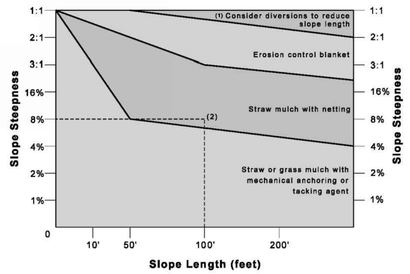
MULCH SELECTION AS A FUNCTION OF SLOPE



(1) For slopes steeper than 1:1, consider building a diversion above slope to divert water.
(2) Example: An 8% slope, 100 feet long, requires straw mulch with netting

GENERAL MULCH RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROTECT FROM SPLASH AND SHEET FLOW

Material	Rate Per Acre	Requirments	Notes
Straw	2 to 2.5 tons	Dry, unchopped unweathered; avoid weeds	Spread by hand or machine; must be tacked or tied down
Wood Fiber or Wood Cellulose	0.5 to 1 ton		Use with hydro seeder; may be used to tack straw. Do not use in hot, dry weather.
Wood Chips	5 to 6 tons	Air dry. Add nitrogen fertilizer at 12 lb per ton	Apply with blower; chip handler, or by hand. Not for fine turf areas.
Bark	35 cu. yds.	Air dry, shredded, or hammermilled; or chips	Apply with mulch blower, chip handler or by hand. Do not use asphalt tack.

MULCH

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - A layer of organic material designed to protect exposed soil or freshly seeded areas from erosion by eliminating direct impact of precipitation and slowing overland flow rates. Mulch materials may include, but are not limited to, such things as grass, hay, straw, wood chips, wood fibers, hydro mulch and shredded bark.

- Type I Mulch-Vegetative (includes grass, hay, straw), 802-10.00.
- Type II Mulch-Vegetative with asphalt emulsion (includes grass, hay, straw), 802-20.00.
- Type III Mulch-Vegetative with overspray (includes grass, hay, straw), 802-30.00.
- Type V Mulch-Hydro mulch (includes wood fiber, wood cellulose), 802-50.00.
- Shredded Hardwood Bark Mulch, 802-60.90.
- Wood Chips, (not recycled lumber), 802-60.92.

WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Typically installed on seeded areas for temporary use, and in landscaped areas for permanent use.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMP

Type of Flow: Sheet flow only

Slopes: See attached chart for types of mulch acceptable as a function of slope length and steepness

Mulching Rates: See attached table

WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Immediately after grading landscaped areas or seeding other areas.

INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- ✓ Install upstream BMP's to protect area to be mulched
- ✓ Rough grade area and remove all debris larger than 1 inch if area is to be vegetated and mowed in the future, larger than 2 inches if area is to be permanently mulched
- ✓ If area is to be seeded, follow requirements of Seeding BMP
- ✓ Spread mulch and anchor by punching it into the ground, using netting, peg and twine, or tacking with liquid binder
- ✓ For additional information see Section 802 of St. Louis County's Standard Specification for Highway Construction.

O&M PROCEDURES

- ✓ Inspect every week and after every storm until adequate vegetation is established; annually for permanent mulch.
- ✓ Protect from vehicular and foot traffic.
- ✓ Repair damaged, degraded or eroded areas - reseed as needed and replace mulch.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL - Temporary mulch should be removed when adequate vegetation is established.

TYPICAL DETAILS - Type of mulch required for various slopes and application rates attached.

SEEDING

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - Establishment of vegetation by spreading grass seed (805-10.00) designed to protect exposed soil from erosion by eliminating direct impact of precipitation and slowing overland flow rates. Once established, the vegetative cover will also filter pollutants from the runoff. Use only perennial vegetation for final stabilization.

WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - To exposed soil after a phase of rough or finish grading has been completed, or areas where no activity will occur for 30 days.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMP

Type of Flow: Sheet flow
Contributing Slope Length: 30 foot maximum for 3:1 slopes
50 foot maximum for slope between 3:1 and 10:1
100 foot maximum for slopes under 10%
Minimum Rates: See attached chart(s)
Acceptable Dates: See attached chart

WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Immediately after rough or finished grading is completed.

INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- ✓ Install upstream BMP's to protect area to be seeded.
- ✓ Rough grade area and remove all debris larger than 1-inch in diameter and concentrated areas of smaller debris.
- ✓ Install stabilization grids, if needed.
- ✓ Mix soil amendments (lime, fertilizer, etc.) into top 3 to 6 inches of soil as needed.
- ✓ Plant seed ¼ to ½ inch deep.
- ✓ Roll lightly to firm surface.
- ✓ Cover seeded area with mulch unless seeding completed during optimum spring and summer dates.
- ✓ Install additional stabilization (netting, bonded fiber matrix, etc.) as required.
- ✓ Water immediately - enough to soak 4 inches into soil without causing runoff.
- ✓ If contract / permit allows seeding to be used for final stabilization, only perennial vegetation seeds shall be used.
- ✓ For additional information see Sections 805 and 806.50 of St. Louis County's Standard Specification for Highway Construction.

