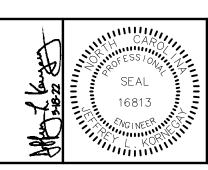


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	NO.	REVISION	DATE		
	1	REMOVE PROPOSED WATER LINES & SANITAR SEWER	4-8-2022		
- 1					



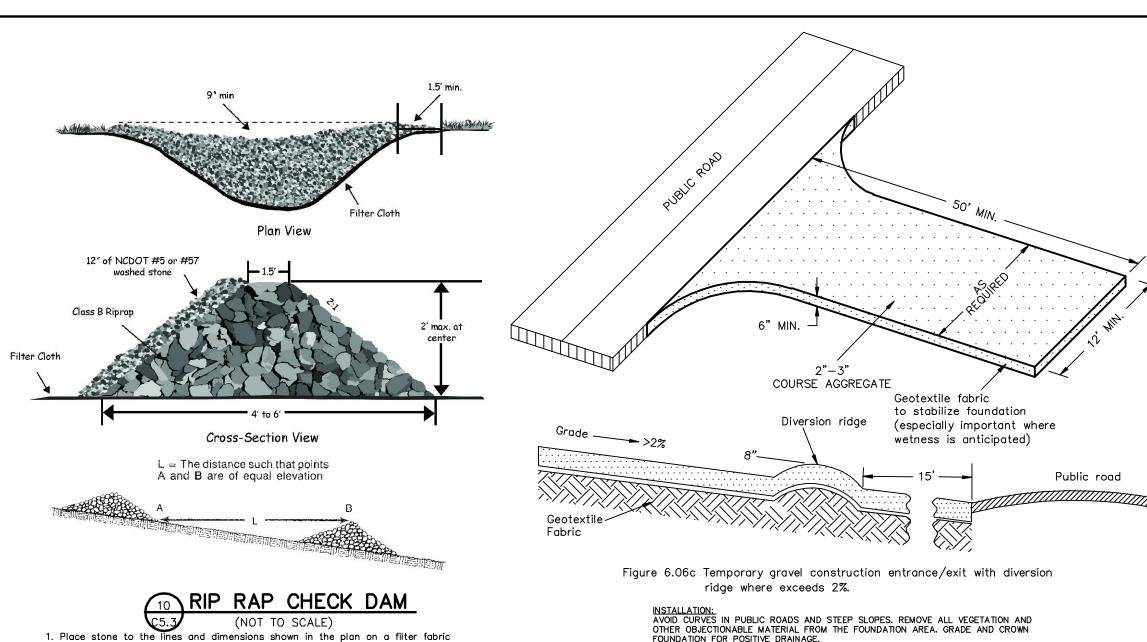
Goldsboro, N.C. 27530

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



DRAWN BY:		
JLK		
DESIGNED BY:		
JLK		
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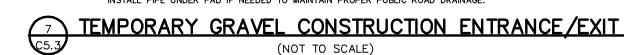
WAYNE COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE GOLDSBORO, WAYNE COUNTY, N.C.



FOUNDATION FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE. IF THE SLOPE TOWARD THE ROAD EXCEEDS 2%, CONSTRUCT A RIDGE, 6 TO 8 INCHES HIGH WITH 3:1 SIDE SLOPES, ACROSS THE FOUNDATION APPROXIMATELY 15 FT FROM ENTRANCE TO DIVERT RUNOFF AWAY FROM THE PUBLIC ROAD (FIGURE 6.06c).

PLACE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC ON GRADED FOUNDATION TO IMPROVE STABILITY, ESPECIALLY WHERE WET CONDITIONS ARE ANTICIPATED. PLACE STONE TO DIMENSIONS AND GRADE SHOWN ON PLANS. LEAVE SURACE SMOOTH AND SLOPED FOR DRAINAGE.

DIVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE STONE PAD TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OR BASIN. INSTALL PIPE UNDER PAD IF NEEDED TO MAINTAIN PROPER PUBLIC ROAD DRAINAGE.



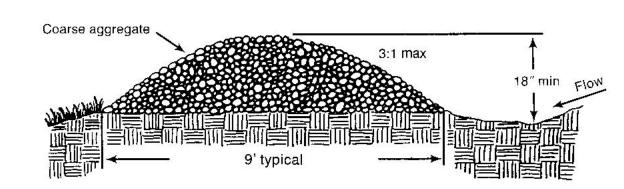


Figure 6.20b Temporary gravel diversion dike for vehicle crossing (modified from Va SWCC). *** TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH**

1. Remove and properly dispose of all trees, brush, stumps, and other objectionable material. 2. Ensure that the minimum constructed cross section meets all design requirements. 3. Ensure that the top of the dike is not lower at any point than the design elevation plus the specified settlement. I. Provide sufficient room around diversions to permit machine regrading and cleanout. 5. Vegetate the ridge immediately after construction, unless it will remain in place less than 30 working days.

PLANNING & DESIGN MANUAL

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% pf total fill height minimum

STEEL FENCE POST

SET MAX 2' APART
MIN. 18" INTO SOLID

1. Hardware cloth and gravel should overlay the silt fence at least 12 inches.

2. Stone outlets should be placed on low elevation areas of silt fence and

1. Inspect silt fence outlets at least weekly and after every rainfall of 1.0

inches or greater, make any required repairs immediately

3. Keep mesh free of debris to provide adequate flow.

5. Replace stone as needed to facilitate de-watering.

4. Remove sediment when half of stone outlet is covered.

2. Freshen stone when sediment accumulation exceeds 6 inches.

GROUND

FRONT VIEW

based on field conditions.

