYPE "C" CURB
FLUSH CURB
ITEM 97C

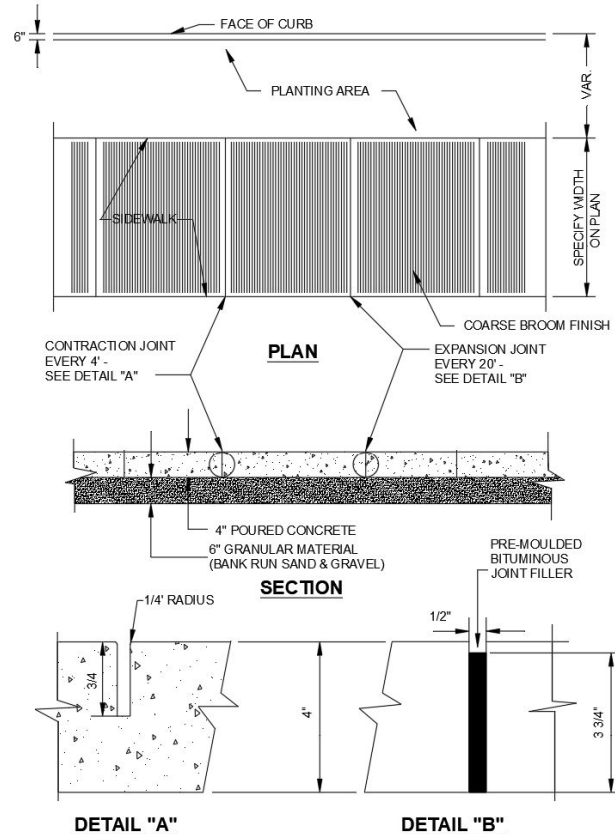
NOTES:

1. ALL CONCRETE TO BE 4000 PSI AIR ENTRAINED.
2. FOR LOCATION OF CURB FROM PROPERTY LINE, SEE STANDARD ROAD SECTION.
3. STEEL FORMS OR EQUAL SHALL BE USED.
4. EXPANSION JOINTS 1/2" THICK 20' O.C. SHALL BE USED.
5. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE TAMPED IN PLACE, NO HONEYCOMB WILL BE ALLOWED. FINISH SHALL BE SMOOTH AND EVEN - RUBBED WITH A WOOD FLOAT.
6. ALL EDGES SHALL BE TOOL ROUNDED.
7. CYLINDER TESTING AS REQUIRED PER TOWN ENGINEER.
8. ALL EXPANSION JOINTS SHALL BE PRE-CUT TO CURB PROFILE PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
9. ALL CONCRETE CURBS SHALL UTILIZE A #5 REBAR

CONCRETE SIDEWALK ITEM 105



A PATH FOR PEOPLE TYPICALLY ALONG THE SIDE OF A ROAD, STRUCTURE, OR SITE AIDING IN REACHING FROM POINT A TO POINT B AND NOT INTERFERING WITH VEHICULAR TRAFFIC FLOW. CONTRACTION JOINTS ARE EVERY 4' TO PREVENT DAMAGE FROM WEATHERING/EROSION AND GENERAL EARTH PRESSURES. PATHWAY IS TYPICAL FINISHED WITH A COARSE BROOM TO ALLOW FOR A MORE TEXTURED SURFACE THAT PREVENTS SLIPPING ESPECIALLY DURING WET AND COLD WEATHER CONDITIONS.



ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE AIR ENTRAINED, 4000 PSI CYLINDER TESTING AS REQUIRED PER TOWN ENGINEER

ALL SIDEWALKS PLACED WITHIN MUNICIPAL ROW SHALL BE 5' MIN. WIDTH

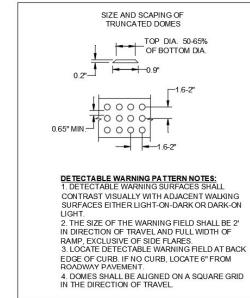
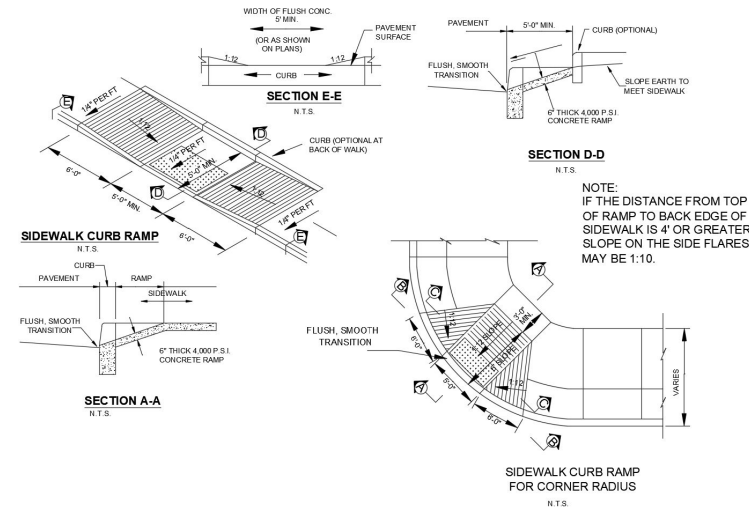
2020 SUNRISE HWY, BAY SHORE, NY 11706
(CHILI'S BAR AND GRILL)

SIDEWALK RAMP DETAILS

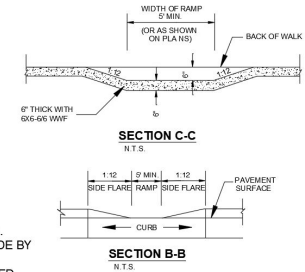


585 MAIN STREET, MONTAUK HWY, BAYSHORE, NY
11706 (JERSEY MIKE'S SUBS)

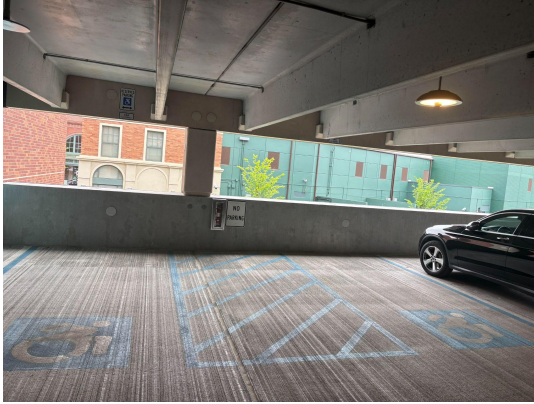
SIDEWALK RAMPS ARE REQUIRED IN NEW YORK STATE IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH ADA LAWS. THEY ALLOW FOR THOSE WITH DISABILITIES, PARTICULAR IN REGARDS TO MOBILITY AND SIGHT TO BE ABLE TO SAFELY MAKE THEIR WAY ONTO A SITE. THEY ARE TYPICALLY SLOPED AT A MINIMUM OF 1:12 TO ALLOW FOR THOSE IN WHEELCHAIRS TO EASILY MAKE IT UP TO A SIDEWALK UNAIDED. ALONG WITH THIS, IT HAS A PAD OF TRUNCATED DOMES IN ORDER TO ASSIST THE BLIND IN FINDING THE SIDEWALK AND KNOWING WHERE IT IS SAFE TO CROSS A ROAD.



