

SUBJECT

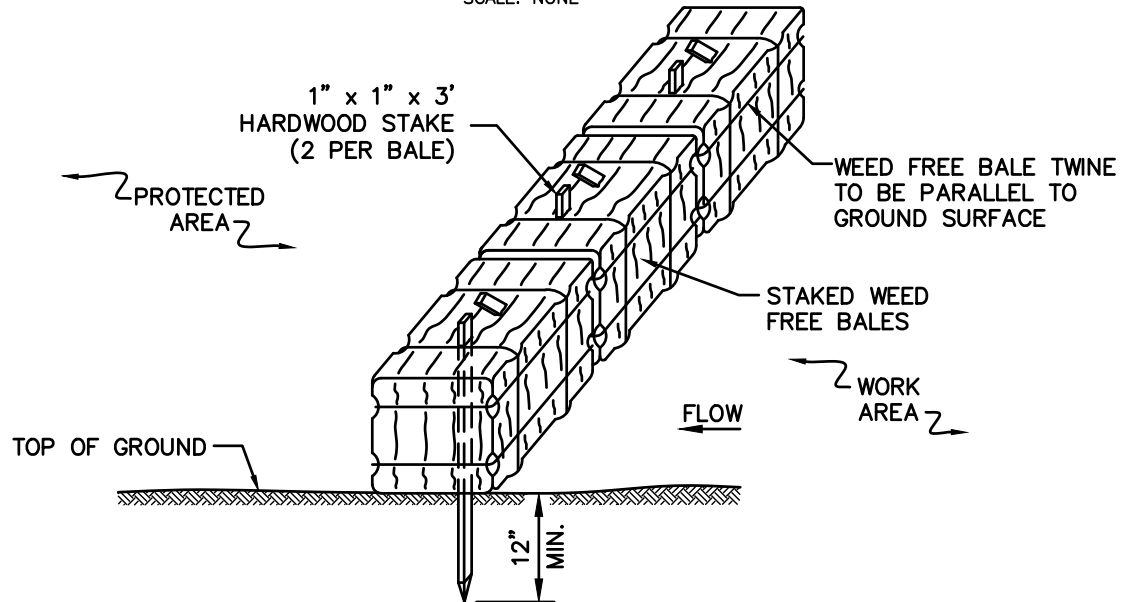
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. THE GROUND SHALL BE PREPARED TO PROVIDE COMPLETE CONTACT WITH THE BALES.

BMP PICTURE**APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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SEC-1

WEED FREE BALE BARRIER

SUBJECT

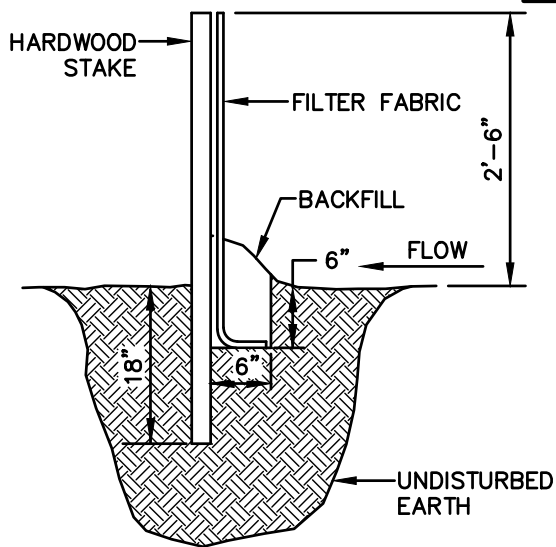
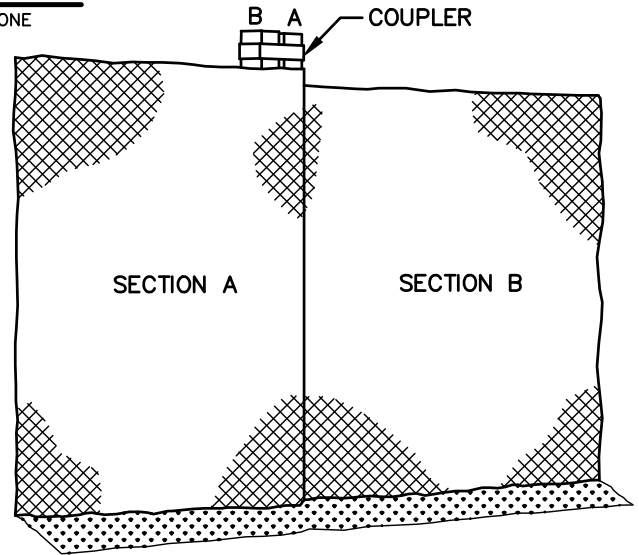
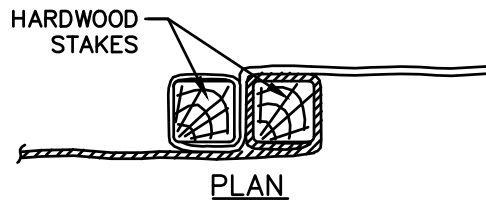
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

PROFILESECTIONPLAN**BMP PICTURE**

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SEC-2
SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCE

SUBJECT

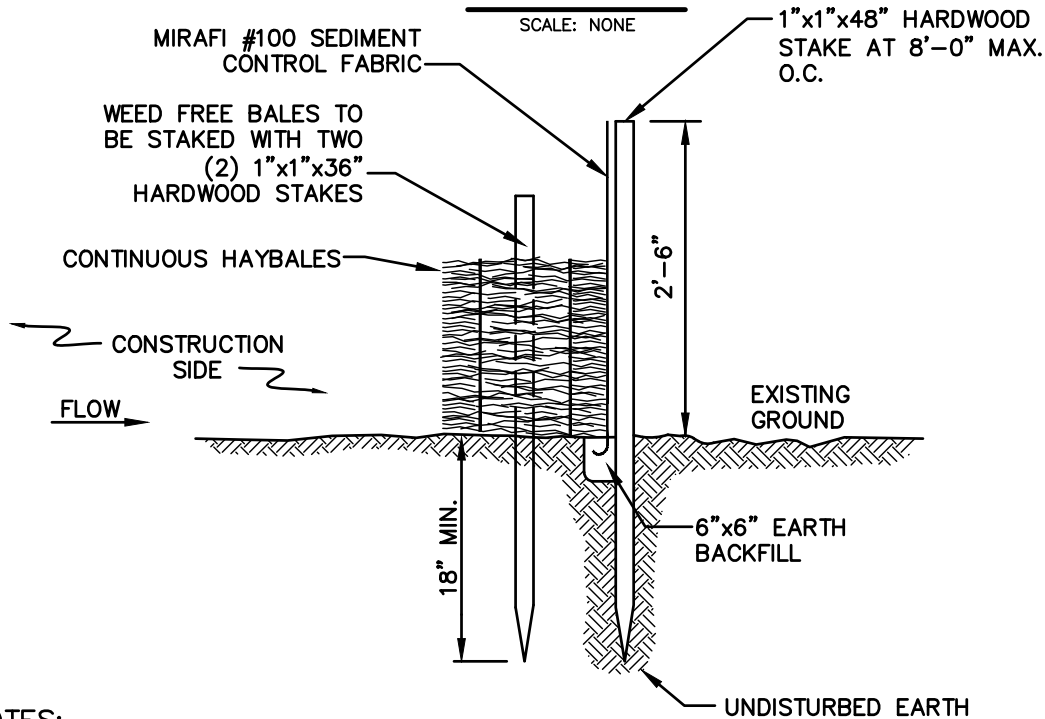
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. BALES SHALL BE PLACED IN A ROW WITH THE ENDS TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT BALES.
2. BALES SHALL BE SECURELY ANCHORED IN PLACE BY TWO (2) 1"x1"x36" HARDWOOD STAKES DRIVEN THROUGH THE BALES. THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH BALE SHALL BE ANGLED TOWARD PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE TO FORCE BALES TOGETHER.
3. INSPECTION SHALL BE FREQUENT AND REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE MADE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED.
4. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WHEN THEY BECOME FILLED WITH SEDIMENT AND BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE.
5. BALES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THE EMBANKMENTS STABILIZE.
6. BALES TO BE TWINE BOUND.

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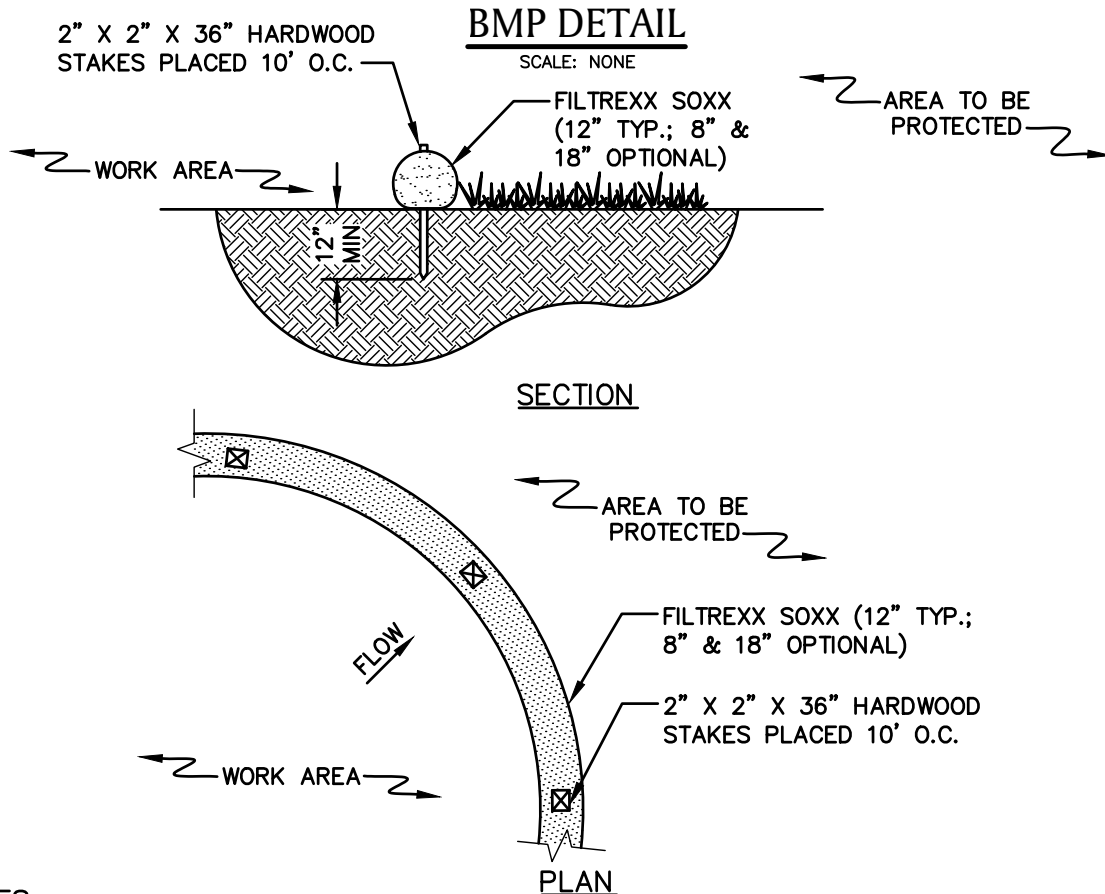
SEC-3
SILT FENCE /
WEED FREE BARRIER

