

VIRGINIA CODE - E&S MINIMUM STANDARDS (4 VAC 50-30-40)

An erosion and sediment control program adopted by a district or locality must be consistent with the following criteria, techniques and methods:

MS-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 30 days. Permanent stabilization shall be applied to areas that are to be left dormant for more than one year.

MS-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.

MS-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.

MS-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.

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

MS-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.

MS-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.

MS-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.

MS-9. Whenever water seeps from a slope face, adequate drainage or other protection shall be provided.

MS-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.

MS-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.

MS-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.

MS-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.

MS-14. All applicable federal, state and local chapters pertaining to working in or crossing live watercourses shall be met.

MS-15. The bed and banks of a watercourse shall be stabilized immediately after work in the watercourse is completed.

MS-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.

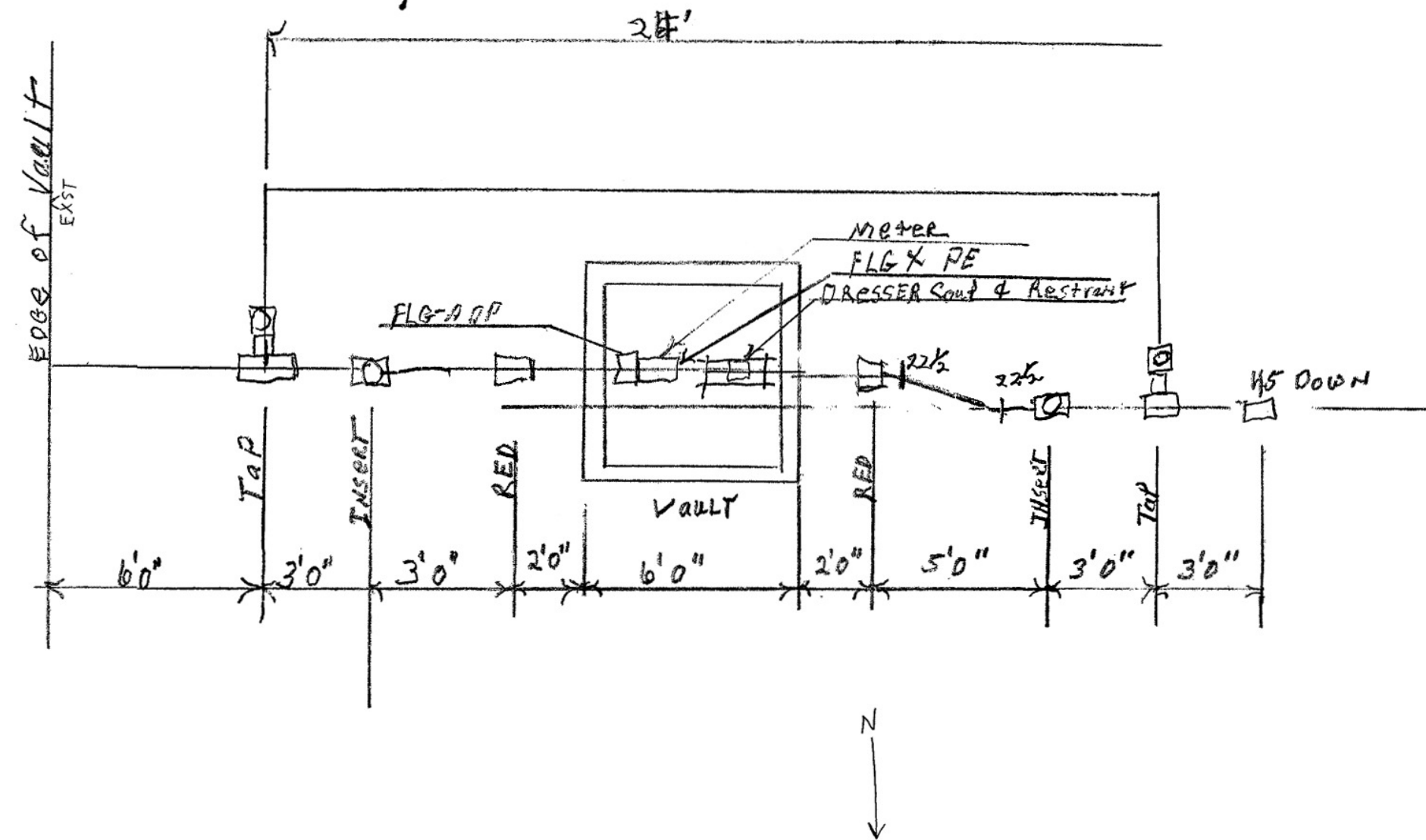
c. Effluent from dewatering operations shall be filtered or passed through an approved sediment trapping device, or both, and discharged in a manner that does not adversely affect flowing streams or off-site property.

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.

MS-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.



- (3) Provide a combination of channel improvement, stormwater detention or other measures which is satisfactory to the plan approving authority to prevent downstream erosion.
- d. The applicant shall provide evidence of permission to make the improvements.
- 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 locality 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.
- 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.

