

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 earth 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 mrs § 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 down-drainage water courses 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 down-drainage 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 road tracking, entrance, dust and debris from the site. With the proposed access drive and the existing roadway to avoid tracking of mud, dust and debris from the site.

C. Riprap: Stone 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 final 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 prior to the start of operations. Maintain temporary riprap, such as temporary stream bank stabilization, until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized.

D. Temporary stabilization: Stabilize with temporary seeding, mulch, or other non-erodible 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 cubic feet per 100 square feet. Temporary stabilization shall be installed in accordance with the following: An erosion control blanket or mat shall be used at the top of graded 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 striped, 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 used 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 native, healthy plants with no evidence of washing or filling 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 chuff-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 bedding 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., agriculture 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 native vegetation at least three inches in height, with well-graded riprap, or with another non-erodible 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 ryegrass at 3 pounds/1,000 sq ft and mulched, and reseed as required. Silt fencing shall be placed down gradient from the stockpiled berm. Stockpile to be located by designation of the owner and respecting 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 final 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 final 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, sluffage, 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 berms 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 fills.

K. Frozen material or soft, muddy 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.

P. 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.

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

B. Apply limstone and fertilizer according to soil tests such as those offered by the university of maine soil testing laboratory. Soil sample matters are available from the local cooperative extension service office. If soil testing is not feasible on small or variable sites, or where liming is critical, fertilizer may be applied at the rate of 800 pounds per acre or 18.4 pounds per 1,000 square feet using 10-50-20 (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, the seeded is prepared. All but dry 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, clogs, lumps of other undesirable material.

E. Inspect seeded just before seeding. If traffic has left the soil compacted, the area must be filled 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 plan and overwinter stabilization and construction to protect the site and delay seeding until the next recommended seeding period.

G. Following seed bed preparation, swale areas, fill areas and back slopes shall be seeded at a rate of 3 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. with a mixture of 35% creeping red f. 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 which the standard rate (50 lbs. Per 1,000 sq. ft.). The mulch must be thick enough such that the ground surface will not be visible and must be anchored.

