

26-1

SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION

Department of Human Services
Division of Health Engineering
(207) 287-8672 FAX (207) 287-4172

PROPERTY LOCATION		PROPERTY OWNERS NAME	
Town or Plantation	BROOKLIN	Last: LESKO	First: RON
Street	RT. 175	Mailing Address of Owner	40 WILLIAM MCHENRY, ARCHITECT P.O. BOX 436 BLUE HILL, ME 04614
Subdivision Lot #		Daytime Tel. #	
Owner Statement		Caution: Inspection Required	
I state that the information submitted is correct to the best of my knowledge and understand that any falsification is reason for the Department and/or Local Plumbing Inspector to deny a Permit. <u>W. H. Miller Sept 26, 1996</u> Signature of Owner/Applicant Date		I have inspected the installation authorized above and found it to be in compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules Application. Local Plumbing Inspector Signature Date Approved	

PERMIT INFORMATION

THIS APPLICATION IS FOR:	THIS APPLICATION REQUIRES:	DISPOSAL SYSTEM COMPONENT(S)
1. ☒ First Time System 2. ☐ Multi-User System 3. ☐ Replacement System 4. ☐ Expanded System a. ☐ One-time exempted b. ☐ Non-exempted 5. ☐ Experimental System 6. ☐ Seasonal Conversion	1. ☒ No Rule Variance 2. ☐ First Time System Variance (Municipal) 3. ☐ First Time System Variance (State) 4. ☐ Replacement System Variance a. ☐ Local Plumbing Inspector approval b. ☐ State & Local Plumbing Inspector approval 5. ☐ Minimum Lot Size Variance 6. ☐ Seasonal Conversion Variance	1. ☒ Non-Engineered System 2. ☐ Primitive System 3. ☐ Alternative Toilet Specify _____ 4. ☐ Non-Engineered Treatment Tank 5. ☐ Holding Tank _____ Gallons 6. ☐ Non-Engineered Disposal Area (only) 7. ☐ Separated Laundry System 8. ☐ Engineered System (+2000 gpd) 9. ☐ Engineered Treatment Tank (only) 10. ☐ Engineered Disposal Area (only)
SIZE OF PROPERTY 9.5 ACRES	DISPOSAL SYSTEM TO SERVE:	TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY
SHORELAND ZONING ☐ Yes ☒ No	1. ☒ Single Family Dwelling Unit 2. ☐ Multiple Family Dwelling Unit Number of Units _____ 3. ☐ Other _____ SPECIFY _____	PROPOSED DRILLED WELL

DESIGN DETAILS (SYSTEM LAYOUT SHOWN ON PAGE 3)

TREATMENT TANK	DISPOSAL AREA TYPE/SIZE	GARBAGE DISPOSAL UNIT	CRITERIA USED FOR DESIGN FLOW (Show Calculations) 11 BEDROOM SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING
1. ☒ Concrete ☒ Regular OR ☒ Low Profile 2. ☐ Plastic SIZE 1000 Gallons	1. ☐ Stone Bed _____ Sq. Ft. 2. ☒ Proprietary Device 1280 Sq. Ft. ☒ Clustered ☐ Linear ☒ Regular ☐ H-20 3. ☐ Trench _____ Lin. Ft. 4. ☐ Other _____	1. ☒ No 2. ☐ Yes ☐ Multi-compartment tank ☐ Tank in series ☐ Increase in tank capacity ☐ Filter on tank outlet	
PROFILE & DESIGN CLASS	DISPOSAL AREA SIZING	PUMPING	DESIGN FLOW: 360 GPD (Gallons/Day)
PROFILE DESIGN 3 A/C DEPTH TO MOST LIMITING FACTOR 24	1. ☐ Small 2.0 2. ☐ Medium 2.60 3. ☒ Medium-Large 3.30 4. ☐ Large 4.10 5. ☐ Extra-Large 5.00	1. ☐ Not required 2. ☐ May be required 3. ☒ Required DOSE ~100 Gallons	

SITE EVALUATOR'S STATEMENT

On 9/19/96 (date) I completed a site evaluation on this property and state that the data reported is accurate and that the proposed system is in compliance with the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules.

