

## Temporary Stabilization

Temporary Stabilization is defined as a condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided a temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protective cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.

### Initiating Temporary Stabilization

Initiate temporary stabilization by mulch or temporary stabilization by seeding within 7 calendar days where land disturbing activities have temporarily ceased on the Project and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Where land disturbing activities on a portion of the Project are temporarily ceased, and the land disturbing activities are resumed within 14 days, temporary stabilization measures are not required to be initiated on that portion of the Project.

Temporary stabilization by seeding is required if the Project will not be worked for a period longer than 60 days.

Initiate temporary stabilization measures as soon as practicable for areas where initiating temporary stabilization measures within 7 days is infeasible (e.g., where snow cover, frozen ground, or drought conditions preclude stabilization).

## Greenville County Standard Notes

### Temporary Stabilization

#### Acceptance of Temporary Stabilization

Before acceptance of temporary stabilization by the regulatory agency and the Design Engineer or Landscape Architect, temporary stabilization is required that is sufficient to control erosion for a given area and length of time before the next phase of construction or the establishment of permanent seeding is to commence. A satisfactory stand of temporary stabilization meeting the requirements of this Specification is required regardless of the time of the year the work is performed.

#### Temporary Cover by Mulch

Use temporary cover by mulch where it is not feasible or practicable to bring an area to final slope and grade. Finish the surface so that permanent seeding can be performed without subsequent disturbance by additional grading.

#### Temporary Cover by Seeding

Following the preparation of the seedbed, sow seed per the seeding Tables and apply an appropriate Mulch prior to a rainfall event that compacts the seedbed. The CONTRACTOR may add granular lime and fertilizer as necessary to enhance growth.

### Final Stabilization

Final Stabilization is defined that all land-disturbing activities at the construction site have been completed and that on all areas not covered by permanent structures, either

- (1) A uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) permanent vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent has been established, or
- (2) Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of landscaping mulch, riprap, pavement, and gravel) have been implemented to provide effective cover for exposed portions of the construction site not stabilized with permanent vegetation.

Final stabilization by vegetation must be achieved with permanent perennial vegetation prior to issuing the Notice of Termination (NOT).

### Permanent Seeding

Initiate permanent seeding within 7 calendar days where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased on the Project. Where land disturbing activities are resumed within 14 days, stabilization measures are not required to be initiated on that portion of the Project. Initiate permanent seeding measures as soon as practicable for areas where initiating permanent seeding measures within 7 days is infeasible (e.g., where snow cover, frozen ground, or drought conditions preclude stabilization).

When performing permanent seeding for permanent detention ponds, ensure that the detention pond is cleaned of any deposited sediment and graded to the required permanent detention basin configuration. Ensure the seedbed for the permanent seeding is established in accordance with this Specification.

#### Acceptance of Permanent Seeding

Before acceptance, a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of each square yard of the seeded area is required. A well developed root system must be established to sufficiently survive dry periods and winter weather and be capable of reestablishment in the spring.

### Permanent Seeding Installation

Following the preparation of the seedbed, perform permanent seeding per the seeding Tables and apply an appropriate Mulch within 5 working days and/or prior to a rainfall event that compacts the prepared seedbed. If a rain event occurs that compacts or erodes the seedbed prior to performing permanent seeding, the seedbed must be re-prepared prior to conducting permanent seeding. Add fertilizer and lime as required by a soil test.

### Sod

Initiate Sod applications within 7 calendar days where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased on the Project. Initiate Sod applications measures as soon as practicable for areas where initiating Sod applications within 7 days is infeasible (e.g., where snow cover, frozen ground, or drought conditions preclude stabilization). Use Sod on slopes less than 2H:1V.

#### Acceptance of Sod

Acceptance is contingent on establishing a satisfactory stand of perennial grass. Sod application areas are acceptable when all requirements including maintenance are met and a healthy, evenly colored, viable stand of grass is established. A satisfactory stand of grass must have a root system that is sufficient to survive dry periods and winter weather and is capable of re-establishing in the spring.

### Sod

Do not use sodding on slopes steeper than 2H:1V, and if sodding is mowed, do not place on slopes greater than 3H:1V. Install Warm Season Sod between March 1st and September 1st. Install Cool Season Sod anytime during the year as long as the soil is not frozen. Do not place Sod on:

- Soil that is frozen and/or when the 10-day forecasted low temperature remains below 35 degrees Fahrenheit;
- Soil that is excessively wet;
- Soil that is excessively dry (periods of heat or drought) unless watering is specified;
- Soil that is composed of compacted clay; and
- Soil that has been treated with pesticides.

#### Sod Bed Preparation

- Ensure the Sod bed is uniform and conforms to the finished grade of the Project.
- Loosen the Sod Bed to a minimum depth of 3 inches before placing Sod.
- Furnish and place topsoil or compost in the Sod Bed in areas where the existing Sod Bed has little or no topsoil.
- Lay Sod when Sod Bed is moist. Moisten dry Sod Beds before sod is laid.

#### Sod Material

Provide Sod with living, well-established growth, with a dense root mat of predominant grass Specified. Provide vigorous, well rooted, healthy turf, free from disease, insect pests, weeds, other grasses, stones, and any other harmful or detrimental materials.

#### Sod Installations

Ensure Sod is not installed until the end of the project or when final stabilization is achieved on adjacent areas of the project that drain or discharge to the Sod application.

## Amendments

### Lime

#### Agricultural Granular Lime

Use agricultural grade, standard ground limestone for all permanent seeding applications and Sodding applications.

#### Applying Granular Lime

A soil analysis is recommended prior to application. Apply at a rate within  $\pm 10\%$  of weight recommendation of soil analysis. Do not apply more than 2,500 lbs/acre of in a single application.

#### Fast Acting Lime

Use fast acting liquid and/or dry forms of lime for all temporary seeding and permanent seeding applications.

### Fertilizer

#### Granular Fertilizer

Use for all permanent seeding applications and all Sodding applications. Proper mixture is dependent on the existing soil conditions and it is recommended that a soil analysis be performed if the soil conditions are uncertain in the area of fertilizer application.

Use fertilizer that incorporates a minimum of 50% water insoluble (slow release) nitrogen. Animal by-product or municipal waste fertilizers are not acceptable under this Specification.

Unless a soil analysis is performed to determine otherwise, a good rule of thumb granular fertilizer to apply in the Upstate of South Carolina is 10-10-10. In no case should a 20-20-20 fertilizer be used due to the potential burning of the seedbed.

## Compost Soil Amendment

For seedbeds that have little or no topsoil, are highly acidic, or are lacking sufficient nutrients to sustain a health stand of grass place, and mix certified weed free compost into the seedbed to ensure a good stand of grass.

## Biological Growth Stimulant

Use for all permanent seeding, Sodding, and temporary seeding applications. Animal by-products or municipal waste products are not acceptable. Liquid fertilizers are not acceptable, and can cause burning of the seedbed if applied as such.



# Greenville County Storm Water Management

## Seeding / Stabilization

STANDARD DRAWING NO.

EC-03A

APPROVED BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
GREENVILLE COUNTY STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

January 2018  
DATE