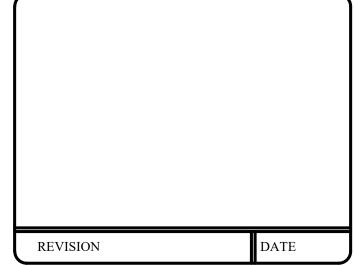


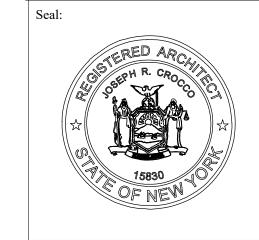
HEREIN CONSTITUTE ORIGINAL & UNPUBLISHED DUPLICATED, USED OR DISCLOSED WOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ARCHITECT. THEREFORE, ALL DWGS. HEREIN ARE FOR THE EXPRESS USE OF THE JOB CALLED OUT IN THE TITLE BLOCK & MAY NOT BE DUPLICATED FOR THE USE OF SIMILAR JOBS.

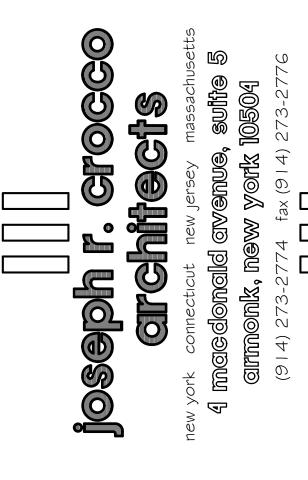
DIMENSIONS & CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. PLEASE

UNAUTHORIZED ADDITION OR ALTERATION OF THIS PLAN IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 1209(2) OF THE

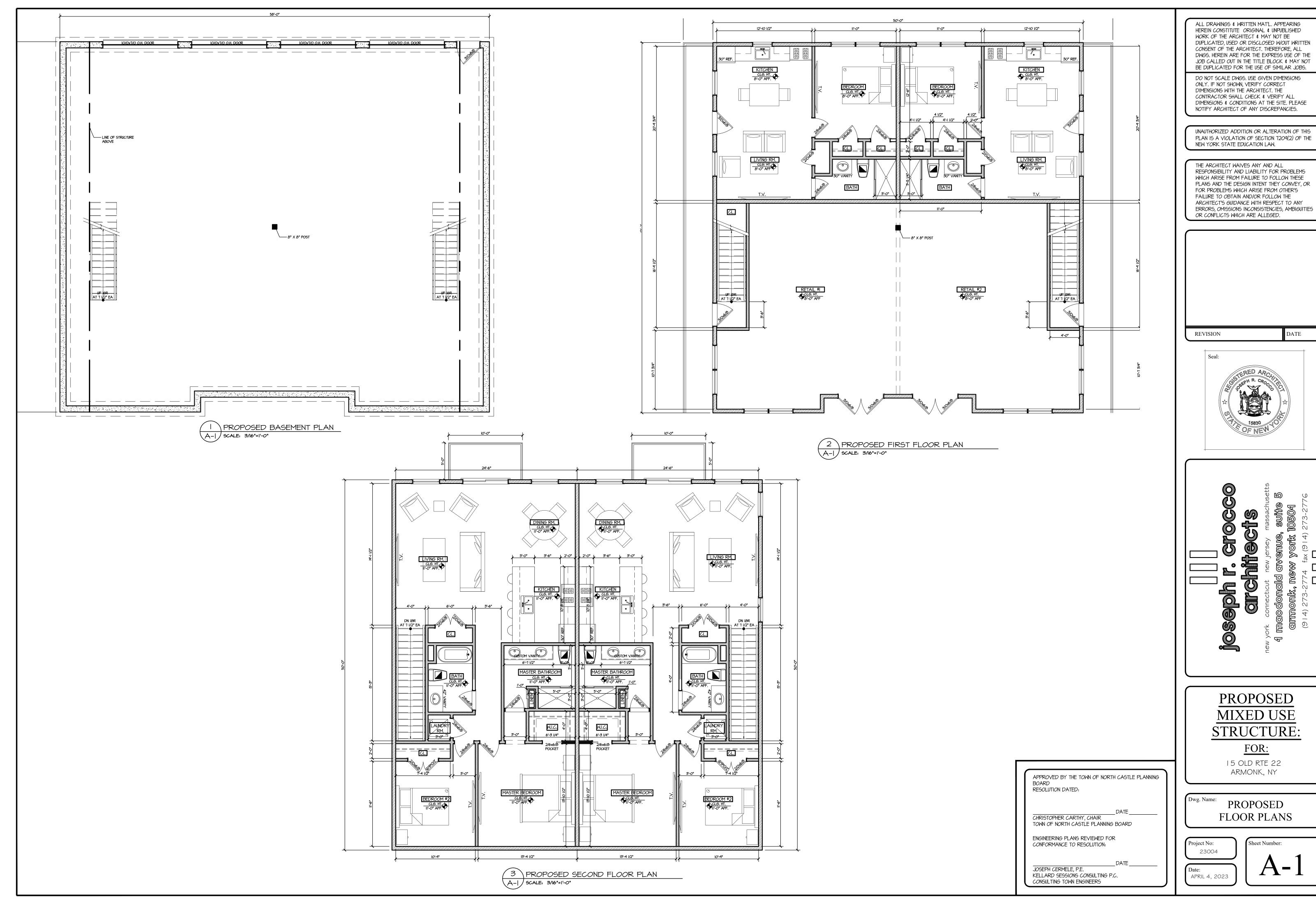
RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY FOR PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE PLANS AND THE DESIGN INTENT THEY CONVEY, OR FOR PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM OTHER'S ARCHITECT'S GUIDANCE WITH RESPECT TO ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS INCONSISTENCIES, AMBIGUITIES

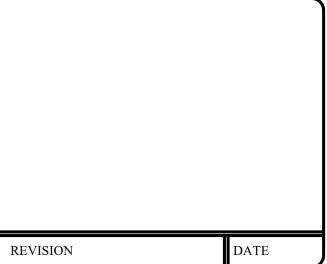






ALTERATION/







ALL DRAWINGS & WRITTEN MAT'L. APPEARING HEREIN CONSTITUTE ORIGINAL & UNPUBLISHED WORK OF THE ARCHITECT & MAY NOT BE DUPLICATED, USED OR DISCLOSED WOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ARCHITECT. THEREFORE, ALL DWGS. HEREIN ARE FOR THE EXPRESS USE OF THE JOB CALLED OUT IN THE TITLE BLOCK & MAY NOT BE DUPLICATED FOR THE USE OF SIMILAR JOBS.

DO NOT SCALE DWGS. USE GIVEN DIMENSIONS ONLY. IF NOT SHOWN, VERIFY CORRECT DIMENSIONS WITH THE ARCHITECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK & VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS & CONDITIONS AT THE SITE. PLEASE NOTIFY ARCHITECT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES.

UNAUTHORIZED ADDITION OR ALTERATION OF THIS PLAN IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209(2) OF THE

THE ARCHITECT WAIVES ANY AND ALL RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY FOR PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE PLANS AND THE DESIGN INTENT THEY CONVEY, OR FOR PROBLEMS WHICH ARISE FROM OTHER'S FAILURE TO OBTAIN AND/OR FOLLOW THE ARCHITECT'S GUIDANCE WITH RESPECT TO ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS INCONSISTENCIES, AMBIGUITIES

DATE

PROPOSED STRUCTURE:

15 OLD RTE 22 ARMONK, NY





3 PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION

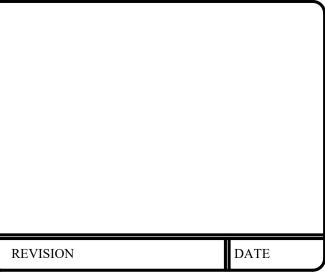
A-3 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

ALL DRAWINGS & WRITTEN MAT'L. APPEARING
HEREIN CONSTITUTE ORIGINAL & UNPUBLISHED
WORK OF THE ARCHITECT & MAY NOT BE
DUPLICATED, USED OR DISCLOSED WOUT WRITTEN
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Seal:

Seal:

15830

NEND



PROPOSED
MIXED USE
STRUCTURE:

FOR:

15 OLD RTE 22 ARMONK, NY

ELEVATIONS

Project No: 23004

APRIL 4, 2023

JOSEPH CERMELE, P.E. KELLARD SESSIONS CONSULTING P.C. CONSULTING TOWN ENGINEERS Sheet Number:

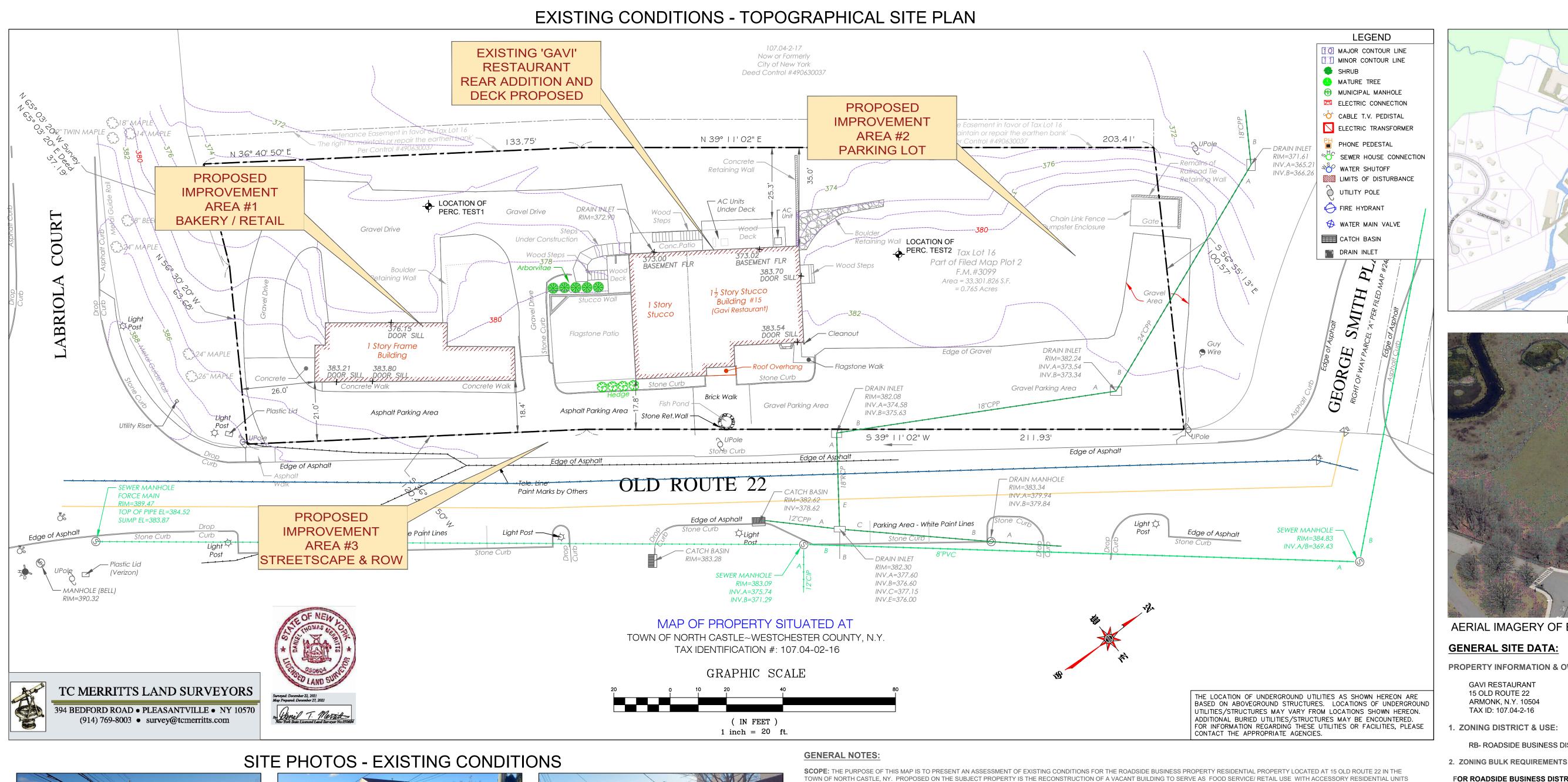




Photo #1 - Street View Old Rte 22

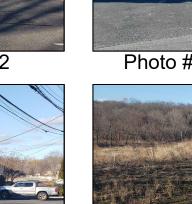




Photo #7 - Driveway Entrance Proposed Bakery

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209

BEARING A SEAL OF A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR OR

OF THE NYS EDUCATION LAW.



Photo #2 - Street View Gavi Restaurant



Photo #5 - Rear Yard Proposed Bakery





Photo #3 - Gavi Restaurant



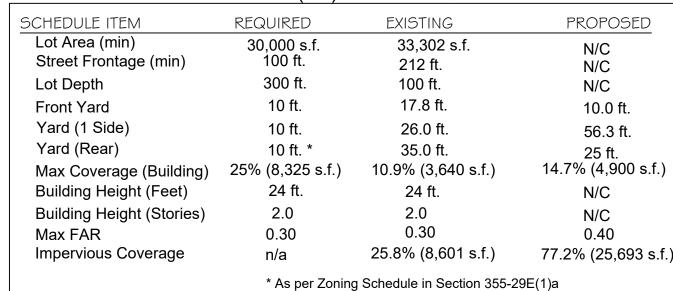


NOTE: ADDITIONAL PLANIMETRIC SURVEY DATA SHOWN HERIEN ON THIS PLAN OF THE PROPERTY OF 15 OLD ROUTE 22, TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK, 10504 WAS PREPARED FROM CONCEPTUAL PLANS PREPARED BY JOSEPH R. CROCCO ARCHITECTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY GIS DATA, REFERENCED LAND SURVEY AND RECORDED DEED FOR SAID PROPERTY ENGINEER ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY TO ERRORS AND OMISSIONS PROVIDED ON REFERENCED MAP SOURCES.

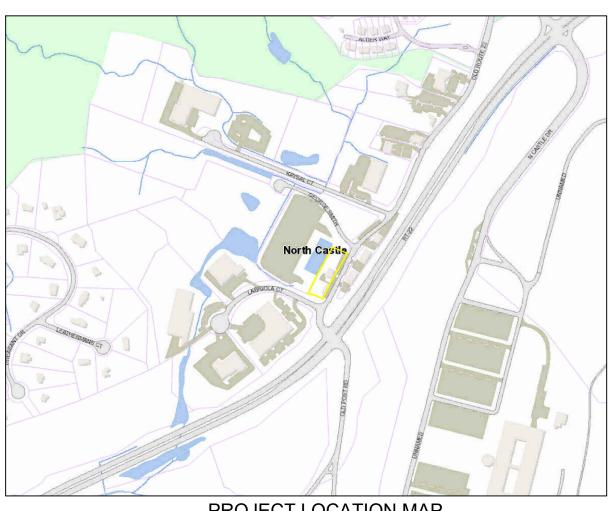
ALONG WITH OTHER SITE IMPROVEMENTS RELATED TO CONSTRICTION OF PAVED PARKING LOTS, ACCESS DRIVEWAYS, WALKWAYS, MODULAR BLOCK GRAVITY RETAINING WALLS AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AS REQUIRED BY CODE. A REAR ADDITION AND RAISED DECK IS PROPOSED FOR THE EXISTING RESTAURANT. AS THE PROPERTY IS ZONED AS NON-RESIDENTIAL ROADSIDE. BUSINESS, ALL PROJECTS INVOLVING THIS DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT REQUIRES SITE PLAN APPROVAL FROM THE TOWN PLANNING BOARD AS PRESENTED IN CHAPTER 355 OF TOWN CODE. THE PROPOSED USE IS CONSISTENT WITH LOCAL ZONING

- . MAPPING: THE BASE MAP DEPICTED HEREIN WAS PREPARED FROM A LAND SURVEY PREPARED BY TC MERRITTS LAND SURVEYORS OF PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK, DATED OCTOBER 29, 2020 AND ROM AN ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN PREPARED BY JOSEPH R. CROCCO ARCHITECTS.
- 2. PLANNING BOARD APPROVALS: THE INTENT OF THE THIS SUBMISSION IS TO SEEK APPROVAL FROM THE PLANNING BOARD FOR A SITE PLAN APPROVAL FOR THE AFOREMENTIONED PROPOSED BUILDING AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS. THE INTENT OF THE SUBMISSION IS TO MEET ALL ZONING REQUIREMENTS WHERE POSSIBLE AND OBTAIN VARIANCES AS NEEDED WITH GUIDANCE FROM THE
- 3. RELEVANT TOWN CODE: TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE CODE CHAPTER 355 REGULATES ZONING, OFF STREET PARKING AND SITE PLAN APPROVAL AND CHAPTER 267 PROVIDE STATUTE ON LAND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY AND REQUIRED STORMWATER POLLUTION AND PREVENTION PLANNING (SWPPP).
- RESTAURANT. THE PROPERTY CONTAINS MULTIPLE OFF STREET PARKING SPACES WITHIN GRAVEL/UNPAVED DESIGNATED LOCATIONS TO ACCOMMODATE CURRENT USE AND IS SERVED BY MUNICIPAL SEWER, WATER AND NATURAL GAS. ROAD FRONTAGE IS PROVIDED ALONG OLD ROUTE 22. THE BUILDINGS AND DEVELOPED AREAS APPEAR MEET ZONING LOT COVERAGE AND DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SIDE, FRONT YARD SETBACKS FOR THE RB ZONING DISTRICT. REAR YARD SETBACK IS PRE-EXISTING NON-CONFORMING.
- 5. CRITICAL/SENSITIVE AREAS: THIS PROPERTY DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY FRESHWATER WETLANDS, WETLAND BUFFER AREAS, STEEP SLOPES OR AND FEMA DESIGNATED SPECIAL FLOODPLAIN HAZARD
- 6. LIMITATIONS: THIS PLAN IS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED TO SUPERCEDE ANY APPROVALS BY THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE PLANNING BOARD OR OTHER LAND USE BOARDS FOR SITE PLAN OR COMPLETE ZONING/CODE COMPLIANCE, FACILITY USE, OPERATION OR DESIGN. THIS MAP WAS PREPARED STRICTLY TO ASSESS THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED CONDITIONS CONSISTENT WITH THIS APPLICATION BEFORE THE LOCAL PLANNING BOARD.

