

# **EARTHWORK QUANTITIES**

FILL 0 CY <u>CUT 1160 CY</u> BALANCE <u>1160</u> CY EXPORT

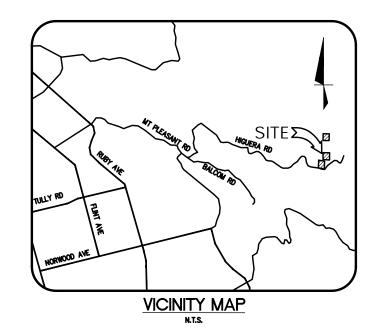
THE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES SHOWN ARE PROVIDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF GRADING PERMIT APPROVAL ONLY. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CARRY OUT THE CUT/FILL, IMPORT/EXPORT AS NECESSARY TO MEET THE DESIGN GRADES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS REGARDLESS OF THE ESTIMATED EARTHWORK QUANTITIES AS INDICATED.

# **GRADING QUANTITIES**

|      | HEIGHT                      | VOLUME  |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|
| FILL | O FT                        | 0 CY    |
| CUT  | 5 FT MAX<br>(2 FT± AVERAGE) | 1160 CY |

# PROJECT SCOPE

THE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT IS TO REMOVE 1160 CY OF PREVIOUSLY PLACED UNPERMITTED FILL. THEN, PRE-FILL CONDITIONS WILL BE RE-ESTABLISHED, ALONG WITH HYDROSEEDING AFTER THE REMOVAL OF SOIL.



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DATE: 07/13/21
SCALE: 1" = 200'
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APPROVED BY: SY
DRAWING NO.:
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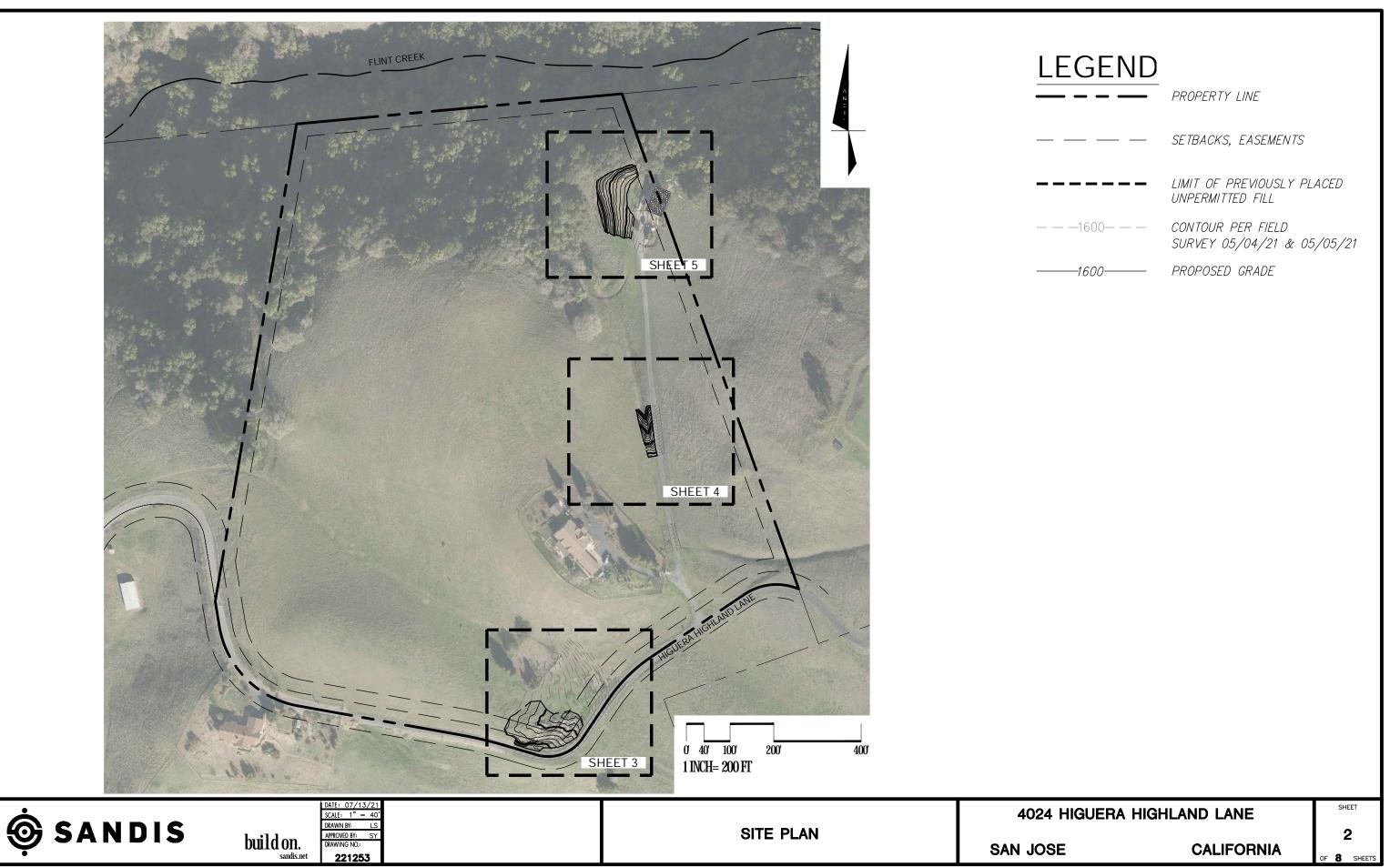
**COVER SHEET** 

