2-17-12

**YCCD E&S Plan Standard Notes for Stream Restoration Projects**

1. During construction multiple soil types and conditions will be encountered. The contractor shall have experience in working with alluvial and fluvial soils. The contractor shall segregate encountered soils based on the overall scope of work for the project and utilize soils types based on the best suited applications, i.e. gravel for stream bed and stream structure backfill, cohesive soils for grading and shaping, topsoil for stream banks and floodplains. Soil such as mud/organic sediments shall be placed and utilized on the floodplain or in other locations such as constructed floodplain wetlands. Problem soils shall not be utilized where there is a high risk for reintroduction into the stream channel. The contractor shall understand that variations of soils and groundwater elevation may impact site and soils conditions and shall implement adaptive management to best handle on-site conditions.
2. Topsoil stockpile heights shall not exceed 35 feet. Stockpile sides slopes must be 2:1 or flatter.
3. A copy of the approved erosion and sediment control plan must be available at the project site at all times.
4. The York County Conservation District shall be notified 10 days prior to the start of construction.
5. At least 3 days before starting any earth disturbance activities, all contractors involved in those activities shall notify the Pennsylvania One Call System Incorporated at 8-1-1 (or) 1-800-242-1776 for the location of existing underground utilities.
6. All earth disturbance activities shall proceed in accordance with the following sequence. Each stage shall be completed and immediately stabilized before any following stage is initiated. Clearing, grubbing and topsoil stripping shall be limited only to those areas described in each stage.
7. Immediately upon discovering unforeseen circumstances posing the potential for accelerated erosion and/or sediment pollution, the operator shall implement appropriate best management practices (BMPs) to eliminate the potential for accelerated erosion and/or sediment pollution.
8. All pumping of sediment laden water shall be through a sediment control BMP, such as a pumped water filter bag or equivalent sediment removal facility, over undisturbed vegetated areas or an appropriate stabilized flowpath such as an impermeable plastic lining.
9. All work will be done during low-flow conditions, avoiding periods during or immediately following heavy precipitation.
10. All work should be done from the bank where practicable. Minimize the amount of time and extent of disturbance in the stream channel as much as possible.
11. The stream channel shall not be used as an access road except when: 1) Permitted by PA DEP, 2) specified otherwise in the construction sequence, and 3) special conditions warrant (such as limited access on the floodplain due to presence of wetlands, presence of threatened/endangered species, or when disturbance to the riparian buffer is more detrimental than disturbance to the stream channel). When utilizing the stream channel for access, the frequency of trips and the type of equipment shall be selected to avoid and minimize disturbance to the stream channel.
12. When and where possible, all native vegetation (forbs, grasses, shrubs, & trees) shall be preserved and/or avoided. If proposed grades are within an allowable tolerance, then native vegetative disturbance should be avoided and small native trees and shrubs shall be worked around and/or transplanted if possible.”
13. Permanent stabilization is defined as a minimum uniform 70% perennial vegetative cover or other permanent non-vegetative cover with a density sufficient to resist accelerated surface erosion and subsurface characteristics sufficient to resist sliding and other movements.
14. Immediately after earth disturbance activities cease, the operator shall stabilize the disturbed areas. During non-germinating periods, mulch must be applied at the specified rates. Disturbed areas which are not at finished grade and which will be re-disturbed within 1 year must be stabilized in accordance with the temporary vegetative stabilization specifications. Disturbed areas which are at final grade or which will not be re-disturbed within 1 year must be stabilized in accordance with the permanent vegetative stabilization specifications.
15. Until the site is permanently stabilized, all erosion and sediment control BMPs must be maintained properly. Maintenance must include inspections of all erosion and sediment control BMPs after each runoff event and on a weekly basis. All preventative and remedial maintenance work, including cleanout, repair, replacement, re-grading, reseeding, re-mulching and re-netting must be performed immediately. If erosion and sediment control BMPs fail to perform as expected, replacement BMPs or modifications of those installed will be required.
16. Any sediment removed from BMPs during construction will be returned to upland areas on site and incorporated into the site grading.
17. All construction materials and wastes must be removed from the site and recycled or disposed of in accordance with the Department’s Solid Waste Management Regulations at 25 Pa. Code 260.1 et seq., 271.1, and 287.1 et seq. No construction materials or wastes or unused building materials shall be burned, buried, dumped, or discharged at the site.
18. The contractor will be responsible for the removal of any excess material and make sure the site(s) receiving the excess has an approved erosion and sediment control plan that meets the conditions of Chapter 102 and/or other State and Federal regulations.
19. Where fill material is required, only clean fill shall be used. Clean fill is defined as: Uncontaminated, non-water soluble, non-decomposable, inert, solid material. The term includes soil, rock, stone, dredged material, used asphalt, and brick, block or concrete from construction and demolition activities that is separate from other waste and is recognizable as such. The term does not include materials placed in or on the waters of the Commonwealth unless otherwise authorized. (The term “used asphalt” does not include milled asphalt or asphalt that has been processed for re-use.)
20. Any placement of clean fill that has been affected by a spill or release of a regulated substance must use form FP-001 to certify the origin of the fill material and the results of the analytical testing to qualify the material as clean fill. Form FP-001 must be retained by the owner of the property receiving the fill.
21. Environmental due diligence must be performed to determine if the fill materials associated with the project qualify as clean fill. Environmental due diligence is defined as: Investigative techniques, including, but not limited to, visual property inspections, electronic data base searches, review of property ownership, review of property use history, Sanborn maps, environmental questionnaires, transaction screens, analytical testing, environmental assessments or audits. Analytical testing is not a required part of due diligence unless visual inspection and/or review of the past land use of the property indicates that the fill may have been subjected to a spill or release of a regulated substance. If the fill may have been affected by a spill or release of a regulated substance, it must be tested to determine if it qualifies as clean fill. Testing should be performed in accordance with Appendix A of the Department’s policy “*Management of Clean Fill*.”