



SOMERSET - UNION SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT
 Somerset County 441 Center
 3388 Milltown Road - Bridgewater, NJ 08807
 (609) 231-2700 Fax: (609) 275-3977

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- The Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District shall be notified in writing 48 hours in advance of any land disturbing activity.
- All Soil Erosion and Sediment Control practices shall be installed prior to any major soil disturbances, or in their proper sequence and maintained until permanent protection is established.
- Any Disturbed areas that will be left exposed more than 30 Days are not subject to conservation tillage, will immediately receive a temporary seeding. If the season prevents the establishment of a temporary cover, the disturbed areas will be mulched with straw, or equivalent material, at a rate of two (2) tons per acre, according to NJ State Standards after final grading. Mulch will be used for protection until seeding is established.
- Permanent Vegetation shall be seeded or sodded on all exposed areas within ten (10) days after final grading. Mulch will be used for protection until seeding is established.
- All work shall be done in accordance with the NJ State Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey.
- A sub-base course will be applied immediately following rough grading and installation of improvements in order to stabilize streets, roads, driveways and parking areas. In areas where no utilities are present, the sub-base shall be installed within 15 days or preliminary grading.
- Immediately following initial disturbance or rough grading all critical areas subject to erosion (i.e.: steep slopes, roadway embankments) will receive a temporary seeding in combination with straw mulch or a similar equivalent, at a rate of two (2) tons per acre, according to the NJ State Standards.
- Any steep slopes receiving pipeline installation will be shielded and stabilized daily, as the installation proceeds (i.e.: slopes greater than 3:1).
- Traffic control Standards require the installation of a 5' x 20' x 6" pad of 1 1/2" or 2" stone, at all construction driveways, immediately after initial site disturbance.

- At the time when the site preparation for permanent vegetative stabilization is going to be accomplished, any soil that will not provide a suitable environment to support adequate vegetative ground cover, shall be removed or treated in such a way that will permanently adjust the soil conditions and render it suitable for vegetative ground cover. If the removal or treatment of the soil will not provide suitable conditions, non-vegetative means of permanent ground stabilization will have to be employed.
- In that N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq., requires that no Certificate of Occupancy be issued before the provisions of the Certified Plan for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control have been completed with the permanent measures, all site work for the plans and all work around individual lots in subdivisions, will have to be completed prior to the District issuing a Report of Compliance for the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy by the Municipality.
- Control Order Protection must be installed at all required outfalls prior to the drainage system becoming operational.
- Any changes to the Certified Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan will require the submission of revised Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans to the District for re-certification. The revised plans must meet all current NJ State Soil Erosion & Sediment Control Standards.
- The Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District shall be notified of any changes in ownership.
- Mulching to the NJ Standards is required for obtaining a Conditional Report of Compliance. Conditions are only issued when the season prohibits seeding.
- Contractor is responsible for keeping all adjacent roads clean during life of construction project.
- The Developer shall be responsible for remediation any erosion or sediment problems that arise as a result of ongoing construction at the request of the Somerset-Union Soil Conservation District.
- Hydro seeding is a two-step process. The first step includes seed, fertilizer, lime, etc., along with minimal amounts of mulch to provide consistency, good seed to soil contact, and give a visual indication of coverage. Upon completion of seeding operation, systems should be applied at a rate of 1500 lbs. per acre in second step. The use of hydro-mulch, as opposed to straw, is limited to optimum seeding dates as listed in the NJ Standards.
- Unfilled ditches/drawns is not permitted. Necessary preparations must be taken during all dewatering operations to minimize soil transfer. Any dewatering methods used must be in accordance with the Standard for Dewatering.

COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL REGULATIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TREES AND FORESTRY, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIORS AFFAIRS, NATIONAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE, COOPERATING AGENCIES AND AGENCIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL REGULATIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TREES AND FORESTRY, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SENIORS AFFAIRS, NATIONAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE, COOPERATING AGENCIES AND AGENCIES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