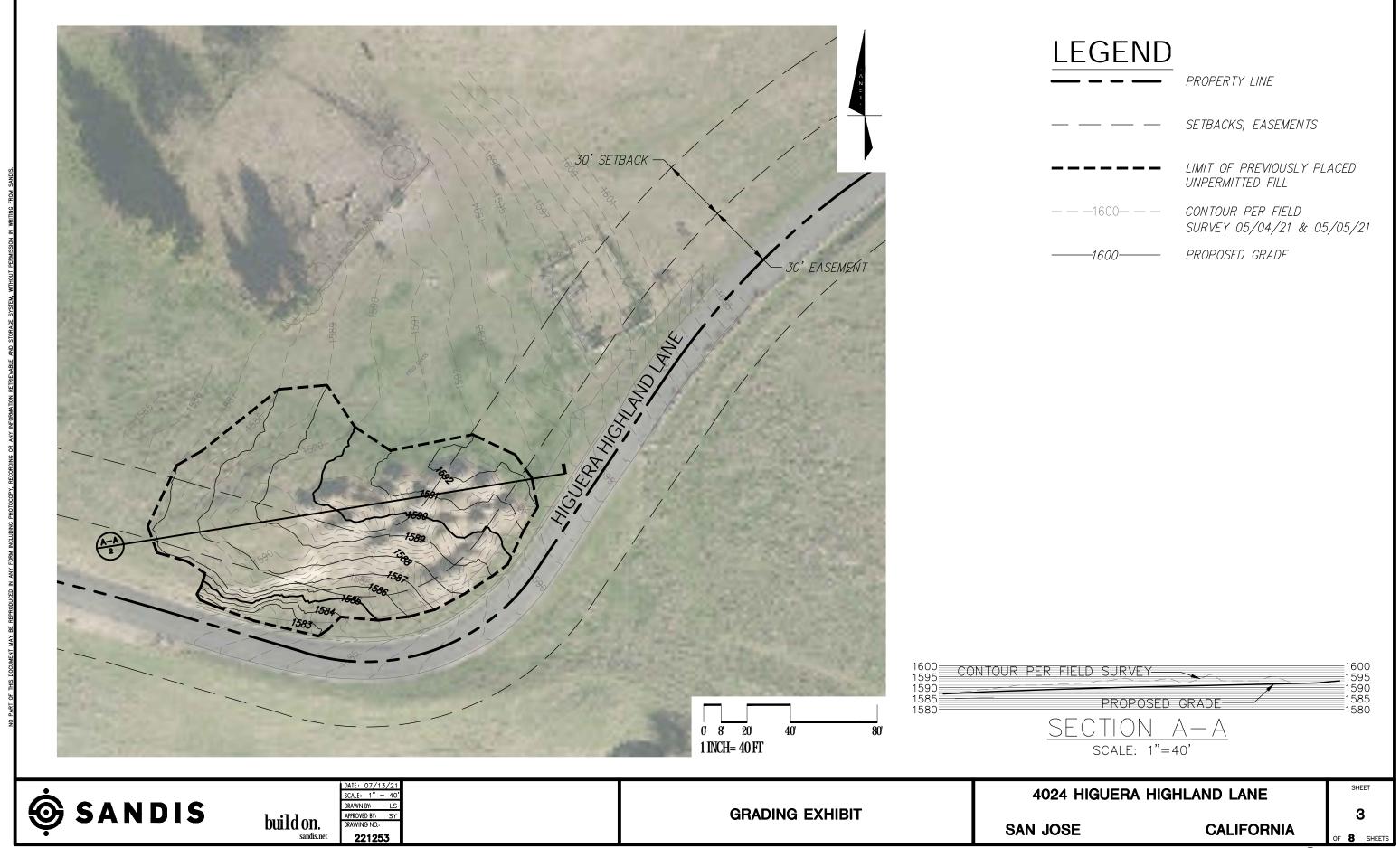
4024 HIGUERA HIGHLAND LANE
SAN JOSE CALIFORNIA

