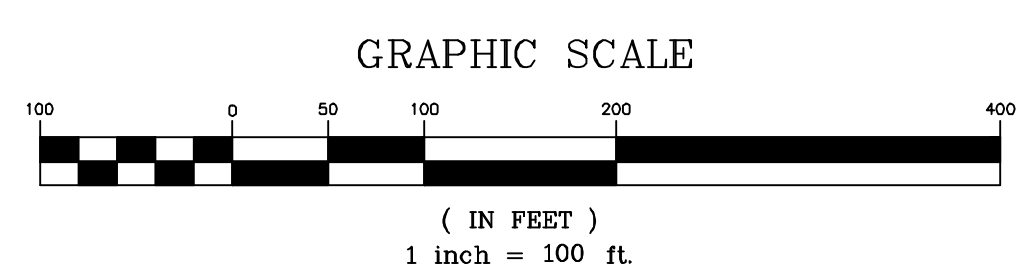
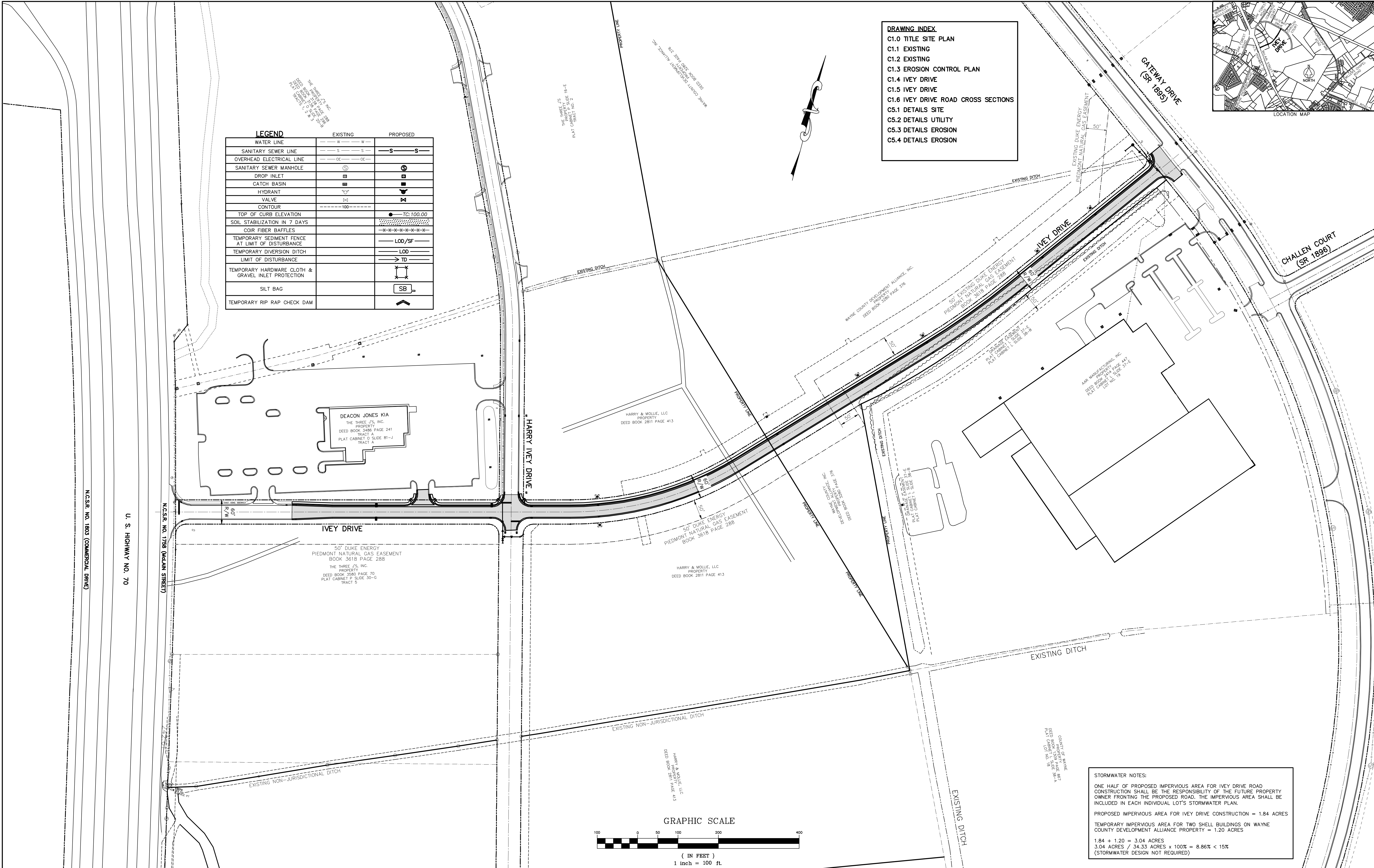


DRAWING INDEX

- C1.0 TITLE SITE PLAN
- C1.1 EXISTING
- C1.2 EXISTING
- C1.3 EROSION CONTROL PLAN
- C1.4 IVEY DRIVE
- C1.5 IVEY DRIVE
- C1.6 IVEY DRIVE ROAD CROSS SECTIONS
- C5.1 DETAILS SITE
- C5.2 DETAILS UTILITY
- C5.3 DETAILS EROSION
- C5.4 DETAILS EROSION

LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
WATER LINE	--- W --- W ---	---
SANITARY SEWER LINE	--- S --- S ---	---
OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE	--- OE --- OE ---	---
SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
DROP INLET	⊞	⊞
CATCH BASIN	⊞	⊞
HYDRANT	⊞	⊞
VALVE	⊞	⊞
CONTOUR	--- 100 ---	---
TOP OF CURB ELEVATION	● TC: 100.00	---
SOIL STABILIZATION IN 7 DAYS	---	---
COIR FIBER Baffles	---	---
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FENCE AT LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE	---	---
TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH	---	---
LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE	---	---
TEMPORARY HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION	---	---
SILT BAG	---	---
TEMPORARY RIP RAP CHECK DAM	---	---



STORMWATER NOTES:

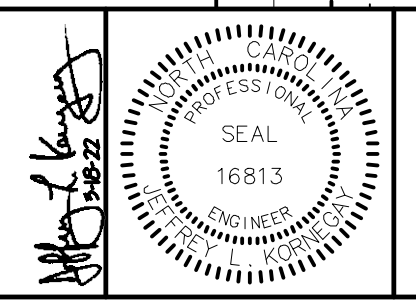
ONE HALF OF PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA FOR IVEY DRIVE ROAD CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FUTURE PROPERTY OWNER FRONTING THE PROPOSED ROAD. THE IMPERVIOUS AREA SHALL BE INCLUDED IN EACH INDIVIDUAL LOT'S STORMWATER PLAN.

PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS AREA FOR IVEY DRIVE CONSTRUCTION = 1.84 ACRES
 TEMPORARY IMPERVIOUS AREA FOR TWO SHELL BUILDINGS ON WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE PROPERTY = 1.20 ACRES

1.84 + 1.20 = 3.04 ACRES
 3.04 ACRES / 34.33 ACRES x 100% = 8.86% < 15%
 (STORMWATER DESIGN NOT REQUIRED)

NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REMOVE PROPOSED WATER LINES & SANITARY SEWER	12-7-2022
2	REVISIONS	1-18-202

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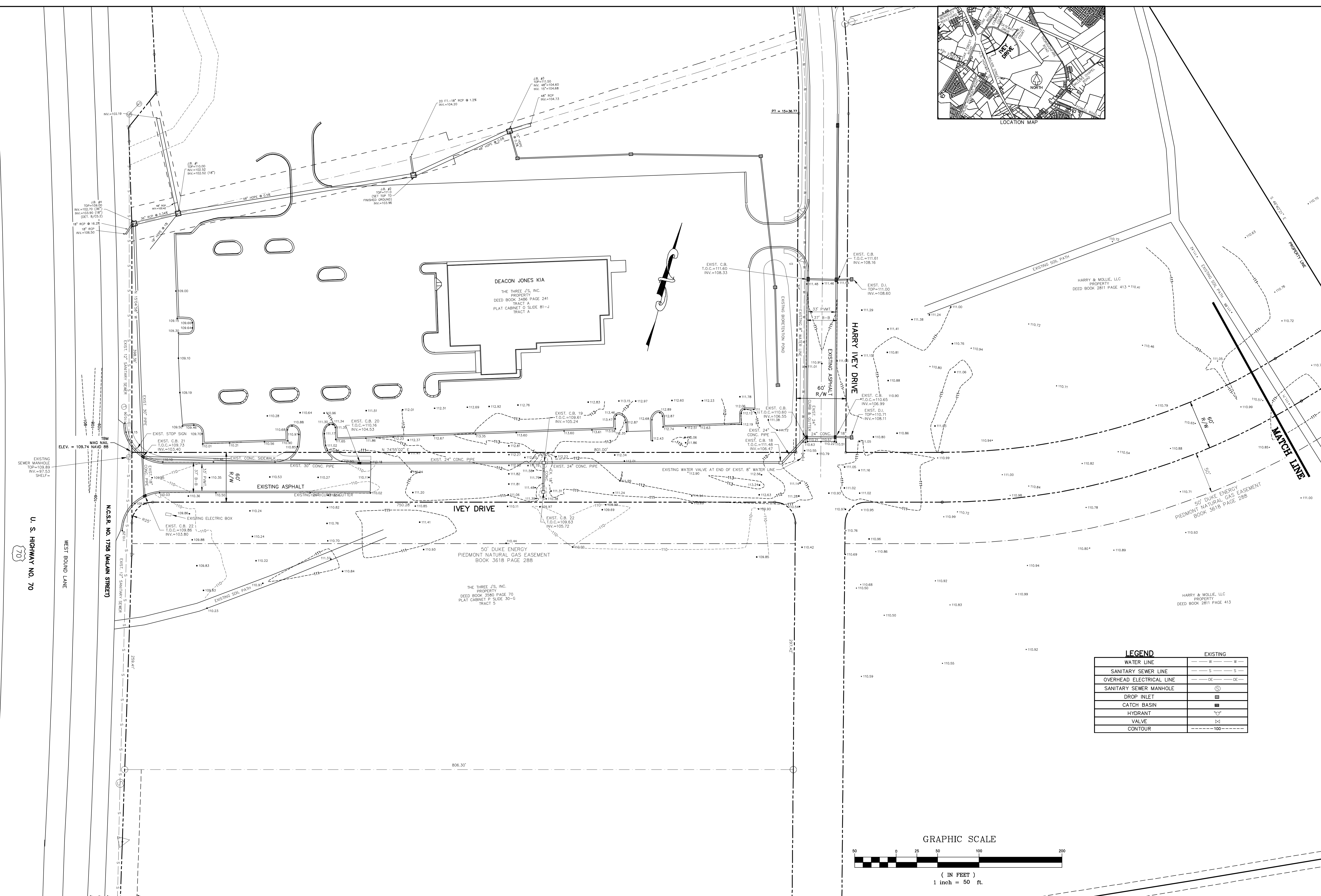
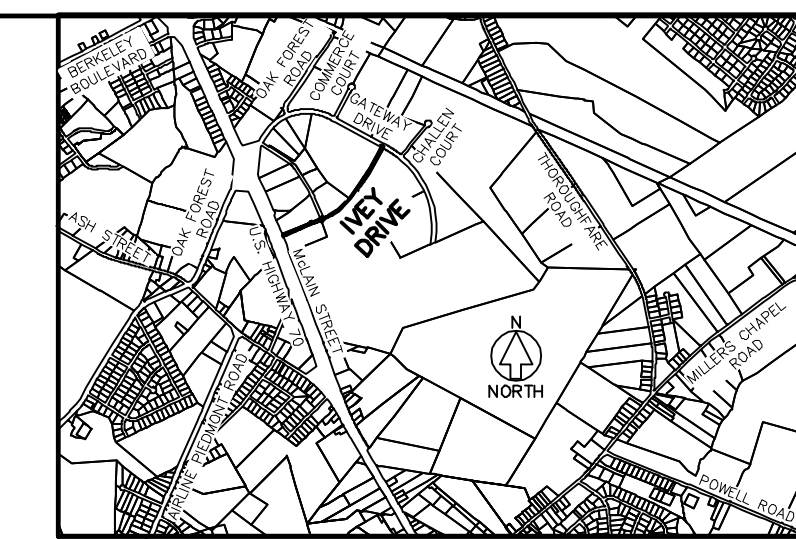
SITE PLAN

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: 1" = 100'

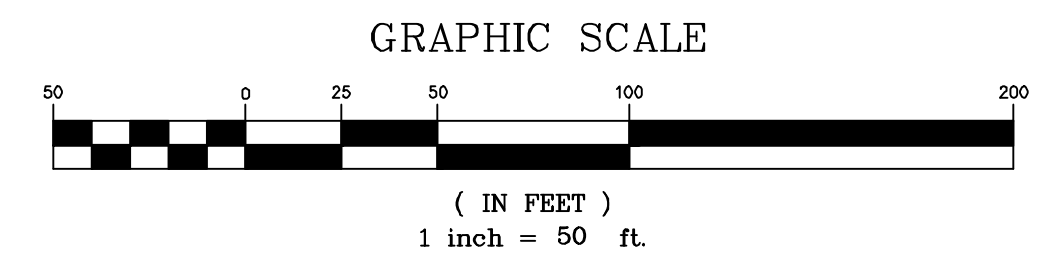
IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

C1.0
 OF: 2
 WORK ORDER: 210471
 CADD DWG: 210471

HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC 1344

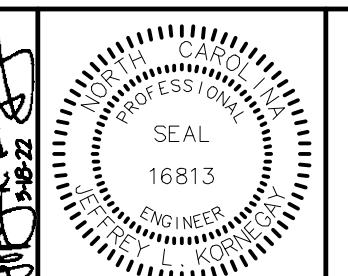


LEGEND	
WATER LINE	EXISTING
SANITARY SEWER LINE	EXISTING
OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE	EXISTING
SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	EXISTING
DROP INLET	EXISTING
CATCH BASIN	EXISTING
HYDRANT	EXISTING
VALVE	EXISTING
CONTOUR	EXISTING



NO.	REVISION	DATE
3		

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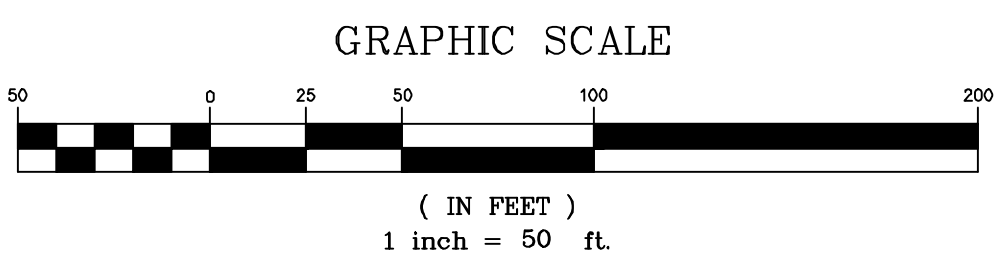
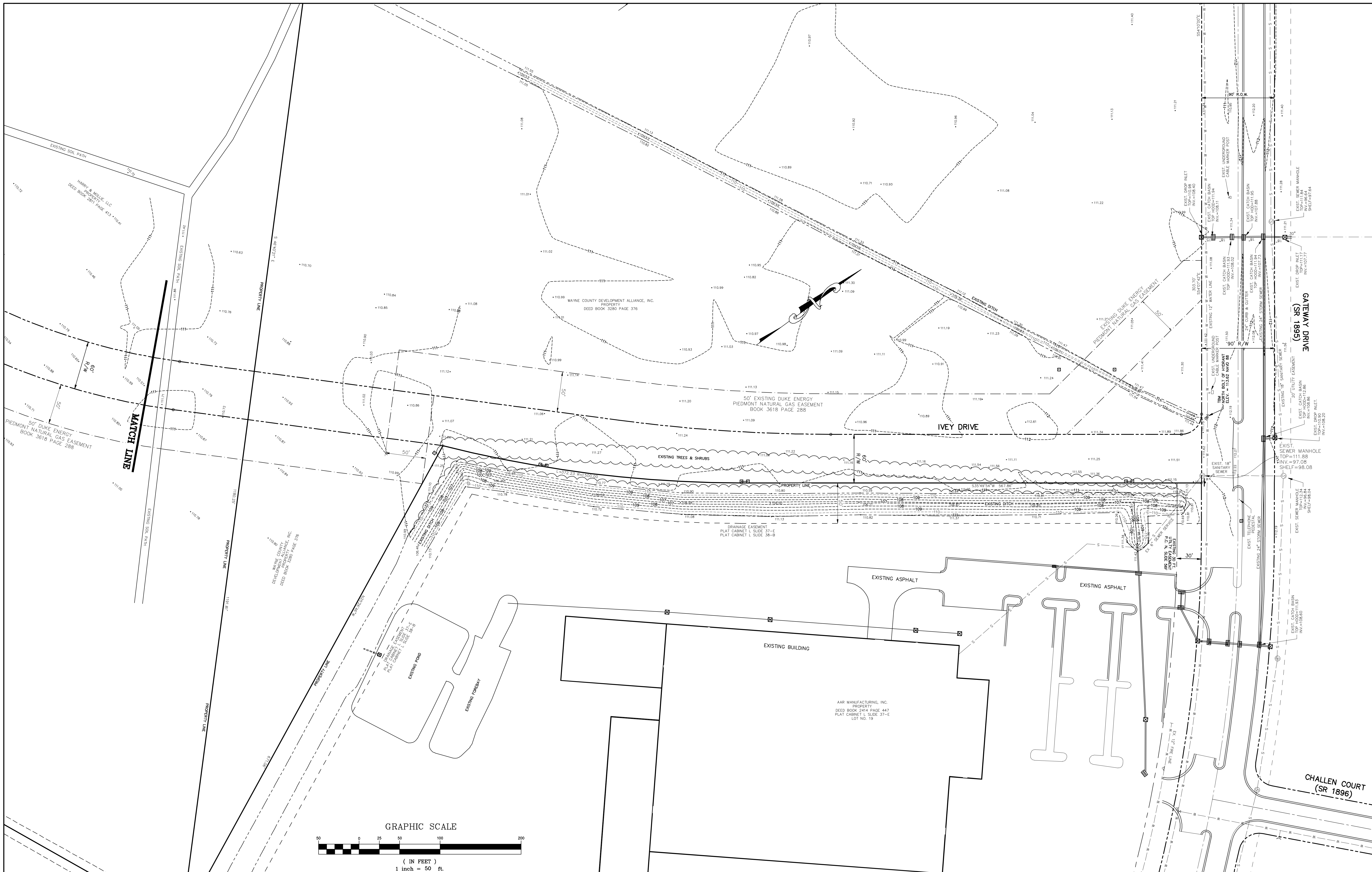


