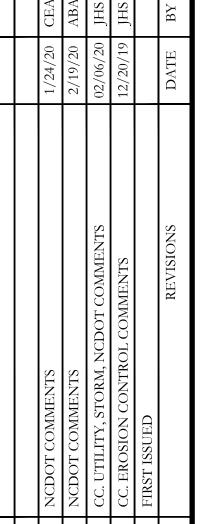


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CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS HOBBY FARM SUBDIVISION

C3 PROJECT #: 18-067

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Species	Rate (lb/acre)	Dates
Rye (grain)	120	January 1 - May 1
Annual lespedeza (Kobe)	50	
German millet	40	May 1 - August 15
Rye (grain)	120	August 15 - December 31

Soil Amendments

Follow recommendations of soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 750 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Apply 4,000 lb/acre straw. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, netting, or a mulch anchoring tool. A dist with blades set nearly straight can be used as a mulch anchoring

Maintenance

Refertilize if growth is not fully adequate. Reseed, refertilize and mulch immediately following erosion or other damage.



TEMPORARY SEEDING/MULCHING SPECIFICATIONS

2018-020

10#	Centipede	10#	Centipede
25#	Bermudagrass (hulled)	35#	Bermudagrass (unhulled)
500#	Fertilizer	500#	Fertilizer
4000#	Limestone	4000#	Limestone
	WASTE AND BORROW	AREAS	
	March 1 - August 31		September 10 - February 2
75#	Tall Fescue	75#	Tall Fescue
25#	Bermudagrass (hulled)	25#	Bermudagrass (unhulled)
500#	Fertilizer	500#	Fertilizer
4000#	Limestone	4000#	Limestone

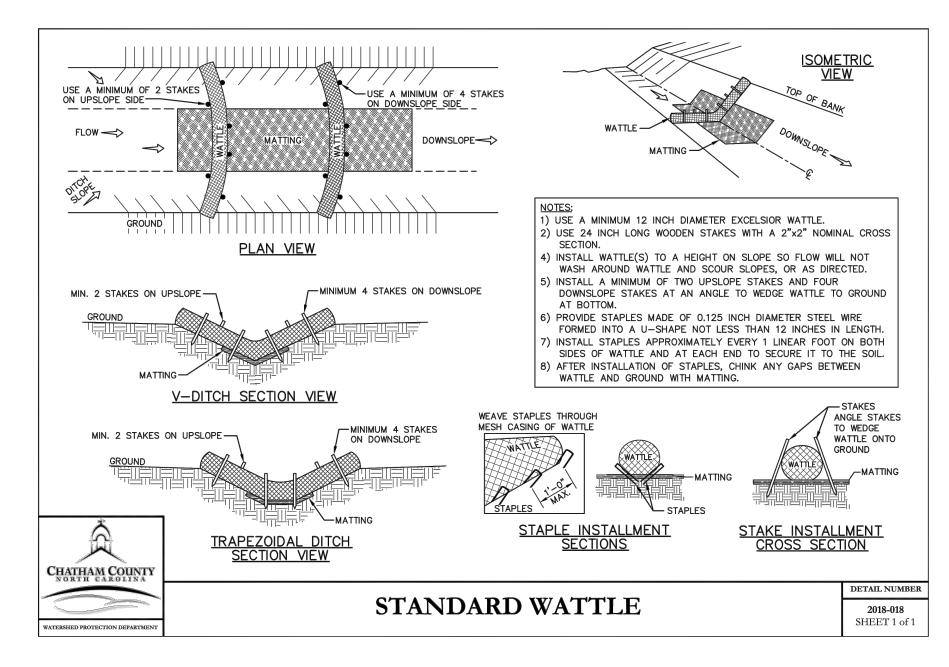
ALL DISTURBED AREAS

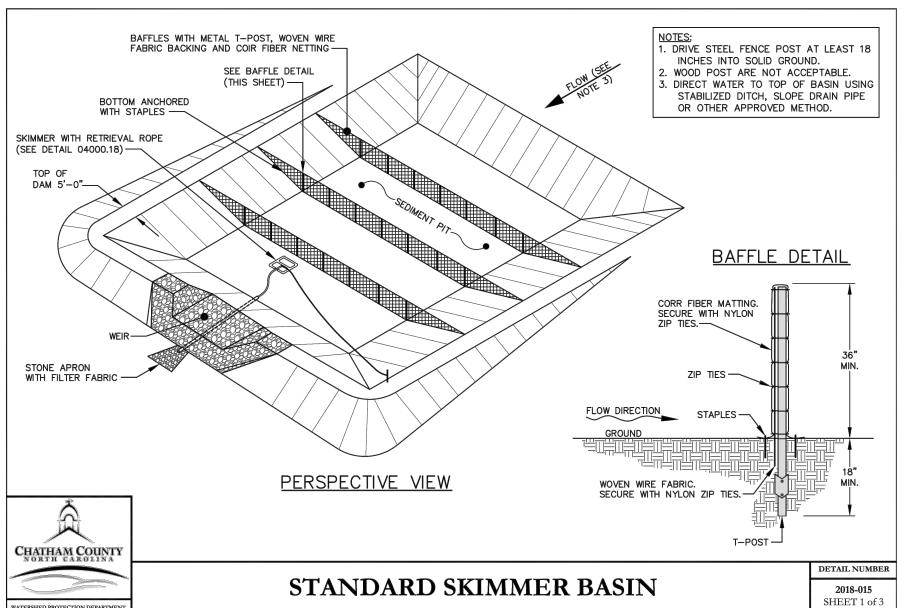
Fertilizer shall be 10-20-20 analysis. A different analysis of fertilizer may be used provided the 1-2-2 ratio is maintained and the rate of application adjusted to provide the same amount of plant food as a 10-20-20 analysis and as directed.

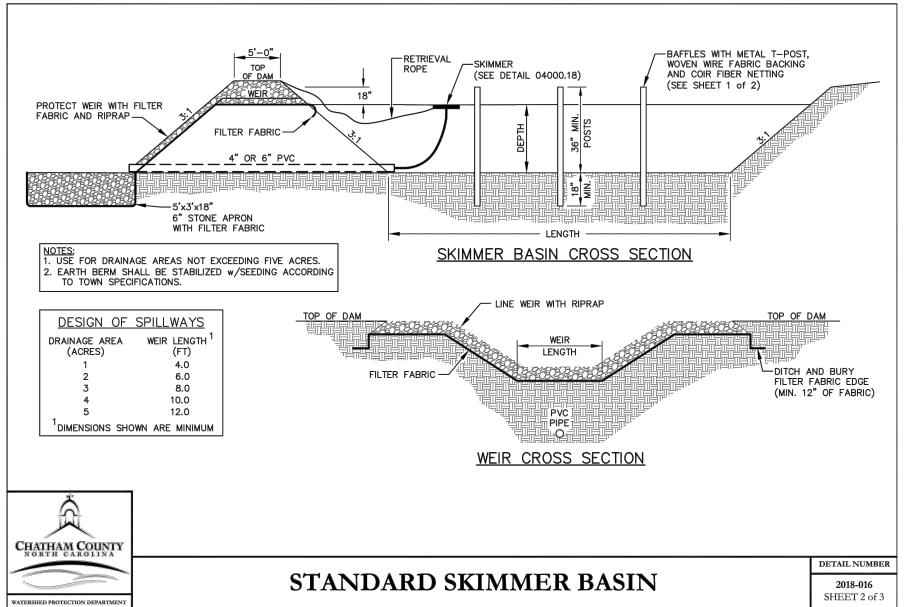


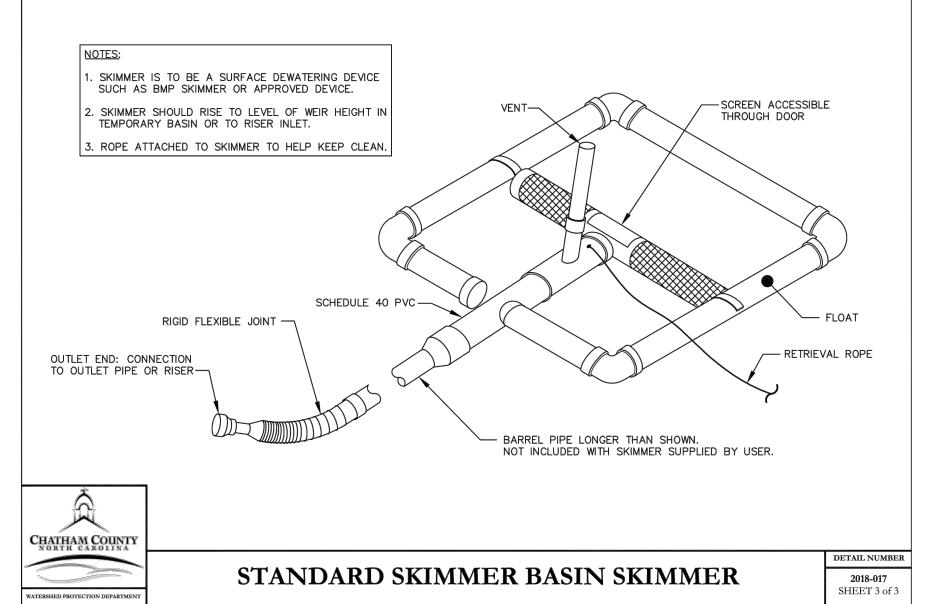
PERMANENT SEEDING/MULCHING SPECIFICATIONS

