



Cornell Waste Management Institute

Tompkins County Soil and Water Conservation District

Using Compost as a Roadway and Ditch Project Restoration, Stabilization and Stormwater Control Medium

September 18, 2018

Speakers: Scott Nostrand, *Barton & Loguidice*
Jean Bonhotal, *Cornell Waste Management Institute*
Angel Hinickle, *Tompkins County Soil & Water District*

State of Organics

Organics in New York

- NYSDEC Priority – Reduction, Re-use and Recycling
- Greenhouse Gas Reduction
 - Aerobic Processes – Composting
 - Soil Amendments
- Anaerobic Processes
 - Methane Production
 - Energy Capture
 - CO₂ production
 - e.g. Digesters, Landfill Gas

State of Organics

Diversion in New York State

- Beyond Waste – Sustainable Materials Management Strategy – 2010
- New York City
- County and Local Efforts
- Grants – 2017 8 Compost projects funded
- State Legislation
 - Mandated Organics Recycling
 - Close but not yet

Demand through Specification

NYSDOT

- Section 610 Ground Vegetation – Preparation, Establishment and Management
- Section 611 Planting, Transplanting and Post Planting Care
- Section 614 Pruning, Improving and Removing Existing Vegetation
- Section 713 Landscape Development Materials
 - 713-15 Compost

NYSDEC – 2015 Stormwater Mgmt. Design Manual

- Green Infrastructure Practices- Compost
 - Soil Restoration Amendment
 - Organic Filter

Compost in Practice

Socks and Blankets

Presented by Jean Bonhotal,
Cornell Waste Management Institute

Ditch Management and Stormwater Mapping

Presented by Angel Hinickle,
Tompkins County Soil & Water Conservation District

Organic Material in Socks & Blankets



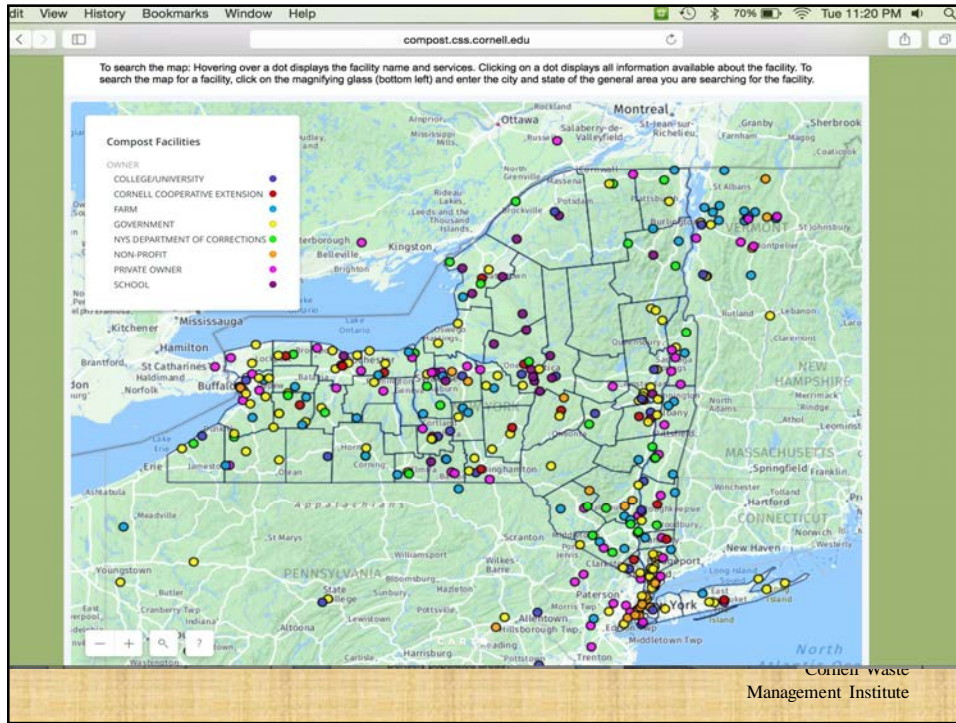
 Jean Bonhotal
Cornell Waste Management Inst.
cwmi.css.cornell.edu



Why Organic Material

- Moisture holding capacity
- Nutrients
- Long term effect
- Controls Erosion
- Covers bare soil
- Improves tilth





