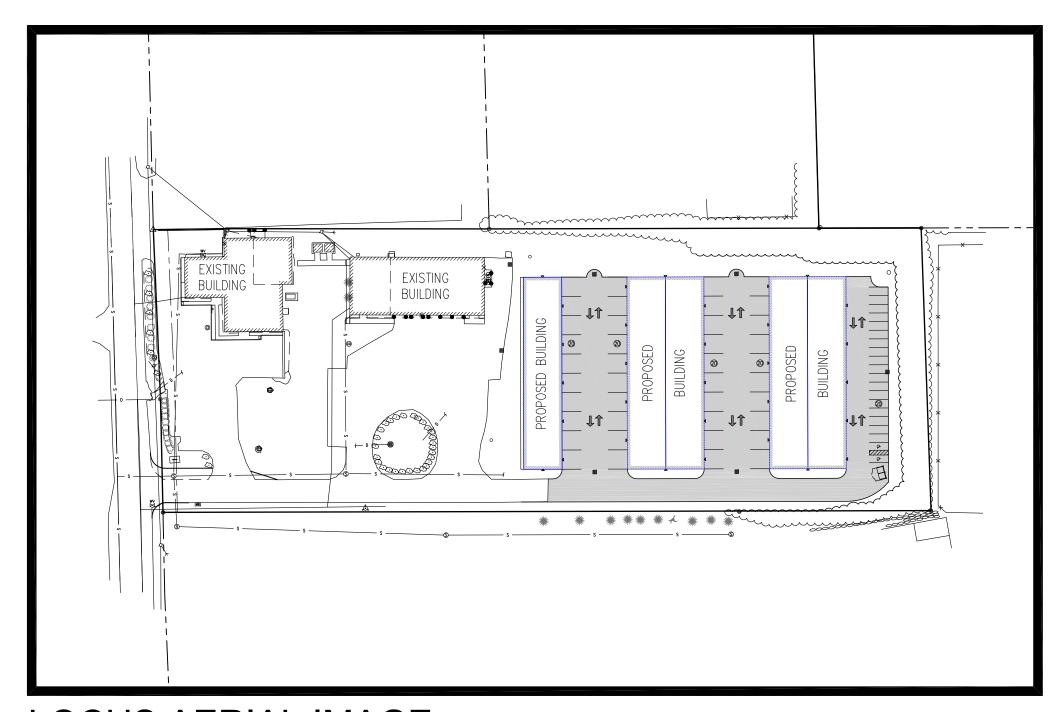
SITE PLAN CITY OF SOMERSWORTH CONTRACTOR OFFICE AND STORAGE BUILDINGS

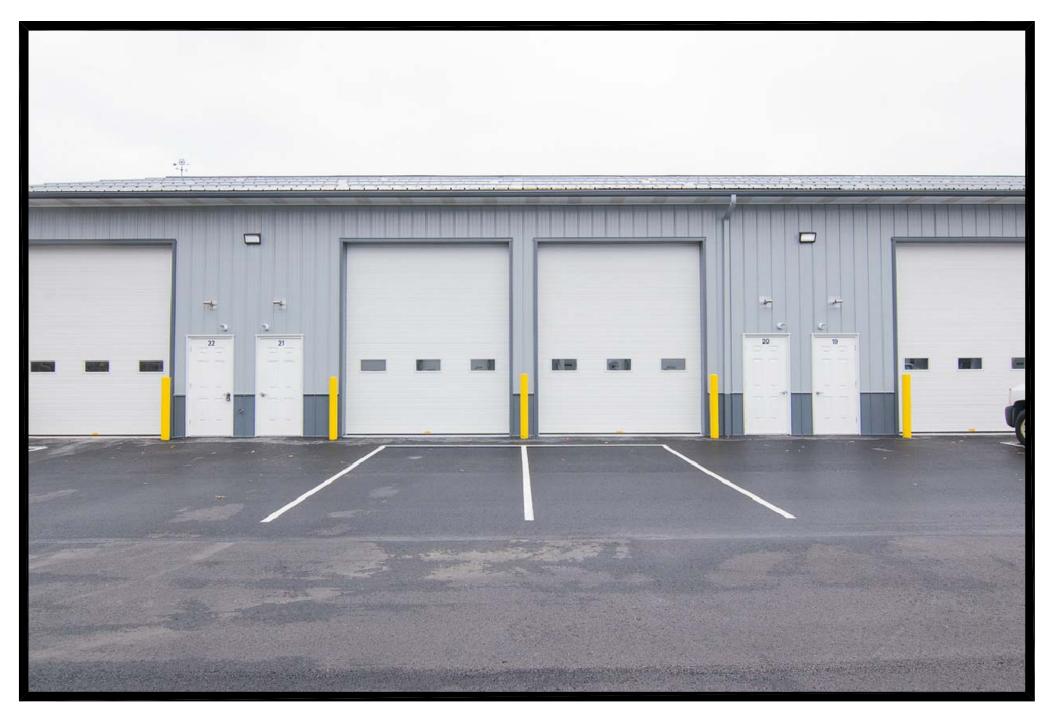
187 ROUTE 108 (MAP 44, LOT 28) SOMERSWORTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

> PREPARED FOR: SOMERSWORTH INDUSTRIAL PARK, LLC 4023 DEAN MARTIN DRIVE LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89103



LOCUS AERIAL IMAGE 1:100

PLAN INDEX: BOUNDARY PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN PROPOSED SITE PLAN UTILITY PLAN DRAINAGE PLAN CONSTRUCTION DETAILS FILTRATION BMP AND STRUCTURE DETAILS MAINTENANCE PLAN PARKING LAYOUT PLAN SK1 EMERGENCY VEHICLE PATH LP1 LANDSCAPING PLAN L01 SITE LIGHTING PLAN



PROPOSED ELEVATION VIEW NTS

SOMERSWORTH INDUSTRIAL PARK, LLC 4023 DEAN MARTIN DRIVE

LAS VEGAS, NV 89103

<u>SITE CIVIL ENGINEER:</u> CIVIL CONSULTANTS P.O. BOX 100

293 MAIN STREET SOUTH BERWICK, ME 03908

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT: SCOTT STRYNAR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, LLC

98 MEEHAN LANE

NORTH BERWICK, ME, 03906

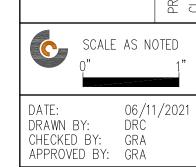




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3	2	1	9

REVIS	-		
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REVIS	3	LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89103	
		ADDRESS: 4023 DEAN MARTIN DRIVE,	
		SOMERSWORTH INDUSTRIAL PARK, LLC	
		RECORD OWNERS:	