MAINTENANCE:

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT FENCE OUTLET

C5.3 SECT. 6.62, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

FIELD MANUAL

(NOT TO SCALE)

3' FILTER FABRIC

FILTER FABRIC IN TRENCH

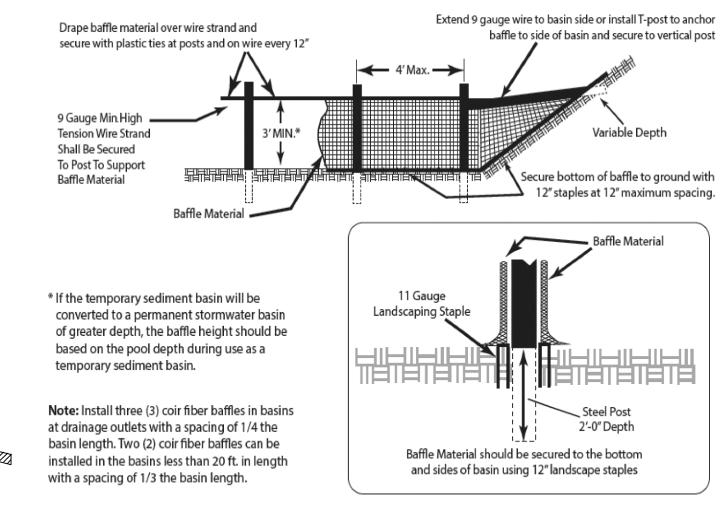
SECTION VIEW

ON GROUND

<u>Maintenance:</u> 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.

BURY WIRE FENCE.

CLOTH IN TRENCH



1. Use matting made of 100% coconut fiber (coir) twine woven into high strength matrix with the properties shown in Table 6.65a.

2. 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.

3. 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 lbllinear 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.

4. Use 9-gauge high tension wire for support wire. Coir Fiber Baffle Material Property Requirements:

Tensile Strength ONet) 900 x 680 lb/tt minimum Elongation ONet) 69% x 34% maximum Flow Velocity 10-12 ft/sec Weight 20 oz/SY (680 gim") minimum Minimum Width 6.5 feet

1. Grade the basin so that the bottom is level front to back and side to side.

Open Area 50% maximum

2. Install the coir fiber baffles immediately upon excavation of the basins.

3. Install posts across the width of the sediment trap (Practice 6.62, Sediment Fence).

4. 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. 5. Install at least three rows of baffles between the inlet and outlet discharge point. Basins less than 20 feet in length may use 2

6. 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.

7. 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 end posts as shown in Figure 6.65b.

8. Drape the coil' fiber mat over the wire strand mounted at a height of 6 inches above the spillway elevation. Secure the coil' fiber mat to the wire strand with plastic ties or wire fasten 'fs. 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

9. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin

MIN. 12" OVERLAP

BEYOND THROAT OPENING

VARIES

PONDING IS LIKELY IF SEDIMENT IS NOT REMOVED REGULARLY. INSPECTION SHOULD BE ON A REGULAR BASIS AND IMMEDIATELY

PLACE ON THE GROUND NEAR CURB INLET. OPEN WEIGHT FLAP AND INSERT AGGREGATE OR OTHER WEIGHTING MATERIAL,

PLACE UNIT IN CURB INELT SO WEIGHTED FLAP HANGS DOWN IN CURB INLET HOLDING IT FIRMLY IN PLACE.

INSTALL IN FRONT OF THE CURB INLET OPENING. EACH END SHOULD OVERLAP THE CURB INLET APPROXIMATELY 12 INCHES.

THE GUTTERBUDDY SHOULD BE CLEANED IF A VISUAL INSPECTION SHOWS SILT AND DEBRIS BUILD UP AROUND THE

10 Adjustments may be required in the stapling requirements to tit individual site conditions

- 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,

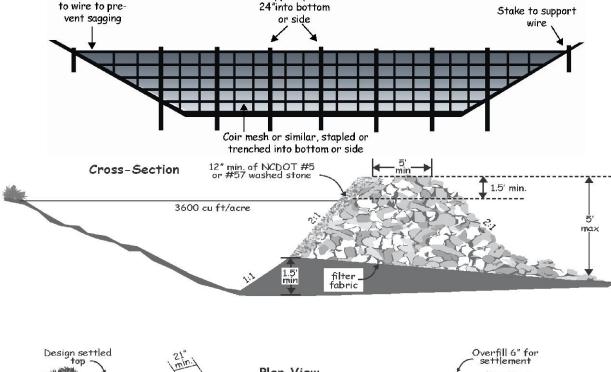
POUROUS BAFFLES

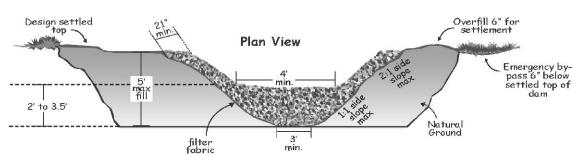
DRAINAGE INLET

OVERFLOW

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 cleanout, and replace if damaged during cleanout 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.





TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP

1. 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 all objectionable material to the designated disposal area. 2. 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. 3. 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

4. Clear the pond area below the elevation of the crest of the spillway to facilitate sediment cleanout. 5. All cut and fill slopes should be 2:1 or flatter.

6. 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. 7. 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. 8. 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. 9. 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). 10. 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

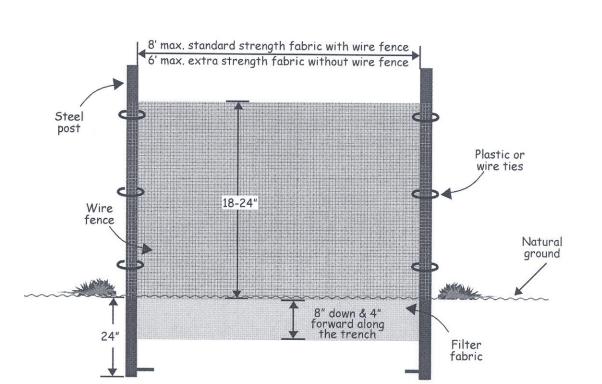
edges of the stone outlet section flush with the surrounding ground, and shape the center to confine the outflow stream (References: Outlet Protection). 11. Direct emergency bypass to natural, stable areas. Locate bypass outlets so that flow will not damage the embankment.

