MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

MAINE TURNPIKE

CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

CONTRACT 2025.07

CULVERT REPAIRS
DUNSTAN RIVER CULVERT (MM 40.30)
UNNAMED STREAM CULVERT (MM 72.00)
CULVERT (MM 72.20)

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

PROPOSAL

CONTRACT AGREEMENT

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FINAL LIEN AND CLAIM WAIVER AND AFFIDAVIT

SPECIFICATIONS

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

SPECIFICATIONS

The Specifications are divided into two parts:
Part I, Supplemental Specifications and Part II, Special Provisions.

The Maine Turnpike Supplemental Specifications are additions and alterations to the 2014 Maine Department of Transportation Standard Specifications. See Subsection 100.1.

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MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Maine Turnpike Authority for:

CONTRACT 2025.07

CULVERT REPAIRS
DUNSTAN RIVER CULVERT (MM 40.30)
UNNAMED STREAM CULVERT (MM 72.00)
CULVERT (MM 72.20)

at the office of the Maine Turnpike Authority, 2360 Congress Street, Portland, ME, until 10:00 a.m., prevailing time as determined by the Authority on April 10, 2025 at which time and place the Proposals will be publicly opened and read. Bids will be accepted from Contractors **prequalified** by the Maine Department of Transportation for Bridge and Highway Construction Projects. All other bids may be rejected. This Project includes a wage determination developed by the State of Maine Department of Labor.

The work consists of culvert repairs at three locations. At the Dunstan River Culvert at MM 40.30 in the town of Scarborough, the work generally consists of constructing two access ways as needed and sliplining the existing 78" reinforced concrete pipe culvert with a 66" liner pipe. At the Unnamed Stream Culvert at MM 72.00 in the town of New Gloucester, the work generally consists of constructing two access ways as needed and sliplining the existing 60" reinforced concrete pipe culvert with a 54" liner pipe. At the culvert at MM 72.20, in the town of New Gloucester, the work generally consists of sliplining the existing 30" culvert with an ultraviolet light cured-in-place pipe (UV-CIPP). The work also includes maintenance of traffic and all other work incidental thereto in accordance with the Plans and Specifications.

Plans and Contract Documents may be examined by prospective Bidders weekdays between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. at the office of the Maine Turnpike Authority, 2360 Congress Street, Portland, Maine. **The half size Plans** and Contract Documents may be obtained from the Authority upon payment of One Hundred ($100.00) Dollars for each set, which payment will not be returned. Checks shall be made payable to: Maine Turnpike Authority. The Plans and Contract Documents may also be downloaded from a link on our website at http://www.maineturnpike.com/project-and-planning/Construction-Contracts.aspx.

For general information regarding Bidding and Contracting procedures, contact Nate Carll, Purchasing Manager, at (207)482-8115. For information regarding Schedule of Items, plan holders list and bid results, visit our website at **http://www.maineturnpike.com/project-and-planning/Construction-Contracts.aspx** . For Project specific information, fax all questions to Nate Carll, Purchasing Manager, at (207) 871-7739 or email ncarll@maineturnpike.com. Responses will not be prepared for questions received by telephone. Bidders shall not contact any other Authority staff or Consultants for clarification of Contract provisions, and the Authority will not be responsible for any interpretations so obtained.

All work shall be governed by the Specifications entitled "State of Maine, Department of Transportation, Standard Specifications, Revision of November 2014", "Standard Details, Revision of 2020" and "Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control", latest issue. Copies and recent updates to these publications can be downloaded at: http://www.maine.gov/mdot/contractors/publications/ .

Proposals must be accompanied by an original bid bond, certified or cashier's check payable to the Maine Turnpike Authority in an amount not less than Five (5%) Percent of the Total Amount in the Proposal, but not less than $500.00. The Bidder to whom a Contract is awarded will be required to furnish a Surety Corporation Bond, satisfactory to the Authority, on the standard Contract Bond form of the Authority, for a sum not less than the Total Amount of the Proposal.

Proposals must be made upon the Proposal Forms furnished by the Authority separately with the Contract Documents, and must be enclosed in the sealed special addressed envelope provided therefore bearing the name and address of the Bidder, the name of the Contract, and the date and time of Proposal opening on the outside.

A pre-bid conference will be held on April 1, 2025 at 10:00 a.m. at the Maine Turnpike Authority, 2360 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.

The Authority reserves the unqualified right to reject any or all Proposals and to accept that Proposal which in its sole judgment will under all circumstances serve its best interest.

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

Nate Carll
Purchasing Manager
Maine Turnpike Authority
Portland, Maine

Maine Turnpike Authority

MAINE TURNPIKE

PROPOSAL

CONTRACT 2025.07

CULVERT REPAIRS
DUNSTAN RIVER CULVERT (MM 40.30)
UNNAMED STREAM CULVERT (MM 72.00)
CULVERT (MM 72.20)

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

PROPOSAL

CONTRACT 2025.07

CULVERT REPAIRS
DUNSTAN RIVER CULVERT (MM 40.30)
UNNAMED STREAM CULVERT (MM 72.00)
CULVERT (MM 72.20)

TO MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY:

The work consists of culvert repairs at three locations. At the Dunstan River Culvert at MM 40.30 in the town of Scarborough, the work generally consists of constructing access ways as needed and sliplining the existing 78" reinforced concrete pipe culvert with a 66" liner pipe. At the Unnamed Stream Culvert at MM 72.00 in the town of New Gloucester, the work generally consists of constructing access ways as needed and sliplining the existing 60" reinforced concrete pipe culvert with a 54" liner pipe. At the culvert at MM 72.20, in the town of New Gloucester, the work generally consists of sliplining the existing 30" culvert with a UV-CIPP. The work also includes maintenance of traffic and all other work incidental thereto in accordance with the Plans and Specifications.

This Work will be done under a Contract known as Contract 2025.07 according to the Plans and Specifications which are on file in the office of the Maine Turnpike Authority, 2360 Congress Street, Portland, Maine.

On the acceptance of this Proposal for said Work, the undersigned will give the required bond with good security conditioned for the faithful performance of said Work, according to said Plans and Specifications, and the doing of all other work required by said Specifications for the consideration herein named and with the further condition that the Maine Turnpike Authority shall be saved harmless from any and all damages that might accrue to any person, persons or property by reason of the carrying out of said Work, or any part thereof, or by reason of negligence of the undersigned, or any person or persons under his employment and engaged in said Work.

The undersigned hereby declares that he/she has carefully examined the Plans, Specifications and other Contract Documents, and that he/she will contract to carry out and complete the said Work as specified and delineated at the price per unit of measure for each scheduled item of Work stated in the Schedule of Prices as follows:

It is understood that the TOTAL AMOUNT stated by the undersigned in the following Schedule of Prices is based on approximate quantities and will be used solely for the comparison of bids, and that the quantities stated in the Schedule of Prices for the various items are estimates only and may be increased or decreased all as provided in the Specifications.

SCHEDULE OF BID PRICES
CONTRACT NO. 2025.07

CULVERT REPAIRS

DUNSTAN RIVER CULVERT (MM 40.30)
UNNAMED STREAM CULVERT (MM 72.00)
CULVERT (MM 72.20)

Item No	Item Description	Units	Approx. Quantities	Unit Prices in Numbers		Bid Amount in Numbers	
				Dollars	Cents	Dollars	Cents
509.2021	Culvert Lining (Dunstan River Culvert MM 40.30)	Lump Sum	1				
509.2022	Culvert Lining (Unnamed Stream Culvert MM 72.00)	Lump Sum	1				
509.2023	Culvert Lining (Culvert MM 72.20)	Lump Sum	1				
510.131	Special Detour, Construction Access Ways (Dunstan River Culvert MM 40.30)	Lump Sum	1				
510.132	Special Detour, Construction Access Ways (Unnamed Stream Culvert MM 72.00)	Lump Sum	1				
652.3611	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices (Dunstan River Culvert MM 40.30)	Lump Sum	1				
652.3612	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices (Unnamed Stream Culvert MM 72.00)	Lump Sum	1				
652.3613	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices (Culvert MM 72.20)	Lump Sum	1				
656.75	Temporary Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control	Lump Sum	1				
659.10	Mobilization	Lump Sum	1				

TOTAL:

Acknowledgment is hereby made of the following Addenda received since issuance of the Plans and Specifications: _____

_____

_____

Accompanying this Proposal is an original bid bond, cashiers or certified check on _____ Bank, for _____, payable to the Maine Turnpike Authority. In case this Proposal shall be accepted by the Maine Turnpike Authority and the undersigned should fail to execute a Contract with, and furnish the security required by the Maine Turnpike Authority as set forth in the Specifications, within the time fixed therein, an amount of money equal to Five (5%) Percent of the Total Amount of the Proposal for the Contract awarded to the undersigned, but not less than $500.00, obtained out of the original bid bond, cashier's or certified check, shall become the property of the Maine Turnpike Authority; otherwise the check will be returned to the undersigned.

The performance of said Work under this Contract will be completed during the time specified in Subsection 107.1.

It is agreed that time is of the essence of this Contract and that I (we) will, in the event of my (our) failure to complete the Work within the time limit named above, pay to Maine Turnpike Authority liquidated damages in the amount or amounts stated in the Specifications.

The undersigned is an Individual/Partnership/Corporation under the laws of the State of _____, having principal office at _____, thereunto duly authorized.

_____ *(SEAL)*

_____ *(SEAL)*

Affix Corporate Seal
or Power of Attorney
Where Applicable

_____ *(SEAL)*

By: _____

Its: _____

Information below to be typed or printed where applicable:

INDIVIDUAL:

(Name)	(Address)

PARTNERSHIP - Name and Address of General Partners:

(Name)	(Address)
(Name)	(Address)
(Name)	(Address)
(Name)	(Address)

INCORPORATED COMPANY:

(President)	(Address)
(Vice-President)	(Address)
(Secretary)	(Address)
(Treasurer)	(Address)

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

MAINE TURNPIKE

YORK TO AUGUSTA

CONTRACT AGREEMENT

This Agreement made and entered into between the Maine Turnpike Authority, and sometimes termed the "Authority", and _____

_____

herein termed the "Contractor":

WITNESSETH: That the Authority and the Contractor, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants, considerations and agreements herein contained, agree as follows:

FIRST: The parties hereto mutually agree that the documents attached hereto and herein incorporated and made a part hereof collectively evidencing and constituting the entire Contract to the same extent as if herein written in full, are the Notice to Contractors, the Accepted Proposal, the Specifications, the Plans, this Agreement, the Contract Bond and all Addenda to the Contract Documents duly issued and herewith enumerated:

_____

_____

SECOND: The Contractor for and in consideration of certain payments to be made as hereafter specified, hereby covenants and agrees to perform and execute all of the provisions of this Contract and of all documents and parts attached hereto and made a part thereof, and at his own cost and expense to furnish and perform everything necessary and required to construct and complete, ready for its intended purpose, in accordance with the Contract and such instructions as the Engineer may give, acceptable to the Authority, in the times provided, all of the Work covered and included under Contract No. _____ covering _____ as herein described.

THIRD: In consideration of the performance by the Contractor of his covenants and agreements as herein set forth, the Authority hereby covenants and agrees to pay the Contractor according to the Schedule of Prices set forth in the Proposal with additions and deductions as elsewhere herein provided in the times and in the manner stated in the Specifications. This Agreement shall insure to the benefit of, and shall be binding upon the parties hereto, and upon their respective successors and assigns; but neither party hereto shall assign or transfer his interest herein in whole or in part without the consent of the other, except as herein provided.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties to this Agreement have executed the same in quintuplicate.

AUTHORITY -

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

By: _____

Title: CHAIRMAN

Date of Signature: _____

ATTEST:

_____
Secretary

CONTRACTOR -

_____
CONTRACTOR

By: _____

Title: _____

Date of Signature: _____

WITNESS:

_____

CONTRACT BOND

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that _____

of _____ in the County of _____ and State of _____

as Principal, and _____ a Corporation duly organized under the

laws of the State of _____ and having a usual place of business in _____

_____

As Surety, are held and firmly bound unto the Maine Turnpike Authority in the sum of _____Dollars ($_____.___), to be paid to said Maine Turnpike Authority, or its successors, for which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, successors and assigns jointly and severally by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such that the Principal, designated as Contractor in the foregoing Contract No. _____ shall faithfully perform the Contract on his part and satisfy all claims and demands incurred for the same and shall pay all bills for labor, material, equipment and all other items contracted for, or used by him, in connection with the Work contemplated by said Contract, and shall fully reimburse the Obligee for all outlay and expense which the Obligee may incur in making good any default of said Principal, then this Obligation shall be null and void; otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed and sealed this _____ day of _____, A.D., 202___

Witnesses: CONTRACTOR

_____ _____ *(SEAL)*

_____ _____ *(SEAL)*

_____ _____ *(SEAL)*

SURETY

_____ _____ *(SEAL)*

_____ _____ *(SEAL)*

_____ _____ *(SEAL)*

(Surety must attach copy of Power of Attorney showing authority of Office or Agent to execute bonds)

FINAL LIEN AND CLAIM WAIVER AND AFFIDAVIT

Upon receipt of the sum of _____, which sum represents the total amount paid, including the current payment for work done and materials supplied for Project No. _____, in _____, Maine, under the undersigned's Contract with the Maine Turnpike Authority.

The undersigned, on oath, states that the Final Payment of _____ is the final payment for all work, labor, materials, services and miscellaneous (all of which are hereinafter referred to as "Work Items") supplied to the said Project through _____and that no additional sum is claimed by the undersigned respecting said Project.

The undersigned, on oath, states that all persons and firms who supplied Work Items to the undersigned in connection with said Project have been fully paid by the undersigned for such Work Items or that such payment will be fully effected immediately upon receipt of this payment.

In consideration of the payment herewith made, the undersigned does fully and finally release and hold harmless the Maine Turnpike Authority, and its Surety, if any, from any and all claims, liens or right to claim or lien, arising out of this Project under any applicable bond, law or statute.

It is understood that this Affidavit is submitted to assure the Owner and others that all liens and claims relating to the Work Items furnished by the undersigned are paid.

_____
(Contractor)

By: _____

Title: _____

State of MAINE

County of _____

I, _____, hereby certify on behalf of ___ _____
(Company Officer) *(Company Name)*

its _____, being first duly sworn and stated that the foregoing representations are
(Title)

are true and correct upon his own knowledge and that the foregoing is his free act and deed in said capacity and the free act and deed of the above-named

_____

.

(Company Name)

The above-named, _____, personally appeared before me this ____ day of _____ and swears that this is his free act and deed.

(SEAL)

_____
Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

SPECIFICATIONS

PART I – SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

(Rev. November 10, 2016)

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

SPECIFICATIONS

PART II – SPECIAL PROVISIONS

PART II - SPECIAL PROVISIONS

MAINE TURNPIKE AUTHORITY

SPECIFICATIONS

PART II - SPECIAL PROVISIONS

All work shall be governed by the Maine Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, Revision of November 2014, except for that work which applies to sections of the Maine Department of Transportation Standard Specifications which are amended by the Maine Turnpike Supplemental Specifications and the following modifications, additions and deletions.

General Description of Work

The work consists of culvert repairs at three locations. At the Dunstan River Culvert at MM 40.30 in the town of Scarborough, the work generally consists of constructing access ways as needed and sliplining the existing 78" reinforced concrete pipe culvert with a 66" liner pipe. At the Unnamed Stream Culvert at MM 72.00 in the town of New Gloucester, the work generally consists of constructing access ways as needed and sliplining the existing 60" reinforced concrete pipe culvert with a 54" liner pipe. At the culvert at MM 72.20, in the town of New Gloucester, the work generally consists of sliplining the existing 30" culvert with a UV-CIPP. The work also includes maintenance of traffic and all other work incidental thereto in accordance with the Plans and Specifications.

Plans

The drawings included in these Contract Documents, and referred to as the Plans, show the general character of the work to be done under this Contract. They bear the general title "Maine Turnpike Authority – Contract 2025.07 – Culvert Repairs – Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30), Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00), Culvert (MM 72.20)". The right is reserved by the Resident to make such minor corrections or alterations in the Plans as he deems necessary without change in the unit prices on the Schedule of Prices of the Proposal.

101.2 Definition

Holidays

The following is added after Memorial Day in the Supplemental Specifications:

Juneteenth (6/18/25)	12:01 p.m. preceding Tuesday to 6:00 a.m. the following Thursday.
Independence Day 2025 (Fourth of July)	12:01 p.m. preceding Thursday to 6:00 a.m. the following Monday.
Indigenous Peoples Day (10/13/25)	12:01 p.m. preceding Friday to 6:00 a.m. the following Tuesday

103.4 Notice of Award

The following sentence is added:

The Maine Turnpike Authority Board is scheduled to consider the Contract Award on April 24, 2025.

104.3.8 Wage Rates and Labor Laws

Section 104.3.8 Wage Rates and Labor Laws has been amended as follows:

The fair minimum hourly rates determined by the State of Maine Department of Labor for this Contract are as follows:

THIS DOCUMENT MUST BE CLEARLY POSTED AT ALL CONSTRUCTION SITES FUNDED IN PART WITH STATE FUNDS

State of Maine
Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Standards
Augusta, Maine 04333-0045
Telephone (207) 623-7906

Wage Determination - In accordance with 26 MRS §1301 et. seq., this is a determination by the Bureau of Labor Standards, of the fair minimum wage rate to be paid to laborers and workers employed on the below titled project.

2025 Fair Minimum Wage Rates – Highway & Earth Cumberland County

Occupational Title	Minimum Wage	Minimum Benefit	Total
Brickmasons And Blockmasons	$36.50	$3.75	$40.25
Bulldozer Operator	$31.50	$5.48	$36.98
Carpenter	$29.16	$4.31	$33.47
Cement Masons And Concrete Finisher	$26.50	$0.00	$26.50
Construction And Maintenance Painters	$32.00	$0.00	$32.00
Construction Laborer	$25.51	$3.36	$28.87
Crane And Tower Operators	$39.07	$8.73	$47.80
Crushing Grinding And Polishing Machine Operators	$27.50	$5.69	$33.19
Earth Drillers - Except Oil And Gas	$22.42	$4.18	$26.60
Electrical Power - Line Installer And Repairers	$43.26	$16.55	$59.81
Electricians	$41.50	$21.34	$62.84
Elevator Installers And Repairers	$71.21	$43.75	$114.96
Loading Machine And Dragline Operators	$28.00	$4.80	$32.80
Excavator Operator	$35.83	$7.42	$43.25
Fence Erectors	$26.00	$3.70	$29.70
Flaggers	$21.00	$0.48	$21.48
Floor Layers - Except Carpet/Wood/Hard Tiles	$26.50	$3.83	$30.33
Glaziers	$46.26	$22.61	$68.87
Grader/Scraper Operator	$31.00	$6.86	$37.86
Hazardous Materials Removal Workers	$21.13	$1.14	$22.27
Heating And Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Mechanics And Installers	$35.00	$5.49	$40.49
Heavy And Tractor - Trailer Truck Drivers	$26.50	$5.42	$31.92
Highway Maintenance Workers	$24.75	$2.91	$27.66
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	$29.50	$3.83	$33.33
Industrial Truck And Tractor Operators	$26.17	$3.49	$29.66
Insulation Worker – Mechanical	$25.50	$6.07	$31.57
Ironworker – Ornamental	$31.37	$25.82	$57.19
Light Truck Or Delivery Services Drivers	$22.50	$3.93	$26.43
Millwrights	$33.00	$9.21	$42.21
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics - Except Engines	$30.00	$5.19	$35.19
Operating Engineers And Other Equipment Operators	$36.84	$4.82	$41.66
Paving Surfacing And Tamping Equipment Operators	$29.75	$5.24	$34.99
Pile-Driver Operators	$36.00	$2.87	$38.87
Pipe/Steam/Sprinkler Fitter	$36.00	$9.30	$45.30
Pipelayers	$27.00	$5.34	$32.34
Plumbers	$33.00	$5.98	$38.98
Pump Operators - Except Wellhead Pumpers	$56.03	$34.76	$90.79
Radio Cellular And Tower Equipment Installers	$30.00	$4.85	$34.85
Reinforcing Iron And Rebar Workers	$31.00	$0.00	$31.00
Riggers	$30.50	$8.25	$38.75
Roofers	$24.67	$4.23	$28.90
Sheet Metal Workers	$27.00	$6.21	$33.21
Structural Iron And Steel Workers	$32.02	$11.13	$43.15
Tapers	$28.50	$3.93	$32.43
Telecommunications Equipment Installers And Repairers - Except Line Installers	$31.00	$5.43	$36.43
Telecommunications Line Installers And Repairers	$27.00	$3.71	$30.71

Welders are classified as the trade to which welding is incidental (e.g. welding structural steel is Structural Iron and Steel Worker)

Apprentices – The minimum wage rates for registered apprentices are the rates recognized in the sponsorship agreement for registered apprentices working in the pertinent classification.

For any other specific trade on this project not listed above, contact the Bureau of Labor Standards for further clarification.

Title 26 §1310 requires that a clearly legible statement of all fair minimum wage and benefits rates to be paid the several classes of laborers, workers and mechanics employed on the construction on the public work must be kept posted in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site by each contractor and subcontractor subject to sections 1304 to 1313.

Appeal – Any person affected by the determination of these rates may appeal to the Commissioner of Labor by filing a written notice with the Commissioner stating the specific grounds of the objection within ten (10) days from the filing of these rates.

A true copy

Attest: Scott R. Cotnoir
Scott R. Cotnoir
Wage & Hour Director
Bureau of Labor Standards

Expiration Date: 12-31-2025

104.4.6 Utility Coordination

There are no anticipated utilities within the Project limits. However, the Contractor shall locate and record any utilities in accordance with the Utilities Notes shown on Sheet 3 of the Contract Plans.

104.4.7 Cooperation With Other Contractors

This Subsection is amended by the addition of the following:

Adjacent contracts currently scheduled for the 2025 construction season include:

MTA Contract 2022.07– Interchange Improvements Saco (Exit 35 & 36)
MM 34.7 – MM 36.6

MTA Contract 2025.04 – Bridge Repair (MM 4.80, MM 34.40, MM FS 3.70)

MTA Contract 2025.09 – 2025 Roadside Clearing

The following Subsection is added:

105.8.2 Permit Requirements

The Dunstan River Culvert Repair Project (MM 40.30) is being constructed under the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Natural Resources Protection Act Permit by Rule regulations Section 11 – State Transportation Facilities, amended June 8, 2012. A copy of the Section 11 – State Transportation Facilities Permit by Rule regulations are attached in **Appendix A**.

The Dunstan River Culvert Repair Project is being constructed under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, pursuant to the U.S. Army Corps (Corps) of Engineers General Permits for the State of Maine, via a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN). The Project is subject to the General Conditions of the Maine General Permits dated October 14, 2020 through October 14, 2025, and may also be subject to additional conditions as specified within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PCN authorization to be issued for the Project. A copy of the General Permit standards and conditions is attached in **Appendix B**, and any other specific standards and conditions issued with the authorization notice by the US Army Corps of Engineers will be provided when available. Within the PCN application for the Project MTA has proposed an extended in-stream work window of June 1 to September 30 in order to accommodate contractor availability and to provide flexibility to work during optimal (low) flow conditions. This anticipated work window is subject to approval by the Corps and has yet to be authorized. If approved, all in-water work will need to be completed during this period. If the proposed extended work window is not approved, the standard July 15 to September 30 work window will apply (see General Condition #24 of the General Permit in Appendix B).

The Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) Repair Project is being constructed under a Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) Tier 3 Permit. Any special conditions required by DEP under the NRPA Tier 3 authorization will be made available at the time the Tier 3 permit is issued by DEP.

The Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) Repair Project is also being constructed under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, pursuant to the U.S. Army Corps (Corps) of Engineers General Permits for the State of Maine, via a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN). The Project is subject to the General Conditions of the Maine General Permits dated October 14, 2020 through October 14, 2025, and may also be subject to additional conditions as specified within the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PCN authorization to be issued for the Project. A copy of the General Permit standards and conditions is attached in **Appendix B**, and any other specific standards and conditions issued with the authorization notice by the US Army Corps of Engineers will be provided when available. Within the PCN application for the Project MTA has proposed an extended in-stream work window of June 1 to September 30 in order to accommodate contractor availability and to provide flexibility to work during optimal (low) flow conditions. This anticipated work window is subject to approval by the Corps and has yet to be authorized. If approved, all in-water work will need to be completed during this period. If the proposed extended work window is not approved, the standard July 15 to September 30 work window will apply (see General Condition #24 of the General Permit in Appendix B).

All culvert locations are subject to the Stormwater Memorandum of Agreement for Stormwater Management Between the Maine Department of Transportation, Maine Turnpike Authority, and Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Stormwater MOA). Under the Stormwater MOA, all MTA construction, operation, and maintenance activities are subject to Maine Stormwater Law Basic Standards through implementation of MaineDOT's Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sedimentation Control (MaineDOT BMP Manual), which are the Contractor's responsibility to implement.

The Contractor shall prepare a limits of disturbance plan (LOD) illustrating the Contractor's proposed limit of earthwork disturbance for all projects. The LOD plan shall show all construction access locations, field office locations, material and temporary waste storage locations, as well as include the Contract limits of earthwork disturbance. All applicable erosion and sedimentation control devices needed shall be detailed on the Contractor's LOD plan and are not limited to those devices shown on the Contract LOD plan. **This Plan shall be submitted for review and approval, to the Resident within 14 days of Contract award.** Payment for creating, revising, and completing this plan shall be incidental to Item 659.10, Mobilization.

If at any time during the Contract, the Limit of Disturbance needs to be adjusted to accommodate construction activities, the Contractor shall resubmit the LOD plan (including any additional erosion and sedimentation control measures needed) to the Resident for review and approval prior to any additional disturbance taking place:

- If the cumulative area of disturbance is less than one acre, the Resident shall have a minimum of five (5) working days to approve the revised LOD plan.
- If the cumulative area of disturbance exceeds one acre, the Resident shall first approve of the plan and then possibly submit a MCGP NOI for Maine DEP approval. The approval may take a minimum of 14 working days once submitted to Maine DEP.

Compliance with the erosion and sedimentation control requirements outlined in this Contract is required by the Contractor.

The Contractor shall comply with the conditions outlined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers General Permits for the State of Maine, the NRPA Permit by Rule Section 11 standards (Dunstan River), the anticipated NRPA Tier 3 Permit (Unnamed Stream), the Maine Erosion and Sedimentation Control Law, and, as applicable to the proposed scope of work, the Maine Pollutant Discharge Elimination System General Permit for stormwater discharge associated with construction activity. The Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the Maine Turnpike Authority or its agents, representatives and employees against any and all claims, liabilities or fines arising from or based on the violation of the above noted permits.

105.11 As-Built Plans

The Contractor shall provide the Authority with as-built plans in PDF and MicroStation or AutoCAD. The as-built plans shall note changes to the bid documents, including, but not limited to pavement, concrete, barrier, guardrail, culverts, drainage, foundations, wiring, signs, etc. The as-builts plans shall also provide GPS accurate locations of all underground work. Submittal of Draft, Final Draft, and 100% as-built plans to the Resident shall be conditions of Mobilization Payment, Retainage Reduction, and Final Payment as noted in Special Provision 108.

105.11.1 As-Built Plan Submittals

The Contractor shall make the following submittals of as-built plans to the Resident as part of the conditions of Mobilization Payment, Retainage Reduction, and Final Payment as noted in Special Provision 108:

a. Draft As-built Plans containing any underground work completed within the prior 30 day period once 50% of the Work is complete.
b. Final Draft As-Built Plans containing all underground work
c. 100% As-Built Plans containing all underground work and changes

105.11.2 As Built Plan Requirements

As-built plans and CADD files shall conform to the following requirements:

a. Include legend of line weights and styles
b. Project stationing shall be on its own layer and be color white
c. Changes to pavement, concrete, barrier, guardrail, foundations, signs etc. shall be on their own layer and be color brown
d. Electric power lines, cable, conduit, and lighting cables shall be on their own layer and be color red
e. Gas, oil, steam, petroleum, or gaseous materials shall be on their own layer and be color yellow
f. Communication, alarm or signal lines, cables, or conduit shall be on their own level and be color orange
g. Potable water shall be on its own layer and be color blue
h. Sewers and drain lines shall be on their own layer and be color green
i. Reclaimed water, irrigation, and slurry lines shall be on their own level and be color purple

107.1 Contract Time and Contract Completion Date

This Subsection is amended by the addition of the following:

At the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30), Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) and the Culvert at MM 72.20:

- All work shall be completed on or before November 30, 2025.
- All work shall be substantially complete by October 31, 2025. Supplemental Liquidated Damages on a calendar day basis in accordance with Subsection 107.8 shall be assessed for each calendar day that substantial completion is not achieved.

107.1.1 Substantial Completion

This Subsection is amended by the addition of the following:

Substantially complete shall be defined by the Authority as the following:

- All lining at all culvert locations, as required by the specifications.
- All access ways and work pads have been restored as directed in the Contract Plans.

Supplemental Liquidated damages on a calendar day basis in accordance with Subsection 107.8 shall be assessed for each calendar day that substantial completion is not achieved.

107.4.6 Prosecution of Work

All work shall be done in accordance with the project's environmental permits. All in-stream work at the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30) and the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) shall be completed during the June 1 to September 30 in-water work window. At the Culvert at MM 72.20 there are no in-stream work restrictions.

The Contractor shall submit to the Authority a construction schedule which shall document that the Contractor has the necessary labor and equipment to work immediately and continuously at the project site. The intent of this specification is to minimize the amount of time for the project, while providing the Contractor sufficient time to complete the work in a diligent manner to complete the project as prescribed by the project's Substantial Completion date.

108.2.3 Mobilization Payment

The second paragraph is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Upon approval of all pre-construction submittals required for approval by this Contract, including those listed in Section 104.4.2 – Preconstruction Conference, the Contractor will receive payment of 50% of the Lump Sum price for Mobilization, not to exceed 5% of the Bid less the amount bid for Mobilization. After the Authority determines that the Work is 50% complete and the Contractor has submitted a Draft (50%) as-built submittal of all underground work to date (within the prior 30 day pay period) as defined in Special Provision 105., the Contractor will receive the other 50% of the Lump Sum price for Mobilization, not to exceed 5% of the Bid less the amount bid for Mobilization. Any remaining Mobilization will be at the completion of physical work.

108.3 Retainage

The seventh paragraph is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

When requested by the Contractor, an 80 percent reduction of retainage will be considered by the Authority when the Project is substantially complete and the Contractor has submitted a Final Draft (98%) as-built submittal of all underground work, in accordance with Special Provision 105. When requesting a reduction, the Contractor shall include an explanation of the outstanding Work, an estimate of the cost to complete the Work, and a schedule for completing the Work. Seasonal limitations as well as warranty and establishment periods (for vegetation) shall be addressed.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 203

EXCAVATION AND EMBANKMENT

(Special Fill)

203.01 Description

This work shall consist of furnishing and placing stone and granular material inside, and upstream and downstream of a culvert to form a nature-like streambed.

203.02 Materials

Special Fill shall consist of a well graded mixture of cobbles, gravel, sand and fines similar in size and shape to those found in natural channels. Any material excavated from the existing stream channel shall be stockpiled and be re-used as Special Fill. This stockpiled material shall be supplemented by off-site material as needed to provide the required quantity of material. Special fill may be obtained as bank run or screening materials from earth borrow pits, but preference should be given to existing granular material and stones.

Unwashed stone and stone with naturally fractured faces will be allowed. Material from blasting or crushing operations will not be allowed unless authorized by the Resident.

Special Fill material shall generally conform to the following requirements:

Medium Stone ("MS") - approximately 1 part by volume shall be stones with a minimum size of 3 inches and a maximum size of 9 inches average dimension. Fifty percent of the stones by volume shall have an average dimension greater than 6 inches.

Streambed Gravel ("SG") - approximately 1 part by volume shall be well graded aggregate that shall meet the grading requirements of the following table:

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves
3 inch	100
2 inch	50-70
½ inch	10-30
No. 200	0-20

Filler Material ("FM") – The purpose of Filler Material is to fill and seal the voids so that water ponds on the surface of the streambed. Filler Material shall not contain oversized stones larger than 3 inches and the fines content shall be sufficient to fill and seal voids. Filler Material shall consist of a well graded mix of gravel, sand and fines free from vegetable matter, debris, peat and other unsuitable material. As appropriate, Streambed Gravel may be used as filler material, or the material may be obtained from earth borrow pits, dredge, on-site excavation or other sources approved by the Resident.

Testing and Acceptance

The Contractor shall identify the source(s) and proposed mix for inspection and shall furnish to the Resident a copy of gradation test results from a certified laboratory for the streambed gravel portion of the mix, at least ten (10) working days prior to the start of streambed construction. The Authority will obtain samples of the streambed gravel for testing prior to placement. The grading of stone will be determined by the Resident in accordance with the Standard Specifications, Section 610.032.d Inspection.

Mix proportions and material gradations shall be within the above limits unless otherwise authorized by the Resident. Acceptance will be based on the test results, and visual inspection by the Resident. Special fill shall conform to the grading requirements at the time it is placed to form the streambed.

Filler material shall be used to fill remaining voids after placement of Special Fill by washing-in to the streambed. Filler material may be obtained from earth borrow pits, dredge, on-site excavation or other sources approved by the Resident. The Resident will determine the suitability of the material by visual inspection.

203.03 Construction Requirements

Mix and place Special Fill in the areas specified and as follows:

1) After Streambed Rock Features (See Special Provision 610) are placed, place Special Fill as shown on plans.

2) Special Fill material shall be used as a component of Void-Filled Riprap and Streambed Rock Features to fill voids and meet finish grade.

3) Special Fill shall be placed lifts no greater than 12-inches thick.

4) After placement of each lift: firmly embed stones and fill voids by hand tamping and washing-in with water. In addition to washing-in, mechanical compaction methods may be used with the approval of the Resident. Larger individual stones protruding more than 6 inches above the average surface grade shall be embedded, re-oriented, or replaced. After the initial compaction, place, spread and wash-in Filler Material on the surface to fill any remaining voids.

5) Washing-in shall consist of pumping water onto the upstream end of the constructed streambed to thoroughly saturate the streambed material. Collect the washing-in water in a sump at the downstream end of the constructed streambed, and pump the water back to the upstream end to recirculate the washing-in water back over the constructed streambed. Fill any voids exposed during the washing-in process with additional Filler Material as needed. Continue to recirculate washing-in water over the constructed streambed until water flows continuously over the surface along the entire length of the constructed streambed. After washing-in, the elevations of constructed streambed shall meet the grades shown on the Plans and stated in this Special Provision.

203.18 Measurement

Special Fill will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

203.19 Basis of Payment

Special Fill will not be paid for directly but will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 206

STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION

206.02 Construction Methods

The following paragraphs are added:

There are no approved waste storage areas or waste areas within the Project limits. Unsuitable materials shall be disposed of off-site in accordance with Subsection 203.06.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 502

STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

(Annular Space Grouting)

502.01 Description

This work shall consist of providing and placing non-shrink grout as described below. The annular space (void between the host and culvert liner pipes) shall be completely grouted to support the liner and provide long-term stability. The Contractor shall provide testing of the materials and methods for compliance with the following requirements. Prior to any work the Contractor shall furnish an acceptable plan for performing and testing the grouting.

502.011 Preparation

After slip liner installation but prior to grouting, bulk heading of the ends and venting shall be constructed.

After bulk heading of the ends and venting, test the integrity of the installed liner pipe and constructed bulkheads for any leaks.

502.012 Planned Vents

Venting of the annular space shall be performed to allow for escape of air and excess water and to assure uniform grout placement in the annulus. At minimum, an open ended, high point tap or equivalent vent must be provided and monitored at the bulkhead. Additional vents may be employed which can serve as intermediate grout verification points.

The Contractor shall submit shop drawings or indicate in the installation plan the proposed number and location of vents relative to pipe diameter and stiffness for the grouting operations.

502.013 Grouting Equipment

The materials shall be mixed in equipment of sufficient size and capacity to provide the desired amount of grout material for each stage in a single operation. The equipment shall be capable of mixing the grout at densities required for the approved procedure and shall also be capable of changing density as dictated by field conditions any time during the grouting operation.

502.014 Injection Procedure and Pressure

The gauged pumping pressure shall not exceed the liner pipe Manufacturer's approved recommendations. Pumping equipment shall be of a size sufficient to inject grout at velocity and pressure relative to the size of the annular space. Gauges to monitor grout pressure shall be attached immediately adjacent to each injection port. The gauge shall conform to an accuracy of not more

than one-half percent error over the full range of the gauge. The range of the gauge shall be not more than 100 percent greater than the design grout pressure. Pressure gauges shall be instrument oil filled and attached to a saddle type diaphragm seal (gauge saver) to prevent slogging with grout. All gauges shall be certified and calibrated in accordance with ANSI B40 Grade 2A.

502.015 Test Section

The Contractor shall be required to perform a test on each type of grout and grout system proposed to be used.

