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### EXISTING 15X25 DOCK TO REMAIN

TYP.)	REBUILD LOWER DECK SAME CONFIGURATION
	REBUILD UPPER DECK SURFACE WITH TILES RAISE PROP. DECK LEVEL 2'± ADD 5 DECK STEPS AT 6" EACH TO DECK LANDING SCREEN LOWER LEVEL WITH LATTICE ON NORTH & SOUTH SIDES ONLY.
	RELOCATED JET SKI LIFT
SECTIONS	
	PROP. 10X30 BOAT LIFT

### <u>ZONING DATA</u>

REQUIRED	EXISTING	PROPOSE
1 ACRE	1.165 ACRES	NO CHAN
125'	EXISTING	NO CHAN
40'	EXISTING	NO CHANG
20'	EXISTING	NO CHANG
50'	EXISTING	NO CHAN
20%	EXISTING	NO CHAN
25%	EXISTING	NO CHAN
10%	EXISTING	NO CHAN
35'	EXISTING	NO CHAN
	REQUIRED 1 ACRE 125' 40' 20' 50' 20% 25% 10% 35'	REQUIREDEXISTING1 ACRE1.165 ACRES125'EXISTING40'EXISTING20'EXISTING50'EXISTING20%EXISTING25%EXISTING10%EXISTING35'EXISTING

# NOTES:

- 1. SEE SHEET ES1 FOR SEDIMENTATION & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS.
- 2. EXISTING SURVEY INFORMATION IS TAKEN FROM A SURVEY ENTITLED "PARTIAL PROPERTY & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PREPARED FOR PAUL E. & AMANDA C. DENARO, MBLU 11-2-28, PLOT 4 ~ BOGUS HILL, 69 BOGUS HILL ROAD, NEW FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT", DATED 12/02/2020, PREPARED BY CCA,LLC.
- 3. EXISTING SHORELINE TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED EXCEPT FOR REMOVAL OF CONCRETE PAD, MODIFICATION OR REPLACEMENT OF DECK PIERS, AND REPLACEMENT OF LOWER DOCK. EXISTING MASONRY WALLS AT SHORELINE ARE IN GOOD CONDITION AND ARE TO REMAIN INTACT. PROPOSED LAYOUT AVOIDS REMOVAL OF LARGE EXISTING TREES.
- 4. EXISTING VEGETATIVE BUFFER ON STEEP SLOPES TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL MAINTENANCE BY PROPERTY OWNER'S LANDSCAPE SERVICE. EXISTING PLANTINGS IN R.R. TIE PLANTERS TO BE REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH NEW PLANTINGS AFTER INSTALLATION OF NEW PLANTER WALLS. TWO EMPTY MASONRY PLANTERS TO BE BACKFILLED WITH APPROVED PLANTING MEDIA AND PLANTED. A PROPOSED PLANTING PALETTE TO BE FURNISHED BY PROPERTY OWNER'S LANDSCAPE SERVICE.
- 5. THERE WILL BE NO INCREASE IN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE OR RUNOFF FOR THE PROPOSED IMPROVMENTS ABOVE THE 440 LINE. RUNOFF FROM THE UPPER GRAVEL AREA WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.
- 6. ANY ELECTRICAL WORK SHALL BE CODE COMPLIANT.
- 7. PROPOSED WORK IS ANTICIPATED TO BEGIN BY OCTOBER 1 OR MARCH 1 AND BE COMPLETED IN APPROXIMATELY 3 MONTHS.
- 8. ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS ARE REPLACEMENT OF DETERIORATING RETAINING WALLS WITH WALL DESIGNED BY A STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, STABILIZATION OF SLOPES, AND ADDITIONAL BUFFER PLANTINGS INSTALLED IN EMPTY PLANTERS.



Not Valid Without Embossed Seal



### DESIGN CRITERIA A. SIZES - EQUIVALENT SPHERES

# RIP RAP

## RIP RAP SIZES CAN BE DESIGNATED BY EITHER THE DIAMETER OR THE WEIGHT OF THE RIP RAP SIZES CAN BE DESIGNATED BY EITHER THE DIAMETER OR THE WEIGHT OF THE STONES. THEY CAN ALSO BE DESIGNATED BY ESTABLISHED PUBLISHED STANDARDS, SUCH AS THAT FOUND IN THE DOT STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS SECTION M.O.2.06. IT IS OFTEN MISLEADING TO THINK OF RIP RAP IN TERMS OF DIAMETER, SINCE THE STONES SHOULD BE ANGULAR INSTEAD OF SPHERICAL. IT IS SIMPLER TO SPECIFY THE DIAMETER OF AN EQUIVALENT SIZE OF SPHERICAL STONE. STONE SIZES ARE BASED UPON AN ASSUMED BULK WEIGHT OF 2.65 GRAMS PER CUBIC CENTIMETER (165 LBS./CF).

A DIAMETER OF STONE IN THE MIXTURE IS SPECIFIED FOR WHICH SOME PERCENTAGE, BY WEIGHT, WILL BE SMALLER. FOR EXAMPLE, d85 REFERS TO A MIXTURE OF STONES IN WHICH 85% OF THE STONE BY WEIGHT WOULD BE SMALLER THAN THE DIAMETER SPECIFIED. MOST DESIGNS ARE BASED ON d50 (SEE FIGURE RR-2). IN OTHER WORDS, THE DESIGN IS BASED ON THE AVERAGE SIZE OF STONE IN THE MIXTURE. B. GRADATION

# RIP RAP GRADATIONS SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY EITHER THE DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, OR OTHER ESTABLISHED PUBLISHED STANDARDS. REGARDLESS OF THE STANDARD USED, RIP RAP SHALL BE COMPOSED OF A WELL-GRADED MIXTURE DOWN TO THE ONE-INCH SIZE PARTICLE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF A WELL-GRADED MIXIORE DOWN TO THE ONE-INCH SIZE PARTICLE SUCH THAT 50% OF THE MIXIORE BY WEIGHT SHALL BE LARGER THAN THE d50 SIZE AS DETERMINED FROM THE DESIGN PROCEDURE. THE DIAMETER OF THE LARGEST STONE SIZE IN SUCH A MIXTURE SHALL BE 1.5 TIMES THE d50 SIZE. A WELL-GRADED MIXTURE AS USED HEREIN IS DEFINED AS A MIXTURE COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF THE LARGER STONE SIZES BUT WITH A SUFFICIENT MIXTURE OF OTHER SIZES TO FILL THE PROGRESSIVELY SMALLER VOIDS BETWEEN THE STONES. THE DOT RIP RAP STANDARDS ARE EXAMPLES OF WELL GRADED

### AFTER DETERMINING THE RIP RAP SIZE THAT WILL BE STABLE UNDER THE FLOW CONDITIONS, CONSIDER THAT SIZE TO BE A MINIMUM AND THEN, BASED ON RIP RAP GRADATIONS ACTUALLY AVAILABLE IN THE AREA, SELECT THE SIZE OR GRADATIONS THAT EQUAL OR EXCEED THE

### FIGURE RR-2: EXAMPLES OF AVERAGE STONE SIZE FOR d50 0.42 FEET OR 5 INCHES 0.67 FEET OR 8 INCHES 1.25 FEET OR 15 INCHES MODIFIED d50: INTERMEDIATE d50: STANDARD d50:

. THICKNESS THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF THE RIP RAP LAYER SHALL BE 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER BUT NOT LESS THAN 12 INCHES. . QUALITY OF STONE

INDIVIDUAL ROCK FRAGMENTS SHALL BE DENSE, SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKS, SEAMS AND OTHER DEFECTS CONDUCIVE TO ACCELERATED WEATHERING. THE ROCK FRAGMENTS SHALL BE ANGULAR IN SHAPE. THE LEAST DIMENSION OF AN INDIVIDUAL ROCK FRAGMENT SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE GREATEST DIMENSION OF THE FRAGMENT. THE STONE SHALL BE OF SUCH QUALITY THAT IT WILL NOT DISINTEGRATE ON EXPOSURE TO WATER OR WEATHERING, BE CHEMICALLY STABLE. AND SHALL BE SUITABLE IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS FOR THE PURPOSE INTENDED. THE BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY (SATURATED SURFACE-DRY BASIS) OF THE INDIVIDUAL STONES SHALL BE AT LEAST 2.65. NOTE: DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS DO NOT ACCEPT ROUNDED STONE OR BROKEN CONCRETE FOR RIPRAP.

MINIMUM SIZE.

- D.O.T. STANDARD RIP RAP SIZES STANDARD RIP RAP: THIS MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: (A) NOT MORE THAN 15% OF THE RIP RAP SHALL BE
- SCATTERED SPALLS AND STONES LESS THAN 6 INCHES (150 MM) IN SIZE.
- (B) NO STONE SHALL BE LARGER 30 THAN INCHES (760 MM) IN SIZE, AND AT LEAST 75% OF THE MASS SHALL BE



STONE SIZE (ENGLISH) / (METRIC) 10" OR OVER / 255 MM OR OVER TO 10" / 150MM TO 255MM 4" TO 6" / 100MM TO 150MM 2" TO 4" / 50MM TO 100MM TO 4" / 25MM TO 50MM

### LESS THAN 1" / LESS THAN 50MM E. RIP RAP AT OUTLETS

DESIGN CRITERIA FOR SIZING THE STONE AND DETERMINING THE DIMENSIONS OF RIP RAP PADS USED AT THE OUTLET OF DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ARE CONTAINED IN THE OUTLET PROTECTION MEASURE. A PROPERLY DESIGNED BEDDING, FILTER, AND/OR GEOTEXTILE UNDERLINING IS REQUIRED FOR RIP RAP USED AS OUTLET PROTECTION. WHERE THE NATIVE MATERIAL MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANULAR FREE DRAINING BEDDING MATERIAL, NO ADDITIONAL FILTER OR GEOTEXTILE IS REQUIRED.

% OF MASS

30-50

20 - 30

10-20

0-10

F. RIP RAP FOR CHANNEL STABILIZATION RIP RAP FOR CHANNEL STABILIZATION SHALL BE DESIGNED TO BE STABLE FOR THE CONDITION OF BANK-FULL FLOW IN THE REACH OF CHANNEL BEING STABILIZED (SEE PERMANENT LINED

WATERWAY MEASURE), THE DESIGN PROCEDURE, WHICH IS EXTRACTED FROM THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION'S DESIGN OF ROADSIDE CHANNELS WITH FLEXIBLE LININGS. IS ONE ACCEPTED METHOD. OTHER GENERALLY ACCEPTED PUBLISHED METHODS MAY BE USED. RIP RAP SHALL EXTEND UP THE BANKS OF THE CHANNEL TO A HEIGHT EQUAL TO THE DESIGN DEPTH OF FLOW OR TO A POINT WHERE VEGETATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE CHANNEL.

THE RIP RAP SIZE TO BE USED IN A CHANNEL BEND SHALL EXTEND UPSTREAM FROM THE POINT OF CURVATURE A MINIMUM OF 0.4 TIMES THE WATER SURFACE WIDTH, AND DOWNSTREAM FROM THE POINT OF TANGENCY A DISTANCE OF AT LEASE 5 TIMES THE CHANNEL BOTTOM AND UP BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL OR ONLY PROTECT THE OUTSIDE BANK, DEPENDING UPON SPECIFIC DESIGN REQUIREMENT

WHERE RIP RAP IS USED ONLY FOR BANK PROTECTION AND DOES NOT EXTEND ACROSS THE BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL, RIP RAP SHALL BE KEYED INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL TO A MINIMUM ADDITIONAL DEPTH EQUAL TO 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM SIZE STONE.