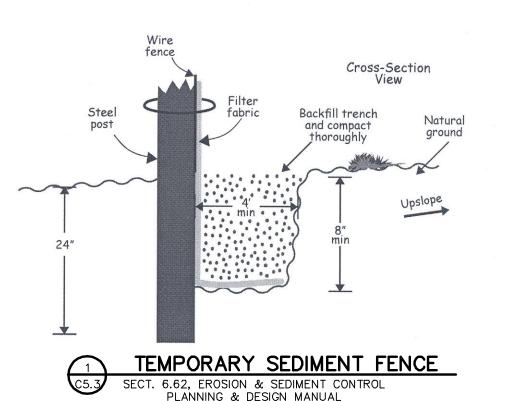
12. Stabilize the embankment and all disturbed areas above the sediment pool and downstream from the trap immediately after construction (References: Surface Stabilization). 13. Show the distance from the top of the spillway to the sediment cleanout level (1/2 the design

depth) on the plans and mark it in the field.

14. Install porous baffles as specified in Practice 6.65, Porous Baffles.

NO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL





1. Use a synthetic filter fabric of at least 95% by weight of polyolefins or polyester, which is certified by the manufacturer or supplier as conforming to the requirements in ASTM D 6461, 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 usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120° F.

(NOT TO SCALE)

2. Ensure that posts for sediment fences are 1.33 lb/linear ft steel with a minimum length of 5feet. Make sure that steel posts have projections to facilitate fastening the fabric. 3. For reinforcement of standard strength filter fabric, use wire fence with a minimum 14 gauge and a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.

1. Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength synthetic filter fabrics. 2. 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.)

3. Construct the filter fabric from a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid ioints. When joints are necessary, securely fasten the filter cloth only at a support post with 4 feet minimum overlap to the next post. 4. 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. 5. When a wire mesh support fence is used, space posts a maximum of 8 feet apart. Support

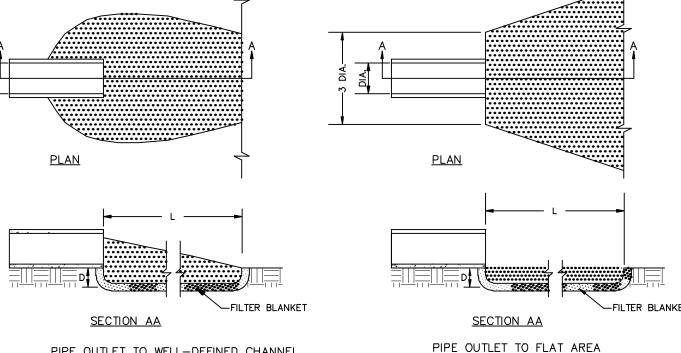
posts should be driven securely into the ground a minimum of 24 inches 6. Extra strength filter fabric with 6 feet post spacing does not require wire mesh support fence. Securely fasten the filter fabric directly to posts. Wire or plastic zip ties should have minimum 50 pound tensile strength.

7. 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).

8. Place 12 inches of the fabric along the bottom and side of the trench.

9. Backfill the trench with soil placed over the filter fabric and compact. Thorough compaction of the backfill is critical to silt fence performance.

10. Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.



PIPE OUTLET TO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL

1. 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

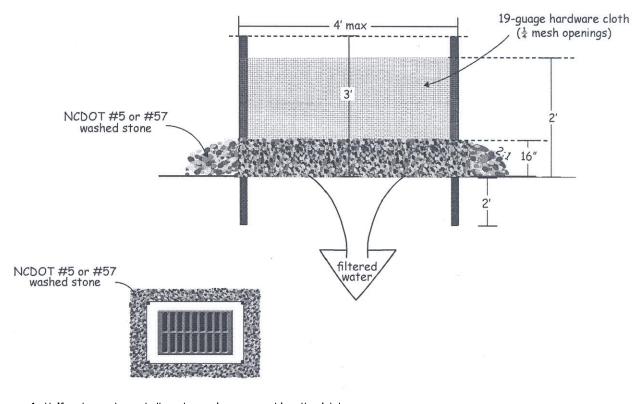
increasing the riprap thickness. 2. The riprap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans. 3. Filter cloth, when used, must meet design requirements and be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the riprap 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, replacethe entire filter cloth.

4. Riprap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the filter. The minimum thickness of the riprap should be 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter. 6. Riprap may be field stone or rough quarry stone. It should be hard, angular, highly

weather-resistant and well graded. 7. Construct the apron on zero 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. 8. 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. 9. Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation (Practices 6.10, Temporary Seeding, and 6.11, Permanent Seeding).

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



1. Uniformly grade a shallow depression approaching the inlet.

2. 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.

3. 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. 4. Place clean gravel (NC DOT #5 or #57 stone) on a 2:1 slope with a height of 16 inches around the wire, and smooth

5. Once the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove accumulated sediment, and establish final grading TEMPORARY FABRIC DROP INLET PROTECTION 6.51, EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

PLANNING & DESIGN MANUAL

(NOT TO SCALE)

REVISION DATE

MUST BE AT LEAST ABOVE THE TOP OF

THE WASHED STONE

STEEL FENCE POST WIRE FENCE .

HARDWARE CLOTH

FILTER OF #57

BURY WIRE FENCE AND HARDWARE CLOTH

WASHED STONE

2. Keep the center stone section at least 9 inches below natural ground level

3. Extend stone at least 1.5 feet beyond the ditch bank (Figure 6.83b) to

4. Set spacing between dams to assure that the elevation at the top of the

6. 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

Inspect check dams and channels at least weekly and after each significant (1/2)

Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from

significant erosion occurs between dams, additional measures can be taken such

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

high flows around the edges of the dam. Correct all damage immediately, If

as, installing a protective riprap liner in that portion of the channel

inch or greater) rainfall event and repair immediately. Clean out sediment, straw,

keep water from cutting around the ends of the check dam.

limbs, or other debris that could clog the channel when needed.

(Practice 6.31, Riprap-line and Paved Channels).

as needed to maintain design height and cross section.

lower dam is the same as the toe elevation of the upper dam. 5. Protect the channel after the lowest check dam from heavy flow that could

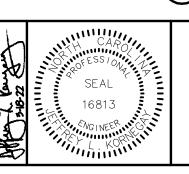
where the dam abuts the channel banks.

cause erosion.