ZONING SCHEDULE (RB) - BULK REQUIREMENTS







PROJECT LOCATION MAP



AERIAL IMAGERY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS - NORTHERLY VIEW

GENERAL SITE DATA:

PROPERTY INFORMATION & OWNER:

GAVI RESTAURANT 15 OLD ROUTE 22 ARMONK, N.Y. 10504 TAX ID: 107.04-2-16

1. ZONING DISTRICT & USE

RB- ROADSIDE BUSINESS DISTRICT

FOR ROADSIDE BUSINESS DISTRICT USE

LOT AREA (MIN) -TOTAL BUILDING COVERAGE 25% (8.325 SF) LOT DEPTH (MIN) 300 FEET FRONT YARD (MIN) -10 FEET SIDE (MIN ONE) -10 FEET REAR (MIN) -10 FEET HEIGHT (MAX STORIES) -2.0 STORIES

TOTAL PARKING PROPOSED = 54 SPACES PARKING REQ'D ADA (1 PER 50 PER USE) = 3 SPACES TOTAL PARKING REQ'D (AS PER 355-57) = 58 SPACES TREES REQ'D (AS PER 355-56H) = 6 TREES

3. LAND USE DEVELOPED AREA SUMMARY:

EXISTING LOT AREA -33,302 SF EXISTING TOTAL BUILDING COVERAGE - 3,640 SF (10.9%) EXISTING IMP. COVERAGE EXISTING PARKING PROVIDED -

4. UTILITY SERVICES:

ARMONK WATER DISTRICT #4 SEWER -ARMONK SEWER DISTRICT #2 GAS -CON EDISON COMPANY OF NY

DAVID A. GOESSL, PE **CIVIL ENGINEER 622 SPROUT BROOK ROAD**

PUTNAM VALLEY, NY 10579 (914) 227-0258

5. ENVIRONMENTAL CRITICAL AREAS:

- FRESHWATER WETLANDS - NONE

Depth to restrictive feature: 40 to 60 inches

Drainage class: Moderate to Well drained

6. NRCS - USDA SOIL CLASSIFICATION:

Soil Type: Ub - Udorthents, smoothed

Depth to water table: 80 inches +

Slope: 0 to 8 percent slopes

NONE

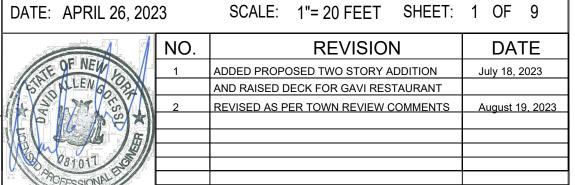
LOCAL STEEP SLOPES -

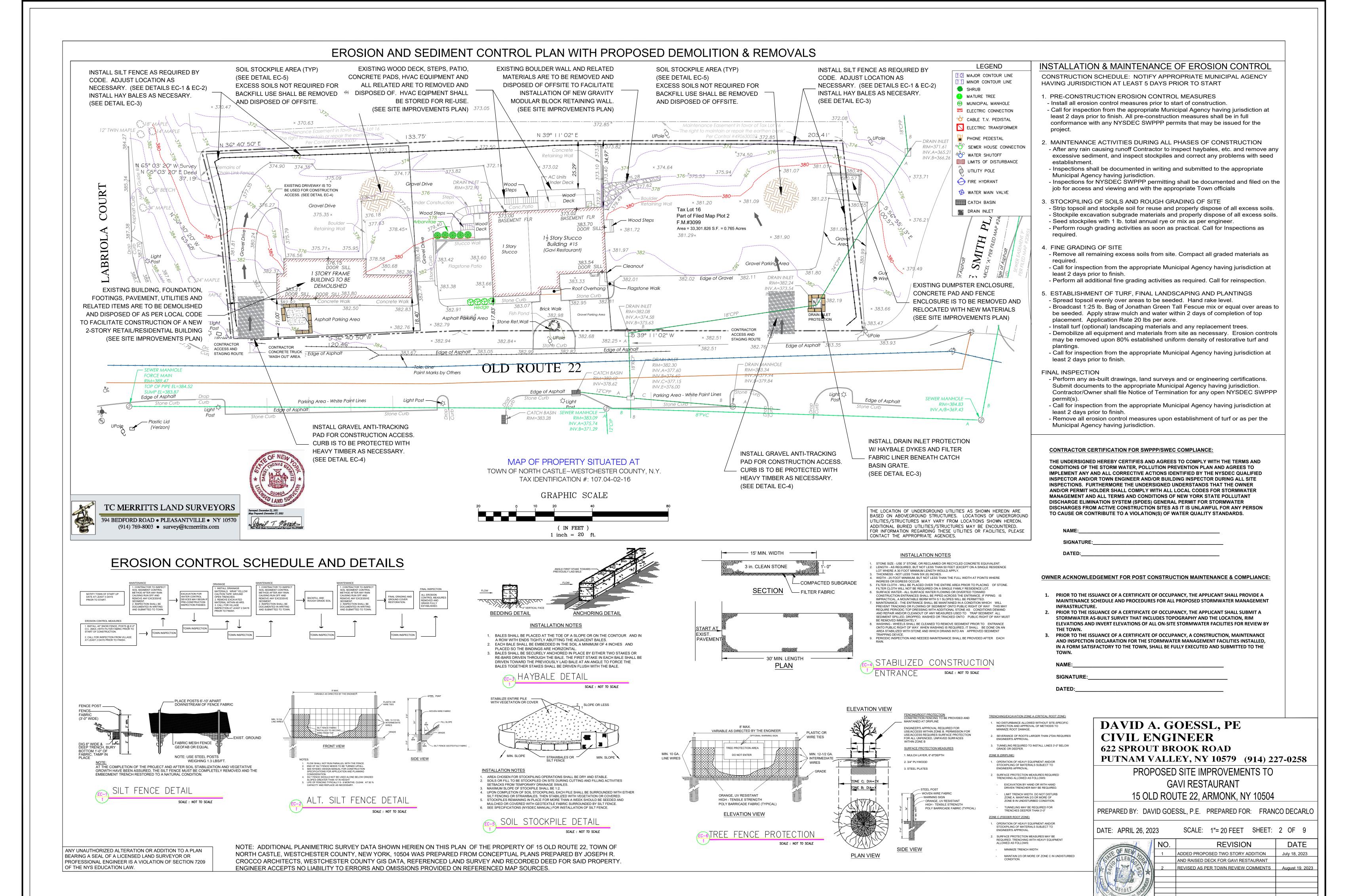
- WATERCOURSES -

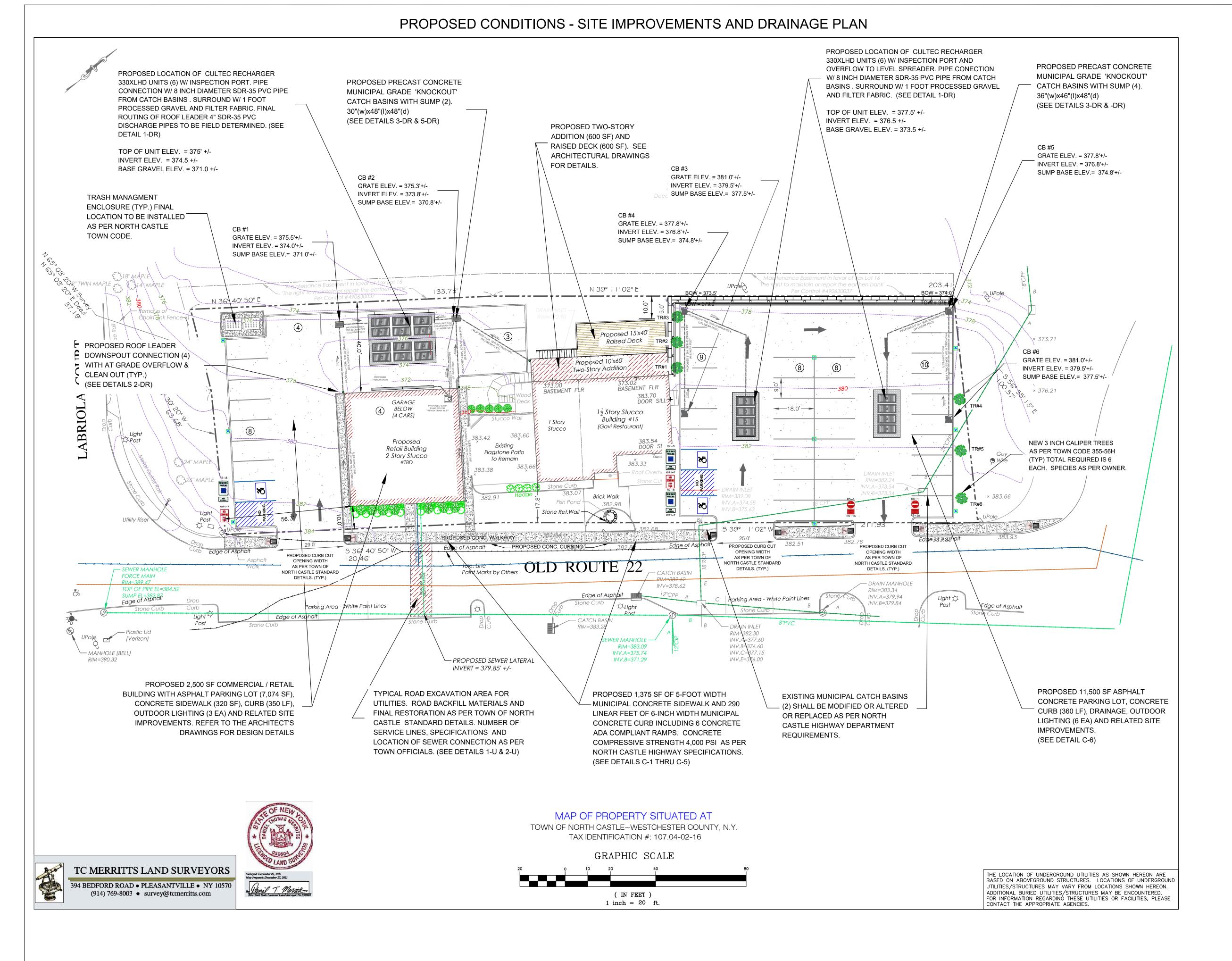
- FEMA SFHA -

PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO **GAVI RESTAURANT** 15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

PREPARED BY: DAVID GOESSL, P.E. PREPARED FOR: FRANCO DECARLO







GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- The Applicant shall secure all of the necessary permits from the Town of North Castle to ensure compliance with Local, County and State Building, Highway and Sanitary Codes. The Applicant is responsible to contact the Building Department to schedule are inspection of the sediment and erosion control practices prior to the start of
- 2. During work and upon completion, the Applicant shall schedule all of the necessary inspections and certificates of approval with the Town of North Castle officials.
- 3. The Applicant shall secure the services of a NYS licensed land surveyor as necessary to stake out the exact location of proposed improvements and as required by the Town for record documents.
- 4. The Applicant shall verify location of all underground utilities by calling Dig Safe NY @ 1-(800) 962-7962 to ensure that there are no conflicts with existing systems. Private installations shall also be identified as required.
- 5. Any existing utilities, pavement, sidewalk, curbing, grass areas etc., disturbed and/or damages during construction, must be replaced and/or repaired at the Applicant's
- 6. The Applicant shall secure the work zone through proper placement of construction fencing materials, cones, barricades, and caution tape.
- 7. All debris, excess soils and waste materials, as a result of this proposed improvement shall be removed from site and disposed of properly. All construction fuels and chemicals shall be transported in approved sealed containers and shall be removed from the site by the Contractor daily.
- 8. All fill material shall consist of clean soils, or soil-rock mixture free from organic matter, construction debris or other deleterious material. Materials shall contain no rock or lump over 6" in greatest dimension and not more than 15% of the rocks or lumps shall be larger than 2.5" in greatest dimension.
- Should unforeseen conditions or circumstances develop or other causes necessitate changes to the approved plans, the Applicant shall notify the Design Engineer of record.
- 10. All erosion controls and protective measures shall conform to the "New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control." The Town Inspector may specify additional sediment and erosion control measures to safeguard the public right of way and adjacent properties. All areas of disturbance shall be restored at the earliest practical date and/or immediately upon suspension of work. Temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall not be removed until site stabilization (80% uniform density of permanent vegetation or permanent mulch/stone) has been achieved.
- 11. Construction erosion control and protection measures shall be inspected by a qualified engineer or trained individual having received NYSDEC 4-hour erosion and sediment control training at a minimum of weekly and following all rain events greater than 0.5

STORMWATER SYSTEM NOTES:

- 1. The Applicant shall safeguard the limits of improvements through proper installation of silt fencing and hay bales downgrade from all excavation areas and stockpiles soil and gravels materials.
- 2. The Contractor shall verify all field dimensions and drainage layouts prior to performing any installation. Any discrepancies shall be immediately reported to the Engineer of record.
- 3. The Contractor shall verify depth upon excavation for suitable soils and consult with the Design Engineer prior to installing any drainage systems. The Design Engineer will verify soil percolation rates and prior test results at the time of construction. Any design changes to the storm water system during construction due to unforeseen circumstances such as shallow groundwater, rock, utility conflict etc., must be resubmitted to the Town of North Castle Building and Engineering Departments for approval prior to construction.
- 4. The Contractor shall schedule required inspections at least 48 hours in advance to both Engineer of record and Town Inspector, and that no work shall be covered or concealed until the required inspections are passed.
- 5. Stormwater drainage systems shall be installed along the proposed pathway as indicated on the plans. Pipe materials for catch basin and roof leader downspouts shall be SDR-35 PVC (or Sch. 40) piping. Underground infiltrating stormwater chamber(s) shall not be buried within ten feet of a building foundation nor ten feet from any adjacent developed property or right of way. The proposed drainage system is designed to handle a 24 hour, 100 year design storm in accordance with NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual for net impervious surfaces created by the proposed parking lots, paved surfaces and building improvements and shall be phased with this work to be commenced upon completion of the proposed building, site regrading and Redi-Rock retaining walls as to avoid incidental damage from construction and heavy equipment.
- . The proposed stormwater system consists of 12 Cultec 330XLHD Chambers for the retail portion of the property and another 8 Cultec 330XLHD Chambers for the paved parking lot adjacent to Gavi Restaurant. All chambers are to be set level and include interconnections consisting of 6" diameter PVC (or HDPE) piping. The garage lower level of the retail building will contain an exterior trench drain with flow into a new sump pump pit with final discharge to the new drywells.
- 7. The proposed location of the drywell systems shall be in the rear and right side yards maintaining minimum 10 foot setbacks from building and property lines. Owner/Contractor shall contact the Design Engineer should conflict(s) exist.

OWNER POST CONSTRUCTION MAINTENANCE:

local codes whichever is more stringent.

