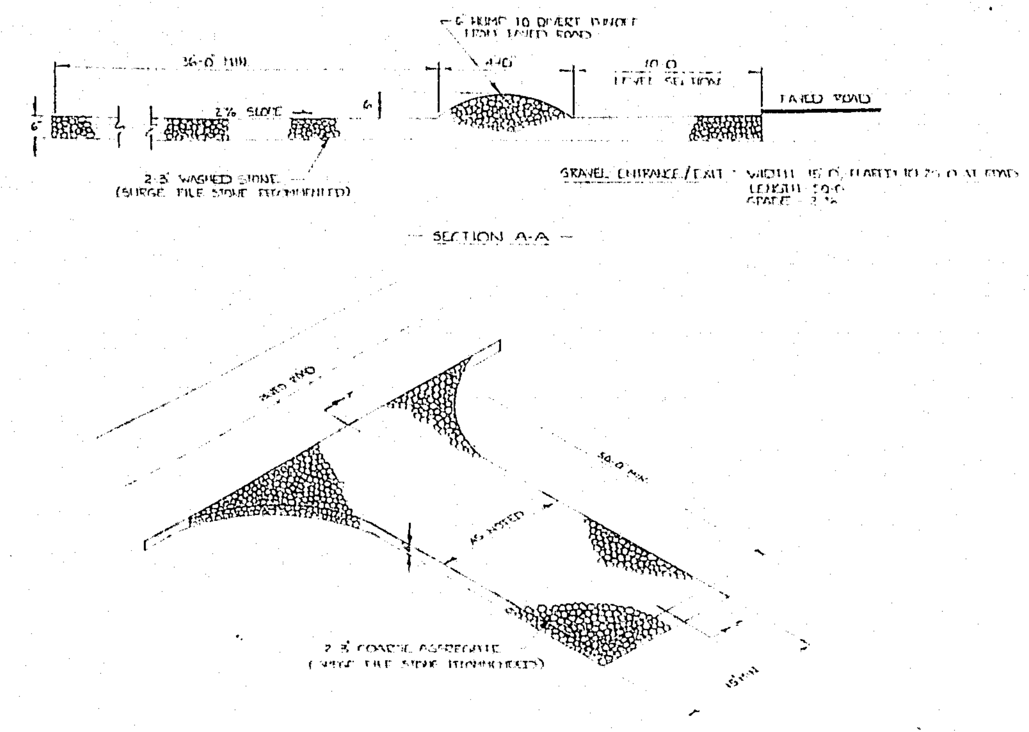


DETAIL: TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
NOT TO SCALE

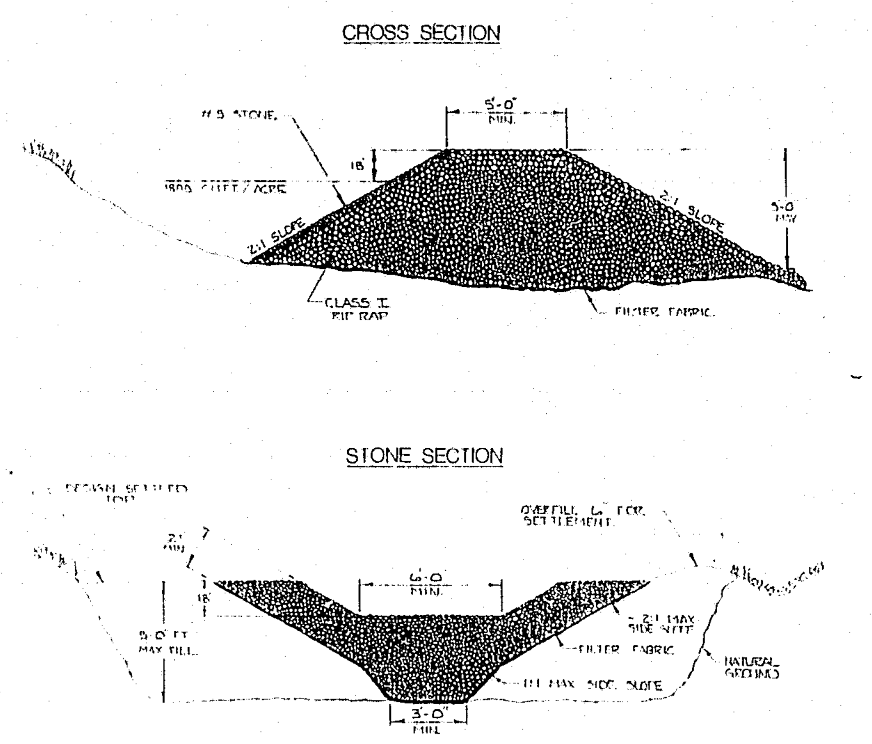
TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Clear the entrance and exit of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable materials and properly grade.
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 only.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Maintain gravel pad so that mud or sediment will not leave the site. Topdress with 2 inches of stone when needed. Remove mud or sediment, etc. from public right of ways.