D. Use mulch and mulch matting 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.

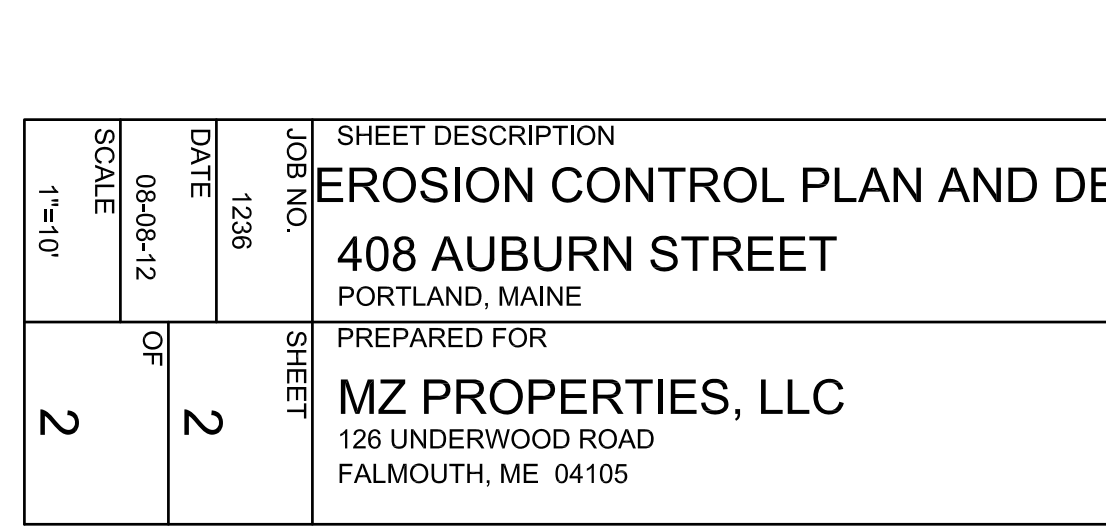
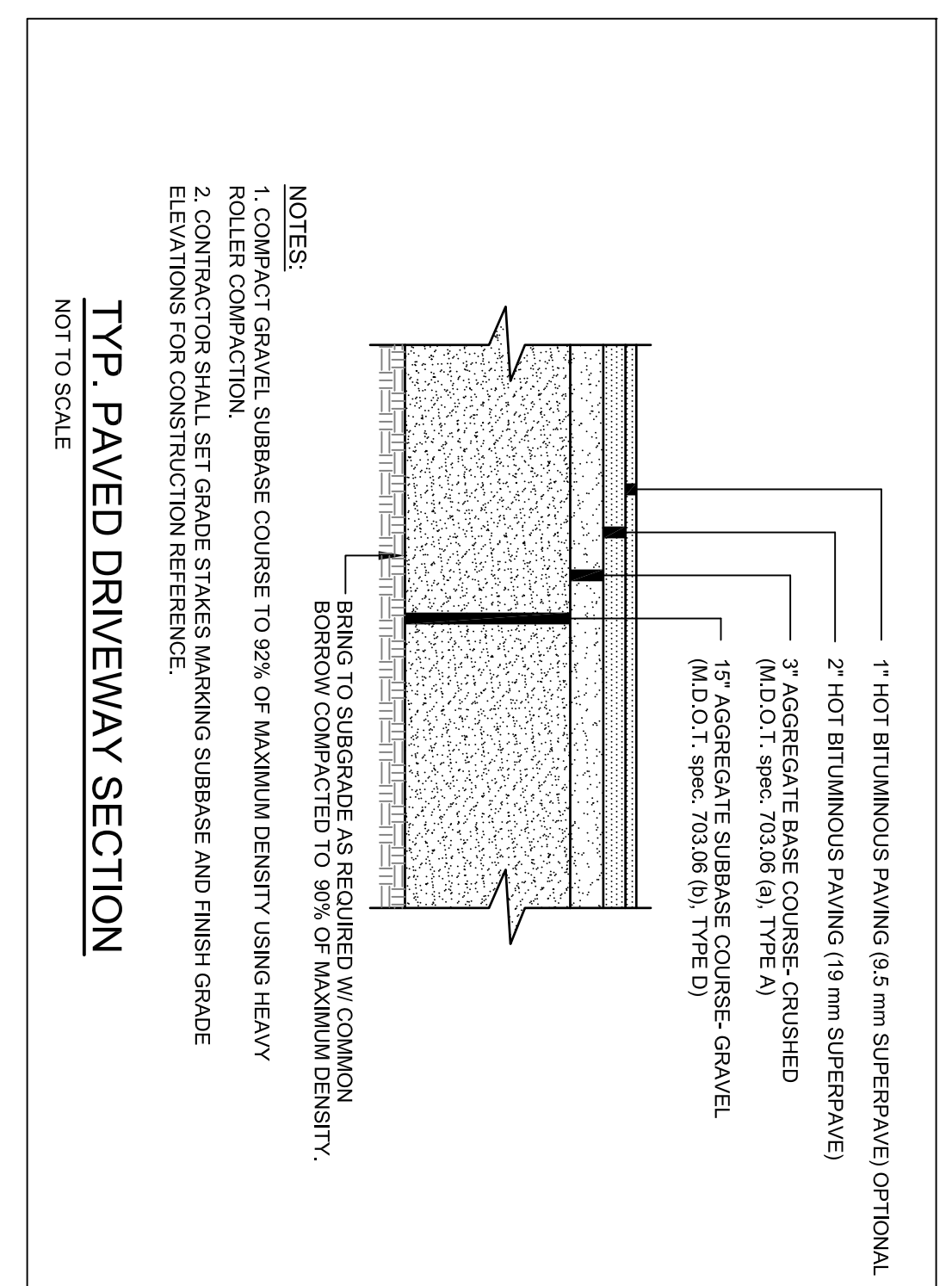
