harshman CE GROUP, LLC

100 Courson Hill Road
Washington, PA 15301
T: 724-503-4125
F: 724-229-8255

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
614 EDMOND STREET DUPLEX, City of Pittsburgh – 8th Ward, Allegheny County, PA

The project is located at 614 Edmond Street in the City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, PA. The property consists of a vacant lot, which historically had a single-family home located on it that has since been demolished. The lot has a Tax Parcel ID Number of 0026-H-00181-0000-00. This project proposes the development of a residential duplex on the lot. Two (2) taps each with 1 EDU (400 gpd) have been proposed for the lot totaling 2 EDU (800 gpd). Sewer lines within the area belong to the Pittsburgh Water & Sewer Authority (PWSA). The Allegheny County Sanitary Authority (ALCOSAN) treatment plant is responsible for treatment.

The lot consists of 0.055 acres. The lot acreage will remain unchanged.

The lot will be afforded 2 proposed EDU (800 gpd).

The current flow depth measurement was taken by the project contractor, Mr. Daniel Bull, of Work Construction Services Inc. during dry weather on September 6, 2019 at 7:45am (within the peak flow time frame). The sample flow depth measurement was taken from the end of the hydraulically restricted segment of the sanitary sewers at manhole MH026H014. The measurement from the bottom to top of flow was determined to be 1/8". Calculations were performed using the as-built sewer slope information and the "Measured Peak Flow Method" as per the "Dry Weather Flow Calculation Notes" as provided by PWSA.

Coordinates for the project are as follows: Latitude: 40° 27' 34.14" N; Longitude: 79° 56' 58.18" W.

An online PNDI Environmental Review was completed for the area surrounding the project on July 30, 2019. No potential impacts were identified. Please see the results and responses that have been included in the document for more details.

Please see attached for hydraulic calculations.

SIGNED: Shawn P. Mooney
Shawn P. Mooney, E.I.T.

SIGNED: _____
James M. Harshman, P.E.

Design/Permitted Capacity:

Design Peak Flow	=	6512740 gpd	(Given)

Design Average Flow = Design Peak Flow/Peaking Factor

Peaking Factor:

3.5 for combined sewers
3.0 for sanitary sewers

Design Average Flow = 6512740 / 3.5

Design Average Flow	=	1860782.857 gpd

Present Flows:

Peak Flow Depth = 1/8 " = 0.0104 ft
(Measured at 7:45am on 9/6/19)

$Q=V*A= (1.49/n)*A*(R^{(2/3)})*(S^{(1/2)})$
$R=A/P_{wet}$

$Q= (1.49/0.015)*(0.0016SF)*((0.0016SF/0.2284LF)^{(2/3)})*(0.0322^{(1/2)})$

Q = 0.00104414 cfs
x 60 s/min x 60 min/hr x 24 hr/day x 7.48052 gal/CF

Present Peak Flow	=	674.85	gpd

Present Average Flow = Present Peak Flow/Peaking Factor
Present Average Flow = 674.85 / 3.5

Present Average Flow	=	192.81	gpd

Projected Flows:

Projected Peak Flow = (Present Peak Flow + Project Flow) x 1.05
Projected Peak Flow = (674.85 + 800) x 1.05

Projected Peak Flow	=	1548.59	gpd

Projected Average Flow = Projected Peak Flow / Peaking Factor
Projected Average Flow = 1548.59 / 3.5

Projected Average Flow	=	442.45	gpd

ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

614 EDMOND STREET DUPLEX, City of Pittsburgh – 8th Ward, Allegheny County, PA

The most sensible sewage disposal method chosen includes a connection to the existing sanitary line owned by Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA) via two (2) tap-ins for 1 EDU each, totaling 2 EDU. Both are to serve a proposed residential duplex. This system conveys sewage to an existing treatment plant with current and future capacity. This disposal method will serve the development in the long term to include the proposed net increase of 2 EDU (or 800 gpd).

On lot disposal does not make sense as there is public sewerage available nearby.

No other alternatives were considered.

The development of a proposed residential duplex on the lot is planned for the future.

There is no other pertinent information.

1. PROJECT INFORMATION

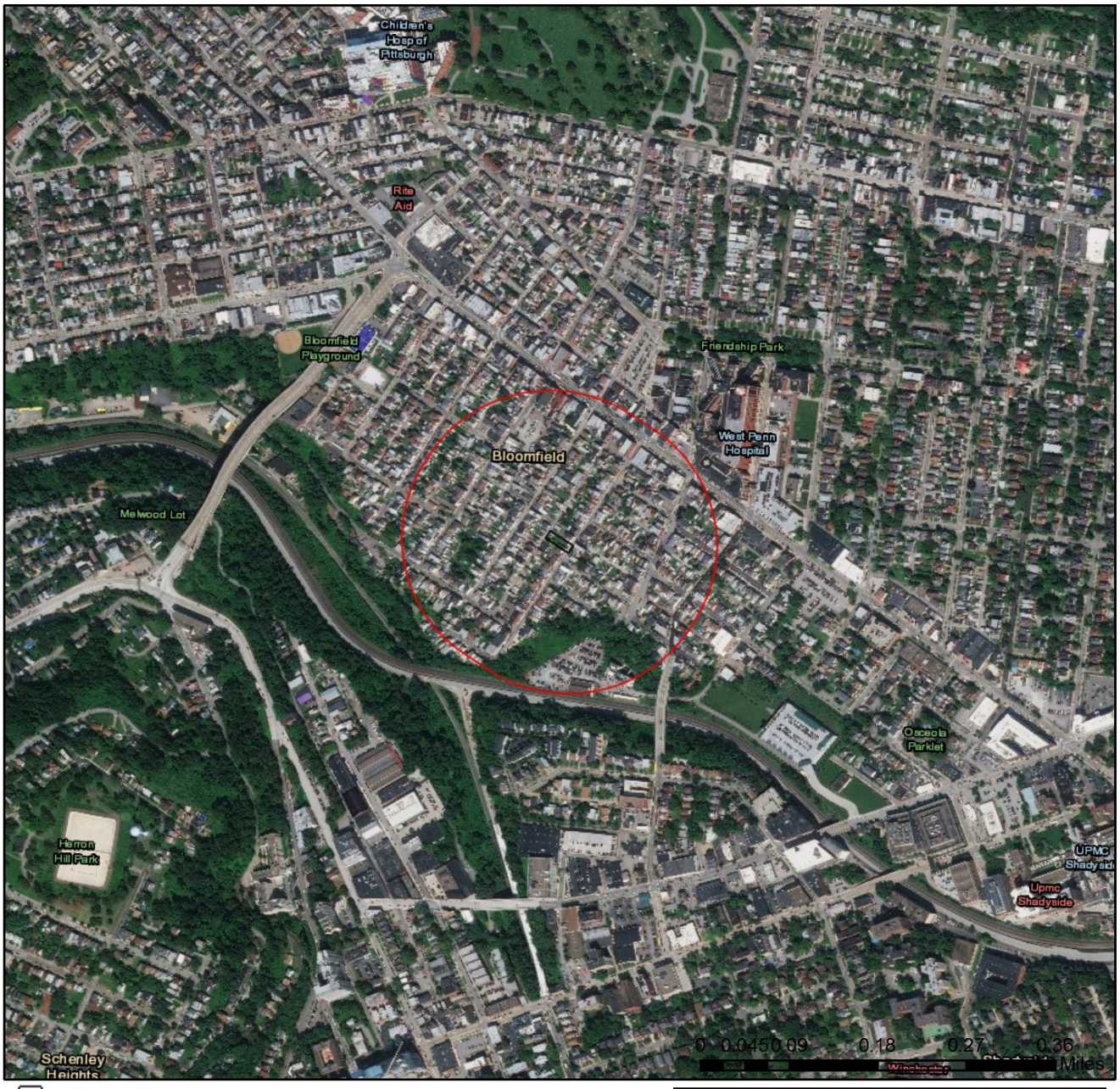
Project Name: **614 Edmond Street Duplex**
Date of Review: **7/30/2019 11:00:27 AM**
Project Category: **Development, Residential, subdivision which will contain 1-2 lots with 1-2 single family living units**
Project Area: **0.16 acres**
County(s): **Allegheny**
Township/Municipality(s): **PITTSBURGH**
ZIP Code: **15224**
Quadrangle Name(s): **PITTSBURGH EAST**
Watersheds HUC 8: **Lower Allegheny**
Watersheds HUC 12: **Allegheny River-Ohio River**
Decimal Degrees: **40.459581, -79.949629**
Degrees Minutes Seconds: **40° 27' 34.4915" N, 79° 56' 58.6639" W**