502.016 Submittals and Required Calculations

The Contractor shall submit the following to the Resident for his review and approval at least 30 working days prior to the start of the grouting operation:

(1) The proposed grouting mix
(2) The proposed densities and viscosities
(3) Initial set time of the grout
(4) The proposed grouting method
(5) The maximum of injection pressures
(6) The 24-hour and 28 day compressive strengths
(7) Proposed grout stage volumes
(8) Bulkhead designs
(9) Buoyant force calculations
(10) Flow control
(11) Provisions for service connections
(12) Pressure gauge certification
(13) Vent location plans
(14) Certification that grouting plan conforms with all provisions, cautions and restrictions or the liner manufacturer

These shall be submitted as a complete package for a single or sample section only. The Contractor shall notify the Resident of any changes to be made in grouting.

502.03 Materials

The grout material shall consist of Portland cement (Portland cement and fly ash) and/or additives as described in the following Subsections of Division 700 -

Materials:

Portland Cement	701.01
Water	701.02
Air-Entraining Admixtures	701.03
Fine Aggregate	701.01
Fly Ash	701.10 Type F or C
Chemical Admixtures	701.04
Accelerating Admixtures	AASHTO M-194 Type “C”

(a) Compressive Strength The grout shall have a minimum penetration resistance of 100 psi in 24 hours when tested in accordance with ASTM C403 and a minimum compressive strength of 500 psi in 28 days when tested in accordance with ASTM C495 or C109.

(b) Performance Requirements The Contractor shall submit the proposed grout mix, methods, plans and criteria of the grouting operations. The grouting system shall have sufficient gauges, monitoring devices and tests to determine the effectiveness of the grouting operation and to ensure compliance with the liner pipe specifications and design parameters.

(c) Mix Designs One or more mixes shall be developed to completely fill the annular space based on the following requirements:

(1) Size of annular void
(2) Void (size) of the surrounding soil
(3) Absence or presence or groundwater
(4) Sufficient strength and durability to prevent movement of the liner pipe, and
(5) Provide adequate retardation.

502.17 Qualifications

The Contractor shall demonstrate to the Resident its worker's capabilities of filling the annular space and performing their work in conformance with the Plans and the Specifications.

502.18 Method of Measurement

Grout satisfactorily placed and accepted will not be measured. The cost shall be incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Items.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 509

STRUCTURAL PLATE PIPES, PIPE ARCHES, ARCHES, AND METAL BOX CULVERTS

(Culvert Lining (Dunstan River Culvert MM 40.30))
(Culvert Lining (Unnamed Stream Culvert MM 72.00))

509.01 Description

The following paragraph is added:

This work shall consist of sliplining the existing culvert at the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30) and the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00); constructing the boulder weirs, void filled riprap aprons, and culvert inlet pools; furnishing and installing a beveled or flared radius inlet, culvert headwall and wingwalls, riprap blanket, fish baffles, and dewatering systems in accordance with the plans and specifications.

509.04 General

The following paragraphs are added:

At the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30), all work shall meet the requirements of the following Special Provisions:

Special Fill	Special Provision 203
Annular Space Grout	Special Provision 502 (Annular Space Grout)
Flexible Fish Baffles	Special Provision 509 (Flexible Fish Baffles)
Cofferdam	Special Provision 511 (Cofferdams)
Precast Structural Concrete	Special Provision 534 (Precast Structural Concrete)
Plastic Pipe	Special Provision 602 (Plastic Pipe – Dunstan River (MM 40.30))
Void- Filled Riprap	Special Provision 610 (Void-Filled Riprap)
Streambed Rock Features	Special Provision 610 (Streambed Rock Features)

At the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00), all work shall meet the requirements of the following Special Provisions:

Special Fill	Special Provision 203
Annular Space Grout	Special Provision 502 (Annular Space Grout)
Concrete Repair	Special Provision 518 (Structural Concrete Repair)
Plastic Pipe	Special Provision 602 (Plastic Pipe – Unnamed Stream (MM 72.00))
Void- Filled Riprap	Special Provision 610 (Void-Filled Riprap)

Handle and assemble all elements of the structure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, except as modified herein, on the plans or as directed by the Resident. The Contractor

shall submit fabrication details including assembly drawings, pipe insertion methods, internal joint coupling, bracing details, and dewatering methods, to the Resident for review. The Resident will be allowed a minimum of 14 working days to review the Contractor's submittal.

509.08 Method of Measurement

Culvert Lining will be measured by the lump sum unit for each culvert pipe location as shown on the Plan. Installing culvert liner pipe and annular space grout; and constructing the boulder weirs, void filled riprap aprons, and culvert inlet pools; furnishing and installing a beveled or flared radius inlet, culvert headwall and wingwalls, riprap blanket, fish baffles, and dewatering systems will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item.

509.09 Basis of Payment

Payment for culvert lining will be full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, equipment, and incidentals necessary to manufacture and install the liner pipe, with a beveled or flared inlet, complete and in place, including: but not limited to dewatering, cofferdams, cleaning, inspecting, strutting, bracing, skids, concrete, joint bands, seals, installing grout nipples, plugs, fittings, hardware, and damaged pipe repair. Grout used to fill the annular space and backfill voids will be considered incidental to Items 509.2021 and 509.2022. Flexible Fish Baffles installed in the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30) will be considered incidental to Item 509.2021. Plastic pipe used to line the existing culvert will be considered incidental to Item 509.2021 and 509.2022. Riprap, streambed rock features and precast concrete headwall and wingwall construction at the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30) will be considered incidental to Item 509.2021. Riprap and concrete repairs to the existing headwall at the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) will be considered incidental to Item 209.2022.

Any item not specified elsewhere for the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30), or the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) shall be considered incidental to this item. Contractor shall include all incidental costs in the Unit Price.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item		Pay Unit
509.2021	Culvert Lining (Dunstan River Culvert MM 40.30)	Lump Sum
509.2022	Culvert Lining (Unnamed Stream Culvert MM 72.00)	Lump Sum

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 509

STRUCTURAL PLATE PIPES, PIPE ARCHES, ARCHES, AND METAL BOX CULVERTS

(Culvert Lining (Culvert MM 72.20))

509.01 Description

At the culvert at MM 72.20, the work shall consist of furnishing a resin impregnated flexible tube that is pulled into the culvert and expanded to fit tightly against the culvert by the use of air pressure. The thermosetting resin system in the tube shall then be cured by exposing the resin saturated tube to a UV-light source that produces the needed intensity and wavelength of light to cause the photo- initiators in the resin to drive the hardening process to a complete cure.

This Work consists of furnishing all labor, tools, materials, equipment, and supervision for installing and testing of the culvert lining. The Work also includes, but is not limited to the pipe cleaning, installation of a pre-liner, quality controls, and quality assurance testing sampling to complete the UV light cured-in-place pipe (CIPP) lining.

The Work shall also include any minor improvements to the existing access way that the Contractor needs to access the culvert ends. The Work shall also include the restoration of the access ways to the existing condition directed by the Resident and as shown in the Plans and Specifications.

509.02 Materials

Reference Standards:

A. The Reference Standards shown below shall be the most recent version available at the stated time of the bid opening.
B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)

ASTM C581 - Standard Practice for Determining Chemical Resistance of Thermosetting Resins Used in Glass Fiber Reinforced Structures, Intended for Liquid Service

ASTM D543- Standard Practices for Evaluating the Resistance of Plastics to Chemical Reagents

ASTM D790 - Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials

ASTM D5813 – Standard Specification for Cured-In-Place Thermosetting Resin Drain Pipe

ASTM F1216 - Standard Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Inversion and Curing of a Resin-Impregnated Tube

ASTM F2019 - Standard Practice for Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Pulled in Place Installation of Glass Reinforced Plastic (GRP) Cured-in-Place Thermosetting Resin Pipe (CIPP)

General

1. All components of the CIPP System shall be new and free of defects. The CIPP shall be continuous and of sufficient length to extend from manhole to manhole (or access point to access point).

   The CIPP System shall contain no intermediate or encapsulated elastomeric layer(s). No material(s) shall be included in the tube's construction that may cause delamination (or in-plane shear) in the cured CIPP product. No dry or unsaturated layers shall be visually or otherwise evident.

   The CIPP System shall be capable of conforming to the irregularities normally found in buried pipes requiring renewal such as offset joints, fractured pipe, and otherwise disfigured pipe sections. It shall be able to stretch to fit these localized and/or global irregular pipe sections; and, when noted in the plans for the subject pipe reaches, negotiate bends.

Fabric Tube:

1. The tube's construction shall consist of two or more layers of nonwoven or woven glass fibers capable of transporting the proposed resin system while withstanding the rigors of the installation and hardening processes in accordance with the ASTM standards D5813 or F2019 as applicable. The tube shall be compatible with the resin system to be used on this project. The material shall be able to stretch to fit any irregular pipe sections and negotiate bends as stated above.
2. The tube should be fabricated to a size that, when installed following the CIPP System Manufacturer's written instructions, will tightly fit the internal circumference and the length of the host pipe structure while simultaneously minimizing the creation of any wrinkles or fins on the interior wall surface. Allowances should be made for the normally anticipated longitudinal and circumferential stretching that occurs during placement of the proposed tube into the host pipe structure.
3. The tube shall be constructed to be uniform in thickness around its finished circumference; and when subjected to the Manufacturer's stated installation pressures will meet or exceed the minimum finished wall thickness calculated for the subject reach of pipe.
4. Any plastic film attached to the tube on what will become the interior wall of the finished CIPP shall be compatible with the resin system used, translucent enough that the resin is clearly visible, and shall be firmly bonded to the felt or other material when it is to become a permanent part of the finished CIPP. It shall also be formulated to create an impermeable barrier or membrane against the leaching of any volatile components of the resin system such as styrene prior to resin hardening taking place.
5. The external plastic film shall also provide a barrier to ambient light UV exposure and be robust enough to survive the rigors of the sliding of the tube into its final position in the pipe to be renewed. The tube shall have an allowance for the required circumferential and longitudinal stretching during installation.
6. The wall color of the interior pipe surface of CIPP after installation shall be a light reflective color.

Resin System:

1. The resin system shall be a corrosion resistant polyester, vinyl ester, or epoxy and catalyst system that when properly cured meets the minimum requirements given herein or those that are to be utilized in the design of the CIPP System for this project.

   Thixotropic agents that do not interfere with visual inspection may be added for viscosity control. Resins may contain pigments, dyes, or colors that do not interfere with visual inspection of the resin-impregnated CIPP or its required properties.

Hydrophilic End Seals: The ends of the installed CIPP entering and exiting the manholes or other access structures on this project shall be sealed with a preformed neoprene rubber material that possesses significant expansive properties that are activated by the presence of any water at the Host pipe-CIPP interface to provide for a watertight seal. Hydrophilic caulks, hydraulic cements and quick-set cement products are not acceptable for this application. Acceptable materials shall be those products that have a demonstrated performance for the environmental service conditions of the host pipe; and are capable of undergoing alternate wet and dry ground conditions without deleterious effects. End seals shall be the Insignia™ Seal as manufactured by LMK Technologies or an approved equal.

CIPP Design Criteria:

CIPP installations in circular pipe shapes may be designed as a "fully deteriorated" pipe in accordance with the non-mandatory design Appendix X1 in the ASTM CIPP installation standard F1216. The Engineer of Record's design submittal shall clearly identify the physical properties of the proposed CIPP System upon which his/her design is based. When the circular pipe is a fractured, rigid pipe exhibiting an ovality equal to or greater than 10% an alternative design approach must be used.

Prior to performing the required wall thickness design calculations and the ordering of the CIPP tube, the internal dimensions, including currently existing variations in the various radii of the existing drain mainlines shall be verified by the Contractor to ensure the CIPP will be designed and constructed using the current site specific dimensions and geometry.

The design parameters for CIPP thickness calculation shall be based on the following:

a. A minimum service life of 50 years.
b. All pipes shall be considered fully deteriorated.
c. A minimum overall safety factor of 2.0 shall be employed in the engineer's calculations to account for seasonal variations in the external hydrostatic pressure, small variations in the wall thickness as defined in the referenced ASTM standards, and minor variations in the size of the annular space.
d. The elevation (location) of the phreatic surface in the groundwater (i.e. water table) will be determined using site specific information obtained from geotechnical surveys or maintenance repair information for the subject areas in order to arrive at an appropriate estimate of the external hydrostatic load likely to be acting on the proposed CIPP liner.
e. Any live vehicular loads at the surface are to be accounted for using commonly accepted approaches for the determination of the magnitude of their vertical

influence on the horizontal soil plane at the top of the pipe per applicable governing standards for the type of vehicle(s) creating this loading condition. The plans show the live load rating of the paved roadway surfaces (i.e. H10, H15, H20, H25, etc.) The rigid and flexible pavement thicknesses shown on the plans have been taken from as-built drawings and other sources for the Engineer of Record's use is calculating the net impact of the live load at the top of the pipe.

f. The depth of cover shall be field verified by the Contractor, as determined by the manholes or other access locations on the reach to be lined with the CIPP. The project plans indicate the vertical variations in the cover between the manholes.

g. An ovality of 1.0% may be assumed for circular shaped pipes up to 12 inches in diameter in rigid host pipe materials exhibiting longitudinal fractures that are visually indicating some change in shape has occurred. No ovality beyond what is allowed during manufacturing is required for rigid pipes that are not found to be so distressed (i.e. un-cracked and cracked pipes). For larger diameter circular pipe shapes demonstrating fractures and changes in shape, the site specific ovality shall be determined by the Contractor using quantifiable measuring tools such as laser profiling. Man-entry size pipes should be profiled using 3-dimensional profiling tools or other approved methods that allow for the variations in radii around the circumference of the pipe to be captured for use in the wall thickness design.

h. The minimum short term flexural modulus of elasticity (ASTM D790) for the various types of CIPP (at 73˚F) shall be 1,000,000 psi.

i. The Flexural Modulus of Elasticity of the proposed CIPP System shall have a minimum creep retention factor of 0.60 for an estimated 50-year hydrostatic design loading period. The creep retention factor shall be determined by the CIPP System Manufacturer through long-term, qualification testing lasting a minimum of 10,000 hours at an appropriate stress level. Documentation of the retention factor will be submitted to the Engineer prior to any design calculations being made.

j. The design calculations shall use this value or the Manufacturer's stated minimal flexural strength value for the CIPP System being supplied for this project.

509.04 General

Contractor shall field verify the length, size, and other geometry information of each pipe scheduled to be lined by inspection and physical measurements of each pipe end.

Contractor shall complete all work in strict accordance with all applicable current OSHA standards. It shall be the Contractor’s responsibility to comply with OSHA Standards and Regulations pertaining to all aspects of the work.

Contractor shall submit the proposed work schedule a minimum of seven (7) days prior to all planned work. Contractor shall provide 48 hours advance verbal notice prior to pre- and post-

installation inspections. Notice shall include notification of work shifts longer than eight hours and work times planned before 7:00AM or after 4:00PM.

509.041 Installation

The CIPP shall be installed in accordance with the practices given in ASTM F2019. The quantity of resin used for the tube's impregnation shall be sufficient to fill the volume of air voids in the tube (97% < volume of resin actually used < 102%). A vacuum or pressure impregnation process shall be used in conjunction with a roller system to achieve a uniform distribution of the resin throughout the tube.

Curing of the resin system shall be as per the CIPP System Manufacturer's recommendations. For UV-light cured CIPP systems the curing shall proceed at the CIPP System Manufacturer's recommendation for the size and thickness of the proposed tube and the intensity and duration of the exposure to the photo-initiator's required UV-light wavelength.

Cleaning of Drain Lines: Contractor shall clean all debris and foreign matter from inside of culvert to be renewed; with the end goal being that the culvert shall have no debris prior to the CIPP's installation. Cleaning shall be divided into three categories as delineated by NASSCO based the level of effort required in a reach of pipe.

1. Light Drain Cleaning – is defined as the removal of Deposits Settled (DS) up to a depth of 25% of the rise (vertical diametrical) for pipes up to 12- inches in diameter, up to 15% for 13 to 24-inches in diameter, and 10% for 25 to 30-inches in diameter. This is for an unlimited number of passes with the hydraulic flusher.

2. Heavy Drain Cleaning – is defined as the removal of obstructions (OB) and DS that exceed the percentage established for light cleaning. This also includes Deposits Attached Grease (DAGS) if they can be removed with a rotating nozzle or other mechanical means.

3. Deposits Cut – is defined as the removal of Deposits Attached Encrustation (DAE) and DAGS that requires a cutter be employed for their removal. Work done under this item requires substantial effort towards cleaning, cutting, chipping, cutting, grinding, etc. to remove these hardened deposits.

Project Site: Upon acceptance of the installation work and testing, the Contractor shall restore the project area affected by the operations to a condition at least equal to that existing prior to the work taking place.

Obstructions, major:

1. The Contractor shall clear the drain of obstructions, solids, dropped joints, protruding service lines, collapsed pipe, or any other obstruction that might prevent proper insertion of the CIPP. If inspection reveals an obstruction that

would prevent successful installation of the CIPP, the Contractor shall make a point repair excavation to uncover and remove or repair the obstruction. Such excavation shall be approved in writing by the Resident Engineer prior to the commencement of the work. The Contractor shall submit an excavation repair plan in accordance to all federal, state, and local regulations, in writing to the Resident Engineer for all excavation work seven (7) days prior.

Delivery, Storage and Handling

1. Contractor shall protect, store, and handle materials during transportation and delivery, while stored on-site, and during installation following Manufacturer's recommendations.
2. The CIPP shall be maintained at a proper temperature in facilities to prevent premature curing at all times prior to installation. Any CIPP showing evidence of premature curing shall be rejected for use and will be removed from the site immediately.
3. If any part of the CIPP material becomes damaged before or during insertion, it shall be repaired or replaced at the Contractor's expense before the work may proceed.

Hydrophilic End Seals:

1. The Contractor shall insert continuous hydrophilic end seals to the interior circumference of the existing drain pipes at the inlet and outlet of each manhole along the length of the CIPP liner being installed.

Finished Mainline CIPP:

1. The finished CIPP shall be continuous over the entire reach and shall be free of any of the defects described in this Section.
2. The layers of the finished CIPP shall be uniformly bonded. It shall not be possible to separate any two layers with a probe or point of a knife blade so that the layers separate cleanly or such that the knife blade moves freely between the layers.
3. All layers, after cure, shall form one homogeneous structural pipe wall with no obvious indication that a part of tube was left unsaturated by resin.
4. The CIPP shall fit tightly to the internal circumference of the existing pipe.
5. Wrinkles or fins are undesirable cosmetic defects that may affect the operation of the subject reach of pipe. Where they occur, the engineer will utilize the industry acceptance criteria provided by NASSCO regarding the size and orientation of these defects in order to discern if they can be deemed as commercially acceptable. If they are not deemed acceptable they must be brought into compliance with this standard.
6. Hardened "lifts" in the finished CIPP are unacceptable and must be repaired in accordance with the CIPP Manufacturer's recommendation for the type of CIPP System that was used.
7. All other defects found, cosmetic or otherwise, shall be dealt with following the industry accepted standard practice as given in the NASSCO CIPP

Inspector Training Program.

Styrene and Temperature Control for the local environment:

1. The Contractor shall take precautions to minimize the release of styrene and mitigate styrene odors generated during the setup and CIPP lining process, and prevent such odors from entering structures, businesses, or other types of establishments, through service connections or other plumbing fixtures.
2. Styrene air emissions shall comply with Federal and District requirements.
3. If the pipe being relined is a stormwater pipe or culvert all conditions of the owners MS4 general permit must be met.

Finishing at Ends

1. Final trimming of the CIPP at any manhole/access point shall be done in such a manner as to provide a long-term mechanical connection between the CIPP and the host pipe

509.042 Quality Assurance Testing:

The Contractor shall prepare two quality assurance samples. The samples shall be restrained samples for diameters of CIPP less than 18”; and flat plate samples for diameters of CIPP 18” and larger. UV cured CIPP flat plate samples must be hardened in a fixture on-site using the same light train under a similar exposure of light intensity and time to that which occurred underground. The samples collected by the Contractor shall be labeled with the date of installation, manhole number, and street address where the sample was taken. All restrained samples, where practical, shall be taken from an intermediate manhole location.

The Contractor shall maintain responsibility for the chain of custody for the samples.

Testing of the quality assurance samples shall be performed by an independent, certified ISO 17025 testing facility. Each test shall be performed by a laboratory with an American Association for Laboratory Accreditation (A2LA) for the specific test to be performed. Testing shall be in accordance with applicable ASTM test methods as given below:

1. Wall Thickness. The reported finished thickness of the CIPP's wall shall be found in accordance with the appropriate procedure given in the ASTM standard D3567. For restrained circular samples the technician will make a series of at least 8 readings at randomly selected locations that are approximately equally spaced around the circumference.
    a. For reinforced (full composite) CIPP wall thickness measurements the lab shall employ an optical scale comparator with a 7 to 10X magnification; having a reticle with graduations as stated in paragraph 7.2 of D3567. After making the surface preparation of the cut edge, the reinforced wall thickness and neat resin inner and outer surface layers thicknesses shall be measured.

b. When the quality assurance samples are of the flat plate type the Contractor shall be required to obtain the wall thickness measurements of the installed CIPP using the ultrasonic pulse echo method described in paragraph 8.6.1 of the ASTM F1216 standard for both types of CIPP.

c. The reported reinforced CIPP wall thickness shall be the calculated average reinforced wall (or composite) thickness.

2. Flexural Properties. The initial tangent modulus of elasticity and flexural strength shall be measured for gravity pipe applications in accordance with the ASTM D790 standard as amended in the appropriate CIPP installation standard and as further amended below. This testing shall be accomplished using test method 1 – procedure A on at least 3 specimens; but 5 specimens are preferred.

   a. Reinforced (full composite) CIPP test specimens shall be cut in the hoop direction at a minimum width of 2.0 inches (axial direction of the in situ liner). Modifications to the D790 flexural testing shall follow the guidance found in Annex B of the ISO standard 11296-4. The nominal span to depth ratio used in their testing shall be 16 to 1 just as for the non-reinforced CIPP specimen. These modifications address how to derive the true unsupported span length and the radius of curvature of the test piece at its mid-thickness. The datum or zero point for strain measurement shall be established from the point of intersection of the slope of the initial linear portion of the stress- strain curve with the strain axis. Where the testing machine software does not automatically correct for zero errors, the testing lab must follow the procedure described in B.5.3 (of Annex B) for deriving the flexural modulus from uncorrected strain data to find the true strain datum. Reinforced CIPP flexural testing should be terminated when the maximum strain in the outer-most fiber surface has reached 3.5% or at break if the break occurs prior to reaching this maximum strain.

   b. The flexural properties test report shall include a statement as to the orientation of each test piece (i.e. hoop or longitudinal); the mean composite thickness and the maximum percentage deviation from the mean within the middle third of the test piece; and in the case of curved hoop test pieces: the mean total thickness; the true span length; and the determination of the mean radius. The flexural properties test report shall also include a copy of the stress-strain curve to a scale sufficient to evaluate the nature of the specimens' performance in bending.

The finished CIPP should be watertight throughout its full length. When this is not found to be the case, the allowable water infiltration (or exfiltration) between its termination points shall not exceed 50 gallons per inch of internal pipe diameter per mile per day. Any obvious visual leaks through the CIPP wall shall be repaired by the Contractor using a methodology recommended by the CIPP System manufacturer.

The Contractor shall perform a post-installation video inspection confirming that the CIPP has been properly installed and cured in accordance with this Specification.

509.043 Acceptance

Acceptance of the CIPP installed on this project shall be based on compliance with this Section as demonstrated with submitted quality control reports, curing logs, post-installation inspection, and laboratory QA test results.

Acceptance of the CIPP shall also be based on a post-installation visual inspection by actual man-entry methods. Inspection results showing defects that exceed the stated accepted tolerance levels as defined in the following table shall be remedied by the Contractor. Should any of the defects be found to occur before the end of the Warranty Period, the Contractor shall be required to repair those defects. The repair method chosen by the Contractor may be the Acceptable Remedy listed in the Table 1 below. The Contractor may also submit an alternative remedy for approval by the Authority and, if the Authority approves the alternative remedy, the Contractor shall install the approved remedy. Defects shall be remedied at no additional cost to the Authority.

Table 1 - Defects

Defect	Accepted Tolerance levels	Acceptable Remedy
Visible leaking through CIPP wall	None	• Install internal CIPP spot repair, or • Remove and reinstall CIPP throughout entire reach.
Thickness	All measured thickness values must be ⟨ 87.5% of the submitted design wall thickness value	• Install internal CIPP spot repair flush to adjacent CIPP.
Blistering / Dimples / Lifts / Foreign Inclusions/Dry Spots	Per NASSCO CIPP Inspector Training Program	• Install internal CIPP spot repair flush to adjacent CIPP.
Wrinkles and Fins	Per NASSCO CIPP Inspector Training Program	• May be left alone if less than 3% of the pipe I.D. or 0.5 inches; whichever amount is less • Mill down to the industry acceptable height
Cracks	None	• For longitudinal crack, install internal CIPP spot repair flush to adjacent CIPP.
Delamination	None	• Install 2nd full thickness CIPP.
Flexural Properties and/or the wall Thickness are less than those used in the design calculations	Installed Factor of Safety must be greater than or equal to 2.0	• Use the quality assurance sample's test values to recalculate the actual factor of safety for the CIPP as installed. If the actual factor of safety falls below 1.25; install a 2nd full thickness CIPP.

Warranty:

The Contractor shall warrant all Work for a period of one (1) year from the date of the acceptance of work by the Maine Turnpike Authority (the Authority).

509.44 Submittals

The Contractor shall submit the following information a minimum of 30 days in advance of commencing the fabrication of the CIPP tubes for this project:

1. CIPP System Manufacturer's certification that the materials to be used on the project meet the appropriate qualifications based requirements of ASTM D5813 for the type CIPP System proposed. Included in this certification package shall be the Manufacturer's recommendations for the shipping, storage and handling of all the components of the CIPP System throughout the construction process; as well as the Manufacturer's recommended UV- light intensity level(s) and exposure times for

the initiator cocktail used and the internal pressure(s) to be used throughout the various phases of the installation process.

2. CIPP System Manufacturer’s product specific data for the resin and initiator cocktail system, including:
3. Resin trade name with formulation specific numbering.
4. Resin Infrared Spectrographic documentation.
5. Resin physical properties testing documentation; Short-term (Initial) Flexural Strength and the Short-term (Initial) and Time Dependent Flexural Modulus obtained in accordance with the appropriate ASTM Standard for the CIPP product being installed.
6. Material Safety Data Sheets (or MSDS).
7. CIPP System Manufacturer’s product specific data for the glass fiber tube for this project; including the maximum allowable pulling force that will not damage the tube or compromise the physical properties of the finished CIPP.
8. Tube trade name with fabrication specific numbering
9. Finished CIPP physical properties testing documentation (results of the qualification based testing) using the resin system above with the proposed tube construction: Short-term (Initial) Flexural Strength and the Short-term (Initial) and Time Dependent Flexural Modulus in accordance with the appropriate ASTM standard.
10. System Manufacturer's CIPP product specific qualification-based testing to further verify the in-ground performance requirements.
11. Strain Corrosion Resistance testing documentation using the resin system above for any CIPP product proposed that incorporates a fiber- reinforced tube construction; having a demonstrated minimum retention factor for the design life requirements contained later herein.
12. Chemical Corrosion Resistance testing documentation per paragraphs 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 of the ASTM standard D5813 for all types of CIPP construction.
13. Manufacturer's product specific information on the pre-liner or outer polymeric membrane (film) designed to encapsulate the resin system in the tube and provide for a water-tight, styrene emission abatement barrier on this project. Also included shall be specific information on the inner polymeric membrane, whether permanent or temporary, that is designed for the CIPP System's installation process which also has been designed to provide for the abatement of any styrene gas emission during the transportation and installation process.
14. The Manufacturer’s product specific data and instructions for the end sealing materials to be used at the manholes (or other designated mainline access structures) to ensure a long-term, groundwater-tight connection between the host pipe and the new CIPP will be achieved. The sealing material must be shown in the product literature to be compatible with (or formulated for) the environmental service conditions of the pipe being lined and capable of serving for the design life of the CIPP liner installed.
15. Work Plan: Contractor’s CIPP installation site plan including site layout, field verified reach lengths, equipment, access points, termination points for each reach, method of CIPP insertion (e.g. pulled-in-place), hardening method (e.g. UV light), etc.

16. Design calculations for the reach specific wall thickness designs in accordance with accepted engineering design methodologies for the pipe geometry of the pipe structure. Calculations shall be completed and sealed by an engineer with a demonstrated proficiency in the design of CIPP (i.e. close-fit un- bonded liners) and licensed in the jurisdiction where the CIPP is to be installed. Calculations shall follow the CIPP Design Criteria described later herein.

Quality Control Plan (QCP) that includes the following:

1. A checklist documenting each critical step in the tube's resin saturation process, unhardened CIPP tube's insertion into the subject reach of pipe, hardening (processing) of the CIPP, etc. This reach specific QCP checklist shall have provisions where each critical step is checked off and initialed by the Contractor's designated QCP personnel.
2. A listing of the defined responsibilities of the key project personnel who are charged with ensuring that all the quality control requirements listed are met.
3. Emergency Plan that includes the following and shall be kept on site during the entire duration of active CIPP installation:
    a. The procedures that will be followed in event of a health and safety emergency, pump failure, drain overflows, service backups, and sewage spillage.
    b. Addresses the dangers associated with drain rehabilitation work.
    c. Identifies the on-site designated Health and Safety Officer.
    d. List of the rehabilitation equipment that shall be inspected on daily basis.

1. Description of proposed methods and equipment to be used to repair unacceptable CIPP defects and for removing failed CIPP. These shall be as developed by the CIPP System manufacturer to ensure that the required service life of the CIPP will still be achieved after the repair(s) is/are made. The Plan shall also include availability and accessibility of backup equipment such as air compressors, light train components, and lateral cutters.
2. Documentation of the Contractor's pre-construction inspection and post-construction inspection.

The Contractor shall submit to the Resident the following information for each CIPP reach within fourteen (14) calendar days of installation of the CIPP:

1. Resin Saturation Documentation (Wet-out Report).
2. Hardening Documentation
    a. This documentation shall be in the form of a contemporaneous logging of the light intensity(s) and length of exposure time as the light train moves along the length of the subject reach of pipe. This log shall also be imprinted with the air pressure maintained inside of the liner during the hardening process. The data shall be recorded in a digital format that is tamper proofed.
3. Preliminary inspection of the installed CIPP liner clearly showing the fit and finish of the CIPP immediately after its completion.

The Contractor shall submit the following information prior to Final Acceptance:

1. Documentation demonstrating that the Quality Control Plan for each reach of CIPP installed was properly executed.
2. Documentation of the test results from the Quality Assurance samples taken of the installed CIPP demonstrating compliance with the Manufacturer's stated Short-term Flexural Strength and Flexural Modulus; and with the minimum finished wall thickness required by the Engineer of Record's design calculations.
3. Documentation of any corrective actions that were taken to address any defects and/or cosmetic blemishes to the CIPP that was required of the Contractor following the CIPP System Manufacturer's recommendations and/or that of NASSCO (industry vetted requirements that are included in their CIPP Inspector Training Course).

509.08 Method of Measurement

Measurement for installation of Cured-in-Place Pipe for the Culvert Lining at Culvert 72.20 shall be measured as one lump sum unit at each pipe location and shall include all access, dewatering and cofferdams, cleaning, repair and all preparation needed to install the of Cured-in-Place Pipe Lining.

509.09 Basis of Payment

Payment for installation of Cured-in-Place Pipe for the Culvert Lining at Culvert 72.20 shall be paid on a lump sum basis in accordance with the Unit Prices contained in the Schedule of Bid Prices.

Payment shall include the installation of a pre-liner, the CIPP lining, infiltration control, spill prevention plan, fuel, potable water, hydrophilic end seals, styrene odor mitigation, labor, equipment, material, installation, safety, dust/erosion control, Field Quality Control and quality assurance sample testing, site restoration, and all other associated work specified and/or required to provide a completed installation.

Payment shall also include dewatering and cofferdams and any site work needed to access the culvert and restore the access way to the existing condition.

Any item not specified elsewhere for the Culvert at MM 72.20 shall be considered incidental to this work item. Contractor shall include all incidental costs in the Unit Price.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item		Pay Unit
509.2023	Culvert Lining (Culvert MM 72.20)	Lump Sum

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 509

STRUCTURAL PLATE PIPES, PIPE ARCHES, ARCHES, AND METAL BOX CULVERTS

(Flexible Fish Baffles)

509.01 Description

At the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30), the Work consists of furnishing all labor, tools, materials, equipment, for installing flexible fish baffles inside the culvert liner.

509.02 Materials

Unless otherwise specified on the plans or herein, flexible fish baffles shall conform to the following: Flexi Baffles as provided by SSA Environmental or approved equal.

509.04 General

Installation shall be in accordance with product-specific recommendations contained in SSA Environmental Installation Guidelines for Flexi Baffles, available from www.ssaenvironmental.com.

509.08 Method of Measurement

Flexible fish baffles will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

509.09 Basis of Payment

All costs for flexible fish baffles will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 510

SPECIAL DETOURS
(Construction Access Ways)

510.01 Description

The following paragraph is added.

This work shall consist of the construction, maintenance, wetland protection, and restoration of temporary access ways and work areas for use by the Contractor to access existing cross culverts designated for a slipline application.

510.02 Materials

The following paragraph is added.

When designated to remain in place after completion of the Work, materials shall meet the requirements of the following Sections of Division 700 – Materials:

Aggregate Subbase Course – Gravel	703.06c
Common Borrow	703.18
Riprap	703.26
Stone Ditch	703.29
Seed – Method #2 Roadside Mixture	717.03
Erosion Control Blankets	717.061
Mulch	717.04
Erosion Control Geotextile	722.03

510.06 Special Detour Design

The following paragraphs are added.

The Contractor shall design and prepare and submit for review plans and working drawings for the construction of the proposed access (Special Detour) to the Work. Special Detours shall include temporary access ways, gravel work platforms, or any other change to the existing topography that the Contractor requires to perform work associated with the Contract. All design shall be completed and stamped by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Maine.

The Special Detour shall be located as close as practicable to the Work. All disturbance of the existing ground shall be contained within the limits as noted on the provided Limits of Disturbance and shall be in conformance with all project specific permit requirements.

The Authority will have no obligation to review or comment on any design, construction, maintenance, or removal of access ways. Any review or comment by the Authority, or any failure to review or comment, shall not absolve the Contractor of its responsibility to properly design, construct maintain in good condition, and restore access ways in accordance with the Contract, or

shift any responsibility to the Authority. The Contractor shall be responsible for all damages resulting from the failure of temporary structures or approaches.

All permanent Riprap and Stone Ditch shall be installed in accordance with Section 610 – Stone Fill, Riprap, Stone Blanket, and Stone Ditch Protection.

Unless authorized otherwise, permanent riprap and stone ditch shall be placed on Erosion Control Geotextile in accordance with Section 620 – Geotextiles.

Unless authorized otherwise, Erosion Control Blanket shall be installed in all permanent ditches and on all non-riprap slopes greater than 3:1. Loam and Seed shall be placed prior to the installation of the Erosion Control Blanket. Installation shall be in accordance with Section 613 – Erosion Control Blankets and any applicable Special Provisions.

Erosion control shall be accomplished in accordance with Section 656 – Temporary Erosion and Water Pollution Control. Any required erosion control measures, including silt fence, stone check dams, etc., shall be constructed in accordance with applicable MaineDOT Standard Details.

If any existing fencing needs to be removed to allow for construction of the access ways, the Contractor shall reset the fencing, as directed by the Resident. Any fencing that is damaged and cannot be reset shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense.

510.06 Special Detour Construction

Delete the last paragraph and replace with the following.

Upon completion of the Work, the Contractor shall restore the temporary access ways to their original conditions, or as directed by the Resident. All disturbed areas shall be prepared so that they are capable of sustaining a growth of grass. Materials, preparation of areas, and placement shall be in accordance with Section 615 – Loam.

Any access ways, or portions of access ways, designed and constructed to meet the following requirements may remain in place after completion of the Work. Access ways that remain in place shall meet the following specifications:

- The existing topsoil shall be removed to a minimum depth of 6 inches in grassed areas, and 12 inches in wooded/cleared areas.
- The access ways shall consist of a minimum of 12 inches of Aggregate Subbase Course – Gravel, Type D.
- Cut material may be used as fill below the Aggregate Subbase Course – Gravel, Type D if the cut material meets the requirement of Common Borrow.
- The width of the access way wearing surface shall be a minimum of 8 feet.
- The cross slope of the wearing surface shall be 6% or flatter, draining away from the mainline roadway.
- The design and construction of the access way shall be such that it allows for sheet flow drainage and there is no resulting ponding of water.
- There shall be no concentrated flows without appropriate permanent erosion control measures. Any concentrated flow steeper than 6% shall be armored with stone ditch protection.
- There shall be no concentrated flow across the access road.

