

GENERAL NOTES:

- Boundary information based on survey by Michael S. Nixon, R.L.S., dated October, 1985.
- Topographical information from City of Reidsville aerial maps.
- All storm drainage work to be done in accordance with standards & specifications of the NCDOT.
- Information concerning existing utilities was obtained from available records and from field survey. However, the Contractor must determine the exact location of all utilities by digging test pits by hand at all crossings well in advance of trenching. Prior to beginning work the Contractor must provide 48 hours notice to the City of Reidsville & all other appropriate utility companies. For field location of existing utilities the Contractor should call the City and/or NC Call One at 1-800-632-4949.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE:

Inspect all devices on a weekly basis and after each rainfall event. Immediately repair damaged silt fence, earth berms, rock check dams, slope drains and other devices as needed. Remove sediment from traps and restore traps to original design dimensions when sediment has accumulated to one-half the design depth of the trap or one-half the total depth of the trap. Remove sediment from base of silt fence as needed to provide adequate storage volume for the next rainfall event.

Seeding mixture	Rate (lb/acre)
Species:	
Tall fescue	80
Seicea lespedeza	20
Kobe lespedeza	10

Seeding notes

- After Aug. 15 use unscarified seicea seed.
- Where periodic mowing is planned or a neat appearance is desired, omit seicea and increase Kobe lespedeza to 40 lb/acre.
- To extend spring seeding dates into June, add 15 lb/acre hulled Bermudagrass. However, after mid-Apr. it is preferable to seed temporary cover.

Nurse plants

Between May 1 and Aug. 15, add 10 lb/acre German millet or 15 lb/acre Sudangrass. Prior to May 1 or after Aug. 15 add 40 lb/acre rye (grain).

Seeding dates

Best	Possible
Fall: Aug. 25 - Sept. 15	Aug. 20 - Oct. 25
Late winter: Feb. 15 - Mar. 21	Feb. 1 - Apr. 15

Fall is best for tall fescue and late winter for lespedeza. Overseeding of Kobe lespedeza over fall-seeded tall fescue is very effective.

Soil amendments

Apply lime and fertilizer according to soil tests, or apply 4,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 1,000 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Mulch

Apply 4,000 lb/acre grain straw or equivalent cover of another suitable mulch. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, netting, or roving or by crimping with a mulch anchoring tool. A disk with blades set nearly straight can be used as a mulch anchoring tool.

Maintenance

Refertilize in the second year unless growth is fully adequate. May be mowed once or twice a year, but mowing is not necessary. Reseed, fertilize, and mulch damaged areas immediately.

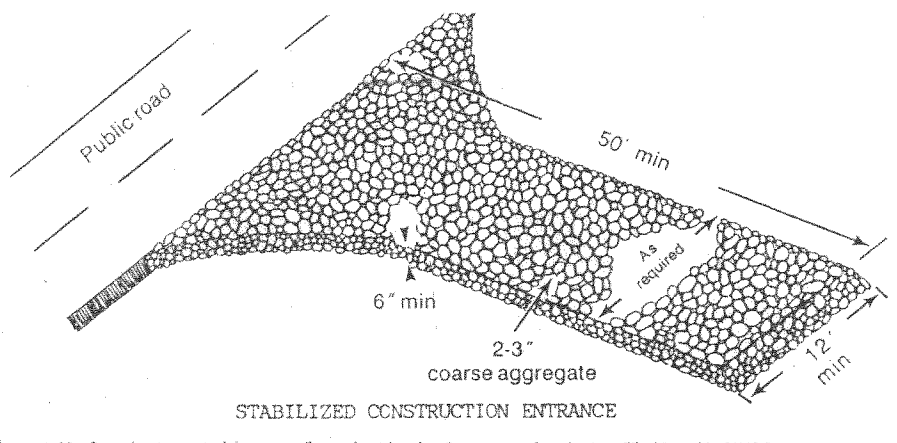


Figure 6.05a Gravel entrance/exit keeps sediment from leaving the construction site (modified from Va SWCC).

