EROSION CONSTRUCTION NOTES

ES-1 UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK AND VIRGINIA REGULATIONS VR 625-02-00 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS.

ES-2 THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY MUST BE NOTIFIED ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE, ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY, AND ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE FINAL INSPECTION.

ES-3 ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE PLACED PRIOR TO OR AS THE FIRST STEP IN CLEARING

ES-4 A COPY OF THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES.

ES-5 PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OTHER THAN INDICATED ON THESE PLANS (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OFF-SITE BORROW OR WASTE AREAS), THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A SUPPLEMENTARY EROSION CONTROL PLAN TO THE OWNER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY.

ES-6 THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION OF ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AS DETERMINED BY THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY.

ES-7 ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO DRAIN TO APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AT ALL TIMES DURING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AND DURING SITE DEVELOPMENT UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED.

ES-8 DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, WATER WILL BE PUMPED INTO AN APPROVED FILTERING DEVICE.

ES-9 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PERIODICALLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF-PRODUCING RAINFALL EVENT. ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS OR CLEANUP TO MAINTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

1. TO – TOPSOILING – 3.30
TOPSOIL WILL BE STRIPPED FROM AREAS TO BE GRADED AND STOCKPILED FOR LATER USE. STOCKPILED LOCATIONS ARE TO BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION AND THE PERIMETER OF THE STOCKPILE IS TO HAVE SILTFENCE INSTALLED.

2. TS – TEMPORARY SEEDING – 3.31
ALL DENUDED AREAS WHICH WILL BE LEFT DORMANT FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS SHALL BE SEEDED WITH FAST GERMINATING TEMPORARY VEGETATION IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING GRADING.

3. PS – PERMANENT SEEDING – 3.32
ALL FINAL-GRADED AREAS WHERE PERMANENT COVER IS DESIRED OR ROUGH-GRADED AREAS THAT WILL NOT BE BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE FOR A YEAR OR MORE SHALL BE SEEDED WITH PERENNIAL VEGETATION WITHIN 7 DAYS.

4. MU – MULCHING – 3.35
MULCH (STRAW OR FIBER) WILL BE USED ON RELATIVELY FLAT AREAS AND WILL BE APPLIED AS THE SECOND STEP IN THE SEEDING OPERATION.

5. B/M – SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS & MATTING – 3.36
A PROTECTIVE COVERING (BLANKET) OR A SOIL STABILIZATION MAT WILL BE INSTALLED ON PREPARED PLANTING AREAS OF STEEP SLOPES, CHANNELS, OR SHORELINES WHERE NOTED. VDOT EC-2 SHALL BE USED ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2.5:1. ALL SLOPES 2.5:1 OR LESS SHALL BE HYDRO-SEEDED.

6. VEG – TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND GROUND COVERS – 3.37
ALL DISTURBED AREAS WHERE TURF IS NOT PREFERRED SHALL BE COVERED WITH TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, AND OTHER GROUND COVERINGS.

7. TP – TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION – 3.38
TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION PRACTICES WILL BE OBSERVED AT ALL LOCATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING WITHIN 7 DAYS FOLLOWING FINAL GRADING. SEEDING SHALL BE DONE WITH KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE ACCORDING TO STD. AND SPEC. 3.32, PERMANENT SEEDING, OF THE 1992 VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK. MULCH (STRAW OR FIBER) WILL BE USED ON ALL SEEDED AREAS. IN ALL SEEDING OPERATIONS, SEED, FERTILIZER AND LIME WILL BE APPLIED PRIOR TO MULCHING. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS MAY BE INSTALLED OVER FILL SLOPES WHICH HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE AND HAVE BEEN SEEDED TO PROTECT THE SLOPES PROPERLY.

9VAC25-830. Minimum standards.
A VESCP must be consistent with the following criteria, techniques and methods:

1. Permanent or temporary soil stabilization shall be applied to denuded areas within seven days after final grade is reached on any portion of the site. Temporary soil stabilization shall be applied within seven days to denuded areas that may not be at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 14 days. Permanent stabilization shall be applied to areas that are to be left dormant for more than one year. Topsoil may be used as permanent stabilization per the VESCH and must be compacted to a minimum depth of 2 to 4 inches. Contractor to adhere to these standards while developing this site.