- Side slopes shall be 1.75 horizontal to 1 vertical or flatter. Side slopes steeper than 2:1 shall be armored with 24" min. plain riprap. 4" min. loam and seed shall be placed on all other side slopes. Grubbing material may be used in lieu of loam if approved by the Resident.
- In areas not protected by permanent guardrail in the final condition, side slopes within 30 feet of the existing travel way shall be 6:1 or flatter, and 4:1 or flatter beyond 30 feet.
- At the completion of the slipline and other work for which the access ways are used to access the work, a minimum depth of 4 inches of Loam shall be installed over all gravel surfaces to ensure a stable and vegetated ground.

The Contractor shall furnish and apply Method 2 Seeding to all disturbed areas shown on the plans, or as directed by the Resident, and in accordance with Section 618 – Seeding. The Contractor shall furnish and apply hay, straw, or cellulose fiber to cover slopes and other areas with a mulch as shown on the plans or authorized and in accordance with Section 619 – Mulch and any applicable Special Provisions.

510.08 Method of Measurement

The following paragraph is added.

Special Detour, Construction Access Ways will be paid by the lump sum.

510.09 Basis of Payment

The following paragraph is added.

The accepted Special Detour, Construction Access Ways will be paid for at the Contract lump sum price which price shall be full compensation for the respective items, as called for in the Contract, including design and construction of any access ways, including but not limited to material removal, erosion control, temporary and permanent stabilization including riprap, stone ditch protection, erosion control blanket, erosion control geotextile, loaming, seeding, and mulching; removal and resetting fence if needed; and any restoration of temporary access ways. All gravel and borrow material, and excavation, including temporary storage or disposal of excess material, shall be incidental to this item.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item		Pay Unit
510.131	Special Detour, Construction Access Ways (Dunstan River Culvert MM 40.30)	LS
510.132	Special Detour, Construction Access Ways (Unnamed Stream Culvert MM 72.00)	LS

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 511

COFFERDAMS

511.01 Description

This section is amended by the addition of the following:

This work shall consist of the complete design, construction, maintenance and removal of cofferdams and other related work, including dewatering/bypass pumping/flow control and inspection, required to allow for the culvert lining at the three project sites.

511.05 Method of Measurement

Cofferdams will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the culvert lining items.

511.06 Basis of Payment

All costs for cofferdam, including but not limited to, design, construction, maintenance, inspection and removal for the cofferdams required at both ends of the culvert pipe will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

All costs for sedimentation control practices, including, but not limited to, constructing, maintaining, and removing sedimentation control structures, and pumping or transporting water and other materials for sedimentation control will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

All costs for related temporary soil erosion and water pollution controls, including inspection and maintenance, will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

All costs associated with preparation of Working Drawings, design calculations, written procedure for sediment control shall be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 518

STRUCTURAL CONCRETE REPAIR

518.01 Description

This section is amended by the addition of the following:

This work shall consist of the repair of the existing structural concrete headwalls at the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00) as directed by the Resident

518.10 Method of Measurement

Structural concrete repair will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

518.11 Basis of Payment

All costs for structural concrete repair will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 526

CONCRETE BARRIER

(Temporary Concrete Barrier Type I - Supplied by Authority)

526.01 Description

The following paragraphs are added:

This work shall consist of loading, transporting, setting, resetting, removing, transporting and stacking Temporary Concrete Barrier Type I – Supplied by Authority. The barrier shall have attachments allowing individual sections to be connected into a continuous barrier.

The work also includes supplying connecting pins and furnishing and mounting retro-reflective delineators, per Subsection 526.02 and 526.03.

Concrete barriers supplied by Authority shall be available at the following location(s):

Maintenance Area	Linear Feet of Barrier
Crosby Maintenance Area Mile 45.8 Southbound	1500 LF

Upon substantial completion of work, the Contractor shall remove and transport the barrier back to its maintenance area of origin. All barrier shall be returned, sorted and stacked according to type in locations directed by the project Resident or maintenance area foreman.

526.02 Materials

The following paragraphs are added:

e. Delineators shall be bi-directional with a minimum effective reflective area of eight square inches as approved by the Resident. The reflectors shall be methyl methacrylate and the housing of acrylonitrile butadiene styrene. Color shall be in accordance with the MUTCD.

526.021 Acceptance

The Resident shall have the authority to accept or reject all Temporary Concrete Barrier Type I – Supplied by Authority used on the Project that does not meet the requirements of this specification

526.03 Construction Requirements

The following paragraphs are added:

The Contractor shall notify the Resident prior to the scheduled pick-up and delivery of concrete barrier. No barrier shall be removed from or stacked at the Turnpike Maintenance Area without approval of the Resident.

The Contractor shall move and place barrier-utilizing methods that will not damage the barrier. Barrier that is damaged by the Contractor by failing to use proper methods shall be replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Maine Turnpike Authority.

Concrete barrier supplied by the Authority consists of several different styles. Not all barriers may be compatible. The Contractor shall utilize caution when setting barrier to use identical barrier types as adjacent barrier. Non-compatible barrier that cannot be attached together shall be overlapped by a minimum of 10 feet with the blunt end on the non-traffic side of the barrier. This work will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the concrete barrier.

Concrete barrier placed at roadway low points shall be shimmed on 1" by 2" by 2' long wood planks to allow drainage to pass under the barrier. In addition, the Resident may direct the Contractor to shim the concrete barrier at other locations to provide for proper roadway drainage. All labor, material, and equipment necessary to shim the barrier will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the Concrete Barrier.

The removal of concrete barrier from adjacent to the travel lane may be conducted without a lane closure if it is accomplished in accordance with the following requirements:

1. Barrier is removed from the trailing end and the workmen and equipment involved in the operation are always behind the barrier. No workmen or equipment shall enter the travel lane.
2. Barrier shall be dragged away from the travel lane to at least a 30-degree angle by the use of a cable.
3. Barrier shall be lifted no more than six inches while within 10 feet of the travel lane.

Retro-Reflective Delineators shall be mounted as follows:

4. One on top of each barrier.
5. One on the traffic side of every barrier used in a taper.
6. One on the traffic side of every other barrier at regularly spaced intervals and locations.
7. Delineators shall be installed on both sides of the barrier if barrier is used to separate opposing traffic.
8. Delineators shall be physically adhered so as to withstand the force of throw from a snow plow.
9. If more than 25% of delineators in any 50 foot section of barrier fall off for any reason, the Contractor will be responsible for reinstalling all the delineators in that run at that their own cost.
10. Contractor is required to submit the installation method for review and approval to the Resident.

526.04 Method of Measurement

The following paragraphs are added:

Temporary Concrete Barrier Type I – Supplied by Authority shall not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices Pay Item.

The loading, transporting, setting, resetting, removing, transporting, sorting and stacking of the barrier, the furnishing, installation and maintenance of the barrier delineators, and furnishing and installing connector pins will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices Pay Item. Temporary storage of Concrete Barrier between construction phases, if required, will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices Pay Item. All equipment required to load, unload, transport and stack Concrete Barrier shall be supplied by the Contractor.

Any Barrier lost or damaged by the Contractor shall be replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Authority.

526.05 Basis of Payment

The fifth paragraph is deleted and not replaced.

The following paragraphs are added:

Temporary Concrete Barrier Type I – Supplied by Authority will not be paid for directly but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices Pay Items 652.3611, 652.3612, or 652.3613. Such payment shall be full compensation for loading, transporting, setting, resetting, temporary storage, removing, transporting and stacking at the area designated, furnishing all materials, and all other incidentals necessary to complete the work. Temporary Concrete Barrier Type I – Supplied by Authority and all connecting pins shall remain the property of the Authority, and shall be returned to the Turnpike Maintenance Area as designated in Subsection 526.01.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 534

PRECAST STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

534.01 Description

This section is amended by the addition of the following:

The work shall also include manufacturing, furnishing, and installing new precast concrete headwalls, wingwalls, footings, and foundation material at the ends of the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30). The dimensions of the headwalls and wingwalls shall be in accordance with the attached detail. The Contractor shall insure that the headwall opening is the correct dimension for a flared or beveled inlet. The Contractor has the option to choose to cast in place the concrete culvert headwall and wingwalls.

534.21 Method of Measurement

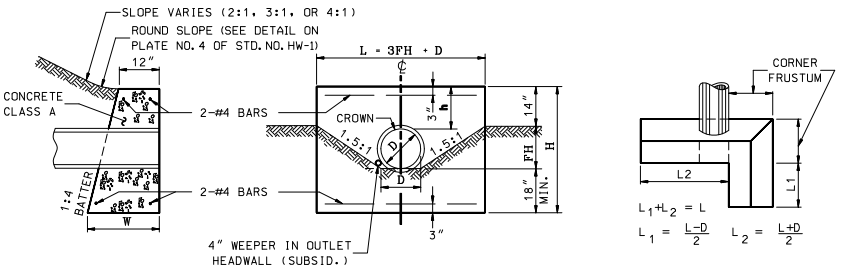
The material requirements of the concrete shall meet the requirements of Class A concrete.

534.21 Method of Measurement

Precast structural concrete manufacturing, furnishing and installing will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

534.22 Basis of Payment

All costs for precast structural concrete manufacturing, furnishing and installing will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.



SECTION ON CENTERLINE *ELEVATION* *PLAN OF L HEADWALL*

SECTIONS ON CENTERLINE FOR PC-4 SIMILAR TO PC-2.

DIAMETER D INCHES	MASONRY PER FOOT OF WALL CU. YD	MASONRY PER STANDARD HEADER CU. YD.	STEEL PER STANDARD HEADER LB.	LENGTH OF BARS	EXC. FOR 1' DEPTH CU. YD.	HEADER LENGTH L	HEADER HEIGHT H	FILL HEIGHT FH	"h"	WIDTH AT BOTTOM OF HEADER W	"L" HEADWALL	
											MASONRY IN CORNER FRUSTUM CU. YD.	EXC. FOR 1' DEPTH CU. YD.
12	0.204	0.80	11	3'-10"	0.911	4'-3"	3'-9"	1'-1"	1'-3"	1'-11 1/4"	0.31	1.195
15	0.240	1.32	16	5-8	1.204	6-0	4-3	1-7	1-6	2-0 3/4	0.38	1.588
18	0.260	1.66	16	5-8	1.375	7-0	4-6	1-10	1-6	2-1 1/2	0.42	1.700
24	0.301	2.41	24	8-8	1.731	9-0	5-0	2-4	1-6	2-3	0.51	2.086
30	0.344	3.32	29	10-8	2.106	11-0	5-6	2-10	1-6	2-4 1/2	0.61	2.491
36	0.389	4.43	35	12-8	2.500	13-0	6-0	3-4	1-6	2-6	0.72	2.917
42	0.461	6.28	42	15-2	3.082	15-9	6-9	4-1	1-9	2-8 1/4	0.94	3.549
48	0.512	7.77	47	17-2	3.520	17-9	7-3	4-7	1-9	2-9 3/4	1.05	4.019
54	0.565	9.46	52	19-2	3.977	19-9	7-9	5-1	1-9	2-11 1/4	1.20	4.522
60	0.621	11.42	58	21-2	4.451	21-9	8-3	5-7	1-9	3-0 3/4	1.37	5.024
66	0.689	13.68	63	23-2	4.947	23-9	8-9	6-1	1-9	3-2 1/4	1.55	5.559
72	0.740	15.79	69	25'-2"	5.460	25'-9"	9'-3"	6'-7"	1'-9"	3'-3 3/4	1.75	6.108

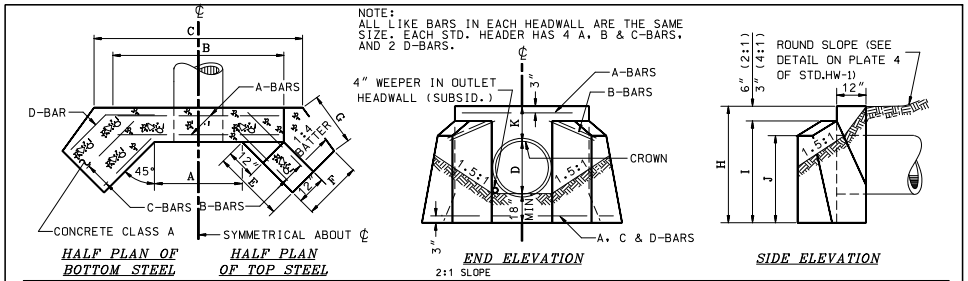
NOTE: STEEL QUANTITIES ARE FOR CONCRETE HEADWALLS ONLY

NHDOT STANDARD PLANS

HEADWALLS FOR R.C. PIPE: *CONCRETE* *P.C.-3*
MORTAR RUBBLE MASONRY *P.C.-4*

REV. DATE	
06-16-2010	

PLATE 1
STANDARD HW-2



HALF PLAN OF BOTTOM STEEL *HALF PLAN OF TOP STEEL* *END ELEVATION* *SIDE ELEVATION*

2:1 SLOPE

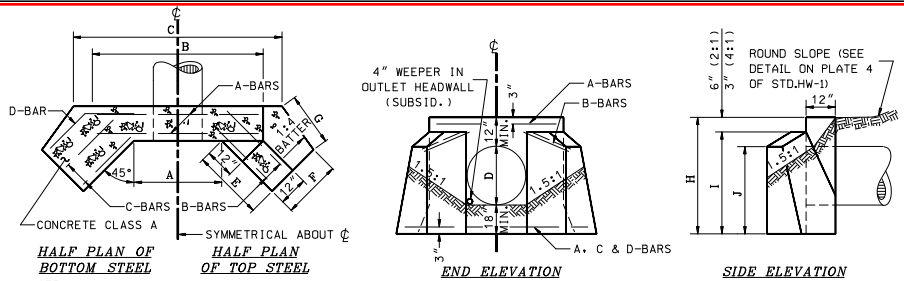
DIAMETER D INCHES	QUANTITIES PER HEADER			DIMENSIONS											REINFORCING STEEL						
	CONC. CU. YD.	STEEL LB.	EXC. FOR 1' DEPTH CU. YD.	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	SIZE	LENGTH A BARS	LENGTH B BARS	LENGTH C BARS	LENGTH D BARS	D-BARS G	D-BARS D1 D
24	1.97	36	1.58	2'-6"	5'-4"	6'-7"	3'-0"	1'-11"	2'-3"	5'-0"	4'-6"	3'-10"	1'-6"	#4	5'-0"	3'-2"	3'-0"	4'-8"	2'-5"	2'-3"
30	2.57	42	1.80	3-1	5-11	7-6	3-7	2-0	2-9	5-6	5-0	4-1	1-6	#4	5-7	3-9	3-7	5-3	2-6	2-9
36	3.24	47	2.12	3-8	6-6	8-5	4-2	2-1	3-3	6-0	5-6	4-4	1-6	#4	6-2	4-3	4-1	5-10	2-8	3-2
42	4.46	125	2.55	4-3	7-1	9-6	5-1	2-2	4-0	6-9	6-3	4-10	1-9	#6	6-9	5-3	4-11	7-10	3-10	4-0
48	5.38	139	2.88	4-10	7-8	10-5	5-9	2-3	4-6	7-3	6-9	5-1	1-9	#6	7-4	5-11	5-7	8-5	3-10	4-7
54	6.46	151	3.15	5-5	8-3	11-3	6-4	2-4	5-0	7-9	7-3	5-4	1-9	#6	7-11	6-7	6-1	9-2	4-1	5-1
60	7.55	162	3.51	6-0	8-10	12-2	6-11	2-5	5-6	8-3	7-9	5-8	1-9	#6	8-6	7-1	6-8	9-9	4-1	5-8
66	8.80	176	3.80	6-7	9-5	13-2	7-6	2-6	6-0	8-9	8-3	5-11	1-9	#6	9-1	7-8	7-3	10-5	4-2	6-3
72	10.29	188	4.12	7'-2"	10'-0"	14'-0"	8'-2"	2'-7"	6'-6"	9'-3"	8'-9"	6'-3"	1'-9"	#6	9'-8"	8'-3"	7'-10"	11'-0"	4'-3"	6'-9"
4:1 SLOPE																					
24	2.58	43	1.90	2'-6"	5'-4"	6'-9"	3'-11"	2'-1"	3'-2"	5'-0"	4'-9"	4'-3"	1'-6"	#4	5'-0"	4'-3"	4'-0"	5'-6"	2'-6"	3'-0"
30	3.31	49	2.22	3-1	5-11	7-8	4-8	2-2	3-9	5-6	5-3	4-7	1-6	#4	5-7	5-0	4-8	6-3	2-8	3-7
36	4.33	56	2.58	3-8	6-6	8-7	5-5	2-3	4-5	6-0	5-9	5-0	1-6	#4	6-2	5-9	5-4	7-1	2-10	4-3
42	5.99	149	3.11	4-3	7-1	9-9	6-7	2-5	5-4	6-9	6-6	5-6	1-9	#6	6-9	6-11	6-5	9-3	4-0	5-3
48	7.28	163	3.48	4-10	7-8	10-7	7-4	2-6	6-0	7-3	7-0	5-11	1-9	#6	7-4	7-8	7-1	10-1	4-2	5-11
54	8.78	179	3.89	5-5	8-3	11-6	8-2	2-7	6-9	7-9	7-6	6-3	1-9	#6	7-11	8-6	7-10	10-11	4-3	6-8
60	10.35	194	4.29	6-0	8-10	12-5	8-11	2-8	7-4	8-3	8-0	6-7	1-9	#6	8-6	9-3	8-8	11-9	4-4	7-5
66	12.10	210	4.70	6-7	9-5	13-3	9-8	2-9	8-0	8-9	8-6	7-0	1-9	#6	9-1	10-0	9-5	12-8	4-7	8-1
72	14.14	222	5.16	7'-2"	10'-0"	14'-3"	10'-6"	2'-10"	8'-8"	9'-3"	9'-0"	7'-4"	1'-9"	#6	9'-8"	10'-10"	9'-9"	13'-5"	4'-8"	8'-9"

NHDOT STANDARD PLANS

CONCRETE HEADWALLS WITH 45° WINGS FOR R.C. PIPE *P.C.-7*

REV. DATE	
06-16-2010	

PLATE 2
STANDARD HW-2



HALF PLAN OF BOTTOM STEEL *HALF PLAN OF TOP STEEL* *END ELEVATION* *SIDE ELEVATION*

NOTE:
ALL LIKE BARS IN EACH HEADWALL ARE THE SAME SIZE.
EACH STD. HEADER HAS 4 A, B & C-BARS, AND 2 D-BARS.

2:1 SLOPE

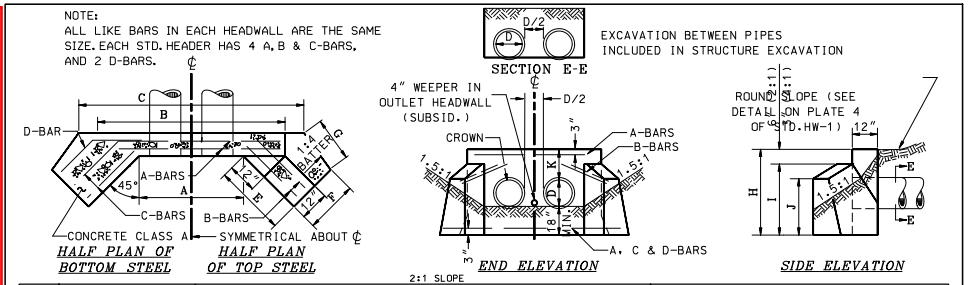
DIAMETER D INCHES	QUANTITIES PER HEADER			DIMENSIONS										REINFORCING STEEL						
	CONC. CU. YD.	STEEL LB.	EXC. FOR 1' DEPTH CU. YD.	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	J	SIZE	LENGTH A BARS	LENGTH B BARS	LENGTH C BARS	LENGTH D BARS	D-BARS G	D-BARS D1 D
24	1.50	32	1.36	2'-3"	5'-1"	6'-0"	2'-5"	1'-11"	1'-9"	4'-6"	4'-0"	3'-6"	#4	4'-9"	2'-7"	2'-5"	3'-11"	2'-4"	1'-7"
30	2.01	37	1.63	2-9	5-7	6-10	3-0	1-11	2-3	5-0	4-6	3-10	#4	5-3	3-3	3-1	4-7	2-7	2-0
36	2.62	42	1.88	3-3	6-1	7-8	3-7	2-0	2-9	5-6	5-0	4-1	#4	5-9	3-10	3-6	5-2	2-8	2-6
42	3.31	47	2.18	3-9	6-7	8-6	4-2	2-1	3-3	6-0	5-6	4-4	#4	6-3	4-5	4-1	5-10	2-10	3-0
48	4.11	123	2.42	4-4	7-2	9-5	4-10	2-2	3-9	6-6	6-0	4-8	#6	6-10	5-1	4-8	7-8	4-0	3-8
60	5.98	146	3.04	5-4	8-2	11-0	6-0	2-4	4-8	7-6	7-0	5-3	#6	7-10	6-3	5-8	8-11	4-6	4-5
72	8.33	171	3.69	6'-5"	9'-3"	12'-9"	7'-3"	2'-5"	5'-8"	8'-6"	8'-0"	5'-10"	#6	8'-11"	7'-6"	6'-9"	10'-4"	4'-10"	5'-6"
4:1 SLOPE																				
24	1.93	37	1.60	2'-3"	5'-1"	6'-2"	3'-2"	2'-0"	2'-6"	4'-6"	4'-3"	3'-10"	#4	4'-9"	3'-6"	3'-2"	4'-10"	2'-7"	2'-3"
30	2.62	44	1.93	2-9	5-7	7-0	3-11	2-1	3-2	5-0	4-9	4-3	#4	5-3	4-3	3-10	5-9	2-10	2-11
36	3.44	50	2.25	3-3	6-1	7-10	4-8	2-2	3-10	5-6	5-3	4-7	#4	5-9	5-1	4-7	6-5	2-10	3-7
42	4.39	56	2.60	3-9	6-7	8-8	5-6	2-3	4-5	6-0	5-9	5-0	#4	6-3	5-10	5-3	7-4	3-0	4-4
48	5.49	144	2.96	4-4	7-2	9-7	6-3	2-4	5-1	6-6	6-3	5-4	#6	6-10	6-6	6-0	9-2	4-1	5-1
60	8.10	172	3.70	5-4	8-2	11-3	7-9	2-6	6-5	7-6	7-3	6-1	#6	7-10	8-0	7-6	10-8	4-3	6-5
72	11.36	202	4.51	6'-5"	9'-3"	13'-0"	9'-4"	2'-8"	7'-8"	8'-6"	8'-3"	6'-9"	#6	8'-11"	9'-6"	9'-1"	12'-3"	4'-6"	7'-9"

NHDOT STANDARD PLANS

CONCRETE HEADWALLS WITH 45° WINGS FOR PIPES OTHER THAN R.C. *P.C.-5*

REV. DATE	
06-16-2010	

PLATE 3
STANDARD HW-2



HALF PLAN OF BOTTOM STEEL *HALF PLAN OF TOP STEEL* *END ELEVATION* *SIDE ELEVATION*

2:1 SLOPE

DIA. D INCHES	QUANTITIES PER HEADER			DIMENSIONS											REINFORCING STEEL						
	CONC. CU. YD.	STEEL LB.	EXC. FOR 1' DEPTH CU. YD.	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	D/2	SIZE	LENGTH A BARS	LENGTH B BARS	LENGTH C BARS	LENGTH D BARS	D-BARS G	D-BARS D1 D
24	2.44	46	1.96	6'-0"	8'-10"	10'-0"	3'-0"	1'-11"	2'-3"	5'-0"	4'-6"	3'-10"	1'-6"	1'-0"	#4	8'-6"	3'-2"	3'-0"	4'-8"	2'-5"	2'-3"
30	3.18	53	2.28	7-5	10-3	11-9	3-7	2-0	2-9	5-6	5-0	4-1	1-6	1-3	#4	9-11	3-9	3-7	5-3	2-6	2-9
36	3.99	61	2.69	8-10	11-8	13-7	4-2	2-1	3-3	6-0	5-6	4-4	1-6	1-6	#4	11-4	4-3	4-1	5-10	2-8	3-2
42	5.43	161	3.22	10-3	13-1	15-6	5-1	2-2	4-0	6-9	6-3	4-10	1-9	1-9	#6	12-9	5-3	4-11	7-10	3-10	4-0
48	6.53	180	3.64	11-8	14-6	17-3	5-9	2-3	4-6	7-3	6-9	5-1	1-9	2-0	#6	14-2	5-11	5-7	8-5	3-10	4-7
54	7.76	197	4.00	13-1	15-11	19-1	6-4	2-4	5-0	7-9	7-3	5-4	1-9	2-3	#6	15-7	6-7	6-1	9-2	4-1	5-1
60	9.10	214	4.45	14-6	17-4	20-10	6-11	2-5	5-6	8-3	7-9	5-8	1-9	2-6	#6	17-0	7-1	6-8	9-9	4-1	5-8
66	10.56	232	4.84	15-11	18-9	22-5	7-6	2-6	6-0	8-9	8-3	5-11	1-9	2-9	#6	18-5	7-8	7-3	10-5	4-2	6-3
72	12.28	249	5.25	17'-4"	20'-2"	24'-2"	8'-2"	2'-7"	6'-6"	9'-3"	8'-9"	6'-3"	1'-9"	3'-0"	#6	19'-10"	8'-3"	7'-10"	11'-0"	4'-3"	6'-9"
4:1 SLOPE																					
24	3.05	53	2.29	6'-0"	8'-10"	10'-0"	3'-11"	2'-1"	3'-2"	5'-0"	4'-9"	4'-3"	1'-6"	1'-0"	#4	8'-6"	4'-3"	4'-0"	5'-6"	2'-6"	3'-0"
30	3.92	61	2.70	7-5	10-3	11-9	4-8	2-2	3-9	5-6	5-3	4-7	1-6	1-3	#4	9-11	5-0	4-8	6-3	2-8	3-7
36	5.09	70	3.15	8-10	11-8	13-7	5-5	2-3	4-5	6-0	5-9	5-0	1-6	1-6	#4	11-4	5-9	5-4	7-1	2-10	4-3
42	6.97	185	3.78	10-3	13-1	15-6	6-7	2-5	5-4	6-9	6-6	5-6	1-9	1-9	#6	12-9	6-11	6-5	9-3	4-0	5-3
48	8.44	204	4.24	11-8	14-6	17-3	7-4	2-6	6-0	7-3	7-0	5-11	1-9	2-0	#6	14-2	7-8	7-1	10-1	4-2	5-11
54	10.13	225	4.74	13-1	15-11	19-1	8-2	2-7	6-9	7-9	7-6	6-3	1-9	2-3	#6	15-7	8-6	7-10	10-11	4-3	6-8
60	11.90	245	5.23	14-6	17-4	20-10	8-11	2-8	7-4	8-3	8-0	6-7	1-9	2-6	#6	17-0	9-3	8-8	11-9	4-4	7-5
66	13.87	264	5.75	15-11	18-9	22-5	9-8	2-9	8-0	8-9	8-6	7-0	1-9	2-9	#6	18-5	10-0	9-5	12-8	4-7	8-1
72	16.13	283	6.29	17'-4"	20'-2"	24'-2"	10'-6"	2'-10"	8'-8"	9'-3"	9'-0"	7'-4"	1'-9"	3'-0"	#6	19'-10"	10'-10"	9'-9"	13'-5"	4'-8"	8'-9"

NHDOT STANDARD PLANS

CONCRETE HEADWALLS WITH 45° WINGS FOR TWIN R.C. PIPE *P.C.-9*

REV. DATE	
06-16-2010	

PLATE 4
STANDARD HW-2

STANDARD NO. HW-2

REVISION DATE
07-13-2001
06-16-2010

*.DGN FILE NAME
HW-2

STANDARD PLANS

New Hampshire DOT Department of Transportation

STANDARD NO. HW-2

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 602

PIPE LINING

(Plastic Pipe - Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30))

602.01 Description

At the Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30), the work shall consist of supply and inserting a new pipe into the existing culvert and constructing seals at the ends of the new pipe and filling the voids between the new and existing culvert pipe with grout in accordance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor shall utilize the following new pipe to be inserted into the existing pipe:

1. A DuroMaxx steel reinforced polyethylene pipe or approved equal polyethylene pipe that meets this Special Provision under Materials and Pipe Design.

2. Total length shall be as detailed in the plans. The Contractor shall verify the length of the existing pipe prior to submitting fabrication drawings.

602.02 Materials

The culvert pipe liner shall conform to the following: DuroMaxx Steel Reinforced Polyethylene Pipe as provided by Contech Engineered Solutions LLC or approved equal.

The pipe shall be designed as a stand-alone direct burial pipe. The pipe shall be able to support the earth and live load by itself with no additional capacity from the existing pipe or the annular space grout.

Linear Material – Steel Reinforced Polyethylene Pipe

1. Steel reinforced polyethylene pipe and fittings shall meet the material requirements in the AASHTO M335 and MP-40.

602.021 Material Properties

Virgin high-density polyethylene stress-rated resins are used to manufacture DuroMaxx pipe and complimentary fabricated fittings. Resins shall conform to the minimum requirements of cell classification 345464C as defined and described in the latest version of ASTM D3350 “Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials”.

602.022 Joint Performance

Pipe lengths shall be joined on site using coupling bands, bell & spigots or welded couplers especially designed for DuroMaxx pipe. Joints shall meet one of the performance levels as required and specified:

- Soil Tight Joints (30" – 120") shall be plain ended DuroMaxx pipe with Aluminized Type 2 (or optional Polymeric coated) CMP coupling bands and elastomeric gaskets (see Standard Drawings 1012802).

- High Performance (HP) Joints (30" – 72") shall be gasketed, bell and spigot joints where both the bell and spigot are reinforced with steel that is fully encased in stress-rated high density polyethylene (meeting the requirements set forth in the above Material Properties paragraph) and that have been laboratory tested to 10.8 psi in accordance with ASTM D3212 "Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals" (see Standard Drawing 1012804).

- Welded Joints (36" – 120") shall utilize plain ended DuroMaxx pipe welded together utilizing exclusive pressure testable extrusion welded (WC) couplers. Field welding to be performed by DVS or AWS certified HDPE welding technician with a minimum of two years HDPE pipe welding experiences.

602.023 Fittings

Only those fittings supplied by or recommended by the manufacturer shall be used. Resins shall conform to the minimum requirements of cell classification 345464C as defined and described in the latest version of ASTM D3350 "Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials".

603.03 Execution

Installation shall be in accordance with ASTM D2321 "Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications" along with product-specific recommendations contained in Contech Installation Guidelines for DuroMaxx pipe, available from local Contech representatives or from www.conteches.com.

Handle and assemble all elements of the structure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, except as modified herein, on the plans or as directed by the Resident.

The Contractor shall dewater, inspect, and clean the existing culvert. The Contractor shall provide strutting and bracing to insure the stability of the existing culvert during this operation.

The Contractor may push or pull or use a combination of both to get the new pipe sections into place. When pushing is used, the jacking force must be uniformly distributed around the perimeter of the liner pipe to avoid the possibility of damaging the pipe due to a concentrated jacking load. The Contractor shall utilize skids in the existing culvert, to facilitate placement of the pipe sections. The displacement between adjacent pipe ends shall not exceed 1/2 in.

The pipe sections shall be braced against the existing culvert so that the new pipe shall remain in place during grouting operations. The Contractor is responsible for assuring that the pipe does not "Float" during the grouting operation. The Contractor shall place the liner pipe so that it is as closer as possible to the bottom of the existing pipe while maintaining a minimum of 1 in. of grout between the new and existing culverts. Bracing material shall not significantly impede grout flow into the annular space between the culverts.

603.031 Work Plan

The Contractor shall submit a detailed work plan that addresses the following areas:

A. Assessment and Inspection
    1. Host Pipe Cleaning (if required)
    2. Video Inspection (if required)
B. Sizing and Cleaning (See Section 603.032.A)
    1. Verification of host pipe length, internal dimensions, and adequate clearance
    2. Removal of debris, obstructions, sharp edges, and other hindrances to insertion
C. Methodology, Staging, and Job Prep
    1. Water control (coffer dams, bypass pumping) as needed
    2. Erosion Control, as required
    3. Determination of Push/Pull or combination
    4. Coordination of access, storage, and staging areas (See Section 603.032.B)
D. Staging and Site Prep
    1. Installation of Blocking and Rails as needed
    2. Installation of Grout and Vent Tubes
    3. Liner Connection Areas
E. Pipe Installation (See Section 603.032.C)
F. Bulkhead Installation (See Section 603.032.D.1)
G. Grouting of Annular Space (See Section 502)
H. Post Installation Acceptance
    1. Video Inspection (if required)
    2. Testing (if required)
    3. Waste removal, cleanup, and restoration

603.032 Construction

A. Cleaning
    1. The existing culvert pipe shall be cleaned by whatever means necessary to remove all obstructions that would prevent insertion of the liner pipe into the host pipe as approved by the engineer. This work will not be paid for directly but shall be considered subsidiary to this item.
B. Pipe Stockpiling and Handling –
    1. Pipe and fittings shall be stockpiled in a safe manner at each staging area or pit location, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
    2. The stockpiling shall be arranged to cause a minimum of interference to pedestrians and stored outside the safety clear zone of vehicular traffic.
    3. When handling liner pipe, the installer shall take all precautions necessary to avoid damaging the pipe. Pipe with cuts greater than 10% of the wall thickness shall be evaluated for acceptance or repair by the owner/engineer.
C. Installation
    1. The installer must be pre-approved by the pipe manufacturer and a letter of this pre-approval must be submitted from the manufacturer to the installer at the time of bid.
    2. A Manufacturer's Rep must be on site at critical stages of the liner installation and grouting application. In cases where the installer has 2000' of documented prior

experience with culvert relining, the manufacturer can elect to waive this requirement.

3. Liner pipe shall be inserted and installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Slip liner pipe grade shall be maintained parallel to grade of host pipe. Unless conditions warrant otherwise, female ends should face upstream and male ends should face downstream.

D. Grouting – See Special Provision 502

602.011 Method of Measurement

Plastic Pipe satisfactorily placed and accepted will not be measured. The cost shall be incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

602.12 Basis of Payment

All costs for the plastic pipe will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 602

PIPE LINING

(Plastic Pipe – Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00))

602.01 Description

At the Unnamed Stream Culvert (MM 72.00), the work shall consist of inserting a new pipe into an existing culvert and constructing seals at the ends of the new pipe and filling the voids between the new and existing culvert pipe with grout in accordance with the plans and specifications. The Contractor shall utilize the following new pipe to be inserted into the existing pipe:

1. A smooth-lined Snap-Tite plastic pipe or approved equal HDPE culvert pipe that meets this Special Provision.

2. Total length shall be as detailed in the plans. The Contractor shall verify the length of the existing pipe prior to submitting fabrication drawings.

602.011 Reference Standards and Specifications

The Reference Standards shown below shall be the most recent version available at the stated time of the bid opening.

1. AASHTO M 326 - Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Liner Pipe, 300- to 1600-mm Diameter, Based on Controlled Outside Diameter

2. ASTM D 2321 - Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications

3. ASTM D 3212 - Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals

4. ASTM F 477 - Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe

5. ASTM F 585 - Standard Guide for Insertion of Flexible Polyethylene Pipe Into Existing Sewers

602.02 Materials

The culvert pipe shall conform to the following: Snap-Tite® Culvert Liner as provided by ISCO Industries, Inc or approved equal.

The pipe shall be designed as a stand-alone direct burial pipe. The pipe shall be able to support the earth and live load by itself with no additional capacity from the existing pipe or the annular space grout.

Linear Material – High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe

1. High-density polyethylene pipe and fittings shall meet the material requirements in the AASHTO M326 Section 6.1.1.

602.021 Material Properties

High-density polyethylene pipe and fittings in 12”-63” nominal diameters shall meet the dimensional requirements in the AASHTO M326 Section 7.3.1 and 7.3.2. Other sizes may be provided when agreed upon by owner and supplier/manufacturer.

Individual liner section lengths shall be a minimum of 6-ft but shall not exceed 24 ft. unless pre-approved.

602.022 Joint Performance

1. Pipe joints shall comply with AASHTO M326 Section 7.8 for watertight joints.

2. The HDPE pipes used for liners in gravity flow culverts shall be solid wall construction with mechanical end connectors, male and female consisting of dual interlocking machined grooves (2 landing points), meeting requirements of AASHTO M326 Section 7.7.2 and 7.7.3 for compressive and tensile strength.

3. The elastomeric sealing area must have a gasket that encompasses the full circumference of the mating joint with a minimum width of .75”.

4. The joint shall have a double machined groove to help create the seal at the joint and to help with the integrity of the joint. The joint shall have a push and pulling capacity. The pulling capacity is estimated at 30% of the pipe tensile strength.