Jane M. Magiera
Site Evaluator Signature
JANE M. MAGIERA
Print Name

208
SE #
1067-4795
Telephone

9/24/96
Date

SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL SYSTEM APPLICATION

Town, City or Plantation
BROOKLIN

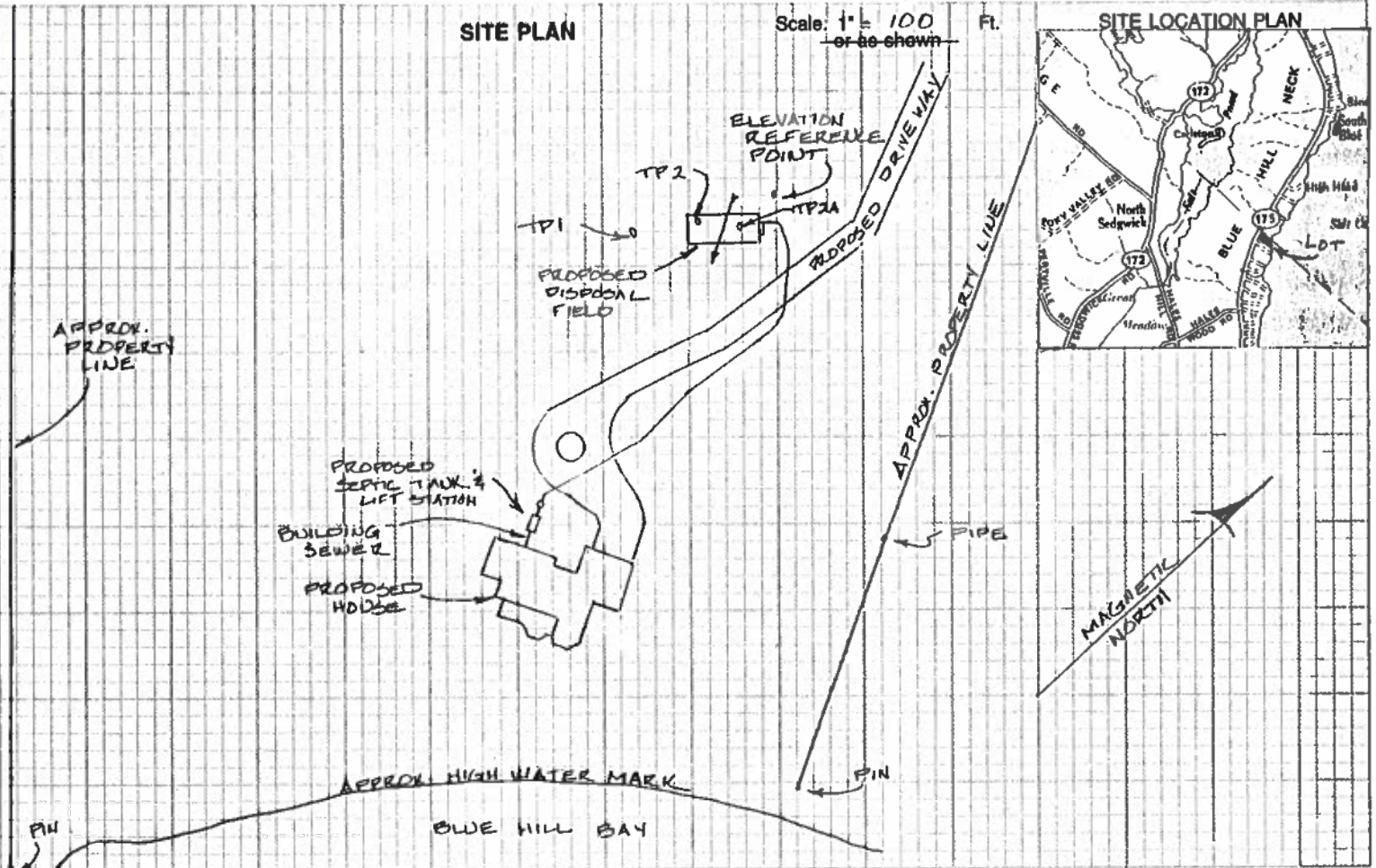
Street, Road or Subdivision
RT. 175

Name of Owner
RON LESKO

SITE PLAN

Scale: 1" = 100'
or as shown

SITE LOCATION PLAN



SOIL DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION

(Location of Observation Holes Shown Above)

Observation Hole TP2 ☒ Test Pit ☐ Boring

1 1/2 " Depth of Organic Horizon Above Mineral Soil

Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0 FINE SANDY LOAM	FRIABLE	DK BROWN (7.5YR 3/4)	
6		REDDISH BROWN (5.5YR 4/4)	
10			
15			
20			COM. MED. DISTINCT DK. BROWN
30			
40			
50			

Soil 2 Class C Slope 7-8% Limiting Factor 15 ☒ Ground Water ☐ Restrictive Layer ☐ Bedrock