The owner shall inspect all roof leader downspouts fittings, inspection ports and cleanout caps once per year to ensure proper connections are in place.
 The owner shall inspect and remove all debris from the grate of any open yard drain

and catch basins regularly with additional emphasis during the fall and winter

- 3. The owner shall inspect and remove all accumulated debris from the sumps of any catch basin or yard drain at a minimum of once per year. Adjust frequency as
- Storm water facilities shall be maintained in accordance with best management practices and and Cultec maintenance literature. The owner shall have the said system inspected and certified at 5-year intervals (minimum) or in accordance to

DAVID A. GOESSL, PE CIVIL ENGINEER 622 SPROUT BROOK ROAD PUTNAM VALLEY, NY 10579 (914) 227-0258

PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO GAVI RESTAURANT 15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

PREPARED BY: DAVID GOESSL, P.E. PREPARED FOR: FRANCO DECARLO

DATE: APRIL 26, 2023 SCALE: 1"= 15 FEET SHEET: 3 OF 11

NO. REVISION DATE

1 ADDED PROPOSED TWO STORY ADDITION
AND RAISED DECK FOR GAVI RESTAURANT
2 REVISED AS PER TOWN REVIEW COMMENTS
August 19, 2023

AUGUST 19, 2023

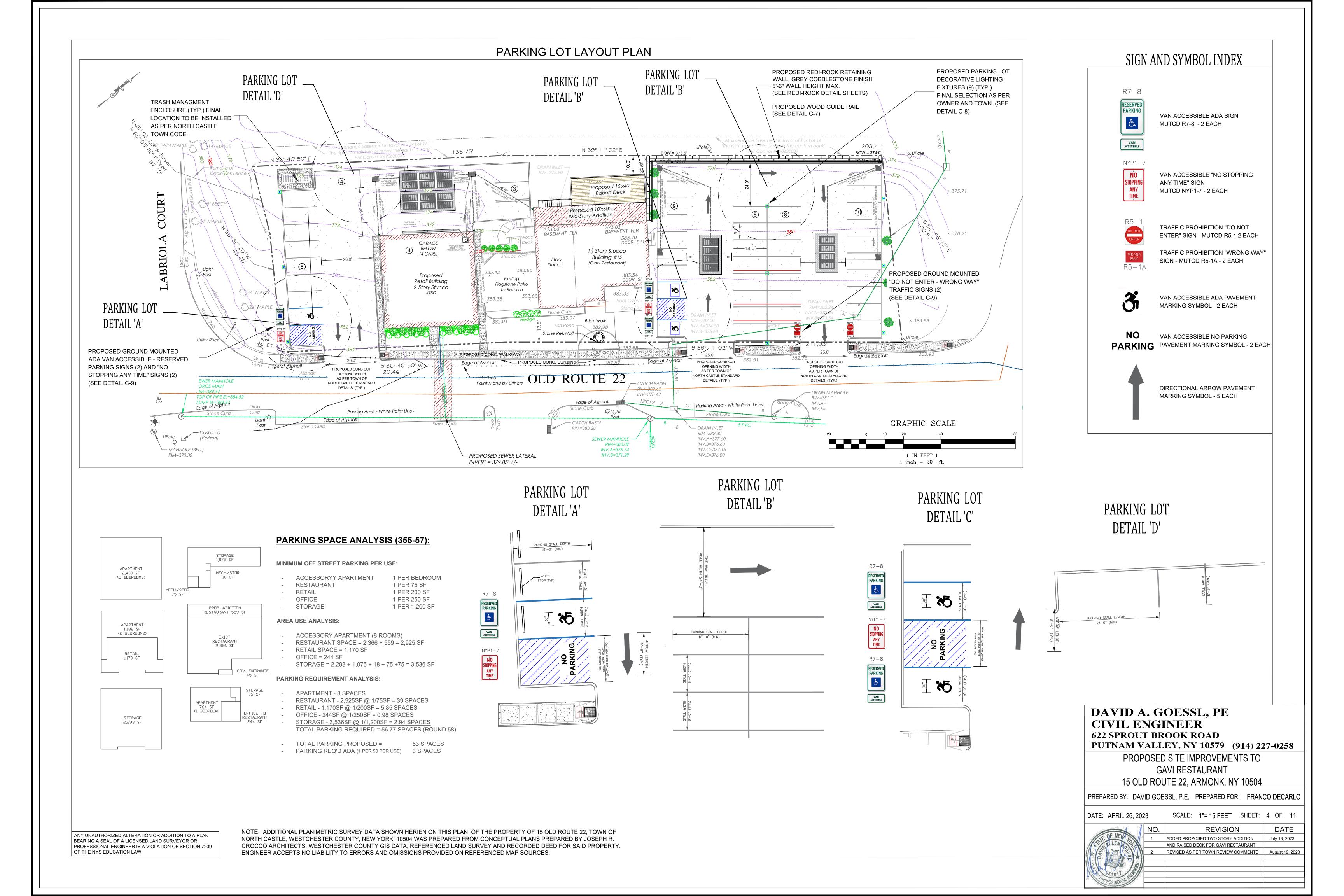
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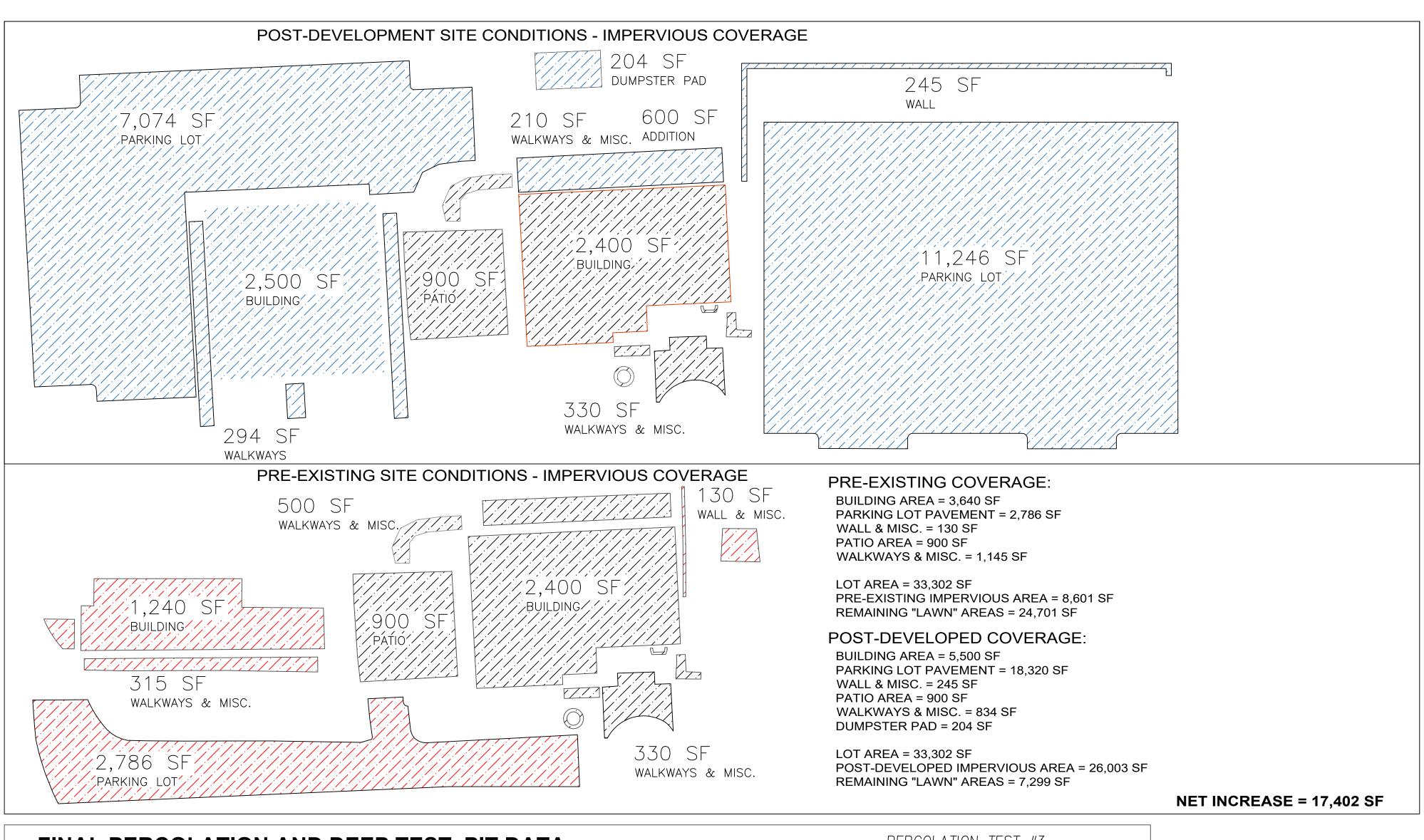
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PERCOLATION TEST #3 FINAL PERCOLATION AND DEEP TEST PIT DATA: (3 RUNS PERFORMED) PERCOLATION TEST #2 PERCOLATION TEST #1 TEST DATE: TBD (3 RUNS PERFORMED) (3 RUNS PERFORMED) WEATHER: TBD FINAL RUN RESULTS: PRE-SOAK TBD START TIME: TBD FINAL RUN RESULTS: FINAL RUN RESULTS: WITNESS: N/A END TIME: TBD START TIME: TBD START TIME: TBD END TIME: TBD END TIME: TBD DEEP TEST PIT: START DEPTH FROM SURFACE: 0" START DEPTH START DEPTH END DEPTH FROM SURFACE: 0" FROM SURFACE: 0" FROM SURFACE: 3" END DEPTH END DEPTH ** CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DESIGN RESULT: TBD / 3"DROP FROM SURFACE: 3" ENGINEER WITH ADDITIONAL DEEP TEST PIT FROM SURFACE: 3" DATA AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION. RESULT: TBD / 3"DROP RESULT: TBD / 3"DROP (FOR DESIGN, USE 20 MIN PER 1 INCH DROP IN FRONT YARD)

Constant Slope Smooth Wall PVC GPM with 1% Velocity GPM with 2% Velocity GPM with 3% Velocity GPM with 4% Velocity GPM with 5% Velocity 1.7 1.2 1/2" 0.6 0.9 0.8 1.3 1.4 2.2 3/4" 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.5 3.5 1.4 5.1 2.1 6.4 2.6 7.4 8.4 3.4 1 1/4" 9.2 2.4 11.4 13.4 3.5 15.1 3.9 1 1/2" 10.2 1.9 14.8 2.7 18.5 3.4 21.6 3.9 24.3 4.4 31.6 3.2 4.7 52 5.3 2.9 92 4.2 114 5.2 133 6.1 151 6.8 ***** 4" 3.4 196 5 244 6.2 284 7.3 321 8.2 568 707 826 932 4.4 6.4

PIPE SIZE ADEQUACY: FOR PROPOSED 4" DIAMETER PVC PIPE SET AT 2% SLOPE, DESIGN FLOW RATE AS PROVIDED BY MANUFACTURER IS 196 GALLONS PER MINUTE. 24 HOUR DESIGN VOLUME IS 276 CUBIC FEET WHICH IS EQUIVALENT 2,065 GALLONS PER MINUTE. AS SUCH, THE PROPOSED DISCHARGE ROUTED TO THE DESIGNED CULTEC DRAINAGE SYSTEM ARE SIZED ACCORDINGLY.

PHOTOS - FIELD PERCOLATION TESTING FOR SOILS

TBD TBD FRONT RIGHT YARD - PERC TEST #1 FRONT RIGHT YARD - PERC TEST #2

TBD

REAR LEFT YARD - PERC TEST #3

LOT AREA FOR DESIGN POST-DEVELOPMENT - PROPOSED CONDITIONS Patios, Walls & Wa Open Space TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREAS = 8,686 COMPOSITE CURVE NUMBER = TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREAS = WATER QUANTITY VOLUME ANALYSIS WATER QUALITY VOLUME ANALYSIS: Reference NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual Chapter 4 and NRCS TR-55 Modeling for Reference NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual Chapter 4, Section 4.2 Urban Hydrology for Small Watershed - Design Storm used is 25 year, 24 hour 90 % Rainfall Event (P) = $WQv = (P \times Rv \times A) / 12$ - Pre-Developed Composite Curve Number (CN) Post-Developed Composite Curve Number (CN) Site Area (A) = 0.7645 - Rainfall Intensity (i), 100 Year,24 Hr Storm 8,686 ft² - Pre-Developed Impervious Area (A) - Post-Developed Impervious Area (A) 236.78 Cubic Feet Using the TR-55 SCS Runoff Equation Max Retention (S) = 1,000/(CN) -10 Hydrologic Soil B, S = Runoff Volume $(V) = Q \times A$ 1.) Pre-Development Runoff Determinatio Pre-Development Q 6.49 Inches 1. WQv is greater than RRv(min) 2. Storage provided by drywells is greater than WQv 2.) Post-Development Runoff Determination Post-Development Q Post-Development Vs = 16.989.9 Cubic Feet 3.) Water Quantity Volume for Storage Storage Volume = Vs post – Vs pre Stor. Volume = 12,290.18 Cubic Feet SOIL PERCOLATION RATE: b) Volume of Percolation (V_p) 1) Surface Area of Cylinder (Ac) Perc Hole Depth Water Depth (havg) $Ac=\pi xDxh_{avq}$ c) Soil percolation rate (Sr): 2) Cylinder Bottom Area 0.00694 ft³/ft²/min **10.00** ft³/ft²/day 5%clogging factor adjustment ft³/ft²/dav VOLUME PER DRYWELL (Vw) 24-HOUR PERCOLATION VOLUME PER DRYWELL (Vp): # OF SIDES EXPOSED BOTTOM AREA UNIT 30.33 SF BOTTOM AREA OF GRAVEL: 66.50 SF TOTAL 24-HOUR VOLUME PER DRYWELL (Vt): Cultec Recharger Stormwater Chamber, Model #: volume of drywells (Vw) + percolation volume (Vp) 624.32 ft³ NUMBER OF DRYWELLS REQUIRED (DWR): Required Volume of Storage (Vs) 19.69 (Round to 20 Units) WATER QUALITY VOLUME ANALYSIS (WQv & Vt): Reference NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual Chapter 4, Sections 4.2 and 4.3 Water Quality Volume (WQv) = Total Volume (Vt) of SMP's Provided = Reference NYSDEC Stormwater Design Manual Chapter 6, Sections 6.2 and 6.3 Water Quality Volume (WQv) = 236.78 Cubic Feet NOTE: Storage provided by drywells is sufficient for 48 hour dewatering of full WQv 48 Hour Perc. Volume of Drywells (Vpx2) x #Units Proposed = 13,965.00 Cubic Feet WATER QUALITY VOLUME PRE-TREATMENT ANALYSIS: As = Sedimentation Basin Surface Area (ft^2) E = Sedimentation Trap Efficiency (90%) W = Particle Setling Velocity (0.0033FPS) Q0 = Basin Discharge Rate (WQv/24/3600) WQv = Water Quality Volume Calculations determine that twenty Cultec Model 330XLHD chambers are sufficient to handle the design impervious surfaces while managing the design water quality volume (WQv). The proposed system meets NYSDEC design criteria for 48-hour infiltration of WQv. Furthermore the field determined infiltration rates meet the minimum design parameters of 0.5 inch/hour. The proposed stormwater management system consists of three sets of chambers surrounded by one foot of ¾ to 1½ inch nominal size processed gravel adjacent to the percolation test pit locations. For NYSDEC water quality pre-treatment qualification, all parking lot catch basins will contain 1-1/2 foot minimum depth sumps and each basin will be retrofitted with "drop in basket" type filters.

DRAINAGE MODELING (AS PER NYSDEC SWDM)

STORMWATER DRAINAGE DESIGN

15 OLD ROUTE 22 **ARMONK, NY 10504**

The proposed storm water modeling utilized is for a net zero increase in site surface runoff. The modeling will capture surface water runoff from the increased impervious surfaces for the new

building, paved parking areas, walkways and related. The total net increase of developed impervious surface areas, equating to 17,402 square feet, is modeled using the 24 hour, 100 year design storm of 9.17 inches. Proposed drainage consists of onsite percolation using Cultec Recharger drywells beneath the paved parking areas of the property surrounded by one foot of crushed

processed gravel. Water quality pretreatment is proposed with use catch basin "drop in basket" type filters for the 6 proposed catch basins coupled with 1'-6" sumps provided in each of the basins