Improves Highly Compacted Soils



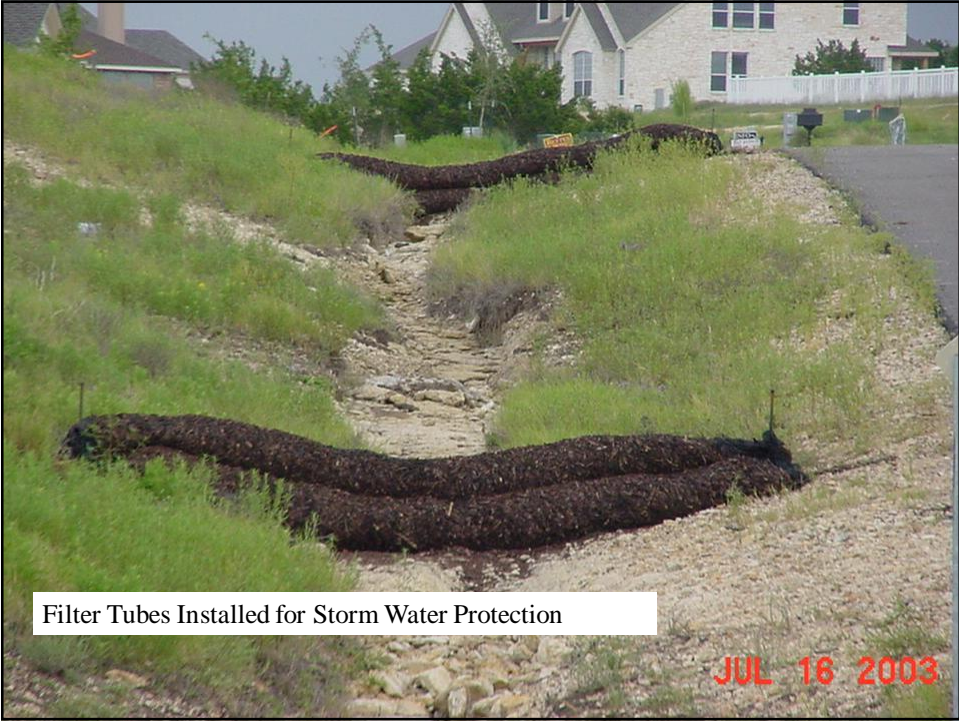
Compost Socks



3/26/2008

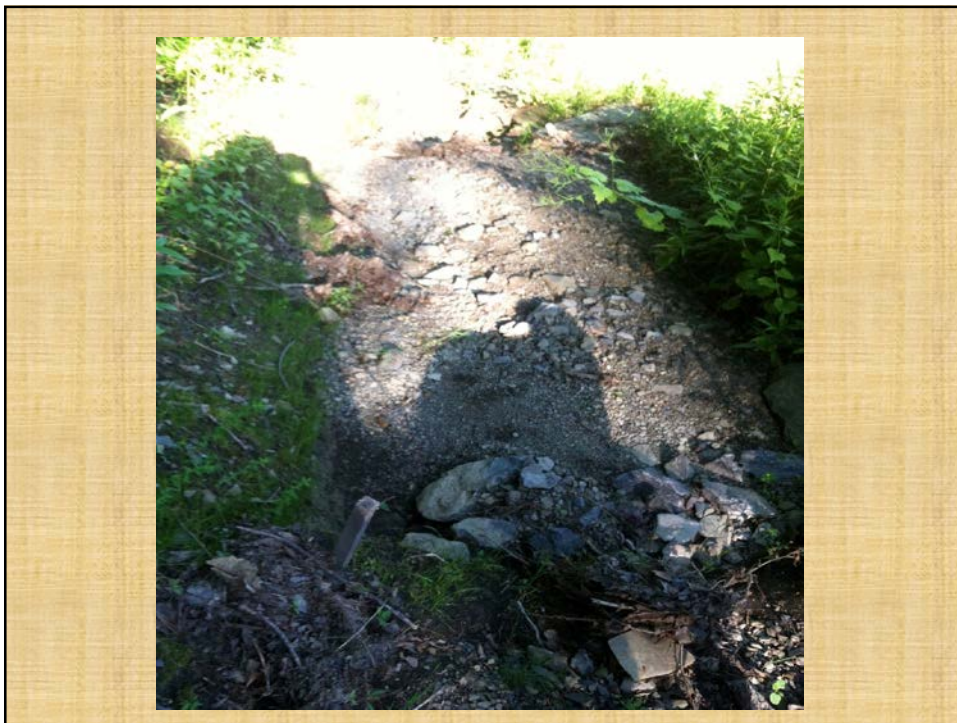
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Soil placed on top of Compost??