EXISTING SITE

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

SHEET: **C1.1**
 OF:
 WORK ORDER: 210471
 CADD DWG: 210471



NO.	REVISION	DATE

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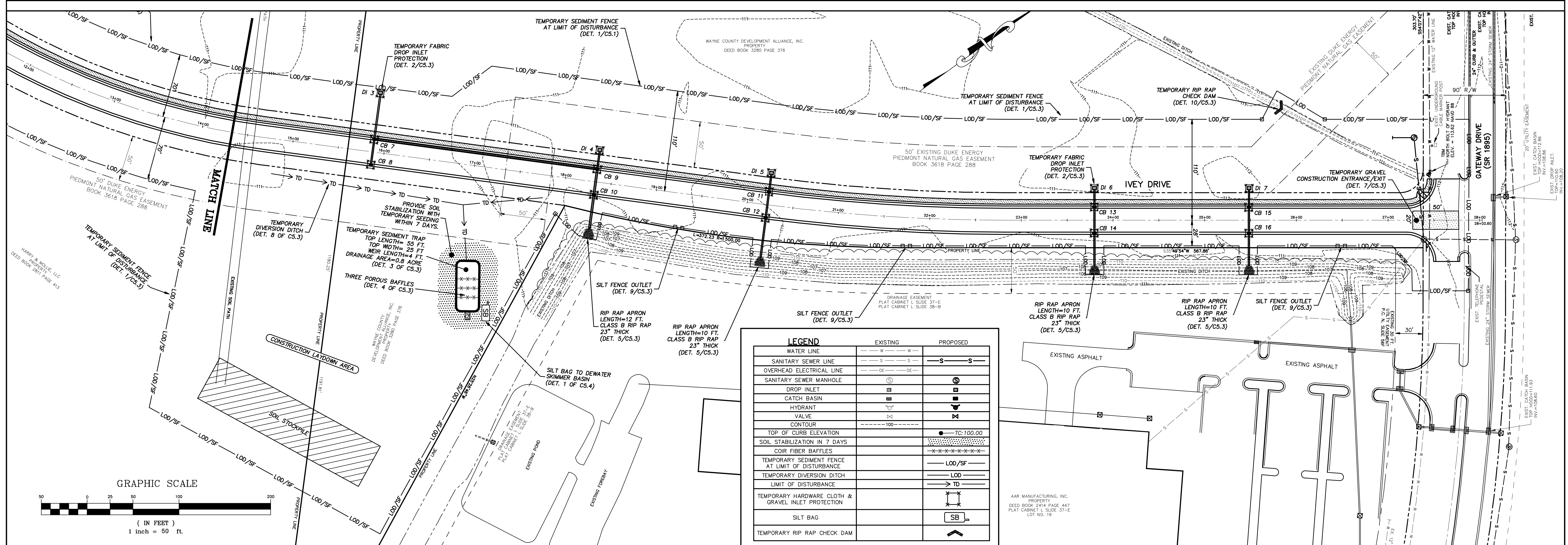
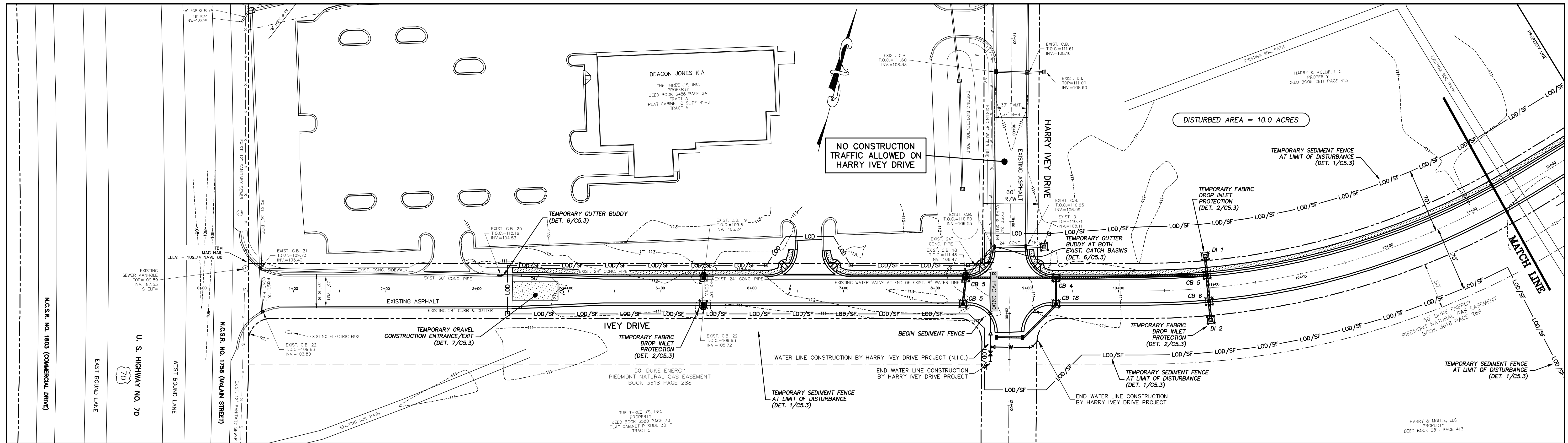
EXISTING SITE

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

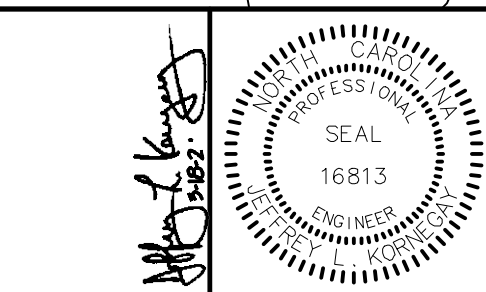
SHEET: **C1.2**
 OF:
 WORK ORDER: 210471
 CADD DWG: 210471

HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC 1344



NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REMOVE PROPOSED WATER LINES & SANITARY SEWER	12-7-2022
2	ADD RIP RAP APRON LENGTHS	1-18-202

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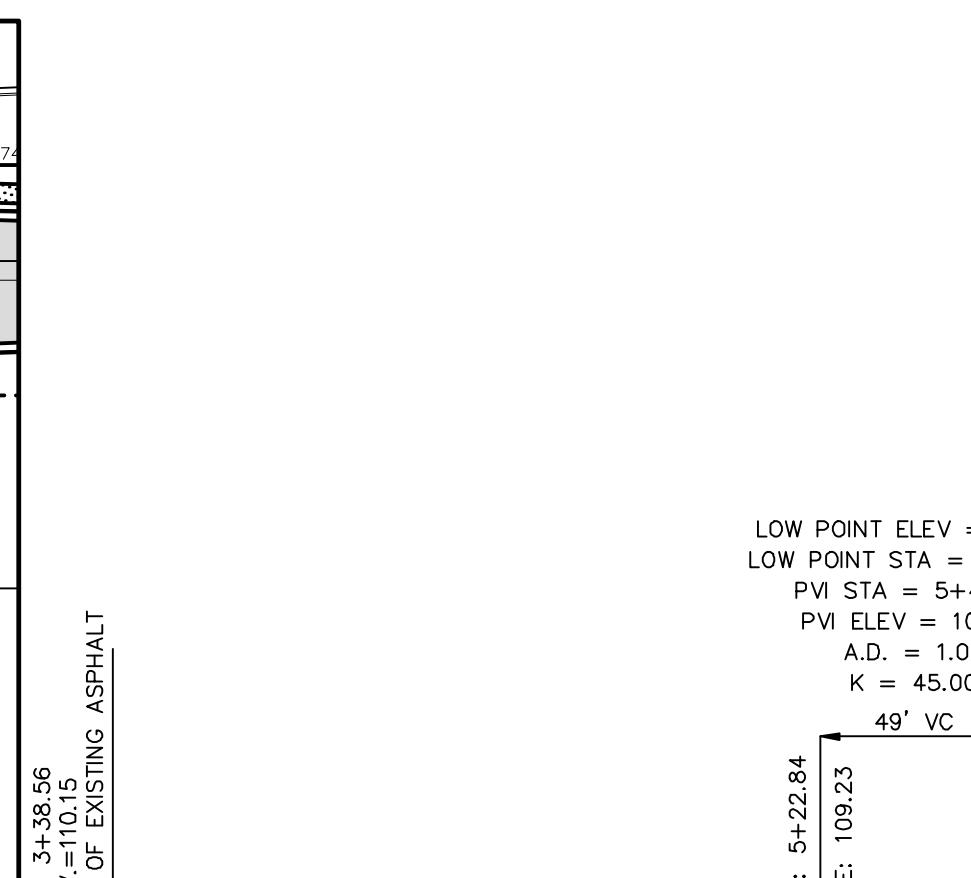
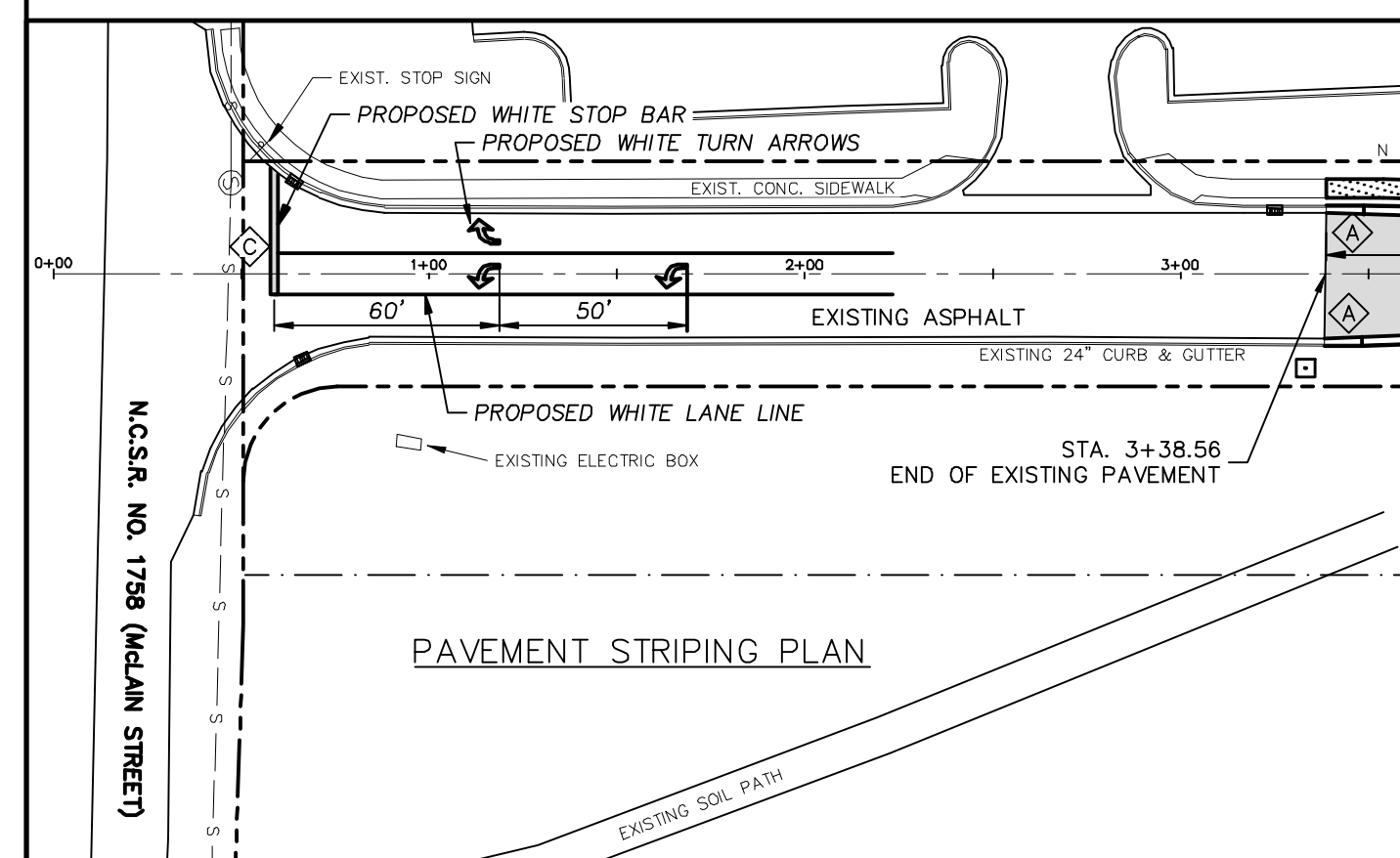
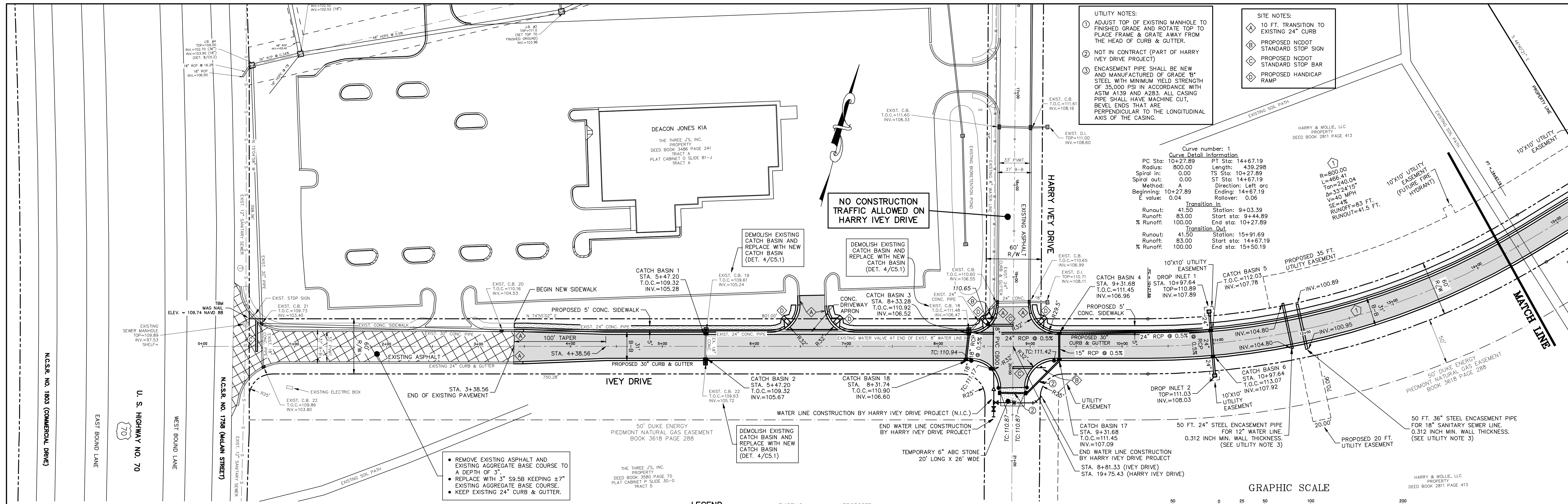
EROSION CONTROL PLAN

DRAWN BY:	JLK
DESIGNED BY:	JLK
DATE:	3-18-2022
SCALE:	1" = 50'

IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

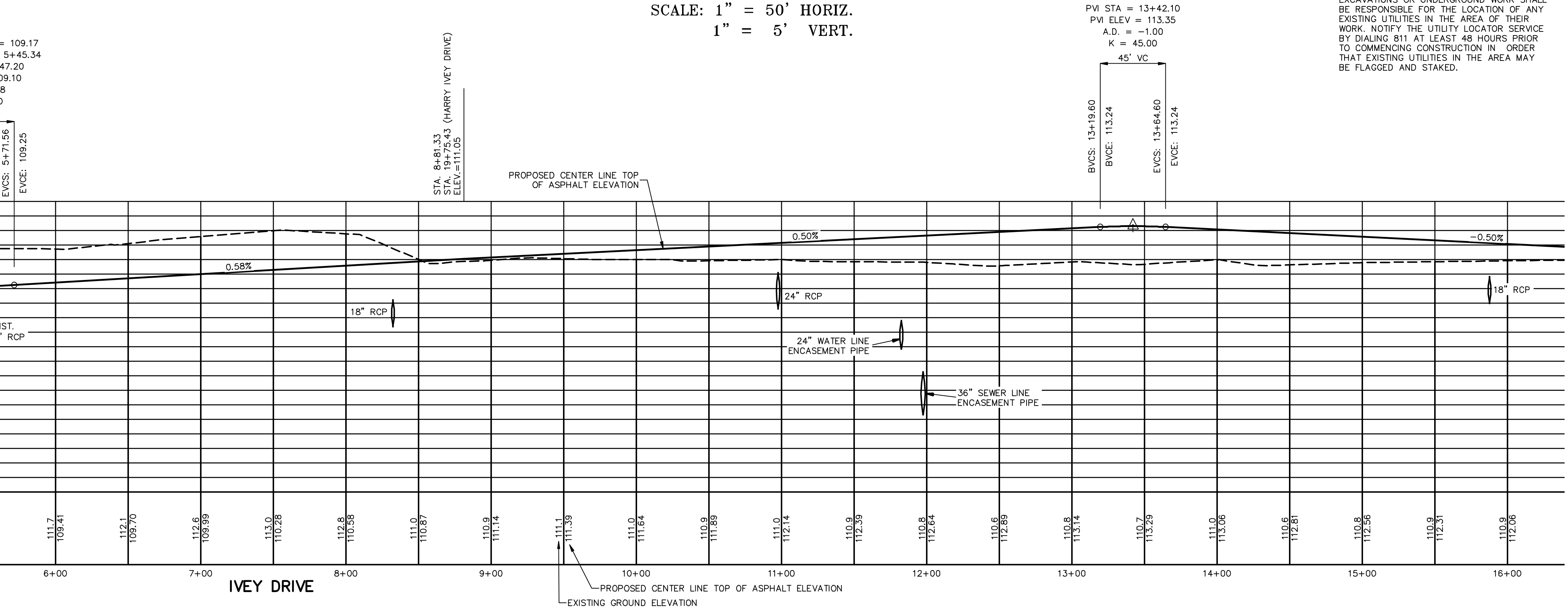
SHEET: **C1.3**
 WORK ORDER: 210471
 CADD DWG: 210471

HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC
 1344



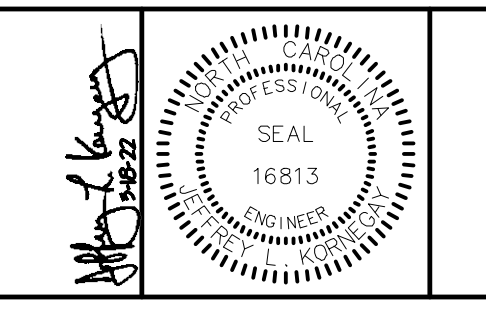
LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
WATER LINE	---	---
SANITARY SEWER LINE	---	---
OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE	---	---
SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
DROP INLET	⊠	⊠
CATCH BASIN	⊠	⊠
HYDRANT	⊠	⊠
VALVE	⊠	⊠
CONTOUR	---	---
TOP OF CURB ELEVATION	---	---



NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REMOVE PROPOSED WATER LINES & SANITARY SEWER	12-7-2022
2	REVISE DI 1 & DI 2 TOP ELEV./REMOVE DI 8 AT C.B. 18 ADD STOP SIGNS	1-18-2023

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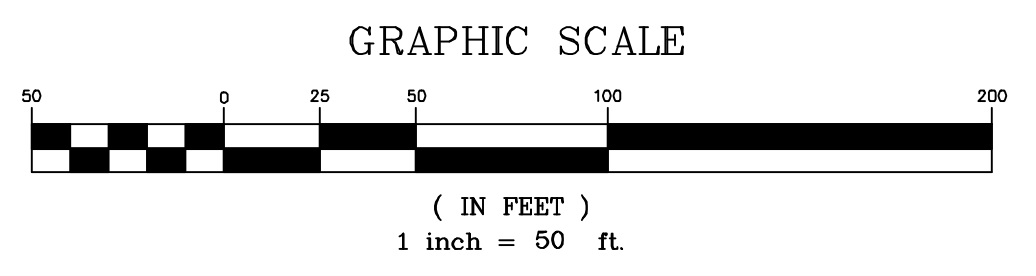
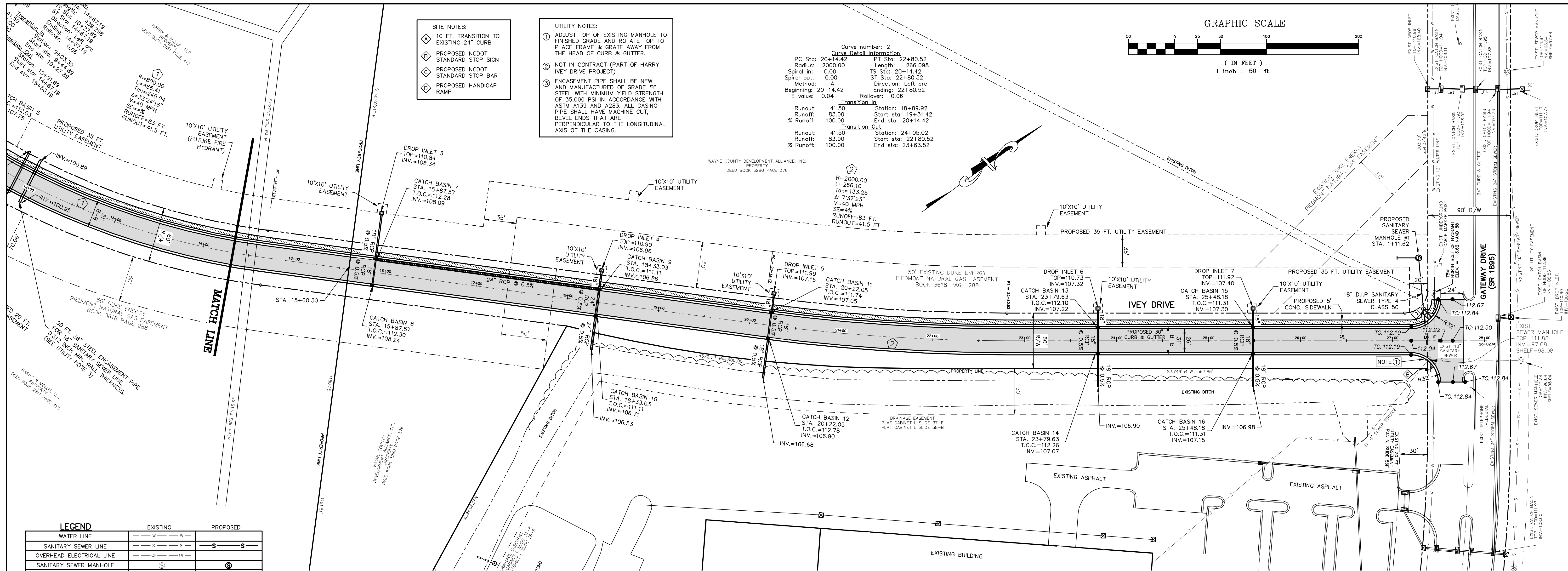
IVEY DRIVE

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

SHEET: **C1.4**
 OF: 1
 WORK ORDER: 210471
 CADD DWG: 210471

HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC
 1344



- SITE NOTES:**
- ① 10 FT. TRANSITION TO EXISTING 24" CURB
 - ② PROPOSED NCDOT STANDARD STOP SIGN
 - ③ PROPOSED NCDOT STANDARD STOP BAR
 - ④ PROPOSED HANDICAP RAMP
- UTILITY NOTES:**
- ① ADJUST TOP OF EXISTING MANHOLE TO FINISHED GRADE AND ROTATE TOP TO PLACE FRAME & GRATE AWAY FROM THE HEAD OF CURB & GUTTER.
 - ② NOT IN CONTRACT (PART OF HARRY IVEY DRIVE PROJECT)
 - ③ ENCASUREMENT PIPE SHALL BE NEW AND MANUFACTURED OF GRADE "B" STEEL WITH MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH OF 35,000 PSI IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A139 AND A283. ALL CASING PIPE SHALL HAVE MACHINE CUT, BEVEL ENDS THAT ARE PERPENDICULAR TO THE LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF THE CASING.

Curve Detail Information

Curve number: 2

PC Sta: 20+14.42 PT Sta: 22+80.52
 Radius: 2000.00 Length: 266.098
 Spiral in: 0.00 TS Sta: 20+14.42
 Spiral out: 0.00 ST Sta: 22+80.52
 Method: A Direction: Left arc
 Beginning: 20+14.42 Ending: 22+80.52
 E value: 0.04 Rollover: 0.06

Transition In

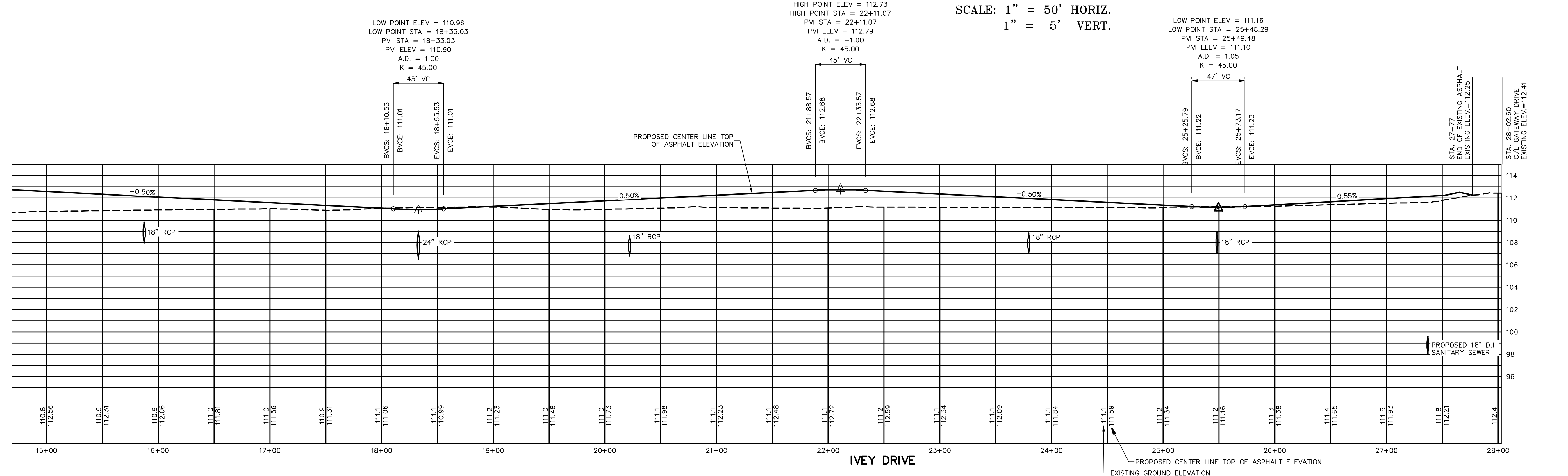
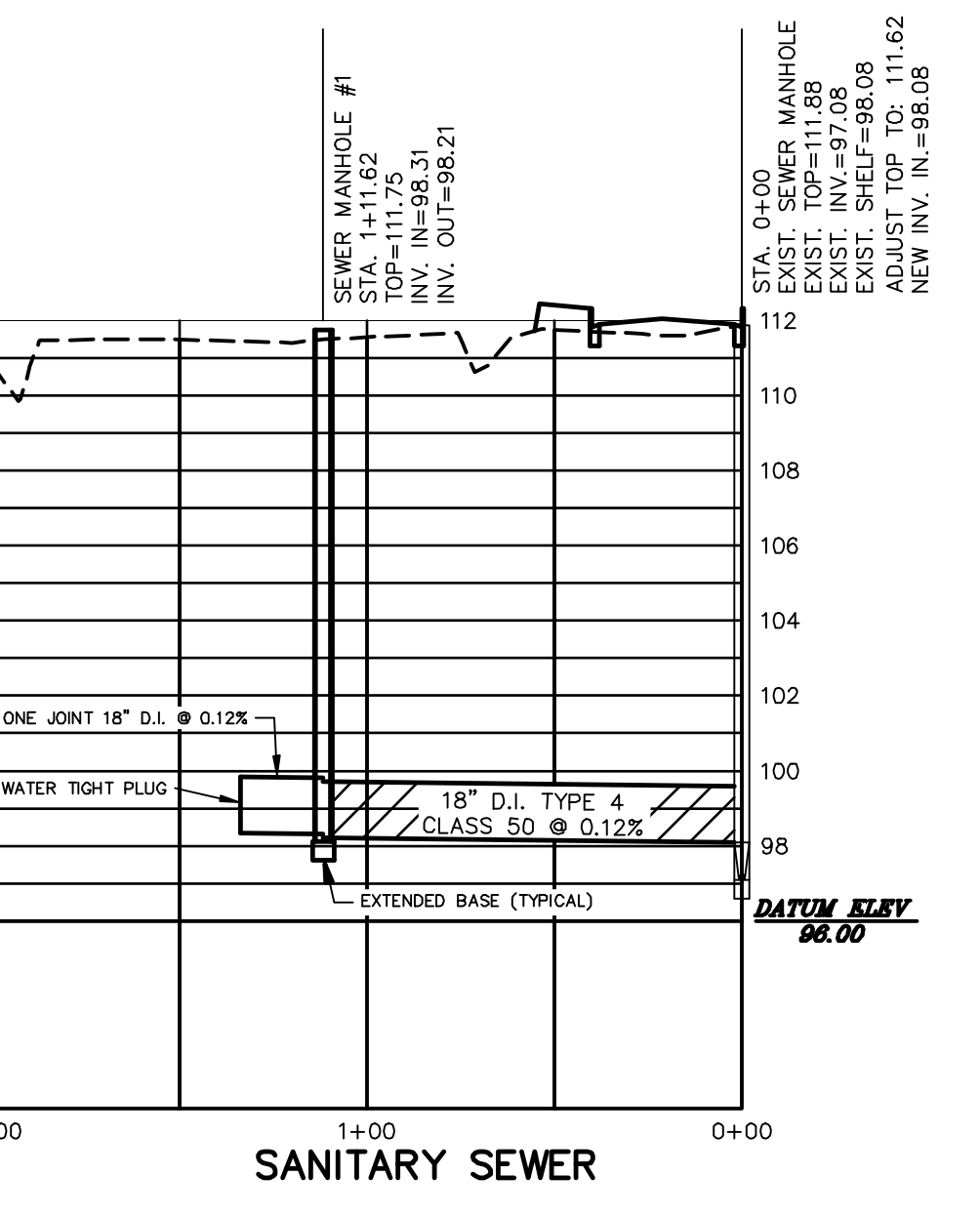
Runout: 41.50 Station: 18+89.92
 Runoff: 83.00 Start sta: 19+31.42
 % Runoff: 100.00 End sta: 20+14.42

Transition Out

Runout: 41.50 Station: 24+05.02
 Runoff: 83.00 Start sta: 22+80.52
 % Runoff: 100.00 End sta: 23+63.52

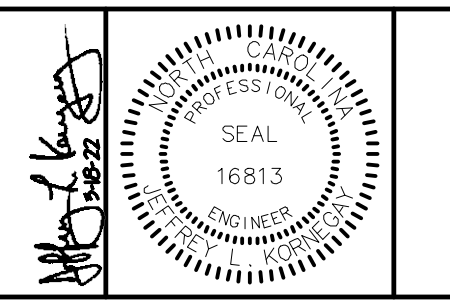
LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED
WATER LINE	— W —	— S —
SANITARY SEWER LINE	— S —	— S —
OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE	— OE —	— OE —
SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	⊙	⊙
DROP INLET	⊠	⊠
CATCH BASIN	⊠	⊠
HYDRANT	⊠	⊠
VALVE	⊠	⊠
CONTOUR	---	---
TOP OF CURB ELEVATION	●	●



NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REMOVE PROPOSED WATER LINES & SANITARY SEWER	12-7-2022
2	REVISE STORM PIPE B/W CB 7 & CB 9 TO 24\"/>	

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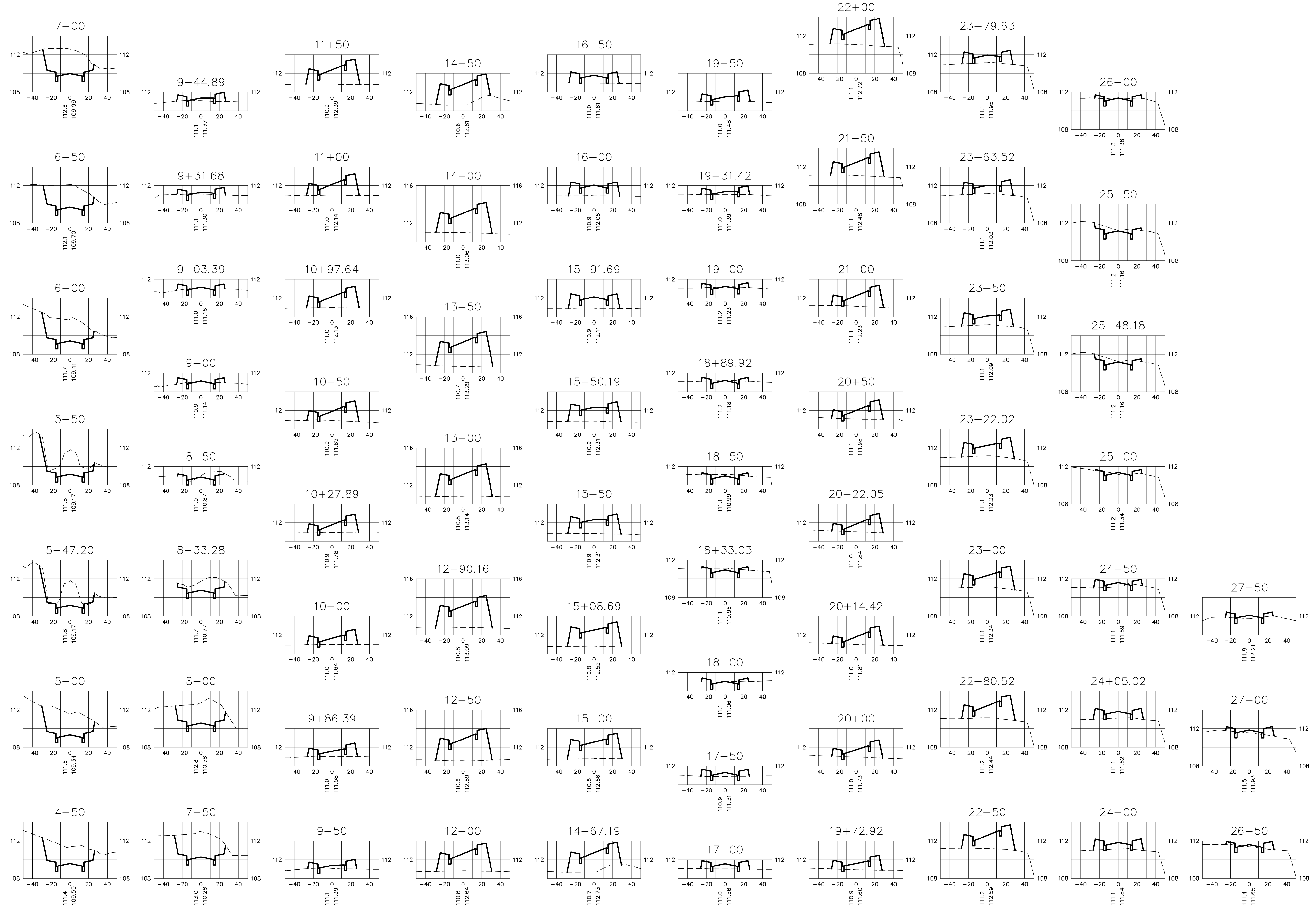
IVEY DRIVE

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: 1" = 50'

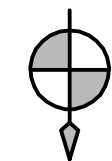
IVEY DRIVE & SANITARY SEWER
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

SHEET: **C1.5**
 OF: 1
 WORK ORDER: 210471
 CADD DWG: 210471

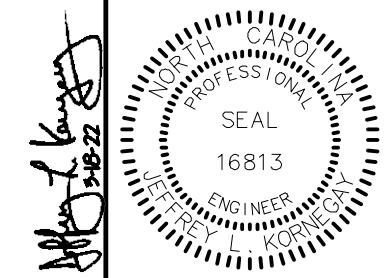
SCALE: 1" = 50' HORIZ.
1" = 5' VERT.



