

## Winter EPSC Requirements

**Introduction** - 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. At the same time as the erosion risk increases, the "toolbox" available to the contractor and on-site plan coordinator shrinks significantly over this period (Table 3.4 below).

**Table 3.4 Effects of Winter on EPSC Practices**

EPSC Measure	Effect of Winter Conditions
Vegetative Ground Cover	Cannot be established outside of growing
Hydroseeding	Stabilizers are poor in cold conditions, poor/no growth of seed over
Diversion Structures	Difficult or impossible to implement in frozen soils.
Sedimentation Basins	Must be installed pre-ground freezing. Can be overwhelmed by spring flows
Silt Fence	Difficult to install in frozen ground. Often fail during spring melt.
Erosion Blankets	Cannot be installed correctly on frozen ground. Improper installations (not keyed in) melt flows, wash away in melt flows.
Grassed line swales	Installation following ground freezing difficult, leaving unprotected concentrated flows with significant erosion potential
Impervious Stabilization	Paving, other measures cannot be completed in winter

In particular, establishing vigorous vegetation during winter construction is not possible. Based upon the activities anticipated to be undertaken during this period, the Contractor shall plan and implement the following Winter EPSC measures.

### EPSC Plan Requirements for -Winter Shutdown-

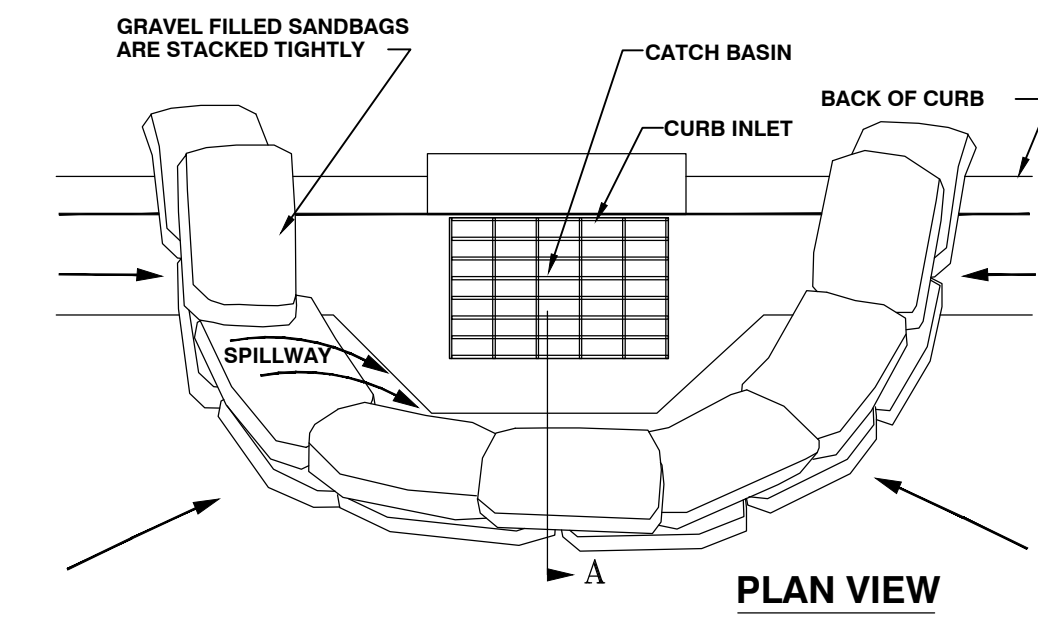
For those projects that will complete earth disturbance activities prior to the winter period (October 15), the following must be implemented by the Site Contractor in coordination with the On-Site Plan Coordinator:

- For areas to be stabilized by vegetation, all seeding shall be completed no later than September 15 to ensure adequate growth and cover.
- Non-vegetative stabilization of all areas of disturbed soils without existing vegetation shall be completed no later than October 15.
- When mulch is used as a temporary means of stabilization, the rate of application shall be double that of the regular construction season rate, or roughly 2 inches of mulch with 80-90% cover. Mulch should be tracked in when weather permits or stabilized with netting or an approved tackifier.