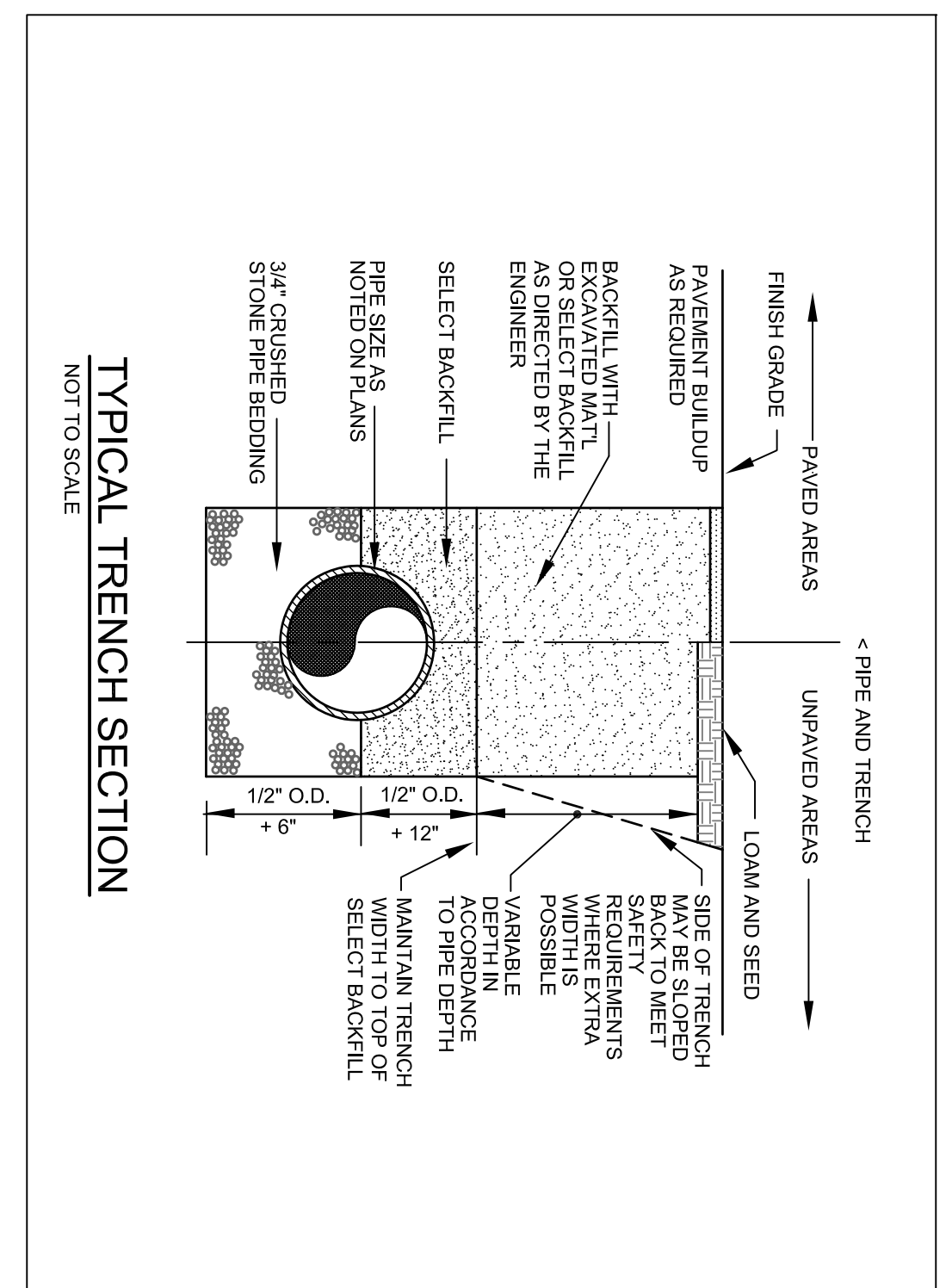
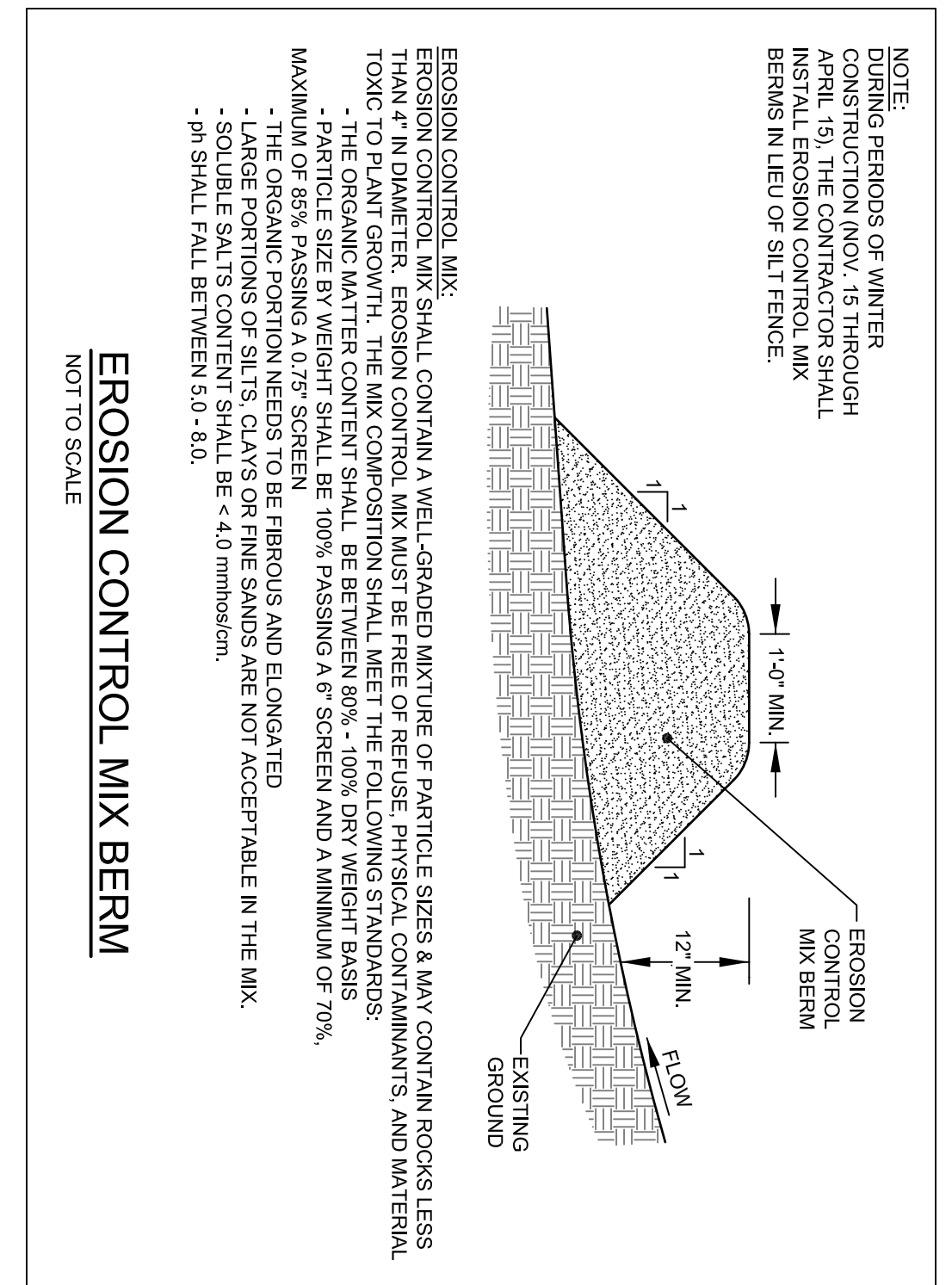
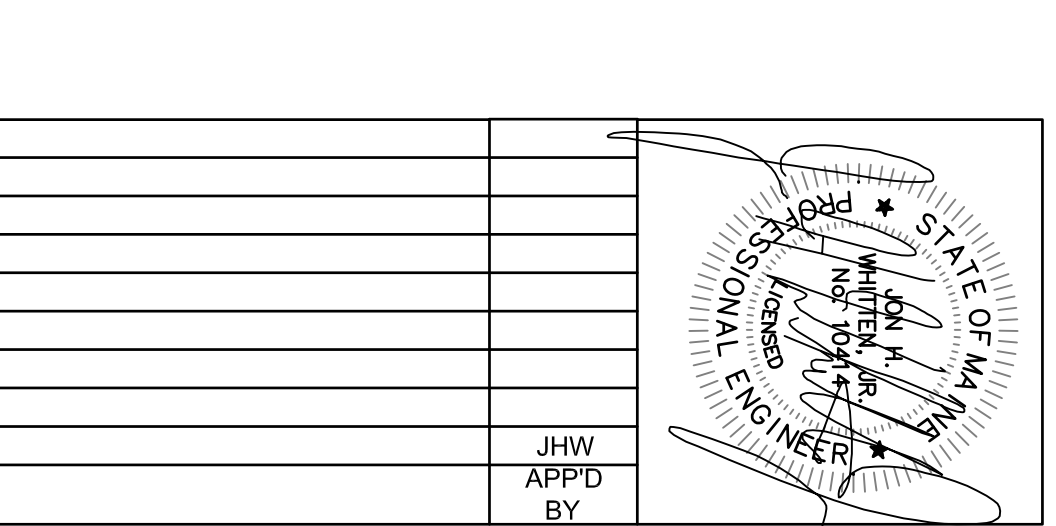