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

NOTES

1. PRODUCT TO BE FILTREXX SILT SOXX OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. ALL MATERIAL TO MEET FILTREXX SPECIFICATIONS.
3. FILTER MEDIA FILL TO MEET APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.
4. MESH CONTAINMENT MATERIAL SHOULD BE KNITTED PHOTODEGRADABLE OR BIODEGRADABLE MATERIAL, WITH OPENING SIZES BETWEEN 1/8" – 3/8".
5. COMPOST MEDIA SHOULD HAVE PARTICLE SIZE WHERE 99% < 2", 50% > 1/2".
6. COMPOST MATERIAL TO BE DISPERSED ON SITE, AS DETERMINED BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY FILTREXX LAND IMPROVEMENT SYSTEMS
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SEC-4
SILT SOXX *

SUBJECT

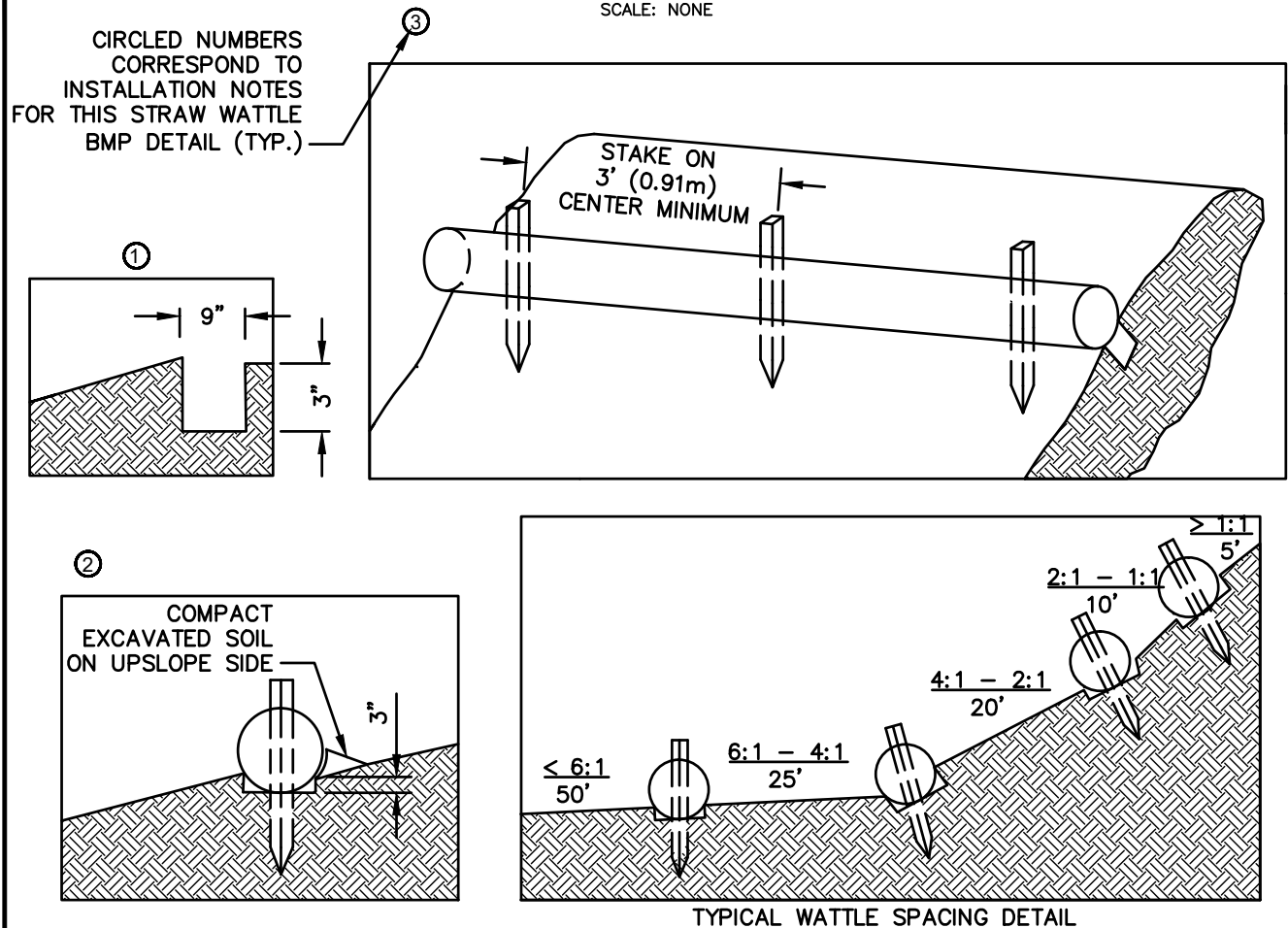
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. PRODUCT TO BE TENSAR NORTH AMERICAN GREEN STRAW WATTLE OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. TYPICAL WATTLE SPACING BASED ON SLOPE GRADIENT. COORDINATE SPACING AND LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
3. MINIMUM 12" DIAMETER WATTLES SHOULD BE USED FOR HIGHLY DISTURBED AREAS (I.E., HEAVILY USED ACCESS ROAD WITH ADJACENT WETLAND) AND MINIMUM 9-10" WATTLES SHOULD BE USED FOR LESS DISTURBED SOILS.

INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. BEGIN AT THE LOCATION WHERE THE WATTLE IS TO BE INSTALLED BY EXCAVATING A 2-3" DEEP X 9" WIDE TRENCH ALONG THE CONTOUR OF THE SLOPE. EXCAVATED SOIL SHOULD BE PLACED UPSLOPE FROM THE ANCHOR TRENCH.
2. PLACE THE WATTLE IN THE TRENCH SO THAT IT CONTOURS TO THE SOIL SURFACE. COMPACT SOIL FROM THE EXCAVATED TRENCH AGAINST THE WATTLE ON THE UPHILL SIDE. ADJACENT WATTLES SHOULD TIGHTLY ABUT.
3. SECURE THE WATTLE WITH 18-24" HARDWOOD STAKES EVERY 3-4' AND WITH A STAKE ON EACH END. STAKES SHOULD BE DRIVEN THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE WATTLE LEAVING AT LEAST 2-3" OF STAKE EXTENDING ABOVE THE WATTLE. STAKES SHOULD BE DRIVEN PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE FACE.

* DETAIL AND PICTURE PROVIDED BY TENSAR NORTH AMERICAN GREEN
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SEC-5
STRAW WATTLE * (1 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE

STRAW WATTLE – SHALLOW SLOPE ($\leq 4:1$)
(ALTERNATE STAKING)

ALTERNATE STAKING INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. ON SHALLOW SLOPES ($\leq 4:1$), STRAW WATTLE MAY BE SECURED WITH 18–24" HARDWOOD STAKES DRIVEN AGAINST THE SIDES OF THE WATTLE INSTEAD OF THROUGH. STAKES SHALL ALTERNATE SIDES, AND BE SPACED 3–4' MAX.
2. TWINE SHALL BE TIED FROM STAKE TO STAKE, CRISS-CROSSING THE STRAW WATTLE. TIE TWINE TO STAKES BELOW THE HEIGHT OF THE WATTLE.

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

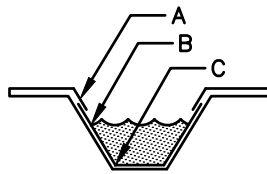
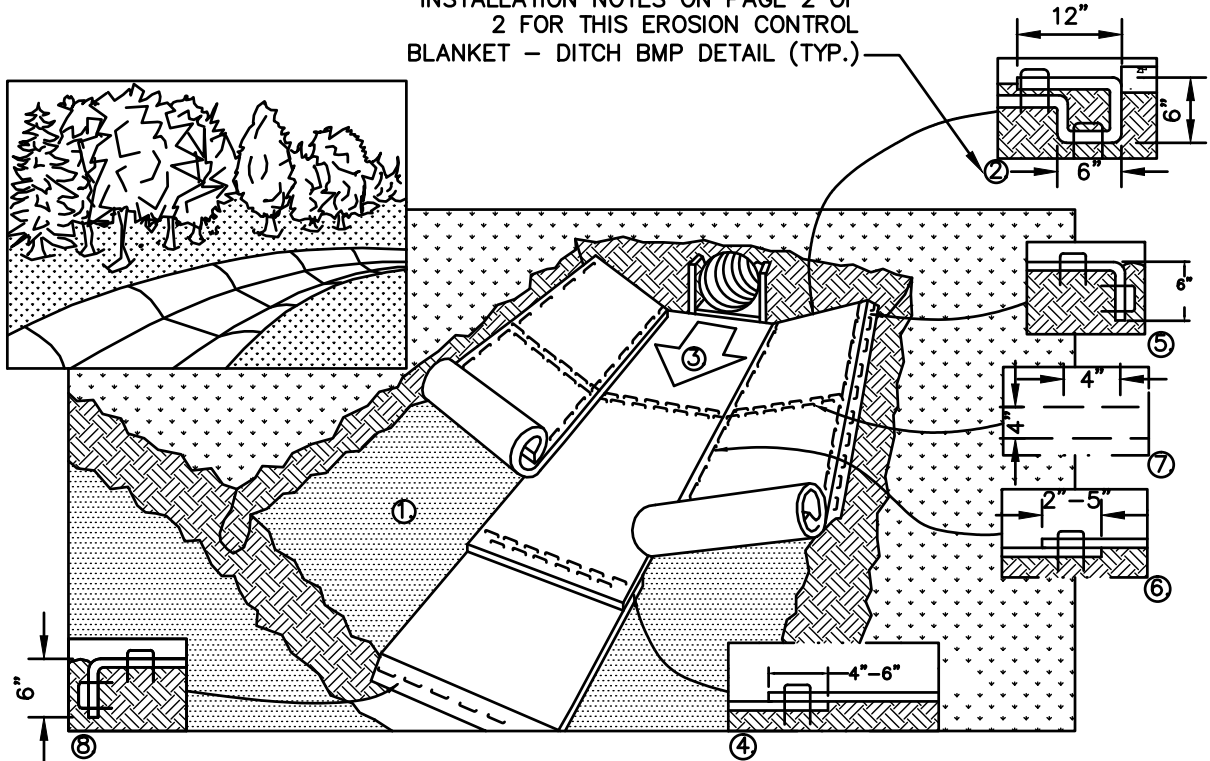
Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

CIRCLED NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO
INSTALLATION NOTES ON PAGE 2 OF
2 FOR THIS EROSION CONTROL
BLANKET - DITCH BMP DETAIL (TYP.)

**CRITICAL POINTS**

- A. OVERLAPS AND SEAMS
- B. PROJECTED WATER LINE
- C. CHANNEL BOTTOM/SIDE SLOPE VERTICES

NOTES:

1. PRODUCT TO BE NORTH AMERICAN GREEN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. HORIZONTAL STAPLE SPACING SHOULD BE ALTERED IF NECESSARY TO ALLOW STAPLES TO SECURE THE CRITICAL POINTS ALONG THE CHANNEL SURFACE.
3. IN LOOSE SOIL CONDITIONS, THE USE OF STAPLE OR STAKE LENGTHS GREATER THAN 6" (15 CM) MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROPERLY ANCHOR THE ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP's).