### EPSC Plan Requirements for -Winter Construction-

If construction activities involving earth disturbance continue past October 15 or begin before April 15, the following must be implemented by the Owner/Site Contractor:

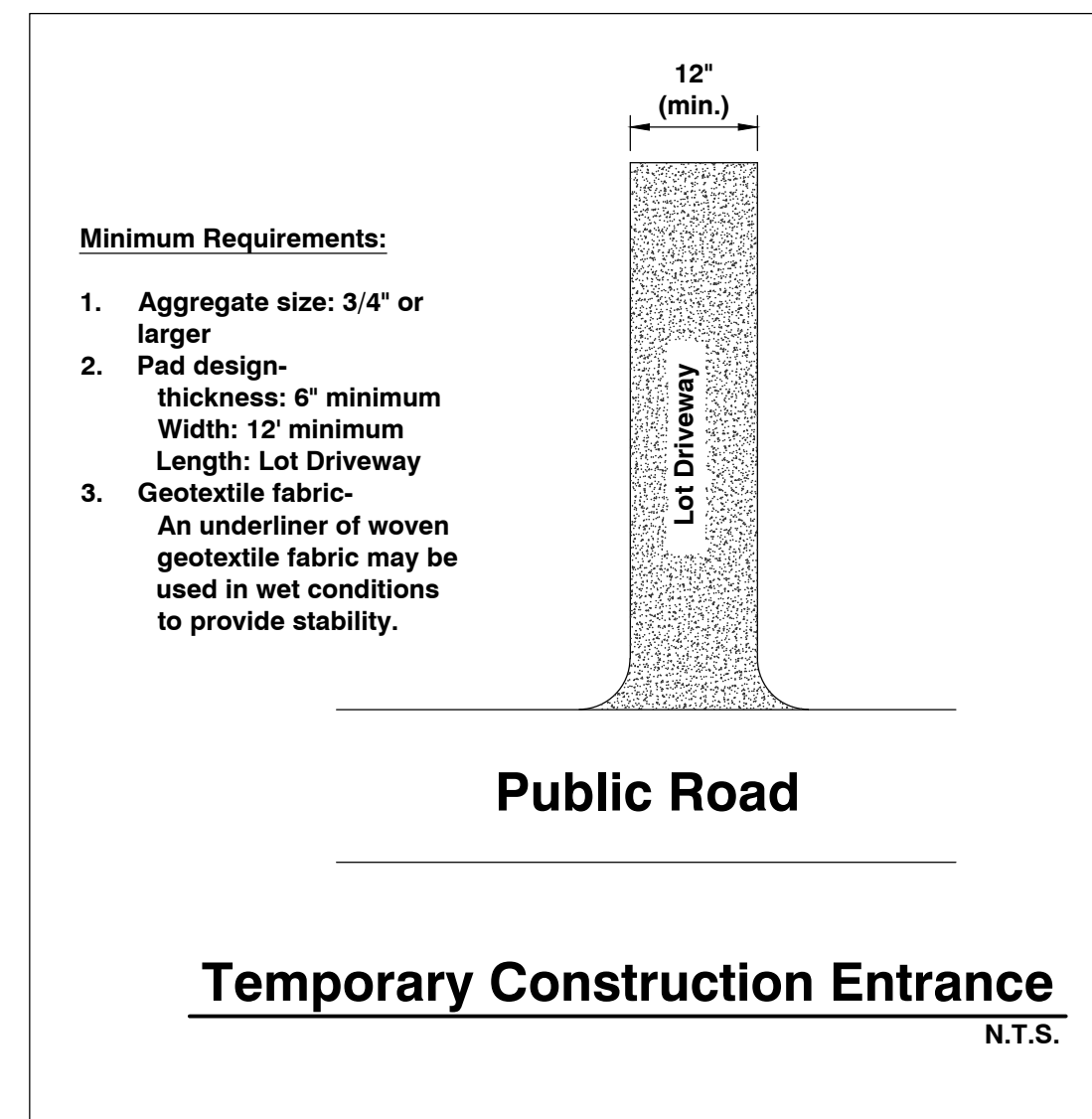
- Enlarged stabilized access points to provide for snow stockpiling.
- Limits of disturbance flagging moved or replaced to reflect the boundaries of winter work.
- A snow management plan which implements the following requirements:
  - adequate storage and control of snowmelt by diverting these flows around the work area,
  - cleared snow is to be stored down gradient of all areas of disturbance
  - Storage of snow in stormwater treatment structures is prohibited.
  - All drainage structures shall be kept open and free of snow/ice.
  - buffer is to be maintained from the perimeter controls such as silt fence to allow for snow clearing and maintenance.
  - Install silt fence a minimum of 25 feet down gradient of areas of disturbance and snow storage areas. Reinforce fence in areas where snow load forces may be an issue due to site restrictions.
- In areas of disturbance within 100 feet of a receiving water, silt fence shall be reinforced or else replaced with perimeter dikes, swales, or other practices resistant to the forces of snow loads.
- All silt fence and other practices requiring earth disturbance shall be installed ahead of ground freezing.
- Where mulch is the selected stabilization measure, the mulch shall be installed at double the standard rate of mulch, or roughly 2 inches of mulch with 80-90% cover.
- Mulch should be tracked in when weather permits or stabilized with netting or an approved tackifier to prevent removal by wind.
- 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."
- Directions to remove snow or ice to less than 1" thickness prior to temporary or permanent stabilization.
- Stone stabilization shall be installed a width of 10 to 20ft wide around the perimeter of buildings under construction, where construction vehicle traffic is anticipated.



