

SECTION 02270

SLOPE PROTECTION AND EROSION CONTROL

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Provide temporary erosion control for entire duration of project.
- B. Provide permanent erosion control measures.

1.02 SCHEDULING

- A. Provide to the Architect, in writing, a time schedule outlining the sequence of construction for site work.
- B. Plan the sequence of construction so that the smallest practical area of land is exposed at any one time during construction. Schedule the work such that sedimentation barriers are installed early in the construction sequence, to prevent sediments from uphill areas reaching streams, wetlands, or property lines

1.03 SITE CONDITIONS

- A. Take necessary steps to prevent soil erosion. Refer to publications of the Maine DEP and the Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission for additional prevention measures to stop soil erosion and follow DEP "Best Management Practices." The Contractor shall conduct his operations in conformity with all Federal and State permit requirements concerning water, air, or noise pollution, or the disposal of contaminated or hazardous materials. Erosion control measures shown on the Plans are minimum only and are not intended to be complete. Satisfy the current requirements of the regulatory agencies.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 MATERIALS

- A. Erosion Control Mesh: Intended as a temporary erosion control measure that will decompose after stabilization. Open weave, single jute yarn of loosely twisted construction, not varying in thickness by more than 1/2 its normal diameter. The woven material shall weigh 0.9 pounds per square yard. Synthetic mesh material may be used as approved by the Architect.
- B. Erosion Control Blanket: Intended as a permanent erosion control measure that will reinforce the topsoil and vegetation against erosion after construction. Synthetic fiber matrix sandwiched between heavy duty UV stabilized netting. Blanket shall weigh not less than 0.9 pounds per square yard. North American Green P300 or approved equal.
- C. Staples: No. 11 (or heavier) plain iron wire, made 6 inches in length.
- D. Mulch: Cured straw free from primary noxious weed seeds and rough or woody materials.
- E. Erosion Control Seed:

TYPE	% BY WEIGHT	% PURITY	% GERMINATION
Domestic Rye Grass	70	69.75	90
Perennial Rye Grass	30	28.00	85

- F. Silt Fence:
1. Support Fence: 30 inch high livestock fence, or high strength plastic mesh.
  2. Post: Rolled steel manufactured line post or 2 inch diameter hardwood post, 4.5 feet in length.
  3. Fabric: Pervious sheet of synthetic polymer meeting the following minimum requirements.
 

Weight	2.5 oz/sy
Width	36 inch
Thickness	12 mils
Equiv. Opening Size	20-50 sieve
Tear Strength	50 lb.
Ultraviolet stability	80%

    - a. Mirafi 100X; Terra Tex-SC, or approved equal.
  4. Pre-Manufactured Silt Fencing Systems: Separate support fence may be eliminated if fabric is manufactured with reinforcement, including top cord.
    - a. Amoco Propex; AEF Silt Fence-III; or approved equal.
- G. Erosion Control Soil/Bark Mix: Shall consist of a mix of recycled composted bark, flume grit, and fragmented wood generated from water-flume log handling systems. The mix shall conform to the following:
1. pH - 5.0 to 6.0.
  2. Screen size - 6 inch minus.
  3. No less than 25 percent organic material.
  4. No stones larger than 2 inches in diameter.
  5. Approved by Maine Department of Environmental Protection for use in wetlands and near waterways.
- H. Filter Berm: A windrow of erosion control soil/bark mix 2 ft. high by 3 ft. wide. A filter berm may be an acceptable alternative to a silt fence if so noted on the Site Grading and Erosion Control Plan.
- I. Hay Bales: Bales shall be at least 14" x 18" x 30" in size, staked twice per bale. Stakes shall be 1" x 1" x 36" wooden. Place bales with twine on sides of bale, not top and bottom.
- J. Water, calcium chloride, or crushed stone for prevention of airborne dust.
- K. Under-Grate Sediment Trap: A filter fabric bag which hangs under the grate to catch sediments. Provide "Streamguard model 3003", "Basin Bag" by Emco Distribution, "SiltSack High Flow" by ACF Environmental, or approved equal. Install the bag device per manufacturer's recommendation.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.01 EROSION CONTROL BARRIER

- A. Before earthwork is started, a silt fence, filter berm, or stone sediment dam shall be installed along the down-slope side of the construction site, as necessary, to prevent soil sediment migration away from the site. Install silt fence or filter berm along the down-slope side of all top-soil and subsoil stockpiles.
- B. Erosion control barriers shall be removed after construction is complete, but not until finish grading, final seeding, and mulching has been completed and the established grass has stabilized the soil. Maintain barrier in good condition until removed.
- C. Remove silt deposits from the site, place in an area of low erosion potential, seed with erosion control mix, and mulch.