DAVID A. GOESSL, PE **CIVIL ENGINEER 622 SPROUT BROOK ROAD** PUTNAM VALLEY, NY 10579 (914) 227-0258

PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO **GAVI RESTAURANT**

15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

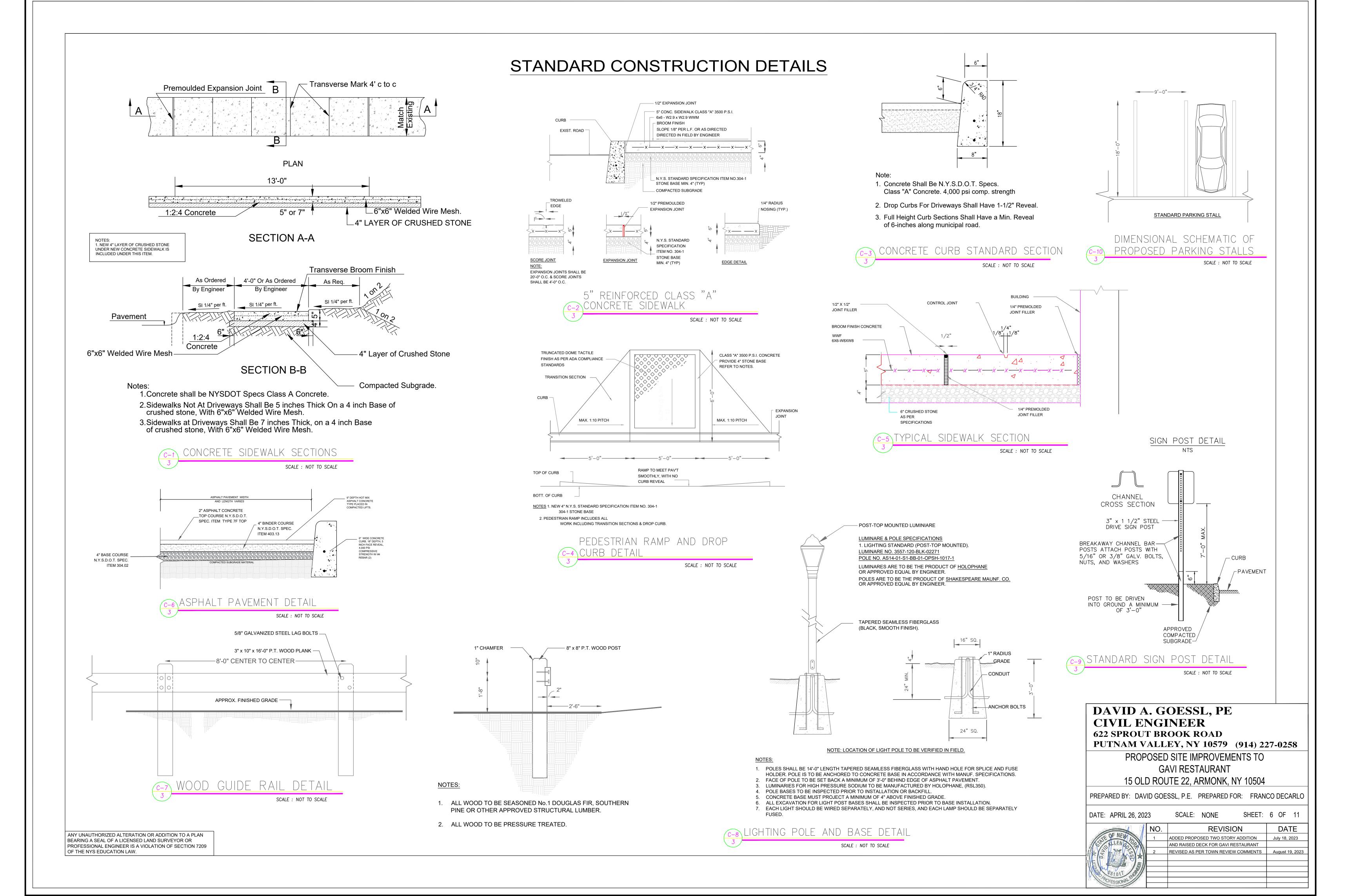
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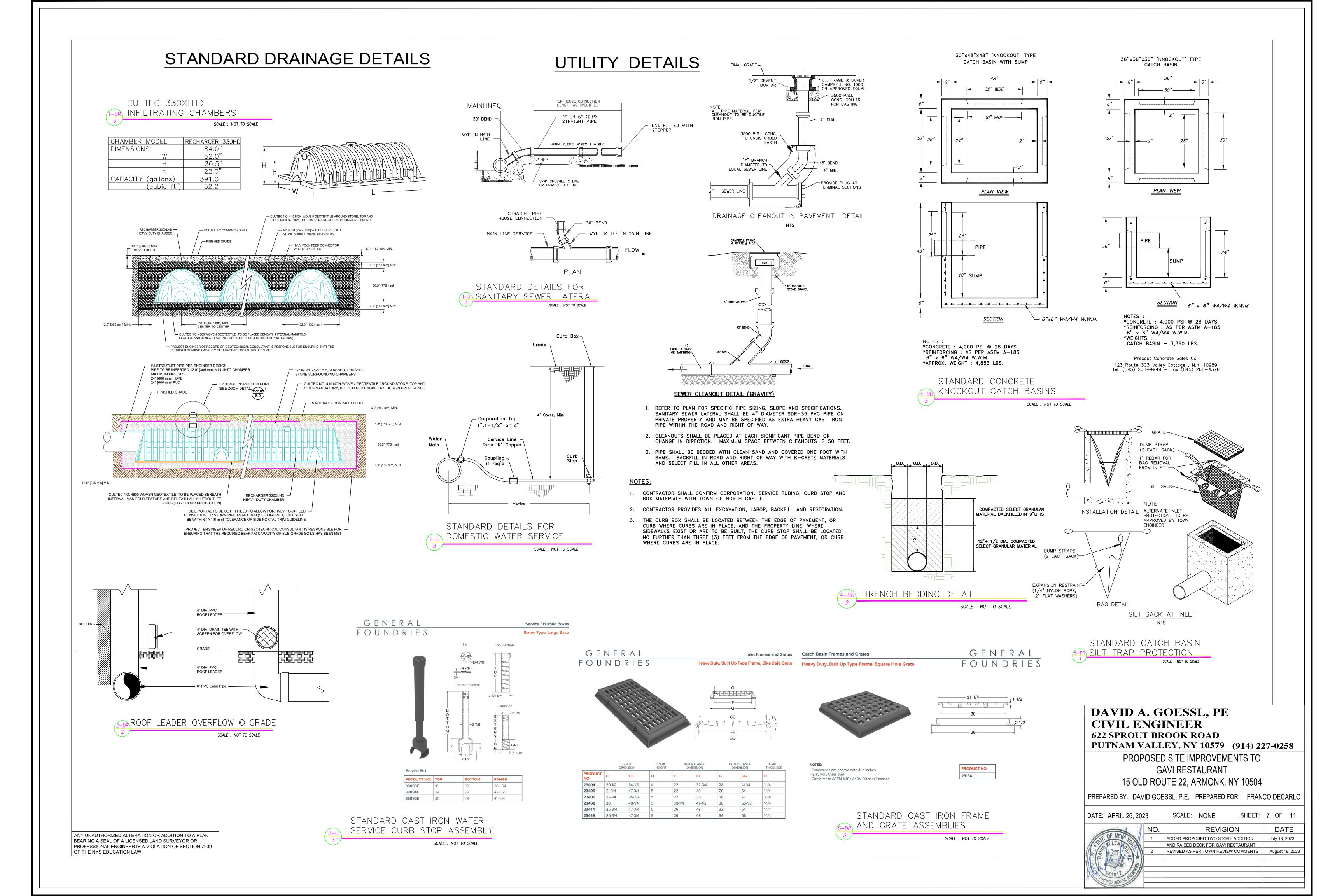
DATE: APRIL 26, 2023 SCALE: NONE SHEET: 5 OF 11

DATE REVISION ADDED PROPOSED TWO STORY ADDITION AND RAISED DECK FOR GAVI RESTAURANT REVISED AS PER TOWN REVIEW COMMENTS August 19, 2023

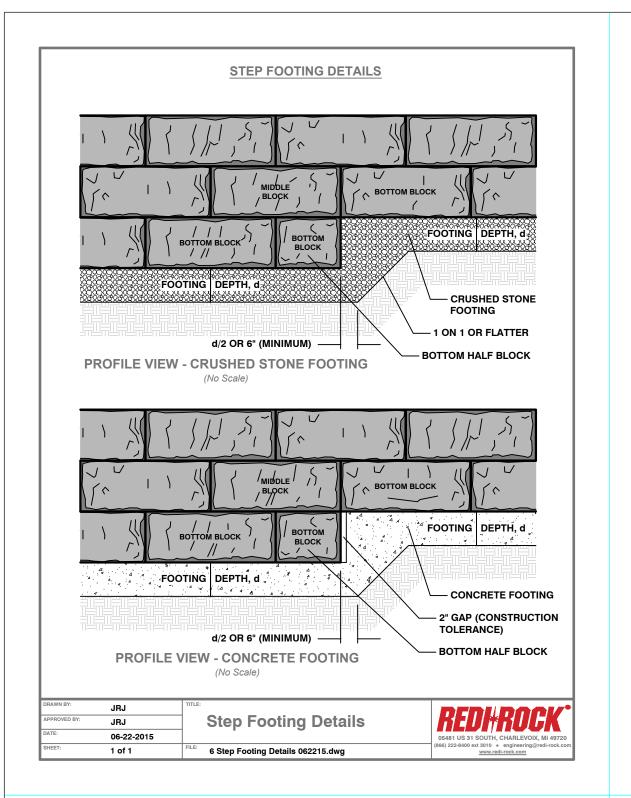
GALLONS. USING CONVERSION FACTOR, STANDARDIZED PER MINUTE VOLUME IS 1.43

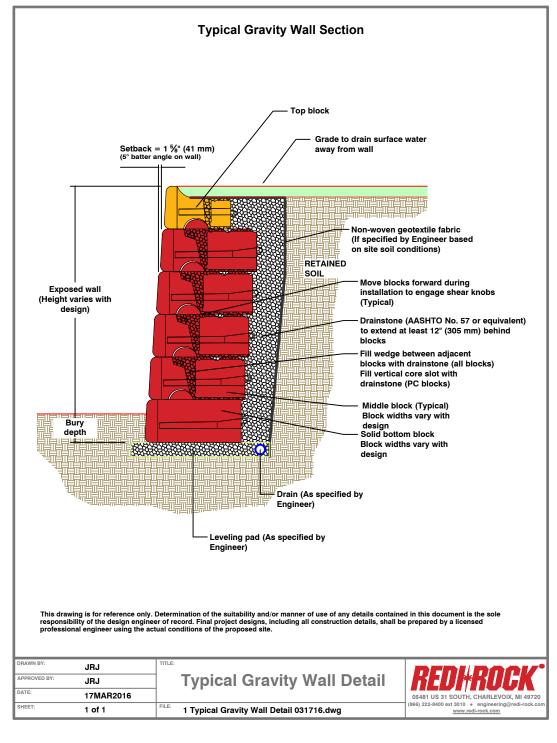
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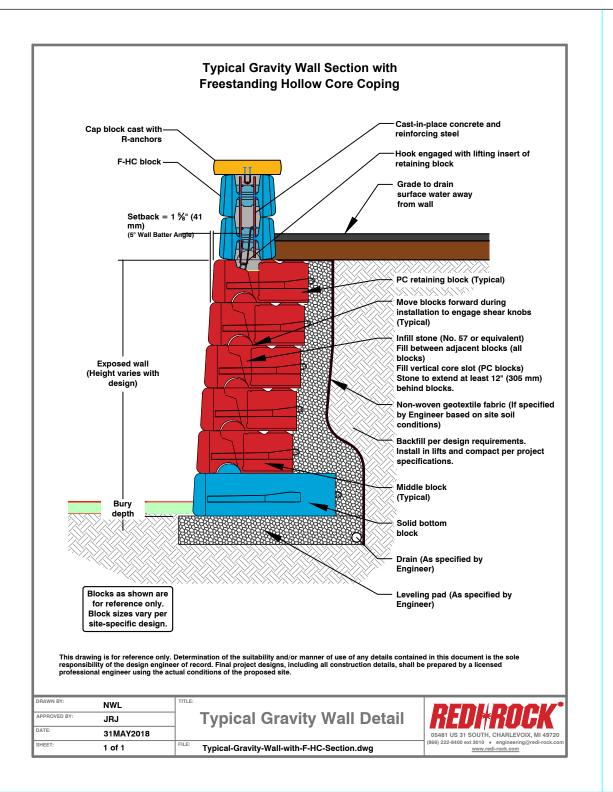


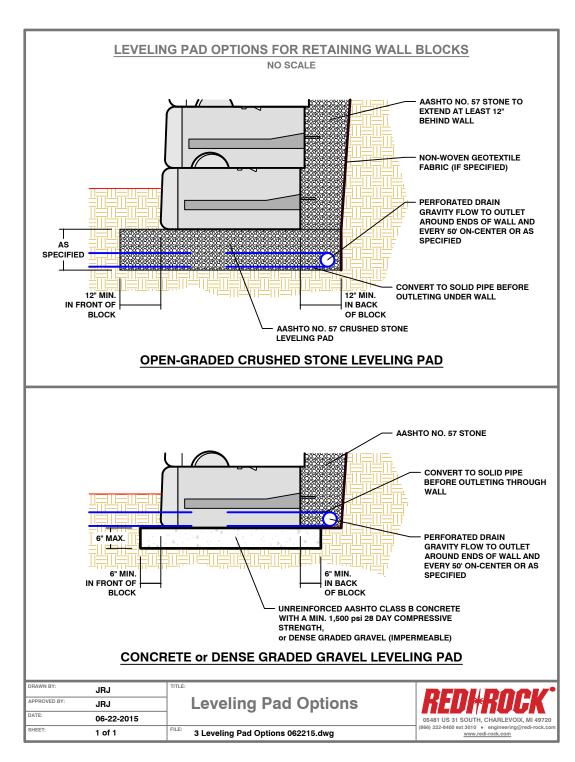


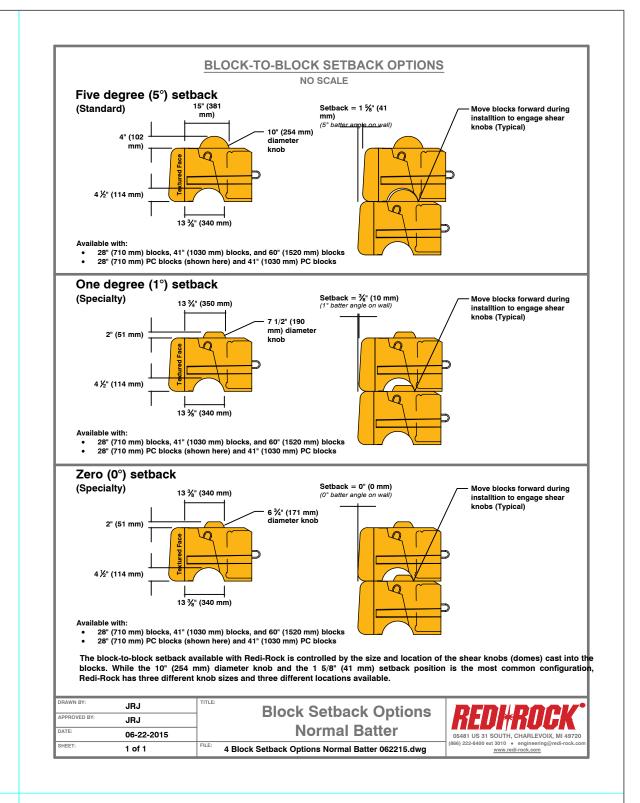
STANDARD REDI-ROCK CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