Maintenance:

B. R. KORNEGAY, INC. LAND SURVEYING · ENGINEERING · PLANNING

License Number: F-1054 300 East Walnut Street Goldsboro, N.C. 27530 www.kornegaysep.com (919) 735-5886 Fax: (919) 580-9053



CENTER UNIT SO 1 FOOT EXTENDS BEYOND EACH END OF CURB INLET.

GUTTERBUDDY COMPOSED OF 100% RECYCLED SYNTHETIC

CARPET FIBERS

9.00" DIA.

GUTTERBUDDY.

TO REMOVE, LIFT OUT OF THE OPENING.

AFTER MAJOR RAIN EVENTS.

EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

DRAWN BY:	
JLK	
DESIGNED BY:	
JLK	
DATE:	
3-18-2022	
SCALE:	
l PTN I	

IVEY DRIVE

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

2102471 CADD DWG: 210471

delegated authority having jurisdiction. All details and specifications shown on this sheet may not apply depending on site conditions and the delegated authority having jurisdiction. Required Ground Stabilization Timeframes Stabilize within this many calendar Site Area Description Timeframe variations <u>ınd disturbance</u> a) Perimeter dikes, None swales, ditches, and perimeter slopes b) High Quality Wate (HQW) Zones If slopes are 10' or less in length and are (c) Slopes steeper that not steeper than 2:1, 14 days are -7 days for slopes greater than 50' in length and with slopes steeper than 4:1 -7 days for perimeter dikes, swales, (d) Slopes 3:1 to 4:1 ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW -10 days for Falls Lake Watershed -7 days for perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW Zones) Areas with slopes -10 days for Falls Lake Watershed unless there is zero slope

GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING PRACTICES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH

plementing the details and specifications on this plan sheet will result in the construction

activity being considered compliant with the Ground Stabilization and Materials Handling

sections of the NCG01 Construction General Permit (Sections E and F, respectively). The

permittee shall comply with the Erosion and Sediment Control plan approved by the

THE NOGOL CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

Note: After the permanent cessation of construction activities, any areas with temporary ground stabilization shall be converted to permanent ground stabilization as soon as practicable but in no case longer than 90 calendar days after the last land disturbing activity. Temporary ground stabilization shall be maintained in a manner to render the surface stable against accelerated erosion until permanent ground stabilization is achieved.

Permanent Stabilization

• Rolled erosion control products with grass seed

Permanent grass seed covered with straw or

Gentextile fabrics such as permanent soil

other mulches and tackifiers

reinforcement matting

GROUND STABILIZATION SPECIFICATION Stabilize the ground sufficiently so that rain will not dislodge the soil. Use one of the echniques in the table below:

- Temporary Stabilization · Temporary grass seed covered with straw or other mulches and tackifiers Hydroseeding
- Rolled erosion control products with or without temporary grass seed
- Appropriately applied straw or other mulch Plastic sheeting

- Hydroseeding • Shrubs or other permanent plantings covered Uniform and evenly distributed ground cover. sufficient to restrain erosion Structural methods such as concrete, asphalt or retaining walls
- **POLYACRYLAMIDES (PAMS) AND FLOCCULANT** . Select flocculants that are appropriate for the soils being exposed during construction, selecting from the NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Floculants
- Apply flocculants at or before the inlets to Erosion and Sediment Control Measures Apply flocculants at the concentrations specified in the NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Provide ponding area for containment of treated Stormwater before discharging
- Store flocculants in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover or surrounded by secondary containment structures.

EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE Maintain vehicles and equipment to prevent discharge of fluids. 2. Provide drip pans under any stored equipment. 3. Identify leaks and repair as soon as feasible, or remove leaking equipment from the Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle when possible). Remove leaking vehicles and construction equipment from service until the problem

has been corrected. Bring used fuels, lubricants, coolants, hydraulic fluids and other petroleum products to a recycling or disposal center that handles these materials.

LITTER, BUILDING MATERIAL AND LAND CLEARING WASTE

Never bury or burn waste. Place litter and debris in approved waste containers. Provide a sufficient number and size of waste containers (e.g dumpster, trash receptacle) on site to contain construction and domestic wastes

Locate waste containers at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available. Locate waste containers on areas that do not receive substantial amounts of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a storm drain, stream or wetland.

Cover waste containers at the end of each workday and before storm events or provide secondary containment. Repair or replace damaged waste containers. Anchor all lightweight items in waste containers during times of high winds. Empty waste containers as needed to prevent overflow. Clean up immediately if

Dispose waste off-site at an approved disposal facility. . On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers.

PAINT AND OTHER LIQUID WAST Do not dump paint and other liquid waste into storm drains, streams or wetlands. Locate paint washouts at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface

waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available. Contain liquid wastes in a controlled area. Containment must be labeled, sized and placed appropriately for the needs of site. 5. Prevent the discharge of soaps, solvents, detergents and other liquid wastes from

construction sites. **PORTABLE TOILETS** Install portable tollets on level ground, at least 50 feet away from storm drains,

streams or wetlands unless there is no alternative reasonably available. If 50 foot

offset is not attainable, provide relocation of portable toilet behind silt fence or place

Utilize a licensed sanitary waste hauler to remove leaking portable toilets and replace

on a gravel pad and surround with sand bags. Provide staking or anchoring of portable toilets during periods of high winds or in high foot traffic areas. Monitor portable tollets for leaking and properly dispose of any leaked material.

with properly operating unit.

Show stockpile locations on plans. Locate earthen-material stockpile areas at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets, sediment basins, perimeter sediment controls and surface waters unless it can be shown no other alternatives are reasonably

Protect stockpile with silt fence installed along toe of slope with a minimum offset of five feet from the toe of stockpile.

Provide stable stone access point when feasible

Stabilize stockpile within the timeframes provided on this sheet and in accordance with the approved plan and any additional requirements. Soil stabilization is defined as vegetative, physical or chemical coverage techniques that will restrain accelerated erosion on disturbed soils for temporary or permanent control needs.

