

3. Straw and Mulch Anchoring Methods

Straw mulch shall be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or water.

- **Mechanical**—A disk, crimper, or similar type tool shall be set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil. Straw mechanically anchored shall not be finely chopped but, generally, be left longer than 6 inches.
- **Mulch Netting**—Netting shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Netting may be necessary to hold mulch in place in areas of concentrated runoff and on critical slopes.
- **Asphalt Emulsion**—Asphalt shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer or at the rate of 160 gallons per acre.
- **Synthetic Binders**—Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agri-Tac), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tack or equivalent may be used at rates specified by the manufacturer.
- **Wood Cellulose Fiber**—Wood cellulose fiber shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water with the mixture containing a maximum of 50 pounds cellulose per 100 gallons of water.

Irrigation

Permanent seeding shall include irrigation to establish vegetation during dry weather or on adverse site conditions, which require adequate moisture for seed germination and plant growth.

Irrigation rates shall be monitored to prevent erosion and damage to seeded areas from excessive runoff.

Table 7.10.2 Permanent Seeding

Seed Mix	Seeding Rate		Notes:
	Lbs./acre	Lbs./1,000 Sq. Feet	
		General Use	
For close mowing & for waterways with <2.0 ft/sec velocity			
Creeping Red Fescue	20-40	1/2-1	
Domestic Ryegrass	10-20	1/4-1/2	
Kentucky Bluegrass	20-40	1/2-1	
Tall Fescue	40-50	1-1 1/4	
Turf-type (dwarf) Fescue	90	2 1/4	
Steep Banks or Cut Slopes			
Tall Fescue	40-50	1-1 1/4	
Crown Vetch	10-20	1/4-1/2	Do not seed later than August
Tall Fescue	20-30	1/2-3/4	
Flat Pea	20-25	1/2-3/4	Do not seed later than August
Tall Fescue	20-30	1/2-3/4	
Road Ditches and Swales			
Tall Fescue	40-50	1-1 1/4	
Turf-type (dwarf) Fescue	90	2 1/4	
Kentucky Bluegrass	5	0.1	
Lawns			
Kentucky Bluegrass	100-120	2	
Perennial Ryegrass		2	
Kentucky Bluegrass	100-120	2	For shaded areas
Creeping Red Fescue		1-1/2	

Note: Other approved seed species may be substituted.

7.12 Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products (Erosion Control Matting)



Description

A Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Product (TREC) is a degradable manufactured material used to stabilize easily eroded areas while vegetation becomes established. Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products are degradable products composed of biologically, photochemically or otherwise degradable materials. Temporary RECPs consist of erosion control netting, open weave textiles, and erosion control blankets and mattings. These products reduce soil erosion and assist vegetative growth by providing temporary cover from the erosive action of rainfall and runoff while providing soil-seed contact.

Condition where practice applies:

Temporary rolled erosion control products (matting or blankets) should be used on:

- Areas where erosion potential is high or a failure to establish vegetation is costly such as slopes greater than 3:1, constructed channels or stream banks
- Areas where establishing vegetation is difficult such as southern exposures or areas prone to drying
- Areas of concentrated flow, especially where flows exceeds 3.5 feet per second (e.g near culverts)
- Problem areas with highly erosive soils
- Areas where mulch is difficult to hold in place due to wind or water

Planning Considerations:

Temporary RECPs can be applied to critical or problem areas to enhance the erosion control as vegetation is being established. Although these materials add cost, they insure more immediate stability following construction reducing grading repairs and a faster greening of projects. Permanent non-degradable rolled erosion control products (lurf reinforcement mats) are beyond the scope of this practice, but may be useful where design discharges or runoff exert velocities and shear stresses exceeding the ability of mature vegetation to withstand.

Temporary RECPs provide stable and rapid greening for areas conveying stormwater runoff. Care must be taken to choose the type of RECP, which is most appropriate for the specific needs of a project. Designers must take into account the vegetated and unvegetated velocities and shear stresses in channel applications. With the abundance of soil stabilization products available, it is impossible to cover all the advantages, disadvantages and specifications of all manufactured RECPs. Therefore, as with many erosion control-type products, there is no substitute for a thorough understanding of the manufacturer's instructions and recommendations and a site visit by a product's designer or plan reviewer to verify appropriateness.

