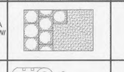
UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Cd	CHECKDAM			A small temporary barrier or dam constructed across a swale, drainage ditch or area of concentrated flow.
Ch	CHANNEL STABILIZATION			Improving,constructing or stabilizing an open channel, existing stream, or ditch.
Co	CONSTRUCTION EXIT		(LABEL)	A crushed stone pad located at the construction site exit to provide a place for removing mud from tires thereby protecting public streets.
Cr	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION			A travelway constructed as part of a construction plan including access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas, and other on-site vechile transportation routes.
Dc	STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL			A temporary channel constructed to convey flow around a construction site while a permanent structure is being constructed.
Di	DIVERSION			An earth channel or dike located above, below or across a slope to divert runoff. This may be a temporary or permanent structure.
Dn1	TEMPORARY DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		(LABEL)	A flexible conduit of heavy duty fabric or other material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope. This is temporary and inexpensive.
Dn2	PERMANENT DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE		(LABEL)	A paved chute, pipe, sectional conduit or similar material designed to safely conduct surface runoff down a slope.
Fr	FILTER RING			A temporary stone barrier constructed at storm inlets and pond outlets.
Ga	GABION			Rock filled baskets which are hand-placed into position forming soil stabilizing structures.
Gr	GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE		(LABEL)	Permanent structures installed to protect natural or artificial channels or waterways where otherwise the slope would be sufficient for the running water to form gullies.
Lv	LEVEL SPREADER			A structure to convert concentrated flow of water into less erosive sheet flow. This should be constructed only on undisturbed soils.
Rd	ROCK FILTER DAM			A permanent or temporary stone filter dam installed across small streams or drainageways.
Re	RETAINING WALL		(LABEL)	A wall installed to stabilize cut and fill slopes where maximum permissible slopes are not obtainable. Each situation will require special design.
Rt	RETROFITTING		(LABEL)	A device or structure placed in front of a permanent stormwater detention pond outlet structure to serve as a temporary sediment filter.
Sd1	SEDIMENT BARRIER		(HIDGATE TYPE)	A barrier to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. It may be sandbags, bales or straw or hay, brush, logs and poles, gravel, or a silt fence.
Sd2	INLET SEDIMENT TRAP			An impounding area created by excavating around a storm drain inlet. The excavated area will be filled and stabilized on completion of construction activities.
Sd3	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN			A basin created by excavation or a dam across a waterway. The surface water runoff is temporarily stored allowing the bulk of the sediment to drop out.
Sr	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING		(LABEL)	A temporary bridge or culvert type structure protecting a stream or watercourse from damage by crossing construction equipment.
St	STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION			A paved or short section of riprap channel at the outlet of a storm drain system preventing erosion from the concentrated runoff.
Su	SURFACE ROUGHENING			A rough soil surface with horizontal depressions on a contour or slopes left in a roughened condition after grading.
Tp	TOPSOILING		(Show Striping & Storage Areas)	The practice of stripping off the more fertile top soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after the completion of construction activities.
Wt	VEGETATED WATERWAY OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL			Paved or vegetative water outlets for diversions, terraces, berms, dikes or similar structures.

VEGETATIVE MEASURES

CODE	PRACTICE	DETAIL	MAP SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
Bf	BUFFER ZONE		(LABEL)	A strip of undisturbed original vegetation, enhanced or restored existing vegetation or the reestablishment of vegetation surrounding an area of disturbance or bordering streams.
Cs	COASTAL DUNE STABILIZATION (W/ VEGETATION)			Planting vegetation on dunes that are denuded, artificially constructed, or re-nourished.
Ds1	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)			Establishing temporary protection for disturbed areas where seeding may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion retarding cover.
Ds2	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (W/ TEMPORARY SEEDING)			Establishing temporary vegetative cover with fast growing seedings on disturbed areas.
Ds3	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (W/ PERMANENT VEGETATION)			Establishing permanent vegetative cover such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, sod, or legumes on disturbed areas.
Ds4	DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (W/ SODDING)			A permanent vegetative cover using sods on highly erodible or critically eroded lands.
Du	DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS			Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction site, roadways and similar sites.
Mb	EROSION CONTROL MATTING AND BLANKETS			The installation of a protective covering (blanket) or soil stabilization mat on a prepared planting area of a steep slope, channel, or shoreline.
Pm	POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM)			The land application of product containing anionic polyacrylamide (PAM) as temporary soil binding agents to reduce soil erosion.
Sb	STREAM BANK STABILIZATION (USING PERMANENT VEGETATION)			The use of readily available native plant materials to maintain and enhance stream banks, or to prevent, or restore and repair small stream bank erosion problems.
Tb	TACKIFIERS AND BINDERS			Substance used to anchor straw or hay mulch by causing the organic material to bind together.