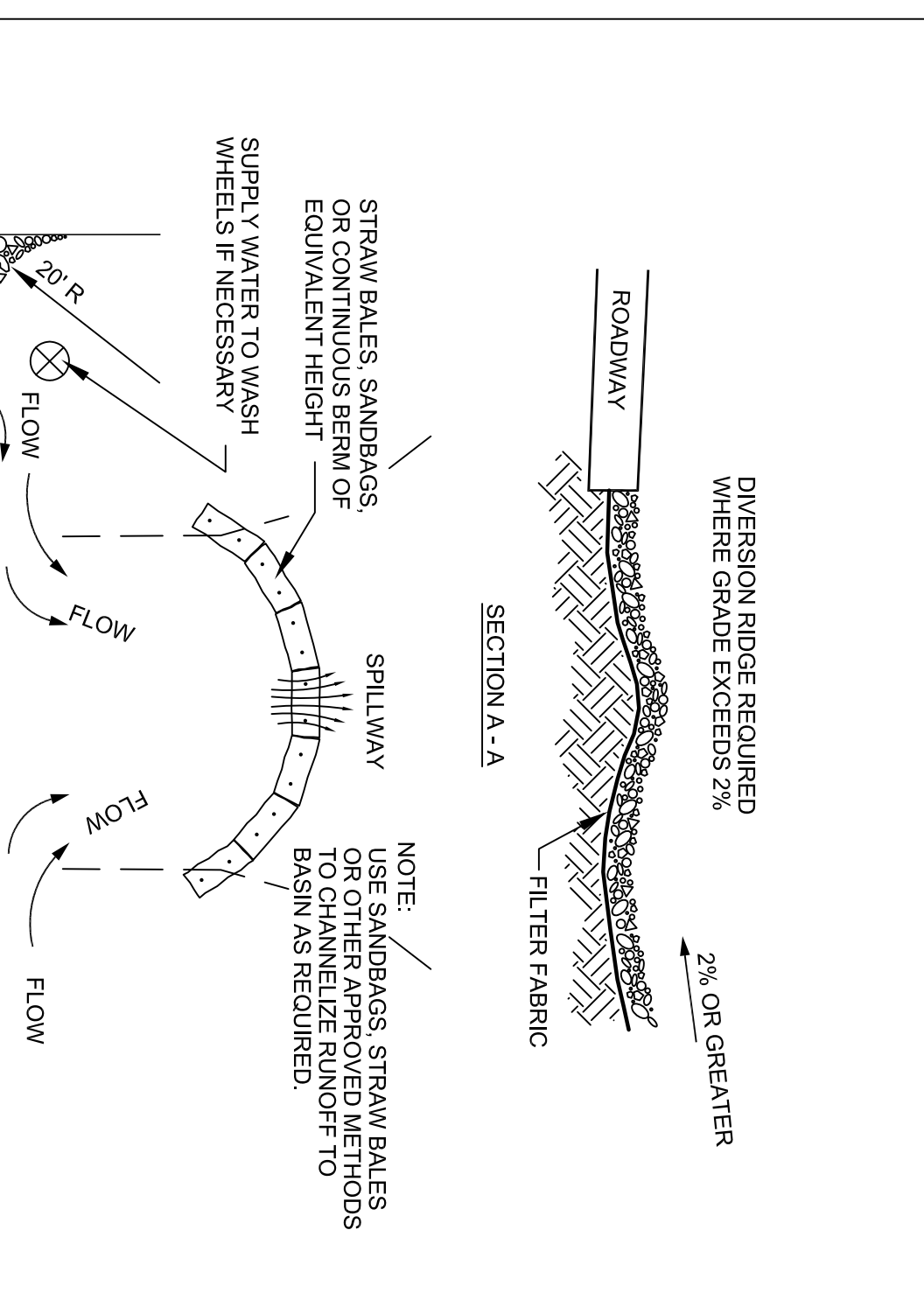
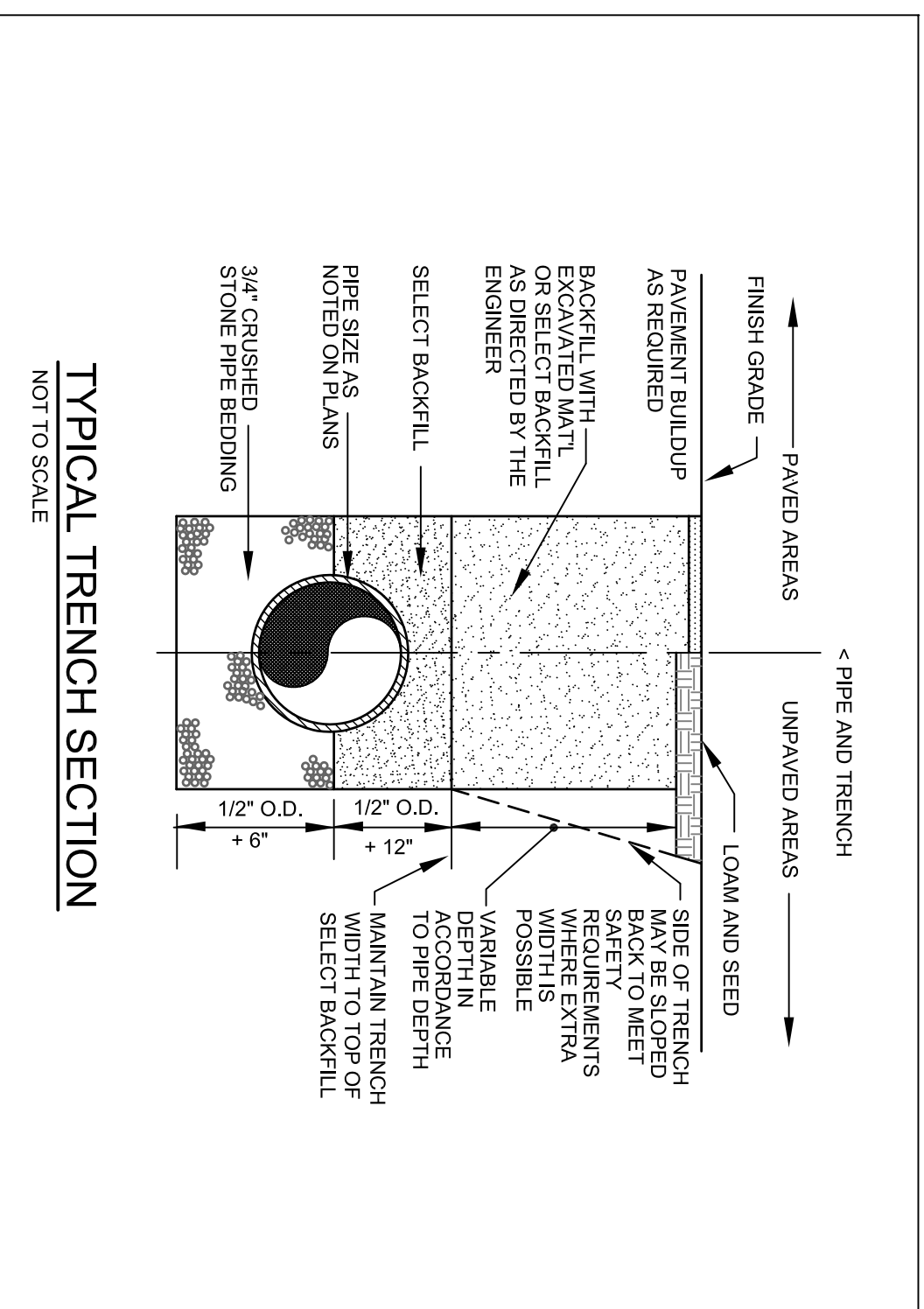