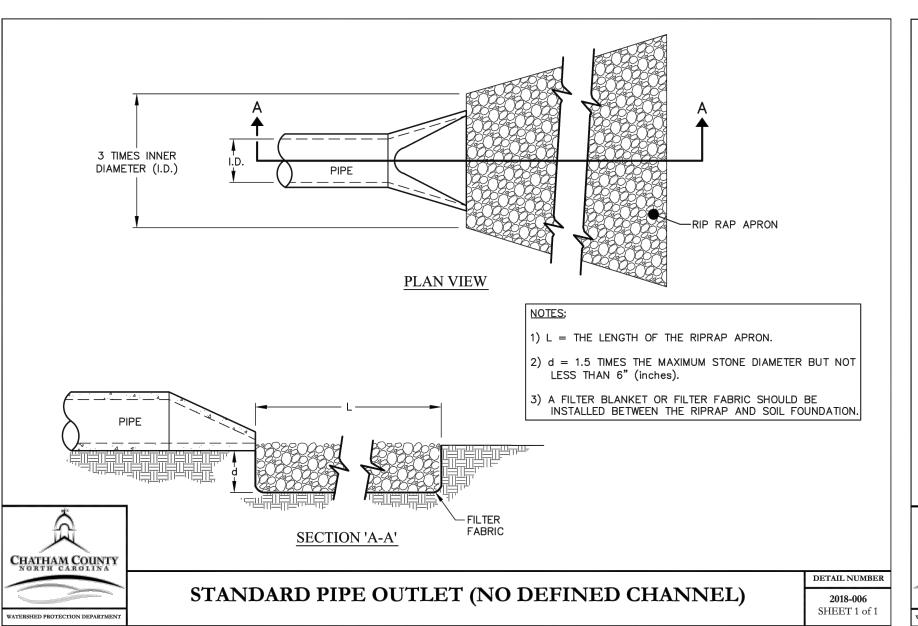
2018-021 SHEET 1 of 1

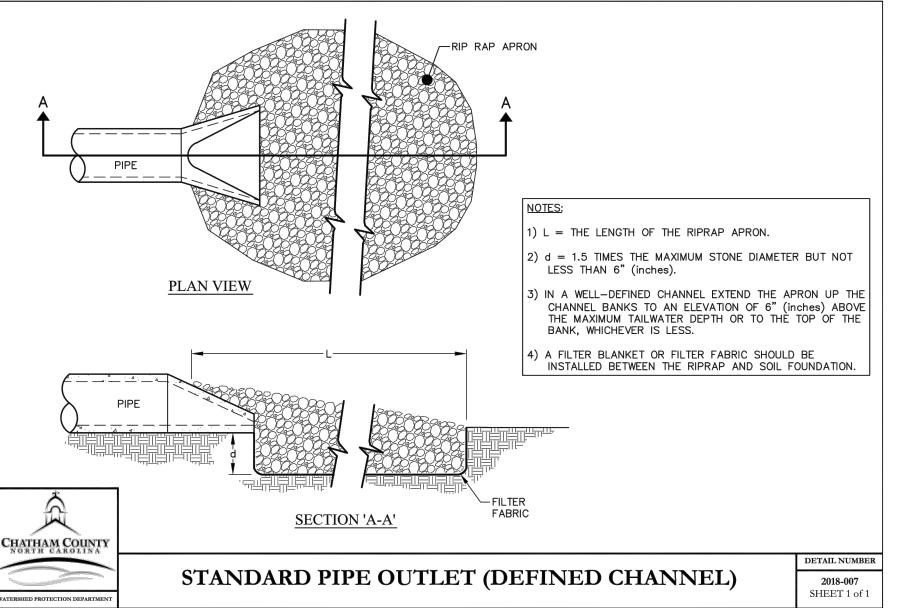












RIP RAP - GENERAL (SEE ADDITIONAL DETAILS/SPECS FOR "OUTLET PROTECTION)

SUBGRADE PREPARATION--PREPARE THE SUBGRADE FOR RIPRAP AND FILTER TO THE REQUIRED LINES AND GRADES SHOWN ON THE PLANS. COMPACT ANY FILL REQUIRED IN THE SUBGRADE TO A DENSITY APPROXIMATING THAT OF THE SURROUNDING UNDISTURBED MATERIAL OR OVERFILL DEPRESSIONS WITH RIPRAP. REMOVE BRUSH, TREES, STUMPS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL. CUT THE SUBGRADE SUFFICIENTLY DEEP THAT THE FINISHED GRADE OF THE RIPRAP WILL BE AT THE ELEVATION OF THE SURROUNDING AREA. CHANNELS SHOULD BE EXCAVATED SUFFICIENTLY TO ALLOW PLACEMENT OF THE RIPRAP IN A MANNER SUCH THAT THE FINISHED INSIDE DIMENSIONS AND GRADE OF THE RIPRAP MEET DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS.SAND AND GRAVEL FILTER BLANKET--PLACE THE FILTER BLANKET IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE GROUND FOUNDATION IS PREPARED. FOR GRAVEL, SPREAD FILTER STONE IN A UNIFORM LAYER TO THE SPECIFIED DEPTH. WHERE MORE THAN ONE LAYER OF FILTER MATERIAL IS USED, SPREAD THE LAYERS WITH MINIMAL MIXING.SYNTHETIC FILTER FABRIC --PLACE THE CLOTH FILTER DIRECTLY ON THE PREPARED FOUNDATION. OVERLAP THE EDGES BY AT LEAST 12 INCHES, AND SPACE ANCHOR PINS EVERY 3 FT ALONG THE OVERLAP. BURY THE UPSTREAM END OF THE CLOTH A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES BELOW GROUND AND WHERE NECESSARY, BURY THE LOWER END OF THE CLOTH OR OVER LAP WITH THE NEXT SECTION AS REQUIRED. SEE FIGURE 6.14A PAGE 6.14.6. TAKE CARE NOT TO DAMAGE THE CLOTH WHEN PLACING RIPRAP. IF DAMAGE OCCURS REMOVE THE RIPRAP, AND REPAIR THE SHEET BY ADDING ANOTHER LAYER OF FILTER MATERIAL WITH A MINIMUM OVERLAP OF 12 INCHES AROUND THE DAMAGED AREA. IF EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IS SUSPECTED, REMOVE AND REPLACE THE ENTIRE SHEET.WHERE LARGE STONES ARE USED OR MACHINE PLACEMENT IS DIFFICULT, A 4-INCH LAYER OF FINE GRAVEL OR SAND MAY BE NEEDED TO PROTECT THE FILTER CLOTH.STONE PLACEMENT--PLACEMENT OF RIPRAP SHOULD FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY AFTER PLACEMENT OF THE FILTER. PLACE RIPRAP SO THAT IT FORMS A DENSE, WELL-GRADED MASS OF STONE WITH A MINIMUM OF VOIDS. THE DESIRED DISTRIBUTION OF STONES THROUGHOUT THE MASS MAY BE OBTAINED BY SELECTIVE LOADING AT THE QUARRY, AND CONTROLLED DUMPING DURING FINAL PLACEMENT. PLACE RIPRAP TO ITS FULL THICKNESS IN ONE OPERATION. DO NOT PLACE RIPRAP BY DUMPING THROUGH CHUTES OR OTHER METHODS THAT CAUSE SEGREGATION OF STONE SIZES. TAKE CARE NOT TO DISLODGE THE UNDERLYING BASE OR FILTER WHEN PLACING THE STONES.THE TOE OF THE RIPRAP SLOPE SHOULD BE KEYED TO A STABLE FOUNDATION AT ITS BASE AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 6.15B. THE TOE SHOULD BE EXCAVATED TO A DEPTH ABOUT 1.5 TIMES THE DESIGN THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP, AND SHOULD EXTEND HORIZONTALLY FROM THE SLOPE.THE FINISHED SLOPE SHOULD BE FREE OF POCKETS OF SMALL STONE OR CLUSTERS OF LARGE HAND PLACING MAY BE NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE PROPER DISTRIBUTION OF STONE SIZES TO PRODUCE A RELATIVELY SMOOTH, UNIFORM SURFACE. THE FINISHED GRADE OF THE RIPRAP SHOULD BLEND WITH THE SURROUNDING AREA. NO OVERFALL OR PROTRUSION OF RIPRAP SHOULD BE APPARENT.

IN GENERAL, ONCE A RIPRAP INSTALLATION HAS BEEN PROPERLY DESIGNED AND INSTALLEDIT REQUIRES VERY LITTLE MAINTENANCE. RIPRAP SHOULD BE INSPECTED PERIODICALLY FOR SCOUR OR DISLODGED STONES. CONTROL OF WEED AND BRUSH GROWTH MAY BE NEEDED IN SOME LOCATIONS. WHEN FILLED W/ SEDIMENT, REPLACE OR CLEAN EXISTING AND SUPPLEMENT AS NEEDED TO PROVIDE SIZE, DEPTH AND QUALITY AS SPECIFIED FOR THE ORIGINAL DEVICE.

BUILDERS SPOON





	9		
	5		
	4	NCDOT COMMENTS	1/24/
	3	NCDOT COMMENTS	2/19/
T	2	CC. UTILITY, STORM, NCDOT COMMENTS	02/06
	1	CC. EROSION CONTROL COMMENTS	12/20
		FIRST ISSUED	
		REVISIONS	DAT

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS HOBBY FARM SUBDIVISION C3 PROJECT #:

18-067

REVIEW PROJECT #: XX-XXX

SHEET #:

GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING PRACTICES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE NCG01 CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

nplementing the details and specifications on this plan sheet will result in the construction activity being considered compliant with the Ground Stabilization and Materials Handling sections of the NCG01 Construction General Permit (Sections E and F, respectively). The ermittee shall comply with the Erosion and Sediment Control plan approved by the delegated authority having jurisdiction. All details and specifications shown on this sheet may not apply depending on site conditions and the delegated authority having jurisdiction

Required Ground Stabilization Timeframes				
Site Area Description		Stabilize within this many calendar days after ceasing land disturbance	Timeframe variations	
(a)	Perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, and perimeter slopes	7	None	
(b)	High Quality Water (HQW) Zones	7	None	
(c)	Slopes steeper than 3:1	7	If slopes are 10' or less in length and are not steeper than 2:1, 14 days are allowed	
(d)	Slopes 3:1 to 4:1	14	-7 days for slopes greater than 50' in length and with slopes steeper than 4:1 -7 days for perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW Zones -10 days for Falls Lake Watershed	
(e)	Areas with slopes flatter than 4:1	14	-7 days for perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW Zone -10 days for Falls Lake Watershed unless there is zero slope	

ground stabilization shall be converted to permanent ground stabilization as soon as practicable but in no case longer than 90 calendar days after the last land disturbing activity. Temporary ground stabilization shall be maintained in a manner to render the surface stable against accelerated erosion until permanent ground stabilization is achieved

GROUND STABILIZATION SPECIFICATION

Stabilize the ground sufficiently so that rain will not dislodge the soil. Use one of the techniques in the table below:

7					
	Temporary Stabilization	Permanent Stabilization			
	Temporary grass seed covered with straw or	Permanent grass seed covered with straw of			
	other mulches and tackifiers	other mulches and tackifiers			
	Hydroseeding	Geotextile fabrics such as permanent soil			
	Rolled erosion control products with or	reinforcement matting			
	without temporary grass seed	Hydroseeding			

Appropriately applied straw or other mulch Shrubs or other permanent plantings covered with mulch · Uniform and evenly distributed ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion Structural methods such as concrete, asphalt or

retaining walls

Rolled erosion control products with grass seed

POLYACRYLAMIDES (PAMS) AND FLOCCULANTS

Plastic sheeting

- Select flocculants that are appropriate for the soils being exposed during construction, selecting from the NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants.
- Apply flocculants at or before the inlets to Erosion and Sediment Control Measures. Apply flocculants at the concentrations specified in the NC DWR List of Approved *PAMS/Flocculants* and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Provide ponding area for containment of treated Stormwater before discharging Store flocculants in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover

or surrounded by secondary containment structures.

EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE Maintain vehicles and equipment to prevent discharge of fluids.

- Provide drip pans under any stored equipment. Identify leaks and repair as soon as feasible, or remove leaking equipment from the
- Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle when possible)
- Remove leaking vehicles and construction equipment from service until the problem has been corrected
- Bring used fuels, lubricants, coolants, hydraulic fluids and other petroleum products to a recycling or disposal center that handles these materials.

ITTER, BUILDING MATERIAL AND LAND CLEARING WASTE Never bury or burn waste. Place litter and debris in approved waste containers.

- Provide a sufficient number and size of waste containers (e.g dumpster, trash receptacle) on site to contain construction and domestic wastes
- Locate waste containers at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available. Locate waste containers on areas that do not receive substantial amounts of runoff
- Cover waste containers at the end of each workday and before storm events or provide secondary containment. Repair or replace damaged waste containers.

from upland areas and does not drain directly to a storm drain, stream or wetland.

