

**ATTACHMENT 4**

**EROSION AND**

**SEDIMENTATION CONTROL**

**EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL**  
**BASIC STANDARDS**

**1.1 Overview**

This Exhibit demonstrates the developer has made adequate provision for controlling erosion and sedimentation.

**1.2 Introduction**

Gorrill Palmer has been retained by Bangor Savings Bank to prepare an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Report for a proposed bank/office building at 20 Marginal Way in Portland, Maine. The redevelopment of the site is anticipated to include a 2,100 sf footprint three story building and 24 space parking lot. Figure 1 is a map showing the project location. Gorrill Palmer has prepared an Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan for the proposed development. This narrative contains the general erosion and sedimentation control measures, which are appropriate for the construction of the project.

**1.3 Narrative**

**1.3.1 Existing Conditions and Soil Types**

The site is approximately 17,862 sf in size and is currently developed with a car wash. Abutting land uses include:

- North – I-295
- East - Commercial
- South - Commercial
- West — CMP station/Forest Ave

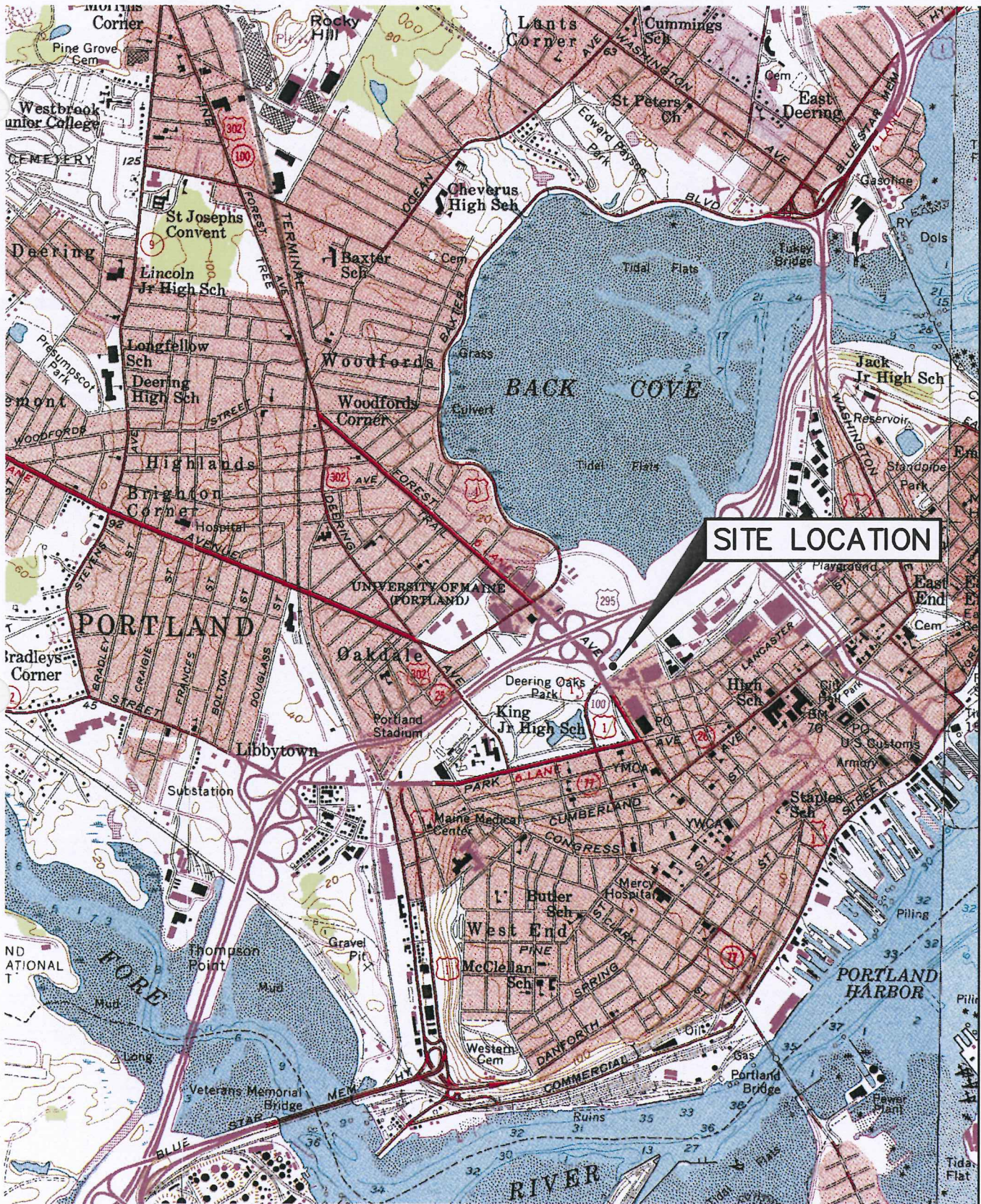
The front of the existing site slopes towards Marginal Way with a slope of approximately 1%. The rear of the site slopes toward the I-295 Right-of-Way with a slope of approximately 1.5 %.