2. SEARCH RESULTS

Agency	Results	Response
PA Game Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Fish and Boat Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required

As summarized above, Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) records indicate no known impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources within the project area. Therefore, based on the information you provided, no further coordination is required with the jurisdictional agencies. This response does not reflect potential agency concerns regarding impacts to other ecological resources, such as wetlands.

614 Edmond Street Duplex

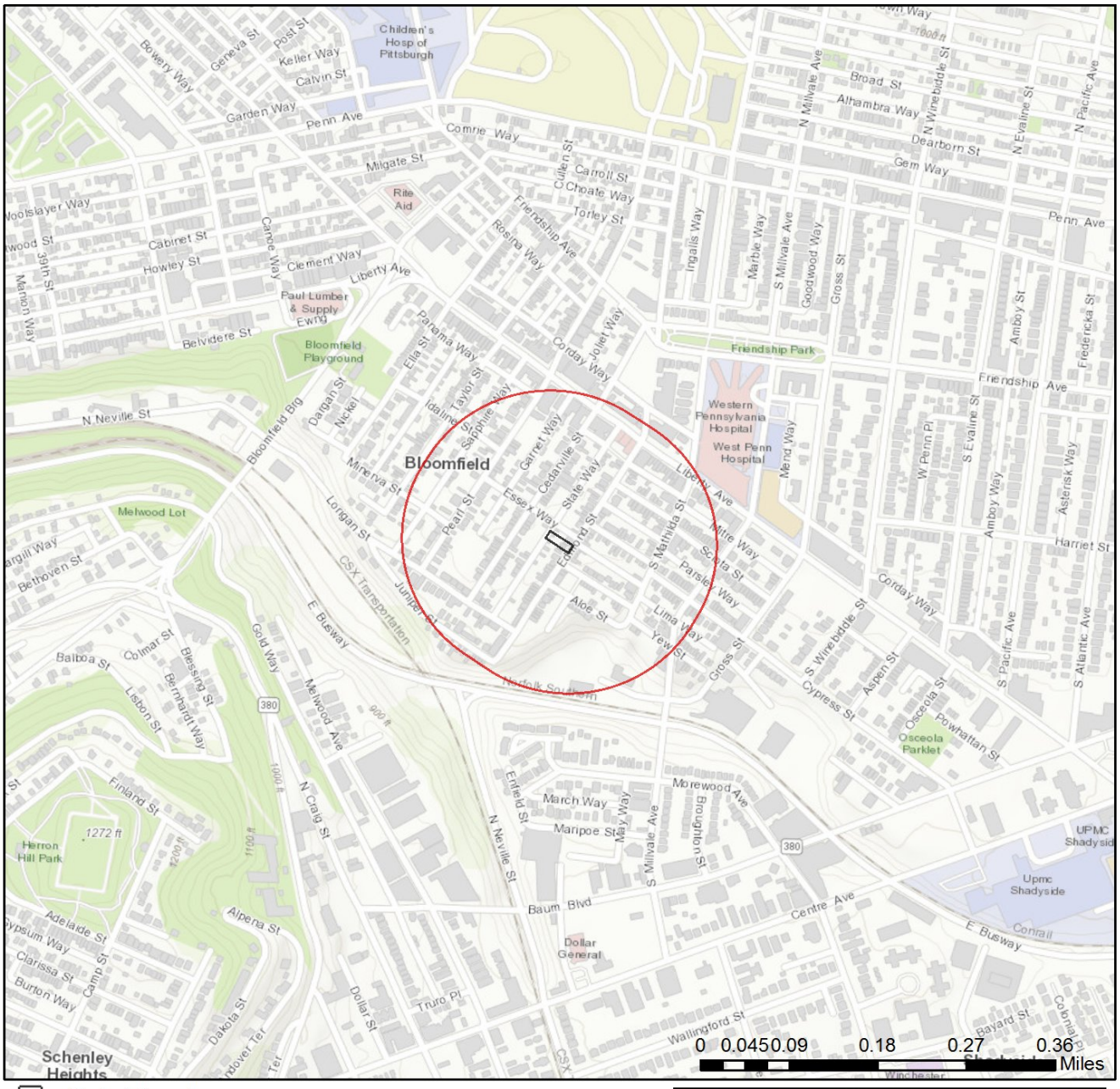


Project Boundary

Buffered Project Boundary

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

614 Edmond Street Duplex



Project Boundary

Buffered Project Boundary

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS,

3. AGENCY COMMENTS

Regardless of whether a DEP permit is necessary for this proposed project, any potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources must be resolved with the appropriate jurisdictional agency. In some cases, a permit or authorization from the jurisdictional agency may be needed if adverse impacts to these species and habitats cannot be avoided.

These agency determinations and responses are **valid for two years** (from the date of the review), and are based on the project information that was provided, including the exact project location; the project type, description, and features; and any responses to questions that were generated during this search. If any of the following change: 1) project location, 2) project size or configuration, 3) project type, or 4) responses to the questions that were asked during the online review, the results of this review are not valid, and the review must be searched again via the PNDI Environmental Review Tool and resubmitted to the jurisdictional agencies. The PNDI tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer impacts than what is listed on this PNDI receipt. The jursidictional agencies **strongly advise against** conducting surveys for the species listed on the receipt prior to consultation with the agencies.

PA Game Commission

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

PA Fish and Boat Commission

RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

RESPONSE:

No impacts to **federally** listed or proposed species are anticipated. Therefore, no further consultation/coordination under the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. is required. Because no take of federally listed species is anticipated, none is authorized. This response does not reflect potential Fish and Wildlife Service concerns under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other authorities.

4. DEP INFORMATION

The Pa Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requires that a signed copy of this receipt, along with any required documentation from jurisdictional agencies concerning resolution of potential impacts, be submitted with applications for permits requiring PNDI review. Two review options are available to permit applicants for handling PNDI coordination in conjunction with DEP's permit review process involving either T&E Species or species of special concern. Under sequential review, the permit applicant performs a PNDI screening and completes all coordination with the appropriate jurisdictional agencies prior to submitting the permit application. The applicant will include with its application, both a PNDI receipt and/or a clearance letter from the jurisdictional agency if the PNDI Receipt shows a Potential Impact to a species or the applicant chooses to obtain letters directly from the jurisdictional agencies. Under concurrent review, DEP, where feasible, will allow technical review of the permit to occur concurrently with the T&E species consultation with the jurisdictional agency. The applicant must still supply a copy of the PNDI Receipt with its permit application. The PNDI Receipt should also be submitted to the appropriate agency according to directions on the PNDI Receipt. The applicant and the jurisdictional agency will work together to resolve the potential impact(s). See the DEP PNDI policy at https://conservationexplorer.dcnr.pa.gov/content/resources.

