

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 Botetourt 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.

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 Charter Avenue 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.

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.

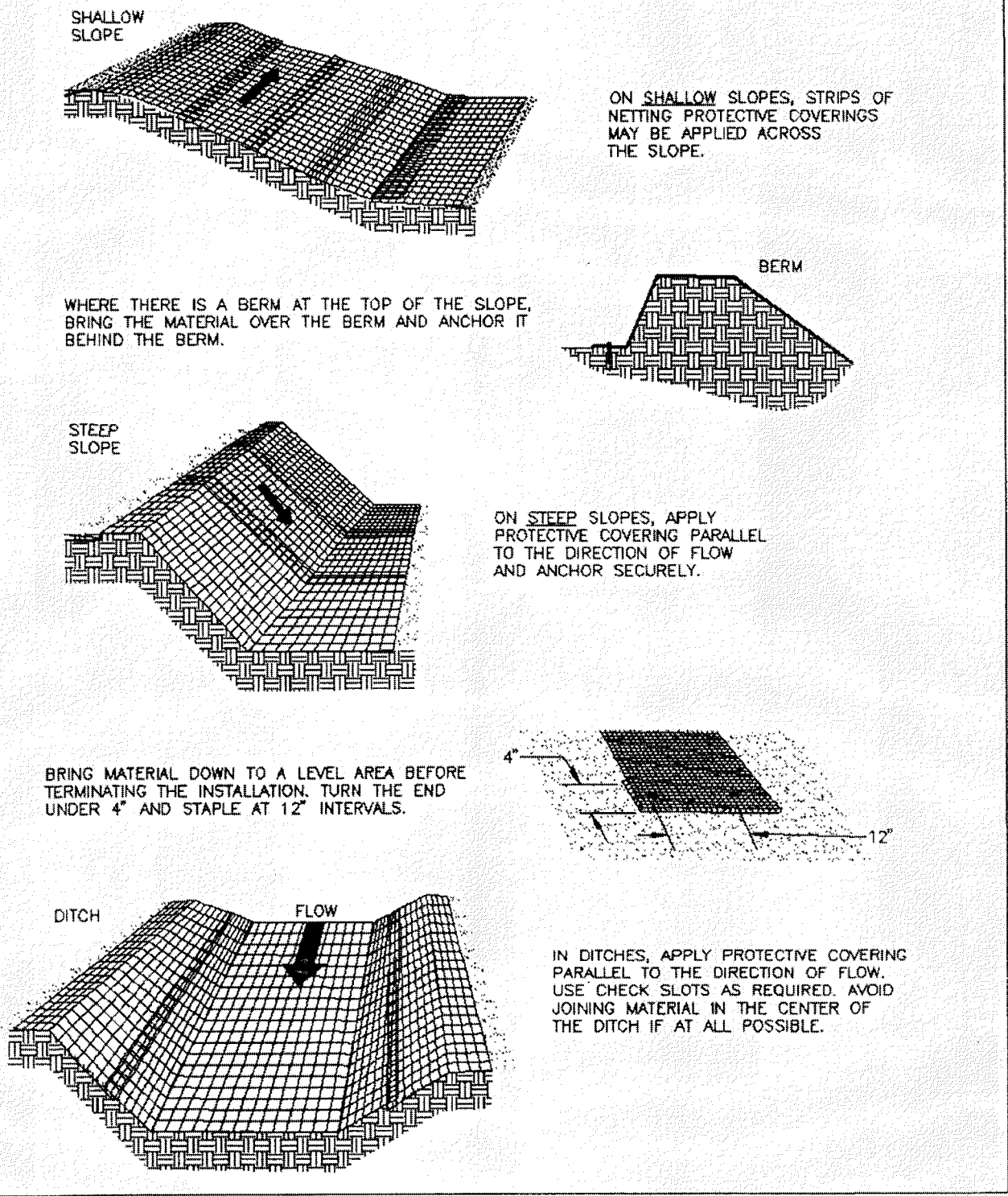
l. Any plan approved prior to July 1, 2014, that provides for stormwater management that addresses any flow rate capacity and velocity requirements for natural or man-made channels shall satisfy the flow rate capacity and velocity requirements for natural or man-made channels if the practices are designed 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