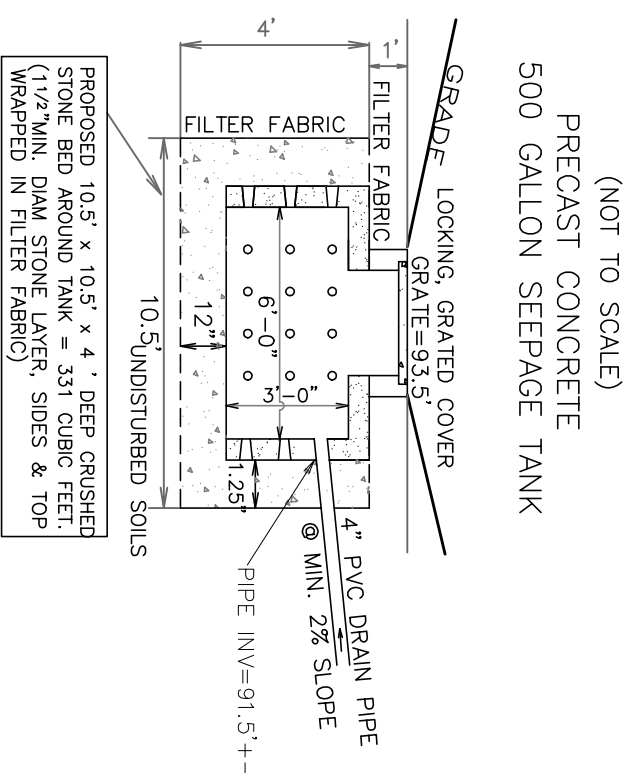
DRAINAGE CALCULATIONS:

AREA OF IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE INCREASE (EXCLUDING POOL DECKING AREA) = 768 S.F.
 REQUIRED STORMWATER DESIGN VOLUME = 3" RAINFALL OVER 768 S.F. OF INCREASED IMPERVIOUS COVERAGE, THEREFORE REQUIRED STORMWATER DESIGN VOLUME = 192 C.F. = 1,436 GALLONS.

SEEPAGE TANK NOTES:

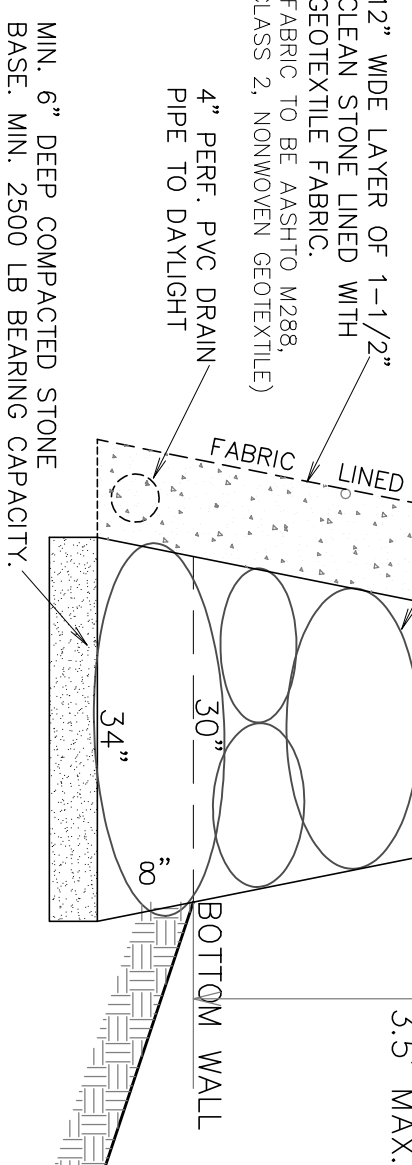
NOTE: VOID RATIO FOR STONE LAYER IS 0.40. THEREFORE THE 331 CUBIC FEET OF STONE AROUND THE TANK WILL PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL 132.4 C.F. OR 990 GALLONS OF STORAGE VOLUME. THE TOTAL STORAGE CAPACITY OF THE SEEPAGE TANK SYSTEM IS 1450 GALLONS.

SEEPAGE TANK DETAIL



- CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:** PROJECT DURATION IS APPROXIMATELY 4 WEEKS.
- INSTALLATION OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, SITE PREPARATION. (1 WEEK)
 - EXCAVATE & CONSTRUCT POOL IMPROVEMENTS. (2 WEEKS)
 - FINAL GRADING AND SOIL STABILIZATION. (1 WEEK)
 - REMOVAL OF SOIL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ONCE PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED.