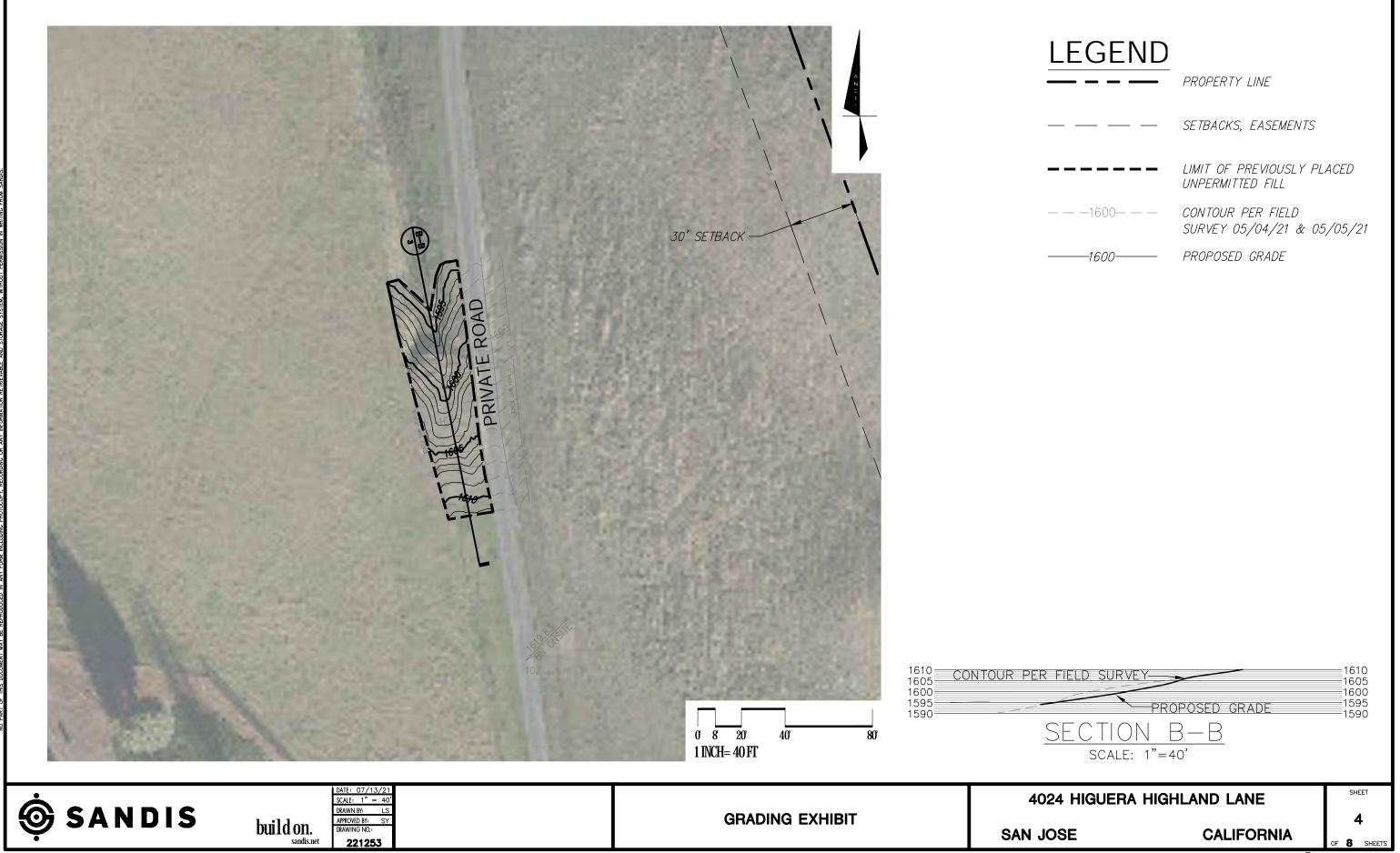
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