- Anchor all lightweight items in waste containers during times of high winds. Empty waste containers as needed to prevent overflow. Clean up immediately if
- containers overflow. Dispose waste off-site at an approved disposal facility.
- On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers.
- PAINT AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE
- Do not dump paint and other liquid waste into storm drains, streams or wetlands. Locate paint washouts at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available.
- Contain liquid wastes in a controlled area. Containment must be labeled, sized and placed appropriately for the needs of site. Prevent the discharge of soaps, solvents, detergents and other liquid wastes from

construction sites.

- PORTABLE TOILETS Install portable toilets on level ground, at least 50 feet away from storm drains, streams or wetlands unless there is no alternative reasonably available. If 50 foot offset is not attainable, provide relocation of portable toilet behind silt fence or place
- on a gravel pad and surround with sand bags. Provide staking or anchoring of portable toilets during periods of high winds or in high foot traffic areas.
- Monitor portable toilets for leaking and properly dispose of any leaked material. Utilize a licensed sanitary waste hauler to remove leaking portable toilets and replace with properly operating unit.

EARTHEN STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

- Show stockpile locations on plans. Locate earthen-material stockpile areas at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets, sediment basins, perimeter sediment controls and surface waters unless it can be shown no other alternatives are reasonably
- Protect stockpile with silt fence installed along toe of slope with a minimum offset of five feet from the toe of stockpile.
- Provide stable stone access point when feasible. Stabilize stockpile within the timeframes provided on this sheet and in accordance with the approved plan and any additional requirements. Soil stabilization is defined as vegetative, physical or chemical coverage techniques that will restrain accelerated

erosion on disturbed soils for temporary or permanent control needs.

3.CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE NEEDS TO BE CLEARY MARKED WITH SIGNAGE NOTING DESIGN 3.CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE TO BE CLEARY MARKED WITH SIGNAD ABOVE GRADE WASHOUT STRUCTURE BELOW GRADE WASHOUT STRUCTURE

CONCRETE WASHOUTS

- Do not discharge concrete or cement slurry from the site. Dispose of, or recycle settled, hardened concrete residue in accordance with local
- and state solid waste regulations and at an approved facility. Manage washout from mortar mixers in accordance with the above item and in addition place the mixer and associated materials on impervious barrier and within
- lot perimeter silt fence. Install temporary concrete washouts per local requirements, where applicable. If an alternate method or product is to be used, contact your approval authority for review and approval. If local standard details are not available, use one of the two
- types of temporary concrete washouts provided on this detail. Do not use concrete washouts for dewatering or storing defective curb or sidewalk sections. Stormwater accumulated within the washout may not be pumped into or discharged to the storm drain system or receiving surface waters. Liquid waste must
- be pumped out and removed from project. Locate washouts at least 50 feet from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless it can be shown that no other alternatives are reasonably available. At a minimum. install protection of storm drain inlet(s) closest to the washout which could receive
- Locate washouts in an easily accessible area, on level ground and install a stone
- entrance pad in front of the washout. Additional controls may be required by the approving authority. Install at least one sign directing concrete trucks to the washout within the project
- limits. Post signage on the washout itself to identify this location. Remove leavings from the washout when at approximately 75% capacity to limit overflow events. Replace the tarp, sand bags or other temporary structural components when no longer functional. When utilizing alternative or proprietary products, follow manufacturer's instructions.
- . At the completion of the concrete work, remove remaining leavings and dispose of in an approved disposal facility. Fill pit, if applicable, and stabilize any disturbance caused by removal of washout.

HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES

- Store and apply herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in accordance with label
- Store herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in their original containers with the label, which lists directions for use, ingredients and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning.
- Do not store herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in areas where flooding is possible or where they may spill or leak into wells, stormwater drains, ground water or surface water. If a spill occurs, clean area immediately. Do not stockpile these materials onsite.

HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE

Create designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site. Place hazardous waste containers under cover or in secondary containment. Do not store hazardous chemicals, drums or bagged materials directly on the ground.

NCG01 GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING

report to indicate the completion of the

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SECTION A: SELE-INSPECTION

Self-inspections are required during normal business hours in accordance with the table below. When adverse weather or site conditions would cause the safety of the inspection personnel to be in jeopardy, the inspection may be delayed until the next business day on which it is safe to perform the inspection. In addition, when a storm event of equal to or greater than 1.0 inch occurs outside of normal business hours, the self-inspection shall be erformed upon the commencement of the next business day. Any time when inspecti vere delayed shall be noted in the Inspection Record

Inspect	Frequency (during normal business hours)	Inspection records must include:
(1) Rain gauge maintained in good working order	Daily	Daily rainfall amounts. If no daily rain gauge observations are made during weekend of holiday periods, and no individual-day rainfall information available, record the cumulative rain measurement for those ut attended days (and this will determine if a site inspection needed). Days on which no rainfall occurred shall be recorded a "zero." The permittee may use another rain-monitoring device approved by the Division.
(2) E&SC Measures	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	1. Identification of the measures inspected, 2. Date and time of the inspection, 3. Name of the person performing the inspection, 4. Indication of whether the measures were operating properly, 5. Description of maintenance needs for the measure, 6. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken.
(3) Stormwater discharge outfalls (SDOs)	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	1. Identification of the discharge outfalls inspected, 2. Date and time of the inspection, 3. Name of the person performing the inspection, 4. Evidence of indicators of stormwater pollution such as oil sheen, floating or suspended solids or discoloration, 5. Indication of visible sediment leaving the site, 6. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken.
(4) Perimeter of site	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	If visible sedimentation is found outside site limits, then a record of the following shall be made: 1. Actions taken to clean up or stabilize the sediment that has lef the site limits, 2. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken, and 3. An explanation as to the actions taken to control future releases.
(5) Streams or wetlands onsite or offsite (where accessible)	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	If the stream or wetland has increased visible sedimentation or a stream has visible increased turbidity from the construction activity, then a record of the following shall be made: 1. Description, evidence and date of corrective actions taken, and 2. Records of the required reports to the appropriate Division Regional Office per Part III, Section C, Item (2)(a) of this permit
(6) Ground stabilization measures	After each phase of grading	1. The phase of grading (installation of perimeter E&SC measures, clearing and grubbing, installation of storm drainage facilities, completion of all land-disturbing activity, construction or redevelopment, permanent ground cover). 2. Documentation that the required ground stabilization measures have been provided within the required timeframe or an assurance that they will be provided as soon as possible.

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SECTION B: RECORDKEEPING 1. E&SC Plan Documentation

The approved E&SC plan as well as any approved deviation shall be kept on the site. The approved E&SC plan must be kept up-to-date throughout the coverage under this permit. The following items pertaining to the E&SC plan shall be kept on site and available for inspection at all times during normal business hours.

Item to Document	Documentation Requirements		
(a) Each E&SC measure has been installed and does not significantly deviate from the locations, dimensions and relative elevations shown on the approved E&SC plan.	Initial and date each E&SC measure on a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report that lists each E&SC measure shown on the approved E&SC plan. This documentation is required upon the initial installation of the E&SC measures or if the E&SC measures are modified after initial installation.		
(b) A phase of grading has been completed.	Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate completion of the construction phase.		
(c) Ground cover is located and installed in accordance with the approved E&SC plan.	Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate compliance with approved ground cover specifications.		
(d) The maintenance and repair requirements for all E&SC measures have been performed.	Complete, date and sign an inspection report.		
(e) Corrective actions have been taken to E&SC measures.	Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection		

2. Additional Documentation to be Kept on Site

In addition to the E&SC plan documents above, the following items shall be kept on the site and available for inspectors at all times during normal business hours, unless the Division provides a site-specific exemption based on unique site conditions that make this requirement not practical:

- (a) This General Permit as well as the Certificate of Coverage, after it is received.
- (b) Records of inspections made during the previous twelve months. The permittee shall record the required observations on the Inspection Record Form provided by the Division or a similar inspection form that includes all the required elements. Use of electronically-available records in lieu of the required paper copies will be allowed if shown to provide equal access and utility as the hard-copy records. . Documentation to be Retained for Three Years

All data used to complete the e-NOI and all inspection records shall be maintained for a perio

of three years after project completion and made available upon request. [40 CFR 122.41]

PART II, SECTION G, ITEM (4) DRAW DOWN OF SEDIMENT BASINS FOR MAINTENANCE OR CLOSE OUT

Sediment basins and traps that receive runoff from drainage areas of one acre or more shall use outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface when these devices need to be drawn down for maintenance or close out unless this is infeasible. The circumstances in which it is not feasible to withdraw water from the surface shall be rare (for example, times with extended cold weather) Non-surface withdrawals from sediment basins shall be allowed only when all of the following criteria have been met:

- (a) The E&SC plan authority has been provided with documentation of the non-surface withdrawal and the specific time periods or conditions in which it will occur. The non-surface withdrawal
- shall not commence until the E&SC plan authority has approved these items, (b) The non-surface withdrawal has been reported as an anticipated bypass in accordance with Part III, Section C, Item (2)(c) and (d) of this permit,
- (c) Dewatering discharges are treated with controls to minimize discharges of pollutants from stormwater that is removed from the sediment basin. Examples of appropriate controls include properly sited, designed and maintained dewatering tanks, weir tanks, and filtration systems,
- (d) Vegetated, upland areas of the sites or a properly designed stone pad is used to the extent feasible at the outlet of the dewatering treatment devices described in Item (c) above,
- (e) Velocity dissipation devices such as check dams, sediment traps, and riprap are provided at the discharge points of all dewatering devices, and (f) Sediment removed from the dewatering treatment devices described in Item (c) above is disposed of in a manner that does not cause deposition of sediment into waters of the United States.

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SECTION C: REPORTING 1. Occurrences that Must be Reported

- Permittees shall report the following occurrences: (a) Visible sediment deposition in a stream or wetland.
- They are 25 gallons or more,
- They are less than 25 gallons but cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours, They cause sheen on surface waters (regardless of volume), or They are within 100 feet of surface waters (regardless of volume).
- Releases of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.3 and 40 CFR 117.3) or Section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4) or G.S. 143-215.85.
- (d) Anticipated bypasses and unanticipated bypasses.
- e) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the

2. Reporting Timeframes and Other Requirements

After a permittee becomes aware of an occurrence that must be reported, he shall contact the appropriate Division regional office within the timeframes and in accordance with the other requirements listed below. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be reported to the Department's Environmental Emergency Center personnel at (800)

(a) Visible sediment • Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification.

Reporting Timeframes (After Discovery) and Other Requirements

	deposition in a stream or wetland	 Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the sediment and actions taken to address the cause of the deposition. Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis. If the stream is named on the NC 303(d) list as impaired for sediment-related causes, the permittee may be required to perform additional monitoring, inspections or apply more stringent practices if staff determine that additional requirements are needed to assure compliance with the federal or state impaired-waters conditions.
	(b) Oil spills and release of hazardous substances per Item 1(b)-(c) above	 Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. The notification shall include information about the date, time, nature, volume and location of the spill or release.
_	(c) Anticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	 A report at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible. The report shall include an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass.
	(d) Unanticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	 Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. Within 7 calendar days, a report that includes an evaluation of the quality and effect of the bypass.
n).	(e) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the environment[40 CFR 122.41(I)(7)]	 Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time noncompliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. [40 CFR 122.41(I)(6). Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a

case-by-case basis.