5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The PNDI environmental review website is a preliminary screening tool. There are often delays in updating species status classifications. Because the proposed status represents the best available information regarding the conservation status of the species, state jurisdictional agency staff give the proposed statuses at least the same consideration as the current legal status. If surveys or further information reveal that a threatened and endangered and/or special concern species and resources exist in your project area, contact the appropriate jurisdictional agency/agencies immediately to identify and resolve any impacts.

For a list of species known to occur in the county where your project is located, please see the species lists by county found on the PA Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) home page (www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us). Also note that the PNDI Environmental Review Tool only contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the PNHP.

6. AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section
400 Market Street, PO Box 8552
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552
Email: RA-HeritageReview@pa.gov

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pennsylvania Field Office
Endangered Species Section
110 Radnor Rd; Suite 101
State College, PA 16801
NO Faxes Please

PA Fish and Boat Commission
Division of Environmental Services
595 E. Rolling Ridge Dr., Bellefonte, PA 16823
Email: RA-FBPACENOTIFY@pa.gov

PA Game Commission
Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management
Division of Environmental Planning and Habitat Protection
2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797
Email: RA-PGC_PNDI@pa.gov
NO Faxes Please

7. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: Shawn P. Mooney
Company/Business Name: Harshman CE Group, LLC
Address: 100 Courson Hill Road
City, State, Zip: Washington, PA 15301
Phone:(724) 503-4425 Fax:(724) 229-8255
Email: sm@harshmanllc.com

8. CERTIFICATION

I certify that ALL of the project information contained in this receipt (including project location, project size/configuration, project type, answers to questions) is true, accurate and complete. In addition, if the project type, location, size or configuration changes, or if the answers to any questions that were asked during this online review change, I agree to re-do the online environmental review.

Shawn P. Mooney — applicant/project proponent signature

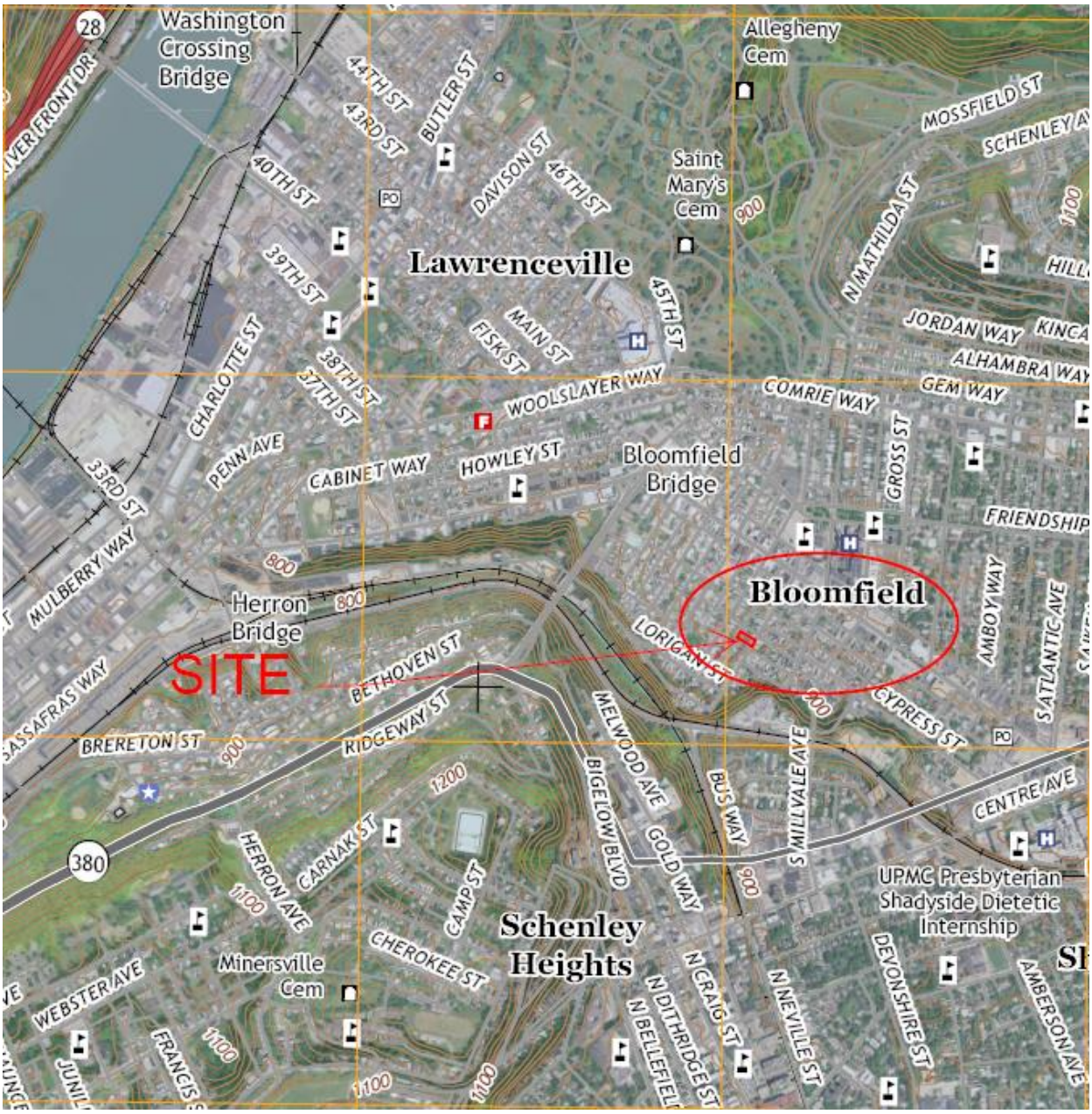
07/30/2019 — date

USGS Map (Pittsburgh East, PA Quad)

614 Edmond Street Duplex

614 Edmond Street

City of Pittsburgh – 8th Ward, Allegheny County



DEP/PHMC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HISTORY CODE
LIST OF EXEMPTIONS
May 2006

These DEP Permits are Exempt…	…Unless these qualifying conditions apply.
FOR ALL BUREAUS	Permitted activities which may affect Historic Resources on the National Register of Historic Places are not exempt regardless of size.
A. BUREAU OF AIR QUALITY Air Quality Plan Air Quality Operating Permit	 Exempt unless more than 10 acres of earth disturbance.
B. BUREAU OF WASTE MANAGEMENT Projects which do not involve earth disturbance Facilities operating under permit-by-rule provisions	
C. BUREAU OF RADIATION PROTECTION Naturally Occurring and Accelerator Produced Radioactive Materials (NARM) Licenses	
D. BUREAU OF OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT Individual Well Permits (normally only ½ to 1½ acre in size) DEP contracts for plugging wells Well registration Pillar Permits Underground Injection Control Permit NGPA Gas Well Classification Determinations Clean Streams Law Part II Permits for disposal wells and treatment facilities	 Exempt unless more than 10 acres of earth disturbance.

