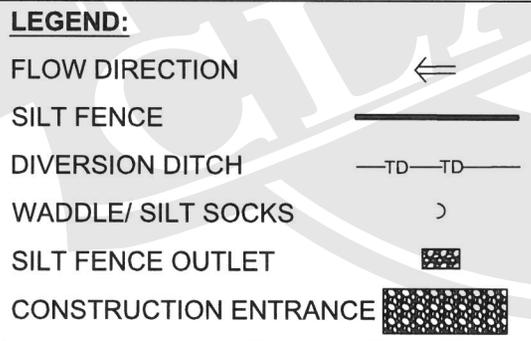
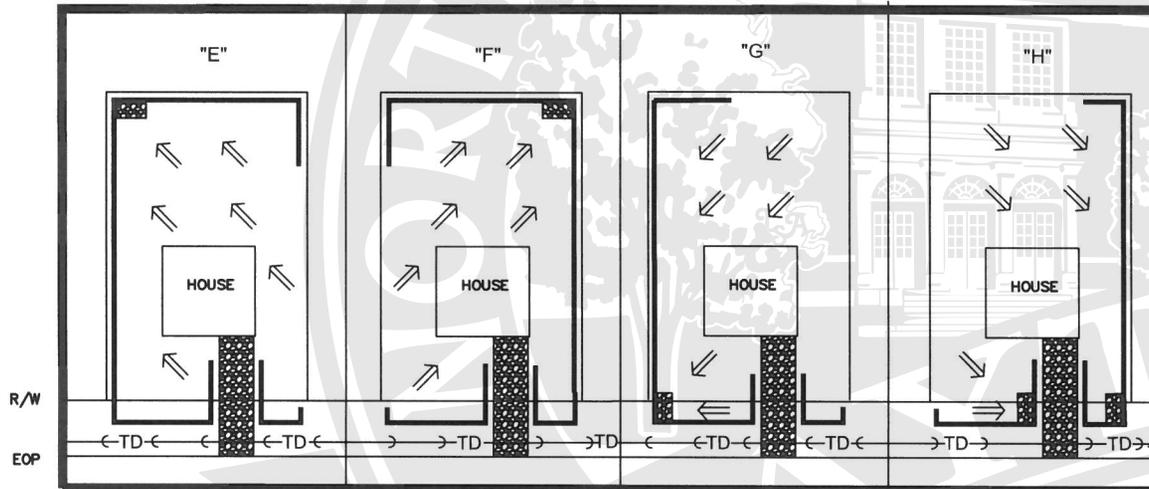
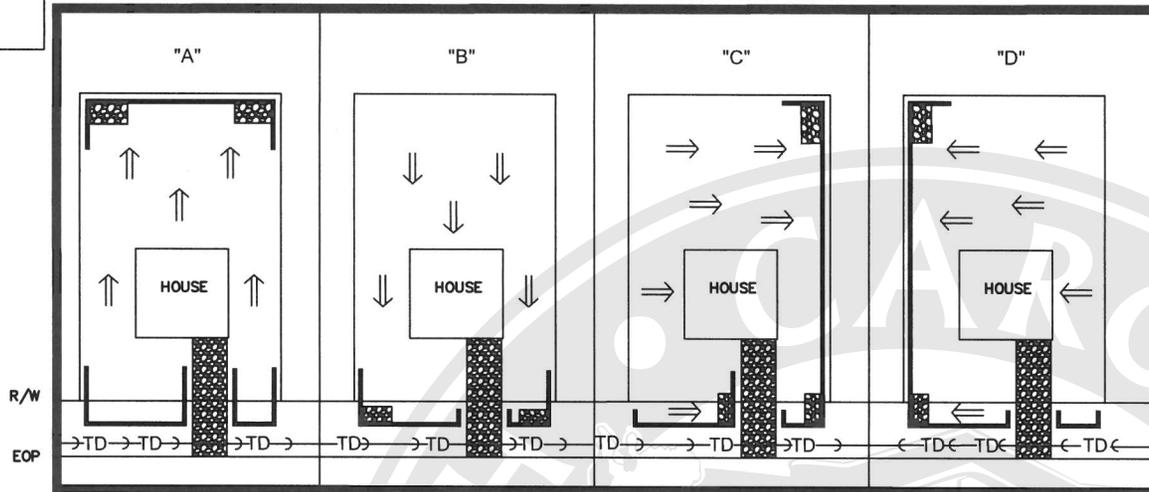


