

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- - - EXISTING CONTOUR
- x - EXISTING FENCE
- - - EXISTING GRAVEL
- - - EXISTING PAVEMENT
- - - EXISTING ELECTRIC
- - - EXISTING GAS
- - - EXISTING STORM
- - - EXISTING SWALE
- STREAM
- ⊙ EXISTING SEWER MANHOLE
- ⊙ EXISTING WELL
- ⊙ EXISTING HYDRANT
- ⊙ EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- ⊙ EXISTING LIGHT POLE
- ⊙ EXISTING GUY WIRE/POLE
- ⊙ EXISTING SIGN
- ⊙ EXISTING DECIDUOUS TREE
- ⊙ EXISTING CONIFEROUS TREE
- ⊙ EDGE OF BRUSHWOODS

NOTES

1. UTILITIES SHOWN DO NOT PURPORT TO CONSTITUTE OR REPRESENT ALL UTILITIES LOCATED UPON OR ADJACENT TO THE SURVEYED PREMISES. EXISTING UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL UTILITY CONFLICTS. ALL DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT DIG SAFE (888-344-7233) PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION.
2. PROPERTY LINE INFORMATION IS APPROXIMATE AND BASED ON EXISTING TAX MAP INFORMATION. THIS PLAN IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED AS ONE.
3. SITE INFORMATION IS BASED ON A FIELD SURVEY PERFORMED BY CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. JANUARY 2020. CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. SURVEY ORIENTATION IS "GRID NORTH". VERMONT COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1983 (HORIZONTAL) AND NAVD83 (VERTICAL) ESTABLISHED FROM GPS OBSERVATIONS ON SITE.
4. CONTOUR INFORMATION IS BASED UPON LIDAR DATA FROM 2004. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DATUM BASED ON VCS NAD 83 AND NAVD 88. ALL OTHER SITE INFORMATION IS BASED UPON ORTHOMETRIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

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**CENTRAL VERMONT
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 COMMISSION**

PROJECT:

**BERLIN
 ELEMENTARY
 SCHOOL**

WASHINGTON CENTRAL UNIFIED
 UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT
 372 PAINE TURNPIKE N
 BERLIN, VT, 05602



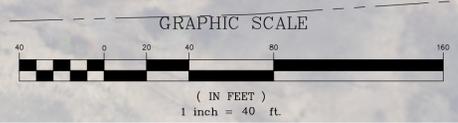
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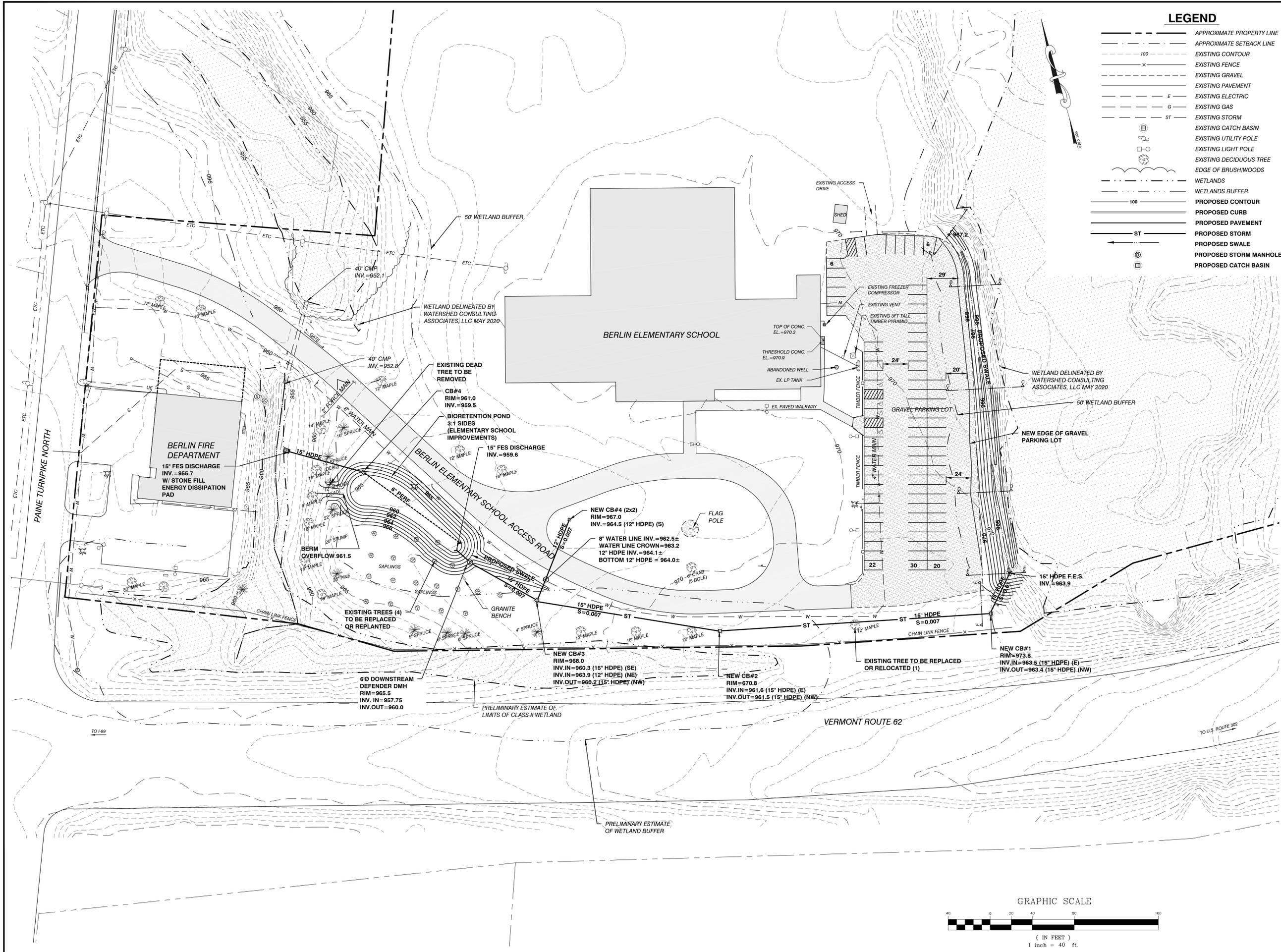
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**EXISTING
 CONDITIONS
 PLAN**

100% SUBMITTAL

DATE	05/27/2020	DRAWING NUMBER	C1.0
SCALE	1" = 40'	PROJ. NO.	19170





LEGEND

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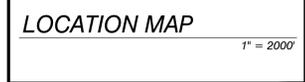
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**PROPOSED
 CONDITIONS
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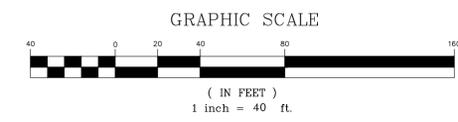
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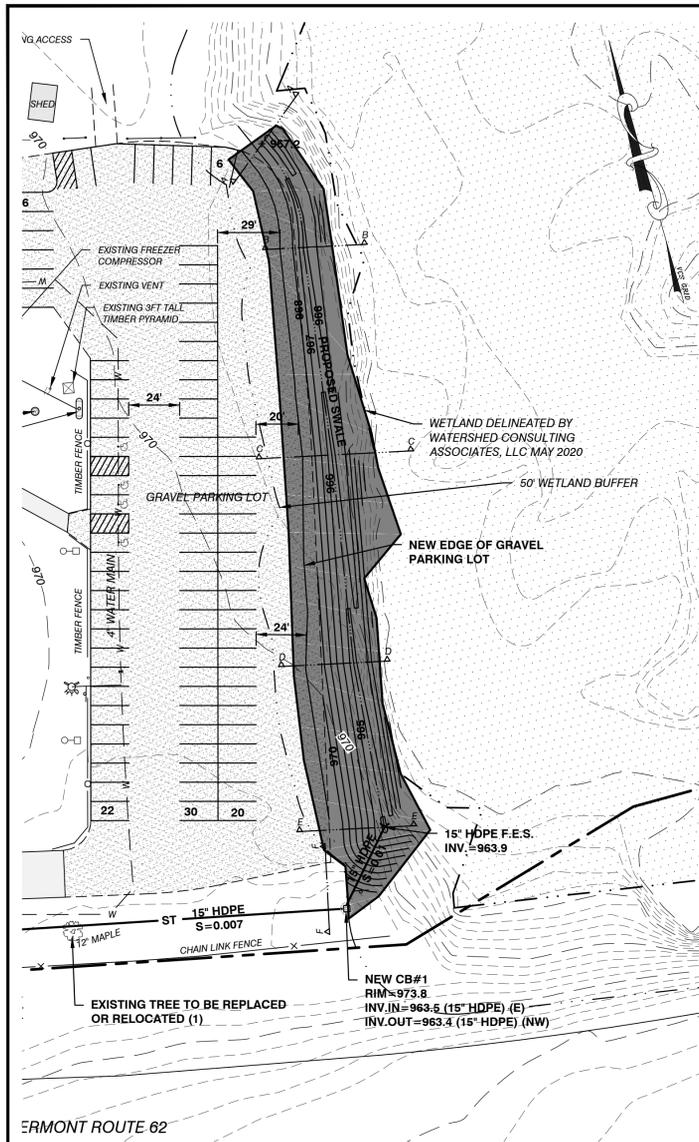
SCALE:
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PROJ. NO.
 19170