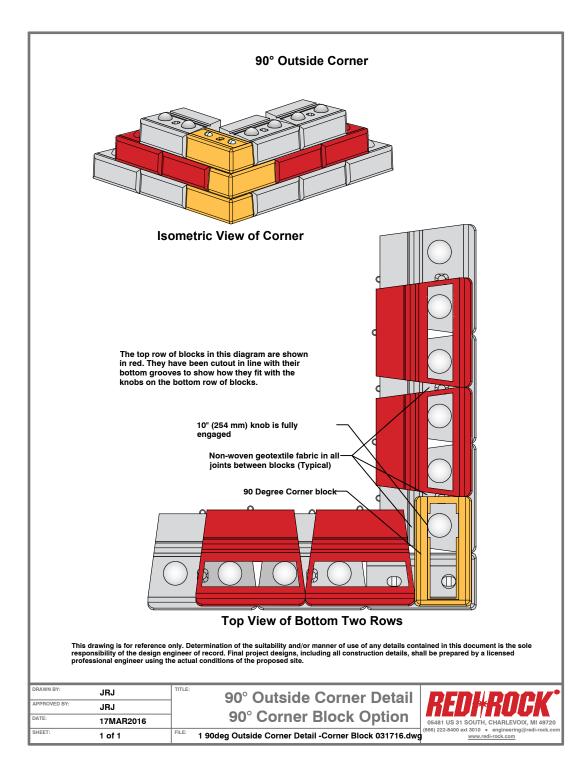


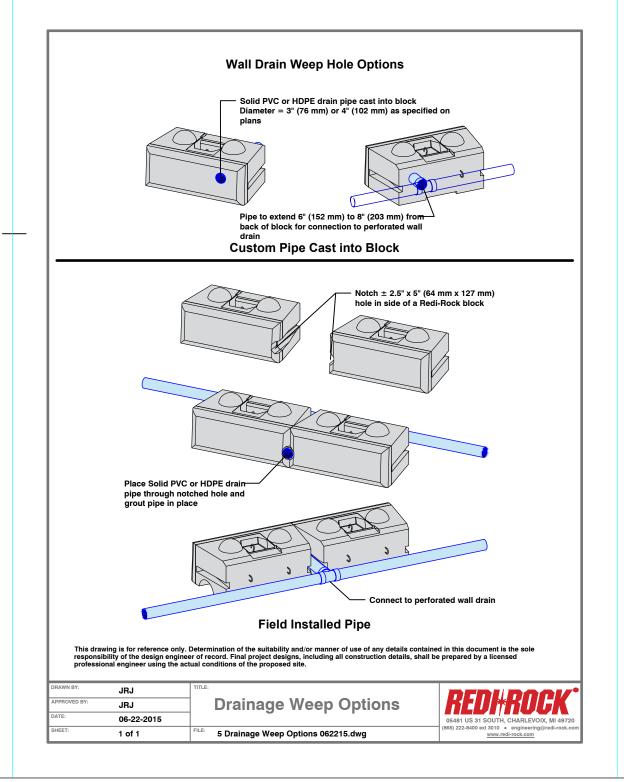


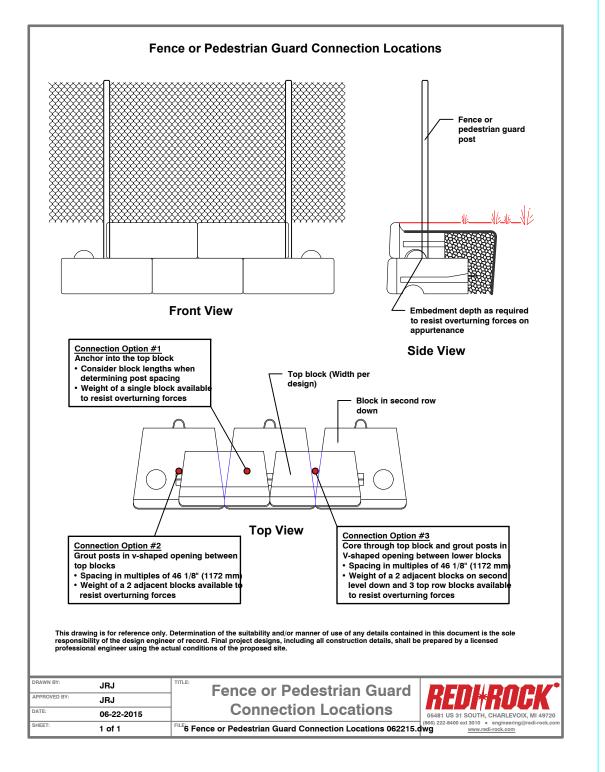


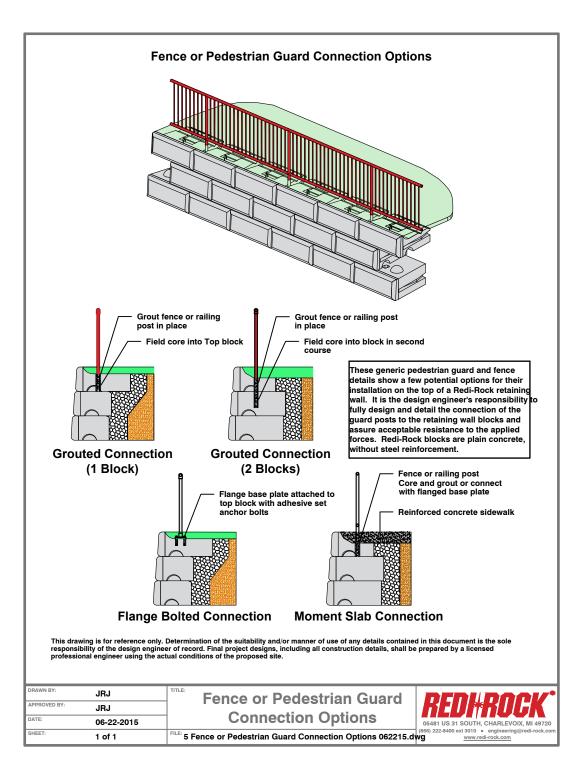


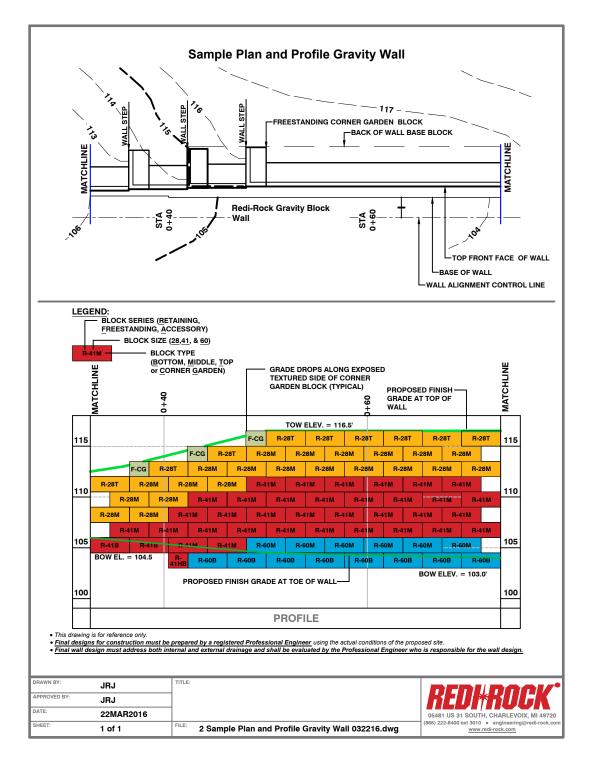












GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 1. The applicant/contractor shall consult with a licensed professional civil engineer to verify field and site soil conditions prior to the construction of the proposed Redi-Rock retaining wall system.
- 2. No soils or geotechnical information was available at the time that these design drawings were prepared. The design engineer does not make any representation to the quality of existing materials on the property.
- 3. The foundation soils at the base of the wall shall be inspected by the licensed engineer. Any organic or unsuitable soils or improperly compacted embankment materials shall be removed and replaced with materials capable of providing proper bearing capacity.
- 4. The applicant/contractor shall report any groundwater or surface runoff conditions that may adversely affect the wall as additional provisions may be required in the field as determined by the licensed
- 5. The applicant/contractor shall only use suitable soil and gravel materials. Where materials are demonstrate acceptability. Use of processed/recycled materials may be considered for use.
- 6. The contractor shall establish and maintain standards for quality control to ensure that the wall
- construction complies with design plans and manufacturer's specifications. 7. The contractor consult with the design engineer and demonstrate the establishment of all lines, grades and slopes for compliance with the approved plans.

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SPECIFIC CONDITIONS:

manufacturer's specifications.

- 1. The work to be done includes sourcing, providing and installing Redi-Rock concrete modular gravity retaining wall units to the lines and grades as specified on the design plans in keeping with
- 2. The work includes the demolition and proper disposal of all pre-existing materials including timber walls, tree removals, organic soils and brush materials.
- 3. The work shall include furnishing and installing all related construction materials required for the
- installation of the Redi-Rock retaining wall system.
- 4. The the work includes all final restoration and cleanup. As the project progresses, the applicant/contractor shall schedule all necessary inspections with the local building officials and design engineer.

imported to the [project location, the applicant/contractor shall provide supplier material certifications to 1. The wall specified is Redi-Rock gravity wall types of units as specified on the design plans. The wall

- units shall have a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 4,000 p.s.i. Standard weight concrete shall have 4.5% to 7.5% air entrainment by volume. Density of concrete shall be 145 lbs/cf.
- 2. Units shall be furnished and delivered free of stains, defects, cracks or chips. Units that contain visible defects such as, but not limited to cracks, seams, staining, form marks, color streaks or other defects shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the owner and/or design engineer or shall be removed and replaced at the contractor's and or supplier's expense.
- 3. The finish texture and color shall be specified by the owner prior to procuring any Redi-Rock wall materials.

4. Foundation Soils: The soil immediately beneath the retaining wall units and gravel base shall be suitable materials having soils bearing capacity capable of handling the bearing weight of the proposed wall. Unsuitable soils shall be removed and replaced with acceptable materials. Over-excavated areas

shall be backfilled and brought to design grade with approved, compacted backfill materials.

- 5. Backfill Soils: The soils used for retaining wall backfill beyond the limits of drainage aggregate shall be free of debris or organic matter and meet the characteristics of NYSDOT designation of 'select fill.'
- 6. Aggregate Gravels: The gravels for leveling pad shall be a clean crushed stone or processed stone of gradation size $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 2" free of sands and/or fines. The contractor shall submit supplier material certifications to the owner for review and approval. River rock, broken shale, sands or pea gravel materials are not acceptable for use.

QUALITY CONTROL:

- 1. The contractor shall confirm suitable compacted foundation soils for which a gravel leveling foundation pad of minimum 6" depth may be placed.
- 2. Compaction of foundation soils, gravel leveling pad and backfill materials shall meet or exceed
- compactive effort of 95% standard proctor density.
- 3. Compacted lifts of no greater than 8" depths are to be installed and tamped with a vibratory plate compactor, jumping jack or other suitable equipment
- 4. Each course of block wall shall be checked for level and proper alignment. The contractor shall remove and reset materials as necessary to meet manufacturer's design standards and tolerances. Units shall be installed level with a 5 degree batter on the face of wall.
- 5. Should any unforeseen field condition arise to prevent proper installation of the wall, the contractor shall report such matter to the owner and design engineer

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

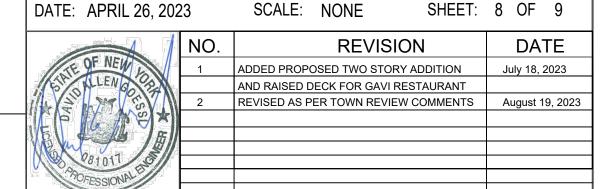
1-(800) 962-7962

DAVID A. GOESSL, PE **CIVIL ENGINEER 622 SPROUT BROOK ROAD**

PUTNAM VALLEY, NY 10579 (914) 227-0258

PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO **GAVI RESTAURANT** 15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

PREPARED BY: DAVID GOESSL, P.E. PREPARED FOR: FRANCO DECARLO



STANDARD REDI-ROCK INSTALLATION NOTES FOR GRAVITY WALLS

INSTALLATION GUIDE

1. PURPOSE

This manual is intended to serve as a guide for the proper installation and construction of a Redi-Rock® retaining wall. The recommendations and guidelines presented here are intended to supplement detailed construction documents, plans, and specifications for the project.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES

Redi-Rock supports a Total Quality Management approach to Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) in the planning, design, manufacture, installation, and final acceptance of a Redi-Rock wall. This approach requires the responsible party at each stage of the project ensure that proper procedures are followed for their portion of the work. The responsible parties during the construction phase of a Redi-Rock wall include the Contractor, Engineer or Owner's Representative, and Redi-Rock licensed manufacturer. Their specific responsibilities for compliance are as follows:

The Contractor is responsible for providing construction according to the contract documents, plans, and specifications for the project. The Contractor shall ensure that employees engaged in construction of the Redi-Rock wall understand and follow the project plans and specifications, are familiar with construction methods required, and have adequate safety training.

ENGINEER OR OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE

The Engineer or Owner's Representative is responsible for construction review to assure that the project is being constructed according to the contract documents (plans and specifications). The representative shall fully understand the project plans and specifications and shall perform adequate field verification checks to ensure construction is in conformance with the project requirements. The presence of the Engineer or Owner's representative does not relieve the Contractor of their responsibilities for compliance with the project plans and specifications.

REDI-ROCK LICENSED MANUFACTURER

Place the stone leveling pad in uniform loose lifts a maximum

of 6 inches (152 millimeter) thick. Consolidate the stone with

a minimum of three passes with a 24-inch (610-millimeter)

wide walk-behind vibrating plate compactor capable of deliv-

ering at least 2000 pounds (8.9 kN) of centrifugal force. This

should achieve 85% relative density of the stone determined

in accordance with ASTM D-4253 and D-4254. In place den-

sity of the stone fill should be confirmed using ASTM D-6938.

If you don't achieve a minimum of 85% relative density, place

the stone in smaller lifts or apply more compaction effort

Unless specifically included in the design calculations, do

NOT place a thin layer of sand between the leveling pad and

bottom block. This layer will reduce the sliding resistance

In some cases, the wall design requires the construction of

a concrete leveling pad. (Figures 6C and 6D) Construct the

leveling pad according to the detailed plans for your project.

Some designs require a shear key in the bottom of the footing

and/or a lip in front of the Redi-Rock blocks. These items

If steel rebar is to be placed in the footing, secure the bars

together with wire ties in the pattern shown in the construction

documents. Use rebar supports to hold the rebar structure in

Place wood formwork at the front and back of the concrete

leveling pad or footing. The top of the formwork should be

placed at the elevation of the top of the concrete footing so

you can screed the top smooth in preparation for block place-

ment. It is important that the top surface be smooth and level

for full contact of the retaining wall blocks. Place concrete as specified in the wall design. Once the concrete has been

allowed to cure to the minimum specified strength, place the

bottom blocks and continue construction of the retaining wall.

until you do achieve desired density of the stone.

between the leveling pad and bottom block.

would be shown in the project plans.

the proper position in the footing.

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Redi-Rock blocks are produced by independently-owned licensed manufacturers. The manufacturer is responsible for the production and delivery of Redi-Rock units to the job site in accordance with published material quality, size tolerances, construction documents, plans, and specifications. The licensed manufacturer is responsible for adherence to any project specific QA/QC requirements for the production of precast concrete retaining wall units. Often, additional services—such as installation training classes—are available through the Redi-Rock manufacturer.

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3. PRE-CONSTRUCTION CHECKLIST

Before you start construction of a Redi-Rock wall, take the time to complete necessary planning and preparation. This process will help ensure a safe, efficient, and quality installation. It will also help avoid costly mistakes.

Safety is of primary concern to Redi-Rock International. Redi-Rock walls must be installed in a safe manner. All local, state, and federal safety regulations must be followed. In addition, Redi-Rock International greatly encourages installers to set up company programs to help their people stay safe at work. These programs should address items such as: personal protective equipment, maintaining safe slopes and excavations, fall protection, rigging and lifting, and other safety precautions. Safety-training materials specific to your company can be found at www.osha.gov, by calling 1-800-321-OSHA (6742), or from your local government safety office.

☐ ENGINEERING AND PERMITS

Obtain necessary engineering and permits for your project. Your local building department is an excellent resource to help determine the requirements for your project.

This installation guide is intended to supplement a detailed, site-specific wall design prepared for your project by a Professional Engineer. The construction documents for your project supersede any recommendations presented here.

REVIEW THE PROJECT PLANS

Take the time to review and understand the project plans and specifications. Make sure that the plans take into account current site, soil, and water conditions. Pay close attention to silty or clayey soils and ground water or surface water on the site as these can significantly increase the forces on the wall. A pre-construction meeting with the wall design engineer, construction inspector, wall contractor, and owner or representative is recommended.

☐ CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

Develop a plan to coordinate construction activities on your site. Make sure your plan specifically addresses how to control surface water during construction.

☐ UTILITY LOCATION

Make sure to have underground utilities located and marked on the ground before starting any construction. Call 8-1-1, go online to www.call811.com, or contact your local utility company to schedule utility marking for your project site.

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☐ MATERIAL STAGING

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Store Redi-Rock blocks in a location close to the proposed wall. Blocks should be kept clean and mud free. Blocks should also be stored in a location which will minimize the amount of handling on the project site. Store geogrid in a clean, dry location close to the proposed wall. Keep the geogrid covered and avoid exposure to direct sunlight.

Be careful where you stockpile excavation and backfill material. Do not stockpile material over buried utility pipes, cables, or near basement walls which could be damaged by the extra weight.

☐ MATERIAL VERIFICATION

Material planned for use as drainage aggregate between and behind Redi-Rock blocks and structural backfill material proposed for use in the reinforced soil zone of mechanically stabilized earth walls must be inspected and verified to comply with requirements of the construction documents, plans, and specifications.

Make sure you have the proper equipment to handle Redi-Rock blocks and install the wall. Redi-Rock blocks are quite large and heavy. Make sure excavators and other construction equipment are properly sized to handle the blocks safely. (Figure 1)

Hand-operated equipment should include, at a minimum: shovels, 2-foot (0.6-meter) level, 4-foot (1.2-meter) level, broom, hammer, tape measure, string, spray paint, laser level, pry or Burke bar, walk-behind vibratory plate compactor (capable of delivering a minimum of 2000 lb (8.9 kN) centrifugal force), and a 16-inch (406-millimeter) concrete cut-off saw. (Figure 2)

Personal protective equipment should include, at a minimum: appropriate clothing, steel toe boots with metatarsal protection, eye protection, hard hat, gloves, hearing protection, fall protection rigging, and other items as necessary to ensure a safe working environment.



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4. SUBGRADE SOILS

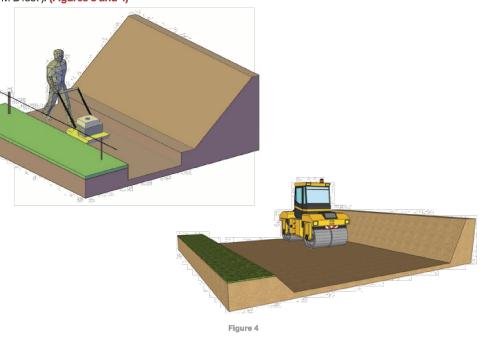
Proper base preparation is a critical element in the construction of your retaining wall. Not only is it important to provide a stable foundation for the wall, but a properly prepared base will greatly increase the speed and efficiency of your wall installation. Proper base preparation starts with the subgrade soils.

Existing soils must be removed to the bottom of the leveling pad elevation for the retaining wall.

The base and back of excavation should expose fresh, undisturbed soil or rock. Remove all organic, unsuitable, and disturbed soils that "fall-in" along the base of the wall or the back of the excavation. Always provide safe excavations in accordance with OSHA requirements.

The subgrade soil (below the leveling pad) should be evaluated by the Engineer or Owner's Representative to verify that it meets the design requirements and to determine its adequacy to support the retaining wall. Any unsuitable material shall be excavated and replaced as directed by the on-site representative and per the requirements of the contract drawings, plans, and specifications.

Subgrade soils must be compacted to a density as specified in the contract documents, plans, and specifications but not less than 90% maximum density at ± 2% optimum moisture content as determined by a modified proctor test (ASTM D1557). (Figures 3 and 4)



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5. LEVELING PAD

INSTALLATION GUIDE

Base preparation continues with proper leveling pad construction. Redi-Rock retaining walls can be designed with an open-graded crushed stone, dense-graded crushed stone (GAB), or concrete leveling pad which supports the bottom row of blocks. The choice of which type of leveling pad to use is made by the wall design engineer and depends on several factors including the bearing capacity of the native soil, location of the drain outlet, and conditions at the base of the wall.

Open-graded crushed stone is typically used in cases where the wall drain can outlet to daylight (by gravity) somewhere below the elevation of the bottom of the leveling pad. (Figure 6A) The material should be 1-inch (25-millimeter) diameter and smaller stone. A crushed stone meeting the gradation requirements of ASTM No. 57 with no material passing the No. 200 (74 µm) sieve is preferred. The leveling pad thickness shall be as designed by the wall design engineer. A minimum thickness of 6 inches (152 millimeters) or 12 inches (305 millimeters) is common. The leveling pad should extend at least 6 inches (152 millimeter) in front and 12 inches (305 millimeters) behind the bottom block. Make sure to check your construction documents for details.

Dense-graded crushed stone or graded aggregate base (GAB) material is typically used in cases where the wall drain can only outlet to daylight somewhere above the bottom of the leveling pad. (Figure 6B) The material should be dense-graded crushed stone with between 8 and 20% "fines" which will pass through a No. 200 (74 μm) sieve. The leveling pad thickness shall be as designed by the wall design engineer. Minimum dimensions are the same as those for an open-graded crushed stone leveling pad.

The leveling pad material should be placed and compacted to provide a uniform, level pad on which to construct the retaining wall. (Figure 5) Proper elevation can be established with a laser level or transit. You can also set two 20' (6 m) long grade (screed) pipes to the desired grade and screed the crushed stone material between the pipes.



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6. SETTING THE BOTTOM ROW OF WALL BLOCKS

Redi-Rock blocks are typically delivered to the construction site using a flatbed trailer or boom truck. (Figure 7) Rubber tired backhoes, loaders, skid steers, or excavators are used to set the retaining wall blocks. (Figure 8) Make sure to use the proper sized equipment to handle the large blocks. All lifting chains, rigging, or slings must be OSHA compliant and safety rated for proper working loads.