FOR RIP RAPPED AND OTHER LINED CHANNELS, THE HEIGHT OF CHANNEL LINING ABOVE THE DESIGN WATER SURFACE SHALL BE BASED ON THE SIZE OF THE CHANNEL LINING ABOVE VELOCITY, THE CURVATURE, INFLOWS, WIND ACTION, FLOW REGULATION, ETC.

# TOPSOILING (TO)

- . APPLICABILITY - WHERE THE TEXTURE, PH, OR NUTRIENT BALANCE OF THE AVAILABLE SOIL (SANDS, GRAVELS OR OTHER UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS) CANNOT BE MODIFIED BY REASONABLE MEANS TO
- PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE GROWTH MEDIUM. WHERE THE EXISTING SOIL MATERIAL IS TOO SHALLOW TO PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE ROOT ZONE AND TO SUPPLY NECESSARY MOISTURE AND NUTRIENTS FOR PLANT GROWTH. - WHERE HIGH QUALITY TURF IS DESIRABLE TO PREVENT EROSION AND
- WITHSTAND INTENSIVE USE AND/OR MEET AESTHETIC REQUIREMENTS. WHERE LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS ARE PLANNED. WHERE EXTENSIVE FILLING AND CUTTING OF SLOPES HAS OCCURRED.
- ONLY ON SLOPES NO STEEPER THAN 2:1. 2. MATERIALS TOPSOIL SHALL INCLUSIVELY MEAN A SOIL: A. MEETING ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSES ESTABLISHED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM BASED UPON THE PROPORTION OF SAND, SILT, AND CLAY SIZE PARTICLES AFTER PASSING A 2 MILLIMETER (MM) SIEVE AND SUBJECTED TO A PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS:
- LOAMY SAND, INCLUDING COARSE, LOAMY FINE, AND LOAMY VERY FINE SAND. SANDY LOAM, INCLUDING COARSE, FINE AND VERY FINE SANDY LOAM BILLOAM WITH NOT MORE THAN 60% SILT;
   B. CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 6% AND NOT MORE THAN 20% ORGANIC MATTER AS DETERMINED BY LOSS-ON-IGNITION OF OVEN DRIED SAMPLES DRIED AT 105 DEGREES
- CENTIGRADE
- C. POSSESSING A PH RANGE OF 6.0 7.5. EXCEPT IF THE VEGETATIVE PRACTICE BEING USED SPECIFICALLY REQUIRES A LOWER PH, THEN PH MAY BE ADJUSTED ACCORDINGLY; D HAVING SOLUBLE SALTS NOT EXCEEDING 500 PPN; AND E. THAT IS LODSE AND FRIABLE AND FREE FROM REFUSE, STUMPS, ROOTS, BRUSH, WEEDS, FROZEN PARTICLES, ROCKS, AND STONES OVER 1.25 INCHES IN DIAMETER, AND ANY MATERIAL THAT WILL PREVENT THE FORMATION OF A SUITABLE SEEDBED OR PREVENT SEED GERMINATION AND PLANT GROWTH. TOPSOIL MAY BE OF NATURAL ORIGIN OR MULTACTURED BY DIFURDING CONDECTED OPENING MATERIAL THAT DO ANY DE DEFICIENT MANUFACTURED BY BLENDING COMPOSTED ORGANIC MATERIALS WITH ORGANIC DEFICIENT
- SOILS, MINERAL SOILS, SAND AND LIME SUCH THAT THE RESULTING SOIL MEETS THE MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS LISTED ABOVE. TOPSOIL SHALL BE ANALYZED BY A RECOGNIZED SOIL TESTING LABORATORY FOR ORGANIC CONTENT, PH AND SOLUBLE SALTS REQUIREMENTS GIVEN ABOVE. 3. CALCULATING TOPSOIL NEEDS

COPSOLING NEEDS CAN BE CALCULATED BY USING THE VALUES GIVEN IN FIGURE TO-1. CALCULATE TOPSOIL NEEDS IN ADVANCE OF STRIPPING TO DETERMINE IF THERE IS SUFFICIENT TOPSOIL OF GOOD QUALITY TO JUSTIFY STRIPPING. FIGURE TO-1: TOPSOIL REQUIRED FOR APPLICATION OF VARIOUS DEPTHS DEPTH CY/1,000 SF CY/ACRE

### 12.4 15.5 18.6 806 4. STRIPPING

MEASURE(S) USED.

STRIPPING SHALL BE CONFINED TO THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION AREA. A 4- TO 6-INCH STRIPPING DEPTH IS COMMON, BUT DEPTH MAY VARY DEPENDING ON THE PARTICULAR SOIL. PLACE ALL PERIMETER DIKES, BASINS, AND OTHER SEDIMENT CONTROLS PRIOR TO STRIPPING 5. STOCKPILING

STOCKPILE TOPSOIL THAT IS STRIPPED FROM THE SITE IN SUCH A MANNER THAT NATURAL SITE DRAINAGE IS NOT OBSTRUCTED AND NO OFF-SITE SEDIMENT DAMAGE RESULTS. IN ALL CASES, LOCATE STOCKPILES TO MAXIMIZE DISTANCE FROM WETLANDS AND/OR WATERCOURSES. THE SIDE SLOPES OF ALL STOCKPILES SHALL NOT EXCEED 2:1. INSTALL A SEDIMENT BARRIER DOWN SLOPE TO TRAP SEDIMENTS ERODING FROM THE STOCKPILE. STABILIZE THE STOCKPILED MATERIAL IF IT IS TO REMAIN FOR A PERIOD OF 30 DAYS OR LONGER.

- 6. APPLICATION OF TOPSOIL A. SITE PREPARATION: INSTALL AND/OR REPAIR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, WATERWAYS, SILT FENCE AND SEDIMENT BASINS BEFORE TOPSOILING. MAINTAIN THESE MEASURES DURING TOPSOILING. BONDING: AFTER BRINGING THE SUBSOIL TO GRADE (AND IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SPREADING THE TOPSOIL), THE SUBGRADE SHALL BE LOOSENED BY DISCING, SCARIFYING OR TRACKING TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST 4 INCHES TO ENSURE BONDING OF THE TOPSOIL
- AND SUBSOIL. B. APPLYING TOPSOIL: DISTRIBUTE THE TOPSOIL UNIFORMLY TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 4 INCHES. MAINTAIN APPROVED GRADES WHEN SPREADING TOPSOIL. CORRECT ANY IRREGULARITIES IN THE SURFACE RESULTING FROM TOPSOILING OR OTHER OPERATIONS IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF DEPRESSIONS OR WATER POCKETS NOTE: DO NOT PLACE TOPSOIL IF THE SUBGRADE OR THE TOPSOIL IS FROZEN OR EXCESSIVELY WET. ENSURE GOOD CONTACT WITH THE UNDERLYING SOIL AND OBTAIN A JNIFORM FIRM SEEDBED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION. AVOID EXCESSIVE COMPACTION AS IT INCREASES RUNOFF VELOCITY AND VOLUME, AND INHIBITS SEED
- LIMING: WHERE THE PH OF THE SUBSOIL IS 6.0 OR LESS, GROUND AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE SHALL BE SPREAD IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SOIL TEST TO ATTAIN A PH OF 6.0 TO 6.5 OR TO ATTAIN A PH AS REQUIRED BY THE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT
- D. STABILIZING APPLIED TOPSOIL: IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING TOPSOIL APPLICATIONS, PROTECT THE TOPSOIL FROM EROSION BY EITHER SODDING, SEEDING AND/OR MULCHING.

INSPECT AND MAINTAIN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SURFACE PROTECTION

# G. RIP RAP FOR SLOPE STABILIZATION

# RIP RAP FOR CHANNEL STABILIZATION SHALL BE DESIGNED TO BE STABLE FOR THE CONDITION

OF BANK-FULL FLOW IN THE REACH OF CHANNEL BEING STABILIZED (SEE PERMANENT LINED WATERWAY MEASURE). THE DESIGN PROCEDURE, WHICH IS EXTRACTED FROM THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION'S DESIGN OF ROADSIDE CHANNELS WITH FLEXIBLE LININGS, IS ONE ACCEPTED METHOD. OTHER GENERALLY ACCEPTED PUBLISHED METHODS MAY BE USED. RIP RAP SHALL EXTEND UP THE BANKS OF THE CHANNEL TO A HEIGHT EQUAL TO THE DESIGN DEPTH OF FLOW OR TO A POINT WHERE VEGETATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED TO ADEQUATELY PROTECT THE CHANNEL.

# THE RIP RAP SIZE TO BE USED IN A CHANNEL BEND SHALL EXTEND UPSTREAM FROM THE POINT OF CURVATURE A MINIMUM OF 0.4 TIMES THE WATER SURFACE WIDTH, AND DOWNSTREAM FROM THE POINT OF TANGENCY A DISTANCE OF AT LEAST 5 TIMES THE CHANNEL BOTTOM WIDTH. THE RIP RAP MAY EXTEND ACROSS THE BOTTOM AND UP BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL OR ONLY PROTECT THE OUTSIDE BANK, DEPENDING UPON SPECIFIC DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.

HERE RIP RAP IS USED ONLY FOR BANK PROTECTION AND DOES NOT EXTEND ACROSS THE BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL, RIP RAP SHALL BE KEYED INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL TO A MINIMUM ADDITIONAL DEPTH EQUAL TO 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM SIZE STONE. FOR RIP RAPPED AND OTHER LINED CHANNELS, THE HEIGHT OF CHANNEL LINING ABOVE THE DESIGN WATER SURFACE SHALL BE BASED ON THE SIZE OF THE CHANNEL, THE FLOW VELOCITY, THE CURVATURE, INFLOWS, WIND ACTION, FLOW REGULATION, ETC. H. FILTER BLANKETS OR BEDDING

A FILTER BLANKET OR BEDDING IS A LAYER OF MATERIAL PLACED BETWEEN THE RIP RAP AND THE UNDERLYING SOIL SURFACE TO PREVENT SOIL MOVEMENT THROUGH THE RIP RAP. FILTER BLANKETS OR BEDDING SHOULD ALWAYS BE PROVIDED WHERE SEEPAGE FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCES THREATENS THE STABILITY OF THE RIP RAP.

A FILTER BLANKET OR BEDDING CAN BE EITHER GRANULAR STONE LAYER(S), A GEOTEXTILE OR BOTH. A DETERMINATION OF THE NEED FOR A FILTER BLANKET IS MADE BY COMPARING PARTICLE SIZE'S OF THE OVERLYING MATERIAL AND THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CRITERIA BELOW.