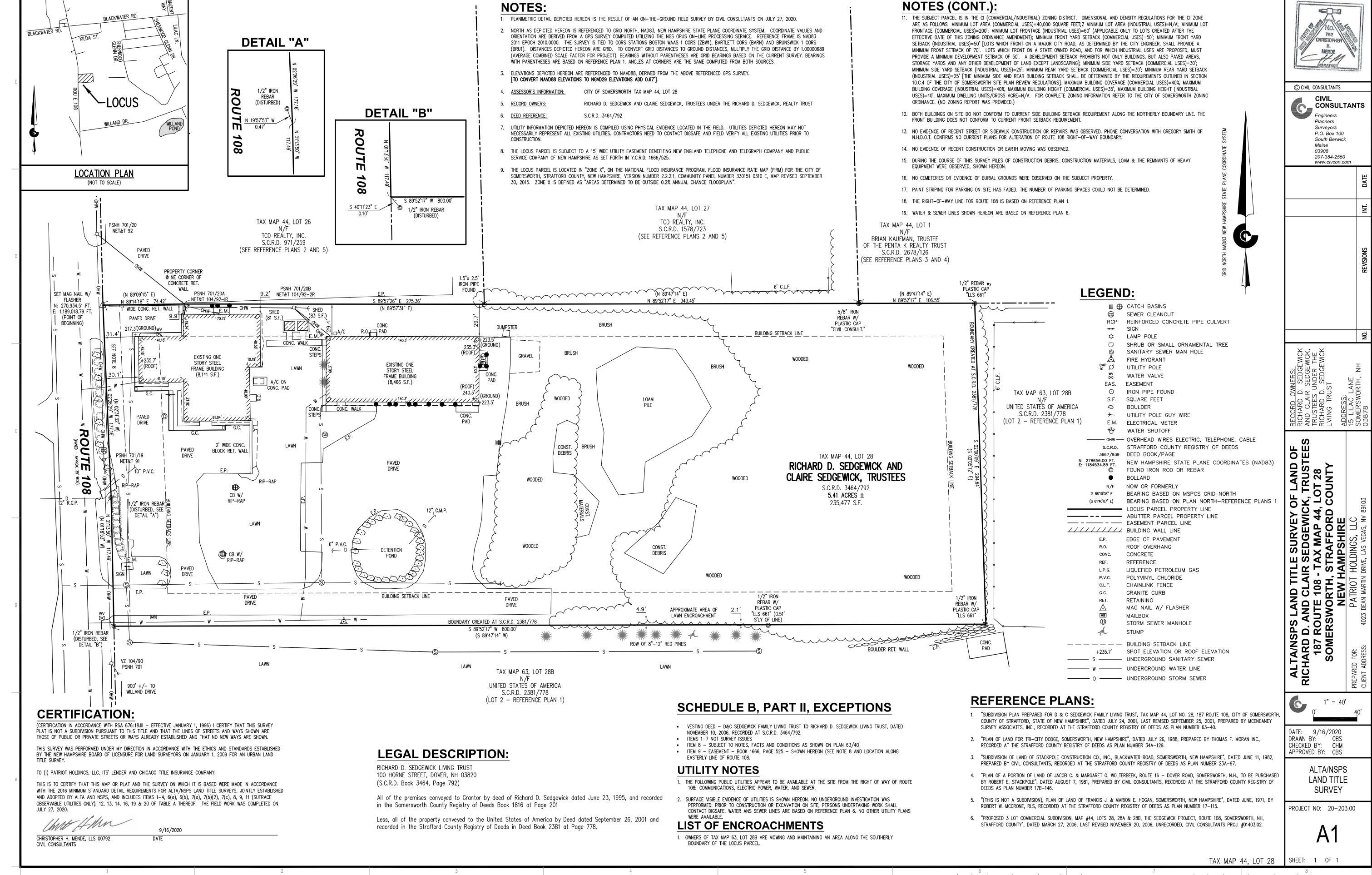


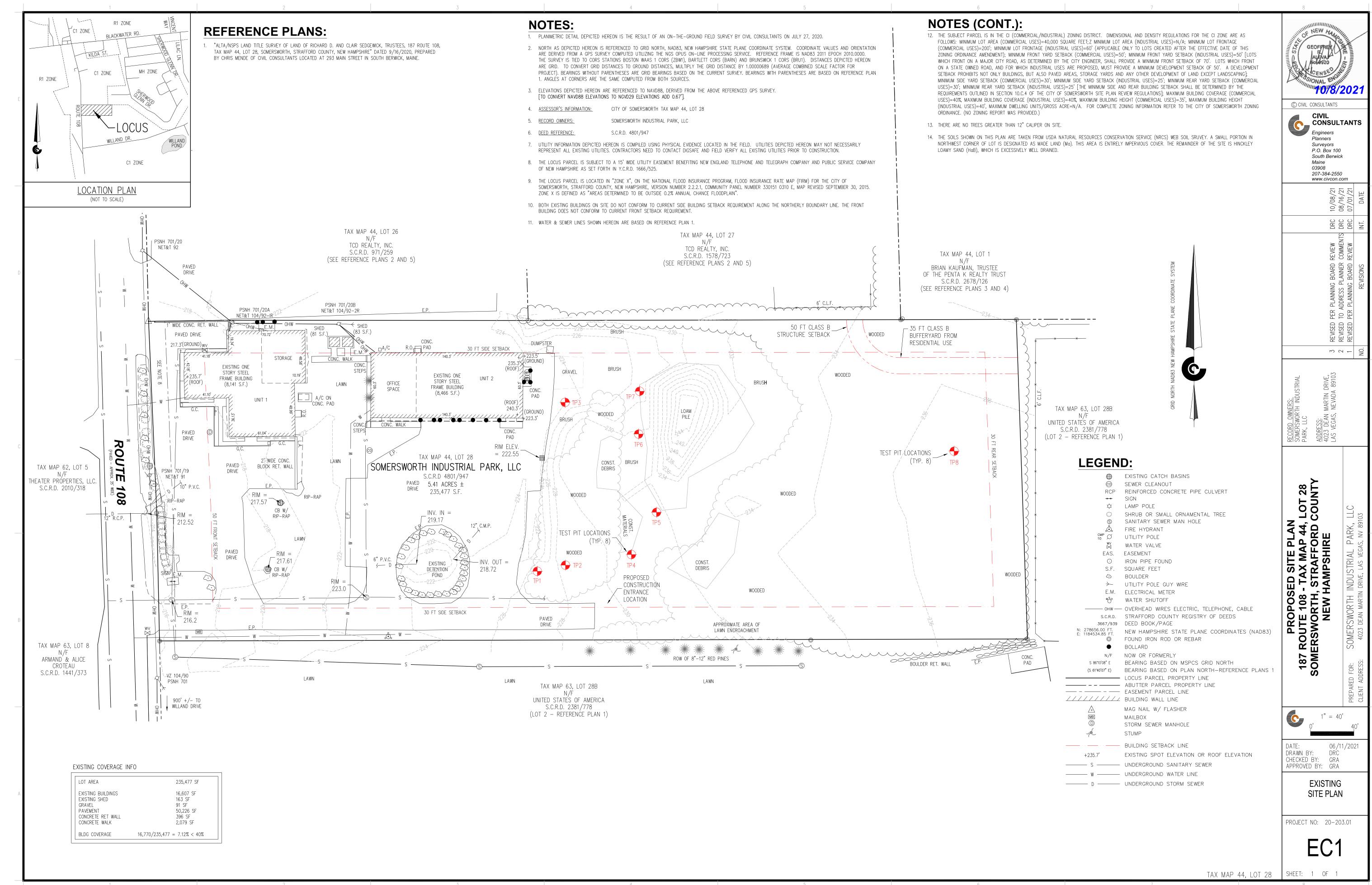
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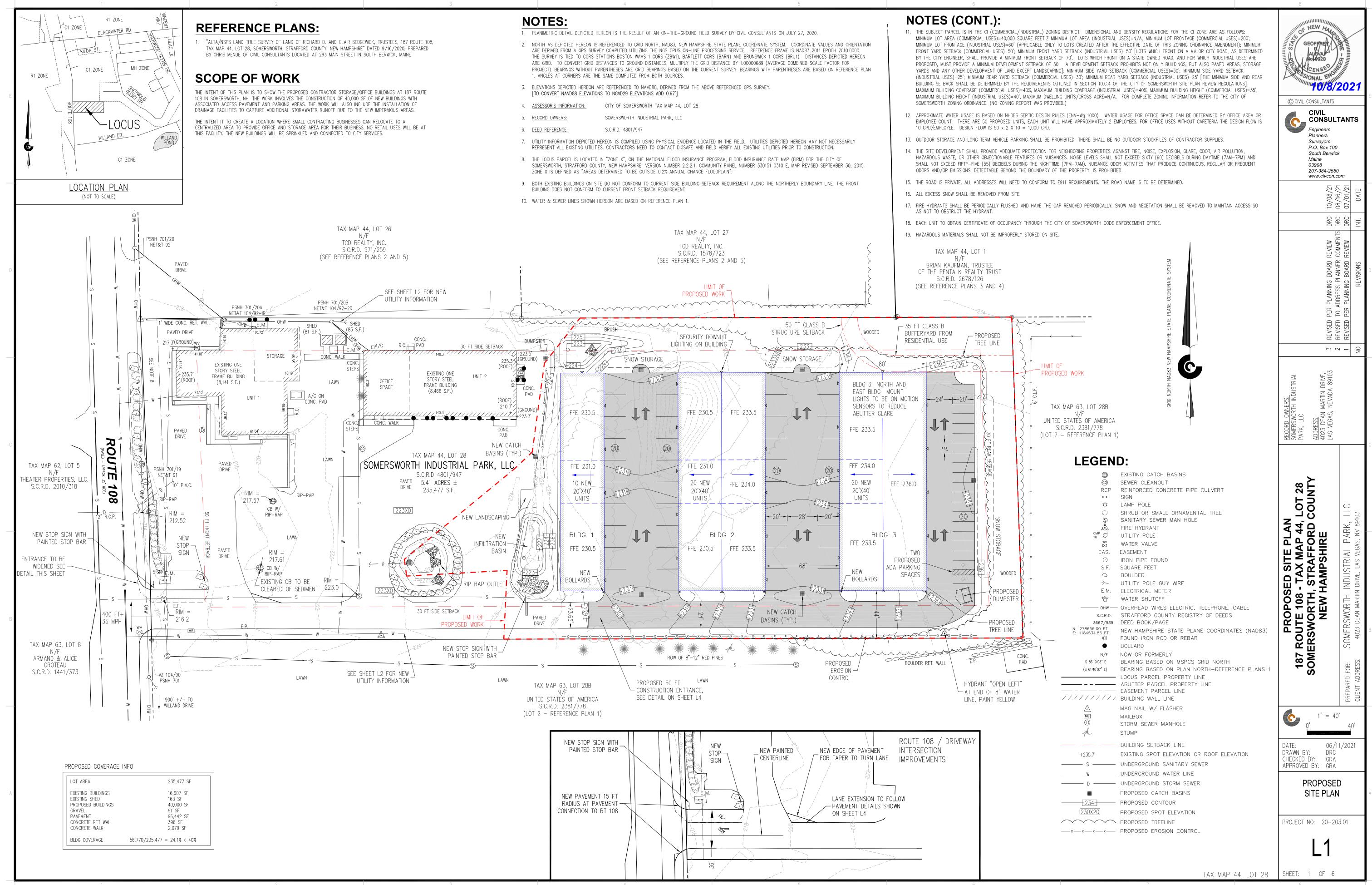
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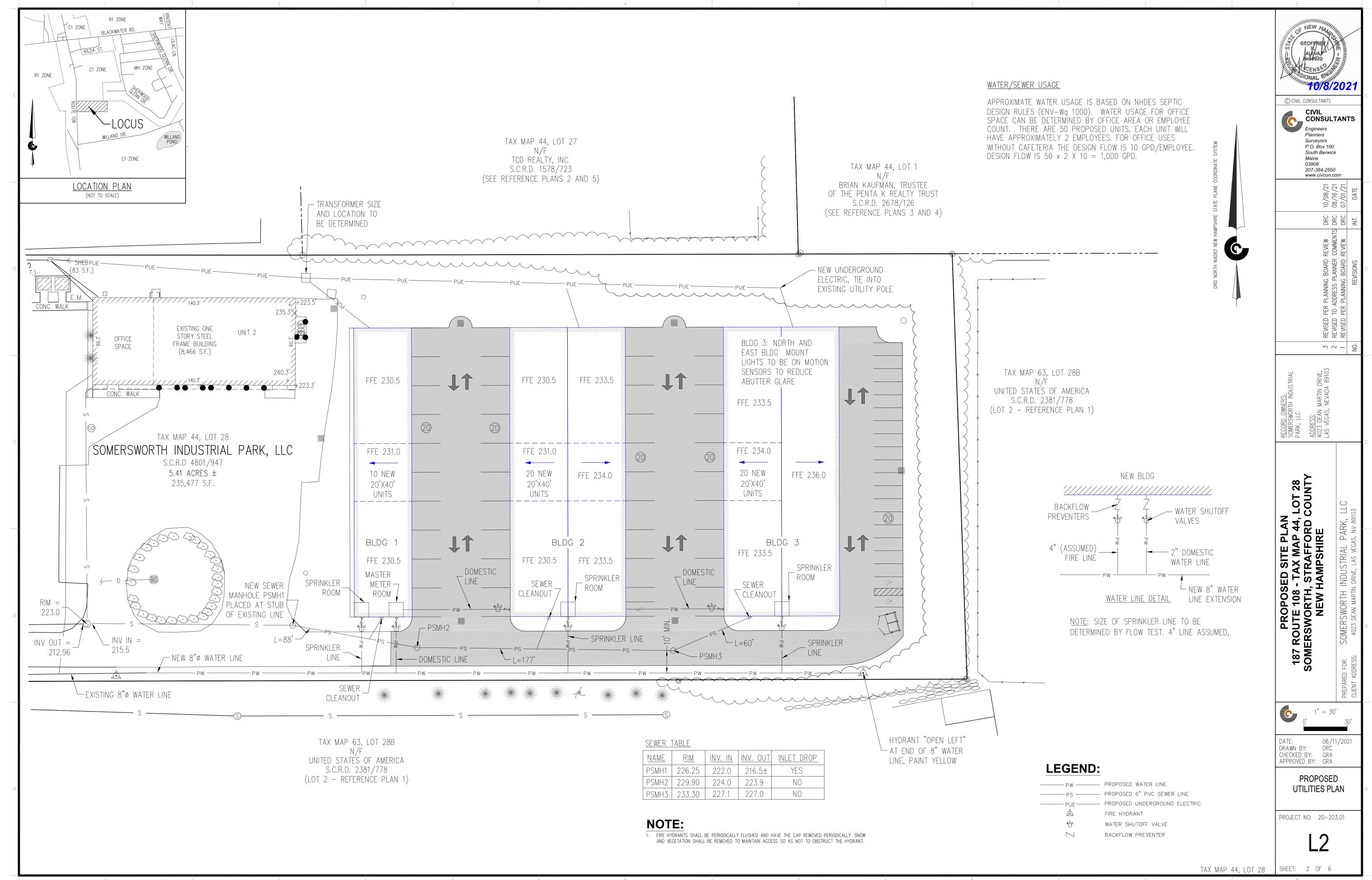
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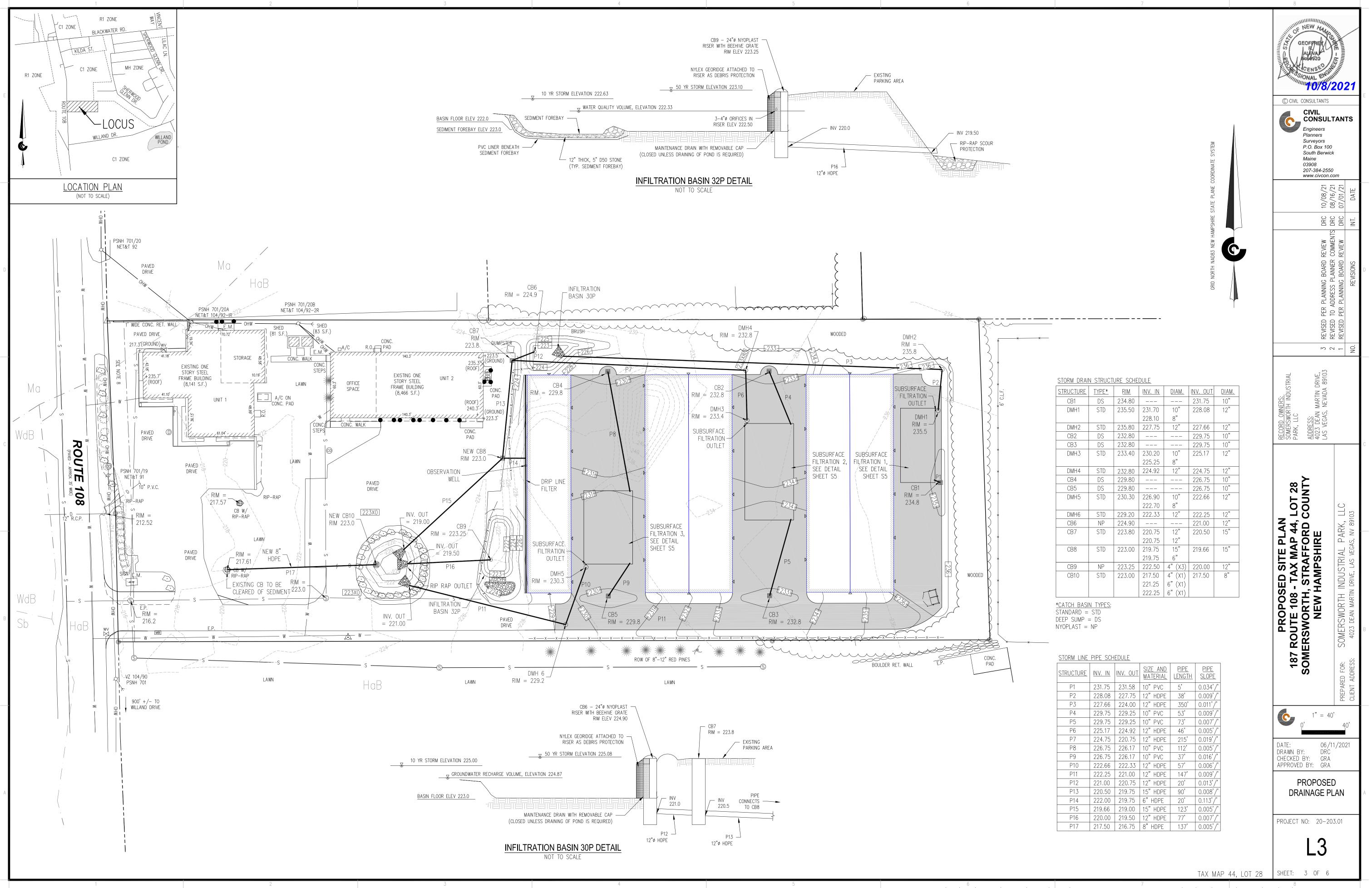