Slope failure -blanket was improperly built

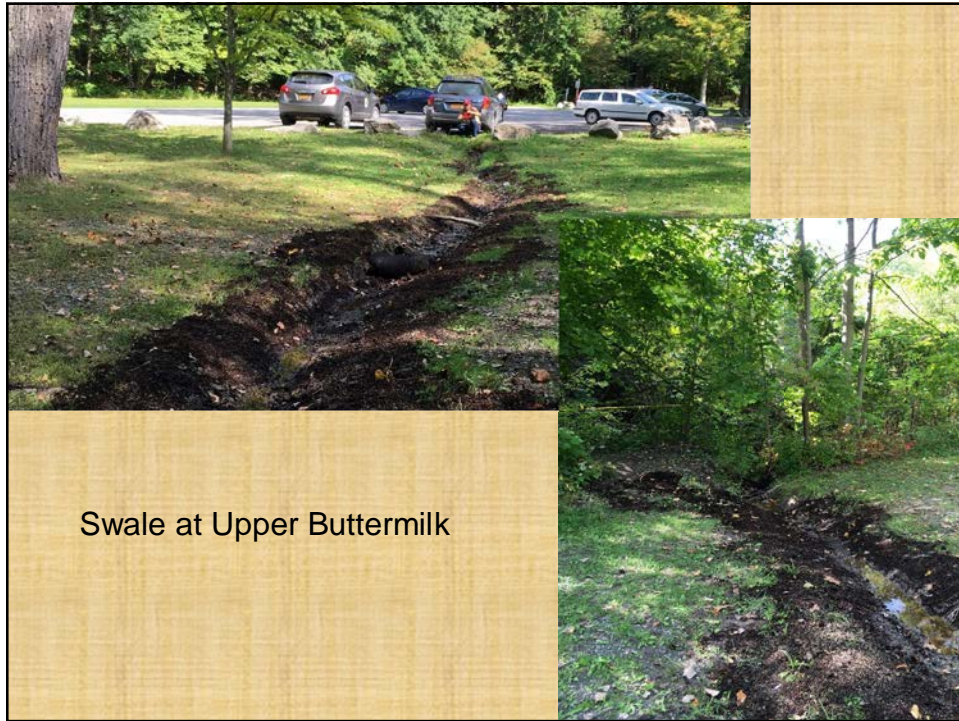








Eroding
Stream Bank

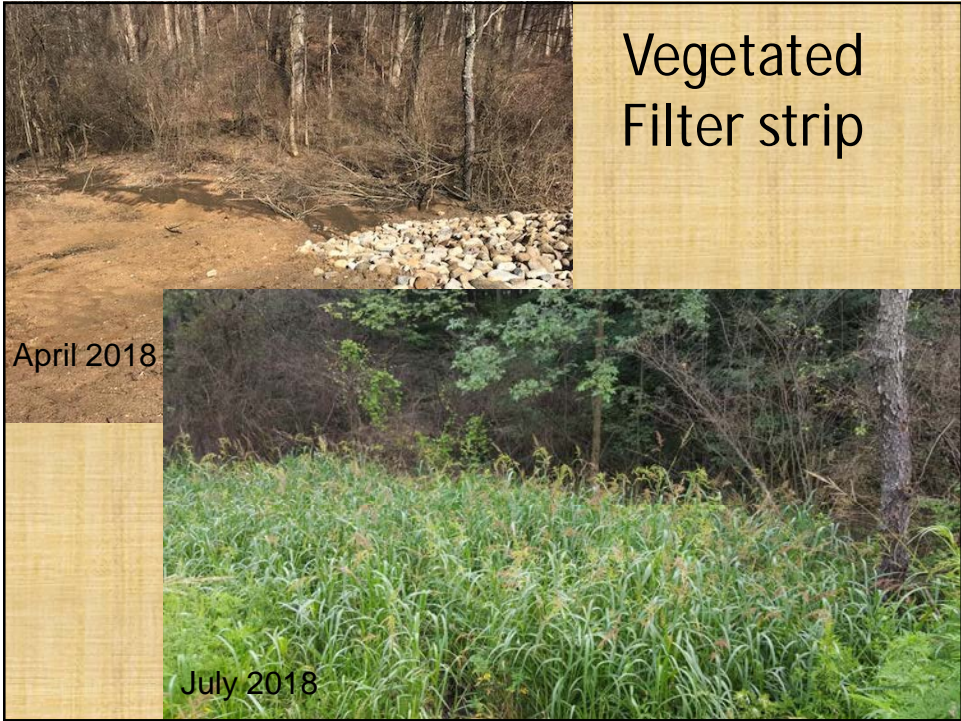












Tree Establishment



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Landscaping Project



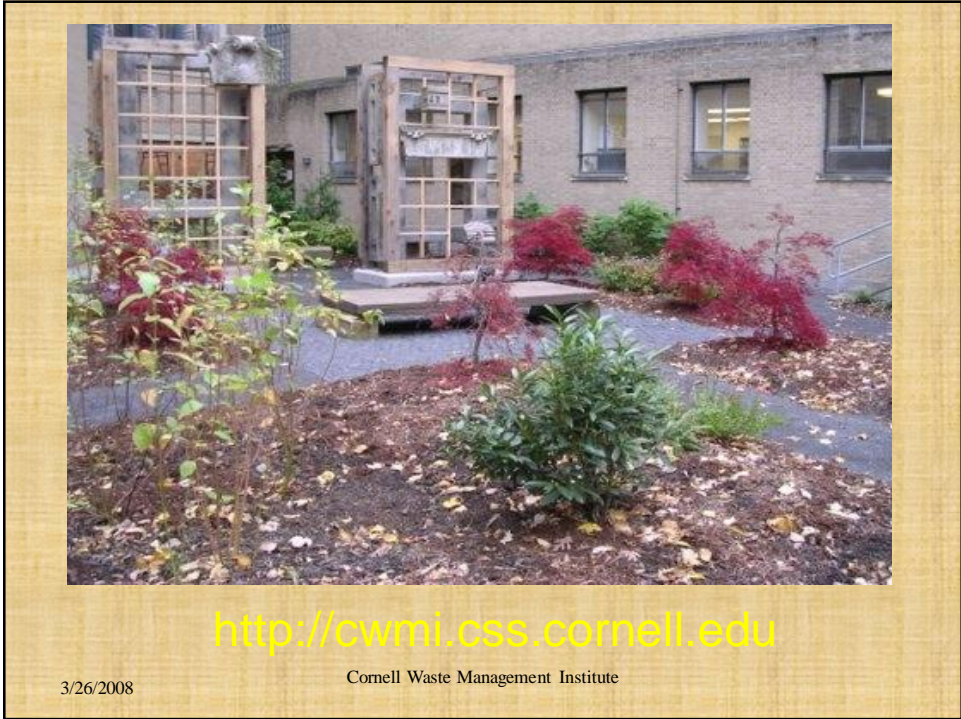
3/26/2008

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3/26/2008

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Recycling Organics Makes Good Sense!

Healthy Soils =
Healthy Food!

<http://cwmi.css.cornell.edu>



Cornell
Waste Management Institute



Compost Based Stormwater Best Management Practices

Angel Hinickle

Resource Conservation Specialist

Tompkins County Soil and Water Conservation District



Applications

- NYS Stormwater Management Design Manual
 - Soil Restoration
 - Rain Garden Soil Media
 - Bioretention Soil Media
- BMPs
 - Soil Amendment
 - Filter Sock
 - Compost Blanket
 - Filter Berm
- Road Ditch BMPs



Soil Restoration Requirements

**Compost shall be aged, from plant derived materials, free of viable weed seeds, have no visible free water or dust produced when handling, pass through a half inch screen and have a pH suitable to grow desired plants.

Type of Soil Disturbance	Soil Restoration Requirement	Comments/Examples
No soil disturbance	Restoration not permitted	Preservation of Natural Features
Minimal soil disturbance	Restoration not required	Clearing and grubbing
Areas where topsoil is stripped only - no change in grade	HSG A, B, D Apply 6 inches of topsoil	HSG C&D Aerate* and apply 6 inches of topsoil
	HSG A, B, D Aerate and apply 6 inches of topsoil	HSG C & D Apply full Soil Restoration**
Heavy traffic areas on site (especially in a zone 5-25 feet around buildings- but not within a 5 foot perimeter around foundation walls)	Apply full Soil Restoration (de-compaction and compost enhancement)	
Areas where Runoff Reduction and/or Infiltration practices are applied	Restoration not required, but may be applied to enhance the reduction specified for appropriate practices.	Keep construction equipment from crossing these areas. To protect newly installed practice from any ongoing construction activities construct a single phase operation fence area
