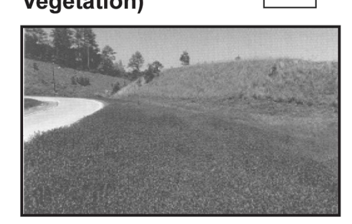
Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation) Ds3



DEFINITION
The planting of perennial vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes on exposed areas for final permanent stabilization. Permanent perennial vegetation shall be used to achieve final stabilization.

PURPOSE
- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to down-stream areas
- To improve wildlife habitat and visual resources
- To improve aesthetics

REQUIREMENT FOR REGULATORY COMPLIANCE
This practice shall be applied immediately to rough graded areas that will be undisturbed for longer than six months. This practice or sodding shall be applied immediately to all areas at final grade. **Final Stabilization** means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that for unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures and areas located outside the waste disposal limits of a landfill cell that has been certified by the GA EPD for waste disposal, 100% of the soil surface is uniformlycovered in permanent vegetation with a density of 70% or greater, or landscaped according to the Plan (uniformly covered with landscaping materials in planned landscaped areas), or equivalent permanent stabilization measures.

Permanent vegetation shall consist of, planted trees, shrubs, perennial vines; or a crop of perennial vegetation appropriate for the region, such that within the growing season a 70% coverage by perennial vegetation shall be achieved. Final stabilization applies to each phase of construction. For linear construction projects on land used for agricultural or silvicultural purposes, final stabilization may be accomplished by stabilizing the disturbed land for its agricultural or silvicultural use. Until this standard is satisfied and permanent control measures and facilities are operational, interim stabilization measures and temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed.

CONDITIONS
Permanent perennial vegetation is used to provide a protective cover for exposed areas including cuts, fills, dams, and other denuded areas.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS
1. Use conventional planting methods where possible.
2. When mixed plantings are done during marginal planting periods, companion crops shall be used.
3. No-till planting is effective when planting is done following a summer or winter annual cover crop. Sericea lespedeza planted no-till into stands of rye is an excellent procedure.
4. Block sod provides immediate cover. It is especially effective in controlling erosion adjacent to concrete flumes and other structures. Refer to Specification **Ds4-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding)**.
5. Irrigation should be used when the soil is dry or when summer plantings are done.
6. Low maintenance plants, as well as natives, should be used to ensure long-lasting erosion control.
7. Mowing should not be performed during the quail nesting season (May to September).
8. Wildlife plantings should be included in critical area plantings.

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Wildlife Plantings
Commercially available plants beneficial to wildlife species include the following:

Mast Bearing Trees

Beech, Black Cherry, Blackgum, Chestnut, Chinkapin, Hackberry, Hickory, Honey Locust, Native Oak, Persimmon, Sawtooth Oak and Sweetgum.

All trees that produce nuts or fruits are favored by many game species. Hickory provides nuts used mainly by squirrels and bear.

Shrubs and Small Trees

Bayberry, Bicolor Lespedeza, Crabapple, Dogwood, Huckleberry or Native Blueberry, Mountain Laurel, Native Holly, Red Cedar, Red Mulberry, Sumac, Wax Myrtle, Wild Plum and Blackberry.

Plant in patches without tall trees to develop stable shrub communities. All produce fruits used by many kinds of wildlife, except for lespedeza that produces seeds used by quail and songbirds.

Grasses, Legumes, Vines and Temporary Cover

Bahiagrass, Bermudagrass, Grass-Legume mixtures, Partridge Pea, Annual Lespedeza, Orchardgrass (for mountains), Browntop Millet (for temporary cover), and Native grapes.

Provides herbaceous cover in clearings for a game bird brood-rearing habitat. Appropriate legumes such as vetches, clovers, and lespedezas may be mixed with grass, but they may die out after a few years.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Grading and Shaping
Grading and shaping may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used. Vertical banks shall be sloped to enable plant establishment.

When conventional seeding and fertilizing are to be done, grade and shape where feasible and practical, so that equipment can be used safely and efficiently during seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and maintenance of the vegetation.

Concentrations of water that will cause excessive soil erosion shall be diverted to a safe outlet. Diversions and other treatment practices shall conform with the appropriate standards and specifications.

Lime and Fertilizer Rates and Analysis
Agricultural lime is required at the rate of one to two tons per acre unless soil tests indicate otherwise. Graded areas require lime application. If lime is applied within six months of planting permanent perennial vegetation, additional lime is not required. Agricultural lime shall be within the specifications of the Georgia Department of Agriculture.

Lime spread by conventional equipment shall be "ground limestone." Ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 90 percent of the material will pass through a 10-mesh sieve, not less than 50 percent will pass through a 50-mesh sieve and not less than 25 percent will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

Fast-acting lime spread by hydraulic seeding equipment should be "finely ground limestone" spanning from the 180 micron size to the 5 micron size. Finely ground limestone is calcitic or dolomitic limestone ground so that 95 percent of the material will pass through a 100-mesh sieve.

It is desirable to use dolomitic limestone in the Sand Hills, Southern Coastal Plain and Atlantic Coast Flatwoods MLRAs. (See Figure 6-4.1)

Agricultural lime is generally not required where only trees are planted.