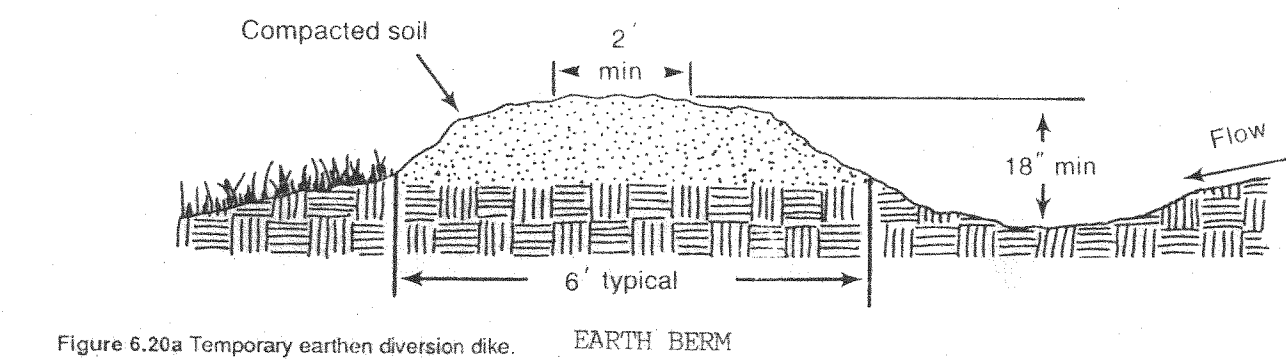


Figure 6.20a Temporary earthen diversion dike. EARTH BERM

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- Obtain approval for sediment & erosion control plan; contact Land Quality Section at 336-771-5000 prior to start of project.
- Install stabilized construction entrance; clear areas to install sediment control measures; extend existing culverts and install inlet boxes for basin risers; place wire mesh over inlet tops for trash guards; place #57 stone around inlets; excavate diversion swale to direct runoff to Trap #2.
- Continue clearing; begin grading.
- Maintain required sediment storage volumes at traps until upstream areas have been stabilized; complete backfill around inlets and protect with block & gravel filters.
- Cut & fill slopes to be provided with permanent ground cover within 21 calendar days.
- Complete grading; permanently seed all disturbed areas within 15 working days or 90 calendar days (whichever is shorter) following completion of construction.

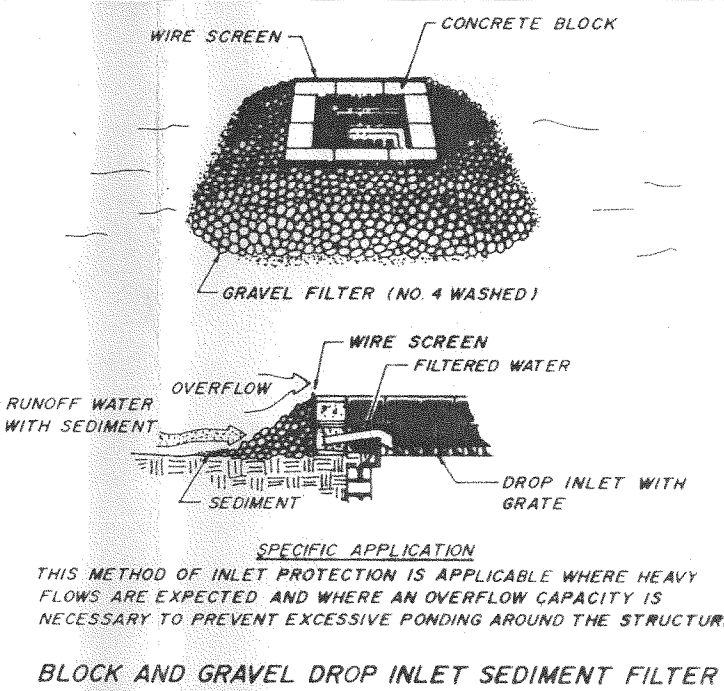


Figure 6.05b Block and gravel drop inlet sediment filter.