2. During construction of the project, soil stock piles and borrow areas shall be stabilized or protected with sediment trapping measures. The applicant is responsible for the temporary protection and permanent stabilization of all soil stockpiles on site as well as borrow areas and soil intentionally transported from the project site. Contractor to temporary seed stockpile if stockpile is not used within (14) FOURTEEN days

3. A permanent vegetative cover shall be established on denuded areas not otherwise permanently stabilized. Permanent vegetation shall not be considered established until a ground cover is achieved that is uniform, mature enough to survive and will inhibit erosion. Contractor to adhere to this standard for developing this site.

4. Sediment basins and traps, perimeter dikes, sediment barriers and other measures intended to trap sediment shall be constructed as a first step in any land-disturbing activity and shall be made functional before upslope land disturbance takes place. Contractor to install temporary sediment traps for the initial E&S installation. After site has stabilized and development is nearly finished, Contractor to obtain approval from GLOUCESTER County site inspector to fill and stabilize traps.

5. Stabilization measures shall be applied to earthen structures such as dams, dikes and diversions immediately after installation.

6. Sediment traps and sediment basins shall be designed and constructed based upon the total drainage area to be served by the trap or basin.

a. The minimum storage capacity of a sediment trap shall be 134 cubic yards per acre of drainage area and the trap shall only control drainage areas less than three acres.

b. Surface runoff from disturbed areas that is comprised of flow from drainage areas greater than or equal to three acres shall be controlled by a sediment basin. The minimum storage capacity of a sediment basin shall be 134 cubic yards per acre of drainage area. The outfall system shall, at a minimum, maintain the structural integrity of the basin during a 25-year storm of 24-hour duration. Runoff coefficients used in runoff calculations shall correspond to a bare earth condition or those conditions expected to exist while the sediment basin is utilized.

The temporary sediment trap for this site is based on the above criteria and is noted on the E&S plan. No sediment basin is required since the total disturbed areas draining to the traps are less than 3 AC.

7. Cut and fill slopes shall be designed and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion. Slopes that are found to be eroding excessively within one year of permanent stabilization shall be provided with additional slope stabilizing measures until the problem is corrected.

All cut and fill sites for this site will be at 3:1 min. or flatter

8. Concentrated runoff shall not flow down cut or fill slopes unless contained within an adequate temporary or permanent channel, flume or slope drain structure. There will be no concentrated runoff flowing down cut or fill slope.

9. Whenever water seeps from a slope face, adequate drainage or other protection shall be provided. Contractor to adhere to this criteria for development of this site

10. All storm sewer inlets that are made operable during construction shall be protected so that sediment-laden water cannot enter the conveyance system without first being filtered or otherwise treated to remove sediment. There are no storm sewer inlets on site.

11. Before newly constructed stormwater conveyance channels or pipes are made operational, adequate outlet protection and any required temporary or permanent channel lining shall be installed in both the conveyance channel and receiving channel.

All inlets and outlets culverts shall have either inlet or outlet protection. Channels slopes are such that no protection is needed (i.e. jute mesh, geogrid, etc.)

12. When work in a live watercourse is performed, precautions shall be taken to minimize encroachment, control sediment transport and stabilize the work area to the greatest extent possible during construction. Nonerodible material shall be used for the construction of causeways and cofferdams. Earthen fill may be used for these structures if armored by nonerodible cover materials. Not Applicable for this site

13. When a live watercourse must be crossed by construction vehicles more than twice in any six-month period, a temporary vehicular stream crossing constructed of nonerodible material shall be provided. Not Applicable for this site

14. All applicable federal, state and local chapters pertaining to working in or crossing live watercourses shall be met. Not Applicable for this site

15. The bed and banks of a watercourse shall be stabilized immediately after work in the watercourse is completed. Not Applicable for this site

16. Underground utility lines shall be installed in accordance with the following standards in addition to other applicable criteria:

a. No more than 500 linear feet of trench may be opened at one time.

b. Excavated material shall be placed on the uphill side of trenches.

c. Effluent from dewatering operations shall be filtered or passed through an approved sediment trapping device, or both, and discharged in a manner that does not adversely affect flowing streams or off-site property.

d. Material used for backfilling trenches shall be properly compacted in order to minimize erosion and promote stabilization.

e. Restabilization shall be accomplished in accordance with this chapter.

f. Applicable safety chapters shall be complied with.