DRAWING NUMBER
C2.0

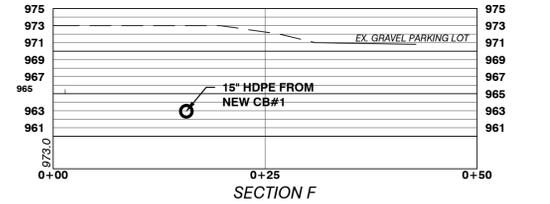
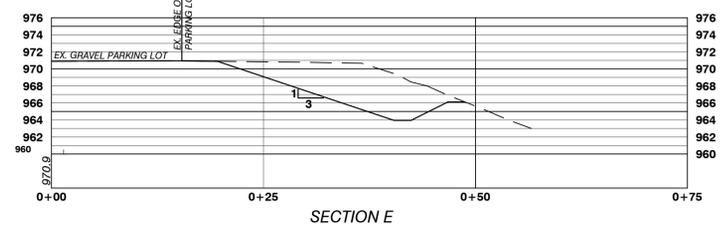
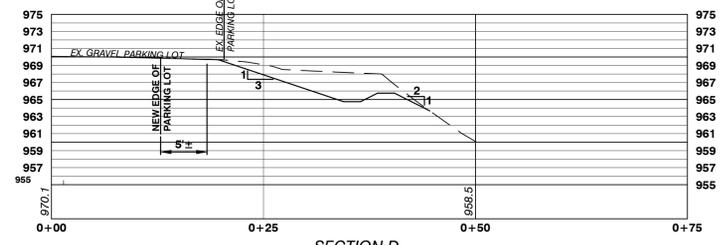
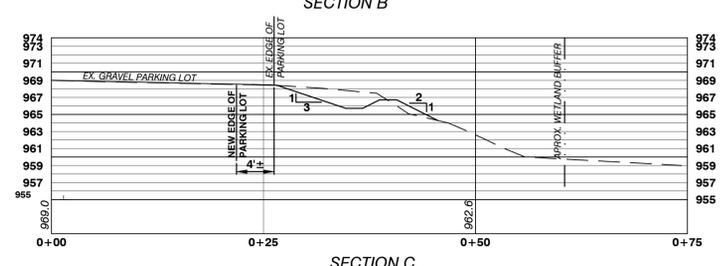
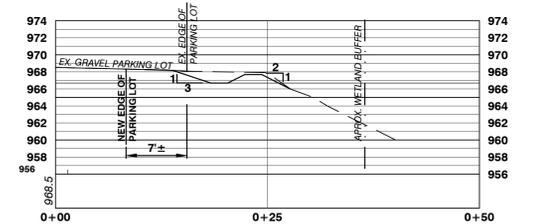
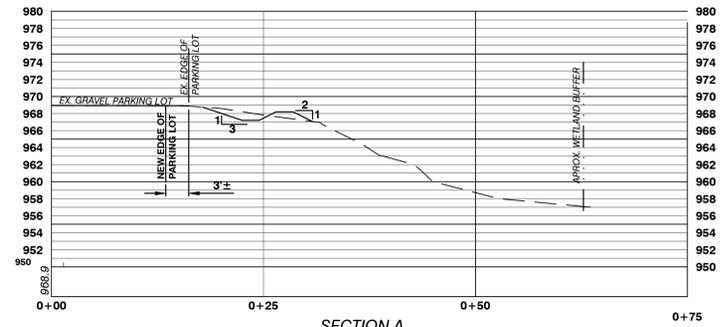
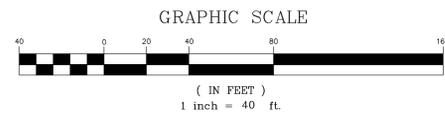


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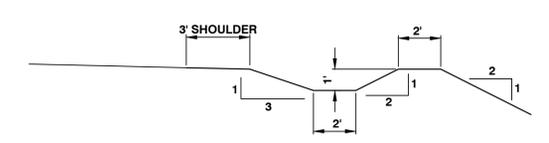
PARTIAL SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1" = 40'



PARKING LOT SWALE SECTIONS

SCALE: 1" = 10'



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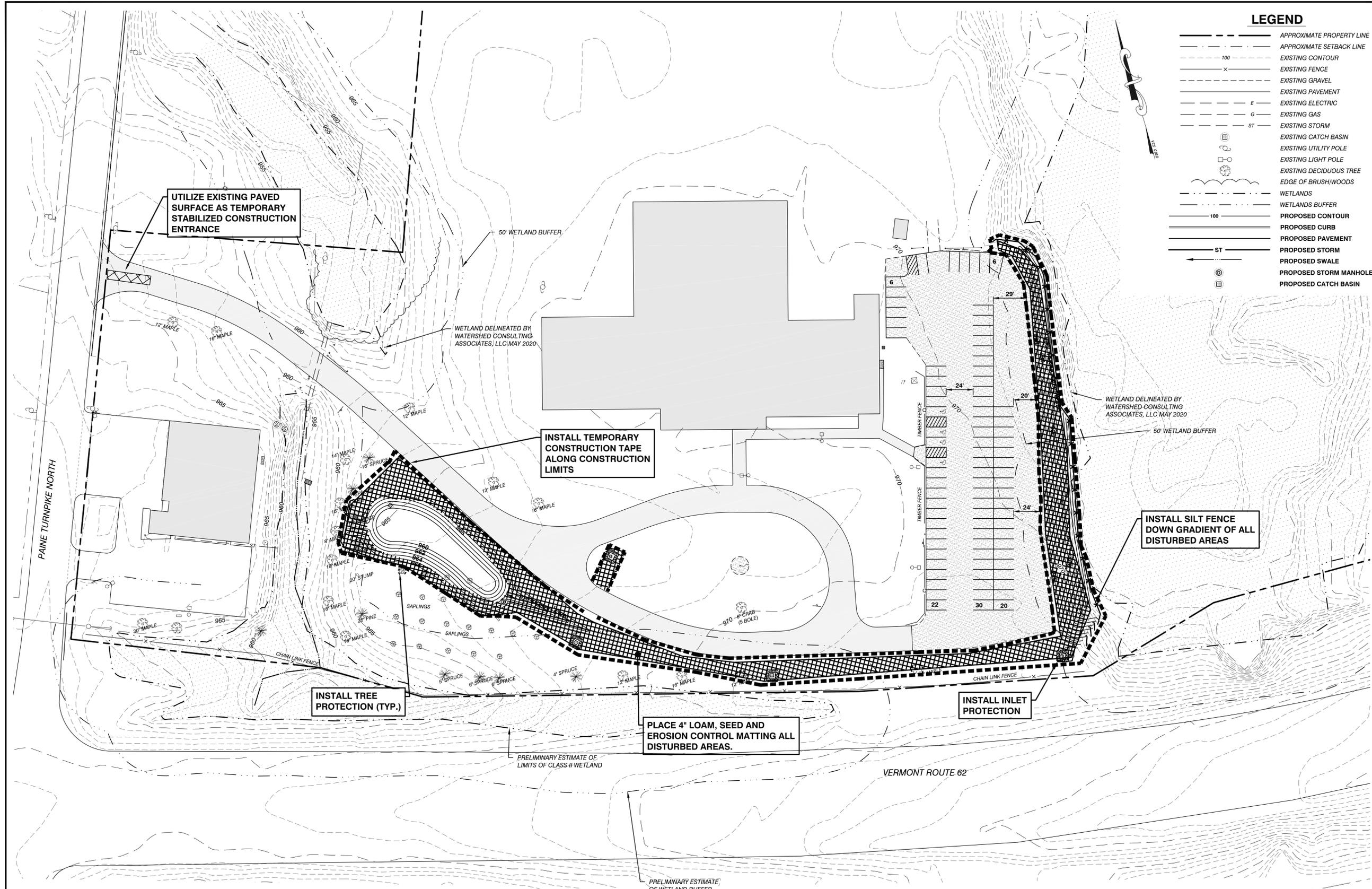


DATE	CHECKED	REVISION

PROPOSED SWALE SECTIONS

100% SUBMITTAL

DATE: 05/27/2020
SCALE: AS SHOWN
PROJ. NO. 19170
DRAWING NUMBER: C2.1



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LOCATION MAP
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ESPC SITE PLAN