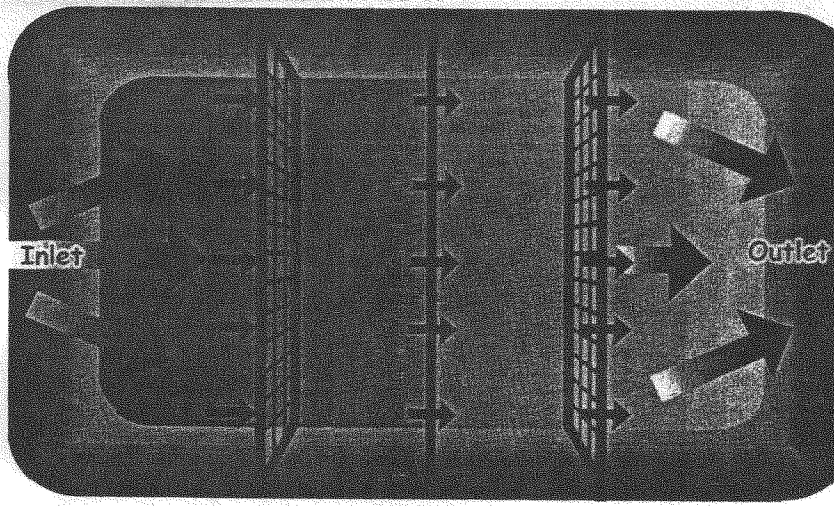
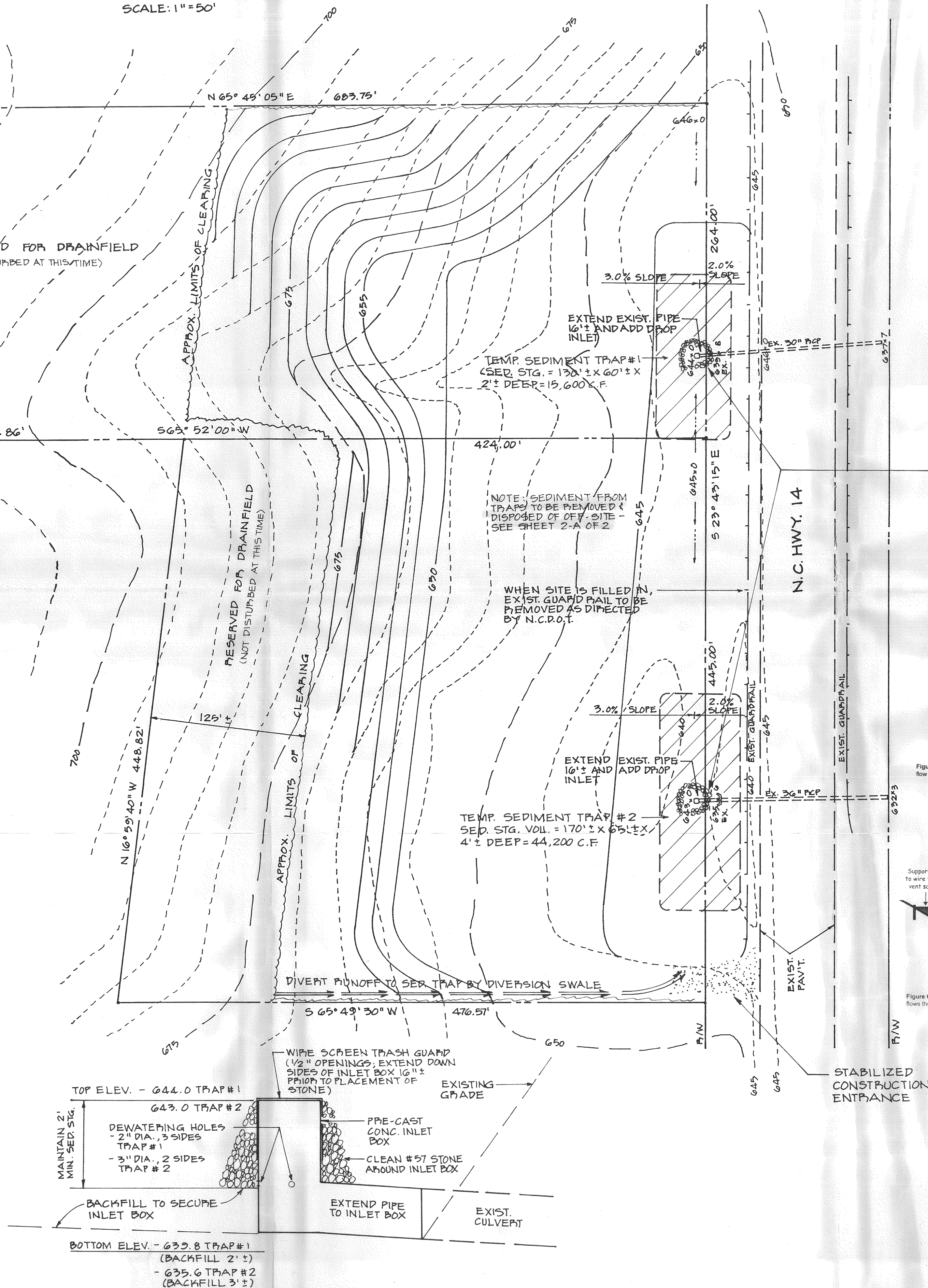