Observation Hole TP2A ☒ Test Pit ☐ Boring

2 " Depth of Organic Horizon Above Mineral Soil

Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0 FINE SANDY LOAM	FRIABLE	DK. BROWN (7.5YR 3/3)	
6		DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 3/10)	
10			
15			
20	FIRM	DARK YELLOWISH BROWN (10YR 4/4)	FEW FINE, FAINT GRAY
30			
40			
50			

Soil 3 Class A/C Slope 7-8% Limiting Factor 24 ☐ Ground Water ☐ Restrictive Layer ☒ Bedrock

John M. Maguire
Site Evaluator Signature

208
SE #

9/24/96
Date

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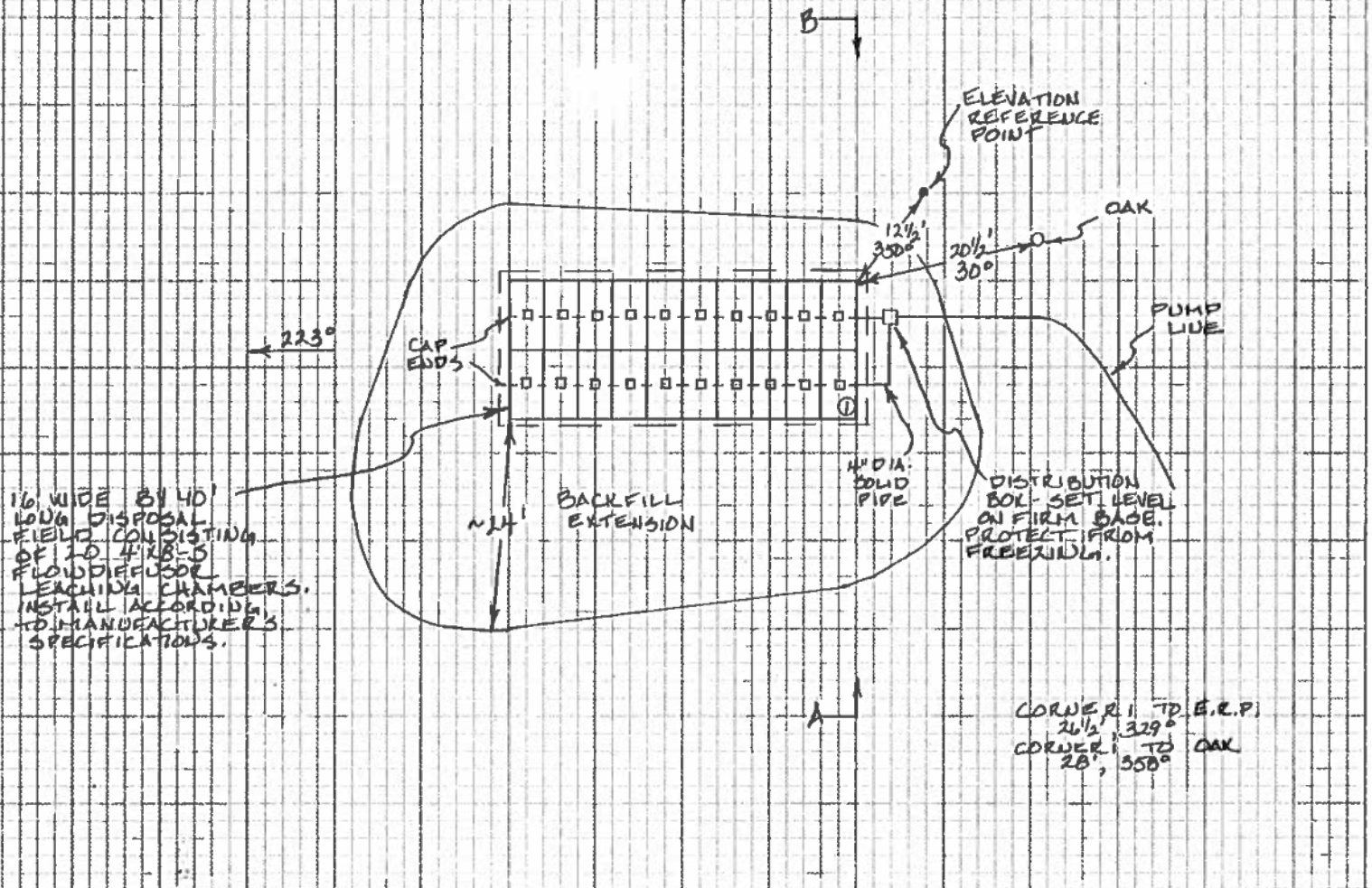
BROOKLIN

RT. 175

RON LESKO

SUBSURFACE WASTEWATER DISPOSAL PLAN

Scale: 1" = 20 Ft.