- NOTES:**
- PLACE CURB TYPE SEDIMENT BARRIERS ON GENTLY SLOPING STREET SEGMENTS WHERE WATER CAN POND AND ALLOW SEDIMENT TO SEPARATE FROM RUNOFF.
  - SANDBAGS, OF EITHER BURLAP OR WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, ARE FILLED WITH GRAVEL, LAYERED AND PACKED TIGHTLY.
  - LEAVE ONE SANDBAG GAP IN THE TOP ROW TO PROVIDE A SPILLWAY FOR OVERFLOW.
  - INSPECT BARRIERS AND REMOVE SEDIMENT AFTER EACH STORM EVENT. SEDIMENT AND GRAVEL MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE TRAVELED WAY IMMEDIATELY.

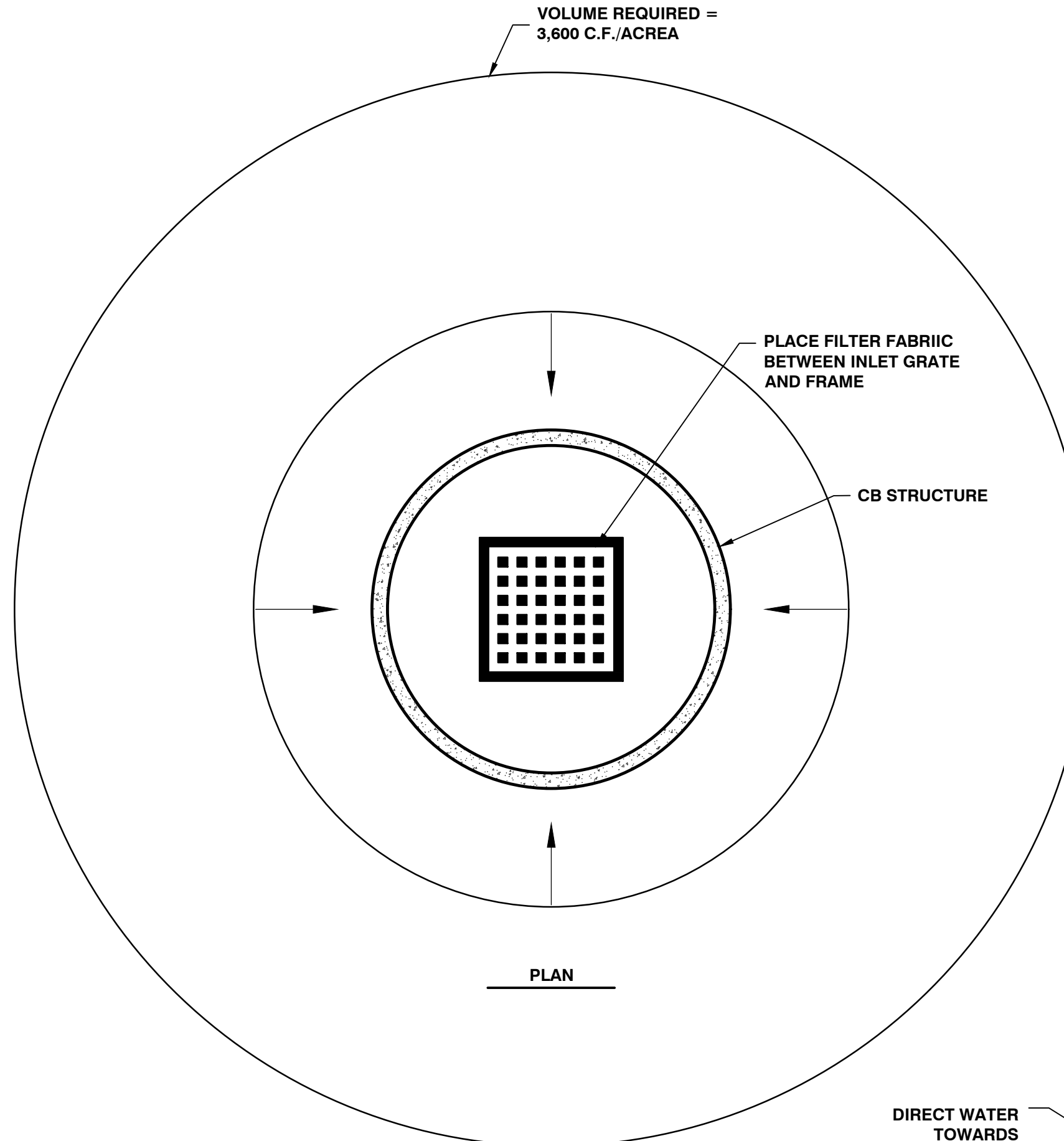
### CURB INLET SEDIMENT BARRIER (SANDBAG)