- D. Silt Fence: Set fence post 8 feet O.C. to a depth of 2 feet. Attach support fence to post with fencing staples or appropriate wire ties. Overlap joints in support fence 12 inches. Apply fabric to full height of support fence and secure to prevent sagging, blow off, and loss. A 12-inch overlap of fabric for vertical piecing shall be maintained, folded to a 3 inch width and securely attached to supports. No horizontal joints will be allowed. The bottom of the fabric shall be trenched into the existing ground a minimum of 6 inches. In addition, hay bales or ditch checks shall be installed along the silt fence to create sedimentation pools in low areas where run-off concentrates.
- E. Filter Berm: Place uncompacted erosion control mix in a windrow at locations shown on the plan or as directed by the Architect. At a minimum the berm shall be 3 feet wide at the base and 2 feet high at the center of all points along its length. Berm material, where the berm is still required, which has decomposed, clogged with sediment, eroded, or becomes ineffective, shall be replaced. The berm shall be removed from the site, when no longer required, as approved by the Architect.

### 3.02 TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING

- A. Topsoil stripped and stockpiled on site shall be immediately seeded with erosion control seed mix and mulched with hay.
- B. Exposed earthwork areas, which will not be worked on for one week, shall be mulched with straw. Unfinished areas which are not to be worked on for one month, or will be wintered, shall be seeded with erosion control mix at a rate of 3 pounds of seed per 1000 sq. ft. and mulched with straw. Apply straw mulch at the rate of 75 pounds per 1000 sq.ft. Anchor mulch to prevent wind blown movement.
- C. In sensitive areas (within 25 ft. of stream or wetland edge) temporary mulch must be applied at the end of each work day and prior to any storm event.
- D. No fill shall be placed on hay mulch. Dispose of used hay mulch off site.

### 3.03 FALL AND WINTER STABILIZATION(September 15 or Later)

- A. Stabilize exposed soils throughout the project site with permanent seed and mulch by September 15, with the exception of areas undergoing active earthmoving operations. These construction areas are primarily in the immediate vicinity of the building. For proposed grass areas not stabilized by permanent seed and mulch by this date, provide the following stabilization measures at no additional cost to the Owner. Select the appropriate methods from the options listed and obtain approval from the Architect prior to installation.
  1. Stabilize the soil with temporary vegetation, except for ditches, by October 1. Place winter rye seed at the rate of 3 pounds per 1000 sq.ft. and lightly mulch with hay or straw at 75 pounds per 1000 sq.ft. Place erosion control mesh over mulch and anchor.
  2. For slopes flatter than 3H:1V, place sod over the exposed soil by October 1. Roll the sod, anchor it with wire pins, and water it to promote growth.
  3. For grassed areas flatter than 10H:1V, stabilize the disturbed soil by November 1 with temporary winter mulching by applying hay or straw at a rate of at least 150 pounds per 1000 sq.ft., such that no soil is visible through the mulch. Anchor mulch with erosion control mesh.
  4. For slopes steeper than 10H:1V and flatter than 2H:1V, place a 6" layer of erosion control soil/bark mix on the disturbed soil by November 1. Remove snow accumulated on the slope prior to installation. If groundwater seeps are present, place stone rip rap to thickness shown on drawing details over non-woven geotextile.
  5. For drainage ditches or channels, place a sod lining by October 1 or place a rip rap lining by November 1. Sod shall be rolled, fastened with wire pins, anchored with erosion control mesh, and watered. Rip rap shall be placed at the thickness shown on the drawing details over a layer of non-woven geotextile.
- B. If the catch of permanent or temporary grass is less than 3" tall or covers less than 75% of the disturbed soil by November 1, apply additional hay mulch at a rate of 150 pounds per 1000 sq.ft.. Anchor mulch with erosion control mesh.

- C. If the catch of permanent or temporary grass is less than 3" tall or covers less than 75% of the disturbed soil on slopes steeper than 10H:1V and flatter than 2H:1V by November 1, place a 6" layer of erosion control soil/bark mix or a rip rap layer, as described above.