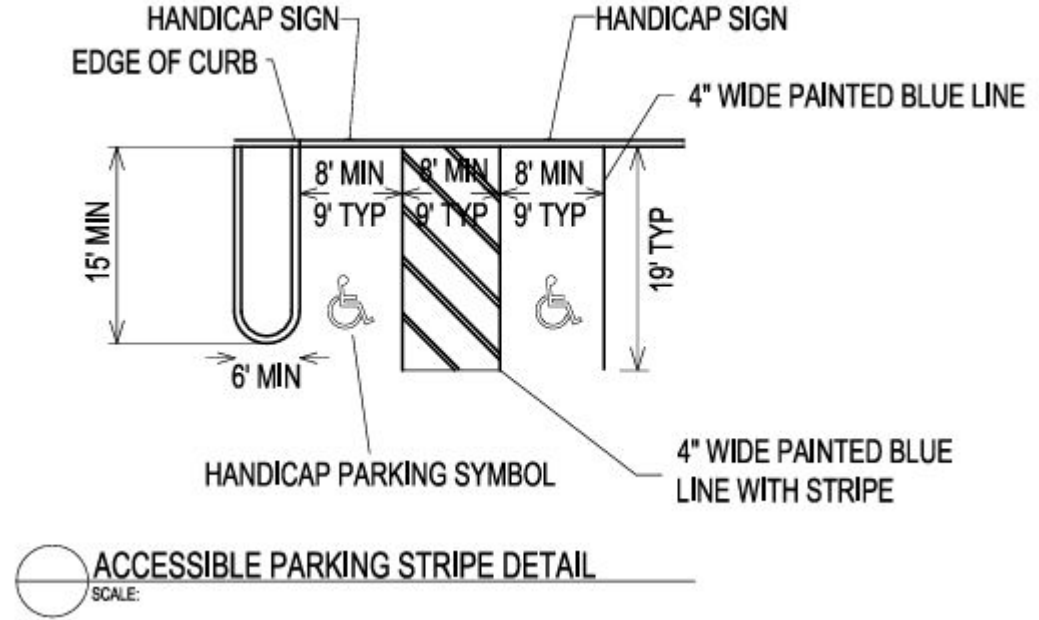
- NOTES:**
1. CURB CUT RAMP TYPE AND LOCATION ARE TO BE AS SHOWN.
 2. SURFACE TEXTURE OF RAMP SHALL BE DEEP GROVE 1/2\"
 3. THE NORMAL PAVEMENT EDGE PROFILE SHALL BE MAINTAINED THROUGH THE AREA OF THE RAMP.
 4. WHEN THE INTERSECTION CONTAINS PEDESTRIAN ACTIVATED SIGNALS, MAKE PROVISIONS FOR A PERSON IN A WHEEL CHAIR TO ACTIVATE SIGNAL WITHOUT STOPPING ON RAMP.
 5. STOP LINES ARE TO BE PROVIDED IN ADVANCE OF WHEELCHAIR RAMPS.
 6. WHERE FEASIBLE, PROVIDE FOR DRAINAGE PICK-UPS IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM FROM THE RAMP. RETICULINE OR RECTANGULAR GRATES ARE TO BE USED IN THE AREA OF RAMPS.
 7. MONOLITHIC CURB AND RAMP TO BE PROVIDED P.C. TO P.T.
 8. TACTILE WARNINGS REQUIRED AT ALL DISABILITY CURB CUTS.



ACCESSIBLE PARKING STRIPE DETAIL



Belmont Park, 2601 Hempstead Turnpike, Elmont NY, 11003: An accessible parking stripe detail is used to ensure that people with disabilities are able to safely enter and exit a vehicle. It is especially important for people who need to use wheelchairs, walkers or any type of mobility device. The width of the parking stripe will allow enough space in between cars to ensure that they are not too close.

