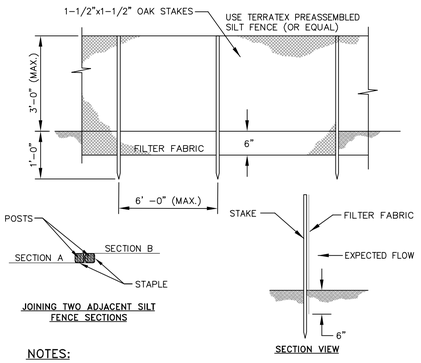


JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT FENCE SECTIONS

SECTION VIEW

NOTES:

SILT FENCE AND FILTER BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

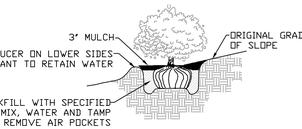
SHOULD THE FABRIC ON A SILT FENCE OF FILTER BARRIER DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER STILL IS NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED PROMPTLY.

SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHALL BE REMOVED AFTER EACH STORM EVENT. THEY MUST BE REMOVED WHEN DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE–HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER. ANY SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHALL BE DRESSED TO CONFORM WITH THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED AND SEEDED.

THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THE SOIL COMPACTED OVER THE FILTER FABRIC. SILT FENCES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFUL PURPOSE, BUT NOT BEFORE THE UPSLOPE AREA HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

SILT FENCE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

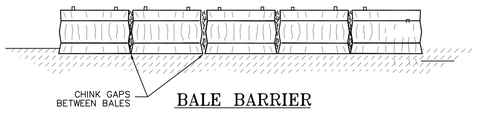


MAINTENANCE

- THE BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL.
- CLOSE ATTENTION SHALL BE PAID TO THE REPAIR OF DAMAGED BALES, END RUNS AND UNDERCUTTING BENEATH BALES.
- NECESSARY REPAIRS TO BARRIERS OR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED PROMPTLY.
- SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED AFTER EACH RAINFALL. THEY MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE LEVEL OF DEPOSITION REACHES APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER. THEY MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE BARRIER IS REMOVED.

NOTES:

- BALES ARE HAY OR STRAW, DIMENSIONS: 14" x 18" x 30", WIRE OR NYLON, PLACED IN DRAINAGE AREAS, UPON THE CONTOUR OF THE GROUND. BALES ARE TO BE PLACED IN A ROW, WITH ENDS TIGHTLY SET AGAINST THE ADJACENT BALE.
- EACH BALE IS TO BE EMBEDDED IN THE SOIL A MINIMUM OF 4" AND ANCHORED IN PLACE BY STAKES DRIVEN THRU THE BALES INTO THE GROUND AT LEAST 18". THE STAKES ARE TO BE DRIVEN IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO FORCE THE ENDS OF THE BALES TOGETHER. STAKES MAY BE REBAR STEEL PICKETS, 2" x 2" SOFTWOOD, OR 1" x 1" HARDWOOD.



BALE BARRIER

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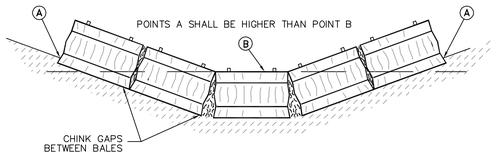
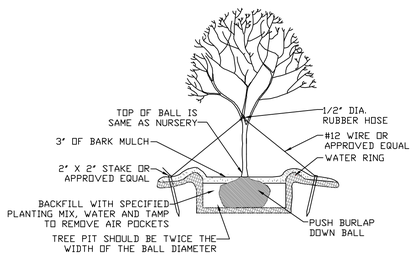


DITCH BALE BARRIER

NOT TO SCALE

SHRUB PLANTING ON SLOPES

NOT TO SCALE



DECIDUOUS TREE PLANTING

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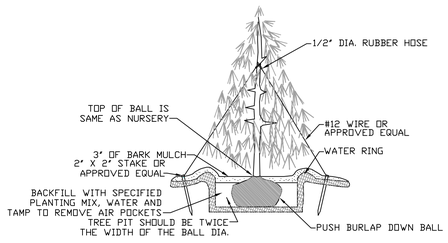
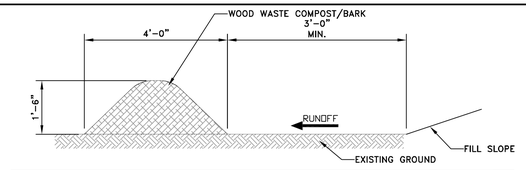


CONIFEROUS TREE PLANTING

NOT TO SCALE



WOOD WASTE COMPOST/BARK FILTER BERMS

THE FILTER BERM SHALL CONSIST OF A WOOD WASTE COMPOST/BARK MULCH MIX OR RECYCLED COMPOSTED BARK FLUME GRIT AND FRAGMENTED WOOD GENERATED FROM WATER–FLUME LOG HANDLING SYSTEMS. COMPOSTED MIXES CAN BE USED UPON APPROVAL OF THE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES LANDSCAPE UNIT.