Notes:

1. If needed, Tree Protection fencing should be installed along the buffer zone, wetland boundary and/or around protected trees, providing a radius of at least 1.25 feet for each inch of trunk diameter.
2. Install Silt Fence on the low elevation sides of each lot. Install Silt Fence outlets shown on schematic/diagram and field adjusted, if necessary, for placement at low points. If lots are contiguous and have different land owners or builders, each lot should have individual Silt Fences.
3. Install required Silt Fence within 10 feet of property line to ensure there is no conflict with septic system. It is the responsibility of the builder to ensure the installation of sediment control measures does not impact the septic system and repair area(s).
4. At least one Construction Entrance/Exit is to be installed per lot.
5. Waste bins and other areas dedicated for managing building material waste shall be at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets or drainage ditches unless it can be shown that no other alternative exists. If this separation cannot be achieved, these areas must be contained behind Silt Fence.
6. Inlets downstream of disturbances should be protected; streets should be swept when sediment from the construction activity is present.
7. Details for Silt Fence, Silt Fence Outlets, Construction Entrances and other measures are provided on additional sheets. Erosion and sediment control details are not drawn to scale.



Notes:

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Public Road

50' Min. or to Front of House

6" Min.

2-3" Course Aggregate

As Required
12 Min.**Construction:**

1. Clear the entrance and exit area of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable material and properly grade it.
2. Place the gravel to the specific grade and dimensions shown on the plans, and smooth it.
3. Provide drainage to carry water to a sediment trap or other suitable outlet.
4. Use geotextile fabrics in order to improve stability of the foundation in locations subject to seepage or high water table.

Maintenance:

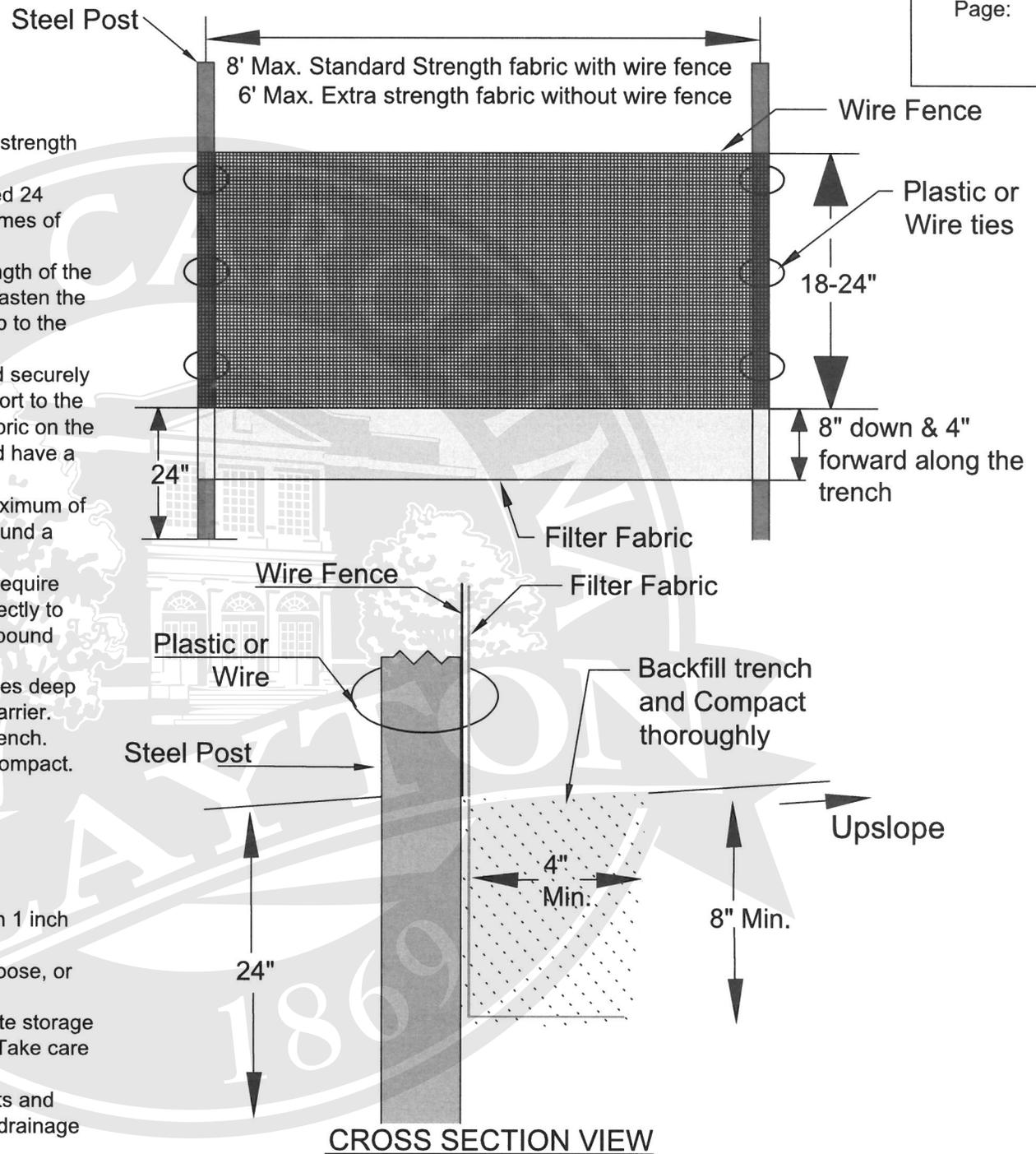
1. Per NCG-01 inspect at least once a week and after each 1 inch or greater rainfall; make any required repairs immediately.
2. Maintain the gravel pad in a condition to prevent mud or sediment from leaving the construction site. This may require periodic tpadding with 2 inch stone.
3. Immediately remove all objectionable materials spilled, washed or tracked onto public roadways.