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY TENSAR NORTH AMERICAN GREEN
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SEC-6
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET -
DITCH * (1 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL**INSTALLATION NOTES:**

1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP's), INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER, AND SEED. NOTE: WHEN USING CELL-O-SEED DO NOT SEED PREPARED AREA. CELL-O-SEED MUST BE INSTALLED WITH PAPER SIDE DOWN.
2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE CHANNEL BY ANCHORING THE RECP's IN A 6" (15 CM) DEEP X 6" (15 CM) WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) OF RECP's EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE RECP's WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" (30 CM) PORTION OF RECP's BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SECURE RECP's OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE RECP's.
3. ROLL CENTER RECP's IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW IN BOTTOM OF CHANNEL. RECP's WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE. ALL RECP's MUST BE SECURELY FASTENED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. WHEN USING THE DOT SYSTEM, STAPLES/STAKES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
4. PLACE CONSECUTIVE RECP's END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH A 4" – 6" (10 CM –15 CM) OVERLAP. USE A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES STAGGERED 4" (10 CM) APART AND 4" (10 CM) ON CENTER TO SECURE RECP's.
5. FULL LENGTH EDGE OF RECP's AT TOP OF SIDE SLOPES MUST BE ANCHORED WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) APART IN A 6" (15 CM) DEEP X 6" (15 CM) WIDE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING.
6. ADJACENT RECP's MUST BE OVERLAPPED APPROXIMATELY 2" – 5" (5 CM –12.5 CM) (DEPENDING ON RECP's TYPE) AND STAPLED.
7. IN HIGH FLOW CHANNEL APPLICATIONS, A STAPLE CHECK SLOT IS RECOMMENDED AT 30 TO 40 FOOT (9 M – 12 M) INTERVALS. USE A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES STAGGERED 4" (10 CM) APART AND 4" (10 CM) ON CENTER OVER ENTIRE WIDTH OF THE CHANNEL.
8. THE TERMINAL END OF THE RECP's MUST BE ANCHORED WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) APART IN A 6" (15 CM) DEEP X 6" (15 CM) WIDE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING.

BMP PICTURE

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SEC-6
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET -
DITCH * (2 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

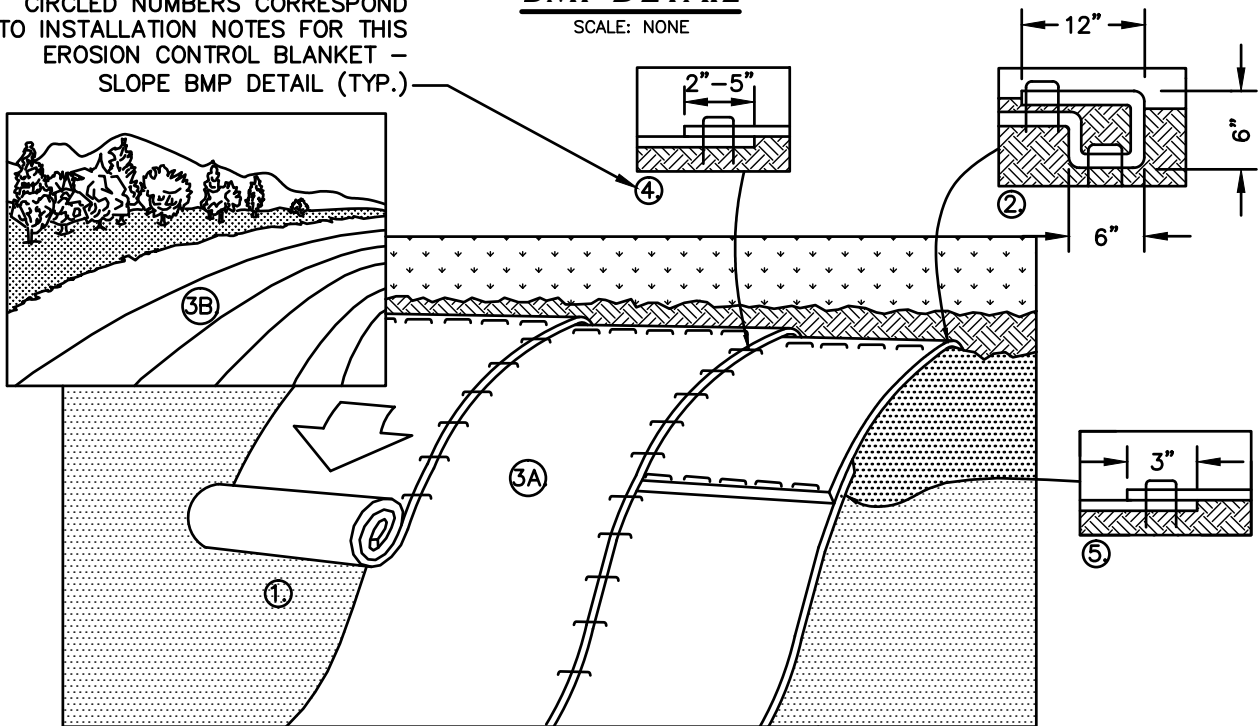
Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

CIRCLED NUMBERS CORRESPOND
TO INSTALLATION NOTES FOR THIS
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET –
SLOPE BMP DETAIL (TYP.)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. PRODUCT TO BE NORTH AMERICAN GREEN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. IN LOOSE SOIL CONDITIONS, THE USE OF STAPLES OR STAKE LENGTHS GREATER THAN 6" (15 CM) MAY BE NECESSARY TO PROPERLY SECURE THE RECP's.

INSTALLATION NOTES:

1. PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP's), INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER, AND SEED. NOTE: WHEN USING CELL-O-SEED DO NOT SEED PREPARED AREA. CELL-O-SEED MUST BE INSTALLED WITH PAPER SIDE DOWN.
2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE BY ANCHORING THE RECP's IN A 6" (15 CM) DEEP X 6" (15 CM) WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) OF RECP's EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE RECP's WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" (30 CM) PORTION OF RECP's BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SECURE RECP's OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) APART ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE RECP's.
3. ROLL THE RECP's (A.) DOWN OR (B.) HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE SLOPE. RECP's WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE. ALL RECP's MUST BE SECURELY FASTENED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN GUIDE. WHEN USING THE DOT SYSTEM, STAPLES/STAKES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
4. THE EDGES OF PARALLEL RECP's MUST BE STAPLED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2" – 5" (5 CM – 12.5 CM) OVERLAP DEPENDING ON RECP's TYPE.
5. CONSECUTIVE RECP's SPLICED DOWN THE SLOPE MUST BE PLACED END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH AN APPROXIMATE 3" (7.5 CM) OVERLAP. STAPLE THROUGH OVERLAPPED AREA, APPROXIMATELY 12" (30 CM) APART ACROSS ENTIRE RECP's WIDTH.

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SEC-7
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET -
SLOPE * (1 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE

File: Erosion_Blanket_Slope.dwg

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY TENSAR NORTH AMERICAN GREEN
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SEC-7
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET -
SLOPE * (2 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP**Definition**

Applying coarse plant residue or chips, or other suitable materials, to cover the soil surface.

Purpose

The primary purpose is to provide initial erosion control while a seeding or shrub planting is establishing. Mulch will conserve moisture and modify the surface soil temperature and reduce fluctuation of both. Mulch will prevent soil surface crusting and aid in weed control. Mulch is also used alone for temporary stabilization in non-growing months.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On soils subject to erosion and on new seedings and shrub plantings. Mulch is useful on soils with low infiltration rates by retarding runoff.

Criteria

Site preparation prior to mulching requires the installation of necessary erosion control or water management practices and drainage systems.

Slope, grade and smooth the site to fit needs of selected mulch products.

Remove all undesirable stones and other debris to meet the needs of the anticipated land use and maintenance required.

Apply mulch after soil amendments and planting is accomplished or simultaneously if hydroseeding is used.

Select appropriate mulch material and application rate or material needs. Determine local availability.

Select appropriate mulch anchoring material.

NOTE: The best combination for grass/legume establishment is straw (cereal grain) mulch applied at 2 ton/acre (90 lbs./1000sq.ft.) and anchored with wood fiber mulch (hydromulch) at 500 – 750 lbs./acre (11 – 17 lbs./1000 sq. ft.). The wood fiber mulch must be applied through a hydroseeder immediately after mulching.

**NOTE:**

1. PICTURE DEPICTS STRAW MULCH APPLICATION (FROM MULCH SPREADER) ON STEEP SLOPE WITH AN IMPROVED DRAINAGE SWALE.
2. COORDINATE MULCH MATERIALS AND RATES WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

* BMP INFORMATION FROM "NEW YORK STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (AUGUST, 2005)." INFORMATION OBTAINED VIA WEBSITE: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29086.html>
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SEC-9
MULCH MATERIALS, RATES AND
USES (FROM NY) *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

UPLAND ROW RESTORATION MIX – GENERAL

Species Composition Options:

- Andropogon gerardii; Niagra Big Bluestem
- Schizachyrium scoparium; Little Bluestem
- Elymus Canadensis; Canada Wild Rye
- Elymus virginicus; Virginia Wildrye
- Lolium multiflorum; Annual Ryegrass
- Sorghastrum nutans; Indiangrass
- Chamaecrista fasciculata; Partridge Pea
- Desmodium canadense; Showy Tick Trefoil
- Heliopsis helianthoides; Ox-Eye Sunflower
- Panicum virgatum; Switchgrass
- Rudbeckia hirta; Black Eyed Susan
- Poa palustris; Fowl Bluegrass
- Agrostis perennans; Upland Bentgrass
- Agrostis alba; Redtop
- Festuca rubra; Red Fescue
- Lotus corniculatus; Birds-Foot Trefoil
- Chrysanthemum leucanthem; Ox-Eye Daisy
- Aster novae-angliae; New England Aster

Example Seed Mixes:

1. Native Upland wildlife forage and Cover Meadow Mix – Ernst Conservation Seeds (ERNMX-123)
2. Eastern Ecotype Native Grass Mix– Ernst Conservation Seeds (ERNMX-177)
3. New England Native Warm Season Grass Mix – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
4. New England Logging Road Mix – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
5. Northeast Upland Wildflower/Restoration Erosion Mix – Southern Tier Consulting (STCMX-2)

UPLAND ROW RESTORATION MIX – DRY/ROCKY SITES

Species Composition Options:

- Festuca rubra; Red Fescue
- Schizachyrium scoparium; Little Bluestem
- Elymus Canadensis; Canada Wild Rye
- Bouteloua gracilis; Blue Grama
- Lolium multiflorum; Annual Ryegrass
- Lolium perenne; Perennial Ryegrass
- Agrostis scabra; Rough Bentgrass
- Agrostis perennans; Upland Bentgrass
- Sorghastrum nutans; Indiangrass

Example Seed Mixes:

1. New England Erosion Control/ Restoration Mix for Dry Sites – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
2. Ernst Conservation Seeds and similar companies can create a custom seed mix matching the composition above (with site specific additions if necessary).