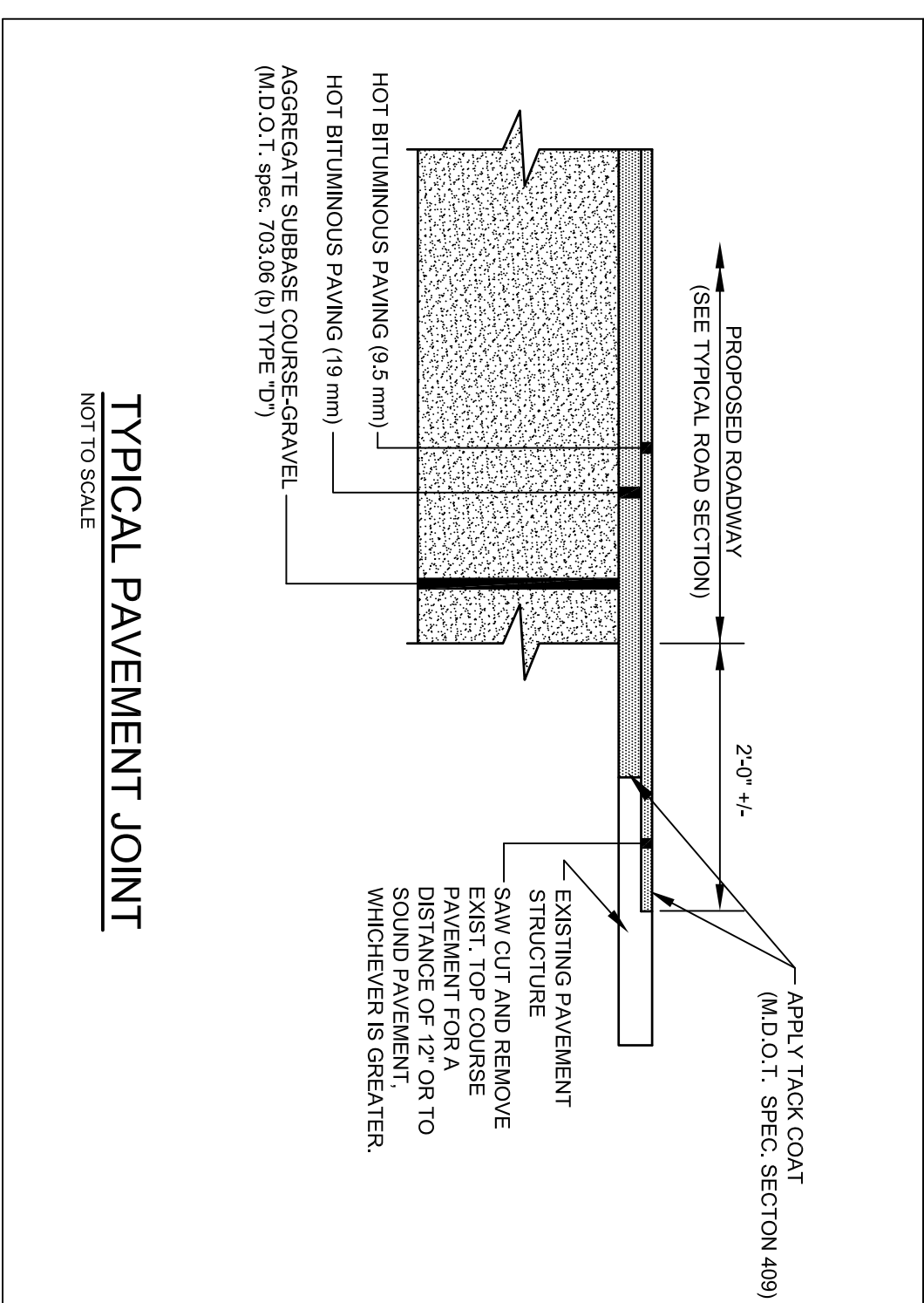
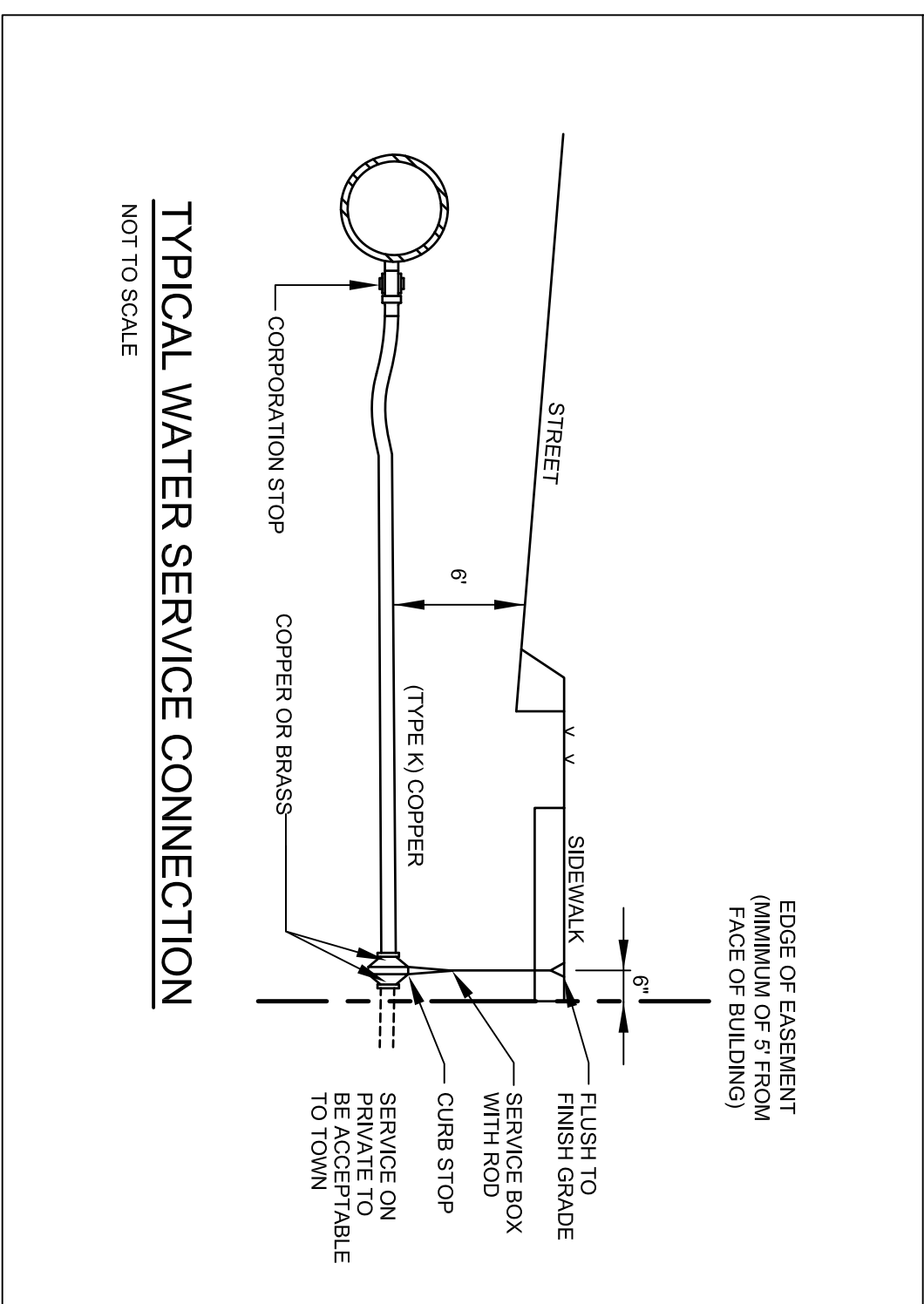