NO.	REVISION	DATE



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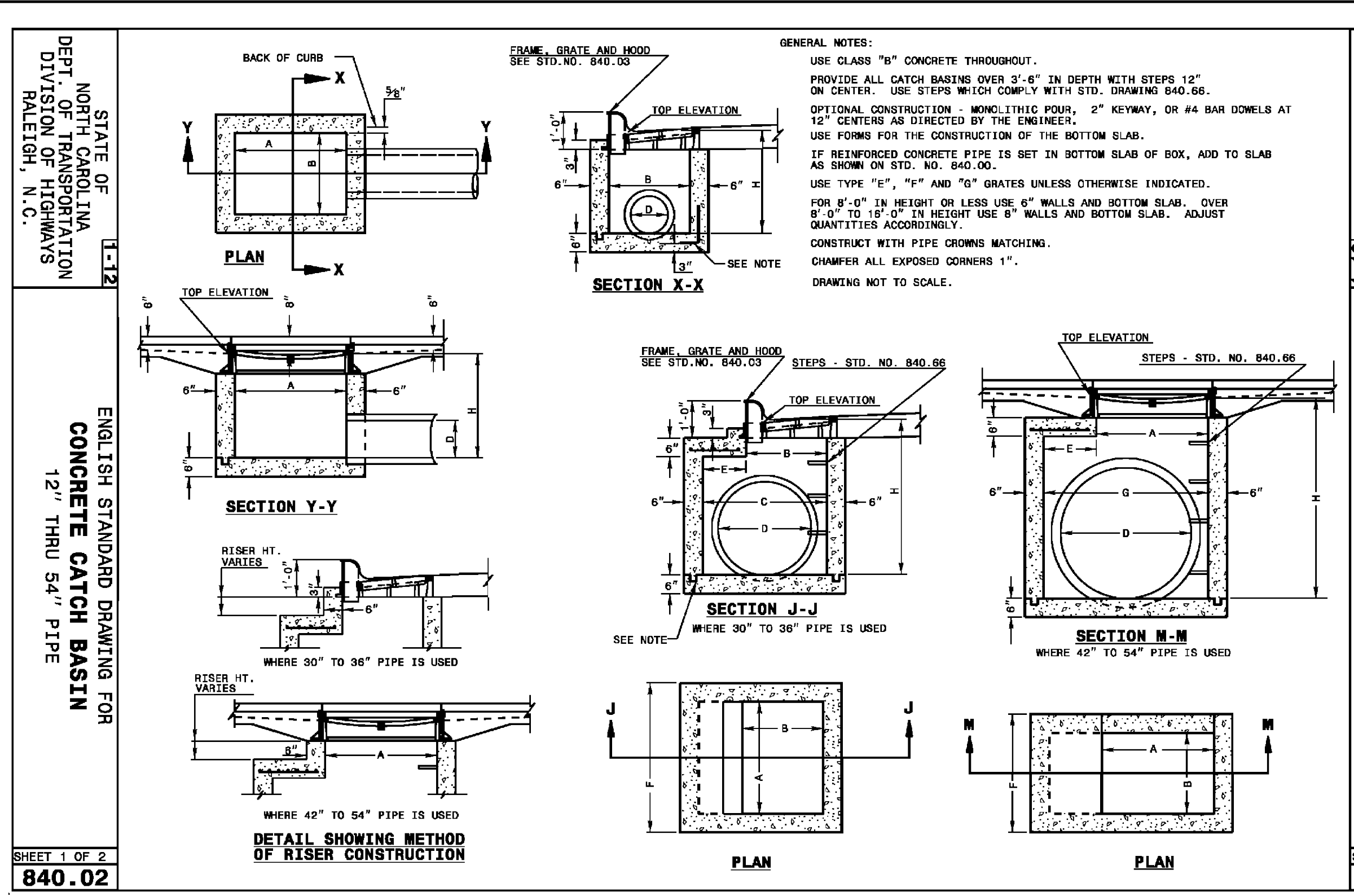


IVEY DRIVE CROSS SECTIONS

DRAWN BY: JLK
DESIGNED BY: JLK
DATE: 3-18-2022
SCALE: 1" = 50'

IVEY DRIVE
WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

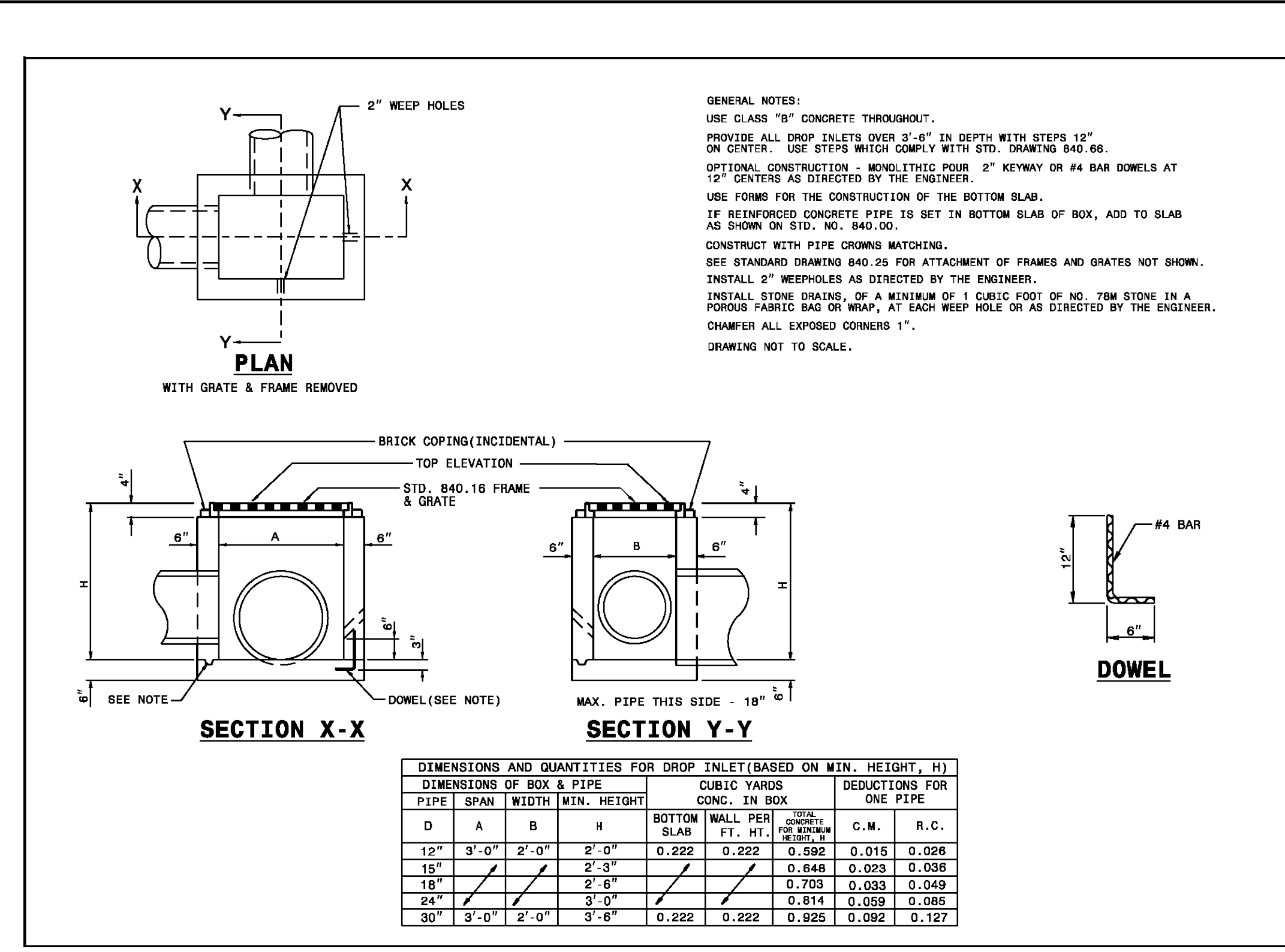
SHEET: **C1.6**
OF:
WORK ORDER: 210471
CADD DWG: 210471



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS RALEIGH, N.C.

ENGLISH STANDARD DRAWING FOR CONCRETE CATCH BASIN 12" THRU 54" PIPE

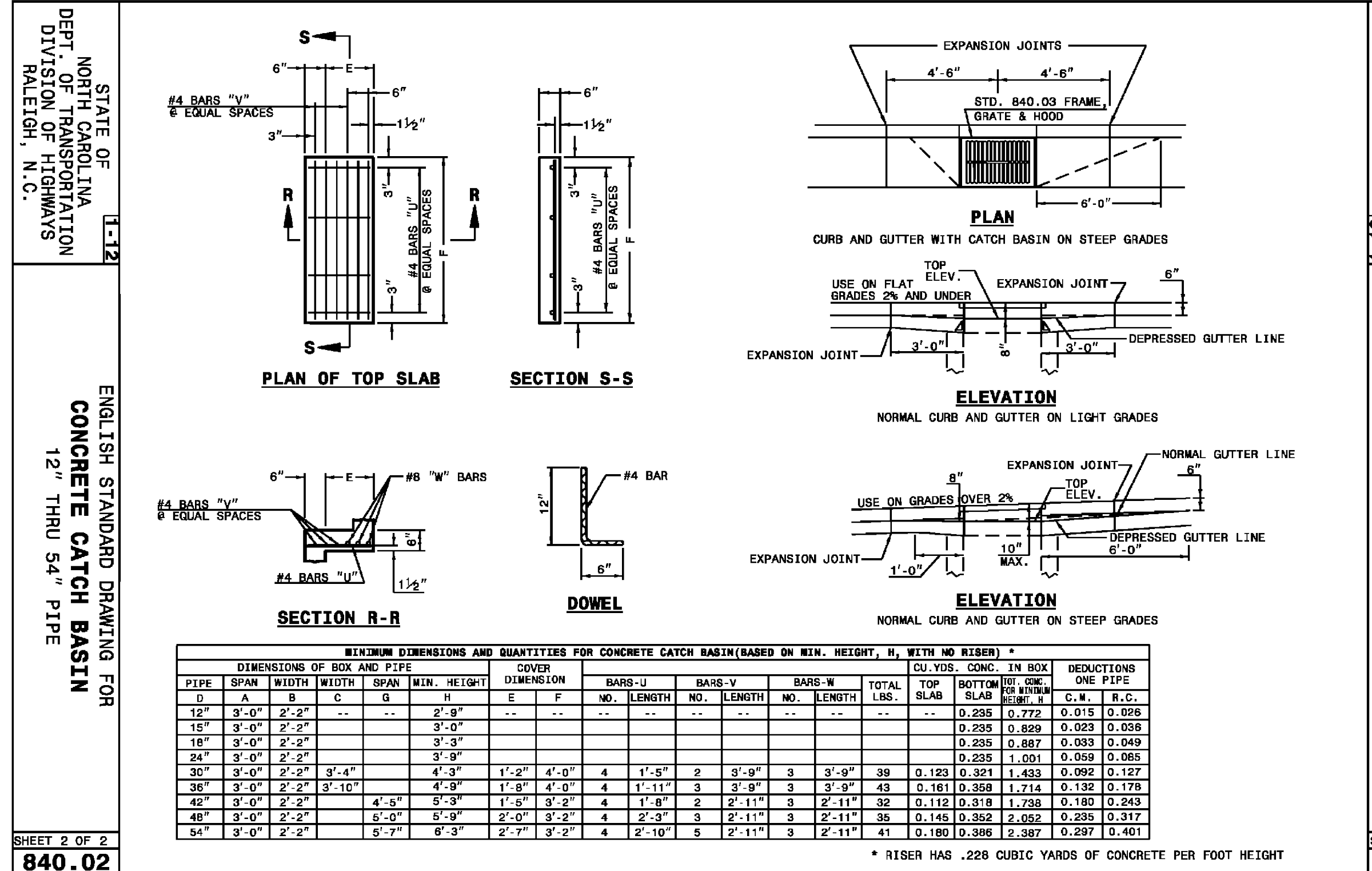
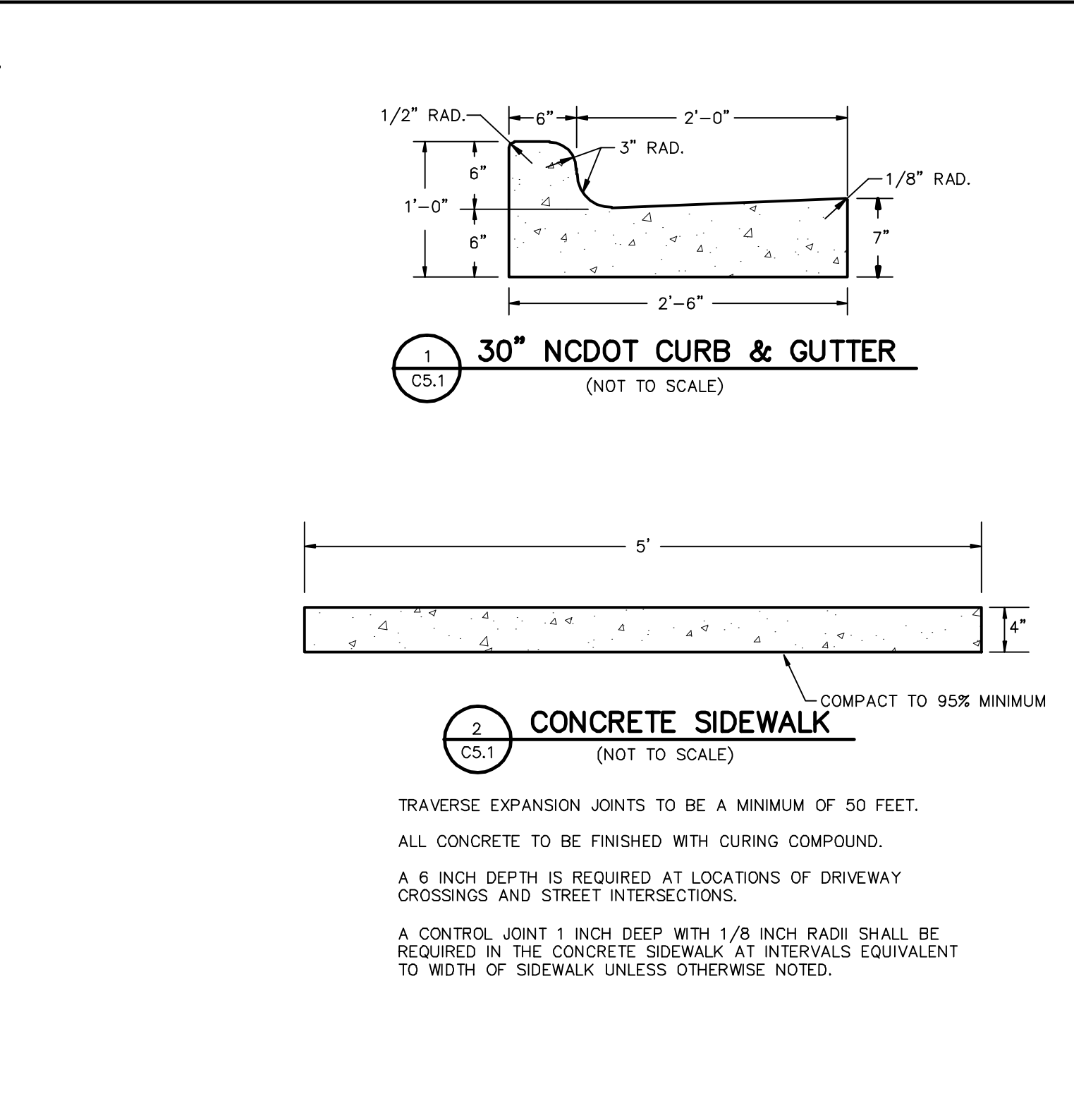
SHEET 1 OF 2 840.02



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS RALEIGH, N.C.

