Permanent Stabilization. Disturbed portions of the site where construction activities permanently ceases shall be stabilized with permanent seed no later than 14 days after the last construction activity. The permanent seed mix shall consist of 320 lbs/acre of Rebel II fescue or other approved seed. Prior to seeding, 1,000 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer shall be applied to each acre to be stabilized. After seeding, each area shall be mulched with 4,000 pounds per acre of straw. The straw mulch is to be tacked into place by a disk with blades set nearly straight or by other approved methods.

Mulching. In some cases where a shorter duration of inactivity exists, the contractor may elect to only mulch an area. Mulch should be applied at the same rate as required when seeding. Mulch should be tacked into place by a disk with blades set nearly straight or by other approved methods.

Sodding. Sodding stabilizes an area by immediately covering the surface with vegetation and by providing areas where stormwater can infiltrate the ground. Sodding should be not be used for slopes greater than 3:1 unless approved measures are taken to prevent the sod from slumping. Sodding should be performed in accordance with industry practices.

Earth Dikes. Where possible, temporary earth dikes or berms should be constructed to divert runoff around the construction site. The dikes may also be constructed to collect runoff from the disturbed area and to direct the runoff to sediment basins. When possible, dikes should be constructed utilizing existing site material. Dikes should be compacted to a standard Proctor density of 90%. Dikes that are anticipated to be utilized for a period greater than 21 days should be stabilized with seeding as described above.

Sediment Basins. Where possible, sedimentation basins should be constructed to trap and retain sediment in storm water runoff. Basins should be drained by the use of outlet pipes with rip-rap outlet aprons. Basins should be sized to handle a storage equivalent to a storm as determined and required by the appropriate governmental agencies. Once construction activities are nearly complete, the accumulated sediment can be removed from the basin and disposed of in an approved location.

Sediment Traps. As an alternative means of trapping silt, the contractor shall use check dams, terraces, silt fences, gravel traps, hay bales, and/or other means to capture sedimentation in storm water runoff. Sedimentation traps should be used in drainage swales and around stormwater drain inlets.

Geotextiles. Geotextiles are available in a variety of fabrics for various applications. Geotextiles can be used as a mulch mat to protect slopes and plantings or as a filter fabric to stabilize flow in channels and swales. The geotextiles used should meet the requirements of the intended purpose and application.

Chemical Stabilization. Chemical stabilization commonly refers to chemical mulch, soil binders, or soil palliatives. Materials made of mainly, asphalt, or rubber are sprayed onto the surface of the soil to hold the soil in place and to protect the surface against erosion from stormwater run-off and wind. The manufacturer's recommended application rates and procedures should be closely followed.

Gravel or Stone Filters. Gravel or stone filters are well-graded gravel or crushed rock berms or filters which provide inlet protection or flow protection at selected locations. The filters trap sediment preventing sediment from entering storm drain systems and receiving waters.

Dust Control. Wind erosion typically occurs wherever the surface soil is loose or dry, vegetation is sparse or absent, and the wind is sufficiently strong. Dust control can be accomplished through the use of a variety of measures. Some dust control practices include mulching, spray-on adhesives, calcium chloride, and water sprinkling.