NCG01 SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

PERMANENT SEEDING IN NORTH CAROLINA (TABLE 6.11L)

RATE (LB/ACRE)

TALL FESCUE SERICEA LESPEDEZA KOBE LESPEDEZA

- AFTER AUGUST 15 USE UNSCARIFIED SERICEA SEED. WHERE PERIODIC MOWING IS PLANNED OR A NEAR APPEARANCE IS DESIRED, OMIT SERICEA AND
- INCREASE KOBE LESPEZEDA TO 40 LB/ACRE. 3. TO EXTEND SPRING SEEDING DATES INTO JUNE, ADD 15LB/ACRE HULLED BERMUDAGRASS. HOWEVER, AFTER MID-APRIL IT IS PREFERABLE TO SEED TEMPORARY COVER.

BETWEEN MAY 1 AND AUGUST 15. ADD 10 LB/ACRE GERMAN MILLET OR 15LB/ACRE SUDANGRASS. PRIOR TO MAY 1 OR AFTER AUGUST 15 ADD 40 LB/ACRE RYE (GRAIN).

POSSIBLE AUGUST 20 - OCTOBER 25 AUGUST 25 - SEPTEMBER 1:

LATE WINTER: FUBRUARY 15 - MARCH 21 FEBRUARY 1 - APRIL 15 FALL IS BEST FOR ALL FESCUE AND LATE WINTER FOR LESPEDEZAS. OVER SEEDING OF KOBE LESPEZEDA OVER FALL-SEEDED TALL FESCUE IS VERY EFFECTIVE

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. APPLY 4,000 LB/ACRE GRAIN STRAW OR EQUIVALENT COVER OF ANOTHER SUITABLE MULCH. ANCHOR

TOOL. A DISK WITH BLADES SET NEARLY STRAIGHT CAN BE USED AS A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL. 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

STRAW BY TACKING WITH ASPHALT, NETTING OR ROVING OR BY CRIMPING WITH A MULCH ANCHORING

SEEDING SCHEDULE

1.) CHISEL COMPACTED AREAS AND SPREAD TOPSOIL 3 INCHES DEEP OVER ADVERSE SOIL CONDITIONS. IF AVAILABLE. 2.) RIP THE ENTIRE AREA TO 6 INCHES DEPTH.

3.) REMOVE ALL LOSE ROCK, ROOTS, AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS LEAVING SURFACE REASONABLY SMOOTH AND UNIFORM. 4.) APPLY AGRICULTURAL LIME, FERTILIZER, AND UNIFORMLY AND MIX WITH SOIL (SEE

5.) CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A WELL-PULVERIZED, FIRM REASONABLY UNIFORM SEEDBED IS PREPARED 4 TO 6 INCHES 6.) SEED ON A FRESHLY PREPARED SEEDBED AND SEED LIGHTLY WITH SEEDING EQUIPMENT OR CULTIPACK

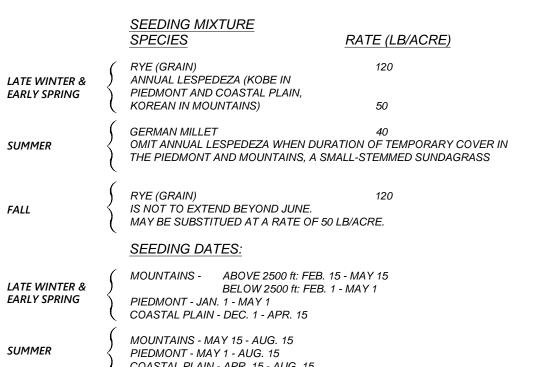
7.) MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING 8.) INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NECESSARY RESEEDINGS WITHIN THE PLANTING SEASON, IF POSSIBLE. STAND SHOULD BE OVER 60% DAMAGED, REESTABLISH WITH ORIGINAL LIME, FERTILIZER AND SEEDING RATES. 9.) CONSULT CONSERVATION INSPECTOR ON MAINTENANCE AND FERTILIZATION AFTER PERMANENT COVER IS STABILIZED.

AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE - 2 TONS/ ACRES (3 TONS/ ACRE IN CLAY SOILS) FERTILIZER - 1,000 lbs. / ACRE -10-10-10 SUPERPHOSPHATE- 500 lbs> / ACRE -20% ANALYSIS MLCH -2 TONS / ACRE (5000 LBS/AC FOR STEEP SLOPES) - SMALL GRAIN STRAW ANOTHER - ASPHALT EMULSION @ 400 GALS./ ACRE

SEEDBED PREPARATION

MAINTENANCE: NEW SEEDLINGS SHOULD BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY AND MAINTENANCE PERFORMED AS NEEDED. IF RILLS ANG GULLIES DEVELOP, THEY MUST BE FILLED, RE-SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. DIVERSIONS MAY BE NEEDED UNTIL NEW PLANTS TAKE HOLD. DAMAGE TO VEGETATION FROM DISEASE, INSECTS, TRAFFIC, ETC., CAN OCCUR AT ANY TIME. HERBICIDES AND REGULAR MOWING MAY BE NEEDED TO CONTROL WEEDS. DUST AND SPRAYS MAY RE NEEDED TO CONTROL INSECTS WEEK OR DAMAGED SPOTS MUST BE RELIMED, FERTILIZED, MULCHED, AND RESEEDED AS

TEMPORARY SEEDING IN NORTH CAROLINA



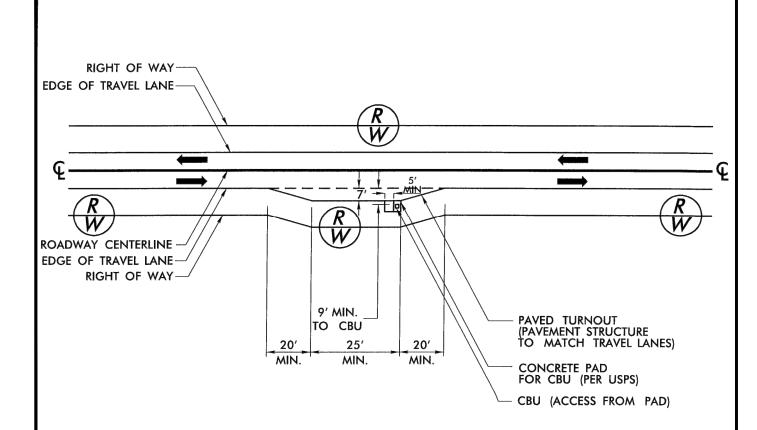
SUMMER COASTAL PLAIN - APR. 15 - AUG. 15 MOUNTAINS - AUG. 15 - DEC. 15 FALL COASTAL PLAIN AND PIEDMONT - AUG. 15 - DEC. 30

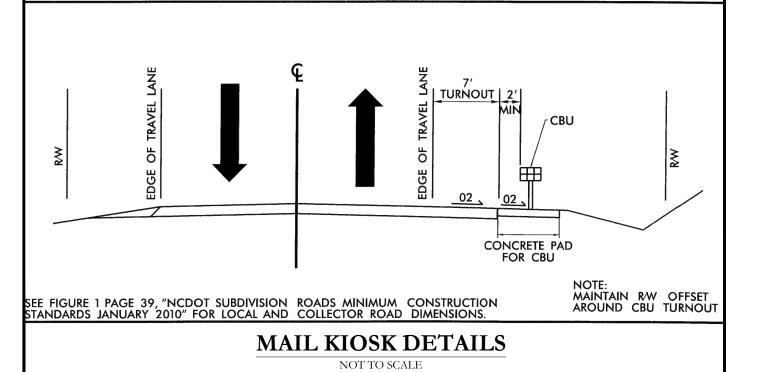
FOLLOW RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOIL TESTS OR APPLY 2,000 LB/ACRE GROUND AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE AND 750 LBS/ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER

APPLY 4,000 LB/ACRE STRAW. ANCHOR STRAW BY TACKING WITH ASPHALT, NETTING OR A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL. A DISK WITH BLADES SET NEARLY STRAIGHT CAN BE USED AS A

MULCH ANCHORING TOOL. REFERTILIZE IF GROWTH IS NOT FULLY ADEQUATE. RESEED, FERTILIZE AND MULCH

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING EROSION OR OTHER DAMAGE.





PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE.

1. ERECT TPZ FENCES. RESTRICT ACCESS TO TPZs, WITH TALL, BRIGHT, PROTECTIVE FENCING. MOST FENCING IS INEXPENSIVE AND DURABLE ENOUGH TO LAST THROUGHOUT MOST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHOULD BE ERECTED BEFORE CLEARING, DELIVERIES AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEGIN ON THE SITE

2. PROHIBIT OR RESTRICT ACCESS TO TPZs. ALL ON-SITE WORKERS SHOULD BE AWARE OF THE TPZs AND THE RESTRICTIONS ON ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE ZONES. USE THESE TPZ GUIDELINES FOR THE BEST EFFECT:

 POST "KEEP OUT" SIGNS ON ALL SIDES OF FENCING. DO NOT STORE CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS IN TPZs. PROHIBIT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES NEAR THE MOST VALUABLE TRESS, AND RESTRICT ACTIVITIES AROUND OTHERS.

ASSESS CREW AND CONTRACTOR PENALTIES, IF NECESSARY, TO KEEP THE TPZs INTACT. 3. MONITOR TREES. VIGILANCE IS REQUIRED TO PROTECT TREES ON CONSTRUCTION SITES. USE A TREE PROFESSIONAL OR TRAIN YOUR STAFF TO MONITOR TREE HEALTH DURING AND AFTER CONSTRUCTION ON A REGULAR, FREQUENT BASIS. WATCH FOR SIGNS OF TREE STRESS, SUCH AS DIEBACK, LEAF LOSS, OR GENERAL DECLINE IN TREE HEALTH OR APPEARANCE. 4. MONITOR TPZ FENCES. ASSIGN A CREWMEMBER THE WEEKLY RESPONSIBILITY OF CHECKING THE INTEGRITY OF TPZ FENCES. REPAIR AND REPLACE TPZ FENCING AS

5. OPTIMIZE TREE HEALTH. ASSIGN A TRAINED CREWMEMBER OR HIRE A PROFESSIONAL TO COMPLETE REGULAR TREE MAINTENANCE TASKS, INCLUDING WATERING, FERTILIZATION. AND MULCHING TO PROTECT TREE ROOTS. CONSULT A TREE PROFESSIONAL FOR ADVICE ON THESE PRACTICES IF NEEDED. SURVIVAL OF PROTECTED TREES WILL INCREASE IF THESE PRACTICES CONTINUE DURING CONSTRUCTION. HEALTHY TREES REQUIRE UNDISTURBED HEALTHY SOILS. DO NOT CAUSE INJURIES TO TREES AND ROOTS. DO NOT CHANGE THE SOIL, GRADE, DRAINAGE, OR AERATION WITHOUT PROTECTING PRIORITY TREES.