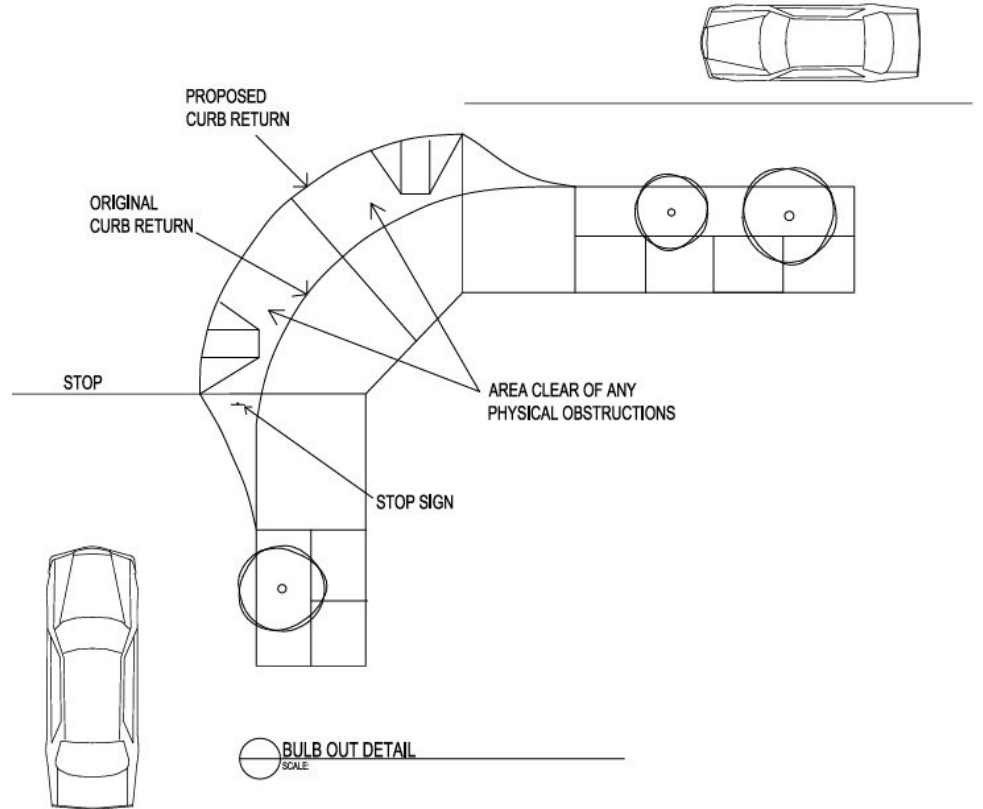


BULB OUT

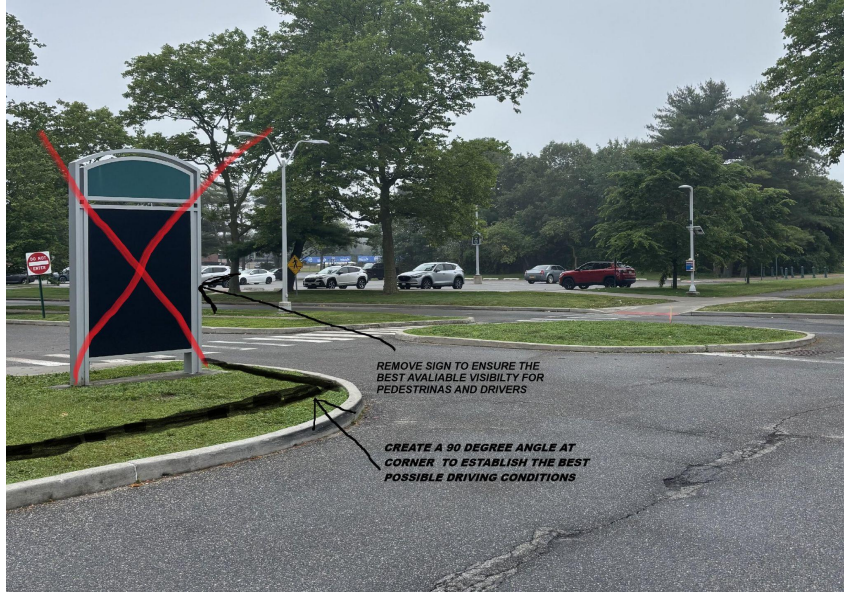


Bulb outs are put in place as a means to slow down traffic. It will extend the sidewalks to make the cross walk shorter to enhance pedestrian safety. Bulb outs will ensure that people drive slower around crowded and congested crosswalks and sidewalks. Along with that it will stop people from making careless and aggressive turns.

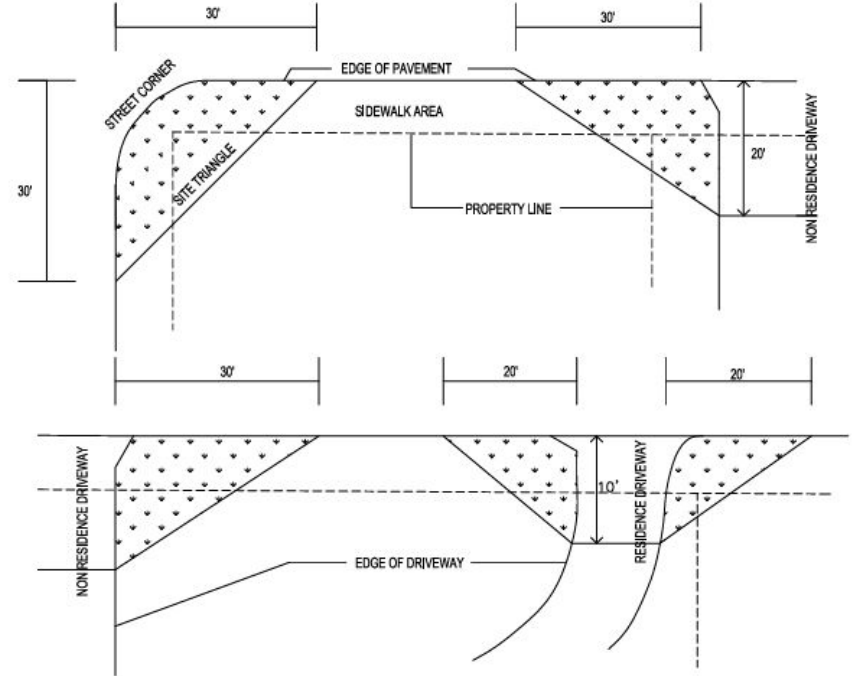
<https://www.bing.com/images/search?q=bulb+out+intersection&form=HDRSC4&first=1> - Image of bulb out.



TOI OBSTRUCTIONS - SIGHT TRIANGLES



Farmingdale State College 2350 Broadhollow Road, Farmingdale, NY 11735: Site triangles are made to ensure that drivers can maintain the best possible visibility when approaching an intersection where other cars or pedestrians will meet. Site triangles can be problematic and designed incorrectly due to obstructions like signs (photo above), landscape or even other vehicles. Also the best designed site triangles should be 90 degree angle opposed to a curved corner.

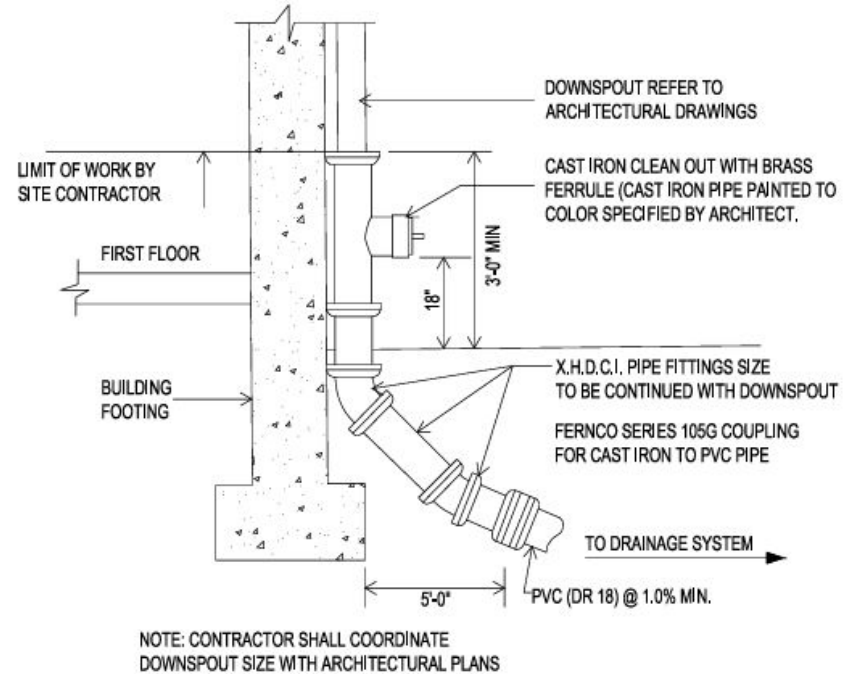


 **SIGHT TRIANGLE DETAIL**
SCALE:

DOWNSPOUT CONNECTION DETAIL



Farmingdale State College 2350 Broadhollow Road, Farmingdale, NY 11735: Downspout drains are used to direct water to a drainage system. They prevent water from pooling on top of a building or roof as well as pooling near the foundation wall of a building which can cause leaks and flooding. This drain also allows for the water to flow in a consistent path which will eliminate water from falling off the building and damaging walkways, patios or landscaping.