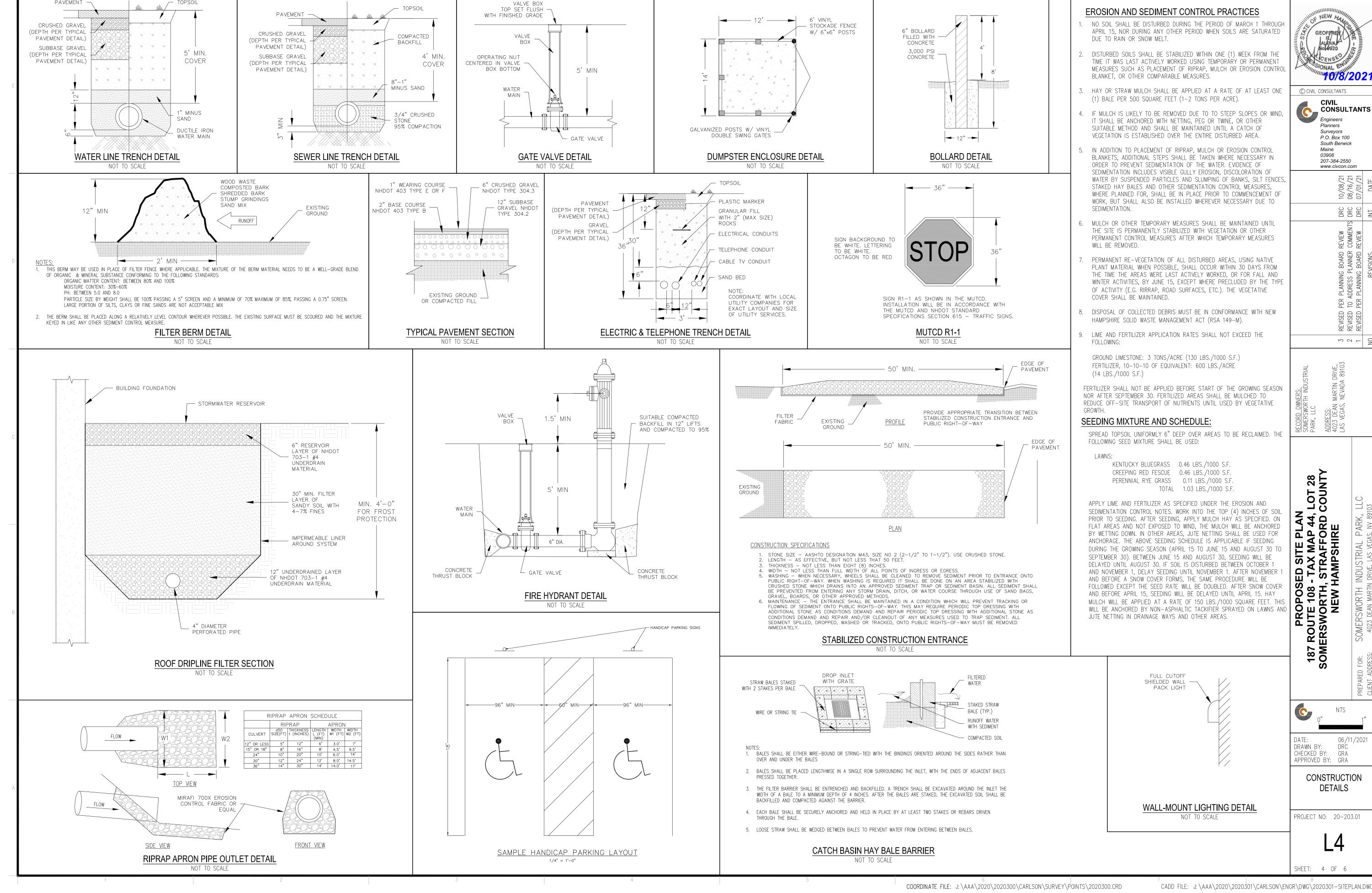


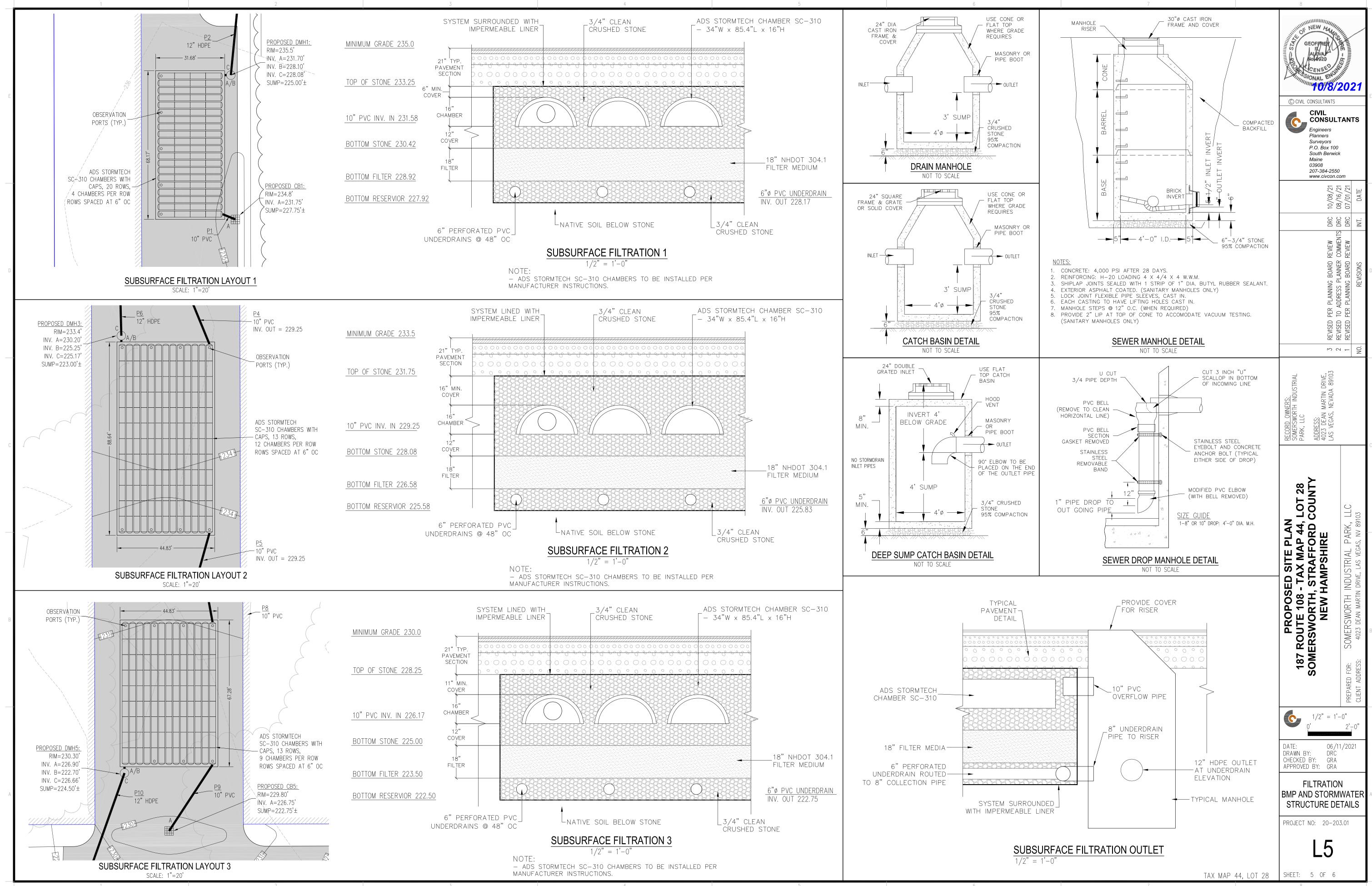












MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES WILL BE FOLLOWED FOR INITIAL AND LONG TERM MAINTENANCE OF THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AT THIS SITE. NOTE: FOR THE PURPOSES OF THESE PROCEDURES, A MAJOR STORM IS ANY STORM THAT RESULTS IN 2 1/2" OF RUNOFF IN A 24 HOUR PERIOD. INSPECTION OF ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE PERFORMED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER MAJOR STORMS.