CONCRETE HOTING DEVICE (18"X24" MIN.) CLEARLY MARKED SIGNAGE NOTING DEVICE (18"X24" MIN.) 2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED WHEN THE LIQUID AND/OR SOLID REACHES 75% OF THE STRUCTURES CAPACITY. 3.CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE HEEDS TO BE 3.CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE NEEDS TO BE CLEARY MARKED WITH SIGNAGE NOTING DEVICE. ABOVE GRADE WASHOUT STRUCTURE BELOW GRADE WASHOUT STRUCTURE

2. Dispose of, or recycle settled, hardened concrete residue in accordance with local

Manage washout from mortar mixers in accordance with the above item and in

addition place the mixer and associated materials on impervious barrier and within

Install temporary concrete washouts per local requirements, where applicable. If an

review and approval. If local standard details are not available, use one of the two

Do not use concrete washouts for dewatering or storing defective curb or sidewalk

sections. Stormwater accumulated within the washout may not be pumped into or

discharged to the storm drain system or receiving surface waters. Liquid waste mus

Locate washouts at least 50 feet from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless it

can be shown that no other alternatives are reasonably available. At a minimum,

Locate washouts in an easily accessible area, on level ground and install a stone

install protection of storm drain inlet(s) closest to the washout which could receive

entrance pad in front of the washout. Additional controls may be required by the

R. Install at least one sign directing concrete trucks to the washout within the project

. Remove leavings from the washout when at approximately 75% capacity to limit

components when no longer functional. When utilizing alternative or proprietary

10. At the completion of the concrete work, remove remaining leavings and dispose of

Store and apply herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in accordance with label

Store herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in their original containers with the

label, which lists directions for use, ingredients and first aid steps in case of

Do not store herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in areas where flooding is

Place hazardous waste containers under cover or in secondary containment.

3. Do not store hazardous chemicals, drums or bagged materials directly on the ground.

or surface water. If a spill occurs, clean area immediately.

1. Create designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site.

possible or where they may spill or leak into wells, stormwater drains, ground water

in an approved disposal facility. Fill pit, if applicable, and stabilize any disturbance

overflow events. Replace the tarp, sand bass or other temporary structural

limits. Post signage on the washout itself to identify this location.

alternate method or product is to be used, contact your approval authority for

Do not discharge concrete or cement slurry from the site.

and state solid waste regulations and at an approved facility.

types of temporary concrete washouts provided on this detail.

be pumped out and removed from project

products, follow manufacturer's instructions.

caused by removal of washout.

HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES

Do not stockpile these materials onsite.

accidental poisoning.

IAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE

CONCRETE WASHOUTS

lot perimeter silt fence.

approving authority.

below. When adverse weather or site conditions would cause the safety of the inspection personnel to be in jeopardy, the inspection may be delayed until the next business day on which it is safe to perform the inspection. In addition, when a storm event of equal to or greater than 1.0 inch occurs outside of normal business hours, the self-inspection shall be performed upon the commencement of the next business day. Any time when inspections were delayed shall be noted in the Inspection Record.

SECTION A: SELF-INSPECTION

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Self-inspections are required during normal business hours in accordance with the table

Inspection records must include: (during normal business hours)) Rain gauge If no daily rain gauge observations are made during weekend or naintained i holiday periods, and no individual-day rainfall information is good working available, record the cumulative rain measurement for those unneeded). Days on which no rainfall occurred shall be recorded as "zero." The permittee may use another rain-monitoring device approved by the Division. Identification of the measures inspected. At least once per 7 calendar days Date and time of the inspection, Name of the person performing the inspection, and within 24 ours of a rain. Indication of whether the measures were operating event > 1.0 inch in properly. 24 hours Description of maintenance needs for the measure Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken. identification of the discharge outfalls inspected, disch arge 7 calendar days Date and time of the inspection. Name of the person performing the inspection, hours of a rain Evidence of indicators of stormwater pollution such as oil sheen, floating or suspended solids or discoloration. event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours Indication of visible sediment leaving the site. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken fivisible sedimentation is found outside site limits, then a record the following shall be made: and within 24 Actions taken to clean up or stabilize the sediment that has left hours of a rain the site limits. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken, and event > 1.0 inch in . An explanation as to the actions taken to control future 5) Streams or At least once per If the stream or wetland has increased visible sedimentation or a ream has visible increased turbidity from the construction. ' calendar days activity, then a record of the following shall be made: Description, evidence and date of corrective actions taken, and ours of a rain. l accessible) event > 1.0 inch in Records of the required reports to the appropriate Division Regional Office per Part III, Section C, Item (2)(a) of this permit. The phase of grading (installation of perimeter E&SC After each phase stabilization measures, clearing and grubbing, installation of storm measures drainage facilities, completion of all land-disturbing activity, construction or redevelopment, permanen Documentation that the required ground stabilization

timeframe or an assurance that they will be provided as NOTE: The rain inspection resets the required 7 calendar day inspection requirement.

measures have been provided within the required

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SECTION B: RECORDKEEPING

The approved E&SC plan as well as any approved deviation shall be kept on the site. The approved E&SC plan must be kept up-to-date throughout the coverage under this permit. The following items pertaining to the E&SC plan shall be kept on site and available for inspection at all times during normal business hours.

Item to Document **Documentation Requirements** (a) Each E&SC measure has been installed Initial and date each E&SC measure on a copy and does not significantly deviate from the ____ of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date locations, dimensions and relative elevations | and sign an inspection report that lists each shown on the approved E&SC plan. E&SC measure shown on the approved E&SC plan. This documentation is required upon the initial installation of the E&SC measures or if. the E&SC measures are modified after initial installation. Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC (b) A phase of grading has been completed. plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate completion of the onstruction phase Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC (c) Ground cover is located and installed in accordance with the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate compliance with approved round cover specifications (d) The maintenance and repair Complete, date and sign an inspection report. requirements for all E&SC measures have been performed. (e) Corrective actions have been taken Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC to E&SC measures. plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate the completion of the

. Additional Documentation to be Kept on Site In addition to the E&SC plan documents above, the following items shall be kept on the site and available for inspectors at all times during normal business hours, unless the Division provides a site-specific exemption based on unique site conditions that make this requirement not practical:

(a) This General Permit as well as the Certificate of Coverage, after it is received.