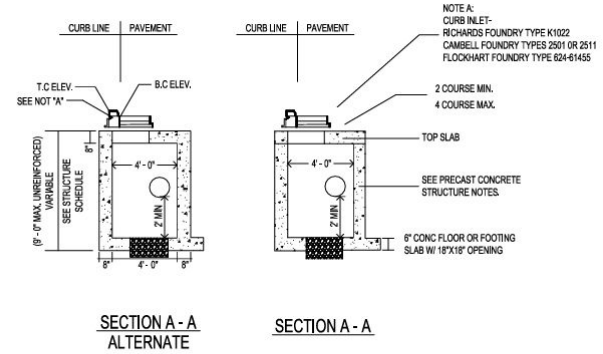
 **DOWNSPOUT CONNECTION DETAIL**
SCALE:

CATCH BASIN



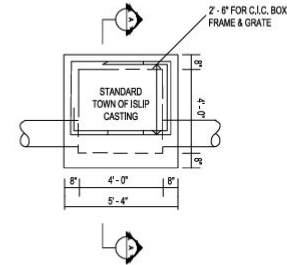
Farmingdale State College 2350 Broadhollow Road,

Farmingdale, NY 11735: A catch basin is designed to collect runoff and rainwater from parking lots or streets and prevent flooding by putting the water into drainage systems that are underground. Catch basins are essential for urban drainage infrastructure.



CATCH BASIN - ITEM 102 CB

N.T.S



PLAN
CATCH BASIN
(WITH FLUSH CASTING)
ITEM 102 CB

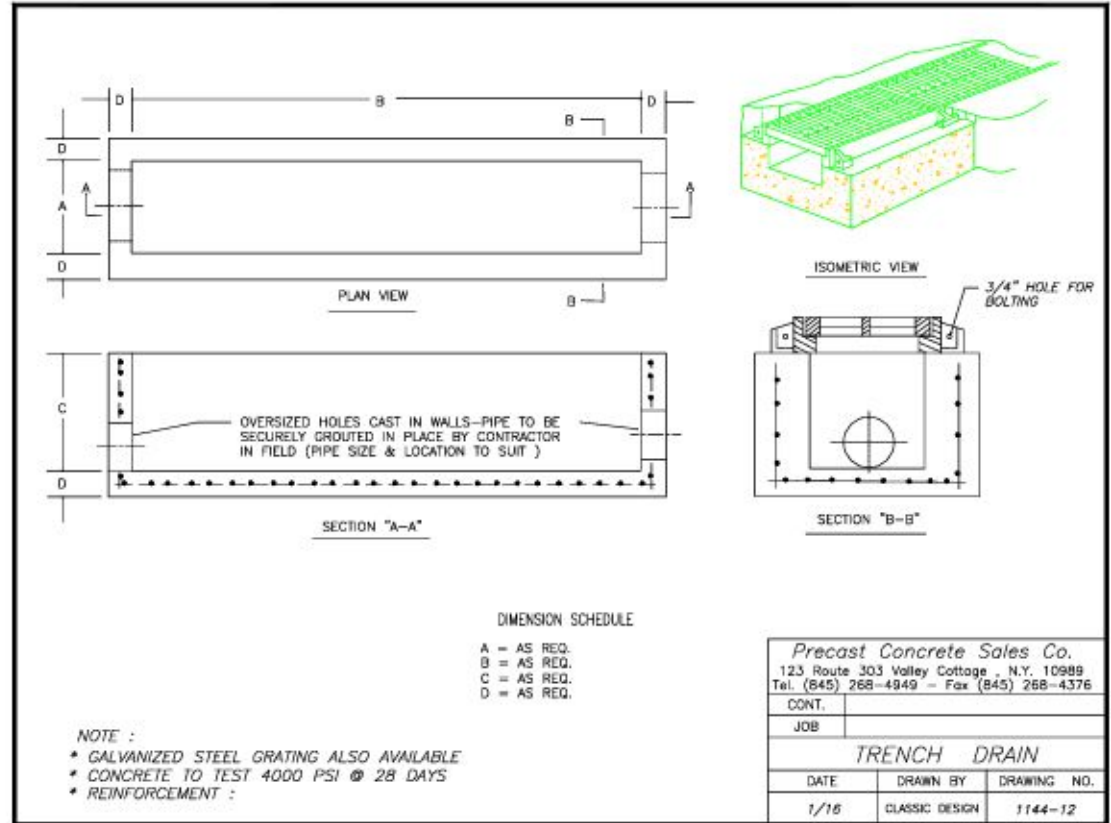
FLOCKHART FOUNDRY TYPE-326D
CAMPBELL FOUNDRY TYPES-3403 & 3413

NOTE A:
ALL CONCRETE TO BE 4000 P.S.I.

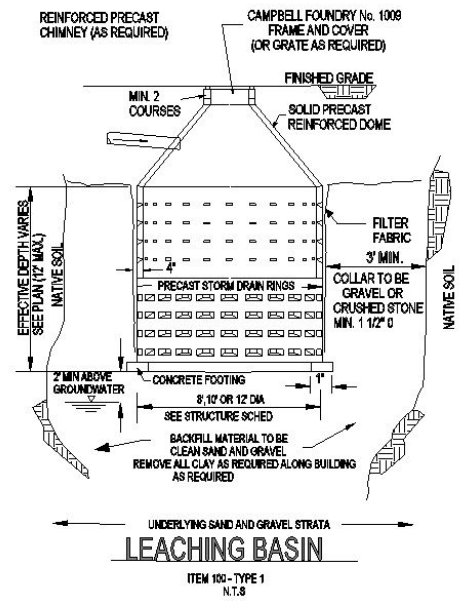
PRECAST CONCRETE 140-TRENCH DRAIN



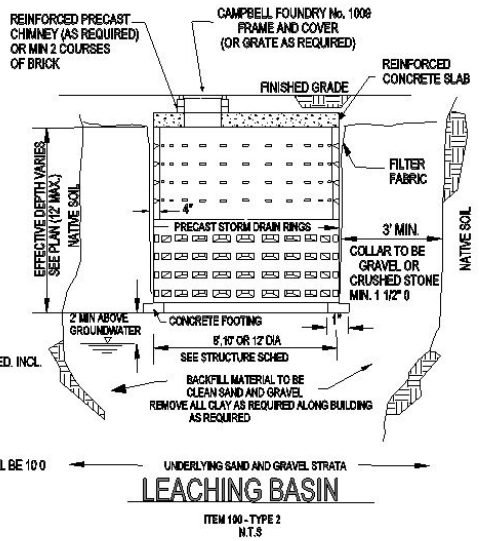
Toyota Dealership, 257 N Franklin St, Hempstead, NY 11550: Precast concrete trench drains are long narrow drains that are used at places like parking lots, highways or driveways. The main goal of these drains is to capture and redirect water into a stormwater system to prevent flooding and protect infrastructure.