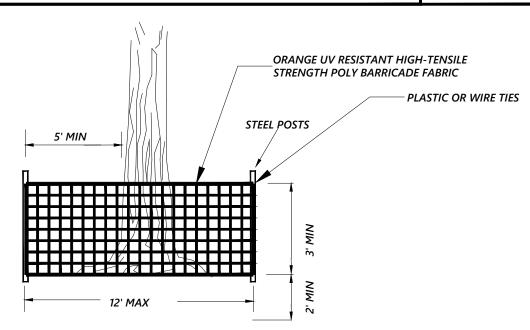
CONTINUE TO CARE FOR THE SITE UNTIL THE NEW OWNER TAKES POSSESSION. TAKE THESE STEPS AFTER ALL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE SITE:

REMOVE TREE PROTECTION ZONE FENCES. PRUNE ANY DAMAGED TREES. IN SPITE OF PRECAUTIONS, SOME DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES MAY OCCUR. IN SUCH CASES, REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO THE CROWN, TRUNK, OR ROOT SYSTEM IMMEDIATELY. REPAIR ROOTS BY CUTTING OFF THE DAMAGES AREAS AND PAINTING THEM WITH TREE PAINT. SPREAD PEAT MOSS OR MOIST TOPSOIL OVER EXPOSED ROOTS.

REPAIR DAMAGE TO BARK BY TRIMMING AROUND THE THE DAMAGED AREA AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 6.05D, TAPER THE CUT TO PROVIDE DRAINAGE, AND PAINT WITH TREE PAINT. CUT OFF ALL DAMAGES TREE LIMBS ABOVE THE TREE COLLAR AT THE TRUNK OR MAIN BRANCH. USE THREE SEPARATE CUTS AS SHOWN IN FIGURE 6.05D TO AVOID PEELING BARK FROM HEALTHY AREAS OF THE TREE. CONTINUE MAINTENANCE CARE. PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ANY STRESSED, DISEASED, OR INSECT-INFESTED TREES. REDUCE TREE STRESS CAUSED BY

UNINTENDED CONSTRUCTION DAMAGE BY OPTIMIZING PLANT CARE WITH WATER, MULCH, AND FERTILIZER WHERE APPROPRIATE. CONSULT YOUR TREE EXPERT INFORM THE PROPERTY OWNER ABOUT THE MEASURES EMPLOYED DURING CONSTRUCTION, WHY THOSE MEASURES WERE TAKEN, AND HOW THE EFFORT CAN

TREE PROTECTION FENCE



1. TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION, LAND DISTURBANCE OR ISSUANCE OF A GRADING PERMIT.

. WARNING SIGNS IN BOTH ENGLISH AND SPANISH SHALL BE PLACED IN TREE PROTECTION AREAS @ 50'. THE SIGNS SHOULD READ, "TREE PROTECTION AREA/NO TRESPASSING" AND "ZONA PROTECTORA PARA LOS ARBOLES/

PROHIBIDO ENTRA". WARNING SIGNS TO BE MADE OF DURABLE, WEATHERPROOF MATERIAL. LETTERS TO BE 3" HIGH MINIMUM, CLEARLY LEGIBLE AND SPACED AS DETAILED.

PLACE A SIGN AT EACH END OF LINEAR TREE PROTECTION AND 50' ON CENTER THEREAFTER. 6. FOR TREE PROTECTION AREAS LESS THAN 200' IN PERIMETER, PROVIDE NO LESS THAN ONE SIGN PER PROTECTION AREA.

ATTACH SIGNS SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS AND FABRIC. MAINTAIN TREE PROTECTION FENCE THROUGHOUT DURATION OF PROJECT 9. ADDITIONAL SIGNS MAY BE REQUIRED BY CITY OF RALEIGH INSPECTIONS DEPARTMENT BASED ON ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS.

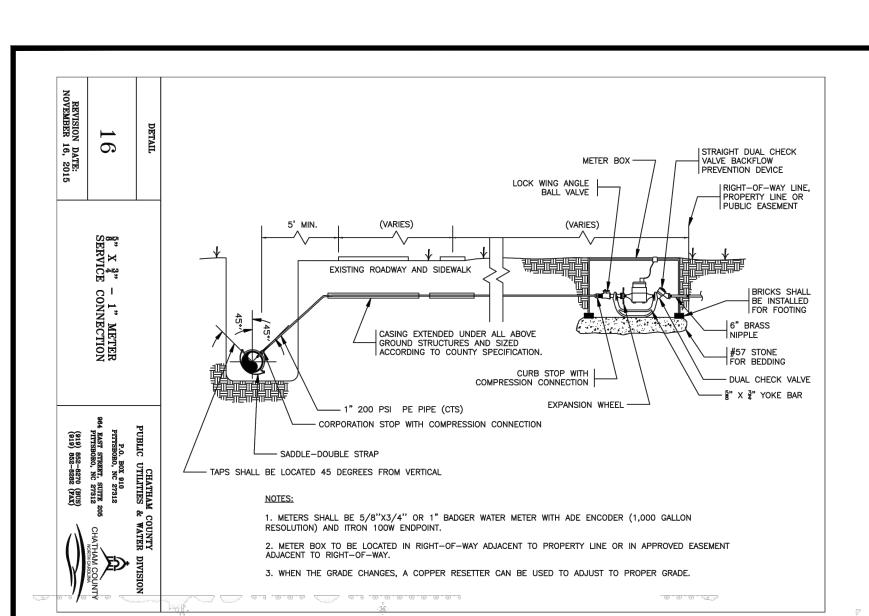
BUILDERS SPC

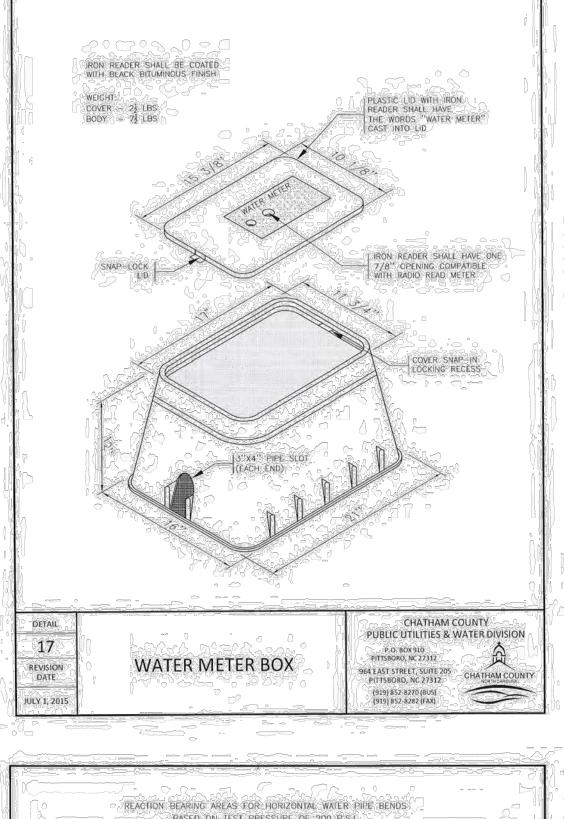


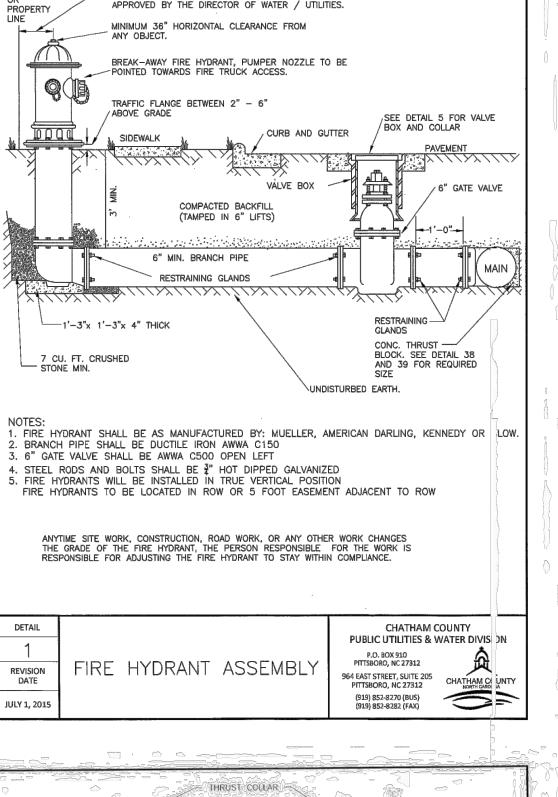
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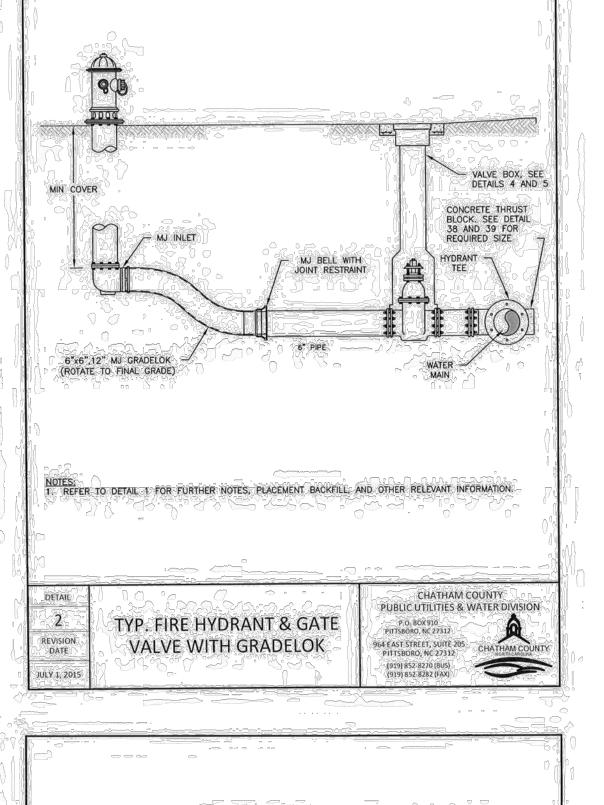