Initial fertilization, nitrogen, topdressing, and maintenance fertilizer requirements for each species or combination of species are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Lime and Fertilizer Application
When *hydraulic seeding* equipment is used, the initial fertilizer shall be mixed with seed, innoculant (if needed), and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch and applied in a slurry. The innoculant, if needed, shall be mixed with the seed prior to being placed into the hydraulic seeder. The slurry mixture will be agitated during application to keep the ingredients thoroughly mixed. The mixture will be spread uniformly over the area within one hour after being placed in the

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hydroseeder.

Finely ground limestone can be applied in the mulch slurry or in combination with the top dressing.

When *conventional planting* is to be done, lime and fertilizer shall be applied uniformly in one of the following ways:

1. Apply before land preparation so that it will be mixed with the soil during seedbed preparation.
2. Mix with the soil used to fill the holes, distribute in furrows.
3. Broadcast after steep surfaces are scarified, pitted or trenched.
4. A fertilizer pellet shall be placed at root depth in the closing hole beside each pine tree seedling.

Plant Selection
Refer to Tables 6-4.1, 6-5.2, 6-5.3 and 6-5.4 for approved species. Species not listed shall be approved by the State Resource Conservationist of the Natural Resources Conservation Service before they are used.

Plants shall be selected on the basis of species characteristics, site and soil conditions, planned use and maintenance of the area; time of year of planting, method of planting; and the needs and desires of the land user.

Some perennial species are easily established and can be planted alone. Examples of these are Common Bermuda, Tall Fescue, and Weeping Lovegrass.

Other perennials, such as Bahia Grass and Sericea Lespedeza, are slow to become established and should be planted with another perennial species. The additional species will provide quick cover and ample soil protection until the target perennial species become established. For example, Common seeding combinations are 1) Weeping Lovegrass with Sericea Lespedeza (scarified) and 2) Tall Fescue with Sericea Lespedeza (unscarified).

Plant selection may also include annual companion crops. Annual companion crops should be used only when the perennial species are not planted during their optimum planting period. A common mixture is Brown Top Millet with Common Bermuda in mid-summer. Care should be taken in selecting companion crop species and seeding rates because annual crops will compete with perennial species for water, nutrients, and growing space. A high seeding rate of the companion crop may prevent the establishment of perennial species.

Ryegrass shall not be used in any seeding mixtures containing perennial species due to its ability to out-compete desired species chosen for permanent perennial cover.

Seed Quality
The term "pure live seed" is used to express the quality of seed and is not shown on the label. Pure live seed, PLS, is expressed as a percentage of the seeds that are pure and will germinate. Information on percent germination and purity can be found on seed tags. PLS is determined by multiplying the percent of pure seed with the percent of germination; i.e.,

(PLS = % germination x % purity)

EXAMPLE:

Common Bermuda seed
70% germination, 80% purity

PLS = 70% germination x 80% purity

PLS = 56%

The percent of PLS helps you determine the amount of seed you need. If the seeding rate is 10 pounds PLS and the bulk seed is 56 % PLS, the bulk seeding rate is:

$\frac{\text{10 lbs. PLS/acre}}{\text{56\% PLS}}$ = 17.9 lbs/acre

You would need to plant 17.9 lbs/acre to provide 10 lbs/acre of pure live seed.

Seedbed Preparation
Seedbed preparation may not be required where hydraulic seeding and fertilizing equipment is to be used (but is strongly recommended for any seeding process, when possible). When conventional seeding is to be used, seedbed preparation will be done as follows:

Broadcast plantings

1. Tillage, at a minimum, shall adequately

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loosen the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches; alleviate compaction; incorporate lime and fertilizer; smooth and firm the soil; allow for the proper placement of seed, sprigs, or plants; and allow for the anchoring of straw or hay mulch if a disk is to be used.

2. Tillage may be done with any suitable equipment.
3. Tillage should be done on the contour where feasible.
4. On slopes too steep for the safe operation of tillage equipment, the soil surface shall be pitted or trenched across the slope with appropriate hand tools to provide two places 6 to 8 inches apart in which seed may lodge and germinate. Hydraulic seeding may also be used.

Individual Plants

1. Where individual plants are to be set, the soil shall be prepared by excavating holes, opening furrows, or dibble planting.
2. For nursery stock plants, holes shall be large enough to accommodate roots without crowding.
3. Where pine seedlings are to be planted, subsoil under the row 36 inches deep on the contour four to six months prior to planting. Subsoiling should be done when the soil is dry, preferably in August or September.

Inoculants
All legume seed shall be inoculated with appropriate nitrogen-fixing bacteria. The inoculant shall be a pure culture prepared specifically for the seed species and used within the dates on the container.

A mixing medium recommended by the manufacturer shall be used to bond the inoculant to the seed. For conventional seeding, use twice the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer. For hydraulic seeding, four times the amount of inoculant recommended by the manufacturer shall be used.

All inoculated seed shall be protected from the sun and high temperatures and shall be planted the same day inoculated. No inoculated seed shall remain in the hydroseeder longer than one hour.

Planting
Hydraulic Seeding
Mix the seed (inoculated if needed), fertilizer, and wood cellulose or wood pulp fiber mulch with water and apply in a slurry uniformly over the area to be treated. Apply within one hour after the mixture is made.