STORMWATER DRY WELL/LEACHING POOL ITEM 100



- NOTES:
1. TYPE "1" POOL HEIGHT AND WIDTH OF SECTIONS AS REQUIRED. INCL. REINFORCED DOME, CONC. FOOTING AND MANHOLE COVER
 2. MINIMUM OF 10' BETWEEN POOLS.
 3. ALL POOLS UNDER PAVEMENT TO HAVE SURFACE ACCESS.
 4. ALL OTHER LEACHING POOLS TO HAVE POSITIVE SURFACE ACCESS.
 5. ANY DRAINAGE STRUCTURES INSTALLED WITHIN R.O.W. SHALL BE 10'0 MAX. AND SHALL INCORPORATE FOOTING RING
 6. FILTER FABRIC REQUIRED



- NOTES:
1. TYPE "2" POOL HEIGHT AND WIDTH OF SECTIONS AS REQUIRED, INCLUDING CONCRETE FOOTING, REINFORCED CONCRETE SLAB AND MANHOLE COVER (WHEN BASIN IS SET TO FINISHED GRADE)
 2. MINIMUM OF 10' BETWEEN POOLS.
 3. ALL POOLS UNDER PAVEMENT TO HAVE SURFACE ACCESS.
 4. ALL OTHER LEACHING POOLS TO HAVE POSITIVE SURFACE ACCESS.
 5. ANY DRAINAGE STRUCTURES INSTALLED WITHIN R.O.W. SHALL BE 10'0 MAX. AND SHALL INCORPORATE FOOTING RING
 6. FILTER FABRIC REQUIRED

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS

LEACHING POOL
ITEM 100



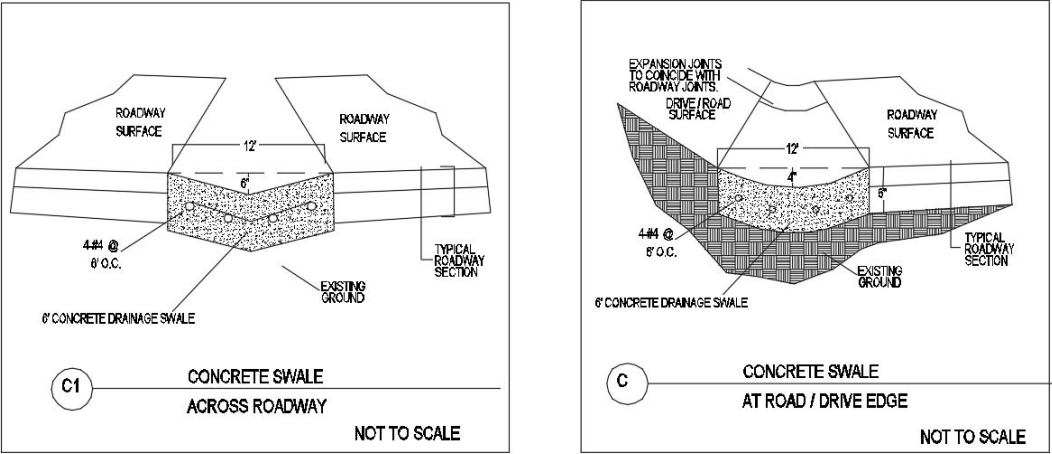
Image found:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fdrainageproducts.us%2Fflo-well-storm-water-leaching-system%2F%3Fsrsltid%3DAfmBOooWWbzBo3ErNmfvZhQkva_gsE3PuA1ZiZadUjIRGidh_rTxRIL&psig=AOvVaw2RS9vv6ZHviEaVka52Uw-h&ust=1751391700281000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBcQjhxqFwoTCQI19dLYmY4DFQA AAAAAdAAAAABAE

Stormwater dry wells/ leaching pools are designed to collect and filter stormwater runoff. This in return helps manage water by allowing it to seep into the surrounding soil. This reduces surface runoff and potential flooding. Using storage from a container often filled with gravel or pre-cast sleeve it temporarily stores the water collected. Benefits include flood control, groundwater recharge (replenish groundwater supplies) and can also help reduce over reliance of drainage systems.

SWALE TYPES-CONCRETE AND VEGETATED BIOSWALE

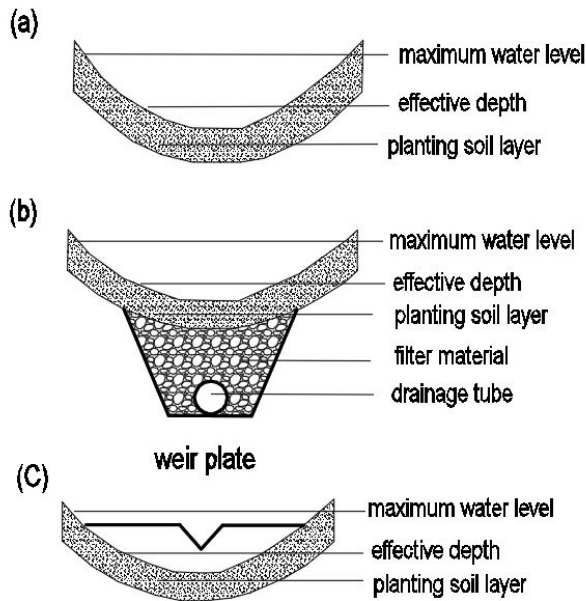
CONCRETE SWALES



Swales are designed to manage stormwater runoff. The difference between the concrete swales and vegetated bioswales is based on the the purpose of each. Concrete swales are essentially to convey stormwater away from areas it may cause damage such as roads and foundations. Acts as channels to move the water. Vegetated bioswales act as the same management of stormwater as well as improving water quality and potentially recharging groundwater. Filters out pollutants like trash and sediment and helps with infiltration. Can provide habitat for wildlife and prevent erosion



VEGETATED / BIOSWALES



wet swale

Image found:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https://www.reliance-foundry.com/2Fblog/2Fbioswale-design%3Fsrsltid%3DAfmBOorBz9z6YwkXa4FzOHbBmtrz50hY1LmBh7LXR8s8SHW9hL06vj7Gi&psig=AOvVaw1tLECo09KXvIG7Kc_Stg3k&ust=1751392176565000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBcQjhxqFwoTCKDt3LXamY4DFQAAAAAdAAAAABAE