DETAIL : TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
NOT TO SCALE

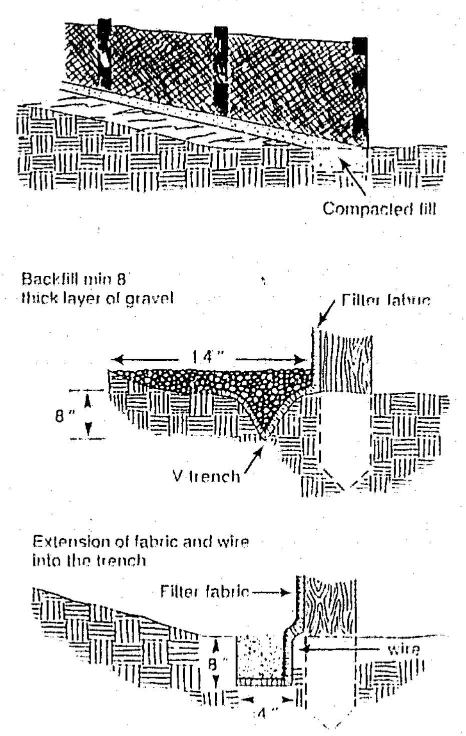
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Clear and grub all vegetation under the proposed embankment. Remove and dispose all objectional material including organic matter.
2. Use fill material free of roots and objectional foreign matter. Place fill in 9 inch machine compacted lifts. Overfill the embankment 6 inches to allow for settlement.
3. Constuct the outlet section in the embankment and protect against piping by using filter fabric between the rip rap and the soil. Extend the fabric across the spillway foundation and sides to the top of the dam.
4. Clear the pond below the elevation of the crest of the spillway to facilitate sediment cleanout.
5. The thickness of the sides of the spillway shall be a minimum of 21 inches. The wier shall be level and constructed to grade.
6. The stone spillway outlet section shall extend downstream past the toe of the embankment untill stable conditions are reached and outlet velocity is acceptable.
7. Stabilize the embankment and all disturbed areas in the vacinity of the sediment trap.
8. Mark the (one half the design depth) on a post to be set in the middle of the basin.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect the sediment trap periodically and remove sediment when accumulation has reached the (one-half the design depth) level.
2. Inspect structure periodically for erosion and piping. The spillway should always be 1.5 feet below the embankment grade. Any adjustments to the above or to riprap displacement should be repaired immediately.
3. After sediment-producing areas have been stabilized, remove the stucture and adjust grades to the surrounding contours.