MAINTENANCE LOG

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY SHALL ESTABLISH A MAINTENANCE LOG/PLAN FOR USE IN RECORDING MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES. AS A MINIMUM, THE LOG SHALL INCLUDE THE DATE(S) OF ACTIVITIES, WHO PERFORMED THE DUTIES, WHAT WAS DONE (I.E. LOOKED AT DETENTION BERMS, CLEANED DROP INLETS, ETC.), THE RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITY (I.E. ALL STRUCTURES WERE IN GOOD SHAPE, OR, POND #10 NEEDS TO BE REPAIRED). ANY ITEM NEEDS TO BE REPAIRED, A FOLLOW-UP ENTRY SHALL SHOW THE DATE THAT REPAIRS WERE COMPLETED.

DETENTION BASINS & FILTRATION BASINS (INITIAL AND LONG TERM)

MAINTENANCE IS NECESSARY IF DETENTION BASINS ARE TO CONTINUE TO FUNCTION AS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED. THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY SHALL DESIGNATE AN INDIVIDUAL (OR COMPANY) TO MAINTAIN THE STRUCTURES AND THE BASIN AREA.

THE FOLLOWING MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE ARE ITEMS WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN FORMULATING A MAINTENANCE PLAN:

. EMBANKMENT — EMBANKMENTS SHOULD BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY TO DETERMINE IF RODENT BURROWS, WET AREAS, OR EROSION OF THE FILL IS TAKING PLACE.

2. VEGETATION — THE VEGETATED AREAS OF STRUCTURES SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE BY FIRE, GRAZING, TRAFFIC, AND DENSE WEED GROWTH. LIME AND FERTILIZER SHOULD BE APPLIED AS NECESSARY AS DETERMINED BY SOIL TESTS. TREES AND SHRUBS SHOULD BE KEPT OFF THE EMBANKMENT AND EMERGENCY SPILLWAY AREAS.

. INLETS — PIPE INLETS AND SPILLWAY STRUCTURES SHOULD BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY AND AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM. ACCUMULATED DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED. IF PIPES ARE COATED, THE COATING SHOULD BE CHECKED AND REPAIRED AS

4. OUTLETS — PIPE OUTLETS SHOULD BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY AND AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM. THE CONDITION OF THE PIPES SHOULD BE NOTED AND REPAIRS MADE AS NECESSARY. IF EROSION IS TAKING PLACE THEN MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO STABILIZE AND PROTECT THE AFFECTED AREA OF THE OUTLET.

5. SEDIMENT — SEDIMENT SHOULD BE CONTINUALLY CHECKED IN THE BASIN. WHEN SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS REACH THE PREDETERMINED DESIGN ELEVATION, THEN THE SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED OF.

6. SAFETY INSPECTIONS — ALL BERMS OVER 2'IN HEIGHT SHALL BE INSPECTED BY A QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER EVERY 5 YEARS. THE DESIGNATED INDIVIDUAL SHOULD ALSO MAKE INSPECTIONS AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM EVENT.

. DRAWDOWN (FILTRATION ONLY) — FILTRATION BMPS SUCH AS GRAVEL WETLANDS, SAND FILTERS ÀND BIORETENTION BASINS SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER ALL STORM EVENTS TO ENSURE THAT PONDED WATER IS NOT PRESENT AFTER 48 HOURS. IF THE DRAWDOWN EXCEEDS 48 HOURS BED WILL REQUIRE REPLACEMENT AND REPLANTING.

LAND GRADING AND SLOPE STABILIZATION (INITIAL)

ALL SLOPES SHOULD BE CHECKED PERIODICALLY TO SEE THAT VEGETATION IS IN GOOD CONDITION. ANY RILLS OR DAMAGE FROM EROSION AND ANIMAL BURROWING SHOULD BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY TO AVOID FURTHER DAMAGE. IF SEEPS DEVELOP ON THE SLOPES, HE AREA SHOULD. BE EVALUATED TO DETERMINE IF THE SEEP WILL CAUSE AN UNSTABLE. CONDITION. SUBSURFACE DRAINS OR GRAVEL MULCHING MAY BE REQUIRED TO SOLVE SEEP PROBLEMS. DIVERSIONS, BERMS, AND WATERWAYS IN THE LAND GRADING AREA SHOULD BE CHECKED TO SEE THAT THEY ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. PROBLEMS FOUND DURING THE INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE REPAIRED. AREAS REQUIRING RE-VEGETATION SHOULD BE REPAIRED. SLOPES AND ASSOCIATED PRACTICES UTILIZING VEGETATION SHOULD BE LIMED AND FERTILIZED AS NECESSARY TO KEEP THE VEGETATION HEALTHY. ENCROACHMENT OF UNDESIRABLE VEGETATION SUCH AS WEEDS AND WOODY GROWTH THAT S NOT PLANNED SHOULD BE CONTROLLED TO AVOID PROBLEMS OF BANK STABILITY IN THE

OUTLET PROTECTION SHOULD BE CHECKED AT LEAST ANNUALLY AND AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM. IF THE RIPRAP HAS BEEN DISPLACED, UNDERMINED OR DAMAGED, IT SHOULD BE REPAIRED. THE CHANNEL IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE OUTLET SHOULD BE CHECKED TO SEE THAT EROSION IS NOT OCCURRING. THE DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS FALLEN TREES, DEBRIS, AND SEDIMENT THAT COULD CHANGE FLOW PATTERNS AND/OR TAILWATER DEPTHS ON THE PIPES. REPAIRS MUST BE CARRIED OUT TO AVOID ADDITIONAL DAMAGE TO THE OUTLET PROTECTION APRON.

ROCK RIPRAP (INITIAL & LONG TERM)

K RIPRAP SHOULD BE CHECKED AT LEAST ANNUALLY AND AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM. IF HE RIPRAP HAS BEEN DISPLACED, UNDERMINED OR DAMAGED, IT SHOULD BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE FURTHER DAMAGE CAN TAKE PLACE. WOODY VEGETATION SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE ROCK RIPRAP ANNUALLY BECAUSE TREE ROOTS WILL EVENTUALLY DISLODGE THE ROCK RIPRAP. IF THE RIPRAP IS ON A CHANNEL BANK, THE STREAM SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS SUCH AS FALLEN TREES, DEBRIS, AND SEDIMENT BARS THAT MAY CHANGE FLOW PATTERNS WHICH COULD DAMAGE OR DISPLACE THE RIPRAP. REPAIRS MUST BE CARRIED OUT IMMEDIATELY TO AVOID ADDITIONAL DAMAGE TO THE RIPRAP.

STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

ALL STRUCTURES SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER SIGNIFICANT RAIN EVENTS AND REPAIRED AS NEEDED.

SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE STORMDRAIN SEDIMENT BARRIER RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS WHEN THE SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED TO 1/2 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE TRAP. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN A SUITABLE AREA AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT ERODE.

STRUCTURES SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED WHEN THE REMAINING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.

ALL CATCHBASINS AND STORMDRAIN INLETS SHALL BE CLEANED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION

AND AFTER THE SITE HAS BEEN FULLY STABILIZED. STRAW OR HAY BALE BARRIER. SILT FENCE AND FILTER BERM

HAY BALE BARRIERS, SILT FENCES AND FILTER BERMS SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. THEY SHALL BE REPAIRED IF THERE ANY SIGNS OF EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION BELOW THEM. IF THERE ARE SIGNS OF UNDERCUTTING AT THE CENTER OF THE EDGES OF THE BARRIER, OR IMPOUNDING OF LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER BEHIND THEM, SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHALL BE REPLACED WITH A TEMPORARY CHECK DAM.

SHOULD THE FABRIC ON A SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER IS STILL NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED.

SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED AFTER EACH STORM EVENT. THE DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THE DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE—HALF OF THE HEIGHT OF THE

FILTER BERMS SHOULD BE RESHAPED AS NEEDED.

SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHOULD BE DRESSED TO CONFORM TO THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED AND

TEMPORARY CHECK DAMS

REGULAR INSPECTIONS MUST BE MADE TO ENSURE THAT THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM IS LOWER THAT THE EDGES. EROSION CAUSED BY HIGH FLOWS AROUND THE EDGES OF THE CHECK DAM MUST BE CORRECTED. IF EVIDENCE OF SILTATION IN THE WATER IS APPARENT DOWNSTREAM OF THE CHECK DAM, THE CHECK DAM MUST BE INSPECTED AND ADJUSTED.

CHECK DAMS MUST BE CHECKED FOR SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL. SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES ONE HALF THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF

IF IT POSSIBLE, LEAVE THE CHECK DAM IN PLACE PERMANENTLY. ANOTHER OPTION IS TO SPREAD STONE OR HAY ALONG THE DITCH INVERT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PROTECTION. IN TEMPORARY DITCHES AND SWALES, CHECK DAMS MUST BE REMOVED WHEN A PERMANENT LINING HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. IF A CHECK DAM MUST BE REMOVED FROM A GRASS LINED DITCH, WAIT UNTIL THE GRASS HAS MATURED TO PROTECT THE DITCH OR SWALE. THE AREA BENEATH THE CHECK DAM MUST BE SEEDED AND MULCHED AFTER THEY ARE REMOVED.

TABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (ANTI-TRACKING PAD) SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. WHEN THE CONTROL PAD BECOMES INEFFECTIVE. THE STONE SHALL BE REMOVED ALONG WITH THE COLLECTED SOIL MATERIAL AND REDISTRIBUTED ON SITE IN A STARLE MANNER. THE ENTRANCE SHOULD THEN BE RECONSTRUCTED. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SWEEP OR WASH PAVEMENT AT EXITS. WHICH HAVE EXPERIENCED MUD-TRACKING ONTO THE PAVEMENT OR TRAVELED WAY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH AGGREGATE. WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE. ALL SEDIMENT SHALL BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING STORM DRAINS, DITCHES OR WATERWAYS.

UNDERGROUND CULVERTS MUST BE MAINTAINED BY KEEPING INLETS. TRASH GUARDS, AND COLLECTION BOXES AND STRUCTURES CLEAN AND FREE OF MATERIALS THAT CAN REDUCE THE FLOW. ALL LEAKS SHALL BE REPAIRED TO ENSURE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE CULVERT. ANIMAL GUARDS MUST BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED IN PROPER WORKING ORDER.

