EROSION CONTROL NARRATIVE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION
THE PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT IS TO EXTEND THE EXISTING WATERLINES ALONG BLUEWATER DRIVE BETWEEN WOODFIELD LANE AND BROWNS POINT DRIVE. THE LENGTH OF WATERLINES TO BE INSTALLED IS APPROXIMATELY 3,850 FEET. THE INSTALLATION WILL TAKE PLACE INSIDE & OUTSIDE OF THE EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED IN FRANKLIN COUNTY. THE DISTURBED AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 0.5 ACRES.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS
THE EXISTING SITE WITHIN FRANKLIN COUNTY INCLUDES AREAS ALONG BLUEWATER DRIVE. THE ROADS ARE ASPHALT PAVED. WATERLINE IS TO BE INSTALLED IN PAVED AND UNPAVED AREAS.

ADJACENT AREAS
THE PROJECT IS SURROUNDED BY RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND UNDEVELOPED PROPERTIES.

OFFSITE AREAS
IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WILL OCCUR OFFSITE. FRANKLIN COUNTY WILL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY OFFSITE LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH THIS PROJECT. ALL OFFSITE AREAS SHALL HAVE THEIR OWN INDIVIDUAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN.

SOILS
REFER TO THE USDA SOIL SURVEY FOR A DETAIL DESCRIPTION OF ALL SOIL TYPES. THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE FOLLOWING SOIL MAP UNITS.

SOIL SYMBOL	SOIL TYPE	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP
7B	CLIFFORD FINE SANDY LOAM, 2% to 8% SLOPES	B
7C	CLIFFORD FINE SANDY LOAM, 8% to 15% SLOPES	B
7D	CLIFFORD FINE SANDY LOAM, 15% to 25% SLOPES	B
8E	CLIFFORD-HICKORYKNOB COMPLEX, 25% to 45% SLOPES	B & C
36B	THURMONT-WINTERGREEN COMPLEX, 2% to 8% SLOPES	B
36C	THURMONT-WINTERGREEN COMPLEX, 8% to 15% SLOPES	B

CRITICAL AREAS
THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE SPECIAL CARE TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR ANY SEDIMENT LEAVING THE SITE ONTO ADJACENT PROPERTY.

MINIMUM STANDARDS
REFER TO DEQ MINIMUM STANDARDS.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

SILT FENCE (3.05) – SILT FENCE WILL BE INSTALLED AT THE LOWER ENDS OF THE PROJECT SITE TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT LADEN RUN-OFF PRIOR TO EXITING THE SITE.

CULVERT INLET PROTECTION (3.08) – SILT FENCE AROUND A CULVERT INLET TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT LADEN RUN-OFF PRIOR TO ENTERING THE PIPE.

TEMPORARY SEEDING (3.31) – TEMPORARY SEEDING SHALL BE APPLIED TO TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKES, TOPSOIL STOCKPILES, AND ALL AREAS TO BE ROUGH GRADED, BUT NOT FINISHED GRADED DURING THE INITIAL PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION. TEMPORARY SEEDING SHALL BE FAST GERMINATING. TEMPORARY VEGETATION AND INSTALLED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING GRADING, OR INSTALLATION IF A TEMPORARY MEASURE. SEE ALSO MINIMUM STANDARDS.

PERMANENT SEEDING (3.32) – PERMANENT SEEDING SHALL BE INSTALLED ON ALL DISTURBED AREAS OF THE SITE NOT OTHERWISE STABILIZED.

MULCHING (3.35) – ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE MULCHED AFTER SEEDING. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF TWO TONS PER ACRE AND ANCHORED WITH 750 LBS PER ACRE OF FIBER MULCH OVER THE SEEDED AREA.

PERMANENT STABILIZATION
AREAS NOT COVERED BY LANDSCAPING OR OTHER PERMANENT HARD SURFACE SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT A STRONG STAND OF GRASS IS ESTABLISHED BEFORE THE REMOVAL OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES.

MAINTENANCE:
ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED BI-WEEKLY AND AFTER EVERY RUNOFF PRODUCING RAINFALL. A LOG OF DATES AND INSPECTIONS SHALL BE KEPT. ANY DEFICIENCIES THAT ARE FOUND SHALL BE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AT TRAPPING MEASURES SHALL BE ROUTINELY REMOVED. THE CONTRACTOR AND RLD SHALL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING:

ALL DITCHES, SWALES, AND NATURAL WATERCOURSES DOWNSTREAM OF THIS PROJECT SHALL BE FIELD INSPECTED DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION BY THE RLD TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH DEQ'S MS-19. IF EROSION OR SCOUR IS OCCURRING THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL CORRECTIVE MEASURES.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL AFTER ALL DISTURBED AREAS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED AND THEN TEMPORARY MEASURES PROPERLY REMOVED.