Redevelopment projects	Soil Restoration is required on redevelopment projects in areas where existing impervious area will be converted to pervious area.	

*Aeration includes the use of machines such as tractor-drawn implements with coulters making a narrow slit in the soil, a roller with many spikes making indentations in the soil, or prongs which function like a mini-subsoiler.

** Per "Deep Ripping and De-compaction, DEC 2008".

Planting Soil Characteristics

- The recommended bioretention soil mixture is generally classified as a loamy sand on the USDA Texture Triangle, with the following composition:
 - 85% to 88% sand;
 - 8% to 12% soil fines; and
 - 3% to 5% organic matter

Table H.2 Planting Soil Characteristics

Parameter	Value
PH range	5.2 to 7.00
Organic matter	1.5 to 4.0%
Magnesium	35 lbs. per acre, minimum
Phosphorus (P ₂ O ₅)	75 lbs. per acre, minimum
Potassium (K ₂ O)	85 lbs. per acre, minimum
Soluble salts	• <500 ppm
Clay	10 to 25%
Silt	30 to 55%
Sand	35 to 60%

Compost BMPs in Use



STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPOST FILTER SOCKS

Approved under the title of 2017
 Date of Approval: 10/10/17
 The following specifications are for your information. They are not to be used for contract specifications.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Definitions and Notes

Definition A - 100%
 A 100% retention rate is defined as the amount of material that is retained on the filter sock. The amount of material that passes through the filter sock is defined as the amount of material that is not retained on the filter sock.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:
 The practice shall be used on all construction sites where there is a potential for sediment to be transported off-site. The practice shall be used on all construction sites where there is a potential for sediment to be transported off-site.