AFTER CONSTRUCTION, DITCH TURNOUTS NEED TO BE CAREFULLY INSPECTED FOR ANY SIGNS OF CHANNELIZATION AND REPAIRED. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO RFMOVE SEDIMENT FROM THE DITCH TURNOUT TRENCH WHEN THE SWALE IS FULL AND THE STRUCTURE IS NO LONGER FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.

TIMELY MAINTENANCE IS IMPORTANT TO KEEP THE VEGETATION IN THE SWALE IN GOOD CONDITION. MOWING SHOULD BE DONE FREQUENTLY ENOUGH TO KEEP THE VEGETATION IN VIGOROUS CONDITION AND TO CONTROL ENCROACHMENT OF WEEDS AND WOODY VEGETATION, HOWEVER IT SHOULD NOT BE MOWED TOO CLOSELY SO AS TO REDUCE THE FILTERING EFFECT. FERTILIZE ON AN "AS NEEDED" BASIS TO KEEP THE GRASS HEALTHY. OVER FERTILIZATION CAN RESULT IN THE SWALE BECOMING A SOURCE OF POLLUTION.

THE SWALE SHOULD BE INSPECTED PERIODICALLY AND AFTER EVERY MAJOR STORM TO DETERMINE THE CONDITION OF THE SWALE. RILLS AND DAMAGED AREAS SHOULD BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED AND RE-VEGETATED AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT FURTHER DETERIORATION.

PROJECT MAINTENANCE ITEMS: THE DEVICES THAT WILL REQUIRE MAINTENANCE FOR THIS PROJECT ARE: GRAVEL WETLAND, OUTLET PROTECTION, ROCK RIPRAP, STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, CULVERT AND VEGETATED SWALE.

OVERWINTER CONSTRUCTION

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

WINTER EXCAVATION AND EARTHWORK SHALL BE COMPLETED SUCH THAT NO MORE THAN 1 ACRE OF THE SITE IS WITHOUT STABILIZATION AT ANY ONE TIME. 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 AREA 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, SEEDED AND MULCHED. A COVER OF EROSION CONTROL MIX PERFORMS THE BEST.

ANY ADDED MEASURES, WHICH MAY BE NECESSARY TO CONTROL EROSION/SEDIMENTATION, MUST BE INSTALLED. THESE MAY BE DEPENDENT UPON SITE CONDITIONS, THE ACTUAL SITE SIZE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS.

TO MINIMIZE AREAS WITHOUT EROSION CONTROL PROTECTION, CONTINUATION OF EARTHWORK OPERATIONS ON ADDITIONAL AREAS SHALL NOT BEGIN UNTIL THE EXPOSED SOIL SURFACE ON THE AREA BEING WORKED HAS BEEN STABILIZED.

ANY AREAS WITHIN 100 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 AN EROSION CONTROL COVER.

DURING WINTER CONSTRUCTION, A DOUBLE ROW 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. 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. <u>SEDIMENT BARRIERS</u>
DURING FROZEN CONDITIONS, SEDIMENT BARRIERS MAY CONSIST OF EROSION CONTROL MIX BERMS OR ANY OTHER RECOGNIZED SEDIMENT BARRIERS AS FROZEN SOIL PREVENTS THE PROPER INSTALLATION OF HAY BALES AND SEDIMENT SILT FENCES.

3. MULCHING ALL AREA SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE DENUDED UNTIL 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. EROSION CONTROL MIX MUST BE APPLIED WITH A MINIMUM 4 INCH

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.

AFTER EACH DAY OF FINAL GRADING, THE AREA WILL 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 OR ADEQUATELY ANCHORED SO THAT GROUND SURFACE IS NOT VISIBLE THOUGH THE MULCH.

BETWEEN THE DATES OF NOVEMBER 1 AND APRIL 15, ALL MULCH SHALL BE ANCHORED BY EITHER MULCH NETTING, ASPHALT EMULSION CHEMICAL, TRACK OR WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER. THE COVER WILL BE CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT WHEN THE GROUND SURFACE IS NOT VISIBLE THROUGH THE MULCH.

AFTER NOVEMBER 1ST, MULCH AND ANCHORING OF ALL EXPOSED SOIL SHALL OCCUR AT THE END OF EACH FINAL GRADING WORKDAY.

4. SOIL STOCKPILES STOCKPILES OF SOIL OR SUBSOIL WILL BE MULCHED FOR OVER WINTER

PROTECTION WITH HAY OR STRAW AT TWICE THE NORMAL RATE OR WITH A FOUR-INCH LAYER OF EROSION CONTROL MIX. THIS WILL BE DONE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF STOCKING AND REESTABLISHED PRIOR TO ANY RAINFALL OR SNOWFALL. ANY SOIL STOCKPILE WILL NOT BE PLACED (EVEN COVERED WITH MULCH) WITHIN 100 FEET FROM ANY NATURAL RESOURCES.

BETWEEN THE DATES OF OCTOBER 15 AND APRIL 1ST, LOAM OR SEED WILL NOT

BE REQUIRED. DURING PERIODS OF ABOVE FREEZING TEMPERATURES FINISHED

TEMPORARILY SEEDED AND MULCHED UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE FINAL TREATMENT

AREAS SHALL BE FINE GRADED AND EITHER PROTECTED WITH MULCH OR

BE REVEGETATED IN THE SPRING.

CAN BE APPLIED. IF THE DATE IS NOVEMBER 1ST 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 EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS. IF DORMANT SEEDING IS USED FOR THE SITE, ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL RECEIVE 4' OF LOAM AND SEED AT AN APPLICATION RATE OF 5LBS/1,000 S.F. ALL AREAS SEEDED DURING THE WINTER WILL 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

OVERWINTER STABILIZATION

1. STABILIZATION OF DITCHES AND CHANNELS ALL STONE-LINED DITCHES AND CHANNELS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED BY NOVEMBER 15. ALL GRASS-LINED DITCHES AND CHANNELS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED BY OCTOBER 15. IF A DITCH OR CHANNEL IS NOT GRASS-LINED BY OCTOBER 1:

THEN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS TO STABILIZE THE DITCH FOR LATE FALL AND WINTER. INSTALL A SOD LINING IN THE DITCH: A DITCH MUST BE LINED WITH PROPERLY INSTALLED SOD BY OCTOBER 15. 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 AT THE BASE OF THE DITCH WITH JUTE OR PLASTIC MESH TO PREVENT THE SOD FROM SLOUGHING DURING FLOW CONDITIONS.

NSTALL A STONE LINING IN THE DITCH: A DITCH MUST BE LINED WITH STONE RIPRAP BY CTOBER 15. A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER MUST BE HIRED TO DETERMINE THE STONE SIZE AND LINING THICKNESS NEEDED TO WITHSTAND THE ANTICIPATED FLOW VELOCITIES AND FLOW DEPTHS WITHIN THE DITCH, IF NECESSARY, THE CONTRACTOR WILL REGRADE THE DITCH PRIOR TO PLACING THE STONE LINING SO TO PREVENT THE STONE LINING FROM REDUCING THE DITCH'S CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA.

2. STABILIZATION OF DISTURBED SLOPES
ALL STONE—COVERED SLOPES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED BY NOVEMBER 15. ALL SLOPES TO BE VEGETATED MUST BE SEEDED AND MULCHED BY OCTOBER 15. THE DEVELOPER SHALL CONSIDER ANY AREA HAVING A GRADE GREATER THAN 15% TO BE A SLOPE. IF A SLOPE TO BE VEGETATED IS NOT STABILIZED BY OCTOBER 15, THEN ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS MUST BE TAKEN TO STABILIZE THE SLOPE FOR LATE FALL AND WINTER.

TABILIZE THE SOIL WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION AND EROSION CONTROL MATS: BY SEPTEMBER THE DISTURBED SLOPE MUST BE SEEDED WITH WINTER RYE AT A SEEDING RATE OF 3 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET AND THEN INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MATS OR ANCHORED MULCH OVER THE SEEDING. IF THE RYE FAILS TO GROW AT LEAST THREE INCHES OR FAILS TO COVER AT LEAST 85% OF THE SLOPE BY OCTOBER 15, THEN THE CONTRACTOR WILL COVER THE SLOPE WITH A LAYER OF EROSION CONTROL MIX OR WITH STONE RIPRAP AS DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING

STABILIZE THE SOIL WITH SOD: THE DISTURBED SLOPE MUST BE STABILIZED WITH PROPERLY INSTALLED SOD BY OCTOBER 15. PROPER INSTALLATION INCLUDES THE CONTRACTOR 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. THE CONTRACTOR WILL NOT USE LATE-SEASON SOD INSTALLATION TO STABILIZE SLOPES HAVING A GRADE GREATER THAN 33% (3H:1V) OR HAVING GROUNDWATER SEEPS ON THE

STABILIZE THE SOIL WITH EROSION CONTROL MIX: EROSION CONTROL MIX MUST BE PROPERLY NSTALLED BY NOVEMBER 15. THE CONTRACTOR WILL NOT USE EROSION CONTROL MIX TO STABILIZE SLOPES HAVING GRADES GREATER THAT 50% (2H:1V) OR HAVING GROUNDWATER SEEPS ON THE SLOPE FACE.

STABILIZE THE SOIL WITH STONE RIPRAP: PLACE A LAYER OF STONE RIPRAP ON THE SLOPE BY NOVEMBER 15. THE DEVELOPMENT'S OWNER WILL HIRE A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER TO 2. DISTURBED SOILS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITHIN ONE (1) WEEK FROM THE TIME IT DETERMINE THE STONE SIZE NEEDED FOR STABILITY ON THE SLOPE AND TO DESIGN A FILTER LAYER FOR UNDERNEATH THE RIPRAP.

THE SOIL WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION: BY SEPTEMBER 15, SEED THE DISTURBED SOIL MITH WINTER RYE AT A SEEDING RATE OF 3-LBS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET, LIGHTLY MULCH THE SEEDED SOIL WITH HAY OR STRAW AT 75-LBS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET, AND ANCHOR THE MULCH WITH PLASTIC NETTING. MONITOR GROWTH OF THE RYE OVER THE NEXT 30 DAYS. IF THE RYE FAILS GROW AT LEAST THREE INCHES OR COVER AT LEAST 75% OF THE DISTURBED SOIL BEFORE OCTOBER 15, THEN MULCH THE AREA FOR OVERWINTER PROTECTION AS DESCRIBED

<u> Stabilize the soil with sod:</u> stabilize the disturbed soil with properly installed sod by OCTOBER 15. PROPER INSTALLATION INCLUDES PINNING THE SOD ONTO THE SOIL WITH WIRE PINS, 5. IN ADDITION TO PLACEMENT OF RIPRAP, MULCH OR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, 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: BY NOVEMBER 15, MULCH THE DISTURBED SOIL BY SPREADING HAY OR STRAW AT A RATE OF AT LEAST 150-LBS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET ON THE AREA SO THAT NO SOIL IS VISIBLE THROUGH THE MULCH. IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLYING THE MULCH, ANCHOR THE MULCH WITH PLASTIC NETTING TO PREVENT WIND FROM MOVING THE MULCH OFF OF THE DISTURBED SOIL.