FILL REQUIREMENTS

Depth of Fill (Upslope) 24-32"

Depth of Fill (Downslope) 38-47"

CONSTRUCTION ELEVATIONS

Finished Grade Elevation -27"

Top of Distribution Pipe or Proprietary Device -38"

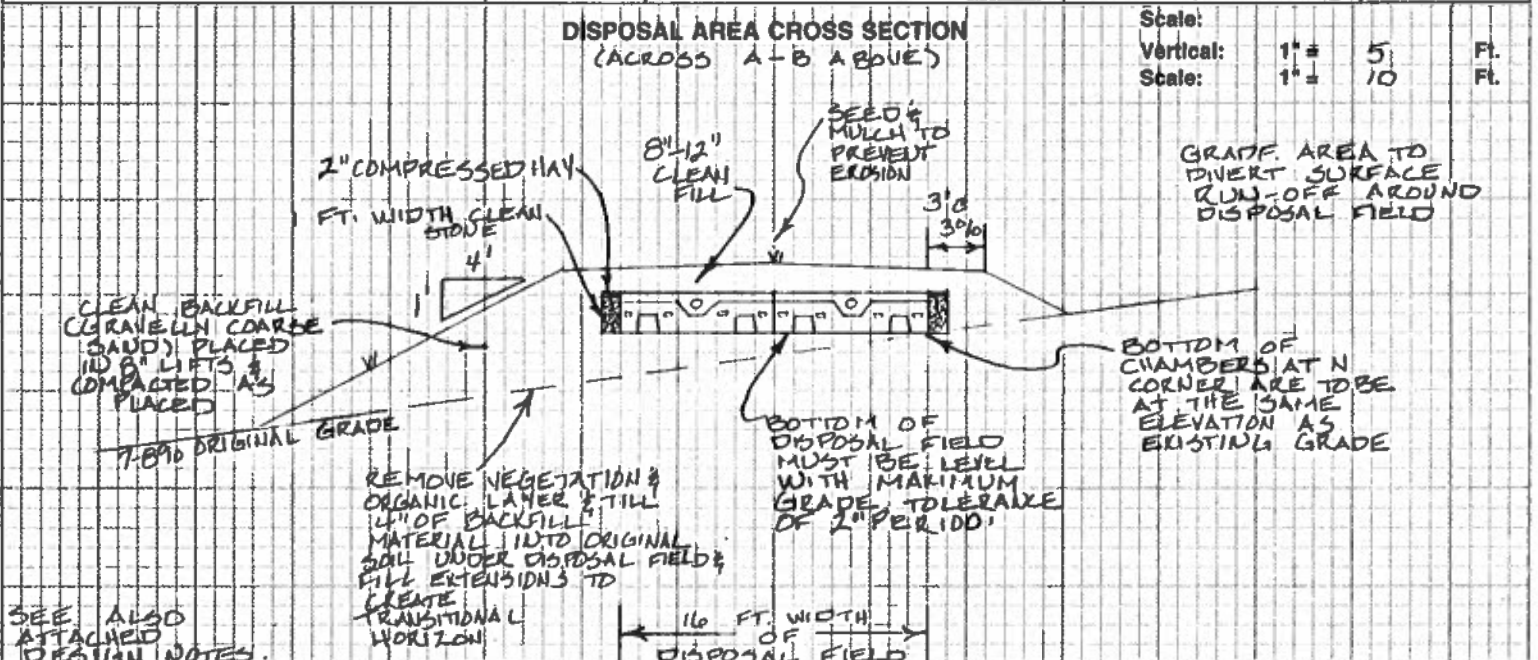
Bottom of Disposal Area -51"

ELEVATION REFERENCE POINT

Location & Description NAIL 38" UP ON 4" DIA. PIPE 12' AT 350° FROM N CORNER PROP. DISP. FIELD

Reference & Elevation = 0"

DISPOSAL AREA CROSS SECTION (ACROSS A-B ABOVE)



Scale:

Vertical: 1" = 5 Ft.

Scale: 1" = 10 Ft.

Jan M. Maguire
Site Evaluator Signature

208
SE #

9/24/16
Date

DESIGN NOTES

* The "Dig Safe Law" 23 M.R.S.A. S3360-A(D) places certain notification requirements on any person doing excavations. Excavation is broadly defined to mean any operation in which earth, rock or other material on or below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced by means of power tools, power equipment or explosives and including grading, trenching, digging, ditching, drilling, augering, tunnelling, scraping and cable or pipe driving, except tilling of the soil and gardening or agricultural purposes. Tel.: 1-800-225-4977.

