EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Pre-Construction Phase

A person who conducts, or causes to be conducted, an activity that involves filling, displacing or exposing soil or other earthen materials shall take measures to prevent unreasonable erosion of soil or sediment beyond the project site or into a protected natural resource as defined in 38 mrsa § 480-b. Erosion control measures must be in place before the activity begins. Measures must remain in place and functional until the site is permanently stabilized. Adequate and timely temporary and permanent stabilization measures must be taken. The site must be maintained to prevent unreasonable erosion and sedimentation. Minimize disturbed areas and protect natural downgradient buffer areas to the extent practicable.

BMP Construction Phase

A. Sediment barriers. Prior to the beginning of any construction, properly install sediment barriers at the edge of any downgradient disturbed area and adjacent to any drainage channels within the proposed disturbed area. Maintain the sediment barriers until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

B. Construction entrance: Prior to any clearing or grubbing, a construction entrance shall be constructed at the intersection with the proposed access drive and the existing roadway to avoid tracking of mud, dust and debris from the site.

C. Riprap: Since riprap is used where erosion potential is high, construction must be sequenced so that the riprap is put in place with the minimum delay. Disturbance of areas where riprap is to be placed should be undertaken only when final preparation and placement of the riprap can follow immediately behind the initial disturbance. Where riprap is used for outlet protection, the riprap should be placed before or in conjunction with the construction of the pipe or channel so that it is in place when the pipe or channel begins to operate. Maintain temporary riprap, such as temporary check dams until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

D. Temporary stabilization. Stabilize with temporary seeding, mulch, or other non-erodable cover any exposed soils that will remain unworked for more than 14 days except, stabilize areas within 100 feet of a wetland or waterbody within 7 days or prior to a predicted storm event, whichever comes first. If hay or straw mulch is used, the application rate must be 2 bales (70-90 pounds) per 1000 sf or 1.5 to 2 tons (90-100 bales) per acre to cover 75 to 90% of the ground surface. Hay mulch must be kept moist or anchored to prevent wind blowing. An erosion control blanket or mat shall be used at the base of grassed waterways, steep slopes (15% or greater) and on any disturbed soil within 100 feet of lakes, streams and wetlands. Grading shall be planned so as to minimize the length of time between initial soil exposure and final grading. On large projects this should be accomplished by phasing the operation and completing the first phase up to final grading and seeding before starting the second phase, and so on.

E. Vegetated waterway. Upon final grading, the disturbed areas shall be immediately seeded to permanent vegetation and mulched and will not be used as outlets until a dense, vigorous vegetative cover has been obtained. Once soil is exposed for waterway construction, it should be immediately shaped, graded and stabilized. Vegetated waterways need to be stabilized early during the growing season (prior to september 15). If final seeding of waterways is delayed past september 15, emergency provisions such as sod or riprap may be required to stabilize the channel. Waterways should be fully stabilized prior to directing runoff to them.

Permanent stabilization defined

A. Seeded areas. For seeded areas, permanent stabilization means an 90% cover of the disturbed area with mature, healthy plants with no evidence of washing or rilling of the topsoil.

B. Sodded areas. For sodded areas, permanent stabilization means the complete binding of the sod roots into the underlying soil with no slumping of the sod or die-off.

C. Permanent mulch. For mulched areas, permanent mulching means total coverage of the exposed area with an approved mulch material. Erosion control mix may be used as mulch for permanent stabilization according to the approved application rates and limitations.

D. Riprap. For areas stabilized with riprap, permanent stabilization means that slopes stabilized with riprap have an appropriate backing of a well-graded gravel or approved geotextile to prevent soil movement from behind the riprap. Stone must be sized appropriately. It is recommended that angular stone be used.

E. Agricultural use. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.G., pipelines across crop land), permanent stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to agricultural use.

F. Paved areas. For paved areas, permanent stabilization means the placement of the compacted gravel subbase is completed.

G. Ditches, channels, and swales. For open channels, permanent stabilization means the channel is stabilized with mature vegetation at least three inches in height, with well-graded riprap, or with another non-erosive lining capable of withstanding the anticipated flow velocities and flow depths without reliance on check dams to slow flow. There must be no evidence of slumping of the lining, undercutting of the banks, or down-cutting of the channel.

General Construction Phase

The following erosion control measures shall be followed by the contractor throughout construction of this project:

A. All topsoil shall be collected, stockpiled, seeded with rye at 3 pounds/1,000 sf and mulched, and reused as required. Silt fencing shall be placed down gradient from the stockpiled loam. Stockpile to be located by designation of the owner and inspecting engineer.

B. The inspecting engineer at his/her discretion, may require additional erosion control measures and/or supplemental vegetative provisions to maintain stability of earthworks and finish graded areas. The contractor shall be responsible for providing and installing any supplemental measures as directed by the inspecting engineer. Failure to comply with the engineer's directions will result in discontinuation of construction activities.

C. Erosion control mesh shall be applied in accordance with the plans over all finish seeded areas as specified on the design plans.

D. All graded or disturbed areas including slopes shall be protected during clearing and construction in accordance with the approved erosion and sediment control plan until they are adequately stabilized.