SEEDING

Construction Specifications:

Timing:
- *Apply permanent seeding on areas left dormant for 1 year or more.*
- *Apply permanent seeding when no further disturbances are planned.*
- *To determine optimum seeding schedule, consult a local agronomist or erosion control specialist.*
- *Apply permanent seeding before seasonal rains or freezing weather is anticipated.*
- *Use dormant seeding for late fall or winter seeding schedules.*

Seed Mixes:
- *Use seeds appropriate to the season and site conditions.*
- *Consult local agronomist or erosion control specialists for seed mix.*
- *Use a seed blend to include annuals, perennials and legumes.*
- *Use seed rates based on pure live seed (PLS) of 80%. When PLS is below 80% adjust rates accordingly.*

Site Preparation:
- *Bring the planting area to final grade and install the necessary erosion control practices.*
- *Divert concentrated flows away from the seeded area.*
- *Conduct soil test to determine pH and nutrient content. Roughen the soil by harrowing, tracking, grooving or furrowing.*
- *Apply amendments as needed to adjust pH to 6.0–7.5. Incorporate these amendments into the soil.*
- *Prepare a 3–5 inch (76–127 mm) deep seedbed, with the top 3–4 inches (76–102 mm) consisting of topsoil.*
- *The seedbed should be firm but not compact. The top three inches of soil should be loose, moist and free of large clods and stones.*
- *The topsoil surface should be in reasonably close conformity to the lines, grades and cross sections shown on the grading plans.*

Planting:
- *Seed to soil contact is the key to good germination.*
- *Seed should be applied immediately after seedbed preparation while the soil is loose and moist. If the seedbed has been idle long enough for the soil to become compact, the topsoil should be harrowed with a disk, spring tooth drag, spike tooth drag, or other equipment designed to conditions the soil for seeding.*
- *Harrowing, tracking or furrowing should be done horizontally across the face of the slope.*

Seed to soil contact is the key to good germination.
- *Always apply seed before applying mulch.*
- *Apply seed at the rates specified using calibrated seed spreaders, cyclone seeders, mechanical drills, or hydroseeder so the seed is applied uniformly on the site.*
- *Broadcast seed should be incorporated into the soil by raking or chain dragging, and then lightly compacted to provide good seed–soil contact.*
- *Apply fertilizer as specified.*
- *Apply mulch or erosion control blanket, as specified, over the seeded areas. Inspection and Maintenance:*
- *Newly seeded areas need to be inspected frequently to ensure the grass is growing.*
- *If the seeded area is damaged due to runoff, additional stormwater measures may be needed.*
- *Spot seeding can be done on small areas to fill in bare spots where grass did not grow properly.*

NOTE: DURING "HIGH FAILURE" MONTHS SEEDING CONTRACTOR TO SPREAD MULCH OR HAY FOR SLOPE STABILIZATION.

– *USE A MINIMUM OF 40 LBS. SCARIFIED SEED, REMAINDER MAY BE UNSCARIFIED, CLEAN HULLED SEED.
**USE EITHER COMMON SERAIA OR INTERSTATE SERICEA LESPEDEZA.
– ALL AREAS TO BE SEEDED SHALL HAVE LIME APPLIED AT A RATE OF 90 LB./1000 S.F.. LIME AND FERTILIZER TO BE APPLIED PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF SEED AND MIXED THOROUGHLY WITH THE SOIL.
– ALL AREAS SEEDED SHALL HAVE AN APPLICATION OF STRAW MULCH (APPROXIMATELY 2 1/2 TONS PER ACRE) IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLANTING REGARDLESS OF PLANTING METHOD.
– MAINTAIN 1 YEAR MINIMUM
– FERTILIZER: AGRICULTURAL LIME 1 TON PER ACRE
8–12–12 OR 5–10–15 1000 LB. PER ACRE

Ds1 — TEMPORARY MULCHING AND Ds1a — PERMANENT MULCHING

MULCHING APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

MATERIAL	RATE	DEPTH
Straw or hay	2 1/2Ton/Acre	6" TO 10"
Wood waste, chips, sawdust, bark	6 to 9 Ton/Acre	2" TO 3"
Cutback asphalt	1200 gal./acre or 1/4 gal./sq.yd.	
Polyethylene film	Secure with soil, anchors, weights	
Cutback asphalt	See manufacturer's recommendations	
Geotextiles, jute matting, netting, etc.		

