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(609) 625-7360

. THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SHALL BE NOTOFIED 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE.

2. OFFSITE SEDIMENT DISTURBANCE MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL CONTROL MEASURES TO BE DETERMINED BY THE EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY", 7TH EDITION, JANUARY 2014, REVISED JULY 2017.

3. THE PROPERTY OWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION THAT MAY OCCUR BELOW STORMWATER OUTFALLS OR OFFSITE AS A RESULT OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT. 4. THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT SHALL BE NOTIFIED 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE. 5. ALL APPLICABLE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY,

GRADING OPERATION AND/OR INSTALLATION OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES OR UTILITIES. 6. SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY. 7. APPLICABLE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND/OR THE

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ALL WORK, FURNISH ALL MATERIALS AND INSTALL ALL MEASURES REQUIRED TO REASONABLY CONTROL SOIL EROSION RESULTING FROM CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS AND PREVENT EXCESSIVE FLOW OF SEDIMENT FROM THE

9. ANY DISTURBED AREA THAT IS TO BE LEFT EXPOSED FOR MORE THAN THIRTY (60) DAYS AND NOT SUBJECT TO CONSTRUCTION

TRAFFIC SHALL IMMEDIATELY RECEIVE A TEMPORARY SEEDING AND FERTILIZATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY. IF THE SEASON PROHIBITS TEMPORARY SEEDING. THE DISTURBED AREAS WILL BE MULCHED WITH SALT HAY OR EQUIVALENT AND ANCHORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY (I.E. PEG AND TWINE, MULCH NETTING OR LIQUID MULCH BINDER).

10. ALL CRITICAL AREAS SUBJECT TO EROSION WILL RECEIVE A TEMPORARY SEEDING IN COMBINATION WITH STRAW MULCH AT A RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE, ACCORDING TO THE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING ROUGH GRADING. 11. THE SITE SHALL AT ALL TIMES BE GRADED AND MAINTAINED SUCH THAT ALL STORMWATER RUNOFF IS DIVERTED TO SOIL EROSION

AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FACILITIES. 12. ALL SEDIMENTATION STRUCTURES WILL BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED ON A REGULAR BASIS AND AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT.

13. A CRUSHED STONE, TIRE CLEANING PAD WILL BE INSTALLED WHEREVER A CONSTRUCTION ACCESS EXISTS. THE STABILIZED PAD WILL BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD FOR STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ACCESS. 14. ALL DRIVEWAYS MUST BE STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE OR SUBBASE PRIOR TO INDIVIDUAL LOT CONSTRUCTION.

15. REMOVE ANY SEDIMENT THAT MAY BE SPILLED, DROPPED, OR TRACKED OFF THE PROJECT SITE. ALL PAVED RIGHTS-OF-WAY 1. ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT SITE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN A CLEAN, SWEPT CONDITION THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. 16. ALL CATCH BASIN INLETS WILL BE PROTECTED ACCORDING TO THE CERTIFIED PLAN.

17. ALL STORM DRAINAGE OUTLETS WILL BE STABILIZED, AS REQUIRED, BEFORE THE DISCHARGE POINTS BECOME OPERATIONAL 18. ALL DEWATERING OPERATIONS MUST DISCHARGE DIRECTLY INTO A SEDIMENT FILTER AREA. THE SEDIMENT FILTER SHOULD BE COMPOSED OF A SUITABLE SEDIMENT FILTER FABRIC

19. NJSA 4:24-39, ET SEQ. REQUIRES THAT NO CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY BE ISSUED BEFORE ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CERTIFIED SOIL 4. TWICE THE DEPTH FOR SANDY SOILS EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH FOR PERMANENT MEASURES. ALL SITE WORK FOR THE PROJECT MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO THE DISTRICT ISSUING A REPORT OF COMPLIANCE AS A PREREQUISITE TO THE ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY BY THE MUNICIPALITY. 20. A COPY OF THE CERTIFIED SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN MUST BE MAINTAINED ON THE PROJECT SITE DURING

CONSTRUCTION 21. ANY CONVEYANCE OF THIS PROJECT PRIOR TO ITS COMPLETION WILL TRANSFER FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CERTIFIED PLAN TO ANY SUBSEQUENT OWNERS.

22. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMPLETION OF STRIPPING AND STOCKPILING OF TOPSOIL. THE STOCKPILE MUST BE STABILIZED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD FOR TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER. STABILIZE TOPSOIL PILE WITH STRAW MULCH FOR PROTECTION IF THE SEASON DOES NOT PERMIT THE APPLICATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY SEEDING. ALL SOIL STOCKPILES ARE NOT TO BE LOCATED WITHIN FIFTY (50) FEET OF A FLOODPLAIN, SLOPE, ROADWAY OR DRAINAGE FACILITY AND THE BASE MUST BE PROTECTED WITH A

23. ANY CHANGES TO THE SITE PLAN WILL REQUIRE THE SUBMISSION OF A REVISED SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN TO THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. THE REVISED PLAN MUST BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CURRENT STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY

24. MAXIMUM SIDE SLOPES OF ALL EXPOSED SURFACES SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUCTED STEEPER THAN 3:1 UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT. 25. ADJOINING PROPERTIES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM EXCAVATION AND FILLING OPERATIONS ON THE PROPOSED SITE.

26. USE STAGED CONSTRUCTION METHODS TO MINIMIZE EXPOSED SURFACES, WHERE APPLICABLE. 27. ALL VEGETATIVE MATERIAL SHALL BE SELECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN STANDARDS FOR NURSERY STOCK OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE NURSERYMEN AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN NEW

28. NATURAL VEGETATION AND SPECIES SHALL BE RETAINED WHERE SPECIFIED ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN. 29. THE PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER SUCH AS SEEDING OR SODDING ON ALL AREAS SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADING OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. 30. EXCAVATED SOIL MATERIAL SHALL NOT BE PLACED ADJACENT TO RIVERS, STREAMS, OR BODIES OF WATER IN A MANNER THAT WILL CAUSE IT TO BE WASHED AWAY BY HIGH WATER OR RUNOFF. EXCESS BORROW MATERIAL REMOVED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

SHALL BE STABILIZED AT THE SITE OF PLACEMENT. 31. THIS CERTIFICATION IS LIMITED TO THE CONTROLS SPECIFIED IN THIS PLAN. IT IS NOT AUTHORIZATION TO ENGAGE IN THE PROPOSED LAND USE UNLESS SUCH USE HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY APPROVED BY THE MUNICIPALITY, COUNTY, STATE AGENCY OR OTHER

WORK HOURS AND NOISE CONTROL

CONSTRUCTION HOURS

A. MONDAY THRU FRIDAY: 7:00AM-6:00PM

B. SATURDAY: 8:00AM-4:30PM SUNDAY: NO WORK TO BE PERFORMED

D. THE HOURS STATED SHALL BE ADHERED TO UNLESS DUE TO WEATHER AND OR SCHEDULE CHANGES. THE MUNICIPALTY SHALL BE

2. NOISE CONTROL EQUIPMENT TO BE UTILIZED SHALL BE STANDARD EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT, CRANES, MIXERS, ETC. WHICH MEET STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS REGARDING THE AMOUNT OF NOISE PRODUCED

DETAILED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE INSTALL TEMPORARY SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES.

A. PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WHERE INDICATED ON PLAN. B. PLACE SILT FENCE AND INLET PROTECTION FOR EXISTING INLETS WHERE INDICATED ON PLAN.

. CLEAR AND GRUB CONSTRUCTION AREA. A. PLACE TOPSOIL STOCKPILE AREAS WHERE INDICATED ON PLANS. B. EXCAVATE BASINS AND INSTALL FILTER FABRIC IN BOTTOM.

3 ROUGH GRADE PAVEMENT AREA RED AND BUILDING PADS 4. INSTALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND COMMENCE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

INSTALL TEMPORARY INLET PROTECTION. CONSTRUCT CURBING AND SUBBASE FOR PAVEMENT AREAS.

8. CONSTRUCT BASE PAVEMENT COURSE. 9. ESTABLISH FINAL GRADING, PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER AND FINAL BASIN CLEAN-UP. ADD K5 SAND MATERIAL TO BASIN BOTTOM. SOIL COMPACTION TESTING IS NOT REQUIRED IF/WHEN SUBSOIL COMPACTION REMEDIATION (SCARIFICATION/TILLAGE (6" MINIMUM DEPTH) OR SIMILAR) IS PROPOSED AS PART OF THE SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION.

LANDSCAPE AS NECESSARY. 11. CONSTRUCT FINAL PAVEMENT COURSE.

12. REMOVE SOIL CONSERVATION MEASURES WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND/OR SITE IS STABILIZED. 13. REQUEST REPORT OF COMPLIANCE FROM THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER ON SOILS EXPOSED FOR PERIODS OF TWO TO 6 MONTHS WHICH ARE NOT BEING GRADED, NOT UNDER ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION OR NOT SCHEDULED FOR PERMANENT SEEDING WITHIN 60 DAYS.

TO TEMPORARILY STABILIZE THE SOIL AND REDUCE DAMAGE FROM WIND AND WATER EROSION UNTIL PERMANENT STABILIZATION IS

WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT PROVIDES TEMPORARY PROTECTION AGAINST THE IMPACTS OF WIND AND RAIN, SLOWS THE OVER LAND MOVEMENT OF STORMWATER RUNOFF, INCREASES INFILTRATION AND RETAINS SOIL AND NUTRIENTS ON SITE, PROTECTING STREAMS OR OTHER STORMWATER

CONVEYANCES.

ON EXPOSED SOILS THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR CAUSING OFF-SITE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE.

A. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR LAND GRADING, PG.

B. INSTALL NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES OR FACILITIES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, CHANNEL STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND WATERWAYS. SEE STANDARDS 11 THROUGH 42. C. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SEEDING, THE SURFACE SHOULD BE SCARIFIED 6" TO 12" WHERE THERE HAS BEEN SOIL COMPACTION

THIS PRACTICE IS PERMISSIBLE ONLY WHERE THERE IS NO DANGER TO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES (CABLES, IRRIGATION SYSTEMS,

2. <u>SEEDBED PREPARATION</u>

A. APPLY GROUND LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS OFFERED BY RUTGERS DEFINITION FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 500 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 11 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF 10-20-10 PROTECTION. OR EQUIVALENT WITH 50% WATER INSOLUBLE NITROGEN UNLESS A SOIL TEST INDICATES OTHERWISE. APPLY LIMESTONE AT THE RATE OF 2 TONS/ACRE UNLESS SOIL TESTING INDICATES OTHERWISE. CALCIUM CARBONATE IS THE EQUIVALENT AND STANDARD FOR PURPOSE MEASURING THE ABILITY OF LIMING MATERIALS TO NEUTRALIZE SOIL ACIDITY AND SUPPLY CALCIUM AND MAGNESIUM TO GRASSES TO PERMANENTLY STABILIZE THE SOIL, ENSURING CONSERVATION OF SOIL AND WATER, AND TO ENHANCE THE ENVIRONMENT.

AND LEGUMES. B. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRINGTOOTH HARROW, OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISKING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLE UNIFORM SEEDBED IS PREPARED.

C. INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF TRAFFIC HAS LEFT THE SOIL COMPACTED, THE AREA MUST BE RETILLED II D. SOILS HIGH IN SULFIDES OR HAVING A PH OF 4 OR LESS REFER TO STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOILS, WHERE APPLICABLE

Know what's Delow.

Call before you dig.

THE UTILITY COMPANIES AND/OR THE SURVEYOR AND THE ACCURACY THEREOF IS NOT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SCIULLO ENGINEERING SERVICES, LLC. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNERS AND/OR CONTRACTOR TO CALL 1-800-272-1000 FOR FIELD LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

2. THESE PLANS ARE NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION UNTIL "ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION" APPEARS IN THE TITLEBLOCK.

EXISTING UTILITY INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS IS FURNISHED BY

A. SELECT SEED FROM RECOMMENDATIONS IN TABLE 7-2.

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A. SELECT SEED TROW REC	DOMINICIADA HONG	IN IADLE /	۷.			
TEMPORAR	Y VEGETATIV	Æ STABILIZA	TABLE 7-2 TION GRASSES,	SEEDING RATES	S, DATES AND I	DEPTH
	SEEDING RATE		OPTIMUM SEEDING DATE			OPTIMUM SEED DEPTH 4 (INCHES)
SEED SELECTIONS	1 (POUNDS)		BASED ON PLANT HARDINESS ZONE 3			
	PER ACRE	PER 1,000 SF	ZONE 5b, 6s	ZONE 6b	ZONE 1a, b	(INCHES)
		COC	DL SEASON GRA	SSES		
1. PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	100	1.0	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	3/1-5/15 8/15-10/1	2/15-5/1 8/15-10/15	0.5
2. SPRING OATS	86	2.0	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	3/1-5/15 8/15-10/1	2/15-5/1 8/15-10/15	1.0
3. WINTER BARLEY	96	2.2	8/1-9/15	8/15–10/1	8/15-10/15	1.0
4. ANNUAL RYEGRASS	100	1.0	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	3/15-6/1 8/1-9/15	2/15-5/1 8/15-10/15	0.5

WARM SEASON GRASSES									
6. PEARL MILLET	20	0.5	6/1-8/1	5/15-8/15	5/1-9/1	1.0			
7. MILLET (GERMAN OR HUNGARIAN)	30	0.7	6/1-8/1	5/15-8/15	5/1-9/1	1.0			

8/1–11/1

8/1-11/15

8/1-12/15

SEED (PLS) AS DETERMINED BY A GERMINATION TEST RESULT. NO ADJUSTMENT IS REQUIRED FOR COOL SEASON GRASSES.

SEEDING RATE FOR WARM SEASON GRASS, SELECTIONS 5 - 7 SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO REFLECT THE AMOUNT OF PURE

MAY BE PLANTED THROUGHOUT SUMMER IF SOIL MOISTURE IS ADEQUATE OR SEEDED AREA CAN BE IRRIGATED. PLANT HARDINESS ZONE (SEE FIGURE 7-1, PG. 7-4.)

