

Any disturbed area on which activity has ceased for more than 20 days must be seeded and mulched immediately. During nongerminating periods, mulch should be applied at the recommended rates. Disturbed areas that are not at finished grade and that will be disturbed again within 1 year may be seeded and mulched with a quick-growing temporary seed mixture. Disturbed areas that are either at finished grade or will be disturbed again but beyond 1 year must be seeded and mulched with a permanent seed mixture and mulched. Diversions, interceptors, swales, channels, sediment basins, and sediment traps are seeded immediately upon the completion of construction. Seeding specifications are best tailored to regional and site requirements.

When applying straw as mulch, all of the straw should be dry and free from undesirable seeds and coarse material, and it should be applied at a rate of 115 to 150 lb/1000 ft² or 2.5 to 3.0 tons per acre. Mulched areas should be checked periodically and checked immediately after storms and wind. Damaged or missing mulch should be replaced. A tackifier should be applied after the straw is applied. The tackifier may be asphalt or polymer spray. It should be applied at the rate recommended by the manufacturer and with suitable equipment. In lieu of manufacturer's recommendations, it should be applied at a rate of 0.04 to 0.06 gal/yd². Erosion control blankets or netting should be selected to fit the application and site conditions, and they should be installed and used in accordance with the manufacturer's specification.

Sediment basins and sediment traps are used to capture sediment on the disturbed site. In general, a *sediment basin*, or a *silt basin* as it is sometimes called, is a large control device used for drainage areas in excess of 5 acres, and a *sediment trap* is a small control device used for drainage in areas smaller than 5 acres. The size of the contributing area and specific design parameters are sometimes dictated by local or state regulations. Sediment basins are often large enough that they require a substantial space on the construction site. They are usually constructed very early in the construction process, and they remain until nearly the end of the project. The basin should be located so that it will not capture clean runoff along with the runoff from the disturbed area. If at all possible, clean runoff should not be mixed with the sediment-bearing runoff. Typical erosion and sediment control design details are shown in Figs. 3.26 through 3.31. Local jurisdictions may have requirements that differ slightly from the preceding suggestions.

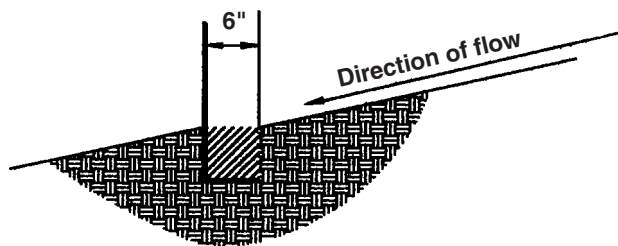


Figure 3.26 Filter fabric fence detail.