SINGLE UNIT CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK

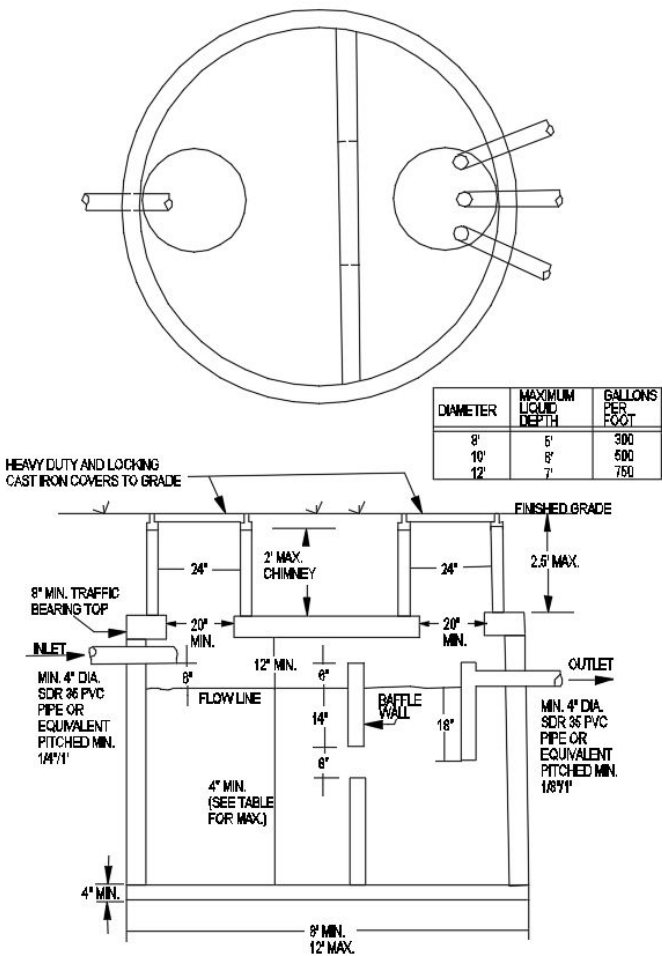


Image found:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Ftest.wilbertprecast.com%2Fproducts%2Fseptic-tanks-water-tanks%2Fseptic-tanks%2F&psig=AOvVaw0x3OI4dlwDQbRKeB7nOk_s&ust=1751389931394000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBcQjhxqFwoTCOCU-47SmY4DFQAAAAAaAAAAABAE

The concrete septic tank is designed to collect and temporarily store wastewater from all household appliances such as sinks, toilets and showers. It separates solids and liquids. It partially decomposes organic solids and the liquid is then discharged to a drainfield or leach field.

FIGURE 2
SINGLE UNIT CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK



SEPTIC: CONCRETE LEACHING POOL

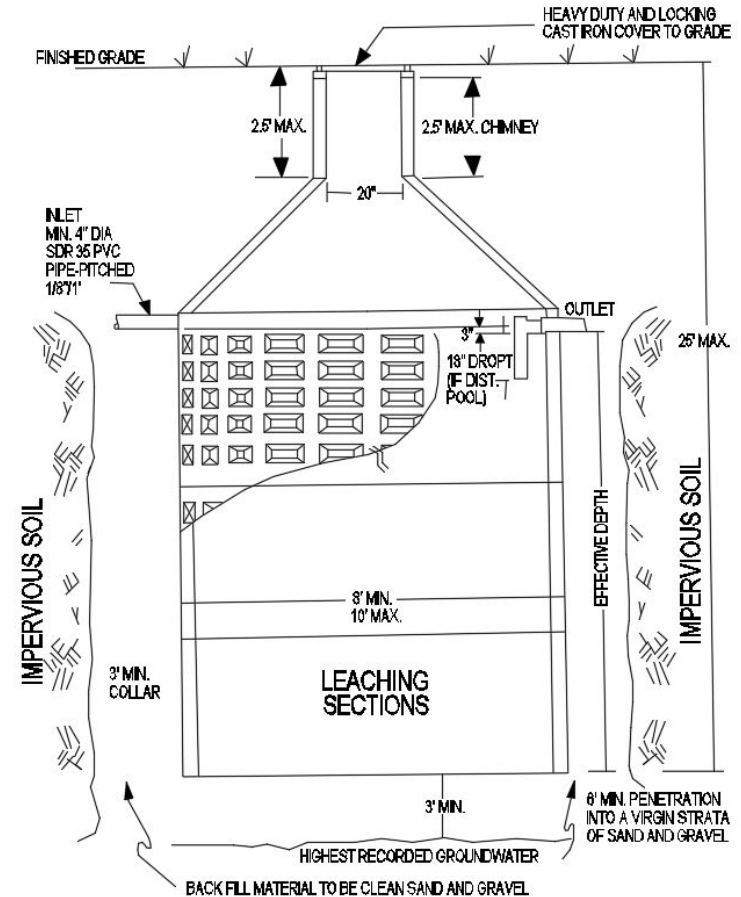


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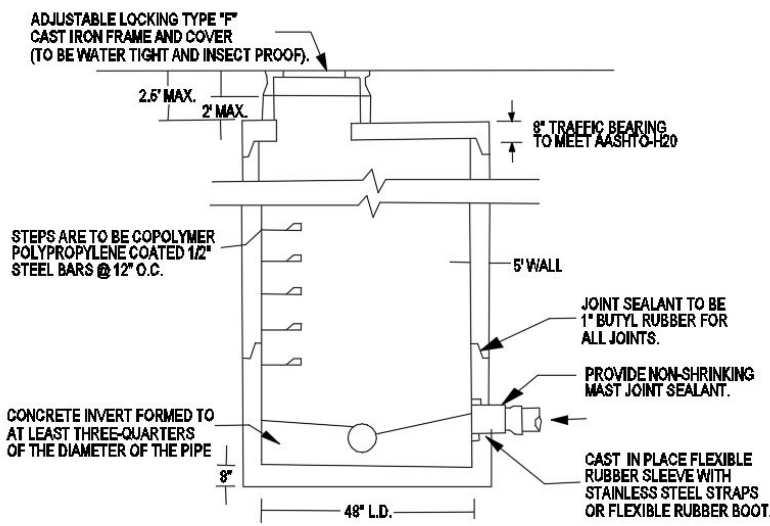
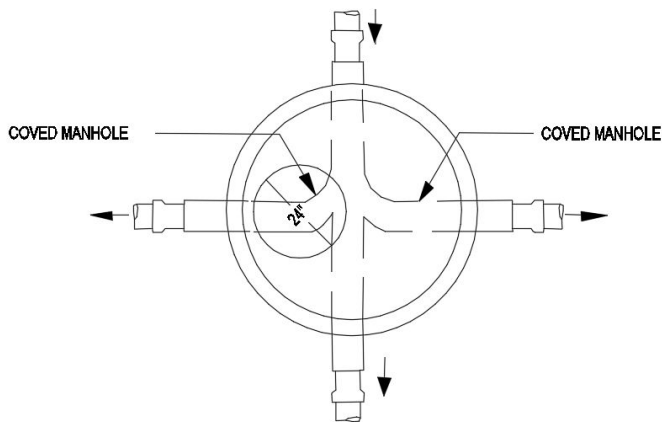
A concrete leaching pool is designed to further treat the wastewater from the septic tank. Allows wastewater to seep into surrounding soil to dispose the liquid portion. The soil then acts as a natural filter removing pollutants from wastewater as it reaches groundwater.