TYPICAL ORIENTATION OF TREATMENT – 1 (SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKET)



CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING:

1. AS A FIRST STEP IN LAND DISTURBANCE ALL PERIMETER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO DIVERSION DIKES AND SILT FENCES.
2. GRADING, DITCH AND SLOPES SHALL FOLLOW, 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.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO GRADE THE SITE TO PREPARE FOR POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE. THE PROJECT WILL CONSIST OF DISTURBING 1.46 ACRES, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS SHOWN ON THE SITE PLANS. THERE SHALL BE NO NEW UTILITIES WITH THIS PROJECT.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

SITE 1 IS LOCATED OFF U.S. ROUTE 220 (BOTETOURT ROAD) APPROXIMATELY 2.25 MILES NORTH OF THE INTERSTATE 81 INTERSECTION. THE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF 91.34 ACRES OF FIELDS AND PATCHES OF NEW GROWTH VEGETATION, HOWEVER, ALL LAND DISTURBANCE WILL OCCUR ON 3.48 ACRES IN THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE LOT. THERE ARE NO STRUCTURES ON THE PROPERTY AND IT WILL BE ACCESSED VIA CHARTER AVENUE TO THE SOUTH. THE TERRAIN IS TYPICALLY FLAT WITH A LARGE HILL ALONG GLEBE ROAD TO THE NORTH END OF THE SITE.

OFFSITE AREAS

THERE ARE NO SUBJECT OFFSITE AREAS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROJECT SITE.

ADJACENT PROPERTY

SITE 1 IS BOUND BY US 220 TO THE EAST, GLEBE ROAD TO THE NORTH, FRALIN & WALDRON, INC PROPERTIES (ZONED TND) TO THE EAST, AND CHARTER AVENUE TO THE SOUTH.

CRITICAL EROSION AREAS

SOILS ON SLOPES 2:1 OR GREATER HAVE HIGH SOIL EROSION POTENTIAL.

SOILS

THE PREDOMINANT SOIL IN THE PROJECT AREA IS FREDERICK LOAM COMPLEX (20C). THIS SOIL GROUP IS FOUND ON 7% TO 15% SLOPES AND IS CLASSIFIED AS WELL DRAINED SOIL. THE OTHER SOIL PRESENT IN THE PROJECT AREA IS TIMBERVILLE SILT LOAM (53B). THIS SOIL GROUP IS FOUND ON 0% TO 7% SLOPES AND IS CLASSIFIED AS A WELL DRAINED SOIL.

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.

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 SEEDDED 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 SEEDDED 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 SHOULDERES 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.

(TS) (PS)

PERMANENT SEEDING MIXTURE

TYPE A

15 OCTOBER TO 1 FEBRUARY
K-31 FESCUE @ 5 LB / 1000 SF
BORZY WINTER RYE @ 1/2 LB / 1000 SF

1 FEBRUARY TO 1 JUNE
K-31 FESCUE @ 5 LB / 1000 SF
ANNUAL RYE @ 1/2 LB / 1000 SF

1 JUNE TO 1 SEPTEMBER
K-31 FESCUE @ 5 LB / 1000 SF
GERMAN MILLET @ 1/2 LB / 1000 SF

1 SEPTEMBER TO 15 OCTOBER
K-31 FESCUE @ 5 LB / 1000 SF
ANNUAL RYE @ 1/2 LB / 1000 SF

LIME: 140 LB / 1000 SF PULVERIZED AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE

FERTILIZER: 5-20-10 @ 25 LB / 1000 SF
38-0-0 @ 7 LB / 1000 SF

MULCH: IF REQUIRED, SHALL BE USED OVER ALL SEEDDED AREAS AND SHALL BE APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 1.75 OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK, LATEST EDITION.

SOIL CONDITIONING: INCORPORATION OF LIME AND FERTILIZER, SELECTION OF CERTIFIED SEED, MULCHING, MAINTENANCE OF NEW SEEDLINGS, AND RESEEDING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS CONTAINED WITHIN THE VIRGINIA SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK, LATEST EDITION. ADDITIONAL SEEDING TO BE PERFORMED AS REQUIRED BY THE INSPECTOR.