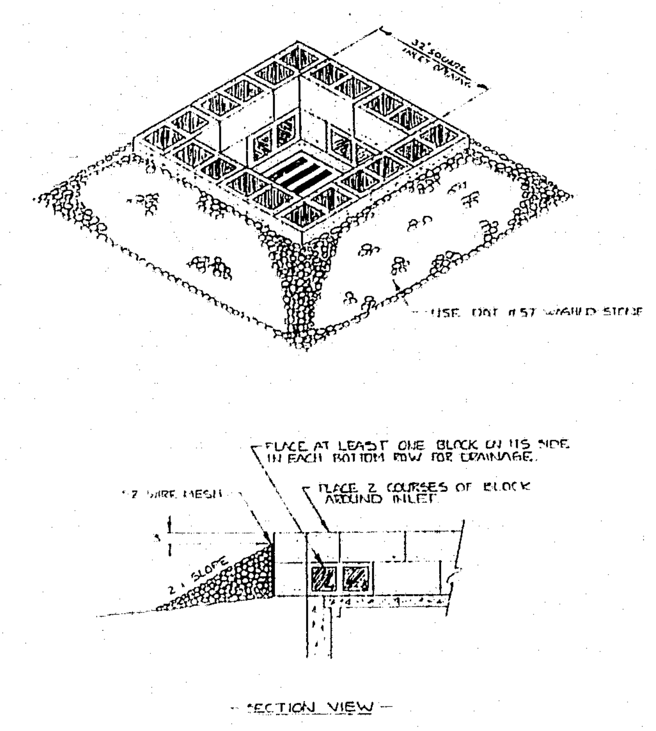
SILT FENCING

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength synthetic filter fabrics.
2. The height of the sediment fence shall not exceed 18 inches above ground level.
3. Space post 8 feet apart with post secured 18 inches in the ground.
4. Construct filter fabric with continuous rolls and secure joints at a support post and overlap fabric to the next post.
5. Standard strength fabric is to be supported with wire mesh secured on the upslope side of the post using 1 inch heavy duty wire staples or tie wires. Extend such support to the bottom of the trench.
6. Excavate a trench aproximately 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep along the post and upslope from the barrier. Allow bottom of filter fabric to rest in trench and backfill with compacted soil or gravel.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect sediment fence after each rain and make any necessary repairs.
2. Remove any sediment deposits as they accumulate.
3. After the drainage area becomes stabilized, remove fencing and restore all grades.



DETAIL: TEMPORARY DROP INLET PROTECTION
NOT TO SCALE

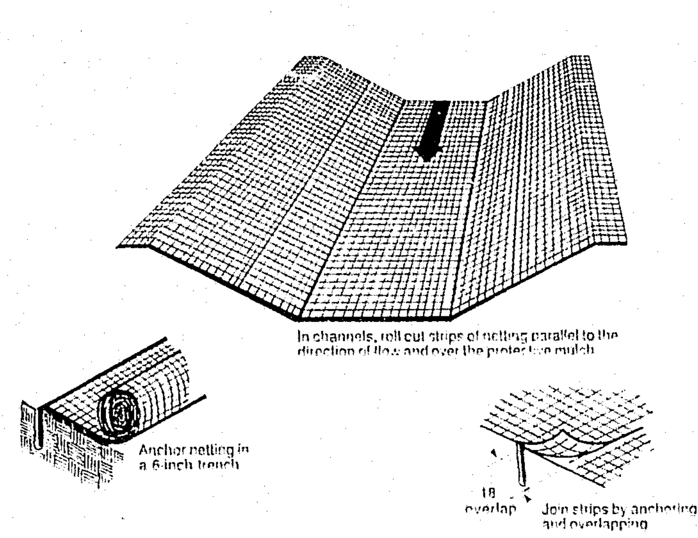
BLOCK AND GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Lay one block on each side of the structure on its side in the bottom row to allow pool drainage. The foundation should be excavated at least two inches below the crest of the storm drain. Place the bottom row of blocks against the edge of the storm drain for lateral support and to avoid washouts when overflow occurs. If needed, give lateral support to subsequent rows by placing 2x4 wood studs through block openings.
2. Carefully fit hardware cloth over all block openings to hold gravel in place.
3. Use clean gravel, ½ to ¾ inch in diamter, placed 2 inches below the top of the block on a 2:1 slope or flatter and smooth it to an even grade. DOT #57 washed stone is recommended.
4. If only stone and gravel are used, keep the slpoe toward the inlet no steeper than 3:1. Leave a minimum 1 ft wide level stone area between the stucture and around the inlet to prevent gravel from entering the inlet. On the slope toward the inlet, use stone 3 inches in diameter or larger. On the slope away from the inlet use ½ to ¾ inch gravel(NCDOT #57 washed stone) at a minimum thickness of 1 ft.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect barrier following rain and repair as needed.
2. Remove sediment as necessary to assure adequate storage volume.
3. When contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove barriers and accumulated sediment. Properly grade and compact.