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

WETLAND ROW RESTORATION MIXSpecies Composition Options:

- Agrostis stolonifera; Creeping Bentgrass
- Poa trivialis; Rough Bluegrass
- Alopecurus arundinaceus; Creeping Meadow Foxtail
- Lolium multiflorum; Annual Ryegrass
- Festuca rubra; Creeping Red Fescue
- Elymus virginicus; Virginia Wildrye
- Schizachyrium scoparium; Little Bluestem
- Andropogon gerardii; Niagra Big Bluestem
- Carex vulpinoidea; Fox sedge
- Panicum virgatum; Switchgrass
- Agrostis scabra; Rough Bentgrass
- Aster novae-angliae; New England Aster
- Eupatorium perfoliatum; Boneset
- Euthamia graminifolia; Grass Leaved Goldenrod
- Scirpus atrovirens; Green Bulrush
- Verbena hastata; Blue Vervain
- Juncus effusus; Soft Rush
- Scirpus cyperinus; Wool Grass
- Panicum clandestinum; Deertongue

Example Seed Mixes

1. New England Erosion Control/Restoration Mix for Detention Basins and Moist Sites – New England Wetland Plants, Inc.
2. Northeast Wetland Grass Seed Mix – Southern Tier Consulting (STCMX-7)
3. Ernst Conservation Seeds and similar companies can create a custom seed mix matching the composition above (with site specific additions if necessary).

GERNERAL NOTES:

1. Seed mixes described herein are intended to cover a variety of typical new england landscapes. However, site specific seed mixes will need to be evaluated in coastal or mountainous regions.
2. Seed mixes described herein are intended for general ROW restoration. Site specific wetland seed mixes may be required by local, state and/or federal regulators for certain impacts to wetlands.
3. All seed mixes are to be approved by National Grid Environmental Scientist prior to construction and must conform with all project permits.
4. Seedbed preparation and maintenance as well as temporary erosion and sediment controls are crucial to the establishment of newly seeded areas. Coordinate with National Grid Environmental Scientist on seed bed preparation and maintenance as well as temporary erosion and sediment controls prior to construction.

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SEC-11

SEEDING OPTIONS -
WETLAND SEED MIX

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. PRODUCT TO BE ALTURNAMATS' PREFABRICATED MATS OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. PRODUCT AVAILABLE IN 4X8' UNITS.
3. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

* PICTURE PROVIDED BY ALTURNAMATS

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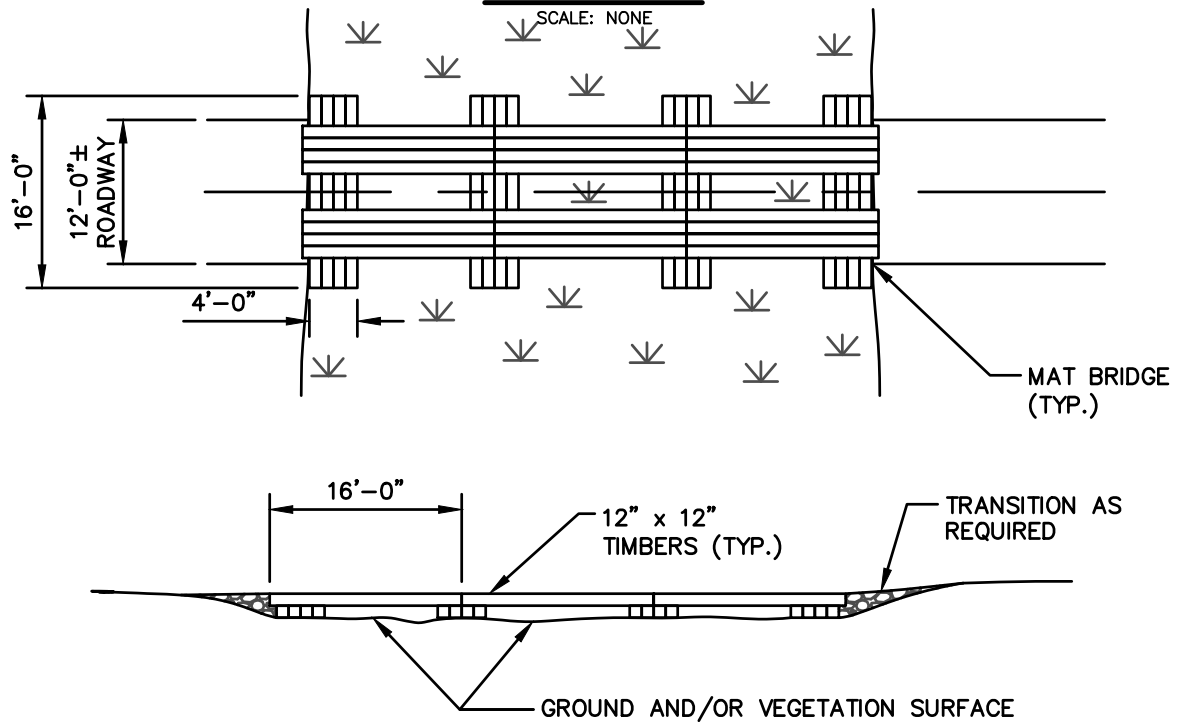
CM-1
PREFABRICATED MATS *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL**NOTES:**

1. IF MATS ARE INSTALLED IN A WETLAND AREA, INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO CONTAIN MATERIAL UTILIZED IN THE MAT TRANSITIONS.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE
(1 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE - SINGLE SPAN

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. WHERE STREAM WIDTH ALLOWS, INSTALL CONSTRUCTION MATS TO SPAN THE WATERCOURSE IN ITS ENTIRETY WITHOUT STRINGER PLACEMENT IN THE WATER OR ANY RESTRICTION OF STREAM FLOW.
2. INSTALLATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE SHALL NOT DAMAGE THE STREAM BED AND BANKS. WHERE POSSIBLE, FOOTERS SHALL BE PLACED PARALLEL TO THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS, WITH ACCESS MATTING PLACED ACROSS THE TOP OF THE STRINGERS DISTRIBUTING THE WEIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. AT STREAM CROSSINGS THAT CANNOT BE SPANNED BY A SINGLE SECTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATTING, AND WHERE PERMITS ALLOW, STRINGERS SHALL BE PLACED ATOP THE STREAM BED PARALLEL TO THE FLOW OF WATER.

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CM-2
CONSTRUCTION MAT BRIDGE
(2 OF 2)

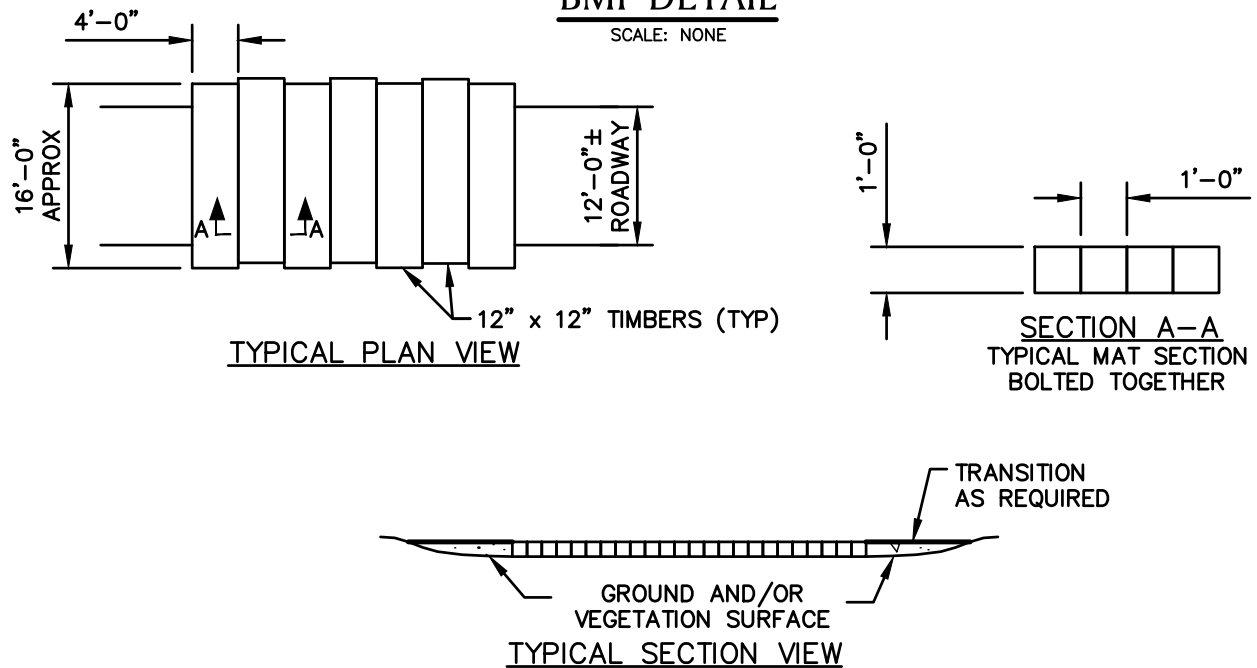
SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)**BMP DETAIL**

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. TO BE INSTALLED IF NECESSARY TO PREVENT RUTTING, TO ACCESS STRUCTURES.
2. THIS DETAIL SHOWS TYPICAL DIMENSIONS. SOME CONTRACTOR'S CONSTRUCTION MATS ARE DIMENSIONALLY DIFFERENT FROM WHAT IS SHOWN HERE.
3. DEPENDENT ON SITE CONDITIONS, MULTIPLE LAYERS OF CONSTRUCTION MATS MAY BE INSTALLED.

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CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT
(WITH TRANSITION)

SUBJECT

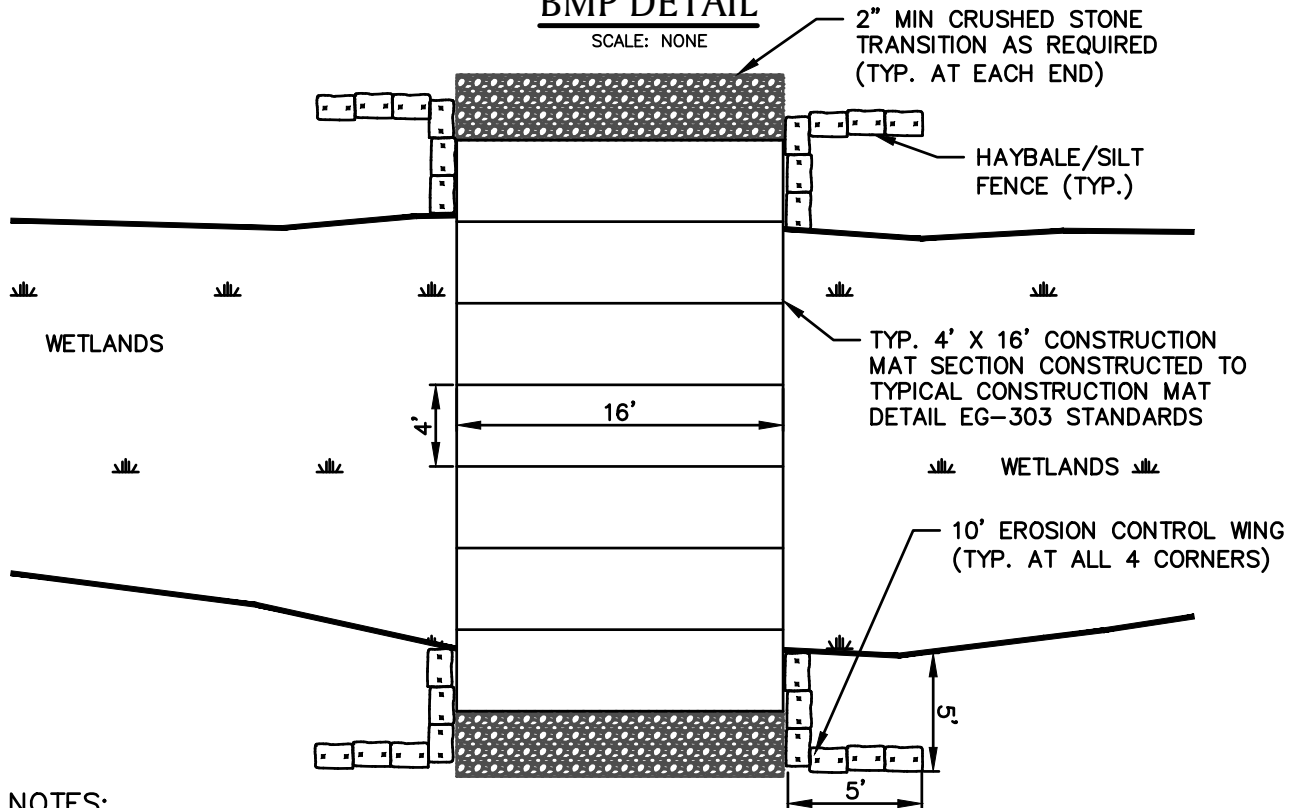
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. ADD FILTER FABRIC AS NEEDED UNDER STONE TRANSITION RAMPS.
2. ALL MEASUREMENTS AND LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