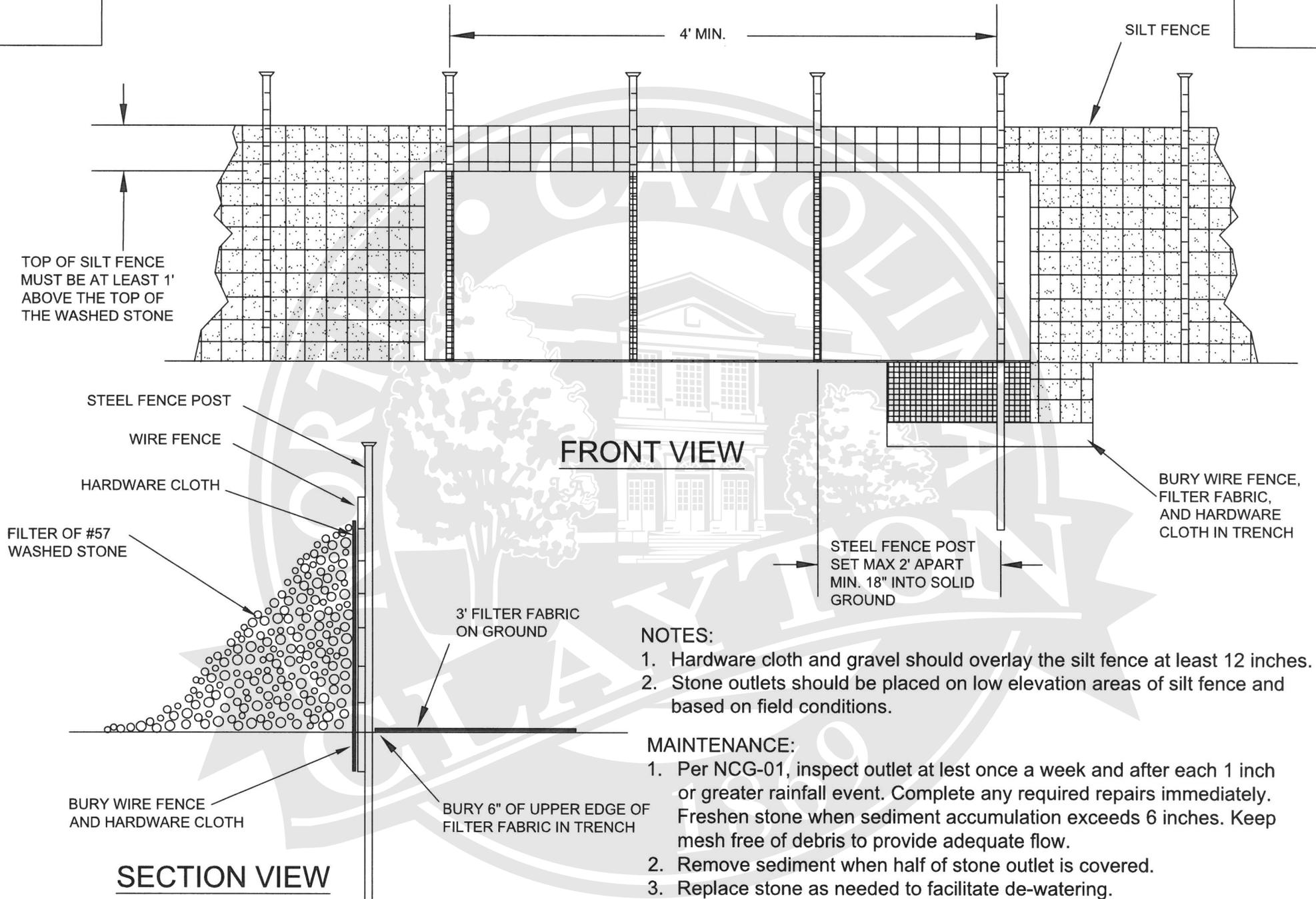
Construction:

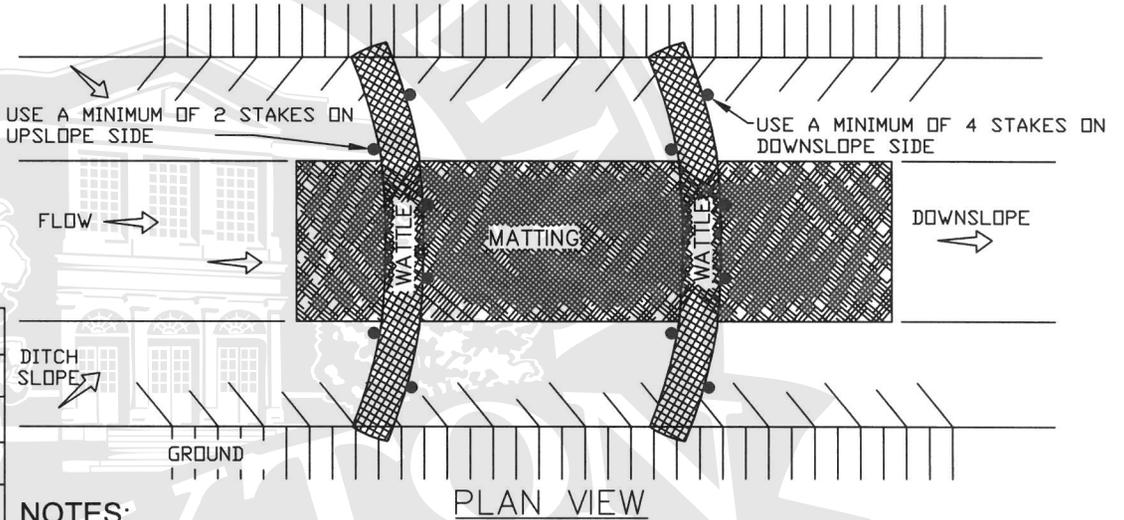
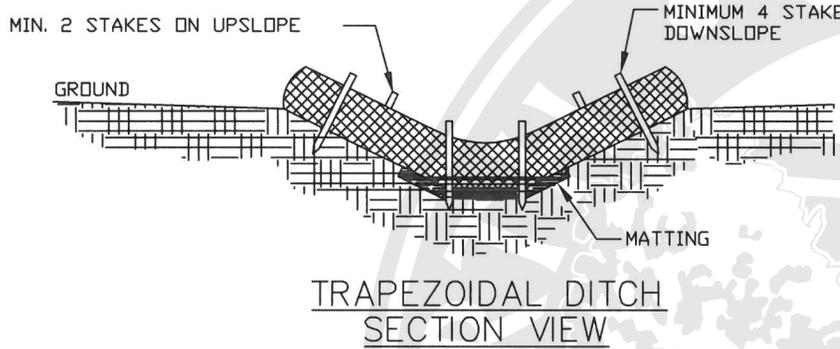
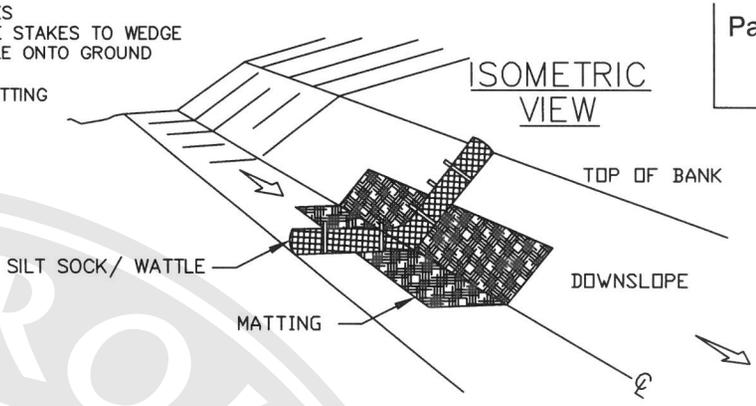
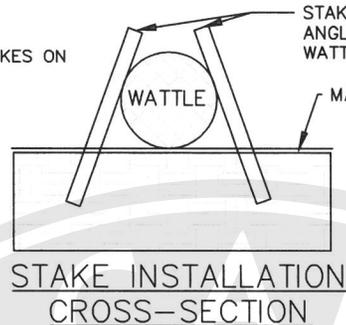
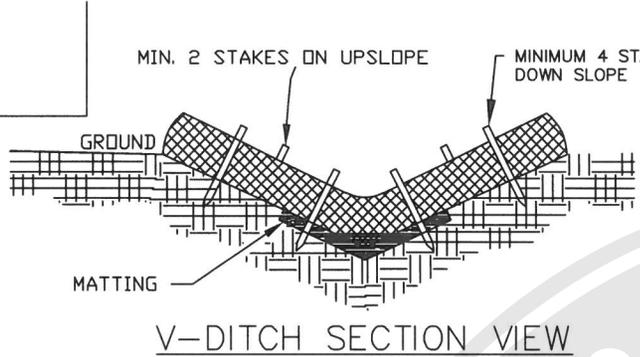
1. Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength synthetic filter fabrics.
2. Ensure that the height of the sediment fence does not exceed 24 inches above the ground. (Higher fences may impound volumes of water sufficient to cause failure of the structure.)
3. Construct the filter fabric from a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid joints. 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 a minimum 50 pound tensile strength.
5. When a wire mesh support fence is used, space posts a maximum of 8 feet apart. Supports 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 a minimum of 50 pound tensile strength.
7. Excavate the trench approximately 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep along the proposed line of the posts and upslope from the barrier.
8. Place 12 inches of 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.