Temporary RECPs should be used to help establish vegetation on previously disturbed slopes - especially slopes of 3:1 or greater. The materials that compose the RECP will deteriorate over time. If used in permanent conveyance channels, designers should consider the system's resistance to erosion as it relates to the type of vegetation planted and the existing soil characteristics. As much as possible during establishment of vegetation, soil stabilization blankets should not be subjected to concentrated flows moving at greater than 3.5 feet/second.

Design Criteria

Choose a product that will provide the appropriate time period of protection. Allowable velocity range during vegetation establishment should be 3.5 feet per second or less.

Erosion Control Blankets - shall consist of photodegradable plastic netting or biodegradable natural fiber netting that covers and is entwined in a natural organic or man-made mulching material. The mulching material shall consist of wood fibers, wood excelsior, straw, coconut fiber, or man-made fibers, or a combination of the same. The blanket shall be of consistent thickness with the mulching material/fibers evenly distributed over its entire length. Mulching material/fibers must interlock or entwine to form a dense layer, which not only resists raindrop impact, but also will allow vegetation to penetrate the blanket. The mulching material degradation rate must be consistent with the designers desired slope protection time. Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products (or erosion control blankets) shall meet the specifications that follow.

Table 7.12.1

Material	Maximum Length Of Protection
Straw	10-12 Months
Straw/Coconut	24 Months
Coconut	36 Months
Excelsior	36 Months

Erosion Control Netting - shall consist of a woven natural fiber or extruded geosynthetic mesh used as a component in the manufacture of RECPs, or separately as a temporary RECP to anchor loose fiber mulches.

Open Weave Textile - shall consist of processed natural or polymer yarns woven into a matrix, used to provide erosion control and facilitate vegetation establishment

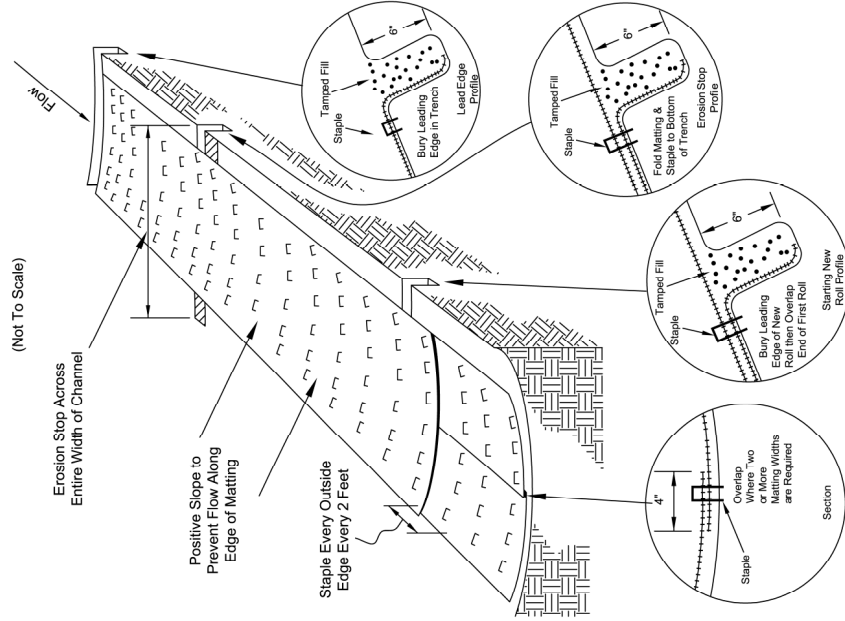
Maintenance:

All RECPs should be inspected regularly after installation, especially after storms to check for erosion or undermining of the product. Make needed repairs immediately, addressing rills or gullies that have developed prior to replacing the RECP. In the case erosion repairs, assure that subsequent runoff across the area is dispersed or adequately spread.

Common Problems/Concerns:

- Manufacturer's selection and installation recommendations not followed. Results in failure of the RECP.
- Poor contact between soil and the RECP. Results in erosion below the RECP and lower seed germination rates, causing failure.
- Proper staping guidelines not followed. Results in movement or displacement of RECP.
- Erosion check slots are not used. Results in erosion under the RECP, causing failure.
- Unstable slopes that result in RECP or slope failure. Determine cause of slope failure, correct, and reinstall RECP
- In channels, the width of RECP used is not sufficient, this causes water to flow along the sides of RECP causing erosion. Install RECP up side slopes of ditch line as well as the bottom.

Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Product



Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Product

1. Channel/Slope Soil Preparation Grade and compact area of installation, preparing seedbed by loosening 2"-3" of topsoil above final grade. Incorporate amendments such as lime and fertilizer into soil. Remove all rocks, clods, vegetation or other debris so that installed RECP will have direct contact with the soil surface.
2. Channel/Slope Seeding Apply seed to soil surface prior to installation. All check slots, anchor trenches, and other disturbed areas must be reseeded. Refer to the Permanent Seeding specification for seeding recommendations.

Slope Installation

3. Excavate top and bottom trenches (12"x6"). Intermittent erosion check slots (6"x6") may be required based on slope length. Excavate top anchor trench 2' x 3' over crest of the slope.
4. If intermittent erosion check slots are required, install RECP in 6'x6" slot at a maximum of 30' centers or the mid point of the slope. RECP should be stapled into trench on 12" centers.
5. Install RECP in top anchor trench, anchor on 12" spacings, backfill and compact soil.
6. Unroll RECP down slope with adjacent rolls overlapped a minimum of 3". Anchor the seam every 18". Lay the RECP loose to maintain direct soil contact, do not pull taut.
7. Overlap roll ends a minimum of 12" with upslope RECP on top for a single effect. Begin all new rolls in an erosion check slot if required, double anchor across roll every 12".
8. Install RECP in bottom anchor trench (12"x6"), anchor every 12". Place all other staples throughout slope at 1 to 2.5 per square yard dependant on slope. Refer to manufacturer's anchor guide.

Channel Installation

9. Excavate initial anchor trench (12"x6") across the lower end of the project area.
10. Excavate intermittent check slots (6"x6") across the channel at 30' intervals along the channel.
11. Excavate longitudinal channel anchor slots (4"x4") along both sides of the channel to bury the edges. Whenever possible extend the RECP 2'-3' above the crest of channel side slopes.
12. Install RECP in initial anchor trench (downstream) anchor every 12", backfill and compact soil.
13. Roll out RECP beginning in the center of the channel toward the intermittent check slot. Do not pull taut. Unroll adjacent rolls upstream with a 3" minimum overlap (anchor every 18") and up each channel side slope.
14. At top of channel side slopes install RECP in the longitudinal anchor slots, anchor every 18".
15. Install RECP in intermittent check slots. Lay into trench and secure with anchors every 12", backfill with soil and compact.
16. Overlap roll ends a minimum of 12" with upstream RECP on top for a shingling effect. Begin all new rolls in an intermittent check slot, double anchored every 12".
17. Install upstream end in a terminal anchor trench (12"x6"); anchor every 12", backfill and compact.
18. Complete anchoring throughout channel at 2.5 per square yard using suitable ground anchoring devices (U shaped wire staples, metal geotextile pins, plastic stakes, and triangular wooden stakes). Anchors should be of sufficient length to resist pullout. Longer anchors may be required in loose sandy or gravelly soils.

8.1 Additional Construction Site Pollution Controls



Description

Although sediment is the primary pollutant of concern resulting from construction activity, other pollutants need to be considered as well. These include petrochemicals: fuel, oil, and asphalt; and construction chemicals and materials: paints, solvents, fertilizer, soil additives, concrete wash water, etc. Also included are solid wastes and construction debris. Keeping these substances from polluting runoff can be accomplished to a large extent through good housekeeping and following the manufacturer's recommendations for their use and disposal.

Condition Where Practice Applies

Wastes generated by construction activities (i.e. construction materials such as paints, solvents, fuels, concrete, wood, etc.) must be disposed of in accordance with ORC 3734 and ORC 3714. Hazardous and toxic substances are used on virtually all construction-sites. Good management of these substances is always needed.

Planning Considerations

Good erosion and sediment control will prevent some pollutants in addition to sediment from leaving the site; however, pollutants carried in solution or as surface films on runoff water will be carried through most erosion and sediment control practices. These pollutants become nearly impossible to control once carried offsite in runoff. Adding to the problem is the fact that construction wastes, many containing toxic chemicals, are routinely buried on-site, dumped on the ground, poured down a storm drain, or disposed of with construction debris. So while typical erosion and sediment-control practices are important for controlling other pollutants, additional preventative measures are needed.