Conventional Seeding
Seeding will be done on a freshly prepared and firmed seedbed. For broadcast planting, use a culti-packer-seeder, drill, rotary seeder, other mechanical seeder, or hand seeding to distribute the seed uniformly over the area to be treated. Cover the seed lightly with 1/8 to 1/4 inch of soil for small seed and 1/2 to 1 inch for large seed when using a cultipacker or other suitable equipment.

No-Till Seeding
No-till seeding is permissible into annual cover crops when planting is done following maturity of the cover crop or if the temporary cover stand is sparse enough to allow adequate growth of the permanent (perennial) species. No-till seeding shall be done with appropriate no-till seeding equipment. The seed must be uniformly distributed and planted at the proper depth.

Individual Plants
Shrubs, vines and sprigs may be planted with appropriate planters or hand tools. Pine trees shall be planted manually in the subsoil furrow. Each plant shall be set in a manner that will avoid crowding the roots.

Nursery stock plants shall be planted at the same depth or slightly deeper than they grew at the nursery. The tips of vines and sprigs must be at or slightly above the ground surface.

Where individual holes are dug, fertilizer shall be placed in the bottom of the hole, two inches of soil shall be added and the plant shall be set in the hole.

Mulching
Mulch is required for all permanent vegetation applications. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% to 100% soil cover. When selecting a mulch, design professionals should consider the mulch's functional longevity, vegeta-

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tion establishment enhancement, and erosion control effectiveness. Select the mulching material from the following and apply as indicated:

1. *Dry straw* or *dry hay* of good quality and free of weed seeds can be used. Dry straw shall be applied at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Dry hay shall be applied at a rate of 2 1/2 tons per acre.
2. *Wood cellulose mulch* or *wood pulp fiber* shall be used with hydraulic seeding. It shall be applied at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Dry straw or dry hay shall be applied (at the rate indicated above) after hydraulic seeding.
3. One thousand pounds of *wood cellulose* or *wood pulp fiber*, which includes a tackifier, shall be used with hydraulic seeding on slopes 3/4:1 or steeper.
4. *Sericea Lespedeza* hay containing mature seed shall be applied at a rate of three tons per acre.
5. *Pine straw* or *pine bark* shall be applied at a thickness of 3 inches for bedding purposes. Other suitable materials in sufficient quantity may be used where ornamentals or other ground covers are planted. This is not appropriate for seeded areas.
6. When using temporary erosion control blankets or block sod, mulch is not required.
7. *Bituminous treated roving* may be applied on planted areas, slopes, in ditches or dry waterways to prevent erosion. Bituminous treated roving shall be applied within 24 hours after an area has been planted. Application rates and materials must meet Georgia Department of Transportation specifications.

Wood cellulose and wood pulp fibers shall not contain germination or growth inhibiting factors. They shall be evenly dispersed when agitated in water. The fibers shall contain a dye to allow visual metering and aid in uniform application during seeding.

Applying Mulch
Straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly within 24 hours after seeding and/or planting. The mulch may be spread by blower-type spreading equipment, other spreading equipment or by hand. Mulch shall be applied to cover 75% of the soil surface.

Wood cellulose or wood fiber mulch shall be applied uniformly with hydraulic seeding equipment.

Anchoring Mulch
Anchor straw or hay mulch immediately after application by one of the following methods:

1. *Hay and straw* mulch shall be pressed into the soil immediately after the mulch is spread. A special "packer disk" or disk harrow with the disks set straight may be used. The disks may be smooth or serrated and should be 20 inches or more in diameter and 8 to 12 inches apart. The edges of the disks shall be dull enough to press the mulch into the ground without cutting it, leaving much of it in an erect position. Mulch shall not be plowed into the soil.
2. *Synthetic tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw,* shall be applied in conjunction with or immediately after the mulch is spread. Synthetic tackifiers shall be mixed and applied according to manufacturer's specifications. All tackifiers, binders or hydraulic mulch specifically designed to tack straw should be verified nontoxic through EPA 2021.0 testing. Refer to **Tackifiers-Tac**
3. *Rye or wheat* can be included with Fall and Winter plantings to stabilize the mulch. They shall be applied at a rate of one-quarter to one-half bushel per acre.
4. *Plastic mesh or netting* with mesh no larger than one inch by one inch may be needed to anchor straw or hay mulch on unstable soils and concentrated flow areas. These materials shall be installed and anchored according to manufacturer's specifications.

Bedding Material
Mulch is used as a bedding material to conserve moisture and control weeds in nurseries, ornamental beds, around shrubs, and on bare areas on lawns.

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Material	Depth
Grain straw	4" to 6"
Grass Hay	4" to 6"
Pine needles	3" to 5"
Wood waste	4" to 6"

Irrigation
Irrigation will be applied at a rate that will not cause runoff.

Topdressing
Topdressing will be applied on all temporary and permanent (perennial) species planted alone or in mixtures with other species. Recommended rates of application are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Second Year and Maintenance Fertilization
Second year fertilizer rates and maintenance fertilizer rates are listed in Table 6-5.1.

Lime Maintenance Application
Apply one ton of agricultural lime every 4 to 6 years or as indicated by soil tests. Soil tests can be conducted to determine more accurate requirements, if desired.

Use and Management
Mow Sericea Lespedeza only after frost to ensure that the seeds are mature. Mow between November and March.

Bermudagrass, Bahiagrass and Tall Fescue may be mowed as desired. Maintain at least 6 inches of top growth under any use and management. Moderate use of top growth is beneficial after establishment.