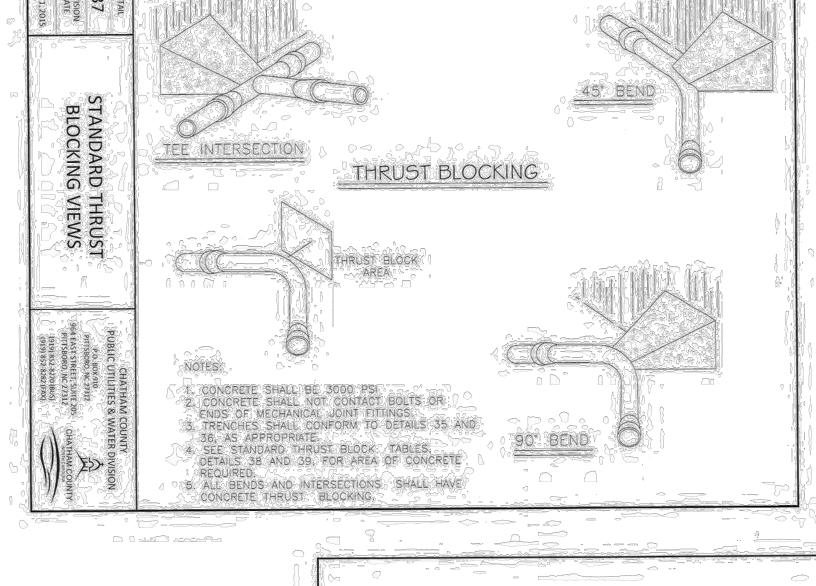


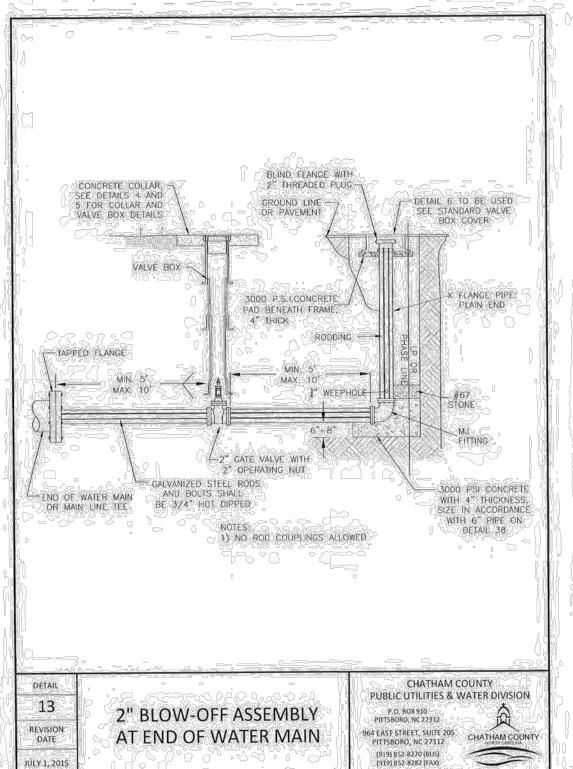


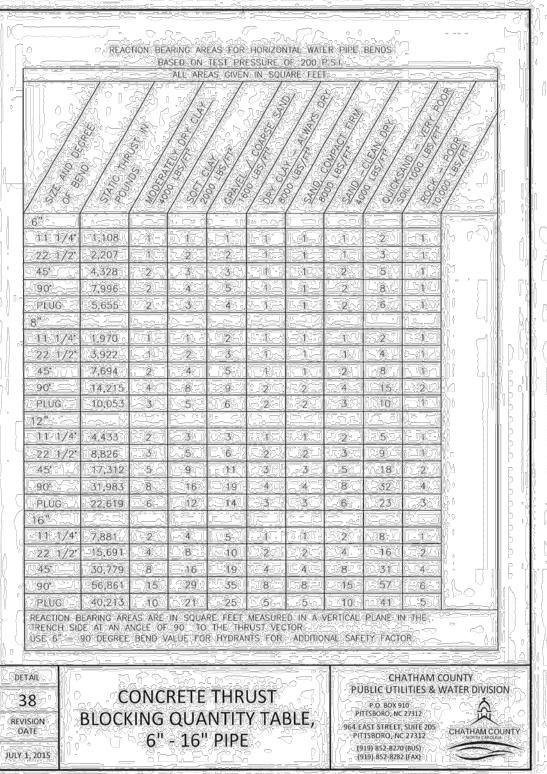
MINIMUM 3 FEET BETWEEN ROW / PROPERTY LINE AND CENTER OF FIRE HYDRANT; DEVIATIONS FROM THIS TO BE

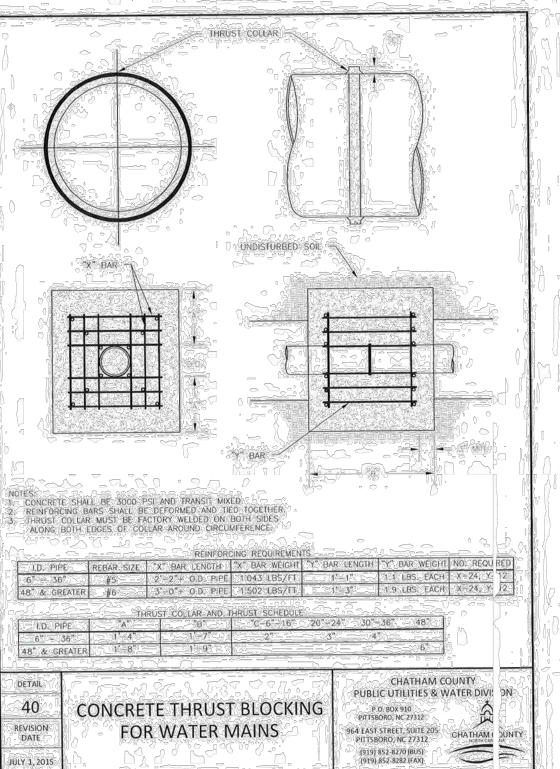
APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF WATER / UTILITIES.