Material Criteria

1. Compost filter socks shall be made of natural fibers and shall be made of 100% natural fibers.
2. Compost filter socks shall be made of 100% natural fibers and shall be made of 100% natural fibers.
3. Compost filter socks shall be made of 100% natural fibers and shall be made of 100% natural fibers.

The City of San Francisco and San Francisco Public Utilities Commission

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR LOOSE STABILIZATION BLANKETS

Approved under the title of 2017
 Date of Approval: 10/10/17
 The following specifications are for your information. They are not to be used for contract specifications.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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Bluebook Specifications



Ditch Applications

- Wood chip/composted wood chip socks
- Slope stabilization
- Following Ditch Maintenance

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR CHECK DAM



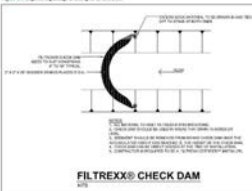
Materials & Construction

Construction/Check Dam Specifications

Installation

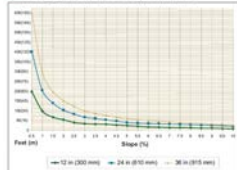
Maintenance

Figure 2-1. Engineering Design Drawing for Check Dam



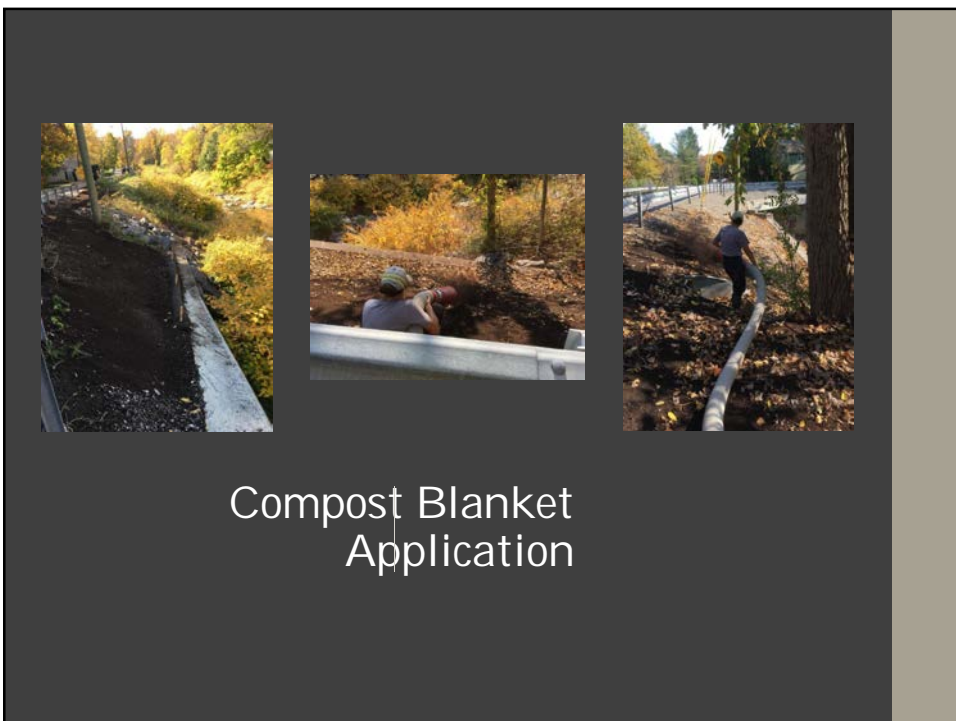
FILTREXX® CHECK DAM


Figure 2-6. Sealing and Height for Check Dam Workouts in Drainage Ditches and Channels



For filter sock or fiber roll check dams: The check dams will be anchored by staking the dam to the earth contact surface. The dam will extend to the top of the bank. The check dam will have a splash apron of NYS DOT #2 crushed stone extending a minimum 3 feet downstream from the dam and 1 foot up the sides of the channel.

Filter Sock Check Dam





Road Ditch BMPs

- Roadside Ditch and Shoulder Water Quality Enhancement Plan – Kitsap County, Washington
 - Soil Amendments: Optimally, provide 18 inches of soil amendment, with coarse organic compost as the chief element in the amendment.
- “Replumbing” Our Watersheds
 - <http://climatechange.cornell.edu/replumbing-our-watersheds/>

Stormwater Mapping Efforts

Angel Hinckle
Resource Conservation Specialist
Tompkins County Soil and Water Conservation District

Stormwater Conveyance System Mapping

WHY?