Reducing pollutants other than sediments depends heavily on construction personnel and how they carry out their operations. To help facilitate this, plans should contain standard notes clearly stating requirements to contractors. It also may be appropriate to include requirements for specific provisions for hazardous materials storage, handling and disposal.

Requirements

1. **Educate Construction Personnel**, including subcontractors who may use or handle hazardous or toxic materials, making them aware of the following general guidelines:

Disposal and Handling of Hazardous and Other Construction Waste	
DO:	• Prevent spills • Use products up • Follow label directions for disposal • Remove lids from empty bottles and cans when disposing in trash • Recycle wastes whenever possible
DON'T	• Don't pour into waterways, storm drains or onto the ground • Don't pour down the sink, floor drain or septic tanks • Don't bury chemicals or containers • Don't burn chemicals or containers • Don't mix chemicals together

2. **Waste disposal containers** shall be provided for the proper collection of all waste material including construction debris, sanitary garbage, petroleum products and any hazardous materials to be used on-site. Containers shall be covered and not leaking. All waste material shall be disposed of at facilities approved for that material. Construction Demolition and Debris (CD&D) waste must be disposed of in accordance with ORC 3714 at an approved Ohio EPA CD&D landfill.

3. **No construction related waste materials are to be buried on-site.** By exception, clean fill (bricks, hardened concrete, soil) may be utilized in a way that does not encroach upon natural wetlands, streams or their floodplains. Filling of stream side areas is Fill may not result in the contamination of waters of the state unless prohibited by local ordinance or zoning.

4. **Construction and Demolition Debris (CD&D) Disposal.** CD&D waste must be disposed of in accordance with ORC 3714 at an approved Ohio EPA CD&D landfill. CD&D waste is defined as all materials attached to a structure, which is being demolished (for materials containing asbestos see Item 12).

5. **Handling Construction Chemicals.** Mixing, pumping, transferring or other handling of construction chemicals such as fertilizer, lime, asphalt, concrete drying compounds, and all other potentially hazardous materials shall be performed in an area away from any watercourse, ditch or storm drain.

6. Equipment Fueling and Maintenance. oil changing, etc., shall be performed away from watercourses, ditches or storm drains, in an area designated for that purpose. The designated area shall be equipped for recycling oil and catching spills. Secondary containment shall be provided for all fuel oil storage tanks. These areas must be inspected every seven days and within 24 hrs. of a 0.5 inch or greater rain event to ensure there are no exposed materials which would contaminate storm water. Site operators must be aware that Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements may apply. An SPCC plan is required for sites with one single aboveground tank of 660 gallons or more, accumulative aboveground storage of 1330 gallons or more, or 42,000 gallons of underground storage. Soils that have become contaminated must be disposed of accordance with Item 8 "Contaminated Soils".

7. Concrete Wash Water/Wash Outs. Concrete wash water shall not be allowed to flow to streams, ditches, storm drains, or any other water conveyance. A sump or pit with no potential for discharge shall be constructed if needed to contain concrete wash water. Field tile or other subsurface drainage structures within 10 ft. of the sump shall be cut and plugged. For small projects, truck chutes may be rinsed on the lot away from any water conveyances.

8. Contaminated Soils. If substances such as oil, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, etc. are spilled, leaked, or released onto the soil, the soil should be dug up and disposed of at licensed sanitary landfill or other approved petroleum contaminated soil remediation facility (not a construction/demolition debris landfill). Please be aware that storm water run off associated with contaminated soils are not authorized under Ohio EPA's General Storm Water Permit associated with Construction Activities. In the event there are large extensive areas of contaminated soils additional measures above and beyond the conditions of Ohio EPA's General Construction Storm Water Permit will be required. Depending on the extent of contamination, additional treatment and/or collection and disposal may be required. All storm water discharges associated with the contaminated soils must be authorized under an alternate NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) Permit.

9. Spill Reporting Requirements: Spills on pavement shall be absorbed with sawdust, kitty litter or other absorbent material and disposed of with the trash at a licensed sanitary landfill. Hazardous or industrial wastes such as most solvents, gasoline, oil-based paints, and cement curing compounds require special handling. Spills shall be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378). Spills of 25 gallons or more of petroleum products shall be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378), the local fire department, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee within 30 min. of the discovery of the release. All spills, which result in contact with waters of the state, must be reported to OHIO EPA's Hotline.