Septic Tank: Setback requirements which must be met when installing a septic tank include the following (unless reduced by variance): 100 ft. from wells (may be reduced to 75 ft. from the owner's well if the tank is tested in the plumbing inspector's presence and shown to be water tight); 100 ft. from high water mark of major waterbodies; 50 ft. from minor waterbodies; 25 ft. from man-made drainage ditches; 25 ft. from DEP wetlands; 10 ft. from property lines; 10 ft. from water supply lines; and 8 ft. from buildings; 25 ft. from graveyards. All piping enter or leaving a septic tank must have ends cut flush with the inside walls of the septic tank. Septic tanks, holding tanks, pumping chambers and distribution box inlet and outlets must be grouted with a non-shrink cement product (hydraulic cement) so they are made water-tight. Plug the hole in the bottom of the tank. Tanks installed under a driveway, parking lot, in heavy saturated soil or other areas subject to heavy loads must be H-20 rated. The fill material around septic tanks, dosing tanks, holding tanks, and external grease interceptors must be free of large stones, roots, or foreign objects. It shall be thoroughly tamped in a manner that will avoid undue strain on the septic tank. For pre-fabricated plastic or fiberglass tanks, the fill material shall not be thicker than the thickness recommended by the manufacturer. Provisions shall be made to prevent surface and subsurface water from entering the tank. All tanks must be set level on a layer of clean sand, gravel, or stone. This material shall extend at least 4 inches beyond the base of the tank. Installation of a water tight riser with an insulated cover over the cleanout cover of the tank greatly facilitates maintenance. Garbage disposals should not be used unless extra capacity has been designed into the system specifically for the garbage disposal.

Connecting pipes and delivery pipes: The pipes shall be sized to serve the connected fixtures but in no case may be less than 3 inches in diameter. Pipes shall be constructed of: Polyvinyl Chloride plastic (ASTM D 2665), Schedule 40, SDR-21, SDR-26, or SDR-35; or Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene plastic (ASTM 2661); or Polyethylene, straight wall (ASTM D-1248); or Ductile cast-iron; or other materials permitted by DHE. All pipe joints shall be made water-tight. All joints should be tight enough to prevent entry by roots. Pipes shall be laid on a firm foundation satisfactory to the plumbing inspector. Pipes shall be protected from freezing if there is any possibility of liquid remaining in the pipes. At least one cleanout shall be provided for every 100 feet of connecting pipe. For gravity flow from the building to the septic tank, maintain a minimum pitch of 1/4" per ft. Minimum pitch of the gravity effluent line is 1/8" per ft. Connecting pipe shall be laid in a continuous grade and as nearly as possible in a straight line. Drop manholes may be installed if found necessary. Horizontal bends, where required shall not be sharper than 45 degrees. The inside angle between adjacent sections of pipe shall be no less than 130 degrees. All plastic piping between the building drain and disposal field shall be at least SDR 35.

Distribution box: The distribution box shall be set perfectly level on a firm base, and carefully backfilled to prevent settlement. A separate outlet shall be provided for each distribution pipe. The inverts of all outlets shall be rigidly set at the same level a minimum of 2" above the bottom of the distribution box. When installation is complete, the distribution box shall be checked to make sure that it is level. No outlet pipe may receive more water than any other. Check to make sure that the water rests equally at the invert of each pipe. Necessary adjustments shall be made to ensure that all outlets are permanently and securely fixed at exactly the same elevation prior to backfilling. Distribution boxes shall be provide with a means of access. In the case of smaller boxes, access may be made by a removable lid. Access openings shall be adequate in size and located to facilitate removal of accumulated solids and inspection of the inlet and all outlets. All access openings shall be extended to within 12" to 18" of the finished grade surface. Access openings shall be constructed in a manner that prevents the entrance of water. In cases where the distribution box will be installed higher than the maximum expected depth of frost penetration, distribution boxes shall be surrounded by 2" of high density expanded rigid polystyrene to give protection against frost penetration and freezing.

Distribution pipes: Distribution pipes shall be a minimum of 3 inches in diameter and shall be constructed of Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ASTM D-2751); Polyvinyl Chloride (ASTM D-2729, D-3034); Styrene-Rubber (ASTM D-2852, D-3298); or Polyethylene, straight wall (ASTM D-1248). Distribution pipes shall consist of lengths of rigid, perforated pipes connected with tight joints. There shall be two rows of evenly spaced perforations running the length of the distribution pipe which shall be on each side of the pipe, midway between the invert and the center line that separates the upper and lower halves of the pipe. Perforations shall be no smaller than 3/8 inch and no larger than 3/4 inch in diameter. Each individual distribution pipe shall be set level, not to exceed a slope of 2 inches in 100 feet.