B. CONVENTIONAL SEEDING. APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE (CENTRIFUGAL) SEEDER, DROP SEEDER, DRILL OR CULTIPACKER SEEDER. EXCEPT FOR DRILLED, HYDROSEEDED OR CULTIPACKED SEEDINGS, SEED SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL, TO A DEPTH OF 1/4 TO 1/2 INCH, BY RAKING OR DRAGGING. DEPTH OF SEED PLACEMENT MAY BE 1/4 INCH DEEPER ON COARSE TEXTURED SOIL.

HYDROSEEDING IS A BROADCAST SEEDING METHOD USUALLY INVOLVING A TRUCK OR TRAILER MOUNTED TANK, WITH AN AGITATION SYSTEM AND HYDRAULIC PUMP FOR MIXING SEED, WATER AND FERTILIZER AND SPRAYING THE MIX ONTO THE PREPARED SEEDBED. MULCH SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE TANK WITH SEED. SHORT FIBERED MULCH MAY BE APPLIED WITH A HYDROSEEDER FOLLOWING SEEDING. (ALSO SEE SECTION IV MULCHING) HYDROSEEDING IS NOT A PREFERRED SEEDING METHOD BECAUSE SEED AND FERTILIZER ARE APPLIED TO THE SURFACE AND NOT INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL. POOR SEED TO SOIL CONTACT OCCURS REDUCING SEED GERMINATION AND GROWTH. HYDROSEEDING MAY BE USED FOR AREAS TOO STEEP FOR

CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT TO TRAVERSE OR TOO OBSTRUCTED WITH ROCKS. STUMPS. ETC. AFTER SEEDING. FIRMING THE SOIL WITH A CORRUGATED ROLLER WILL ASSURE GOOD SEED-TO-SOIL CONTACT, RESTORE CAPILLARITY, AND IMPROVE SEEDLING EMERGENCE. THIS IS THE PREFERRED METHOD. WHEN PERFORMED ON THE CONTOUR, SHEET EROSION WILL BE MINIMIZED AND WATER CONSERVATION ON SITE WILL BE MAXIMIZED.

. WINTER CEREAL RYE

MULCHING IS REQUIRED ON ALL SEEDING. MULCH WILL INSURE AGAINST EROSION BEFORE GRASS IS ESTABLISHED AND WILL PROMOTE FASTER AND EARLIER ESTABLISHMENT. THE EXISTENCE OF VEGETATION SUFFICIENT TO CONTROL SOIL EROSION SHALL BE DEEMED COMPLIANCE WITH THIS MULCHING REQUIREMENT.

A. STRAW OR HAY. UNNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW, HAY FREE OF SEEDS, APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE 1 (70 TO 90 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET), EXCEPT THAT WHERE A CRIMPER IS USED INSTEAD OF A LIQUID MULCH-BINDER (TACKIFYING OR ADHESIVE AGENT), THE RATE OF APPLICATION IS 3 TONS PER ACRE. MULCH CHOPPER-BLOWERS MUST NOT GRIND THE MULCH. HAY MULCH IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ESTABLISHING FINE TURF OR LAWNS DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF WEED $\,\,$ 2

APPLICATION. SPREAD MULCH UNIFORMLY BY HAND OR MECHANICALLY SO THAT APPROXIMATELY 95% OF THE SOIL SURFACE WILL BE COVERED. FOR UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-SPREAD MULCH, DIVIDE AREA INTO APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SQUARE FEET SECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTE 70 TO 90 POUNDS WITHIN EACH SECTION.

ANCHORING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA, STEEPNESS OF SLOPES, AND COSTS.

PEG AND TWINE. DRIVE 8 TO 10 INCH WOODEN PEGS TO WITHIN 2 TO 3 INCHES OF THE SOIL SURFACE EVERY 4 FEET $\,$ IN $\,$ ALL $\,$ 1 . DIRECTIONS. STAKES MAY BE DRIVEN BEFORE OR AFTER APPLYING MULCH. SECURE MULCH TO SOIL SURFACE BY STRETCHING TWINE BETWEEN PEGS IN A CRIS-CROSS AND A SQUARE PATTERN. SECURE TWINE AROUND EACH PEG WITH TWO OR MORE

MULCH NETTINGS. STAPLE PAPER, JUTE, COTTON, OR PLASTIC NETTINGS TO THE SOIL SURFACE. USE A DEGRADABLE NETTING IN AREAS TO BE MOWED.

CRIMPER (MULCH ANCHORING TOOL). A TRACTOR-DRAWN IMPLEMENT, SOMEWHAT LIKE A DISC HARROW, ESPECIALLYDESIGNED PUSH OR CUT SOME OF THE BROADCAST LONG FIBER MULCH 3 TO 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL SO AS TO ANCHOR IT AND LEAVE PART STANDING UPRIGHT. THIS TECHNIQUE IS LIMITED TO AREAS TRAVERSABLE BY A TRACTOR, WHICH MUST OPERATE ON THE CONTOUR OF SLOPES. STRAW MULCH RATE MUST BE 3 TONS PER ACRE. NO TACKIFYING OR ADHESIVE AGENT IS REQUIRED.

4. LIQUID MULCH-BINDERS. -MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE HEAVIER AT EDGES WHERE WIND MAY CATCH THE MULCH, IN VALLEYS, AND AT CRESTS OF BANKS. THE REMAINDER OF THE AREA SHOULD BE UNIFORM IN APPEARANCE.

b. USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

(1) ORGANIC AND VEGETABLE BASED BINDERS -NATURALLY OCCURRING, POWDER BASED, HYDROPHILIC MATERIALS WHEN MIXED WITH WATER FORMULATES A GEL AND WHEN APPLIED TO MULCH UNDER SATISFACTORY CURING CONDITIONS WILL FORM MEMBRANED NETWORKS OF INSOLUBLE POLYMERS. THE VEGETABLE GEL SHALL BE PHYSIOLOGICALLY HARMLESS AND NOT RESULT IN A PHYTOTOXIC EFFECT OR IMPEDE GROWTH OF TURFGRASS. USE AT RATES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER TO ANCHOR MULCH MATERIALS. MANY NEW PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE, SOME OF WHICH MAY NEED FURTHER EVALUATION FOR USE IN THIS STATE.

OF THESE PRODUCTS TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER PRODUCTS.

(2) SYNTHETIC BINDERS -HIGH POLYMER SYNTHETIC EMULSION, MISCIBLE WITH WATER WHEN DILUTED AND FOLLOWING APPLICATION TO MULCH, DRYING AND CURING SHALL NO LONGER BE SOLUBLE OR DISPERSIBLE IN WATER. IT SHALL BE APPLIED AT RATES RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER AND REMAIN TACKY UNTIL GERMINATION OF GRASS.

NOTE: ALL NAMES GIVE ABOVE ARE REGISTERED TRADE NAMES. THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A COMMENDATION

B. WOOD-FIBER OR PAPER-FIBER MULCH. SHALL BE MADE FROM WOOD, PLANT FIBERS OR PAPER CONTAINING NO GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITING MATERIALS, USED AT THE RATE OF 1,500 PONDS PER ACRE (OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE PROJECT MANUFACTURER) AND MAY BE APPLIED BY A HYDROSEEDER. THIS MULCH SHALL NOT BE MIXED IN THE TANK WITH SEED. USE IS LIMITED TO FLATTER SLOPES AND DURING OPTIMUM SEEDING PERIODS IN SPRING AND FALL.