10. Open Burning. No materials may be burned which contain rubber, grease, asphalt, or petroleum products such as tires, cars, autoparts, plastics or plastic coated wire. (See OAC 3745-19) Open burning is not allowed in restricted areas. Restricted areas are defined as: 1) within corporation limits; 2) within 1000 feet outside a municipal corporation having a population of 1000 to 10,000; and 3) a one mile zone outside of a

corporation of 10,000 or more. Outside a restricted area, no open burning can take place within a 1000 feet of an inhabited building located off the property where the fire is set. Open burning is permissible in a restricted area for the following activities: heating tar, welding and acetylene torches, smudge pots and similar occupational needs, and heating for warmth or outdoor barbecues. Outside of restricted areas, open burning is permissible for landscape wastes (plant material), land-clearing wastes (plant material, with prior written permission from Ohio EPA), and agricultural wastes (material generated by crop, horticultural, or livestock production practices. This includes fence posts and scrap lumber, but not buildings).

11. Dust Control/Suppressants. Dust control is required to prevent nuisance conditions. Dust controls must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and not be applied in a manner, which would result in a discharge to waters of the state. Isolation distances from bridges, catch basins, and other drainageways must be observed. Application (excluding water) may not occur when precipitation is imminent as noted in the short term forecast. Used oil may not be applied for dust control.

12. Other Air Permitting Requirements: All contractors and sub contractors must be made aware that certain activities associated with construction will require air permits. Activities including but not limited to mobile concrete batch plants, mobile asphalt plants, concrete crushers, large generators, etc., will require specific Ohio EPA Air Permits for installation and operation. These activities must seek authorization from the corresponding district of Ohio EPA. Notification for Restoration and Demolition must be submitted to Ohio EPA for all commercial sites to determine if asbestos corrective actions are required.

13. Process Waste Water/Leachate Management. All contractors shall be made aware that Ohio EPA's Construction General Permit only allows the discharge of storm water. Other waste streams/discharges including but not limited to vehicle and/or equipment washing, leachate associated with on-site waste disposal, concrete wash outs, etc are a process wastewater. They are not authorized for discharge under the General Storm Water Permit associated with Construction Activities. All process wastewaters must be collected and properly disposed at an approved disposal facility. In the event there are leachate outbreaks associated with onsite disposal, measures must be taken to isolate this discharge for collection and proper disposal. Investigative measures and corrective actions must be implemented to identify and eliminate the source of all leachate outbreaks.

14. Permit To Install (PTI) Requirements: All contractors and sub contractors must be made aware that a PTI must be submitted and approved by Ohio EPA prior to the construction of all centralized sanitary systems, including sewer extensions, and sewerage systems (except those serving one, two, and three family dwellings) and potable water lines. The issuance of an Ohio EPA Construction General Storm Water Permit does not authorize the installation of any sewerage system where Ohio EPA has not approved a PTI.

Additional Construction Site Pollution Controls

1. Construction personnel, including subcontractors who may use or handle hazardous or toxic materials, shall be made aware of the following general guidelines regarding disposal and handling of hazardous and construction wastes:
 - Prevent spills
 - Use products up
 - Follow label directions for disposal
 - Remove lids from empty bottles and cans when disposing in trash
 - Recycle wastes whenever possible
 - Don't pour into waterways, storm drains or onto the ground
 - Don't pour down the sink, floor drain or septic tanks
 - Don't bury chemicals or containers
 - Don't burn chemicals or containers
 - Don't mix chemicals together
2. Containers shall be provided for the proper collection of all waste material including construction debris, trash, petroleum products and any hazardous materials used on-site. Containers shall be covered and not leaking. All waste material shall be disposed of at facilities approved for that material. Construction Demolition and Debris (CD&D) waste must be disposed of at an Ohio EPA approved CD&D landfill.
3. No construction related waste materials are to be buried on-site. By exception, clean fill (bricks, hardened concrete, soil) may be utilized in a way which does not encroach upon natural wetlands, streams or floodplains or result in the contamination of waters of the state.
4. Handling Construction Chemicals. Mixing, pumping, transferring or other handling of construction chemicals such as fertilizer, lime, asphalt, concrete drying compounds, and all other potentially hazardous materials shall be performed in an area away from any watercourse, ditch or storm drain.
5. Equipment Fueling and Maintenance. Mixing, oil changing, etc., shall be performed away from watercourses, ditches or storm drains in an area designated for that purpose. The designated area shall be equipped for recycling oil and catching spills. Secondary containment shall be provided for all fuel oil storage tanks. These areas must be inspected every seven days and within 24 hrs. of a 0.5 inch or greater rain event to ensure there are no exposed materials which would contaminate storm water. Site operators must be aware that Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements may apply. An SPCC plan is required for sites with one single above ground tank of 660

gallons or more, accumulative above ground storage of 1330 gallons or more, or 42,000 gallons of underground storage. Contaminated soils must be disposed of in accordance with Item 8.