ROADWAY STANDARD DRAWING FOR CONCRETE DROP INLET 12" THRU 30" PIPE

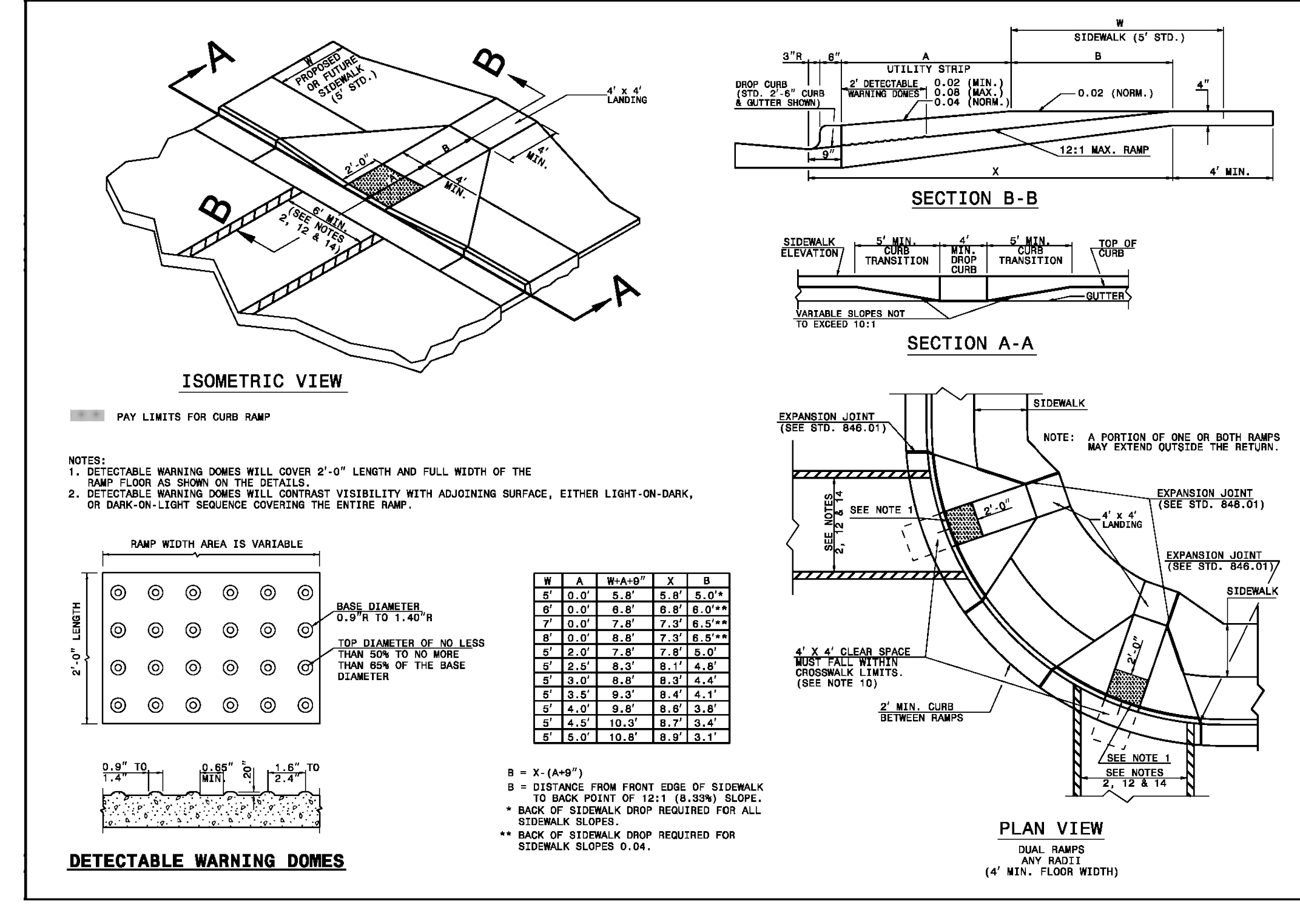
SHEET 1 OF 1 840.14



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS RALEIGH, N.C.

ENGLISH STANDARD DRAWING FOR CONCRETE CATCH BASIN 12" THRU 54" PIPE

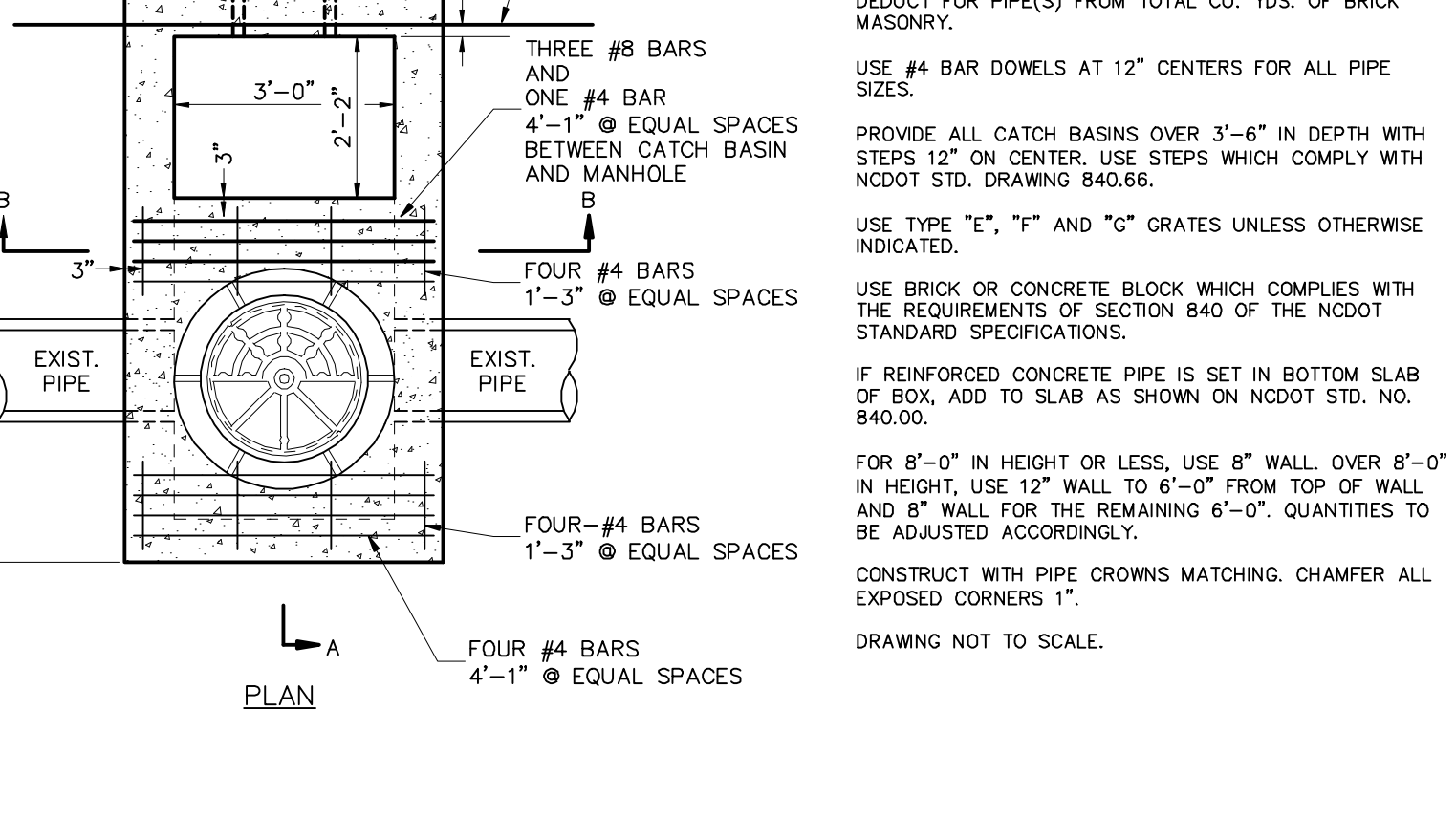
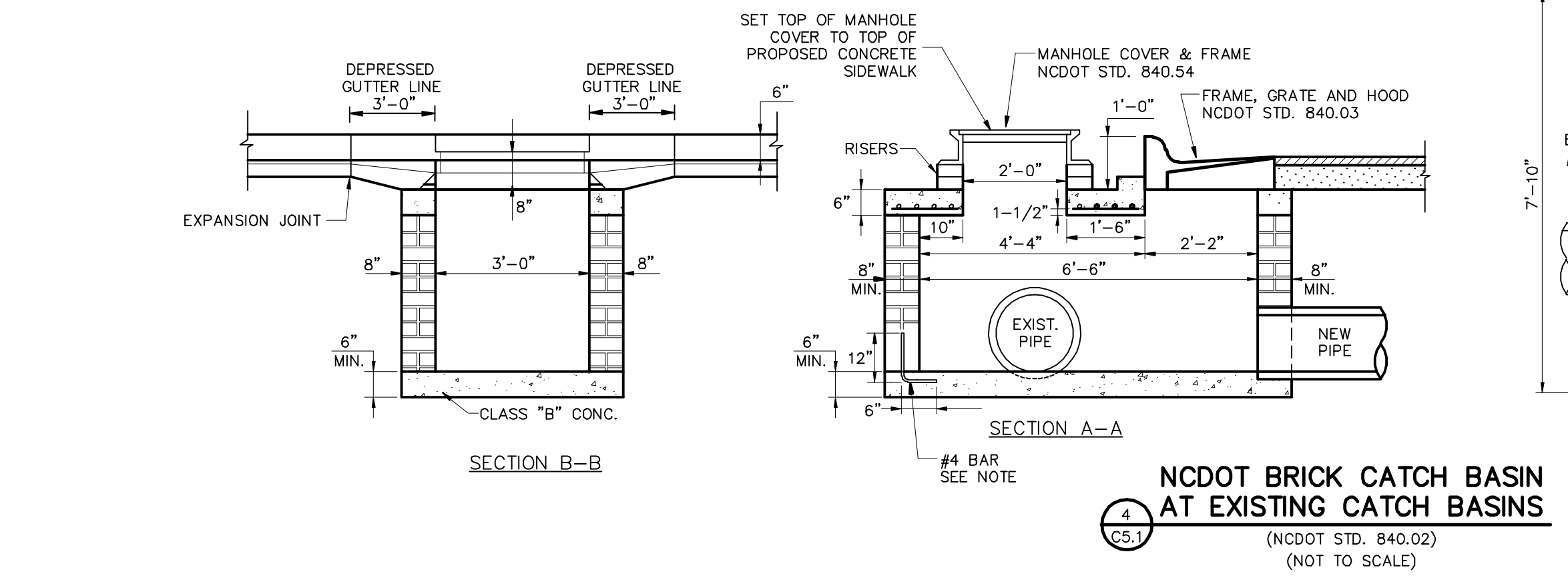
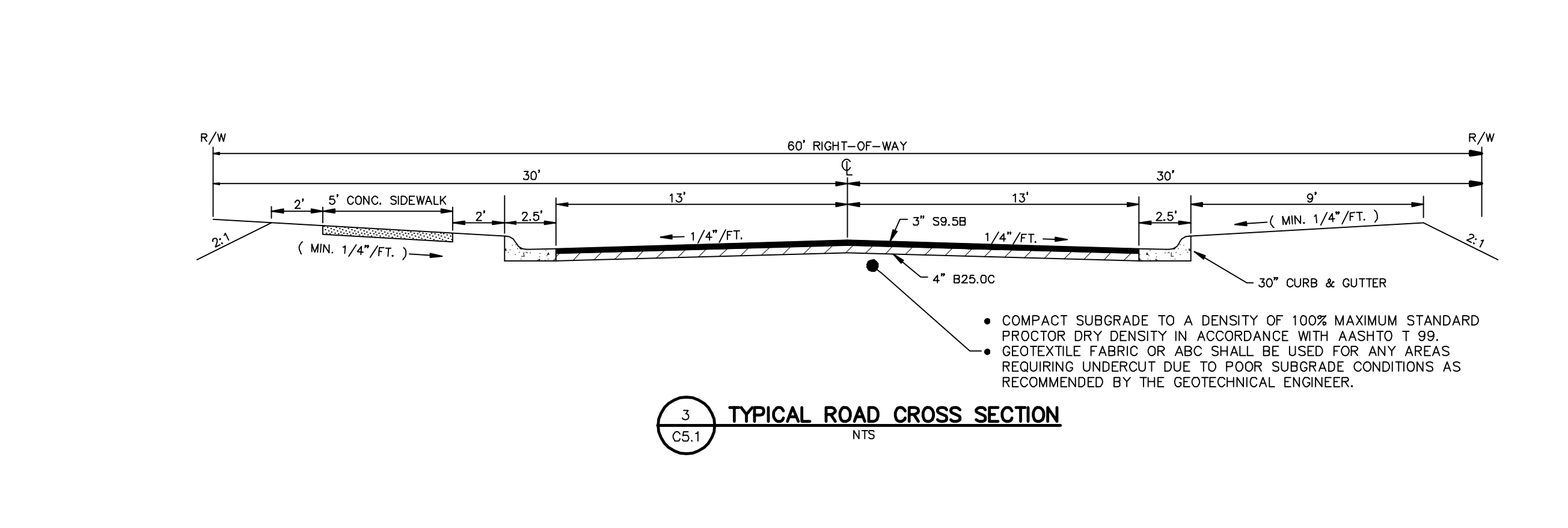
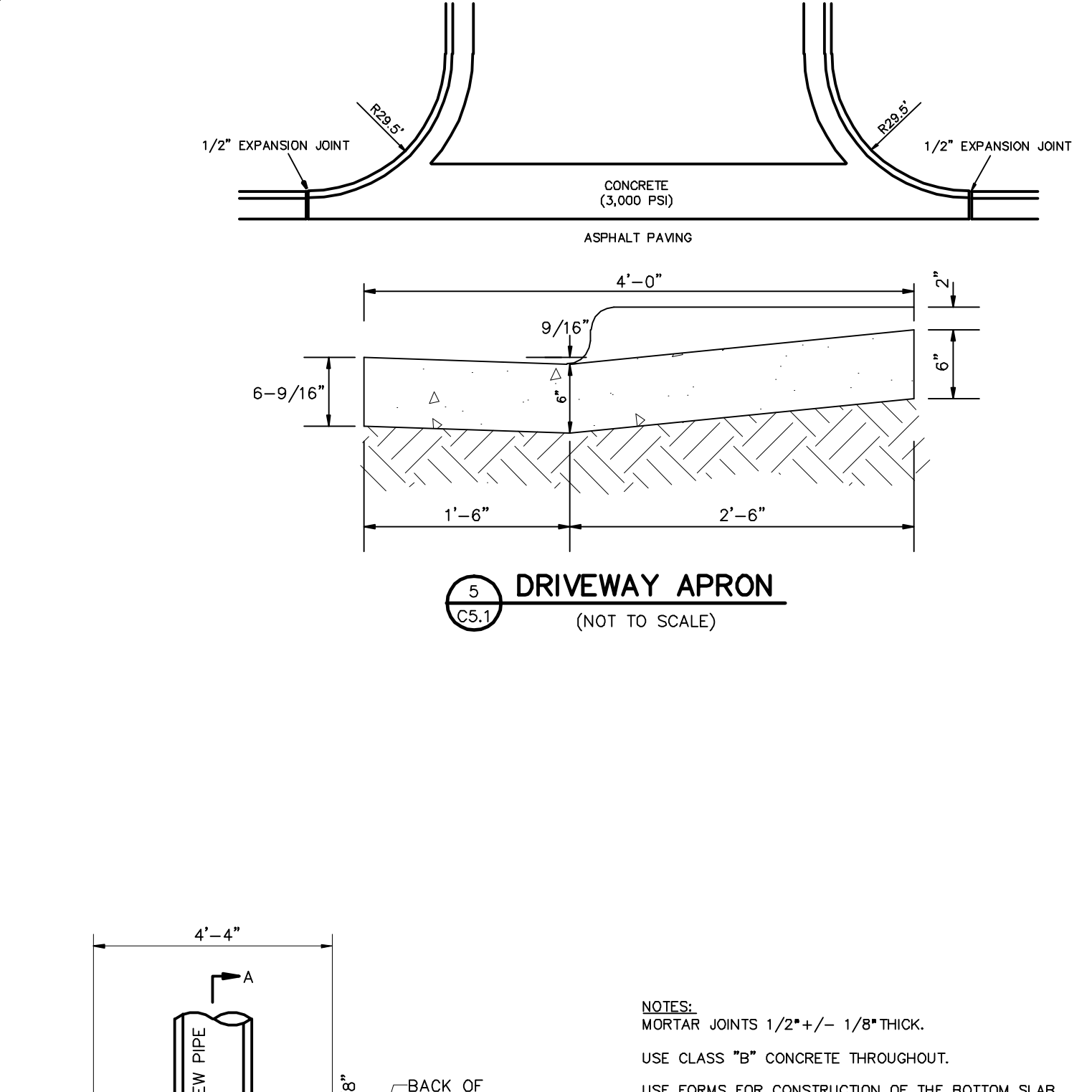
SHEET 2 OF 2 840.02



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS RALEIGH, N.C.