Exclude traffic until the plants are well established. Because of the quail nesting season, mowing should not take place between May and September.

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Construction Exit Co

DEFINITION
A stone stabilized pad located at any point where traffic will be leaving a construction site to a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area or any other area where there is a transition from bare soil to a paved area.

PURPOSE
To reduce or eliminate the transport of mud from the construction area onto public rights-of-way by motor vehicles or by runoff.

CONDITIONS
This practice is applied at appropriate points of construction egress. Geotextile underliners are required to stabilize and support the pad aggregates.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Formal design is not required. The following standards shall be used:

Aggregate Size
Stone will be in accordance with National Stone Association R-2 (1.5 to 3.5 inch stone).

Pad Thickness
The gravel pad shall have a minimum thickness of 6 inches.

Pad Width
At a minimum, the width should equal full width of all points of vehicular egress, but not less than 20 feet wide.

Pad Length
The gravel pad shall have a minimum length of 50 feet. When the construction is less than 50' from the paved access, the length shall be from the edge of existing pavement to the permitted building being constructed.

Washing
If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad does not sufficiently remove the mud, the tires should be washed prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone and provisions that intercept the sediment-laden runoff and direct it into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.

Location
The exit shall be located or protected to prevent sediment from leaving the site.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
It is recommended that the egress area be excavated to a depth of 3 inches and be cleared of all vegetation and roots.

Diversion Ridge
On sites where the grade toward the paved area is greater than 2%, a diversion ridge 6 to 8 inches high with 3:1 side slopes shall be constructed across the foundation approximately 15 feet above the road.

Geotextile
The geotextile underliner must be placed the full length and width of the entrance. Geotextile selection shall be based on AASHTO M288-06 specification:

1. For subgrades with a CBR greater than or equal to 3 or shear strength greater than 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section AASHTO M288-06 Section 7.3, *Separation Requirements.*
2. For subgrades with a CBR between 1 and 3 or sheer strength between 30 and 90 kPa, geotextile must meet requirements of section AASHTO M288-06 Section 8, *Geotextile Property Requirements for Subsurface Drainage, Separation, Stabilization, and Permanent Erosion Control (Geotextile Property Requirements)..*

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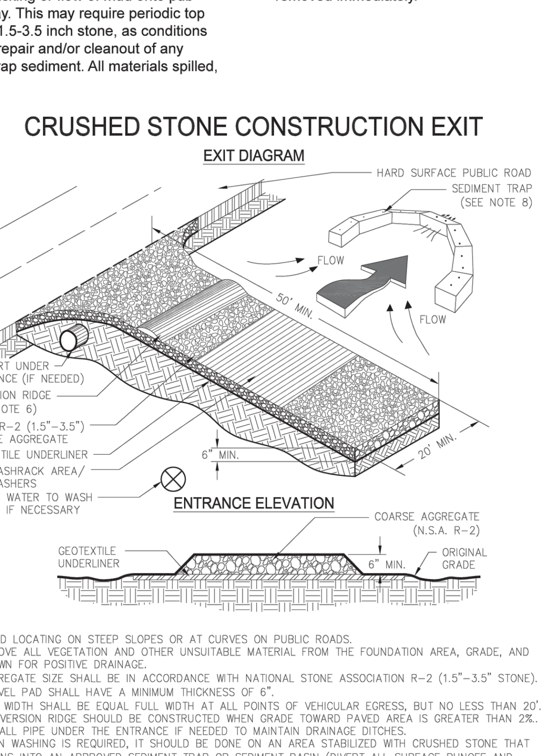
MAINTENANCE
The exit shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 1.5-3.5 inch stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION EXIT

EXIT DIAGRAM



NOTES:
1. AVOID LOCATING ON STEEP SLOPES OR AT CURVES ON PUBLIC ROADS.
2. REMOVE ALL VEGETATION AND OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA, GRADE, AND CROWN FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE.
3. AGGREGATE SIZE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL STONE ASSOCIATION R-2 (1.5"-3.5" STONE).
4. GRAVEL PAD SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 6".
5. PAD WIDTH SHALL BE EQUAL FULL WIDTH AT ALL POINTS OF VEHICULAR EGRESS, BUT NO LESS THAN 20'.
6. A DIVERSION RIDGE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WHEN GRADE TOWARD PAVED AREA IS GREATER THAN 2%.
7. INSTALL PIPE UNDER THE ENTRANCE IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN DRAINAGE DITCHES.
8. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN (DIVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE ENTRANCE TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE).
9. WASHRACKS AND/OR TIRE WASHERS MAY BE REQUIRED DEPENDING ON SCALE AND CIRCUMSTANCE. IF NECESSARY, WASHRACK DESIGN MAY CONSIST OF ANY MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR TRUCK TRAFFIC THAT REMOVE MUD AND DIRT.
10. MAINTAIN AREA IN A WAY THAT PREVENTS TRACKING AND/OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