AREAS WITHIN 75' OF ANY STREAM OR WETLAND SHALL RECEIVE TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITHIN 2 DAYS BEFORE ANY SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL.

DEWATERING NOTES:

- 1. ANY DEWATERING PITS SHALL BE OBSERVED AND REVIEWED ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS. IF AT ANY TIME THE PIT IS OVERWHELMED BY DEWATERING FLOWS, OR IF IT BECOMES APPARENT THAT IT WILL BE OVERWHELMED (INDICATED BY REACHING 75% CAPACITY), THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CEASE DEWATERING ACTIVITIES AND CONTACT THE ENGINEER TO REVISE THE DEWATERING PLAN AS REQUIRED. WORK SHALL BE HALTED UNTIL THE DEWATERING FACILITIES ARE FUNCTIONAL AND PERFORMING AS INTENDED.
- 2. PUMP LOCATIONS WILL BE DETERMINED DURING EXCAVATION AS GROUNDWATER IS ENCOUNTERED. PUMP SIZES SHALL BE SUFFICIENT TO ALLOW WORK IN EXCAVATED AREAS TO BE PERFORMED IN THE DRY.
- 3. THE SOIL CONDITION AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE DEWATERING PIT SHALL BE MONITORED AND THE AREA SHALL BE CLEARED OF SEDIMENT AS IT ACCRUES. AT NO POINT SHALL SEDIMENT HINDER OR PREVENT FLOW TO THE RECEIVING SOILS.
- 4. SOILS HAVE POOR POTENTIAL FOR HIGH INFILTRATION RATES. CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW THE RECEIVING SOIL AT THE BASE OF THE PIT PRIOR TO DIRECTING WATER INTO THE AREA, WITH ANY MODIFICATIONS IN DESIGN TO BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.
- 5. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL WATER BE DIRECTLY RELEASED TO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM OR SANITARY SEWER.
- 6. IF DURING THE WORK, PETROLEUM-LIKE ODOR, STAINING OR SHEEN OR OTHER SUSPECT HAZARDOUS ENVIORMENTAL CONDITION IS NOTED, STOP WORK AND NOTIFY THE ENGINEER.

HAY BALE BARRIER MAINTENANCE NOTES:

- 1. HAY BALE BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL (%" IN 24 HOURS) AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. THEY SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY IF THERE ARE ANY SIGNS OF EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION BELOW THEM.
- 2. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS ACCUMULATED AT THE BARRIERS SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED PROPERLY AFTER THE EMPTYING OF THE DEWATERING PIT.

DIRTBAG MAINTENANCE NOTES

- 1. DIRTBAG MUST BE MONITORED DURING USE. THE DIRTBAG CAN ACCOMMODATE A MAXIMUM FLOW RATE OF 750 GALLONS PER MINUTE.
- 2. PLACE THE BAG ON AGGREGATE TO MAXIMIZE WATER FLOW THROUGH THE SURFACE AREA OF THE BAG.
- 3. DIRTBAG IS FULL WHEN IT CAN NO LONGER EFFICIENTLY FILTER SEDIMENT OR ALLOW WATER TO PASS AT A REASONABLE RATE.

4. STABILIZATION OF ROAD OR PARKING SURFACES
AFTER NOVEMBER 15, INCOMPLETE ROAD OR PARKING SURFACES, WHERE WORK HAS STOPPED FOR THE WINTER SEASON, SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF CRUSHED GRAVEL PER NHDOT ITEM 304.3.

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 BARE SPOTS. AN ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER MEANS A MINIMUM OF 85% TO 90% OF AREAS VEGETATED WITH VIGOROUS GROWTH.

SEPTEMBER 15 ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE SEEDED AND MULCHED.

ALL SLOPES MUST BE STABILIZED, SEEDED AND MULCHED. ALL GRASS-LINED DITCHES AND CHANNELS MUST BE STABILIZED WITH MULCH OR AN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET OCTOBER 15 IF THE SLOPE IS STABILIZED WITH AN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AND SEEDED. ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO BE PROTECTED WITH ANNUAL GRASS MUST BE SEEDED AT A SEEDING RATE OF 3-LBS

PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET AND MULCHED NOVEMBER 1 ALL STONE-LINED DITCHES AND CHANNELS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED AND STABILIZED. SLOPES THAT ARE COVERED WITH RIPRAP MUST BE

CONSTRUCTED BY THIS DATE. DECEMBER 1 ALL DISTURBED AREAS WHERE GROWTH OF VEGETATION FAILS TO BE AT LEAST THREE INCHES TALL OR AT LEAST 85% OF THE DISTURBED SOIL IS COVERED BY VEGETATION, MUST BE PROTECTED FOR OVER-WINTER.

GRADATION OF	TRENCH/CATCH BASIN BACKFILL
SIEVE NO.	PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING STANDARD SIEVE
3"	100
1/2"	50 TO 85
4	40 TO 75
40	10 TO 35
200	0 TO 8

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

- 1. NO SOIL SHALL BE DISTURBED DURING THE PERIOD OF MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 15 UNLESS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER, NOR DURING ANY OTHER PERIOD WHEN SOILS ARE SATURATED DUE TO RAIN OR SNOW MELT.
- WAS LAST ACTIVELY WORKED USING TEMPORARY OR PÉRMANENT MEASURES SUCH AS PLACEMENT OF RIPRAP, MULCH OR EROSION CONTROL BLANKET, OR OTHER COMPARABLE MEASURES.
- 3. HAY OR STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF AT LEAST ONE (1) BALE PER 500 SQUARE FEET (1-2 TONS PER ACRE).
- 4. IF MULCH IS LIKELY TO BE REMOVED DUE TO TO STEEP SLOPES OR WIND, IT SHALL BE ANCHORED WITH NETTING, PEG OR TWINE, OR OTHER SUITABLE METHOD

 APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL, CULTIPACKER TYPE AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL A CATCH OF VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED OVER THE ENTIRE DISTURBED AREA.
- ADDITIONAL STEPS SHALL BE TAKEN WHERE NECESSARY IN ORDER TO PREVENT SEDIMENTATION OF THE WATER. EVIDENCE OF SEDIMENTATION INCLUDES VISIBLE GULLY EROSION, DISCOLORATION OF WATER BY SUSPENDED PARTICLES AND SLUMPING OF BANKS, SILT FENCES, STAKED HAY BALES AND OTHER SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES, WHERE PLANNED FOR, SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK, BUT SHALL ALSO BE INSTALLED WHEREVER NECESSARY DUE TO SEDIMENTATION.
- 6. MULCH OR OTHER TEMPORARY MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL THE SITE IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION OR OTHER PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES AFTER WHICH TEMPORARY MEASURES WILL BE REMOVED
- 7. PERMANENT RE-VEGETATION OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS, USING NATIVE PLANT MATERIAL WHEN POSSIBLE, SHALL OCCUR WITHIN 30 DAYS FROM THE TIME THE AREAS WERE LAST ACTIVELY WORKED, OR FOR FALL AND WINTER ACTIVITIES, BY JUNE 15, EXCEPT WHERE PRECLUDED BY THE TYPE OF ACTIVITY (E.G. RIRRAP, ROAD SURFACES, ETC.). THE VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE MAINTAINED.
- 8. DISPOSAL OF COLLECTED DEBRIS MUST BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH MAINE SOLID WASTE LAW, TITLE 38 MRSA SECTION 1301 ET. SEQ.
- 9. LIME AND FERTILIZER APPLICATION RATES SHALL NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING: GROUND LIMESTONE: 3 TONS/ACRE (130 LBS./1000 S.F.) FERTILIZER, 10-10-10 OF EQUIVALENT: 600 LBS./ACRE (14 LBS./1000 S.F.)

FERTILIZER SHALL NOT BE APPLIED BEFORE START OF THE GROWING SEASON NOR AFTER SEPTEMBER 30. FERTILIZED AREAS SHALL BE MULCHED TO REDUCE OFF-SITE TRANSPORT OF NUTRIENTS UNTIL USED BY VEGETATIVE GROWTH.

TABLE 4-3 SOURCE: MINNICK, E.L. AND H.T. MARSHALL (AUG 1992)

REED CANARY GRASS IS ON THE INVASIVE SPECIES WATCH LIST DUE TO ITS RAPID, AGGRESSIVE GROWTH AND ITS ABILITY TO MOVE INTO WETLANDS AND OUT-COMPETE OTHER DESIRABLE WETLAND PLANTS. CAUTION SHOULD BE USED WHEN PLANTED NEAR WETLANDS

FOR HEAVY USE ATHLETIC FIELDS, CONSULT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION TURF SPECIALIST FOR CURRENT VARIETIES AND SEEDING RATES.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION RECOMMENDS RED CLOVER TO SUBSTITUTE FOR CROWN VETCH OR BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL IF THEY ARE GOING TO BE MOWED TO A HEIGHT OF 4 INCHES OR LESS. RED CLOVER (ALSIKE VARIETY) SHOULD BE SEEDED AT A RATE OF

TABLE 4-3 SEED MIXTURES FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION

MIXTURE	SPECIES	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER 1.000 SF
	TALL FESCUE	20.00	0.45
Α	REDTOP	2.00	0.05
	TOTAL	<i>4</i> 2.00	0.95
	TALL FESCUE	15.00	0.35
В	CROWN VETCH	15.00	0.35
	OR	-	
	FLATPEA	30.00	0.75
	TOTAL	40 OR 55	0.95 OR 1.35
	TALL FESCUE	20.00	0.45
С			
	BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL	8.00	0.20
	TOTAL	48.00	1.10
	BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL	10.00	0.25
D	REDTOP	5.00	0.10
	REED CANARYGRASS ¹	15.00	0.35
	TOTAL	30.00	0.70
	TALL FESCUE	20.00	0.45
E	FLATPEA	30.00	0.75
	TOTAL	50.00	1.20
F	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS ²	50.00	1.15
	TOTAL	100.00	2.30
G	TALL FESCUE ²	150.00	3.60

PERMANENT SEEDING

SITE PREPARATION:

INSTALL NEEDED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SUCH AS

SILTATION BARRIERS, DIVERSIONS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS.

RUNOFF SHOULD BE DIVERTED FROM THE SEEDED AREA.

- GRADE AS NEEDED FOR THE ACCESS OF EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING.
- ON SLOPES 4:1 OR STEEPER, THE FINAL PREPARATION SHOULD INCLUDE CREATING HORIZONTAL GROOVES PERPENDICULAR TO THE DIRECTION OF THE SLOPE TO CATCH SEED AND REDUCE RUNOFF.

SEEDBED PREPARATION:

- . 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
- REMOVE ALL OTHER DEBRIS, SUCH AS WIRE, CABLE, TREE ROOTS, CONCRETE, CLODS, LUMPS, TRASH OR OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.

REMOVE FROM THE SURFACE ALL STONES 2 INCHES OR LARGER IN ANY DIMENSION.

- INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF TRAFFIC HAS LEFT THE SOIL COMPACTED THE AREA MUST BE TILLED AND FIRMED AS ABOVE. . WHERE THE SOIL HAS BEEN COMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, LOOSEN SOIL
- TO A DEPTH OF 2 INCHES BEFORE APPLYING FERTILIZER, LIME AND SEED. IF APPLICABLE, FERTILIZER AND ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE APPLIED DURING THE GROWING SEASON.

APPLY LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS. IF SOIL TESTING IS NOT FEASIBLE ON SMALL OR VARIABLE SITES, OR WHERE TIMING IS CRITICAL, FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 600 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 13.8 POUNDS PER 1.000 SQUARF FFFT OF LOW PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER, (N-P205-K20) OR EQUIVALENT. APPLY LIMESTONE (EQUIVALENT TO 50 PERCENT CALCIUM PLUS MAGNESIUM OXIDE) AT A RATE OF 3 TONS PER ACRE (138 LB. PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET).

FERTILIZER SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO A LOW PHOSPHATE, SLOW ORELEASE2 NITROGEN FERTILIZER WHEN APPLIED TO AREAS BETWEEN 25 FEET AND 25 FEET FROM A SURFACE WATER BODY. NO FERTILIZER EXCEPT LIMESTONE SHOULD BE APPLIED WITHIN 25 FEET OF THE SURFACE WATER. THESE LIMITATIONS ARE REQUIREMENTS FOR ANY WATER BODY PROTECTED BY THE COMPREHENSIVE SHORELAND PROTECTION ACT.

- SELECT A SEED MIXTURE IN TABLE 4-2 THAT IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE SOIL TYPE AND MOISTURE CONTENT AS FOUND AT THE SITE, FOR THE AMOUNT OF SUN EXPOSURE AND FOR LEVEL OF USE. SELECT SEED FROM RECOMMENDATIONS IN TABLE
- INOCULATE ALL LEGUME SEED WITH THE CORRECT TYPE AND AMOUNT OF INOCULANT.
- SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER (SLURRY INCLUDING SEED AND FERTILIZER). NORMAL SEEDING DEPTH IS FROM 1/4 TO 1/2 INCH. HYDROSEEDING THAT INCLUDES MULCH MAY BE LEFT ON SOIL SURFACE. SEEDING OPERATIONS SHOULD BE ON THE CONTOUR.
- WHERE FEASIBLE, EXCEPT WHERE EITHER A CULTIPACKER TYPE SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER IS USED, THE SEEDBED SHOULD BE FIRMED FOLLOWING SEEDING OPERATIONS WITH A ROLLER OR LIGHT DRAG.
- SPRING SEEDING USUALLY GIVES THE BEST RESULTS FOR ALL SEED MIXES OR WITH LEGUMES. PERMANENT SEEDING SHOULD BE COMPLETED 45 DAYS PRIOR TO THE FIRST KILLING FROST, 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 SPECIFIED SEEDING DATES, MULCH ACCORDING TO THE "TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT MULCHING PRACTICE, AND DELAY SEEDING UNTIL THE NEXT RECOMMENDED
- TEMPORARY SEEDING SHOULD TYPICALLY OCCUR PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 15TH.
- AREAS SEEDED BETWEEN MAY 15TH AND AUGUST 15TH SHOULD BE COVERED WITH HAY OR STRAW MULCH, ACCORDING TO THE "TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT MULCHING"
- VEGETATED GROWTH COVERING AT LEAST 85% OF THE DISTURBED AREA SHOULD BE ACHIEVED PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15TH. IF THIS CONDITION IS NOT ACHIEVED, IMPLEMENT TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES FOR OVERWINTER PROTECTION, AND COMPLETE

PERMANENT SEED STABILIZATION DURING THE NEXT GROWING SEASON

VERTICALLY).

- . WHEN HYDROSEEDING (HYDRAULIC APPLICATION), PREPARE THE SEEDBED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE OR BY HAND RAKING TO LOOSEN AND SMOOTH THE SOIL AND TO REMOVE SURFACE STONES LARGER THAN 2 INCHES IN DIAMETER.
- SLOPES MUST BE NO STEEPER THAN 2 TO 1 (2 FEET HORIZONTALLY TO 1 FOOT
- LIME AND FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SEED. THE USE OF FIBER MULCH ON CRITICAL AREAS IS NOT RECOMMENDED (UNLESS IT IS USED TO HOLD STRAW OR HAY). BETTER PROTECTION IS GAINED BY USING STRAW MULCH AND HOLDING IT WITH ADHESIVE MATERIALS OR 500 POUNDS PER ACRE OF WOOD FIBER
- SEEDING RATES MUST BE INCREASED 10% WHEN HYDROSEEDING.

TABLE 4-2 SEED MIXTURE SELECTION BASED ON SOIL TYPE							
	SOIL DRAINAGE						
USE	SEED MIX (TABLE 4-3)	экоиснту	WELL DRAINED	ERATELY - DRAINED	ALY NED		1/2" = 1'-
	SEED M (TABLE	DRO	WELL	MODEF WELL I	POORLY		DATE: 06/11 DRAWN BY: DRC
STEEP CUTS AND FILLS, BORROW	A B	FAIR POOR		GOOD FAIR	FAIR FAIR		CHECKED BY: GRA APPROVED BY: GRA
AND DISPOSAL AREAS	C D E	POOR FAIR FAIR	GOOD FAIR EXCELLENT	GOOD EXCELLENT	GOOD EXCELLENT POOR		MAINTENANO
WATERWAYS, EMERGENCY	A	GOOD	_	GOOD	FAIR		NOTES
SPILLWAYS, AND OTHER	С	GOOD			FAIR		NOTES
CHANNELS WITH FLOWING WATER	D	GOOD	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	FAIR		
LIGHTLY USED PARKING LOTS,	Α	GOOD	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR		
ODD AREAS, UNUSED LANDS, AND	В	GOOD	GOOD	FAIR	POOR		PROJECT NO: 20-203
LOW INTENSITY RECREATION	С	GOOD	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	FAIR		1 NOOLOT NO. 20 200
SITES	D	FAIR	GOOD	GOOD	EXCELLENT		
PLAY AREAS AND ATHLETIC	F	FAIR	EXCELLENT	_			1 ^
FIELDS (TOPSOIL IS ESSENTIAL	G	FAIR	EXCELLENT	EXCELLENT	SEE NOTE 2		I h
FOR GOOD TURF)							
SOURCE: MINNICK, E.L. AND H.T. MARSHALL. (AUG 1992)							
NOTE: POORLY DRAINED SOILS ARE NOT DESIRABLE FOR USE AS PLAYING AREAS AND ATHLETIC FIELDS.							CHEET. G OF C
TAX MAP 44, LOT 28							SHEET: 6 OF 6



