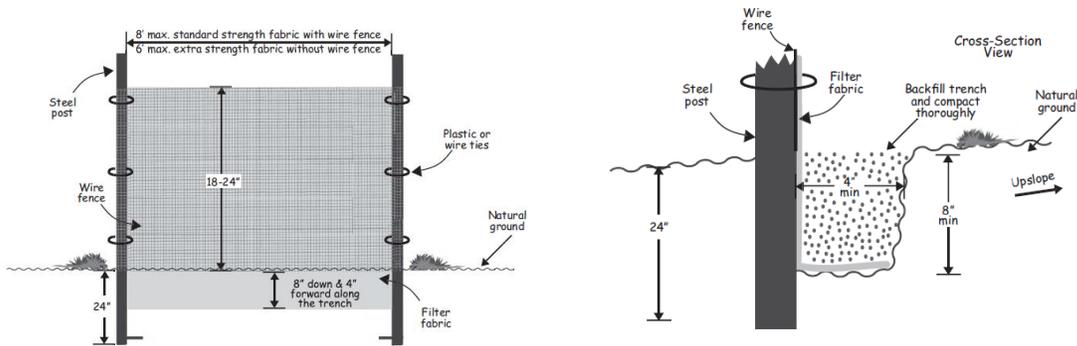




# TYPICAL INDIVIDUAL LOT EROSION and SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES



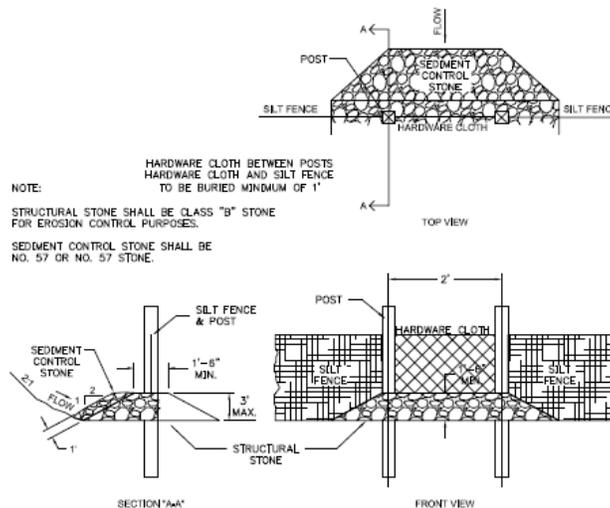
## SILT FENCE

**Maintenance** Inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.

Should the fabric of a sediment fence collapse, tear, decompose or become ineffective, replace it promptly.

Remove sediment deposits as necessary to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the fence. Take care to avoid undermining the fence during cleanout.

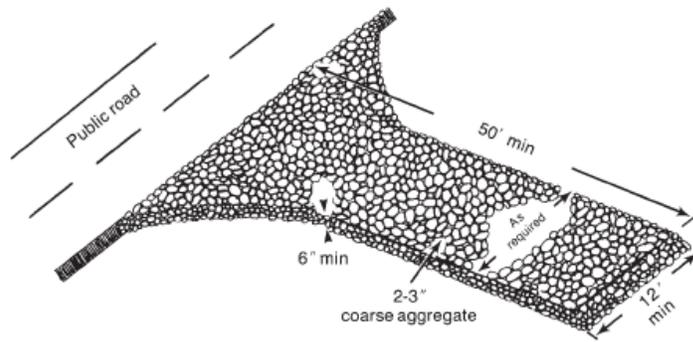
Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits and bring the area to grade and stabilize it after the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized.



## STONE OUTLET DETAIL

Stone outlets should be placed in the low-lying areas of silt fencing, based on field conditions.

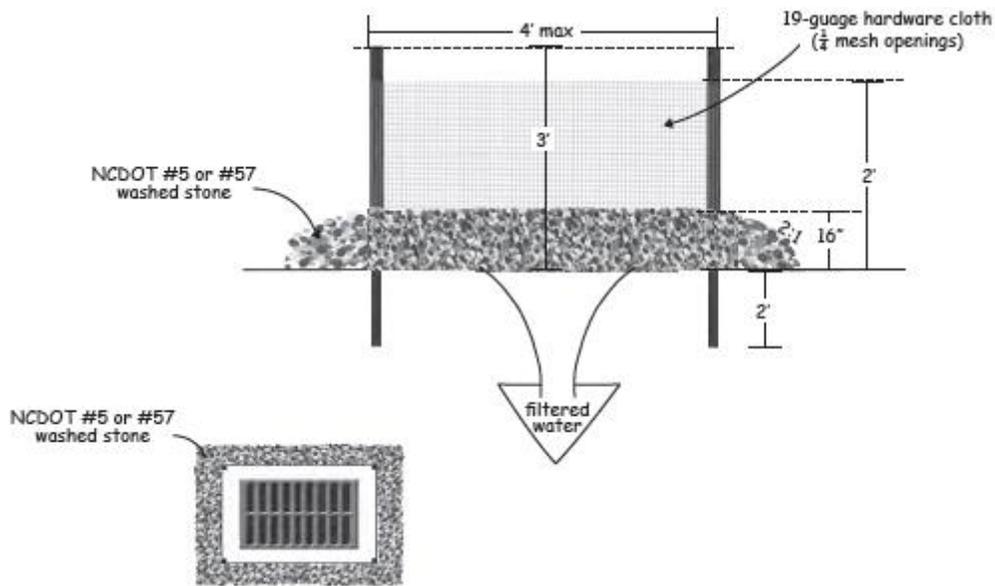
Maintenance: Freshen stone when sediment accumulation is 6 inches or as needed.



## CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

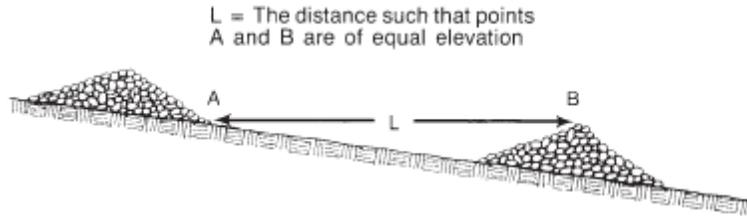
**Installation:** Provide geotextile underneath stone to improve stability of the entrance. Length of entrance will vary based on lot size but a minimum of 50 feet gravel pad is required.

**Maintenance:** All access on/off lot must be through the construction entrance, and the entrance must be maintained in a condition to prevent mud or sediment from leaving the lot. This may require periodic topping with 2-inch stone. Immediately remove all mud/sediment/rock tracked off the lot.



## INLET PROTECTION

1. Posts shall be made of steel. Wood posts are not acceptable.
2. All potentially affected storm inlets near the residential construction lots shall have inlet protection.
3. Inspect periodically and replace stone as needed. Keep mesh free of debris to ensure adequate flow.
4. Alternative methods of inlet protection are acceptable.



## CHECK DAMS

1. Check dams are used in ditches to reduce erosion in drainage ditches.
2. Set spacing between check dams to assure that the elevation at the top of the lower dam is the same as the toe elevation of the upper dam.
3. Wattles may be used in lieu of check dams, if they are installed and maintained per manufacturer's specifications.

## STABILIZATION TIMEFRAMES

Site Area Description	Stabilization	Timeframe Exceptions
 Perimeter dikes, swales, ditches and slopes	7 days	None
 High Quality Water (HQW) Zones	7 days	None
 Slopes steeper than 3:1	7 days	If slopes are 10' or less in length and are not steeper than 2:1, 14 days are allowed.
 Slopes 3:1 or flatter	14 days	7 days for slopes greater than 50' in length.
 All other areas with slopes flatter than 4:1	14 days	None, except for perimeters and HQW Zones.

## Temporary Seeding Recommendations for Late Winter / Early Spring

Seeding mixture Species	Rate (lb/acre)
Rye (grain)	120
Annual lespedeza (Kobe in Piedmont and Coastal Plain, Korean in Mountains)	50

Omit annual lespedeza when duration of temporary cover is not to extend beyond June.

**Seeding dates**  
Mountains—Above 2500 feet: Feb. 15 - May 15  
Below 2500 feet: Feb. 1- May 1  
Piedmont—Jan. 1 - May 1  
Coastal Plain—Dec. 1 - Apr. 15

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

**Mulch**  
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.

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

## Temporary Seeding Recommendations for Summer

Seeding mixture	
Species	Rate (lb/acre)
German millet	40

In the Piedmont and Mountains, a small-stemmed Sudangrass may be substituted at a rate of 50 lb/acre.

**Seeding dates**  
Mountains—May 15 - Aug. 15  
Piedmont—May 1 - Aug. 15  
Coastal Plain—Apr. 15 - Aug. 15

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

**Mulch**  
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.

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

## Temporary Seeding Recommendations for Fall

Seeding mixture	
Species	Rate (lb/acre)
Rye (grain)	120

**Seeding dates**  
Mountains—Aug. 15 - Dec. 15  
Coastal Plain and Piedmont—Aug. 15 - Dec. 30

**Soil amendments**  
Follow soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 1,000 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

**Mulch**  
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.

**Maintenance**  
Repair and refertilize damaged areas immediately. Topdress with 50 lb/acre of nitrogen in March. If it is necessary to extent temporary cover beyond June 15, overseed with 50 lb/acre Kobe (Piedmont and Coastal Plain) or Korean (Mountains) lespedeza in late February or early March.

## PERMANENT SEEDING REQUIREMENTS

1. Permanent seeding, sodding, or other means of stabilization are required when all construction work is completed according to the stabilization timeframes above.
2. A North Carolina Department of Agriculture Soils Test (or equal) should be obtained for all areas to be seeded, sprigged, sodded or planted. Recommended fertilizer and pH adjusting products should be incorporated to the soil.
3. Use a seeding mix of non-invasive, native species that will eventually provide a permanent groundcover. Recommendations for surface stabilization may be found at <http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/lr/publications>.
4. Immediate vegetative cover will always require additional fertilization, soil tests, overseeding and maintenance until permanent vegetative cover is established.

## CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS



1. Concrete washout will be collected and retained so that this caustic material does not reach the soil surface and then migrate to surface waters or into the ground water. Any form of concrete washout collection is acceptable, as long as it is effective.
2. A hay bale and plastic lining is shown in the figure above. The plastic lining should be free of tears or holes that would allow the washout to escape.
3. Concrete washout areas will be inspected daily and after heavy rains to check for leaks.
4. Upon project completion, accumulated solid waste, including concrete waste and any contaminated soils, must be removed from the site.
5. Further information may be obtained from EPA's Stormwater Best Management Practice Concrete Washout brochure, available at

<http://nepis.epa.gov/Adobe/PDF/P100E60V.PDF>