BMP PICTURE

CM-4

CONSTRUCTION MAT LAYOUT
(WITH TRANSITION AND BMPs)

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SUBJECT

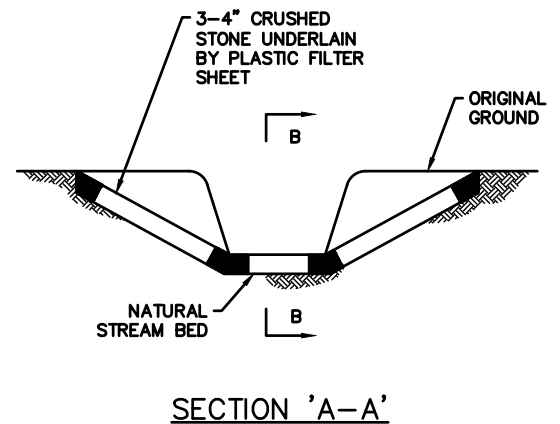
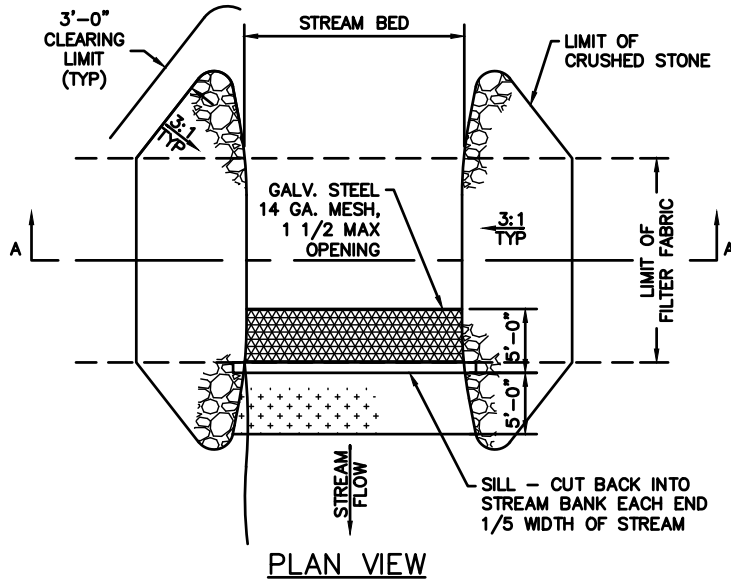
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

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CM-7
ROCK FORD

SUBJECT

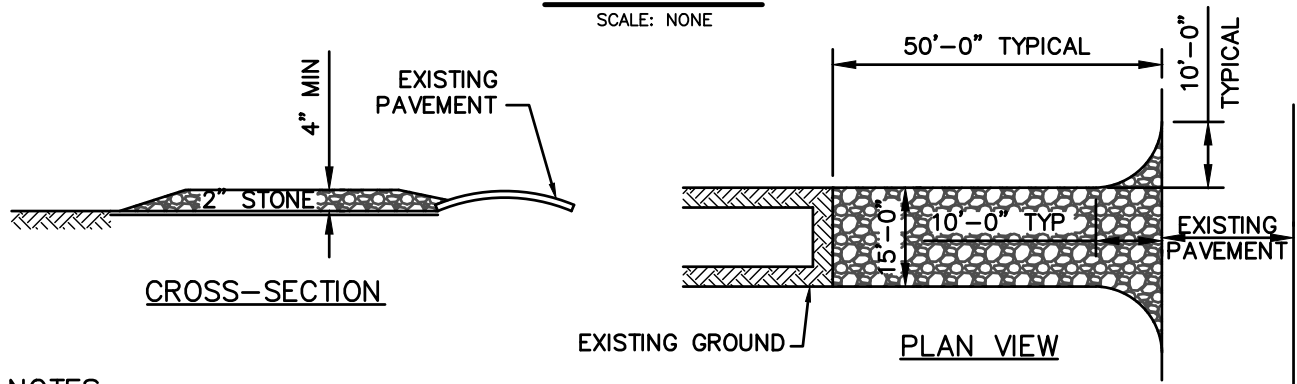
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**NOTES:**

1. STONE SIZE – USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 6" STONE (MAXIMUM)
2. LENGTH – GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET
3. THICKNESS – 4"
4. WIDTH – FIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. SURFACE WATER – ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
6. MAINTENANCE – THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
8. THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES/EXITS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
9. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE/EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPENDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND/OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

BMP PICTURE

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CM-8
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION
ENTRANCE/ EXIT

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURENOTE:

1. PICTURE SHOWS VIEW OF ACCESS WAY STABILIZATION ADJACENT TO A WETLAND.
2. COORDINATE STABILIZATION DESIGN AND PRODUCT WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE

NO ACCESS – WETLAND/STREAM CROSSING MATS REQUIRED



NO ACCESS – A.) PROJECT LIMITS E.G. ROW LIMITS
B.) HISTORICAL/CULTURAL
C.) ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE E.G. THREATENED & ENDANGERED
D.) OTHER



APPROVED ACCESS

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CM-11
CONSTRUCTION SIGNAGE

SUBJECT

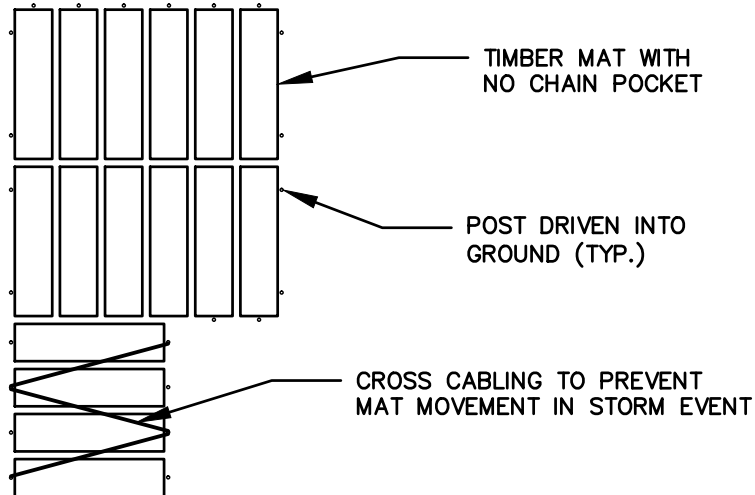
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL 1

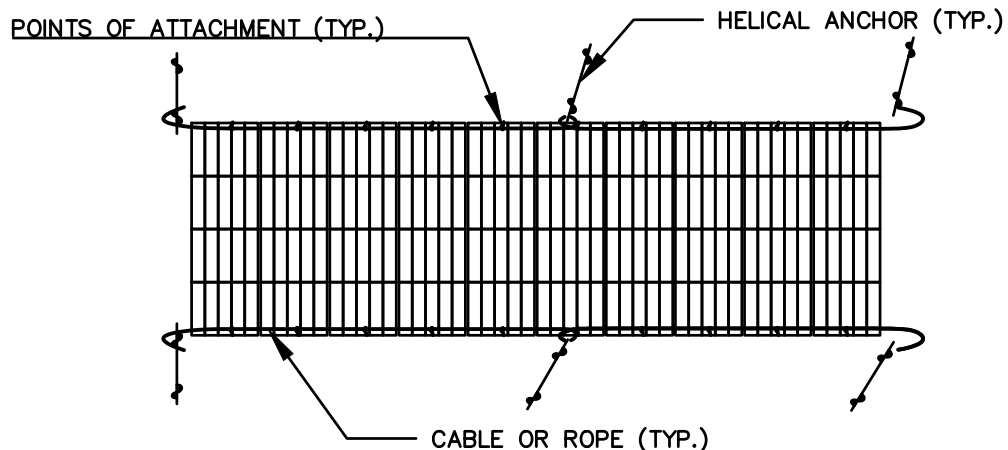
SCALE: NONE

TYPICAL PLAN VIEWNOTES:

1. EXAMPLES OF ANCHORING ONLY. MATTING CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPOSE THE METHOD OF ANCHORING BASED ON FIELD CONDITIONS.
2. ANCHORING METHOD TO BE APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST AND TRANSMISSION LINE CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISOR.

BMP DETAIL 2NOTES:

1. TYPICAL HELICAL ANCHOR AND CABLE CONFIGURATION FOR MAT CONTAINMENT IN FLOODPLAINS/LAND SUBJECT TO FLOODING.
2. TYPICAL POINTS OF ATTACHMENT HEAVY STAPLES, EYE BOLTS OR OTHER SUITABLE HARDWARE TO SECURE ATTACHMENT OF MAT TO LINEAR CABLE. IF CHAIN POCKETS ARE PRESENT IN THE MATS CABLE OR ROPE CAN BE LOOPED THROUGH RODS.