N.T.S.



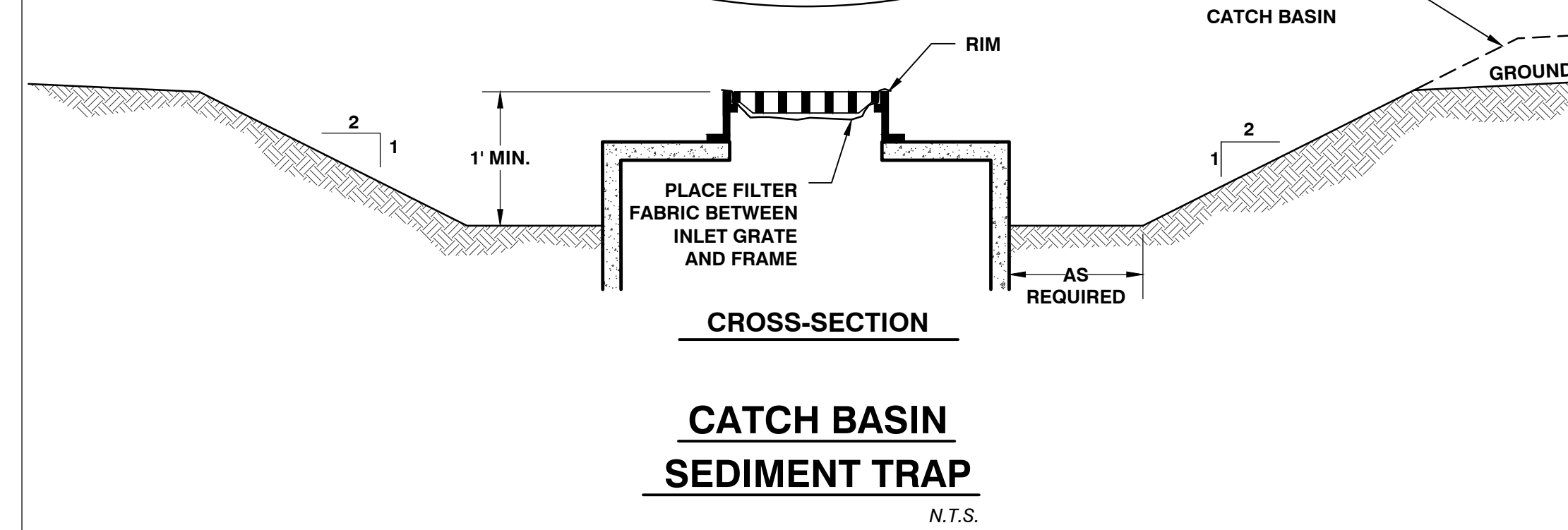
### Temporary Construction Entrance

N.T.S.