E. All erosion, and sediment control practices and measures shall be constructed, applied and maintained in accordance with the approved erosion and sediment control plan.

F. Areas to be filled shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil to remove trees, vegetation, roots or other objectionable materials.

G. Areas shall be scarified to a minimum depth of 3 inches prior to placement of topsoil.

H. All fills shall be compacted as required to reduce erosion, slippage, settlement, subsidence or other related problems. Fill intended to support buildings, structures and conduits, etc., shall be compacted in accordance with local requirements or codes.

I. All fills shall be placed and compacted in layers not to exceed 8 inches in thickness.

J. Except for approved landfills or non-structural fills, fill material shall be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps, building debris and other objectionable materials that would interfere with or prevent construction of satisfactory lifts.

K. Frozen material or soft, mucky or highly compressible materials shall not be incorporated into fill slopes or structural fills.

L. Fill shall not be placed on a frozen foundation.

M. Seeps or springs encountered during construction shall be handled appropriately.

N. All graded areas shall be permanently stabilized immediately following finished grading.

O. Remove any temporary control measures, such as silt fence, within 30 days after permanent stabilization is attained. Remove any accumulated sediments and stabilize.

Permanent vegetation

Permanent vegetative cover should be established on disturbed areas where permanent, long lived vegetative cover is needed to stabilize the soil, to reduce damages from sediment and runoff, and to enhance the environment.

Seedbed preparation

A. Grade as feasible to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application and anchoring, and maintenance.

B. Apply limestone and fertilizer according to soil tests such as those offered by the university of maine soil testing laboratory. Soil sample mailers are available from the local cooperative extension service office. If soil testing is not feasible on small or variable sites, or where timing is critical, fertilizer may be applied at the rate of 800 pounds per acre or 18.4 pounds per 1,000 square feet using 10-20-20 (n-p2o5-k2o) or equivalent. Apply ground limestone (equivalent to 50% calcium plus magnesium oxide) at a rate of 3 tons per acre (138 lb. Per 1,000 sq. Ft).

C. Work lime and fertilizer into the soil as nearly as practical to a depth of 4 inches with a disc, spring tooth harrow or other suitable equipment. The final harrowing operation should be on the general contour. Continue tillage until a reasonably uniform, fine seedbed is prepared. All but clay or silty soils and coarse sands should be rolled to firm the seedbed wherever feasible.D. Remove from the surface all stones 2 inches or larger in any dimension. Remove all other debris, such as wire, cable, tree roots, concrete, clods, lumps or other unsuitable material.

E. Inspect seedbed just before seeding. If traffic has left the soil compacted; the area must be tilled and firmed as above.

F. Permanent seeding should be made 45 days prior to the first killing frost or as a dormant seeding with mulch after the first killing frost and before snowfall. When crown vetch is seeded in later summer, at least 35% of the seed should be hard seed (unscarified). If seeding cannot be done within the seeding dates, mulch according to the temporary mulching bmp and overwinter stabilization and construction to protect the site and delay seeding until the next recommended seeding period.

G. Following seed bed prepartation, swale areas, fill areas and back slopes shall be seeded at a rate of 3 lbs./1,000 s.F. With a mixture of 35% creeping red h. Fescue, 6% red top, 24% kentucky bluegrass, 10% perennial ryegrass, 20% annual ryegrass and 5% white dutch clover.

I. Areas which have been temporarily or permanently seeded shall be mulched immediately following seeding.

J. Areas which cannot be seeded within the growing season shall be mulched for over-winter protection and the area should be seeded at the beginning of the growing season.

Winter construction phase

If an area is not stabilized with temporary or permanent measures by november 15, then the site must be protected with additional stabilization measures.

A. Permanent stabilization consists of at least 90% vegetation, pavement/gravel base or riprap.

B. Do not expose slopes or leave slopes exposed over the winter or for any other extended time of work suspension unless fully protected with mulch.

C. Apply hay mulch at twice the standard rate (150 lbs. Per 1,000 sf). The mulch must be thick enough such that the ground surface will not be visible and must be anchored.

D. Use mulch and mulch netting or an erosion control mulch blanket or all slopes greater than 8 % or other areas exposed to direct wind.

E. Install an erosion control blanket in all drainageways (bottom and sides) with a slope greater than 3 %.

F. See the vegetation measures for more information on seeding dates and types.

G. Winter excavation and earthwork shall be completed so that no more than 1 acre of the site is without stabilization at any one time.

H. An area within 100 feet of a protected natural resource must be protected with a double row of sediment barrier.

I. Temporary mulch must be applied within 7 days of soil exposure or prior to any storm event, but after every workday in areas within 100 feet from a protected natural resource.

J. Areas that have been brought to final grade must be permanently mulched that same day.

K. If snowfall is greater than 1 inch (fresh or cumulative), the snow shall be removed from the areas due to be seeded and mulched.

L. Loam shall be free of frozen clumps before it is applied.

M. All vegetated ditch lines that have not been stabilized by november 1, or will be worked during the winter construction period, must be stabilized with an appropriate stone lining backed by an appropriate gravel bed or geotextile unless specifically released from this standard by the department.

