

TS TEMPORARY SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS

PS PERMANENT SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS

C. When applying maintenance fertilizer on established sod,

FERTILIZER SPECIFICATIONS AND RATES FOR MANAGEMENT

[illegible]

SOURCE: VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE STANDARD

[illegible]

SOURCE: PRODUCT LITERATURE FROM GREENSTREAK, INC.

2 SOURCE: Adapted from Institution of Steel and Fabric Filter Design for Industrial Gases (ISF), 2000.

The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a runoff water control structure. At the top, a layer of gravel is shown with a depth of 12 inches. Below the gravel is a layer of sediment. A wire mesh is embedded in the sediment, with a minimum spacing of 18 inches between the mesh sections. Runoff water is shown flowing over the gravel and sediment layers. The structure is designed to filter sediment and debris from the runoff water. Labels include: '18" MIN.' for the mesh spacing, 'GRAVEL (12" MIN. DEPTH)' for the top layer, 'RUNOFF WATER WITH SEDIMENT' for the water entering the structure, 'SEDIMENT' for the layer below the gravel, 'WIRE MESH' for the filtering layer, and 'FILTERED WATER' for the water exiting the structure.

SOURCE: MA BANC

[illegible]

SOURCE: Y.A. DOWD

The technical drawings illustrate the structural details of a bridge deck:

- SIDE ELEVATION:** Shows a cross-section of the bridge deck with a total width of 70' MIN. The top surface is labeled "EXISTING ROAD SURFACE". The bottom surface is labeled "EXISTING GROUND". The deck thickness is indicated as 12" MIN.
- PLAN VIEW:** Shows the top-down view of the bridge deck. It includes dimensions for the deck width (70' MIN) and the distance from the centerline to the edge (12' MIN). The drawing shows the "EXISTING ROAD SURFACE" and the "EXISTING GROUND".
- CROSS SECTION A-A:** Shows a longitudinal section of the bridge deck. It indicates the "EXISTING ROAD SURFACE" and the "EXISTING GROUND". The deck thickness is shown as 12" MIN.

NOTE: ADAPTED from 1998 Maryland Standards for Soil erosion and Sediment Control, and No. 1000

The diagram is divided into two parts. The top part shows a plan view of a curb inlet where runoff water enters from the left, passes through a gravel filter, and is collected by a concrete gutter. A wire mesh is shown at the curb inlet, preventing sediment from entering the gutter. The bottom part is a cross-sectional view showing the vertical arrangement: runoff water enters from the left, passes through a gravel filter (12" thick), then through a wire mesh, and finally into a concrete gutter (12" high). The water is labeled as 'FILTERED WATER' after passing through the mesh. The entire assembly is labeled 'CURB INLET'.

SPECIFIC APPLICATION

THIS METHOD OF INLET PROTECTION IS APPLICABLE AT CURB INLETS WHERE FLOODING IN FRONT OF THE STRUCTURE IS NOT LIKELY TO CAUSE RECONFIGURATION OR DAMAGE TO ADJACENT STRUCTURES AND UNPaved AREAS.

SOURCE: YA. DSWC

2-10 ACRES OF DRAINAGE AREA:

The diagram shows a cross-section of a drainage area. The top surface is a curved line representing the ground level. Below this is a layer of 'COARSE AGGREGATE' (represented by a stippled pattern). At the bottom is a layer of 'CLASS 1 RUBRA' (represented by a pattern of small circles). A 'FLOW' arrow points to the right. A 'FILTER CLOTH (OPTIONAL)' is indicated by a dashed line. The width of the drainage area is marked as '10' and the depth as '5'.

SOURCE: VA. DSWC