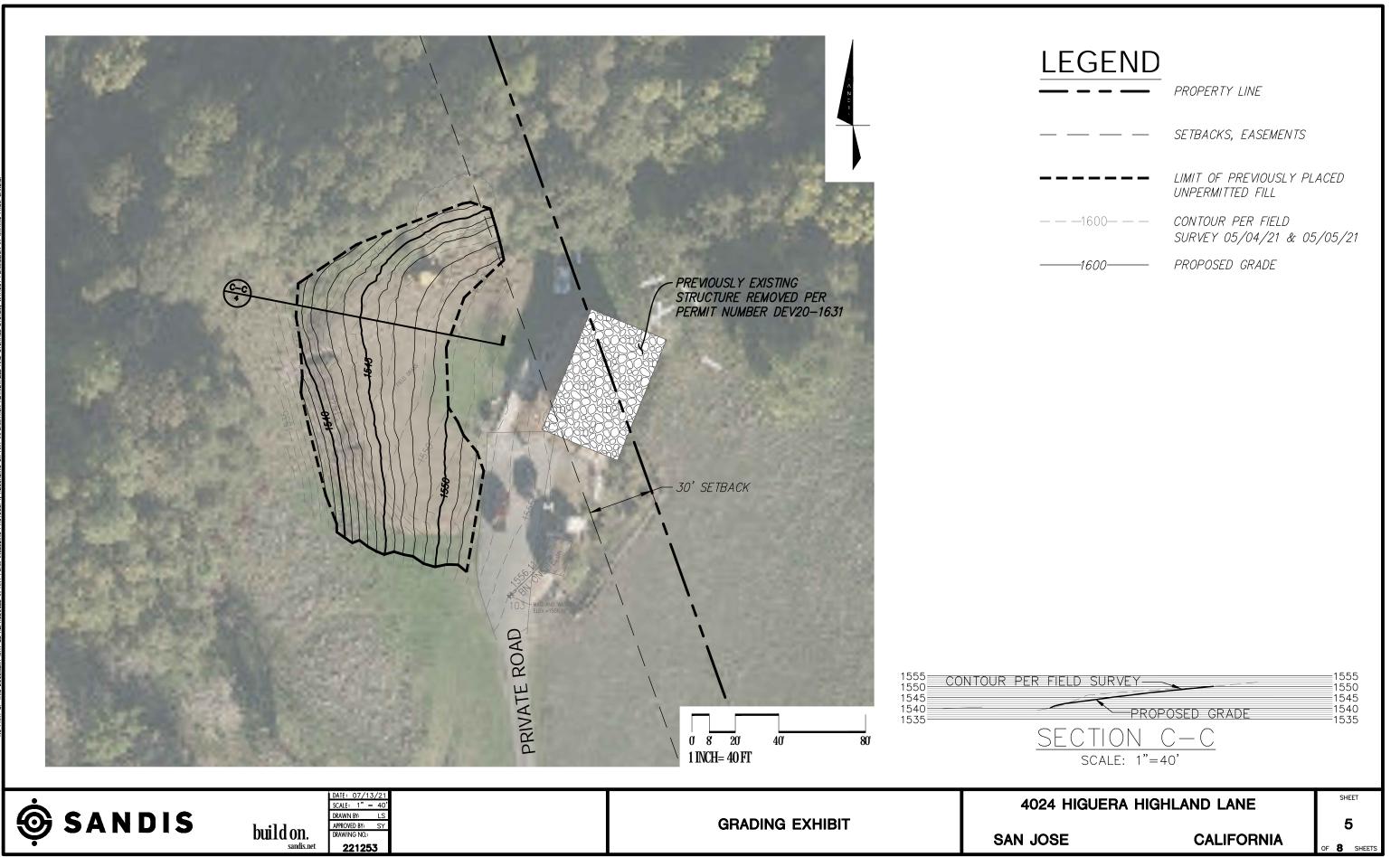
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