The Medium Intensity Soil Survey for Cumberland County as prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service was utilized in identifying the on-site soils. The soil report for this vicinity follows this page. The susceptibility of soils to erosion is indicated on a relative "K" scale of values over a range of 0.02 to 0.69. The higher values are indicative of the more erodible soils. The following table lists the soils found on site and their K values:

KVALUE		
Type	Subsurface	Substratum
Cut and Fill	-	-

The existing soils do not have listed K values and will be considered susceptible to erosion.





**U.S.G.S. Location Map**  
 Bangor Savings Bank - Portland, Maine  
 U.S.G.S. Portland-East, Maine-7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)

Design: JWA	Date: may 2015
Draft: CG	Job No.: 2970
Checked: AMP	Scale: None
File Name: 2970-LOCATION.dwg	



Relationships. Responsiveness. Results.  
[www.gorrillpalmer.com](http://www.gorrillpalmer.com)  
 207.657.6910

Figure

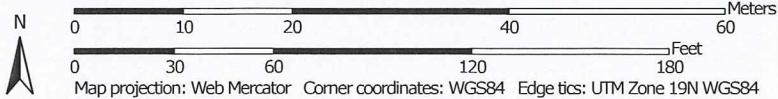
1



# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:700 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



## 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
- Water Features
  - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
  - Rails
  - Interstate Highways
  - US Routes
  - Major Roads
  - Local Roads
- Background
  - Aerial Photography
- Soil Map Unit Features
  - Spoil Area
  - Stony Spot
  - Very Stony Spot
  - Wet Spot
  - Other
  - Special Line Features

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
 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: Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine  
 Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 13, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 31, 2013—Aug 11, 2013

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

Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine (ME005)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Cu	Cut and fill land	1.1	100.0%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>1.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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.

### 1.3.2 Existing Erosion Problems

Gorrill Palmer is not aware of any existing erosion problems onsite.

### 1.3.3 Critical Areas

The construction will take place within the existing development footprint, and is not anticipated to impact any critical areas.

### 1.3.4 Protected Natural Resources

The site has been previously developed and does not contain wetlands. Based upon the FEMA maps, the site is not located within a Zone A 100-year floodplain.

### 1.3.5 Erosion Control Measures and Site Stabilization

The primary emphasis of the erosion/sedimentation control plan, which will be implemented for this project, is as follows:

- ◆ Development of a careful construction sequence.
- ◆ Rapid revegetation of denuded areas to minimize the period of soil exposure.
- ◆ Rapid stabilization of drainage paths to avoid rill and gully erosion.
- ◆ The use of on-site measures to capture sediment (hay bales/ stone check dams/silt fence, etc.)

The following temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control devices will be implemented as part of the site development. These devices shall be installed as indicated on the plans or as described within this report. For further reference, see the latest edition of the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPS.

#### A. Dewatering

Water from construction trench dewatering shall pass first through a filter bag or secondary containment structure (e.g. hay bale lined pool) prior to discharge. The discharge site shall be selected to avoid flooding, icing, and sediment discharges to a protected resource. In no case shall the filter bag or containment structure be located within 50 feet of a protected natural resource.