O&M PROCEDURES:

- ✓ Inspect every week and after every storm
- ✓ Protect area from vehicular and foot traffic
- ✓ Reseed areas that have not sprouted within 21 days of planting.
- ✓ Repair damaged or eroded areas and reseed and stabilize as needed
- ✓ Do not mow until 4 inches of growth occurs
- ✓ During the first 4 months, mow no more than ⅓ the grass height
- ✓ Refertilize during 2nd growing season

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL - Does not require removal, but temporary seeding can be removed immediately prior to work returning to an area

TYPICAL DETAILS - Minimum seeding rates and acceptable dates for work attached.

SEEDING REQUIREMENTS

Dates for Seeding

Permanent Seeding	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Tall Fescue			O	O	O			O	O			
Smooth Brome			O	O	O			O	O			
Fescue & Brome			O	O	O	O		O	O			
Fescue, Rye & Bluegrass	A	A	O	O	O	P	P	O	O	P	P	A

Temporary Seeding	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rye or Sudan	A	A	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	A	A
Oats		A	O	O	O	O	O	O	O			

O = Optimum seeding dates
A = Acceptable seeding dates
P = Permitted seeding dates with reseeding 2 months later - Initially use 50% of seed and 75% of fertilizer. Reseed with additional 75% seed and remaining fertilizer.

Minimum Fertilizer and Seeding Rates

Permanent Seeding*	Pounds per acre	Pounds Per 1000 sq. ft.
Tall Fescue	300	7.0
Smooth Brome	200	4.6
Mixture # 1	250	5.7
Mixture # 2	210	4.8

Mixture # 1 = Tall Fescue @ 150 pounds per acre and Brome @ 100 pounds per acre.
Mixture # 2 = Tall Fescue @ 100 pounds per acre; Perennial Rye grass @ 100 pounds per acre; and Kentucky Blue grass @ 10 pounds per acre.
* = Seeding rate for slopes in excess of 20% (5:1), shall be 10 pounds per 1000 sq. ft.

Temporary Seeding	Pounds per acre	Pounds Per 1000 sq. ft.
Rye or Sudan	150	3.5
Oats	200	2.5

Fertilizer	Permanent Seeding (pounds per acre)	Temporary Seeding (pounds per acre)
Nitrogen	45	30
Phosphate	65	30
Potassium	65	30
Lime - ENM	600	600

ENM = Effective neutralizing material per State evaluation of quarried rock.

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROCEDURES

DESCRIPTION - Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and disposed of to reduce the risk of pollution from materials such as surplus or refuse building materials or hazardous wastes. Practices such as trash disposal, recycling, proper material handling, and spill prevention and cleanup measures can reduce the potential for storm water runoff to mobilize construction site wastes and contaminate surface or ground water.

APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF BMP - The proper management and disposal of wastes should be practiced at every construction site to reduce contaminated storm water runoff. Use waste management practices to properly locate refuse piles, to cover materials that might be displaced by rainfall or storm water runoff, and to prevent spills and leaks from hazardous materials that were improperly stored.

Solid Wastes

- Designate a waste collection area on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a water body.
- Ensure that containers have lids so they can be covered before periods of rain, and keep containers in a covered area whenever possible.
- Schedule waste collection to prevent the containers from overfilling.
- Clean up spills immediately. For hazardous materials, follow cleanup instructions on the package.
- During the demolition phase of construction, provide extra containers and schedule more frequent pickups.
- Collect, remove, and dispose of all construction site wastes at authorized disposal areas. Contact a local environmental agency to identify these disposal sites.

Pesticides and Fertilizers

- Follow all federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the use, handling, or disposal of pesticides and fertilizers.
- Do not handle the materials any more than necessary.
- Store pesticides and fertilizers in a dry, covered area.
- Construct berms or dikes to contain stored pesticides and fertilizers in case of spillage.
- Follow the recommended application rates and methods.
- Have equipment and absorbent materials available in storage and application areas to immediately contain and clean up any spills that occur.

Detergents - Phosphorous and nitrogen containing detergents are used in wash water for cleaning vehicles. Excesses of these nutrients can be a major source of water pollution. Use detergents only as recommended, and limit their use on the site. Do not dump wash water containing detergents into the storm drain system; direct it to a sanitary sewer or contain it so that it can be treated at a wastewater treatment plant.

1) **HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

DO

- Prevent spills
- Use products up
- Follow label directions for disposal
- Remove lids from empty bottles and cans when disposing in trash
- Recycle wastes whenever possible

DON'T

- Don't pour waste into sewers or waterways or on the ground
- Don't pour waste down the sink, floor drain or septic tanks
- Don't bury chemicals or containers, or dispose of them with construction debris
- Don't burn chemicals or containers
- Don't mix chemicals together
- Don't remove the original product label from the container

2) Containers shall be provided for collection of all waste material including construction debris, trash, petroleum products and any hazardous materials to be used onsite. All waste material shall be disposed of at facilities approved for that material.