(1) GRANULAR FILTER LAYER: A GRANULAR (STONE) BEDDING IS A VIABLE OPTION WHEN THE FOLLOWING RELATIONSHIP EXISTS:

d15 filter/d85 bose < 5 < d15 filter/d15 bose < 40 d50 filter/d50 base < 40

### IN SOME CASES. MORE THAN ONE LAYER OF FILTER MATERIAL MAY BE NEEDED. IN THESE CASES, FILTER REFERS TO THE OVERLYING MATERIAL AND BASE REFERS TO THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL. THE RELATIONSHIPS MUST HOLD BETWEEN THE RIP RAP AND THE FILTER MATERIAL. ACH LAYER OF FILTER MATERIAL SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES THICK. (2) GEOTEXTILE (SPECIFICALLY INTENDED TO PREVENT PIPING): MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A LAYER OF COARSE AGGREGATE. THE GEOTEXTILE SHALL NOT BE USED ON SLOPES

STEEPER THAN 1-1/2 : 1 AS SLIPPAGE MAY OCCUR. THE FOLLOWING PARTICLE SIZE RELATIONSHIPS MUST EXIST:

(A) FOR GEOTEXTILE ADJACENT TO BASE MATERIALS CONTAINING 50% OR LESS (BY WEIGHT) OF FINE PARTICLES (LESS THAN 0.075MM); I) d85 BASE (MM)/EOS GEOTEXTILE(MM) > 1

- WHERE EOS = EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE TO A U.S. STANDARD SIEVE SIZE
- II) TOTAL OPEN AREA OF GEOTEXTILE IS LESS THAN 36%.
- (B) FOR GEOTEXTILE ADJACENT TO ALL OTHER SOILS: A) EOS LESS THAN U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NO. 70

B) TOTAL OPEN AREA OF GEOTEXTILE IS LESS THAN 10%. NO GEOTEXTILE SHOULD BE USED WITH AND EOS SMALLER THAN U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NO.

### INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS A. SUB GRADE PREPARATION

PREPARE THE SUB GRADE THE SUB GRADE FOR THE RIP RAP, BEDDING, FILTER OR GEOTEXTILE TO THE REQUIRED LINES AND GRADES. COMPACT ANY FILL REQUIRED IN THE SUB GRADE TO A DENSITY APPROXIMATING THAT OF THE SURROUNDING UNDISTRIBUTED MATERIAL. REMOVE BRUSH, TREES, STUMPS AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL B. GEOTEXTILE

FOR GEOTEXTILE FILTERS, USE ONLY GEOTEXTILES THAT WERE STORED IN A CLEAN DRY PLACE, OUT OF DIRECT SUNLIGHT, WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S PROTECTIVE COVER IN PLACE TO INSURE THE GEOTEXTILE WAS NOT DAMAGED BY ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. PLACE THE GEOTEXTILE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. C. FILTER BLANKET OR BEDDING

MMEDIATELY AFTER SLOPE PREPARATION, INSTALL THE FILTER OR BEDDING MATERIALS. WHERE MORE THAN ONE DISTINCT LAYER OF FILTER OR BEDDING MATERIAL IS REQUIRED, SPREAD THE FILTER OR BEDDING MATERIALS IN A UNITORM LAYER TO THE SPECIFIED DEPTH. WHERE MORE THAN ONE DISTINCT LAYER OF FILTER OR BEDDING MATERIAL IS REQUIRED, SPREAD THE LAYERS SO THAT THERE IS MINIMAL MIXING BETWEEN MATERIALS. D. STONE PLACEMENT

MMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT OF THE FILTER BLANKET, BEDDING AND/OR GEOTEXTILE, PLACE THE RIP RAP TO ITS FULL COURSE THICKNESS IN ONE OPERATION SO THAT IT PRODUCES A DENSE WELL-GRADED MASS OF STONE WITH A MINIMUM OF VOIDS. THE DESIRED DISTRIBUTION DENSE WELL-GRADED MASS OF STONE WITH A MINIMUM OF VOIDS. THE DESIRED DISTRIBUTION OF STONES THROUGHOUT THE MASS MAY BE OBTAINED BY SELECTIVE LOADING AT THE QUARRY, CONTROLLED DUMPING OF SUCCESSIVE LOADS DURING FINAL PLACING, OR BY A COMBINATION OF THESE METHODS. DO NOT PLACE THE RIP RAP IN LAYERS OR USE CHUTES OR SIMILAR METHODS TO DUMP THE RIP RAP WHICH ARE LIKELY TO CAUSE SEGREGATION OF HE VARIOUS STONE SIZES.

AKE CARE NOT TO DISLODGE THE UNDERLYING MATERIAL WHEN PLACING THE STONES. WHEN PLACING RIP RAP ON A GEOTEXTILE TAKE CARE NOT TO DAMAGE THE FABRIC. IF DAMAGE OCCURS, REMOVE AND REPLACE THE DAMAGED SHEET. FOR LARGE STONE, 12 INCHES OR GREATER, USE A 6-INCH LAYER OF FILTER OR BEDDING MATERIAL TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO HE MATERIAL FROM PUNCTURE.

ENSURE THE FINISHED SLOPE IS FREE OF POCKETS OF SMALL STONES OR CLUSTERS OF LARGE STONES. HAND PLACING MAY BE NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE REQUIRED GRADES AND A GOOD DISTRIBUTION OF STONE SIZES. ENSURE THE FINAL THICKNESS OF THE RIP RAP BLANKET IS WITHIN PLUS OR MINUS 0.25 OF THE SPECIFIED THICKNESS.

DUSI CUNIKUL

THE CONTROL OF DUST ON CONSTRUCTION SITES, CONSTRUCTION ROADS AND OTHER AREAS WHERE DUST IS GENERATED D PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF DUST FROM EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES, WHICH MAY CAUSE BOTH OFF-SITE AND ON-SITE DAMAGE, BE A HEALTH HAZARD TO HUMANS, WILDIFE AND PLANT LIFE, OR CREATE A SAFETY HAZARD BY REDUCING TRAFFIC VISIBILITY.

3. APPLICABILITY ON UNSTABLE SOILS SUBJECT TO CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC WHERE UNSTABLE SOLS ARE LOCATED ON HILL TOPS OR LONG REACHES OF OPEN GROUND AND CAN BE EXPOSED TO HIGH WINDS.

4. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS WHEN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES EXPOSE SOILS, FUGITIVE DUST IS EMITTED BOTH DURING THESE ACTIVITIES (I.E., EXCAVATION, DEMOLITION, VEHICLE TRAFFIC, ROCK DRILLING AND OTHER HUMAN ACTIVITIES) AND AS A RESULT OF WIND EROSION OF THE EXPOSED EARTH SURFACES. LARGE QUANTITIES OF DUST CAN BE GENERATED DURING "HEAVY" CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS ROAD AND STREET CONSTRUCTION, SUBDIVISION, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. IN PLANNING FOR DUST CONTROLS:

- A. LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF EXPOSED SOIL BY PHASING CONSTRUCTION TO REDUCE THE AREA OF LAND DISTURBED AT ANY ONE TIME AND BY USING, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, STABILIZATION MEASURES SUCH AS ANCHORED TEMPORARY SOIL PROTECTION, TEMPORARY SEEDING OR PERMANENT SEEDING WITH ANCHORED MULCH FOR SEED, LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS WITH LANDSCAPE MULCH, SODDING OR STONE SLOPE PROTECTION.
- B. MAINTAIN AS MUCH NATURAL VEGETATION AS IS PRACTICABLE. UNDISTURBED VEGETATIVE BUFFERS (MINIMUM OF 50' WIDTH) LEFT BETWEEN GRADED AREAS AND AREA TO BE PROTECTED CAN BE VERY EFFECTIVE.
- C. IDENTIFY AND ADDRESS SOURCES OF DUST GENERATED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. LIMIT CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC TO PREDETERMINED ROUTES. PAVED SURFACES REQUIRE MECHANICAL SWEEPERS TO REMOVE SOIL THAT HAS BEEN DEPOSITED OR TRACKED ONTO THE PAVEMENT. ON UNPAVED TRAVEL WAYS AN EMPORARY HAUL ROADS. USE ROAD CONSTRUCTION STABILIZATION MEASURES AND/OR WATER AS NEEDED TO KEEP SURFACE DAMP. STATIONARY SOURCES DUST, SUCH AS ROCK CRUSHERS, USE FINE WATER SPRAYS TO CONTROL DUS IF WATER IS EXPECTED TO BE NEEDED FOR DUST CONTROL, IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF WATER IN ADVANCE. PUMPING FROM STREAMS, POND AND SIMILAR WATERBODIES MAY REQUIRE APPROVAL FROM THE MUNICIPAL INLAND WETLAND
- D. IDENTIFY AND ADDRESS SOURCES OF WIND GENERATED DUST. PROVIDE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION TO HILL TOPS AND LONG REACHES OF OPEN GROUND WHERE SLOPES MAY BE EXPOSED TO HIGH WINDS. CONSIDER BREAKING UP LONG REACHES WITH TEMPORARY WINDBREAKS CONSTRUCTED FROM BRUSH PILES GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCES OR HAY BALES. PLAN ON STABILIZING SLOPES EARLY. JULCH FOR SEED WILL REQUIRE ANCHORING WHEN USED.
- CONSIDER WATER QUALITY WHEN SELECTING THE METHOD AND/OR MATERIALS USED FOR DUST CONTROL. WHEN CONSIDERING THE USE OF CALCIUM CHLORIDE BE AWARE OF THE FOLLOWING: THE RECEIVING SOIL'S PERMEABILITY SO AS TO PREVENT GROUNDWATER CONTAMINATION: THE TIMING OF THE APPLICATION TO RAINFALL TO PREVENT WASHING OF SALTS INTO SENSITIVE AREAS SUCH AS WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES; AND PROXIMITY TO SENSITIVE AREAS SUCH AS WATERCOURSES, PONDS, ESTABLISHED OR SOON TO BE ESTABLISHED AREA OF PLANTINGS, WHERE SALTS COULD IMPAIR OR DESTROY PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE ADDITIONALLY, SOME MATERIALS USED FOR DUST CONTROL MAY BE RENDERED NEFFECTIVE BY DEGRADED WATER QUALITY IF IT IS USED FOR MIXING.

CONSIDER USING DUST CONTROL MEASURES ONLY AFTER IT IS DETERMINED THAT OTHER MEASURES FOR SOIL STABILIZATION CANNOT BE PRACTICALLY APPLIED.

# A. MECHANICAL SWEEPING

MECHANICAL SWEEPING ON PAVED AREAS WHERE DUST AND FINE MATERIALS ACCUMULATE AS A RESULT OF TRUCK TRAFFIC, PAVEMENT SAW CUTTING SPILLAGE, AND WIND OR WATER DEPOSITION FROM ADJACENT DISTURBED AREAS. SWEEP DAILY IN HEAVILY TRAFFICKED AREAS PERIODICALLY MOISTEN EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES ON UNPAVED TRAVEL WAYS TO KEEP THE

TRAVEL WAY DAMP. C. NON-ASPHALTIC SOIL TACKIFIER NON-ASPHALTIC SOIL TACKIFIER CONSISTS OF AN EMULSIFIED LIQUID SOIL STABILIZER OF ORGANIC, INORGANIC OR MINERAL ORIGIN, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: MODIFIED RESINS, CALCIUM CHLORIDE, COMPLEX SURFACTANT, COPOLYMERS OR HIGH GRADE

LATEX ACRYLICS. THE SOLUTIONS SHALL BE NON-ASPHALTIC, NON TOXIC TO HUMAN, ANIMAL AND PLANT LIFE, NON-CORROSIVE AND NONFLAMMABLE. MATERIALS USED SHALL MEET LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL GUIDELINES FOR INTENDED USE. ALL MATERIALS ARE TO BE APPLIED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND ALL SAFETY GUIDELINES SHALL BE FOLLOWED IN STORING, HANDLING AND APPLYING MATERIALS. MAINTENANCE

REPEAT APPLICATION OF DUST CONTROL MEASURES WHEN FUGITIVE DUST BECOMES EVIDENT.