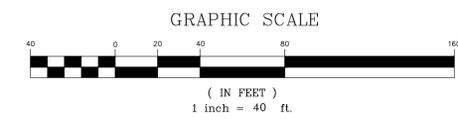
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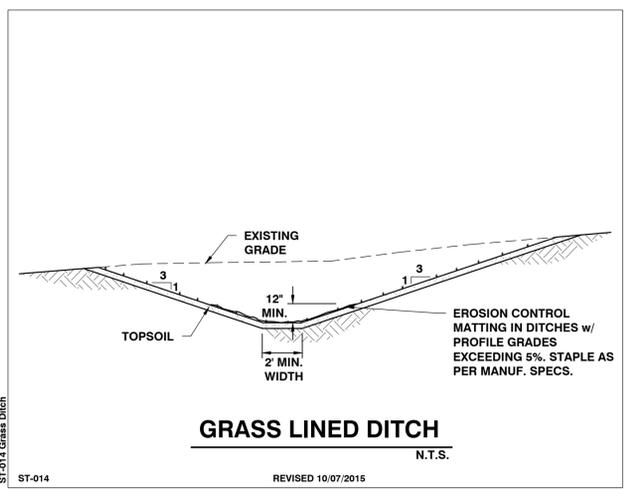
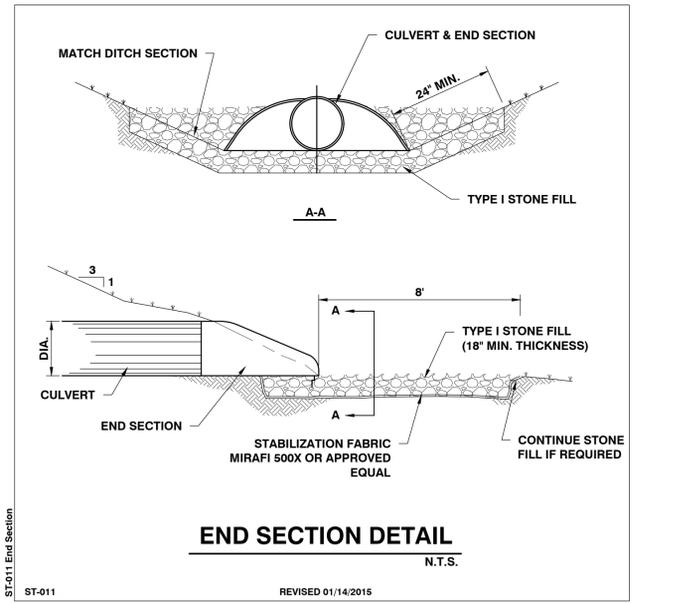
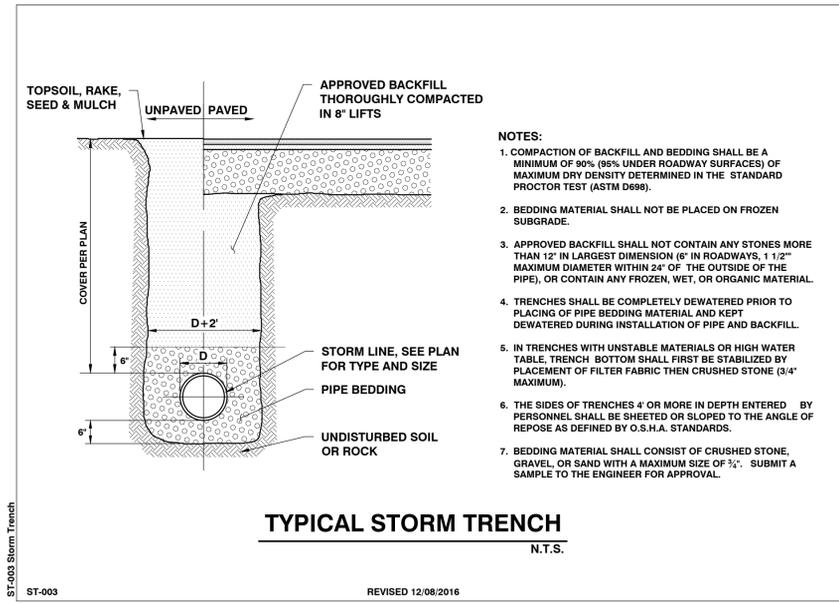
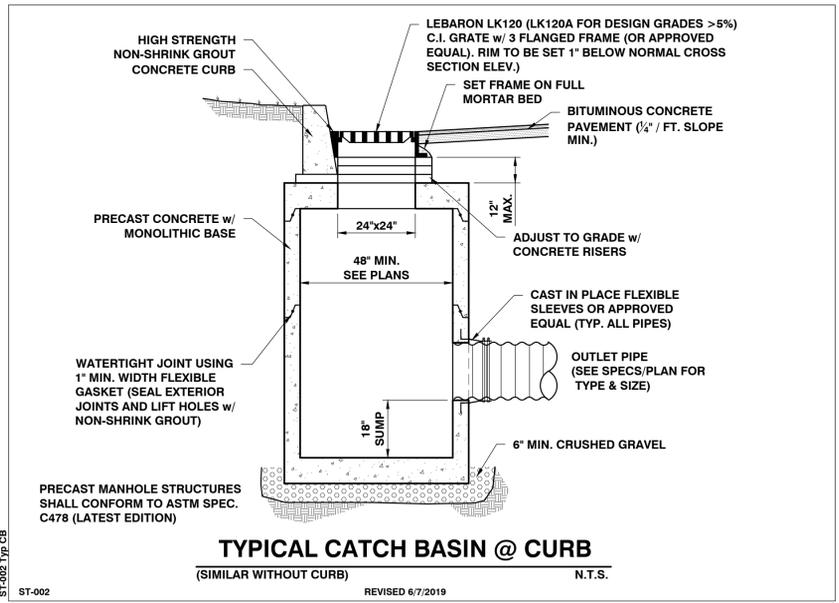
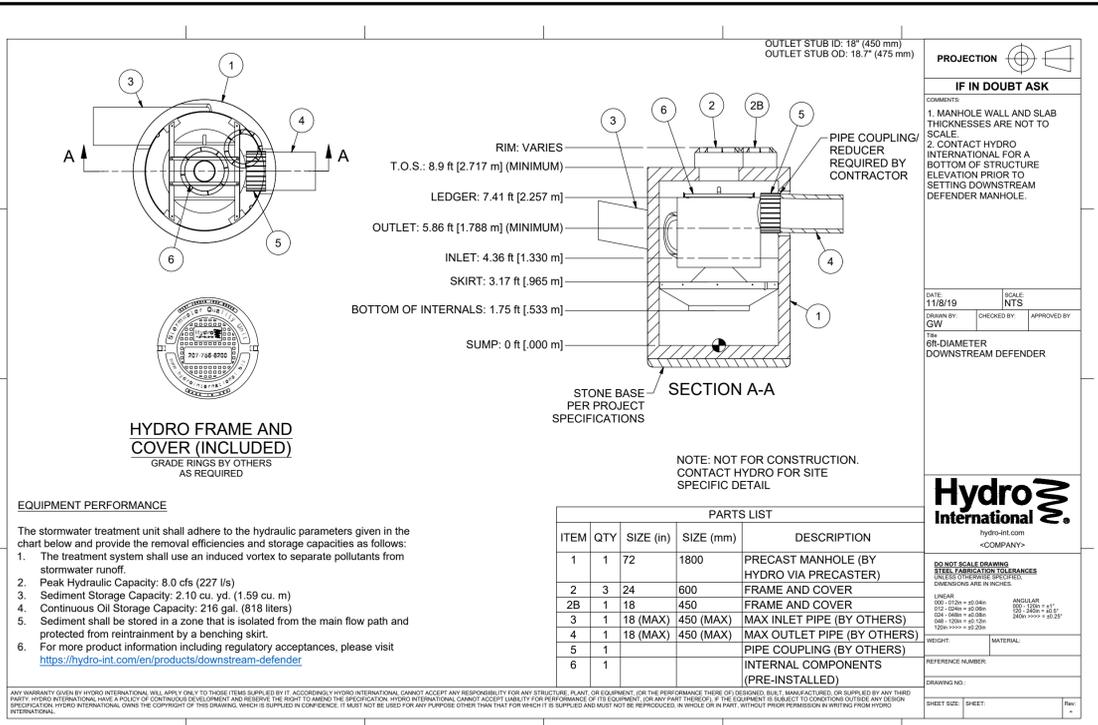
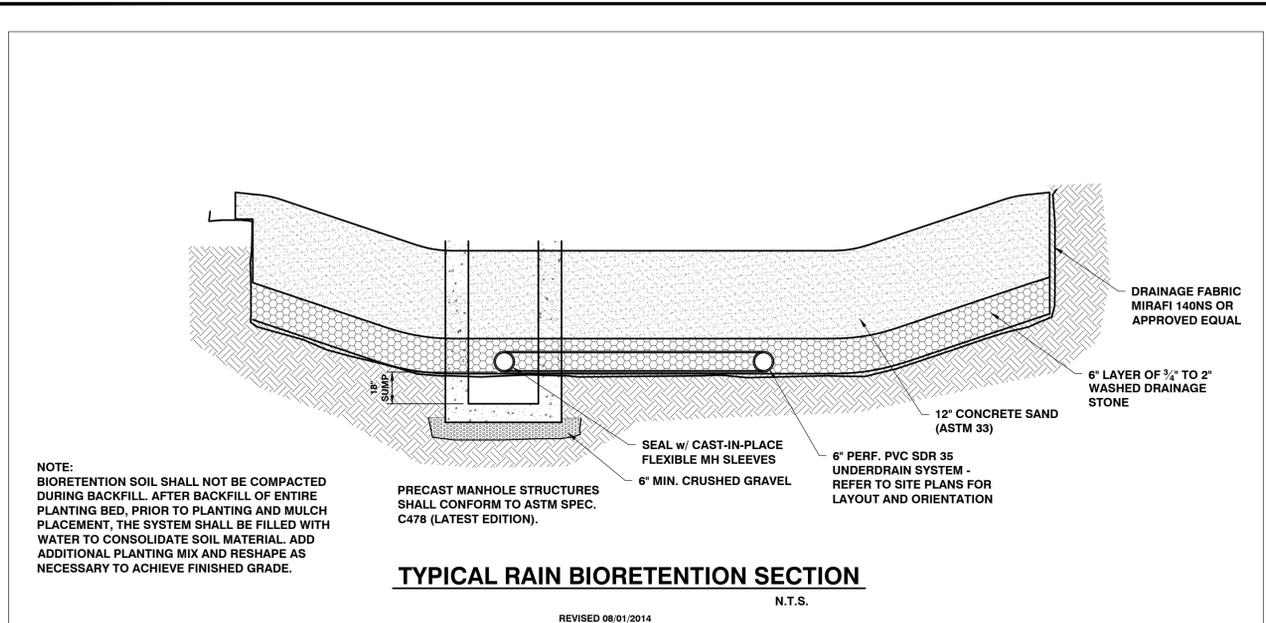
DATE:
 05/27/2020
 SCALE:
 1" = 40'
 PROJ. NO.
 19170
 DRAWING NUMBER:
C2.2

- NOTES:**
1. LOAM, SEED AND MULCH ALL DISTURBED AREAS (TYP.)
 2. INSTALL TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF DISTURBED SOILS THROUGH THE INSTALLATION OF 1" OF HAY MULCH NO MORE THAN 7 DAYS AFTER WORK HAS CEASED IN A PARTICULAR AREA.
 3. SLOPES >3:1 SHALL RECEIVE EROSION CONTROL MATTING.
 4. MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF DISTURBED SOILS TO BE LIMITED TO NO MORE THAN 2 ACRES.
 5. SILT FENCE CONTRIBUTORY AREA TO BE LIMITED TO ¼ ACRE / 100 L.F.