Hydraulic flow characteristics for the liner pipe shall provide a Manning’s coefficient of n = 0.00914. Pipe Manufacturer shall submit 3rd party test data verifying the Manning’s coefficient has been achieved.

HDPE Pipe Liners with male and female mechanical end connectors must be supplied by one manufacturer that has a quality management system registered to ISO 9001:2015 and is certified by a third-party registrar with documented annual audits. Documentation proving ISO certification must be provided with bid proposal.

Other pipe liners that do not meet this specification must be submitted for approval prior to bid date.

Grouting Material – See Special Provision section 502.

603.03 Execution

Installation shall be in accordance with ASTM D2321 "Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications" along with product-specific recommendations from the manufacturer.

Handle and assemble all elements of the structure in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, except as modified herein, on the plans or as directed by the Resident.

The Contractor shall dewater, inspect, and clean the existing culvert. The Contractor shall provide strutting and bracing to insure the stability of the existing culvert during this operation.

The Contractor may push or pull or use a combination of both to get the new pipe sections into place. When pushing is used, the jacking force must be uniformly distributed around the perimeter of the liner pipe to avoid the possibility of damaging the pipe due to a concentrated jacking load. The Contractor shall utilize skids in the existing culvert, to facilitate placement of the pipe sections. The displacement between adjacent pipe ends shall not exceed 1/2 in.

The pipe sections shall be braced against the existing culvert so that the new pipe shall remain in place during grouting operations. The Contractor is responsible for assuring that the pipe does not "Float" during the grouting operation. The Contractor shall place the liner pipe so that it is as closer as possible to the bottom of the existing pipe while maintaining a minimum of 1 in. of grout between the new and existing culverts. Bracing material shall not significantly impede grout flow into the annular space between the culverts.

603.031 Work Plan

The Contractor shall submit a detailed work plan that addresses the following areas:

A. Assessment and Inspection
    1. Host Pipe Cleaning (if required)
    2. Video Inspection (if required)
B. Sizing and Cleaning (See Section 603.032.A)
    1. Verification of host pipe length, internal dimensions, and adequate clearance
    2. Removal of debris, obstructions, sharp edges, and other hindrances to insertion
C. Methodology, Staging, and Job Prep
    1. Water control (coffer dams, bypass pumping) as needed
    2. Erosion Control, as required
    3. Determination of Push/Pull or combination
    4. Coordination of access, storage, and staging areas (See Section 603.032.B)
D. Staging and Site Prep
    1. Installation of Blocking and Rails as needed
    2. Installation of Grout and Vent Tubes
    3. Liner Connection Areas
E. Pipe Installation (See Section 603.032.C)

F. Bulkhead Installation (See Section 603.032.D.1)
G. Grouting of Annular Space (See Section 502)
H. Post Installation Acceptance
    1. Video Inspection (if required)
    2. Testing (if required)
    3. Waste removal, cleanup, and restoration

603.032 Construction

A. Cleaning
    1. The existing culvert pipe shall be cleaned by whatever means necessary to remove all obstructions that would prevent insertion of the liner pipe into the host pipe as approved by the engineer. This work will not be paid for directly but shall be considered subsidiary to this item.
B. Pipe Stockpiling and Handling –
    1. Pipe and fittings shall be stockpiled in a safe manner at each staging area or pit location. Refer to chapter 12 of Snap-Tite® Design Guide for specific instructions.
    2. The stockpiling shall be arranged to cause a minimum of interference to pedestrians and stored outside the safety clear zone of vehicular traffic.
    3. When handling liner pipe, the installer shall take all precautions necessary to avoid damaging the pipe. Pipe with cuts greater than 10% of the wall thickness shall be evaluated for acceptance or repair by the owner/engineer.
C. Installation
    1. The installer must be pre-approved by the pipe manufacturer and a letter of this pre-approval must be submitted from the manufacturer to the installer at the time of bid.
    2. A Manufacturer's Rep must be on site at critical stages of the liner installation and grouting application. In cases where the installer has 2000' of documented prior experience with culvert relining, the manufacturer can elect to waive this requirement.
    3. Liner pipe shall be inserted and installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Slip liner pipe grade shall be maintained parallel to grade of host pipe. Unless conditions warrant otherwise, female ends should face upstream and male ends should face downstream.
D. Grouting – See Special Provision 502

602.011 Method of Measurement

Plastic Pipe satisfactorily placed and accepted will not be measured. The cost shall be incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

602.12 Basis of Payment

All costs for the plastic pipe will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the related Culvert Lining Pay Item.

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 610

STONE FILL, RIPRAP, STONE BLANKET, AND STONE DITCH PROECTION

(Void-Filled Riprap)

610.01 Description

This work shall consist of furnishing and placing Void-Filled Riprap to construct armored streambed and armored stream channel banks, as part of constructing a nature-like stream channel.

610.02 Materials

Void-Filled Riprap shall conform to the following requirements:

Plain Riprap - shall be stone meeting the requirements of Section 703.26 - Plain and Hand Laid Riprap.

Crushed Stone 5-inch – shall be a well graded mix of crushed stone with a maximum size of 5 inches and a minimum size of 3/4 inches.

Aggregate – shall be aggregate meeting the requirements of Section 703.06 - Type C aggregate for base, Type D aggregate for subbase gravel

Special Fill – shall be a mix of rounded cobbles, gravel, and sand consistent with natural stream channel bed material meeting the requirements of Special Fill (Special Provision 203.33). Where applicable, suitable material excavated on-site within the limits of the stream channel in accordance with Special Provision Section 203, Excavation and Embankment - Dredge Materials, may be used in the Void-Filled Riprap mixtures with the approval of the Resident.

Mix proportions: Void-Filled Riprap shall be pre-mixed in the proportions listed in the following table:

Bottom Course (First Lift)		
Stone:	**Void-fill material:**	
Plain Riprap	Crushed Stone 5-inch	Aggregate
3 parts	1 part	1 part
Top Course (Second Lift)		
Stone:	**Void-fill material:**	
Plain Riprap	Special Fill (203.33)	
3 parts	2 parts	

The mix proportions and materials listed in the table are approximate and may be adjusted by the Resident to obtain a mix that maintains contact between the larger stones for stability and

has sufficient material to chink and fill the voids in the riprap. Void-Filled Riprap shall conform to the requirements at the time it is placed.

Inspection - The Contractor shall identify the source and proposed materials for inspection at least 10 working days prior to the start of stream channel and riprap embankment construction. The grading of the stone for Void-Filled Riprap and Void-Filled Heavy Riprap shall be determined by the Resident by visual inspection in accordance with the Standard Specifications, Section 610.032.d Inspection.

610.03 Construction Requirements

Mix and place Void-Filled Riprap and Void-Filled Heavy Riprap in the areas specified on the plans and as follows:

Void-Filled Riprap (Armoring the Streambed)

1. Void-Filled Riprap shall be placed in two lifts, the bottom (first) lift consisting entirely of angular stone and crushed stone and the top (second) lift consisting of a mix of plain riprap and Special Fill. The first lift shall be placed before placement of Feature Boulders or the top the Stream Channel Rock Features (Rock Bands).

2. Void-Filled Riprap shall be thoroughly pre-mixed and placed in a manner that minimizes segregation. After initial placement, areas that consist primarily of void-fill material shall be remixed with the larger stone as necessary.

3. Place Void-Filled Riprap in two lifts not to exceed 12 inches unless otherwise approved by the Resident. All stones shall be securely interlocked and tamped into place such that contact between the stones is maintained, with void-fill material between and below the larger stones. Larger stones should extend to, and may protrude above, the average surface but shall be well embedded in the mix. The contact between the larger stones should be similar to riprap that is placed without filling the voids.

4. Void-Filled Riprap shall be thoroughly washed-in with water immediately after placement of each layer. After the initial washing-in, place and spread additional void-fill material on the surface and wash-in until the remaining voids are filled prior to placing the next layer.

5. After settlement and washing-in, the minimum height of the Void-Filled Riprap shall be as shown on the plans. Placement of areas of only void-fill material to achieve the full height or thickness will not be allowed.

6. Prior to cofferdam removal and exposure to natural flow conditions the Void-Filled Riprap shall be at the specified height and thickness, thoroughly wetted with voids filled, and reviewed and approved by the Resident.

Void-Filled Heavy Riprap (Armoring the Streambanks)

1. For Void-Filled Heavy Riprap use Stone Blanket (703.27) instead of Plain Riprap for stones and place material in two lifts of 24 inches each. Thoroughly wash-in each lift with water using the same method as for the armoring the streambed.

2. Place a bottom course of Stone Blanket stones (with an average diameter of 24 inches) in a line along the toe of the streambank as shown on plans. Backfill the voids between and behind these stones with the same mix of Plain Riprap, Crushed Stone (5-inch), and Aggregate used for Stream Channel Bed. Wash-in this material with water immediately after placement. After the initial washing-in, place and spread additional void-fill material on the surface and wash-in until the remaining voids are filled prior to placing the next layer.

3. Place a top course of Stone Blanket Stones in a line above and slightly behind the bottom course, along the top of the streambank as shown on plans. Backfill the voids between these stones with Special Fill and thoroughly wash-in the material. After the initial washing-in, place and spread additional aggregate and/or stockpiled native streambed material on the surface and wash-in until the remaining voids are filled prior to placing the next layer.

4. Within the culvert, place a 4”-thick wearing course of pea gravel on the top of the Void-Filled Heavy Riprap from the top of bank to the culvert wall to provide a clear wildlife passage shelf surface for wildlife passage.

5. Outside of the culvert, place a 4”-thick wearing course of loam and seed on the top of the Void-Filled Heavy Riprap from the top of bank extending back to the rear limit of Void-Filled Heavy Riprap as shown on plans to provide a clear surface for wildlife passage.

610.04 Method of Measurement

Void-Filled Riprap and Void-Filled Heavy Riprap will not be measured separately but shall be incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

610.05 Basis of Payment

Payment for Void-Filled Riprap and Void-Filled Heavy Riprap will not be made directly but will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 610

STONE FILL, RIPRAP, STONE BLANKET, AND STONE DITCH PROTECTION

(Streambed Rock Features)

610.01 Description

This work shall consist of furnishing and placing Streambed Rock Features to construct rock weirs ("Boulder Weirs" or "Rock Riffle Crests") as part of constructing a nature-like stream channel with habitat features.

610.02 Materials

Material for Streambed Rock Features ("Boulder Weirs" or "Rock Riffle Crests") shall consist of hard, sound, durable rock that will not disintegrate by exposure to water or weather. Rock may be obtained by screening oversized rock from earth borrow pits or as fieldstone. A limited quantity may be available onsite; priority should be to re-use on-site rocks. Exposed faces of "Boulder Weirs" or "Rock Riffle Crests" shall be rounded to sub-rounded and shall be similar in appearance to rock found in natural stream channels. Buried Rock may be angular to sub-rounded. Material from blasting or crushing operations will not be allowed unless approved by the Resident. Large stone and rock that is harvested and set aside during excavation may be suitable for use in Stream Rock Features. Final determination shall be made by the Resident.

Streambed Rock Features shall consist of individual boulders. The minimum boulder stone size shall have an average dimension of 27 inches, the maximum stone size shall have an average dimension of 32 inches, and at least 50 percent of the stones by volume shall have an average dimension greater than 30 inches. The maximum allowable length to thickness ratio will be 2:1. Streambed Rock Features will be inspected for conformance with these requirements in accordance with Standard Specifications Subsection 610.032.d, Inspection.

610.03 Construction Requirements

Boulder Weirs (Rock Riffle Crests)

1. Place Rock Riffle Crest stones prior to placing Special Fill (203.33) streambed material.

2. Place individual stones in a continuous band laterally across the width of the channel. The line of stones shall be placed to form an arch shape as shown on the plans, so that stones along the sides of the channel support stones in the middle of the channel.

3. The crest of each rock band shall be at the elevations shown on the plans.

4. Backfill voids below and between individual stones with Special Fill. Firmly embed stones in the streambed sub-base as shown. Seal voids by washing in filler material

until water ponds on the surface.

610.04 Method of Measurement

Streambed Rock Features will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

610.05 Basis of Payment

All costs for Streambed Rock Features, including but not limited to, design, construction, maintenance, and inspection will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the Culvert Lining Pay Item(s).

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 613

EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

613.01 Description

This work shall also include seeding, mulching and watering the median swale and/or longitudinal flow line to the limits and width as shown on the Plans or as directed by the Resident.

613.02 Materials

The following sentences are added:

Seeding shall meet the requirements of Section 618, Seeding, Method Number 2.

Mulch shall meet the requirements of Section 619.

The following Subsection is added:

613.041 Maintenance and Acceptance

See Section 618.10 for maintenance and acceptance of seeding.

613.042 Mulch

All mulch shall be placed after the area has been seeded and prior to the installation of the Erosion Control Blanket.

613.08 Method of Measurement

Erosion control blanket will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Special Detour, Construction Access Ways Pay Item(s).

613.09 Basis of Payment

All costs for erosion control blanket will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the related Special Detour, Construction Access Ways Pay Item(s).

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 619

MULCH

619.01 Description

The first paragraph is modified by the addition of the following:

"as a temporary or permanent erosion control measure" after the word "mulch".

Add the following sentence at the end of the first paragraph:

Refer to Section 656 Temporary Soil and Water Pollution Control, for more information on Temporary Mulch.

619.03 General

The first paragraph is deleted and replaced with the following:

Cellulose fiber mulch shall not be used within 200 feet of a wetland or stream. The limits shall be 200 feet up station and down station of the wetland or streams as well as the slopes adjacent to the stream. The application of hay or straw mulch with an approved binder shall be used at these locations to prevent erosion.

The use of cellulose fiber mulch will only be allowed at other areas with the approval of the Resident. The Contractor may be required to demonstrate that the material may be applied in a manner that will prevent erosion and will aid in the establishment of permanent vegetation. The Resident reserves the right to require the use of hay or straw mulch at all locations if he determines that the cellulose mulch is ineffective. Cellulose fiber mulch is not acceptable for winter stabilization.

613.08 Method of Measurement

Mulch will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Special Detour, Construction Access Ways Pay Item(s).

613.09 Basis of Payment

All costs for mulch will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the related Special Detour, Construction Access Ways Pay Item(s).

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 652

MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

MaineDOT Standard Specification 2014 Edition Section 652 – Maintenance of Traffic and the Maine Turnpike Authority 2016 Supplemental Specification Section 652 – Maintenance of Traffic are deleted in their entirety and replaced with the following:

652.1 Description

This work shall consist of furnishing, installing, maintaining and removing traffic control devices necessary to provide reasonable protection for motorists, pedestrians and construction workers in accordance with these Specifications, the applicable provisions of Section 105.4.5 - Special Detours, and the plans.

Traffic control devices include signs, signals, lighting devices, markings, barricades, channelizing, and hand signaling devices, portable light towers, truck mounted impact attenuators, portable rumble strips, portable speed trailers, sequential warning lights, traffic officers, and flaggers.

652.2 Materials

All maintenance of traffic control devices shall conform to the requirements of the latest edition of the MUTCD, NCHRP 350 guidelines and all Traffic control devices shall meet Manual for Assessing Safety Hardware (MASH) 16 guidelines if date of manufacture was after December 31, 2019.

All signs shall be fabricated with high intensity fluorescent retroreflective sheeting conforming to ASTM D 4956 - Type VIII, or Type IX (prismatic). All barricades, drums, and vertical panel markers shall be fabricated with high intensity orange and white fluorescent retroreflective sheeting conforming ASTM D 4956 - Type VII, Type VIII, or Type IX (prismatic).

Construction signs shall be fabricated from materials that are flat, free from defects, retroreflectorized, and of sufficient strength to withstand deflections using a wind speed of 80 miles/hr.

652.2.2 Signs

Only signs with symbol messages conforming to the design of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) **and the latest edition of the FHWA Standard Highway Signs publication** shall be used unless the Resident approves the substitution of word messages.

Any proposed use of temporary plaques to cover text or to change text shall be approved by the Resident. All signs or proposed plaques shall have a uniform face and be constructed from similar sheeting.

All signs shall be new, or in like new condition and maintained in like new condition throughout the project duration. Signs shall be cleaned just prior to installation and throughout the project utilizing a method that will not damage the reflective sign sheeting.

652.2.3 Flashing Arrow Board

Flashing Arrow Boards must be of a type that has been submitted to AASHTO's National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) for evaluation and placed on the Maine Department of Transportations' Approved Products List of Portable Changeable Message Signs & Flashing Arrow Boards.

Flashing Arrow Boards units shall meet requirements of the current Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for Type "C" panels as described in Section 6L.06 – Arrow Boards. Flashing Arrow Boards shall have matrix of a minimum of 15 low-glare, sealed beam, Par 46 elements capable of either flashing or sequential displays as well as the various operating modes as described in the MUTCD, Chapter 6L. If a Flashing Arrow Board consisting of a bulb matrix is used, each element should be recess-mounted or equipped with an upper hood of not less than 180 degrees. The color presented by the elements shall be yellow.

Flashing Arrow Board elements shall be capable of at least a 50 percent dimming from full brilliance. Full brilliance should be used for daytime operation and the dimmed mode shall be used for nighttime operation. Flashing Arrow Board shall be at least 96 inches x 48 inches and finished in non-reflective black. The Flashing Arrow Board shall be interpretable for a distance not less than 1 mile.

Operating modes shall include, flashing arrow, sequential arrow, sequential chevron, flashing double arrow, and flashing caution. In the three arrow signals, the second light from the arrow point shall not operate.

The minimum element on-time shall be 50 percent for the flashing mode, with equal intervals of 25 percent for each sequential phase. The flashing rate shall be not less than 25 nor more than 40 flashes per minute. All on-board circuitry shall be solid state.

Primary power source shall be 12 volt solar with a battery back-up to provide continuous operation when failure of the primary power source occurs, up to 30 days with fully charged batteries. Batteries must be capable of being charged from an onboard 110 volt AC power source and the unit shall be equipped with a cable for this purpose.

Controller and battery compartments shall be enclosed in lockable, weather-tight boxes.

The Flashing Arrow Board shall be mounted on a pneumatic-tired trailer or other suitable support for hauling to various locations, as directed. The minimum mounting height of an arrow panel should be 7 feet from the roadway to the bottom of the panel.

The face of the trailer shall be delineated on a permanent basis by affixing retro-reflective material, known as conspicuity material, in a continuous line as seen by oncoming drivers.

A portable changeable message sign may be used to simulate an arrow panel display.

652.2.4 Other Devices

Vertical panel markers shall be orange and white striped, 8 inches wide by 24 inches high. On the Interstate System, vertical panel markers shall be orange and white striped, 12 inches wide by 36 inches high.

Cones shall be orange in color, a minimum of 28 inches high, and retro-reflectorized. Retro- reflection shall be provided by a white bands of retro-reflective sheeting conforming to the MUTCD. All cones utilized on the project shall be new or in like new condition and shall have a consistent design/appearance.

Drums shall be of plastic or other yielding material and shall be a minimum of 36 inches high and a minimum of 18 inches in diameter. There shall be at least two retro-reflectorized orange and at least two retro-reflectorized white stripes a minimum of 4 inches wide on each drum. All drums utilized on the project shall be new or in like new condition and shall have a consistent design/appearance.

Flaggers shall use a STOP / SLOW handheld paddle as the primary and preferred hand signaling device. Flags shall only be limited to emergencies. STOP / SLOW paddles shall have high intensity prismatic retro reflective sheeting, have an octagonal shape on a rigid handle and shall be at least 18 inches wide with letters at least 6 inches high and shall be constructed from light semi-rigid material. The STOP (R1-1) face shall have white letters and a white border on a red background. The SLOW (W20-8) face shall have black letters and a black border on an orange background.

STOP / SLOW paddles shall also incorporate either white or red flashing lights on the STOP face and white or yellow flashing lights on the SLOW face of the paddle and always be in use.

Paddles must conform to one of the following patterns:

A. Two white or red lights (colors shall be all white or all red), one centered vertically above and one centered vertically below the STOP legend; and/or two white or yellow lights (colors shall be all white or all yellow), one centered vertically above and one centered vertically below the SLOW legend.

B. Two white or red lights (colors shall be all white or all red), one centered horizontally on each side of the STOP legend; and/or two white or yellow lights (colors shall be all white or all yellow), one centered horizontally on each side of the SLOW legend.

C. One white or red light centered below the STOP legend; and/or one white or yellow light centered below the SLOW legend.

D. A series of eight or more small all white or all red lights no larger than 1/4 inch in diameter along the outer edge of the paddle, arranged in an octagonal pattern at the eight corners of the border of the STOP face; and/or a series of eight or more small all white or all yellow lights no larger than 1/4 inch in diameter along the outer edge of the paddle, arranged in a diamond pattern along the border of the SLOW face; or

E. A series of white lights forming the shapes of the letters in the legend. Flashing light patterns shall be compliant with Section 6E.03 Hand Signaling Devices in the most current version of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

All flashing light patterns on the STOP / SLOW paddle shall be visible from a minimum distance of 1000 feet.

Type I barricades shall be 2 feet minimum, 8 feet maximum in length with an 8 inch wide rail mounted 3 feet minimum above the ground. Type II barricades shall be 2 feet in length with two 8 inch wide rails, and the top rail shall be mounted 3 feet minimum above the roadway. Type III barricades shall be 8 feet in length with three 8 inch wide rails, and the top rail shall be mounted 5 feet minimum above the roadway. The cross members of all barricades shall be of ½ or ⅝ inch thick plywood or other lightweight rigid material such as plastic, fiberglass or fiber wood as approved by the Resident. The predominant color for supports and other barricade components shall be white, except that unpainted galvanized metal or aluminum components may be used.

652.2.5 Portable Changeable Message Sign

Portable-Changeable Message Signs (PCMS) will be furnished by the Contractor and shall be Ver-Mac PCMS-1210 or an approved equal. The face of the PCMS trailer shall be delineated on a permanent basis by affixing retro-reflective material, known as conspicuity material, in a continuous line as seen by oncoming drivers. PCMS's shall be located and relocated to locations approved by the Resident within the Project limits for the duration of the Project.

Features to the Ver-Mac PCMS shall include:

- An all-LED display.
- Be legible from a distance of 1,000 feet.
- Have three (3) lines available for messages.
- Be NTCIP compliant (NTCIP 1203 & 1204).
- Be capable of being programmed by a remote computer via a data (IP over Cell) cellular modem connection.
- Have GPS location capability by adding on a GPS device capable of providing GPS location remotely to the MTA Communications' Center.
- Be programmable by Vanguard Software by Daktronics.

The Contractor shall complete and/or provide the following:

- Submit a catalog cut shop drawing to the Resident of all proposed equipment for review and approval.
- Establish and pay for a data cellular account so that PCMS may be remotely programmed and operated from the MTA Communications' Center.

- Provide to the Authority technical support from the PCMS manufacturer that may be necessary to integrate the PCMS into the MTA software platform (Vanguard Software by Daktronics).

- Provide the manufacturer's software necessary to change the PCMS messages remotely from the MTA Communications' Center and the Resident's computer if necessary or requested.

- Provide training on the operation of the PCMS to the Resident and the MTA Communications' Center representative.

- Make all PCMS on the Project work site available to the MTA for any/all emergency situations as defined by the MTA. This shall include the preemption of any messages running at the time of need as approved by the MTA and the Resident.

The Contractor shall also:

- Furnish, operate, relocate and maintain the PCMS as approved or requested by the Resident.

- Be responsible for the day-to-day programming and operation of the PCMS for Project purposes.

The PCMS(s) shall be on-site, with data cellular account established, GPS location capable, and all training required complete within one month after mobilization or seven days prior to implementing traffic shifts, detours or stoppages, whichever is sooner. Implementation of traffic shifts, detours, or stoppages of traffic will not be allowed without PCMS boards on-site with the specified MTA Communications' Center Software Platform integration and training.

652.2.6 Truck Mounted Attenuator

The truck mounted attenuator system shall conform to the following requirements:

- Truck and attached attenuator shall conform to the NCHRP Report 350, Test Level 3 criteria or MASH if manufactured after 2019.
- Amber, Green, white or any variation of those colors strobe lights with 360-degree visibility.
- An arrow light bar fixed to the vehicle.
- The attenuator shall be mounted to a vehicle with a minimum weight of 24,000 lbs. unless otherwise specified.

Installation: **The TMA shall be located in the closed lane adjacent to active traffic; for double lane closures, only the outer closed lane requires the TMA**. If a buffer zone is required the TMA shall not be located in the buffer zone. The shadow vehicle shall have its front wheels turned away from the work area and from traffic, have parking brake set, and be put in park if an automatic transmission; or if a manual transmission it shall have its front wheels turned away from the work area and from traffic, have parking brake set and should

be placed in gear and shut off if possible while still maintaining warning lights. If length of time or weather are a concern for the battery since the warning lights must be maintained the engine should be started and run periodically for battery recharging. No other vehicles or equipment shall park in front of the shadow vehicle or within the buffer space behind the shadow vehicle. For placement details, reference the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD).

A Truck Mounted Attenuator **shall** be utilized in all lane closures, and shoulder closures, where workers are not protected by other positive means (i.e., closures that do not include temporary concrete barrier). If work is being completed behind guardrail a TMA shall be required for all work that is being completed within the deflection zone of the guardrail (minimum of four feet behind the guardrail post).

The placement and positioning of the vehicle shall be in accordance with the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the manufacturer's recommendation. TMAs used on the Turnpike mainline shall have a minimum weight of 24,000 lbs and shall provide a 200 foot shadow distance from vehicles or the work zone. **For lane and shoulder closures in excess of 3,000 feet containing multiple work zones a TMA shall be used at each work zone.**

If a Truck Mounted Attenuator is not used as described above, then it will be considered a Traffic Control Plan violation and result in a reduction of payment as outlined in Section 652.

652.2.7 Sequential Flashing Warning Lights

When included in contracts as a bid item Sequential Flashing Warning Lights on drums used for merging tapers and shifting tapers during nighttime operation for project use. The purpose of these lights is to assist the motorist in determining which direction to merge or shift and to reduce the number of late merges resulting in devices being struck and having to be reset to maintain positive guidance at the merge point. The successive flashing of the lights shall occur from the upstream end of the taper to the downstream end of the taper in order to identify the desired vehicle path.

The Sequential Flashing Warning Lights shall meet all of the requirements for warning lights within the current edition of the MUTCD. Each light unit shall be capable of operating fully and continuously for a minimum of 500 hours when equipped with a standard battery set. Each light in sequence shall be flashed at a rate of not less than 55 times per minutes and not more than 75 times per minute. The flash rate and flash duration shall be consistent throughout the sequence.

Sequential Flashing Warning Lights shall be "Pi-Lit" Sequential Barricade Warning Lamps or an approved equal.

Sequential Flashing Warning lights are to be used for merging and shifting tapers that are in place during the nighttime hours (12-hours when ambient light is dimmed). These lights shall flash sequentially beginning with the first light and continuing until the final light at the beginning of a tangent section.

The Sequential Flashing Warning Lights shall automatically flash in sequence when placed on the drums that form the merging or shifting tapers.

The number of lights used in the drum taper shall equal one half the number of drums used in the taper.

Drums are the only channelizing device permitted for mounting the Sequential Flashing Warning Lights.

The Sequential Flashing Warning Lights shall be weather independent and visual obstruction shall not interfere with the operation of the lights.

The Sequential Flashing Warning Lights shall automatically sequence when placed in line in an open area with a distance between lights of 25 to 150 feet. A 10-foot stagger in the line of lights shall have no adverse effect on the operation of the lights.

If one light fails, the flashing sequence shall continue. Non-sequential flashing is prohibited.

652.2.8 Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Sign

The Contract will furnish, operate, and maintain Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Sign(s) for project use. The automated speed sign shall be required when there is a Work Zone Speed Limit in place. The Contractor shall furnish, operate, and maintain the Automated Trailer Mounted Radar Speed Limit Signs during the project operations

Trailer mounted speed limit signs shall be self-contained units including sign assembly, flashing lights, directional radar to measure speed limits, a regulatory speed limit sign, andpower supply specifically constructed to operate as a trailer-mounted sign. The preferred color of the unit shall be “construction orange”.

Base material for the regulatory speed limit signs shall be weatherproof, rigid substrate specifically manufactured for highway signing and meet the retro-reflective sheeting application requirements of the sheeting manufacturer.

Sign text shall consist of the letters, digits and symbols either applied by stick-on or silk screen, to conform to the dimensions and designs indicated in the Contract, MUTCD and/or FHWA Standard Highway Signs. The materials and methods shall be in accordance with standard commercial processes.

“Work Zone” construction signs shall be mounted on the trailer unit above the regulatory speed limit sign. (see attached graphic details).

Signs and secondary signs shall follow the MUTCD for minimum mounting heights.

The power supply shall be either full battery power with solar panel charging (capable of maintaining a charged battery level) and 135 amperes, 12-volt deep cycle batteries, or diesel powered generator with a fuel capacity sufficient for 10 hours of continuous operation.

Each unit shall be equipped with two mono-directional flashing lights, placed in accordance with the MUTCD, with amber lenses and reflectors, which are visible through a range of 120 degrees when viewed facing the sign. The lights shall be a minimum of 8-inch diameter,

either LED, halogen, or incandescent lamps, and shall be visible for a minimum distance of one mile under daylight conditions and shall have a minimum flash rate of 40 flashes per minute. An "On" indicator light shall be mounted on the back of the signs, which is visible for at least 500 feet to provide confirmation that the flashing lights are operating.

The directional radar shall monitor approaching traffic only. The radar shall be capable of measuring speeds from 5 to 70 MPH at a distance of up to 1500 feet and shall have a high speed cut off thresh hold. Speed data shall be recorded and stored on the sign and must be made available to the Authority as requested.

All existing speed limit signs, which conflict with the construction zone trailer mounted speed limit signs shall be covered completely when the work zone speed limit is in place.

Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Signs shall only be used when a work zone speed limit is in place **and shall be required when the work zone speed limit is active**. The Contractor shall manage the utilization and operation of the Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Signs and if at least one is not used when work zone speed limits are in place then it will be considered a Traffic Control Plan violation and result in a reduction of payment as outlined in Section 652.

The Resident will record the actual time and location for the signs on a daily basis when the Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Signs are in use.

The Automated Trailer Mounted Radar Speed Limit Sign may be placed as shown on the plans, or may replace the posted regulatory speed limit signs, or may be placed at a location within the closed lane that has a reduced speed limit.

Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Signs shall be delineated with retro-reflective temporary traffic control devices while in use and shall also be delineated by affixing a retro-reflective material directly on the trailer.

Upon delivery of the Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Sign and before acceptance by the Authority, the Contractor shall have a representative of the manufacturer review the condition and notify the Resident in writing, of all deficiencies noted.

The Contractor shall arrange to have all necessary repairs performed at no cost to the Authority.

To avoid impairing driver vision, the Contractor shall dim the lighted speed limit readings by 50 percent during nighttime use and restore full power lighting during daytime operation.

652.2.9 Temporary Portable Rumble Strips

If a pay item is included in the contract or the Contract desires to utilize Temporary Portable Rumble Strips this work consists of furnishing and placing temporary portable rumble strips RoadQuake 2F TPRS or an approved equal. Furnishing a temporary portable rumble strip system includes a method to transport and move these to on-site locations where they will be used. The Contractor shall submit for approval, literature and all necessary certifications to the Maine Turnpike prior to procurement of the product.

If used, Temporary Portable Rumble Strips may not be practicable in areas where the roadway has more than two travel lanes, where volume windows do not allow for breaks in traffic to set up and monitor and adjust, or during nighttime lane closures.

Provide rumble strips where the plans show or as directed by the Resident as follows:

Prior to placing rumble strips, clean the roadway of sand and other materials, that may cause slippage.

Place one end of the rumble strips 6 inches from the roadway centerline. Extend the strips perpendicular to the direction of travel. Ensure strips lay flat on the roadway surface.

Only one series of rumble strips, placed before the first work zone, is required per direction of travel for multiple work zones spaced 1 mile or less apart. Work zones spaced greater than 1 mile apart require a separate series of rumble strips. Each lane shall use one group of temporary rumble strips.

Bracketed "Rumble Strip Ahead" and "Bump" signs shall be utilized and will be paid for under the respective construction sign pay items.

Maintain rumble strips as follows:

If rumble strips slide, become out of alignment, or are no longer in the wheel path of approaching vehicles during the work period, thoroughly clean both sides of the rumble strips and reset on a clean roadway.

Repair or replace damaged rumble strips immediately.

652.3.1 Responsibility of the Authority

The Authority will provide Project specific traffic control requirements and traffic control plans for use by the Contractor. The specific traffic control requirements for the Project are identified in Special Provision Section 652, Maintenance of Traffic (Specific Project Maintenance of Traffic Requirements). No revisions to these requirements or Plans will be permitted unless the Contractor can thoroughly demonstrate an overall benefit to the public and a Contract Modification is approved.

The Maine Turnpike Authority may erect lane closures on the mainline within the Project area to collect survey, provide layout, and for any other reasons deemed necessary by the Authority.

652.3.2 Responsibility of the Contractor

The Contractor shall provide continuous and effective traffic control and management for the Project that is appropriate to the construction means, methods, and sequencing allowed by the Contract and selected by the Contractor:

The Contractor shall ensure all jobsite personnel shall wear a safety vest labeled as ANSI 107-2004 standard performance for Class 3 risk exposures at all times. This requirement also applies to truck drivers and equipment operators when out of an enclosed cab.

652.3.3 Submittal of Traffic Control Plan

The Contractor shall provide continuous and effective traffic control and management for the Project that is appropriate to the means, methods and sequencing allowed by the Contract; and consistent with the Traffic Control Plans and Maintenance of Traffic Specifications. The Contractor is responsible for ensuring a safe environment for the Contract workforce, local road users, and turnpike users; and maintaining the safe efficient flow of traffic through the construction zone at all times during the Contract. The protocols and requirements outlined in the Contract shall be strictly enforced. The Contractor shall submit, at or before the Preconstruction Meeting, a Traffic Control Plan (TCP) that provides the following information to the Authority:

a. The name, telephone number, and other contact numbers (cellular phone, pager, if any) of the Contractor's Traffic Control Supervisor (TCS). The TCS is the person with overall responsibility for ensuring the contractor follows the TCP, and who has received Work Zone Traffic Control Training commensurate with the level of responsibility shown in the requirements of the Contract, and who is empowered to immediately resolve any work zone traffic control deficiencies or issues. Provide documentation that the Traffic Control Supervisor has completed a Work Zone Traffic Control Training Course (AGC, ATSSA, or other industry- recognized training), and a Supervisory refresher training every 5 years thereafter. Submit training certificates or attendance roster that includes the course name, training entity, and date of training. **State how the traffic control devices will be maintained including a frequency of inspection for both temporary and permanent traffic control devices.**

Traffic Control Training Course curriculum must be based on the standards and guidelines of the MUTCD and must include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Parts of Temporary Traffic Control Zone
2. Appropriate use and spacing of signs
3. Use and spacing of channelizing devices
4. Flagging basics
5. Typical examples and applications

The Traffic Control Supervisor, or designee directly overseeing physical installation, adjustment, and dismantling of work zone traffic control, will ensure all personnel performing those activities are trained to execute the work in a safe and proper manner, in accordance with their level of decision-making and responsibility. The emergency contact list shall contain a listing of individuals who may be contacted during non-work hours and shall adequately respond to the request.

b. Proposed revisions to the construction phasing or sequencing that reasonably

minimizes traffic impacts.

c. A written narrative and/or plan explaining how traffic and pedestrians will be moved through the Project Limits, including transitions during the change from one phase of construction to the next, as applicable.

d. Temporary traffic control treatments at all intersections with roads, rail crossings, businesses, parking lots, pedestrian ways, bike paths, trails, residences, garages, farms, and other access points, as applicable.

e. A list of all Contractor or Subcontractor certified flaggers to be used on the Project, together with the number of flaggers which will be used for each type of operation that flagging is needed. If the Contractor is using a flagging Subcontractor, then the name and address of the Subcontractor may be provided instead of a list of flaggers.

f. A procedure for notifying the Resident of the need to change the traffic control plan or the need to remove a lane restriction.

g. A description of any special detours including provisions for constructing, maintaining, signing, and removing the detour or detours, including all temporary bridges and accessory features and complete restoration of the impacted land.

h. The maximum length of requested contiguous lane closure. The Contractor shall not close excessive lengths of traffic lane to avoid moving traffic control devices.

i. The proposed temporary roadway surface conditions and treatments. The Contractor shall provide an adequate roadway surface at all times; taking into account traffic speed, volume, and duration.

j. The coordination of appropriate temporary items (drainage, concrete barriers, barrier end treatments, impact attenuators, and traffic signals) with the TCP.

k. The plan for unexpected nighttime work, the contractor shall provide a list of emergency nighttime lighting equipment and safety personnel available on-site or have the ability to have them on site within an hour of the time of need.

l. The plan for meeting any project specific requirements contained in special provision 105 and/or 107, and/or Section 656

m. The lighting plan if night work is anticipated.