Figure 6-14.1

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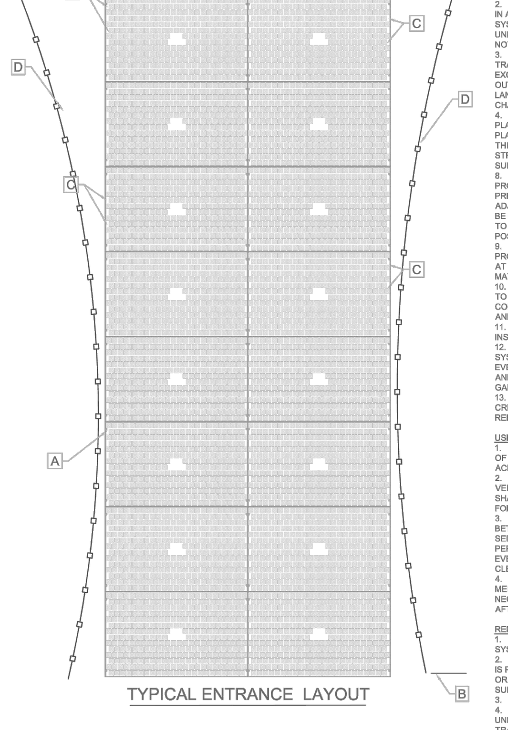
GENERAL NOTES:
1. CRUSHED STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT WILL BE REPLACED WITH FOD CONSTRUCTION EXIT AT ALL PAVEMENT AREA ENTRANCE/EXIT.

FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM INSTALLATION

THE PURPOSE AND DESIGN OF THE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM IS TO EFFECTIVELY REMOVE MOST SEDIMENT FROM VEHICLE TIRES AS THEY EXIT A DISTURBED LAND AREA ONTO A PAVED STREET. THIS MANUAL IS A PLATFORM FROM WHICH TO INSTALL A FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM. (NOTE: THIS IS NOT A ONE SIZE FITS ALL GUIDE.) THE INSTALLATION MAY NEED TO BE MODIFIED TO MEET THE EXISTING CONDITIONS, EXPECTATIONS, OR DEMANDS OF A PARTICULAR SITE. THIS IS A GUIDELINE. ULTIMATELY THE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM SHOULD BE INSTALLED SAFELY WITH PROPER ANCHORING AND SIGNS PLACED AT THE ENTRANCE AND EXIT TO CAUTION USERS AND OTHERS.

KEY NOTES:
A. FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM MAT.
B. FODS SAFETY SIGN.
C. ANCHOR POINT.
D. SILT OR ORANGE CONSTRUCTION FENCE.



TYPICAL ENTRANCE LAYOUT

INSTALLATION:
1. THE SITE WHERE THE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM IS TO BE PLACED SHOULD CORRESPOND TO BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. THE SITE WHERE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM IS PLACED SHOULD ALSO MEET OR EXCEED THE LOCAL JURISDICTION OR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) REQUIREMENTS.
2. CALL FOR UTILITY LOCATES 3 BUSINESS DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE OF FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM INSTALLATION FOR THE MARKING OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. CALL THE UTILITY NOTIFICATION CENTER AT 811.
3. ONCE THE SITE IS ESTABLISHED WHERE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM IS TO BE PLACED, ANY EXCESSIVE UNEVEN TERRAIN SHOULD BE LEVELED OUT OR REMOVED SUCH AS LARGE ROCKS, LANDSCAPING MATERIALS, OR SUDDEN ABRUPT CHANGES IN ELEVATION.
4. THE INDIVIDUAL MATS CAN START TO BE PLACED INTO POSITION. THE FIRST MAT SHOULD BE PLACED NEXT TO THE CLOSEST POINT OF EGRESS. THIS WILL ENSURE THAT THE VEHICLE WILL EXIT STRAIGHT FROM THE SITE ONTO THE PAVED SURFACE.
8. AFTER THE FIRST MAT IS PLACED DOWN IN THE PROPER LOCATION, MATS SHOULD BE ANCHORED TO PREVENT THE POTENTIAL MOVEMENT WHILE THE ADJOINING MATS ARE INSTALLED. ANCHORS SHOULD BE PLACED AT EVERY ANCHOR POINT (IF FEASIBLE) TO HELP MAINTAIN THE MAT IN ITS CURRENT POSITION.
9. AFTER THE FIRST MAT IS ANCHORED IN ITS PROPER PLACE, AN H BRACKET SHOULD BE PLACED AT THE END OF THE FIRST MAT BEFORE ANOTHER MAT IS PLACED ADJACENT TO THE FIRST MAT.
10. ONCE THE SECOND MAT IS PLACED ADJACENT TO THE FIRST MAT, MAKE SURE THE H BRACKET IS CORRECTLY SITUATED BETWEEN THE TWO MATS, AND SLIDE MATS TOGETHER.
11. NEXT THE CONNECTOR STRAPS SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO CONNECT THE TWO MATS TOGETHER.
12. UPON PLACEMENT OF EACH NEW MAT IN THE SYSTEM, THAT MAT SHOULD BE ANCHORED AT EVERY ANCHOR POINT TO HELP STABILIZE THE MAT AND ENSURE THE SYSTEM IS CONTINUOUS WITH NO GAPS IN BETWEEN THE MATS.
13. SUCCESSIVE MATS CAN THEN BE PLACED TO CREATE THE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM REPEATING THE ABOVE STEPS.