Maintenance and inspection phase

A. Minimum erosion control measures will need to be implemented and the applicant will be responsible to maintain all components of the erosion control plan until the site is fully stabilized. However, based on site and weather conditions during construction, additional erosion control measures may need to be implemented. All areas of instability and erosion must be repaired immediately during construction and need to be maintained until the site is fully stabilized or vegetation is established. A construction log must be maintained for the erosion and sedimentation control inspections and maintenance

B. A log (report) must be kept summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of the personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, and major observations relating to operation of erosion and sedimentation controls and pollution prevention measures. Major observations must include: bmps that need to be maintained; location(s) of bmps that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and location(s) where additional bmps are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection. Follow-up to correct deficiencies or enhance controls must also be indicated in the log and dated, including what action was taken and when.

Dewatering

A dewatering plan is needed to address excavation de-watering following heavy rainfall events or where the excavation may intercept the groundwater table during construction. The collected water needs treatment and a discharge point that will not cause downgradient erosion and offsite sedimentation or within a resource. Please follow the details of such a plan.

Housekeeping

1. Spill prevention. Controls must be used to prevent pollutants from construction and waste materials stored on site to enter stormwater, which includes storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater. The site contractor or operator must develop, and implement as necessary, appropriate spill prevention, containment, and response planning measures.

   NOTE: Any spill or release of toxic or hazardous substances must be reported to the Department. For oil spills, call 1-800-482-0777 which is available 24 hours a day. For spills of toxic or hazardous material, call 1-800-452-4664 which is available 24 hours a day. For more information, visit the Department's website at : http://www.maine.gov/dep/spills/emergspillresp/

2. Groundwater protection. During construction, liquid petroleum products and other hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater may not be stored or handled in areas of the site draining to an infiltration area. An "infiltration area" is any area of the site that by design or as a result of soils, topography and other relevant factors accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials.

3. Fugitive sediment and dust. Actions must be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of soils or fugitive dust emissions during or after construction. Oil may not be used for dust control, but other water additives may be considered as needed. A stabilized construction entrance (SCE) should be included to minimize tracking of mud and sediment. If off-site tracking occurs, public roads should be swept immediately and no less than once a week and prior to significant storm events. Operations during dry months, that experience fugitive dust problems, should wet down unpaved access roads once a week or more frequently as needed with a water additive to suppress fugitive sediment and dust.

4. Debris and other materials. Minimize the exposure of construction debris, building and landscaping materials, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials to precipitation and stormwater runoff. These materials must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source.

   NOTE: To prevent these materials from becoming a source of pollutants, construction and post-construction activities related to a project may be required to comply with applicable provision of rules related to solid, universal, and hazardous waste, including, but not limited to, the Maine solid waste and hazardous waste management rules; Maine hazardous waste management rules; Maine oil conveyance and storage rules; and Maine pesticide requirements.

5. Excavation de-watering. Excavation de-watering is the removal of water from trenches, foundations, coffer dams, ponds, and other areas within the construction area that retain water after excavation. In most cases the collected water is heavily silted and hinders correct and safe construction practices. The collected water removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, must be spread through natural wooded buffers or removed to areas that are specifically designed to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible, like a cofferdam sedimentation basin. Avoid allowing the water to flow over disturbed areas of the site. Equivalent measures may be taken if approved by the Engineer and Owner.

   NOTE: Dewatering controls are discussed in the "Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs, Maine Department of Environmental Protection."

6. Authorized Non-stormwater discharges. Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater discharges. Where allowed non-stormwater discharges exist, they must be identified and steps should be taken to ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the discharge. Authorized non-stormwater discharges are:

   (a) Discharges from firefighting activity;

   (b) Fire hydrant flushings;

   (c) Vehicle washwater if detergents are not used and washing is limited to the exterior of vehicles (engine, undercarriage and transmission washing is prohibited);

   (d) Dust control runoff in accordance with permit conditions and Section 3 above;

   (e) Routine external building washdown, not including surface paint removal, that does not involve detergents;

   (f) Pavement washwater (where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material had been removed) if detergents are not used;

   (g) Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

   (h) Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;

   (i) Foundation or footer drain-water where flows are not contaminated;

   (j) Uncontaminated excavation dewatering (see requirements in Section 5 above);

   (k) Potable water sources including waterline flushings; and

   (l) Landscape irrigation.

7. Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges . The following non-stormwater discharges are prohibited:

   (a) Wastewater from the washout or cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds or other construction materials;

   (b) Fuels, oils or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;

   (c) Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and

   (d) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

STATE OF MAINE
MICHAEL E. TADEMA-WIELANDT
No. 7777
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

P.E.: MICHAEL E. TADEMA-WIELANDT
DATE: 12-22-2017

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	APP'D BY
1	12-22-2017	SUBMITTED TO PLANNING BOARD FOR APPROVAL	MTW

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EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

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DATE:	9/5/2017
SCALE:	N.T.S.
DESIGNED:	ARF
JOB NO:	1728
FILE: 1704-DETAILS.DWG	
SHEET	C-4.1