### DIMENT BARRIERS GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE (ST)

PHYSICAL PROPERTY

EOTEXTILE SILT FENCING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

FILTERING EFFICIENCY GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH (LBS.) ELONGATION @ FAILURE MULLEN BURST STRENGTH APPARENT OPENING SIZE OW RATE PERMATIVITY

LTRAVIOLET RADIATION STABILITY % DTEXTILE SILT FENCE SLOPE/ LENGTH LIMITATIONS

SLOPE STEEPNESS\* 5:1 OR FLATTER 3:1 TO 5:1 2:1 TO 3:1 \*WHERE THE GRADIENT CHANGES THROUGH THE DRAINAGE AREA THE STEEPEST SLOPE SECTION

# HALL BE USED. . MATERIALS

FREE OF ANY FLAWS OR DEFECTS WHICH WILL ALTER ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES. TORN OR PUNCTURED GEOTEXTILES SHALL NOT BE USED.

B. SUPPORTING POSTS: SHALL BE AT LEAST 42 INCHES LONG MADE OF EITHER 1.5 INCH SQUARE HARDWOOD STAKES OR STEEL POSTS WITH PROJECTIONS FOR FASTENING THE GEOTEXTILE OSSESSING A MINIMUM STRENGTH OF 0.5 POUND PER LINEAR FOOT

PLACEMENT ON THE LANDSCAPE A. FOR TOE OF SLOPE: LOCATE 5-10 FEET DOWN GRADIENT FROM THE TOE OF THE SLOPE, SWALES: LOCATE "U" SHAPE ACROSS SWALE SUCH THAT THE BOTTOM OF BOTH ENDS OF THE ENCE ARE HIGHER THAN THE TOP OF THE LOWEST SECTION OF THE FENC

GENERALLY ON THE CONTOUR WITH MAINTENANCE AND SEDIMENT REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS IN MIND. WHEN THE CONTOUR CANNOT BE FOLLOWED INSTALL THE FENCE SUCH THAT PERPENDICULAR WINGS ARE CREATED TO BREAK THE VELOCITY OF WATER FLOWING ALONG THE FENCE. C. CATCH BASINS IN SWALE ON SLOPES: LOCATE 2 "U" SHAPES ACROSS SWALE AS ABOVE: ONE IMMEDIATELY UP SLOPE FROM THE CATCH BASIN AND THE OTHER IMMEDIATELY DOWN SLOPE FROM THE CATCH BASIN.

D CATCH BASINS IN DEPRESSIONS: ENCIRCLE ENTIRE CATCH BASIN

CULVERT INLETS: LOCATE IN A "U" SHAPE APPROXIMATELY 6 FEET FROM THE CULVERT IN E DIRECTION OF THE INCOMING FLOW CULVERT OUTLETS: LOCATE ACROSS THE SWALE AT LEAST 6 FEET FROM THE CULVERT . INSTALLATION

A. TRENCH EXCAVATION: EXCAVATE A TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES DEEP AND 6 INCHES WIDE ON THE UP SLOPE SIDE OF THE FENCE LOCATION. FOR SLOPE AND SWALE INSTALLATIONS, EXTEND THE ENDS OF THE TRENCH SUFFICIENTLY UP SLOPE SUCH THAT BOTTOM END OF THE FENCE WILL BE HIGHER THAN THE TOP OF THE LOWEST PORTION OF THE FENCE. WHEN THE FENCE IS NOT TO BE INSTALLED ON THE CONTOUR, EXCAVATE WING TRENCHES SPACED AT THE INTERVALS GIVEN IN TABLE

3. SUPPORT POSTS: DRIVE SUPPORT POSTS ON THE DOWN SLOPE OF THE TRENCH TO A DEPTH OF T LEAST 12 INCHES INTO ORIGINAL GROUND. NEVER INSTALL SUPPORT POSTS MORE THAN 10 EET APART. INSTALL SUPPORT POSTS CLOSER THAN 10 FEET APART WHEN CONCENTRATED FLOWS ARE ANTICIPATED OR WHEN STEEP CONTRIBUTING SLOPES AND SOIL CONDITIONS ARE EXPECTED TO GENERATE LARGER VOLUMES OF SEDIMENT. FOR CATCH BASINS IN HOLLOWS, DRIVE POSTS AT EACH CORNER OF THE CATCH BASIN. WHENEVER THE GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC THAT IS USED EXCEEDS HE MINIMUM MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS CONTAINED IN THIS MEASURE, THE SPACING OF THE STAKES SHALL BE PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC: STAPLE OR SECURE THE GEOTEXTILE TO THE SUPPORT POSTS PER MANUFACTURER 'S INSTRUCTION SUCH THAT AT LEAST 6 INCHES OF GEOTEXTILE LIES WITHIN THE TRENCH, THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE DOES NOT EXCEED 30 INCHES AND THE GEOTEXTILE IS TAUT BETWEEN THE POSTS. WHEN THE TRENCH IS OBSTRUCTED BY STONES, TREE ROOTS, ETC. ALLOW THE GEOTEXTILE TO LAY OVER THE OBSTRUCTION SUCH THAT THE BOTTOM OF THE GEOTEXTILE POINTS UP SLOPE IN THE ABSENCE OF MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS, SPACE WIRE STAPLES ON WOODEN STAKES AT

A MAXIMUM OF 4 INCHES APART AND ALTERNATE THEIR POSITION FROM PARALLEL TO THE AXIS OF THE STAKE TO PERPENDICULAR. DO NOT STAPLE THE GEOTEXTILE TO LIVING TREES. PROVIDE REINFORCEMENT FOR THE FENCE WHEN IT CAN BE EXPOSED TO HIGH WINDS. WHEN JOINTS IN THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC ARE NECESSARY, SPLICE TOGETHER ONLY AT A SUPPORT POSTS, AND SECURELY SEAL (SEE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS). D. BACKFILL & COMPACTION: BACKFILL THE TRENCH WITH TAMPED SOIL OR AGGREGATE OVER THE GEOTEXTILE. WHEN THE TRENCH IS OBSTRUCTED BY A STONE, TREE ROOT, ETC. MAKE SURE THE BOTTOM OF THE GEOTEXTILE LIES HORIZONTAL ON THE GROUND WITH THE RESULTING FLAP ON THE UP SLOPE SIDE OF THE GEOTEXTILE AND BURY THE FLAP 6 INCHES OF TAMPED SOIL, OR

MAINTENANCE

PECT THE SILT FENCE AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM D FOR DEWATERING OPERATIONS, INSPECT FREQUENTLY BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER PUMPING AILURE. FAILURE OF THE FENCE HAS OCCURRED WHEN SEDIMENT FAILS TO BE RETAINED BY THE A) THE BARRIER HAS BEEN OVER TOPPED, UNDERCUT OR BYPASSED BY RUNOFF WATER,

WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER TO DETERMINE MAINTENANCE NEEDS. WHEN REMOVE THE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS OR, IF ROOM ALLOWS, INSTALL A SECONDARY SILT FENCE UP SLOPE OF THE EXISTING FENCE WHEN SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE EXISTING FENCE. REPLACE OR REPAIR THE FENCE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF OBSERVED FENCE BECAUSE: ) THE BARRIER HAS BEEN MOVED OUT OF POSITION, OR THE HAY BALES HAVE DETERIORATED OR BEEN DAMAGED WHEN REPETITIVE FAILURES OCCUR AT THE SAME LOCATION, REVIEW CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE AND DETERMINE IF ADDITIONAL CONTROLS (E.G. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF

CONTRIBUTING AREA, DIVERSIONS, STONE BARRIERS) ARE NEEDED TO REDUCE FAILURE RATE OR REPLACE HAY BALE BARRIER. REPLACE HAY BALE BARRIER. MAINTAIN THE HAY BALE BARRIER UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING AREA IS STABILIZED. AFTER THE UPSLOPE AREAS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, PULL THE STAKES OUT OF THE HAY BALES. UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUIRED, NO REMOVAL OR REGRADING OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT IS REQUIRED. THE HAY BALES MAY THEN BE LEFT IN PLACE OR BROKEN UP FOR GROUND COVER.

SEDIMENT BARRIERS HAY BALE BARRIER (HB) SPECIFICATIONS

HAY BALE DESIGN SLOPE/LENGTH LIMITATIONS SLOPE STEEPNESS SLOPE LENGTH AND WING SPACING 5:1 OR SHALLOWER 1 TO 3:1

PLACEMENT ON THE LANDSCAPE

MATERIALS

CHECK DAM MEASURES.

ROTTING OF THE BINDINGS).

MAINTENANCE

BECAUSE:

REPLACE FENCE

INSTALLATION

# GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE (GSF)

GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCES SHALL BE UTILIZED EXCEPT WHERE NOTED OTHERWISE

TEST METHOD ASTM 5141 ASTM D4632 ASTM D4632 ASTM D3786 ASTM 4833 ASTM D4751 NO GREATER THAN 0.90MM ASTM D4491 ASTM D4491 ASTM-D4355

AND NO LESS THAN 0.60 M 0.2 GAL/FT2/MIN 0.05 SEC. -1 (MIN) 70% AFTER 500 HOURS OF EXPOSURE (MIN)

MINIMUM

REQUIREMENT

75% (MIN)

100 LBS. 15%

250 PSI 50 LBS.

SLOPE LENGTH AND WING SPACING 100 FEE 75 FEE

. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC: SHALL BE A PERVIOUS SHEET OF POLYPROPYLENE, NYLON, POLYESTER AS CONFORMING TO THE REQUIREMENTS SHOWN. THE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE NON-ROTTING, ACID AND ALKALI RESISTANT AND HAVE SUFFICIENT STRENGTH AND PERMEABILITY FOR THE PURPOSE NTENDED, INCLUDING HANDLING AND BACKFILLING OPERATIONS. FILAMENTS IN THE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE RESISTANT TO ABSORPTION. THE FILAMENT NETWORK MUST BE DIMENSIONALLY STABLE AND RESISTANT TO DE-LAMINATION. THE GEOTEXTILE SHALL BE FREE OF ANY CHEMICAL TREATMENT OR COATING THAT WILL REDUCE ITS PERMEABILITY. THE GEOTEXTILE SHALL ALSO BE

100 FEE1 75 FEE1 50 FEE1

A. HAY BALES: SHALL BE MADE OF HAY OR STRAW WITH 40 POUNDS MINIMUM WEIGHT AND 120 POUNDS MAXIMUM WEIGHT HELD TOGETHER BY TWINE OR WIRE. B. STAKES FOR ANCHORING HAY BALES: SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES LONG AND MADE OF EITHER HARDWOOD WITH DIMENSIONS OF AT LEAST 1.5 INCHES SQUARE OR STEEL POSTS WITH A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 0.5 POUND PER LINEAR FOOT.

CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA IS NO GREATER THAN 1 ACRE. MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH IS AS A. TOE OF SLOPE : LOCATE 5-10 FEET DOWN GRADIENT FROM THE TOE OF SLOPE GENERALLY ON THE CONTOUR. B. SWALES: NOT RECOMMENDED. SEE GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE OR STONE CHECK DAM MEASURES. C. CATCH BASINS IN SWALES ON SLOPES: NOT RECOMMENDED. SEE GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE OR STONE CHECK DAM MEASURES.