Contractor to adhere to this criteria for development of this site.

17. Where construction vehicle access routes intersect paved or public roads, provisions shall be made to minimize the transport of sediment by vehicular tracking onto the paved surface. Where sediment is transported onto a paved or public road surface, the road surface shall be cleaned thoroughly at the end of each day. Sediment shall be removed from the roads by shoveling or sweeping and transported to a sediment control disposal area. Street washing shall be allowed only after sediment is removed in this manner. This provision shall apply to individual development lots as well as to larger land-disturbing activities. Contractor to adhere to this criteria for development of this site. A construction entrance will be implemented for this site. Any mud/dirt/debris from construction site onto WOODS CROSS ROAD (VA Rte. 610) shall be immediately cleaned.

18. All temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization or after the temporary measures are no longer needed, unless otherwise authorized by the VESCP authority. Trapped sediment and the disturbed soil areas resulting from the disposition of temporary measures shall be permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion and sedimentation. Contractor to adhere to this criteria for development by permanent seeding.

19. Properties and waterways downstream from development sites shall be protected from sediment deposition, erosion and damage due to increases in volume, velocity and peak flow rate of stormwater runoff for the stated frequency storm of 24-hour duration in accordance with the following standards and criteria. Stream restoration and relocation projects that incorporate natural channel design concepts are not man-made channels and shall be exempt from any flow rate capacity and velocity requirements for natural or man-made channels:

a. Concentrated stormwater runoff leaving a development site shall be discharged directly into an adequate natural or man-made receiving channel, pipe or storm sewer system. For those sites where runoff is discharged into a pipe or pipe system, downstream stability analyses at the outfall of the pipe or pipe system shall be performed.

b. Adequacy of all channels and pipes shall be verified in the following manner:

(1) The applicant shall demonstrate that the total drainage area to the point of analysis within the channel is one hundred times greater than the contributing drainage area of the project in question; or

(2)(a) Natural channels shall be analyzed by the use of a two-year storm to verify that stormwater will not overtop channel banks nor cause erosion of channel bed or banks.

(b) All previously constructed man-made channels shall be analyzed by the use of a ten-year storm to verify that stormwater will not overtop its banks and by the use of a two-year storm to demonstrate that stormwater will not cause erosion of channel bed or banks.

(c) Pipes and storm sewer systems shall be analyzed by the use of a ten-year storm to verify that stormwater will be contained within the pipe or system.

c. If existing natural receiving channels or previously constructed man-made channels or pipes are not adequate, the applicant shall:

(1) Improve the channels to a condition where a ten-year storm will not overtop the banks and a two-year storm will not cause erosion to channel the bed or banks; or

(2) Improve the pipe or pipe system to a condition where the ten-year storm is contained within the appurtenances;

(3) Develop a site design that will not cause the pre-development peak runoff rate from a two- year storm to increase when runoff outfalls into a natural channel or will not cause the pre- development peak runoff rate from a ten-year storm to increase when runoff outfalls into a man- made channel; or

(4) Provide a combination of channel improvement, stormwater detention or other measures which is satisfactory to the VESCP authority to prevent downstream erosion.

d. The applicant shall provide evidence of permission to make the improvements. (VDOT Approval)

e. All hydrologic analyses shall be based on the existing watershed characteristics and the ultimate development condition of the subject project .

f. If the applicant chooses an option that includes stormwater detention, he shall obtain approval from the VESCP of a plan for maintenance of the detention facilities. The plan shall set forth the maintenance requirements of the facility and the person responsible for performing the maintenance.

g. Outfall from a detention facility shall be discharged to a receiving channel, and energy dissipators shall be placed at the outfall of all detention facilities as necessary to provide a stabilized transition from the facility to the receiving channel.

h. All on-site channels must be verified to be adequate. Ditch calculations on plans and narrative

i. Increased volumes of sheet flows that may cause erosion or sedimentation on adjacent property shall be diverted to a stable outlet, adequate channel, pipe or pipe system, or to a detention facility.

j. In applying these stormwater management criteria, individual lots or parcels in a residential, commercial or industrial development shall not be considered to be separate development projects. Instead, the development, as a whole, shall be considered to be a single development project. Hydrologic parameters that reflect the ultimate development condition shall be used in all engineering calculations. This site was designed to comply with the above criteria

k. All measures used to protect properties and waterways shall be employed in a manner which minimizes impacts on the physical, chemical and biological integrity of rivers, streams and other waters of the state. This site was designed to comply with the above criteria by calling for inlet/outlet protection, diversion berms, silt fence, and sediment trap.