## B. Inspection and Monitoring

Maintenance measures shall be applied as needed during the entire construction season. After each rainfall, snow storm or period of thawing and runoff, the site contractor shall perform a visual inspection of all installed erosion control measures and perform repairs as needed to insure their continuous function. Following the temporary and/or final seeding and mulching, the contractor shall in the spring inspect and repair any damages and/or unestablished spots. Established vegetative cover means a minimum of 90% of areas vegetated with vigorous growth.

## C. Temporary Erosion Control Measures

The following measures are planned as temporary erosion/sedimentation control measures during construction:

1. Crushed stone-stabilized construction entrance shall be placed at the entrance along Marginal Way.
2. Siltation fence or wood waste compost berms shall be installed downstream of any disturbed areas to trap runoff-borne sediments until grass areas are revegetated. The silt fence and/or wood waste compost berms shall be installed per the details provided in this package and inspected at least once a week and before and immediately after a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater, and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Repairs shall be made if there are any signs of erosion or sedimentation below the fence or berm line. If there are signs of undercutting at the center or the edges, or impounding of large volumes of water behind the fence or berm, the barrier shall be replaced with a stone check dam. Wood waste compost berms are not to be used adjacent to wetland areas that are not to be disturbed.
3. Straw or hay mulch including hydroseeding is intended to provide cover for denuded or seeded areas until revegetation is established. Mulch placed between April 15th and October 15th on slopes of less than 15 percent shall be anchored by applying water; mulch placed on slopes of equal to or steeper than 15 percent shall be covered by a fabric netting and anchored with staples in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation. Fabric netting and staples shall be used on disturbed areas within 50' of lakes, streams, and wetlands regardless of the upstream slope. Mulch placed between October 15th and April 15th on slopes equal to or steeper than 8 percent shall be covered with a fabric netting and anchored with staples in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Slopes steeper than 3:1 and equal to or flatter than 2:1, which are to be revegetated, shall receive curlex blankets by American Excelsior or equal. Slopes steeper than 2:1 shall receive riprap as noted on the plans. The mulch application rate for both temporary and permanent seeding is 75 lbs per 1000 sf as identified in Attachment A of this section. Mulch shall not be placed over snow.
4. Temporary stockpiles of stumps, grubblings, or common excavation will be protected as follows:
  - a) Temporary stockpiles shall not be located within 50 feet of any wetlands which will not be disturbed and shall be located away from drainage swales.



b) Stockpiles shall be stabilized within 7 days by either temporarily seeding the stockpile by a hydroseed method containing an emulsified mulch tackifier or by covering the stockpile with mulch, such as hay, straw, or erosion control mix.

c) Stockpiles shall be surrounded by sedimentation barrier at the time of formation.

5. All denuded areas that are within 50 feet of an undisturbed wetland, which have been rough graded and are not located within a building pad, parking area, or access drive subbase area, shall receive mulch or erosion control mesh fabric within 48 hours of initial disturbance of soil. All areas within 100 feet of an undisturbed wetland shall be mulched prior to any predicted rain event regardless of the 48 hour window. In other areas, the time period may be extended to 7 days.

6. For work, which is conducted between October 15<sup>th</sup> and April 15<sup>th</sup> of any calendar year, all denuded areas, shall be covered with hay mulch or erosion control mix, applied at twice the normal application rate and anchored with a fabric netting. The time period for applying mulch shall be limited to 2 days for all areas.

7. Marginal way shall be swept to control mud and dust as necessary.

8. During grubbing operations stone check dams shall be installed at any evident concentrated flow discharge points and as directed on the Erosion Control Plans.

9. Silt fencing with a minimum stake spacing of 6 feet shall be used, unless the fence is supported by wire fence reinforcement of minimum 14 gauge and with a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches, in which case stakes may be spaced a maximum of 10 feet apart. The bottom of the fence shall be anchored.