The Authority will review the TCP for completeness and conformity with Contract provisions, the current edition of the MUTCD, and Authority policy and procedures. The Authority will review and provide comments to the Contractor within 14 days of receipt of the TCP. No review or comment by the Authority, or any failure to review or comment, shall operate to absolve the contractor of its responsibility to design and implement the plan in accordance with the Contract, or to shift any responsibility to the Authority. If the TCP is determined by the Authority to be operationally ineffective, the Contractor shall submit modifications of the TCP to the

Authority for review and shall implement these changes at no additional cost to the Contract. Nothing in this Section shall negate the Contractor's obligations set forth in Section 110 - Indemnification, Bonding, and Insurance. The creation and modification of the TCP will be considered incidental to the related 652 items.

652.3.4 General

Prior to starting any work on any part of the project adjacent to or being used by the traveling public, the Contractor shall install the appropriate traffic control devices in accordance with the plans, specifications and the latest edition of Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Part VI. The Contractor shall continuously maintain the traffic control devices in their proper position, and they shall be kept clean, legible and in good repair throughout the duration of the work. If notified that the traffic control devices are not in place or not properly maintained, the Contractor may be ordered to immediately suspend work until all deficiencies are corrected.

No equipment or vehicles of the Contractor, their subcontractors, or employees engaged in work on this contract shall be parked or stopped on lanes carrying traffic, or on lanes or shoulders adjacent to lanes carrying traffic, at any time, except as required by ongoing work operations. Contractor equipment or vehicles shall never be used to stop, block, or channelize traffic.

Vehicles parked on the shoulder shall be located so all portions of the vehicle(s) are a minimum of one foot from the traveled way. No operation shall be conducted on or near the traveled lanes or shoulders without first setting up the proper lane closure and traffic control devices. These precautions shall be maintained at all times while this Work is being performed. The Contractor shall keep all paved areas of the highway as clear as possible at all times. No materials shall be stored on any paved area of the highway or within 30 feet of the traveled way (unless protected by concrete barriers and specifically approved by the Resident). Private vehicles owned by Contractor's employees shall be parked close together in a group no closer than 30 feet from the traveled way in pre-approved areas.

Channelization devices shall include Vertical Panel Markers, Barricades, Cones, and Drums shall be in accordance with the MUTCD. These devices shall be installed and maintained at the spacing determined by the MUTCD through the work area.

The Contractor shall maintain existing guardrails and/or barriers until removal is necessary for construction. The Contractor shall use a temporary barrier or appropriate channelizing devices,
as approved by the Resident, while the guardrails and/or barriers are absent. Permanent guardrails and barriers shall be installed as soon as possible to minimize risk to the public.

When Contractor operations or shoulder grading leave a continuous 3 inch or less exposed vertical face at the edge of the traveled way, including the shoulder, or when traffic is shifted into the shoulder adjacent to the edge of pavement where an existing 3 inch or less exposed vertical face creates a safety hazard, channelization devices should be placed 2 feet outside the edge of the pavement at intervals not exceeding 600 feet and, depending on type and location of the exposed vertical face, a 48 inch by 48 inch W8-9 Low Shoulder, or W8-11 Uneven Lane, and/or a W8-17P Shoulder Drop-Off sign should be placed at a maximum spacing of ½ mile. When Contractor operations or shoulder grading leave greater than a 3-inch exposed continuous vertical

face at the edge of the traveled way, including the shoulder, or when an existing condition of an exposed vertical face of 3 inches or more is adjacent to active traffic shifted into shoulder, the Contractor shall place shoulder material at a slope not exceeding 3 horizontal to 1 vertical to meet the pavement grade, before the lane is opened to traffic.

Special Detours and temporary structures, if used, shall meet applicable AASHTO standards, including curve radii and grade.

Maine Turnpike Traffic Control Requirements

This Section outlines the minimum requirements that shall be maintained for working on, over, or adjacent to the Maine Turnpike roadway.

General

Two travel lanes in each direction (each direction being 24 feet wide including/excluding shoulder) in the two lane portion of the turnpike, and three travel lanes in each direction (each direction being 36 feet wide including/excluding shoulder) in the three lane portion of the turnpike (Mile 0.0 to mile 44.3) shall be maintained at all times except while performing work in a designated lane, directly over or adjacent to traffic, and during the placement and removal of traffic control devices.

Unless otherwise specified in the contract documents the minimum main line width for a single travel lane shall be 14 ft and minimum ramp widths of 16 ft which must be maintained at all times, from ½ hour before sunrise and ½ hour after sunset as indicated on the Sunrise/Sunset Table at: http://www.sunrisesunset.com/usa/Maine.asp . If the Project town is not listed, the closest town on the list will be used as agreed at the Preconstruction Meeting.

Shoulder closures, lane closures, and lane shifts meeting the MUTCD guidelines, other than those shown in the plans, must be submitted for approval from the MTA prior to use in the construction operations.

No lane closures will be allowed during non-working hours, weekends and/or holiday periods unless included in the Contract as long-term traffic control requirement as outlined in Section 652 – Specific Project Maintenance of Traffic Requirements **unless written permission is obtained from the Authority.**

Any special signs, barricades or other devices deemed necessary by the Resident shall be furnished and maintained by the Contractor. Extra care shall be taken so that the traffic flow will not be disturbed. The use of construction signs and warning devices not shown on the Plans or in the MUTCD is prohibited unless approved by the Resident

The Contractor's personnel and equipment shall avoid crossing traffic whenever possible. No Contractor's vehicle may slow down or stop in a traffic lane unless said lane has previously been made safe with signs and barricades as required by the Resident.

No vehicle will move onto the traveled way at such a time or in such a manner so as to cause undue concern or danger to traffic approaching from either direction. The Contractor or his employees are not empowered to stop traffic.

The Contractor shall take necessary care at all times, in all operations and use of his equipment, to protect and facilitate traffic. During periods of idleness, the equipment shall not be left in a way to obstruct the traffic artery or to interfere with traffic.

The Contractor shall furnish approved signs reading "Construction Vehicle - Keep Back" to be used on trucks hauling to the Project. The signs shall be a minimum of 30-inch by 60-inch, Black and Orange, and meet construction sign retro reflectivity requirements

All vehicles used on the Project shall be equipped with amber flashing lights, by means of a single or multiple, flashing LED or strobe lights mounted so as to be visible 360 degrees. **In addition, vehicles operating under direction of the Maine Turnpike Authority may be equipped with auxiliary lights that are green, white or amber or any combination of green, white or amber.** Auxiliary lighting shall have sufficient intensity to be visible at 500 feet in normal daylight and a flash rate between 1Hz and 4Hz. The vehicle flashing system shall be in continuous operation while the vehicle is on any part of the project and positioned or mounted in such a way to not be obstructed by vehicle mounted or other equipment. Dump trucks, **concrete trucks** and utility trucks **at a minimum** shall have a strobe light mounted on each side of the vehicle. **The use of motorcycles is not permitted within a construction site or as a means to arrive at or leave a work zone**.

Where space is available pavement striping for all tapers shall create a minimum buffer of 250 feet to the point where the temporary concrete barrier taper ends and becomes parallel to the travelway. Temporary concrete barrier shall be tapered at a minimum 8:1 unless space is available and then it should be tapered at 15:1 or 100 feet whichever is longest.

Milling and paving of interchange ramps shall be done between 9:00 p.m. and 5:00 AM, unless otherwise shown on the Maintenance of Traffic Phasing Plans or as directed by the MTA. Only a single ramp at an interchange may be closed at once. Ramp closures will not be permitted the day before or after holidays, on holidays, or on Saturdays or Sundays. The Contractor shall request approval from the Resident/Authority two weeks prior for all ramp closures. Portable changeable message signs shall be used to provide advance notice and warning of the ramp closure. PCMS's shall be operational a minimum of 1 week prior to ramp closure to notify Patrons. The contractor shall coordinate PCMS locations with the Resident and the MTA.

Access to, and egress from, the construction area shall be with the direction of travel without crossing traffic. Construction vehicles are prohibited from merging with mainline traffic during the AM and PM peak traffic hours unless approved in writing from the MTA. The contractor shall develop work zone access/egress with acceleration and deacceleration areas and should utilize interchange ramp areas whenever feasible.

Temporary Mainline Lane Closures

A lane closure may be required whenever personnel will be actively working within four feet of a travel lane.

Loading/unloading trucks shall not be closer than six feet from an open travel lane. Temporary lane closures will only be allowed at the times outlined in Special Provision, Section 652, Specific Project Maintenance of Traffic Requirements. These hours may be adjusted based on the traffic volume each day by the Resident.

A lane closure is required when a danger to the traveling public may exist. The following is a partial list of activities requiring lane closures. Lane closures may be required for other activities as well:

- Milling and Paving Operations
- Bridge work
- Drainage Installation and/or Adjustment
- Clear Zone Improvements
- Pavement Markings Layout and Placement

- **Work directly over traffic within six feet of a travel lane as measured from the painted pavement marking line or traffic control device will require a lane closure. This work includes but is not limited to the following:**

    1. **Unbolting structural steel**
    2. **Removing structural steel**
    3. **Erecting structural steel**
    4. **Erecting or moving sign panels on bridges or sign structures**
    5. **Bolting structural steel**
    6. **Loading and unloading trucks**
    7. **Light pole removal or installation**
    8. **Snow fence installation**

Lane closures shall be removed if work requiring the lane closure is not ongoing unless included in the Contract as a long-term traffic control requirement or approved by the Resident.

During adverse weather condition when the speed limit on the Maine Turnpike has been reduced to 45 MPH, or during fog or when there is less than ½ mile of visibility, shoulder/lane closures cannot be set up and any currently in place shall be removed. Only work on the turnpike mainline that is behind temporary concrete barrier will be allowed when speed is reduced to 45 MPH or fog/visibility conditions exist.

Daytime lane closures shall be a maximum of three (3) miles. Only one daytime lane closure will be permitted per direction. Nighttime lane closures may extend through the entire length of the Project.

Temporary single lane closures are allowed upon approval of the Resident. **Lane and/or ramp** closure setup may not begin until the beginning time specified. Closures that are setup early or that remain in place outside of the approved time period shall be subject to a lane rental fee of **$1,000** per five minutes for every five minutes outside of the approved time. The installation of the construction signs will be considered setting up the lane closure. Removal of the last construction sign will be considered removal of the closure. Construction signs shall be installed immediately prior to the start of the closure and shall be promptly removed when no longer required. The installation and removal of a closure, including signs, channelizing devices, and arrow boards shall be a continuous operation. The Authority reserves the right to order the removal of an approved closure.

The Authority desires to minimize the number of daytime lane closures and the number of times that a complete stoppage of traffic is required. The Contractor is encouraged to schedule work so that the interference with the flow of traffic will be minimized. Lane closures will not be allowed until traffic associated with complete stoppages of traffic has cleared. Complete stoppages of traffic or lane closures may not be allowed on a particular day if another complete stoppage of traffic has been previously approved for another project.

The Resident is required to receive approval from the Maine Turnpike Authority for all lane closures. **The Resident is required to submit a request for lane closures by noon on Thursday for any lane closures needed for the following week.** The Contractor shall plan the work accordingly.

Temporary Mainline Shoulder Closures

Shoulder closures are anticipated at locations where Contractor access to the mainline is required.

Shoulder closures with plastic drums shall be removed at the end of the workday. Temporary shoulder closures with plastic drums will not be allowed during periods of inclement weather as determined by the Authority.

The location (limits) of shoulder closures with concrete barrier are shown on the Plans. The barrier must be placed prior to the start of the work requiring concrete barrier and shall remain in place until the work activity is complete.

Equipment Moves

The complete stoppage of traffic for an equipment move (including delivery of materials to the median) will be considered for approval if the action cannot reasonably be completed with the erection of a lane closure. Contractor shall be responsible for the installation of Signs CS-3, “Expect Stopped Traffic” and Signs W3-4 “Be Prepared to Stop”, in accordance with the Single Lane Closure Detail immediately prior to the equipment move. **Signs will be required on any adjacent ramps within proximity to the stoppage**. These signs shall be covered when not applicable.

State Police will be used to stop traffic. Cost for State Police will be the responsibility of the Authority. The times requested for trooper assisted equipment moves by on-duty troopers

cannot be guaranteed. The MTA will not be held responsible for any delays or costs associated with the delay, postponement or cancellation of an on-duty trooper assisted equipment move.

The maximum time for which traffic may be stopped and held for an equipment move across mainline or ramp at any single time shall be five (5) minutes. The duration shall be measured as the time betweenthe time the last car passes the Resident until the time the Resident determines that all travel lanes are clear. The traffic shall only be stopped for the minimum period of time required to complete the approved activity. The Contractor shall reimburse the Authority at a rate of $500 per minute for each minute in excess of the five-minute allowance.

Unapproved movement of equipment or materials across the travel lanes shall be considered a violation of the Maintenance of Traffic Requirements and is subject to a minimum fine of $500 per occurrence with an additional $500 per minute thereafter.

Request for Complete Stoppage of Traffic

A request for a complete stoppage of traffic must be submitted to the Resident for approval. The Resident is required to receive approval from the Maine Turnpike Authority for all stoppages. The request shall be submitted to the Authority by the Resident at least five (5) working days prior to the day of the requested stoppage of traffic and two (2) days for a stoppage less than five minutes. All requests must be received by 12:00 p.m. noon to be considered as received on that day. Requests received after 12:00 p.m. shall be considered as received the following day. The Contractor shall plan the work accordingly.

During the erection or removal of overhead structures or signs traffic shall be stopped and may be held for periods of up to 25 minutes during these operations. Before the roadway is reopened, all materials shall be secured so they will not endanger traffic passing underneath. The Contractor will reimburse the Authority at the rate of $2,500.00 per five-minute period for each roadway not reopened (northbound and southbound), in excess of the 25-minute limit. Total penalty shall be deducted from the next pay estimate.

Blasting of Ledge, The maximum time for which traffic may be stopped at any single time shall be six (6) minutes. This duration shall be measured as the time between the time that the last car passes the Resident, until the time the Resident determines that all travel lanes are cleared of blast debris. The Contractor shall reduce the size of the blast, change the design and method of the blast, use more mats, or otherwise alter the blasting so that the traffic is not stopped for more than six minutes. If, due to the throw of rock onto the highway or other blasting related activities, traffic is stopped for more than six minutes, the Contractor shall pay a penalty of $1,000.00 per minute for every minute traffic is stopped in excess of the six-minute limit. The penalty shall be measured separately on the northbound and southbound roadway (or eastbound and westbound roadway). Total penalties will be deducted from the next pay estimate. Whenever the volume of traffic is excessive such that a six-minute interruption would cause objectionable congestion, in the opinion of the Authority, the hours during which blasting may occur may be further restricted. A detailed blasting plan shall be submitted as required in Supplemental Specific or Special Provision Sections 105 or 107.

652.3.5 Installation of Traffic Control Devices

All traffic control devices shall be in conformance with NCHRP 350 requirements and MASH 16 requirements if manufactured after December 31, 2019 and installed as per manufactures recommendations.

Portable signs shall be erected on temporary sign supports approved crashworthy devices so that the bottom of the sign is either 1) 12 inches or 2) greater than 5 feet above the traveled way. The bottom of all regulatory signs and ramp exit signs shall be a minimum of 5 feet above the traveled way. The contractor is responsible for maintaining the temporary sign structures so that the sign face remains in a vertical position. Temporary signs supports shall not be used for signs that will remain in place at a single location for more than one month.

No signs on easels shall be placed on 4 foot shoulders with guardrail, signs required at these location shall be placed on taller easels on the median side of the guardrail.

Post-mounted signs shall be erected so the bottom of the sign is no less than 5 feet above the traveled way, and 7 feet above the traveled way in business, commercial, and residential areas. Post-mounted signs must be erected so that the sign face is in a true vertical position. All signs shall be placed so that they are not obstructed in any manner and immediately modified to ensure proper visibility if obstructed.

The bottom of mainline and ramp traffic control signs intending to remain longer than 3 days, except as provided in 2009 MUTCD Section 6F.03 paragraph 12, shall be mounted 5 feet or greater above the edge of pavement on posts or portable sign supports.

The Resident will verify the exact locations of the construction signs in the field.

Construction signs behind guardrail shall be mounted high enough to be visible to traffic.

Vertical panel markers shall be mounted with the top at least 4 feet above the traveled way.

Drums placed along the Turnpike mainline shall have a minimum of one drum weight. Drums that will remain in the same location for more than three days shall have double drum weights. (i.e. a minimum of 40 lbs of drum tire rings). Drums shall not be weighted on the top. Drain holes shall be provided to prevent water from accumulating in the drums During winter periods, drums shall be placed on the grass shoulder or removed from the roadway so winter maintenance operations will not be impacted. This requires the placement of drums behind the median guardrail. Drums shall not be placed on snowbanks.

The Contractor shall operate and maintain the flashing arrow board unit and for dependable service during the life of the contract. The units shall remain in continuous night and day service at locations designated until the Resident designates a new location or discontinuance of service.

The Contractor shall maintain the devices in proper position and clean them as necessary. Maintenance shall include the covering and uncovering of all signs when no longer applicable (even if for a very short duration). The sign shall be considered adequately covered when no part of the sign face is visible either around or through the covering.

The Contractor shall replace damaged traffic control devices with devices of acceptable quality, as directed by the Resident.

The Contractor is required to cover all existing signs, including regulatory and warning signs, within the Work zone which may conflict with the proposed construction signs. The Contractor is also required to cover all permanent construction signs when they conflict with a daily traffic control setup. The method of covering existing signs must be approved by the Resident. The use of adhesives on the sign face is prohibited.

Work Zone Speed Limits

Work Zone Speed (Fines Doubled) is a regulatory speed limit that indicates the maximum legal speed through a work zone which is lower than the normal posted speed. The speed limit shall be displayed by black on white speed limit signs in conjunction with a black on orange "Work Zone" plate. Speed limit signs shall be installed at each mile within the work zone. Any existing regulatory speed limit signs within the reduced speed zone shall be covered once the reduced speed signs have been erected.

Two orange fluorescent flags shall be attached to all speed limit signs that are uncovered for a period of time exceeding one week. This work shall be incidental. Signs that are covered and uncovered on a regular basis are not required to have the supplemental flags.

The reduced speed limit signs shall be used when workers are adjacent to traffic, when travel lane(s) are closed, when indicated on Maintenance of Traffic Control Plans provided or other times as approved by the Resident:

The signs shall be covered or removed when not applicable. The covering and uncovering of signs shall be included for payment under Maintenance of Traffic. Signs relating to reduced speed shall be installed in accordance with the details. The Contractor shall note that all signs including those behind concrete barrier or guardrail are required to be clearly visible to all drivers at all times.

Lane Closure Installation and Removal Procedure

The Contractor will follow the following procedures when closing any travel lanes on the turnpike roadways:

1. The sign package shall be erected starting with the first sign and proceeding to the start of the taper. The sign crew shall erect signs with the vehicle within the outside shoulder.

2. Position the arrow board with the proper arrow at the beginning of the taper; and,

3. When arrow board is in place, continue with the drums/cones to secure the work area.

To dismantle the lane closure, start with last drums/cone placed and work in reverse order until all the drums are removed. The arrow board which was installed first shall be the final traffic control device removed, excluding the sign package. The remaining sign package shall be picked-up starting with the first sign placed and continuing in the direction of traffic and with the vehicle in the outside shoulder.

Trucking Plan

The Contractor shall submit a trucking plan to the Resident within 10 working days of the award of the Contract. The trucking plan shall consist of at least the following:

- Date of anticipated start of work per each location.
- Haul routes from plant/pit to work area and return.
- Haul routes from work area to disposal area and return.
- Entering / exiting the work area.
- Vehicle safety equipment and Vehicle inspection.
- Personal safety equipment.
- Communications equipment and plan.

The trucking plan will not be paid for separately but shall be incidental to the Contract.

652.3.6 Traffic Control

The existing travel way width shall be maintained to the maximum extent practical.

Vertical panel markers, drums, cones, or striping shall be used to clearly delineate the roadway through the construction area. Two-way traffic operation shall be provided at all times that the Contractor is not working on the project. One- way traffic shall be controlled through work areas by flaggers, utilizing radios, field telephones, or other means of direct communication.

The traffic control devices shall be moved or removed as the work progresses to assure compatibility between the uses of the traffic control devices and the traffic flow.

Pavement markings shall be altered as required to conform to the existing traffic flow pattern. Repainting of pavement marking lines, if required to maintain the effectiveness of the line, shall be considered **incidental to the** maintenance of traffic control devices, no separate payment will be made. Inappropriate pavement markings shall be removed whenever traffic is rerouted, and temporary construction pavement markings shall be placed. Removal of non-applicable markings and **initial** placement of temporary construction pavement markings will be paid for under the appropriate Contract items. Traffic changes shall not be made unless there is sufficient time, equipment, materials, and personnel available to complete the change properly before the end of the workday. This provision will not be required when traffic is rerouted for brief periods and the route can be clearly defined by channelizing devices, or flaggers, or both.

All vehicles used during the installation and removal of traffic control devices, including lane closures, shall be equipped with a vehicle-mounted lighted arrow board **or high intensity LED full width light bar** acceptable to the Resident. The arrow board **or full width light bar**

shall be capable of displaying a left arrow, right arrow, double arrow, and light bar **patterns**.

652.4 Flaggers

The Contractor shall furnish flaggers as required by contract documents or as otherwise specified by the Resident. **Flaggers shall not stop traffic on Turnpike mainline or interchange ramps. Only State Police are allowed to stop traffic on mainline or interchange ramps.**

All flaggers must have successfully completed a flagger test approved by the Maine Department of Transportation and administered by a Maine Department of Transportation approved Flagger-Certifier. All flaggers must carry an official certification card with them at all times while flagging.

For daytime conditions, flaggers shall wear a top (vest, shirt or jacket) that is orange, yellow, yellow-green, or fluorescent versions of these colors meeting ANSI 107-2004, Class 3, along with a hat with 360 ˚ retro-reflectivity.

For nighttime conditions, flaggers shall wear all Class 3 apparel, meeting ANSI 107-2004, including a Class 3 top (vest, shirt or jacket) and a Class E bottom (pants or coveralls), shall be worn along with a hardhat with 360 ˚ retro-reflectivity and shall be visible at a minimum distance of 1000 ft. Flagger stations must be illuminated in nighttime conditions to assure visibility and will be specifically addressed in detail in the Contractor's TCP.

Flagger stations shall be located far enough in advance of the workspace so that approaching road users will have sufficient distance to stop at the intended stopping point. While flagging, the flagger should stand either on the shoulder adjacent to the traffic being controlled, or in the closed lane. At a spot obstruction with adequate sight distance, the flagger may stand on the shoulder opposite the closed sections to operate effectively. Under no circumstances shall the flagger stand in the lane being used by moving traffic or have their back to oncoming traffic. The flagger should be clearly visible to approaching traffic at all times and should have a clear escape route.

When conditions do not allow for proper approach sight distance of a flagger or storage space for waiting vehicles, additional flaggers shall be used at the rear of the backlogged traffic or at a point where approaching vehicles have adequate stopping sight distance to the rear of the backlogged traffic. All flagger stations shall be signed, even when in close proximity. The signs shall be removed or covered when flagger operations are not in place, even if it is for a very short duration.

Flaggers shall be provided as a minimum, a 10-minute break, every 2 hours and a 30 minute or longer lunch period away from the workstation. Flaggers may only receive 1 unpaid break per day; all other breaks must be paid. Sufficient certified flaggers shall be available onsite to provide for continuous flagging operations during break periods. If the flaggers are receiving the appropriate breaks, breaker flagger(s) shall be paid starting 2 hours after the work begins and ending 2 hours before the work ends. A maximum of 1 breaker per 6 flaggers will be paid. (1 breaker flagger for 2 to 6 flaggers, 2 breaker flaggers for 7 to 12 flaggers, etc.). If a flagger station is manned for 10 hours or more, then ½ hour for lunch will be deducted from billable breaker flagger hours.

652.41 Traffic Officers

Local road traffic officers, if required, shall be uniformed police officers. State Police officers and vehicles shall be used to warn and stop traffic on the Maine Turnpike. All State Police shall be scheduled through the Maine Turnpike Authority. The Authority will make payment for the State Police officers and vehicles directly to the State Police.

The Contractor will not be entitled to additional compensation if scheduled Work is not completed due to the unavailability of State Police.

652.5.1 Rumble Strip Crossing

When lane shifts or lane closures require traffic to cross a permanent longitudinal rumble strip for 7 calendar days or less, the Contractor shall install warning signs that read "RUMBLE STRIP CROSSING" with a supplemental Motorcycle Plaque, (W8-15P).

When lane shifts or lane closures require traffic to cross a permanent longitudinal rumble strip for more than 7 calendar days, the Contractor shall pave in the rumble strips in the area that traffic will cross, unless otherwise directed by the Resident. Rumble strips shall be replaced prior to the end of the project, when it is no longer necessary to cross them.

652.6.1 Daylight Work Times

Unless otherwise described in the Contract, the Contractor is allowed to commence work and end work daily according to the Sunrise/Sunset Table at: http://www.sunrisesunset.com/usa/Maine.asp . If the Project town is not listed, the closest town on the list will be used as agreed at the Preconstruction Meeting. Any work conducted before sunrise or after sunset will be considered Night Work.

652.6.2 Night work

When Night Work occurs (either scheduled or unscheduled), the Contractor shall provide and maintain lighting on all equipment, at all workstations, and all flagger stations.

The lighting facilities shall be capable of providing light of sufficient intensity to permit good workmanship, safety, and proper inspection at all times. The lighting shall be cut off and arranged on stanchions at a height that will provide perimeter lighting for each piece of equipment and will not interfere with traffic, including commercial vehicles, approaching the work site from either direction.

The Contractor shall have available portable floodlights for special areas.

The Contractor shall utilize padding, shielding or other insulation of mechanical and electrical equipment, if necessary, to minimize noise, and shall provide sufficient fuel, spare lamps, generators, etc. to maintain lighting of the work site.

The Contractor shall submit a lighting plan prior to any night work for review showing the type and location of lights to be used for night work. The Resident may require modifications be made to the lighting set up in actual field conditions.

Prior to beginning any Night Work, the Contractor shall furnish a light meter for the Residents use that is capable of measuring the range of light levels from 5 to 20 foot-candles.

Horizontal illumination, for activities on the ground, shall be measured with the photometer parallel to the road surface. For purposes of roadway lighting, the photometer is placed on the pavement. Vertical illumination, for overhead activities, shall be measured with the photometer perpendicular to the road surface. Measurements shall be taken at the height and location of the overhead activity.

Night Work lighting requirements:

Mobile Operations: For mobile-type operations, each piece of equipment (paver, roller, milling machine, etc.) will carry indirect (i.e. balloon type) lights capable of producing at least 10 foot- candles of lighting around the work area of the equipment.

Fixed Operations: For fixed-type operations (flaggers, curb, bridge, pipes, etc.), direct (i.e. tower) lighting will be utilized capable of illuminating the work area with at least 10 foot- candles of light.

Hybrid Operations: For hybrid-type operations (guardrail, sweeping, In-slope excavation, etc.), either direct or indirect lighting may be utilized. The chosen lights must be capable of producing at least 10 foot-candles of light around the work area of the equipment

Inspection Operations: Areas required to be inspected by the Authority will require a minimum of 5 foot-candles of lighting. This may be accomplished through direct or indirect means.

The Contractor shall apply 2- inch wide retro-reflective tape, with alternating red and white segments, to outline the front back and sides of construction vehicles and equipment, to define their shape and size to the extent practicable. Pickup trucks and personal vehicles are exempt from this requirement.

The Resident or any other representative of the Authority reserves the right to suspend the work at any time and request a meeting to discuss violations and remedies. The Authority shall not be held responsible for any delay in the work due to any suspension under this item.

Failure to follow the approved Lighting Plan will result in a Traffic Control violation.

Payment for lighting, vehicle mounted signs and other costs accrued because of night work will not be made directly but will be considered incidental to the related contract items.

652.6.3 Traffic Coordinator and Personnel

The Contractor shall submit to the Resident for approval a list of traffic control personnel assigned to the Project including qualifications, certifications and experience.

The Traffic Coordinator duties shall include, but are not necessarily limited to:

a. Developing, in conjunction with the Resident and Project superintendent, a traffic control program for the days' work activities which will facilitate traffic in a safeand efficient manner.

b. Ensure that all traffic control implements (signs, arrow boards, barrels, etc.) are on-site so the traffic program can be implemented effectively.

c. Ensure a safe and effective setup or take-down of all signing implements to least impact the traveling motorist; and,

d. Working knowledge of construction signing/traffic control requirements in conformance with the latest issued Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

e. The Contractor shall supplement the traffic control plan with a daily plan, which includes schedules for utilizing traffic coordinators and flaggers. This plan shall be submitted daily and agreed upon cooperatively with the Resident.

652.7 Method of Measurement

Signs, signs supplied by the Authority, and panel markers will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices pay item. Flashing arrow boards, portable-changeable message signs, and flashing and steady burn lights, will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices pay item. Barricades, cones, and drums will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices pay item. No additional payment will be made for devices that require replacement due to poor condition or inadequate retroreflectivity.

Flaggers or traffic officers used during the Contract, for the convenience of the Contractor, will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the various pay items. **This includes use of Flaggers for the delivery of materials and equipment to the project or other Flagger use that is for the Contractor's convenience, as determined by the Resident Engineer. If flaggers are required to maintain traffic and there is not a pay item in the contractor for flaggers, then flaggers shall be incidental to the other Section 652 contract items and no separate payment shall be made.**

The accepted quantity of traffic officer and flagger time will be the number of hours the designated station is occupied. The number of hours authorized for payment, **if any**, will be measured to the nearest ¼ hour.

The Authority will make payment for the State Police officers and vehicles directly to the State Police when utilized for mainline traffic control activities. State Police escorts, if required to move oversize material or equipment loads to the jobsite, will not be paid separately, but shall be incidental to the various pay items.

Maintenance of traffic control devices will be measured by the calendar day or as one lump sum per traffic control location, as indicated in the plans and specifications, for all authorized and installed traffic control devices.

Truck mounted impact attenuators will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices item.

The vehicle mounted arrow board, mounted on trucks used for installation and removal of lane closures, will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to Items 652.3611, 652.3612 or 652.3613.

The traffic coordinator(s) will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to Items 652.3611, 652.3612 or 652.3613.

Portable light towers, lighting on equipment and lighting plan will not be measured separately for payment but shall be incidental to the related Contract items.

Sequential Flashing Warning Lights will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices item. Payment shall include all materials and labor to install, maintain and remove all Sequential Flashing Warning Lights.

Automated Trailer Mounted Speed Limit Sign shall be incidental to the Maintenance of Traffic Control device item. Payment shall include the Trailer, Radar Speed Limit Sign, flashing beacon amber lights, regulatory speed limit sign, fuel, necessary maintenance, and all checking of Radar Speed Limit Signs by manufacturer and all project moves including the transporting and delivery of the unit.

The accepted quantity of temporary portable rumble strips will not be measured separately for payment, but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices item. As shown in the plans, a maximum of 3 units may be used at each lane closure. A unit shall be measured for each group of rumble strips, each time they are used for a lane closure.

652.8 Basis of Payment

Failure by the contractor to reinstall cones, barrels, signs, covered/uncovered signs, and similar traffic control devices within an hour of them being displaced, moved, knocked over, un-covered and etc. will result in a $150 fine per traffic control device if the issue is not resolved within 1 hour of notification by the Resident. An additional $150 will be assessed for each additional hour that the device has not been corrected. If the traffic control device is critical to the maintenance of traffic creating an actual or potential safety issue with traffic and is not corrected immediately then it will result in a violation letter as described below.

Failure by the contractor to follow the Contracts 652 Supplemental Specifications, Special Provisions and Standard Specification and/or the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and/or the Contractors own Traffic Control Plan, or failure to correct a violation, will result in a violation letter and result in a reduction in payment as shown in the schedule below. The Resident or any other representative of the Authority reserves the right to suspend the work at any time and request a meeting to discuss violations and remedies. The Authority shall not be

held responsible for any delay in the work due to any suspension under this item. Any reduction in payment under this Special Provision will be in addition to forfeiting payment of maintenance of traffic control devices for that day.

Amount of Penalty Damages per Violation		
1st	2nd	3rd & Subsequent
$500	$1,000	$2,500

652.8.1 Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices

Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices will be paid at the contract unit price per calendar day or lump sum price, as indicated in the plans and specifications. Such payment will be full compensation for all signs, panel markers, flashing arrow boards, barricades, battery operating flashing and steady burn lights, sequential flashing warning lights, cones, drums, truck mounted attenuators, automated trailer mounted speed limit signs, vehicle mounted arrow boards and signs, the traffic coordinator, portable light towers, lighting plans, and other lighting on equipment, temporary portable rumble strips, portable changeable message signs, and for all days that the Contractor maintains traffic as specified herein, and for moving devices as many times as necessary; for replacing devices damaged, lost, or stolen; and for cleaning, maintaining, and removing all devices used for traffic control, including installing, replacing and removing temporary pavement marking lines.

The contract price for each Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices pay item shall be full compensation for all days for such maintenance, encompassing the area surrounding the location identified in the pay item, regardless of whether or not the work areas or projects are geographically separated or combined.

652.8.2 Other Items

The accepted quantities of flagger hours will be paid for at the contract unit price per hour for each flagging station occupied excluding lunch breaks, and for each approved breaker flagger. Overtime hours, as reported on the certified payrolls, will be paid an additional 30% of the bid price for 652.38. The computation and additional payment for overtime hours will occur during the project close-out process and will be paid as additional hours of 652.38 to the nearest ¼ hour. The contract unit price shall be full compensation for hiring, transporting, equipping, supervising, and the payment of flaggers and all overhead and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

There will be no payment made under any 652 pay items after the expiration of the adjusted total contract time.

The accepted quantities of traffic officer hours will be paid for at the contract unit price per ¼ hour for each station occupied, with no additional payment for overtime. This price shall be full compensation for supplying uniformed officers with police cruisers, and all incidentals necessary to complete the work, including transportation, equipment, and supervision.

Payment for temporary traffic signals will be made under Section 643 - Traffic Signals.

The accepted quantity of Portable Changeable Message Signs will not be paid for separately but shall be incidental to the related Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices pay item. This price shall be full compensation for furnishing, relocating, maintaining and removing the PCMS. The price also includes all costs associated with setting-up and paying for a data cellular account, technical support, training and any costs associated with the GPS location device.

For a PCMS that fails to operate when required, the Contractor will be given 24-hours to repair or replace the PCMS. For periods longer than 24-hours, payment will be reduced based on the pro-rated time that the PCMS is out of service.

The accepted quantity of temporary portable rumble strips will be paid for at the contract unit price per unit which shall include the transport device. Payment is full compensation for providing, relocating, maintaining or replacing, and removing temporary portable rumble strips. If the pay item is not included in the contract quantities, then the Authority does not anticipate the use of this item on the contract. If contractor wishes to utilize temporary portable rumble strips and the item is not in the contract, then the contractor may propose use of them to the Authority for consideration.

Payment will be made under:

Pay Item	Description	Pay Unit
652.3611	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices (Dunstan River MM 40.30)	LS
652.3612	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices (Unnamed Stream MM 72.00)	LS
652.3613	Maintenance of Traffic Control Devices (Culvert MM 72.20)	LS

SPECIAL PROVISION

SECTION 652

MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

(Specific Project Maintenance of Traffic Requirements)

This Specification describes the specific project maintenance of traffic requirements for this Project.

The following minimum traffic requirements shall be maintained. These requirements may be adjusted based on the traffic volume when authorized by the Authority.

Maine Turnpike Traffic Control Requirements

Temporary lane closures in three lane segments that would restrict travel to two lanes in each direction shall be conducted between the times presented in the table below. Equipment moves involving stoppages and shoulder closures shall be performed between the times listed in the table below as well.

Temporary lane closures in two lane segments that would restrict travel to one lane in each direction shall be conducted between the times presented in the table below. Equipment moves involving stoppages and shoulder closures shall be performed between the times listed in the table below as well.