Maintenance:

1. Inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each 1 inch rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.
2. Should the fabric of a sediment fence collapse, tear, decompose, or become ineffective, replace it promptly.
3. Remove sediment deposits as necessary to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and reduce pressure on the fence. Take care to avoid undermining the fence during cleanout.
4. Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits and bring the area to grade and stabilize it after the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized.

**CROSS SECTION VIEW****SILT FENCE**





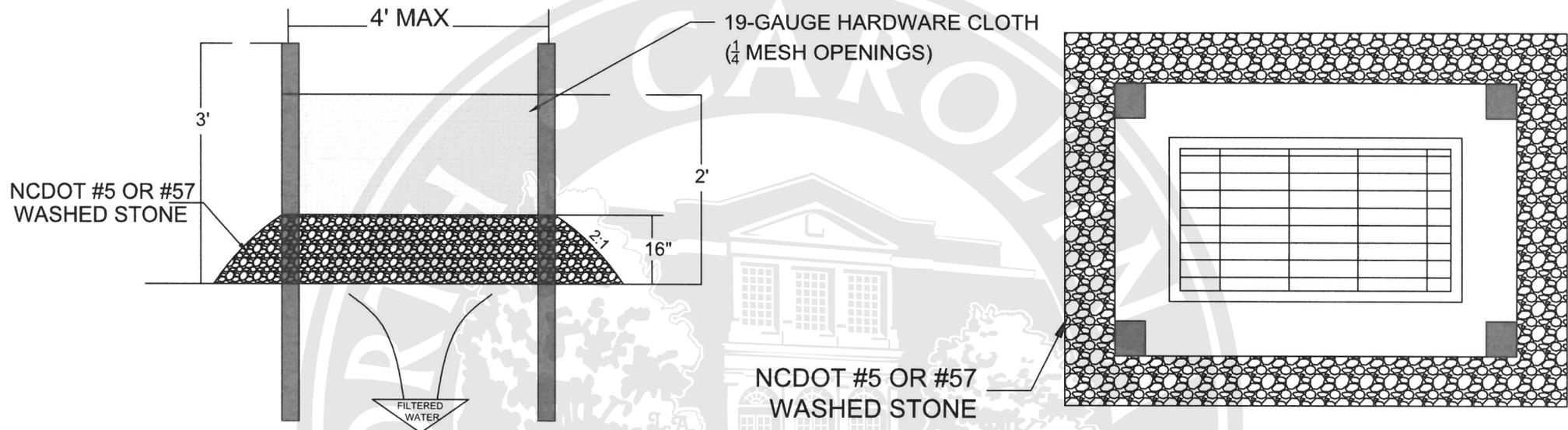
Ditch Spacing For 12 Inch Silt Sock/Wattle	
Channel Slope (%)	Space Between Silt Socks/ Wattles (Feet)
1	100
2	50
3	33
4	25
5	20

NOTES:

1. Other materials providing equivalent protection against erosive velocities may be substituted for use in silt socks or wattles.
2. Use a minimum 12 inch diameter silt sock/wattle.
3. Fill silt sock/wattle netting uniformly to the desired length such that logs do not deform.