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

- x-x-x- SILT FENCE
- CONSTRUCTION FLAGGING
- INLET PROTECTION
- ▨ EROSION CONTROL MATTING
- ▧ STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE





SOIL SPECIFICATION FOR BIORETENTION:

- The **surface treatment** shall suppress weed growth, and shall consist of stone or other inert material that minimizes exposed soil, and shall allow for 6 to 12-inch deep surface ponding area. Mulch, shall not be used where potential exists for clogging of outlet structures, including grates, due to mulch floating.
- The **upper media layer** consisting of the upper 12" below the surface treatment, shall consist of a mix of organic matter and USDA sand to loamy sand classification and generally meet the following gradation: sand 85-95%, with no more than 25% of the sand as fine or very fine sands, no more than 15% silt and clay, with 25% clay content, by weight. If organic matter in the form of compost is incorporated into the upper media layer it shall comprise no more than 3%. If the organic matter consists of a material other than compost, such as peat, it shall comprise no more than 5% of the upper media layer. Alternatively, the upper media layer may be free of organic matter that is directly mixed with the sand and compost or organic matter may be limited to specific planting locations or at the base of individual plants (side-dressing). In all cases when a bioretention STP is designed with an underdrain, and compost is utilized and mixed within the upper media layer the overall soil media as mixed shall be low in phosphorus (4.0 mg/kg limit for available phosphorus). The compost and/or upper soil layer of the soil media shall be tested in accordance with the testing options identified in this Procedure.
- The **lower media layer** is located directly below the upper media layer, and above the stone layer that includes the underdrain. This layer shall consist of medium sand (ASTM C-33 concrete sand) or approved equivalent. The lower media layer must not have compost or other organic matter component, unless required to support a tree planting, and only in that specific location.

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PROJECT:
BERLIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
WASHINGTON CENTRAL UNIFIED UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT
372 PAINE TURNPIKE N
BERLIN, VT, 05602

LOCATION MAP
1" = 2000'

DATE	CHECKED	REVISION

100% SUBMITTAL

DATE: 05/27/2020
SCALE: AS SHOWN
PROJ. NO: 19170

DRAWING NUMBER: **C3.0**

Introduction

This project is subject to the terms and conditions of the authorization from the State of Vermont to discharge construction related storm water runoff.

Coverage under the State Construction General Permit 3-9020 is required for any construction activity that disturbs 1 or more acres of land, or is part of a larger development plan that will disturb 1 or more acres.

This project has been deemed to qualify as a Low Risk Site which is subject to the erosion prevention and sediment control (EPSC) standards set for in the State of Vermont's **Low Risk Site Handbook for Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control**

The following narrative and implementation requirements represent the minimum standard for which this site is required to be maintained as regulated by the State of Vermont.

Any best management practices (BMPs) depicted on the project's EPSC Site plan which go beyond the Handbook requirements are considered to be integral to the management of the site and represent components of the municipal EPSC approval for the project which shall be implemented.

The EPSC plan depicts one snap shot in time of the site. All construction sites are fluid in their day to day exposures and risks as it relates to minimizing sediment loss from the site. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to implement the necessary BMPs to comply with the Low Risk Handbook standards outlined on this sheet based on the interim site disturbance conditions which may or may not be shown on the EPSC Site Plan.

Specific BMPs which are critical to allowing the project to be considered a Low Risk site include the items checked below:

- Limit the amount of disturbed earth to two acres or less at any one time.
- There shall be a maximum of 7 consecutive days of disturbed earth exposure in any location before temporary or final stabilization is implemented.

1. Mark Site Boundaries

Purpose:

Mark the site boundaries to identify the limits of construction. Delineating your site will help to limit the area of disturbance, preserve existing vegetation and limit erosion potential on the site.

How to comply:

Before beginning construction, walk the site boundaries and flag trees, post signs, or install orange safety fence. Fence is required on any boundary within 50 feet of a stream, lake, pond or wetland, unless the area is already developed (existing roads, buildings, etc.)

2. Limit Disturbance Area

Purpose:

Limit the amount of soil exposed at one time to reduce the potential erosion on site.

Requirements:

The permitted disturbance area is specified on the site's written authorization to discharge. Only the acreage listed on the authorization form may be exposed at any given time.

How to comply:

Plan ahead and phase the construction activities to ensure that no more than the permitted acreage is disturbed at one time. Be sure to properly stabilize exposed soil with seed and mulch or erosion control matting before beginning work in a new section of the site.

3. Stabilize Construction Entrance

Purpose:

A stabilized construction entrance helps remove mud from vehicle wheels to prevent tracking onto streets.

Requirements:

If there will be any vehicle traffic off of the construction site, you must install a stabilized construction entrance before construction begins.

How to install

Rock Size: Use a mix of 1 to 4 inch stone
Depth: 8 inches minimum
Width: 12 feet minimum
Length: 40 feet minimum (or length of driveway, if shorter)
Geotextile: Place filter cloth under entire gravel bed

Maintenance:

Redress with clean stone as required to keep sediment from tracking onto the street.

4. Install Silt Fence

Purpose:

Silt fences intercept runoff and allow suspended sediment to settle out.

Requirements:

Silt fence must be installed:
 • on the downhill side of the construction activities
 • between any ditch, swale, storm sewer inlet, or waters of the State and the disturbed soil

* Hay bales must not be used as sediment barriers due to their tendency to degrade and fall apart.

Where to place:

- Place silt fence on the downhill edge of bare soil. At the bottom of slopes, place fence 10 feet downhill from the end of the slope (if space is available).
- Ensure the silt fence catches all runoff from bare soil.
- Maximum drainage area is 1/4 acre for 100 feet of silt fence.
- Install silt fence across the slope (not up and down hills!)
- Install multiple rows of silt fence on long hills to break up flow.
- Do not install silt fence across ditches, channels, or streams or in stream buffers.

How to install silt fence:

- Dig a trench 6 inches deep across the slope
- Unroll silt fence along the trench
- Ensure stakes are on the downhill side of the fence
- Join fencing by rolling the end stakes together
- Drive stakes in against downhill side of trench
- Drive stakes until 16 inches of fabric is in trench
- Push fabric into trench; spread along bottom
- Fill trench with soil and pack down

Maintenance:

- Remove accumulated sediment before it is halfway up the fence.
- Ensure that silt fence is trenched in ground and there are no gaps.

5. Divert Upland Runoff

Purpose:

Diversion berms intercept runoff from above the construction site and direct it around the disturbed area. This prevents clean water from becoming muddied with soil from the construction site.

Requirements:

If storm water runs onto your site from upslope areas and your site meets the following two conditions, you must install a diversion berm before disturbing any soil.
 1. You plan to have one or more acres of soil exposed at any one time (excluding roads).
 2. Average slope of the disturbed area is 20% or steeper.

How to install:

- Compact the berm with a shovel or earth-moving equipment.
- Seed and mulch berm or cover with erosion control matting immediately after installation.
- Stabilize the flow channel with seed and straw mulch or erosion control matting. Line the channel with 4 inch stone if the channel slope is greater than 20%.
- Ensure the berm drains to an outlet stabilized with riprap. Ensure that there is no erosion at the outlet.
- The diversion berm shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are completely stabilized.

6. Slow Down Channelized Runoff

Purpose:

Stone check dams reduce erosion in drainage channels by slowing down the storm water flow.

Requirements:

If there is a concentrated flow (e.g. in a ditch or channel) of storm water on your site, then you must install stone check dams. Hay bales must not be used as check dams.

How to install:

Height: No greater than 2 feet. Center of dam should be 9 inches lower than the side elevation
Side slopes: 2:1 or flatter
Stone size: Use a mixture of 2 to 9 inch stone
Width: Dams should span the width of the channel and extend up the sides of the banks
Spacing: Space the dams so that the bottom (toe) of the upstream dam is at the elevation of the top (crest) of the downstream dam. This spacing is equal to the height of the check dam divided by the channel slope.
 Spacing (in feet) = Height of check dam (in feet)/Slope in channel (ft/ft)

Maintenance:

Remove sediment accumulated behind the dam as needed to allow channel to drain through the stone check dam and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam. If significant erosion occurs between check dams, a liner of stone should be installed.