ROADWAY STANDARD DRAWING FOR CURB RAMP PROPOSED CURB AND GUTTER

SHEET 1 OF 3 848.05



NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REPLACE DROP INLET DETAIL WITH 840.14 ADD DRIVEWAY APRON DETAIL	1-18-2023

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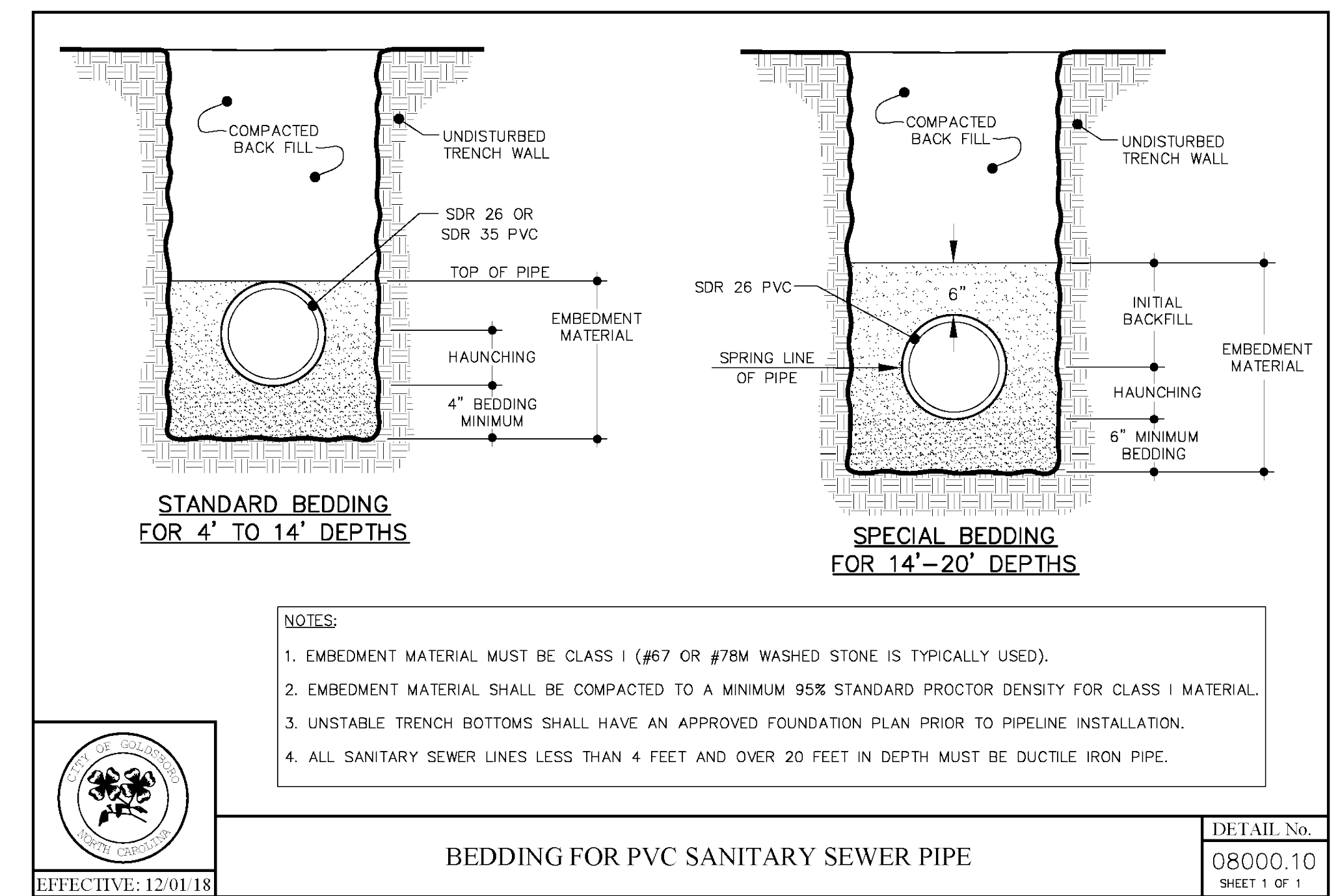
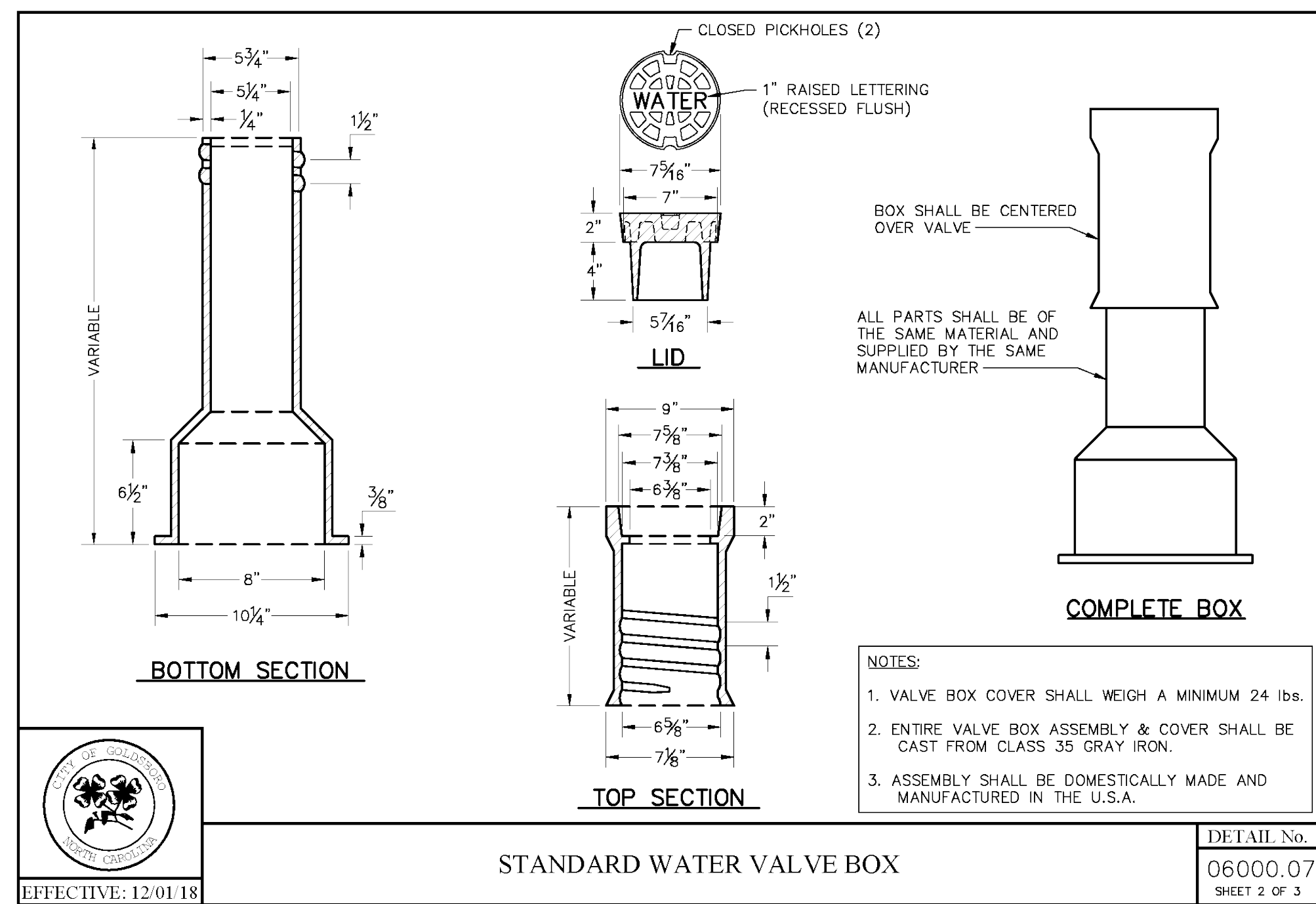
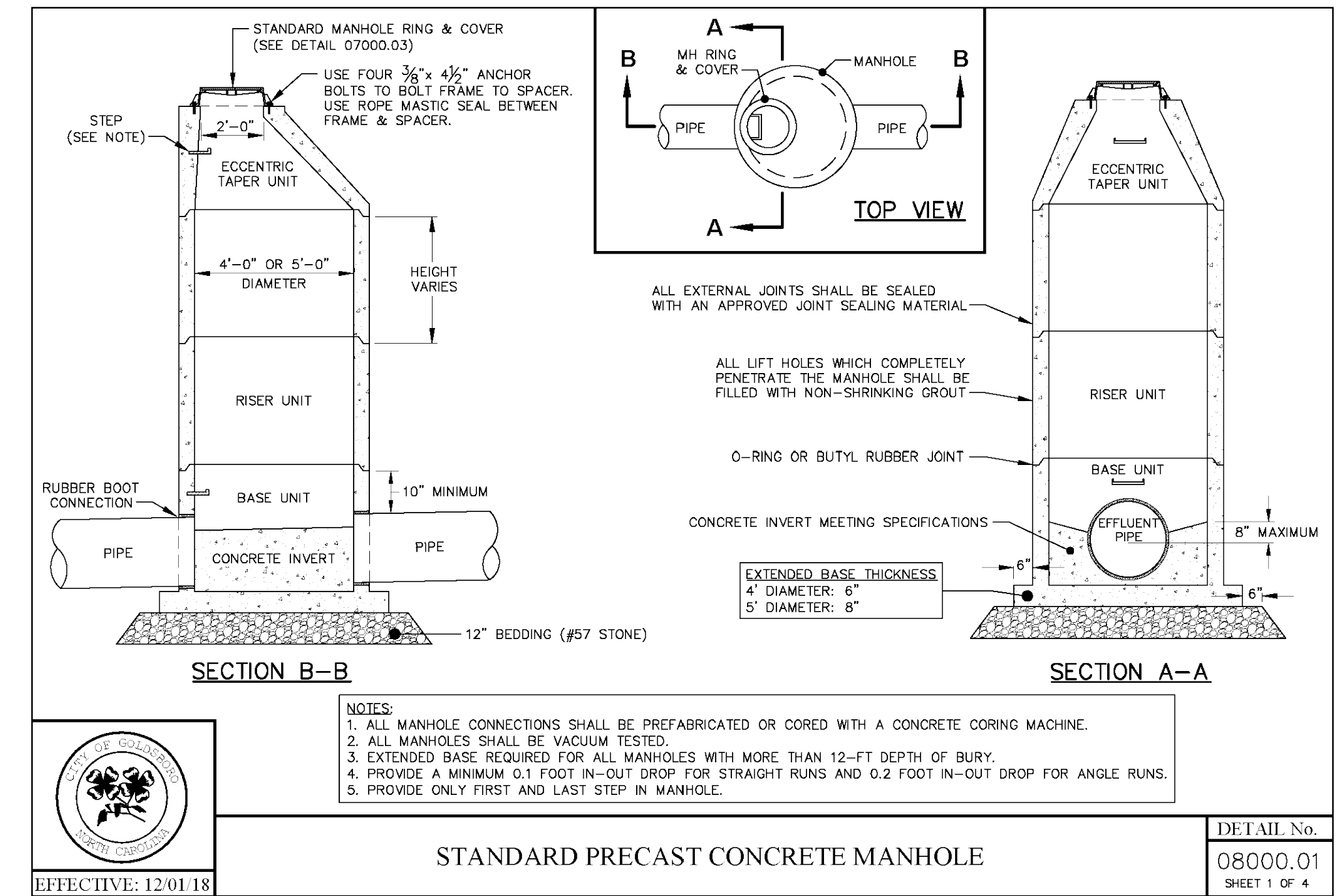
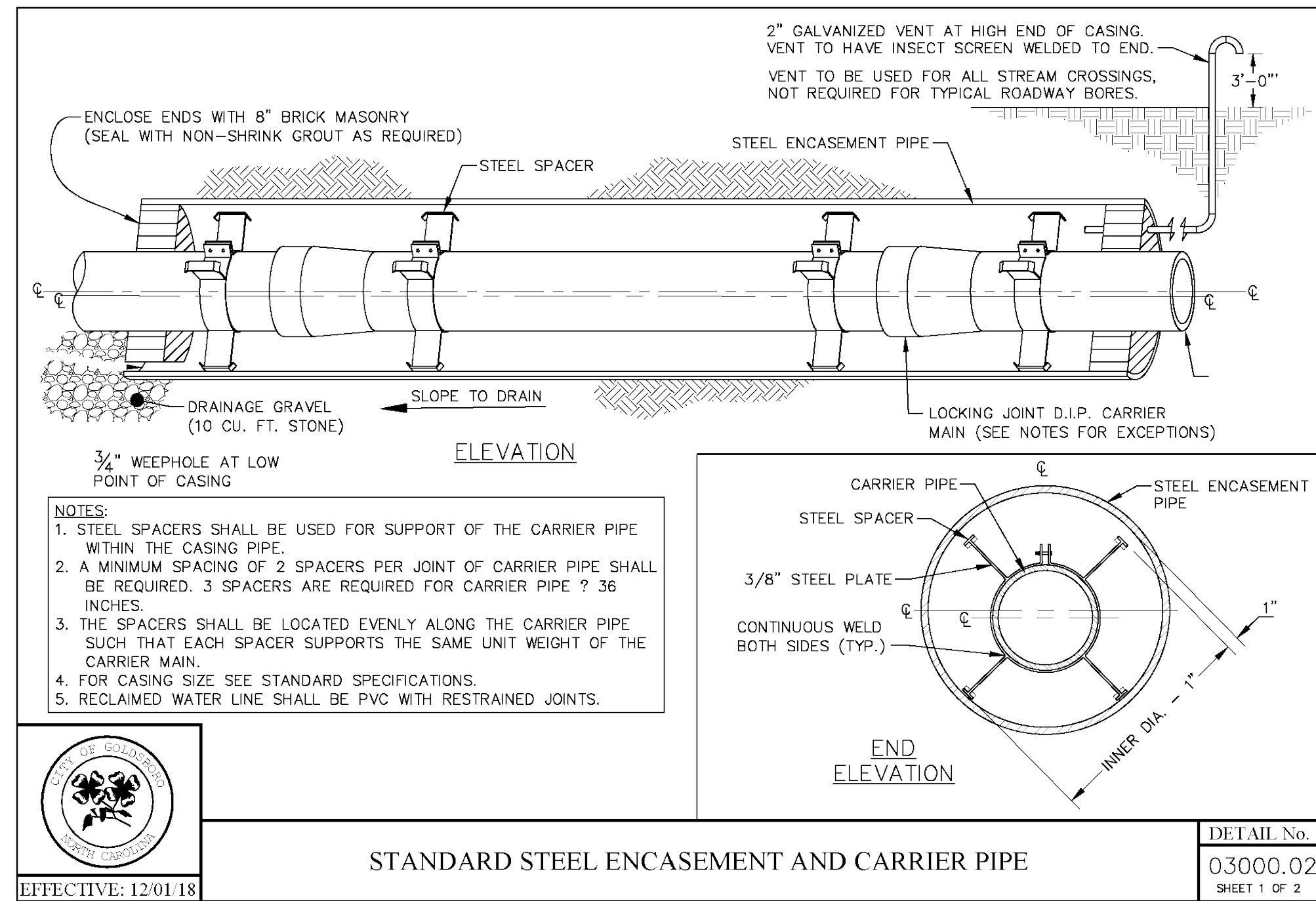
DETAILS

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: NTS

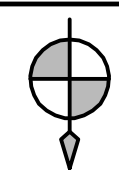
IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

SHEET: **C5.1**
 OF:
 WORK ORDER: 2102471
 CADD DWG: 210471

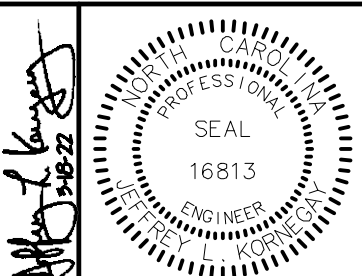
HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC 1344



NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	REMOVE PROPOSED WATER LINES & SANITARY SEWER	4-8-2022



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 www.kornegaysep.com (919) 735-5886 Fax: (919) 580-9053



UTILITY DETAILS

DRAWN BY: JLK
 DESIGNED BY: JLK
 DATE: 3-18-2022
 SCALE: NTS

IVEY DRIVE
 WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
 GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

SHEET: **C5.2**
 OF:
 WORK ORDER: 2102471
 CADD DWG: 210471

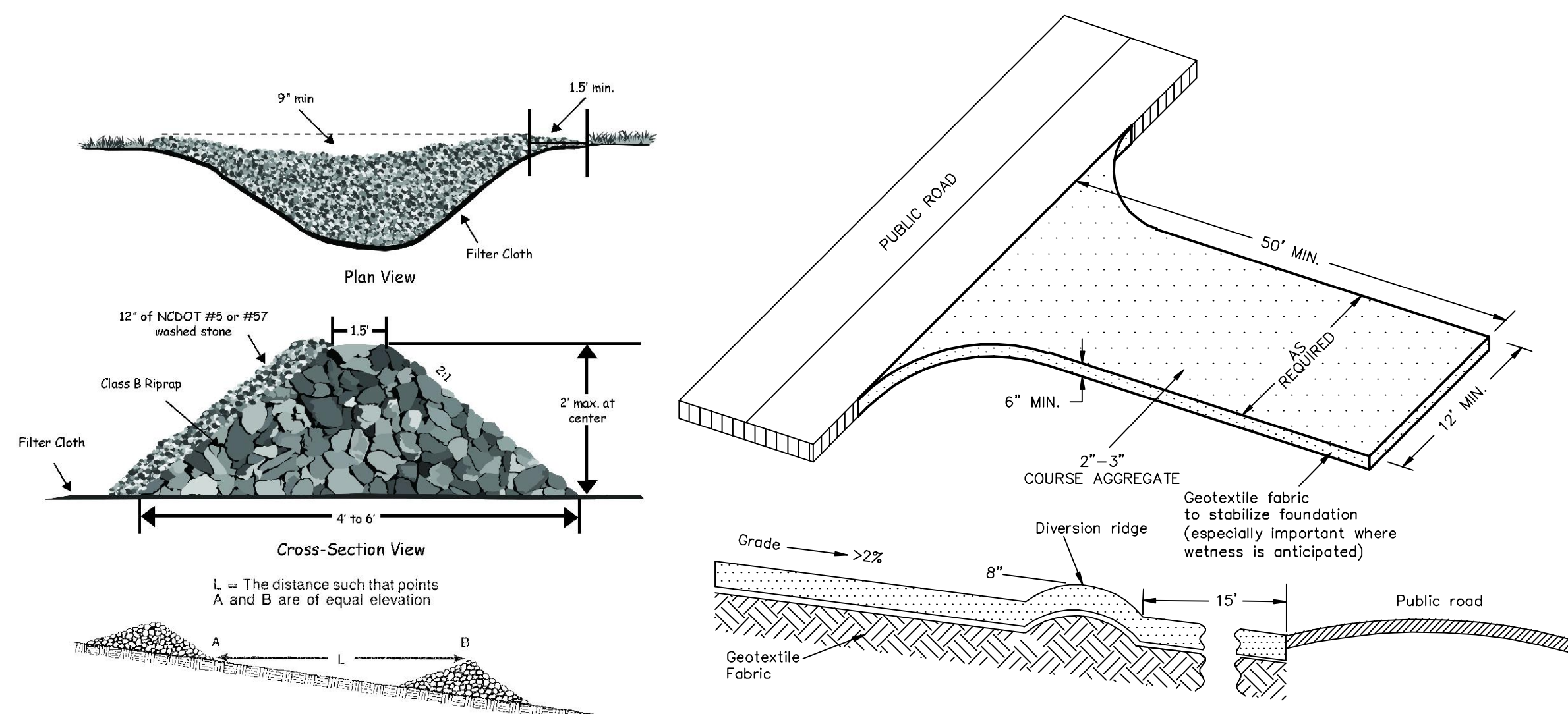


Figure 6.06c Temporary gravel construction entrance/exit with diversion ridge where exceeds 2%.