D. CATCH BASINS IN DEPRESSIONS OR LOW SPOTS (YARD DRAINS): ENCIRCLE CATCHBASIN. CULVERT INLETS: NOT RECOMMENDED. SEE GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE MEASURE. CULVERT OUTLETS: NOT RECOMMENDED. USE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP AND/OR STONE

TRENCH EXCAVATION: EXCAVATE A TRENCH AS WIDE AS THE BALES AND AT LEAST 4 INCHES EEP. EACH END OF THE TRENCH SHOULD BE WINGED UPSLOPE SO THAT THE BOTTOM OF THE AST BALE IS HIGHER THAN THE TOP OF THE LOWEST HAY BALE IN THE BARRIER. B. HAY BALE PLACEMENT: PLACE BALES IN A SINGLE ROW IN THE TRENCH, LENGTHWISE, WITH ENDS OF ADJACENT BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER AND THE BINDINGS ORIENTED AROUND THE SIDES RATHER THAN ALONG THE TOPS AND BOTTOMS OF THE BALES (TO AVOID PREMATURE

STAKING HAY BALES: ANCHOR EACH BALE WITH AT LEAST 2 STAKES, DRIVING THE FIRST STAKE IN EACH BALE TOWARD THE PREVIOUSLY LAID BALE TO FORCE THE BALES TOGETHER. STAKES MUST BE DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES INTO THE GROUND. FILL ANY GAPS BETWEEN THE BALES WITH HAY OR STRAW TO PREVENT WATER FROM ESCAPING BETWEEN THE BALES. BACKFILL & TAMPED: BACKFILL THE BALES WITH THE EXCAVATED TRENCH MATERIAL TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 4 INCHES ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE BALES TAMP BY HAND OR MACHINE AND COMPACT THE SOIL. LOOSE HAY OR STRAW SCATTERED OVER THE DISTURBED AREA IMMEDIATELY UPHILL FROM THE HAY BALE BARRIER TENDS TO INCREASE BARRIER EFFICIENCY.

ISPECT THE HAY BALE BARRIER AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER TO DETERMINE MAINTENANCE NEEDS. OR DEWATERING OPERATIONS, INSPECT FREQUENTLY BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER PUMPING REMOVE THE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS OR, INSTALL A SECONDARY BARRIER UPSLOPE FROM THE EXISTING BARRIER WHEN SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE EXISTING BARRIER. REPLACE OR REPAIR THE BARRIER WITHIN 24 HOURS OF OBSERVED FAILURE. AILURE OF THE BARRIER HAS OCCURRED WHEN SEDIMENT FAILS TO BE RETAINED BY THE BARRIER ) THE FENCE HAS BEEN OVER TOPPED, UNDERCUT OR BYPASSED BY RUNOFF WATER, B) THE FENCE HAS BEEN MOVED OUT OF POSITION (KNOCKED OVER), OR THE GEOTEXTILE HAS DECOMPOSED OR BEEN DAMAGED.

WHEN REPETITIVE FAILURES OCCUR AT THE SAME LOCATION, REVIEW CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE AND DETERMINE IF ADDITIONAL CONTROLS (E.G. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF ONTRIBUTING AREA, DIVERSIONS, STONE BARRIERS) ARE NEEDED TO REDUCE FAILURE RATE OR MAINTAIN THE FENCE UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING AREA IS STABILIZED. AFTER THE CONTRIBUTING AREA IS STABILIZED DETERMINE IF SEDIMENT CONTAINED BY THE FENCE REQUIRES REMOVAL OR REGRADING AND STABILIZATION. IF THE DEPTH IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 6 INCHES, REGRADING OR REMOVAL OF THE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT IS REQUIRED. NO REMOVAL OR REGRADING IS REQUIRED IF SEDIMENT DEPTH IS LESS THAN 6 INCHES. REMOVE THE FENCE BY PULLING UP THE SUPPORT POSTS AND CUTTING THE GEOTEXTILE AT GROUND LEVEL. REGRADE OR REMOVE SEDIMENT AS NEEDED, AND STABILIZE DISTURBED SOILS.

STONE CHECK DAM (SCD) 1. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

A STONE CHECK DAM IS CONSIDERED TO BE TEMPORARY IF IT IS USED LESS THAN 1 YEAR. IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE PERMANENT IF IT IS USED MORE THAN 1 YEAR. ITS LENGTH OF USE AND THE SIZE OF THE WATERSHED DETERMINE IF AN ENGINEERED DESIGN IS REQUIRED. DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS DRAINAGE AREA NO ENGINEERED DESIGN 2-YR FREQUENCY STORM < OR = TO 2 ACRES > 2 ACRES ANY DRAINAGE SIZE 25-YR FREQUENCY STORM 2. SPECIFICATIONS

LENGTH OF USE < 6 MONTHS > 6 MONTHS, < 1 YEAR > 1 YEAR

FOR ENGINEERED STONE CHECK DAMS, CONSTRUCT THE STONE CHECK DAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DESIGN STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS. FOR ALL NON-ENGINEERED STONE CHECK DAMS, COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING: A. MATERIALS

STONE: SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS SECTION M.01.01, #3 AGGREGATE. THE STONE SHALL BE SOUND, TOUGH, DURABLE, ANGULAR, NO SUBJECT TO DISINTEGRATION ON EXPOSURE TO WATER OR WEATHERING, BE CHEMICALLY STABLE, AND SHALL BE SUITABLE IN ALL OTHER RESPECTS FOR THE PURPOSE INTENDED B. APPLICATION

PLACE THE STONE BY HAND OR MACHINE, MAKING SIDE SLOPES NO STEEPER THAN 1:1 (I.E., THE ANGLE OF REPOSE WITH A MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF 3 FEET AT THE CENTER OF THE CHECK DAM. A GEOTEXTILE MAY BE USED UNDER THE STONE TO PROVIDE A STABLE FOUNDATION AND TO FACILITATE REMOVAL OF THE STONE.

C. IN DRAINAGEWAYS: THE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM SHALL BE THE FLOW DEPTH OF THE DRAINAGEWAY BUT IT SHALL NOT EXCEED 3 FEET IN HEIGHT AT THE CENTER. EXTEND THE STONE CHECK DAM TO THE FULL WIDTH OF THE DRAINAGEWAY. PLUS 18 INCHES ON EACH SIDE LEAVING THE HEIGHT OF THE CENTER OF THE STONE CHECK DAM APPROXIMATELY & INCHES LOWER THAN THE HEIGHT OF THE OUTER EDGES THE MAXIMUM SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS SHALL BE SUCH THAT THE TOE OF TH UPSTREAM CHECK DAM IS AT THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE TOP OF THE CENTER OF THE DOWNSTREAM CHECK DAM.

D. CATCH BASIN IN DRAINAGEWAYS ON SLOPES AND AT THE CULVERT INLETS: WHERE CATCH BASINS IN DRAINAGEWAYS ARE LOCATED ON SLOPES OR AT CULVERT INLETS, LOCATE THE CHECK DAM ACROSS THE DRAINAGEWAY NO FARTHER THAN 20 FEET ABOVE THE CATCH BASIN OR CULVERT. FOR CULVERT INLETS, LOCATE THE CHECK DAM AT LEAST 6 FEET FROM THE INLET

CATCH BASINS IN DEPRESSIONS OR LOW SPOTS (YARD DRAINS): ENCIRCLE THE ENTIRE CATCH BASIN WITH A STONE CHECK DAM NOT TO EXCEED 18 INCHES IN HEIGHT AND 3 FEET OUT FROM THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE TOP OF THE FRAME. F. CULVERT INLETS: LOCATE THE STONE CHECK DAM APPROXIMATELY 6 FEET FROM

THE CULVERT IN THE DIRECTION OF THE INCOMING FLOW. SPECIAL CASE COMBINATIONS FOR ADDED FILTRATION & FROZEN GROUND CONDITIONS: THESE ARE NON-ENGINEERED STONE CHECK DAMS MODIFIED FOR USE IN CRITICAL WATERSHEDS (E.G. PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY, COLD WATER FISHERIES) WHEN THE DRAINAGE

AREA IS 2 ACRES OR LESS OR WHEN A SEDIMENT BARRIER NEEDS TO BE INSTALLED DURING FROZEN GROUND CONDITIONS. STONE CHECK DAM/GEOTEXTILE: STONE CHECK DAMS THAT ARE INSTALLED WITH AN INTERNAL CORE OF GEOTEXTILE. THE GEOTEXTILE MUST MEET THE MINIMUM STANDARDS SET FORTH IN GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE MEASURE. PARTIALLY CONSTRUCT THE STONE CHECK DAM TO AT LEAST HALF ITS HEIGHT. PLACE THE GEOTEXTILE OVER THE PARTIALLY BUILT DAM WITH SUFFICIENT MATERIAL ON THE UPSTREAM SIDE TO ALLOW FOR IT TO MAKE COMPLETE CONTACT WITH THE GROUND. COMPLETE THE PLACEMENT OF STONE BY BURYING THE GEOTEXTILE WITHIN THE CHECK DAM. USEFUL LIFE OF THE MEASURE IS LIMITED BY THE LIFE OF THE GEOTEXTILE USED AND MAINTENANCE. STONE CHECK DAM/HAY BALES: STONE CHECK DAMS THAT ARE INSTALLED WITH A CORE OF HAY BALES. THE HAY BALES MUST MEET THE MINIMUM STANDARDS SET FORTH IN HAY BALE BARRIER MEASURE. AT THE LOCATION OF THE STONE CHECK DAM FIRST LAY A LOOSE BED OF HAY SEVERAL INCHES THICK ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE CHECK DAM ALIGNMENT. PLACE HAY BALES WITH THE ENDS OF ADJACENT BALES TIGHTLY ABUTTING ONE ANOTHER. WEDGE ANY GAPS WITH LOOSE HAY. BURY HAY BALES WITH STONE AND COMPLETE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STONE CHECK DAM AS INDICATED IN THE APPLICATION PARAGRAPHS ABOVE. USEFUL LIFE OF THE MEASURE IS LIMITED BY THE LIFE OF THE HAY BALES AND MAINTENANCE.

MAINTENANCE FOR PERMANENT STONE CHECK DAMS, INSPECT AND MAINTAIN THE STONE CHECK DAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS PROVIDED IN THE DESIGN. FOR TEMPORARY STONE CHECK DAMS, INSPECT STONE CHECK DAMS AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.5

INCH OR GREATER TO DETERMINE MAINTENANCE NEEDS. REMOVE THE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WHEN DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE CHECK DAM REPLACE OR REPAIR THE CHECK DAM WITHIN 24 HOURS OF OBSERVED FAILURE. FAILURE OF THE CHECK DAM HAS OCCURRED WHEN SEDIMENT FAILS TO BE RETAINED BECAUSE: STONE HAS MOVED. SOIL HAS ERODED AROUND OR UNDER THE CHECK DAM REDUCING ITS FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY, OR TRAPPED SEDIMENTS ARE OVER TOPPING THE CHECK DAM.