7. Construct Permanent Controls

Purpose:

Permanent storm water treatment practices are constructed to maintain water quality, ensure groundwater flows, and prevent downstream flooding. Practices include detention ponds and wetlands, infiltration basins, and storm water filters.

Requirements:

If the total impervious* area on your site, or within the common plan of development, will be 1 or more acres, you must apply for a State Storm water Discharge Permit and construct permanent storm water treatment practices on your site. These practices must be installed before the construction of any impervious surfaces.

How to comply:

Contact the Vermont Storm water Program and follow the requirements in the Vermont Storm water Management Manual. The Storm water Management Manual is available at: www.vtwaterquality.org/stormwater.htm
 *An impervious surface is a manmade surface, including, but not limited to, paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, roofs, driveways, and walkways, from which precipitation runs off rather than infiltrates.

8. Stabilize Exposed Soil

Purpose:

Seeding and mulching, applying erosion control matting, and hydroseeding are all methods to stabilize exposed soil. Mulches and matting protect the soil surface while grass is establishing.

Requirements:

All areas of disturbance must have temporary or permanent stabilization within 7, 14, or 21 days of initial disturbance, as stated in the project authorization. After this time, any disturbance in the area must be stabilized at the end of each work day.

The following exceptions apply:

- Stabilization is not required if earthwork is to continue in the area within the next 24 hours and there is no precipitation forecast for the next 24 hours.
- Stabilization is not required if the work is occurring in a self-contained excavation (i.e. no outlet) with a depth of 2 feet or greater (e.g. house foundation excavation, utility trenches).

All areas of disturbance must have permanent stabilization within 48 hours of reaching final grade.

How to comply:

Prepare bare soil for seeding by grading the top 3 to 6 inches of soil and removing any large rocks or debris.

Seeding Rates for Temporary Stabilization

April 15 - Sept. 15 — Ryegrass (annual or perennial): 20 lbs/acre)
 Sept. 15 - April 15 — Winter rye: 120 lbs/acre

Seeding Rates for Final Stabilization:

Seeding Rates for Final Stabilization:	Choose from:	Variety	Lbs./acre	Lbs./1000 sq.ft.
	Birds foot trefoil	Empire/Pardee	51	0.1
	or	Common white clover	Common	8
	plus	Tall Fescue	KY-31/Rebel	10
	plus	Redtop	Common	2
	or	Ryegrass (perennial)	Pennfine/Linn	3
				0.1

1- Mix 2.5 each of Empire and Pardee OR 2.5 lbs. of Birds foot and 2.5 lbs. white clover per acre

Mulching Rates

April 15 - Sept. 15 — Hay or Straw: 1 inch deep (1-2 bales/1000 s.f.)
 Sept.15 - April 15 — Hay or Straw: 2 in. deep (2-4 bales/1000 s.f.)

Erosion Control Matting

As per manufacturer's instructions

Hydroseed

As per manufacturer's instructions

9. Winter Stabilization

Purpose:

Managing construction sites to minimize erosion and prevent sediment loading of waters is a year-round challenge. In Vermont, this challenge becomes even greater during the late fall, winter, and early spring months. "Winter construction" as discussed here, describes the period between October 15 and April 15, when erosion prevention and sediment control is significantly more difficult. Rains in late fall, thaws throughout the winter, and spring melt and rains can produce significant flows over frozen and saturated ground, greatly increasing the potential for erosion.

Requirements for Winter Shutdown:

For those projects that will complete earth disturbance activities prior to the winter period (October 15), the following requirements must be adhered to:

- For areas to be stabilized by vegetation, seeding shall be completed no later than September 15 to ensure adequate growth and cover.
- If seeding is not completed by September 15, additional non-vegetative protection must be used to stabilize the site for the winter period. This includes use of Erosion Control Matting or netting of a heavy mulch layer. Seeding with winter rye is recommended to allow for early germination during wet spring conditions.
- Where mulch is specified, apply roughly 2 inches with an 80-90% cover. Mulch should be tracked in or stabilized with netting in open areas vulnerable to wind.

Requirements for Winter Construction

If construction activities involving earth disturbance continue past October 15 or begin before April 15, the following requirements must be adhered to:

- Enlarged access points, stabilized to provide for snow stockpiling.
- Limits of disturbance moved or replaced to reflect boundary of winter work.
- A snow management plan prepared with adequate storage and control of meltwater, requiring cleared snow to be stored down slope of all areas of disturbance and out of storm water treatment structures.
- A minimum 25 foot buffer shall be maintained from perimeter controls such as silt fence.
- In areas of disturbance that drain to a water body within 100 feet, two rows of silt fence must be installed along the contour.
- Drainage structures must be kept open and free of snow and ice dams.
- Silt fence and other practices requiring earth disturbance must be installed ahead of frozen ground.
- Mulch used for temporary stabilization must be applied at double the standard rate, or a minimum of 3 inches with an 80-90% cover.
- To ensure cover of disturbed soil in advance of a melt event, areas of disturbed soil must be stabilized at the end of each work day, with the following exceptions:
 • If no precipitation within 24 hours is forecast and work will resume in the same disturbed area within 24 hours, daily stabilization is not necessary.
 • Disturbed areas that collect and retain runoff, such as house foundations or open utility trenches.
- Prior to stabilization, snow or ice must be removed to less than 1 inch thickness.
- Use stone to stabilize areas such as the perimeter of buildings under construction or where construction vehicle traffic is anticipated. Stone paths should be 10 to 20 feet wide to accommodate vehicular traffic.

10. Stabilize Soil at Final Grade

Purpose:

Stabilizing the site with seed and mulch or erosion control matting when it reaches final grade is the best way to prevent erosion while construction continues.

Requirements:

Within 48 hours of final grading, the exposed soil must be seeded and mulched or covered with erosion control matting.

How to comply:

Bring the site in sections of the site to final grade as soon as possible after construction is completed. This will reduce the need for additional sediment and erosion control measures and will reduce the total disturbed area. For seeding and mulching rates, follow the specifications under Rule 8, Stabilizing Exposed Soil.

11. Dewatering Activities

Purpose:

Treat water pumped from dewatering activities so that it is clear when leaving the construction site.

Requirements:

Water from dewatering activities that flows off of the construction site must be clear. Water must not be pumped into storm sewers, lakes, or wetlands unless the water is clear.

How to comply:

Using sock filters or sediment filter bags on dewatering discharge hoses or pipes, discharge water into silt fence enclosures installed in vegetated areas away from waterways. Remove accumulated sediment after the water has dispersed and stabilize the area with seed and mulch.