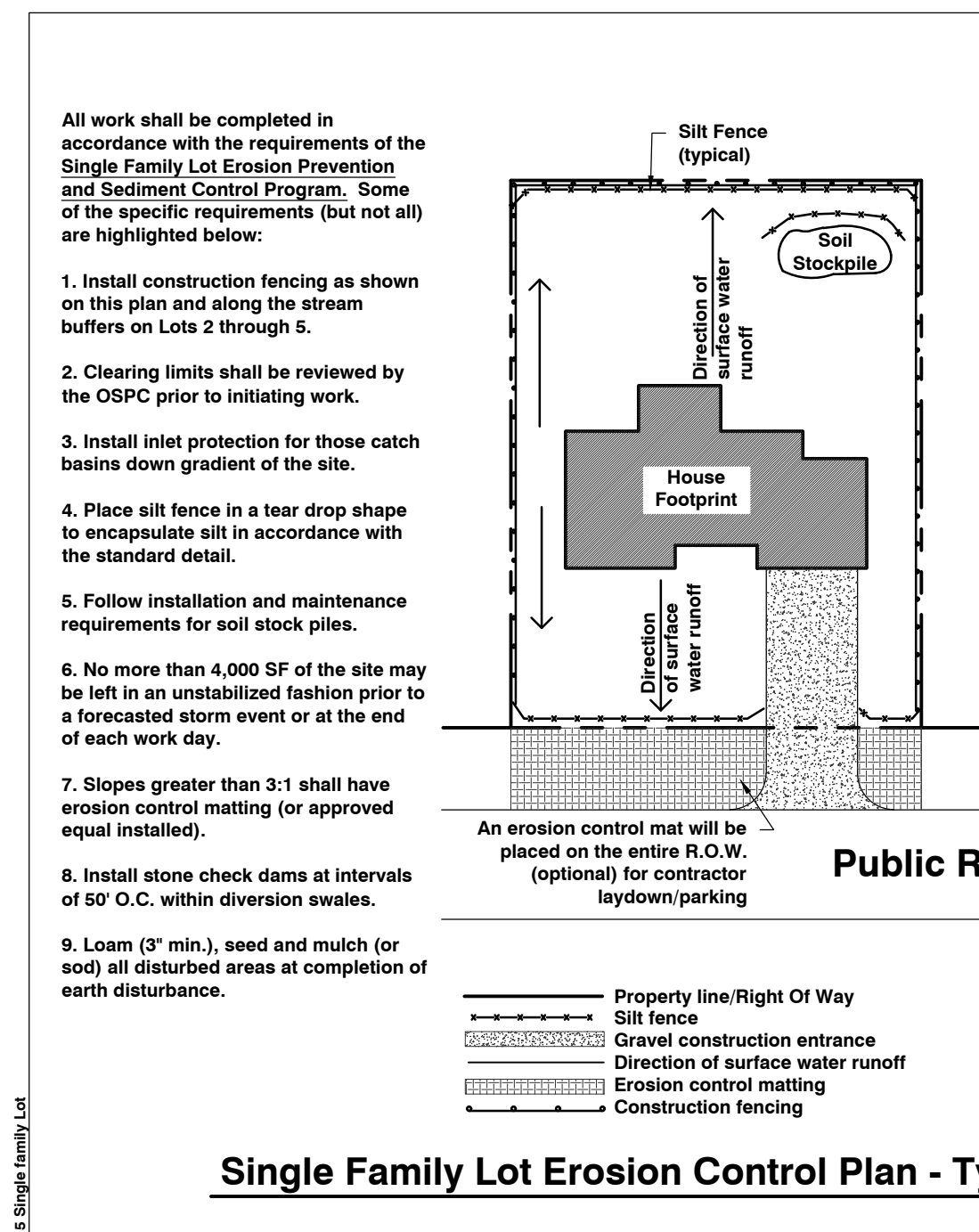
### CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE TRAP RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS WHEN THE SEDIMENT HAS ACCUMULATED TO 1/2 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE TRAP. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN A SUITABLE AREA AND STABILIZED.
- THE VOLUME OF SEDIMENT STORAGE SHALL BE 3600 CUBIC FEET PER ACRE OF CONTRIBUTORY DRAINAGE.
- THE STRUCTURE SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH RAIN AND REPAIRS MADE AS NEEDED.
- THE SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED WHEN THE CONSTRUCTED DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.
- ALL CUT SLOPES SHALL BE 1:1 OR FLATTER.



