

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN

Moose Landing Marina
32 Moose Landing Trail, Naples, Maine

Prepared By:

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1. INTRODUCTION:

“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 M.R.S.A. §480-B. Sediment 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.” – Maine DEP Chapter 500 Rules, Appendix A.

This Plan has been developed to insure that construction activities on this project site utilize sound erosion and sedimentation control measures. These measures will prevent or reduce the potential for the deposition of sediments down stream of site. The methods of control consist of preventive measures and remedial measures. Preventive measures are aimed at keeping the soils in their present location through mulching and through the reestablishment of vegetation. Remedial measures deal with the trapping and/or filtering of sediment laden stormwater run-off. Both types of measures will be utilized on this project.

The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan is best broken down into Temporary Measures, Winter Stabilization, and Permanent Measures.

2. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL:

Temporary control measures may consist of a combination of measures where appropriate and/or as shown on the plans.

A. Sediment Filter Berms:

Sediment Filter Berms are the preferred filtering device, but may not be used in wetland areas. The berms shall be placed down slope of all earth moving activities, where water from these disturbed areas will run off. These berms will be placed along an even contour, be at least 24 inches tall, and 3 feet wide at the base. Turn the ends of the berm up-grade to avoid runoff flowing around the berm. In areas of high erosion potential, the berm will be backed by hay bales or silt fencing, as shown on the filter berm detail.

B. Silt Fencing:

Silt fencing may be used in place of, or together with, the sediment filter barriers. The silt fencing will also be anchored at least four inches into the ground and placed along an even contour. Turn the ends of the fence up-grade to avoid runoff flowing around the fence. During frozen conditions, furnish and install Sediment Filter Berms in lieu of silt fencing or hay bales if frozen soil prevents the proper installation of silt fences and hay bales.

C. Temporary Mulch:

Temporary mulch shall be placed on all disturbed areas where seeding, construction or stabilization activities will not take place for over 7 consecutive days. Temporary mulch will also be placed on areas within 75 feet of a natural resource (wetland, stream, etc.) where seeding will not take place for over 48 hours, and on all bare soils outside the road base prior to any predicted significant rain event. A significant rain event is considered to be at least ½ inch of rain or more. Temporary mulch may be hay and shall be applied at a rate of two bales per 1,000 square feet. Soil must not be visible upon completion of application, regardless of rate of application.

D. Catch Basins.

Catch basin inlets must be protected with a sediment trap until contributing areas, including paved and grassed island areas, are fully stabilized with pavement or grass. Temporary sediment traps shall be Dandy Bags or approved equal, with appropriate overflow slots. Geotextile cut to fit under the catch basin grate shall not be acceptable.

E. Maintenance of Temporary Measures:

All temporary measures described above shall be inspected weekly and before/after every significant storm event (1/2 inch of rain or greater) throughout the construction of the project. Repairs or replacements of temporary measures will be made as necessary. Once the site is stable, all temporary devices such as hay bale barriers and silt fencing will be removed.

A log shall be kept summarizing the inspections and any corrective action taken. The log must include the name(s) and qualifications of the person making the inspections, the date(s) of the inspections, and major observations about the operation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, materials storage areas, and vehicles access points to the parcel. Major observations must include BMPs that need maintenance, BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and location(s) where additional BMPs are needed. For each BMP requiring maintenance,

BMP needing replacement, and location needing additional BMPs, note in the log the corrective action taken and when it was taken.

The log must be made accessible to department staff and a copy must be provided upon request. The permittee shall retain a copy of the log for a period of at least three years from the completion of permanent stabilization.

3. WINTER STABILIZATION:

The winter construction period is from November 1 through April 15. If the construction site is not stabilized with a combination of pavement, a road gravel base, 90% mature vegetation cover or riprap by November 1 then the site needs to be protected with winter stabilization.

Winter excavation and earthwork shall be completed such that no more than 1 acre of the site is denuded at any one time. Limit the exposed area to those areas in which work is expected to be under taken during the following 15 days. Exposed area shall not be so large that it cannot be mulched in one day prior to any snow event.

Areas shall be considered to be denuded until the subbase gravel is installed in roadway areas or the areas of future loam and seed have been loamed and mulched. Hay and straw mulch rate shall be a minimum of 200 lbs./1,000 s.f. (3 tons/acre) and shall be properly anchored.