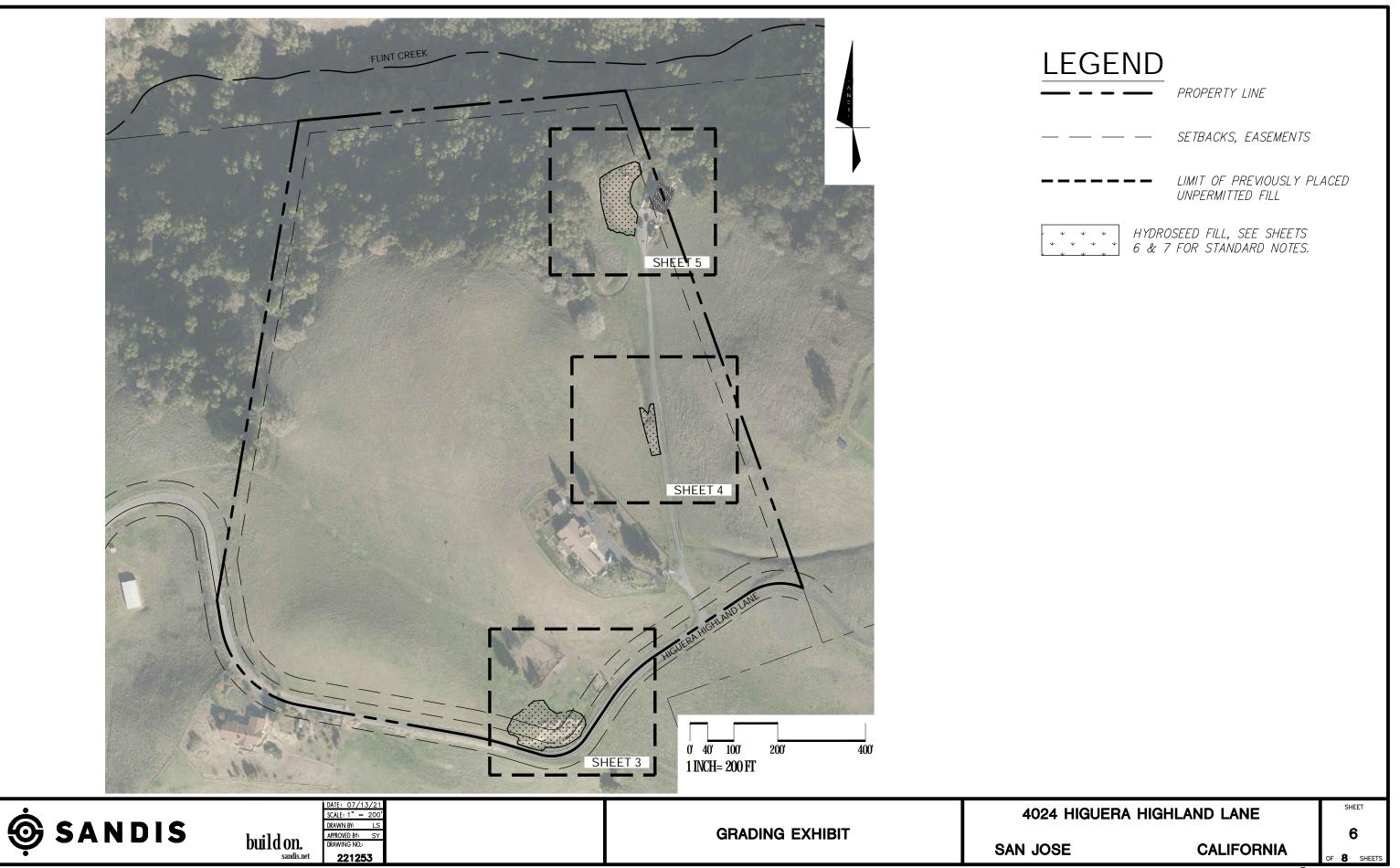
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## Categories