NCG01 SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

Timeframe variations

f slopes are 10' or less in length and are

in length and with slopes steeper than 4:1

not steeper 2:1, 14 days are allowed.

7 days for slopes greater than 50'

·7 days for perimeter dikes, swales,

ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW

-10 days for Falls Lake Watershed.

there is zero slope.

-7 days for perimeter dikes, swale,

ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW Zones

-10 days for Falls Lake Watershed unless

GROUND STABILIZATION

Required Ground Stabilization Timeframes

Stabilization within this

many calendar

days after ceasing

land disturbance

7 days

7 days

7 days

14 days

14 days

(b) Records of inspections made during the previous twelve months. The permittee shall record the required observations on the inspection Record Form provided by the Division or a similar inspection form that includes all the required elements. Use of electronically-available records in lieu of the required paper copies will be allowed if shown to provide equal access and utility as the hard-copy records

nentation to be Retained for Three Years All data used to complete the e-NOI and all inspection records shall be maintained for a period of three years after project completion and made available upon request . [40 CFR 122.41]

PART II, SECTION G, ITEM (4) DRAW DOWN OF SEDIMENT BASINS FOR MAINTENANCE OR CLOSE OUT

Sediment basins and traps that receive runoff from drainage areas of one acre or more shall use outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface when these devices need to be drawn down for maintenance or close out unless this is infeasible. The circumstances in which it is not feasible to withdraw water from the surface shall be rare (for example, times with extended cold weather). Non-surface withdrawals from sediment basins shall be allowed only when all of the following criteria have been met:

(a) The E&SC plan authority has been provided with documentation of the non-surface withdrawal and the specific time periods or conditions in which it will occur. The non-surface withdrawal shall not commence until the E&SC plan authority has approved these items,

(b) The non-surface withdrawal has been reported as an anticipated bypass in accordance with Part III, Section C, Item (2)(c) and (d) of this permit,

Site Area Description

Perimeter dikes, swale

Slopes steeper than 3:

ditches and slopes

High Quality Water

Slopes 3:1 to 4:1

Areas with slopes

flatter than 4:1

(HQW) Zones

(c) Dewatering discharges are treated with controls to minimize discharges of pollutants from stormwater that is removed from the sediment basin. Examples of appropriate controls include properly sited, designed and maintained dewatering tanks, weir tanks, and filtration systems,

(d) Vegetated, upland areas of the sites or a properly designed stone pad is used to the extent feasible at the outlet of the dewatering treatment devices described in item (c) above,

(e) Velocity dissipation devices such as check dams, sediment traps, and riprap are provided at the discharge points of all dewatering devices, and (f) Sediment removed from the dewatering treatment devices described in item (c) above is disposed of in a manner that does not cause deposition of sediment into waters of the United States.

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

NCG01 GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

TEMPORARY SEEDING SCHEDULE

Seeding mixture Rate (lb/acre) Rye (grain) Annual lespedeza (Kobe in Piedmont and Coastal Plain, Korean in Mountains) Omit annual lespedeza when duration of temporary cover is not to extend beyond June.

Seeding dates Coastal Plain: Dec. 1 - Apr. 15

Follow recommendations of soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 750 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Apply 4,000 lb/acre straw. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt,

netting, or a mulch anchoring tool. A disk with blades set nearly

straight can be used as a mulch anchoring tool. Refertilize if growth is not fully adequate. Reseed, refertilize and

TEMPORARY SEEDING SCHEDULE

mulch immediately following erosion or other damage.

Seeding mixture Species Rate (lb/acre) German millet Seeding dates Coastal Plain: Apr. 15 — Aug. 15 Soil amendments Follow recommendations of soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acre ground

agricultural limestone and 750 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Apply 4,000 lb/acre straw. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, netting, or a mulch anchoring tool. A disk with blades set nearly straight can be used as a mulch anchoring tool.

Refertilize if growth is not fully adequate. Reseed, refertilize and mulch immediately following erosion or other damage.

TEMPORARY SEEDING SCHEDULE

TEMI ONANI SEEDING SCHEDOLE			
Seeding mixture Species Rye (grain)	Rate (lb/acre)		
Seeding dates Coastal Plain and Piedmont:	Aug. 15 — Dec. 30		
Soil amendments Follow soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limesto and 1,000 lb/acre 10—10—10 fertilizer			
	Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, g tool. A disk with blades set nearly oulch anchoring tool.		
lb/acre of nitrogen in March.	ed areas immediately. Topdress with 50 If it is necessary to extend temporary sed with 50 lb/acre Kobe (Piedmont and		

Coastal Plain). REVISION DATE

DB55 FABRIC PROPERTIES TEST METHOD TENSILE STRENGTH ASTM D-4632 205 LBS ELONGATION ASTM D-4632 50% CBR PUNCTURE ASTM D-6241 525 LBS 70% UV RESISTANCE ASTM D-4355 ASTM D-4751 80 US SIEVE ASTM D-4491 1.4 SEC-1 PERMITTIVITY ASTM D-4491 90 GPM/SF FLOW RATE

1. THE SKIMMER BASIN SHALL BE DEWATARED USING AN APPROVED SILT BAG BEFORE REMOVAL OF THE SKIMMER

2. AN APPROPRIATE SIZED SILT BAG SHALL BE USED TO COMPLETELY DEWATER THE SKIMMER BASIN. 3. THE SILT BAG MUST BE MONITORED AT ALL TIMES DURING USE TO PREVENT OVER-FILLING AND RUPTURE.