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CM-12

EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT
ANCHORING (1 OF 2)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURE 1



BMP PICTURE 2



CM-12

**EXAMPLE OF CONSTRUCTION MAT
ANCHORING (2 OF 2)**

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SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

WIRE BACKED SILT FENCE

**MUTUAL INDUSTRIES WIRE BACKED SILT FENCE**

PART # 1776-14-24

36" X 100'

36" MISF 1776 FABRIC

24" 14GA WIRE MESH

OPENING OF MESH 2" X 4"

FABRIC HOG RINGED EVERY 12"-18" ALONG THE TOP OF THE FENCE

ROLL WEIGHT 40 LBS

32 ROLLS PER PALLET

NOTES:

1. PRODUCT TO BE MUTUAL INDUSTRIES' WIRE BACKED SILT FENCE OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. COORDINATE INSTALLATION METHOD AND LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY MUTUAL INDUSTRIES

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AA-1

REINFORCED SILT FENCE *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP PICTURENOTE:

1. PICTURE SHOWS SEDIMENT FILTER WITHIN A WETLAND.

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AA-2
SEDIMENT FILTER

SUBJECT

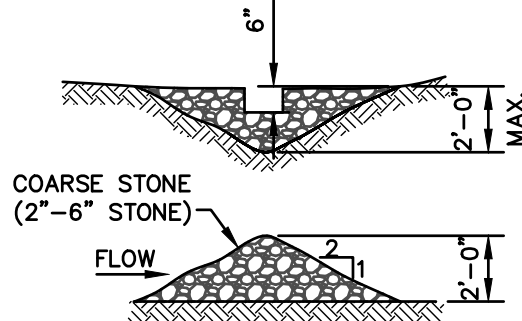
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**STONE CHECK DAM****NOTES:**

1. USE CHECK DAMS TO SLOW WATER FLOWS AND AS SMALL SEDIMENT TRAPS IN DITCHES ALONG ACCESS ROADS.
2. CLEAN SEDIMENT AND REPLACE DAMS AS NECESSARY.
3. THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM MUST BE AT LEAST 6" LOWER THAN THE OUTER EDGES.
4. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
5. MAX. SPACING: TOE OF THE UPSTREAM DAM IS SAME ELEVATION AS TOP OF DOWNSTREAM DAM.
6. STONE SHALL BE FREE OF FINE PARTICLES TO PREVENT TURBID DISCHARGES.

BMP PICTURE

NOTE: A SMALLER STONE SIZE IS SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE.

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AA-3
STONE CHECK DAMS

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

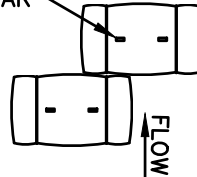
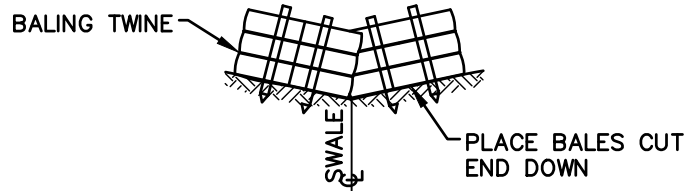
Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

3' HARDWOOD
STAKES OR
Ø5/8" REBAR

PLAN VIEWSECTION VIEWNOTES:

1. USE CHECK DAMS TO SLOW WATER FLOWS AND AS SMALL SEDIMENT TRAPS IN DITCHES ALONG ACCESS ROADS.
2. CLEAN SEDIMENT AND REPLACE DAMS AS NECESSARY.
3. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE**APPROVED BY: VICE PRESIDENT, ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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AA-4

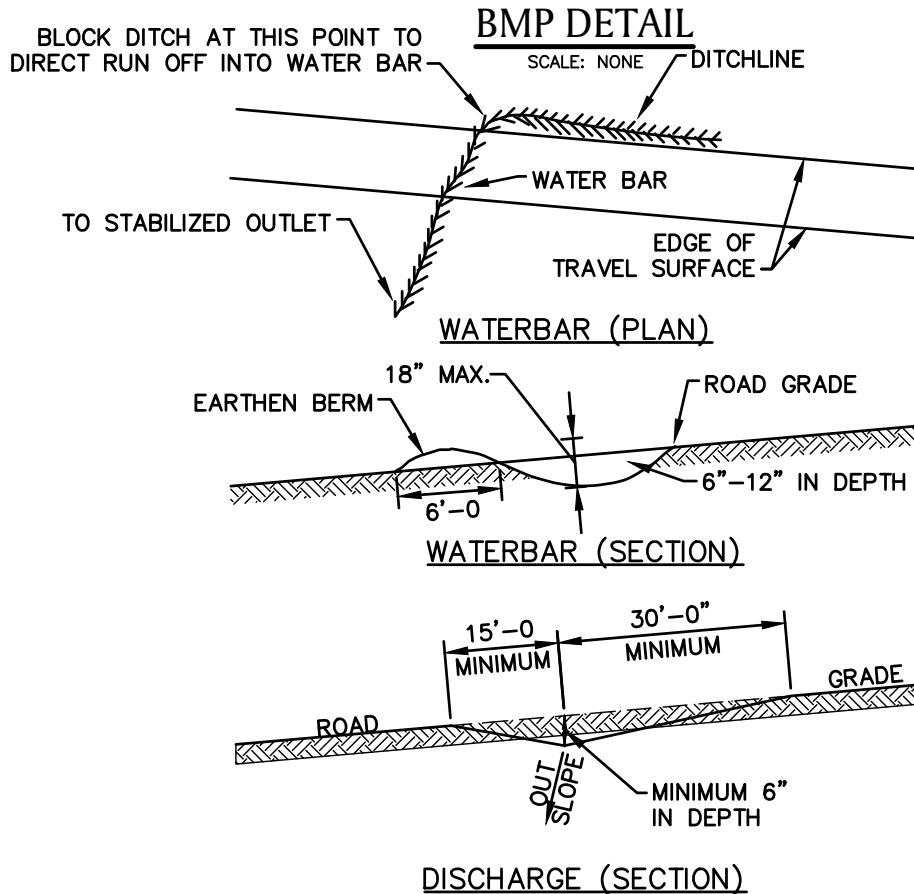
STRAW / HAYBALE CHECK DAM

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

**NOTE:**

1. LINE WITH 2"-6" STONE UNDERLAIN BY GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC, KEYED INTO ROAD SURFACE AT LEAST 10 FEET EACH SIDE OF WATERBAR.
2. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE

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AA-5
WATERBAR

SUBJECT

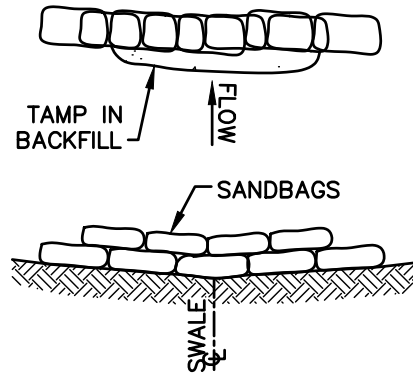
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**SANDBAG
CHECK DAM****NOTES:**

1. USE CHECK DAMS TO SLOW WATER FLOWS AND AS SMALL SEDIMENT TRAPS IN DITCHES ALONG ACCESS ROADS.
2. CLEAN SEDIMENT AND REPLACE DAMS AS NECESSARY.
3. COORDINATE SPACING WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.

BMP PICTURE**NOTE:**

1. PICTURE DOES NOT DEPICT "TAMP IN BACKFILL"

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AA-6
SANDBAG CHECK DAM

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

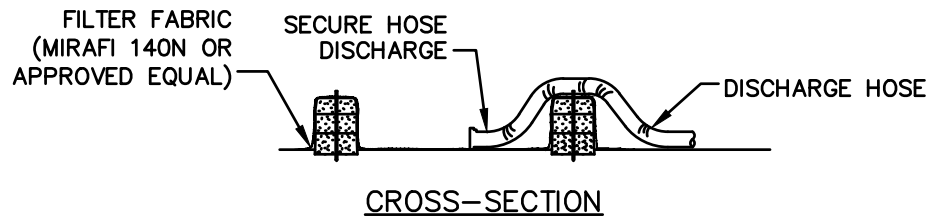
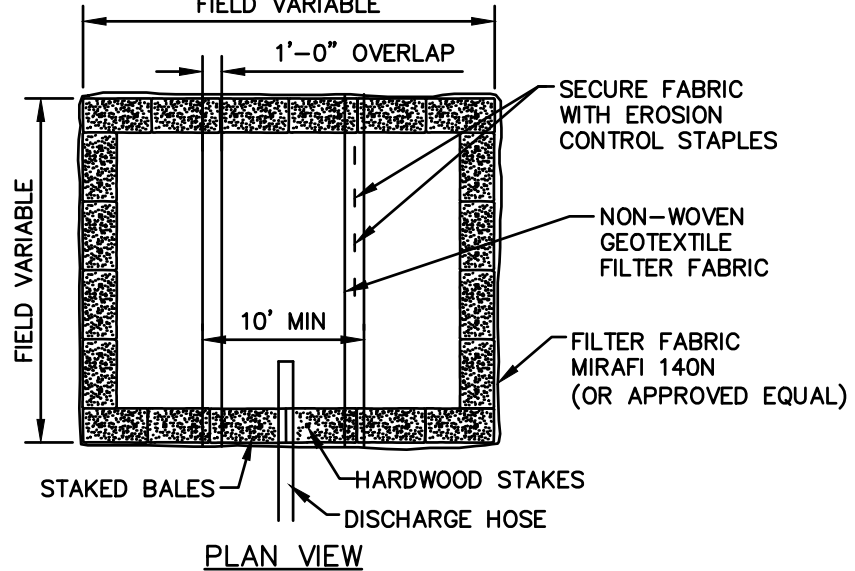
Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

FIELD VARIABLE

**NOTES:**

1. NUMBER OF BALES MAY VARY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS,
2. THE BASIN TO BE SIZED TO PREVENT DISCHARGE WATER FROM OVERTOPPING BASIN.
3. KEEP AS FAR FROM WETLANDS AS PRACTICAL.
4. CLEAN AND REMOVE AS SOON AS DEWATERING IS COMPLETE.

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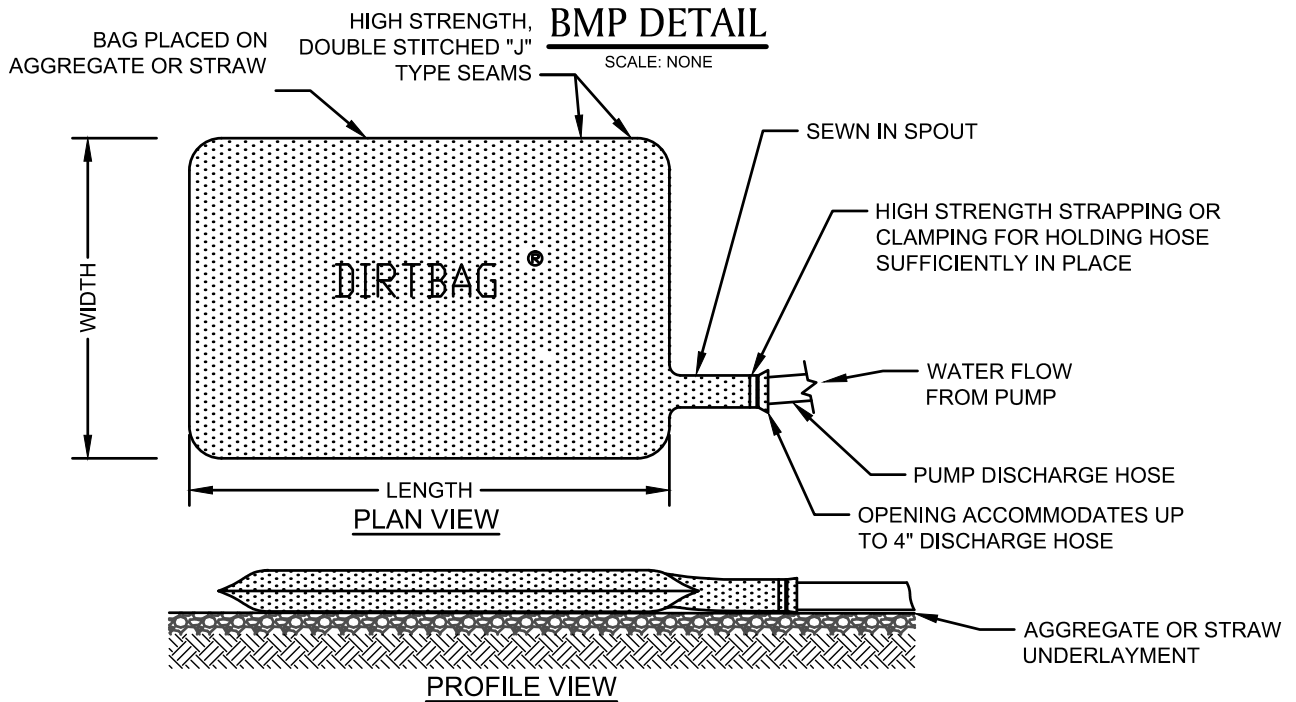
AA-10
DEWATERING BASIN
(SMALL SCALE)