EC Erosion Control

SE Sediment Control

TC Tracking Control

WE Wind Erosion Control

NS Non-Stormwater

Management Control

Waste Management and

Materials Pollution Control

#### Legend:

- ☑ Primary Category
- Secondary Category

# **Description and Purpose**

Hydroseeding typically consists of applying a mixture of a hydraulic mulch, seed, fertilizer, and stabilizing emulsion with a hydraulic mulcher, to temporarily protect exposed soils from erosion by water and wind. Hydraulic seeding, or hydroseeding, is simply the method by which temporary or permanent seed is applied to the soil surface.

# **Suitable Applications**

Hydroseeding is suitable for disturbed areas requiring temporary protection until permanent stabilization is established, for disturbed areas that will be re-disturbed following an extended period of inactivity, or to apply permanent stabilization measures. Hydroseeding without mulch or other cover (e.g. EC-7, Erosion Control Blanket) is not a stand-alone erosion control BMP and should be combined with additional measures until vegetation establishment.

Typical applications for hydroseeding include:

- Disturbed soil/graded areas where permanent stabilization or continued earthwork is not anticipated prior to seed germination.
- Cleared and graded areas exposed to seasonal rains or temporary irrigation.
- Areas not subject to heavy wear by construction equipment or high traffic.

# **Targeted Constituents**

Sediment

Nutrients

Trash Metals

Bacteria

Oil and Grease

Organics

#### **Potential Alternatives**

EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch

EC-5 Soil Binders

EC-6 Straw Mulch

EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats

EC-8 Wood Mulching

EC-14 Compost Blanket

EC-16 Non-Vegetative Stabilization



### Limitations

Hydroseeding

- Availability of hydroseeding equipment may be limited just prior to the rainy season and prior to storms due to high demand.
- Hydraulic seed should be applied with hydraulic mulch or a stand-alone hydroseed application should be followed by one of the following:
  - Straw mulch (see Straw Mulch EC-6)
  - Rolled erosion control products (see Geotextiles and Mats EC-7)
  - Application of Compost Blanket (see Compost Blanket EC-14)

Hydraulic seed may be used alone only on small flat surfaces when there is sufficient time in the season to ensure adequate vegetation establishment and coverage to provide adequate erosion control.