THE MIX SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

A. MOISTURE CONTENT – 30–60%
B. pH – 5.0–8.0
C. SCREEN SIZE – 100% LESS THAN 3", MAXIMUM 70% LESS THAN 1".
D. NO LESS THAN 40% ORGANIC MATERIAL (DRY WEIGHT) BY LOSS OF IGNITION
E. NO STONES LARGER THAN 2" IN DIAMETER

THE COMPOSTED BERM SHALL BE PLACED, UNCOMPACTED, ALONG A RELATIVELY LEVEL CONTOUR.

NOTE:

WOOD WASTE COMPOST/BARK FILTER BERMS MAY BE USED IN COMBINATION WITH SILT FENCE TO IMPROVE SEDIMENT REMOVAL AND PREVENT CLOGGING OF THE WOOD WASTE COMPOST/BARK BERM BY LARGER SEDIMENT PARTICLES. (SILT FENCE PLACED TO FILTER RUNOFF BEFORE WOOD WASTE COMPOST/BARK)

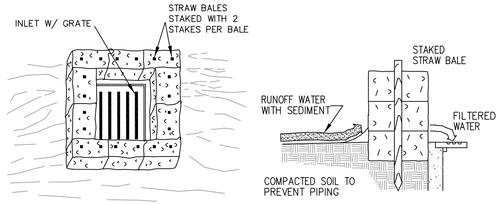
WOOD WASTE COMPOST/BARK FILTER BERM ALTERNATIVE

NOT TO SCALE

STRAW BALE INLET NOTE

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. STRAW BALE INLET STRUCTURE
   - A: BALES SHALL BE EITHER WIRE–BOUND OR STRING–TIED WITH BINDINGS ORIENTED AROUND THE SIDE RATHER THAN OVER AND UNDER THE BALES.
   - B: BALES SHALL BE PLACED LENGTHWISE IN A SINGLE ROW SURROUNDING THE INLET, WITH THE ENDS OF ADJACENT BALES PRESSED TOGETHER.
   - C: THE FILTER BARRIER SHALL BE ENTRENCHED AND BACKFILLED. A TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED AROUND THE INLET THE WIDTH OF A BALE TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 4 INCHES. AFTER THE BALES ARE STAKED, THE EXCAVATED SOIL SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND COMPACTED AGAINST THE FILTER BARRIER.
   - D: EACH BALE SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED AND HELD IN PLACED BY AT LEAST TWO STAKES OR REBAR DRIVEN THROUGH THE BALE.
   - E: LOOSE STRAW SHALL BE WEDGED BETWEEN BALES TO PREVENT WATER FROM ENTERING BETWEEN BALES.



STRAW BALE INLET PROTECTION

NOT TO SCALE

CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING NOTES:

SPECIFICATIONS:

Dewatering excavated areas must be in two distinct phases. The removal of the collected water within the excavation and the treatment of the collected water.

Physical Dewatering:
The removal of water from the excavated area can be accomplished by numerous methods. The most common of these are: gravity drain through daylight channels, mechanical pumping, siphoning, and using the bucket of construction equipment to scoop and dump water from the excavation.

1) Channels dug for discharging water from the excavated area need to be stable. If flow velocities cause erosion within the channel then a ditch lining should be used.
2) Bucketed water should be discharged in a stable manner to the sediment removal area. A splash pad of riprap underlain with geotextile may be necessary to prevent scouring of the soil in the basin.
3) Dewatering in periods of intense, heavy rain, when the infiltrative capacity of the soil is exceeded, should be avoided.

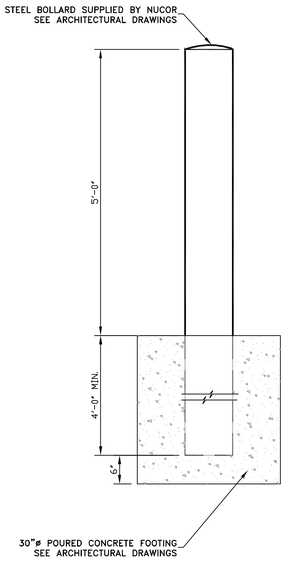
Sediment Removal:
Methods of settling or filtering sediment are listed below.