4. PLACE SILT BAG ON AGGREGATE, STRAW BALES, OR OTHER POROUS SURFACES. 5. SILT BAG IS FULL WHEN IT CAN NO LONGER EFFICIENTLY PASS

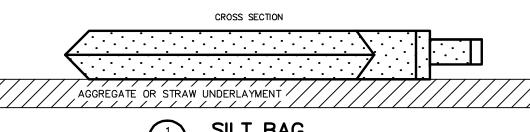
WATER AT A REASONABLE RATE. 6. REMOVE SILT BAG AFTER THE SKIMMER BASIN HAS COMPLETELY DEWATERED

Rate (lb/acre)

SEWN IN NECK DIRTBAG ·(ACF ENVIRONMENTAL DB55 OR APPROVED EQUAL) OPENING ACCOMODATES UP TO 4" DISCHARGE 1) DIRTBAG TO BE PLACED ON AGGREGATE OR STRAW

TOP VIEW

2) SEAMS MUST BE HIGH STRENGTH DOUBLE STITCHED "J" SEAMS 3) SEAM MUST BE TESTED UNDER ASTM D-4884. ACF TEST RESULTS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST



PERMANENT SEEDING SCHEDULE

Complete grading before preparing seedbeds, and install all necessary erosion control practices such as, dikes, waterways, and basins. Minimize steep slopes because they make seedbed preparation difficult and increase the erosion hazard. If soils become compacted during grading, loosen them to a depth of 6-8 inches using a ripper, harrow, or chisel plow.

<u>SEEDBED PREPARATION</u>

Surface roughening

Good seedbed preparation is essential to successful plant establishment. A good seedbed is well-pulverized, loose, and uniform. Where hydroseeding methods are used, the surface may be left with a more irregular surface of large clods and stones. <u>Liming</u>

Apply lime according to soil test recommendations. If the pH (acidity) of the soil is not known, an application of ground agricultural limestone at the rate of 1 to 1-1/2 tons/acre on coarse-textured soils and 2-3 tons/acre on fine—textured soils is usually sufficient. Apply limestone uniformly and incorporate into the top 4—6 inches of soil. Soils with a pH of 6 or higher need not be limed.

Base application rates on soil tests. When these are not possible, apply a 10-10-10 grade fertilizer at 700-1,000 lb/acre. Both fertilizer and lime should be incorporated into the top 4-6 inches of soil. If a hydraulic seeder is used, do not mix seed and fertilizer more than 30 minutes before application.

If recent tillage operations have resulted in a loose surface, additional roughening may not be required, except to break up large clods. If rainfall causes the surface to become sealed or crusted, loosen it just prior to seeding by disking, raking, harrowing, or other suitable methods. Groove or furrow slopes steeper than 3:1 on the contour before seeding (Practice coastal plain - 1CP | 6.03, Surface Roughening).

l. Buffer zone, sufficient to restrain visible sedimentation within the 25% of the width closest to the land disturbance, must be provided and maintained between the land—disturbing activity and any adjacent property or watercourse;

2. New or affected cut or filled slopes must be at an angle that can be retained by vegetative cover, AND must be provided with a ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion within 21 calendar days of completion of any phase (rough or final) of grading (RYE GRASS IS NOT in the APPROVED seeding specifications NOR is it an ACCEPTABLE substitute for the providing of a temporary ground cover).

3. The CERTIFICATE OF PLAN APPROVAL must be posted at the primary entrance to the job site and remain until the site is

4. Unless a temporary, manufactured, lining material has been specified, a clean straw mulch must be applied, at the minimum rate of 2 tons/acre, to all seeded areas. The mulch must cover at least 75% of the seeded area after it is either tacked, with an acceptable tacking material, or crimped in place;

5. A permanent ground cover, sufficient restrain erosion, must be provided within the shorter of 15 working or 90 calendar days (if in a High Quality Zone, the shorter of 15 working or 60 calendar days) after completion of construction or development on any portion of the tract (RYE GRASS IS NOT in the APPROVED seeding specifications NOR is it an ACCEPTABLE substitute for the providing of a nurse cover for the permanent grass cover).

No earthen material is to be brought on or removed from the site, until the off-site borrow and/or disposal sites are identified as part of the erosion control plan. If an off—site borrow and/or disposal site is to be utilized, prior to the start of construction, submit the name and identification number (E&SP # or Mine Permit #).

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT.

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

They are less than 25 gallons but cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours,

(c) Releases of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311

(e) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the

After a permittee becomes aware of an occurrence that must be reported, he shall contact

the appropriate Division regional office within the timeframes and in accordance with the

reported to the Department's Environmental Emergency Center personnel at (800)

other requirements listed below. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be

Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification.

Reporting Timeframes (After Discovery) and Other Requirements

Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the

sediment and actions taken to address the cause of the deposition.

Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a

If the stream is named on the <u>NC 303(d) list</u> as impaired for sediment-

related causes, the permittee may be required to perform additional

determine that additional requirements are needed to assure compliance

monitoring, inspections or apply more stringent practices if staff

Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. The notification

shall include information about the date, time, nature, volume and

A report at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible.

The report shall include an evaluation of the anticipated quality and

Within 7 calendar days, a report that includes an evaluation of the

Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the

including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not

continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and

prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. [40 CFR 122.41(I)(6).

Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a

been corrected, the anticipated time noncompliance is expected to

noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance.

with the federal or state impaired-waters conditions.

Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification.

Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification

location of the spill or release.

quality and effect of the bypass.

effect of the bypass.

of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.3 and 40 CFR 117.3) or Section 102 of CERCLA

They cause sheen on surface waters (regardless of volume), or

• They are within 100 feet of surface waters (regardless of volume).

SECTION C: REPORTING

(b) Oil spills if:

Occurrence

deposition in a

(b) Oil spills and

substances per Iten

l(b)-(c) above

(c) Anticipated

22.41(m)(3)]

122.41(m)(3)]

bypasses [40 CFR]

d) Unanticipated

(e) Noncompliance

with the conditions

of this permit that

may endanger

environmentI40

CFR 122.41(l)(7)]

health or the

release of

hazardous

stream or wetland

1. Occurrences that Must be Reported

They are 25 gallons or more,

Permittees shall report the following occurrences:

(Ref: 40 CFR 302.4) or G.S. 143-215.85.

. Reporting Timeframes and Other Requirements

(d) Anticipated bypasses and unanticipated bypasses

(a) Visible sediment deposition in a stream or wetland.