3) No waste materials shall be buried on-site.

4) Mixing, pumping, transferring or otherwise handling construction chemicals such as fertilizer, lime, asphalt, concrete drying compounds, and all other potentially hazardous materials shall be performed in an area away from any water course, ditch or storm drain.

5) Equipment fueling and maintenance, oil changing, etc., shall be performed only in an area designated for that purpose. The designated area is equipped for recycling oil and catching spills.

6) Concrete wash water shall not be allowed to flow directly to storm sewers, streams, ditches, lakes, etc without being treated. A sump or pit shall be constructed to contain concrete wash water. See additional requirements in the "Concrete Waste Management" section of this manual.

7) If substances such as oil, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, etc. are spilled, leaked, or released onto soil, the soil shall immediately be dug up and disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill (not a construction / demolition debris landfill). Spills on pavement shall be immediately absorbed with sawdust, kitty litter or product designed for that purpose and disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill. Hazardous or industrial wastes such as most solvents, gasoline, oil-based paints, and cement curing compounds require special handling. These materials will be removed from the site and recycled or disposed of in accordance with MoDNR requirements.

8) State law requires the party responsible for a petroleum product spill in excess of 50 gallons to report the spill to Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) at (537) 634-2436, as soon as practical after discovery. Federal law requires the responsible party to report any release of oil if it reaches or threatens a sewer, lake, creek, stream, river, groundwater, wetland, or area, like a road ditch, that drains into one of the above

O&M PROCEDURES - The only way to be sure that waste management practices are being followed is to be aware of worker habits and to inspect storage areas regularly. Extra management time may be required to ensure that all workers are following the proper procedures. Inspect storage and use areas and identify containers or equipment that could malfunction and cause leaks or spills. Check equipment and containers for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration, and test them for soundness. Immediately repair or replace any that are found to be defective.

TYPICAL DETAILS - Not applicable.

NON-SEDIMENT POLLUTION CONTROL

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - Control measures designed to prohibit chemicals, hazardous materials, solid waste and construction debris from polluting stormwater. Pollutants carried in solution or as surface films on runoff will be carried through most erosion control and sediment capture BMP's. Keeping substances like fuel, oil, asphalt, paint, solvents, fertilizer, soil additives, concrete wash water, solid waste and construction debris from polluting runoff can be accomplished to a large extent through good housekeeping on the site and following the manufacturer's recommendations for disposal.

WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Collection, storage and fueling areas should be located onsite in an area that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to lakes, creeks, streams, rivers, sewers, groundwater, wetlands, or road ditches.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMP

- ✓ Reduction in pollutants depends heavily on how construction personnel perform their duties. An effective management system requires training and signage to promote proper storage, handling and disposal of materials. Follow up observations of actions and inspection of storage areas by management personnel is also required.
- ✓ Plans should contain notes clearly stating requirements for addressing potential pollutants.
- ✓ Fueling areas and storage areas for hazardous materials should be protected by berms or other means of catching leaks or spills.

WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Immediately following installation of construction entrance and wash station.

INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- ✓ Place waste receptacles near area of work.
- ✓ Construct protective berm or other devices around fueling and hazardous materials storage areas.
- ✓ Install appropriate signage.
- ✓ Post guidelines for proper handling, storage and disposal of materials, and emergency spill cleanup on site.

O&M PROCEDURES:

- ✓ Inspect activities on regular basis.
- ✓ Inspect storage areas and control devices at least every two weeks and after every storm.
- ✓ Make necessary corrections and repairs.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL - Maintain practices until all construction on the site has been completed.

TYPICAL DETAILS - General pollution prevention notes attached.

H1 | MULCH RATES | NTS | SN:

H8 | SEEDING REQUIREMENTS | NTS | SN:

A1 | POLLUTION PREVENTION PROCEDURES | NTS | SN:

A12 | NON-SEDIMENT POLLUTION CONTROL | NTS | SN:

STATE OF MISSOURI — MICHAEL JAMES VELLOFF — NO. E-2000161862 — PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

PROJECT NO.: 141029

NAME: MICHAEL J. VELLOFF
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DISCIPLINE: CIVIL
CORPORATION AUTHORITY NUMBER: 001194

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PROTOTYPE: P-83
DIVISION: 06
VERSION: 001
DESIGNED BY: RKF
DRAWN BY: RKF
REVIEWED BY: MJV

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	12-21-15	CONSTRUCTION SET

ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE: 07-24-15

SHEET TITLE: EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER: C551

FILE LOCATION: K:\141029 - QuikTrip #0643 Mexico and Highway K\Civil\06-0643 DETAILS EROSION CONTROL.dwg TAB NAME:Erosion Detail Sheet 2 USER:rkfryer SAVED:6/9/2015 8:11 AM PLOTTED:12/16/2015 8:09 AM