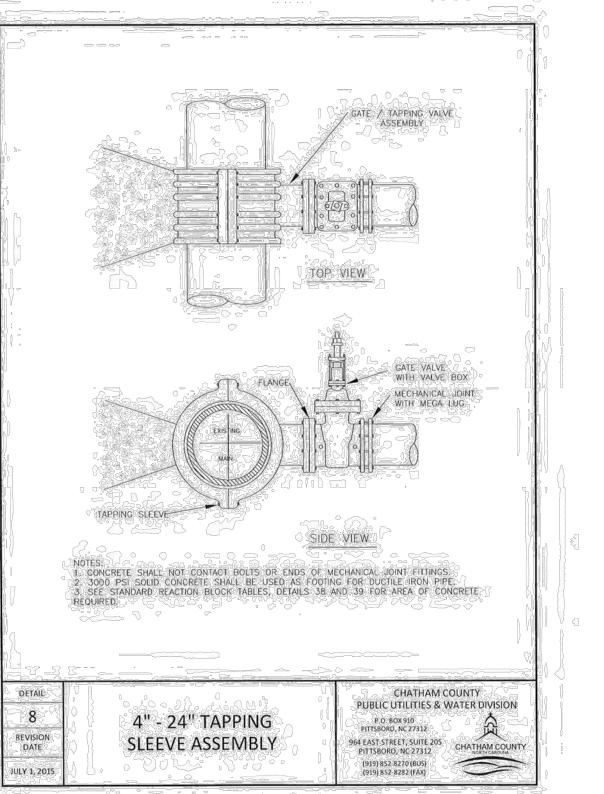




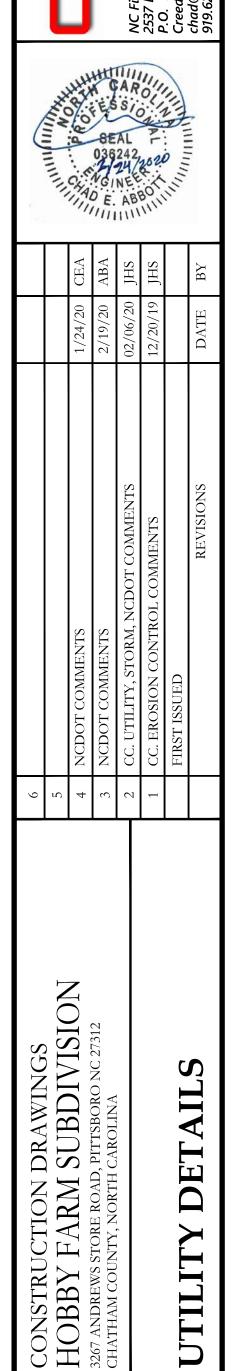




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ULY 1, 2015

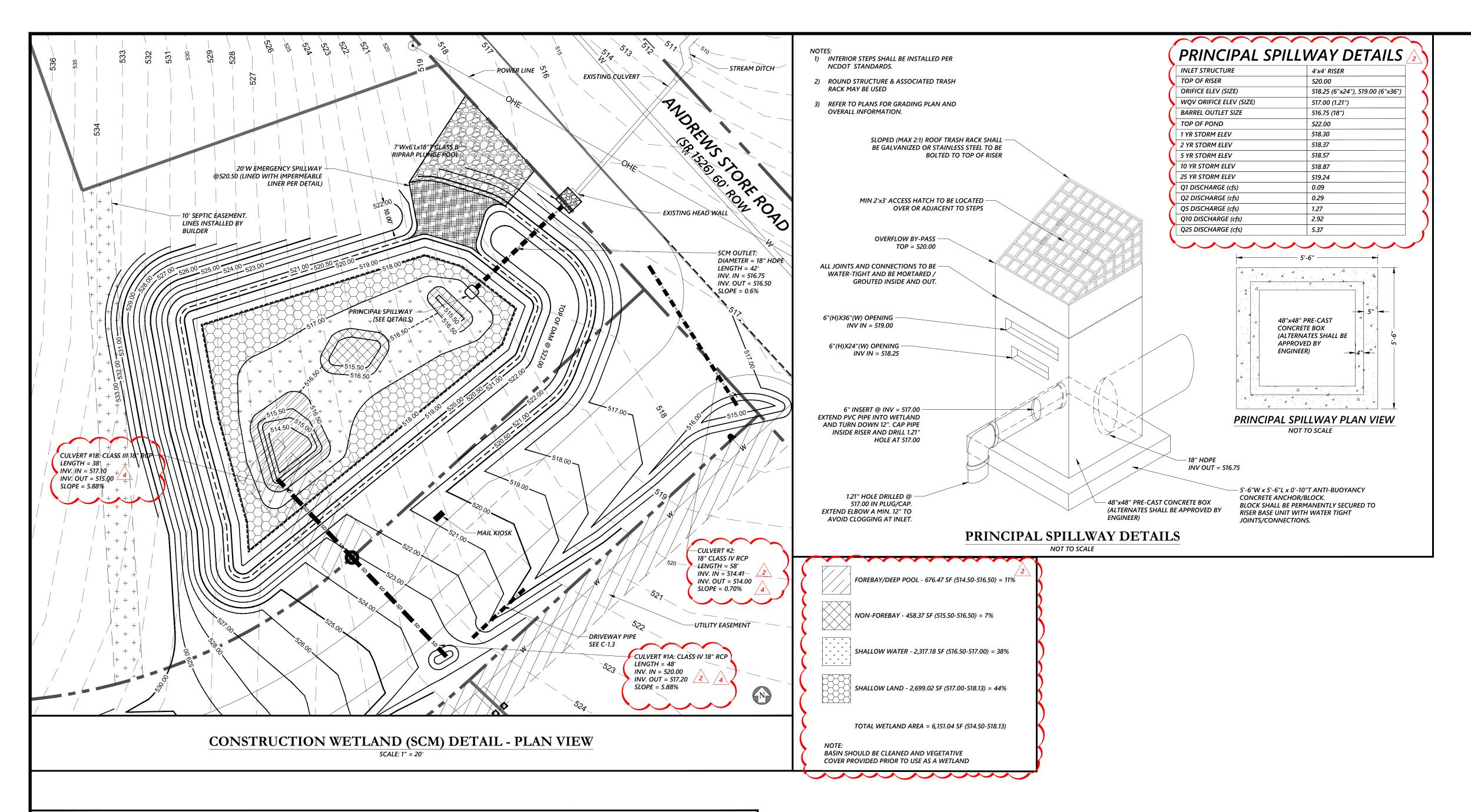


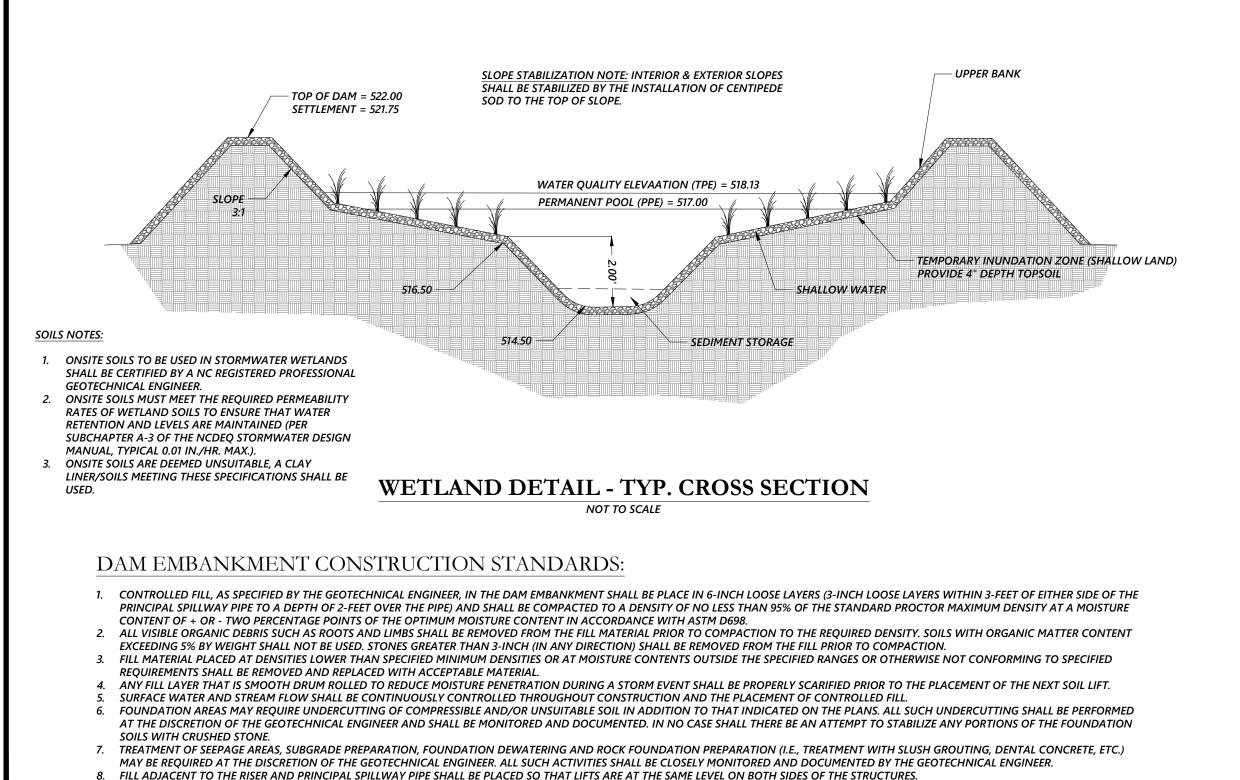
SPOON

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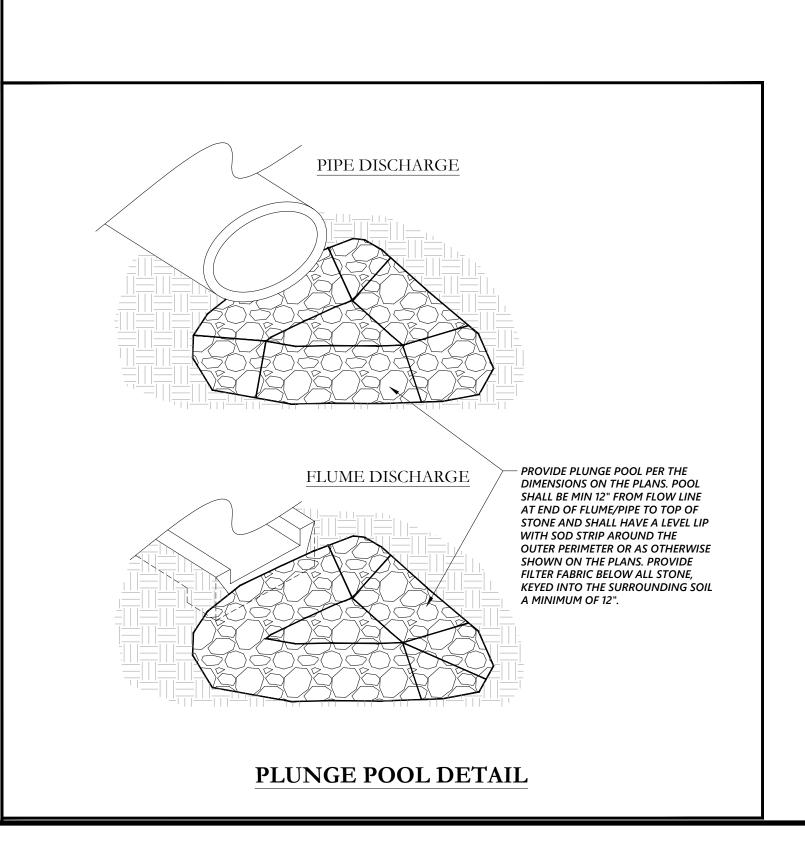
9. EARTHWORK COMPACTION WITHIN 3-FEET OF ANY STRUCTURES SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY MEANS OF HAND TAMPERS, MANUALLY DIRECTED POWER TAMPERS OR PLATE COMPACTORS OR

12. TO RE-ESTABLISH VEGETATION AFTER CONSTRUCTION, A 2- TO 3-INCH LAYER OF TOPSOIL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE DISTURBED EMBANKMENT SURFACE AND SODDED OR HYDROSEEDED.

11. HEAVY EQUIPMENT SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO PASS OVER CAST-IN-PLACE STRUCTURES (INCLUDING THE CRADLE) UNTIL ADEQUATE CURING TIME HAS ELAPSED.

MINIATURE SELF-PROPELLED ROLLERS.

10. COMPACTION BY MEANS OF DROP WEIGHTS FROM A CRANE OR HOIST SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED.



WETLAND PLANTING CHART					
Total Planting Area = 14,930 SF					
SHALLOW LAND PLANTS					
Shallow Land F	Planting Area, SF		2,699		
Total Plants Requir	red (MIN. 50/200 SF)		675		
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY.	PCT. OF QTY.		
SCLEPIAS INCARNATA	SWAMP MILK WEED	135	20 %		
DBELIA CARDINALIS	CARDINAL FLOWER	135	20 %		
IPATORIADELPHUS FISTULOSUS	JOE PYE WEED	135	20 %		
BISCOUS COCCINEUS	SACRLET ROSE MALLOW	135	20 %		
OSTELETZKYA VIRGINICA	SEASHORE MALLOW	135	20 %		
	SUB TOTAL:	605	100 %		
SHALLOW WATER PLANTS					
Shallow Water		2,317			
Total Plants Requir		582			
SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	QTY.	PCT. OF QTY.		
ONTEDERIA CORDATA	PICKERELWEED	97	17 %		
AURURUS CERNUUS	LIZARD'S TAIL	97	17 %		
CORUS SUBCORDATUM	SWEETFLAG	97	17 %		
INCUS EFFUSUS 'VAR'	SOFT RUSH	97	17 %		

WETLAND PLANTING NOTES:

CONTACT ENGINEER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION FOR PRE-CONFERENCE.

INSTALL STORMWATER WETLAND PLANTS PER SUBCHAPTERS A-3 & C-4 OF THE NCDEQ STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL. SOD INTERIOR BANK OF SCM ABOVE SHALLOW LAND ELEVATION (EL. 423.90) WITH CENTIPEDE

GRAND TOTAL:

MAINTAIN HEALTH OF STORMWATER WETLAND PLANTINGS PER MDC REQUIREMENTS. WETLAND PLANTS SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM A SIMILAR PLACE OF ORIGIN OR LOCAL SOURCE TO

ENSURE SURVIVABILITY. WETLAND SEED MIXES ARE NOT ALLOWED CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE ANY PLANT LOSSES WITH THE APPROPRIATE SHALLOW WATER OR

SHALLOW LAND PLANTINGS AS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET FOR A MINIMUM OF 2 YEARS FROM INSTALLATION. ALL PLANTS THAT DO NOT SURVIVE AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR AND AGAIN

AT THE END OF THE 2-YEAR WARRANTY PERIOD MUST BE REPLACED. SOILS USED WITHIN THE WETLAND MUST ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: THE SOIL MIX MUST BE UNIFORM AND FREE OF STONES, STUMPS, ROOTS, OR OTHER SIMILAR

MATERIAL GREATER THAN 2 INCHES IN DIAMETER. THE pH SHOULD BE BETWEEN 4.5 AND 7.0 IF THE PH FALLS OUTSIDE OF THIS RANGE, CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOIL TEST RESULTS FOR

ALL TOP SOILS TO BE USED WITHIN THE WETLAND SHALL BE ANALYZED AT A SOIL TESTING LAB, AND CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOIL TEST RESULTS BEFORE

SOIL AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE INCORPORATED AT THE END OF THE SITE DEVELOPMENT

PROCESS AND THE WETLAND SHOULD BE PLANTED AND MULCHED IMMEDIATELY AFTER AMENDING THE SOIL TO STABILIZE THE SITE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. ENSURE NEWLY INSTALLED PLANTINGS ARE PROVIDED WITH ADEQUATE WATER, ESPECIALLY

DURING DRY PERIODS 10. NEW PLANTINGS SHOULD BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY AND MAINTENANCE PERFORMED OR PLANTING REPLACED AS NEEDED.

STORMWATER WETLANDG NOTES:

APPROPRIATE APPLICATION RATES.

1. ANNUAL MAINTENANCE INSPECTION AND REPORT REQUIRED - THE OWNER OF A PERMITTED INSPECTION REPORT FOR EACH SCM TO THE STORMWATER ADMINISTRATOR. ANNUAL INSPECTIONS SHALL BEGIN WITHIN ONE YEAR OF THE AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION BY THE

THE DEVELOPER OR HIS AGENT SHALL CONTACT CHATHAM COUNTY WHEN THE STORMWATER

CONTROL MEASURE(S) ARE CONSTRUCTED AND ABOUT TO BECOME OPERATIONAL SO A FINAL INSPECTION CAN BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. PRIOR TO A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY, THE ENGINEER OF RECORD SHALL CERTIFY THAT THE STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES AND CONVEYANCES WERE INSPECTED AND CONSTRUCTED

IN SUBSTANTIAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPROVED STORMWATER PLANS, HAS ITS FULL DESIGN VOLUME AND IS OPRATING AS DESIGNED. THE CERTIFICATION AND AS-BUILT PLAN IS

REQUIRED PRIOR TO FINAL APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY. 4. THE PROJECT IS NOT WITHIN FIVE (5) MILES OF A PUBLIC AIRPORT.