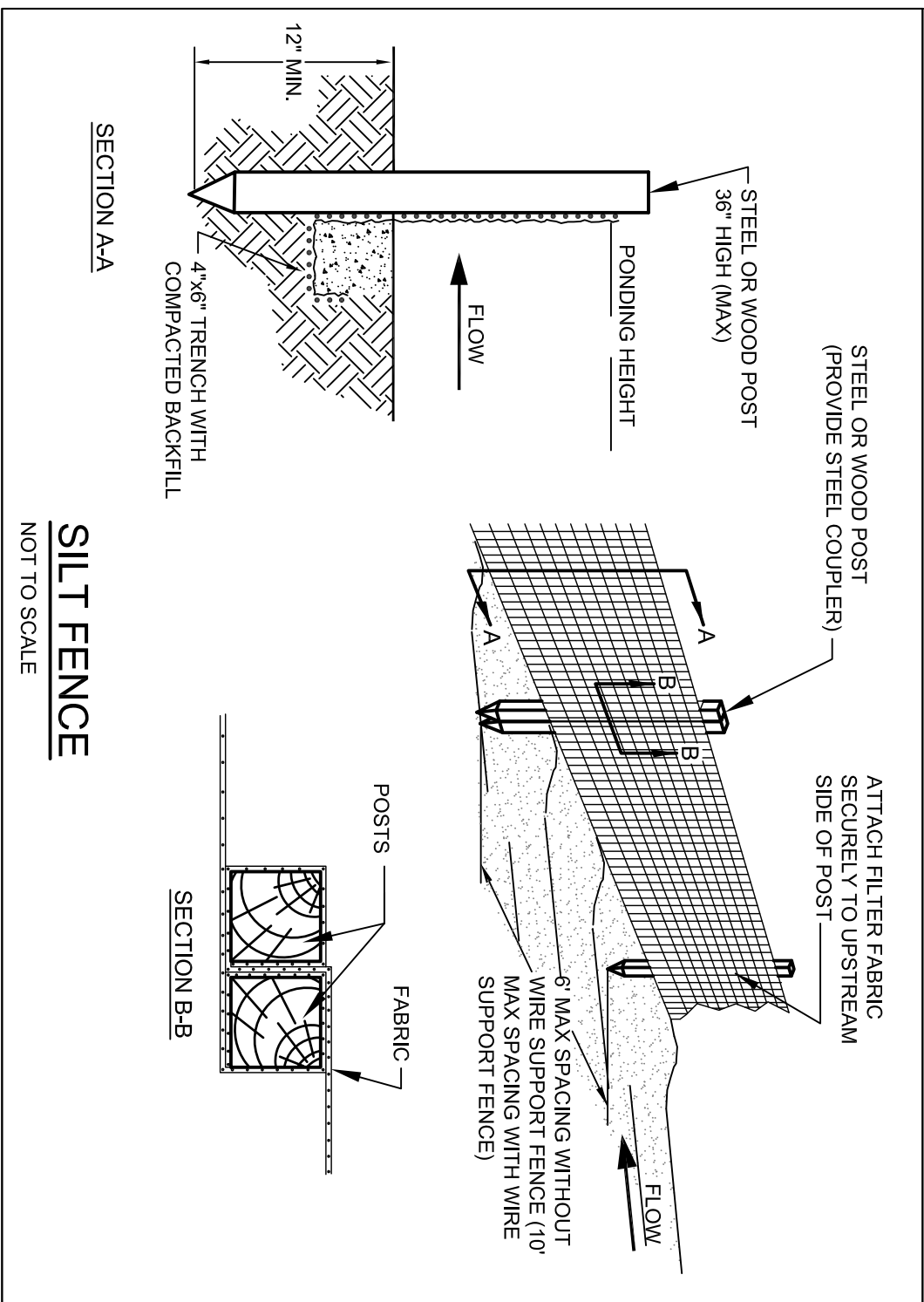
L. Loam shall be free of frozen dumps before it is applied.