USE AND MAINTENANCE
1. VEHICLES SHOULD TRAVEL DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM AND NOT CUT ACROSS THE MATS.
2. DRIVERS SHOULD TURN THE WHEEL OF THEIR VEHICLES SUCH THAT THE VEHICLE WILL MAKE A SHALLOW S-TURN ROUTE DOWN THE LENGTH OF THE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM.
3. MATS SHOULD BE CLEANED ONCE THE VOIDS BETWEEN THE PYRAMIDS BECOME FULL OF SEDIMENT. TYPICALLY THIS WILL NEED TO BE PERFORMED WITHIN TWO WEEKS AFTER A STORM EVENT. BRUSHING IS THE PREFERRED METHOD OF CLEANING, EITHER MANUALLY OR MECHANICALLY.
4. THE USE OF ICE MELT, ROCK SALT, SNOW MELT, DE-ICER, ETC. SHOULD BE UTILIZED AS NECESSARY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS AND AFTER A SNOW EVENT TO PREVENT ICE BUILDUP.

REMOVAL
1. REMOVAL OF FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM IS REVERSE ORDER OF INSTALLATION.
2. STARTING WITH THE LAST MAT, THE MAT THAT IS PLACED AT THE INNERMOST POINT OF THE SITE OR THE MAT FURTHEST FROM THE EXIT OR PAVED SURFACE SHOULD BE REMOVED FIRST.
3. THE ANCHORS SHOULD BE REMOVED.
4. THE CONNECTOR STRAPS SHOULD BE UNBOLTED AT ALL LOCATIONS IN THE FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL SYSTEM.
5. STARTING WITH THE LAST MAT IN THE SYSTEM, EACH SUCCESSIVE MAT SHOULD THEN BE MOVED AND STACKED FOR LOADING BY FORKLIFT OR EXCAVATOR ONTO A TRUCK FOR REMOVAL FROM THE SITE.