17 % SAGITTARIA LATIFOLIA DUCK POTATO 17 % SCIRPUS CYPERINUS **WOOL GRASS** 100 % SUB TOTAL:

1,187

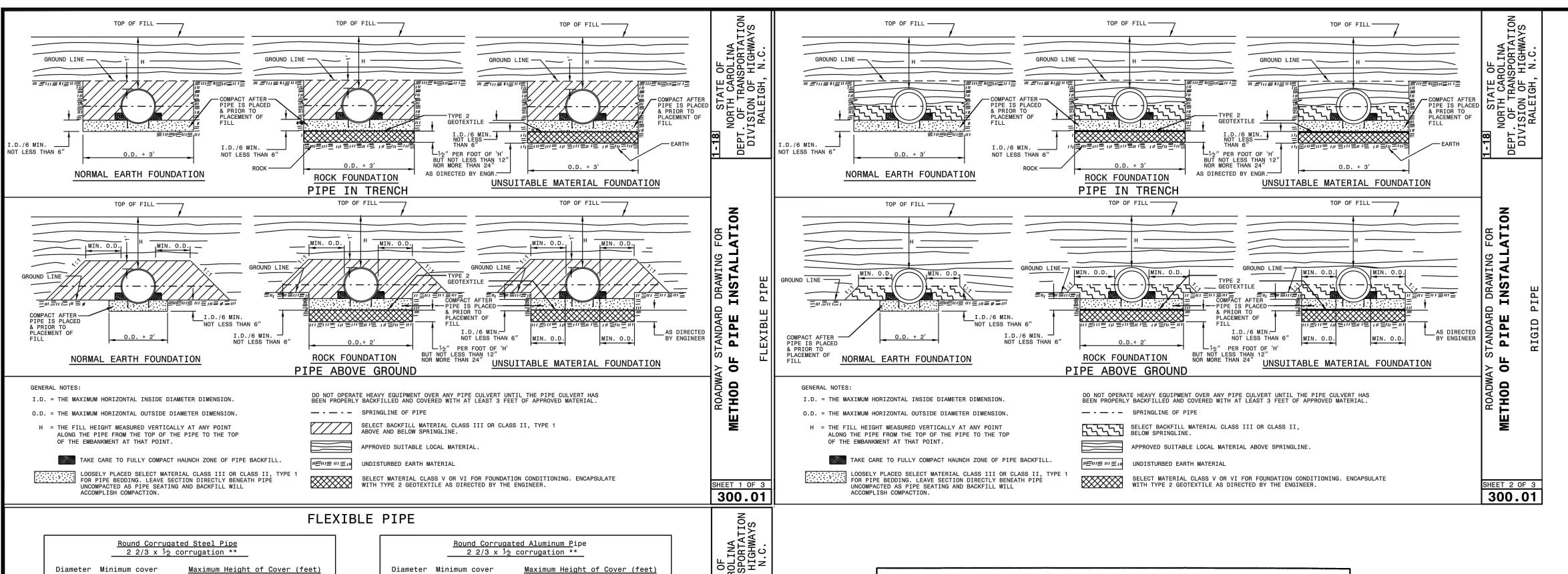


TION DRAWINGS ARM SUBDIVISION CONSTRUCT HOBBY F/

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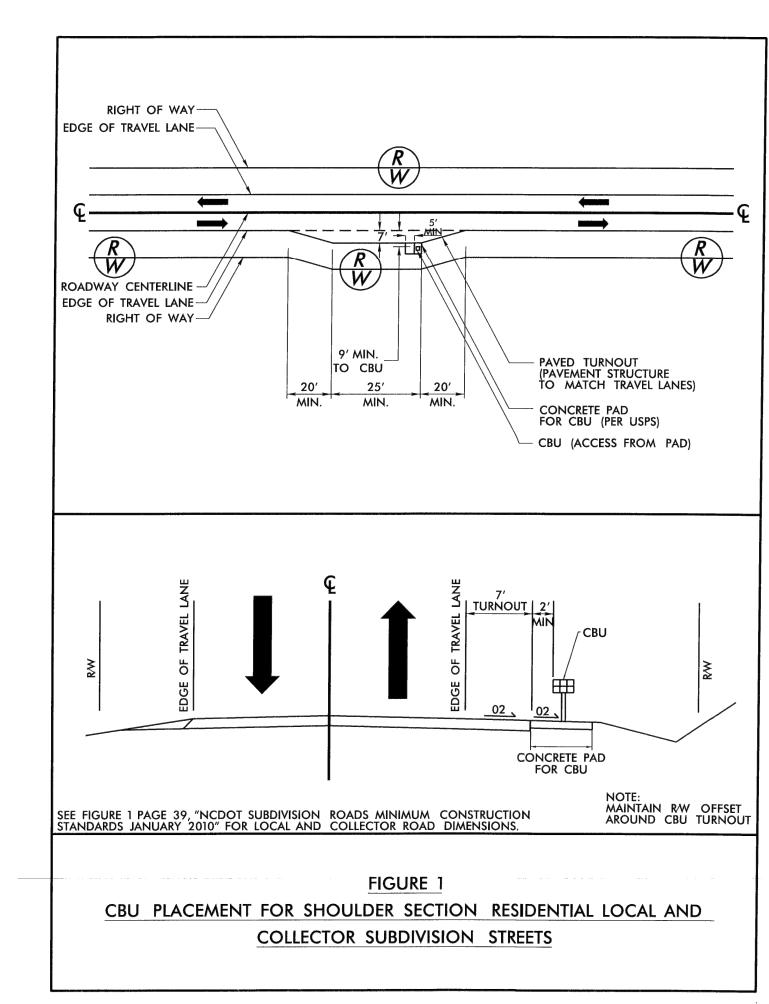
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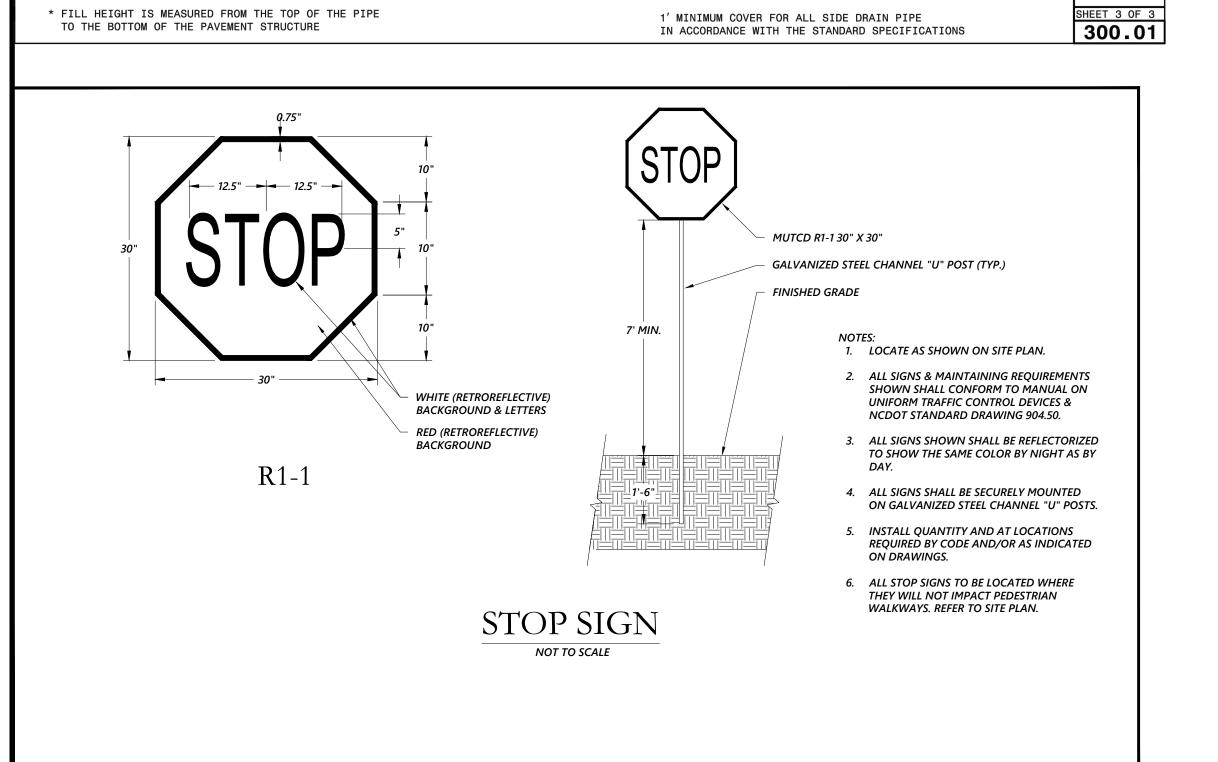


NORTH DEPT. OF TE

DRAW

FANDARI PIPE





(inches) 12

60 72

RIGID PIPE

CSP - AASHTO M36

CAAP - AASHTO M196

HDPE - AASHTO M294

RCP - AASHTO M170

PVC - ASTM F949 or AASHTO M304

123

** FOR DIFFERENT CORRUGATIONS AND ARCH PIPES REFER TO

REFER TO THE FOLLOWING FOR PIPE SPECIFICATIONS

NOTES: FILL HEIGHTS SHOWN WERE CALCULATED USING

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AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

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1' MINIMUM COVER FOR ALL SIDE DRAIN PIPE

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

ROADWAY DESIGN MANUAL OR MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATION.

174

224 275 187 228

92 113

(inches)

(inches)

162

- * (Minimum fill) 2' for pipe diameters $\ge 12''$ and $\le 60''$

- * (Minimum fill) 2' for pipe diameters ≥ 12" and ≤ 36"

* (Maximum fill) 30' for pipe diameters \geq 12" and \leq 36"

2' for Class III & Class II

20' - Class III pipe 30' - Class IV pipe 40' - Class V pipe

* (Maximum fill) 20' for pipe diameters ≤ 24"

* FILL HEIGHT IS MEASURED FROM THE TOP OF THE PIPE

RCP - * (Minimum fill) 1' for Class IV & CLASS V

* (Maximum fill) 10' - Class II pipe

(For fills > 40' & < 80' use LRFD Direct Design Method)

TO THE BOTTOM OF THE PAVEMENT STRUCTURE

204

145

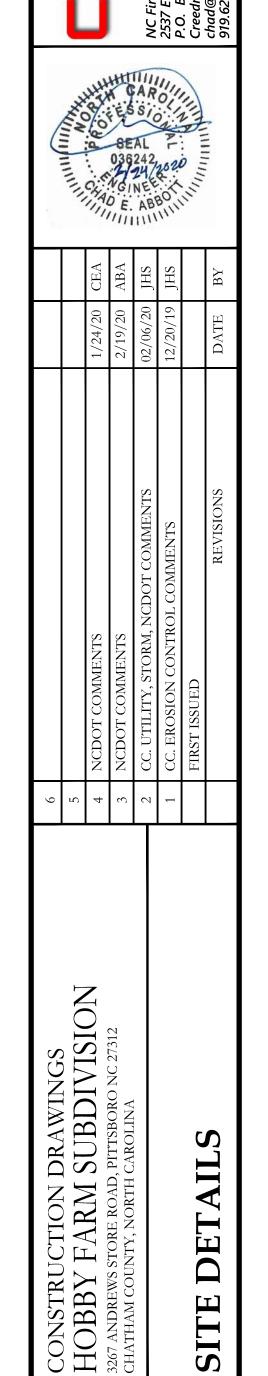
83 117 100

17' for pipe diameters \geq 30" and \leq 60"

130 160

113 139

100



S

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18-067

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C-2.6

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BUILDERS

SPOON