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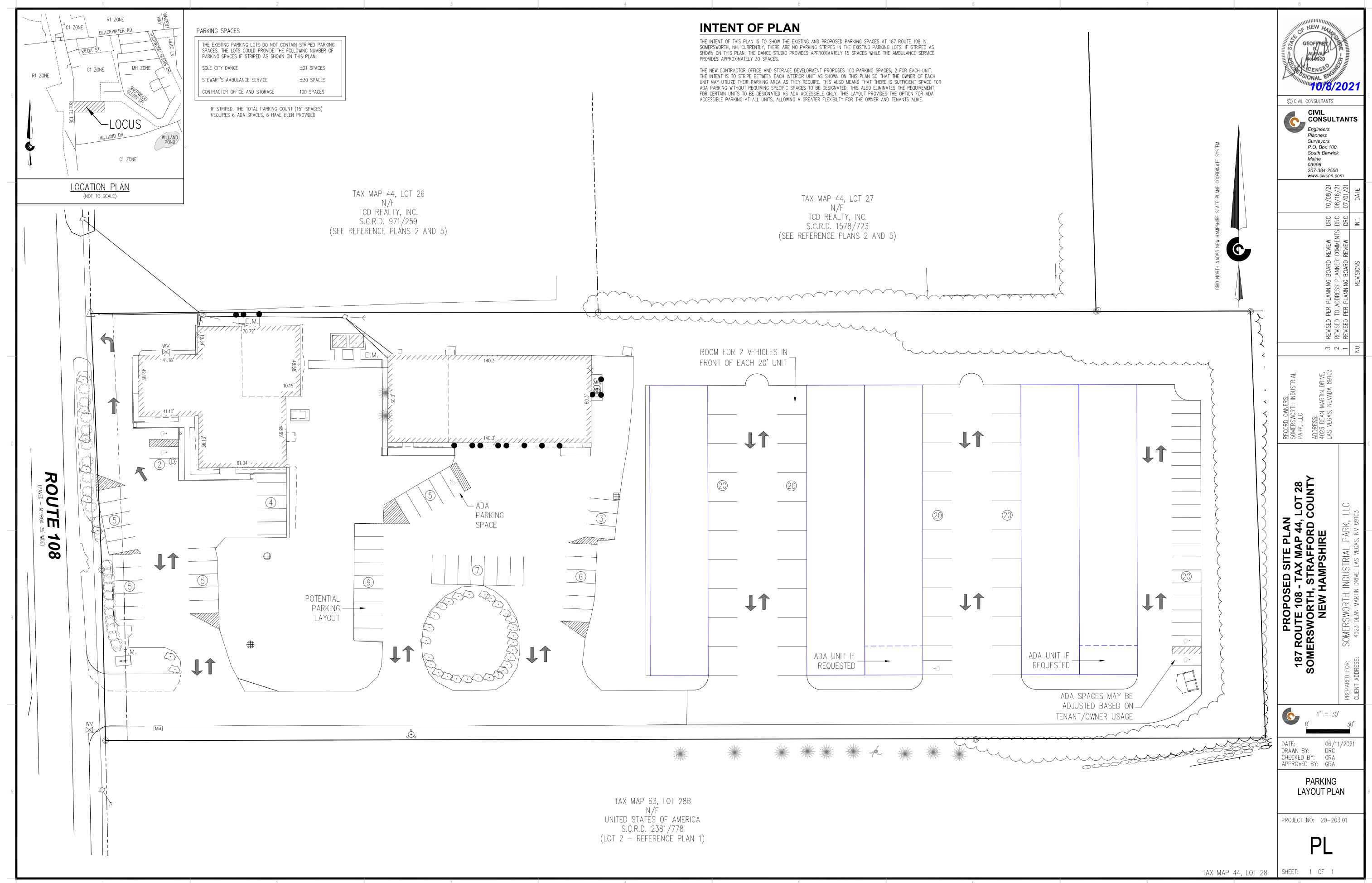
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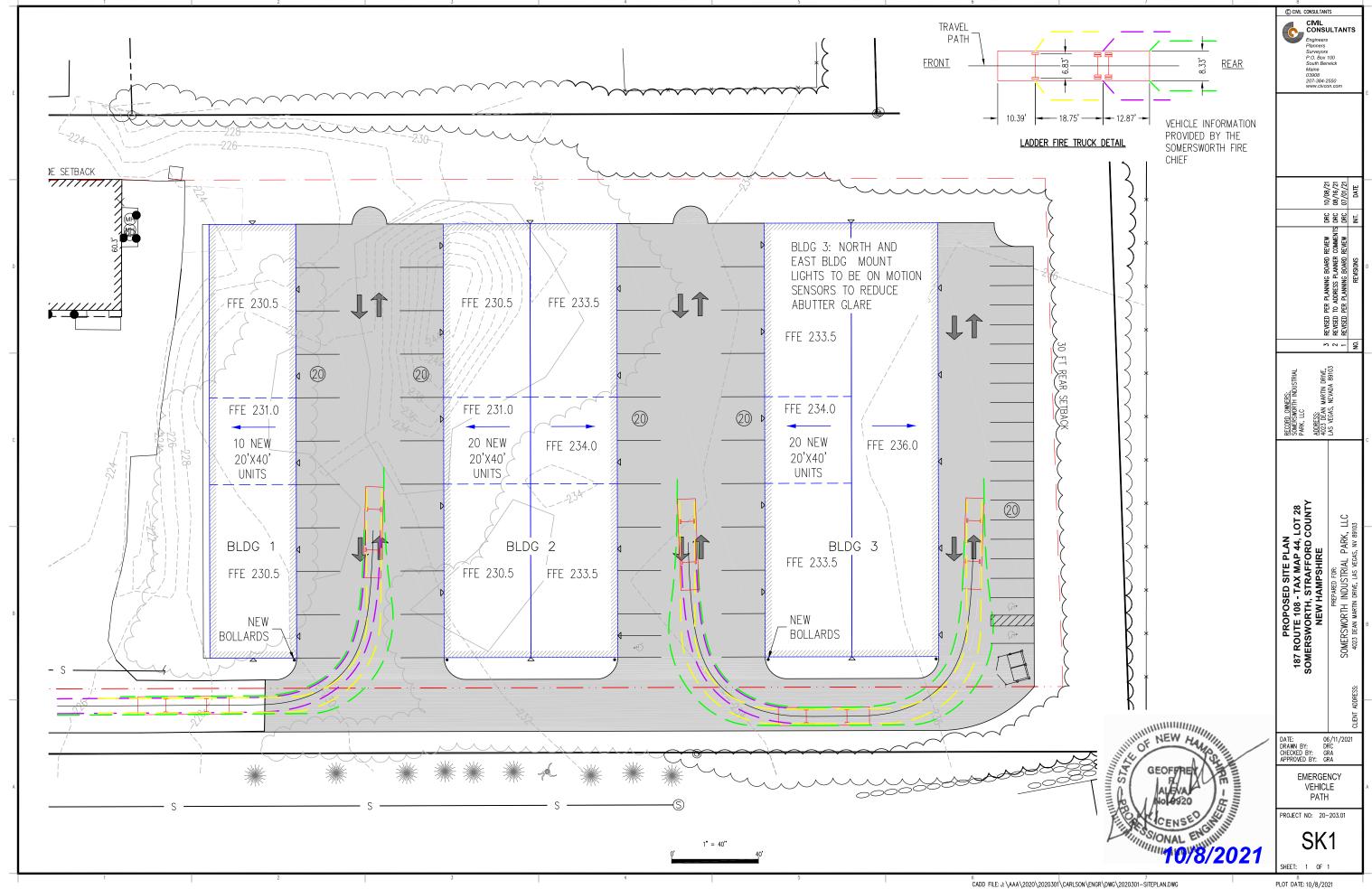
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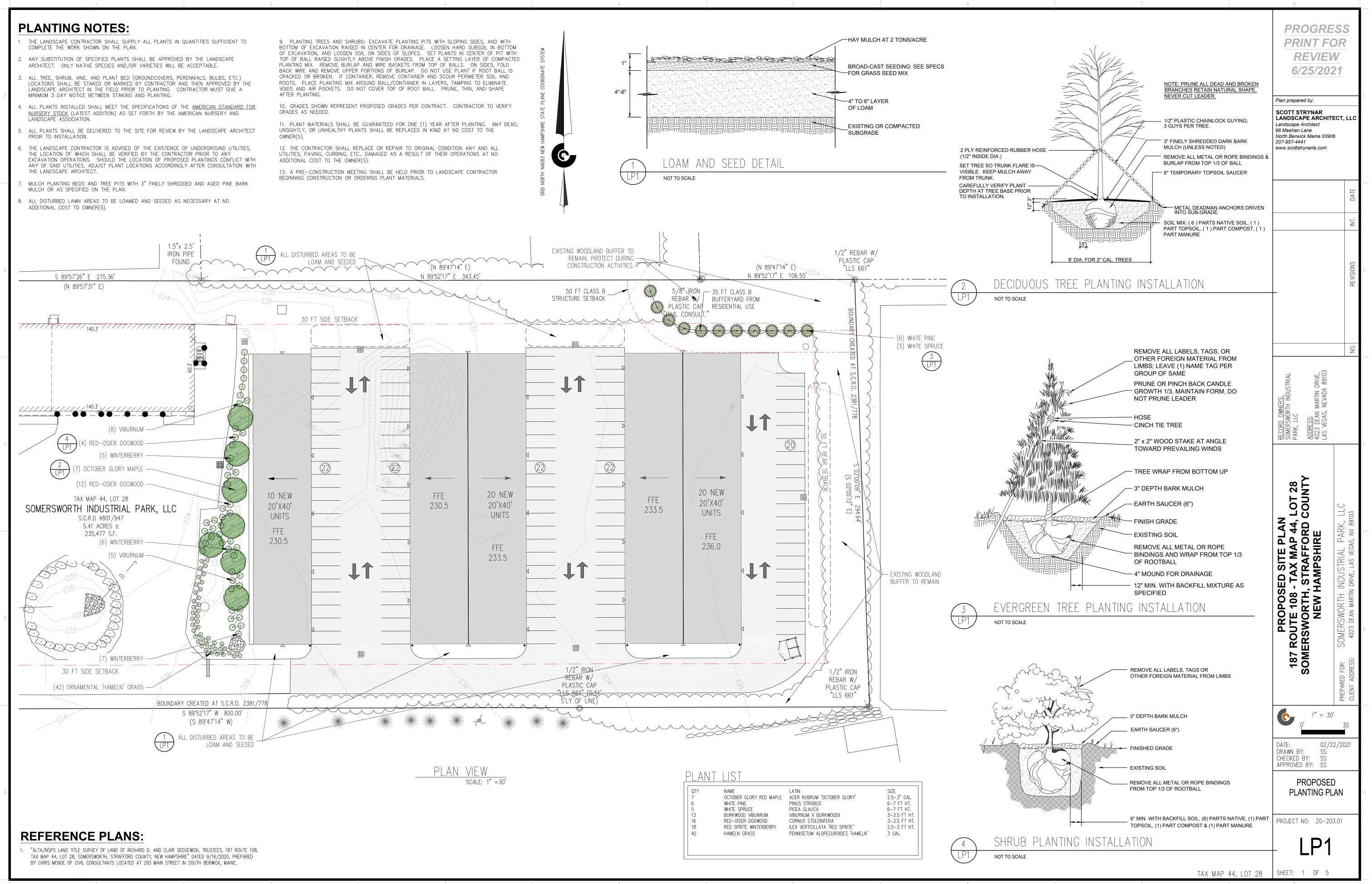
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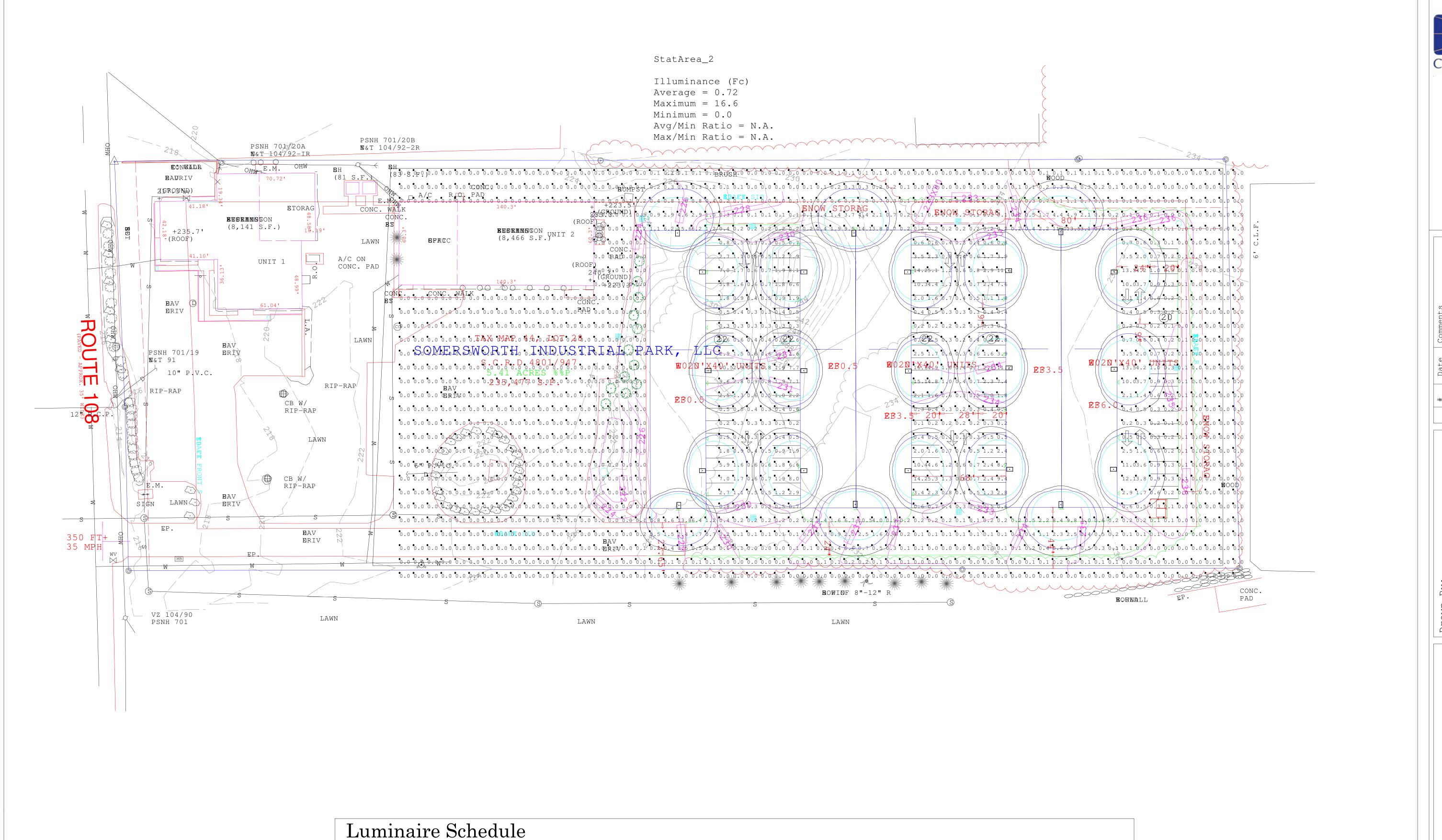
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