ALL SEEDED AREAS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT A GOOD STAND OF GRASS IS MAINTAINED. AREAS SHALL BE FERTILIZED AND RESEEDED AS REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE A GOOD STAND OF GRASS.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATION:
THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS A LINEAR DEVELOPMENT DISTURBING LESS THAN 1 ACRE AND IS THEREFORE EXEMPT FROM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS.

CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM STANDARDS:

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. APPLY SEEDING MIXTURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS 3.31 AND 3.32 OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK (VESCH) TO ALL AREAS THAT DO NOT HAVE A NON-ERODABLE SURFACE AS SHOWN ON THE PLAN.*
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. NO ONSITE STOCKPILE IS CURRENTLY PLANNED FOR THIS PROJECT.*
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. SEE MINIMUM STANDARD 1.*
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. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AS OUTLINED IN THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE.*
5. *Stabilization measures shall be applied to earthen structures such as dams, dikes and diversions immediately after installation. NO EARTHEN STRUCTURES ARE PROPOSED WITH THIS PLAN.*
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.*

   NO SEDIMENT TRAPS OR BASINS ARE PROPOSED WITH THIS PLAN.
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. EXCEEDED ANY AREAS THAT DO NOT HAVE AN ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOOD STAND OF GRASS AFTER INITIAL APPLICATION OF PERMANENT SEEDING. ADDITIONAL SLOPE STABILIZATION MEASURES ARE TO BE CONSIDERED AS CONDITIONS DICTATE.*
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. NO CONCENTRATED RUNOFF SHALL FLOW DOWN CUT OR FILL SLOPES AND SHALL BE DIVERTED AS NECESSARY.*
9. *Whenever water seeps from a slope face, adequate drainage or other protection shall be provided. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY UPON THE DISCOVERY OF ANY WATER SEEPS.*
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. NO INLET PROTECTION IS PROPOSED WITH THIS PLAN.*
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. NO OUTLET PROTECTION IS PROPOSED WITH THIS PLAN.*
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. NO WORK WITHIN LIVE WATERCOURSES IS PROPOSED FOR THIS PROJECT.*
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. NO WORK WITHIN LIVE WATERCOURSES IS PROPOSED FOR THIS PROJECT.*
14. *All applicable federal, state and local regulations pertaining to working in or crossing live watercourses shall be met. NO WORK WITHIN LIVE WATERCOURSES IS PROPOSED FOR THIS PROJECT.*
15. *The bed and banks of a watercourse shall be stabilized immediately after work in the watercourse is completed. NO WORK WITHIN LIVE WATERCOURSES IS PROPOSED FOR THIS PROJECT.*
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 these regulations.*
   f. *Applicable safety regulations shall be complied with.*

   UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS ABOVE.
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. ADEQUATE MEANS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE CLEANING OF MUD AND SEDIMENT FROM CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES PRIOR TO ENTERING PUBLIC STREETS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVING ANY MUD AND SEDIMENT TRANSPORTED FROM THIS SITE ONTO THE PUBLIC STREETS.*
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 local program 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. EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT WWA PERMISSION AND SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ABOVE REQUIREMENTS.*

MINIMUM STANDARDS CONTINUED:

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; and*
   (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 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 outlets 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.*
e. *All hydrologic analyses shall be based on the existing watershed characteristics and the ultimate development 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 responsibility 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 dissipator 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 runoff 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.*
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 and man-made channels if the practices are designed to*
   (I) *detain the water quality volumes and release it over 48 hours;*
   (II) *detain and release over 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 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 62.1–44.15:54 or 62.1–44.15:65 of the Act.*
m. *For plans approved on and after July 1, 2014, the flow rate capacity and velocity requirements of 62.1–44.15:52 A of the Act and this subsection shall be satisfied by compliance with water quantity requirements in the Stormwater Management Act (62.1–44.15:24 et seq. of the Code of Virginia) and attendant regulations, unless such land-disturbing activities are in accordance with 9VAC25–870–48 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations.*
n. *Compliance with the water quantity minimum standards set out in 9VAC25–870–66 of the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of Minimum Standard 19.*

THE PROPOSED PROJECT IS A LINEAR DEVELOPMENT DISTURBING LESS THAN 1 ACRE, AND IS THEREFORE EXEMPT FROM STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS. ADDITIONALLY, SINCE THE PROJECT DOES NOT PROPOSE ANY NEW IMPERVIOUS SURFACES, THE PEAK FLOW CONDITIONS SHOULD NOT INCREASE. BECAUSE OF THIS, MS-19 IS SATISFIED BY COMPLIANCE WITH MS-19 SECTION c(3).

GENERAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES,
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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 AND NARRATIVE, AS WELL AS A COPY OF THE LAND DISTURBING PERMIT, SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES. THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ADMINISTRATOR WILL DELIVER THESE MATERIALS AT THE ONSITE PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE.

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.

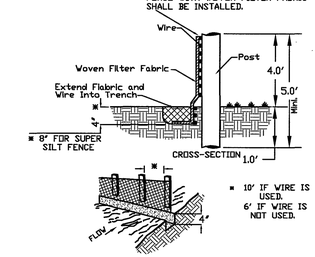
ES–6: THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION OF ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AS DETERMINED BY THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY.

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

ES–8: DURING DEWATERING OPERATION, 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.

WHERE SUPER SILT FENCE IS SPECIFIED A GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH WOVEN FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE INSTALLED.



SF CONSTRUCTION OF A SILT FENCE

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS TO DENUDED AREAS THAT MAY NOT BE AT FINAL GRADE BUT WILL REMAIN DORMANT (UNDISTURBED) FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS. PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHALL BE APPLIED TO AREAS THAT ARE TO BE LEFT DORMANT FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR.

TS TEMPORARY SEEDING MIXTURE

PLANTING DATES	SPECIES	RATE (LBS./ACRE)
SEPT. 1 – FEB. 15	50/50 MIX OF ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTI–FLORUM) & CEREAL (WINTER) RYE (SECALE CEREALE)	50 – 100
FEB. 16 – APR. 30	ANNUAL RYEGRASS (LOLIUM MULTI–FLORUM)	60 – 100
MAY. 1 – AUG. 31	GERMAN MILLET (SETARIA ITALICA)	50

LIME: 90 LB / 1000 SF PULVERIZED AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE
FERTILIZER: 10–10–10 @ 10 LB / 1000 SF

PERMANENT STABILIZATION
ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION WILL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING WITHIN 7 DAYS OR IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FINISH GRADING. SEEDING WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION 3.32 OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK. PERMANENTLY SEEDED AREAS SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING ESTABLISHMENT WITH STRAW MULCH.

PS PERMANENT SEEDING MIXTURE

THIS PERMANENT SEEDING MIXTURE IS ONLY REQUIRED FOR ESC PURPOSES FOR SITES LEFT DORMANT > 1 YEAR.

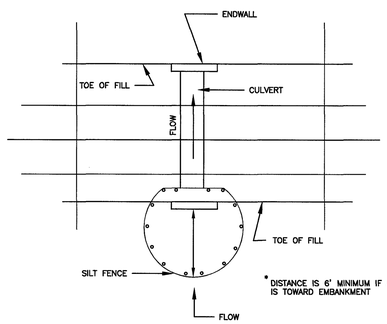
SEEDING AREA:		SEEDING RATE:
GENERAL TURF		
	K–31 FESCUE	200 lbs/Ac
	(Optional) PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	20 lbs/Ac
GENERAL SLOPE (3:1 or less)		
	K–31 FESCUE	128 lbs/Ac
	RED TOP GRASS	2 lbs/Ac
	SEASONAL NURSE CROP	20 lbs/Ac
STEEP SLOPE (Greater than 3:1)		
	K–31 FESCUE	108 lbs/Ac
	RED TOP GRASS	2 lbs/Ac
	SEASONAL NURSE CROP	20 lbs/Ac
	CROWNVETCH	20 lbs/Ac

SEASONAL NURSE CROP SCHEDULE:

March, April – May 15th	ANNUAL RYE
May 16th – August 15th	FOXTAIL MILLET
August 16th – September, October	ANNUAL RYE
November – February	WINTER RYE

LIME: *90 LB / 1000 SF PULVERIZED AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE*
FERTILIZER: *10–20–10 @ 12 LB / 1000 SF*
MULCH: *IF REQUIRED, SHALL BE USED OVER ALL SEEDED 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.*

CIP SILT FENCE CULVERT INLET PROTECTION



* DISTANCE IS 6' MINIMUM IF FLOW IS TOWARD EMBANKMENT

Lumsden Associates, P.C.
ENGINEERS | SURVEYORS | PLANNERS
4664 BRAMBLETON AVENUE
P.O. BOX 20669
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24018
PHONE: (540) 774-4411
FAX: (540) 772-9445
WWW.LUMSDENPC.COM

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
ANDREW P. LUMSDEN
Lic. No. 052218
7/22/20
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

STRIPER'S LANDING WATERLINE EXTENSION
PREPARED FOR
WESTERN VIRGINIA WATER AUTHORITY
SITUATED IN
FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

REVISIONS			
NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

DATE: July 22, 2020
SCALE: NONE
COMMISSION NO: 19-284
SHEET 11 OF 11