- Hydraulic seed without mulch does not provide immediate erosion control.
- Temporary seeding may not be appropriate for steep slopes (i.e., slopes readily prone to rill
  erosion or without sufficient topsoil).
- Temporary seeding may not be appropriate in dry periods without supplemental irrigation.
- Temporary vegetation may have to be removed before permanent vegetation is applied.
- Temporary vegetation may not be appropriate for short term inactivity (i.e. less than 3-6 months).

#### Implementation

In order to select appropriate hydraulic seed mixtures, an evaluation of site conditions should be performed with respect to:

Soil conditions

Maintenance requirements

- Site topography and exposure (sun/wind) -

- Sensitive adjacent areas

Season and climate

Water availability

Vegetation types

Plans for permanent vegetation

The local office of the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is an excellent source of information on appropriate seed mixes.

The following steps should be followed for implementation:

Where appropriate or feasible, soil should be prepared to receive the seed by disking or
otherwise scarifying (See EC-15, Soil Preparation) the surface to eliminate crust, improve air
and water infiltration and create a more favorable environment for germination and growth.



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DATE: 07/13/21

SCALE: NO SCALE

DRAWN BY: LS

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- Hydraulic seed can be applied using a multiple step or one step process.
  - In a multiple step process, hydraulic seed is applied first, followed by mulch or a Rolled Erosion Control Product (RECP).
  - In the one step process, hydraulic seed is applied with hydraulic mulch in a hydraulic matrix. When the one step process is used to apply the mixture of fiber, seed, etc., the seed rate should be increased to compensate for all seeds not having direct contact with the soil.
- All hydraulically seeded areas should have mulch, or alternate erosion control cover to keep seeds in place and to moderate soil moisture and temperature until the seeds germinate and
- All seeds should be in conformance with the California State Seed Law of the Department of Agriculture. Each seed bag should be delivered to the site sealed and clearly marked as to species, purity, percent germination, dealer's guarantee, and dates of test. The container should be labeled to clearly reflect the amount of Pure Live Seed (PLS) contained. All legume seed should be pellet inoculated. Inoculant sources should be species specific and should be applied at a rate of 2 lb of inoculant per 100 lb seed.
- Commercial fertilizer should conform to the requirements of the California Food and Agricultural Code, which can be found at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/.html/fac\_table\_of\_contents.html. Fertilizer should be pelleted or granular form.
- Follow up applications should be made as needed to cover areas of poor coverage or germination/vegetation establishment and to maintain adequate soil protection.
- Avoid over spray onto roads, sidewalks, drainage channels, existing vegetation, etc.
- Additional guidance on the comparison and selection of temporary slope stabilization methods is provided in Appendix F of the Handbook.

### Costs

Average cost for installation and maintenance may vary from as low as \$1,900 per acre for flat slopes and stable soils, to \$4,000 per acre for moderate to steep slopes and/or erosive soils. Cost of seed mixtures vary based on types of required vegetation.

| ВМР            | Installed<br>Cost per Acre |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Hydraulic Seed | \$1,900-\$4,000            |

Source: Caltrans Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls, July

# Hydroseeding

### **Inspection and Maintenance**

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Areas where erosion is evident should be repaired and BMPs re-applied as soon as possible. Care should be exercised to minimize the damage to protected areas while making repairs, as any area damaged will require re-application of BMPs.
- Where seeds fail to germinate, or they germinate and die, the area must be re-seeded, fertilized, and mulched within the planting season, using not less than half the original application rates.
- Irrigation systems, if applicable, should be inspected daily while in use to identify system malfunctions and line breaks. When line breaks are detected, the system must be shut down immediately and breaks repaired before the system is put back into operation.
- Irrigation systems should be inspected for complete coverage and adjusted as needed to maintain complete coverage.

### References

Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls: Cost Survey Technical Memorandum, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), July 2007.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Guidance Document: Soil Stabilization for Temporary Slopes, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 1999.

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