#### 3.04 DRAINAGE DITCHES AND EMBANKMENTS

- A. Drainage ditches shall be provided with a temporary stone check dams spaced no greater than 100 feet apart.
  - 1. Temporary ditch check dams shall be constructed where indicated, using stones in the configurations shown on the detail sheet. Additional temporary ditch dams shall be installed from time to time during the construction where necessary to prevent soil particle migration from the work area. Where necessary due to terrain configuration, earth berms shall be constructed at one or both ends of the ditch check so as to contain runoff. The tops of earth berms shall be higher than the tops of the dams so that runoff will occur only over the dams. Sand bags may be used instead of earth berms at the Contractor's option but shall be faced with earth placed against the upstream face.
- B. Grassed drainage ditches and swales shall be lined with a continuous matt of erosion control mesh for full bottom width and side slopes to 12" above bottom, within 48 hours of final grading and prior to a storm event, in order to stabilize the loam, seed, and mulch.
- C. Where erosive velocities in ditches or embankments are anticipated or experienced, and soil cannot be stabilized with mulch and mesh alone, substitute erosion control soil/bark mix in place of loam. For this use, screen the erosion control soil/bark mix to remove wood, bark, and stones one-inch in size and greater. If erosion control soil/bark mix is used in ditches, and erosive velocities are excessive, provide a 12" thick stone rip rap lining along ditch bottom and up side slopes to one foot above the bottom elevation. Place non-woven geotextile beneath stone.
- D. Install erosion control mesh over mulch on slopes steeper than 6 horizontal to one vertical (16%) and in conformance to DOT Standard Specifications, latest Edition, Section 9.48, paragraphs 613.03 through 613.06. Anchor mesh as recommended by manufacturer.

#### 3.05 PARKING AND DRIVES

- A. As soon as possible after roads and parking areas are cleared, grubbed and graded to the required subgrade, the gravel base shall be placed.

#### 3.06 DUST CONTROL

- A. Use traffic control to restrict traffic to predetermined routes. Maintain as much natural vegetation as is practicable. Use phasing of construction to reduce the area of land disturbed at any one time. The use of temporary mulching, permanent mulching, temporary vegetative cover, permanent vegetative cover, or sodding will reduce the need for dust control. Use mechanical sweepers on paved surfaces where necessary to prevent dust buildup. Stationary sources of dust, i.e., rock crushers, should utilize fine water sprays to control dust.
- B. The exposed soil surface should be moistened periodically with adequate water to control dust.
- C. Calcium chloride shall be either loose dry granules or flakes fine enough to feed through a spreader at a rate that will keep surface moist but not cause pollution or plant damage. Liquid calcium chloride can also be used. To reduce potential for environmental degradation, use only when other methods are not practical.
- D. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. In areas adjacent to waterways, use chemically stable aggregate.
- E. When temporary dust control measures are used, repetitive treatment shall be applied as needed to accomplish control.

### 3.07 CONSTRUCTION DE-WATERING

- A. Water from construction dewatering operations shall be cleaned of sediment before reaching catch basins, water bodies, streams, or site boundaries. Utilize temporary sediment basins, erosion control soil filter berms backed by staked hay bales, "Dirt Bag 55" sediment filter bag by ACF Environmental Inc, or other approved Best Management Practices (BMP's).

### 3.08 ADDITIONAL MEASURES

- A. Areas outside the Contract work limits shall be protected from lubricants, fuel, sediment and other pollutants.
- B. Trap sediments in the runoff flow at the rim of a Catchbasin.
  - 1. Catchbasin inlets in gravel or paved parking areas shall be surrounded by a sediment barrier of hollow concrete blocks 12" to 24" high covered with wire mesh of 1/4" opening. Pile well graded crushed stone of 1/2" to 2" stone size around the mesh to the top of the blocks.
  - 2. Catchbasin inlets in grassed areas shall be protected by hay bales or block and gravel sediment filter until permanent soil stabilization has been achieved.
  - 3. Optionally, in lieu of other sediment stops, catchbasin inlets may be provided with a proprietary fabric sediment bag device under the catch basin rim.
- C. Inspect erosion and sedimentation control weekly and after every storm and maintain in good working condition for project duration.

### 3.09 REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

- A. When permanent soil stabilization has been achieved, temporary materials and devices that are not readily degradable shall be removed and disposed of off site. Silt fences, filter berms, and catch basin sediment filters must be fully removed. Re-usable materials are and shall remain the property of the Contractor.
- B. Remove silt and sediment from catchbasins, drainage ways, silt ponds and other silted areas and dispose off site. Place the silt in an area of low erosion potential, and seed and mulch it for stability.

END OF SECTION