12. Inspect Your Site

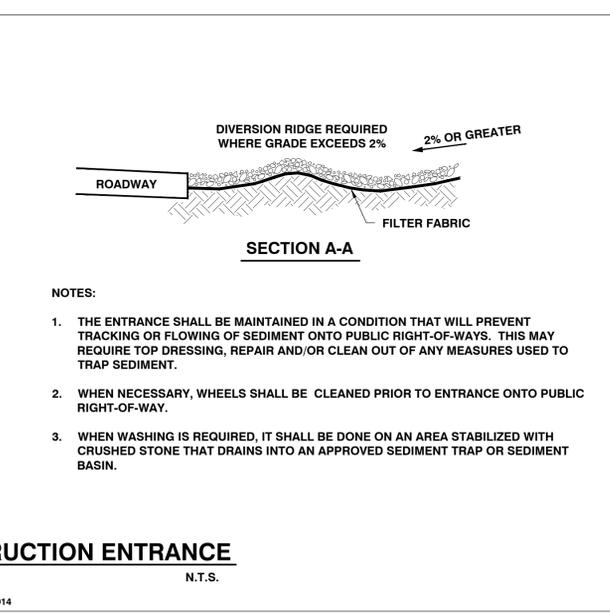
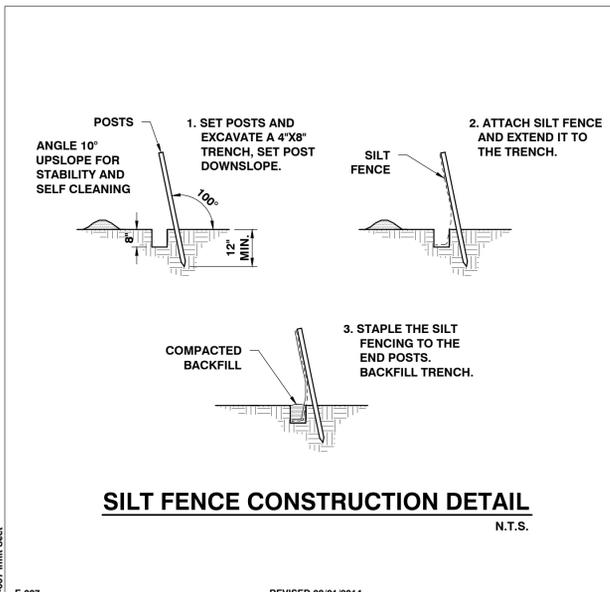
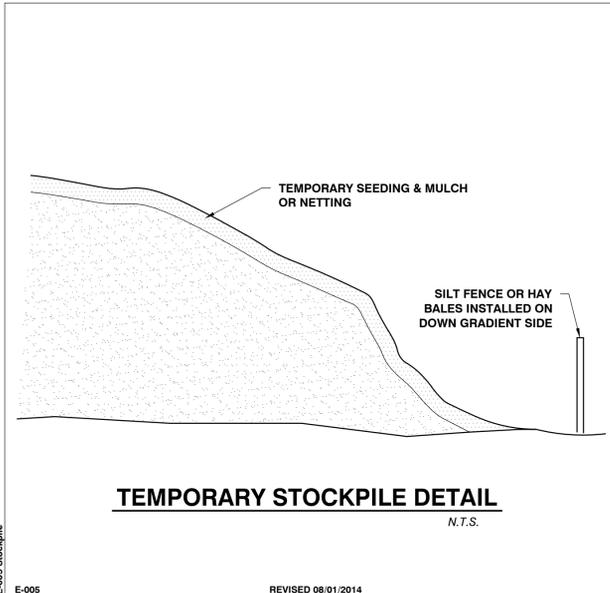
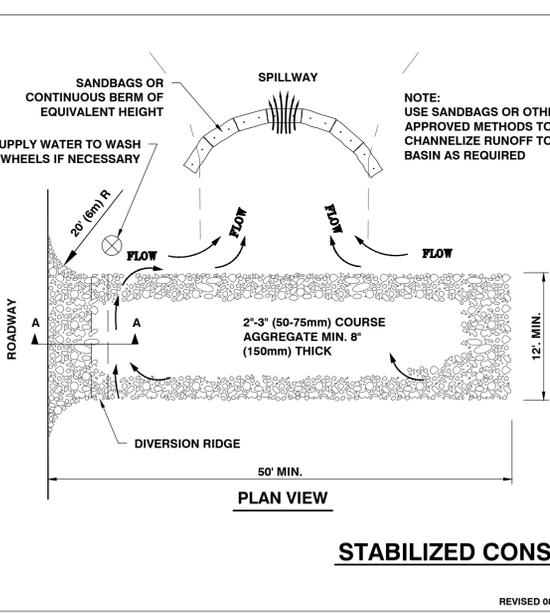
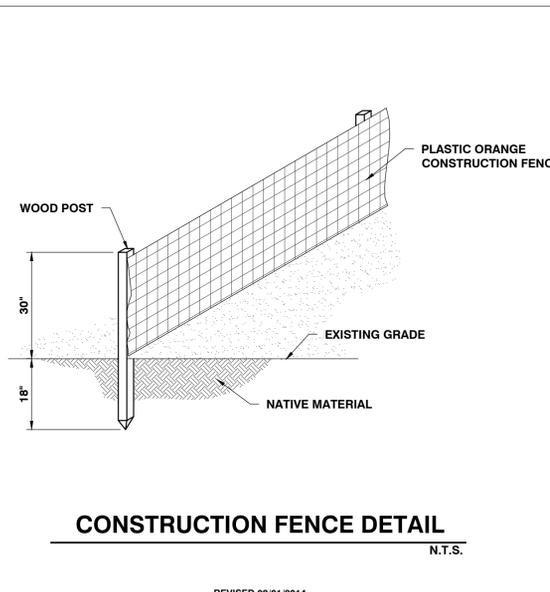
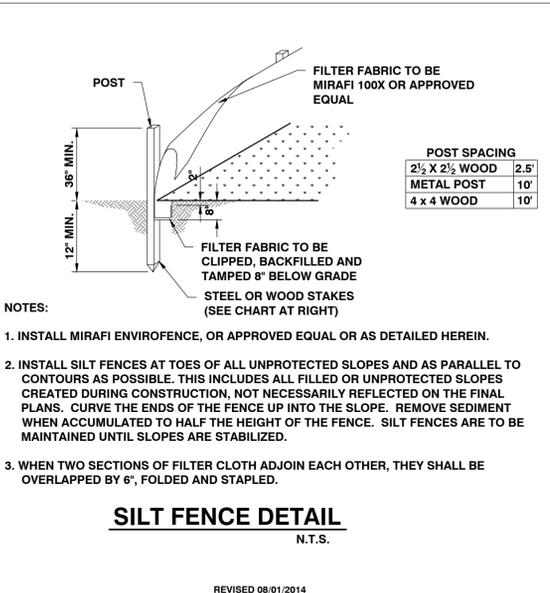
Purpose:

Perform site inspections to ensure that all sediment and erosion control practices are functioning properly. Regular inspections and maintenance of practices will help to reduce costs and protect water quality.

Requirements:

Inspect the site at least once every 7 days and after every rainfall or snow melt that results in a discharge from the site. Perform maintenance to ensure that practices are functioning according to the specifications outlined in this handbook.

In the event of a noticeable sediment discharge from the construction site, you must take immediate action to inspect and maintain existing erosion prevention and sediment control practices. Any visibly discolored storm water runoff to waters of the State must be reported. Forms for reporting discharges are available at: dec.vermont.gov/watershed/stormwater/permit-information-applications-fees



SITE ENGINEER:

CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC.
 10 MANFIELD VIEW LANE, SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT 05403
 P: 802-864-2323 FAX: 802-864-2271 web: www.cca-vt.com
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STORMWATER CONSULTANT

208 FLYNN AVE SUITE 2H BURLINGTON, VT 05401
 P: 802-497-2367 web: www.watershedca.com

DRAWN: MAB
 CHECKED: DSM
 APPROVED: DSM

CLIENT:

CENTRAL VERMONT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

PROJECT:

BERLIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WASHINGTON CENTRAL UNIFIED UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT
 372 PAINE TURNPIKE N
 BERLIN, VT, 05602

LOCATION MAP
 1" = 2000'

DATE	CHECKED	REVISION

ESPC SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS

100% SUBMITTAL

DATE: 05/27/2020
 SCALE: AS SHOWN
 PROJ. NO: 19170

DRAWING NUMBER: C3.1

PROJECT COORDINATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 MEETINGS & PROJECT ACCESS

- A. The Owner shall be notified five (5) days prior to commencement of Work by the Contractor.
B. The Contractor will coordinate with the Owner to arrange an on-site pre-construction meeting prior to commencement of any work.
C. The Contractor will coordinate all phases of the Work, so as not to interfere with the normal work procedures in the area.
D. The Contractor shall conduct his work in such a manner as to not interfere with or endanger work or traffic in areas adjacent to the construction area, except as permitted by the Owner.

1.02 LABOR

- A. The Contractor and subcontractors will employ mechanics skilled in their respective trades.
B. All labor will be performed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

1.03 PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY

- A. The Contractor shall be responsible for initiating, maintaining, and supervising all O.S.H.A. safety precautions in connection with the Work.
B. Fire Protection: The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent fires adjacent to the Work and shall provide adequate facilities for extinguishing fires.
C. Safety Precautions: Prior to commencement of Work, the Contractor shall be familiar with all safety regulations and practices applicable with construction operations.

1.04 CORRECTION OF WORK

- A. The Contractor shall promptly correct all Work rejected by the Owner as defective or as failing to conform to the Contract Documents. The Contractor shall bear all cost of correcting such rejected Work.

1.05 WEATHER CONDITIONS

- A. No Work shall be done when, in the opinion of the Owner, the weather is unsuitable. No concrete, earth backfill, embankment, or paving shall be placed upon frozen material.
B. Protection Against Water and Storm: The Contractor shall take all precautions to prevent damage to the Work by storms or by water entering the site of the Work directly or through the ground.

1.06 DISPOSAL OF DEBRIS

- A. All debris and excess materials, other than that which is authorized to be reused, become the property of the Contractor and shall be promptly removed from the property. The Contractor shall receive title to all debris and/or excess material. The Owner will not be responsible for any loss or damage to debris or excess material owned by the Contractor.

1.07 PROJECT LAYOUT

- A. The Contractor shall be responsible for providing all necessary survey staking.
1. Locate and protect control points before starting work on the site.
2. Preserve permanent reference points during progress of the Work.
3. Establish a minimum of two permanent benchmarks on the site, referenced to data established by survey control points.

1.08 TESTING

- A. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining testing and inspection services.

SITE CLEARING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes:

- 1. Remove surface debris.
2. Clear site of plant life and grass.
3. Remove trees and shrubs.
4. Remove root system of trees and shrubs.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

Not used.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PROTECTION

- A. Protect utilities that remain from damage.
B. Protect trees, plant growth, and features designated to remain as final landscaping.
C. Protect bench marks and existing structures from damage or displacement.
D. Use means necessary to prevent dust becoming a nuisance to the public, to neighbors, and to other work being performed on or near the site.
E. Maintain access to the site at all times.

3.02 CLEARING

- A. Clear areas required for access to site and execution of Work.
B. Remove trees and shrubs within marked areas. Remove stumps, roots and tap roots and other projections 1" or greater in diameter to 2'-0" below the excavated surfaces in cut areas and 2'-0" below the exposed subgrade in fill areas.

3.03 REMOVAL

- A. Remove debris, rock, and extracted plant life from site unless otherwise noted on plans.

3.04 UTILITIES

- A. Coordinate with utility companies and agencies as required.

SITE EARTHWORK

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes:

- 1. All excavation (unless covered in other sections of these specifications), removal and stockpile of topsoil, stabilization fabric, and other miscellaneous and appurtenant works.
2. Site filling.
3. Roadway structural sections.