The contractor must 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. Natural Resource Protection

Any areas within 100 feet from any natural resources, if not stabilized with a minimum of 90 % 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) will be placed between any natural resource and the disturbed area. Silt fencing may not be placed on frozen ground.

Projects crossing the natural resource shall be protected a minimum distance of 100 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.

2. Mulching

Areas shall be considered denuded until loamed, seeded and mulched. Hay and straw mulch shall be applied at a rate of 200 lb. per 1,000 square feet or 3 tons/acre (twice the normal accepted rate) and shall be properly anchored. Mulch shall not be spread on top of snow. The snow will be removed down to a one-inch depth or less prior to application.

An area shall be considered stabilized when exposed surfaces have been either mulched with straw or hay at a rate of 200 lb. per 1,000 square feet and adequately anchored, such that the ground surface is not visible through the mulch.

Between the dates of November 1 and April 15, all mulch shall be anchored by either peg line, mulch netting, or wood cellulose fiber. The ground surface shall not be visible through the mulch.

After November 1st, mulch and anchoring of all bare soil shall occur at the end of each final grading work day.

3. Mulching on Slopes and Ditches

Slopes shall not be left exposed for more than 7 days unless fully mulched and anchored. Slopes within 75 feet of a natural resource shall not be left exposed for more than 48 hours. Mulching shall be applied at a rate of 300 lbs/1,000 sq ft on all slopes greater than 8%. Erosion Control mesh shall be used to anchor mulch in all drainage ways and ditches, for slopes exposed to direct winds, and for all other slopes greater than 8%. Erosion control blanket and check dams (or permanent Rip-Rap) shall be used in lieu of mulch in all drainage ways with slopes of 8% or more.

A six inch layer of erosion control mix can be used to substitute erosion control blankets on all slopes except ditches.

4. Seeding

Between the dates of October 15 and April 1st, 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 (see table below) and

mulched until such time as the final treatment can be applied. If after November 1st the exposed area has been final graded and loamed, then the area may be dormant seeded at a rate of 3 times higher than specified for permanent seed and then mulched.

TEMPORARY SEED MIX

TYPE	% BY WEIGHT	% PURITY	% GERMINATION
Domestic Rye Grass	60	69.75	90
Perennial Rye Grass	20	28.00	85
Aroostook Rye Grass	20	28.00	85

Dormant seeding may 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 5lbs/1000 s.f. All areas seeded during the winter will be inspected in the spring for adequate catch. Areas not sufficiently vegetated (less than 90 % catch) shall be revegetated by replacing loam, seed and mulch.

If dormant seeding is not used, all disturbed areas shall be revegetated in the spring.

5. Trench Dewatering and Temporary Stream Diversion

Water from construction trench dewatering or temporary stream diversion will 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 100 feet of a protected natural resource.

6. 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.

In the spring, following the temporary/final seeding and mulching, the contractor

shall inspect and repair any damages and/ or un-established spots. Established vegetative cover means a minimum of 90 % of areas vegetated with vigorous growth.

7. Standard for the timely stabilization of ditches and channels

All stone-lined ditches and channels shall be constructed and stabilized by November 1. All grass-lined ditches and channels shall be constructed and stabilized by September 1. Failure to stabilize a ditch or channel to be grass-lined by September 1, will require one of the following actions to stabilize the ditch for late fall and winter.

Install a sod lining in the ditch – Sod lining shall be installed in ditches by October 1. Proper installation includes pinning the sod onto the soil with wire pins, rolling the sod to guarantee contact between the sod and underlying soil, watering the sod to promote root growth into the disturbed soil, and anchoring the sod with jute or plastic mesh to prevent the sod strips from sloughing during flow conditions.

Install a stone lining in the ditch –Ditches shall be lined with stone riprap by November 1, as presented below. If necessary, the applicant will regrade the ditch prior to placing the stone lining so to prevent the stone lining from reducing the ditch's cross-sectional area.

8. Standard for the timely stabilization of disturbed slopes

Construct and stabilize stone-covered slopes by November 1. The applicant will Seed and mulch all slopes to be vegetated by September 1. Slopes will be considered any area having a grade greater than 15% (6H:1V). If the applicant fails to stabilize any slope to be vegetated by September 1, then the applicant will take one of the following actions to stabilize the slope for late fall and winter.