10 RIP RAP CHECK DAM
(NOT TO SCALE)

- Place stone to the lines and dimensions shown in the plan on a filter fabric foundation.
 - Keep the center stone section at least 9 inches below natural ground level where the dam abuts the channel banks.
 - Extend stone at least 1.5 feet beyond the ditch bank (Figure 6.83a) to keep water from cutting around the ends of the check dam.
 - Set spacing between dams to ensure that the elevation at the top of the lower dam is the same as the toe elevation of the upper dam.
 - Protect the channel after the lowest check dam from heavy flow that could cause erosion.
 - Make sure that the channel reach above the most upstream dam is stable.
 - Ensure that other areas of the channel, such as culvert entrances below the check dams, are not subject to damage or blockage from displaced stones.
- Maintenance:**
Inspect check dams and channels at least weekly and after each significant (1/2 inch or greater) rainfall event and repair immediately. Clean out sediment, straw, limbs, or other debris that could clog the channel when needed.
- Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from high flows around the edges of the dam. Correct all damage immediately. If significant erosion occurs between dams, additional measures can be taken such as, installing a protective riprap liner in that portion of the channel (Practice 6.51, Riprap-line and Paved Channels).**
- Remove sediment accumulated behind the dams as needed to prevent damage to channel vegetation, allow the channel to drain through the stone check dam, and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam. Add stones to dams as needed to maintain design height and cross section.

7 TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT
(NOT TO SCALE)

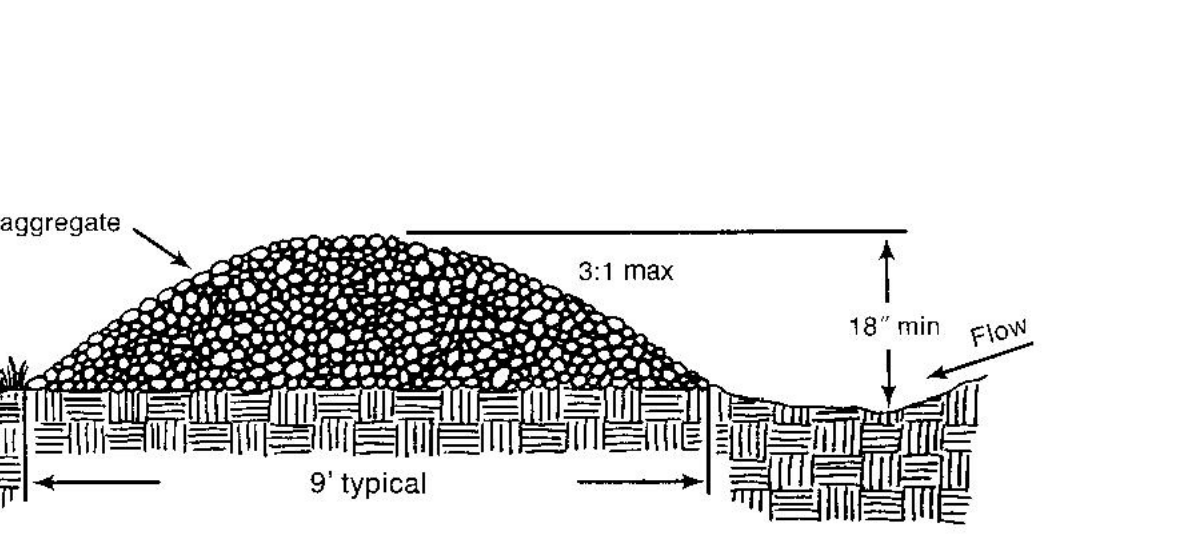
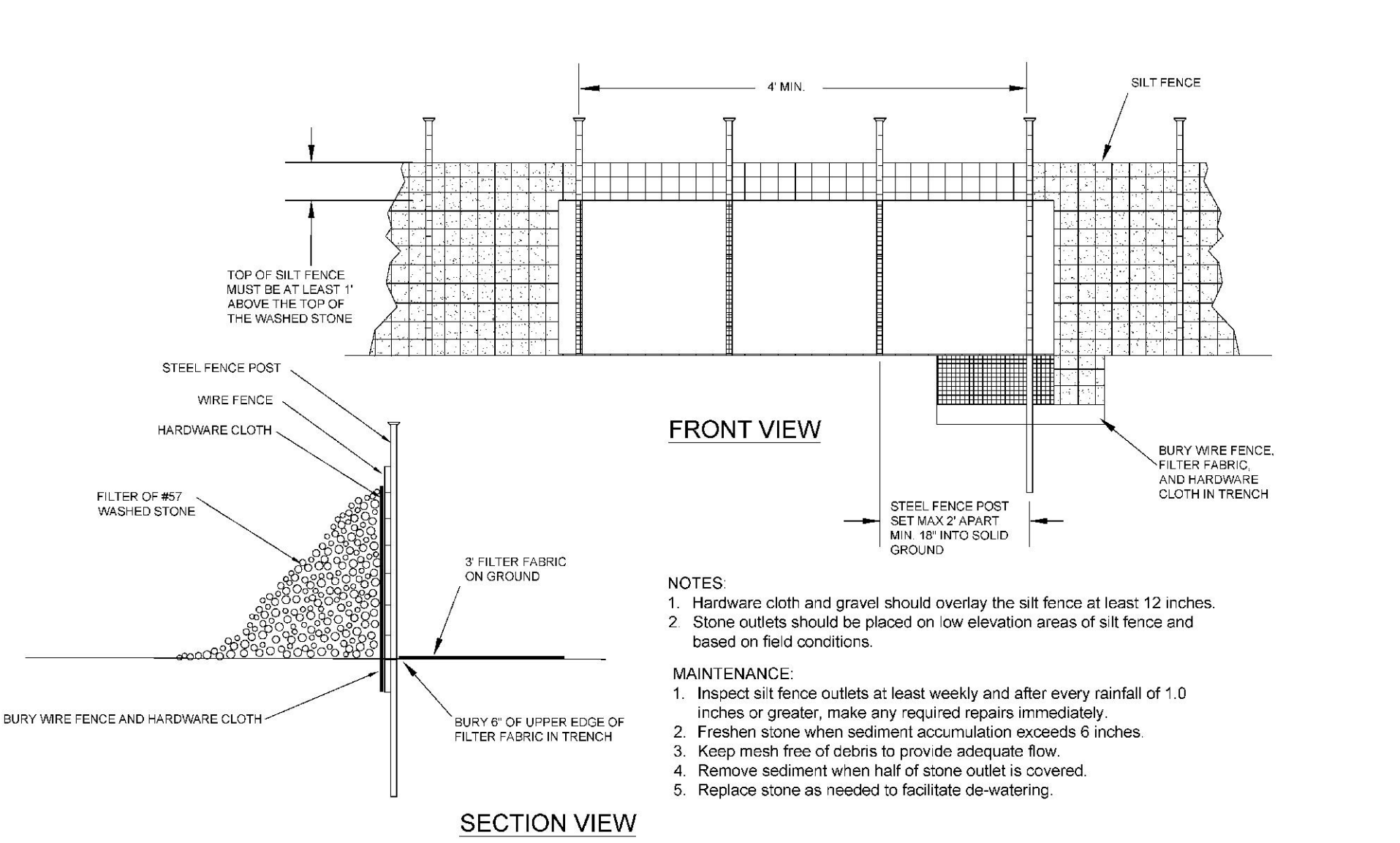


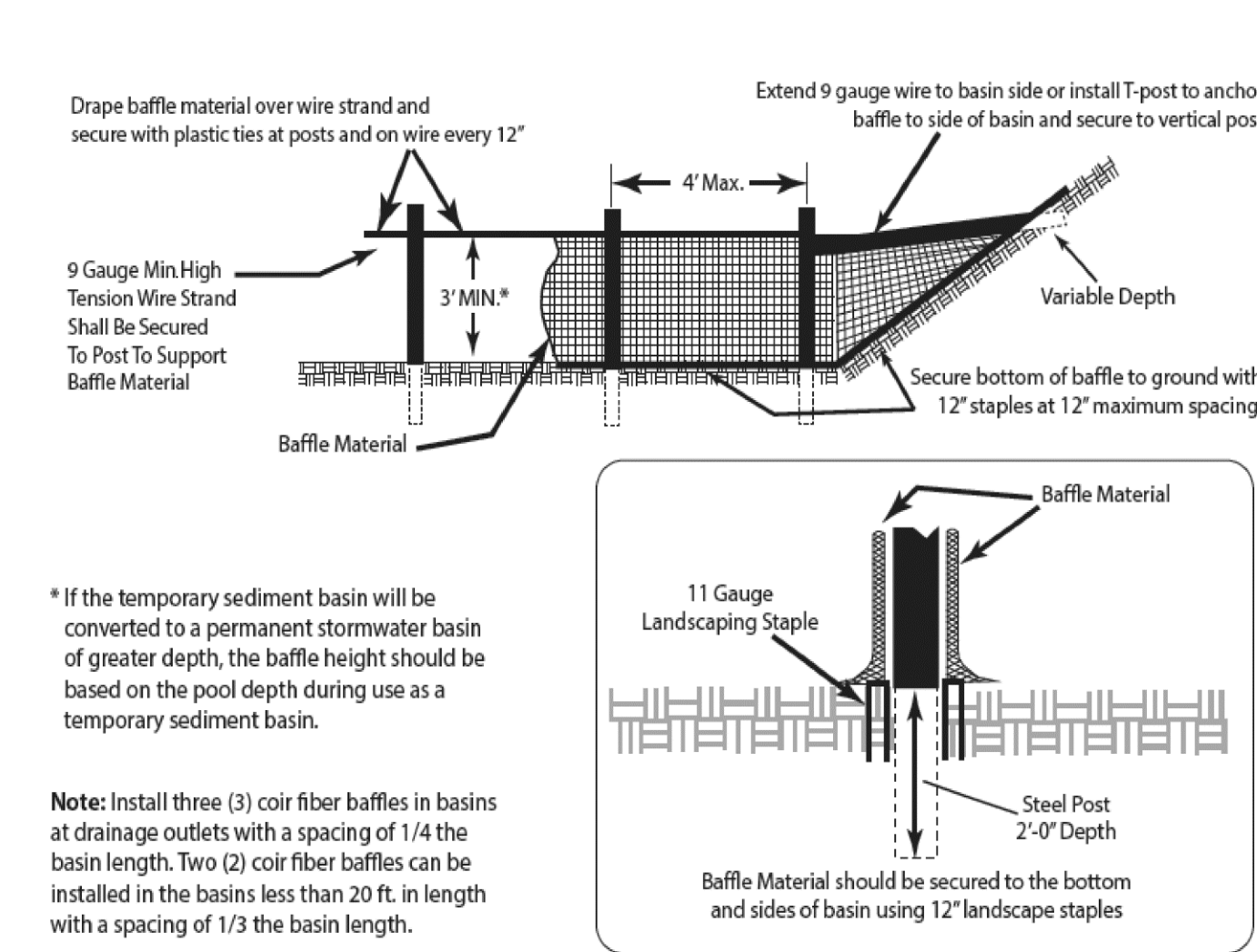
Figure 6.20b Temporary gravel diversion dike for vehicle crossing (modified from Va SWCC).

8 TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH
SECT. 6.20, EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING & DESIGN MANUAL

- Remove and properly dispose of all trees, brush, stumps, and other objectionable material.
 - Ensure that the minimum constructed cross section meets all design requirements.
 - Ensure that the top of the dike is not lower at any point than the design elevation plus the specified settlement.
 - Provide sufficient room around diversions to permit machine regrading and cleanup.
 - Vegetate the ridge immediately after construction, unless it will remain in place less than 30 working days.
- side slope:** 2:1 or flatter, 3:1 or flatter at points where cross
top width: 2 ft. minimum
freeboard: 0.3 ft. minimum
settlement: 10% of total fill height minimum
- Maintenance:**
Inspect temporary diversions once a week and after every rainfall. Immediately remove sediment from the flow area and repair the diversion ridge. Carefully check outlets and make timely repairs as needed. When the area protected is permanently stabilized, remove the ridge and the channel to blend with the natural ground level and appropriately stabilize it.



9 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FENCE OUTLET
SECT. 6.62, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FIELD MANUAL (NOT TO SCALE)



*If the temporary sediment basin will be converted to a permanent stormwater basin of greater depth, the baffle height should be based on the pool depth during use as a temporary sediment basin.

Note: Install three (3) coir fiber baffles in basins at drainage outlets with a spacing of 1/4 the basin length. Two (2) coir fiber baffles can be installed in the basins less than 20 ft. in length with a spacing of 1/3 the basin length.

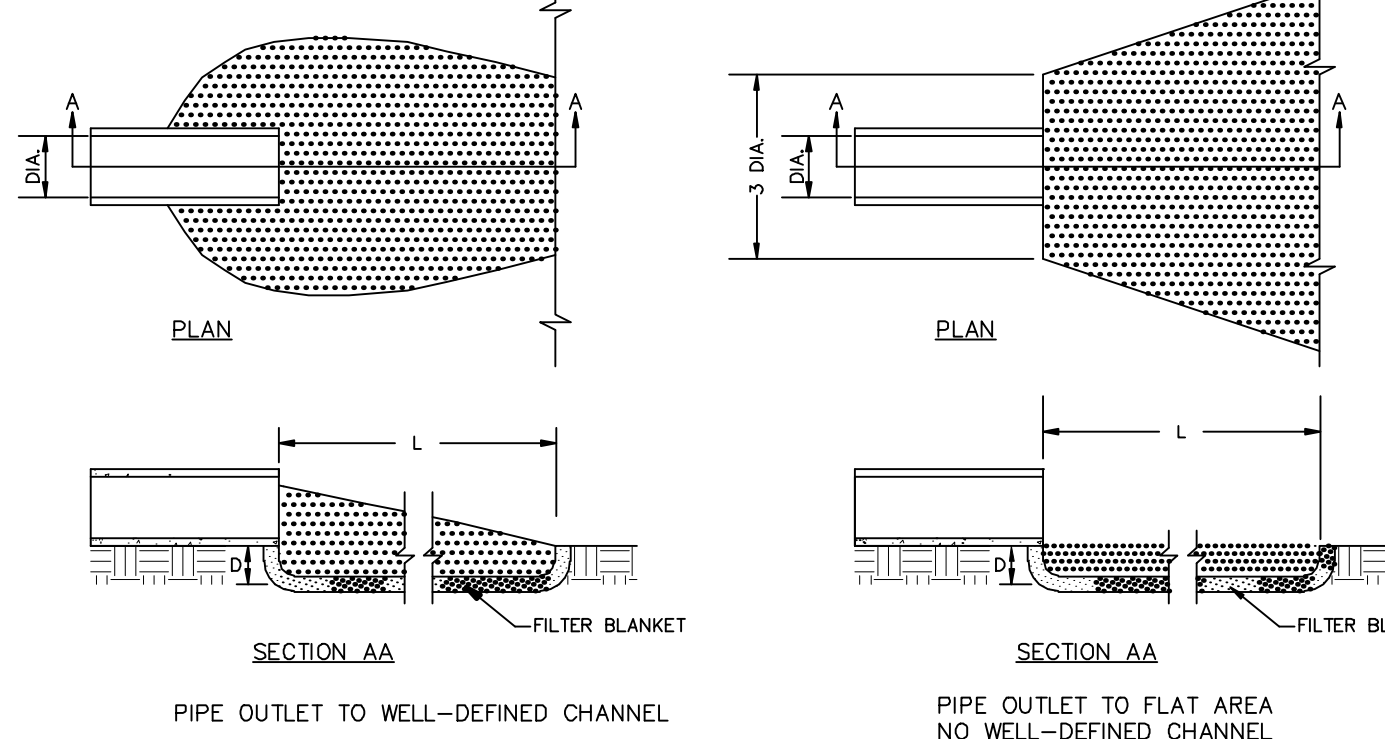
- MATERIALS**
- Use matting made of 100% coconut fiber (coir) twine woven into high strength matrix with the properties shown in Table 6.65a.
 - Staples should be made of 0.125 inch diameter new steel wire formed into a 'U' shape not less than 12 inches in length with a throat of 1 inch in width. The staples anchor the porous baffles into the sides and bottom of the basin.
 - Ensure that steel posts for porous baffles are of a sufficient height to support baffles at desired height. Posts should be approximately 1-3/8" wide measured parallel to the fence, and have a minimum weight of 1.25 lb/linear ft. The posts must be equipped with an anchor plate having a minimum area of 14.0 square inches and be of the self-fastener angle steel type to have a means of retaining wire and coir fiber mat in the desired position without displacement.
 - Use 9-gauge high tension wire for support wire.