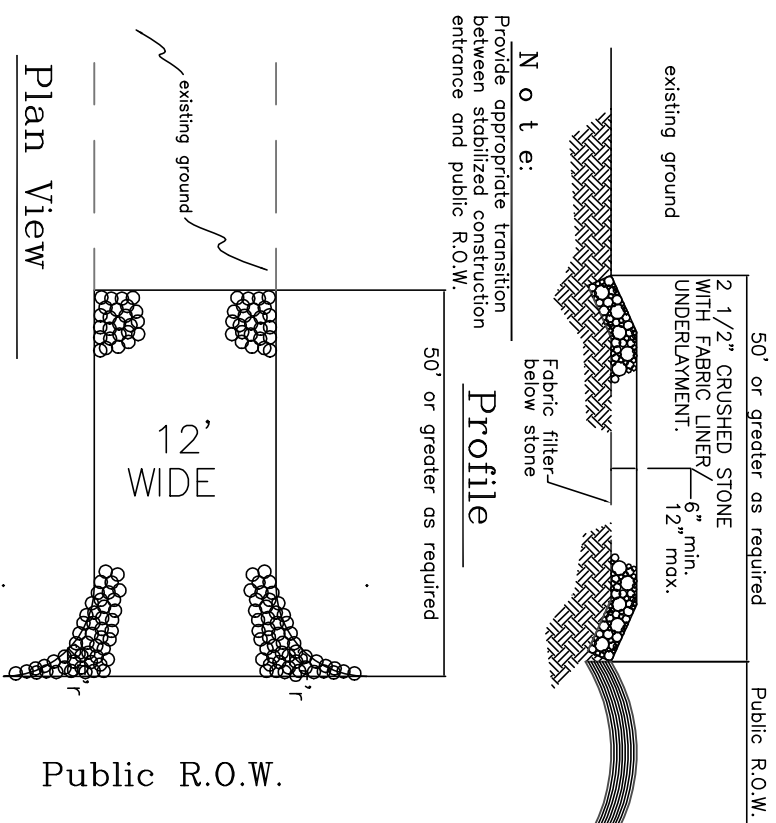
BOULDERS TO BE MIN. 2' DIAMETER AND INSTALLED IN AN INTERLOCKING MANNER WITH MORTAR BETWEEN THE JOINTS AS NECESSARY TO FORM A MONOLITHIC STRUCTURE.



BOULDER WALL SECTION DETAIL
 (FOR BOULDER WALLS AT MAXIMUM 36" HIGH)
 SCALE: 1" = 2'

SOIL VOLUME ESTIMATE:
 ESTIMATED CUT VOLUME = 338 C.Y.
 ESTIMATED FILL VOLUME = 215 C.Y.
 NETT SOIL VOLUME (CUT) = 123 C.Y.

NOTE: EXCESS EXCAVATED SOIL (123 CY) TO BE TRUCKED OFF SITE.