4. Use 24 inch long wooden stakes with a 2 inch x 2 inch nominal cross section.
5. Install silt sock/wattle(s) to a height on slope so flow will not wash around silt sock/wattle and scour slopes, or as directed.
6. Install a minimum of two upslope stakes and four downslope stakes at an angle to wedge silt sock/wattle to ground at bottom ditch.
7. The use of Polyacrylamide (PAM) is recommended. Apply 2-3 ounces of anionic PAM on top of sock/wattle. Apply 1-2 ounces to matting on either side of sock/wattle. Reapply after each 1.0 inch rain event.

MAINTENANCE:

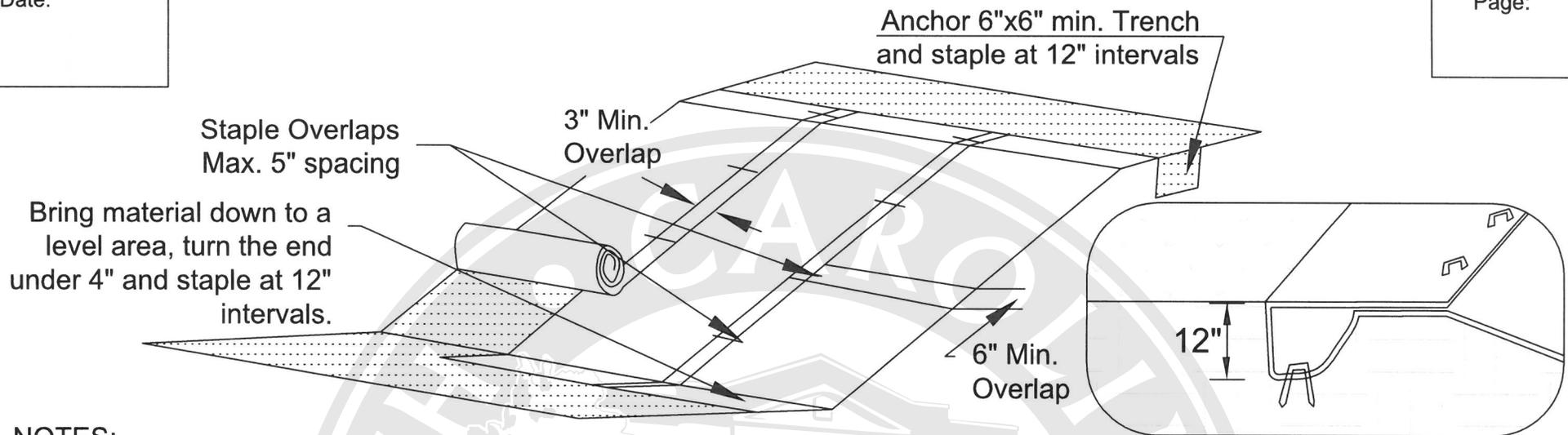
1. Inspect silt sock/wattle(s) weekly and after each 1 inch or greater rain. Remove accumulated sediment and any debris.
2. Silt sock/Wattle must be replaced if clogged or torn.
3. If ponding becomes excessive, the silt sock/wattle may need to be replaced with a larger diameter or a different measure.
4. Reinstall if damaged or dislodged.
5. Silt socks/Wattles shall be inspected until land disturbance is complete and the area above the measure is permanently stabilized.