Stabilize the soil with temporary vegetation and erosion control mats -- Seed the disturbed slope with winter rye at a seeding rate of 3 pounds per 1000 square feet and apply erosion control mats over the mulched slope October 1. The applicant will monitor growth of the rye over the next 30 days. If the rye fails to grow at least three inches or cover at least 90% of the disturbed slope by November 1, cover the slope with a layer of wood waste compost or with stone riprap as described below.

Stabilize the slope with sod -- Stabilize the disturbed slope with properly installed sod by October 1. Proper installation includes pinning the sod onto the slope with

wire pins, rolling the sod to guarantee contact between the sod and underlying soil, and watering the sod to promote root growth into the disturbed soil. Sod stabilization shall not be used late-season to stabilize slopes having a grade greater than 33% (3H:1V).

Stabilize the slope with wood waste compost (erosion control mix) --Place a six-inch layer of wood waste compost on the slope by November 1. Prior to placing the wood waste compost, remove any snow accumulation on the disturbed slope. Wood waste compost will not be used to stabilize slopes having grades greater than 50% (2H:1V) or having groundwater seeps on the slope face.

Stabilize the slope with stone riprap -- Place a layer of stone riprap on the slope by November 1, similar to the Stone Lined Ditch the permanent erosion control section.

9. Standard for the timely stabilization of disturbed soils

Seed and mulch all disturbed soils on areas having a slope less than 15% by September 1. Failure to stabilize these soils by this date will require one of the following actions to stabilize the soil for late fall and winter.

Stabilize the soil with temporary vegetation -- Seed the disturbed soil with winter rye at a seeding rate of 3 pounds per 1000 square feet, lightly mulch the seeded soil with hay or straw at 75 pounds per 1000 square feet, and anchor the mulch with plastic netting by October 1. Growth of the rye will require monitoring over the following 30 days. If the rye fails to grow at least three inches or cover at least 75% of the disturbed soil before November 1, then mulch the area for over-winter protection as described below.

Stabilize the soil with sod -- Stabilize the disturbed soil with properly installed sod by October 1. Proper installation includes pinning the sod onto the soil with wire pins, rolling the sod to guarantee contact between the sod and underlying soil, and watering the sod to promote root growth into the disturbed soil.

Stabilize the soil with mulch -- Mulch the disturbed soil by spreading hay or straw at a rate of at least 150 pounds per 1000 square feet on the area so that no soil is visible through the mulch by November 1. Prior to applying the mulch, remove any snow accumulation on the disturbed area. Immediately after applying the mulch, anchor the mulch with plastic netting to prevent wind from moving the mulch off the disturbed soil.

4. PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL:

Permanent measures will consist of the placement of culverts; culvert inlet/outlet stabilization; the construction of grass/stone lined ditches; and the re-vegetation of all areas outside the traveled way of the road, and those areas designated as stone lined ditches.

A. Re-vegetation Measures:

All areas to be permanently re-vegetated with grass will first be covered with loam and then fertilized.

Loam will be placed on all areas to be re-vegetated. Loam will be placed to a minimum depth of 4 inches. Loam will be the stockpiled topsoil, if possible.

Test the loam samples for nutrients at a proficient testing laboratory (The University of Maine provides this service). Request that the testing laboratory provide a recommended fertilizer mix, with emphasis at reducing the phosphorus component due to the Brandy Pond watershed. The areas with loam will then be fertilized with the recommended application rate. Lime will also be applied at a rate of 50 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Both the lime and the fertilizer will be mixed thoroughly with the soil.

All areas to be re-vegetated with permanent grass are to be seeded with the seed mix shown on the table below. This mixture will be applied at a rate of 2 pounds per 1,000 square feet.

General Lawn Areas	Chewing Fescue "Dignity"	35%
	Pennlawn Creeping Red Fescue	35%
	Perennial Rye "Tourstar" (Nutrite)	30%

Mulch will then be spread on all seeded areas at a rate of two bales per 1,000 square feet. Regardless of application rate the soil shall not be visible through the mulch.

Seed and mulch will be placed within five days of final grading of topsoil.

Seeded areas will be inspected after 30 days to determine the success of the seeding. If the ground cover is less than 90%, the area will be reseeded.

D. Maintenance of Permanent Measures:

All measures will be inspected weekly and before and after every significant storm event

during construction, and then at least once annually to insure proper function. Any damaged areas will be repaired or replaced as necessary. Any ditches or culverts not functioning as designed will be redesigned and reconstructed according to specifications prepared by a Professional Engineer.

In any event, seeding should take place either between May 1 and June 15, or August 15 and September 1.