SEED APPLICATION: APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY WITH A CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL, CULTIPACKER SEEDER, OR HYDROSEEDER ON A FIRM, FRIABLE, SEEDBED. MAXIMUM SEEDING DEPTH SHALL BE 1/4 INCH.

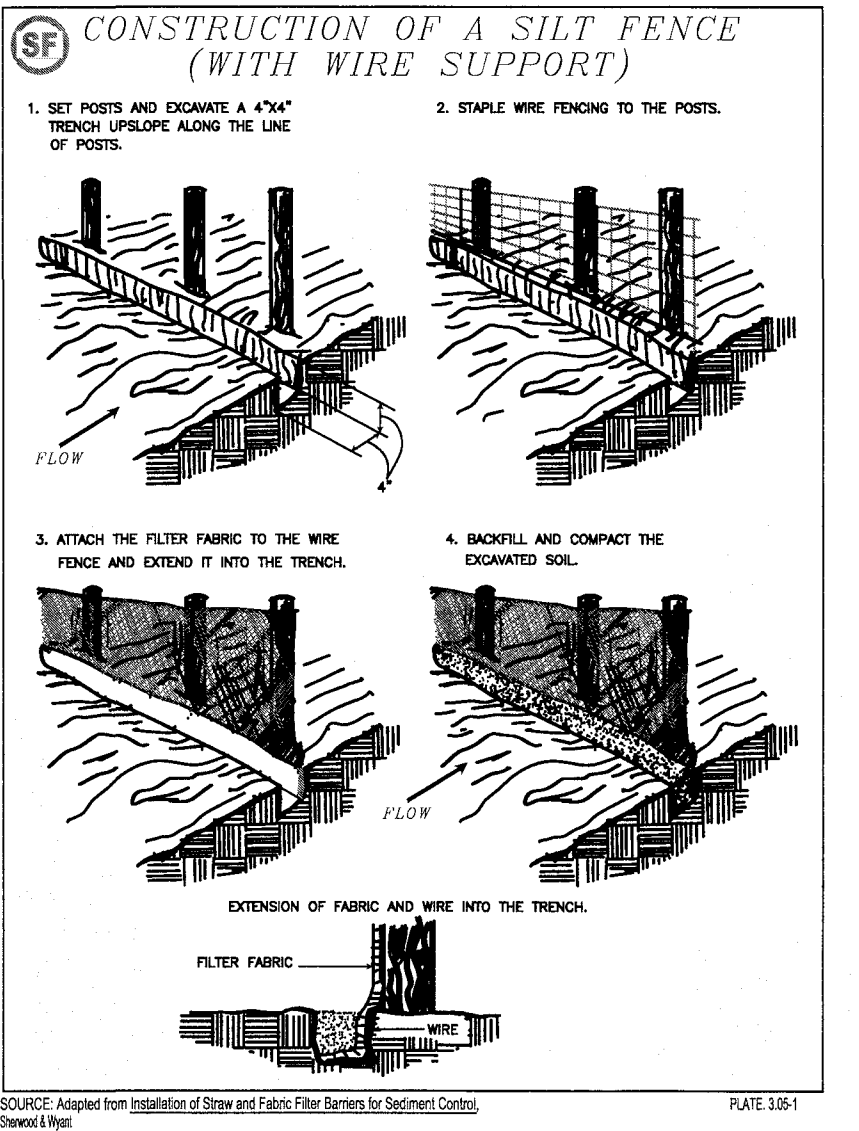
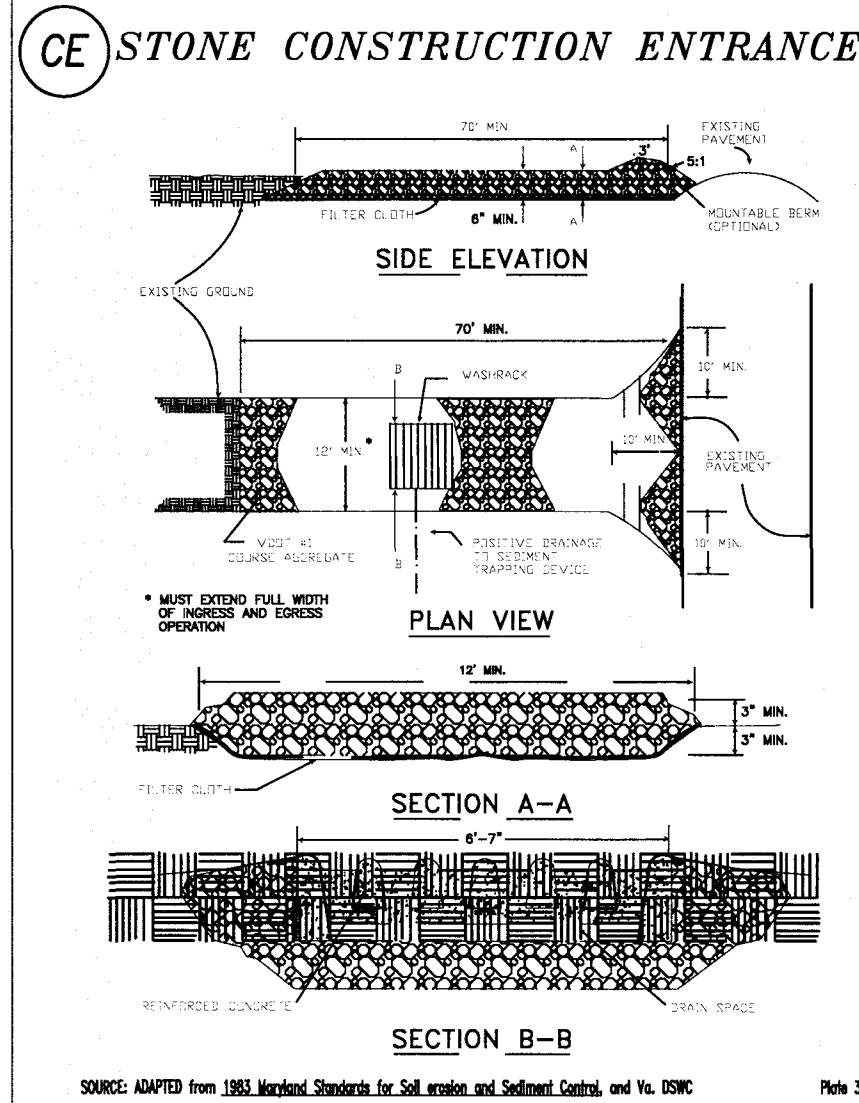
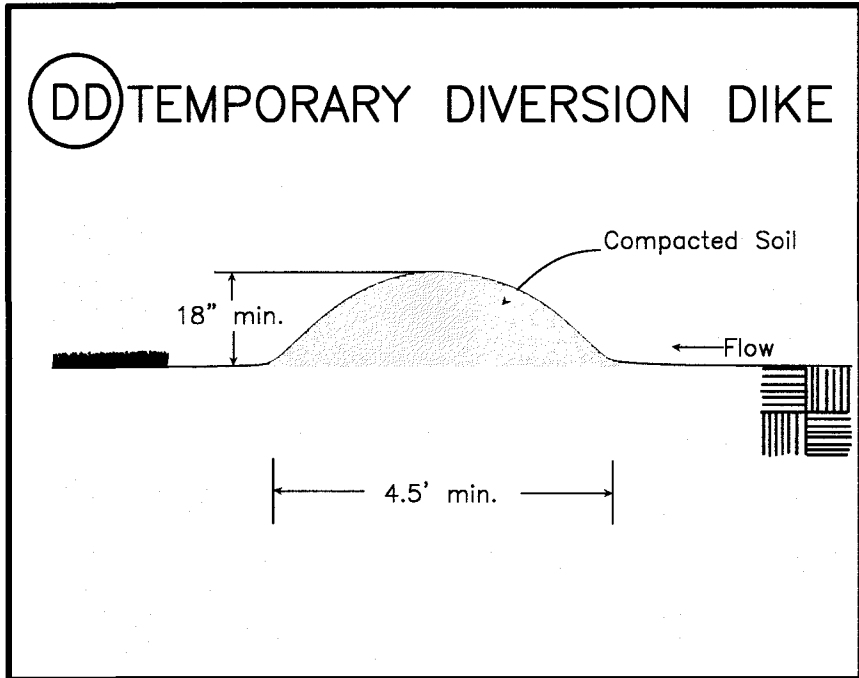
NO.	TITLE	KEY	SYMBOL	NO.	TITLE	KEY	SYMBOL
3.01	SAFETY FENCE	SA		3.20	ROCK CHECK DAMS	CD	
3.02	TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	CE		3.21	LEVEL SPREADER	LS	
3.03	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION	CRS		3.22	VEGETATIVE STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	VSS	
3.04	STRAW BALE BARRIER	STB		3.23	STRUCTURAL STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	SSS	
3.05	SILT FENCE	SF		3.24	TEMPORARY VEHICULAR STREAM CROSSING	VSC	
3.06	BRUSH BARRIER	BB		3.25	UTILITY STREAM CROSSING	USC	
3.07	STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION	IP		3.26	DEWATERING STRUCTURE	DS	
3.08	CULVERT INLET PROTECTION	CIP		3.27	TURBIDITY CURTAIN	TC	
3.09	TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKE	DD		3.28	SUBSURFACE DRAIN	SD	
3.10	TEMPORARY FILL DIVERSION	FD		3.29	SURFACE ROUGHENING	SR	
3.11	TEMPORARY RIGHT-OF-WAY DIVERSION	RWD		3.30	TOPSOILING	TO	
3.12	DIVERSION	DV		3.31	TEMPORARY SEEDING	TS	
3.13	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP	ST		3.32	PERMANENT SEEDING	PS	
3.14	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	SB		3.33	SODDING	SO	
3.15	TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSB		3.34	BERMUDA GRASS AND ZOYSIAGRASS ESTABLISHMENT	EGE	
3.16	PAVED FLUME	PF		3.35	MULCHING	MU	
3.17	STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL	SCC		3.36	SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS AND MATTING	SSB	
3.18	OUTLET PROTECTION	OP		3.37	TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND GROUND COVERS	VEG	
3.19	RIPRAP	RR		3.38	TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION	TP	
				3.39	DUST CONTROL	DC	