**Construction:**

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 to an even grade.
5. Once the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove accumulated sediment, and establish final grading elevations.
6. Compact the area properly and stabilize with groundcover.

Maintenance:

1. Inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each 1 inch or greater rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.
2. Clear the mesh wire of any debris or other objects to provide adequate flow for subsequent rains. Take care not to damage or undercut the mesh during sediment removal.
3. Replace stone as needed.

**NOTES:**

1. Lime, fertilizer and seed before installation. Planting of shrubs, trees, etc. should occur after installation
2. Slope surface shall be smooth before placement for proper soil contact.
3. For installation on a slope, place RECP 2-3 feet over the top of the slope and into an excavated end trench measuring approximately 12 inches deep by 6 inches wide. Pin the RECP at 1 foot intervals along the bottom of the trench, backfill and compact. Unroll the RECP down the slope maintaining direct contact between the soil and RECP.
4. Pin RECP to the ground using staples or pins in a 3 foot center-to-center pattern.
5. Design velocities exceeding 2 feet/second require temporary blankets, mats or similar liners to protect seed and soil until vegetation becomes established.
6. If there is a berm at the top of slope, anchor upslope of the berm.
7. Staking or stapling layout per manufacturers specification.
8. 11 gauge, at least 6 inch by 1 inch staples or 12 inch minimum length wooden stakes are recommended for anchoring.
9. Do not stretch blankets/matting tight, allow the rolls to conform to any irregularities.
10. For slopes less than 3H:1V, rolls may be placed in horizontal strips.

Terminal slope and channel anchor trench**MAINTENANCE:**

1. Inspect Rolled Erosion Control Products at least weekly and after each rain 1.0 inch or greater; repair immediately.
2. Good contact with the ground must be maintained, and erosion must not occur beneath the RECP.
3. Any areas of the RECP that are damaged or not in close contact with the ground shall be repaired and stapled.
4. If erosion occurs due to poorly controlled drainage, the problem shall be fixed and eroded area protected.
5. Monitor and repair the RECP as necessary until ground cover is established.

TEMPORARY SEEDING RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR LATE WINTER AND EARLY SPRING

Seeding Mixture

Species	Rate (lb/acre)
Rye (grain)	120
Annual lespedeza (Kobe in Piedmont and Coastal Plain, Korean in Mountains)	50

Omit annual lespedeza when duration of temporary cover is not to extend beyond June.

Seeding Dates

Mountains—Above 2500 feet: Feb. 15 - May 15
Below 2500 feet: Feb. 1- May 1

Piedmont—Jan. 1 - May 1

Coastal Plain—Dec. 1 - Apr. 15

Mulch

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.

Maintenance

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

TEMPORARY SEEDING
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUMMER

Seeding Mixture

Species	Rate (lb/acre)
German millet	40

In the Piedmont and Mountains, a small-stemmed Sudangrass may be substituted at a rate of 50 lb/acre.

Seeding Dates

Mountains—May 15 - Aug. 15

Piedmont—May 1 - Aug. 15

Coastal Plain—Apr. 15 - Aug. 15

Mulch

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.

Maintenance

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

TEMPORARY SEEDING
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FALL

Seeding Mixture

Species	Rate (lb/acre)
Rye (grain)	120

Seeding Dates

Mountains—Aug. 15 - Dec. 15

Coastal Plain and Piedmont—Aug. 15 - Dec. 31

Mulch

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.