NETTING AND MATTING

SPECIFICATIONS:

1. Complete seeding operations, including fertilizer and lime before laying net and matting.
2. Start laying the net from the top of the channel or slope and unroll it down the grade. Allow netting to lay loosely on the soil but without wrinkles-do not stretch.
3. Bury the upslope end of the netting in a trench no less than 6 inches deep and tamp. Staple the net every 12 inches across the top end and every 3 ft around the edges and bottom. Where two strips are laid side by side, the adjacent edges shall be overlapped 3 inches and stapled together. Each strip of netting shall be stapled down the center every 3 ft. Do not stretch the net when applying staples.
4. When joining two strips, cut a trench to anchor the end of the new net. Overlap the end of the previous roll 18 inches and staple every 12 inches below the anchor slot.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect all mulches after rainstorms for rill erosion, dislocation or failure. Apply additional mulch for minor erosion. Where washouts occur, repair slope and replace matting.

SEEDING FOR EROSION CONTROL

1. Chisel compacted areas and spread topsoil (2) inches deep over adverse soil conditions, if available.
2. Rip the entire area to a (6) inch depth.
3. Remove all rocks, roots, and other obstructions, leaving surfaces reasonably smooth and uniform.
4. Apply agricultural lime, fertilizer, and mix with soil. (See Below)
5. Continue tillage until a well pulverized, firm, reasonably uniform seedbed is prepared.
6. Seed on a freshly prepared seedbed and cover seed lightly.
7. Mulch immediately following seeding and anchor mulch.
8. Inspect all seeded areas and make necessary repairs or reseeding within the planting season, if possible, if grass stand should be over (60%) damaged, re-establish following original lime, fertilizer, and seeding rates.
9. Consult Conservation Inspector on maintenance treatment and fertilization after permanent cover is established.

* APPLY:		
	Agricultural Limestone	- 3,000 lbs./ acre
	Fertilizer (10-10-10)	- 800-1000 lbs. / acre
	Mulch	- 2 tons(aprox. 80 bales small grain straw / acre
	Anchor	- tack with liquid asphalt @400 gal. / acre or emulsified

Consult conservation engineer or soil conservation service for additional info concerning other alternatives for vegetation of denuded areas. The vegetation rates shown in the chart to the right are those which do well under local conditions, other seeding schedules may be possible.

*Seed with a **Temporary** Seeding mix on areas which are to be redisturbed at a later date, otherwise seed all areas with a Permanent Seeding mix.

SEEDING

TEMPORARY SEEDING

(Late Winter/Early Spring)

- Rye(grain) — 120 lbs/acre
  Annual Lespedeza(Kobe) — 50 lbs/acre

(Summer)

- German Millet — 40 lbs/acre

(Fall)

- Rye(grain) — 120 lbs/acre

PERMANENT SEEDING

(Fall, Winter) Aug.1-Mar. 31

- Tall Fescue — 6-7 lbs/1000sq.ft.

(Spring, Summer) April 1-July 31

- Hulled Bermudagrass — 1-2 lbs/1000sq.ft.

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