10. Wood waste compost/bark berms may be used in lieu of siltation fencing. Berms shall be removed and spread in a layer not to exceed 3" thick once upstream areas are completed and a 90% catch of vegetation is attained.

11. Water and/or calcium chloride shall be furnished and applied in accordance with MDOT specifications – Section 637 – Dust Control.

12. Loam and seed is intended to serve, as the primary permanent revegetative measure for all denuded areas not provided with other erosion control measures, such as riprap. Application rates are provided in Attachment A of this section. Seeding shall not occur over snow.

#### D. Permanent Erosion Control Measures

The following permanent erosion control measures have been designed as part of the Erosion/Sedimentation Control Plan:

1. All areas disturbed during construction, but not subject to other restoration (paving, riprap, etc.) will be loamed, limed, fertilized, mulched, and seeded. Fabric netting, anchored with staples, shall be placed over the mulch in areas as noted in **Temporary Erosion Control Measures** paragraph 3 of this report. All areas within 50 feet of an undisturbed wetland shall be mulched prior to any predicted rain event regardless of the 48 hour window. Native topsoil shall be stockpiled and reused for final restoration when it is of sufficient quality.

#### I.4 Implementation Schedule

The following construction sequence shall be required to insure the effectiveness of the erosion and sedimentation control measures are optimized:

It is anticipated that construction of the project will commence in the Summer of 2015 and be completed by Spring of 2016.

Note: For all grading activities, the contractor shall exercise extreme caution not to overexpose the site, this shall be accomplished by limiting the disturbed area.

1. Install stabilized construction entrance at the intersection of the access drive and Marginal Way.
2. Install perimeter silt fence and/or wood waste berms prior to commencement of demolition.
3. Perform demolition of existing site elements.
4. Foundation preparation area shall be excavated for installation of the building foundation. Building work will be on going through the remainder of the project.
5. Commence installation of drainage appurtenances.
6. Commence earthwork and grading to subgrade.
7. Commence installation of water and sewer lines.
8. Continue earthwork and grading to subgrade as necessary for construction.
9. Complete installation of underground utilities to within 5' of the buildings.
10. Install light pole foundations and light poles.
11. Complete remaining earthwork operations.
12. Install sub-base and base gravel within parking fields, walkways, and all driveways.
13. Install curbing in parking fields, driveways, and along the streets as needed.

14. Install base course paving for access drive and parking area as well as concrete surfaces.
15. Loam, lime, fertilize, seed and mulch disturbed areas and complete all landscaping.
16. Install surface course paving for access drive and parking areas. Stripe per plan.
17. Once the site is stabilized and a 90% catch of vegetation has been obtained, remove all temporary erosion control measures.
18. Touch up loam and seed.

Note: All denuded areas not subject to final paving, riprap, or gravel shall be revegetated.

Prior to construction of the project, the contractor shall submit to the owner a schedule for the completion of the work, which will satisfy the following criteria:

1. The above construction sequence should generally be completed in the specified order; however, several separate items may be constructed simultaneously. Work must also be scheduled or phased to reduce the extent of the exposed areas as specified below. The intent of this sequence is to provide for erosion control and to have structural measures such as silt fence and construction entrances in place before large areas of land are denuded.
2. The work shall be conducted in sections which shall:
  - a) Limit the amount of exposed area to those areas in which work is expected to be undertaken during the proceeding 30 days.
  - b) Revegetate disturbed areas as rapidly as possible. All areas shall be permanently stabilized within 7 days of final grading or before a storm event; or temporarily stabilized within 48 hours of initial disturbance of soil for areas within 50 feet of an undisturbed wetland and 7 days for all other areas. Areas within 50 feet of an undisturbed wetland shall be mulched prior to any predicted rain event regardless of the 48 hour window.
  - c) Incorporate planned inlets and drainage system as early as possible into the construction phase. The ditches shall be immediately lined or revegetated as soon as their installation is complete.

#### **1.5 Erosion, Sedimentation and Stabilization Control Plan**

The Erosion Control information is included in the plan set.

#### **1.6 Details and Specifications**

The Erosion Control details and specifications are included in the plan set.