Properly mark the location of the retaining wall. A string line or offset stakes are typically used to establish horizontal and vertical alignment. If offset stakes are used, the stakes should be placed at least 5 feet (1.5 meters) but no more than 10 feet (3 meters) in front of the face of the retaining wall. A stake should be

Wall construction should start at a fixed point such as a building wall, 90° corner, or at the lowest elevation of the wall.

Place the blocks on the prepared leveling pad. Blocks shall be placed in full contact with the leveling pad and other immediately adjacent block units. (Figure 9) Block alignment should be established by lining up the "form line" where the face texture meets the steel form finished area at the top of the block, approximately 5 inches (127 millimeters) back from the front face. (Figure 10)

Check all blocks for level and alignment as they are placed. Small adjustments to the block location can be made with a large pry or Burke bar. Proper installation of the bottom block course is critical to maintaining the proper installation of all subsequent block courses within acceptable construction tolerance. It also makes installation of the upper rows of blocks much easier and more efficient.

Place and compact backfill in front of the bottom block course prior to placement of subsequent block courses or backfill. This will keep the blocks in place as drainage aggregate and backfill are placed and compacted.



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Place an 18 inch x 12 inch (457 millimeter x 305 millimeter) piece of non-woven geotextile fabric in the vertical joint between the blocks to prevent the drainage aggregate and backfill material from migrating through the vertical joints between blocks. (Figure 11)

Place washed drainstone or open-graded crushed stone backfill between blocks and at least 12 inch (305 millimeter) behind the wall. A stone meeting the gradation requirements of ASTM No. 57 Figure 9 with no material passing the No. 200 (74 μm) sieve is preferred Place the stone in uniform loose lifts a maximum of 6 inches (157 millimeter) thick. Consolidate the stone with a minimum of three passes with a 24-inch (610 millimeter) wide, walk-behind, vibrating plate compactor capable of delivering at least 2000 lb (8.9 kN) of centrifugal force. (Figure 12) This should achieve 85% relative density of the stone determined in accordance with ASTM D-4253 and D-4254. In place density of the stone fill should be confirmed using ASTM D-6938. If you don't achieve a minimum of 85% relative density, place the stone in smaller lifts or apply more compaction effort until you do achieve desired density of the stone.

Place non-woven geotextile fabric between the drainstone and the remaining backfill material if specified.

Backfill behind the drainage aggregate with material as specified in the project construction documents. Place the lifts as specified, but not to exceed 9 inches (229 millimeter) maximum. Granular backfill shall be compacted to a minimum of 90% maximum density at ± 2% optimum moisture content as determined by a modified proctor test (ASTM D1557). Use proper equipment Figure 11 to insure complete compaction of the backfill material. It may be necessary to wet or dry the backfill material, place the material in smaller lifts, and/or apply more compaction effort to reach 90% maximum density. Do not use any organic, topsoil, frozen, soft, wet, or loose soils when backfilling the wall.

Re-check all units for level and alignment and sweep the top

of each course of blocks clean before starting construction of the next course.

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7. INSTALLING THE WALL DRAIN

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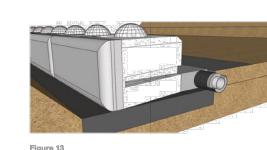
A drain is placed behind the Redi-Rock wall blocks at the lowest elevation where the pipe can safely outlet to daylight. Drainage aggregate should be placed to the bottom of the drain as shown in the construction documents. A 4-inch (102 millimeter) perforated sock drain is commonly used for the drain pipe. Often the drain is encapsulated with drainage aggregate and wrapped with a non-woven geotextile fabric. The drain should run the entire length of the wall and needs to have proper outlets on the ends and at regularly spaced points along the wall. Solid pipe should be used for weep hole outlets through the face or under the retaining wall. (Figure 13) Care needs to be taken during installation to avoid crushing or damaging the drain pipe or outlets.

8. SETTING UPPER ROWS OF WALL

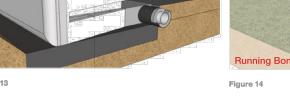
Once the backfill is fully placed and compacted for the block course below, place the next row of blocks in a running bond configuration with the vertical joint of the lower block units centered under the mid-point of the block units above. If needed, a half block can be used at the end of every other row to maintain a running bond. (Figure 14) Push the Redi-Rock blocks forward until the groove on the bottom of the block comes in full contact with the

knobs on the blocks below. Adjacent blocks shall be placed with their front edges tightly abutted together. Place non-woven geotextile fabric in the vertical joint between the blocks, and place and compact the drainage aggregate and backfill material the same way you did for the bottom row.

Never install more than one course of blocks without placing and compacting drainage aggregate and backfill to the full height of the block units. Placing multiple courses of blocks without backfill will prevent the proper placement and consolidation of the drainage aggregate between the blocks.







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13. CAP INSTALLATION

Cap or step blocks are commonly used on top of freestanding walls to provide a finished look. (Figure 25)

Mark the center of the freestanding blocks to monitor the correct running bond spacing.

Secure the cap with construction adhesive, polyurethane sealant, or mortar. If construction adhesive is used, it should meet the requirements of ASTM D3498 and C557 and HUD/FHA Use of Materials Bulletin #60. Two examples are Titebond Heavy Duty Construction Adhesive by Franklin International or PL Premium Construction Adhesive. If polyurethane sealant is used, it should be one-component, highly-flexible, non-priming, gun-grade, high-performance elastomeric polyurethane sealant with movement of + 25% per ASTM C719, tensile strength greater than 200 psi (1.4 MPa) per ASTM D412, and adhesion to peel on concrete greater than 20 PLI per ASTM C794.

Adhesive or sealants should be applied in 1.5 inch (38 millimeter) diameter round "Hershey Kiss" shaped dollops located in two rows at the top of the freestanding blocks at 8 inches (203 millimeter) on center.

Caps can be cut as needed for proper alignment. If desired, grout the joints between cap blocks after installation with a non-shrink grout.



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ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT NOTES:

- 1. Best practice dictates that wall construction should continue without interruption or delays. This will help expedite construction and minimize the time the excavation is open.
- 2. The construction site should be graded and maintained to direct surface water runoff away from the retaining wall throughout the entire
- 3. Do not exceed the allowable construction tolerances specified in the contract documents, plans, and specifications. At no time should tolerances at the wall face exceed 1° vertically and 1 inch in 10 feet (25.4 millimeters in 3048 millimeters) (1:120) horizontally.
- 4. Immediately report the following site conditions, if encountered, to the Engineer or Owner's representative to determine the corrective
 - Any observed groundwater seepage.
 - Surface water run-off directed toward the retaining wall during construction.
 - Erosion or scour of material near the wall. Ponded water near the wall.
 - Wet, soft, or easily compressible soils in the foundation zone.
 - Existing rock that differs in location from that shown on the project plans or rock located above the elevation of the bottom of
 - Existing or proposed toe or crest slopes that differ from typical cross-sections shown in the project plans. • Any other items not specifically mentioned which raise questions or cause concerns during wall construction.

Immediately implement any corrective action before resuming wall construction.

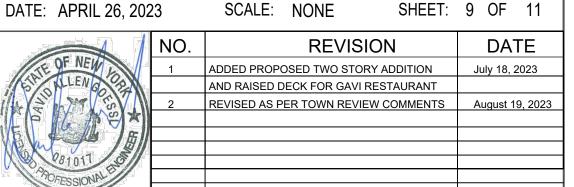


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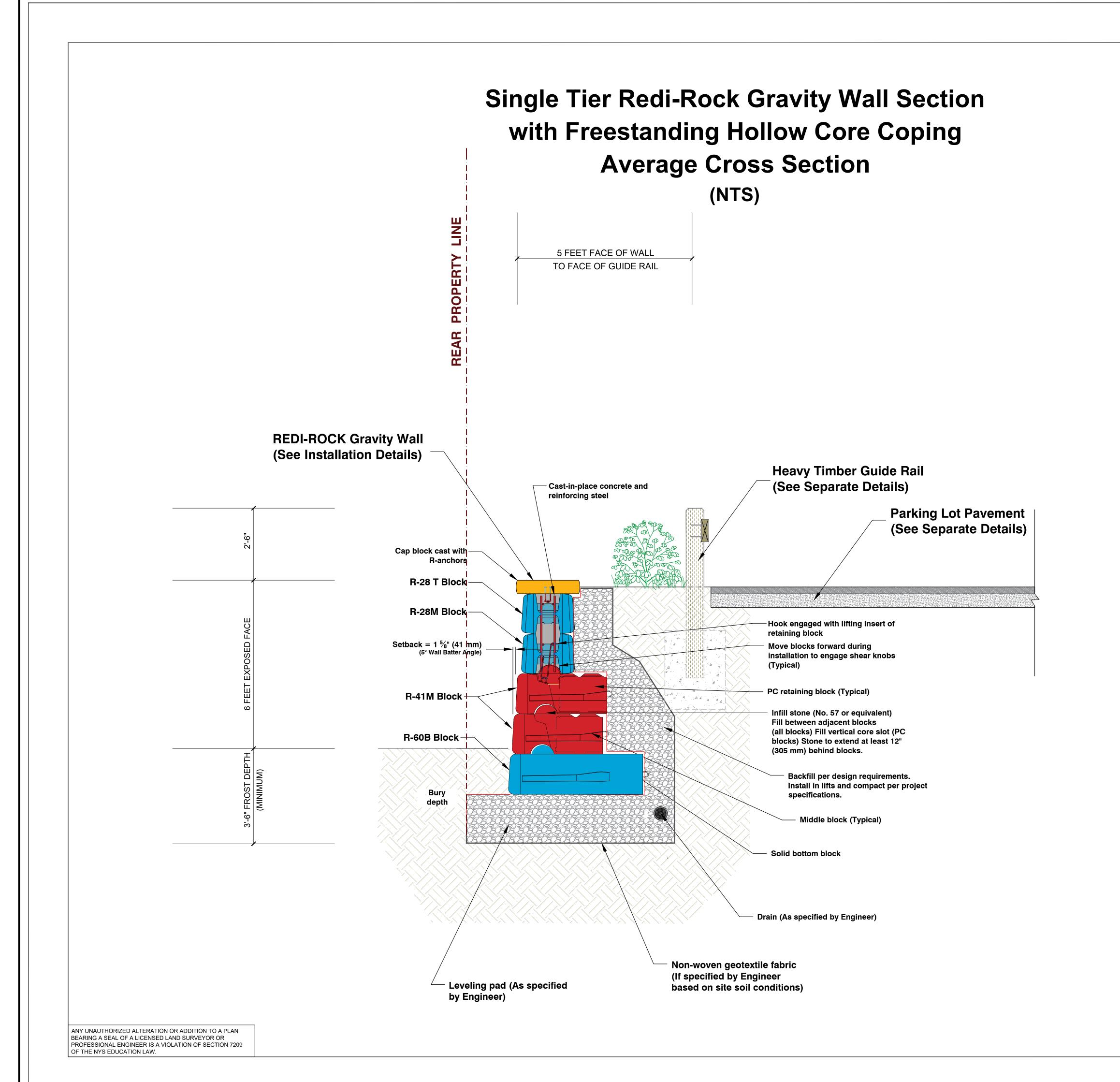
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DESIGN PARAMETERS

All soils are considered as cohesionless for at rest pressure analysis. **Soil parameters**

Sandy Silt

Unit weight : $\gamma = 118.0 \text{ pcf}$ Stress-state : effective Angle of internal friction : $\phi_{ef} = 30.00 \,^{\circ}$ Cohesion of soil : $c_{ef} = 0.0 \, \text{psf}$ Angle of friction struc.-soil : $\delta = 25.00 \,^{\circ}$ Saturated unit weight : $\gamma_{sat} = 125.0 \, \text{pcf}$

Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense

Unit weight : $\gamma = 133.0 \text{ pcf}$ Stress-state : effective

Angle of internal friction : $\phi_{ef} = 38.50 \,^{\circ}$ Cohesion of soil : $c_{ef} = 0.0 \, \text{psf}$ Angle of friction struc.-soil : $\delta = 25.00 \,^{\circ}$ Saturated unit weight : $\gamma_{sat} = 133.0 \, \text{pcf}$

Silty sand (SM)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Unit weight:} & \gamma & = & 115.0 \ \mbox{pcf} \\ \mbox{Stress-state:} & \mbox{effective} \\ \mbox{Angle of internal friction:} & \phi_{ef} & = & 29.00 \ ^{\circ} \\ \mbox{Cohesion of soil:} & \mbox{c}_{ef} & = & 100.0 \ \mbox{psf} \\ \mbox{Angle of friction struc.-soil:} & \delta & = & 25.00 \ ^{\circ} \\ \mbox{Saturated unit weight:} & \gamma_{sat} & = & 115.0 \ \mbox{pcf} \\ \end{array}$



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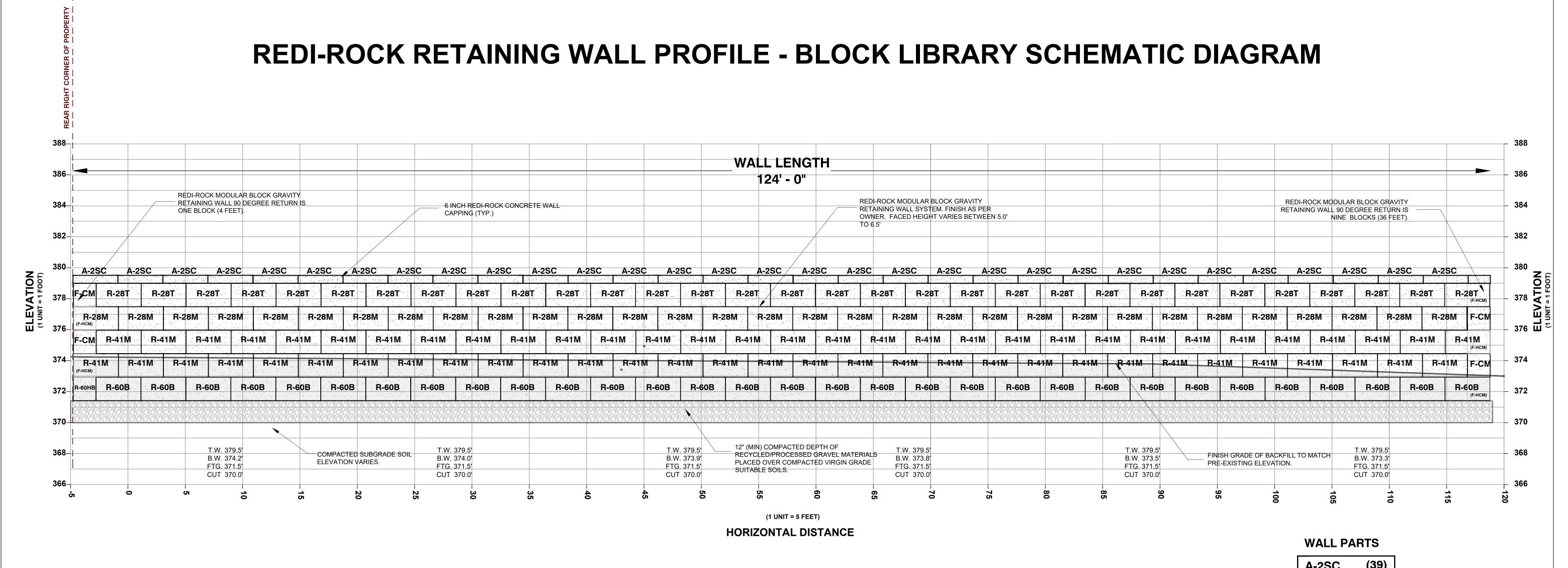
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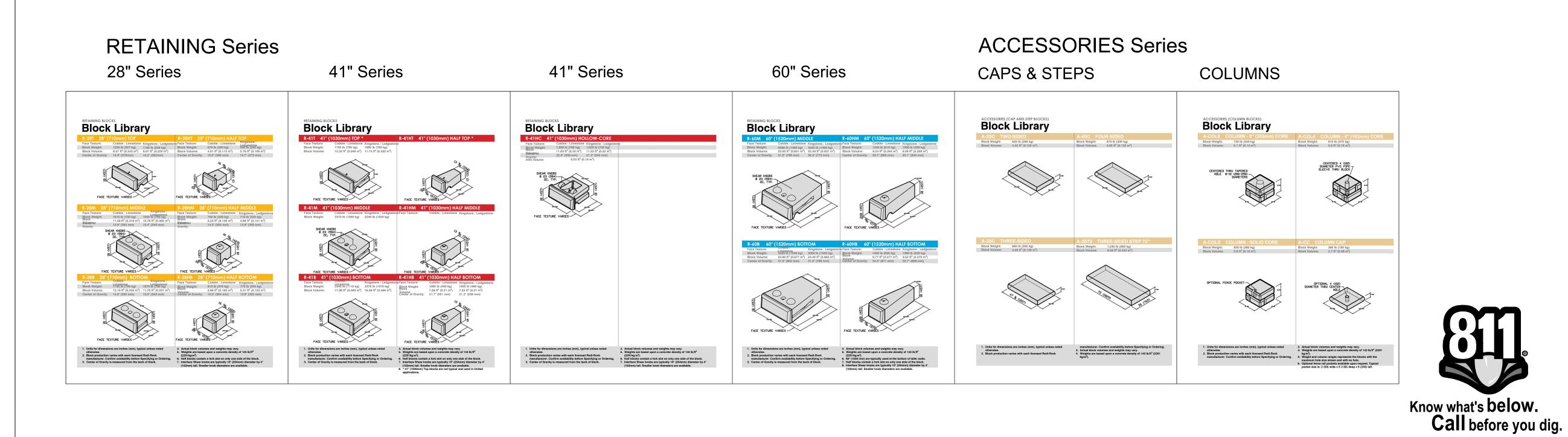
PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO GAVI RESTAURANT 15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

PREPARED BY: DAVID GOESSL, P.E. PREPARED FOR: FRANCO DECARLO

DATE: APRIL 26, 2023 SCALE: NONE SHEET: 10 OF 11

	NO.	REVISION	DATE
OF NEW	1	ADDED PROPOSED TWO STORY ADDITION	July 18, 2023
MILEN QUEN		AND RAISED DECK FOR GAVI RESTAURANT	
	2	REVISED AS PER TOWN REVIEW COMMENTS	August 19, 2023
	3	ADDED RETAINING WALL DESIGN	September 20, 2023
08:017	<u> </u>		
200			





ANY UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO A PLAN BEARING A SEAL OF A LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR OR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209

OF THE NYS EDUCATION LAW.