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

**NOTE:**

ONCE PUMPING COMMENCES, THE DIRT BAG SHALL BE MONITORED FREQUENTLY TO ASSURE THAT THE CONNECTIONS ARE SECURELY FASTENED AND THE RATE OF WATER DELIVERY TO THE STRUCTURE IS LOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT UNFILTERED WATER FROM FLOWING FROM THE HOSE CONNECTIONS OR BAG.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL

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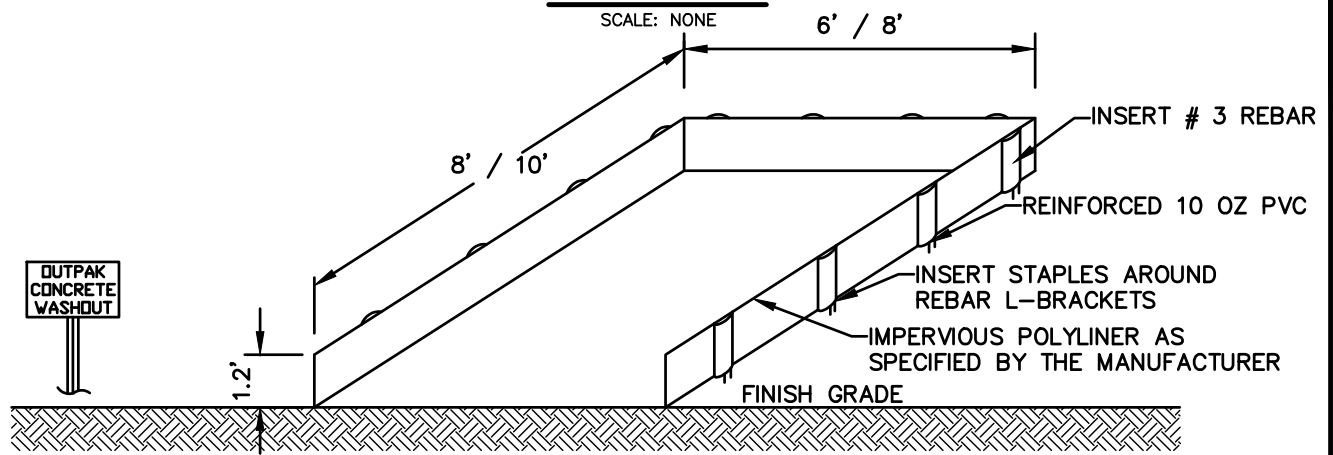
AA-12
DIRTBAG *

SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL**NOTES:****CROSS SECTION**

1. PRODUCT TO BE OUTPAK PVC CONCRETE WASHOUT OR APPROVED EQUAL BY NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT.
3. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT.
4. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA WILL BE REPLACED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR WASTE CONCRETE AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE.
5. WASHOUT RESIDUE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE AND DISPENSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
6. DO NOT MIX EXCESS AMOUNTS OF FRESH CONCRETE OR CEMENT ON-SITE.
7. DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS INTO STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES, STREETS, OR STREAMS.
8. AVOID DUMPING EXCESS CONCRETE IN NON-DESIGNATED DUMPING AREAS.
9. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50' FROM STORM DRAIN, OPEN DITCHES, OR WATERBODIES. COORDINATE LOCATION WITH NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST.
10. WASH OUT WASTES INTO THE OUTPAK WASHOUT WHERE THE CONCRETE CAN SET, BE BROKEN UP, AND THEN DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
11. A SECURE, NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER COLLECTING COVER MUST BE PLACED OVER CONCRETE WASHOUT PRIOR TO PREDICTED WET WEATHER TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION AND OVERFLOW OF PRECIPITATION.

BMP PICTURE

* PICTURE AND DETAIL PROVIDED BY OUTPAK WASHOUT
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AA-14
OUTPAK CONCRETE WASHOUT *

SUBJECT

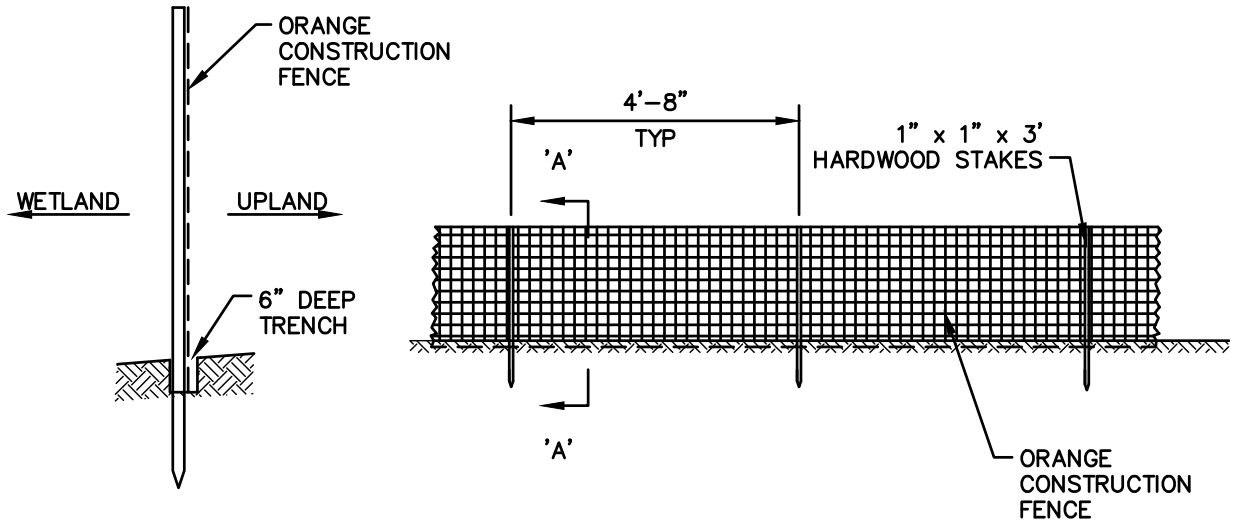
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



SECTION A-A

BMP PICTURE



AA-15

**BARRIER FENCE
(CONSTRUCTION FENCE)**

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SUBJECT

Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP

**Definition**

The control of dust resulting from land-disturbing activities.

Purpose

To prevent surface and air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces that may cause off-site damage, health hazards, and traffic safety problems.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On construction roads, access points, and other disturbed areas subject to surface dust movement and dust blowing where off-site damage may occur if dust is not controlled.

Design Criteria

Construction operations should be scheduled to minimize the amount of area disturbed at one time. Buffer areas of vegetation should be left where practical. Temporary or permanent stabilization measures shall be installed. No specific design criteria is given; see construction specifications below for common methods of dust control.

Water quality must be considered when materials are selected for dust control. Where there is a potential for the material to wash off to a stream, ingredient information must be provided to the local permitting authority.

Construction Specifications

A. Non-driving Areas – These areas use products and materials applied or placed on soil surfaces to prevent airborne migration of soil particles.

* BMP INFORMATION FROM "NEW YORK STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (AUGUST, 2005)." INFORMATION OBTAINED VIA WEBSITE: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/29086.html>
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Vegetative Cover – For disturbed areas not subject to traffic, vegetation provides the most practical method of dust control (see Section 3).

Mulch (including gravel mulch) – Mulch offers a fast effective means of controlling dust. This can also include rolled erosion control blankets.

Spray adhesives – These are products generally composed of polymers in a liquid or solid form that are mixed with water to form an emulsion that is sprayed on the soil surface with typical hydroseeding equipment. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations for the specific soils on the site. In no case should the application of these adhesives be made on wet soils or if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators and others working with the material.

B. Driving Areas – These areas utilize water, polymer emulsions, and barriers to prevent dust movement from the traffic surface into the air.

Sprinkling – The site may be sprayed with water until the surface is wet. This is especially effective on haul roads and access routes.

Polymer Additives – These polymers are mixed with water and applied to the driving surface by a water truck with a gravity feed drip bar, spray bar or automated distributor truck. The mixing ratios and application rates will be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Incorporation of the emulsion into the soil will be done to the appropriate depth based on expected traffic. Compaction after incorporation will be by vibratory roller to a minimum of 95%. The prepared surface shall be moist and no application of the polymer will be made if there is a probability of precipitation within 48 hours of its proposed use. Material Safety Data Sheets will be provided to all applicators working with the material.

Barriers – Woven geotextiles can be placed on the driving surface to effectively reduce dust throw and particle migration on haul roads. Stone can also be used for construction roads for effective dust control.

Windbreak – A silt fence or similar barrier can control air currents at intervals equal to ten times the barrier height. Preserve existing wind barrier vegetation as much as practical.

SUBJECT

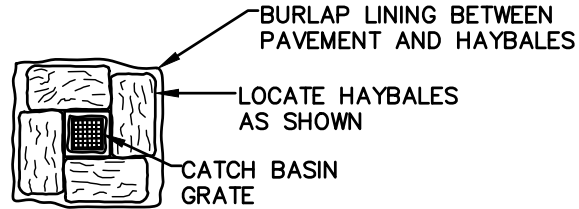
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE



TIE HAYBALES TOP &
BOTTOM WITH 14
GAUGE WIRE

**NOTES:**

1. SURROUND STREET DRAINAGE STRUCTURE INLET WITH HAY BALES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTAIN UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENTS SHALL BE REMOVED.
2. HAYBALES PLACED ON PAVEMENT SHALL HAVE BURLAP PLACED BETWEEN PAVEMENT AND HAYBALE