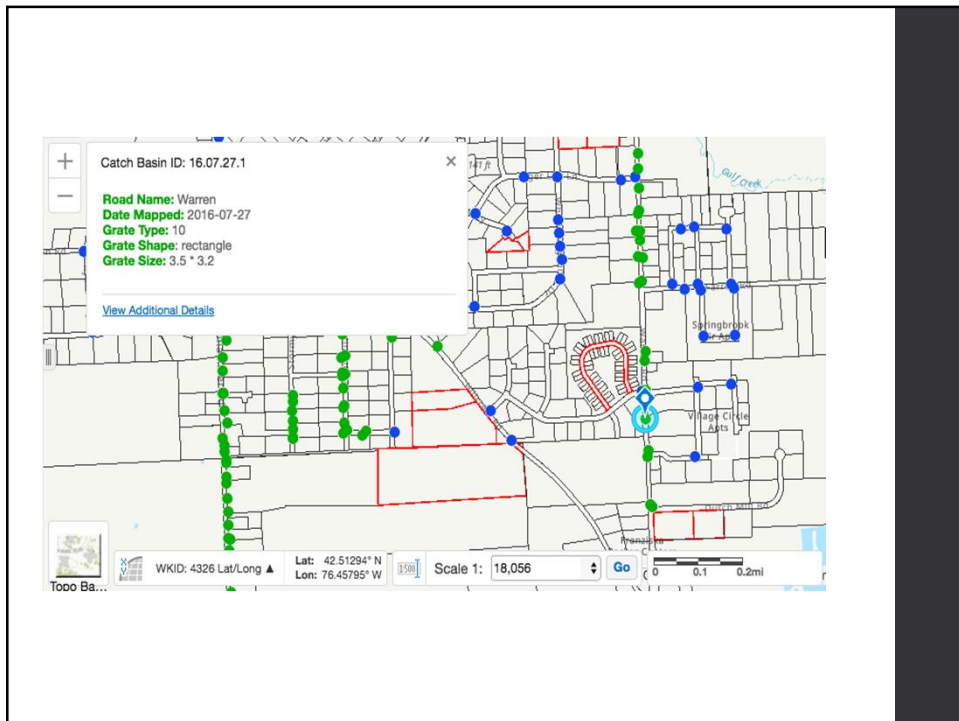
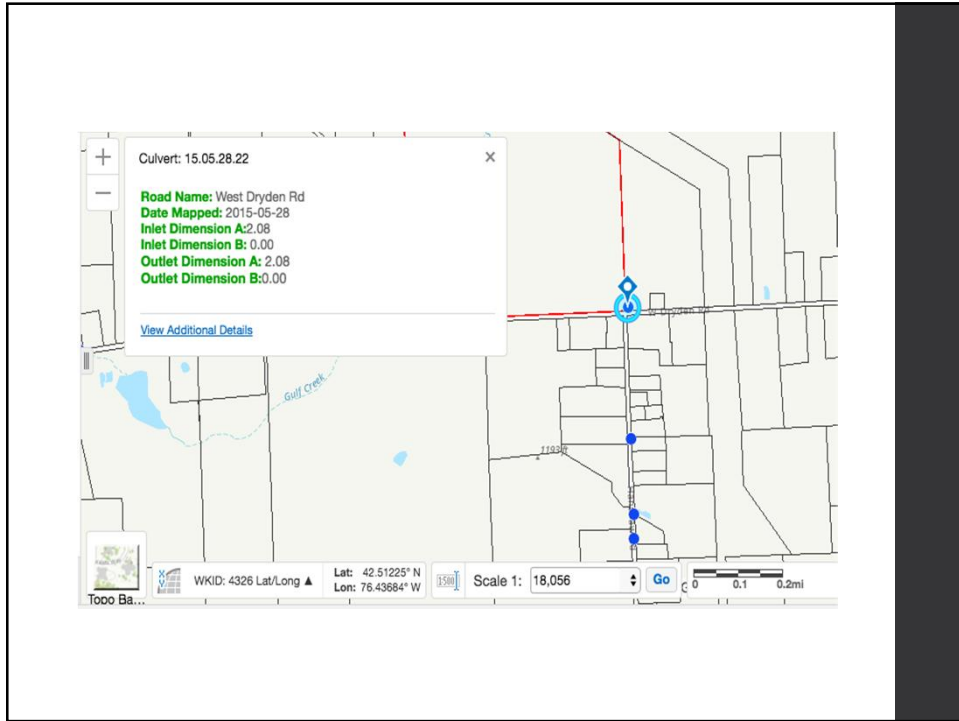
- Requirement NYSDEC SPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) to map outfalls and "storm sewershed"