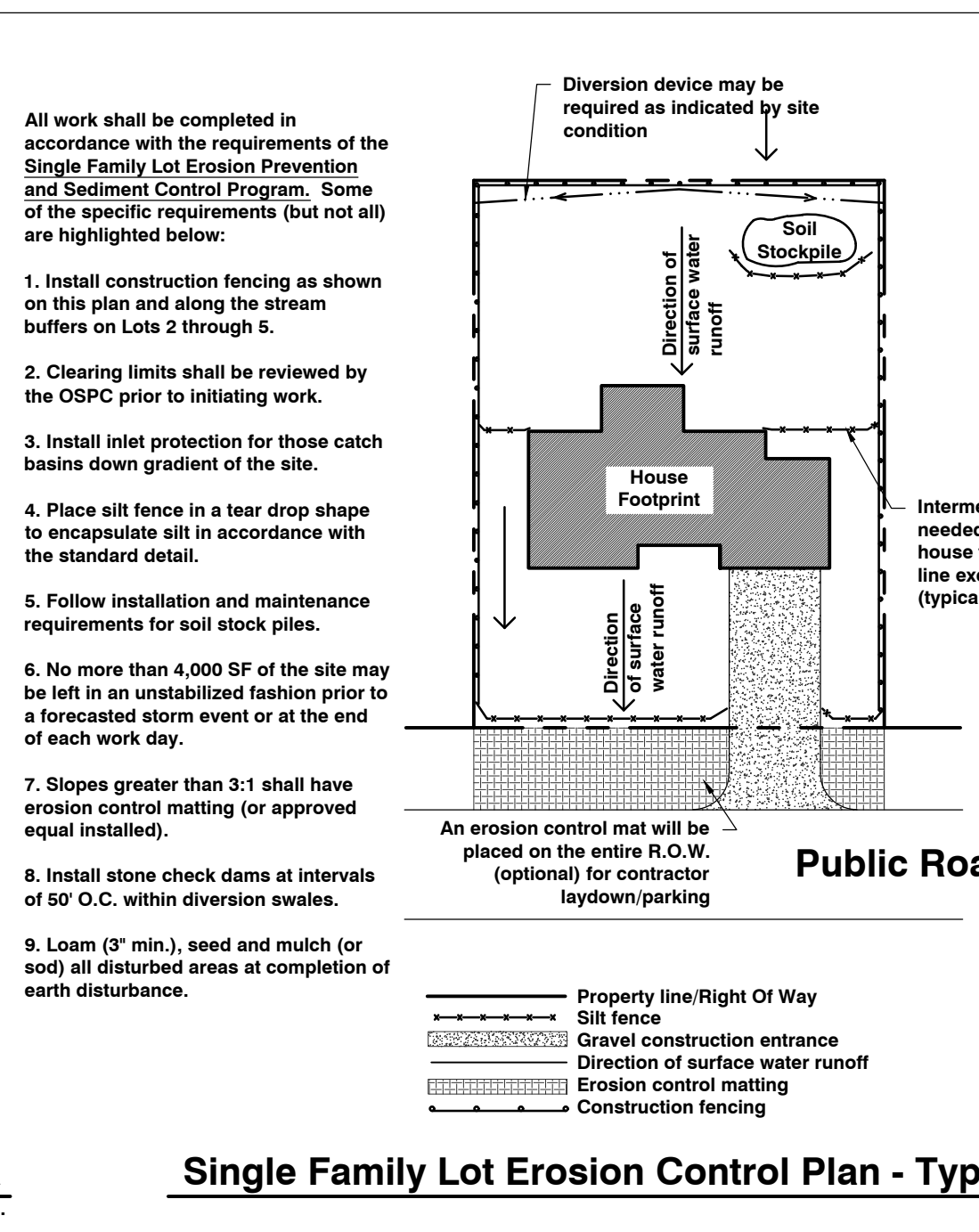
### CATCH BASIN SEDIMENT TRAP

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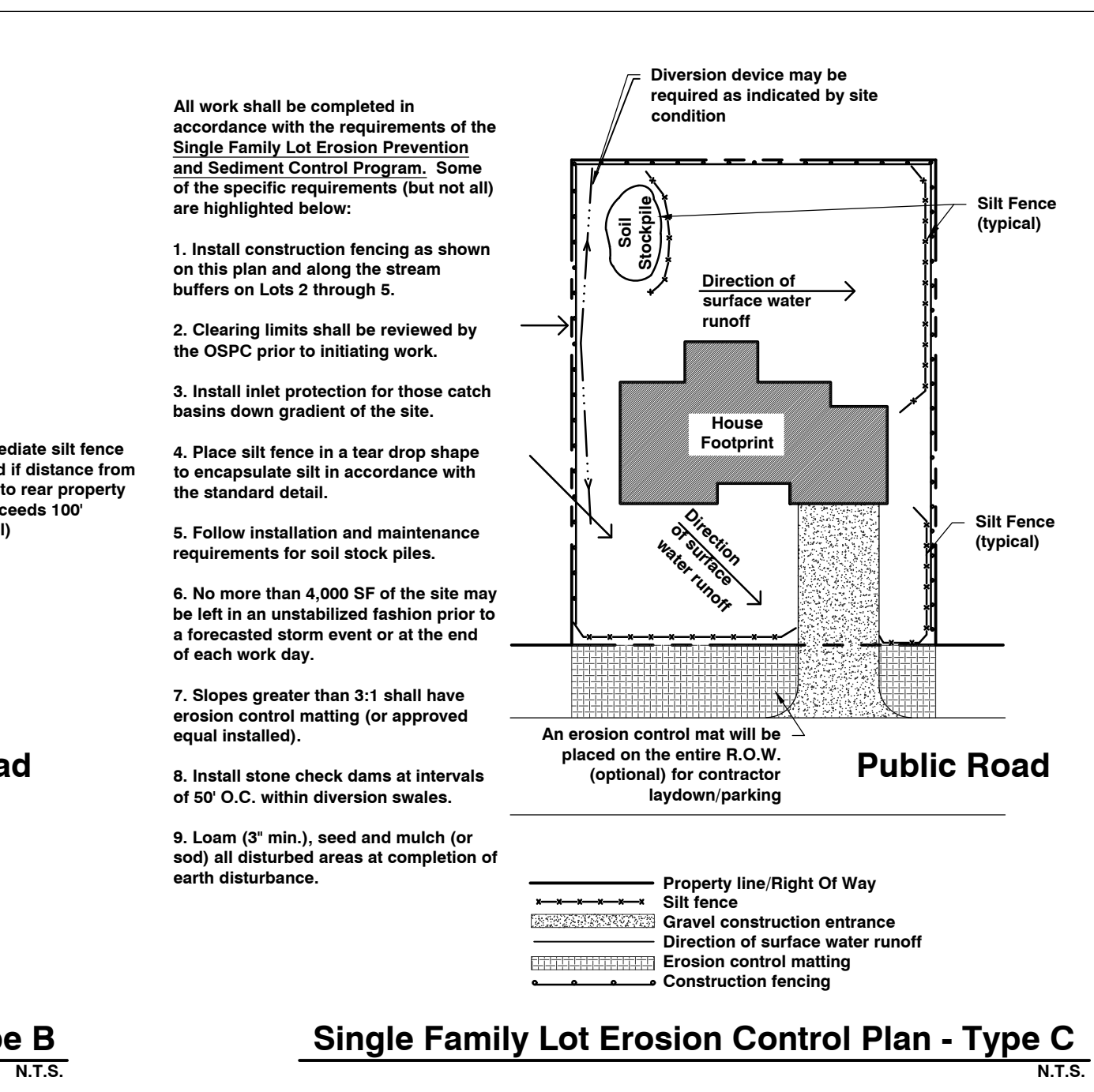
### Single Family Lot Erosion Control Plan - Type A

N.T.S.



### Single Family Lot Erosion Control Plan - Type B

N.T.S.



### Single Family Lot Erosion Control Plan - Type C

N.T.S.

SITE ENGINEER:



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

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DRAWN

SAL

CHECKED

DSM

APPROVED

DSM

OWNER:

HAYSTACK CROSSING, LLC  
c/o JOSEPH BISSONETTE

68 RANDALL STREET  
SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT 05403

APPLICANT:

BLACKROCK CONSTRUCTION, LLC

68 RANDALL STREET  
SOUTH BURLINGTON, VT 05403

PROJECT:

HAYSTACK CROSSING

SHELBURNE FALLS ROAD  
VERMONT ROUTE 116  
HINESBURG, VERMONT 05461

DATE	CHECKED	REVISION
11/22/19	DSM	TOWN RESUBMITTAL
1/10/20	DSM	UPDATE PER TOWN COMMENTS
1/18/20	DSM	ADDED SINGLE FAMILY EPSC DETAILS
3/4/22	DSM	REV. PER CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

## EPSC DETAILS & SPECIFICATIONS

DATE

OCT. 4, 2019

SCALE

AS SHOWN

PROJ. NO.

13127

DRAWING NUMBER

C7.11