WHEN REPETITIVE FAILURES OCCUR AT THE SAME LOCATION, REVIEW CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE AND DETERMINE IF ADDITIONAL CONTROLS (E.G. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF CONTRIBUTING AREA DIVERSIONS STONE CHECK O REDUCE FAILURE RATE. MAINTAIN THE STONE CHECK DAM UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING AREA IS STABILIZED. AFTER THE CONTRIBUTING AREA IS STABILIZED, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT. STONE CHECK DAMS MAY BE REMOVED OR GRADED INTO THE FLOW LINE OF THE CHANNEL OVER THE AREA LEFT DISTURBED BY SEDIMENT REMOVAL GRADE SO THERE ARE NO OBSTRUCTIONS TO WATER FLOW. IF STONE CHECK DAMS ARE USED IN GRASS-LINED CHANNELS, WHICH WILL BE MOWED, REMOVE ALL THE STONE OR CAREFULLY GRADE OUT THE STONE TO ENSURE IT DOES NOT INTERFERE WITH MOWING



DESIGN CRITERIA CLEAR THE AREA OF THE ENTRANCE OF ALL VEGETATION, ROOTS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONAB POORLY DRAINED LOCATIONS INSTALL SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE INSURING THE OUTLET TO ARE FREE FLOWING. INCL FOR A GEOTEXTILE IN PLACE OF FREE DRAINING MATERIAL, UNROLL THE GEOTEXTILE IN PARALLEL TO THE ROADWAY CENTERLINE IN A LOOSE MANNER PERMITTING IT TO CONFORM SURFACE IRREGULARITIES WHEN THE STONE IS PLACED. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY TI MANUFACTURER, THE MINIMUM OVERLAP OF GEOTEXTILE PANELS JOINED WITHOUT SEWING ACC THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. THE GEOTEXTILE MAY BE TEMPORARILY SECURED RECOMMENDED OR PROVIDED BY THE MANUFACTURER BUT THEY SHALL BE REMOVED PRIOR PLACEMENT OF THE STONE PLACE THE STONE TO THE SPECIFIED DIMENSION. KEEP ADDITIONAL STONE AVAILABLE OR S FUTURE USE. IF THE GRADE OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DRAINS TO THE PAVED SURF/ EXCEEDS 2%, CONSTRUCT A WATER BAR WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT LEAST 19 S ENTRANCE ON THE PAVED SURFACE DIVERTING RUNOFF WATER TO A SETTLING OR FILTE CONSTRUCT ANY DRAINAGE AND SETTLING FACILITIES NEEDED FOR WASHING OPERATIONS. IF ARE USED, INSTALL ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS

MOST OF THE SEDIMENT IS NOT REMOVED BY TRAVEL OVER THE STONE, WASH TIRES BEF ENTER A PUBLIC ROAD. DIVERT WASH WATER AWAY FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SETTLING ARI REMOVE SEDIMENT. SIZE SETTLING AREA TO HOLD THE VOLUME OF WATER USED DURING ANY PERIOD. USING A WASH RACK MAY MAKE WASHING MORE CONVENIENT AND EFFECTIVE. MAINTENANC

MAINTAIN THE ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING AND WASHING OF ONTO PAVED SURFACES. PROVIDE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE OR ADDI LENGTH AS CONDITIONS DEMAND. REPAIR ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT AS NEED IMMEDIATELY REMOVE ALL SEDMAND. REPAIR ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT AS NEEDE ROADS ADJACENT TO A CONSTRUCTION SITE SHALL BE LEFT CLEAN AT THE END OF EACH DA IF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IS BEING PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND THE ACTION OF A VEH TRAVELING OVER THE STONE PAD IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO REMOVE THE MAJORITY OF THE SEDI EITHER (1) INCREASE THE LENGTH OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, (2) MODIFY THE CONSTRUCTUON ENTRANCE, (2) MODIF ACCESS ROAD SURFACE, OR (3) INSTALL WASHING RACKS AND ASSOCIATED SETTLING AREA DEVICES BEFORE THE VEHICLE ENTERS A PAVED SURFACE. NTI-TRACKING F