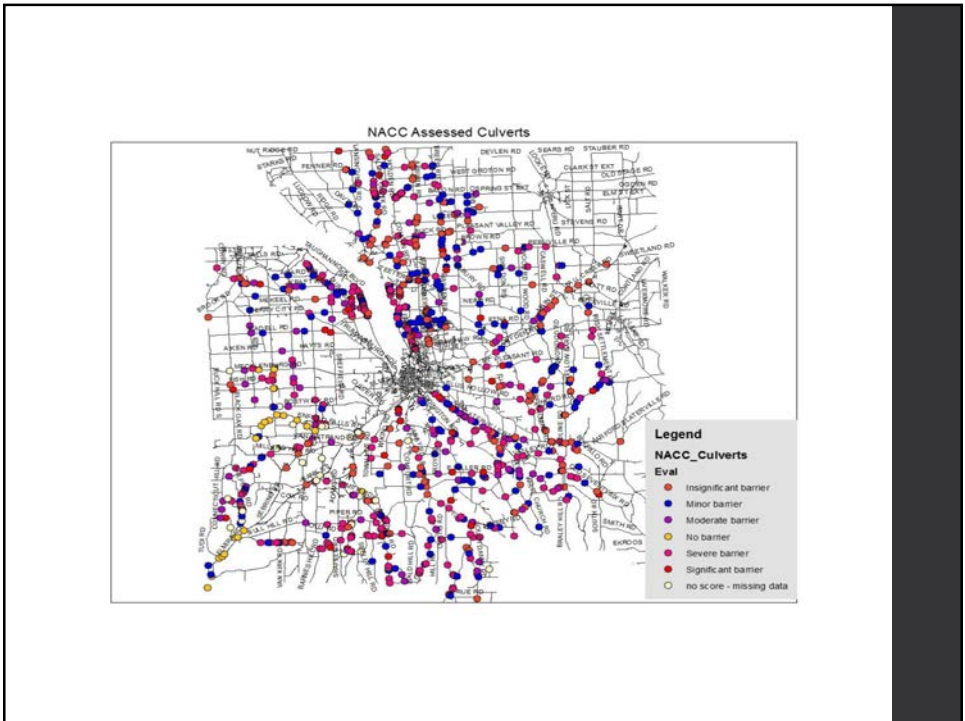
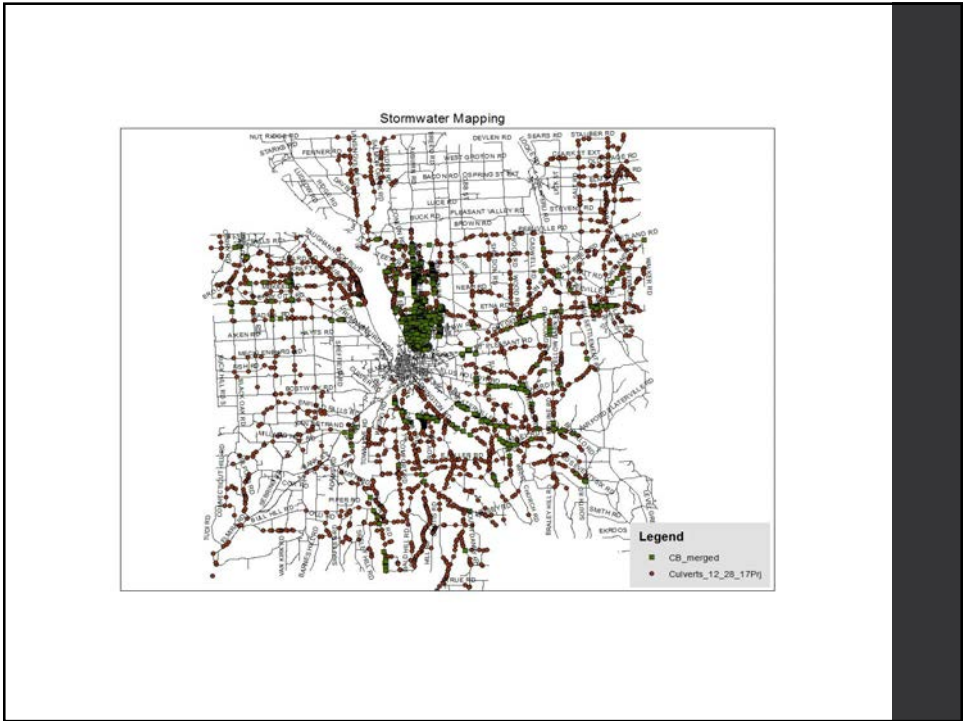
Combined Permit Requirement with other efforts

- Cornell Water Resources Institute started mapping culverts in 2015 and 2016 to run through culvert capacity model to identify undersized culverts
- North American Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative
 - Aquatic organism passage through culverts, bridges



