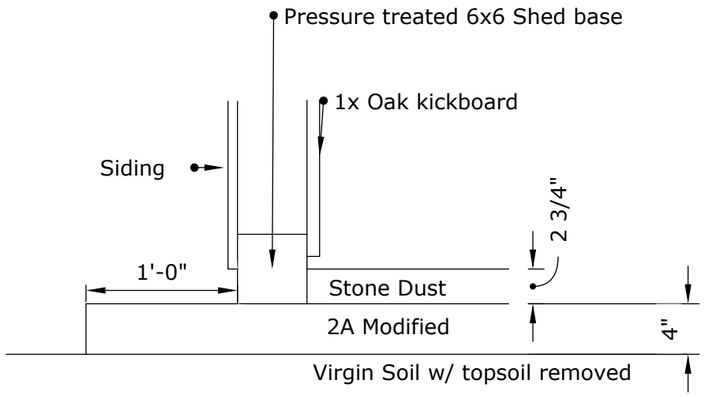
AKS Builders LLC
Shed and Run In Pad Prep

Note: Follow step by step instructions attached



Site Preparation Guide

For Modular Sheds & Run-In Horse Barns

Provided by AKS Builders, LLC

Overview

Proper site preparation is essential for long-term performance and stability of your modular shed or run-in shed. A well-prepared pad ensures good drainage, minimizes settling, and supports the structure under all weather and usage conditions.

1. Site Selection & Orientation

- Choose a level, well-drained area with a slight natural slope if possible.
- Avoid swampy or low-lying zones that collect water.
- Position open front (for run-ins) away from prevailing winds, ideally facing sunlight.
- Ensure the site has adequate delivery access: minimum 10–12' wide clear path with no tight turns or overhanging obstacles.

2. Clearing the Area

- Remove vegetation, stumps, topsoil, and any organic material.
- Excavate 4"–8" below finished grade to remove soft or unstable soil.
- Prepare a pad that extends at least 2’ wider and longer than your structure (e.g., a 12'x24' shed requires a 14'x26' pad).

3. Base Material Options

Base material selection is critical to support the structure and manage water runoff. Below are two recommended methods:

- Option A: Premium Build (Recommended for horses, wet areas, or long-term use)

- Geotextile fabric to separate soil and stone.
- 4–6" of compacted 2A Modified stone (crusher run).
- 2–3" of ¾” clean stone or stone dust as a top layer for drainage and hoof comfort.

- Option B: Basic Build (Short-term or light-duty use)

- 4–6” of compacted 2A Modified stone throughout.
- Less expensive but retains water and may degrade faster under livestock traffic.

4. Compaction & Leveling

- Use a laser level or string lines to ensure ±¼" accuracy across the entire pad.
- Compact the stone in 2" layers using a plate compactor or roller.
- Maintain a flat surface under the structure, with a gentle 1–2% slope for water runoff.

5. Drainage Considerations

- Slope the surrounding grade away from the pad to prevent water accumulation.
- For wet areas, consider a French drain or shallow swale around the perimeter.

6. Delivery Day Checklist

- Ensure pad is compacted and ready at least 24 hours before delivery.
- Clear all obstructions (trees, power lines, fences) along the delivery path.
- Mark pad corners and prepare blocking if needed for skid foundation.
- Allow 2'–3' clearance around all sides for installation access.

7. Optional Upgrades

- 6x6 pressure-treated timber border to retain stone and define pad edges.
- Stall or aisleway rubber mats for hoof comfort and easy cleaning.
- Anchoring hardware if required by code or in high-wind locations.

8. Material Comparison: 2A Modified vs. ¾" Clean Stone

Understanding the difference between base materials is key to choosing the right prep method:

2A Modified (Crusher Run)

- Mix of ¾" stone and fine dust.
- Compacts tightly and provides structural strength.
- Poor drainage – can retain moisture and become slick over time.
- Not recommended as a top surface in livestock areas.

¾" Clean Stone (#57s)

- Uniform ¾" stone with no fines.
- Excellent drainage; better for animal-facing areas.
- Does not compact well on its own and needs edge containment.

Recommended Approach

- Use 2A Modified for the base, capped with ¾" clean stone or stone dust.
- Include geotextile fabric under the stone on soft or clay-heavy soils.
- Maintain a slight slope to promote water runoff and avoid puddling.