Coir Fiber Baffle Material Property Requirements:
Thickness 0.30 in. minimum
Tensile Strength (One) 900 x 680 lb/ft minimum
Elongation (One) 69% x 34% maximum
Flow Velocity 10-12 ft/sec.
Weight 20 sq/yd (680 sqm) minimum
Minimum Width 6.5 feet
Open Area 50% maximum

- CONSTRUCTION**
- Grade the basin so that the bottom is level front to back and side to side.
 - Install the coir fiber baffles immediately upon excavation of the basins.
 - Install posts across the width of the sediment trap (Practice 6.62, Sediment Fence).
 - Steel posts should be driven to a depth of 24 inches and spaced a maximum of 4 feet apart. The top of the fabric should be a minimum of 6 inches higher than the invert of the spillway. Tops of baffles should be a minimum of 2 inches lower than the top of the earthen embankment.
 - Install at least three rows of baffles between the inlet and outlet discharge point. Basins less than 20 feet in length may use 2 baffles.
 - Attach a 9 gauge high tension wire strand to the steel posts at a height of 6 inches above the spillway elevation with plastic ties or wire fasteners to prevent sagging. If the temporary sediment basin will be converted to a permanent stormwater basin of a greater depth, the baffle height should be based on the pool depth during use as a temporary sediment basin.
 - Extend 9 gauge minimum high tension wire strand to side of basin or install steel T-posts to anchor baffle to side of basin and secure to vertical and posts as shown in Figure 6.65b.
 - Drape the coir fiber mat over the wire strand mounted at a height of 6 inches above the spillway elevation. Secure the coir fiber mat to the wire strand with plastic ties or wire fasteners. Anchor the matting to the sides and floor of the basin with 12 inch wire staples, approximately 1 ft apart, along the bottom and side slopes of the basin.
 - Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin.
 - Adjustments may be required in the stapling requirements to fit individual site conditions.

Maintenance
- Inspect baffles at least once a week and after each rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.
- Be sure to maintain access to the baffles. Should the fabric of a baffle collapse, tear, decompose, or become ineffective, replace it promptly.
- Remove sediment deposits when it reaches half full, to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the baffles.
- Take care to avoid damaging the baffles during cleanup, and replace if damaged during cleanup operations. Sediment depth should never exceed half the designed storage depth.
- After the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized, remove all baffle materials and unstable sediment deposits, bring the area to grade, and stabilize it.

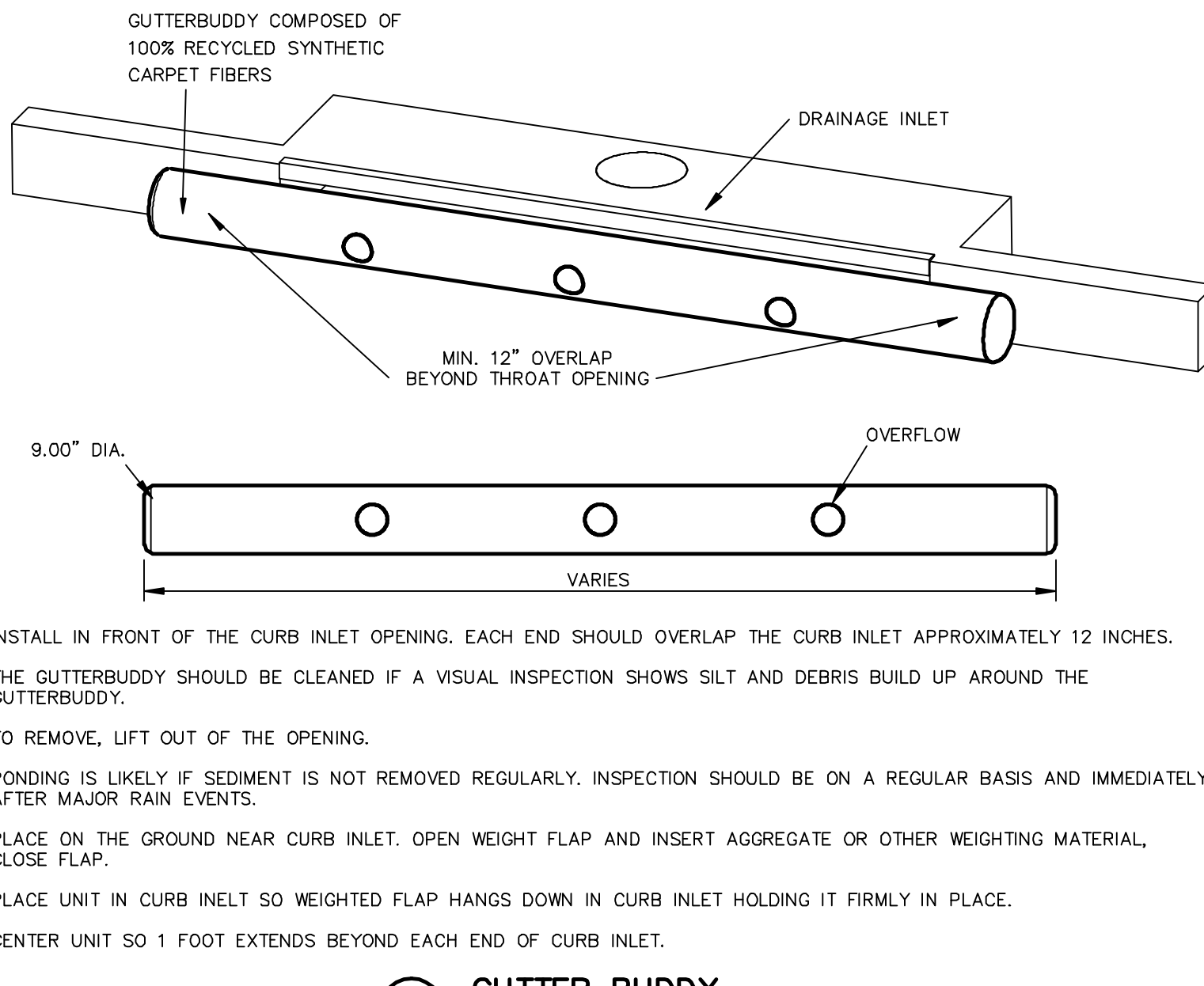
4 POUROUS BAFFLES
(NOT TO SCALE)



5 RIP RAP APRON
(NOT TO SCALE)

- Ensure that the subgrade for the filter and riprap follows the required lines and grades shown in the plan. Compact any fill required in the subgrade to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material. Low areas in the subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the riprap thickness.
 - The riprap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans.
 - Filter cloth, when used, must meet design requirements and be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the riprap and placing another piece of filter cloth over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap so the top layer is above the downstream layer a minimum of 1 foot. If the damage is extensive, replace the entire filter cloth.
 - Riprap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the filter.
 - The minimum thickness of riprap should be 1.5 times the stone diameter.
 - Riprap may be field stone or rough quarry stone. It should be hard, angular, highly weather-resistant and well graded.
 - Construct the apron on 2% grade with no overfill at the end. Make the top of the riprap at the downstream end level with the receiving area or slightly below it.
 - Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron.
 - Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation (Practices 6.10, Temporary Seeding, and 6.11, Permanent Seeding).
- Maintenance**
Inspect riprap outlet structures weekly and after significant (1/2 inch or greater) rainfall events to see if any erosion around or below the riprap has taken place, or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

6 GUTTER BUDDY
(NOT TO SCALE)



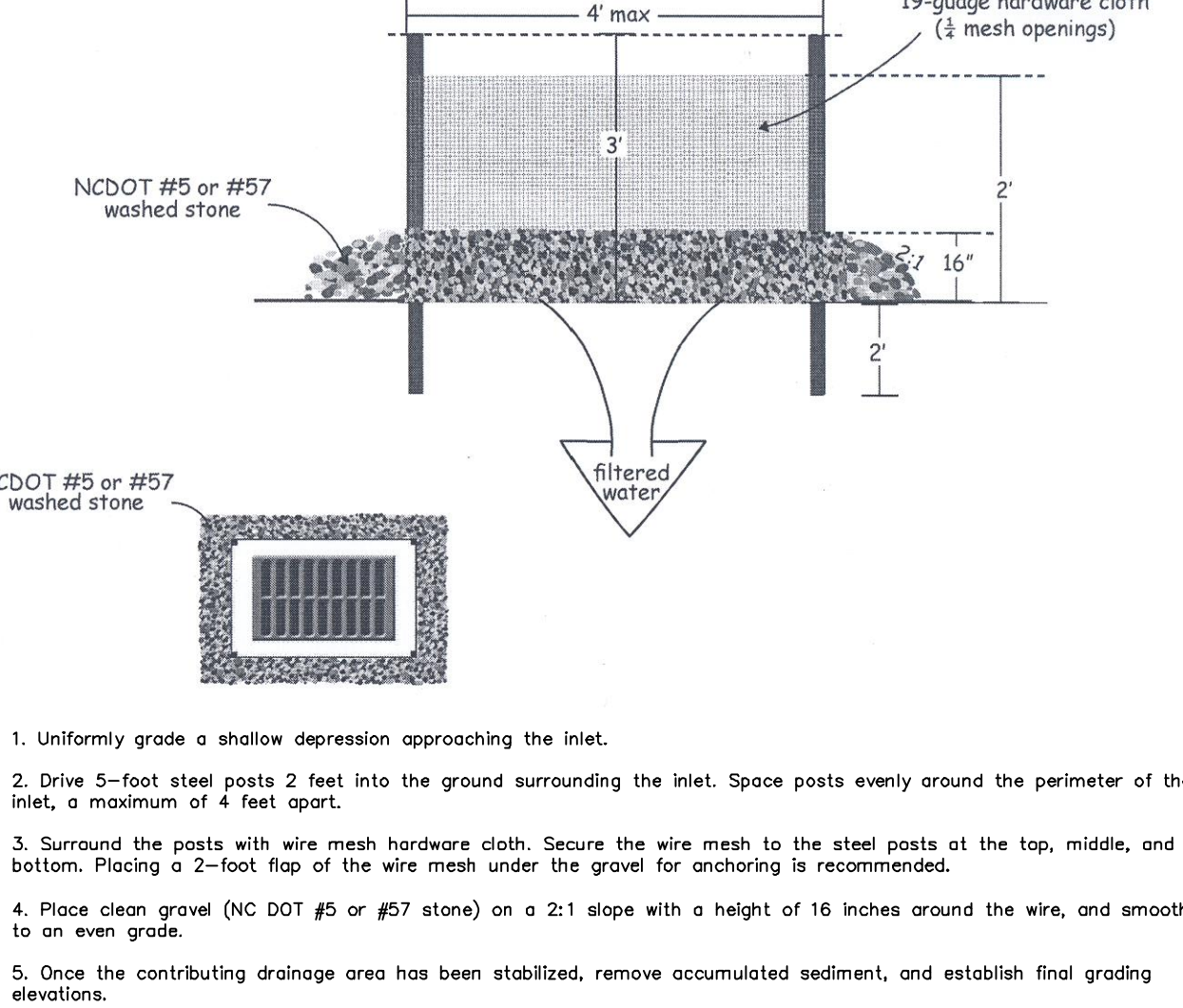
3 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
(NOT TO SCALE)

- Clear, grub, and strip the area under the embankment of all vegetation and root mat. Remove all surface soil containing high amounts of organic matter, and stockpile or dispose of it properly. Haul objectionable material to the designated disposal area.
- Ensure that fill material for the embankment is free of roots, woody vegetation, organic matter, and other objectionable material. Place the fill in lifts not to exceed 9 inches, and machine compact it. Over fill the embankment 6 inches to allow for settlement.
- Construct the outlet section in the embankment. Protect the connection between the riprap and the soil from piping by using filter fabric or a keyway cutoff trench between the riprap structure and soil. Place the filter fabric between the riprap and the soil. Extend the fabric across the spillway foundation and sides to the top of the dam; or
- Excavate a keyway trench along the center line of the spillway foundation extending up the sides to the height of the dam. The trench should be at least 2 feet deep and 2 feet wide with 1:1 side slopes.
- Clear the pond area below the elevation of the crest of the spillway to facilitate sediment cleanout.
- All cut and fill slopes should be 2:1 or flatter.
- Ensure that the stone (drainage) section of the embankment has a minimum bottom width of 3 feet and maximum side slopes of 1:1 that extend to the bottom of the spillway section.
- Construct the minimum finished stone spillway bottom width, as shown on the plans, with 2:1 side slopes extending to the top of the over filled embankment. Keep the thickness of the sides of the spillway outlet structure at a minimum of 21 inches. The weir must be level and constructed to grade to assure design capacity.
- Material used in the stone section should be a well-graded mixture of stone with a d50 size of 9 inches (class B erosion control stone is recommended) and a maximum stone size of 14 inches. The stone may be machine placed and the smaller stones worked into the voids of the larger stones. The stone should be hard, angular, and highly weather-resistant.
- Discharge inlet water into the basin in a manner to prevent erosion. Use temporary slope drains or diversions with outlet protection to divert sediment-laden water to the upper end of the pool area to improve basin trap efficiency (References: Runoff Control Measures and Outlet Protection).
- Ensure that the stone spillway outlet section extends downstream past the toe of the embankment until stable conditions are reached and outlet velocity is acceptable for the receiving stream. Keep the edges of the stone outlet section flush with the surrounding ground, and shape the center to confine the outflow stream (References: Outlet Protection).
- Direct emergency bypass to natural, stable areas. Locate bypass outlets so that flow will not damage the embankment.
- Stabilize the embankment and all disturbed areas above the sediment pool and downstream from the trap immediately after construction (References: Surface Stabilization).
- Show the distance from the top of the spillway to the sediment cleanout level (1/2 the design depth) on the plans and mark it in the field.
- Install porous baffles as specified in Practice 6.65, Porous Baffles.

1 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FENCE
SECT. 6.62, EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING & DESIGN MANUAL (NOT TO SCALE)

- Use a synthetic filter fabric of at least 95% by weight of polypropylene or polyester, which is certified by the manufacturer or supplier as conforming to the requirements in ASTM D 6401, which is shown in part in Table 6.62b. Synthetic filter fabric should contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected useful construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120° F.
 - Ensure that posts for sediment fences are 1.33 lb/linear ft steel with a minimum length of 5 feet. Make sure that steel posts have projections to facilitate fastening the fabric.
 - For reinforcement of standard strength filter fabric, use wire fence with a minimum 14 gauge and a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.
- CONSTRUCTION**
- Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength synthetic filter fabric.
 - Ensure that the height of the sediment fence does not exceed 24 inches above the ground surface. (Higher fences may impound volumes of water sufficient to cause failure of the structure.)
 - Construct the filter fabric from a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid joints. When joints are necessary, securely fasten the filter cloth only at a support post with 4 feet minimum overlap to the next post.
 - Support standard strength filter fabric by wire mesh fastened securely to the upslope side of the posts. Extend the wire mesh support to the bottom of the trench. Fasten the wire reinforcement, then fabric on the upslope side of the fence post. Wire or plastic zip ties should have minimum 50 pound tensile strength.
 - When a wire mesh support fence is used, space posts a maximum of 8 feet apart. Support posts should be driven securely into the ground a minimum of 24 inches.
 - Extra strength filter fabric with 6 feet post spacing does not require wire mesh support fence. Securely fasten the filter fabric directly to posts. Wire or plastic zip ties should have minimum 50 pound tensile strength.
 - Excavate a trench approximately 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep along the proposed line of posts and upslope from the barrier (Figure 6.62a).
 - Place 12 inches of the fabric along the bottom and side of the trench.
 - Backfill the trench with soil placed over the filter fabric and compact. Thorough compaction of the backfill is critical to silt fence performance.
 - Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.

2 TEMPORARY FABRIC DROP INLET PROTECTION
SECT. 6.51, EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING & DESIGN MANUAL (NOT TO SCALE)



- Uniformly grade a shallow depression approaching the inlet.
- Drive 5-foot steel posts 2 feet into the ground surrounding the inlet. Space posts evenly around the perimeter of the inlet, a maximum of 4 feet apart.
- Surround the posts with wire mesh hardware cloth. Secure the wire mesh to the steel posts at the top, middle, and bottom. Placing a 2-foot flap of the wire mesh under the gravel for anchoring is recommended.
- Place clean gravel (NCDOT #5 or #57 stone) on a 2:1 slope with a height of 16 inches around the wire, and smooth to an even grade.
- Once the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove accumulated sediment, and establish final grading elevations.

NO.	REVISION	DATE

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PROFESSIONAL SEAL
16813
ENGINEER

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DRAWN BY: JLK
DESIGNED BY: JLK
DATE: 3-18-2022
SCALE: NTS

IVEY DRIVE
WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.

C5.3
OF: WORK ORDER: 2102471
CADD DWG: 210471

HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC 1344