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AA-19

CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION

SUBJECT

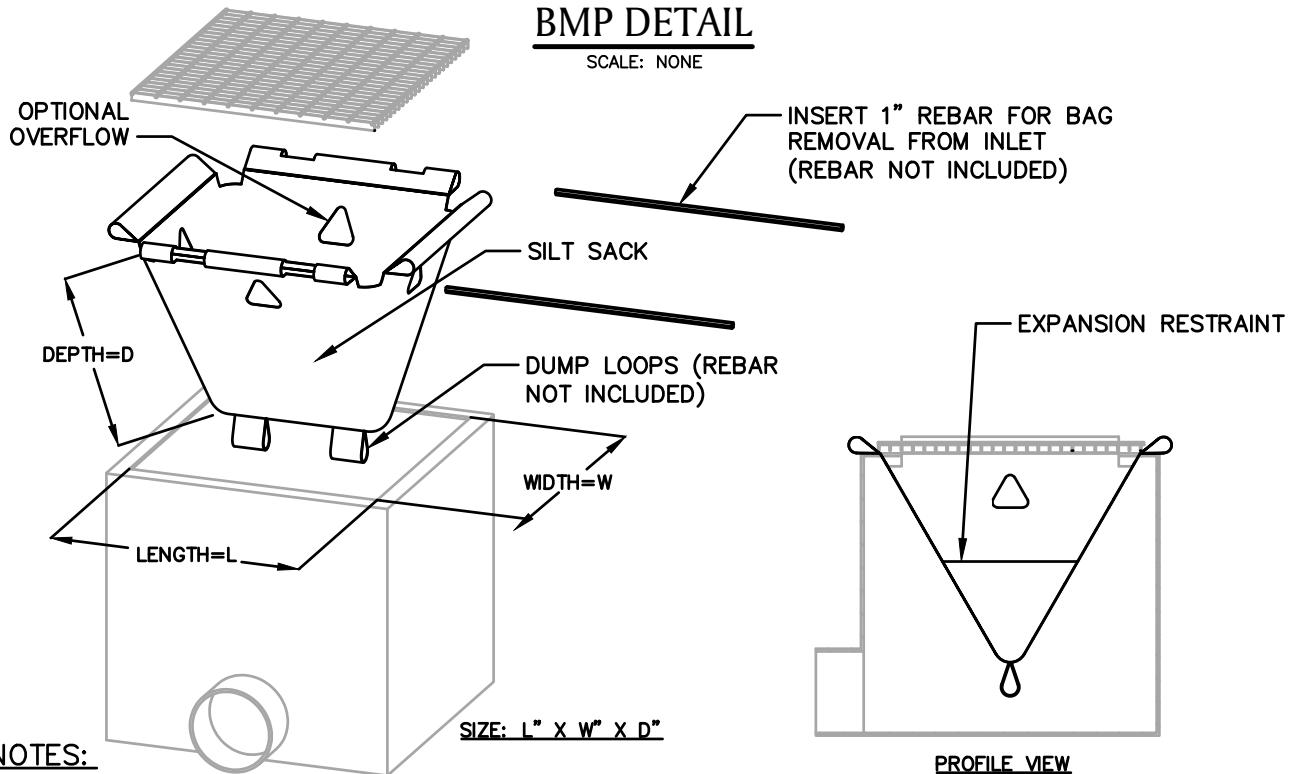
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**BMP PICTURE**

* DETAIL PROVIDED BY ACF ENVIRONMENTAL

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AA-20
SILT SACK *

SUBJECT

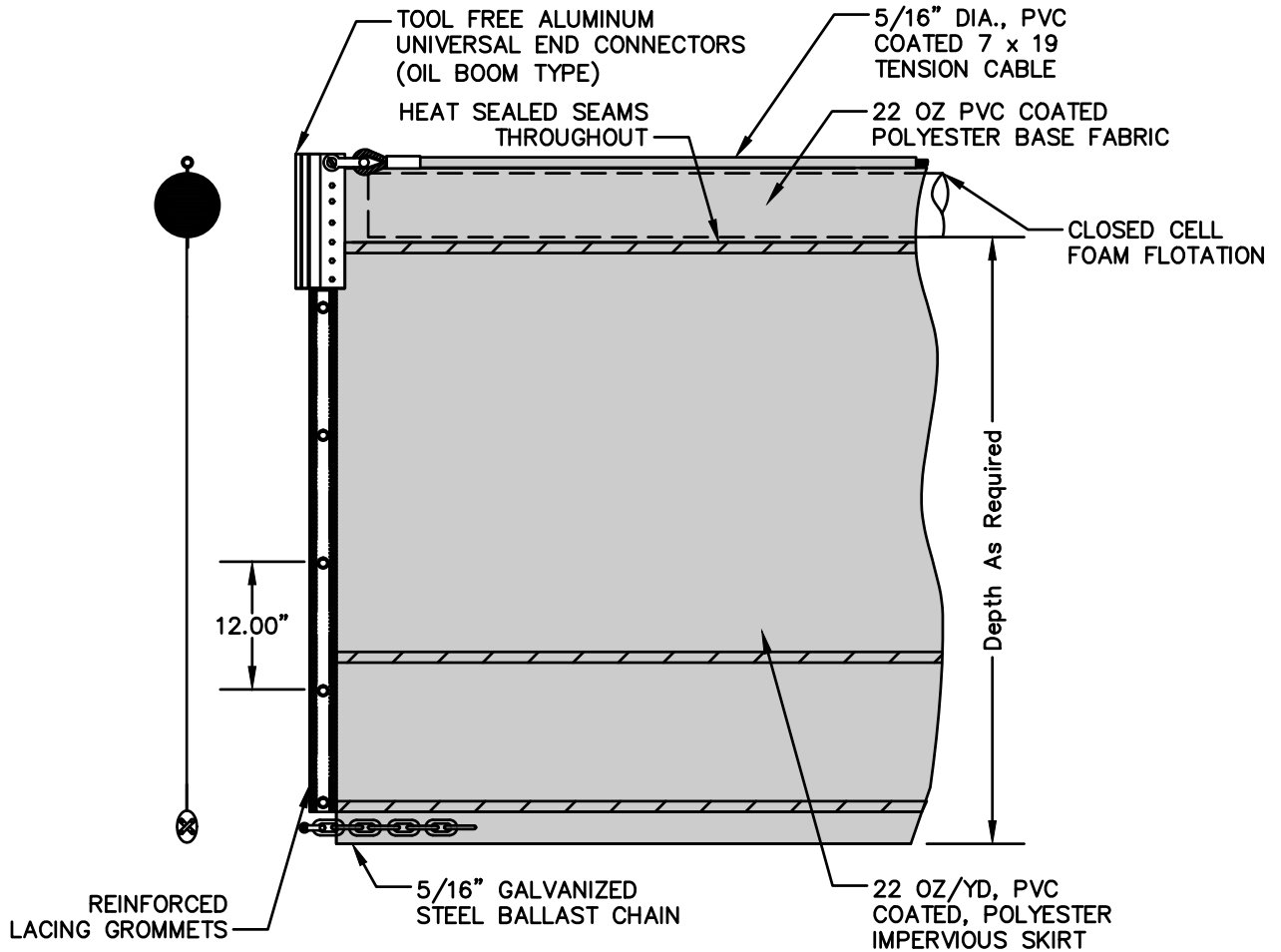
Access, Maintenance and Construction
Best Management Practices

Reference

EP No. 3 - Natural Resource
Protection (Chapter 6)

BMP DETAIL

SCALE: NONE

**BMP PICTURE**

* DETAIL PROVIDED BY BROCKTON EQUIPMENT / SPILLDAM INC.

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AA-21
TURBIDITY CURTAIN *

 National Grid Environmental Guidance	Doc No.:	EG-303NE
	Rev. No.:	13
	Page No.:	48 of 49
	Date:	04/13/2020
SUBJECT ROW Access, Maintenance and Construction Best Management Practices for New England		REFERENCE EP-3; Natural Resource Protection

APPENDIX 5
CERTIFICATION FORM FOR INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL

Certain permit conditions, therefore a Condition of Contracts for the Prime Contractor, any Subcontractors, and any equipment or mat vendors for **National Grid Projects** shall be required to Certify their equipment⁷ {each piece of equipment used on site} as 'clean'⁸.

_____ (name of firm) hereby Certifies that
 _____ (make, model, and/or type)
 _____ (equipment ID tag or #) meets the following

1. before entry on to the job site, has been sufficiently cleaned to remove all accumulated mud, debris, plant fragments, and detritus that could harbor seeds, roots, or plant fragments of so-called invasive plant species; and
2. that the above piece of equipment has neither been off-loaded nor operated in the interval between cleaning and delivery to the jobsite.
3. that equipment deployed in areas of invasive species (as identified in project plans) shall be cleaned prior to redeployment.

_____ (signed) _____ (dated)
 _____ (printed name) _____ (title)
 _____ (Firm)

The signed original of this form {one for each piece of equipment (or lot⁹ of mats)} is to be given to the NG Construction Supervisor assigned to the project.

⁷ Equipment may include, but is not limited to bulldozers, excavators, backhoes, bucket trucks (tracked or wheeled), pulling equipment, concrete trucks, compressors, drilling equipment, and mats (composite, wood, or other materials).
⁸ With regard to invasive species, the definition of clean means free of accumulated mud, debris, plant fragments, and detritus that could harbor seeds, roots, or plant fragments of so-called invasive plant species.
⁹ Lot of mats is the number of mats that may be transported by one forwarder/truck at a time.

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APPENDIX 6

SNOW DISPOSAL GUIDELINES

Finding a place to dispose of collected snow poses a challenge. While we are all aware of the threats to public safety caused by snow, collected snow that is contaminated with road salt, sand, litter, and automotive pollutants such as oil also threatens public health and the environment.

As snow melts, road salt, sand, litter, and other pollutants are transported into surface water or through the soil where they may eventually reach the groundwater. Road salt and other pollutants can contaminate water supplies and are toxic to aquatic life at certain levels. Sand washed into water bodies can create sand bars or fill in wetlands and ponds, impacting aquatic life, causing flooding, and affecting our use of these resources.

There are several steps that should be taken to minimize the impacts of snow disposal on public health and the environment.

- **DO NOT** dump snow into any water body, including rivers, the ocean, reservoirs, ponds, or wetlands. In fact, a buffer of at least 50 feet between any snow disposal area and any the high-water mark of any surface water should be kept. A silt fence or equivalent barrier should be securely placed between the snow storage area and the high-water mark. In addition to water quality impacts and flooding, snow disposed in surface waters can cause navigational hazards when it freezes into ice blocks.
- **DO NOT** dump snow within a wellhead protection area (e.g., a Zone II), in a high or medium-yield aquifer, or within 75 feet of a private well, where road salt may contaminate water supplies. **Ask an Environmental Department representative for guidance in determining if a proposed disposal area is located within one of these sensitive areas.**
- Avoid disposing of snow on top of storm drain catch basins or in storm water drainage swales or ditches. Snow combined with sand and debris may block a storm drainage system, causing localized flooding. A high volume of sand, sediment, and litter released from melting snow also may be quickly transported through the system into surface water.
- All debris in a snow storage area should be cleared from the site and properly disposed of no later than May 15 of each year the area is used for snow storage.

Under extraordinary conditions, when all land-based snow disposal options are exhausted, disposal of snow that is not obviously contaminated with road salt, sand, and other pollutants may be allowed near (within 50 feet) or even in certain water bodies under certain conditions.

In these dire situations, **notify the Environmental Department** so that the local Conservation Commission and the appropriate MassDEP Regional Service Center (in MA), RI DEM Office of Water Resources – RIPDES

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Program (in RI), NH Department of Environmental Services – NHDES (in NH) and VT Department of Environmental Conservation - VT DEC (in VT) can be contacted before disposing of snow in a water body.

In emergency situations and after consulting an Environmental Department representative the following guidance should be followed:

- Dispose of snow in open water with adequate flow and mixing to prevent ice dams from forming.
- Do not dispose of snow in saltmarshes, vegetated wetlands, certified vernal pools, shellfish beds, mudflats, drinking water reservoirs and their tributaries, wellhead protection areas, or other environmentally sensitive areas.
- Do not dispose of snow where trucks may cause shoreline or stream bank damage or erosion.