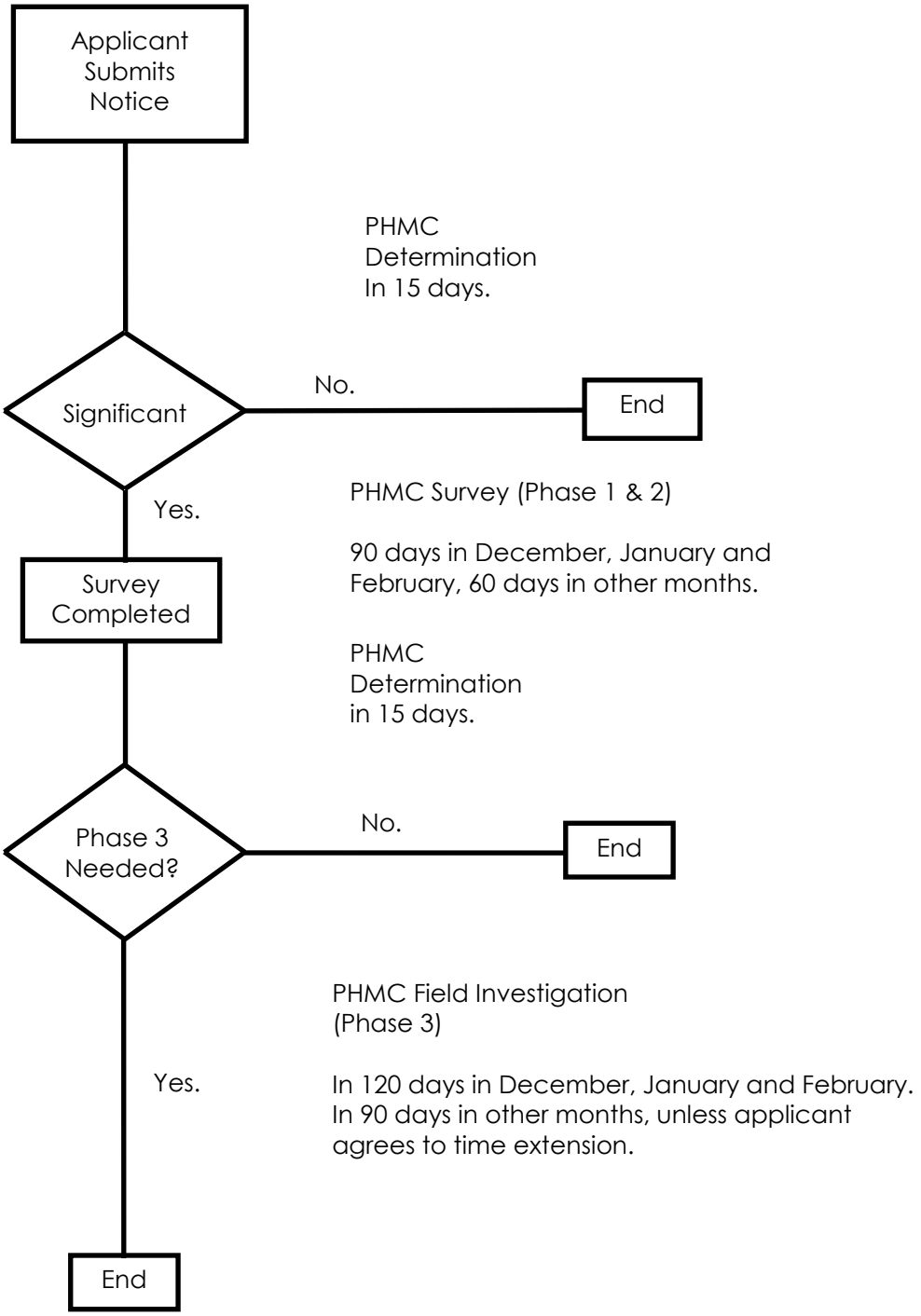
DEP/PHMC POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HISTORY CODE
LIST OF EXEMPTIONS
May 2006

These DEP Permits are Exempt…	…Unless these qualifying conditions apply.
FOR ALL WATER MANAGEMENT BUREAUS	The following Water Management permits are exempt unless the project also requires a NPDES Individual Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES Construction Permit) and the earth disturbance is greater than 10 acres.
E. BUREAU OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT	
I. Division of Waterways, Wetlands and Stormwater Management	
1. Chapter 105 Emergency Permit	
2. Chapter 105 General Permit	
3. NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES Construction Permit)	
4. NPDES Individual Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES Construction Permit)	Exempt unless more than 10 acres of earth disturbance.
II. Division of Water Use Planning	
1. Water Allocation Permit	
III. Division of Conservation Districts and Nutrient Management	
1. CAFOs	
F. BUREAU OF WATER STANDARDS AND FACILITY REGULATION	
I. Division of Planning and Permits	
1. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Sewage Discharge	
2. Water Quality Management (Permit - Sewage Treatment Plants, Pump Stations or Sewer Extensions)	
3. General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permits	
4. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Industrial Wastewater	
5. General Water Quality Management Permits.	
6. Water Quality Management Permit (Industrial Wastewater)	

These DEP Permits are Exempt…	…Unless these qualifying conditions apply.
7. Planning Approval Under the Sewage Facilities Act	
a. Component 1 – Exception to the Requirement to Revise the Official Plan	
b. Component 2 – Individual and Community Onlot Disposal of Sewage	Exempt unless more than 10 acres of each disturbance.
c. Component 3 – Sewage Collection and Treatment Facilities	Exempt unless more than 10 acres of earth disturbance.
d. Component 3s – Small Flow Treatment Facilities	Exempt unless more than 10 acres of earth disturbance.
e. Exemption from Sewage Facilities Planning	
II. Division of Operations Monitoring and Training	
1. Public Water Supply Permits that do not involve any earth moving activity	
2. Public Water Supply Permits for wells	
3. Other Public Water Supply Permits	Exempt unless more than 10 acres of earth disturbance.
G. BUREAU OF WATERWAYS ENGINEERING	
I. Division of Dam Safety	
1. Limited Power Permit – Major Water Power Project	
H. BUREAU OF MINING AND RECLAMATION	
Permit Renewals/Transfers	
Permits for Small Non-Coal Mining (≤2,000 tons per year)	
Permits for Non-Coal Mining <10,000 tons per year	
Coal/Non-Coal Exploration Notices	
Deep Mine Provisions	
Bonding authorizations within an approved Surface Mining Permit	
Strip mine reclamation using on-site previously disturbed material	
Portals without permanent linings or facings	
Exploratory drilling or well drilling	
Abandoned mine refuse pile grading or fire extinguishment	
Drainage control work in previously disturbed areas	
Abandoned coal refuse piles	

These DEP Permits are Exempt…	…Unless these qualifying conditions apply.
I. BUREAU OF ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION (March 31, 1993 memo between Bureau and BHP of PHMC)	
Strip mine reclamation using on-site previously disturbed material	
Backfilling or flushing deep mines	
Backfilling or capping vertical mine openings	
Portals without permanent linings or facings	
Exploratory drilling or well drilling	
Abandoned mine refuse pile grading or fire extinguishment	
Abandoned deep mine dangerous gas venting projects	
Drainage control work in previously disturbed areas	
Abandoned coal refuse piles	

PHMC'S TIME FRAMES



tional Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

50 0 500 1000

FEET

METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 0354H

FIRM

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
(ALL JURISDICTIONS)

PANEL 354 OF 558

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS:

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
PITTSBURGH, CITY OF	420063	0354	H

Notice to User: The **Map Number** shown below should be used when placing map orders; the **Community Number** shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
42003C0354H