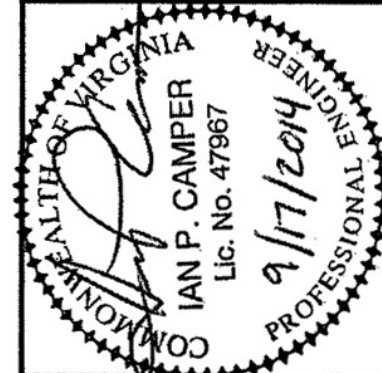
GENERAL NOTES:

- EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND THEIR LOCATIONS ARE INDICATED BASED ON MARKINGS BY "MISS UTILITY" UNDER TICKET NUMBER B110300445-008 AND HAVE NOT BEEN FIELD VERIFIED BY THE ENGINEER. NOTHING IN THE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS SHALL BE CONSTRUED AS A GUARANTEE BY THE OWNER OR THE ENGINEER THAT THESE UTILITIES ARE IN THE LOCATIONS INDICATED, OR THAT OTHER UNDERGROUND UTILITIES DO NOT EXIST. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES BY CONTACTING UTILITY OWNERS, AS REQUIRED BY LAW, AND BY PROVIDING ITS OWN FIELD VERIFICATION. PROTECT EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, NOT INDICATED TO BE REMOVED, AND MAINTAIN IN SERVICE. IN THE EVENT THAT AN EXISTING UTILITY IS DAMAGED, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE UTILITY OWNER. REPAIR THE DAMAGED UTILITY TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE UTILITY OWNER.
- CONFINE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS TO VDOT RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- PROVIDE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AT ALL GRADED AREAS.
- FOR TYPICAL DETAILS, SEE SHEETS CS501 AND CS502.
- COMPLY WITH ALL VDOT CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION IN VDOT RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- PROTECT EXISTING STRUCTURES AND PAVEMENT FROM DAMAGE. RESTORE ANY CONCRETE STRUCTURES OR PAVEMENT DAMAGED TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.
- FIELD VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WELL IN ADVANCE OR BEGINNING WORK TO ALLOW FOR ADJUSTMENTS DUE TO CONFLICTS. ALL ADJUSTMENTS SHALL BE APPROVED IN ADVANCE BY OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- KEEP THE PREMISES FREE FROM ACCUMULATIONS OF WASTE MATERIALS AND RUBBISH CAUSED BY THE WORK.
- COMPLY WITH PERMITS AND APPLICABLE STATE AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
- FIELD VERIFY EXISTING ELEVATIONS, INVERT ELEVATIONS, PIPE MATERIALS, AND DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO ORDERING PRECAST CONCRETE STRUCTURES AND PIPE FITTINGS AND VALVES.
- THE PUMP STATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATION THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD. ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY THAT REMOVES ANY STRUCTURE, PIPELINE, OR EQUIPMENT FROM OPERATION SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE OWNER AT LEAST A WEEK IN ADVANCE.
- BYPASS PUMPING MAY BE REQUIRED WITH MINIMUM PUMPING CAPACITY OF 350 GPM AT 288 FT TDH. PUMPING RATE SHALL NOT EXCEED 400 GPM DUE TO DOWNSTREAM SEWER LIMITATIONS. IF BYPASS PUMPING IS REQUIRED, PROVIDE REDUNDANT STANDBY PUMP(S), WHICH SHALL AUTOMATICALLY CUT ON IF MAIN PUMP(S) FAILS. STANDBY PUMPS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM PUMPING CAPACITY EQUAL TO THE LARGEST MAIN PUMP. BYPASS PUMPS SHALL HAVE OWN FUEL SOURCE SEPARATE FROM ELECTRIC GRID. PROVIDE LEVEL CONTROLLER TO CUT PUMP OFF WHEN FLOW ISN'T NOTICED AS IS POSSIBLE IN LOW FLOW HOURS OF DAY. PUMP STATUS SHALL BE OBSERVED BY CONTRACTOR EVERY 3 HOURS MAXIMUM, OR CONSTANTLY DURING RAIN EVENTS. FOR ADDITIONAL BYPASS PUMPING REQUIREMENTS, REFER TO WWA STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, CS-3 SANITARY SEWER COLLECTION PIPING.
- GUARDRAIL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH VDOT ROAD AND BRIDGE STANDARDS.
- 100YR FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION IS BASED ON FEMA MAP NUMBER 51161C0254G, DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 2007.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH ROANOKE GAS COMPANY FOR SUPPLYING SERVICE AND METER FOR BACK-UP GENERATOR. COST FOR NATURAL GAS SERVICE AND CONNECTION WILL BE PAID FOR BY OWNER.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH AEP AND VERIZON, AS REQUIRED.
- BEGIN GR-2 ON NORTH SIDE OF EXISTING BOX CULVERT. SPACE GUARDRAIL POSTS TO SPAN EXISTING BOX CULVERT.

1"=10'

GRAPHIC SCALES

AECOM
10015 LEE HIGHWAY
SUITE 200
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22044
(703) 441-1000



RENOVATION OF CLEARBROOK LIFT STATION

SITE LAYOUT

PROJECT NO: 60153882-0001
CAD DWG FILE: _cs101
DESIGNED BY: IPC
DRAWN BY: MEW
DEPT CHECK: WCH
PROJ CHECK: DMH
DATE: SEPT. 17, 2014
SCALE: 1" = 10'

CS101