DESIGN NOTES con't.

Disposal area: Setback requirements are the same as for septic tanks (unless reduced by variance) except the disposal area must be 20 ft. from a building with a basement and 15 ft. from a building without a basement, and the edge of the fill extension must be 25 ft. from DEP wetlands.

On sites with fine soil textures, excavations that expose the bottom and sidewall area of the disposal field shall not be carried out when the soil moisture content is above the plastic limit except when correcting a nuisance, there is no practical alternative, the plumbing inspector agrees and special construction techniques are used. The absolute plastic limit can be estimated by rolling the soil with the fingers. If the soil forms a wire or rod 1/8" in diameter and does not crumble when handled, the soil moisture content is too high to proceed with the excavation. Additionally, disposal fields should not be installed in frozen ground or when the ambient air temperature is below freezing, especially if construction will take place over several days.

In areas adjacent to a water body or wetlands, preventative erosion control and sediment control measures should be employed consistent with Section 804.0 (attached).

Vegetation shall be cut and removed from the area where backfill material is to be placed. Boulders, large stones, and stumps shall also be removed from these areas. If large holes are left, they shall be filled with suitable backfill material. Where possible, the area under the disposal field and backfill extensions shall be plowed or disked to produce a thoroughly roughened surface. Plowing shall be done parallel to the topographic contour in such a direction that each plow furrow will be thrown upslope. The soil should be broken up to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Alternatively, a rototiller or the teeth of a backhoe may be used. On sites where the backfill material is coarser than the original soil, a minimum of 4" of backfill materials must be mixed (by plowing, disking, or rototilling) into the original soil to form a transitional horizon. Surface water shall be diverted away from the disposal field site.

Excavation shall be carried out in a manner that will avoid compaction of the leaching interface (both sidewalls and bottom areas.) Heavy equipment, especially rubber-tired vehicles such as front-end loaders, should not be driven over the exposed bottom of the disposal field. Excavation should be carried out whenever possible, by a backhoe operating from outside the perimeter of the previously excavated portions of the disposal field. If any portion of the bottom or sidewall becomes smeared or compacted, that portion must be scarified to reopen soil pores. Rototilling may be necessary to reach the limit of compacted soil depth. Work should be scheduled so that excavated areas are not exposed to rainfall or wind-blown silt. Any loose soil or debris that is washed or otherwise deposited within the excavation shall be carefully removed prior to backfilling. The bottom of the disposal field shall be installed at the elevation specified on the application. It shall be maintained to a level grade no greater than 2 inches per 100 feet. (The bottom of the disposal field serves as the final stage of the distribution network.)

Stone (when used) shall cover the distribution pipes and extend the full width and length of the disposal field. The disposal field stone shall be clean, free of fines, dust, ashes, or clay. It shall be no smaller than 3/4 inch and no larger than 2 1/2 inches in size. Stone may be loaded onto the disposal field site using a backhoe, front-end loader, or dump truck. This operation shall be carried out from the sides of the disposal field rather than by driving onto the bottom of the disposal field. In the case of large disposal fields, tracked equipment may be operated within the disposal field. The equipment shall not exert a ground pressure in excess of eight pounds per square foot. The disposal field stone shall be pushed in front of the vehicle such that a minimum of one foot of stone is maintained beneath the vehicle track and the original soil surface.

Stone shall be completely covered with a minimum 2" layer of compressed hay as the laying of the distribution pipes progresses. Filter fabric may be used provided that edges of adjacent sheets of fabric overlap by a minimum of 6 inches and the filter fabric has adequate tensile strength to prevent ripping during installation and backfilling; adequate air permeability to allow free passage of gases; and adequate particle retention to prevent downward migration of soil particles into the disposal field. The minimum physical properties for the fabric shall be 4.0 ounces/square yard (per ASTM D-3776). The use of water-proof paper is prohibited.