PELLETIZED MULCH. COMPRESSED AND EXTRUDED PAPER AND/OR WOOD FIBER PRODUCT. WHICH MAY CONTAIN CO-POLYMERS, TACKIFIERS, FERTILIZERS AND COLORING AGENTS. THE DRY PELLETS, WHEN APPLIED TO A SEEDED AREA AND WATERED, FORMA MULCH MAT. PELLETIZED MULCH SHALL BE APPLIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS. MULCH MAY BE APPLIED BY HAND OR MECHANICAL SPREADER AT THE RATE OF 60-75 LBS./1,000 SQUARE FEET AND ACTIVATED WITH 0.2 TO 0.4 INCHES OF WATER. THIS MATERIAL HAS BEE FOUND TO BE BENEFICIAL FOR USE ON 8 SMALL LAWN OR RENOVATION AREAS, SEEDED AREAS WHERE WEED-SEED FREE MULCH IS DESIRED OR ON SITES WHERE STRAW MULCH AND TACKIFIER AGENT ARE NOT PRACTICAL OR DESIRABLE.

APPLYING THE FULL 0.2 TO 0.4 INCHES OF WATER AFTER SPREADING PELLETIZED MULCH ON THE SEED BED IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR SUFFICIENT ACTIVATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MULCH TO PROVIDE SOIL COVERAGE.

<u>PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION</u>

CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION. SOIL SAMPLE MAILERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES. ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER ON EXPOSED SOILS WHERE PERENNIAL VEGETATION IS NEEDED FOR LONG-TERM

SLOWS THE OVER-LAND MOVEMENT OF STORMWATER RUNOFF, INCREASES INFILTRATION AND RETAINS SOIL AND NUTRIENTS ON SITE,

PROTECTING STREAMS OR OTHER STORMWATER CONVEYANCES.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

ON EXPOSED SOILS THAT HAVE A POTENTIAL FOR CAUSING OFF-SITE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE.

1. <u>SITE PREPARATION</u>

A. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD FOR LAND

B. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO SEEDING AND TOPSOIL APPLICATION, THE SUBSOIL SHALL BE EVALUATED FOR COMPACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD FOR LAND GRADING.

C. TOPSOIL SHOULD BE HANDLED ONLY WHEN IT IS DRY ENOUGH TO WORK WITHOUT DAMAGING THE SOIL STRUCTURE. A UNIFORM APPLICATION TO A DEPTH OF 5 INCHES (UNSETTLED) IS REQUIRED ON ALL SITES. TOPSOIL SHALL BE AMENDED WITH ORGANIC MATTER, AS NEEDED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD FOR TOPSOILING.

D. INSTALL NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES OR FACILITIES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE-STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, CHANNEL STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND WATERWAYS.

2. <u>SEEDBED PREPARATION</u> A. UNIFORMLY APPLY GROUND LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER TO TOPSOIL WHICH HAS BEEN SPREAD AND FIRMED, ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS OFFERED BY RUTGERS CO-OPERATIVE EXTENSION SOIL SAMPLE MAILERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OFFICES (HTTP://NJAES.RUTGERS.EDU/COUNTY/). FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 500 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 11 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF 10-10-10 OR EQUIVALENT WITH 50% WATER INSOLUBLE NITROGEN UNLESS A SOIL TEST INDICATES OTHERWISE AND INCORPORATED INTO THE SURFACE 4 INCHES. IF

FERTILIZER IS NOT INCORPORATED. APPLY ONE-HALF THE RATE DESCRIBED ABOVE DURING SEEDBED PREPARATION AND REPEAT ANOTHER ONE—HALF RATE APPLICATION OF THE SAME FERTILIZER WITHIN 3 TO 5 WEEKS AFTER SEEDING. B. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE TOPSOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRING-TOOTH HARROW, OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISKING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLE UNIFORM SEEDBED IS PREPARED.

C. HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL. SOILS HAVING A PH OF 4 OR LESS OR CONTAINING IRON SULFIDE SHALL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF SOIL HAVING A PH OF 5 OR MORE BEFORE INITIATING SEEDBED PREPARATION. SEE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.

A. SELECT A MIXTURE FROM TABLE 4-3 OR USE A MIXTURE RECOMMENDED BY RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION OR NATURAL

RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE WHICH IS APPROVED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. SEED GERMINATION SHALL HAVE

BEEN TESTED WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF THE PLANTING DATE. NO SEED SHALL BE ACCEPTED WITH A GERMINATION TEST DATE MORE THAN 12 MONTHS OLD UNLESS RETESTED. SEEDING RATES SPECIFIED ARE REQUIRED WHEN A REPORT OF COMPLIANCE IS REQUESTED PRIOR TO ACTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATION. UP TO 50% REDUCTION IN RATES MAY BE USED WHEN PERMANENT VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO A REPORT OF COMPLIANCE INSPECTION. THESE RATES APPLY TO ALL METHODS OF SEEDING. ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGETATION MEANS 80% VEGETATIVE COVERAGE WITH THE SPECIFIED SEED MIXTURE FOR THE SEEDED AREA AND MOWED ONCE. WARM-SEASON MIXTURES ARE GRASSES AND LEGUMES WHICH MAXIMIZE GROWTH AT HIGH TEMPERATURES, GENERALLY 850 F AND ABOVE. SEE TABLE 4-3 MIXTURES 1 TO 7. PLANTING RATES FOR WARM-SEASON GRASSES SHALL BE THE AMOUNT OF PURE LIVE

SEED (PLS) AS DETERMINED BY GERMINATION TESTING RESULTS.

COOL-SEASON MIXTURES ARE GRASSES AND LEGUMES WHICH MAXIMIZE GROWTH AT TEMPERATURES BELOW 850F. MANY GRASSES 4. APPLYING TOPSOIL BECOME ACTIVE AT 650F. SEE TABLE 4-3, MIXTURES 8-20. ADJUSTMENT OF PLANTING RATES TO COMPENSATE FOR THE AMOUNT OF PLS IS NOT REQUIRED FOR COOL SEASON GRASSES.

B. CONVENTIONAL SEEDING IS PERFORMED BY APPLYING SEED UNIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE (CENTRIFUGAL) SEEDER, DROP SEEDER, DRILL OR CULTIPACKER SEEDER. EXCEPT FOR DRILLED, HYDROSEEDED OR CULTIPACKED SEEDINGS, SEED SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL WITHIN 24 HOURS OF SEEDBED PREPARATION TO A DEPTH OF 1/4 TO 1/2 INCH, BY RAKING OR DRAGGING. DEPTH OF SEED PLACEMENT MAY BE 1/4 INCH DEEPER ON COARSE-TEXTURED SOIL. AFTER SEEDING, FIRMING THE SOIL WITH A CORRUGATED ROLLER WILL ASSURE GOOD SEED-TO-SOIL CONTACT, RESTORE

CAPILLARITY, AND IMPROVE SEEDLING EMERGENCE. THIS IS THE PREFERRED METHOD. WHEN PERFORMED ON THE CONTOUR, SHEET EROSION WILL BE MINIMIZED AND WATER CONSERVATION ON SITE WILL BE MAXIMIZED. HYDROSEEDING IS A BROADCAST SEEDING METHOD USUALLY INVOLVING A TRUCK, OR TRAILER-MOUNTED TANK, WITH AN AGITATION SYSTEM AND HYDRAULIC PUMP FOR MIXING SEED, WATER AND FERTILIZER AND SPRAYING THE MIX ONTO THE PREPARED SEEDBED. MULCH SHALL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE TANK WITH SEED. SHORT— FIBERED MULCH MAY BE APPLIED WITH

SEED TO SOIL CONTACT OCCURS, THERE IS A REDUCED SEED GERMINATION AND GROWTH.