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, 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.

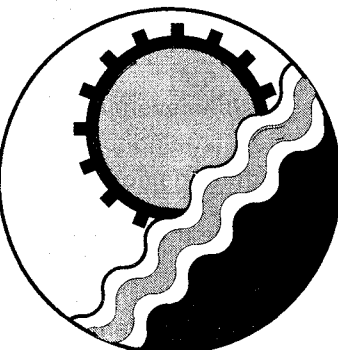
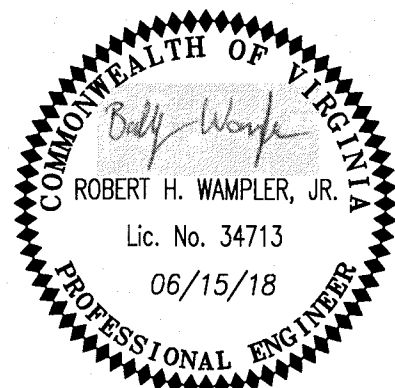
PERMANENT STABILIZATION

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 SEEDDED 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 SEEDDED TO PROTECT THE SLOPES PROPERLY.



SOURCE: Adapted from Implications of Sheet and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, David L. Hight

PLATE 13B-1



ENGINEERING CONCEPTS, INC.

94 GREENFIELD STREET
DALEVILLE, VIRGINIA 24083
540.473.1253

Drawn	ACF	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS MMBER ONE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION DALEVILLE TOWN CENTER BOUTETOURT COUNTY,VA	NOT TO SCALE
Designed	ECI		DATE: JUNE 15, 2018
Checked	ECI		PROJECT: 17063
Approved	RHW		C14