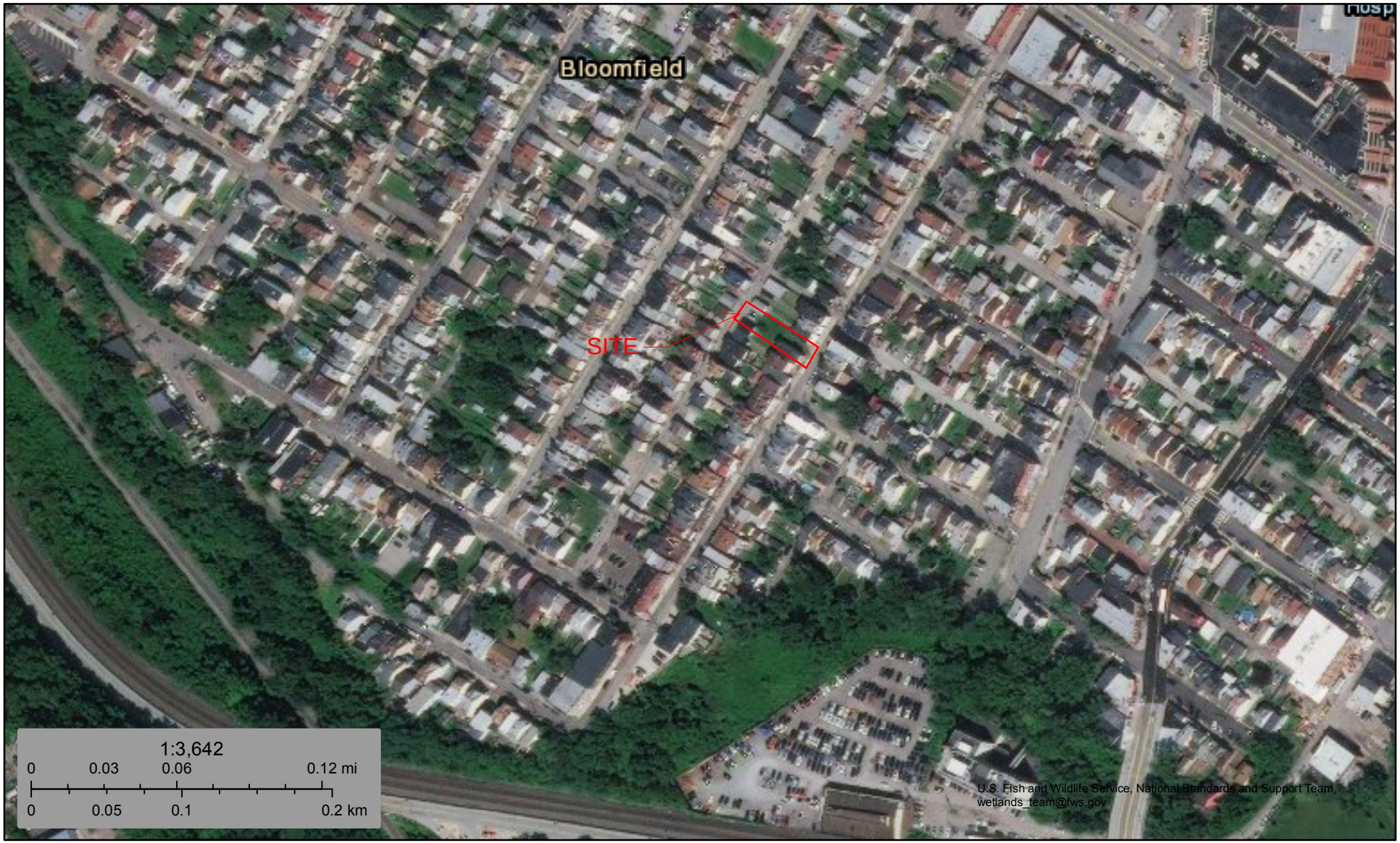
MAP REVISED
SEPTEMBER 26, 2014

Federal Emergency Management Agency

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

National Wetlands Inventory

614 Edmond Street Duplex



July 30, 2019

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)
This page was produced by the NWI mapper

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

614 Edmond Street Duplex

July 30, 2019

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:287 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 4 8 16 24

Feet: 0 10 20 40 60

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 18, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 5, 2014—Aug 28, 2014

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
URB	Urban land-Rainsboro complex, gently sloping	0.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**0.1**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

URB—Urban land-Rainsboro complex, gently sloping

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: l5q3
Elevation: 700 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 46 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 41 to 62 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 176 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 75 percent
Rainsboro and similar soils: 20 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Setting

Parent material: Human transported material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 inches to
Runoff class: Very high

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rainsboro

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Old alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 26 inches: silt loam
H3 - 26 to 40 inches: silt loam
H4 - 40 to 60 inches: sandy clay loam
H5 - 60 to 72 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 19 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ginat

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Map—Farmland Classification

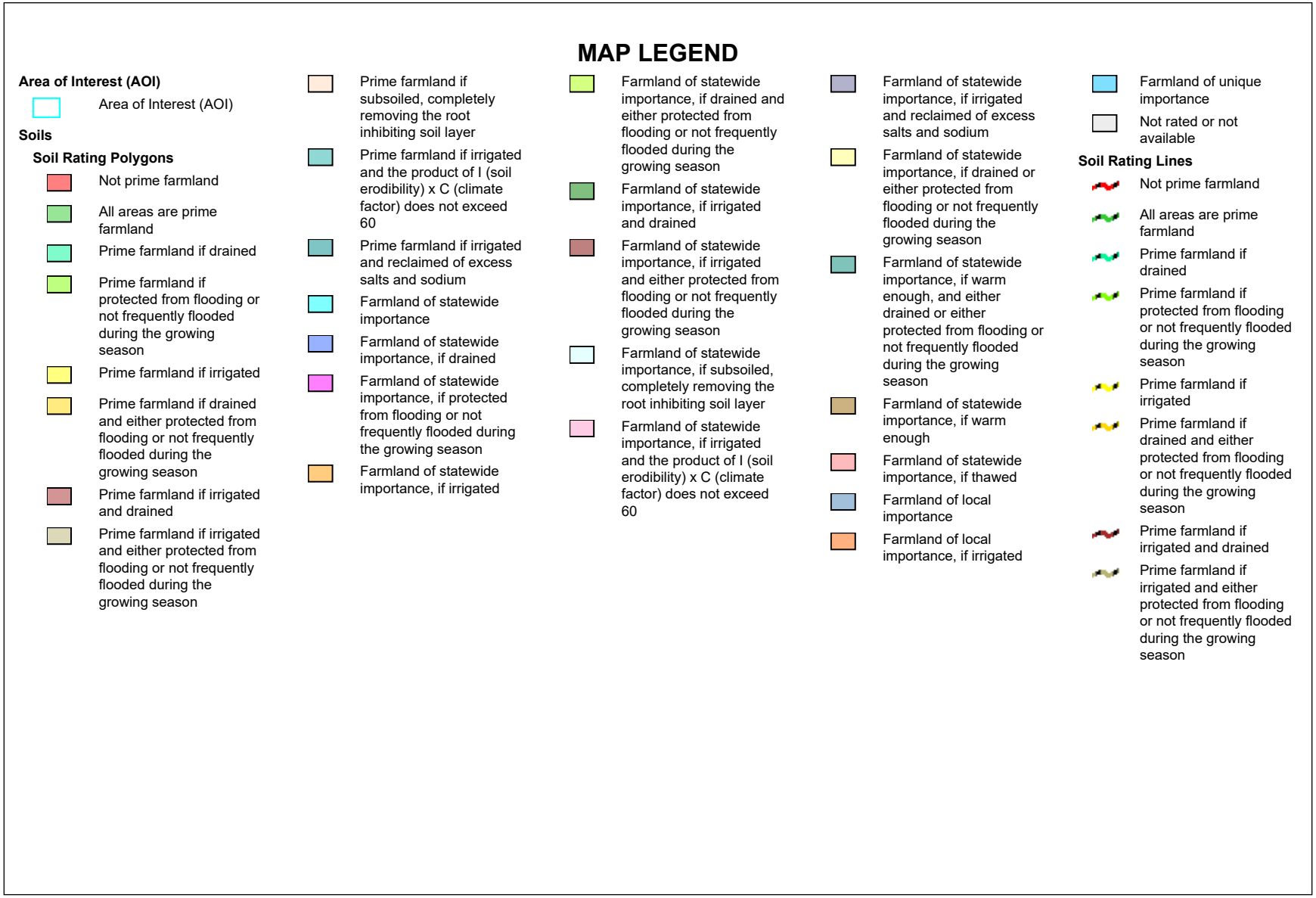
Map Scale: 1:287 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