1.02 PROTECTION

- A. Protect bench marks and existing structures.
B. Protect above or below grade utilities which are to remain.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. Testing laboratory reports indicating that material for backfill meets requirements of this Section.
B. Field density test reports of site fill in place.
C. Field density test reports for roadway structural sections in place.
D. Stabilization Fabric: Submit copies of manufacturer's specifications and installation instructions.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 STRUCTURAL FILL - CRUSHED GRAVEL (AOT SPEC. 704.05, FINE)

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. This gravel shall consist of angular and round fragments of hard durable rock of uniform quality throughout, reasonably free from thin elongated pieces, soft or disintegrated stone, dirt, organic or other objectionable matter. This material shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent by Weight, Passing Square Mesh Sieve. Rows include 2", 1 1/2", No. 4, No. 100, No. 200.

At least 50% by mass (weight) of the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve shall have at least one fractured face.

2.02 CRUSHED GRAVEL (AOT SPEC. 704.05, COARSE)

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. This gravel shall consist of angular and round fragments of hard durable rock of uniform quality throughout, reasonably free from thin elongated pieces, soft or disintegrated stone, dirt, organic or other objectionable matter. This material shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent by Weight, Passing Square Mesh Sieve. Rows include 4", No. 4, No. 100, No. 200.

At least 50% by mass (weight) of the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve shall have at least one fractured face.

2.03 COMPACTED FILL/GRANULAR BORROW

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. This material shall be free of shale, clay, friable material, debris, and organic matter. This material shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent by Weight, Passing Square Mesh Sieve. Rows include 3", 3/4", No. 4, No. 100, No. 200.

2.04 DRAINAGE COURSE (AOT SPEC. 704.16)

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. Rock for drainage applications shall be produced from natural gravels or crushed quarried rock and shall consist of clean, hard, sound, and durable material. This material shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent by Weight, Passing Square Mesh Sieve. Rows include 1", 3/4", 3/8", No. 4, No. 8.

2.05 DENSE GRADED CRUSHED STONE (AOT SPEC. 704.06)

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. Dense Graded Crushed Stone shall consist of clean, hard, uniformly graded, crushed stone. It shall be sufficiently free from dirt, deleterious material, and pieces that are structurally weak. This material shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent Finer by Weight. Rows include 3/2", 2", 1", 1/2", No. 4, No. 200.

Source: This material shall be obtained from crushed quarried rock sources. The area from which this material is obtained shall be stripped and cleaned before blasting.

Not more than 30% by mass (weight) of the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve shall consist of thin and/or elongated pieces.

2.06 RECYCLED ASPHALT PAVEMENT (RAP) 1 1/2" MINUS CRUSHED ASPHALT

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. This material shall be free of Portland Cement and approved by the engineer prior to installation. This material shall not be mixed with gravel and shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent by Weight, Passing Square Mesh Sieve. Rows include 2", 1 1/2", No. 4, No. 100, No. 200.

2.07 SAND BORROW AND CUSHION (AOT SPEC. 703.03)

- A. All materials shall be secured from approved sources. Sand Borrow shall consist of material reasonably free from silt, loam, clay, or organic matter. This material shall meet the following grading requirements:

Table with 3 columns: Sieve Designation, Percent Finer by Weight. Rows include 2", 1 1/2", 1/2", No. 4, No. 100, No. 200.

2.08 GEOTEXTILE

- A. Subsurface Drainage Geotextile: Nonwoven needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation greater than 50 percent; complying with AASHTO M 288 and the following, measured per test methods referenced:

- 1. Survivability: Class 3; AASHTO M 288.
2. Grab Tensile Strength: 120 lbf; ASTM D 4632.
3. Tear Strength: 50 lbf; ASTM D 4533.
4. Apparent Opening Size: No. 70 sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751.
5. Permittivity: 1.7 per second, minimum; ASTM D 4491.
6. UV Stability: 70 percent after 500 hours' exposure; ASTM D 4355.

- B. Separation Geotextile: Woven geotextile fabric, manufactured for separation applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation less than 50 percent; complying with AASHTO M 288 and the following, measured per test methods referenced:

- 1. Survivability: Class 3; AASHTO M 288.
2. Grab Tensile Strength: 200 lbf; ASTM D 4632.
3. Sewn Seam Strength: 222 lbf; ASTM D 4632.
4. Tear Strength: 75 lbf; ASTM D 4533.
5. Puncture Strength: 90 lbf; ASTM D 4833.
6. Apparent Opening Size: No. 40 sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751.
7. Permittivity: 0.02 per second, minimum; ASTM D 4491.
8. UV Stability: 50 percent after 500 hours' exposure; ASTM D 4355.
9. Weight: 4.0 oz/yd² minimum.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PREPARATION

- A. Identify required lines, levels, contours, and datum.
B. Identify known below grade utilities. Stake and flag locations.
C. Maintain and protect existing utilities remaining which pass through work area.
D. Upon discovery of unknown utility or concealed conditions, discontinue affected work; notify Engineer.

3.02 EROSION CONTROL

- A. Erosion control must be installed prior to beginning any earthwork operations.

3.03 TOPSOIL EXCAVATION

- A. Excavate topsoil from areas to be excavated, re-landscaped or regraded and stockpile in areas designated on site or as directed by the Engineer.
B. Maintain the stockpile in a manner which will not obstruct the natural flow of drainage.
1. Maintain stockpile free from debris and trash.
2. Keep the topsoil deep to prevent dust and drying out.

3.04 SUBSOIL EXCAVATION

- A. Excavate subsoil from areas to be regraded in accordance with plans.
B. Excavate subsoil required to accommodate site structures, construction operations, roads, and parking areas.
C. Grade top perimeter of excavation to prevent surface water from draining into excavation.
D. Notify engineer of unexpected subsurface conditions and discontinue affected work in area until notified to resume work.
E. Correct areas over-excavated by error as directed by the Engineer.

3.05 DITCHES

- A. Cut accurately to the cross-sections, grades, and elevations shown.
B. Maintain excavations free from detrimental quantities of leaves, sticks, trash, and other debris until completion of the work.
C. Dispose of excavated materials as shown on the drawings or directed by the Engineer; except do not, in any case, deposit materials less than three feet from the edge of a ditch.

3.06 ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS AND BERMS

- A. When embankments are to be made on a hillside, the slope of the original ground on which the embankments are to be constructed shall be stepped and properly drained as the fill is constructed so that adverse movements of the slopes do not occur.
B. Any excavated rock, ledge, boulders, and stone, except where required in the construction of other items or otherwise directed, shall be used in the construction of embankments to the extent of the project requirements and generally shall be placed so as to form the base of an embankment.
C. Frozen material shall not be used in the construction of embankments, nor shall the embankments or successive layers of the embankments be placed upon frozen material. Placement of material other than rock shall stop when the sustained air temperature, below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, prohibits the obtaining of the required compaction.
D. When an embankment is to be constructed across a swamp, muck, or areas of unstable soils, the unsuitable material shall be excavated to reach soils of adequate bearing capacity and the embankment begun. Alternative methods, such as use of a stabilization fabric in place of excavation and backfill, may be utilized only after approval of some by the Engineer.

- E. Material being placed in embankments shall be placed in horizontal layers of uniform thickness across the full width of the embankment. Stumps, trees, rubbish, and other unsuitable material shall not be placed in embankments.
F. Embankment areas shall be placed in eight-inch maximum lifts. Effective spreading equipment shall be used on each layer to obtain uniform thickness prior to compaction. Each layer shall be kept crowned to shed water to the outside edge of embankment and continuous leveling and manipulating will be required to assure uniform density. The entire area of each layer shall be uniformly compacted to at least the required minimum density by use of compaction equipment consisting of rollers, compactors, or a combination thereof. Earth-moving and other equipment not specifically manufactured for compaction purposes will not be considered as compaction equipment.

- G. All fill material shall be compacted at a moisture content suitable for obtaining the required density. In no case shall the moisture content in each layer under construction be more than three percent above the optimum moisture content and shall be less than that quantity that will cause the embankment to become unstable during compaction. Sponginess, shoving, or other displacement under heavy equipment shall be considered evidence for an engineering determination of lack of stability under this requirement, and further placement of material in the area affected shall be stopped or retarded to allow the material to stabilize.

- H. When the moisture content of the material in the layer under construction is less than the amount necessary to obtain satisfactory compaction by mechanical compaction methods, water shall be added by pressure distributors or other approved equipment. Water may also be added in excavation or borrow pits. The water shall be uniformly and thoroughly incorporated into the soil by disc, harrowing, blading, or by other approved methods. This manipulation may be omitted for sands and gravel. When the moisture content of the material is in excess of three percent above optimum moisture content, dry material shall be thoroughly incorporated into the wet material, or the wet material shall be aerated by disking, harrowing, blading, rotary mixing, or by other approved methods; or compaction of the layer of wet material shall be deferred until the layer has dried to the required moisture content by evaporation.

3.07 COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS

- A. All backfills and fills shall be compacted in even lifts (8" maximum) to attain the required densities as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location, Modified Proctor ASTM D-1557. Rows include Subgrade and Gravel for Roads and Parking Lots (95%), General Embankments (90%).

UTILITY TRENCHING AND BACKFILLING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes:
1. Trench, backfill, and compact as specified herein and as needed for installation of underground utilities.