N. T. S. REFERENCE: 2002 CONNECTICUT GUIDELINES FOR SOIL EROSION AND CONTROL HANDBOOK.

1. SPECIFICATIO	TEMPORARY SEEDING (TS)	1. SPECIFICATIONS	EEDING (P	S)
B. TIMING CON SELECT WITH A T	SPECIES APPROPRIATE FOR THE SEASON AND SITE CONDITIONS FROM TABLE. ISIDERATIONS EMPORARY SEED MIXTURE WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER THE SUSPENSION OF GRADING WORK IN DISTURBED AREAS WHERE	A. SEED SELECTION AND QUANTITY SELECT A SEED MIXTURE APPROPRIATE TO THE INTENDED USE AND SOIL CONDITIONS No. OR USE MIXTURE RECOMMENDED BY THE NRCS. FOR SEED MIXTURES CONTAINING <sup>15</sup> LEGUMES, SELECT THE TYPE AND AMOUNT OF INOCULANT THAT IS SPECIFIC FOR THE	SEED MIXTURE (VARIETY)4 KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WIN	<u>LBS/ACRE LBS/1.000 SF</u> 20 .45 ITERGREEN) 20 .45
C. SITE PREF	IN OF WORK IS EXPECTED TO BE MORE THAN 30 DAYS BUT LESS THAN I YEAR. SEEDING OUTSIDE THE OPTIMUM GIVEN IN TABLE MAY RESULT IN EITHER INADEQUATE GERMINATION OR LOW PLANT SURVIVAL RATE, REDUCING ROL EFFECTIVENESS. PARATION	LEGUME TO BE USED. WHEN BUYING SEED MAKE SURE THE QUALITY OF THE SEED IS GIVEN FOR PURE LIVE SEED AND GERMINATION RATE. ASK THE SUPPLIER FOR AN AFFIDAVIT OF PURITY AND GERMINATION RATE IF THERE IS ANY QUESTION. EXPECT A PURITY BETWEEN OF 95% AND 98% AND A CERMINATION PATE RETWEEN 70% AND 90% SOME SEEDING	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (NORLEA, MANHA CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WIN REDTOP (STREAKER, COMMON)	ATTAN)         5         10           TOTAL         45         1.00           NTERGREEN)         20         45           2         .05
C. SITE PREPARATION INSTALL NEEDED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, SEDIMENT BASINS AND GRASSED WATERWAYS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. GRADE ACCORDING TO PLANS AND ALLOW FOR THE USE OF APPROPRIATE EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAND GRADING MEASURE.		MIXTURES CALL FOR PURE LIVE SEED. INCREASE SEEDING RATES 10% WHEN USING FROST CRACK SEEDING OR HYDROSEEDING.	TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31) OR SMOOTH (SARATOGA, LINCOLN) CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WIT BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) WITH	BROMEGRASS 20 .45 TOTAL 42 .95 NTERGREEN) 20 .45 HINOCULANT 8 20
D. SEEDBED P LOOSEN THE SU LOOSENED OR BULLDOZER, DIS	REPARATION OIL TO A DEPTH OF 3-4 INCHES WITH A SLIGHTLY ROUGHENED SURFACE. IF THE AREA HAS BEEN RECENTLY DISTURBED, NO FURTHER ROUGHENING IS REQUIRED. SOIL PREPARATION CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY TRACKING WITH A SCING, HARROWING, RAKING OR DRAGGING WITH A SECTION OF CHAIN LINK FENCE. AVOID EXCESSIVE COMPACTION OF	B. TIMING SEED WITH A PERMANENT SEED MIXTURE WITHIN 7 DAYS AFTER ESTABLISHING FINAL GRADES OR WHEN GRADING WORK WITHIN A DISTURBED AREA IS TO BE SUSPENDED FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN I YEAR. SEEDING IS RECOMMENDED FROM APRIL 1 THROUGH JUNE 15 AND AUGUST 15 THROUGH OCTORER 1. WITH THE FOLLOWING	TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31) OR SMOOTH (SARATOGA, LINCOLN) CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WIN OR TALL FEORLE (KENTUCKY 22)	BROMEGRASS 20 .45 TOTAL 48 1.10
THE SURFACE BY EQUIPMENT TRAVELING BACK AND FORTH OVER THE SURFACE. IF THE SLOPE IS TRACKED, THE CLEAT MARKS SHALL BE PERPENDICULAR TO THE ANTICIPATED DIRECTION OF THE FLOW OF SURFACE WATER. APPLY GROUND LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS. SOIL SAMPLE MAILERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SYSTEM OFFICE. APPENDIX E CONTAINS A LISTING OF THE COOPERATIVE EXTENSION		EXCEPTIONS: • FOR THE COASTAL TOWNS AND IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY FINAL FALL SEEDING DATES CAN BE EXTENDED AN ADDITIONAL 15 DAYS, AND • DORMANT OR FROST CRACK SEEDING IS DONE AFTER THE GROUND IS FROZEN.	REDTOP (STREAKER, COMMON) BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) W/IN	20 .45 2 .05 OCULANT1 <u>8 .20</u> TOTAL 30 .70
BE APPLIED AT ADDITIONALLY,	THE RATE OF 300 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF 10-10-10 OR EQUIVALENT. LIME MAY BE APPLIED USING RATES GIVEN IN TABLE BELOW.	C. SITE PREPARATION GRADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAND GRADING MEASURE. INSTALL ALL NECESSARY SURFACE WATER CONTROLS. FOR AREAS TO BE MOWED REMOVE ALL SURFACE STONES 2 INCHES OR LARGER. 65	WHITE CLOVER PERENNIAL RYE GRASS CREEPING RED FESCUE	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SOIL TEXTURES CLAY, CLAY LO AND HIGH ORG SANDY LOAM, I	TONS/ACRE OF LIME LBS/1,000 SF OF LIME IAM ANIC SOIL 3 135 LOAM, SILT LOAM 2 90 SAND 1 45	REMOVE ALL OTHER DEBRIS SUCH AS WIRE, CABLE, TREE ROOTS, PIECES OF CONCRETE, CLODS, LUMPS OR OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.	REDTOP (STREAKER, COMMON) PERENNIAL RYE GRASS	2 .05 20 .50 TOTAL 42 1.05
E. SEEDING APPLY SEED UI THE SELECTED	NIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL, CULTIPACKER TYPE SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER AT A MINIMUM RATE FOR SEED IDENTIFIED IN TABLE BELOW. INCREASE SEEDING RATES BY 10% WHEN HYDROSEEDING.	NOTE: ON AREAS WHERE WOOD CHIPS AND/OR BARK MULCH WAS PREVIOUSLY APPLIED, EITHER REMOVE THE MULCH OR INCORPORATE IT INTO THE SOIL WITH A NITROGEN FERTILIZER ADDED. NITROGEN APPLICATION RATE IS DETERMINED BY SOIL TEST AT TIME OF SEEDING; ANTICIPATE 12 LBS NITROGEN PER TON OF WOOD CHIPS	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (SANATOGA, EIN PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (NORLEA, MANHA BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) W/ IN	ITTAN) 5 .10 NOCULANT1 <u>10 .25</u> TOTAL 30 .79
F. MULCHING TEMPORARY SE NOTE WHEN SE COVERAGE.	EDINGS MADE DURING OPTIMUM SEEDING DATES SHALL BE MULCHED ACCORDING TO THE MULCH FOR SEED MEASURE. EDING OUTSIDE OF THE OPTIMUM SEEDING DATES, INCREASE THE APPLICATION OF MULCH TO PROVIDE 95% - 100%	AND/OR BARK MULCH. 85 D. SEEDBED PREPARATION APPLY TOPSOIL IF NECESSARY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TOPSOILING MEASURE. APPLY FERTULIZER AND GROUND LIMESTONE ACCORDING TO SOIL TESTS CONDUCTED	SWITCHGRASS (BLACKWELL, SHELTER, C WEEPING LOVEGRASS LITTLE BLUESTEM (BLAZE, ALDOUS, CA	AVE-IN-ROCK) 101 .25 3 .07 MPER) <u>101 .25</u> TOTAL 23 .57
2. MAINTENANC INSPECT SEEDE 0.5 INCH OR G HAS OCCURRED	E D AREA AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF REATER FOR SEED AND MULCH MOVEMENT AND RILL EROSION. WHERE SEED HAS MOVED OR WHERE SOIL EROSION D. DETERMINE THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE. BIRD FEEDING MAY BE A PROBLEM IF MULCH WAS APPLIED TOO THINLY	BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SOIL 95 TESTING LABORATORY OR OTHER RELIABLE SOURCE. A PH RANGE OF 6.2 TO 7.0 IS OPTIMAL FOR PLANT GROWTH OF MOST GRASS SPECIES.	CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WIN CROWN VETCH (CHEMUNG, PENNGIFT) WITH OR (FLATPEA (LATHCO) WITH INOCULAN TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31) OR SMOOTH	NTERGREEN) 10 .25 HINOCULANT1 15 .35 NT1) (30) (.75) BROMEGRASS
TO PROTECT SI REAPPLY SEED ADDITIONAL ME WITH ANCHORIN	EED. RE-SEED AND RE-MULCH. IF MOVEMENT WAS THE RESULT OF WIND, THEN REPAIR EROSION DAMAGE (IF ANY), AND MULCH AND APPLY MULCH ANCHORING. IF FAILURE WAS CAUSED BY CONCENTRATED RUNOFF, INSTALL ASURES TO CONTROL WATER AND SEDIMENT MOVEMENT, REPAIR EROSION DAMAGE, RE-SEED AND RE-APPLY MULCH IG OR USE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MEASURE. CONTINUE INSPECTIONS UNTIL THE GRASSES ARE	WHERE SOIL LESTING IS NOT FEASIBLE ON SMALL OR VARIABLE STIES, OR WHERE TIMING IS CRITICAL, FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 300 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET USING 10–10–10 OR EQUIVALENT AND LIMESTONE AT 4 TONS PER ACRE OR 200 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET. ADDITIONALLY, LIME MAY BE APPLIED USING RATES GIVEN IN TABLE BELOW. A PH	(SARATOGA, LINCOLN) REDTOP (STREAKER, COMMON)	15 .35 <u>2</u> .05 TOTAL 42 (OR 57) 1.00 (OR 1.40) ITEDODETIN) 20 45
ENOUGH TO CO COVER).	ISHED. GRASSES SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED ESTABLISHED UNTIL A GROUND COVER IS ACHIEVED WHICH IS MATURE INTROL SOIL EROSION AND TO SURVIVE SEVERE WEATHER CONDITIONS (APPROXIMATELY 80% VEGETATIVE SURFACE	OF 6.2 TO 7.0 IS OPTIMAL. FOR AREAS THAT WERE PREVIOUSLY MULCHED WITH WOOD CHIPS OR BARK AND THE WOOD CHIPS OR BARK ARE TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL, APPLY ADDITIONAL NITROGEN AT A RATE THAT IS DETERMINED BY SOIL TESTS AT TIME OF SEEDING. WORK LIME AND FERTULER INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 4 INCHES WITH A	CREEPING RED FESCE (PENNEAWN, WIN REDTOP (STREAKER, COMMON) CROWN VETCH (CHEMUNG, PENNGIFT) WITH OR (FLATPEA (LATHCO) WITH INOCULAN	INCRUMENT         20         .45           2         .05           INOCULANT1         15         .35           IT1)         (30)         (.75)           TOTAL         37 (OR 52)         85 (OR 1.25)
SPECIES	SEEDING OPTIMUM OPTIMUM SEEDING PLANT RATES SEED DATES(NOTE1) CHARACTERISTICS (POUNDS) DEPTH(NOTE2) /Ac. /1000 S.F. (INCHES)	DISC OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM, FINE SEEDBED IS PREPARED. FOR <sup>115</sup> AREAS TO BE MOWED THE FINAL SOIL LOOSENING AND SURFACE ROUGHENING OPERATION IS BY HAND, HARROW OR DISC. IF DONE BY HARROW OR DISC, IT IS	BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) WITH CROWN VETCH (CHEMUNG, PENNGIFT) WITH CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WI	HINOCULANTI 8 .20 HINOCULANTI 15 .35 NTERGREEN)OR TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31)
ANNUAL RYEGR LOLIUM MULTIFI PERENNIAL RYE LOLIUM PEREN	MAY BE ADDED IN MIXES.           ORUM         40         1.0         0.5         3/1         6/15         8/1         10/15         WILL MOW OUT OF MOST STANDS.           USE FOR WINTER COVER.         USE FOR WINTER COVER.         USE FOR WINTER COVER.         USE FOR WINTER COVER.           INE         40         1.0         0.5         3/15         -7/1         8/1         - 10/15         TOLERATES COLD AND LOW MOISTURE.	GENERALLY DONE ON THE CONTOUR. AREAS NOT TO BE MOWED CAN BE TRACKED WITH CLEATED EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE. HOWEVER, FOR AREAS WHERE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ARE TO BE USED INSTEAD OF MULCH FOR SEED PREPARE THE SEED BED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 126 BLANKET MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.	OR SMOOTH BROMEGRASS (SARATOGA, SWITCHGRASS (BLACKWELL, SHELTER, C PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (NORLEA, MANH)	LINCOLN) <u>20</u> <u>.45</u> TOTAL 43 1.00 AVE-IN-ROCK) 101 .25 ATTAN) 5 .10
OATS	QUICK GERMINATION AND HEAVY SPRING ALE 120 3.0 1.0 4/15 - 7/1 & 8/15 -10/15 GROWTH. DIES BACK IN JUNE WITH LITTLE REGROWTH. IN NORTHERN CT. WINTER WILL KILL N NORTHERN CT. WINTER WILL KILL A 86 2.0 1.0 3/1 - 6/15 & 8/1 - 9/15 WITH THE FIRST KILLING OF FROST AND	INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF THE SOIL IS COMPACTED, CRUSTED OR HARDENED, SCARIFY THE AREA PRIOR TO SEEDING. SOIL TEXTURE VS. LIMING RATES	CROWN VETCH (CHEMUNG, PENNGIFT) WITH CROWN VETCH (CHEMUNG, PENNGIFT) WITH OR (FLATPFA (LATHCO) WITH INOCULAN	INNOCULANT1         15         .35           TOTAL         45         1.05           INNOCULANT1         10         .25           IT1)         (30)         (75)
WINTER WHEAT TRITICUM AES	MAY THROUGHOUT THE STATE IN SEVERE WINTERS. QUICK GERMINATION WITH MODERATE TIVUM 120 3.0 1.0 4/15 - 7/1 & 8/15 - 10/15 GROWTH. DIES BACK IN JUNE WITH NO	CLAY, CLAY LOAM AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL 3 135 SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM 2 90	SWITCHGRASS (BLACKWELL, SHELTER, C PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (NORLEA, MANHA	AVE-IN-ROCK) 51 .10 (TTAN) <u>5 .10</u> TOTAL 20 (OR40) .45 (OR .95)