FIGURE 8
CONCRETE LEACHING POOL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
DETAILS



SEPTIC: CONCRETE DISTRIBUTION MANHOLE

FIGURE 13
CONCRETE DISTRIBUTION MANHOLE



- 1. ALL MANHOLES SECTIONS SHALL CONFORM TO A.S.T.M. C-478, LATEST REVISION STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRECAST REINFORCED CONCRETE M.H. SECTIONS.
- 2. MANHOLE RISER SECTION TO BE FURNISHED IN 1,2,3 OR 4' HEIGHTS, AS REQUIRED.
- 3. LOADING TO CONFORM TO AASHTO H-20 LOADING.
- 4. ALL CONCRETE IS TO MEET 4000 PSI AT 28 DAY SET.
- 5. ALL OUTLETS ARE TO BE SET AT THE SAME ELEVATION, 0.1' MINIMUM BELOW INLETS (S)

Image found:

<https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Fdelzotoprecastconcrete.com%2Fproduct%2Fjunction-boxes%2F&psig=AOvVaw0OCHRgRdZCnvMQPJnP91Tc&ust=1751391024922000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBcQjh xqFwoTCKjfkqjWmY4DFQAAAAAdAAAAABaf>



The concrete distribution manhole is another integral piece in the septic system acting as the connecting tunnel for the wastewater to move from the septic tank into the drain field. It equally distributes wastewater to prevent overflow. Acts as an access point for adjustments and repairs if needed.

https://www.google.com/url?sa=i&url=https%3A%2F%2Faugerpros.com%2Fwhat-are-sewer-cleanouts-and-how-to-locate-them%2F&psig=AOvVaw0nIhNK26hDUibLcgHAq8S&ust=1751391427963000&source=images&cd=vfe&opi=89978449&ved=0CBcQjhxqFwoTClivh_DxM4DFQAAAAAdAAAAABAE

Diagram illustrating the installation of a storm or sanitary sewer cleanout assembly, showing the connection to the main sewer line and the structure above ground.

Labels and Components:

- CAST IRON FRAME & COVER** (Installed flush with finished grade)
- SCREW PLUG IN THREADED HUB**
- GRADE**
- FINISHED GRADE FOR UNPAVED AREAS WITHOUT FRAME & COVER**
- CONCRETE COLLAR 2500 PSI MIN.**
- 4" PVC SDR-35 RISER**
- CRUSHED STONE NYSDOT MIX NO. 1 & 2 STONE**
- LATERAL CONNECTION FROM THE BUILDING**
- LATERAL TO THE SEWER**
- LONG SWEEP 1/8 BEND OR 2 - 1/16 BENDS**
- 1" OR 3" CLEARANCE**
- 1"**
- LETTERING ON COVER** (Label: **STORM OR SANITARY SEWER C.O.**)
- LABEL STORM OR SANITARY SEWER C.O. AS APPLICABLE**

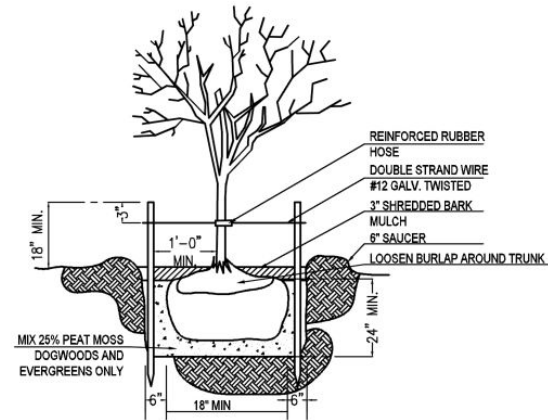
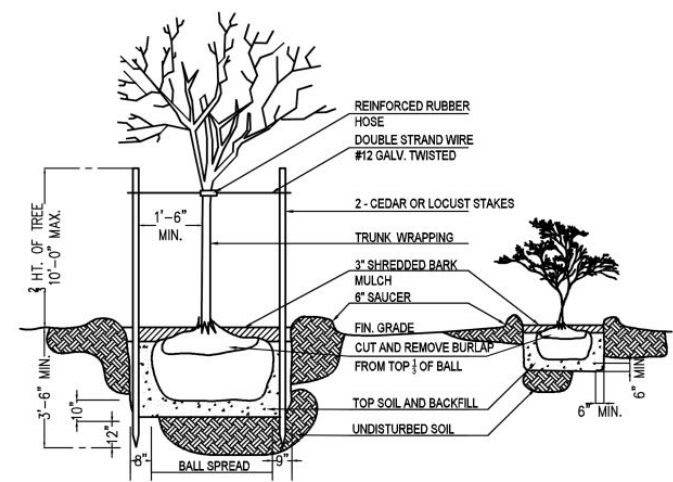
NOT TO SCALE

PLANTING DETAILS



Trees that are newly planted require reinforcement such as wire tied to wooden stakes to ensure stability during their initial growth period. Without a fully developed root system to anchor them, these new trees are prone to being uplifted, moved, or shifted by heavy winds, rain or uneven soil settling. These techniques for young plants keep the vegetation upright, ensure straight trunk growth and minimize root disturbance all to promote long term health.

Farmingdale State College
2350 Broadhollow Road, Farmingdale, NY 11735

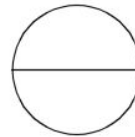
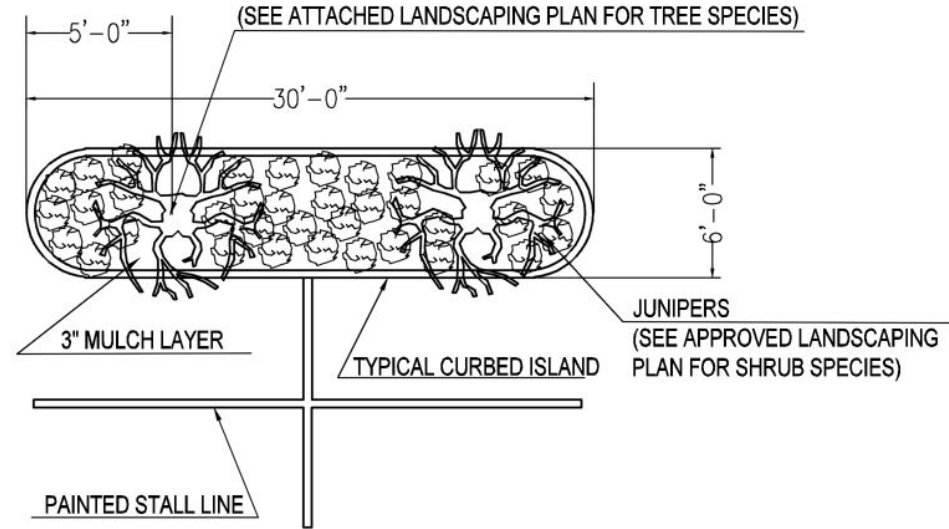


TYPICAL PLANTED PARKING LOT ISLAND



Lifetime Athletic Gym
350 Robbins Lane, Syosset NY, 11791

This parking lot island features a continuous concrete barrier curb surrounding the planting area for protection and clear definition. The vegetation provides a visual feature at eye level so someone knows where the island is and also ensures that no one drives over and through them. This feature also creates a functional landscape element that enhances the hardscape parking lot aesthetic while also contributing to stormwater management.