1.02 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Use adequate numbers of skilled workmen who are thoroughly trained and experienced in the necessary crafts and who are completely familiar with the specified requirements and the methods needed for proper performance of the work of this section.
B. Use equipment adequate in size, capacity, and numbers to accomplish the work in a timely manner.
C. Comply with all requirements of governmental agencies having jurisdiction.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. Fill and backfill materials:
1. Provide backfill materials free from organic matter and deleterious substances, containing no rocks or lumps over 6" in greatest dimension.
2. Fill material is subject to the approval of the Engineer, and is that material removed from excavations or imported from off-site borrow areas, predominantly granular, non-expansive soil free from roots and other deleterious matter.
3. Do not permit rocks having a dimension greater than 2" within 2' of the outside of pipe.
4. Cohesionless material used for backfill: Provide sand free from organic material and other foreign matter, and as approved by the Engineer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PROCEDURES

- A. Existing Utilities:
1. Unless shown to be removed, protect active utility lines shown on the drawings or otherwise made known to the Contractor prior to trenching. If damaged, repair or replace at no additional cost to the Owner.
2. When existing underground utilities, which are not scheduled for removal or abandonment, are encountered in the excavation, they shall be adequately supported and protected from damage. Any damage to utilities shall be repaired promptly at no additional cost to the Owner.
3. If the service is interrupted as a result of work under this section, immediately restore service by repairing the damaged utility at no additional cost to the Owner.
4. If existing utilities are found to interfere with the permanent facilities being constructed under this section, immediately notify the Engineer and secure his instructions.
5. Do not proceed with permanent relocation of utilities until written instructions are received from the Engineer.

- B. Protection of persons and property:
1. Barricade open holes and depressions occurring as part of the work, and post warning lights on property adjacent to or with public access.
2. Operate warning lights during hours from dusk to dawn each day and as otherwise required.
3. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, washout, and other hazards created by operations under this section.

- C. Dewatering: The Contractor, at all times, shall conduct his operations so as to prevent the accumulation of water, ice, and snow in excavations or in the vicinity of excavated areas, and to prevent water from interfering with the progress of quality of the work. Under no conditions shall water be allowed to rise in open trenches after pipe has been placed.
D. Accumulated water, ice, and snow shall be promptly removed and disposed of by pumping or other approved means. Disposal shall be carried out in a manner which will not create a hazard to public health, nor cause injury to public or private property, work completed or in progress, or public streets, nor cause any interference in the use of streets and road by the public. Pipes under construction shall not be used for drainage of excavations.

- E. Maintain access to adjacent areas at all time.

3.02 TRENCHING

- A. Care shall be exercised by the Contractor to avoid disrupting the operation of existing facilities without prior written approval of the Engineer.
B. Provide sheeting and shoring necessary for protection of the work and for the safety of personnel.

SITE ENGINEER:



CIVIL ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC.
10 MANSFIELD VIEW LANE, SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT 05403
P: 802-864-2323 FAX: 802-864-2271 web: www.cca-vt.com
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STORMWATER CONSULTANT



208 FLYNN AVE SUITE 2H BURLINGTON, VT 05401
P: 802-497-2367 web: www.watershedca.com

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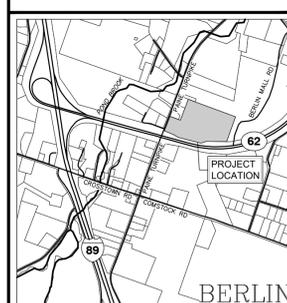
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CENTRAL VERMONT
REGIONAL
PLANNING
COMMISSION

PROJECT:

BERLIN
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL
WASHINGTON CENTRAL UNIFIED
UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT
372 PAINE TURNPIKE N
BERLIN, VT, 05602



LOCATION MAP

DATE CHECKED REVISION

Table with 3 columns: DATE, CHECKED, REVISION. Multiple empty rows for recording changes.

SPECIFICATIONS

100% SUBMITTAL

DATE

05/27/2020

SCALE

NTS

PROJ. NO.

19170

DRAWING NUMBER

C4.0

E. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to restore to the line, grade and surface all eroded areas with approved material and to keep topsoiled areas in acceptable condition until the completion of the work.

SEEDING

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 Section Includes:

- A. Seeding.
 - 1. Furnish all labor, materials and equipment to complete all seeding work as shown on the drawings and specified herein.
 - 2. Except where otherwise shown or specified, the Contractor shall seed all areas where new contours are shown on the drawings and all areas where existing ground cover has been disturbed by the Contractor's operations.

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

1.3 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Planting Restrictions: Seeding and initial fertilizing shall be done between May 1st and September 15th unless otherwise authorized. Seeding shall not be done during windy weather or when the ground is frozen, excessively wet, or otherwise unillible. If seeding is done during July or August, additional mulch material may be required. Coordinate planting periods with initial maintenance periods to provide required maintenance from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.1 SEED

- A. Conservation Seed Mix:

Kind of Seed	Minimum Purity	Minimum Germination	Lbs/Acre
Creeping Red Fescue	98%	85%	22.5
Tall Fescue	95%	95%	22.5
Red Top	95%	90%	3
Birdsfoot Trefoil	98%	85%	3
Annual Ryegrass	95%	85%	3
TOTAL =			60

2.2 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

- A. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural limestone containing a minimum of 85 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:
 - 1. Class: T, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through No. 8 sieve and a minimum of 75 percent passing through No. 60 sieve.

2.3 FERTILIZER

- A. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium.
- B. Slow-Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium.

2.4 MULCHES

- A. Mulch: Provide air-dry, clean, mildew- and seed-free, hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats, or barley.
- B. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:
 - 1. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities, trees, shrubs, and plantings from damage caused by planting operations.
 - 1. Protect adjacent and adjoining areas from hydroseeding and hydromulching overspray.
 - 2. Protect grade stakes set by others until directed to remove them.
- B. Provide erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.
- C. Newly Graded Subgrades: Loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of 4 inches. Remove stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter.
 - 1. Apply fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
 - a. Delay mixing fertilizer with planter soil if planting will not proceed within a few days.
 - b. Mix lime with dry soil before mixing fertilizer.
- D. Finish Grading: Grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade to within plus or minus 1 inch of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades. Limit finish grading to areas that can be planted in the immediate future.
- E. Moistened prepared areas before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.
- F. Before planting, restore areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

3.2 APPLICATION RATES

- A. When a soil test is not available, the following minimum amounts should be applied:
 - 1. Agricultural limestone: 2 tons/acre.
 - 2. Nitrogen (N): 50 lbs./acre.
 - 3. Phosphate: 100 lbs./acre.
 - 4. Potash: 100 lbs./acre.
 - a. This is the equivalent of 500 lbs./acre of 10-20-20 fertilizer or 1,000 lbs./acre of 5-10-10.
 - 5. Hay mulch: 2 tons/acre.

3.3 SEEDING

- A. Sow seed with spreader or seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other.
 - 1. Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise damaged.
 - 2. Do not seed against existing trees. Limit extent of seed to outside edge of planting saucer.
- B. Rake seed lightly into top 1/8 inch of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
- C. Protect seeded areas with slopes exceeding 1:3 with erosion-control blankets installed and stapled according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- D. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying mulch within 24 hours after completing seeding operations. Soak areas, scatter mulch uniformly to a depth of 3/16 inch, and roll surface smooth.

3.4 HYDROSEEDING

- A. Hydroseeding: Mix specified seed, fertilizer, and fiber mulch in water, using equipment specifically designed for hydroseed application. Continue mixing until uniformly blended into homogeneous slurry suitable for hydraulic application.
 - 1. Mix slurry with fiber-mulch manufacturer's recommended tackifier.
 - 2. Apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a one-step process. Apply slurry at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than 1500-lb/acre dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate.

3.5 MAINTENANCE

- A. Maintain and establish seeding by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and other operations. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth lawn. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.
 - 1. In areas where mulch has been disturbed by wind or maintenance operations, add new mulch and anchor as required to prevent displacement.
 - 2. Begin maintenance immediately after each area is planted and continue until acceptable lawn is established, but for not less than the following periods:
 - a. Seeded Areas: 90 days from date of Substantial Completion.
 - b. When initial maintenance period has not elapsed before end of planting season, or if seeding is not fully established, continue maintenance during next planting season.

3.6 SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS

- A. Installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by Engineer/Owner:
 - 1. Satisfactory Seeded Area: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any 10 sq. ft. and bare spots not exceeding 5 by 5 inches.

3.7 CLEANUP AND PROTECTION

- A. Promptly remove soil and debris, created by work. Clean wheels of vehicles before leaving site to avoid tracking soil onto roads, walks, or other paved areas.
- B. Erect temporary fencing or barricades and warning signs as required to protect newly planted areas from traffic. Maintain fencing and barricades throughout initial maintenance period and remove after lawn is established.
- C. Remove nondegradable erosion-control measures after grass establishment period.

SITE ENGINEER:



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DRAWN
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DSM
 APPROVED
DSM

CLIENT:
**CENTRAL VERMONT
 REGIONAL
 PLANNING
 COMMISSION**

PROJECT:
**BERLIN
 ELEMENTARY
 SCHOOL**
 WASHINGTON CENTRAL UNIFIED
 UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT
 372 PAINE TURNPIKE N
 BERLIN, VT, 05602



LOCATION MAP
 1" = 2000'

DATE	CHECKED	REVISION

SPECIFICATIONS

100% SUBMITTAL

DATE
05/27/2020
 SCALE
NTS
 PROJ. NO.
19170

DRAWING NUMBER
C4.2