MULCHING IS REQUIRED ON ALL SEEDING. MULCH WILL PROTECT AGAINST EROSION BEFORE GRASS IS ESTABLISHED AND WILL PROMOTE FASTER AND EARLIER ESTABLISHMENT. THE EXISTENCE OF VEGETATION SUFFICIENT TO CONTROL SOIL EROSION SHALL BE DEEMED COMPLIANCE WITH THIS MULCHING REQUIREMENT.

A HYDROSEEDER FOLLOWING SEEDING. (ALSO SEE SECTION 4-MULCHING BELOW). HYDROSEEDING IS NOT A PREFERRED SEEDING

METHOD BECAUSE SEED AND FERTILIZER ARE APPLIED TO THE SURFACE AND NOT INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL. WHEN POOR

A. STRAW OR HAY. UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW, HAY FREE OF SEEDS, TO BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER PURPOSE ACRE (70 TO 90 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET), EXCEPT THAT WHERE A CRIMPER IS USED INSTEAD OF A LIQUID TO PROTECT EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES FROM EROSION DAMAGE AND TO REDUCE OFFSITE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE. MULCH-BINDER (TACKIFYING OR ADHESIVE AGENT), THE RATE OF APPLICATION IS 3 TONS PER ACRE. MULCH CHOPPER-BLOWERS MUST NOT GRIND THE MULCH. HAY MULCH IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ESTABLISHING FINE TURF OR LAWNS DUE TO THE WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

APPLICATION - SPREAD MULCH UNIFORMLY BY HAND OR MECHANICALLY SO THAT AT LEAST 85% OF THE SOIL SURFACE IS COVERED. FOR UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-SPREAD MULCH, DIVIDE AREA INTO APPROXIMATELY 1,000 SQUARE FEET WHERE APPLICABLE SECTIONS AND DISTRIBUTE 70 TO 90 POUNDS WITHIN EACH SECTION.

ANCHORING SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA, STEEPNESS OF SLOPES, AND COSTS.

PEG AND TWINE. DRIVE 8 TO 10 INCH WOODEN PEGS TO WITHIN 2 TO 3 INCHES OF THE SOIL SURFACE EVERY 4 FEET IN ALL DIRECTIONS. STAKES MAY BE DRIVEN BEFORE OR AFTER APPLYING MULCH. SECURE MULCH TO SOIL SURFACE BY STRETCHING TWINE BETWEEN PEGS IN A CRISS-CROSS AND A SQUARE PATTERN. SECURE TWINE AROUND EACH PEG WITH TWO OR MORE ROUND TURNS. MULCH NETTINGS — STAPLE PAPER, JUTE, COTTON, OR PLASTIC NETTINGS TO THE SOIL SURFACE. USE A DEGRADABLE NETTING IN

. CRIMPER (MULCH ANCHORING COULTER TOOL) — A TRACTOR—DRAWN IMPLEMENT, SOMEWHAT LIKE A DISC HARROW, ESPECIALLY 2. PROTECTIVE MATERIALS DESIGNED TO PUSH OR CUT SOME OF THE BROADCAST LONG FIBER MULCH 3 TO 4 INCHES INTO THE SOIL SO AS TO ANCHOR IT AND LEAVE PART STANDING UPRIGHT. THIS TECHNIQUE IS LIMITED TO AREAS TRAVERSABLE BY A TRACTOR, WHICH MUST OPERATE ON THE CONTOUR OF SLOPES. STRAW MULCH RATE MUST BE 3 TONS PER ACRE. NO TACKIFYING OR ADHESIVE AGENT IS REQUIRED. 4. LIQUID MULCH-BINDERS - MAY BE USED TO ANCHOR SALT HAY, HAY OR STRAW MULCH.

BANKS. THE REMAINDER OF THE AREA SHOULD BE UNIFORM IN APPEARANCE. b. USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: ORGANIC AND VEGETABLE BASED BINDERS - NATURALLY OCCURRING, POWDER-BASED, HYDROPHILIC MATERIALS WHEN MIXED WITH WATER FORMULATES A GEL AND WHEN APPLIED TO MULCH UNDER SATISFACTORY CURING CONDITIONS WILL FORM MEMBRANED NETWORKS OF INSOLUBLE POLYMERS. THE VEGETABLE GEL SHALL BE PHYSIOLOGICALLY HARMLESS AND NOT RESULT IN A PHYTOTOXIC

EFFECT OR IMPEDE GROWTH OF TURF GRASS. USE AT RATES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER

TO ANCHOR MULCH MATERIALS. MANY NEW PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE, SOME OF WHICH MAY NEED FURTHER EVALUATION FOR USE IN

a. APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE HEAVIER AT EDGES WHERE WIND MAY CATCH THE MULCH, IN VALLEYS, AND AT CRESTS OF

THIS STATE. SYNTHETIC BINDERS - HIGH POLYMER SYNTHETIC EMULSION, MISCIBLE WITH WATER WHEN DILUTED AND, FOLLOWING APPLICATION O MULCH. DRYING AND CURING, SHALL NO LONGER BE SOLUBLE OR DISPERSIBLE IN WATER. BINDER SHALL BE APPLIED AT RATES RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER AND REMAIN TACKY UNTIL GERMINATION OF GRASS

NOTE: ALL NAMES GIVEN ABOVE ARE REGISTERED TRADE NAMES. THIS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A RECOMMENDATION OF THESE PRODUCTS TO THE EXCLUSION OF OTHER PRODUCTS.

B. WOOD-FIBER OR PAPER-FIBER MULCH - SHALL BE MADE FROM WOOD, PLANT FIBERS OR PAPER CONTAINING NO GROWTH OR GERMINATION INHIBITING MATERIALS, USED AT THE RATE OF 1,500 POUNDS PER ACRE (OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE PRODUCT MANUFACTURER) AND MAY BE APPLIED BY A HYDROSEEDER. MULCH SHALL NOT BE MIXED IN THE TANK WITH SEED. USE IS LIMITED TO FLATTER SLOPES AND DURING OPTIMUM SEEDING PERIODS IN SPRING AND FALL.