Speed limits shall be reduced when work is being performed in accordance with the guidance below:

60 MPH Work Zone Speed Limit – For Dustan River Culvert MM 40.30 operations
60 MPH Work Zone Speed Limit – For New Gloucester Culvert MM 72.00 operations
60 MPH Work Zone Speed Limit – For New Gloucester Culvert MM 72.20 operations

This Section outlines the minimum requirements that shall be maintained for work on, over, or adjacent to the Maine Turnpike roadway. Operations are allowed as outlined below:

Temporary Shoulder Closures and Single Lane Closures at Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30) Southbound	Sunday evening through Friday morning 8:00 p.m. thru 7:00 a.m. nightwork only
Temporary Shoulder Closures and Single Lane Closures at Culverts at MM 72.00 and MM 72.20 Southbound	Sunday evening through Friday morning 7:00 p.m. thru 6:00 a.m. nightwork only
Temporary Shoulder Closures and Single Lane Closures at Dunstan River Culvert (MM 40.30) Northbound	Sunday evening through Friday morning 9:00 p.m. thru 6:00 a.m. nightwork only
Temporary Shoulder Closures and Single Lane Closures at MM 72.00 Northbound Culvert	Sunday evening through Friday morning 8:00 p.m. thru 10:00 a.m. nightwork only

Temporary Shoulder Closures and Single Lane Closures at MM 72.20 Northbound Culvert	Sunday evening through Friday morning 8:00 p.m. thru 10:00 a.m. nightwork
Temporary Lane Closure at MM 72.20 Northbound Culvert	May 1, 2025 – June 20,2025 October 13-31, 2025 Monday morning through Thursday evening Anytime
Shoulder Closures at MM 72.20 Northbound Culvert	May 1, 2025 – June 20,2025 October 13-31, 2025 24-hours
Equipment Moves	During low traffic periods as approved by the Authority.

NOTE 1: Turnpike Lane Closures shall be removed if construction is not ongoing. Unattended lane closures are not allowed.

Construction vehicles are prohibited from merging with mainline traffic after noon on Fridays between June 20th and September 5th unless the merge occurs at an interchange.

NOTE 2: There shall be no lane closures or ramp closures permitted along the Turnpike on Holidays as defined in Section 101.2 and 107.3.3.

SECTION 719

SIGNING MATERIAL

Section 719.01 Reflective Sheeting

This Subsection is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

Retroreflective sheeting for signs shall meet at a minimum the requirements for ASTM 4956 – Type XI (Prismatic) manufactured by 3M Company, for all signs.

Reflective sheeting, used in sign construction, shall have been manufactured within the six months immediately prior to the fabrication of each sign. Upon delivery at the job site of each shipment of signs, a letter of certification shall be provided that the reflective sheeting conforms to the requirements.

For Type 1 Guide Signs, all reflective sheeting shall be color matched on each sign unit.

All warning signs shall be fluorescent yellow except for Ramp Advisory Speed signs which shall be yellow.

All Construction Series signs that use orange backgrounds shall be fluorescent orange.

All Pedestrian Signs shall be fluorescent yellow-green.

EZ-PASS Purple shall conform to the FHWA Purple color box.

719.02 Demountable High Intensity Reflectorized Letters, Numerals, Symbols, and Borders

This Subsection, including the title, is deleted in its entirety and replaced with the following:

719.02 Letters, Numerals, Symbols, and Borders

All signs shall be manufactured utilizing Direct Applied letters, numerals, symbols and borders or be Digitally Printed meeting all sign sheeting manufacturer's (3M) requirements to ensure that the manufacturer's warranty will be in full effect.

All Type 1 overhead signs, Type 1 interchange signs and any other Type 1 signs over 100 square feet shall utilize Direct Applied letters, numerals, symbols and borders.

Direct Applied

Direct reflectorized applied letters, numerals, symbols and borders shall consist of cut out sheeting that shall meet at a minimum the requirements for ASTM 4956 – Type XI (Prismatic) sheeting. The sheeting material used for the direct applied legend shall be the same type as used for the background.

Digitally Printed

Digital printing methods may be used to produce the sign copy and borders on retroreflective sheeting. Retroreflective sheeting complying with ASTM D 4956 Type XI and designated by the manufacturer as suitable for digital printing traffic signs along with associated ink and premium overlay film. Digitally Printed signs shall meet all sign sheeting manufacturer's (3M) requirements to ensure that the manufacturer's warranty will be in full effect

Transparent and opaque durable inks used in digital printed sign copy and borders shall be as recommended by the sheeting manufacturer (3M). Digital printed traffic colors shall be properly applied and shall have a warranty life of the base retroreflective sign sheeting. Digitally printed signs shall present a flat surface, free from foreign material, and all copy and borders shall be clear and sharp. Digital printed signs shall conform to 70% of the retroreflective minimum values established for its type and color (applicable to traffic colors only), as required by ASTM D 4956. Digital printed signs shall meet the daytime color and luminance, and nighttime color requirements of ASTM D 4956. Printed traffic colors shall meet the accelerated weathering and colorfastness requirements of ASTM D 4956. Digitally printed black shall remain sufficiently opaque for its intended use for the warranty period of the base sheeting. No variations in color or overlapping of colors will be permitted.

Digitally printed traffic signs shall have an integrated engineered match component clear UV- premium protective overlay recommended by the sheeting manufacturer applied to the entire face of the sign.

All digitally printed traffic signs shall utilize an integrated engineered match component system for materials and printing process and equipment. The integrated engineered match component system shall consist of retroreflective sheeting, durable ink(s), and clear protective overlay film, as specified by the sheeting manufacturer, applied to aluminum substrate.

The sign fabricator shall use an integrated engineered match component system digital printer approved by the sheeting manufacturer. Each approved digital printer shall only use the compatible retroreflective sign sheeting manufacturer's engineered match component system products. The sign fabricator shall maintain their digital printer's color calibration according to the sheeting manufacturer's requirements to help ensure digitally printed signs meet the manufacturer's specifications. The fabricator shall be trained by the sheeting manufacturer to produce digitally printed traffic signs that qualify for the sheeting manufacturer's warranty.

General

Type 1 Guide Signs shall have two-inch-tall, series C text that indicates the sign size, and the sign install date (MM/YY) located two inches above the bottom border of the sign.

APPENDIX A

Section 11 – State Transportation Facilities Permit by Rule

11. State transportation facilities

A. Applicability

(1) This section applies to the maintenance, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, replacement or minor construction of a State Transportation Facility carried out by, or under the authority of, the Maine Department of Transportation (MaineDOT) or the Maine Turnpike Authority, including any testing or preconstruction engineering, and associated technical support services.

(2) This section does not apply to an activity within a coastal sand dune system.

NOTE: The construction of a transportation facility other than roads and associated facilities may be subject to the Storm Water Management Law, 38 M.R.S.A. Section 420-D.

B. Standards

(1) Photographs of the area to be altered by the activity must be taken before work on the site begins. The photographs must be kept on file and be made available at the request of the DEP.

(2) The activity must be reviewed by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Department of Marine Resources, as applicable. The applicant must coordinate with the reviewing agencies and incorporate any recommendations from those agencies into the performance of the activity.

(3) All construction activities undertaken must be detailed in a site-specific Soil Erosion and Water Pollution Control Plan and conducted in accordance with MaineDOT's Best Management Practices for Erosion and Sediment Control, dated January 2000, and Standard Specifications, dated December 2002.

(4) Alignment changes may not exceed a distance of 200 feet between the old and new center lines in any natural resource.

(5) The activity may not alter more than 300 feet of shoreline (both shores added together) within a mile stretch of any river, stream or brook, including any bridge width or length of culvert.

(6) The activity may not alter more than 150 feet of shoreline (both shores added together) within a mile stretch of any outstanding river segment identified in 38 M.R.S.A. 480-P, including any bridge width or length of culvert.

(7) The activity must minimize wetland intrusion. The activity is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 310, the Wetland and Waterbodies Protection Rules, if the activity alters less than 15,000 square feet of natural resources per mile of roadway (centerline measurement) provided that the following impacts are not exceeded within the 15,000 square foot area:

(a) 1,000 square feet of coastal wetland consisting of salt tolerant vegetation or shellfish habitat; or

(b) 5,000 square feet of coastal wetland not containing salt tolerant vegetation or shellfish habitat; or

(c) 1,000 square feet of a great pond.

All other activities must be performed in compliance with all sections of Chapter 310, the Wetland Protection Rules, except 310.2(C), 5(A), 9(A), 9(B) and 9(C).

(8) The activity may not permanently block any fish passage in any watercourse containing fish. The applicant must coordinate with the reviewing agencies listed in paragraph 2 above to improve fish passage and incorporate any recommendations from those agencies into the performance of the activity.

NOTE: For guidance on meeting the design objectives for fish passage, including peak flow, maximum velocity, mining depth and gradient, see the MaineDOT Waterbody and Wildlife Crossing Policy and Design Guide (July 2008), developed in conjunction with state and federal resource and regulatory agencies.

(9) Rocks may not be removed from below the normal high water line of any coastal wetland, freshwater wetland, great pond, river, stream or brook except to the minimum extent necessary for completion of work within the limits of construction.

(10) If work is performed in a river, stream or brook that is less than three feet deep at the time and location of the activity, the applicant must isolate the work area from the resource and divert stream flows around the work area, maintaining downstream flows while work is in progress.

(11) Wheeled or tracked equipment may not operate in the water. Equipment operating on the shore may reach into the water with a bucket or similar extension. Equipment may cross streams on rock, gravel or ledge bottom. If avoiding the operation of wheeled or tracked equipment in the water is not possible, the applicant must explain the need to operate in the water. Approval from the DEP to operate in the water must be in writing, and any recommendations from the DEP must be incorporated into the performance of the activity.

(12) All wheeled or tracked equipment that must travel or work in a vegetated wetland area must travel and work on mats or platforms.

(13) Any debris or excavated material must be stockpiled either outside the wetland or on mats or platforms. Erosion and sediment control best management practices must be used, where necessary, to prevent sedimentation. Any debris generated during the activity must be prevented from washing downstream and must be removed from the wetland or water body. Disposal of debris must be in conformance with the Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage and Solid Waste Management Act, 38 M.R.S.A. Section 1301 *et seq.*

(14) Work below the normal high water line of a great pond, river, stream or brook must be done at low water except for emergency work or work agreed to by the resource agencies listed in paragraph 2 above.

(15) Perimeter controls must be installed before the work starts. Disturbance of natural resources beyond the construction limits shown on the plans is not allowed under this rule.

NOTE: Guidance on the location of construction limits can be obtained from the on site Construction Manager.

(16) The use of untreated lumber is preferred. Lumber pressure treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA) may be used only if necessary and only if use is allowed under federal law and not prohibited from sale under 38 M.R.S.A. 1682, and provided it is cured on dry land in a manner that exposes all surfaces to the air for a period of at least 21 days prior to construction. Wood treated with creosote or pentachlorophenol may not be used where it will contact water.

(17) A temporary road for equipment access must be constructed of crushed stone, blasted ledge, or similar materials that will not cause sedimentation or restrict fish passage. Such roads must be completely removed at the completion of the activity. In addition, any such temporary roads which are in rivers, streams or brooks, must allow for a passage of stormwater flows associated with a 10-year storm.

(18) Non-native species may not be planted in restored areas.

(19) Disposal of debris must be in conformance with Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage and Solid Waste Management Act, 38 M.R.S.A. Sections 1301 *et seq*.

(20) Disturbance of vegetation must be avoided, if possible. Where vegetation is disturbed outside of the area covered by any road or structure construction, it must be reestablished immediately upon completion of the activity and must be maintained.

(21) A vegetated area at least 25 feet wide must be established and maintained between any new stormwater outfall structure and the high water line of any open water body. A velocity reducing structure must be constructed at the outlet of the stormwater outfall that will create sheet flow of stormwater, and prevent erosion of soil within the vegetated buffer. If the 25 foot vegetated buffer is not practicable, the applicant must explain the reason for a lesser setback in writing. Approval from the DEP must be in writing and any recommendations must be incorporated into the activity.

C. Definitions. The following terms, as used in this chapter, have the following meanings, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) **Diversion**. The rerouting of a river, stream or brook around a construction site and then back to the downstream channel.

(2) **Fill**. a. (verb) To put into or upon, supply to, or allow to enter a water body or wetland any earth, rock, gravel, sand, silt, clay, peat, or debris; b. (noun) Material, other than structures, placed in or immediately adjacent to a wetland or water body.

(3) **Floodplain wetlands**. Freshwater wetlands that are inundated with flood water during a 100-year flood event based on flood insurance maps produced by the Federal Emergency Agency or other site specific information.

(4) **Riprap**. Heavy, irregularly shaped rocks that are fit into place, without mortar, on a slope as defined in the MaineDOT Standard Specifications, dated December 2002.

APPENDIX B

General Permit Standards and Conditions

Applicant: General Public, State of Maine

Effective Date: October 14, 2020
Expiration Date: October 14, 2025

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
GENERAL PERMITS FOR
THE STATE OF MAINE

The New England District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) hereby issues 23 General Permits (GPs), listed below, for activities subject to Corps jurisdiction in waters of the United States within the boundaries of the State of Maine including tribal lands, and in adjacent ocean waters to the seaward limit of the outer continental shelf. These GPs are issued in accordance with Corps regulations at 33 CFR 320 – 332 and specifically 33 CFR 325.2(e)(2). These GPs will protect the aquatic environment and the public interest while effectively authorizing activities that have no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

I. CORPS JURISDICTION

1. Permits are required from the Corps for the following work:

a. The construction of any structure in, over, or under any navigable water of the U.S. (see 33 CFR 328), the excavating or dredging from or depositing of material in such waters, or the accomplishment of any other work affecting the course, location, condition, or capacity of such waters. The Corps regulates these activities under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (see 33 CFR 322);

b. The discharge of dredged or fill material and certain discharges associated with excavation into waters of the U.S. including wetlands. The Corps regulates these activities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (see 33 CFR 323); and

c. The transportation of dredged material for the purpose of disposal in the ocean. The Corps regulates these activities under Section 103 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 (see 33 CFR 324).

2. Related laws: Section 408 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, Section 307(c) of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act of 1956, the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Section 302 of the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, and Section 7(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

II. GENERAL CRITERIA

1. In order for activities to qualify for these General Permits (GPs), they shall meet the GPs terms and eligibility criteria on pages 1-4, all applicable general conditions (GCs) in Section IV, and terms of the Maine General Permits in Section V. Any activity not specifically listed may still be eligible for authorization under these GPs; prospective permittees are advised to contact the Corps for specific eligibility determination.

2. Under these GPs, activities may qualify for the following:

- **SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)**: Notification to the Corps is required at least two weeks before work commences; the Corps will acknowledge receipt and GP eligibility of the SV activity in writing.
- **PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)**: Notification to and written verification from the Corps is required. *No work under PCN may proceed until written verification from the Corps is received.*

The thresholds for activities eligible for SV and PCN are defined in the general conditions in Section IV and Maine General Permits in Section V.

3. Prospective permittees shall review:

a. Section I to determine if the activity requires Corps authorization.

b. Sections III , IV, and V to determine if the activity is eligible for authorization under these GPs, and specifically whether it is eligible for SV, or whether a PCN is required.

4. Prospective permittees are encouraged to contact the Corps with questions at any time (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maine Project Office, 442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350, Augusta, Maine 04330, ph. 207-623-8367). Pre-application meetings, whether arranged by the Corps or requested by a prospective permittee, are encouraged to facilitate the review of projects. Pre-application meetings and/or site visits help streamline the authorization process by alerting the prospective permittee to potentially time-consuming factors that are likely to arise during the evaluation of their project (e.g. avoidance, minimization and compensatory mitigation requirements, historic properties, endangered species, essential fish habitat, vernal pools, and dredging of contaminated sediments).

5. Permittees shall ensure compliance with all applicable GCs in Section IV and GPs in Section V. Non-compliance with these GPs and GCs may subject the permittee to criminal, civil, or administrative criminal penalties, and/or an ordered restoration, and/or the permit may be modified, suspended or revoked by the Corps.

III. PROCEDURES

1. State Approvals. Applicants are responsible for applying for and obtaining any required state or local approvals. Federal and state jurisdiction and review criteria may differ in some instances. State permits may be required for specific projects regardless of the GP category.

In order for authorizations under these GPs to be valid, when any of the following state approvals or statutorily-required reviews is also required, the approvals shall be obtained prior to the commencement of work in Corps jurisdiction:

- Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP): Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) permit, including permit-by-rule (PBR) and general permit authorizations; Site Location of Development Act permit; Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act permit; and Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage, and Solid Waste Management Act license.
- Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry: Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) permit.
- Maine Department of Marine Resources: Aquaculture Leases and Licenses.
- Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Parks and Lands, Submerged Lands: Submerged Lands Lease.

2. How to Obtain/Apply for Corps Authorization.

a. **Self-Verification (SV)**: Prospective permittees shall confirm that the activity meets all the applicable terms and conditions of SV. Consultation with the Corps and/or other relevant federal and state agencies may be necessary to ensure compliance with the applicable general conditions (GCs) and related federal laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act (GC 15), the Endangered Species Act (GC 16), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (GC 17), and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (GC 13). Activities that are eligible for SV are authorized under these GPs provided the prospective permittee has:

i. Confirmed that the activity meets all applicable terms and conditions of SV.

ii. Provided notifications to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (the SHPO in the State of Maine is the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, or MHPC) and all five federally-recognized tribes in the State of Maine (Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, or THPOs) listed in Section VIII before submitting the SV to the Corps in order to be reviewed for the presence of historic, archeological, architectural, or tribal resources in the action area that the activity may affect (see GC 15). Prospective permittees are not required to wait for a response to their notifications before submitting the SV to the Corps.

iii. At least two weeks before work is to commence, submitted to the Corps a Self-Verification Notification Form (SVNF, page 36) with all of the following attachments: location map, project plans, and an Official Species List of federally threatened and endangered species that may occur in the activity's action area and the email address of the person who generated the list (see GC 16).

NOTE: A copy of a state permit application form may be an acceptable surrogate for the SVNF itself; however, the applicant shall not rely on the state permitting agency to provide the Corps a copy of their state permit application.

b. **Pre-Construction Notification (PCN)**: Notification to, and written verification from the Corps is required. For activities that do not qualify for SV or where otherwise required by the terms and conditions of the GPs, the prospective permittee shall submit a PCN and obtain written verification from the Corps before starting work in Corps jurisdiction. The Corps will coordinate review of all PCN activities with other federal and state agencies, as appropriate. The Corps will attempt to issue written verification of the PCN within 60 days of receiving a complete application.

All prospective permittees for PCN activities shall follow the instructions on found on pages 37 – 42, and in particular:

i. Submit directly to the Corps application form *ENG Form 4345* (pages 40 – 42), or the surrogate state permit application form as noted above.

ii. Provide project information outlined on pages 37 – 42 (Content of a Pre-Construction Notification).
iii. Submit an Official Species List of federally threatened and endangered species that may occur in the activity's action area and the email address of the person who generated the list (GC 16).
iv. Provide notifications to the SHPO (MHPC) and all five THPOs in the State of Maine listed in Section VIII before submitting the PCN to the Corps in order to be reviewed for the presence of historic, archeological, architectural, or tribal resources in the action area that the activity may affect (see GC 15). The PCN shall include documentation that MHPC and all of the THPOs were notified (a copy of the prospective permittee's cover letter or emails to MHPC and the THPOs is acceptable). Prospective permittees are not required to wait for a response to their notifications before submitting a PCN to the Corps.

c. **Individual Permit (IP):** Projects that are not eligible for these GPs require an IP (33 CFR 325.5(b)) and prospective permittees shall submit an application directly to the Corps. These GPs do not affect the Corps IP review process or activities exempt from Corps regulation. For general information regarding IPs prospective permittees are encouraged to contact the Corps. ***In addition, the Corps retains discretionary authority on a case-by-case basis to elevate GP-eligible activities to an IP based on concerns for the aquatic environment or for any other factor of the public interest (33 CFR 320.4(a)). Whenever the Corps notifies a prospective permittee that an IP is required, no work in Corps jurisdiction may be conducted until the Corps issues the required authorization in writing indicating that the work may proceed.***

d. **Emergency Situations:** Contact the Corps immediately in the event of an emergency situation for information on the verification process. Emergency situations are limited to sudden, unexpected occurrences that could potentially result in an unacceptable hazard to life, a significant loss of property, or an immediate, unforeseen, and significant economic hardship if corrective action requiring a permit is not undertaken within a time period less than the normal time needed to process an application under standard procedures. Emergency work is subject to the same terms and conditions of these GPs as non-emergency work, and similarly, must qualify for authorization under these GPs; otherwise an IP is required. The Corps will work with all applicable agencies to expedite verification according to established procedures in emergency situations.

IV. GENERAL CONDITIONS

An activity is authorized under the General Permits (GPs) only if that activity and the permittee satisfy all of the applicable GPs terms and following general conditions (GCs):

1. Federal Jurisdiction.
2. Minimal Direct, Secondary and Cumulative Effects.
3. Other Permits.
4. Water Quality and Coastal Zone Management.
5. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains.
6. Discretionary Authority.
7. Single and Complete Project.
8. Use of Multiple General Permits.
9. Mitigation (Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensatory Mitigation).
10. Corps Projects and Property.
11. Navigation.
12. National Lands.
13. Wild and Scenic Rivers.
14. St. John/St. Croix Rivers.
15. Historic Properties.
16. Federal Threatened and Endangered Species.
17. Essential Fish Habitat.
18. Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows.
19. Spawning, Breeding, and Migratory Areas.
20. Vernal Pools.
21. Restoration of Special Aquatic Sites (Including Wetland Areas).
22. Invasive and Other Unacceptable Species.
23. Soil Erosion, Sediment, and Turbidity Controls.
24. Time-of-Year Work Windows/Restrictions.
25. Pile Driving and Pile Removal in Navigable Waters.
26. Temporary Fill.
27. Heavy Equipment in Wetlands or Mudflats.
28. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines.
29. Stream Work and Crossings, and Wetland Crossings.
30. Utility Line Installation and Removal.
31. Storage of Seasonal Structures.
32. Aquaculture.
33. Permit(s)/Authorization Letter On-Site.
34. Inspections.
35. Maintenance.
36. Federal Liability.
37. Property Rights.
38. Previously Authorized Activities.
39. Transfer of GP Verifications.
40. Modification, Suspension, and Revocation.
41. Special Conditions.
42. False or Incomplete Information.
43. Abandonment.
44. Enforcement Cases.
45. Duration of Authorization.

1. Federal Jurisdiction.

a. Applicability of these GPs shall be evaluated with reference to federal jurisdictional boundaries (e.g. mean high water mark, high tide line, ordinary high water mark, and wetland boundary). Activities shall be evaluated with reference to "waters of the U.S." under the Clean Water Act (33 CFR 328) and "navigable waters of the U.S." under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 CFR 329). Prospective permittees are responsible for ensuring that the boundaries used satisfy the federal criteria defined at 33 CFR 328 – 229. These sections prescribe the policy, practice and procedures to be used in determining the extent of the Corps jurisdiction. Note: Waters of the U.S. includes all waters pursuant to 33 CFR 328.3(a), and in adjacent wetlands as that term is defined in 33 CFR 328.3(c).

b. Permittees shall identify on project plans wetlands, other special aquatic sites (SAS) including vegetated shallows (or submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV) and mudflats, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams on the project site. Wetlands shall be delineated in accordance with the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and the most recent regional supplement pertaining to the State of Maine. GP-eligible activities may utilize wetland determinations conducted by State of Maine staff in-lieu of a wetland delineation. For activities located in Essential Fish Habitat (GC 17), permittees shall also identify on project plans natural rocky habitats and shellfish areas in order to satisfy the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

2. Minimal Direct, Secondary and Cumulative Effects. To be eligible and subsequently authorized by these GPs, an activity shall result in no more than minimal individual and cumulative effects on the aquatic environment as determined by the Corps in accordance with the criteria listed within these GPs and GCs. This may require project modifications involving avoidance, minimization, or compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to ensure that the net adverse effects of an activity are no more than minimal.

3. Other Permits. Permittees shall obtain other Federal, State, or local authorizations as required by law. Permittees are responsible for applying for and obtaining all required State of Maine or local approvals including a Flood Hazard Development Permit issued by the town/city. Work that is not regulated by the State of Maine, but is subject to Corps jurisdiction, may still be eligible for authorization under these GPs.

4. Water Quality and Coastal Zone Management.

a. Permittees shall satisfy any conditions imposed by the State of Maine and EPA, where applicable, in their Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) for these GPs, or in any Individual Section 401 WQC. See Section VIII for state-specific contact info and to determine if any action is required to obtain a 401 WQC. The Corps may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. All projects authorized by these GPs shall be designed, constructed and operated to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants.

b. Permittees shall satisfy any additional conditions imposed by the State of Maine in their Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act of 1972 consistency concurrences for these GPs, or in any Individual CZM consistency concurrences. The Corps may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

5. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity shall comply with applicable Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) approved State of Maine or municipal floodplain management requirements. Permittees should contact FEMA and/or the State of Maine Floodplain Management Program regarding floodplain management requirements (see Section VIII for Federal and state-specific contact info).

6. Discretionary Authority. Notwithstanding compliance with the terms and conditions of these GPs, the Corps retains discretionary authority to require a PCN or IP review based on concerns for the aquatic environment or for any other factor of the public interest (see 33 CFR 320.4(a)). This authority is invoked on a case-by-case basis whenever the Corps determines that the potential consequences of the proposal warrant a higher level of review based on the concerns stated above. This authority may be invoked for projects that may contribute to cumulative environmental impacts that are more than minimal or if there is a special resource or concern associated with a particular project.

7. Single and Complete Project. The term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. These GPs shall not be used for piecemeal work and shall be applied to single and complete projects and as such, the same GP shall not be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

a. For non-linear projects, a single and complete project shall have independent utility. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

b. Unless the Corps determines the activity has independent utility, all components of a single project and/or all planned phases of a multi-phased project (e.g., subdivisions should include all work such as roads, utilities, and lot development) shall be treated together as constituting one single and complete project. If any component of a single and complete project requires a PCN, the entire single and complete project shall be reviewed under PCN.

c. For linear projects such as power lines or pipelines with multiple crossings, a "single and complete project" is all crossings of a single water of the U.S. (i.e. single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single waterbody several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly-shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.

8. Use of Multiple General Permits. The use of more than one GP for a single and complete project is prohibited, except when the acreage loss of waters of the U.S. authorized by the GPs does not exceed the acreage limit of the GPs with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over waters is constructed under GP 10, with an associated utility line crossing authorized by GP 9, if the maximum acreage loss of waters of the U.S. for the total project is ≥3 acres it shall be evaluated as an IP.

9. Mitigation (Avoidance, Minimization, and Compensatory Mitigation).

a. Activities shall be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the U.S. to the maximum extent practicable to ensure that adverse effects to the aquatic environment are no more than minimal.

b. Compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S., including direct, secondary and temporal loss, will generally be required for permanent impacts that exceed the SV limits (SV limits are detailed in Section V), and may be required for temporary impacts that exceed the SV limits, to offset unavoidable impacts which remain after all appropriate and practicable avoidance and minimization has been achieved and to ensure that the adverse effects to the aquatic environment are no more than minimal. Proactive restoration projects or temporary impact work with no secondary effects may generally be excluded from this requirement.

c. Mitigation proposals shall follow the guidelines found in the Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources; Final Rule April 10, 2008; 33 CFR 332 (which can be found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation* under "Compensatory Mitigation for Losses of Aquatic Resources, 33 CFR 332 (Compensatory Mitigation Rule)") and any other regulation. Permittees considering the use of a monetary payment *in-lieu* of permittee-responsible mitigation as compensation for unavoidable impacts to waters of the U.S. in the State of Maine may utilize the Maine Natural Resources Conservation Program (MNRCP). Information regarding this compensatory program can be found at: *www.mnrcp.org* For unavoidable jurisdictional impacts affecting federally-endangered Atlantic salmon and/or its critical habitat, permittees may be required to compensate for the impacts by utilizing the Maine Atlantic Salmon Restoration and Conservation Program. Information regarding this *in-lieu-fee* compensatory program can be found at: *www.maine.gov/dmr/science-research/searun/programs/ilffacts.html*

10. Corps Projects and Property.

a. Corps projects and property can be found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Civil-Works*

b. In addition to any authorization under these GPs, prospective permittees shall contact the Corps Real Estate Division at (978) 318-8585 for work occurring on or potentially affecting Corps properties and/or Corps-controlled easements to initiate reviews and determine what real estate instruments are necessary to perform work. Permittees may not commence work on Corps properties and/or Corps-controlled easements until they

have received any required Corps real estate documents evidencing site-specific permission to work.

c. Any proposed temporary or permanent modification or use of a Federal project (including but not limited to a levee, dike, floodwall, channel, anchorage, breakwater, seawall, bulkhead, jetty, wharf, pier, or other work built or maintained but not necessarily owned by the United States), which may obstruct or impair the usefulness of the Federal project in any manner, is not eligible for SV and requires review and approval by the Corps pursuant to 33 USC 408 (Section 408).

d. A PCN is required for all work in, over, under, or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Corps Federal Navigation Project (FNP) and may require permission under Section 408.

e. Any structure or work that extends closer to the horizontal limits of any FNP than a distance of three times the project's authorized depth shall be subject to removal at the owner's expense prior to any future Corps dredging or the performance of periodic hydrographic surveys.

f. Where a Section 408 permission is applicable, written verification for the PCN will not be issued prior to the decision on the Section 408 permission request.

11. Navigation

a. There shall be no unreasonable interference with general navigation by the existence or use of the activity authorized herein, and no attempt shall be made by the permittee to prevent the full and free use by the public of all navigable waters at or adjacent to the activity authorized herein.

b. Work in, over, under, or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of an FNP shall specifically comply with GC 10.

c. Any safety lights and/or signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, State of Maine or municipality, through regulations or otherwise, shall be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the U.S.

d. The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the U.S. require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the U.S. No claim shall be made against the U.S. on account of any such removal or alteration.

12. National Lands. Activities that impinge upon the value of any National Lands or Federal Properties including but not limited to a National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, or any area administered by the National Park Service , U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Forest Service are not eligible for SV and require PCN.

13. Wild and Scenic Rivers.

a. The following activities in designated rivers of the National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) System, or in a river designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system, require a PCN unless the National Park Service has determined in writing to the prospective permittee that the proposed work will not adversely affect the NWSR designation or study status:

i. Activities that occur in NWSR segments, in and 0.25 miles up or downstream of NWSR segments, or in tributaries within 0.25 miles of NWSR segments.
ii. Activities that occur in wetlands within 0.25 miles of NWSR segments.
iii. Activities that have the potential to alter free-flowing characteristics in NWSR segments.

b. As of October 14, 2020, National Wild and Scenic Rivers and congressional study rivers in Maine include: the Allagash River beginning at Telos Dam continuing to Allagash checkpoint at Eliza Hole Rapids, approximately 3 miles upstream of the confluence with the St. John River (length = 92 92.5 miles); and 11.25 miles of the York River, in the State of Maine, from its headwaters at York Pond to the mouth of the river at York Harbor, plus tributaries (the York River is currently under study).

14. St. John/St. Croix Rivers. A PCN is required for any work within the Saint John and Saint Croix River basins that requires approval of the International Joint Commission. In addition, a PCN is required if any temporary or permanent use, obstruction or diversion of international boundary waters could affect the natural flow or levels of waters on the Canadian side of the line; or if any construction or maintenance of remedial works,

protective works, dams, or other obstructions in waters downstream from boundary waters could raise the natural level of water on the Canadian side of the boundary.

15. Historic Properties.

a. No undertaking shall cause effects (as defined at 33 CFR 325 Appendix C and 36 CFR 800) on properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unknown historic properties within the permit area, unless the Corps or another federal action agency has satisfied the consultation requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The majority of historic properties are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places and may require identification and evaluation by qualified historic preservation and/or archeological consultants in coordination with the Corps and the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) (the SHPO in the State of Maine is the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, MHPC) and/or the five federally-recognized tribes in the State of Maine (Tribal Historic Preservation Officers, or THPOs). The MHPC, the THPOs, and the National Register of Historic Places can assist with locating information on:

i. Previously identified historic properties; and

ii. Areas with potential for the presence of historic resources, which may require identification and evaluation by qualified historic preservation and/or archaeological consultants in consultation with the Corps and MHPC and/or the THPO(s).

b. For activities eligible for these GPs, permittees shall ensure that the activity will not cause effects as stated above in 15(a). In order to comply with this condition, both SV and PCN prospective permittees shall notify MHPC and all five THPOs for their identification of historic properties. MHPC and the THPOs will generally respond within 30 days of receiving the notification if they believe that the activity may have an adverse effect to historic properties. A PCN is required if an activity may have an adverse effect to historic properties. The PCN shall be submitted as soon as possible if a proposed activity may cause effects as stated above in 15(a) a to ensure that the Corps is aware of any potential effects of the proposed activity on any historic property to ensure all Section 106 requirements are met.

c. All PCNs shall:

i. Show notification to MHPC and all five THPOs for their identification of historic properties;

ii. State which historic properties may be affected by the proposed work or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties; and

iii. Include any available documentation from MHPC or the THPO(s) indicating that there are or are not historic properties affected.

d. The requirements to comply with Section 106 of the NHPA may be satisfied by a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC) with the Corps, New England District or another federal agency. New England District PAs and PCs are found at *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory*

e. If the permittee discovers any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by these permits, the permittee shall immediately notify the district engineer of what was found, and avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

f. Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of Section 106 of the NHPA. Federal permittees shall provide the Corps with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements.

g. Federal and non-federal applicants should coordinate with the Corps before conducting any onsite archeological work (reconnaissance, surveys, recovery, etc.) requested by MHPC or the THPOs, as the Corps will determine the Permit Area for the consideration of historic properties based on 33 CFR 325 Appendix C. This is to ensure that work done is in accordance with Corps requirements.

16. Federal Threatened and Endangered Species.

a. No activity is authorized by these GPs which:

i. Is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify the critical habitat or proposed critical habitat of such species;

ii. "May affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless Section 7 consultation addressing the effects of the proposed activity has been completed;

iii. Is "likely to adversely affect" a listed species or critical habitat unless Section 7 consultation has been completed by the Corps or another lead action agency in coordination with the Corps under the provisions of a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC); or

iv. Violates the ESA.

b. All prospective permittees shall attach to their SVNF or PCN an Official Species List obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) found at: *https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac* and provide the email address of the person who generated the list.

c. For proposed activities in tidal waters, prospective permittees should also refer to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries' Section 7 Mapper for federally-listed species found at: *https://noaa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html*

d. A PCN is required if a threatened or endangered species, a species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or designated or proposed critical habitat (all hereinafter referred to as "listed species or habitat"), as identified under the ESA, may be affected by the proposed work. An activity may remain eligible for SV if the only listed species affected is the northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septrionalis*), and only after Section 7 consultation has been completed by the Corps under the 4(d) Rule Streamlined Consultation.

e. Federal agencies shall follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA while ensuring that the Corps and any other federal action agencies are included in the consultation process.

f. Non-federal representatives designated by the Corps to conduct informal consultation or prepare a biological assessment shall follow the requirements in the designation document(s) and the ESA. Non-federal representatives shall also provide the Corps with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The Corps will review the documentation and determine whether it is sufficient to address ESA compliance for the GP activity, or whether additional ESA consultation is necessary.

g. The requirements to comply with Section 7 of the ESA may be satisfied by a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC) with the Corps, New England District or another federal agency. New England District PAs and PCs are found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory*

17. Essential Fish Habitat (EFH).

a. PCN activities in tidal waters and the following rivers and streams, including all tributaries to the extent that they are currently or were historically accessible for salmon migration, shall be reviewed for the potential to adversely affect EFH (activities meeting SV criteria have been determined to result in no more than minimal adverse effects to EFH and therefore need no additional review):

Androscoggin River	Aroostook River	Boyden River	Dennys River
Ducktrap River	East Machias River	Hobart Stream	Kennebec River
Machias River	Narraguagus River	Orland River	Passagassawaukeag River
Patten Stream	Penobscot River	Pleasant River	Presumpscot River
Saco River	Sheepscot River	St. Croix River	Tunk Stream
Union River			

b. Prospective permittees may be required to describe and identify potential adverse effects to EFH and should refer to the NOAA Fisheries' EFH Mapper found at: *www.fisheries.noaa.gov/resource/map/essential-fish-habitat-mapper*

c. The requirements to comply with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act may be satisfied by a Programmatic Agreement (PA) or Programmatic Consultation (PC) with the Corps, New England District or another federal agency. New England District PAs and PCs are found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory*

18. Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows.

a. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. Unless otherwise stated, activities permanently impounding water in a stream require a PCN to ensure impacts to aquatic life species are avoided and minimized. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies and wetlands shall be:

i. Suitably spanned, bridged, culverted, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species; and

ii. Properly aligned and constructed to prevent bank erosion or streambed scour both adjacent to and inside the crossing.

b. To avoid adverse impacts on aquatic organisms, the low flow channel/thalweg shall remain unobstructed during periods of low flow, except when it is necessary to perform the authorized work.

c. For work in tidal waters, in-stream controls (e.g. cofferdams) should be installed in such a way as to not obstruct fish passage.

d. To the maximum extent practicable, the preconstruction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity shall not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g. stream restoration or relocation activities).

e. Activities that temporarily or permanently adversely impact upstream or downstream flood conditions require a PCN.