6. **Concrete Wash Water** shall not be allowed to flow to streams, ditches, storm drains, or any other water conveyance. A sump or pit with no potential for discharge shall be constructed if needed to contain concrete wash water. Field tile or other subsurface drainage structures within 10 ft. of the sump shall be cut and plugged. For small projects, truck chutes may be rinsed away from any water conveyances.
7. **Spill Reporting Requirements:** Spills on pavement shall be absorbed with sawdust or kitty litter and disposed of with the trash at a licensed sanitary landfill. Hazardous or industrial wastes such as most solvents, gasoline, oil-based paints, and cement curing compounds require special handling. Spills shall be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378). Spills of 25 gallons or more of petroleum products shall be reported to Ohio EPA, the local fire department, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee within 30 min. of the discovery of the release. All spills which contact waters of the state must be reported to Ohio EPA.
8. **Contaminated Soils.** If substances such as oil, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, etc. are spilled, leaked, or released onto the soil, the soil should be dug up and disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill or other approved petroleum contaminated soil remediation facility. (not a construction/demolition debris landfill). Note that storm water runoff associated with contaminated soils are not be authorized under Ohio EPA's General Storm Water Permit associated with Construction Activities.
9. **Open Burning.** No materials containing rubber, grease, asphalt, or petroleum products, such as tires, autoparts, plastics or plastic coated wire may be burned (OAC 3745-19). Open burning is not allowed in restricted areas, which are defined as: 1) within corporation limits; 2) within 1000 feet outside a municipal corporation having a population of 1000 to 10,000; and 3) a one mile zone outside of a corporation of 10,000 or more. Outside of restricted areas, no open burning is allowed within a 1000 feet of an inhabited building on another property. Open burning is permissible in a restricted area for: heating tar, welding, smudge pots and similar occupational needs, and heating for warmth or outdoor barbecues. Outside of restricted areas, open burning is permissible for landscape or land-clearing wastes (plant material, with prior written permission from Ohio EPA), and agricultural wastes, excluding buildings.
10. **Dust Control or dust suppressants** shall be used to prevent nuisance conditions, in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and in a manner, which prevent a discharge to waters of the state. Sufficient distance must be provided between applications and nearby bridges, catch basins, and other waterways. Application (excluding water) may not occur when rain is imminent as noted in the short term forecast. Used oil may not be applied for dust control.
11. **Other Air Permitting Requirements:** Certain activities associated with construction will require air permits including but not limited to: mobile concrete batch plants, mobile asphalt plants, concrete crushers, large generators, etc. These activities will require specific Ohio EPA Air Permits for installation and operation. Operators must seek authorization from the corresponding district of Ohio EPA. For demolition of all

commercial sites, a Notification for Restoration and Demolition must be submitted to Ohio EPA to determine if asbestos corrective actions are required.

12. Process Waste Water/Leachate Management. Ohio EPA's Construction General

Permit only allows the discharge of storm water and does not include other waste streams/discharges such as vehicle and/or equipment washing, on-site septic leachate concrete wash outs, which are considered process wastewaters. All process wastewaters must be collected and properly disposed at an approved disposal facility. In the event, leachate or seepage is discharged, it must be isolated for collection and proper disposal and corrective actions taken to eliminate the source of waste water.

13.A Permit To Install (PTI) is required prior to the construction of all centralized sanitary systems, including sewer extensions, and sewerage systems (except those serving one, two, and three family dwellings) and potable water lines. Plans must be submitted and approved by Ohio EPA. Issuance of an Ohio EPA Construction General Storm Water Permit does not authorize the installation of any sewerage system where Ohio EPA has not approved a PTI.

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Summary: Correspondence Condition 14 compliance (part 4) electronically filed by Mr. Ryan D. Elliott on behalf of Paulding Wind Farm III LLC