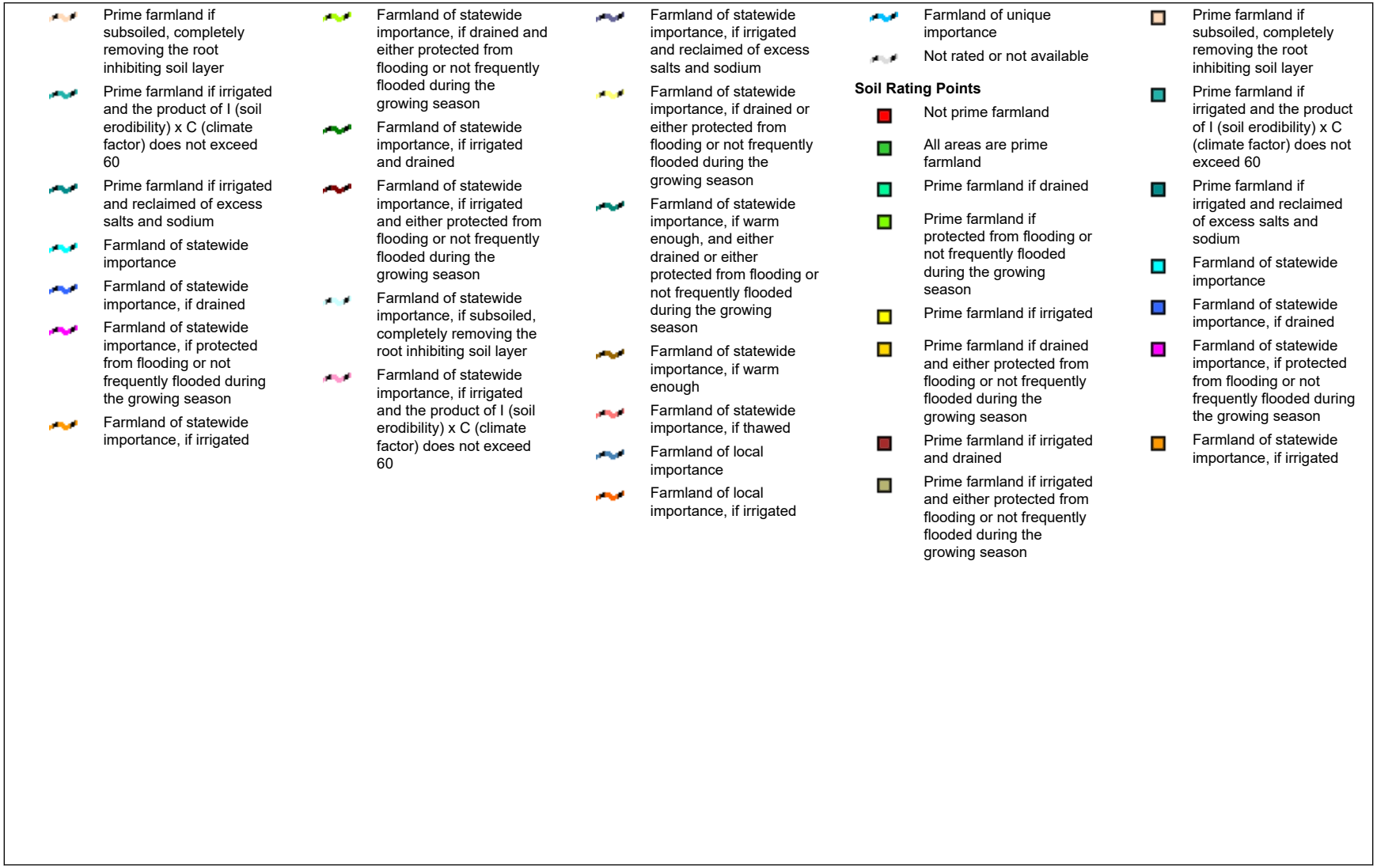
N

Meters: 0 4 8 16 24

Feet: 0 10 20 40 60

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84


MAP LEGEND
Area of Interest (AOI)
Area of Interest (AOI)
Soils
Soil Rating Polygons
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Lines
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season


Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
Farmland of local importance
Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
Farmland of unique importance
Not rated or not available
Soil Rating Points
Not prime farmland
All areas are prime farmland
Prime farmland if drained
Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated
Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if irrigated and drained
Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Prime farmland if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
Prime farmland if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
Prime farmland if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
Farmland of statewide importance
Farmland of statewide importance, if drained
Farmland of statewide importance, if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated

- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and drained
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if subsoiled, completely removing the root inhibiting soil layer
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climate factor) does not exceed 60
- Farmland of statewide importance, if irrigated and reclaimed of excess salts and sodium
- Farmland of statewide importance, if drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough, and either drained or either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season
- Farmland of statewide importance, if warm enough
- Farmland of statewide importance, if thawed
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of local importance, if irrigated
- Farmland of unique importance
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Allegheny County, Pennsylvania
Survey Area Data: Version 14, Sep 18, 2018

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 5, 2014—Aug 28, 2014

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

Table—Farmland Classification

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
URB	Urban land-Rainsboro complex, gently sloping	Not prime farmland	0.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**0.1**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are

associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map Scale: 1:287 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 4 8 16 24

Feet: 0 10 20 40 60

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
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Background
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Table—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

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URB	Urban land-Rainsboro complex, gently sloping	5	0.1	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**0.1**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

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Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