Maintenance

Repair and refertilize damaged areas immediately. Topdress with 50 lb/acre of nitrogen in March. If it is necessary to extend temporary cover beyond June 15, overseed with 50 lb/acre Kobe (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) or Korean (Mountains) lespedeza in late February or early March.

SEED BED PREPARATION:

LIMING- 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 1½ 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.

FERTILIZER- 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.

SURFACE ROUGHENING- 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 raking, harrowing, or other suitable methods for fine grading. The finished grade shall be a smooth even soil surface with a loosen uniformly fine texture. All ridges and depressions shall be removed and filled to provide the approved surface drainage. Planting is to be done immediately after finished grades are obtained and seedbed preparation is completed.

NON-INVASIVE PERMANENT SEEDING
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUMMER**SEEDING MIXTURE**

Species	Rate
Indian Woodoats	1.5-2.5 lbs/acre*
Virginia Wild Rye	4-6 lbs/acre*

*Depending upon mix with other species. See table 6.11.d from Chapter 6 of the NC Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

Seeding Dates

Mountains - July 15- Aug 15
Piedmont - Aug 15 - Oct 15

Maintenance:

Indian Woodoats and Virginia Wild Rye are both sun and shade tolerant.

SEEDING MIXTURE

Species	Rate
Hard Fescue	15 lbs/acre
Switchgrass	2.5-3.5 lbs/acre*
Indian Grass	5-7 lbs/acre*
Big Bluestem	5-7 lbs/acre*
Indian Woodoats	1.5-2.5 lbs/acre*
Virginia Wild Rye	4-6 lbs/acre*

*Depending upon mix with other species. See table 6.11.d from Chapter 6 of the NC Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

Seeding Dates

Mountains - Hard Fescue- Aug 1 - June 1
Mountains- Switchgrass, Indian Grass, Big Bluestem-
Dec 1 - April 15
Piedmont and Coastal- Switchgrass, Indian Grass, Big
Bluestem- Dec 1 - April 1
Coastal- Indian Woodoats and Virginia Wild Rye-
Sept 1 - Nov 1

Maintenance:

Hard Fescue is not recommended for slopes > 5%.
Prefers shade.

NON-INVASIVE PERMANENT SEEDING
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LATE
WINTER AND EARLY SPRING**SEEDING MIXTURE**

Species	Rate
Centipede	5 lbs/acre
Indian Woodoats	1.5-2.5 lbs/acre*
Virginia Wild Rye	4-6 lbs/acre*

*Depending upon mix with other species. See table 6.11.d from Chapter 6 of the NC Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual.

Seeding Dates

Coastal or Eastern Piedmont for Centipede- Sept. 1 -
May 1
Coastal and Piedmont for Indian Woodoats and Virginia
Wild Rye- Feb 15 - April 1
Mountains for Indian Woodoats and Virginia Wild Rye-
March 1 - May 15

Maintenance:

Significant maintenance may be required to obtain
desired cover once centipede is planted. Acceptable for
sodding.

SEED BED PREPARATION:

LIMING- 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 ½ 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.

FERTILIZER- 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.

SURFACE ROUGHENING- 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 raking, harrowing, or other suitable methods for fine grading. The finished grade shall be a smooth even soil surface with a loosen uniformly fine texture. All ridges and depressions shall be removed and filled to provide the approved surface drainage. Planting is to be done immediately after finished grades are obtained and seedbed preparation is completed.

NOTES:

1. Permanent seeding, sodding or other means of stabilization are required when all construction work is completed according to the NPDES timeframe's table.
2. A North Carolina Department of Agriculture soils test (or equal) is highly recommended to be obtained for all areas to be seeded, sprigged, sodded or planted.
3. Use a seeding mix that will produce fast growing nurse crops and includes non-invasive species that will eventually provide a permanent groundcover. Soil blankets may be used in lieu of nurse crops. Mat, tack or crimp mulch, as needed to stabilize seeded areas until root establishment. Mulch must be applied uniformly over the soil with a cover density of at least 80%.
4. Ground cover shall be maintained until permanent vegetation is established and stable against accelerated erosion.