Figure 6.65a Porous baffles in a sediment basin. The flow is distributed evenly across the basin to reduce flow rates and turbulence, resulting in greater sediment retention.

- Baffles need to be installed correctly in order to fully provide their benefits. Refer to Figure 6.65b and the following key points:
- The baffle material needs to be secured at the bottom and sides using staples or by trenching as for silt fence.
- Most of the sediment will accumulate in the first bay, so this should be readily accessible for maintenance.

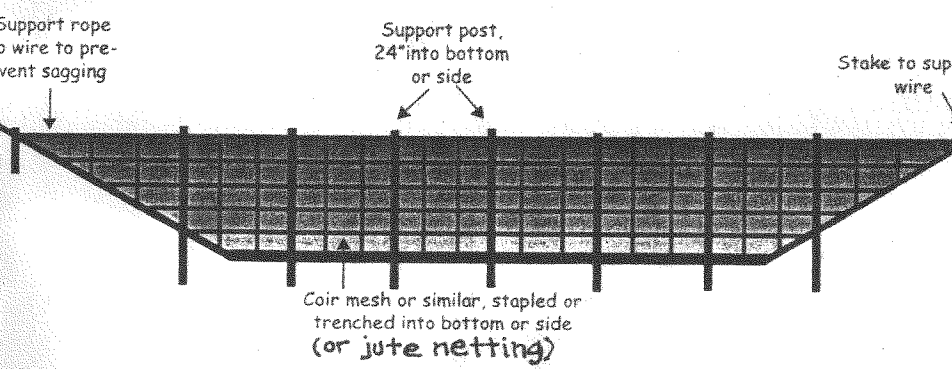
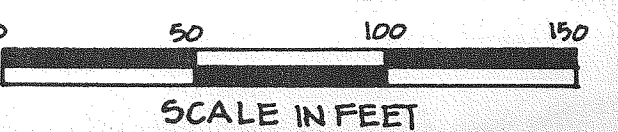


Figure 6.65b Cross-section of a porous baffle in a sediment basin. Note that there is no weir because the water flows through the baffle material.

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Date: JUNE 2000
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SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL PLAN
SHREVE PROPERTY
REIDSVILLE TOWNSHIP
REIDSVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA - ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

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of 2 Sheets