Ds2 — TEMPORARY SEEDING

PLANTS, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR TEMPORARY COVER OR COMPANION CROPS

SPECIES	BROADCAST Rates per Acre	BROADCAST PLS per 1000 SF	RESOURCE (Darker shades indicate optimum dates, and lighter shades indicate permissible but marginal dates.)	REMARKS
LESPEDEZA ANNUAL (Lespedeza striata)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	200,000 SEED PER POUND MAY VOLUNTEER FOR SEVERAL YEARS USE INOCULANT EL
ALONE	40 lbs.	0.9 lb.		
IN MIXTURES	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.		
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis curvula)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	1,600,000 SEED PER POUND MAY LAST FOR SEVERAL YEARS MIX W/ SERICEA LESPEDEZA
ALONE	4 lbs.	0.1 lb.		
IN MIXTURES	2 lbs.	0.05 lb.		
MILLET, BROWNTOP (Panicum fasciculatum)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	137,000 SEED PER POUND QUICK DENSE COVER WILL PROVIDE TOO MUCH COMPETITION IN MIXTURES IF SEEDED AT HIGH RATES
ALONE	40 lbs.	0.9 lb.		
IN MIXTURES	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.		
RYE (Secale cereale)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	18,000 SEED PER POUND DENSE COVER DROUGHT TOLERANT AND WINTER-HARDY
ALONE	3 bu. (168 lbs.)	3.9 lb.		
IN MIXTURES	1/2 bu. (28 lbs.)	0.6 lb.		
RYEGRASS, ANNUAL (Lolium temulentum)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	227,000 SEED PER POUND DENSE COVER VERY COMPETITIVE AND IS NOT TO BE USED IN MIXTURES
ALONE	40 lbs.	0.9 lb.		

Ds3 — PERMANENT SEEDING/SODDING

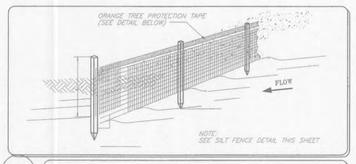
PLANTS, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR TEMPORARY COVER OR COMPANION CROPS

SPECIES	BROADCAST Rates per Acre	BROADCAST PLS per 1000 SF	RESOURCE (Darker shades indicate optimum dates, and lighter shades indicate permissible but marginal dates.)	REMARKS
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon) Hulled Seed			J F M A M J J A S O N D SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	1,797,000 SEED PER POUND QUICK COVER LOW GROWING AND SOD FORMING FULL SUN GOOD FOR ATHLETIC FIELDS
ALONE	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.		
WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	6 lbs.	0.1 lb.		
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon) Unhulled Seed			J F M A M J J A S O N D SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	PLANT WITH WINTER ANNUALS PLANT WITH TALL FESCUE
WITH TEMPORARY COVER	10 lbs.	0.2 lb.		
WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	6 lbs.	0.1 lb.		
CENTIPEDE (Eremochloa ophiuroides)			J F M A M J J A S O N D SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	13,000 SEED PER POUND USE ON PRODUCTIVE SOILS NOT AS WINTER HARDY AS RYE OR BARLEY
	Block Sod only			
CROWNVETECH (Coronilla varia)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT	100,000 SEED PER POUND DENSE GROWTH DROUGHT TOLERANT AND FIRE RESISTANT ATTRACTIVE ROSE, PINK, AND WHITE FLOWERS IN MAY AND JUNE MIX W/ 30 POUNDS OF TALL FESCUE OR 15 POUNDS OF RYE INOCULATE SEED W/ M INOCULANT USE FROM NORTH ATLANTA AND NORTHWARD
W/ WINTER ANNUALS OR COOL SEASON GRASSES	15 lbs.	0.3 lb.		
FESCUE, TALL (Festuca arundinacea)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT	227,000 SEED PER POUND USE ALONE ONLY ON BETTER SITES NOT FOR DROUGHTY SOILS MIX W/ PERENNIAL LESPEDEZAS OR CROWNVETCH APPLY TOPDRESSING IN SPRING FOLLOWING FALL PLANTINGS. NOT FOR HEAVY USE AREAS OR ATHLETIC FIELDS
ALONE	50lbs.	1.1 lb.		
W/ OTHER PERENNIALS	30 lbs.	0.7 lb.		
LESPEDEZA, SERICEA (Lespedeza cuneata)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	350,000 SEED PER POUND WIDELY ADAPTED LOW MAINTENANCE MIX W/ WEEPING LOVEGRASS COMMON BERMUDA, BAHIA, OR TALL FESCUE. TAKES 2 TO 3 YEARS TO BECOME FULLY ESTABLISHED. EXCELLENT ON ROADBANKS INOCULATE SEED W/ EL INOCULANT
SCARIFIED	60 lbs.	1.4 lb.		
UNSCARIFIED	75 lbs.	1.7 lb.	J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	MIX W/ TALL FESCUE OR WINTER ANNUALS.
SEED-BEARING HAY	3 tons	138 lb.	J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	CUT WHEN SEED IS MATURE, BUT BEFORE IT SHATTERS. ADD TALL FESCUE OR WINTER ANNUALS.
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis curvula)			J F M A M J J A S O N D MOUNTAINS SOUTHERN PIEDMONT SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN	1,500,000 SEED PER POUND QUICK COVER DROUGHT TOLERANT GROWS WELL W/ SERICEA LESPEDEZA ON ROADBANKS.
ALONE	4 lbs.	0.1 lb.		
W/ OTHER PERENNIALS	2 lbs.	0.05 lb.		