CONTACT THE DEMLR WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBING

3. CONSTRUCT GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND SEDIMENT FENCES.

. CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP AS SHOWN ON PLANS.

. GRADE BUILDING PAD AND CONSTRUCT GRAVEL DRIVE AND LAYDOWN AREA.

. AN APPROVED SILT BAG SHALL BE USED TO DEWATER THE SKIMMER SEDIMENT TRAP BEFORE REMOVAL OF THE SKIMMER SEDIMENT TRAP. SKIMMER BAG SHALL BE PUMPED FROM THE SURFACE AND THE FINAL CELL OF THE SKIMMER BASIN.

REMOVE SEDIMENT TRAP AFTER ALL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED AND THE SITE IS STABILIZED. ALL SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP.

PROVIDE A GROUNDCOVER (TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT) ON EXPOSED SLOPES WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIME AS LISTED IN

THE "GROUND STABILIZATION" TABLE.

. REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AFTER ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED.

O. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (E&SC) PERMIT AND A CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE (COC) MUST BE OBTAINED BEFORE AND LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES OCCUR." THE COC CAN BE OBTAINED BY FILLING OUT THE ELECTRONIC NOTICE OF INTENT (E-NOI) FORM AT DEQ.NC.GOV/NCGO1. PLEASE NOTE, THE E-NOI FORM MAY ONLY BE FILLED OUT ONCE THE PLANS HAVE BEEN APPROVED. A COPY OF THE E&SC PERMIT, THE COC, AND A HARD COPY OF THE PLAN MUST BE KEPT ON SITE, PREFERABLY IN A PERMITS BOX, AND ACCESSIBLE DURING INSPECTION.

WHEN THE PROJECT IS COMPLETE, THE PERMITTEE SHALL CONTACT DEMLR TO CLOSE OUT THE E&SC PLAN. AFTER DEMLR INFORMS THE PERMITTEE OF THE PROJECT CLOSE OUT, VIA INSPECTION REPORT, THE PERMITTEE SHALL VISIT DEQ.NC.GOV/NCG01 TO SUBMIT AN ELECTRONIC NOTICE OF TERMINATION (E-NOT). A \$100 ANNUAL GENERAL PERMIT FEE WILL BE CHARGED UNTIL THE E-NOT HAS BEEN FILLED OUT.

2. PER NPDES REQUIREMENTS, A RAIN GAUGE, SELF-INSPECTIONS RECORDS, PERMIT, AND S&E PLAN ARE REQUIRED TO BE MAINTAINED ON SITE AND ACCESSIBLE DURING INSPECTION. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THESE ITEMS BE PLACED IN A PERMITS BOX AT THE BEGINNING OR ENTRANCE OF PROJECT." (NCGO1 PART III SECTIONS A AND B, 15A NCAC 04B .0131)

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT SELF-INSPECTIONS OF THE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES AND COMPETE THE FOLLOWING COMBINED SELF-INSPECTION FORM FOUND ON THE DEMLR WEBSITE HTTPS: //FILES.NC.GOV/NCDEQ/ENERGY%20MINERAL%20AND%20LAND%20RESOURCES/STORM

WATER/NPDES%20GENERAL%20PERMITS/DEMLR-CSW-MONITORING-FORM-REV-AUGUST-8-2019.PDF. TWELVE MONTHS OF COMPLETE INSPECTION FORMS SHALL BE KEPT ON-SITE AND AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AT ALL TIMES. IT IS RECOMMENDED A COPY BE KEPT IN A PERMITS BOX. (GS 113A-54.1 (E), 15A NCAC 04B.0131, NCG01 PART III SECTIONS A

4. SELF—INSPECTIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE PERFORMED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EVERY RAIN EVENT OF GREATER THAN 1 INCH. ANY NEEDED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY TO MAINTAIN MEASURES AS DESIGNED. ALL ESC MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED AS SPECIFIED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DETAILS ON THIS PLAN. A RAIN GAUGE SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE PROJECT SITE FOR

Seeding mixture

Species

Pensacola Bahiagrass

. From Sept. 1 — Mar. 1, use unscarified sericea seed.

Feb. 15 — Mar. 20

soils) and 1,000 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

straight can be used as a mulch anchoring too.

Sept. 1 - Sept. 30

2. On poorly drained sites omit sericea and increase Kobe to 30 lb/acre.

3. Where a neat appearance is desired, omit sericea and increase Kobe to

Between Apr. 15 and Aug. 15, add 10 lb/acre German millet or 15 lb/acre

Sudangrass. Prior to May 1 or after Aug. 15, add 25 lb/acre rye

Apply lime and fertilizer according to soil tests, or apply 3,000-5,000

Apply 4,000 lb/acre grain straw or equivalent cover of another suitable

mulch. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, netting, or roving or by

crimping with a mulch anchoring tool. A disk with blades set nearly

If growth is less than fully adequate, refertilize in the second year,

fertilizer. Mow as needed when sericea is omitted from the mixture.

according to soil tests or topdress with 500 lb/acre 10-10-10

Reseed, fertilize, and mulch damaged areas immediately.

Ib/acre ground agricultural limestone (use the lower rate on sandy

Sericea lespedeza

Kobe lespedeza

Seeding notes

Nurse plants

Seeding dates

Soil Amendments

Early spring:

(grain).

Tall fescue

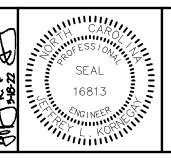
B. R. KORNEGAY, INC. LAND SURVEYING • ENGINEERING • PLANNING License Number: F-1054

Possible

Feb. 15 - Apr. 30

Sept. 1 - Oct. 31

300 East Walnut Street Goldsboro, N.C. 27530 www.kornegaysep.com (919) 735-5886 Fax: (919) 580-9053



EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

RAWN BY: JLK ESIGNED BY: JLK 3-18-2022

IVEY DRIVE

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

C5.4 WORK ORDER: 210471 CADD DWG: 210471

HARRY & MOLLIE, LLC