l. Any plan approved prior to July 1, 2014, that provides for stormwater management that addresses any flow rate capacity and velocity requirements for natural or man-made channels shall satisfy the flow rate capacity and velocity requirements for natural or man-made channels if the practices are designed to (i) detain the water quality volume and to release it over 48 hours; (ii) detain and release over a 24-hour period the expected rainfall resulting from the one year, 24- hour storm; and (iii) reduce the allowable peak flow rate resulting from the 1.5, 2, and 10-year, 24-hour storms to a level that is less than or equal to the peak flow rate from the site assuming it was in a good forested condition, achieved through multiplication of the forested peak flow rate by a reduction factor that is equal to the runoff volume from the site when it was in a good forested condition divided by the runoff volume from the site in its proposed condition, and shall be exempt from any flow rate capacity and velocity requirements for natural or man-made channels as defined in any regulations promulgated pursuant to § 10.1-562 or 10.1-570 of the Act.

The project meets MS-19.

m. For plans approved on and after July 1, 2014, the flow rate capacity and velocity requirements of § 10.1-561 A of the Act and this subsection shall be satisfied by compliance with water quantity requirements in the Stormwater Management Act (§ 10.1-603.2 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) and attendant regulations, unless such land-disturbing activities are in accordance with 4VAC50-60-48 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations.

n. Compliance with the water quantity minimum standards set out in 4VAC50-60-66 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of Minimum Standard 19. This project adheres and satisfies the minimum standards

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE
DTC Multifamily – Phase 2

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
This project consists of the development of a 2.56 ac. parcel in the TND core area of the Daleville Town Center for the placement of two attached single family buildings containing a total of 95 units, along with the associated parking and utilities. The total disturbed area for this project is 2.61 Acres.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
The site is located on an undeveloped parcel within the existing Daleville Town Center. Contact address is 90 Town Center Street, Daleville, VA.

ADJACENT AREAS
The parcels adjacent to this site have stabilized drainage patterns and will not be impacted by this development.

OFFSITE AREAS
The proposed development at this site has been designed to balance therefore no off site areas will be impacted or used as host for stockpiles, etc., by the construction.

SOILS
Source of soils information is SSURGO Database (USDA).
(See section III)

CRITICAL AREAS
Critical erosion areas are areas where slopes are 2:1 or steeper and areas of proposed ditches. There are no critical erosion areas observed in the area that is to be developed.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES
Unless otherwise indicated, all vegetative and structural erosion and sediment control practices shall be constructed and maintained according to minimum standards and specifications of the 1992 Virginia erosion and sediment control handbook, or latest edition. The minimum standards of the Virginia erosion and sediment control regulations shall be adhered to unless otherwise waived or approved by a variance. The following order of erosion control practices shall be adhered to in preparing this site for construction:

1. *The contractor to secure all required permits from Botetourt County, DEQ, VDH and VDOT.*
2. *The contractor shall have on-site at all times a copy of the approved signed site plans as well as required permits given by the required scoping agencies previously mentioned above.*

The following is required for this project:

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES
(Construction Sequence and Phasing)
Unless otherwise indicated, all vegetative and structural erosion and sediment control practices shall be constructed and maintained according to minimum standards and specifications of the 1992 Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, or latest edition. The minimum standards of the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations shall be adhered to unless otherwise waived or approved by a variance. The following order of erosion control practices shall be adhered to in preparing this site for construction:

1. *AS A FIRST STEP IN LAND DISTURBANCE ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO DIVERSION DIKES.*
2. *INSTALLATION OF THE GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL IMMEDIATELY FOLLOW.*
3. *GRADING FOR SITE AND PARKING PADS AND SLOPES SHALL FOLLOW, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS WITH EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PLACED IMMEDIATELY AFTER FINISHED GRADE IS REACHED.*
3. *REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FOLLOWING STABILIZATION OF SITE AS DIRECTED BY BOTETOURT COUNTY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.*
4. *REMOVAL OF TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS AS DIRECTED BY BOTETOURT COUNTY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.*

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

1. CE – TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE – 3.02
A stabilized stone pad with a filter fabric under liner located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on a construction site. This pad reduces the amount of mud transported onto paved public roads by motor vehicles or runoff.