PLANTS, PLANTING RATES, AND PLANTING DATES FOR PERMANENT COVER

SPECIES	BROADCAST RATES 1/ - PLS 2/ PER ACRE	PER 1000 S.F.	RESOURCE AREA 3/	PLANTING DATES (J F M A M J J A S O N D)	REMARKS
BAHIA, PENSACOLA (Paspalum notatum) ALONE OR W/ TEMPORARY COVER WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	 60 LBS. 30 LBS.	 1.4 LBS. 0.7 LBS.	P C		166,000 SEED PER POUND. LOW GROWING. SOD FORMING. SLOW TO ESTABLISH. PLANT WITH A COMPANION CROP. WILL SPREAD INTO BERMUDA PASTURES AND LAWNS. MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA OR WEEPING LOVEGRASS.
BAHIA, WILMINGTON (Paspalum notatum) ALONE OR W/ TEMPORARY COVER WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	 60 LBS. 30 LBS.	 1.4 LBS. 0.7 LBS.	M-L P		166,000 SEED PER POUND. LOW GROWING. SOD FORMING. SLOW TO ESTABLISH. PLANT WITH A COMPANION CROP. WILL SPREAD INTO BERMUDA PASTURES AND LAWNS. MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA OR WEEPING LOVEGRASS.
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon) HULLED SEED ALONE WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	 10 LBS. 6 LBS.	 0.2 LBS. 0.1 LBS.	P C		1,787,000 SEED PER POUND. QUICK COVER. LOW GROWING AND SOD FORMING. FULL SUN. GOOD FOR ATHLETIC FIELDS.
BERMUDA, COMMON (Cynodon dactylon) UNHULLED SEED W/ TEMP COVER WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	 10 LBS. 6 LBS.	 0.2 LBS. 0.1 LBS.	P C		PLANT WITH WINTER ANNUALS. PLANT WITH TALL FESCUE.
BERMUDA SPRIGS (Cynodon dactylon) COASTAL, COMMON, MIDLAND, OR TIFT 44 COASTAL, COMMON, OR TIFT 44 TIFT 78	40 C.F. OR SOD PLUGS 3' x 3'	0.9 C.F.	M-L P C C		A CUBIC FOOT CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 650 SPRIGS. A BUSHEL CONTAINS 1.25 CUBIC FEET OR APPROXIMATELY 800 SPRIGS. SAME AS ABOVE. SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN ONLY.
CENTIPEDE (Eremochloa ophiuroides)	BLOCK SOD ONLY		P C		DROUGHT TOLERANT. FULL SUN OR PARTIAL SHADE. EFFECTIVE ADJACENT TO CONC. AND IN CONCENTRATED FLOW AREAS. IRRIGATION IS NEEDED UNTIL FULLY ESTABLISHED. DO NOT PLANT NEAR PASTURES. WINTERHARDY AS FAR NORTH AS ATHENS AND ATLANTA.
CROWNVETCH (Coronilla varia) WITH WINTER ANNUALS OR COOL SEASON GRASSES	 15 LBS.	 0.3 LBS.	M-L P		100,000 SEED PER POUND. DENSE GROWTH. ATTRACTIVE ROSE, PINK, AND WHITE BLOSSOMS SPRING TO LATE FALL. MIX W/ 30 LBS. OF TALL FESCUE OR 15 LBS. OF RYE. INOCULATE SEED WITH M INOCULANT. USE FROM NORTH ATLANTA AND NORTHWARD.
FESCUE, TALL (Festuca arundinacea) ALONE W/ OTHER PERENNIALS	 50 LBS. 30 LBS.	 1.1 LBS. 0.7 LBS.	M-L P		227,000 SEED PER POUND. USE ALONE ONLY ON BETTER SITES. NOT FOR DROUGHTY SOILS. MIX WITH PERENNIAL LESPEDEZAS OR CROWNVETCH. APPLY TOPDRESSING IN SPRING FOLLOWING FALL PLANTING NOT FOR HEAVY USE AREAS OR ATHLETIC FIELDS.
LESPEDEZA Ambro virgata (Lespedeza virgata DC) or Appalow (Lespedeza cuneata [Dumont] G. Don) SCARIFIED UNSCARIFIED	 60 LBS. 75 LBS.	 1.4 LBS. 1.7 LBS.	M-L P C M-L P C		300,000 SEED PER POUND. HEIGHT OF GROWTH IS 18 TO 24 INCHES. ADVANTAGES IN URBAN AREAS. SPREADING-TYPE GROWTH. NEW GROWTH HAS BRONZE COLORATION. MIX W/ WEEPING LOVEGRASS, COMMON BERMUDA BAHIA, TALL FESCUE, OR WINTER ANNUALS. DO NOT MIX W. SERICEA LESPEDEZA. SLOW TO DEVELOP SOLID STANDS. INOCULATE SEED W/ EL INOCULANT.
LESPEDEZA, SERICEA (Lespedeza cuneata) SCARIFIED	 60 LBS.	 1.4 LBS.	M-L P C		350,000 SEED PER POUND. WIDELY ADAPTED. LOW MAINTENANCE. MIX WITH 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.
UNSCARIFIED	75 LBS.	1.7 LBS.	M-L P C		MIX WITH TALL FESCUE OR WINTER ANNUALS
SEED-BEARING HAY	3 TONS	138 LBS.	M-L P C		CUT WHEN SEED IS MATURE, BUT BEFORE IT SHATTERS. ADD TALL FESCUE OR WINTER ANNUALS.
LESPEDEZA, SHRUB (Lespedeza bicolor) (Lespedeza thumbergii) PLANTS	3' x 3'		M-L P C		PROVIDE WILDLIFE FOOD AND COVER.
LOVEGRASS, WEEPING (Eragrostis curvula) ALONE W/ OTHER PERENNIALS	 4 LBS. 2 LBS.	 0.1 LBS. 0.05 LBS.	M-L P C		1,500,000 SEED PER POUND. QUICK COVER. DROUGHT TOLERANT. GROWS WELL WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA ON ROADBANKS.
MAIDENCANE (Panicum hemitomon) SPRIGS WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	2' x 3' SPACING		ALL		FOR VERY WET SITES. MAY CLOG CHANNELS. DIG SPRIGS FROM LOCAL SOURCES. USE ALONG RIVER BANKS AND SHORELINES.
PANICGRASS, ATLANTIC COASTAL (Panicum amarum var. amarulum)	20 LBS.	0.5 LBS.	P C		GROWS WELL ON COASTAL SAND DUNES, BORROW AREAS, AND GRAVEL PITS. PROVIDES WINTER COVER FOR WILDLIFE. MIX WITH SERICEA LESPEDEZA EXCEPT ON SAND DUNES.
REED CANARY GRASS (Phalaris arundinancea) ALONE WITH OTHER PERENNIALS	 50 LBS. 30 LBS.	 1.1 LBS. 0.7 LBS.	M-L P		GROWS SIMILAR TO TALL FESCUE.
SUNFLOWER, 'AZTEC' MAXIMILLIAN (Helianthus maximiliani)	10 LBS.	0.2 LBS.	M-L P C		227,000 SEED PER POUND. MIX WITH WEEPING LOVEGRASS OR OTHER LOW-GROWING GRASSES OR LEGUMES.

SOLID LINES INDICATE OPTIMUM DATES, DOTTED LINES INDICATE PERMISSIBLE BUT MARGINAL DATES.

1/ REDUCE SEEDING RATES BY 50% WHEN DRILLED.
2/ PLS IS AN ABBREVIATION FOR PURE LIVE SEED. REFER TO SECTION V.E. OF THESE SPECIFICATIONS.
3/ M-L REPRESENTS THE MOUNTAIN; BLUE RIDGE; AND RIDGES AND VALLEYS MLRA'S
P REPRESENTS THE SOUTHERN PIEDMONT MLRA
C REPRESENTS THE SOUTHERN COASTAL PLAIN; SAND HILLS; BLACK LANDS; AND ATLANTIC COAST FLATWOODS MLRAs

SPECIES	YEAR	ANALYSIS OR EQUIVALENT N-P-K	RATE	N TOP DRESSING RATE
COOL SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 1/ 2/ - 30
COOL SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES		6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	0-50 lbs./ac. 1/ - -
GROUND COVERS		10-10-10 10-10-10 10-10-10	1300 lbs./ac. 3/ 1300 lbs./ac. 3/ 1100 lbs./ac.	- - -
PINE SEEDLINGS	FIRST	20-10-5	ONE 21-GRAM PELLET PER SEEDLING PLACED IN THE CLOSING HOLE	-
SHRUB LESPEDEZA	FIRST MAINTENANCE	0-10-10 0-10-10	700 lbs./ac. 700 lbs./ac. 4/	-
TEMPORARY COVER CROPS SEEDED ALONE	FIRST	10-10-10	500 lbs./ac.	30 lbs./ac. 5/
WARM SEASON GRASSES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 800 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 6/ 50-100 lbs./ac. 2/ 30 lbs./ac.
WARM SEASON GRASSES AND LEGUMES	FIRST SECOND MAINTENANCE	6-12-12 0-10-10 0-10-10	1500 lbs./ac. 1000 lbs./ac. 400 lbs./ac.	50 lbs./ac. 6/

1/ Apply in spring following seeding.
2/ Apply in split applications when high rates are used.
3/ Apply in 3 split applications.
4/ Apply when plants are pruned.
5/ Apply to grass species only.
6/ Apply when plants grow to a height of 2 to 4 inches.