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 the standard by the department.

Maintenance and Inspection phase

A. Contractor shall inspect disturbed and impervious areas, and erosion and stormwater control measures, areas used for storage that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the parcel at least once a week and before and after a storm event, prior to completion of permanent stabilization. A person with knowledge of erosion and sediment control practices shall be present at the time of the inspection. The inspecting engineer shall determine if the contractor has provided adequate maintenance and inspection. The contractor shall be notified of deficiencies and corrective actions required. All measures must be maintained in effective operating condition until areas are permanently stabilized.

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 sediment control measures. The log (report) shall be submitted to the inspecting engineer. The contractor shall maintain the location(s) of brims that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and location(s) where additional brims 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.



EROSION CONTROL MIX BERM
NOTE:
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SOIL SAMPLE MATTERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICE. IF SOIL TESTING IS NOT FEASIBLE ON SMALL OR VARIABLE SITES, OR WHERE LIMING IS CRITICAL, FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 800 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 18.4 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET USING 10-50-20 (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.).

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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 SEEDING 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 PLAN AND OVERWINTER STABILIZATION AND CONSTRUCTION TO PROTECT THE SITE AND DELAY SEEDING UNTIL THE NEXT RECOMMENDED SEEDING PERIOD.

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DURING PERIODS OF WINTER CONSTRUCTION (NOV. 15 THROUGH APRIL 15), THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MIX BERMS IN LIEU OF SILT FENCE.

EROSION CONTROL MIX:
EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL CONTAIN A WELL-GRADED MIXTURE OF PARTICLE SIZES & MAY CONTAIN ROCKS LESS THAN 1/2 INCH DIAMETER. EROSION CONTROL MIX SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 800 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 18.4 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET USING 10-50-20 (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.).

SOIL SAMPLE MATTERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICE. IF SOIL TESTING IS NOT FEASIBLE ON SMALL OR VARIABLE SITES, OR WHERE LIMING IS CRITICAL, FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 800 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 18.4 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET USING 10-50-20 (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.).

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, THE SEEDBED IS PREPARED. ALL BUT DRY 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, CLOGS, LUMPS OF OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.

INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF TRAFFIC HAS LEFT THE SOIL COMPACTED, THE AREA MUST BE FILLED AND FIRMED AS ABOVE.

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 SEEDING 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 PLAN AND OVERWINTER STABILIZATION AND CONSTRUCTION TO PROTECT THE SITE AND DELAY SEEDING UNTIL THE NEXT RECOMMENDED SEEDING PERIOD.

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