A-2SC	(39)
F-CM	(4)
F-HCM	(5)
R-28T	(39)
R-28M	(39)
R-28HM	(2)
R-41M	(78)
R-41B	(2)
R-41HM	(2)
R-60B	(39)
R-60HM	(2)
	(05 4)

TOTAL (251)

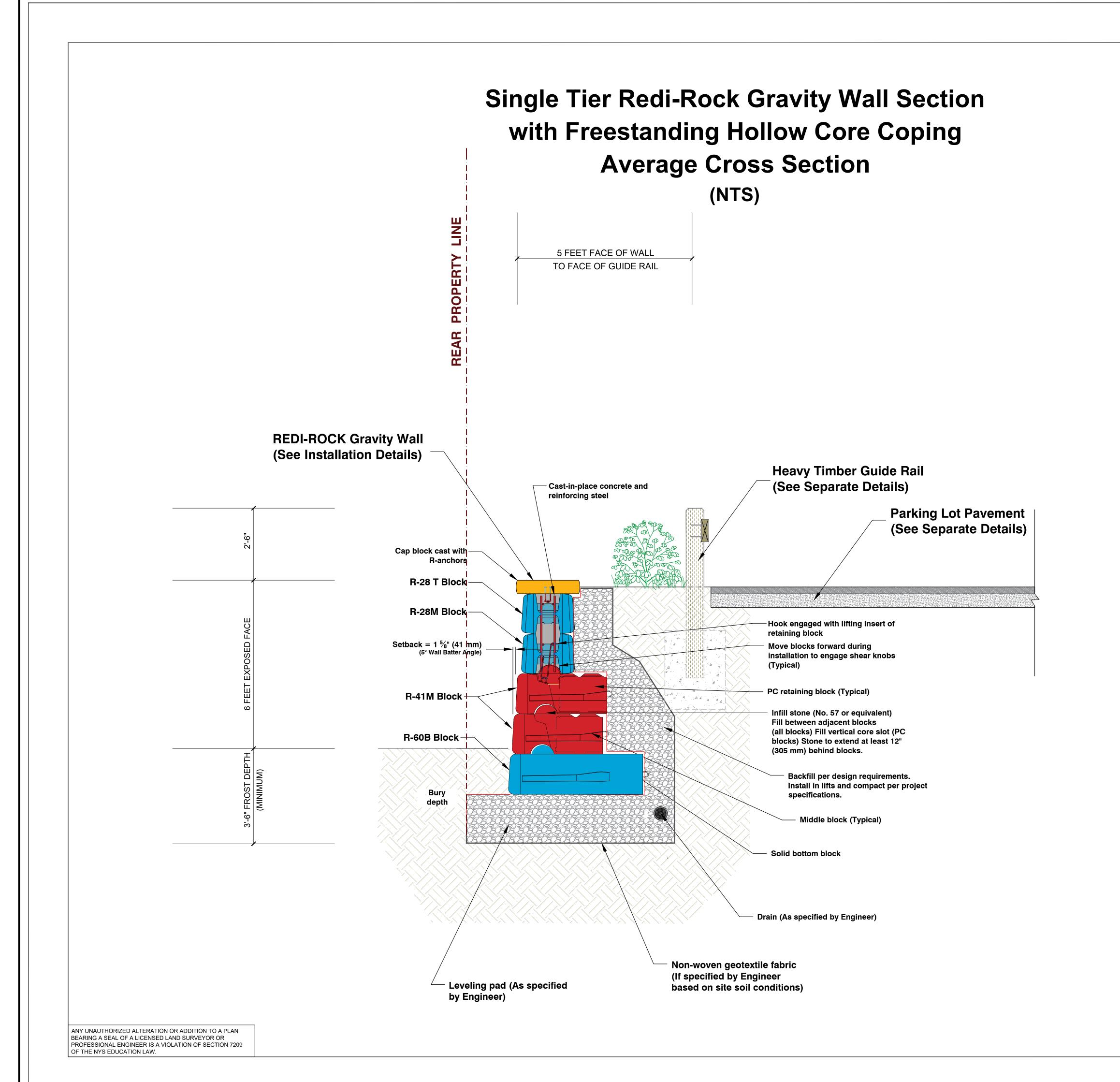
1-(800) 962-7962

DAVID A. GOESSL, PE **CIVIL ENGINEER 622 SPROUT BROOK ROAD** PUTNAM VALLEY, NY 10579 (914) 227-0258

PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO **GAVI RESTAURANT** 15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

PREPARED BY: DAVID GOESSL, P.E. PREPARED FOR: FRANCO DECARLO

DATE: APRIL 26, 2023 REVISION DATE



DESIGN PARAMETERS

All soils are considered as cohesionless for at rest pressure analysis. **Soil parameters**

Sandy Silt

Unit weight : $\gamma = 118.0 \text{ pcf}$ Stress-state : effective Angle of internal friction : $\phi_{ef} = 30.00 ^{\circ}$ Cohesion of soil : $c_{ef} = 0.0 \text{ psf}$ Angle of friction struc.-soil : $\delta = 25.00 ^{\circ}$ Saturated unit weight : $\gamma_{sat} = 125.0 \text{ pcf}$

Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense

Unit weight: $\gamma = 133.0 \text{ pcf}$

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Stress-state:} & \text{effective} \\ \text{Angle of internal friction:} & \phi_{ef} = 38.50\,^{\circ} \\ \text{Cohesion of soil:} & c_{ef} = 0.0\,\text{psf} \\ \text{Angle of friction struc.-soil:} & \delta = 25.00\,^{\circ} \\ \text{Saturated unit weight:} & \gamma_{sat} = 133.0\,\text{pcf} \end{array}$

Silty sand (SM)

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Unit weight:} & \gamma & = & 115.0 \ \mbox{pcf} \\ \mbox{Stress-state:} & \mbox{effective} \\ \mbox{Angle of internal friction:} & \phi_{ef} & = & 29.00 \ ^{\circ} \\ \mbox{Cohesion of soil:} & \mbox{c}_{ef} & = & 100.0 \ \mbox{psf} \\ \mbox{Angle of friction struc.-soil:} & \delta & = & 25.00 \ ^{\circ} \\ \mbox{Saturated unit weight:} & \gamma_{sat} & = & 115.0 \ \mbox{pcf} \\ \end{array}$



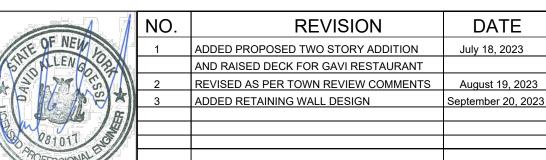
DAVID A. GOESSL, PE CIVIL ENGINEER 622 SPROUT BROOK ROAD

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PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS TO GAVI RESTAURANT 15 OLD ROUTE 22, ARMONK, NY 10504

PREPARED BY: DAVID GOESSL, P.E. PREPARED FOR: FRANCO DECARLO

DATE: APRIL 26, 2023 SCALE: NONE SHEET: 9A OF 9



Analysis of Redi Rock wall

Input data

Task: Redi Rock Gravity Wall Engineering Analysis

Part: Proposed Wall with placed backfill including surcharge loads for vehicle, soils and groundwater

Description: 15 Old Route 22, Armonk NY

Customer: Gavi Restaurant Author: David A. Goessl, PE

Date: 7/22/2023

Settings

USA - Safety factor

Wall analysis

Verification methodology: Safety factors (ASD)

Active earth pressure calculation : Coulomb

Passive earth pressure calculation : Mazindrani (Rankine)
Earthquake analysis : Mononobe-Okabe
Shape of earth wedge : Calculate as skew

Allowable eccentricity: 0.333

Internal stability: Standard - straight slip surface

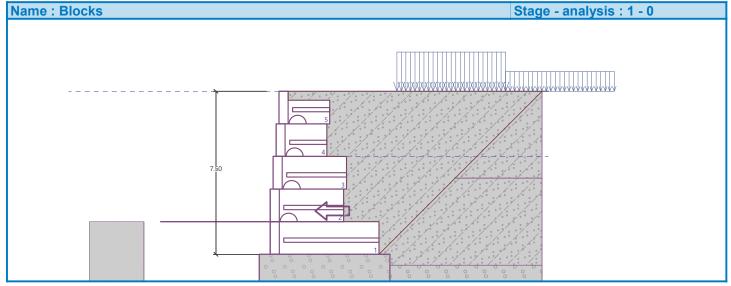
Reduction coeff. of contact first block - base: 1.00

Safety factors					
Seismic desig	n situation				
Safety factor for overturning :	SF _o =	1.00 [–]			
Safety factor for sliding resistance :	SF _s =	1.00 [–]			
Safety factor for bearing capacity :	SF _b =	1.00 [–]			
Safety factor for sliding along geo-reinforcement :	SF _{sr} =	1.00 [–]			
Safety factor for geo-reinforcement strength :	SF _{st} =	1.00 [–]			
Safety factor for pull out resistance of geo-reinf. :	SF _{po} =	1.00 [–]			
Safety factor for connection strength :	SF _{con} =	1.00 [–]			

Blocks

No.	Description	Height	Width	Unit weight
140.	Description	h [in]	w [in]	γ [pcf]
1	Block 28	18.00	28.00	120.00
2	Block 41	18.00	40.50	120.00
3	Block 60	18.00	60.00	130.00
4	Top block 24 straight	18.00	24.00	108.00
5	Planter 41	18.00	40.50	120.00
6	Planter 60	18.00	60.00	112.00
7	Top block 28	18.00	28.00	120.00
8	Top block 41	18.00	40.50	120.00
9	Top block 24 straight garden	18.00	24.00	80.00
10	Block R-5236 HC	36.00	52.00	110.00
11	Block R-7236 HC	36.00	72.00	110.00
12	Block R-9636 HC	36.00	96.00	110.00
13	Block R-41 HC	18.00	40.50	110.00

No.	Description	Min. shear strength	Max. shear strength	Friction
		F _{min} [lbf/ft]	F _{max} [lbf/ft]	f [°]
1	Block 28	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
2	Block 41	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
3	Block 60	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
4	Top block 24 straight	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
5	Planter 41	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
6	Planter 60	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
7	Top block 28	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
8	Top block 41	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
9	Top block 24 straight garden	6061.00	11276.00	44.00
10	Block R-5236 HC	4550.00	12000.00	44.00
11	Block R-7236 HC	4550.00	12000.00	44.00
12	Block R-9636 HC	4550.00	12000.00	44.00
13	Block R-41 HC	5358.00	12906.00	37.00



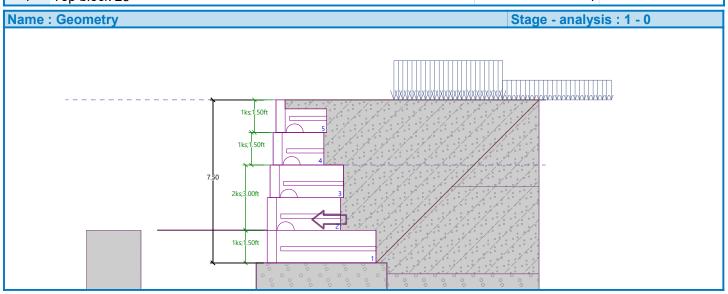
Setbacks

No.	Setback
140.	s [in]
1	0.010
2	0.375
3	1.625
4	9.375
5	16.625

Geometry

No. group	Description	Count	Setback s [in]
1	Block 60	1	0.01
2	Block 41	2	1.62

No. group	Description	Count	Setback s [in]
3	Block 28	1	1.62
4	Top block 28	1	_



Base

Geometry

Upper setback $a_1 = 0.50$ ft Lower setback $a_2 = 0.50$ ft Height h = 1.50 ft Width b = 6.00 ft

Material

Soil creating foundation - Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense

Basic soil parameters

No.	Name	Pattern	Ψ _{ef} [°]	c _{ef} [psf]	γ [pcf]	Y _{su} [pcf]	δ [°]
1	Sandy Silt		30.00	0.0	118.00	62.50	25.00
2	Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense		38.50	0.0	133.00	70.50	25.00
3	Silty sand (SM)		29.00	100.0	115.00	52.50	25.00

All soils are considered as cohesionless for at rest pressure analysis.

Soil parameters

Sandy Silt

Unit weight: $\gamma = 118.0 \text{ pcf}$

Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense

Unit weight: $\gamma = 133.0 \text{ pcf}$

Stress-state: effective

 $\begin{array}{lll} \mbox{Angle of internal friction}: & \phi_{ef} = 38.50 \ ^{\circ} \\ \mbox{Cohesion of soil}: & c_{ef} = 0.0 \ \mbox{psf} \\ \mbox{Angle of friction struc.-soil}: & \delta = 25.00 \ ^{\circ} \\ \mbox{Saturated unit weight}: & \gamma_{sat} = 133.0 \ \mbox{pcf} \end{array}$

Silty sand (SM)

Unit weight: $\gamma = 115.0 \text{ pcf}$

Stress-state: effective

Angle of internal friction : $\phi_{ef} = 29.00 \,^{\circ}$ Cohesion of soil : $c_{ef} = 100.0 \, \text{psf}$ Angle of friction struc.-soil : $\delta = 25.00 \,^{\circ}$ Saturated unit weight : $\gamma_{sat} = 115.0 \, \text{pcf}$

Backfill

Assigned soil: Silty sand (SM)

Slope = 45.00 °

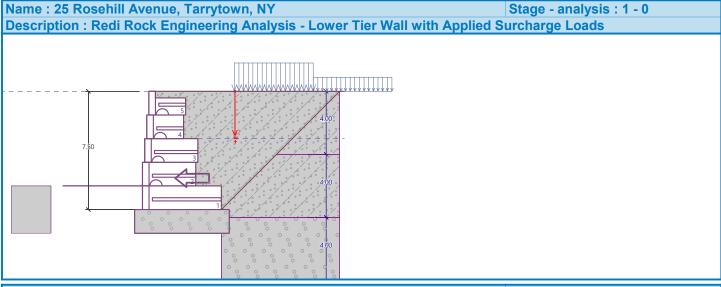
Geological profile and assigned soils

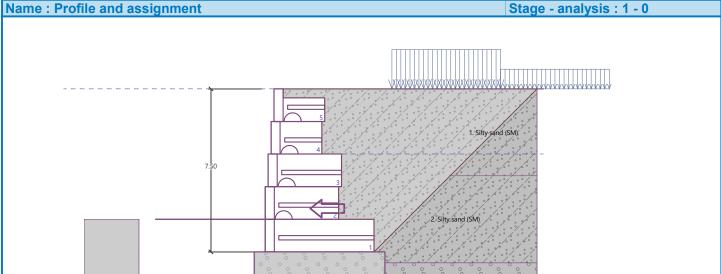
Position information

Terrain elevation = 6.00 ft

Geological profile and assigned soils

000	logical profile and a	ooigiica oone			
No.	Thickness of layer t [ft]	Depth z [ft]	Elevation [ft]	Assigned soil	Pattern
1	4.00	0.00 4.00	6.00 2.00	Silty sand (SM)	
2	4.00	4.00 8.00	2.002.00	Silty sand (SM)	
3	4.00	8.00 12.00	-2.006.00	Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense	
4	-	12.00 ∞	-6.00	Sandy Silt	





Terrain profile

Terrain behind the structure is flat.

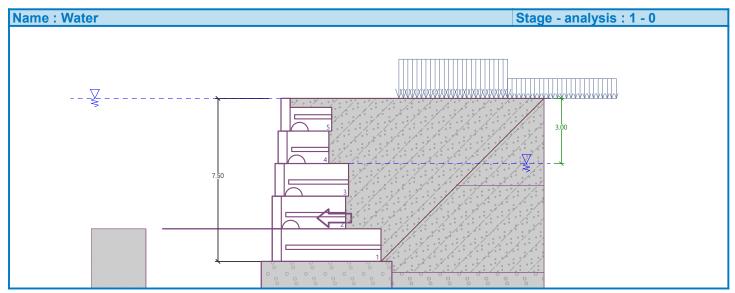
Water influence

GWT behind the structure lies at a depth of 3.00 ft

GWT in front of the structure lies at a depth of 0.00 ft

Subgrade at the heel is not permeable.

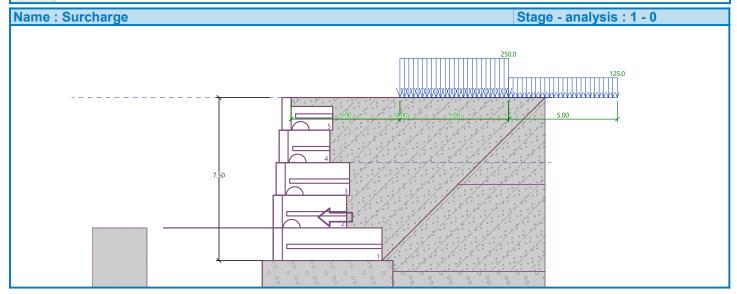
Uplift in foot. bottom due to different pressures is not considered.