19. Spawning, Breeding, and Migratory Areas.

a. Jurisdictional activities in waters of the U.S. such as certain excavations, discharges of dredged or fill material, and/or suspended sediment producing activities that provide value as fish migratory areas, fish and shellfish spawning or nursery areas, or amphibian and migratory bird breeding areas, during spawning or breeding seasons shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

b. Jurisdictional activities in waters of the U.S. that provide value as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee is responsible for ensuring their action complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Maine Field Office (see Section VIII for contact info) to determine applicable measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Vernal Pools.

a. A PCN is required if a discharge of dredged or fill material is proposed within a vernal pool depression located within waters of the U.S.

b. GC 20(a) above does not apply to projects that are within a municipality that meets the provisions of a Corps-approved vernal pool Special Area Management Plan (SAMP) and are otherwise eligible for SV, and the applicant meets the requirements to utilize the vernal pool SAMP.

21. Restoration of Special Aquatic Sites (Including Wetland Areas).

a. In areas of authorized temporary disturbance, if trees are cut they shall be cut at or above ground level and not uprooted in order to prevent disruption to the wetland soil structure and to allow stump sprouts to revegetate the work area, unless otherwise authorized.

b. The introduction or spread of invasive plant species in disturbed areas shall be controlled. If construction mats are to be used in areas of invasive plant species, they shall be thoroughly cleaned before re-use.

c. Wetland areas where permanent disturbance is not authorized shall be restored to their original condition and elevation. Original condition means protection and/or removal of existing soil and vegetation, and replacement back to the original location such that the original soil layering and vegetation schemes are

approximately the same, unless otherwise authorized. Restoration shall typically commence no later than the completion of construction.

d. Upon completion of construction, all areas of authorized disturbed wetland area shall be stabilized with a wetland seed mix containing only plant species native to New England and shall not contain any species listed in the "Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species" Appendix K in the "New England District Compensatory Mitigation Guidance" found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation*

22. Invasive and Other Unacceptable Species.

a. The introduction or spread of invasive or other unacceptable plant or animal species on the project site or areas adjacent to the project site caused by the site work shall be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. For example, construction mats and equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned and free of vegetation and soil before and after use. The introduction or spread of invasive plant or animal species on the project site caused by the site work shall be controlled.

b. No cultivars, invasive or other unacceptable plant species may be used for any mitigation, bioengineering, vegetative bank stabilization or any other work authorized by these GPs. However, non-native species and cultivars may be used when it is appropriate and specified in a written verification, such as using *Secale cereale* (Annual Rye) to quickly stabilize a site. All PCNs shall justify the use of non-native species or cultivars.

c. For the purposes of these GPs, plant species that are considered invasive and unacceptable areprovided in Appendix K "Invasive and Other Unacceptable Plant Species" of the most recent "New England District Compensatory Mitigation Guidance" and is found at: *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Mitigation* The June 2009 "U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Invasive Species Policy" provides policy, goals and objectives and is located at *www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Invasive-Species* If an Invasive Species Control/Management Plan has been prepared it should be included with any SV or PCN.

23. Soil Erosion, Sediment, and Turbidity Controls.

a. Adequate sedimentation and erosion control management measures, practices and devices, such as phased construction, installation of sediment control barriers (i.e. silt fence, vegetated filter strips, geotextilesilt fences, erosion control mixes, hay bales or other devices) downhill of all exposed areas, retention of existing vegetated buffers, application of temporary mulching during construction, and permanent seeding and stabilization shall be installed and properly maintained to reduce erosion and retain sediment on-site during and after construction. They shall be capable of preventing erosion; of collecting sediment, suspended and floating materials; and of filtering fine sediment.

b. Temporary sediment control barriers shall be removed upon completion of work, but not until all disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. The sediment collected by these sediment barriers shall be removed and placed at an upland location and stabilized to prevent its later erosion into a waterway orwetland.

c. All exposed soil and other fills shall be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date.

24. Time-of-Year Work (TOY) Windows/Restrictions. In-water work shall be conducted during the following TOY work windows (work allowed) under SV and any in-water work proposed during the following TOY restrictions (no work) shall be reviewed under PCN (and shall contain written justification for deviation from the work allowed windows). The term "in-water work" does not include conditions where the work site is "in-the-dry" (e.g. intertidal areas exposed at low tide). The term also does not include work contained in a cofferdam so long as the cofferdam was installed and subsequently removed within the work allowedwindow.

	TOY Restriction (***no work***)	TOY Work Window (***work allowed***)
Non-tidal waters	Oct. 1st to Jul. 14th	Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th
Tidal waters	Apr. 10th to Nov. 7th	Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th

Alternate work windows proposed under PCN will generally be coordinated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and/or Maine Department of Marine Resources and resulting written verifications may include species-specific work allowed windows.

25. Pile Driving and Pile Removal in Navigable Waters.

a. Derelict, degraded, or abandoned piles and sheet piles in the project area shall be removed in their entirety as practicable and properly disposed of in an upland location and not in wetlands. In areas of fine-grained substrates, piles/sheets shall be removed by direct, vibratory, or clamshell pull method in order to minimize potential turbidity and sedimentation impacts. If removal is not practicable, said piles/sheets shall be cut off or driven to a depth of at least one foot below substrate.

b. Work involving pile installation and/or removal should adhere to one of the five methods below:

i. "In-the-dry", or

ii. In-water between Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th, or

iii. Drilled and pinned to ledge, or

iv. Vibratory hammers used to install any size and quantity of wood, concrete, or steel, or impact hammers limited to one hammer and <50 piles installed/day with the following: wood piles of any diameter, concrete piles ≤18-inches diameter, steel piles ≤12-inches diameter if: (1) the hammer is ≤3,000 pounds and a wood cushion or equivalent is used between the hammer and steel pile, or (2) a soft start is used. Soft starts require an initial set of three strikes from the impact hammer at 40% energy, followed by a 1-minute waiting period between subsequent three-strike sets. The soft-start procedure shall be conducted any time hammering ceases for more than 30 minutes.

26. Temporary Fill.

a. Temporary fills, including but not limited to construction mats and corduroy roads shall be entirely removed as soon as they are no longer needed to construct the authorized work. Temporary fill shall be placed in its original location or disposed of at an upland site and suitably contained to prevent its subsequent erosion into waters of the U.S.

b. All temporary fill and disturbed soils shall be stabilized to prevent its eroding into waters of the U.S. where it is not authorized. Work shall include phased or staged development to ensure only areas under active development are exposed and to allow for stabilization practices as soon as practicable. Temporary fill shall be placed in a manner that will prevent it from being eroded by expected high flows.

c. Unconfined temporary fill authorized for discharge into waters of the U.S. shall consist of material that minimizes impacts to water quality (e.g. washed stone, stone, etc.).

d. Appropriate measures shall be taken to maintain normal downstream flows and minimize flooding to the maximum extent practicable when temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, are necessary for construction activities, access fills, or dewatering of construction sites. Materials shall be placed in a location and manner that does not adversely impact surface or subsurface water flow into or out of the wetland. Temporary fill authorized for discharge into wetlands shall be placed on geotextile fabric or other appropriate material laid on the pre-construction wetland grade where practicable to minimize impacts and to facilitate restoration to the original grade. Construction mats are excluded from this requirement.

e. Construction debris and/or deteriorated materials shall not be placed or otherwise located in waters of the U.S.

27. **Heavy Equipment in Wetlands or Mudflats.** Operating heavy equipment (drill rigs, fixed cranes, etc.) within wetlands shall be minimized, and to the maximum extent practicable such equipment shall not be stored, maintained or repaired in wetlands. Where construction requires heavy equipment operation in wetlands, the equipment shall: a) have low ground pressure (typically <3 psi); b) be placed on swamp/construction/timber mats (herein referred to as "mats") that are adequate to support the equipment in such a way as to minimize disturbance of wetland soil and vegetation; or c) be operated on adequately dry or frozen wetlands such that shear pressure does not cause subsidence of the wetlands immediately beneath equipment and upheaval of adjacent wetlands. Mats are to be placed in the wetland from the upland or from equipment positioned on mats if already working within a wetland. Other support structures that are capable of safely supporting equipment may be used with written Corps authorization. Similarly, the permittee may request written authorization from the Corps to waive use of mats during frozen or dry conditions. Construction mats should be managed in accordance with construction mat best management practices (BMPs) found at:
www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/State-General-Permits/Maine-General-Permit

28. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines.

a. Projects involving construction of or repair, replacement, and maintenance of bank or shoreline stabilization structures including living shorelines within Corps jurisdiction shall be designed to minimize environmental effects, effects to neighboring properties, scour, etc. to the maximum extent practicable.

b. Prospective permittees shall design and construct these stabilization projects using this sequential avoidance and minimization process: avoidance of aquatic resource impacts, diversion of overland flow, vegetative stabilization, living shorelines, stone-sloped surfaces, and walls/bulkheads. New vertical walls/bulkheads shall only be used in situations where reflected wave energy can be tolerated. Prospective permittees proposing new vertical walls/bulkheads shall provide written justification demonstrating why other methods of stabilization are not practicable and how the surrounding area would be affected by the resulting reflected wave energy.

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for *non-tidal* bank and shoreline stabilization activities:

a. Fill shall be ≤500 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), includes total if more than one stream bank.
b. Fill placed below the plane of the OHWM shall be ≤1 cubic yard per linear foot.
c. Fill shall not be angled steeper than 1H:1V.
d. No discharge of fill in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.
e. Stone revetment shall be comprised of angular material.
f. No material shall be of the type, or placed in any location, or in any manner, to impair surface water flow into or out of any water of the U.S.
g. No material shall be placed in a manner that will be eroded by normal or expected high flows (properly anchored trees and treetops may be used in low energy areas).
h. The activity shall not be a stream channelization activity.

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for *tidal* bank and shoreline stabilization activities:

a. All in-water work shall be conducted "in-the-dry".
b. Fill shall be ≤500 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the high tide line (HTL) and shall be ≤200 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the mean high water mark (MHWM), includes total for more than one bank. Vertical structures shall be ≤200 linear feet in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM and shall be ≤18 inches waterward of the existing vertical face.
c. Fill placed below the plane of the HTL shall be ≤1 cubic yard per linear foot.
d. Stone revetment shall be comprised of angular material.
e. Shall not impact special aquatic sites (SAS, incl. submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitats are ≤100 square feet, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas are ≤1,000 square feet).
f. No structures/fill shall be steeper than 1H:1V.
g. No new groins, breakwaters, or jetties.

29. Stream Work and Crossings, and Wetland Crossings.

a. A PCN is required for all new and replacement crossings in navigable waters.

b. In order to effectively size and configure crossings in navigable waters, new and replacement crossings shall consider factors including but not limited to: local tidal elevations over the range of tidal heights, basin topography and bathymetry, existing and proposed road elevations. Flood risk tolerance, conditions of habitat and natural community types present, and sea level rise during the useful life of the crossing.

c. A PCN is required for activities that result in unavoidable impacts to wetlands in excess of SV thresholds.

d. In-stream work and crossings and wetland crossings shall adhere to all applicable GCs including but not limited to:

i. GC 16 (Federally Threatened and Endangered Species)
ii. GC 17 (Essential Fish Habitat)
iii. GC 18 (Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows)

iv. GC 23 (Soil Erosion, Sediment and Turbidity Controls)
v. GC 24 (Time-of-Year Work Windows/Restrictions)
vi. GC 26 (Temporary Fill)
vii. GC 28 (Bank Stabilization)

e. Slip Lining. Work resulting in a decreased width, height, or diameter of an existing crossing (e.g. slip lining and invert lining) is discouraged and requires PCN. Written justification shall be provided for this activity.

f. Culvert Extensions. A PCN is required for any extension to an existing culvert.

g. Scour protection or armoring of the inlet and/or outlet of a crossing shall not disrupt normal flow patterns or substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area (see GC 18).

h. The permittee shall maintain the work authorized herein in good condition and in conformance with the terms and general conditions of this permit to facilitate aquatic life passage as stated in GC 18. Culverts that develop "hanging" inlets or outlets, result in bed washout, or a stream that doesn't match the characteristics of the substrate in the natural stream channel such as mobility, slope, stability confinement will require maintenance or repair to comply with this GC (this does not apply to temporary stream crossings).

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for Stream Work and Crossings:

a. Crossings shall be designed and constructed using the techniques and principles outlined in Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, Habitat Connectivity Design.
b. Crossings shall be designed to be at least 1.2 times bankfull width. Any footings, abutments, and/or abutment armoring shall also be at least 1.2 times bankfull width.
c. Crossings shall have a natural bottom substrate under or within the structure matching the characteristics of the substrate in the natural stream channel. Crossings shall be designed and constructed with appropriate streambed forms and streambed characteristics so that water depths and velocities are comparable to those found in the adjacent natural channel at a variety of flows.
d. Crossings shall include a bank on both sides of the stream matching the horizontal profile of the existing stream and banks in order to allow terrestrial passage for wildlife and to prevent undermining of the footings as applicable.
e. Closed bottom culverts shall be embedded at least 25 percent of the maximum height of the culvert.
f. No unconfined fill or excavation in flowing waters is allowed. In-stream construction work shall be conducted "in-the-dry" under no-flow conditions or by using cofferdams, temporary flume pipes, culverts, etc. Downstream flows shall be maintained during in-stream construction. It is recommended that project plans include pertinent details for working in-the-dry and maintaining downstream flows.
g. Conditions (a) thru (e) immediately above do not apply to temporary stream crossings; however, in addition to conditions (f) immediately above, temporary stream crossings shall adhere to the following:
    i. Be placed on geotextile fabric or other material where practicable to ensure restoration to the original grade. Soil may not be used to construct or stabilize these structures and rock shall be large enough to allow for easy removal without disrupting the streambed.
    ii. Be designed and maintained to withstand and pass high flows. Water height shall be no higher than the top of the culvert's inlet. A minimum culvert diameter of two feet is required to pass debris. Culverts shall be aligned to prevent bank erosion or streambed scour.
    iii. Be equipped with energy dissipating devices installed downstream if necessary to prevent scour.
    iv. Be designed and maintained to prevent soil from entering the waterbody.
    v. Be removed upon the completion of work. Impacts to the streambed or banks requires restoration to their original condition using the methods in (a) above.

PCN Conditions for Stream Work and Crossings:

a. Crossings are recommended to meet the conditions for SV; written justification shall be provided for any deviation from SV conditions.

b. Crossings shall be designed using the least intrusive and environmentally damaging method following this sequential minimization process: 1) spans with no stream impacts, 2) spans with stream impacts, and 3) embedded culverts with Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, or Habitat Connectivity.

Additional Conditions for Wetland Crossings:

a. New and replacement wetland crossings that are permanent shall be constructed in such a manner as to preserve hydraulic and ecological connectivity, at its present level, between the wetlands on either side of the road. Crossing structures commonly include but are not limited to spans and culverts. To meet this condition, spans or culverts should be placed at least every 50 feet with an opening at least 2 feet high and 3 feet wide at ground level. Closed bottom culverts should be embedded at least 6 inches and should have a natural bottom substrate within the structure. Alternative crossing designs that preserve wetland hydraulic and ecological connectivity (e.g. "rock sandwiches) may also be considered.

b. Any work that results in flooding, or impacts to wetland drainage from the upgradient side of the wetland crossing does not qualify for SV.

c. In the case of non-compliance, the permittee shall take necessary measures to correct wetland damage due to lack of hydraulic and ecological connectivity.

30. Utility Line Installation and Removal.

a. Utility lines in jurisdictional waters should be installed subsurface and shall be maintained in such a way so that they remain subsurface. If it is necessary to discharge dredged or filled material to keep such utility lines buried or restore them to their original subsurface condition, a PCN and written verification from the Corps may be required (e.g., in the case of side casting into wetlands from utility trenches).

b. For subsurface utility lines the bottom and side slope cover associated with the initial installation under Federal Navigation Projects (FNPs) is a technical determination. The depth requirement varies based on geotechnical (composition of bottom materials and layering), hydraulic (current, or wave induced scour depth), navigation (propeller induced scour depth and ships' anchor penetration), maintenance dredging (penetration of barge spuds), construction factors (energy from blasting potentially transmitted to utility crossings), physical conditions (exposed open water conditions or sheltered/harbor conditions), and the proposed location of the utility crossing within any FNP or within navigable waters, including areas dredged by others. On a case-by-case basis, the Corps will determine the depth and cover requirements for each proposed utility crossing. Additional conditions to the GP will be attached to address pre and post installation requirements. In waterways that do not have existing FNPs, this depth should be taken as two feet below the existing bottom or maximum depth of proposed dredging, as applicable.

c. Aerial utility lines crossing navigable waters require PCN and shall meet minimum clearances per 33 CFR 322.5(i).

d. For horizontal directional drilling work, returns of drilling fluids to the surface (i.e., frac-outs) are not authorized and require restoration to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the terms and conditions of these GPs. The permittee and its contractor shall have onsite and shall implement the procedures detailed in a frac-out contingency plan for monitoring drilling operations and for the immediate containment, control and recovery/removal of drilling fluids released into the environment should a discharge of material occur during drilling operations.

e. For new installations within waters of the U.S., any abandoned or inactive utility lines should be removed and faulty lines (e.g., leaking hazardous substances, petroleum products, etc.) shall be removed or repaired to the extent practicable. A PCN is required if they are to remain in place, e.g., to protect sensitive areas or ensure safety.

f. No work shall drain a water of the U.S. by providing a conduit for water on or below the surface. Trench plugs installed along pipelines may be effective.

g. Trenches should be backfilled with native sediment immediately after completion of work.

h. Pre-construction elevations should be re-established. Any additional material needed to accomplish this should be of consistent type and grain-size as the existing substrate sediment.

i. Utility line activities in non-tidal waters adjacent to special aquatic sites, and all work in tidal waters should utilize horizontal directional drilling as practicable.

31. Storage of Seasonal Structures. Seasonal or recreational structures such as pier sections, floats, aquaculture structures, etc. that are removed from the waterway for a portion of the year shall be stored in an upland location and not in wetlands, tidal wetlands, their substrate, or on mudflats. These seasonal structures may be stored on the fixed, pile-supported portion of a structure that is waterward of the mean high water mark or the ordinary high water mark, e.g. the storage of a ramp or gangway on the pile-supported pier. Seasonal storage of structures in navigable waters, e.g., in a protected cove, requires prior Corps approval and local harbormaster approval.

32. Aquaculture. Activities involving the cultivation of Atlantic salmon and other salmonids, or other federally-listed threatened or endangered species are not eligible for authorization under these GPs. All other aquaculture activities shall adhere to all applicable GCs including but not limited to:

a. GC 3 (Other Permits) In particular, permittees shall maintain a current State of Maine Department of Marine Resources lease or license.
b. GC 10 (Corps Projects and Property)
c. GC 11 (Navigation)
d. GC 16 (Federal Threatened and Endangered Species)
e. GC 17 (Essential Fish Habitat)
f. GC 18 (Aquatic Life Movements and Management of Water Flows)
g. GC 31 (Storage of Seasonal Structures)

Additional conditions to meet SV eligibility criteria for Tidal Aquaculture:

a. Shall not exceed 400 square feet in area.
b. Shall receive signed approval from Harbormaster or appropriate Town Official.
c. Shall not include enclosures or impoundments.
d. Shall not be located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a FNP.
e. Shall not be located in or impinge upon the value of National Lands and Federal Properties including but not limited to National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges.
f. Shall not impact special aquatic sites (SAS, incl. submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitats are ≤100 square feet, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas are ≤1,000 square feet.
g. No structures, cages, gear, or shell hash shall be located in/within 25 feet of SAV.
h. All gear, except for mooring tackle, when not in use on the site shall be stored in an upland location above the mean high water mark and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh).

33. Permit(s)/Authorization Letter On-Site. The permittee shall ensure that a copy of the terms and conditions of these GPs and any accompanying authorization letter with attached plans are at the site of the work authorized by these GPs whenever work is being performed and that all construction personnel performing work which may affect waters of the U.S. are fully aware of the accompanying terms and conditions. The entire permit authorization shall be made a part of any and all contracts and subcontracts for work that affects areas of Corps jurisdiction at the site of the work authorized by these GPs. This shall be achieved by including the entire permit authorization in the specifications for work. The term "entire permit authorization" means all terms and conditions of the GPs, the GPs, and the authorization letter (including its drawings, plans, appendices and other attachments) and subsequent permit modifications as applicable. If the authorization letter is issued after the construction specifications, but before receipt of bids or quotes, the entire permit authorization shall be included as an addendum to the specifications. If the authorization letter is issued after receipt of bids or quotes, the entire permit authorization shall be included in the contract or subcontract. Although the permittee may assign various aspects of the work to different contractors or subcontractors, all contractors and subcontractors shall be obligated by contract to comply with all environmental protection provisions contained within the entire GP authorization, and no contract or subcontract shall require or allow unauthorized work in areas of Corps jurisdiction.

34. Inspections. The permittee shall allow the Corps to make periodic inspections at any time deemed necessary in order to ensure that the work is eligible for authorization under these GPs, is being, or has been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of these GPs. To facilitate these inspections, the permittee shall

complete and return to the Corps the Work-Start Notification Form and the Compliance Certification Form when either is provided with an authorization letter. The Corps may also require post-construction engineering drawings and/or photographs for completed work or post-dredging survey drawings for any dredging work to verify compliance.

35. Maintenance. The permittee shall maintain the activity authorized by these GPs in good condition and in conformance with the terms and condition of these permits. This does not include maintenance dredging, related disposal, or beach nourishment projects, which are subject to review thresholds for GP 5 on page 30, unless specified in written authorization from the Corps.

36. Federal Liability. In issuing these permits, the Federal Government does not assume any liability for the following:

a. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of other permitted or unpermitted activities or from natural causes;

b. Damages to the permitted project or uses thereof as a result of current or future activities undertaken by or on behalf of the U.S. in the public interest;

c. Damages to persons, property, or to other permitted or unpermitted activities or structures caused by the activity authorized by this permit;

d. Design or construction deficiencies associated with the permitted work; or

e. Damage claims associated with any future modification, suspension, or revocation of this permit.

37. Property Rights. Per 33 CFR 320.4(g)(6), these GPs do not convey any property rights, either in real estate or material, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to property or invasion of rights or any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

38. Previously Authorized Activities.

a. Projects that received prior authorization from the Corps (via Category 1 or 2) and that completed authorized work under the previous nationwide permits, programmatic permits, regional general permits or letters of permission, shall remain authorized in accordance with the original terms and conditions of those authorizations, including their terms, general conditions, expiration date, and any special conditions provided in a written verification.

b. Activities authorized pursuant to 33 CFR Part 330.3 ("Activities occurring before certain dates") are not affected by these GPs.

c. Any work not commenced, not under contract to commence, nor completed that was originally authorized by the Corps under the GP in effect between October 13, 2015 and October 13, 2020 remains authorized subject to the terms and general conditions of this GP along with any special conditions included in written authorizations. Exception: if previously authorized work has not commenced or not under contract to commence and a new federally-listed threatened or endangered species may be affected, the Corps shall consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or NOAA Fisheries prior to re-authorizing the work under these GPs. Requests for re-authorization shall include an Official Species List per GC 16.

39. Transfer of GP Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a GP verification, the permittee may transfer the GP verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the Corps to validate the transfer. A copy of the GP verification shall be attached to the letter, the letter shall contain the name, address, phone number and email of the transferee (new owner), shall include the following statement and signature, and be mailed to: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Maine Project Office, 442 Civic Center Drive, Suite 350, Augusta, Maine 04330:

> "When the structures or work authorized by these GPs are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of these GPs, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property."
>
> _____
> Transferee Printed Name
>
> _____
> Transferee Signature Date

40. Modification, Suspension, and Revocation. These GPs and any individual authorization issued thereof may be either modified, suspended, or revoked, in whole or in part, pursuant to the policies and procedures of 33 CFR 325.7, and any such action shall not be the basis for any claim for damages against the U.S.

41. Special Conditions. The Corps may independently or in coordination with federal resource agencies impose special conditions on a project authorized pursuant to these GPs that are determined necessary to minimize adverse navigational and/or environmental effects, or based on any other factor of the public interest. Failure to comply with all terms and conditions of the authorization, including special conditions, constitutes a permit violation and may subject the permittee to criminal, civil or administrative penalties and/or an ordered restoration.

42. False or Incomplete Information. If the Corps makes a determination regarding the eligibility of a project under these GPs and subsequently discovers that it has relied on false, incomplete or inaccurate information provided by the permittee, the Corps may determine that the GP authorization is not valid; modify, suspend or revoke the authorization; and the U.S. Government may institute legal proceedings.

43. Abandonment. If the permittee decides to abandon the activity authorized under these GPs, unless such abandonment is merely the transfer of property to a third party, he/she may be required to restore the area to the satisfaction of the Corps.

44. Enforcement cases. These GPs do not apply to any existing or proposed activity in Corps jurisdiction associated with an ongoing Corps or EPA enforcement action, until such time as the enforcement action is resolved or the Corps or EPA, as appropriate, determines that the activity may proceed independently without compromising the enforcement action.

45. Duration of Authorization.

a. These GPs expire on October 14, 2025 unless otherwise specifically indicated in an individual authorization letter. Activities authorized under these GPs that have either commenced or are under contract to commence in reliance upon this authorization will have an additional year from the expiration date to complete the work. The permittee must be able to document to the Corps' satisfaction that the activity commenced or was under contract to commence by the expiration date of these GPs. If work is not completed within the one year extended timeframe, the permittee must contact the Corps. The Corps may issue a new authorization, provided the activity meets the applicable terms and conditions of the Maine GPs that are in effect at the time.

b. Activities authorized under these GPs will remain authorized until these GPs expire, unless discretionary authority has been exercised on a case-by-case basis to modify, suspend, or revoke the authorization in accordance with 33 CFR 325.2(e)(2). Activities completed under the SV or PCN authorizations of these GPs will continue to be authorized after its expiration date.

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Tammy R. Turley
Chief, Regulatory Division

V. MAINE GENERAL PERMITS

An activity is authorized under General Permits 1 through 23 listed below only if that activity and the permittee satisfy all of the applicable GP terms and general conditions. Any activity not specifically listed may still be eligible for authorization under these GPs; prospective permittees are advised to contact the Corps for specific eligibility determination.

1. Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Authorized Structures and Fills;
Repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure, or fill and minor expansions thereof.

2. Moorings
New moorings and mooring fields, the relocation of previously authorized moorings, expansions, boundary reconfigurations or modifications of previously authorized mooring fields, conversion of mooring types (e.g. private to rental), and maintenance and replacement of moorings. Moored floats, lobster cars, rafts, and similar float structures are not included in this GP.

3. Structures, Floats and Lifts
New, expansions, reconfigurations or modifications of structures for navigational access in waters of the U.S. including but not limited to temporary/seasonal or permanent pile and crib-supported piers, floats, stairs, shore outhauls, and boat and float lifts/ways. Floats may include lobster cars, work floats, moored floats, swim floats, and shellfish upweller floats.

4. Aids to Navigation, and Temporary Recreational Structures
Aids to navigation and regulatory markers which are approved by and installed in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (see 33 CFR, chapter I, subchapter C, part 66) and temporary buoys, markers, small floating docks, and similar structures placed for recreational use during specific events such as fireworks displays, water skiing competitions, and boat races or seasonal use.

5. Dredging, Disposal of Dredged Material, Beach Nourishment, and Rock Removal and Relocation
New, maintenance, and improvement dredging, including: a) Disposal of dredged material at a confinedaquatic disposal, beach nourishment, near shore, designated open water or ocean water disposal site(s), provided the Corps finds the dredged material to be suitable for such disposal; (b) Beach nourishment not associated with dredging; (c) Rock removal and relocation for navigation.

6. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways
Discharges of dredged or fill material incidental to the construction and modification of bridges across navigable waters of the U.S., including cofferdams abutments, foundation seals, piers, approach fills, and temporary construction and access fills provided that the USCG authorizes the construction of the bridge structure under Section 9 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 or other applicable laws.

7. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines
Bank stabilization activities necessary for erosion protection along the banks of lakes, ponds, streams, and marine/tidal waters. Includes bulkheads, seawalls, riprap, revetments or slope protection & similar structures as well as vegetative planting, soil bioengineering or alternative techniques that are a combination of the two (i.e. living shorelines), specifically for the purpose of shoreline protection.

8. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Developments, and Recreational Facilities
Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S for the construction or expansion of: residences and residential subdivisions; commercial and institutional buildings or subdivisions; and recreational facilities; and attendant features including but not limited to roads, parking lots, garages, stormwater management facilities, yards, and utilities.

9. Utility Line Activities

Activities required for (a) the construction, maintenance, relocation, repair, & removal of utility lines, including outfall and intake structures, and the associated excavation, backfill, or bedding for utility lines; (b) the construction, maintenance or expansion of utility line substation facilities associated with a power/utility line in non-tidal waters; and (c) the construction and maintenance of foundations for overhead utility line towers, poles, and anchors provided the foundations are the minimum size necessary and separate footings for each tower leg (rather than a larger single pad) are used where feasible. This GP authorizes the construction of access roads to facilitate construction of the above activities provided the activity, in combination with all other activities included in one single and complete project.

10. Linear Transportation Projects

Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects (e.g., driveways, roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) and attendant features.

11. Mining Activities

Temporary or permanent discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. for mining activities.

12. Boat Ramps and Marine Railways

Temporary or permanent discharges of dredged or fill material, excavation and other work in waters of the U.S. required for the construction of temporary or permanent boat ramps and marine railways.

13. Land and Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities and Hydropower Projects

Structures and work and discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S. for the construction, expansion, modification or removal of: (a) land-based renewable energy production facilities (e.g. solar and wind) and their attendant features; (b) water-based wind or hydrokinetic renewable energy generation pilot projects and their attendant features; and (c) discharges of dredged or fill material associated with hydropower projects. Attendant features may include, but are not limited to, land-based collection and distribution facilities, control facilities, and parking lots.

14. Reshaping Existing Drainage Ditches and Mosquito Management

Discharges to modify the cross-sectional configuration of currently serviceable drainage ditches constructed in waters of the U.S., for the purpose of improving water quality by regrading the drainage ditch with gentler slopes, which can reduce erosion, increase growth of vegetation, and increase uptake of nutrients and other substances by vegetation. Also authorized are mosquito reduction activities.

15. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances

Activities conducted in response to a discharge or release of oil and hazardous substances that are subject to the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) including containment, cleanup, and mitigation efforts, provided activities are done under either (i) The Spill Prevent, Control & Countermeasure Plan require by 40 CFR 112.3; (ii) The direction or oversight of the Federal on-site coordinator designated by 40 CFR 300; or (iii) Any approved existing State, regional or local contingency plan provided that the Regional Response Team (if one exists in the area) concurs with the proposed response efforts or does not object to the response effort. Activities required for the cleanup of oil releases in waters of the U.S. from electrical equipment that are governed by EPA's polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) spill response regulations at 40 CFR 761. Booms placed in tidal waters. Use of temporary structures & fills for spill response training exercises.

16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste

Specific activities to effect the containment, stabilization or removal of hazardous or toxic waste materials, including court ordered remedial action plans or related settlements which are performed, ordered or sponsored by a government agency with established legal or regulatory authority.

17. Scientific Measurement Devices
Scientific devices for measuring and recording scientific data, such as staff gauges, tide and current gauges, meteorological stations, water recording and biological observation devices, water quality testing and improvement devices, and similar structures.

18. Survey Activities
Survey activities such as soil borings, core sampling, seismic exploratory operations, plugging of seismic shot holes and other exploratory-type bore holes, exploratory trenching and historic resources surveys (but not recovery).

19. Agricultural Activities
Regulated discharges of dredged or fill material in non-tidal waters of the U.S. for agricultural activities, including the construction of building pads for farm buildings. Authorized activities include: (a) installation, placement, or construction of drainage tiles, ditches, or levees; mechanized land clearing; land leveling; the relocation of existing serviceable drainage ditches; and similar activities; (b) construction of farm ponds, excluding perennial streams, provided the farm pond is used solely for agricultural purposes; and (c) discharges of dredged or fill material to relocate existing serviceable drainage ditches constructed in non-tidal streams.

20. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement, and Attraction Devices
Activities in waters of the U.S. associated with fish and wildlife harvesting devices including pound nets, crab and lobster traps, crab dredging, eel pots, duck blinds, and clam and oyster digging, fish aggregating devices, and small fish attraction devices such as open water fish concentrators (sea kites, etc.). This GP does not include aquaculture activities.

21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment and Enhancement Activities
Activities in waters of the U.S. associated with the restoration, enhancement and establishment of non-tidal and tidal wetlands and riparian areas, including invasive, non-native or nuisance species control; the restoration and enhancement of non-tidal streams and other non-tidal open waters; the relocation of non-tidal waters, including non-tidal streams & associated wetlands for reestablishment of a natural stream morphology and reconnection of the floodplain; the restoration and enhancement of shellfish, finfish and wildlife; and the rehabilitation or enhancement of tidal streams, tidal wetlands and tidal open waters; provided those activities result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services. Also included are shellfish enhancement measures including but not limited to “brushing”, clam pots, boxes, and netting.

22. Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings
Activities required for the construction, expansion, modification, or improvement of linear transportation projects that cross waters of the U.S. (e.g., driveways, roads, highways, railways, trails, airport runways, and taxiways) and attendant features. Crossing structures include, but are not limited to temporary or permanent jurisdictional spans, bridges, culverts, and fords. Any stream channel modification is limited to the minimum necessary to construct or protect the project; such modifications must be in the immediate vicinity of the project.

23. Aquaculture
The installation of buoys, floats, racks, trays, nets, lines or other structures in waters of the U.S. for the containment and cultivation of fish, shellfish and seaweed/kelp. Also authorized are anchored upweller floats, small-scale shellfish hatchery seawater intake/discharge structures, and discharges of dredged or fill material associated with cultivation such as the placement of cultch or spatted-shell on bottom.

USER NOTE: All Self-Verification and Pre-Construction Notification activities shall comply with all applicable terms (pages 1 - 4), General Conditions (pages 5 - 19), and additional terms below.