#### **1.7 Winter Stabilization Plan**

The winter construction period is from November 1 through April 15. If the construction site is not stabilized with pavement, a road gravel base, 75% mature vegetation cover or riprap by November 15



then the site needs to be protected with over-winter stabilization. An area considered open is any area not stabilized with pavement; vegetation, mulching, erosion control mats, riprap or gravel base on a road.

Winter excavation and earthwork shall be completed such that any area left exposed can be controlled by the contractor. Limit the exposed area to those areas in which work is expected to be under taken during the proceeding 15 days and that can be mulched in one day prior to any snow event.

All areas shall be considered to be denuded until the subbase gravel is installed in roadway/parking areas or the areas of future loam and seed have been loamed, seeded and mulched. Hay and straw mulch rate shall be a minimum of 150 lbs./1,000 s.f. (3 tons/acre) and shall be properly anchored.

The contractor shall install any added measures which may be necessary to control erosion/sedimentation from the site dependent upon the actual site and weather conditions. Continuation of earthwork operations on additional areas shall not begin until the exposed soil surface on the area being worked has been stabilized, in order to minimize areas without erosion control protection.

#### 1. Soil Stockpiles

Stockpiles of soil or subsoil shall be mulched for over winter protection with hay or straw at twice the normal rate or at 150 lbs/1,000 s.f. (3 tons per acre) or with a four-inch layer of woodwaste erosion control mix. This shall be done within 24 hours of stocking and re-established prior to any rainfall or snowfall. Any soil stockpile shall not be placed (even covered with hay or straw) within 50 feet from any natural resources.

#### 2. Natural Resource Protection

Any areas within 50 feet from any natural resources, if not stabilized with a minimum of 75% mature vegetation catch, shall be mulched by December 1 and anchored with plastic netting or protected with erosion control mats. During winter construction, a double line of sediment barriers (i.e. silt fence backed with hay bales or erosion control mix) shall be placed between any natural resource and the disturbed area. Projects crossing the natural resource shall be protected a minimum distance of 50 feet on either side from the resource. Existing projects not stabilized by December 1 shall be protected with the second line of sediment barrier to ensure functionality during the spring thaw and rains.

#### 3. Sediment Barriers

During frozen conditions, sediment barriers shall consist of woodwaste filter berms as frozen soil prevents the proper installation of hay bales and sediment silt fences.

#### 4. Mulching

An area shall be considered denuded until areas of future loam and seed have been loamed, seeded and mulched. Hay and straw mulch shall be applied at a rate of 150 lb. per 1,000 square feet or 3 tons/acre (twice the normal accepted rate of 75-lbs./1,000 s.f. or 1.5 tons/acre) and shall be properly anchored. Mulch shall not be spread on top of snow. The snow shall be removed down to a one-inch depth or less prior to application. After each day of final grading, the area shall be properly stabilized with anchored hay or straw or erosion control matting. An area shall be considered to have been stabilized when exposed surfaces have been either mulched with straw or hay at a rate of 150 lb. per

1,000 square feet (3 tons/acre) and adequately anchored that ground surface is not visible through the mulch.

Between the dates of November 1 and April 15, all mulch shall be anchored by peg line, mulch netting, asphalt emulsion chemical, or wood cellulose fiber. When ground surface is not visible through the mulch then cover is sufficient. After November 1<sup>st</sup>, mulch and anchoring of all bare soil shall occur at the end of each final grading workday.

#### 5. Mulching on Slopes and Ditches

Slopes shall not be left exposed for any extended time of work suspension unless fully mulched and anchored with peg and netting or with erosion control blankets. Mulching shall be applied at a rate of 230 lbs/1,000 s.f. on all slopes greater than 8%.

Mulch netting shall be used to anchor mulch in all drainage ways with a slope greater than 3% for slopes exposed to direct winds and for all other slopes greater than 8%. Erosion control blankets shall be used in lieu of mulch in all drainage ways with slopes greater than 8%. Erosion control mix can be used to substitute erosion control blankets on all slopes except ditches.