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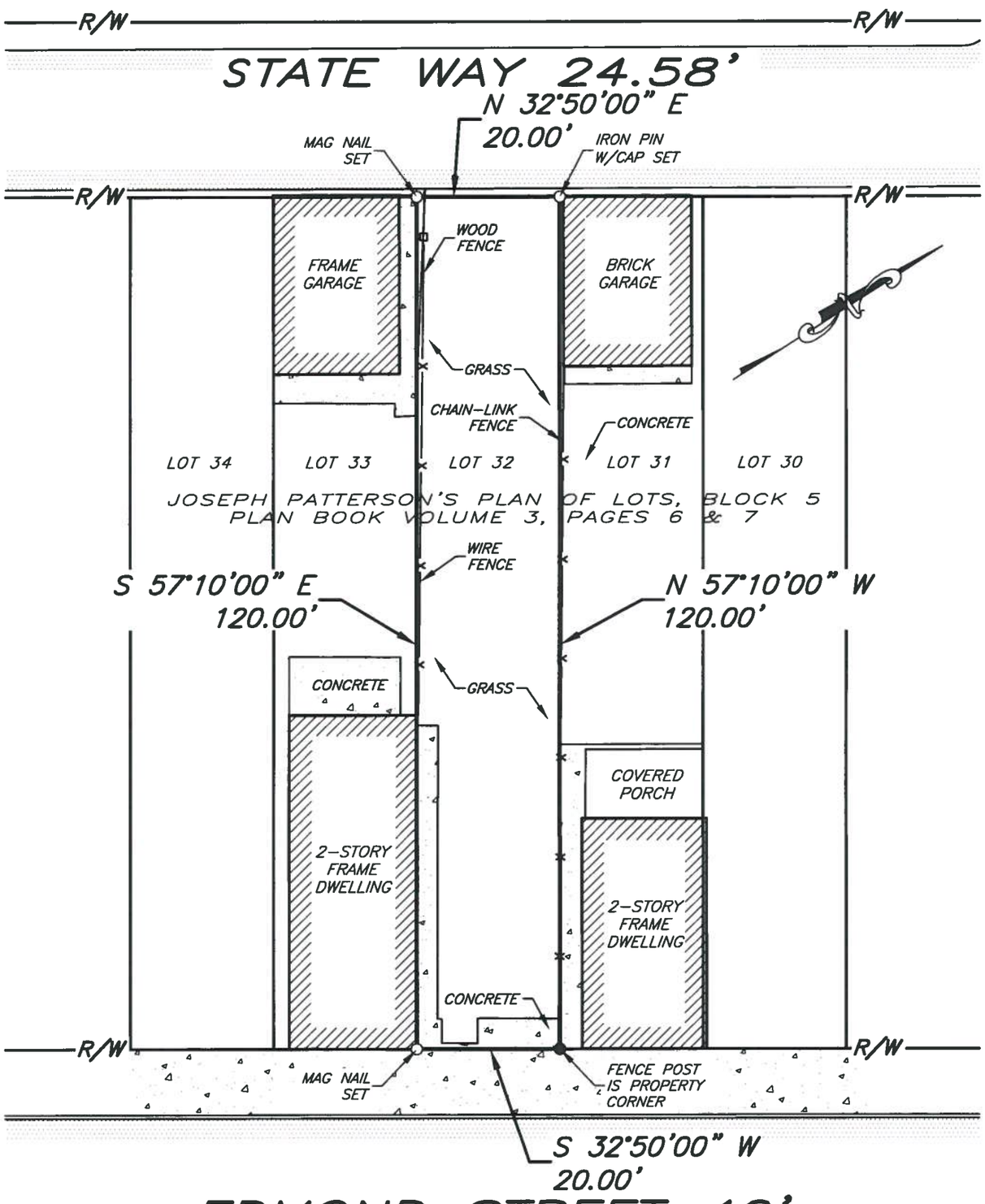
United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. 1961. Land capability classification. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 210. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_052290.pdf



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL
HOWARD G. McILVRIED
LAND SURVEYOR
No. SU049396-R

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

MDM
McILVRIED, DiDIANO, & MOX, LLC
Site Planners • Engineers • Surveyors
8851 Kind Drive
Pittsburgh, PA 15237
Ph.: (724) 934-2810 fax: (724) 934-2811
mdmsurvey@mdmllc.com
www.mdmllc.com

PLAN OF SURVEY

prepared for

Matt Rosenfield

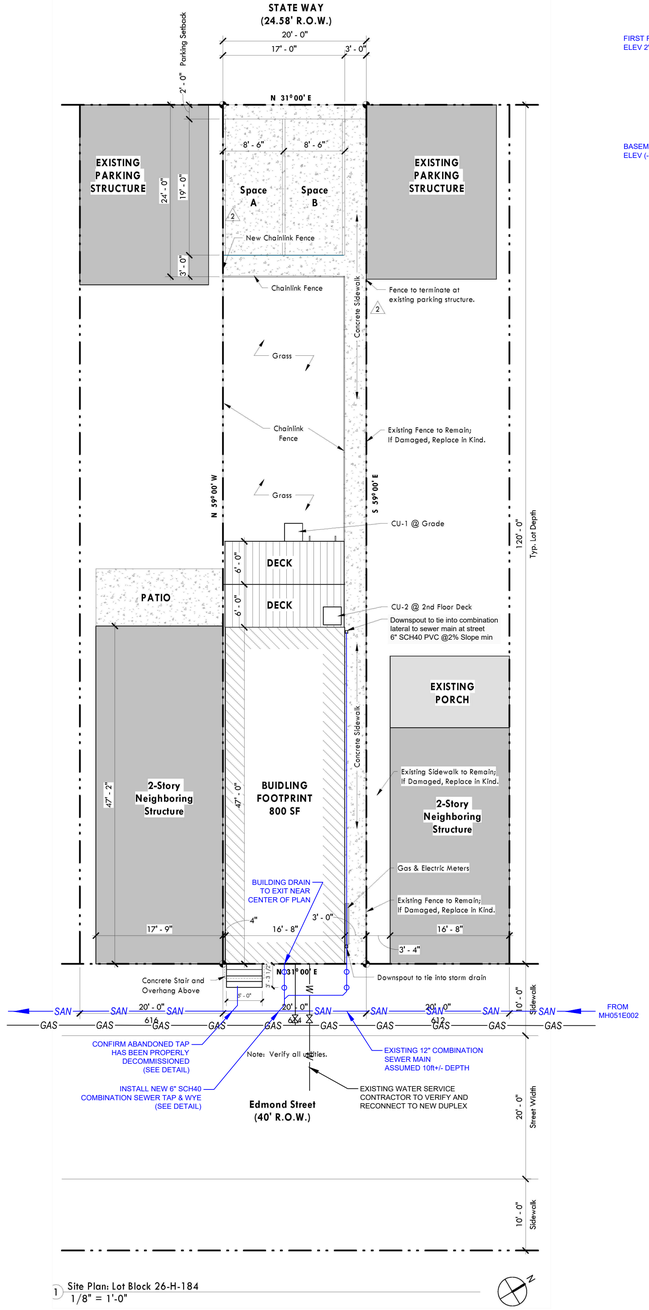
614 Edmond Street
8th Ward, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, PA

Lot 32, Block 5, Joseph Patterson's Plan of Lots
Plan Book Volume 3, Pages 6 & 7

Date: 04/07/2017	Job No. 7168	Drawn By: JAP

I, Howard G. McIlvried, a Registered Professional Land Surveyor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify that the plan as shown hereon is based upon an actual field survey of the land described, that all angles, distances and courses are correctly shown, and that this plan correctly represents the lots, lands, streets and improvements as surveyed by me for Matt Rosenfield.

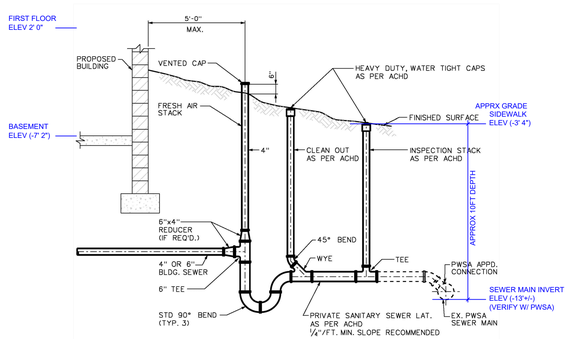
Howard G. McIlvried, P.L.S.
Reg. No. #049396-R



1 Site Plan: Lot Block 26-H-184
1/8" = 1'-0"

Plan View

SCALE IN FEET
0 10 20



ACCEPTABLE PIPE GRADES: SDR 35 OR ASTM 3034 SCH 40 PVC MAY BE USED.