Input surface surcharges

No.	Surcharge		Action	Mag.1	Mag.2	Ord.x	Length	Depth
NO.	new	change	Action	[lbf/ft ²]	[lbf/ft ²]	x [ft]	l [ft]	z [ft]
1	Yes		permanent	250.00		5.00	5.00	on terrain
2	Yes		permanent	125.00		10.00	5.00	on terrain

No.	Name
1	Vehicle Loading
2	Overburden



Resistance on front face of the structure

Resistance on front face of the structure: not considered

Soil on front face of the structure - Sandy Silt

Soil thickness in front of structure h = 3.00 ft

Terrain in front of structure is flat.

Earthquake

Factor of horizontal acceleration $K_h = 0.1500$ Factor of vertical acceleration $K_v = 0.0000$

Water below the GWT is restricted.

Settings of the stage of construction

Design situation : seismic

Reduction of soil/soil friction angle: do not reduce

Verification No. 1

Forces acting on construction

Name	F _{hor}	App.Pt.	F _{vert}	App.Pt.	Design
	[lbf/ft]	z [ft]	[lbf/ft]	x [ft]	coefficient
Weight - wall	0.0	-3.96	2471.1	2.52	1.000
Earthq constr.	620.9	-3.50	0.0	2.58	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-1.78	11.1	5.67	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	3.7	-1.78	0.0	5.67	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-3.85	109.2	4.46	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	35.9	-3.85	0.0	4.46	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-6.44	69.5	3.45	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	10.4	-6.44	0.0	3.45	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-8.79	86.0	2.22	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	12.9	-8.79	0.0	2.22	1.000
Active pressure	666.5	-3.05	883.2	5.01	1.000
Water pressure	-1406.2	-3.80	0.0	1.67	1.000
Uplift pressure	0.0	-9.00	0.0	1.32	1.000
Earthq act.pressure	598.7	-5.05	802.2	4.48	1.000
Dyn. water pressure at the front	443.0	-3.60	0.0	2.99	1.000
Vehicle Loading	253.5	-3.53	279.2	4.79	1.000
Overburden	68.4	-2.11	65.0	5.47	1.000

Verification of complete wall

Check for overturning stability

Resisting moment $M_{res} = 16919.2 \text{ lbfft/ft}$ Overturning moment $M_{ovr} = 4844.0 \text{ lbfft/ft}$

Safety factor = 3.49 > 1.00

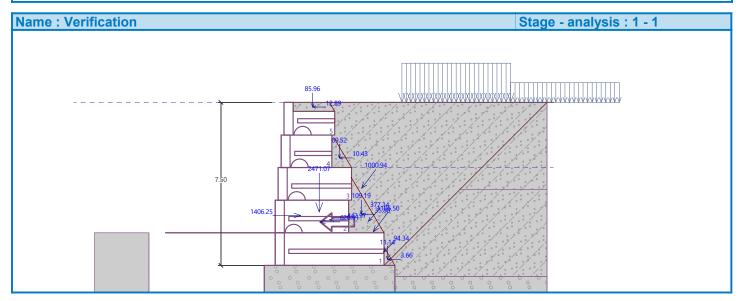
Wall for overturning is SATISFACTORY

Check for slip

Resisting horizontal force $H_{res} = 3799.44$ lbf/ft Active horizontal force $H_{act} = 1307.50$ lbf/ft

Safety factor = 2.91 > 1.00
Wall for slip is SATISFACTORY

Overall check - WALL is SATISFACTORY



Dimensioning No. 1

Forces acting on construction

Name	F _{hor}	App.Pt.	F _{vert}	App.Pt.	Design
	[lbf/ft]	z [ft]	[lbf/ft]	x [ft]	coefficient
Weight - wall	0.0	-3.56	1836.6	1.86	1.000
Earthq constr.	451.2	-3.04	0.0	1.92	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-2.35	109.2	3.96	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	35.9	-2.35	0.0	3.96	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-4.94	69.5	2.95	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	10.4	-4.94	0.0	2.95	1.000
Weight - earth wedge	0.0	-7.29	86.0	1.72	1.000
Earthquake - soil wedge	12.9	-7.29	0.0	1.72	1.000
Active pressure	434.7	-2.61	618.8	4.15	1.000
Water pressure	-1125.0	-3.06	0.0	1.67	1.000
Uplift pressure	0.0	-7.50	0.0	0.82	1.000
Earthq act.pressure	359.4	-4.24	470.8	3.71	1.000
Dyn. water pressure at the front	307.6	-3.00	0.0	2.49	1.000
Vehicle Loading	216.3	-2.61	234.3	4.05	1.000
Overburden	51.7	-1.23	45.2	4.74	1.000

Verification of block No. 1

Check for overturning stability

Resisting moment $M_{res} = 9670.3$ lbfft/ft Overturning moment $M_{ovr} = 2365.4$ lbfft/ft

Safety factor = 4.09 > 1.00

Joint for overturning stability is SATISFACTORY

Check for slip

Resisting horizontal force $H_{res} = 2760.46$ lbf/ft Active horizontal force $H_{act} = 755.13$ lbf/ft

Safety factor = 3.66 > 1.00

Joint for verification is SATISFACTORY

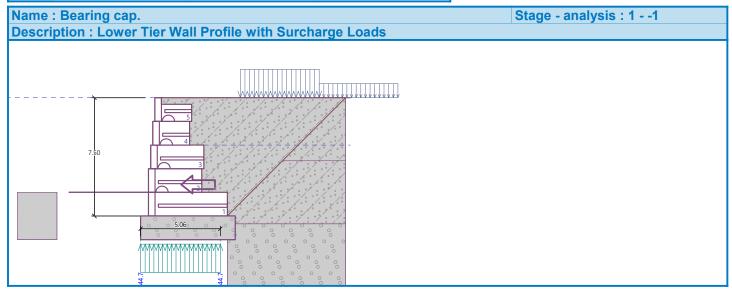
Bearing capacity of foundation soil

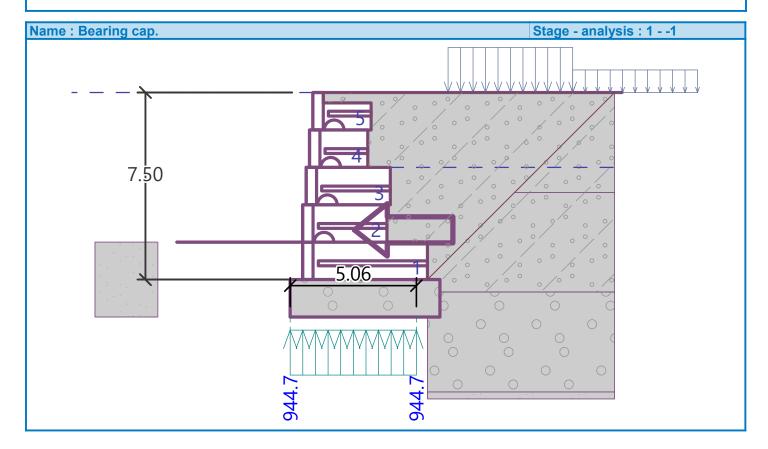
Design load acting at the center of footing bottom

	No.	Moment [lbfft/ft]	Norm. force [lbf/ft]	Shear Force [lbf/ft]	Eccentricity [–]	Stress [psf]
Ì	1	2254.4	4776.55	1307.50	0.079	944.7

Service load acting at the center of footing bottom

No.	Moment	Norm. force	Shear Force
	[lbfft/ft]	[lbf/ft]	[lbf/ft]
1	2254.4	4776.55	1307.50





Slope stability analysis

Input data (Construction stage 1)

Project

Settings

USA - Safety factor

Stability analysis

Verification methodology: Safety factors (ASD)

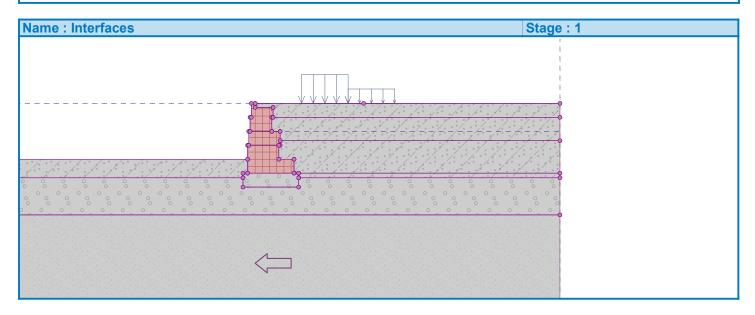
Earthquake analysis : Standard

	Safety factors							
	Seismic design situation							
Safety factor :	SF _s =	1.00 [–]						

Interface

No.	Interface location		Coordina	tes of inte	erface poi	nts [ft]	
NO.	interface location	X	Z	X	Z	X	z
1		0.00	6.00	0.00	5.58	1.92	5.58
2		-32.80	0.00	-0.82	0.00	-0.82	1.50
		-0.69	1.50	-0.69	3.00	-0.55	3.00
		-0.55	4.50	-0.42	4.50	-0.42	6.00
		0.00	6.00	11.68	6.00	32.80	6.00
		0.55	0.00	4 70	2.22	4.70	4.50
3	3	-0.55	3.00	1.78	3.00	1.78	4.50
		1.92	4.50	1.92	5.58		
4		1.92	4.50	32.80	4.50		
5		1.78	3.00	2.69	3.00		
6		-0.69	1.50	2.55	1.50	2.69	1.50
		2.69	2.00	2.69	3.00		
7		2.69	2.00	32.80	2.00		

No	Interface leastion		Coordina	tes of inte	erface poi	ints [ft]	
No.	Interface location	X	z	х	z	X	Z
8		2.55	1.50	2.55	0.00	4.18	0.00
9		-0.82	-1.50	4.18	-1.50	4.18	0.00
10	<u> </u>	-32.80	-2.00	-1.32	-2.00	-1.32	-1.50
		-0.82	-1.50	-0.82	0.00		
11		4.18	-1.50	4.68	-1.50		
12	<u></u>	-1.32	-2.00	-1.32	-3.00	4.68	-3.00
		4.68	-2.00	4.68	-1.50	32.80	-1.50
13		4.68	-2.00	32.80	-2.00		
14		-32.80	-6.00	32.80	-6.00		



Soil parameters - effective stress state

No.	Name	Pattern	Φ _{ef} [°]	c _{ef} [psf]	γ [pcf]
1	Sandy Silt		30.00	0.0	118.0
2	Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense		38.50	0.0	133.0
3	Silty sand (SM)		29.00	100.0	115.0

Soil parameters - uplift

No.	Name	Pattern	Y _{sat} [pcf]	Y _s [pcf]	n [–]
1	Sandy Silt		125.0		
2	Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense		133.0		
3	Silty sand (SM)		115.0		

Soil parameters

Sandy Silt

Unit weight: $\gamma = 118.0 \text{ pcf}$

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Stress-state:} & \text{effective} \\ \text{Shear strength:} & \text{Mohr-Coulomb} \\ \text{Angle of internal friction:} & \phi_{ef} = 30.00\,^{\circ} \\ \text{Cohesion of soil:} & c_{ef} = 0.0\,\text{psf} \\ \text{Saturated unit weight:} & \gamma_{sat} = 125.0\,\text{pcf} \end{array}$

Well graded gravel (GW), medium dense

Unit weight: $\gamma = 133.0 \text{ pcf}$

Stress-state: effective

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{Shear strength:} & \text{Mohr-Coulomb} \\ \text{Angle of internal friction:} & \phi_{ef} = 38.50\,^{\circ} \\ \text{Cohesion of soil:} & c_{ef} = 0.0\,\text{psf} \\ \text{Saturated unit weight:} & \gamma_{sat} = 133.0\,\text{pcf} \end{array}$

Silty sand (SM)

Unit weight: $\gamma = 115.0 \text{ pcf}$

Stress-state: effective

Shear strength: Mohr-Coulomb Angle of internal friction: $\phi_{ef} = 29.00^{\circ}$ Cohesion of soil: $c_{ef} = 100.0$ psf Saturated unit weight: $\gamma_{sat} = 115.0$ pcf

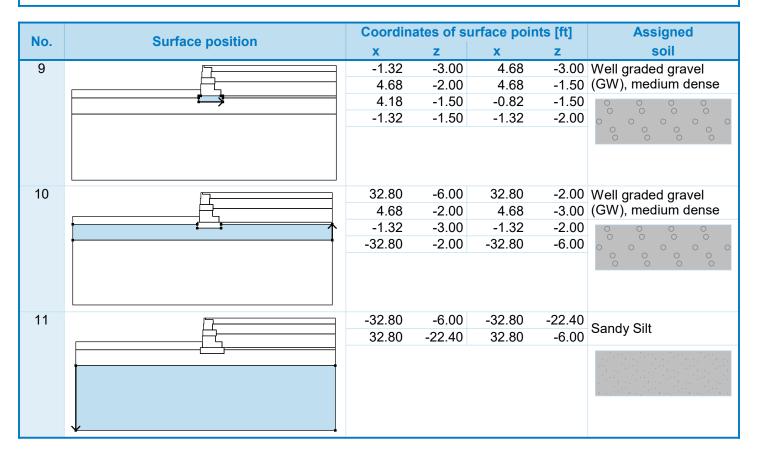
Rigid Bodies

N	О.	Name	Sample	γ [pcf]
	1	Material of structure		120.0

Assigning and surfaces

No.	Surface position	Coordinates of surface points [ft]				Assigned
140.	Surface position	X	Z	X	Z	soil
1	-	32.80	4.50	32.80	6.00	Silty sand (SM)
		11.68	6.00	0.00	6.00	Silly Saliu (Sivi)
		0.00	5.58	1.92	5.58	/ ° /. ° ° / ° ° / ° · · /
		1.92	4.50			
2		1.78	3.00	1.78	4.50	NA-4
		1.92	4.50	1.92	5.58	
		0.00	5.58	0.00	6.00	
		-0.42	6.00	-0.42	4.50	
		-0.55	4.50	-0.55	3.00	

No.	Surface position	Coordina	ites of su	rface poin	ts [ft]	Assigned
	Surface position	X	z	X	Z	soil
3	-	32.80	2.00	32.80	4.50	Silty sand (SM)
		1.92	4.50	1.78	4.50	only saila (SW)
		1.78	3.00	2.69	3.00	1000/000/00 poo d
		2.69	2.00			
		0.55	4.50	0.00	4.50	
4		2.55	1.50	2.69	1.50	Material of structure
	 	2.69	2.00	2.69	3.00	
		1.78	3.00	-0.55	3.00	
		-0.69	3.00	-0.69	1.50	
5		32.80	-1.50	32.80	2.00	
		2.69	2.00	2.69	1.50	Silly Salid (Sivi)
		2.55	1.50	2.55	0.00	/ · / . · · / · · · / · · · /
		4.18	0.00	4.18	-1.50	
		4.68	-1.50			
6		0.00	1.50	4.40	1.50	
6		-0.82	-1.50	4.18	-1.50	Material of structure
		4.18	0.00	2.55	0.00	
		2.55	1.50	-0.69	1.50	
		-0.82	1.50	-0.82	0.00	
7		-1.32	-2.00	-1.32	-1.50	
,		-0.82	-1.50	-0.82	0.00	Silty sand (SM)
		-32.80	0.00	-32.80	-2.00	/ ° / ° /. ° ° / ° ° /
		00		0=100		
8		32.80	-2.00	32.80	-1.50	
		4.68	-1.50	4.68	-2.00	Silty sand (SM)



Surcharge

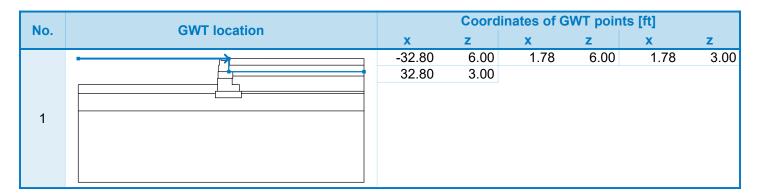
ı	No.	Туре	Type of action	Location	Origin	Length	Width	Slope	Magnitude		
				z [ft]	x [ft]	l [ft]	b [ft]	α [°]	q, q ₁ , f, F, x	q ₂ , z	unit
	1	strip	permanent	on terrain	x = 5.00	I = 5.00		0.00	250.0		lbf/ft ²
	2	strip	permanent	on terrain	x = 10.00	I = 5.00		0.00	125.0		lbf/ft ²

Surcharges

No.	Name
1	Vehical Loadinhg
2	soil overburden

Water

Water type: GWT



Tensile crack

Tensile crack not input.

Earthquake

Horizontal seismic coefficient : $K_h = 0.1500$ Vertical seismic coefficient : $K_v = 0.0000$

Settings of the stage of construction

Design situation: seismic

Results (Construction stage 1)

Analysis 1

Circular slip surface

Slip surface parameters								
Center :	x =	-5.15 [ft]	Angles :	α ₁ =	-35.87 [°]			
Center.	z =	16.24 [ft]	Angles :	α ₂ =	59.27 [°]			
Radius :	R =	20.04 [ft]			·			
The slip surface after optimization.								

Total weight of soil above the slip surface: 14568.9 lbf/ft

Slope stability verification (Bishop)

Sum of active forces : $F_a = 4537.2 \text{ lbf/ft}$ Sum of passive forces : $F_p = 8490.9 \text{ lbf/ft}$ Sliding moment : $M_a = 90925.2 \text{ lbfft/ft}$ Resisting moment : $M_p = 170158.2 \text{ lbfft/ft}$

Factor of safety = 1.87 > 1.00 Slope stability ACCEPTABLE