#### 6. Seeding

Between the dates of October 15 and April 1<sup>st</sup>, loam or seed will not be required. During periods of above freezing temperatures finished areas shall be fine graded and either protected with mulch or temporarily seeded and mulched until such time as the final treatment can be applied. If the date is after November 1<sup>st</sup> and if the exposed area has been loamed, final graded with a uniform surface, then the area may be dormant seeded at a rate of 3 times higher than specified for permanent seed and then mulched. Dormant seeding may be selected to be placed prior to the placement of mulch and fabric netting anchored with staples. If dormant seeding is used for the site, all disturbed areas shall receive 4" of loam and seed at an application rate of 5 lbs/1,000 s.f. All areas seeded during the winter shall be inspected in the spring for adequate catch. All areas insufficiently vegetated (less than 75% catch) shall be revegetated by replacing loam, seed and mulch. If dormant seeding is not used for the site, all disturbed areas shall be revegetated in the spring.

#### Standards for Timely Stabilization of Construction Sites During Winter

1. Standard for the timely stabilization of ditches and channels -- The applicant shall construct and stabilize all stone-lined ditches and channels on the site by November 15. The applicant shall construct and stabilize all grass-lined ditches and channels on the site by September 1.

2. Standard for the timely stabilization of disturbed slopes -- The applicant shall construct and stabilize stone-covered slopes by November 15. The applicant shall seed and mulch all slopes to be vegetated by September 1. The department shall consider any area having a grade greater than 15% to be a slope.

3. Standard for the timely stabilization of disturbed soils -- By September 15 the applicant shall seed and mulch all disturbed soils on areas having a slope less than 15%. If the applicant fails to stabilize these soils by this date, then the applicant shall take one of the following actions to stabilize the soil for late fall and winter.

## **I.8 Maintenance of facilities**

The stormwater facilities will be maintained by the Applicant, Bangor Savings Bank or their assigned heirs. The contract documents will require the contractor to designate a person responsible for maintenance of the sedimentation control features during construction as required by the Erosion Control Report. Long-term operation/maintenance recommended for the stormwater facilities is presented below.

The responsible party may contract with such professionals, as may be necessary in order to comply with this provision and may rely on the advice of such professionals in carrying out its duty hereunder, provided, that the following operation and maintenance procedures are hereby established as a minimum for compliance with this section. A maintenance log of the inspections shall be kept by the responsible party.

### **Inspection and Maintenance Frequency and Corrective Measures:**

The following areas, facilities, and measures will be inspected and the identified deficiencies will be corrected. Clean-out must include the removal and legal disposal of any accumulated sediments and debris.

### **Vegetated Areas:**

Inspect slopes and embankments early in the growing season to identify active or potential erosion problems. Replant bare areas or areas with sparse growth. Where rill erosion is evident, armor the area with an appropriate lining or divert the erosive flows to on-site areas able to withstand the concentrated flows. The facilities will be inspected after major storms and any identified deficiencies will be corrected.

**Roadways and Parking Surfaces:** Clear accumulations of winter sand in parking lots and along roadways at least once a year, preferably in the spring. Accumulations on pavement may be removed by pavement sweeping. Accumulations of sand along road shoulders may be removed by grading excess sand to the pavement edge and removing it manually or by a front-end loader. Repair potholes and other roadway obstructions and hazards. Plowing and sanding of paved areas shall be performed as necessary to maintain vehicular traffic safety.

### **Housekeeping**

The following procedures are hereby established as a minimum for compliance with this section. For further information on the procedures listed below, refer to MDEP Chapter 500 rules – Appendix C.

#### **Spill Prevention:**

Appropriate spill prevention, containment, and response planning/implementation shall be used to prevent pollutants from being discharged from materials on site.

#### **Groundwater Protection:**

During construction, hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater shall not be stored or handled in areas of the site which drain to an infiltration area.



**Fugitive Sediment and Dust:**

Appropriate measures shall be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of the soils and water and/or calcium chloride shall be used to ensure that activities do not result in fugitive dust emissions during or after construction.

**Debris and Other Materials:**

Litter, construction debris, and chemicals exposed to stormwater must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source.