1) Flow to the sediment removal structure may not exceed the sediment removal structure's capacity to settle and filter flow or the structure's volume capacity.
2) Sediment Removal Basins should discharge wherever possible to a well-vegetated buffer through sheet flow and should maximize the distance to the nearest water resources and minimizing the slope of the buffer area.
3) Various basin designs have been proposed in past projects.
4) An enclosure of Jersey Barriers lined with a large piece of slit tape geotextile.
5) A temporary enclosure constructed with hay bales, silt fence, or both. Erosion control mix also may be incorporated with silt fence or hay bales.
6) Direct discharge of lightly sediment bearing water may be able to go directly into wellbuffered areas with 0-2 % slope as long as a method of spreading flow into sheet flow is available.
7) Discharge to a manufactured / pre-made structure specifically designed for sediment removal, like a Silt Sak, Silt Bag, or other similar product.
8) Concrete or steel settling chambered systems for sediment removal.
9) Excavated or bermed sedimentation ponds or structures. Side slopes no greater than 2 to 1, or with a combined interior and exterior slope of no greater than 5 to 1. See the SEDIMENT TRAP BMP section.

Installation Requirements:
1) For trench excavation, limit the trench length to 500 feet and place the excavated material on the up gradient side of the trench.
2) Install diversion ditches or berms to minimize the amount of clean stormwater runoff allowed into the excavated area.
3) Never discharge to areas that are bare or newly vegetated.

MAINTENANCE

During the active dewatering process, inspection of the dewatering facility should be reviewed frequently. Special attention should be paid to the buffer area for any sign of erosion and concentration of flow that may compromise the buffer area. Observe where possible the visual quality of the effluent and determine if additional treatment can be provided.



BOLLARD DETAIL

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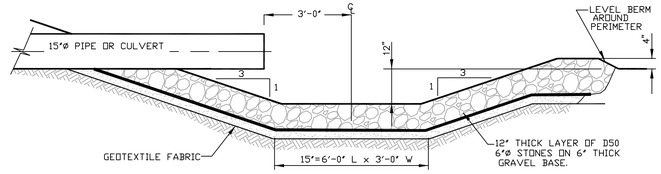

PLUNGE POOL SECTION

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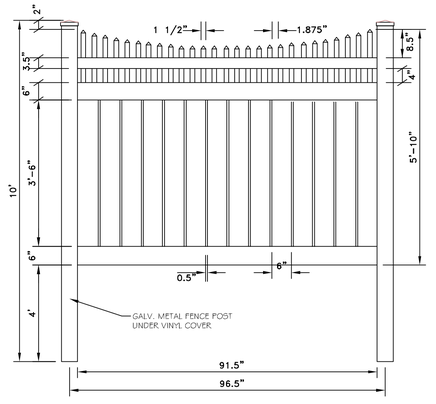

VINYL FENCE DETAIL

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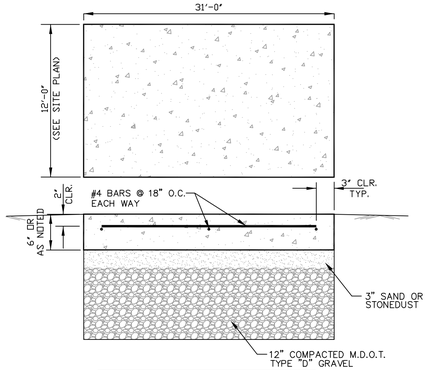

CONCRETE SPECIFICATION:

- 4000 P.S.I.
- 3/4" STONE
- 6% AIR ENTRANEMENT
- SLUMP = 3" ± 1"
- FINE BROOM FINISH

TYPICAL DUMPSTER SLAB DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

JAMES E. COFFIN 8500 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF MAINE

E.S.COFFIN ENGINEERING & SURVEYING © 2020
E.S. COFFIN ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC.
432 Cony Road P.O. Box 4687 Augusta, Maine 04330
Ph. (207) 623-9475 Fax (207) 623-0016 Toll Free 1-800-244-9475

DATE | REVISIONS | NO.

SHEET TITLE: **DETAILS II**

SCALE: AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY: TGH
CHECKED BY: JEC
DATE: SEPTEMBER 22, 2021

CLIENT/PROJECT: **HATHAWAY HOLDINGS, LLC**
LOCATION: 150 DRESDEN AVENUE
TOWN: GARDINER
COUNTY: KENNEBEC
STATE: MAINE

PROJ. NO. 2020-174

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