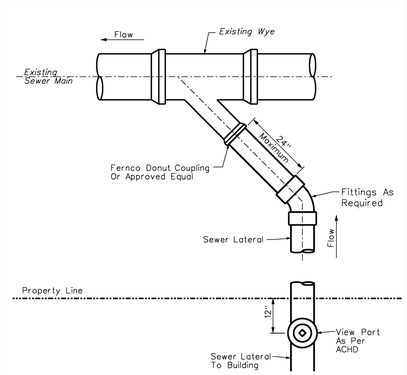
NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT PWSA FOR SEWER INSPECTION PRIOR TO BACKFILLING TAP CONNECTION ON SEWER MAIN.
2. 4" DIA. PIPE MAY BE USED ON SEPERATE SANITARY CONNECTION.

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

House Sewer Lateral

(USE THIS DETAIL FOR PRIVATE LATERAL TO THE MAIN SEWER)

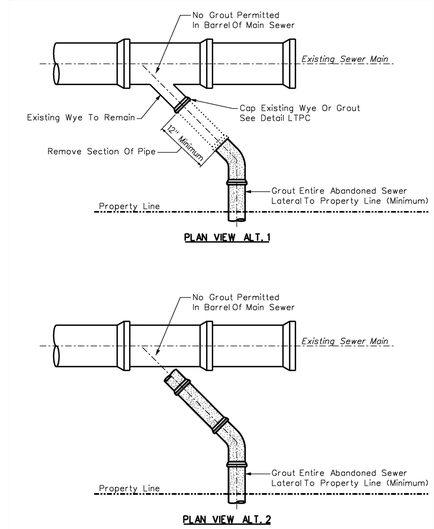


PLAN VIEW

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

Sewer Tap To Existing Sewer Wye

(USE THIS DETAIL IF EXISTING WYE ON THE SEWER MAIN WILL BE UTILIZED)



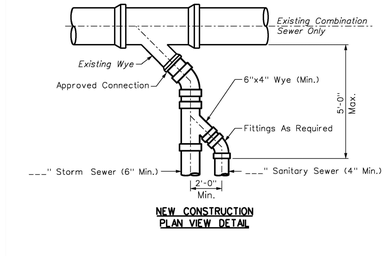
PLAN VIEW ALT. 1

PLAN VIEW ALT. 2

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

Termination Sewer Lateral

(USE THIS DETAIL IF EXISTING WYE/LATERAL HAS NOT BEEN PROPERLY TERMINATED AND WILL NOT BE RE-USED)

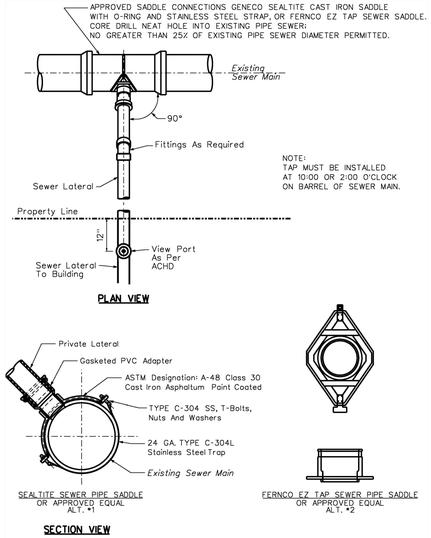


NEW CONSTRUCTION PLAN VIEW DETAIL

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

Separated House Lateral One Connection To Main

(DETAIL ILLUSTRATES COMBINATION SEWER CONNECTION)



SECTION VIEW

The Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority

Sewer Tap Saddle Connection To Existing Sewer Main

(USE THIS DETAIL IF EXISTING WYE ON THE SEWER MAIN WILL NOT BE UTILIZED AND NEW CONNECTION TO THE MAIN MUST BE INSTALLED)

PENNSYLVANIA
ONE CALL SYSTEM, INC.

BEFORE YOU DIG ANYWHERE IN PENNSYLVANIA! CALL 1-800-242-1776

NON-MEMBERS MUST BE CONTACTED DIRECTLY

PA. ACT 172 (1986) REQUIRES THREE WORKING DAYS NOTICE TO UTILITIES BEFORE YOU EXCAVATE, DRILL, BLAST, OR DEMOLISH.

NOTE: ALL USERS ARE REQUIRED TO BELONG TO A ONE CALL SYSTEM. OSHA 1926.651 SPECIAL EXCAVATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) PRIOR TO OPENING AN EXCAVATION, EFFORT SHALL BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS, i.e., SEWER, TELEPHONE, WATER, FUEL, ELECTRIC LINES, ETC., WILL BE ENCOUNTERED, AND IF SO, WHERE SUCH UNDERGROUND INSTALLATIONS ARE LOCATED. WHEN THE EXCAVATION APPROACHES, THE ESTIMATED LOCATION OF SUCH AN INSTALLATION, THE EXACT LOCATION SHALL BE DETERMINED AND WHEN IT IS UNCOVERED, PROPER SUPPORTS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE EXISTING INSTALLATION. UTILITY COMPANIES SHALL BE CONTACTED AND ADVISED OF PROPOSED WORK PRIOR TO THE START OF ACTUAL EXCAVATION.

CONTRACTOR MUST CALL PA ONE CALL

THE PITTSBURGH WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

*** APPROVAL FOR:**

_____ NEW WATER TAP, BACKFLOW PREVENTOR, AND METER INSTALLATION

_____ NEW SANITARY AND/OR STORM SEWER TAP

_____ INCREASE IN FLOW AT EXISTING SEWER AND/OR WATER CONNECTION

_____ SEWER TAP TERMINATION

_____ WATER TAP TERMINATION

**** DISCLAIMER:***

Signatures / Approval by PWSA are for the physical connection(s) to the water and/or sewer system only.

Responsibility for the design and work depicted by the drawings, including the flow design for the facilities, is by the Professional Engineer shown by the seal and signature affixed to the drawing. The PWSA does not represent or warrant that the water supply to the facilities is sufficient to support the design.

Project Coordinator/Project Management Engineer/Reviewer certifies that he/she has reviewed the above noted document(s) in accordance with the Authority's established rules and regulations. Based on this review, approval is hereby recommended

_____ Date

Project Coordinator/Project Management Engineer/Reviewer

Approval Date

_____ _____

Director of Sewer Operations

_____ _____

Deputy Director of Engineering

_____ _____

Director of Engineering and Construction

Figure 6

PWSA Approval Block for Tap-in Drawings

PROPERTY OWNER/CLIENT

"614 Edmond Street LLC"
Matthew Rosenfeld
1655 5th Ave, Apt 408
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
215-805-4427

NOTES:

1. *Plan View layout (Site Plan) is excerpted from Desmone Architects drawing G-000, project # 4514, dated 05/15/2019.*
2. *Elevations taken from Desmone Architects drawing A-301, project # 4514, dated 05/15/2019 and other information provided by the client.*
3. *Construction details taken from PWSA PGH2O Appendix K, Standard Details for Private Construction.*
4. *No field survey was performed and all data was provided to us by the client and assumed to be accurate and correct.*
5. *Existing utilities identified and illustrated approximately based on information provided by the client. Contractor is responsible to confirm and avoid conflicts.*

ENGINEER
JAMES M. HARSHMAN

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
1	REVISED PER PWSA REVIEW COMMENTS	10/09/2019

EDMOND STREET DUPLEX

Sanitary Sewer Tap Plan

614 Edmond Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15224

PROJECT NO.: 19.114
DATE: 08/15/2019
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRN. BY: M.J.P.
CHECKED BY: J.H.

harshman CE GROUP, LLC
100 COURSON HILL ROAD
WASHINGTON, PA 15301

DRAWING NO.: 19.114.C01

SHEET NUMBER 1 OF 1