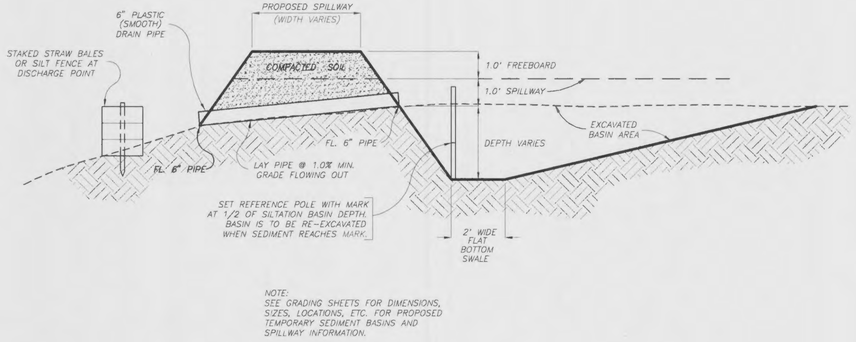
FILDSTONE FARMS ADDITION
SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

February 1998 PROJ. No. 95-131A



NOTE:
SEE GRADING SHEETS FOR DIMENSIONS, SIZES, LOCATIONS, ETC. FOR PROPOSED TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASINS AND SPILLWAY INFORMATION.

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN & SPILLWAY DETAIL

N.T.S.

APPENDIX A

Seeding Rates:

Permanent:

Tall Fescue – 30 lbs./ac.
Smooth Brome – 20 lbs./ac.
Combined: Fescue @ 15 lbs./ac. and Brome @ 10 lbs./ac.

Temporary:

Wheat or Rye – 150 lbs./ac. (3.5 lbs. per square foot)
Oats – 120 lbs./ac. (2.75 lbs. per square foot)

Seeding Periods:

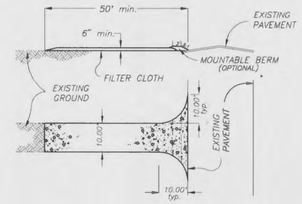
Fescue or Brome – March 1 to June 1
August 1 to October 1

Wheat or Rye – March 15 to November 1
Oats – March 15 to September 15

Mulch rates: 100 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. (4,356 lbs. per acre)

Fertilizer rates: Nitrogen 30 lbs./ac.
Phosphate 30 lbs./ac.
Potassium 30 lbs./ac.
Lime 600 lbs./ac. ENM*

*ENM = effective neutralizing material as per State evaluation of quarried rock.



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Stone Size: Use 2" stone or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent.
2. Length: As required, but not less than 50 feet (except on a single residence lot where a 30 foot minimum length would apply).
3. Thickness: Not less than six (6) inches.
4. Width: ten (10) foot minimum, but not less than the full width at points where ingress or egress occurs.
5. Filter Cloth: Will be placed over the entire area prior to placing of the stone. Filter will not be required on a single family residence lot.
6. Surface Water: All surface water flowing or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped across the entrance. If piping is impractical, a mountable berm with a 5:1 slope will be permitted.
7. Maintenance: The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto a public right-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment. All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto the public right-of-way must be removed immediately.
8. Washing: Wheels shall be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto the public right-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with stone and which drains into an approved sediment trapping device.
9. Periodic inspection and needed maintenance shall be provided after each rain.

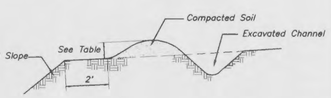
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

N.T.S.

DIVERSIONS
For Urban Development Sites

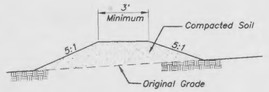
APPENDIX B

Outlets for diversions must be stable. Stable outlets consist of grass waterways, earthen channels with capacity adequate to prevent gully erosion, grade stabilization structures or other practices as approved by the Designated Official.



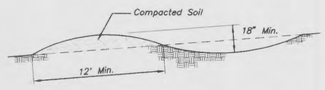
Combination Diversion

Used at the top of a fill slope.



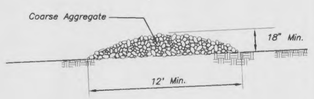
Earth Ridge Diversion

Used around the perimeter of a construction site.



Combination Diversion

General use.



Gravel Ridge Diversion

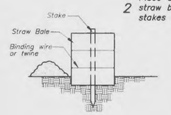
General use.

STRAW BALE BARRIERS
For Urban Development Sites

APPENDIX C

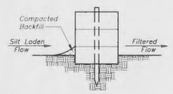
1 Excavate a trench 4" deep and the width of a straw bale.

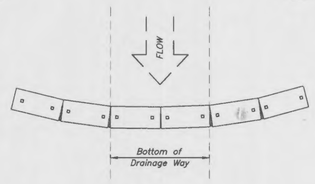
2 Place and stake straw bales, two stakes per bale.



3 Wedge loose straw between bales to create a continuous barrier.

4 Backfill and compact the excavated soil as shown on the uphill side of the barrier to prevent piping.





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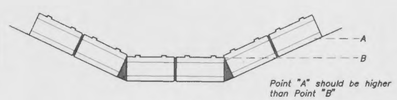


ELEVATION

Placement and Construction of a Straw Bale Barrier

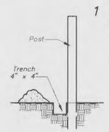
SYNTHETIC FILTER BARRIERS
For Urban Development Sites

APPENDIX D

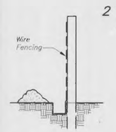
MAINTENANCE

1. Filter barriers shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Any required repairs shall be made immediately.
2. Should the fabric decompose or become ineffective prior to the end of the expected usable life and the barrier still be necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly.
3. Sediment deposits should be removed after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately half the height of the barrier.
4. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence or filter barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform with the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

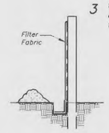
1 Set posts and excavate a 4" x 4" trench upslope along the line of the posts.



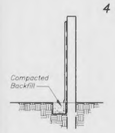
2 Staple the wire mesh fencing to each post.

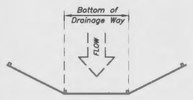


3 Attach the filter fabric to the wire fencing and extend it into the trench.



4 Backfill the trench and compact the excavated soil.





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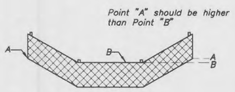


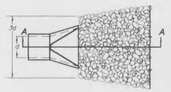
ELEVATION

Placement and Construction of a Synthetic Filter Barrier

OUTLET PROTECTION
For Urban Development Sites

APPENDIX F

1. Apron lining may be rip-rap or concrete.
2. L is the length of the rip-rap. (L=10' x Dia. of pipe in feet)
3. d=1.5' times the maximum stone diameter but not less than 6 inches
4. Apron lining must extend into a stable channel.



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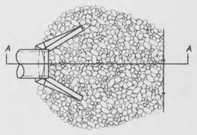

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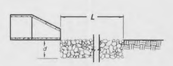

SECTION A-A

PIPE OUTLET TO FLAT AREA WITH NO DEFINED CHANNEL

SECTION A-A

PIPE OUTLET TO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL

Pipe Outlet Conditions

DRAWING FILE 95131051 PLOTTED 02/12/98