GENERAL PERMITS FOR THE STATE OF MAINE		
A. INLAND WATERS AND WETLANDS	Inland Waters and Wetlands are defined as waters that are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, and wetlands, and ***excludes Section 10 Navigable Waters of the U.S.*** The jurisdictional boundaries are the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) in the absence of adjacent wetlands; beyond the OHWM to the limit of adjacent wetlands when adjacent wetlands are present; and the wetland limit when only wetlands are present. For the purposes of these GPs and designated activities, fill placed in the area between the mean high water mark (MHWM) and the high tide line (HTL), and in the bordering and contiguous wetlands to tidal waters are reviewed in the Navigable Waters section below beginning on page 28.	
	Activities not meeting the Self-Verification terms below require Pre-Construction Notification and activities not meeting the Pre-Construction Notification terms below require an application for an Individual Permit (IP).	
GENERAL PERMIT #	**SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)**	**PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)**
1. Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Authorized Structures and Fills *(for stream crossings see GP 22)*	Repair, replacement, and maintenance of existing, currently serviceable, authorized fills with no expansion or change in use, provided: • Conditions of the original authorization apply. • Minor deviations in fill design allowed. • The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events is authorized, provided the work is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. • Drawdown of impoundments for dam/levee repair does not exceed 18 months and one growing season (Apr-Sept).	Repair, replacement, and maintenance of existing authorized fills not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
2. Moorings	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.
3. Structures, Floats, and Lifts	Pile-supported structures, floats and lifts located in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization. Solid fill or crib-supported structures with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.	Fill activities associated with structures, floats, and lifts not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
4. Aids to Navigation and Temporary Recreational Structures	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.	Not Applicable – these activities in non-navigable inland waters do not require Corps authorization.
5. Dredging, Disposal of Dredged Material, Beach Nourishment, and Rock Removal and Relocation	Those activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments or discharges of tailings into streams.	Those activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
6. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 31 below.	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 31 below.
7. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines (see also GC 28)	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • Fill is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the OHWM, includes total if more than one stream bank. • Fill placed below the plane of the OHWM is ≤1 CY per linear foot. • There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. • Revetment is comprised of angular material. • In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th • No structures angled steeper than 1H:1V.	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
8. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Developments, and Recreational Facilities	Those developments and facilities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. Fill area includes all temporary and permanent fill, and regulated discharges associated with excavation. Provided: • The historic fill and proposed fill area <15,000 SF specifically complies with GC 5 Single and Complete Projects. • No work in special aquatic sites other than wetlands.	Those developments and facilities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*
9. Utility Line Activities (see also GC 30)	Utility line activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill (excluding mats), and associated secondary impacts, provided: • There is no permanent change in pre-construction contours in waters in the U.S. • Material resulting from trench excavation is temporarily side cast into waters of the U.S. for <3 months and is placed in such a manner that is not dispersed by current or other forces. • The line does not run parallel to, or along a streambed. • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. • There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. • Construction mats of any area necessary to conduct activities provided mats are removed as soon as work is completed and shall be in place no longer than one single growing season. • In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th • In-water work is conducted in-the-dry. • Intake structures that are dry hydrants used exclusively for firefighting activities with no stream impoundments. • Construction mats of any area necessary to conduct activities provided mats are removed as soon as work is completed and shall be in place no longer than one single growing season.	Utility line activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
10. Linear Transportation Projects *(for stream crossings refer to GP 22)*	Linear transportation activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill (excl. mats), and associated secondary impacts, provided: • The historic fill and proposed fill area <15,000 SF specifically complies with GC 5 Single and Complete Projects. • There is no discharge in special aquatic sites other than wetlands. • Construction mats of any area necessary to conduct activities provided mats are removed as soon as work is completed and shall be in place no longer than one single growing season.	Linear transportation activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*
11. Mining Activities	Mining activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.	Mining activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
12. Boat Ramps	Boat ramps with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, and temporary fills.	Boat ramps not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
13. Land and Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities and Hydropower Projects	Those facilities and projects with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. • No new water-based facilities are eligible.	Those facilities and projects not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. *Mechanical clearing of areas within Corps jurisdiction without grubbing or other soil disturbance >3 acres as a secondary impact may still be eligible for PCN at the discretion of the Corps.*
14. Reshaping Existing Ditches and Mosquito Management	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 33 below.	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 33 below.
15. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances	The SVNF or a surrogate state reporting form may be submitted after-the-fact for response operations. This GP also authorizes the use of temporary structures and fills in waters of the U.S. for spill response training exercises with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts (*SVNF is required prior to the activity*).	Those response operations not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	Those cleanup activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. • The activity does not involve establishing new disposal sites or expanding existing sites used for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.	Those cleanup activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts. • The activity does not involve establishing new sites for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.
17. Scientific Measurements Devices	Those devices with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No biological sampling devices. • Devices do not restrict or concentrate movement of aquatic organisms. • Upon completion of use, the devices and any associated fills shall be removed in their entirety.	Those devices not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
18. Survey Activities	Those survey activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • Exploratory trenches are restored in accordance with GC 21. • No discharge of excavated material from test wells for oil and gas exploration (the plugging of such wells is authorized).	Those survey activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
19. Agricultural Activities	Those agricultural activities subject to Corps jurisdiction with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments.	Those agricultural activities subject to Corps jurisdiction not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
20. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement and Attraction Devices and Activities	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 34 below.	Not applicable in inland waters and wetlands; see B. Navigable Waters on page 34 below.
21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement	Those activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No water impoundments allowed. • No conversion of a stream to wetland or vice versa, a wetland to a pond or uplands, or one wetland type to another. • No dam removal.	Those activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
22. Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings (see also GC 29)	Stream work and crossings with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No work in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species. • Crossings are designed and constructed using the techniques and principles outlined in Stream Simulation, Stream Smart, or Habitat Connectivity Design. • Crossings are designed to be 1.2 times bankfull width. • Crossings have a natural bottom substrate. • Crossings include a bank on both sides of the channel. • Closed bottom culverts are embedded at least 25% of the maximum width of the culvert. • In-stream work is limited to Jul. 15th to Sep. 30th • In-stream work is conducted "in-the-dry". • No slip lining. • No culvert extensions. • No stream channelization, relocation, or loss of streambed including impoundments. Wetland work and crossings, provided: • No flooding or impacts to wetland drainage from the upgradient side of the crossing.	Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.
23. Aquaculture (see also GC 32)	Aquaculture activities with <15,000 SF of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts, provided: • No water impoundments allowed. • No conversion of i) a stream to wetland or vice versa, a wetland to a pond or uplands, and ii) one wetland type to another.	Aquaculture activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <3 acres of permanent and/or temporary inland waterway and/or wetland fill, and associated secondary impacts.

USER NOTE: All Self-Verification and Pre-Construction Notification activities shall comply with all applicable terms (pages 1 - 4), General Conditions (pages 5 - 19), and additional terms below.

B. NAVIGABLE WATERS	**Navigable Waters of the U.S. are defined as** those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide in addition to the non-tidal portions of the following federally-designated waters in Maine (the Kennebec River to Moosehead Lake, the Penobscot River to the confluence of the East and West Branch at Medway and, Lake Umbagog within the State of Maine) (Section 10 Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899). The jurisdictional limits are the mean high water mark (MHWM) in tidal waters and the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) in non-tidal portions of the federally-designated navigable rivers. For the purposes of these GPs, fill placed in the area between the mean high water mark (MHWM) and the high tide line (HTL), and in the bordering and contiguous wetlands to tidal waters are also reviewed in this Navigable Waters section.	
	Activities not meeting the Self-Verification terms below require Pre-Construction Notification and activities not meeting the Pre-Construction Notification terms below require an application for an Individual Permit.	
GENERAL PERMIT #	**SELF-VERIFICATION**	**PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION**
1. Repair, Replacement, and Maintenance of Authorized Structures and Fills **See GC 25 for pile driving and removal conditions.*	Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized, currently serviceable structures or fills, provided: • Conditions of the original authorization apply. • No expansion or change in use. Shall be rebuilt in same footprint, however minor deviations in design allowed. • The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of those structures or fills destroyed or damaged by storms, floods, fire or other discrete events is authorized, provided that work is commenced, or is under contract to commence, within two years of the date of their destruction or damage. • In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). • No impacts to special aquatic sites (SAS) (incl. submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF • Slope stabilization is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the HTL and is ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM. Vertical structures are ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM and are ≤18 inches waterward of existing face. • Dam and flood control, or levee work does not alter water levels or flood elevations. • Discharge of accumulated bottom sediments from or through a dam is not more than *de minimus*. • Tide gate work has a Corps-approved operation and maintenance plan and no effect to hydraulic regime, or tide gates that solely convey stormwater and/or Maine National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-permitted discharges.	Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized structures or fills not eligible for SV, provided: • ≤0.5 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
2. Moorings	Private, non-commercial, non-rental, single-boat moorings, provided: • Authorized by the local harbormaster/town. • Not associated with any boating facility (e.g. marinas). • Not located within a Federal Navigational Project (other than in a Federal Anchorage) or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. Moorings in a Federal Anchorage must not be associated with a boating facility and must not be for rent. • No interference with navigation. • Mooring is not located in SAS (incl. SAV) or intertidal areas. Minor relocation of previously authorized moorings, provided: • Authorized by the local harbormaster/town. • Relocation is not within a Federal Navigational Project (other than in a Federal Anchorage) or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • No interference with navigation. • Relocated mooring is not located in SAS (incl. SAV) or intertidal areas. **SV Moorings above do not require a SVNF.*	Moorings not eligible for SV and don't require an IP. This includes private moorings with no harbormaster or means of local approval or moorings associated with a boating facility (e.g. marina). *Locating new moorings in SAS (incl. SAV) shall be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. If SAS cannot be avoided, consideration shall be given to alternative mooring systems that prevents mooring chains from resting or dragging on the bottom substrate at all tides.* An IP is required for moorings located within the horizontal limits, or with moored vessels that extend into the horizontal limits of a Federal Navigation Project (other than in a Federal Anchorage).
3. Structures, Floats, and Lifts *Cont'd below on page 30*	Reconfiguration of such existing authorized structures with all intertidal work conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). Minor relocation of previously authorized floats provided: • Relocation is not into a Federal Navigation Project or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project (other than a Federal Anchorage). • No interference with navigation. • Not relocated in or within 25 feet of SAV. • Seasonal floats are stored above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh). New private, non-commercial ramp and float structures attached to land (no piers) or new floats provided: • Not located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • No interference with navigation. • No structure extends across >25% of the waterway width at mean low water. • Not located in or within 25 feet of SAV. • Ramp is <150 LF over salt marsh waterward of the MHWM and is ≥1:1 height:width ratio over salt marsh.	New structures, floats, and/or lifts including floatways/skidways, built to access waterway (both seasonal and permanent). Includes pile-supported, solid fill-supported, and crib-supported structures. Also includes expansions to existing authorized boating facilities (e.g. marinas). Provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF **See GC 25 for pile driving and pile removal conditions.* Compliance with the following is recommended: • *Lowermost part of floats are ≥18 inches above the substrate during all tides.* • *Structures are ≥1:1 height:width ratio over salt marsh.* • *Structures and floats are not located in or within 25 feet of SAV.* • *Moored vessels are not positioned over SAV.* • *Structures attached to land are located ≥ 25 feet from the property line (The Corps may require a letter of no objection from the abutter if located within 25 feet of the property line.)*

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
Cont'd from page 29	• Ramp and floats attached to land are located ≥25 feet from the property line. • Seasonal ramp and floats are stored above the HTL and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh). Compliance with the following is recommended: • *Lowermost part of floats is ≥18 inches above the substrate during all tides.*	• *No structure extends across >25% of the waterway width at mean low water.* • *Not located within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Corps Federal Navigation Project.* An IP is required for structures, floats, and/or lifts including floatways/skidways, located in such that they and/or vessels docked or moored at them are within the horizontal limits of a Corps Federal Navigation Project. An IP is also required for structures and floats associated with a new or previously unauthorized boating facility (e.g. marinas).
4. Aids to Navigation and Temporary Recreational Structures	Aids to navigation and regulatory markers which are approved by and installed in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard. (See 33 CFR 66, Chapter I, subchapter C). **These SV Aids do not require a SVNF.* Temporary buoys, markers, floats, etc. for recreational use during specific events, provided: • They are removed within 30 days after the specific event has concluded. • No interference with navigation. • No impact to SAV.	Aids and temporary structures not eligible for SV.
5. Dredging, Disposal of Dredged Material, Beach Nourishment, and Rock Removal and Relocation	Maintenance dredging of <1,000 CY for navigational purposes with upland disposal including return water from upland contained disposal area, provided: • Proper siltation controls are used. • No expansion of footprint. • No dredging in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • Dredging operation is limited to Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th (it is recommended that in areas populated by winter flounder, dredging should cease by March 15th). • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF • No dredging within 25 feet of SAV. • No dredging in or within 100 feet of shellfish areas. • No blasting. • No dredging in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species.	Maintenance dredging not eligible for SV and new dredging <25,000 CY Includes return water from upland contained disposal areas. Disposal includes: • Upland. • Beach nourishment (above MHW line) of any area provided the dredging's primary purpose is navigation or the sand is from an upland source. • Open water & confined aquatic disposal if Corps finds the material suitable. Beach nourishment associated with dredging when the primary purpose is not navigation requires at least a PCN. Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF and Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
6. U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways	Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways, provided: • In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). • Discharge of dredged or fill material <15,000 SF • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal area ≤1,000 SF Compliance with the following is recommended: • *Discharge of dredged or fill material should not occur within 100 feet of SAV or within 25 feet of natural rocky habitat or other SAS.* *Note: new causeways and approach fills are not eligible for SV.*	Discharges of dredged or fill material associated with U.S. Coast Guard Approved Bridges and Causeways not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
7. Bank and Shoreline Stabilization Including Living Shorelines (see also GC 28)	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities, provided: • In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). • Fill is ≤500 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the HTL and is ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM (includes total for more than one bank). Replacement vertical structures are ≤200 LF in total length as measured below the plane of the MHWM or OHWM and are ≤18 inches waterward of existing face. • Fill placed below HTL is ≤1 CY per linear foot. • Stone revetment is comprised of angular material. • No fills angled steeper than 1H:1V. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF • No new groins, breakwaters, or jetties.	Bank and shoreline stabilization activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided: • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
8. Residential, Commercial and Institutional Developments, and Recreational Facilities	Not Eligible	Residential, commercial and institutional developments and recreational facilities, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided: • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF Conversions of previously authorized pile-supported buildings over navigable waters to residences, offices, or other non-water dependent uses require PCN. Floating house boats or businesses on floats require PCN.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
9. Utility Line Activities (see also GC 30)	Repair, replacement, or maintenance of previously authorized, currently serviceable utilities with no expansion or change in use, provided: • Conditions of the original authorization apply. • In-water work limited to Nov. 8th to Apr. 9th. • Trenching or filling confined to existing footprint and <100 LF; trenches shall be backfilled immediately. • Jet-plow, fluidization, or other direct burial methods confined to existing footprint and <200 LF • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF • No work in designated or proposed critical habitat for endangered species. New work in, over, or under navigable waters including new outfalls and any intake structure work requires PCN. Aerial utility lines over navigable waters requires PCN.	Those utility activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
10. Linear Transportation Projects *(for stream crossings refer to GPs 6 and 22)*	Not Eligible	Linear transportation projects, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
11. Mining Activities	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
12. Boat Ramps and Marine Railways	No new boat ramps or marine railways. In-water work is conducted "in-the-dry" (see GC 24). No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF Boat ramp and marine railway work not eligible for maintenance (i.e. not currently serviceable) may be replaced "in-kind" with minor deviations provided: • Work is confined to the intertidal zone. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF	Those ramps and railways not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts, provided: • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
13. Land and Water-Based Renewable Energy Generation Facilities and Hydropower Projects	Not Eligible	Work associated with those facilities and projects, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF For each single and complete project, no more than 10 generation units (e.g., wind turbines or hydrokinetic devices) may be authorized. No new impoundments.
14. Reshaping Existing Ditches and Mosquito Management	≤500 LF of drainage ditch will be modified. The reshaping of the ditch cannot increase drainage capacity beyond the original as-built capacity nor can it expand the area drained by the ditch as originally constructed (i.e., the capacity of the ditch shall be the same as originally constructed and it cannot drain additional wetlands or other waters of the U.S.). No new ditches or relocation of drainage ditches constructed in waters of the U.S.; the location of the centerline of the reshaped drainage ditch shall be approximately the same as the location of the centerline of the original drainage ditch. No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF	Those activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
15. Response Operations for Oil or Hazardous Substances	The SVNF or a surrogate state reporting form may be submitted after-the-fact for spill response activities. This GP also authorizes the use of temporary structures and fills in waters of the U.S. for spill response training exercises (*SVNF is required prior to the activity*), provided: • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal or shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources <0.5 acre	Those response operations not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
16. Cleanup of Hazardous and Toxic Waste	Only booms placed for hazardous and toxic waste containment and absorption and prevention are eligible for SV. *A SVNF is not required for these eligible containment booms.*	Cleanup activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF An IP is require for the establishment of new disposal sites or expanding existing sites used for the disposal of hazardous or toxic waste.

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
17. Scientific Measurements Devices	Those scientific measurements devices, provided: • Devices do not restrict or concentrate movement of aquatic organisms. • No interference with navigation. • No blasting. • No biological sampling devices. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources ≤0.5 acre • Upon completion of use, the devices and any associated structures or fills are removed in their entirety.	Those scientific measurements devices not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
18. Survey Activities	Those survey activities, provided: • No blasting. • No interference with navigation. • No seismic exploratory operations. • No oil and gas exploration. • No trenching or other silt-producing activities. • No fill for roads or construction pads. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources <0.5 acre • No blasting. • No biological sampling devices. *A SVNF is not required for required sediment sampling for Corps-regulated dredge proposals.*	Those survey activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
19. Agricultural Activities	Not Eligible	Not Eligible
20. Fish and Wildlife Harvesting, Enhancement and Attraction Devices and Activities *(for aquaculture refer to GP 23)*	Those devices and activities, provided: • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources ≤0.5 acre • No interference with navigation. • No artificial reefs or enclosures • No impoundments or semi-impoundments for the culture or holding of motile species such as lobster, or the use of covered oyster trays or clam racks. • Structures and shell hash should not be located within 25 feet of SAV. • All gear, except for mooring tackle, when not in use on the site is stored in an upland location above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh). *A SVNF is not required for these eligible devices and activities.*	Those devices and activities not eligible for SV, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF Impoundments or semi-impoundments of waters of the U.S. for the culture or holding of motile species such as lobster and new fish weirs with an impounded area <0.5 acre

	SELF-VERIFICATION (SV)	PRE-CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION (PCN)
21. Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement	Those activities, provided: • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, impacts to intertidal areas ≤1,000 SF, and impacts to tidal resources <0.5 acre • No thin layer deposition for salt marsh restoration. • SAS planting and transplanting is <100 SF • No artificial or living reefs. • The activity is authorized in writing by a local, state, or non-Corps federal environmental agency. Water impoundments require PCN. • No conversion of i) a stream to wetland or vice versa, wetland to a pond or uplands, and ii) one wetland type to another. • No dam removal.	Those activities not eligible for SV provided those activities are proactive and result in net increases in aquatic resource functions and services.
22. Stream and Wetland Work and Crossings (see also GC 29) (*see GP 6 for bridges & causeways*)	Not Eligible	Those crossings of tidal navigable water not including bridges and causeways, provided: • <1 acre temporary or permanent impacts, fill, excavation, and/or secondary impacts. • Temporary and/or permanent fill or excavation in SAV <1,000 SF • Permanent fill or excavation in other SAS <4,300 SF
23. Aquaculture* (see also GC 32)	Shellfish and marine algae installations that do not exceed 400 SF in area, provided: • Signed approval from Harbormaster or appropriate Town Official. • No enclosures or impoundments. • Not located in or within a distance of three times the authorized depth of a Federal Navigation Project. • Not located in or impinge upon the value of any National Lands or Federal Properties. • No impacts to SAS (incl. SAV), impacts to natural rocky habitat ≤100 SF, and impacts to intertidal and shellfish areas ≤1,000 SF • No structures, cages, gear, or shell hash located in/within 25 feet of SAV. • All gear, except for mooring tackle, when not in use on the site is stored in an upland location above the MHWM and not on wetland (incl. salt marsh).	Shellfish, finfish, and marine algae aquaculture (with the exception of Atlantic salmon and any other salmonid, or other federally-listed endangered or threatened species), or other aquaculture facilities with no more than minimal individual and cumulative impacts to environmental resources or navigation. This is inclusive but not limited to cages, nets, bags, racks, long lines, fences, posts, poles, predator screening, etc. ***State of Maine Aquaculture guidelines are provided at: *www.maine.gov/dmr/aquaculture/index.html***

Section IX: Definitions

Action Area: The "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook – Procedures for Conducting Consultation and Conference Activities Under Section 7 of the ESA," defines action area as "all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. [50 CFR 402.02]."

Agricultural Activities: The Clean Water Act exempts certain discharges associated with normal farming, ranching, and forestry activities such as plowing, cultivating, minor drainage, and harvesting for the production of food, fiber, and forest products, or upland soil and water conservation practices (Section 404(f)(1)(A)). Prospective permittees are strongly advised to contact the Corps for a determination of whether their activity is exempt or requires a permit.

Attendant Features: Occurring with or as a result of; accompanying.

Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment and Enhancement: The Corps will decide if a project qualifies and must determine in consultation with federal and state agencies that the net effects are beneficial. The Corps may refer to Nationwide Permit 27 published in the January 6, 2017 Federal Register. Activities authorized here may include, but are not limited to: the removal of accumulated sediments; the installation, removal, and maintenance of small water control structures, dikes, and berms; the installation of current deflectors; the enhancement, restoration, or establishment of riffle and pool stream structure; the placement of in-stream habitat structures; modifications of the stream bed and/or banks to restore or establish stream meanders; the backfilling of artificial channels and drainage ditches; the removal of existing drainage structures; the construction of small nesting islands in inland waters**;** the construction of open water areas; the construction of native shellfish species habitat over unvegetated bottom for the purpose of habitat protection or restoration in tidal waters; shellfish seeding; activities needed to reestablish vegetation, including plowing or discing for seed bed preparation and the planting of appropriate wetland species; mechanized land clearing to remove non-native invasive, exotic, or nuisance vegetation; and other related activities. Only native plant species shall be planted at the site.

Biodegradable: A material that decomposes into elements found in nature within a reasonably short period of time and will not leave a residue of plastic or a petroleum derivative in the environment after degradation. Examples of biodegradable materials include jute, sisal, cotton, straw, burlap, coconut husk fiber (coir) or excelsior. In contrast, degradable plastics break down into plastic fragments that remain in the environment after degradation.

Boating facilities: These provide, rent or sell mooring space, such as marinas, yacht clubs, boat yards, dockominiums, town facilities, land/home owners, etc. Not classified as boating facilities are piers shared between two abutting properties or town mooring fields that charge an equitable user fee based on the actual costs incurred.

Bordering and Contiguous Wetlands: A bordering wetland is immediately next to its adjacent waterbody and may lie at, or below, the ordinary high water mark (mean high water mark in navigable waters) of that waterbody and is directly influenced by its hydrologic regime. Contiguous wetlands extend landward from their adjacent waterbody to a point where a natural or manmade discontinuity exists. Contiguous wetlands include bordering wetlands as well as wetlands that are situated immediately above the ordinary high water mark and above the normal hydrologic influence of their adjacent waterbody.

Brushing: The placement of tree boughs, wooden lath structure, or small-mesh fencing on mudflats, or any bottom disturbance (e.g., discing, plowing, raking, etc.), to enhance recruitment of shellfish.

Buffer Zone: The buffer zone of an FNP is equal to three times the authorized depth of the FNP.

Construction mats: Constructions, swamp and timber mats (herein referred to as "construction mats") are generic terms used to describe structures that distribute equipment weight to prevent wetland damage while facilitating passage and providing work platforms for workers and equipment. They are comprised of sheets or mats made from a variety of materials in various sizes. A timber mat consists of large timbers bolted or cabled together. Corduroy roads, which are not considered to be construction mats, are cut trees and/or saplings with the

crowns and branches removed, and the trunks lined up next to one another. Corduroy roads are typically installed as permanent structures. Like construction mats, they are considered as fill whether they are installed temporarily or permanently.

Cumulative effects: See "Direct, secondary, and cumulative effects."

Currently Serviceable: Useable as-is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essential require reconstruction.

Direct, secondary, and cumulative effects:
Direct Effects: The loss of aquatic ecosystem within the footprint of the discharge of dredged or fill material. Direct effects are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
Secondary Effects: These are effects on an aquatic ecosystem that are associated with a discharge of dredged or fill materials, but do not result from the actual placement of the dredged or fill material. Information about secondary effects on aquatic ecosystems shall be considered prior to the time final Section 404 action is taken by permitting authorities. Some examples of secondary effects on an aquatic ecosystem are a) aquatic areas drained, flooded, fragmented, or mechanically cleared, b) fluctuating water levels in all impoundment and downstream associated with the operation of a dam, c) septic tank leaching and surface runoff from residential or commercial developments on fill, and d) leachate and runoff from a sanitary landfill located in waters of the U.S. See 40 CFR 230.11(h).
Cumulative Effects: The changes in an aquatic ecosystem that are attributable to the collective effect of a number of individual 1) discharges of dredged or fill material, or 2) structures. Although the impact of a particular discharge may constitute a minor change in itself, the cumulative effect of numerous such piecemeal changes can result in a major impairment of the water resources and interfere with the productivity and water quality of existing aquatic ecosystems. See 40 CFR 230(g).

Dredging:
Maintenance Dredging: Includes areas and depths previously authorized by the Corps and dredged.
The Corps may require proof of authorization. Maintenance dredging typically refers to the routine removal of accumulated sediment from channel beds to maintain the design depths of navigation channels, harbors, marinas, boat launches and port facilities. Routine maintenance dredging is conducted regularly for navigational purposes (typically at least once every ten years) and does not include any expansion of the previously dredged area or depth. The Corps may review a maintenance dredging activity as new dredging if sufficient time has elapsed to allow for the colonization of SAS, shellfish, etc. The main characteristics of maintenance dredging projects are variable quantities of material; soft, uncompacted soil; contaminant content possible; thin layers of material; occurring in navigation channels and harbors; repetitive activity
New Dredging: Dredging of an area or to a depth that has never been authorized by the Corps or dredged.

Dredged material & discharge of dredged material: These are defined at 323.2(c) and (d). The term dredged material means material that is excavated or dredged from waters of the U.S.

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH): This is broadly defined to include those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity.

Fill material & discharge of fill material: These are defined at 323.2(e) and (f). The term fill material is defined as material placed in waters of the U.S. where the material has the effect of either replacing any portion of a water of the U.S. with dry land or changing the bottom elevation of any portion of a water of the U.S.

Fill area: Fill area includes all temporary and permanent fill (including mats), and regulated discharges associated with excavation.

Federal navigation projects (FNPs): These areas are maintained by the Corps; authorized, constructed and maintained on the premise that they will be accessible and available to all on equal terms; and are comprised of Federal Anchorages, Federal Channels and Federal Turning Basins. The buffer zone is equal to three times the authorized depth of a FNP. More information on the following FNPs is provided at *www.nae.usace.army.mil/missions/navigation.aspx* >> Navigation Projects.

Flume: An open artificial water channel, in the form of a gravity chute that leads water from a diversion dam or weir completely aside a natural flow. A flume can be used to measure the rate of flow.

Frac out: During normal drilling operations, drilling fluid travels up the borehole into a pit. When the borehole becomes obstructed or the pressure becomes too great inside the borehole, the ground fractures and fluid escapes to the surface.

Habitat Connectivity Design: projects designed and constructed for consistency with natural stream dimensions, profiles, and dynamics, in accordance with the following technical references: U.S. Forest Service guide (Forest Service Stream-Simulation Working Group 2008), augmented by documents published by the states of Washington (Barnard et al. 2013), Vermont (Bates and Kirn 2009) and California (Love and Bates 2009).

Independent utility: A test to determine what constitutes a single and complete non-linear project in the Corps regulatory program. A project is considered to have independent utility if it would be constructed absent the construction of other projects in the project area. Portions of a multi-phase project that depend upon other phases of the project do not have independent utility. Phases of a project that would be constructed even if the other phases were not built can be considered as separate single and complete projects with independent utility.

Individual Permit: A Department of the Army authorization that is issued following a case-by-case evaluation of a specific structure or work in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 322, or a specific project involving the proposed discharge(s) in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 323, and in accordance with the procedures of 33 CFR 325 and a determination that the proposed discharge is in the public interest pursuant to 33 CFR 320.

Living Shoreline: Living shorelines stabilize banks and shores in coastal waters along shores with small fetch and gentle slopes that are subject to low-to mid-energy waves. A living shoreline has a footprint that is made up mostly of native material. It incorporates vegetation or other living, natural "soft" elements alone or in combination with some type of harder shoreline structure (e.g., oyster or mussel reefs or rock sills) for added protection and stability. Living shorelines shall maintain the natural continuity of the land-water interface, and retain or enhance shoreline ecological processes. Living shorelines must have a substantial biological component, either tidal or lacustrine fringe wetlands or oyster or mussel reef structures.

Maintenance:

a. The repair, rehabilitation, or replacement of any previously authorized, currently serviceable structure or fill, or of any currently serviceable structure or fill authorized by 33 CFR 330.3 – "Activities occurring before certain dates," provided that the structure or fill is not to be put to uses differing from those uses specified or contemplated for it in the original permit or the most recently authorized modification.

- Minor deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, or current construction codes or safety standards that are necessary to make repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are authorized.
- Currently serviceable means useable as is or with some maintenance, but not so degraded as to essentially require reconstruction.
- No seaward expansion for bulkheads or any other fill activity is considered SV maintenance.
- Only structures or fills that were previously authorized and are in compliance with the terms and condition of the original authorization can be maintained as a non-regulated activity under 33 CFR 323.4(a)(2), or in accordance with the SV or PCN thresholds in Section V.

b. The state's maintenance provisions may differ from the Corps and may require reporting and written authorization from the state.

c. Contact the Corps to determine whether stream crossing replacements require a PCN.

d. Exempted Maintenance. In accordance with 33 CFR 323.4(a)(2), any discharge of dredged or fill material that may result from any of the following activities is not prohibited by or otherwise subject to regulation under Section 404 of the CWA: "Maintenance, including emergency reconstruction of recently damaged parts, of currently serviceable structures such as dikes, dams, levees, groins, riprap, breakwaters, causeways, bridge abutments or approaches, and transportation structures. Maintenance does not include any modification that changes the character, scope, or size of the original fill design."

The following definition is also applicable:

Minor deviations: Deviations in the structure's configuration or filled area, including those due to changes in materials, construction techniques, or current construction codes or safety standards, which are necessary to make repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are permitted, provided the adverse environ-mental effects resulting from such repair, rehabilitation, or replacement are minimal.

Marina reconfiguration zone: A Corps-authorized area in which permittees may rearrange pile-supported structures and floats without additional authorizations. A reconfiguration zone does not grant exclusive privileges to an area or an increase in structure or float area.

Natural Rocky Habitats: Natural rocky habitats are intertidal and subtidal substrates composed of pebble-gravel, cobble, boulder, or rock ledge and outcrops. Manufactured stone (e.g. cut or engineered rip-rap) is not considered a natural rocky habitat. Natural rocky habitats are either found as pavement (consolidated pebble-gravel, cobble, or boulder areas) or as a mixture with fines (i.e. clay and sand) and other substrates.

Navigable waters of the U.S.: See Waters of the U.S. below.

Overall project: See "single and complete linear project" below.

Practicable: Available and capable of being done after taking into consideration cost, existing technology, and logistics in light of overall project purposes.

Permanent impacts: Permanent impacts means waters of the U.S. that are permanently affected by filling, flooding, excavation, or drainage because of the regulated activity. Permanent impacts include permanent discharges of dredged or fill material that change an aquatic area to dry land, increase the bottom elevation of a waterbody, or change the use of a waterbody.

Pre-construction notification (PCN): A request submitted by a prospective permittee to the Corps for confirmation that a particular activity is authorized by this GP. The request may be a permit application, letter, or similar document that includes information about the proposed work and its anticipated environmental effects. Pre-construction notification may be required by the terms and conditions of these GPs. A PCN may be voluntarily submitted in cases where PCN is not required and the project proponent wants confirmation that the activity is authorized under this GP.

Re-establishment: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/ historic functions to a former aquatic resource. Re-establishment results in rebuilding a former aquatic resource and results in again in aquatic resource area and functions.

Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded aquatic resource. Rehabilitation results in a gain in aquatic resource function, but does not result in a gain in aquatic resource area. Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

Restoration: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former or degraded aquatic resource. For the purpose of tracking net gains in aquatic resource area, restoration is divided into two categories: re-establishment and rehabilitation.

Riffle and pool complexes: Riffle and pool complexes are special aquatic sites under the 404(b)(1) Guidelines. Riffle and pool complexes sometimes characterize steep gradient sections of streams. Such stream sections are recognizable by their hydraulic characteristics. The rapid movement of water over a course substrate in riffles results in a rough flow, a turbulent surface, and high dissolved oxygen levels in the water. Pools are deeper areas associated with riffles. A slower stream velocity, a streaming flow, a smooth surface, and a finer substrate characterize pools.

Secondary effects: See "Direct, secondary, and cumulative effects."

Shellfish Areas: Areas that currently support molluscan shellfish. Information regarding these locations can be obtained from the State of Maine GeoLibrary Data Catalog at: *www.maine.gov/geolib/catalog.html*

Shellfish seeding: The placement of shellfish seed and/or suitable substrate to increase shellfish production. Shellfish seed consists of immature individual shellfish or individual shellfish attached to shells or shell fragments (i.e., spat on shell). Suitable substrate may consist of shellfish shells, shell fragments, or other appropriate materials placed into waters for shellfish habitat.

Single and complete linear project: A linear project is a project constructed for the purpose of getting people, goods, or services from a point of origin to a terminal point, which often involves multiple crossings of one or more waterbodies at separate and distant locations. The term "single and complete project" is defined as that portion of the total linear project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers that includes all crossings of a single water of the U.S. (i.e., a single waterbody) at a specific location. For linear projects crossing a single or multiple waterbodies several times at separate and distant locations, each crossing is considered a single and complete project for the purposes of this GP. However, individual channels in a braided stream or river, or individual arms of a large, irregularly shaped wetland or lake, etc., are not separate waterbodies, and crossings of such features cannot be considered separately.
The overall project, for purposes of this GP, includes all regulated activities that are reasonably related and necessary to accomplish the project purpose.

Single and complete non-linear project: For non-linear projects, the term "single and complete project" is defined at 33 CFR 330.2(i) as the total project proposed or accomplished by one owner/developer or partnership or other association of owners/developers. For non-linear projects, the single and complete project shall have independent utility (see definition).

Special aquatic sites (SAS): These are defined at 40 CFR 230 Subpart E. They include sanctuaries and refuges, wetlands, mud flats, vegetated shallows (submerged aquatic vegetation, SAV), coral reefs, and riffle and pool complexes.

Stream: The term "stream" in the document means rivers, streams, brooks, etc.

Stream bed: The substrate of the stream channel between the ordinary high water marks. The substrate may be bedrock or inorganic particles that range in size from clay to boulders. Wetlands contiguous to the stream bed, but outside of the ordinary high water marks, are not considered part of the stream bed.

Stream channelization: The manipulation of a stream's course, condition, capacity, or location that causes more than minimal interruption of normal stream processes. A channelized stream remains a water of the United States.

Stream Simulation: A method for designing and building road-stream crossings intended to permit free and unrestricted movements of any aquatic species. Reference:
https://www.nae.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory/Stream-and-River-Continuity/

Stream Smart Design: projects designed to allow the stream to act like a stream by passing fish and wildlife as well as the higher flows that come with large infrequent storms while protecting the stability of the road and public safety. Stream Smart Design follows the "Four S's": The culvert must SPAN the stream, allowing for passage of aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. The culvert has to be SET at the right elevation. The SLOPE of the culvert must match the stream. There must be SUBSTRATE (natural sediment) in the crossing. Reference:
www1.maine.gov/mdot/publications/docs/brochures/pocket_guide_stream_smart_web.pdf

Temporary impacts: Temporary impacts include waters of the U.S. that are temporarily filled, flooded, excavated, drained or mechanically cleared because of the regulated activity.

Temporal loss: The time lag between the loss of aquatic resource functions caused by the permitted impacts and the replacement of aquatic resource functions at the compensatory mitigation site(s) (33 CFR 332.2).

Utility line: Any pipe or pipeline for the transportation of any gaseous, liquid, liquescent, or slurry substance, for any purpose, and any cable, line, or wire for the transmission for any purpose of electrical energy, telephone, and telegraph messages, and radio and television communication. The term 'utility line' does not include activities that drain a water of the U.S., such as drainage tile or French drains, but it does apply to pipes conveying drainage from another area.

Vegetated shallows/Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV): Permanently inundated areas that under normal circumstances support communities of rooted aquatic vegetation, such as eelgrass in marine systems as well as a number of freshwater species in rivers and lakes. Note: Eelgrass surveys should be conducted be conducted between May and October unless otherwise directed.

Vernal pools (VPs): The State of Maine, Department of Environmental Protection has specific protections for VPs. For the purposes of these GPs, VPs are depressional wetland basins that typically go dry in most years and may contain inlets or outlets, typically of intermittent flow. Vernal pools range in both size and depth depending upon landscape position and parent material(s). In most years, VPs support one or more of the following obligate indicator species: wood frogs (*Rana sylvatica*), spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*), blue-spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma laterale*), and fairy shrimp (*Eubranchipus* sp.). However, they should preclude sustainable populations of predatory fish.

Water dependency: activity requiring access or proximity to or siting within a special aquatic site (SAS) to fulfill its basic project purpose.

Water diversions: Water diversions are activities such as bypass pumping (e.g., "dam and pump") or water withdrawals. Temporary flume pipes, culverts or cofferdams where normal flows are maintained within the stream boundary's confines aren't water diversions. "Normal flows" are defined as no change in flow from pre-project conditions.

Weir: A barrier across a river designed to alter the flow characteristics. In most cases, weirs take the form of a barrier, smaller than most conventional dams, across a river that causes water to pool behind the structure (not unlike a dam) and allows water to flow over the top. Weirs are commonly used to alter the flow regime of the river, prevent flooding, measure discharge and help render a river navigable.

Waters of the United States (U.S.)

Waters of the U.S.: The term waters of the U.S. and all other terms relating to the geographic scope of jurisdiction are defined at 33 CFR 328. Also see Section 502(7) of the Federal CWA [33 USC 1352(7)]. Waters of the U.S. include jurisdictional wetlands. Not all waters and wetlands are jurisdictional. Contact the Corps with any questions regarding jurisdiction.

Navigable waters: Refer to 33 CFR 329. These waters include the following federally-designated navigable waters in New England. This list represents only those waterbodies for which affirmative determinations have been made; absence from this list shall not be taken as an indication that the waterbody is not navigable: In Maine, navigable waters are those waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide in addition to the non-tidal portions of the following federally-designated waters in Maine (the Kennebec River to Moosehead Lake, the Penobscot River to the confluence of the East and West Branch at Medway and, Lake Umbagog within the State of Maine).

Non-tidal wetland: A non-tidal wetland is a wetland that is not subject to the ebb and flow of tidal waters. Non-tidal wetlands contiguous to tidal waters are located landward of the high tide line (i.e., spring high tide line).

Tidal wetland: A tidal wetland is a jurisdictional wetland that is inundated by tidal waters. Tidal waters rise and fall in a predictable and measurable rhythm or cycle due to the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun. Tidal waters end where the rise and fall of the water surface can no longer be practically measured in a predictable rhythm due to masking by other waters, wind, or other effects. Tidal wetlands are located channelward of the high tideline.