Immediately above the filter fabric, hay or propriety device, backfill is required. It shall be a minimum of 8 inches in thickness, (including cover material) and placed in 8" lifts and compacted as placed in a uniform manner with a tracked vehicle. The backfill material shall be a coarse sand to a gravelly coarse sand which meets the following requirements: The upper limit of rocks greater than 3 inches in diameter shall be approximately 5% by volume; and the soil texture for backfill is coarse sand to gravelly coarse sand with approximately 4 to 8 percent of the sand, silt and clay fraction passing a #200 sieve. The upper limit of clay sized particles in the sand, silt, and clay fraction shall be approximately 2%. The backfill shall contain approximately 15% to 3-% (by weight) coarse fragments (gravel 2mm to 3 inches). Due to the difficulty of obtaining sieve analyses and the variability of backfill material, the following procedures can be used in the field to determine the suitability of backfill material. The backfill is suitable if the soil texture is loose single grains, the individual sand grains can be readily seen (similar to salt or sugar grains) and felt, and the following conditions are observed: If squeezed in the hand when dry, it will fall apart when the pressure is released but has enough fines to stain the lines in the palm of the hand; or if squeezed when moist, it will form a cast that will crumble when touched and bears very careful handling; and it does not form a ribbon between the thumb and forefinger but has enough fines to stain the lines in the palm of the hand.

At least 4 inches of soil or soil/soil amendment mix suitable for establishment of a good vegetative cover shall be placed over the entire filled area including the fill material extensions.

DESIGN NOTES con't.

Propriety devices approved by the Department of Human Services as substitutes for disposal field stone and perforated distribution pipes shall be installed per the manufacturer's instructions. Maximum tolerance of distribution pipes or proprietary devices shall be no more than 2" in 100'.

The land adjacent to the disposal area shall be graded to prevent both the accumulation of surface water on the disposal area, and the flow of surface water across it. Cellar and perimeter foundation drains should discharge away from the disposal area.

All disturbed areas are to be mulched with hay or straw at a rate of 1 bale per 500 sq. ft. and shall be seeded to establish vegetation to prevent erosion. Grass, clover, trefoil, vetch, perennial wildflowers, or other herbaceous perennials may be used for disposal area surfaces. Woody shrubs or trees are unacceptable. Woody shrubs in conjunction with a hardy perennial ground cover may be used on fill extensions. Do not park or drive vehicles on septic system unless the system consists of H-20 rated components. All system components (particularly pump and gravity lines, septic tank and distribution box) installed in exposed areas with little or no snow cover, and/or less than 4' depth of fill cover, shall be protected against freezing or frost action.

Pumped systems: Pump stations shall be equipped with an audible high level alarm installed on a different electrical circuit from the pump in a location that will be readily detected by the owner/user. The pipes shall be sized to serve the pump but in no case may have a diameter of less than that required by the manufacturer. Distribution boxes that have effluent pumped to them should be connected to the pump line by a hole fashioned in the bottom of the D-box which is then grouted to be water-tight. This will help prevent freezing. Remove and drain the pump unit from the lift station during long periods of non-use, such as with dwellings that may be idle all winter.

System maintenance: Water conservation and the installation of low flow fixtures will benefit your system. Any drips or leaks that develop should be repaired immediately. Running excessive amounts of water or running several water-using appliances at the same time can overload your system and cause sediment from the septic tank to wash out into the disposal field which could cause it to fail.

The septic tank should be inspected every two to three years and pumped when the sludge and scum occupies 33% of the tank's liquid capacity, in order to prevent clogging of the disposal area and failure of the system. Do not add any septic tank cleaner or additive to your septic system (this includes yeast, or commercial products). No effective product or material is recognized by state authorities and, in fact, some of these products can actually cause your system to fail. Chemicals (i.e. paint, paint thinner, commercial grease and oil, darkroom chemicals, etc.), other than normal household cleaners, shall not be disposed of in the septic system.

Drainage from basement floors, footings or roofs shall not enter into the system and shall be diverted away from the disposal area. DEP permits may be required for some drains. Hot tubs, backwash from water softeners, and similar water treatment equipment shall not discharge into any disposal system utilized for any other wastewater, but may be discharged into a separate laundry disposal field designed for this purpose. Discharge of industrial wastes onto the land, into the soil, or into ground water is prohibited except as permitted by DEP. Abandoned wells shall not be utilized for the disposal of wastewater.

Erosion Control Information
from 144ACMR 241 Chapter 8

SECTION 803.0 SOIL DISTURBANCE WITHIN 100 FEET OF WATER BODIES AND WETLANDS

803.1 Minimum standards: All ground disturbance occurring within 100 feet of a coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, or water course shall comply with the minimum standards set forth in Section 804.0.

803.2 If unable to meet minimum standards: Activities that cannot meet all the minimum standards set forth in this chapter are subject to permit requirements under the Natural Resources Protection Act administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

Section 804.0 WORK ADJACENT TO WETLANDS AND WATER BODIES

804.1 Runoff prevention: In order to prevent runoff which may carry sediment from the disturbance activity from directly entering water bodies the standards in this section apply to all ground disturbance occurring within 100 feet of a coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond or water course.