NOTES:
1. PERMANENT GRASSING SHALL BE APPLIED TO GRADED AREAS THAT WILL BE UNDISTURBED FOR MORE THAN 6 MONTHS.
2. APPLY TO ALL AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEY HAVE REACHED FINAL GRADE.
3. APPLY AGRICULTURAL LIME AT A RATE OF 1-2 TONS PER ACRE UNLESS SOIL TESTS INDICATE OTHERWISE.
4. RYE GRASS SHALL NOT BE USED IN ANY SEEDING MIXTURE CONTAINING PERENNIAL SPECIES DUE TO ITS ABILITY TO OUT-COMPETE DESIRED SPECIES CHOSEN FOR PERMANENT PERENNIAL COVER.
5. FOR HYDRAULIC SEEDING, MIX SEED, FERTILIZER AND WOOD CELLULOSE OR WOOD PULP FIBER WITH WATER AND APPLY IN SLURRY UNIFORMLY OVER THE TREATED AREA. APPLY WITHIN 1 HOUR OF MIXING. MULCH IS TO BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 400 LBS. PER ACRE.
6. FOR CONVENTIONAL SEEDING USE A CULTIPACKER-SEEDER, DRILL, ROTARY SEEDER, OTHER MECHANICAL SEEDER OR HAND SEED UNIFORMLY OVER THE TREATED AREA. LIGHTLY COVER THE SEED WITH 1/8" TO 1/4" OF SOIL. PROVIDE TEMPORARY MULCHING WITHIN 24 HOURS OF SPREADING SEED. MULCH SHALL COVER 75% OF THE SOIL SURFACE.

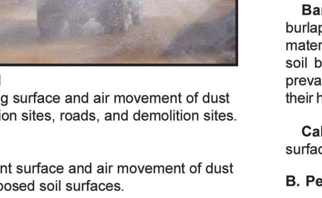
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS:

PROVIDE PERIODIC INSPECTIONS AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT AND REGRASS AREAS THAT ARE BARE OR HAVE ERODED. EXCLUDE TRAFFIC ON GRASSED AREAS UNTIL GRASS IS ESTABLISHED. MOW AS REQUIRED.

Ds3 PERMANENT GRASSING

REFER TO THE "MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA" FOR FURTHER DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Dust Control on Disturbed Areas Du



DEFINITION
Controlling surface and air movement of dust on construction sites, roads, and demolition sites.

PURPOSE
- To prevent surface and air movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces.
- To reduce the presence of airborne substances that may be harmful or injurious to human health, welfare, or safety, or to animals or plant life.

CONDITIONS
This practice is applicable to areas subject to surface and air movement of dust where on and off-site damage may occur without treatment.

METHOD AND MATERIALS

A. Temporary Methods

Mulches. See standard **Ds1 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only)**. Synthetic resins may be used instead of asphalt to bind mulch material. Refer to specification **Tac - Tackifiers**. Resins should be used according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Vegetative Cover. See specification **Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding)**.

Spray-on Adhesives. These are used on mineral soils (not effective on muck soils). Keep traffic off these areas. Refer to specification **Tac - Tackifiers**.

Tillage. This practice is designed to roughen and bring clods to the surface. It is an emergency measure that should be used before wind erosion starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect.

Irrigation. This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Repeat as needed.

Barriers. Solid board fences, snowfences, burlap fences, crate walls, bales of hay and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 15 times their height are effective in controlling wind erosion.

Calcium Chloride. Apply at rate that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

B. Permanent Methods

Permanent Vegetation. See specification **Ds3 -Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Permanent Vegetation)**. Existing trees and large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

Topsoiling. This entails covering the surface with less erosive soil material. See specification **Tp - Topsoiling**.

Stone. Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel. See specification **Cr-Construction Road Stabilization**.

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PRELIMINARY DESIGN

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING EXPANSION PROJECT

REVISIONS

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LINE IS 2 INCHES AT FULL SIZE

DESIGNED: B.FLIEG
DRAWN: B.FLIEG
CHECKED: K.DEVENDORF
CHECKED:
APPROVED:

FILENAME
203000-C-216.dwg
BC PROJECT NUMBER
203000
CLIENT PROJECT NUMBER

CIVIL

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS 2

DRAWING NUMBER
C-215

Path: C:\USERS\BFLIEG\DC\ACCDOCS\WENDEL\NCWSA ADMIN BLDG._V25\PROJECT FILES_REVIT & CAD\CIVIL\SHEET FILENAME: 203000-C-216.DWG PLOT DATE: 3/25/2026 3:26 AM CAD USER: BENJAMIN FLIEG