. PELLETIZED MULCH - COMPRESSED AND EXTRUDED PAPER AND/OR WOOD FIBER PRODUCT, WHICH MAY CONTAIN CO-POLYMERS. TACKIFIERS, FERTILIZERS, AND COLORING AGENTS. THE DRY PELLETS, WHEN APPLIED TO A SEEDED AREA AND WATERED, FORM A MULCH MAT. PELLETIZED MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. MULCH MAY BE APPLIED BY HAND OR MECHANICAL SPREADER AT THE RATE OF 60-75 LBS/1,000 SQUARE FEET AND ACTIVATED WITH 0.2 TO 0.4INCHES OF WATER. THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE BENEFICIAL FOR USE ON SMALL LAWN OR RENOVATION AREAS, SEEDED. AREAS WHERE WEED- SEED FREE MULCH IS DESIRED. OR ON SITES WHERE STRAW MULCH AND TACKIFIER AGENT ARE. PRACTICAL OR DESIRABLE. APPLYING THE FULL 0.2 TO 0.4 INCHES OF WATER AFTER SPREADING PELLETIZED MULCH ON THE SEEDBED IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR SUFFICIENT ACTIVATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MULCH TO PROVIDE SOIL 2. USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING: COVERAGE.

5. IRRIGATION (WHERE FEASIBLE) IF SOIL MOISTURE IS DEFICIENT SUPPLY NEW SEEDING WITH ADEQUATE WATER (A MINIMUM OF 1/4 INCH APPLIED UP TO TWICE A DAY UNTIL VEGETATION IS WELL ESTABLISHED). THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE WHEN SEEDINGS ARE MADE IN ABNORMALLY DRY OR HOT WEATHER OR ON DROUGHTY SITES.

TOPDRESSING SINCE SOIL ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT AND SLOW RELEASE NITROGEN FERTILIZER (WATER INSOLUBLE) ARE PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 2A - SEEDBED PREPARATION IN THIS STANDARD, NO FOLLOW-UP OF TOPDRESSING IS MANDATORY. AN EXCEPTION MAY BE MADE WHERE GROSS NITROGEN DEFICIENCY EXISTS IN THE SOIL TO THE EXTENT THAT TURF FAILURE MAY DEVELOP. IN THAT INSTANCE, TOPDRESS WITH 10-10-10 OR EQUIVALENT AT 300 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 7 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET EVERY 3 TO 5 MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS WEEKS UNTIL THE GROSS NITROGEN DEFICIENCY IN THE TURF IS AMELIORATED.

ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION 50% REDUCTION IN APPLICATION RATES MAY BE USED WHEN PERMANENT VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO REQUESTING A MATERIALS ARE USUALLY FREE OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING DEPOSITS. REPORT OF COMPLIANCE FROM THE DISTRICT. THESE RATES APPLY TO ALL METHODS OF SEEDING. ESTABLISHING PERMANENT MISMANAGED.

CONTROL IN NEW JERSEY

STANDARD FOR TOPSOILING

TOPSOILING ENTAILS THE DISTRIBUTION OF SUITABLE QUALITY SOIL ON AREAS TO BE VEGETATED.

TO IMPROVE THE SOIL MEDIUM FOR PLANT ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE.

WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT GROWTH AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A VIGOROUS VEGETATIVE COVER IS FACILITATED BY TOPSOIL, PREVENTING SOIL LOSS BY WIND AND RAIN OFFSITE AND INTO STREAMS AND OTHER STORMWATER CONVEYANCES.

WHERE APPLICABLE TOPSOIL SHALL BE USED WHERE SOILS ARE TO BE DISTURBED AND WILL BE REVEGETATED.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

A. TOPSOIL SHOULD BE FRIABLE1, LOAMY2, FREE OF DEBRIS, OBJECTIONABLE WEEDS AND STONES, AND CONTAIN NO TOXIC SUBSTANCE OR ADVERSE CHEMICAL OR PHYSICAL CONDITION THAT MAY BE HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH. SOLUBLE SALTS SHOULD NOT BE EXCESSIVE (CONDUCTIVITY LESS THAN 0.5 MILLIMHOS PER CENTIMETER. MORE THAN 0.5 MILLIMHOS MAY DESICCATE SEEDLINGS AND ADVERSELY IMPACT GROWTH). IMPORTED TOPSOIL SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT OF 2.75 PERCENT. ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT MAY BE RAISED BY ADDITIVES.

B. TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTE IS A SOIL MATERIAL WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN AMENDED WITH SAND, SILT, CLAY, ORGANIC MATTER, FERTILIZER OR LIME AND HAS THE APPEARANCE OF TOPSOIL. TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTES MAY BE UTILIZED ON SITES WITH INSUFFICIENT TOPSOIL FOR ESTABLISHING PERMANENT VEGETATION. ALL TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTE MATERIALS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF TOPSOIL NOTED ABOVE. SOIL TESTS SHALL BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE COMPONENTS OF SAND, SILT, CLAY, ORGANIC MATTER, SOLUBLE SALTS AND PH LEVEL.

STRIPPING AND STOCKPILING

B. STRIPPING SHALL BE CONFINED TO THE IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION AREA.

A. FIELD EXPLORATION SHOULD BE MADE TO DETERMINE WHETHER QUANTITY AND OR QUALITY OF SURFACE SOIL JUSTIFIES STRIPPING.

2. WHERE FEASIBLE, LIME MAY BE APPLIED BEFORE STRIPPING AT A RATE DETERMINED BY SOIL TESTS TO BRING THE SOIL PH TO APPROXIMATELY 6.5.

. A 4-6 INCH STRIPPING DEPTH IS COMMON, BUT MAY VARY DEPENDING ON THE PARTICULAR SOIL.

STOCKPILES OF TOPSOIL SHOULD BE SITUATED SO AS NOT TO OBSTRUCT NATURAL DRAINAGE OR CAUSE OFF-SITE ENVIRONMENTAL STOCKPILES SHOULD BE VEGETATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED HEREIN; SEE STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT (PG.4-1) OR TEMPORARY (PG.7-1) VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION. WEEDS SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO GROW ON

SITE PREPARATION

A. GRADE AT THE ONSET OF THE OPTIMAL SEEDING PERIOD SO AS TO MINIMIZE THE DURATION AND AREA OF EXPOSURE OF DISTURBED SOIL TO EROSION. IMMEDIATELY PROCEED TO ESTABLISH VEGETATIVE COVER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SPECIFIED SEED MIXTURE. TIME IS OF THE

B. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH

APPLICATION AND ANCHORING, AND MAINTENANCE. SEE THE STANDARD FOR LAND GRADING, PG. 19-1. AS GUIDANCE FOR IDEAL CONDITIONS, SUBSOIL SHOULD BE TESTED FOR LIME REQUIREMENT. LIMESTONE, IF NEEDED, SHOULD BE APPLIED TO BRING SOIL TO A PH OF APPROXIMATELY 6.5 AND INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES.

PRIOR TO TOPSOILING, THE SUBSOIL SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE STANDARD FOR LAND GRADING, PG. 19-1. . EMPLOY NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, CHANNEL STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENTATION BASINS, AND WATERWAYS. SEE STANDARDS 11 THROUGH 42.