SILT FENCE NOTES:

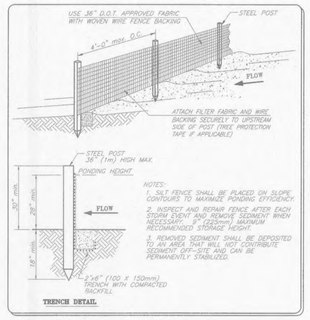
Construction Specifications:
- *The height of a silt fence shall not exceed 36 inches (0.9 m). Storage height and ponding height shall never exceed 18 inches (0.5 m).*
- *The fence line shall follow the contour as closely as possible.*
- *If possible, the filter fabric shall be cut from a continuous roll to avoid the use of joints. When joints are necessary, filter cloth shall be spliced only at a support post, with a minimum 6 inch (0.2 m) overlap and both ends securely fastened to the post.*
- *Posts shall be spaced a maximum of 10 feet (3.1 m) apart and driven securely into the ground (minimum of 12 inches (0.3 m)). When extra–strength fabric is used without the wire support fence, post spacing shall not exceed 6 feet (1.8 m).*
- *Turn the ends of the fence uphill.*
- *A trench shall be excavated approximately 4 inches (101 mm) wide and 6 inches (0.2 m) deep along the line of posts and upslope from the barrier.*
- *When standard–strength filter fabric is used, a wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the upslope side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples at least 1 inch (25.4 mm) long, tie wires or hog rings. The wire shall extend into the trench a minimum of 2 inches (51 mm) and shall not extend more than 36 inches (0.9 m) above the original ground surface.*
- *The standard–strength filter fabric shall be stapled or wired to the fence, and 6 inches (0.2 m) of the fabric shall extend into the trench. The fabric shall not extend more than 36 inches (0.9 m) above the original ground surface. Filter fabric shall not be stapled to existing trees.*
- *When extra–strength filter fabric and closer post spacing are used, the wire mesh support fence may be eliminated. In such a case, the filter fabric is stapled or wired directly to the posts.*
- *The trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the toe of the filter fabric.*
- *Silt fences placed at the toe of a slope shall be set at least 6 feet (1.8 m) from the toe in order to increase ponding volume.*
- *Silt fences shall be removed when they have served their useful purpose, but not before the upslope area has been permanently stabilized and any sediment stored behind the silt fence has been removed.*

Inspection and Maintenance:
- *Silt fences and filter barriers shall be inspected weekly after each significant storm (1 inch (25.4 mm) in 24 hour). Any required repairs shall be made immediately.*
- *Sediment should be removed when it reaches 1/3 height of the fence or 9 inches (0.3 m) maximum.*
- *The removed sediment shall conform with the existing grade and be vegetated or otherwise stabilized.*



Sd1t SILT FENCE WITH TREE PROTECTION TAPE

SILT FENCE PROTECTING SAVE TREE AREAS AND STREAM BUFFER AREAS SHOULD HAVE 'TREE PROTECTING AREA' TAPE AT TOP OF FENCE



Sd1c HEAVY DUTY SILT FENCE (TYPE C)

SPILL PREVENTION

Product Specific Practices

The following product specific practices will be followed onsite:

Petroleum Products:
All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Fertilizers:
Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water. Storage will be in a covered shed. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bill to avoid spills.

Paints:
All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess point will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions or State and local regulations.

Concrete Trucks:
Concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site at designated location.

Spill Control Practices

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:
- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate State of local government agency, regardless of the size.
- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from reoccurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another one. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will also be included.
- The site superintendent responsible for the day–to–day site operations will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He will designate at least three other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer onsite.

LAND LOT 2 - HOME DEPOT OUTPARCEL
FINAL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PROJECT
FOR
GENUINE PARTS COMPANY
222 CHASTAIN MEADOWS CT. # 100
KENNESAW, GEORGIA 30144
PHONE: 770-541-4420

CITY OF O'FALLON
ST. CHARLES COUNTY
MISSOURI

LAND LOT 2
FRACTIONAL SECTION 32
TOWNSHIP 47 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST

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REVISIONS:

NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
–1	06/03/08	PEC	GRADING REVISIONS
–2	06/27/08	PEC	CITY COMMENTS

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SHEET TITLE
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

SCALE: NTS
DATE: APRIL 3, 2008
PROJECT: 05002.00

THIS SEAL IS ONLY VALID IF COUNTER SIGNED AND DATED WITH AN ORIGINAL SIGNATURE.

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SHEET