Stormwater
Conveyance
Mapping
App





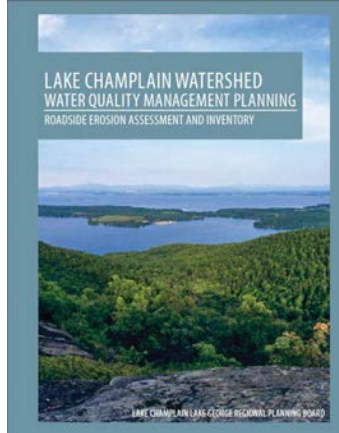
Ditch Mapping



Ditch Mapping



ID	Shape	Percent_Ve	Erosion	Flow_Dirac	Tributary	Streamflow	Width_Ft	Depth_inch
0	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	1	4
1	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	0.5	4
2	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	2.5	1
3	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east	ends at driveway culvert	No	2	1
4	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	3.4	2
5	Polyline 2M	51-75	Low	east		No	3	2
6	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	4	1
7	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	4	2
8	Polyline 2M	5-30	High	east	starts at drw culvert	No	2.5	1
9	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	e		No	3	2
10	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	east		No	3	1
11	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	e	starts at drw ends at rd culv	No	7	1
12	Polyline 2M	76-100	Low	e	ends at rd culvert in	No	8	2



The goal of this project was to identify critically eroding roadside banks that contribute significant sediment loads to the high quality streams throughout the Champlain Watershed.

The successful future of Lake Champlain's water quality is dependent on several factors, including the proper maintenance and control of the highly erodible soils that make up so much of the watershed.

TOWNS OF ALTONA		TOWNS OF ALTONA & AUSABLE	
IDENTIFICATION #1	IDENTIFICATION #2	IDENTIFICATION #3	IDENTIFICATION #4
Town: Altona	Town: Ausable	Town: Ausable	Town: Ausable
Location: Champlain	Location: Champlain	Location: Champlain	Location: Champlain
Assessment: Critical	Assessment: Critical	Assessment: Critical	Assessment: Critical
Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)	Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)	Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)	Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)
Bank Slope: Moderate	Bank Slope: Steep	Bank Slope: Steep	Bank Slope: Steep
Length of Erosion (ft): 100	Length of Erosion (ft): 75	Length of Erosion (ft): 75	Length of Erosion (ft): 75
Width of Erosion (ft): 100	Width of Erosion (ft): 100	Width of Erosion (ft): 100	Width of Erosion (ft): 100
Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 10000	Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500	Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500	Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500
Highway: 200	Highway: 200	Highway: 200	Highway: 200
Management: Hydraulic with riprap	Management: Hydraulic with riprap	Management: Hydraulic with riprap	Management: Hydraulic with riprap
Recommendations: Riprap	Recommendations: Riprap	Recommendations: Riprap	Recommendations: Riprap
Cost: \$10000	Cost: \$10000	Cost: \$10000	Cost: \$10000
Total Points: 100	Total Points: 75	Total Points: 75	Total Points: 75
Rank: High	Rank: High	Rank: High	Rank: High
Town: Altona	Town: Ausable	Town: Ausable	Town: Ausable
Location: Champlain	Location: Champlain	Location: Champlain	Location: Champlain
Assessment: Critical	Assessment: Critical	Assessment: Critical	Assessment: Critical
Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)	Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)	Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)	Class: 1 (Highly Erodible)
Bank Slope: Steep	Bank Slope: Steep	Bank Slope: Steep	Bank Slope: Steep
Length of Erosion (ft): 75	Length of Erosion (ft): 75	Length of Erosion (ft): 75	Length of Erosion (ft): 75
Width of Erosion (ft): 100	Width of Erosion (ft): 100	Width of Erosion (ft): 100	Width of Erosion (ft): 100
Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500	Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500	Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500	Total Area of Erosion (ft ²): 7500
Highway: 200	Highway: 200	Highway: 200	Highway: 200
Management: Hydraulic with riprap	Management: Hydraulic with riprap	Management: Hydraulic with riprap	Management: Hydraulic with riprap
Recommendations: Riprap	Recommendations: Riprap	Recommendations: Riprap	Recommendations: Riprap
Cost: \$10000	Cost: \$10000	Cost: \$10000	Cost: \$10000
Total Points: 75	Total Points: 75	Total Points: 75	Total Points: 75
Rank: High	Rank: High	Rank: High	Rank: High

PDH Quiz

Why is compost availability increasing?

PDH Quiz

Why is compost availability increasing?

What makes compost a good erosion control medium?

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Name 3 BMPs for compost use.

PDH Quiz

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Name 3 BMPs for compost use.

In New York State, compost is specified by what agencies?

PDH Quiz

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What makes compost a good erosion control medium?

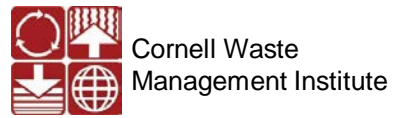
Name 3 BMPs for compost use.

In New York State, compost is specified by what agencies?

What application tool can be used to monitor road ditch BMP's effectiveness?

Questions?

Barton&Loguidice



Tompkins County Soil and
Water Conservation District