2. SF – SILT FENCE BARRIER – 3.05
Silt fence barriers will be installed down slope of areas with minimal grade to filter sediment laden runoff from sheet flow.

3. IP– STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION – 3.07
A sediment filter or an excavated impounded area around a storm drain drop inlet or curb inlet. This filter prevents sediment from entering storm drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area.

4. DD – TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKE – 3.09
A temporary ridge of compacted soil constructed at the top or base of a sloping disturbed area. This ridge will divert storm runoff from upslope drainage areas away from unprotected disturbed areas and slopes to a stabilized outlet. Furthermore, this will also divert sediment-laden runoff from a disturbed area to a sediment-trapping facility such as a sediment trap or sediment basin.

5. ST – TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP – 3.13
Temporary ponding areas formed by constructing an earthen embankment with a stone outlet to detain sediment-laden runoff from small-disturbed areas long enough to allow the majority of the sediment to settle out.

6. OP – OUTLET PROTECTION – 3.18
Structurally lined aprons or other acceptable energy dissipating devices placed at the outlets of pipes or paved channel sections to prevent scour at stormwater outlets, to protect the outlet structure, and to minimize the potential for downstream erosion by reducing the velocity and energy of concentrated stormwater flows.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

1. TS – TEMPORARY SEEDING – 3.31
All denuded areas, which will be left dormant for more than 7 days, shall be seeded with fast germinating temporary vegetation immediately following grading.

2. PS – PERMANENT SEEDING – 3.32 All final-graded areas where permanent cover is desired or rough-graded areas that will not be brought to final grade for a year or more shall be seeded with perennial vegetation within 7 days of reaching final grade.

3. MU – MULCHING – 3.35 Application of plant residues or other suitable materials to the soil surface to prevent erosion by protecting the soil surface from raindrop impact and reducing the velocity of overland flow. Mulching also fosters the growth of vegetation by increasing available moisture and providing insulation against extreme heat and cold.

PERMANENT STABILIZATION
All areas disturbed by construction shall be stabilized with permanent seeding within 7 days of reaching final grades. Seeding shall be done with Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue according to Std. and Spec. 3.32, PERMANENT SEEDING, of the 1992 Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, latest edition. Mulch (straw or fiber) will be used on all seeded areas. In all seeding operations, seed, fertilizer and lime will be applied prior to mulching. Erosion control blankets may be installed over fill slopes which have been brought to final grade and have been seeded to protect the slopes properly.

MAINTENANCE
In general, all erosion and sediment control measures will be checked daily and after each significant rainfall. The following items will be checked in particular:

1. Construction Entrance – The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone or the washing and reworking of existing stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any structures used to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately. The use of water trucks to remove materials dropped, washed, or tracked onto roadways will not be permitted under any circumstances.

2. Sediment Barriers – The sediment trapping devices such as silt fence, outlet protection, traps, check dams, forebay and detention basin will be checked regularly for sediment clean-out levels.

3. Silt Fence – The silt fence barriers will be checked regularly for undermining or deterioration of the fabric. Sediment shall be removed when the level of sediment deposition reaches half way to the top of the barrier.

4. Diversion Dikes – The diversion dikes shall be inspected after every storm event and repairs made to the dike, flow channel, outlet or sediment trapping facility as necessary. Once every two weeks, whether a storm event has occurred or not, the measure shall be inspected and repairs made if needed. Damages caused by construction traffic or other activity must be repaired before the end of each working day.

5. The seeded areas will be checked regularly to ensure that a good stand of grass is maintained. Areas shall be fertilized and re-seeded as needed.

STORMWATER QUALITY AND MANAGEMENT II

STORMWATER RUNOFF
The development of this site and the corresponding runoff was analyzed both for quantity and quality and compensated for during the design of the existing stormwater management area, designed and approved during the development of The Daleville Town Center.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
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2/7/18
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No.	Revision	By	Appd.	Date

Drawn MsMj
Designed ECI
Checked RHW
Approved RHW

EROSION CONTROL NOTES & NARRATIVE
DTC MULTIFAMILY – PHASE 2
DALEVILLE TOWN CENTER
BOTETOURT COUNTY, VIRGINIA

SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: FEB 7, 2018
PROJECT: 17055
C14