A. TOPSOIL SHOULD BE HANDLED ONLY WHEN IT IS DRY ENOUGH TO WORK WITHOUT DAMAGING SOIL STRUCTURE; I.E., LESS THAN FIELD

B. A UNIFORM APPLICATION TO AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 5.0 INCHES, MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES, FIRMED IN PLACE IS REQUIRED. ALTERNATIVE DEPTHS MAY BE CONSIDERED WHERE SPECIAL REGULATORY AND/OR INDUSTRY DESIGN STANDARDS ARE APPROPRIATE SUCH AS ON GOLF COURSES, SPORTS FIELDS, LANDFILL CAPPING, ETC.. SOILS WITH A PH OF 4.0 OR LESS OR CONTAINING IRON SULFIDE SHALL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 12 INCHES OF SOIL HAVING A PH OF 5.0 OR MORE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD FOR MANAGEMENT OF HIGH ACID PRODUCING SOIL (PG. 1-1).

PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION 7 OF THE STANDARD FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION, THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO ENSURE THAT PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER BECOMES ESTABLISHED ON AT LEAST 80% OF THE SOILS TO BE STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION. FAILURE TO ACHIEVE THE MINIMUM COVERAGE MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WORK TO BE PERFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO INCLUDE SOME OR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING: SUPPLEMENTAL SEEDING, RE-APPLICATION OF LIME AND FERTILIZERS, AND/OR THE ADDITION OF ORGANIC MATTER (I.E. COMPOST) AS A TOP DRESSING. SUCH ADDITIONAL MEASURES SHALL BE BASED ON SOIL TESTS SUCH AS THOSE OFFERED BY RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OR OTHER APPROVED LABORATORY FACILITIES QUALIFIED TO TEST SOIL SAMPLES FOR AGRONOMIC PROPERTIES.

STANDARD FOR STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ONLY

STABILIZING EXPOSED SOILS WITH NON-VEGETATIVE MATERIALS EXPOSED FOR PERIODS LONGER THAN 14 DAYS

STABILIZATION MEASURES, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND WATERWAYS. SEE STANDARDS 11 THROUGH 42.

FLOWING WATER COULD WASH THEM INTO AN INLET AND PLUG IT.

PROVIDES TEMPORARY MECHANICAL PROTECTION AGAINST WIND OR RAINFALL INDUCED SOIL EROSION UNTIL PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER MAY BE

THIS PRACTICE IS APPLICABLE TO AREAS SUBJECT TO EROSION, WHERE THE SEASON AND OTHER CONDITIONS MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR GROWING AN EROSION-RESISTANT COVER OR WHERE STABILIZATION IS NEEDED FOR A SHORT PERIOD UNTIL MORE SUITABLE PROTECTION CAN BE APPLIED.

 SITE PREPARATION A. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH

APPLICATION, AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS FOR LAND GRADING B. INSTALL NEEDED EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES OR FACILITIES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, CHANNEL

A. UNROTTED SMALL-GRAIN STRAW, AT 2.0 TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE, IS SPREAD UNIFORMLY AT 90 TO 115 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET AND ANCHORED WITH A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL, LIQUID MULCH BINDERS, OR NETTING TIE DOWN, OTHER SUITABLE MATERIALS MAY BE USED IF APPROVED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. THE APPROVED RATES ABOVE HAVE BEEN MET WHEN THE MULCH COVERS THE GROUND COMPLETELY UPON VISUAL INSPECTION, I.E. THE SOIL CANNOT BE SEEN BELOW THE MULCH.

B. SYNTHETIC OR ORGANIC SOIL STABILIZERS MAY BE USED UNDER SUITABLE CONDITIONS AND IN QUANTITIES AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. C. WOOD-FIBER OR PAPER-FIBER MULCH AT THE RATE OF 1,500 POUNDS PER ACRE (OR ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER SREQUIREMENTS)

MAY BE APPLIED BY A HYDROSEEDER. MULCH NETTING, SUCH AS PAPER JUTE, EXCELSIOR, COTTON, OR PLASTIC, MAY BE USED. WOODCHIPS APPLIED UNIFORMLY TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 2 INCHES MAY BE USED. WOODCHIPS WILL NOT BE USED ON AREAS WHERE

. GRAVEL, CRUSHED STONE, OR SLAG AT THE RATE OF 9 CUBIC YARDS PER 1,000 SQ. FT. APPLIED UNIFORMLY TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 3 INCHES MAY BE USED. SIZE 2 OR 3 (ASTM C-33) IS RECOMMENDED . MULCH ANCHORING — SHOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT OF HAY OR STRAW MULCH TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR

WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS, DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA AND STEEPNESS OF SLOPES. A. PEG AND TWINE - DRIVE 8 TO 10 INCH WOODEN PEGS TO WITHIN 2 TO 3 INCHES OF THE SOIL SURFACE EVERY 4 FEET IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

STAKES MAY BE DRIVEN BEFORE OR AFTER APPLYING MULCH. SECURE MULCH TO SOIL SURFACE BY STRETCHING TWINE BETWEEN PEGS IN A CRISS-CROSS AND A SQUARE PATTERN. SECURE TWINE AROUND EACH PEG WITH TWO OR MORE ROUND TURNS. B. MULCH NETTINGS - STAPLE PAPER, COTTON, OR PLASTIC NETTINGS OVER MULCH. USE DEGRADABLE NETTING IN AREAS TO BE MOWED. NETTING IS USUALLY AVAILABLE IN ROLLS 4 FEET WIDE AND UP TO 300 FEET LONG. CRIMPER MULCH ANCHORING COULTER TOOL - A TRACTOR-DRAWN IMPLEMENT ESPECIALLY DESIGNED TO PUNCH AND ANCHOR MULCH INTO THE SOIL SURFACE. THIS PRACTICE AFFORDS MAXIMUM EROSION CONTROL, BUT ITS USE IS LIMITED TO THOSE SLOPES UPON WHICH THE TRACTOR CAN OPERATE SAFELY. SOIL PENETRATION SHOULD BE ABOUT 3 TO 4 INCHES. ON SLOPING LAND, THE OPERATION SHOULD BE ON

D. LIQUID MULCH-BINDERS APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE HEAVIER AT EDGES WHERE WIND CATCHES THE MULCH, IN VALLEYS, AND AT CRESTS OF BANKS. REMAINDER OF

AREA SHOULD BE UNIFORM IN APPEARANCE. a. ORGANIC AND VEGETABLE BASED BINDERS — NATURALLY OCCURRING, POWDER BASED, HYDROPHILIC MATERIALS THAT MIXED WITH WATERFORMULATES A GEL AND WHEN APPLIED TO MULCH UNDER SATISFACTORY CURING CONDITIONS WILL FORM MEMBRANE NETWORKS OF INSOLUBLE POLYMERS. THE VEGETABLE GEL SHALL BE PHYSIOLOGICALLY HARMLESS AND NOT RESULT IN A PHYTO-TOXIC EFFECT OR IMPEDE GROWTH OF TURFGRASS. VEGETABLE BASED GELS SHALL BE APPLIED AT RATES AND

WEATHER CONDITIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER. SYNTHETIC BINDERS - HIGH POLYMER SYNTHETIC EMULSION, MISCIBLE WITH WATER WHEN DILUTED AND FOLLOWING APPLICATION TO MULCH, DRYING AND CURING SHALL NO LONGER BE SOLUBLE OR DISPERSIBLE IN WATER. IT SHALL BE APPLIED AT RATES AND WEATHER CONDITIONS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER AND REMAIN TACKY UNTIL GERMINATION OF GRASS.

HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS ARE SOILS WITH A PH OF 4.0 OR LESS OR CONTAIN IRON SULFIDE. HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS MAY BE PRESENT IN THE QUALITY OF PERMANENT VEGETATION RESTS WITH THE CONTRACTOR. THE TIMING OF SEEDING, PREPARING THE SEEDBED, UNDISTURBED SOILS AT VARYING DEPTHS, INCLUDING NEAR THE SOIL SURFACE TO EXCAVATIONS OR DEEP DISTURBANCES. ITS PRESENCE ON A SITE APPLYING NUTRIENTS, MULCH AND OTHER MANAGEMENT ARE ESSENTIAL. THE SEED APPLICATION RATES IN TABLE 4-3 ARE MAY BE SIGNIFICANT OR LIMITED IN THE SOIL PROFILE. HIGH ACID- PRODUCING SOILS ARE COMMONLY BLACK, DARK BROWN, GRAY OR GREENISH WITH REQUIRED WHEN A REPORT OF COMPLIANCE IS REQUESTED PRIOR TO ACTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF PERMANENT VEGETATION. UP TO SILVERY PYRITE OR MARCASITE NUGGETS OR FLAKES. ALTERNATIVELY, SANDY SOILS OR REDDISH, YELLOWISH OR LIGHT TO MEDIUM BROWN SOIL

VEGETATION MEANS 80% VEGETATIVE COVER (OF THE SEEDED SPECIES) AND MOWED ONCE. NOTE THIS DESIGNATION OF MOWED ONCE TO PREVENT OR LIMIT EXPOSURE AREA, TIME, AND SPREADING BY EQUIPMENT OR RAINFALL ON- AND OFF-SITE AND TO MINIMIZE EROSION, DOES NOT GUARANTEE THE PERMANENCY OF THE TURF SHOULD OTHER MAINTENANCE FACTORS BE NEGLECTED OR OTHERWISE SEDIMENTATION AND ACID LEACHATE-RELATED DAMAGES. HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOIL MAY BE EXPOSED DURING EXCAVATION AND LAND GRADING ACTIVITIES, OR MAY BE INTRODUCED IN DREDGED SEDIMENT, SOILS AND SEDIMENT CONTAINING IRON SULFIDE, CHARACTERIZED BY PYRITE OR REFER TO TABLE 4-2 PERMANENT STABILIZATION MIXTURES FOR VARIOUS USES IN THE STANDARDS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT MARCASITE NUGGETS OR GREENSANDS, ARE CHEMICALLY OXIDIZED WHEN EXPOSED TO AIR, PRODUCING SULFURIC ACID AND RESULT IN SOIL PH LEVELS FALLING TO PH 4.0 AND LOWER. MOST VEGETATION IS INCAPABLE OF GROWTH AT THIS PH LEVEL. ADJACENT LAND AND RECEIVING WATERS WILL BE NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY THE ACID LEACHATE. CALCIUM-CONTAINING MATERIALS SUCH AS SIDEWALKS. CULVERTS AND OTHER STRUCTURES AND SOME METALLIC MATERIALS ARE ALSO SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEGRADATION. AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE MATERIALS APPLIED AT RATES OF 8 TONS PER ACRE HAVE

RESULTED IN ONLY A TEMPORARY BUFFERING EFFECT, AND "LIMING-ONLY" IS THEREFORE NOT CONSIDERED AN ACCEPTABLE MITIGATION PRACTICE.

2. TOPSOIL STRIPPED FROM THE SITE SHALL BE STORED SEPARATELY FROM TEMPORARILY STOCKPILED HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS.

METHODS AND MATERIALS OF MANAGING HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS

. LIMIT THE EXCAVATION AREA AND EXPOSURE TIME WHEN HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS ARE ENCOUNTERED

3. STOCKPILES OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOIL SHOULD BE LOCATED ON LEVEL LAND TO MINIMIZE ITS MOVEMENT, ESPECIALLY WHEN THIS MATERIAL HAS A HIGH CLAY CONTENT. 4. TEMPORARILY STOCKPILED HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOIL MATERIAL TO BE STORED MORE THAN 48 HOURS SHOULD BE COVERED WITH PROPERLY ANCHORED, HEAVY GRADE SHEETS OF POLYETHYLENE WHERE POSSIBLE. IF NOT POSSIBLE, STOCKPILES SHALL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 3 TO 6 INCHES OF WOOD CHIPS TO MINIMIZE EROSION OF THE STOCKPILE. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE TOE OF THE SLOPE TO

5. HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS WITH A PH OF 4.0 OR LESS OR CONTAINING IRON SULFIDE (INCLUDING BORROW FROM CUTS OR DREDGED SEDIMENT) SHALL BE ULTIMATELY PLACED OR BURIED WITH LIMESTONE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 10 TONS PER ACRE (OR 450 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF SURFACE AREA) AND COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF SETTLED SOIL WITH A PH OF 5.0 OR MORE EXCEPT AS FOLLOWS:

CONTAIN MOVEMENT OF THE STOCKPILED MATERIAL. TOPSOIL SHALL NOT BE APPLIED TO THE STOCKPILES TO PREVENT TOPSOIL CONTAMINATION

A. AREAS WHERE TREES OR SHRUBS ARE TO BE PLANTED SHALL BE COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES OF SOIL WITH A PH OR 5 OR B. DISPOSAL AREAS SHALL NOT BE LOCATED WITHIN 24 INCHES OF ANY SURFACE OF A SLOPE OR BANK, SUCH AS BERMS, STREAM BANKS, DITCHES, AND OTHERS, TO PREVENT POTENTIAL LATERAL LEACHING DAMAGES. EQUIPMENT USED FOR MOVEMENT OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS SHOULD BE CLEANED AT THE END OF EACH DAY TO PREVENT SPREADING OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOIL MATERIALS TO OTHER PARTS OF THE SITE, INTO STREAMS OR STORMWATER CONVEYANCES, AND TO PROTECT MACHINERY FROM ACCELERATED RUSTING.

WOOD CHIPS) SHOULD BE INSTALLED TO LIMIT THE MOVEMENT OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOILS FROM, AROUND, OR OFF THE SITE. 7. FOLLOWING BURIAL OR REMOVAL OF HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOIL, TOPSOILING AND SEEDING OF THE SITE (SEE TEMPORARY VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION, PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER FOR SOIL STABILIZATION, AND TOPSOILING), MONITORING MUST CONTINUE FOR A MINIMUM OF 6 MONTHS TO ENSURE THERE IS ADEQUATE STABILIZATION AND THAT NO HIGH ACID-PRODUCING SOIL PROBLEMS EMERGE. IF PROBLEMS STILL EXIST, THE AFFECTED AREA MUST BE TREATED AS INDICATED ABOVE TO CORRECT THE PROBLEM.

6. NON-VEGETATIVE EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES (STONE TRACKING PADS, STRATEGICALLY PLACED LIMESTONE CHECK DAM, SEDIMENT BARRIER,

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