MILLET ECHINOCHLOA SUDANGRASS SORGHUM SUE	CRUSGALLI 20 0.5 1.0 5/15 – 7/15 FROST IN SEPTEMBER. TOLERATES WARM TEMPERATURES AND DANENSE 30 0.7 1.0 5/15 – 8/1 DROUGHTY CONDITIONS.	LOAMY SANU, SANU 1 45 145     E. SEED APPLICATION     APPLY SELECTED SEED AT RATES PROVIDED IN TABLE BELOW UNIFORMLY BY HAND,     CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL, CULTIPACKER TYPE SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER (SLURRY	CROWN VETCH (CHEMUING, PENNGIFT) WITI OR (FLATPEA (LATHCO) WITH INOCULAN PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (NORLEA, MANHA	H INNOCULANT1 15 .35 IT1) (30) (.75) ITTAN) <u>10 .25</u> TOTAL 25 (OR 40) .60 (OR 1.00)
BUCKWHEAT FAGOPYRUM ES WEEPING LOVEC	CULENTUM 15 0.4 1.0 4/1 - 9/15 AND IS GOOD AS A GREEN MANURE CROP WARM-SEASON PERENNIAL, MAY BUNCH. ISUNUA 5 0.2 0.25 6/1 7/1 UNIVERSIDATION OF THE ADDRESS ACTOR	INCLUDING SEED, FERTILIZER). NORMAL SEEDING DEPTH IS FROM 0.25 TO 0.5 INCH. 156 INCREASE SEEDING RATES BY 10% WHEN HYDROSEEDING OR FROST CRACK SEEDING. SEED WARM SEASON GRASSES DURING THE SPRING PERIOD ONLY. APPLY MULCH ACCORDING TO THE MULCH FOR SEED MEASURE.	SWITCHGRASS (BLACKWELL, SHELTER, C BIG BLUESTEM (NIAGRA, KAW) OR LITTL (BLAZE, ALSOUS,CAMPER) PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (NORLEA, MANH/	AVE-IN-ROCK) 51 .10 E BLUESTEM 51 .10 ATTAN) 5 .10
DOT ALL PURP	INFERTILE SOLS. EXCELLENT NURSE CROP. USUALLY WINTER KILLS. OSE MIX 150 3.4 0.5 3/15 - 6/15 & 8/15 - 10/15 SUITABLE FOR ALL CONDITIONS. (NOTE3)	F. IRRIGATION FOR SUMMER SEEDING WHEN SEEDING OUTSIDE OF THE RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, WATERING MAY BE ESSENTIAL TO ESTABLISH A NEW SEEDING. IRRIGATION IS A SPECIALIZED PRACTICE AND CARE NEEDS TO BE TAKEN NOT TO EXCEED THE NEED FOR THE SOUL FACE AND CARE NEEDS TO BE TAKEN NOT TO EXCEED THE	BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) WITH TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31) FLATPEA (LATHCO) WITH INOCULANT1	HINOCULANT1 <u>5 .10</u> TOTAL 20 .40 20 .45 30 .75
1 MAY BE PLAN 15 DAYS IN 2 SEED AT TW 3 SEE PERMAN 4 LISTED SPEC	NIED THROUGHOUT SUMMER IF SOIL MOISTURE IS ADEQUATE OR CAN BE IRRIGATED. FALL SEEDING MAY BE EXTENDED THE COASTAL TOWNS. CE THE INDICATED DEPTH FOR SANDY SOILS. ENT SEEDING TABLE FOR SEEDING MIXTURE REQUIREMENTS. IES MAY BE USED IN COMBINATIONS TO OBTAIN A BROADER TIME SPECTRUM. IF USED IN COMBINATIONS, REDUCE	WITH 1 TO 2 INCHES OF WATER APPLIED PER APPLICATION, SOAKING THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES. 176 2. MAINTENANCE	DEER TONGUE (TIOGA) WITH INOCULANT BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) WITH	TOTAL 50 1.20 1 101 .25 HINOCULANT1 8 .20
EACH SPECIES	PLANTING RATE BY 20% OF THAT LISTED.	A. INITIAL ESTABLISHMENT INSPECT SEEDED AREA AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER DURING THE FIRST GROWING SEASON. WHERE SEED HAS BEEN MOVED OR WHERE SOIL EROSION HAS OCCURRED DETERMINE	DEER TONGUE (TIOGA) WITH INOCULANT CROWN VETCH (CHEMUING, PENNGIFT) WITI	TOTAL 21 .52 TOTAL 21 .52 1 101 .25 HINNOCULANT1 15 .35
		THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE. BIRD DAMAGE MAY BE A PROBLEM IF MULCH WAS APPLIED TOO THINLY TO PROTECT SEED. RE-SEED AND RE-MULCH. IF MOVEMENT WAS THE RESULT OF WIND, REPAIR EROSION DAMAGE (IF ANY), RE-APPLY SEED AND MULCH, AND APPLY MULCH ANCHORING. IF FAILURE WAS CAUSED BY 193 CONFENTRATED WATER (1) INSTALL ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO CONTROL WATER AND	PERENNIAL RYÈGRASS (NORLEA, MÀNHA CHEWINGS FESCUE HARD FESCUE	ATTAN) TOTAL 3 .07 .67 .55 .80 .30 70
6' HT MIN. TEMPORARY CHAIN LINK FENCE		SEDIMENT MOVEMENT. (2) REPAIR EROSION DAMAGE, (3) RE-SED AND (4) RE-APPLY MULCH WITH ANCHORING OR USE TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET MEASURE AND/OR PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT MEASURE. IF THERE IS NO EROSION, BUT SEED SURVIVAL IS LESS THAN 100 PLANTS PER	COLONIAL BENTGRASS BIRDS FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE, VIKING) WITH PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	HINOCULANT1 10 .20 20 .50 TOTAL 100 2.30
		SQUARE FOOT AFTER 4 WEEKS GROWTH, RE-SEED AS PLANTING SEASON ALLOWS. CONTINUE INSPECTIONS UNTIL AT LEAST 100 PLANTS PER SQUARE FOOT HAVE GROWN AT LEAST 6 INCHES TALL OR UNTIL THE FIRST MOWING.	DELETED DUE TO INVASIVE SPECIES CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WI	NTERGREEN) TOTAL 60 1.35
	E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	ALLOW THE MAJORITY OF PLANTS TO ACHIEVE A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 6 INCHES 225 BEFORE MOWING IT THE FIRST TIME. DO NOT MOW WHILE THE SURFACE IS WET. MOWING WHILE THE SURFACE IS STILL WET MAY PULL MANY SEEDLINGS FROM THE SOIL AND OFTEN LEAVES A SERIES OF UNNECESSARY RUTS. THE FIRST MOWING SHOULD REMOVE ADDRESSING OF UNNECESSARY RUTS. THE FIRST MOWING	CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WI TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31)	NTERGREEN) 40 .90 <u>20 .45</u> TOTAL 60 1.35
		TYPE OF GRASS AND WHERE IT IS BEING USED. DO NOT MOW GRASS BELOW 3 INCHES. IF THE SEEDING WAS MULCHED, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO RAKE OUT THE MULCHING MATERIAL, NORMAL MOWING WILL GRADUALLY REMOVE ALL UNWANTED DEBRIS.	CREEPING RED FESCUE (PENNLAWN, WI FLATPEA (LATHCO) WITH INOCULANT1 TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31)	NTERGREEN) 15 .35 <u>30 .75</u> TOTAL 45 3.60 TOTAL 150 3.60
	GRADE	C. LONG TERM MAINTENANCE MOW AND FERTILIZE AT A RATE THAT SUSTAINS THE AREA IN A CONDITION THAT 255 SUPPORTS THE INTENDED USE. IF APPROPRIATE THE HEIGHT OF CUT MAY BE ADJUSTED DOWNWARD, BY DEGREES, AS NEW PLANTS BECOME ESTABLISHED. CARRY	AMERICAN BEACHGRASS (CAPE)	58,500 1,345 CULMS/ACRE CULMS/100 SF
	ELEVATION	OUT ANY FERTILIZATION PROORAM IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED SOIL TESTS 266 THAT DETERMINE THE PROPER AMOUNT OF LIME AND FERTILIZER NEEDED TO MAINTAIN A VIGOROUS SOD YET PREVENT EXCESSIVE LEACHING OF NUTRIENTS TO THE GROUNDWATER OR RUNOFF TO SURFACE WATERS. ALTHOUGH WEEDS MAY APPEAR TO BE A PROBLEM, THEY SHADE THE NEW	SWITCHGRASS (BLACKWELL, SHELTER, C BIG BLUESTEM (NIAGRA, KAW) LITTLE BLUESTEM (BLAZE, ALDOUS, CAN SAND LOVEGRASS (NE-27, BEND) DIDDE FOOT TREEOU (EMDIDE VIKING)	AVE-IN-ROCK) 4.0 .10 4.0 .10 MPER) 2.0 .05 1.5 .03 2.0 .05
	<u>IREE PROTECTION (IP)</u> N.T.S.	SEEDLINGS AND HELP CONSERVE SURFACE MOISTURE. DO NOT APPLY WEED CONTROL UNTIL THE NEW SEEDLING HAS BEEN MOWED AT LEAST FOUR TIMES. SELECTING SEED MIX TO MATCH NEED 275	FLATPEA (LATHCO) PERENNIAL PEA (LANCER)	TOTAL 13.5 .33 10 .20 2 .05
		MOWING DESIRED MOWING NOT REQUIRED BORROW AREAS, ROADSIDES, DIKES, LEVEES, POND BANKS	CROWN VETCH (CHEMUNG, PENNGIFT) TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31)	10 .20 2 .20 TOTAL 24 .65
		AND OTHER SLOPES AND BANKS         285           A) WELL OR EXCESSIVELY         1,2,3,4,5, OR 8         5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,16,22           DRAINED SOILS2         B) SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED         2         5,6           SOILS2         5,6         5,6         5,6	ORCHARDGRASS (PENNLATE, KAY, POIC TALL FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31) REDTOP (STREAKER, COMMON) BIRD'S-FOOT TREFOIL (EMPIRE VIKING)	MAC) 5 .10 10 .20 2 .05 <u>5 .10</u> TOTAL 22 .45
	- POSITION POSTS TO OVERLAP AS SHOWN MAKING CERTAIN THAT THE FABRIC FOLDS AROUND EACH POST ONE FULL TURN	C) VARIABLE DRAINAGE SOILS2 2 5,6,11 DRAINAGE DITCH AND CHANNEL BANKS 29 A) WELL OR EXCESSIVELY DRAINED SOILS2 1,2,3, OR 4 9,10,11,12 B) SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED SOILS2 2	TURF TYPE TALL FESCUE (BONANZA, MUST, REBEL II, SPARTAN, JAGUAR) OR PERENN ("FUTURE 2000" MIX: FIESTA II, BLAZEI	ANG, IAL RYE R II, AND DASHER II) 175–250 6 TO 8
	TYING OFF WITH CORD OR WIRE TO PREVENT FLOW-THROUGH OF BUILT-UP SEDIMENT AT JOINT.	C) VARIABLE DRAINAGE SOILS 2 2 DIVERSIONS A) WELL OR EXCESSIVELY DRAINED SOILS 2,3, OR 4 9,10,11 B) SOMEWHAT POORLY DRAINED SOILS 2 FOOTN C) VARIABLE DRAINAGE SOILS 2 1 4 405	IOTES:	
6"	SUPPORTING POSTS SHALL BE AT LEAST 42" LONG, 1.5" SQUARE HARDWOOD STAKE OR STEEL POST WITH 10' O.C. MAXIMUM SPACING.	EFFLUENT DISPOSAL       5 OR 6       HYD         GRAVEL PITS3       26,27,28       HYD         GULLIED AND ERODED AREAS       3,4,5,8,10,11,12       2 USE         MINESPOIL & WASTE       15 16 17 18 26 27 28       EXA	PROPER INVOLUTION FOR LEGUME SEEDS, L PROSEEDING. PURE LIVE SEED (PLS) = $\frac{(\% \text{ GERMINATION})}{100}$ MPLE: COMMON BERMUDA SEED WITH 70% (	x % PURITY) GERMINATION AND 80% PURITY=
	MAX. FENCE	(IF TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES NOT LIMITING)3 SHORELINES 5 OR 6 10LE (FLUCTUATING WATER LEVELS) 3 D.O.	$\frac{70\times80}{100} \text{ OR } \frac{56}{100} \text{ OR } 56\%$ BS PLS/ACRE/56% = 17.9 LBS/ACRE OF B/ T. ALL PURPOSE MIX	AGGED SEED
E MATERIAL.	HEIGHT = 30	SKI SLOPES       4,10       4       WILL         SOD WATERWAYS AND SPILLWAYS       1,2,3,4,6,7, OR 8       1,2,3,4,6,7, OR 8       CAT         SUNNY RECREATION AREAS       1,2, OR 23       COR         (PICNIC AREAS AND PLAYGROUNDS       SPA       SPA         OR DEVANCE AND ARCHERY RANCES       MAY	) FLOWER MIX CONTAINING NEW ENGLAND A CHFLY, DWARF COLUMBINE, PURPLE CONEFL INFLOWER, OX-EYE DAISY, SCARLET FLAX, F NISH LARKSPUR, CORN POPPY, SPURRED SI 'BF ADDED TO ANY SEED MIX GIVEN, MOST	SIER, BABY'S BREATH, BLACK EYE SUSAN, OWER, LANCED-LEAVED COREOPSIS, OXGLOVE, GAYFEATHER, ROCKY LARKSPUR, VAPDRAGON, WALLFLOWER AND/OR YARROW SFED SUPPLIERS CARRY A WILD FLOWER MIX
A DIRECTION OO THE HE		NATURE TRAILS)     THA       CAMPING AND PARKING, NATURE     19,21, OR     23       TRAILS (SHADED)     5 CON       SAND DUNES (BLOWING SAND)     25	T IS SUITABLE FOR THE NORTHEAST AND C ENNIAL FLOWERS. SEEDING RATES FOR THE ISIDERED TO BE A COOL SEASON MIX. ISIDERED TO BE A WARM SEASON MIX.	ONTAINS A VARIETY OF BOTH ANNUAL AND SPECIFIC MIXTURES SHOULD BE FOLLOWED.
WITH PINS TO TOCKPILE FOR	INPORTANT: FOR PROPER INSTALLATION, SILT FENCE MUST BE TOTAL TOTAL TO THE EXISTING SUBGRADE WITH A	WOODLAND ACCESS ROADS,         SKID TRAILS AND LOG YARDING AREAS         JAWNS AND HIGH MAINTENANCE         1,19,21, OR         1,19,21, OR		
ACE AND IT 5 FEET FROM RING AREA. WASH RACKS	INSTALLATION SECTION	FOUTINUTES: 1 THE NUMBERS FOLLOWING IN THESE COLUMNS REFER TO SEED MIXTURES IN FOLLOWING TABLE. MIXES FOR SHADY AREAS ARE IN BOLD ITALICS PRINT (INCLUDING MIXES 20 THROUGH 24). 2 SEE COUNTY SOIL SURVEY FOR DRAINAGE CLASS. SOIL SURVEYS ARE AVAILABLE	SEDIMENTATIO	ON & EROSION
DRE VEHICLES EA TO 2-HOUR	WING ORIENTED TO INTERCEPT FLOW	FROM THE COUNTY SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT OFFICE. 3 USE MIX 26 WHEN SOIL PASSING A 200 MESH SIEVE IS LESS THAN 15% OF TOTAL WEIGHT. USE MIX 26 & 27 WHEN SOIL PASSING A 200 MESH SIEVE IS BETWEEN 15 AND 20% OF TOTAL WEIGHT. USE MIX 26, 27 & 28 WHEN SOIL PASSING A 200 MESH SIEVE IS ABOVE 20% OF TOTAL WEIGHT	UUNIKUL	DEIAILO
			CIVII	Date: 6/27/18
ED. SURFACES. AY. HICLE			AND FILE	Scale: AS NOTED
INMENT, THEN IRUCTION OR SIMILAR	6" X 6" BACKFILLED	SECTION A		File No.: 3734
CF	DIRECTION OF DIRECTION OF FLOW COLLECTING FLOW FROM BEHIND FENCE ADJACENT SLOPE WING DETAIL	POSTS		Acad No.: 2002E+S
	(IF REQUIRED BY ENGINEER) GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE (GSE)	DETAIL OF FENCE JOINT (TOP VIEW)	SURVEYING	Sheet: ES1 Drawn by: NY
SEDIMENT	N.T.S. REFERENCE: 2002 CONNECTICUT QUIDELINES FOR SOIL FROSION AND SEDIMENT	REFER TO 2002 CONNECTICUT GUIDELINES FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL	40 Old New Milford Road Brookfield, Ct. 06804 (203)775-6207	COPYRIGHT
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