TYPICAL PLANTED ISLAND

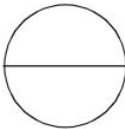
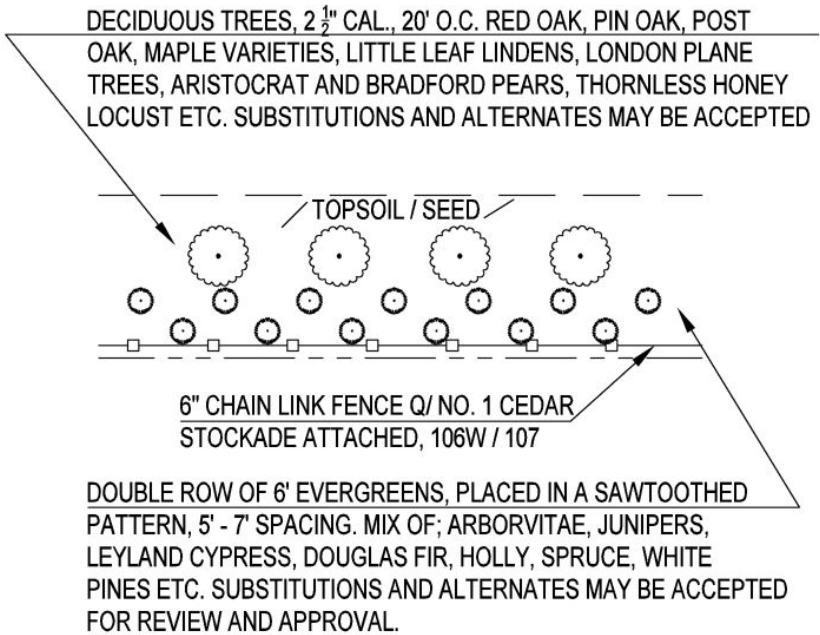
SCALE:

BUFFER SCREEN PLANTING ITEM 124-I



This perimeter feature provides many things for building sites and parking lots. This plant based buffer system allows to use nature and vegetation to provide privacy in between two spaces. It visually and physically separates the two areas. It is also beneficial for storm water management and decreased use of mand made hardscape materials.

Lifetime Athletic Gym
350 Robbins Lane, Syosset NY, 11791



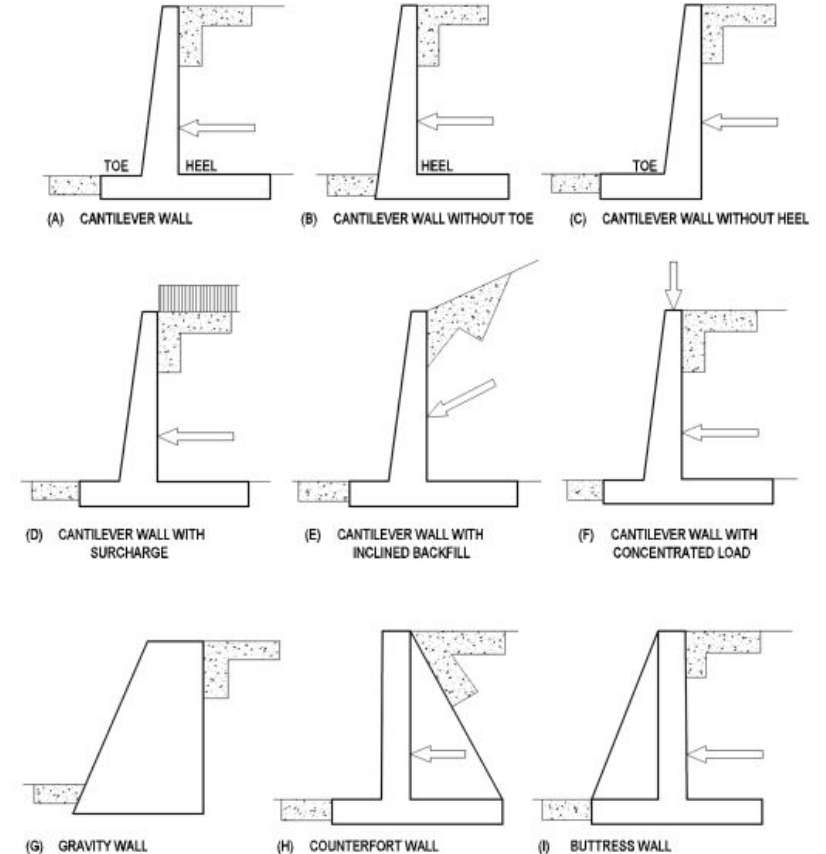
BUFFER SCREEN PLANTING
SCALE:

RETAINING WALL TYPES



495 Service Road
Intersection of Miller Place and Robbins Lane
Syosset NY, 11791

Retaining walls provide both structural support and aesthetic appeal. This feature separates earth from a space where you need it to be open. This structure serves to prevent rock or earth on a larger slope from falling or collapsing into an area that you need clear. Ultimately the wall supports soil laterally so that it can be retained at different levels on the two sides.



TYPES OF RETAINING WALLS

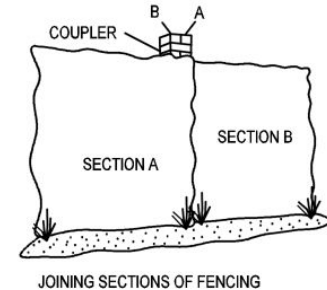
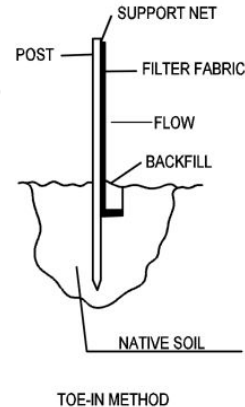
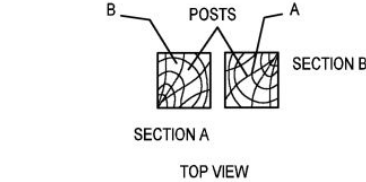
SCALE:

SILT FENCE



Farmingdale State College
2350 Broadhollow Road, Farmingdale, NY 11735

This temporary barrier serves many functions for construction sites, or even areas that have many moving parts and material like train tracks or parking lots of industrial buildings. It is made of porous filter fabric, typically non woven polyethylene and is supported by wooden or metal posts driven into the ground. The lower edge of the fabric is trenched or sliced into the soil and then backfilled and compacted to prevent sediment bypass. The fabric is designed to catch sheet flow causing sediment runoff. Proper support is crucial for supporting horizontal loads of retained material.



INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. EXCAVATE A 4 INCH X 4 INCH TRENCH ALONG THE LOWER PERIMETER OF THE SITE
2. UNROLL A SECTION AT A TIME AND POSITION THE POSTS AGAINST THE BACK (DOWNSTREAM) WALL OF THE TRENCH (NET SIDE AWAY FROM DIRECTION OF FLOW).
3. DRIVE THE POST INTO THE GROUND UNTIL THE NETTING IS APPROX. 2 INCHES FROM THE TRENCH BOTTOM
4. LAY THE TOE-IN FLAP OF FABRIC ONTO THE UNDISTURBED BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL THE TRENCH AND TAMP THE SOIL. STEEPER SLOPES REQUIRE AN INTERCEPT TRENCH.
5. JOIN SECTIONS AS SHOWN