**Trench or Foundation De-watering:**

Water collected through the process of trenching and/or de-watering must be removed from the ponded area, and must be spread through natural wooded buffers or other areas that are specifically designed to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible.

**Non-stormwater Discharges:**

Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater discharges.

**Conclusion**

The Applicant has provided temporary and permanent erosion control measures as well as specifying a sequence of construction as measures to minimize erosion and sedimentation.

**Attachments**

- Attachment A - Seeding Plan
- Attachment B - Inspection Report

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**Seeding Plan**

## SEEDING PLAN

Project: Bangor Savings Bank

---

Site Location: Portland, ME

Permanent Seeding                       Temporary Seeding

1. Instruction on preparation of soil: Prepare a good seed bed for planting method used.
2. Apply lime as follows: \_\_\_\_\_ # / acres, OR 138 # /M Sq. Ft.
3. Fertilize with \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ N-P-K/ac. OR 13.8 pounds of 10-10-10 N-P-K/M Sq. Ft.
4. Method of applying lime and fertilizer: Spread and work into the soil before seeding.
5. Seed with the following mixture:  
    50% Winter Rye  
    50% Annual Rye
6. Mulching instructions: Apply at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per acre, OR 75 pounds per M. Sq. Ft.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit # Tons. Etc.</u>
7. TOTAL LIME	138	#/1000 sq. ft.
8. TOTAL FERTILIZER	13.8	#/1000 sq. ft.
9. TOTAL SEED	1.03	#/1000 sq. ft.
10. TOTAL MULCH	75	#/1000 sq. ft.
11. TOTAL other materials, seeds, etc.		
12. REMARKS		

Spring seeding is recommended; however, late summer (prior to September 1) seeding can be made. Permanent seeding should be made prior to August 5 or as a dormant seeding after the first killing frost and before the first snowfall. If seeding cannot be done within these seeding dates, temporary seeding and mulching shall be used to protect the site. Permanent seeding shall be delayed until the next recommended seeding period.



SEEDING PLAN

Project: Bangor Savings Bank

---

Site Location: Portland, ME

Permanent Seeding                       Temporary Seeding

1. Instruction on preparation of soil: Prepare a good seed bed for planting method used.
2. Apply lime as follows: \_\_\_\_\_ # / acres, OR 138 # /M Sq. Ft.
3. Fertilize with \_\_\_\_\_ pounds of \_\_\_\_\_ N-P-K/ac. OR 18.4 pounds of 10-20-20 N-P-K/M Sq. Ft.
4. Method of applying lime and fertilizer: Spread and work into the soil before seeding.
5. Seed with the following mixture:
  - 40% Creeping Red Fescue
  - 30% Charger II Perennial Ryegrass
  - 20% KenBlue Kentucky Bluegrass
  - 10% Tiffany Chewings Fescue
6. Mulching instructions: Apply at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per acre, OR 75 pounds per M. Sq. Ft.

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Unit # Tons. Etc.</u>
7. TOTAL LIME	138	#/1000 sq. ft.
8. TOTAL FERTILIZER	18.4	#/1000 sq. ft.
9. TOTAL SEED	1.03	#/1000 sq. ft.
10. TOTAL MULCH	75	#/1000 sq. ft.
11. TOTAL other materials, seeds, etc.		
12. REMARKS		

---

Spring seeding is recommended, however, late summer (prior to September 1) seeding can be made. Permanent seeding should be made prior to August 5 or as a dormant seeding after the first killing frost and before the first snowfall. If seeding cannot be done within these seeding dates, temporary seeding and mulching shall be used to protect the site. Permanent seeding shall be delayed until the next recommended seeding period.

**ATTACHMENT B**  
**Inspection Report**

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

**INSPECTION REPORT**

PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: Bangor Savings Bank

Address: 20 Marginal Way  
Portland, Maine

CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR INFORMATION

Inspector Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Firm: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Qualifications: \_\_\_\_\_

INSPECTION SUMMARY

Date of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

Major Observations: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

THE FACILITY IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_