804.2 Permits required: Soil disturbance activities that cannot meet all of the following standards are subject to permit requirements under the Natural Resources Protection Act administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Compliance with the following sections is considered a permit by rule.

804.3 Sites with slopes of less than 20%: Where sustained slopes are less than 20%, a 25 foot setback shall be maintained between the normal high water line or upland edge of a coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, or water course (whichever is more restrictive) and any soil disturbance activity; and

804.4 Sites with slopes exceeding 20%: Where sustained slopes exceed 20%, a 100 foot setback shall be maintained between the normal high water line or upland edge of the coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, or water course (whichever is more restrictive) and any soil disturbance activity; and

804.5 Runoff diverted: Upland surface water runoff shall be diverted around the soil disturbance activity.

804.6 Replacement systems: The setback requirements for removal, replacement or maintenance of wastewater disposal systems, authorized by this code, can be waived when no practical alternative exists and the LPI agrees.

804.7 Buffers with vegetation: Existing vegetation within the 25 foot setback zone shall remain undisturbed except when removal is required for the maintenance, repair or installation of a replacement system.

804.8 Buffers with no vegetation: For soil disturbance activities where the setback from the protected natural resource is not vegetated and the slope between the activity and the protected natural resource is 3% or greater, a row of hay bales or silt fencing shall be installed between the activity and the edge of the setback. The hay bales or silt fencing shall be maintained until the activity area is fully stabilized.

804.9 Wetland disturbance: Wetlands vegetation shall not be destroyed or permanently removed. If wetlands vegetation shall be disturbed during the project, it shall be reestablished immediately upon completion of the work and shall be maintained. This standard shall not apply to fill for disposal; areas required for replacement of wastewater disposal systems.

804.10 Wet soils: No soil shall be disturbed during any period when soils are saturated due to rain or snow melt, except for repair or installation of a replacement system in accordance with Chapter 12.

804.11 Erosion control barriers: Prior to the start of a soil disturbance activity, erosion control measures such as staked hay bales, or silt fence shall be properly installed and adequately maintained for the duration of the project, to prevent the wash of materials into the resource.

804.12 Time limit: All soil disturbance activities shall start and finish within a one month time frame.

804.13 Site stabilization: Disturbed soil shall be immediately stabilized, upon activity completion or if the area is not to be actively worked for more than one week, using temporary or permanent measures

such as placement of riprap (in accordance with this code), sod, mulch or erosion control blankets, or other comparable measures.

804.14 Mulch: Hay for straw mulch, where used, shall be applied at a rate of at least one bale per 500 square feet (1 1/2 to 2 tons per acre).

804.15 Mulch anchoring: Mulch shall be anchored with netting, peg and twine, or other suitable method and shall be maintained until a catch of vegetation is established over the entire disturbed area.

804.16 Additional: In addition to placement of riprap, sod, erosion control blankets or mulch, 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 whenever necessary due to sedimentation.

Note: The discharge of sediment to a water body violates s413 of Title 38 M.R.S.A.

804.17 Duration of temporary erosion control: Mulch or other temporary erosion control measures shall be maintained until the site is permanently stabilized with vegetation or other permanent control measures.

804.18 Final vegetative cover: Permanent revegetation or seeding of all disturbed areas shall occur, immediately upon project completion or, if temporary stabilization measures were used, within 30 days from the time the areas were last actively worked except where precluded by the type of activity (e.g. riprap, road surfaces, etc.) For fall or winter activities, in addition to other temporary erosion controls, all disturbed areas shall be covered with a layer of mulch. A row of hay bales or silt fence shall also be installed between the activity and the upland edge of the wetland or normal high water line (whichever applies). Permanent revegetation measures shall be undertaken by June 15th. Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls (e.g. mulch, hay bale barriers, etc.) shall be maintained in the interim. The vegetative cover shall be maintained.

804.19 Lime and fertilizer: Lime and fertilizer may be applied based on requirements determined through a soil test; or in lieu of a soil test, application rates shall not exceed the following:

Ground limestone: 3 tons/acre (130 lbs./1000 sq.ft.)

Fertilizer, 10-10-10 or equivalent: 600 lbs./acre (14 lbs./1000 sq.ft.)

Fertilizer shall not be applied before the start of the growing season, nor after September 30th. Fertilized areas shall be mulched to reduce off-site transport of nutrients until used by vegetative growth.

Note: erosion and sedimentation control measures should comply with U.S.D.A., Natural Resource Conservation Service and Soil and Water Conservation District specifications.