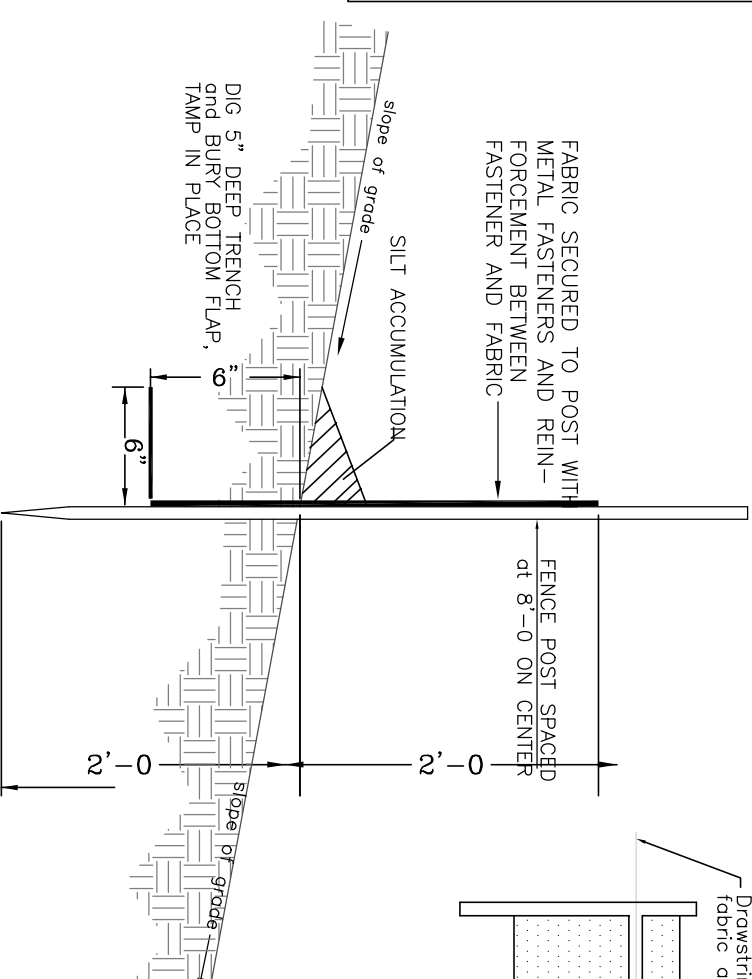


Stabilized Construction Entrance

Table 29-1: Lengths of Construction Exit on Sloping Roadbeds

Percent Slope of Roadway	Length of Stone Required of Roadway	Length of Stone Required of Roadway
0 to 2%	Coarse Graded Soils 50 FT.	Fine Graded Soils 100 FT.
2 to 5%	100 FT.	200 FT.
5%*	Entire surface stabilized with fabric base course *	

* As prescribed by local ordinance or other governing authority.



Fabric Filter Silt Fence Detail

- Requirements for Silt Fence:
- Fence posts shall be spaced 8' o.c. or closer. They shall extend at least 2' into the ground and extend at least 2' above ground. Posts shall be constructed of hardwood with a minimum diameter thickness of 1 1/2".
 - A metal fence with 6" or smaller openings and at least 2' feet high may be utilized, fastened to the fence posts, to provide reinforcement and support to the geotextile fabric where space for other practices is limited and heavy sediment loading is expected.
 - A geotextile fabric, recommended for such use by the manufacturer, shall be buried at least 6" deep in the ground. The fabric shall extend at least 2' above the ground. The fabric must be securely fastened to the posts using a system consisting of metal fasteners (nails or staples) and a high strength reinforcement material (nylon webbing, grommets, washers etc.) placed between the fastener and the geotextile fabric. The fastening system shall resist being wavy from the post. The fabric shall incorporate a drawing string in the top portion of the fence for added strength.

PROPOSED DISTURBANCE AREA = 8,732 S.F.

POOL AND SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

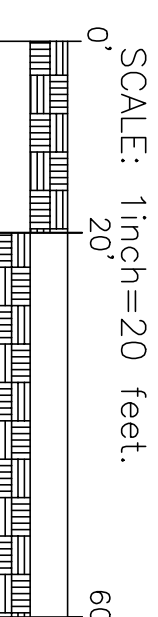
for
 Ryvicker Residence
 situated in
 TOWNSHIP OF BERKELEY HEIGHTS,
 UNION COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.
 Being known as Lot 64.02, Block 2801

CERT. AUTH#24GA28280500 NJPLS & PE #24GB031272

MARK J. MANTYLA, MEMBER
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER,
 PLANNER & LAND SURVEYOR.

MJM SURVEYING & ENGINEERING, LLC
 139 West Mountain Road,
 Sparta, N.J. 07871
 Cell No. 973-222-6986

DATE: September 16, 2020



DUST CONTROL NOTES

The following methods should be considered for controlling dust:
 Mulches - See Standard for Stabilization with Mulches Only (pg. 5-1)
 Vegetative Cover - See Standard for Temporary Vegetative Cover (7-1),
 Permanent Vegetative Cover for Soil Stabilization (pg. 4-1), and Permanent
 Stabilization with Sod (pg. 6-1).
 Spray-On Adhesives - On mineral soils (not effective on muck
 soils). Keep traffic off these areas.

Table 16-1: Dust Control Materials

MATERIAL	WATER DILUTION	TYPE OF NOZZLE	APPLY GALLONS/ACRE
Anionic asphalt emulsion	7:1	Coarse Spray	1200
Latex emulsion	12.5:1	Fine Spray	235
Resin in water	4:1	Fine Spray	300
Polyacrylamide (PAM) - spray on			Apply according to manufacturer's instructions. May also be used as an additive to sediment basins to flocculate and precipitate suspended colloids.
Polyacrylamide (PAM) - dry spray			See Sediment Basin standard (pg. 26-1)
Acidulated Soy Bean Soap Stick	None	Coarse Spray	1200

Tillage - To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is a temporary emergency measure which should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, and spring-toothed harrows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

Sprinkling - Site is sprinkled until the surface is wet.
 Barriers - Solid board fences, snow fences, burp fences, crate walls, bales of hay, and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing.

Calcium Chloride - Should be in the form of loose, dry granulates of flakes fine enough to feed through commonly used spreaders at a rate that will keep surface moist, but not cause pollution or plant damage. If used on steeper slopes, then use other practices to prevent washing into streams, or accumulation around plants.

Stone - Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.