

Sediment Basin

allow for settling.

Specifications # 6.61 - Construction Specifications 1. Site preparations-Clear, grub and strip topsoil from areas under the embankment to remove trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material. Delay clearing the pool area until the dam is complete and then remove brush, trees and other objectionable materials to facilitate sediment cleanout. Stockpile all topsoil or soil containing organic matter for use on the outer

shell of the embankment to facilitate vegetative establishment. Place temporary sediment control measures below the basin as needed. 2.Cut-off trench-Excavate a cut-off trench along the centerline of the earth fill embankment. Cut the trench to stable soil material, but in no case make it less than 2 ft, deep. The cut-off trench must extend into both abutments to at least the elevation of the riser crest. Make the minimum bottom width wide enough to permit operation of excavation and compaction equipment but in no case less than 2 ft. Make side slopes of the trench no steeper than 1:1. Compaction requirements are the same as those for the embankment. Keep the trench dry during backfilling and compaction operations.

should be clean mineral soil, free of roots, woody vegetation, rocks and other objectionable material. Scarify areas on which fill is be placed before placing fill. The fill material must contain sufficient moisture so it can be formed by hand into a ball without crumbling, if water can be squeezed out of the ball, it is too wet for proper compaction. Place fill material in 6 to 8-inch continuous layers over the entire length of the fill area and then compact it. Compaction may be obtained by routing the construction hauting equipment over the fill so that the entire surface of each layer is traversed by at least one wheel or tread track of the heavy equipment, or a compactor may be used. Construct the embankment to an elevation 10% higher than the design height to

3.Embankment-Take fill material from the approved areas shown on the plans. It

4.Conduit spiilways-Securely attach the riser to the barrel or barrel stub to make a watertight structural connection. Secure all connections between barrel sections by approved watertight assemblies. Place the barrel and riser on a firm, smooth foundation of impervious soll. Do not use pervious material such as sand, gravel, or crushed stone as backfill around the pipe or anti-seep collars. Place the fill material around the pipe spillway in 4-inch layers and compact it under and around the pipe to at least the same density as the adjacent embankment. Care must be taken not to raise the pipe from firm contact with its foundation when compacting under the pipe haunches. Place a minimum depth of 2ft, of hand-compacted backfill over the pipe spillway before crossing it with construction equipment. Anchor the riser in place by

pipe conduit be installed by cutting a trench through the dam after the embankment is complete. 5.Emergency spillway-Install the emergency spillway in undisturbed soil. The achievement of planned elevations, grade, design width, and entrance and exit channel slopes are critical to the successful operation of emergency spillway. 6.Intets-Discharge water into the basin in a manner to prevent erosion. Use diversions with outlet protection to divert sediment-laden water to the upper end of the pool area to improve basin trap efficiency (References: Runoff

Control Measures and Outlet Protection).

concrete or other satisfactory means to prevent flotation, in no case should the

7. Erosion control-Construct the structure so that the disturbed area is minimized. Divert surface water away from bare areas. Complete the embankment before the area is cleared. Stabilize the emergency spillway embankment and all other disturbed areas above the crest of the principal spillway immediately after construction (References: Surface Stabilization). Safety-Sediment basins may attract children and can be dangerous. Avoid steep side slopes, and fence and mark basins with warning signs if trespassing is likely. Follow all state and local requirements

Check sediment basins after periods of significant runoff. Remove sediment and restore the basin to its original dimensions when sediment accumulates to onehalf the design depth.

Check the embankment, spillways, and outlet for erosion damage, and inspect the embankment for piping and settlement. Make all necessary repairs immediately. Remove all trash and other debris from the riser and pool area.

Outlet Stabilization Structure

Specification # 6.41 - Construction Specifications 1. Ensure that the subgrade for the filter and riprap follows the required lines and grades shown in the plan. Compact any fill required in the subgrade to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material. Low areas in the subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the riprap

2. The riprap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans.

3. Filter cloth, when used, must meet design requirements and be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the riprap and placing another piece of fifter cloth over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of lift. If

the damage is extensive, replace the entire filter cloth. 4. Riprap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the

5. The minimum thickness of the riprap should be 1.5 times the maximum stone

6. Riprap may be field stone or rough quarry stone. It should be hard, angular, highly weather-resistant and well graded. 6. Construct the apron on zero grade with no overfall at the end. Make the top

of the riprap at the downstream end level with the receiving area or slightly 8. Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site

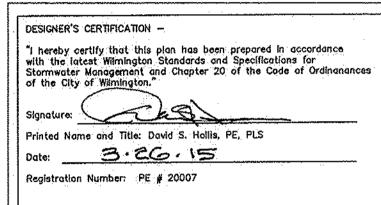
conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron. 9. Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation (Practice 6.10, Temporary Seeding, and 6.11, Permanent Seeding).

Inspect riprap outlet structures after heavy rains to see if any erosion around or below the riprap has taken place or if stones have been dislodged Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

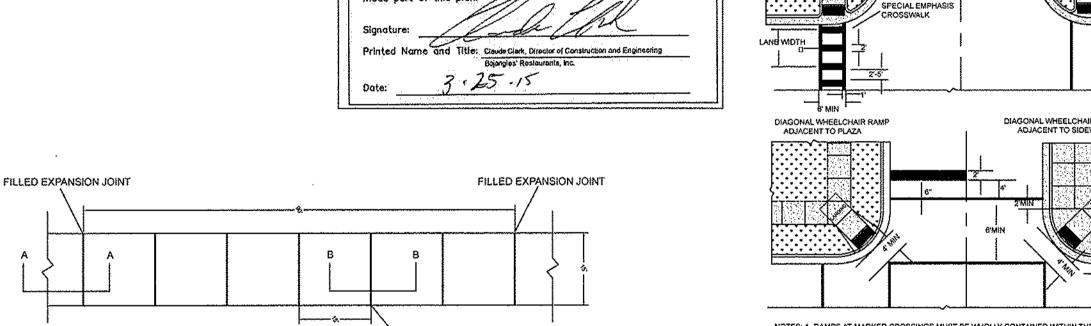
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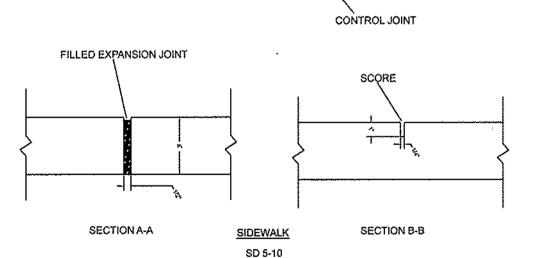
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE AS PER THE "EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANNING AND DESIGN MANUAL" OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES, LATEST EDITION. PRACTICE NUMBERS REFER TO THIS MANUAL.

DETAILS SHOWN ARE TYPICAL OF INSTALLATIONS REQUIRED BY THE CITY OF WILMINGTON. THIS SHEET DOES NOT PURPORT TO SHOW ALL REQUIRED CONSTRUCTION DETAILS, BUT RATHER SERVES AS A GUIDE. THE CONTRACTOR CITY AND STATE CODES AND CONSTRUCTION



OWNER'S / DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATION: "I / We hereby certify that any clearing, grading, constructio or development, or all of these, will be done pursuant to this plan and that the applicable Stormwater Management conditions of requirements of the City of Wilmington, the State of North Caroling, and the Federal Government and its agencies ase hereby





NOTES: 1. JOINT MATERIAL TO COMPLY WITH CURRENT NCDOT STANDARDS. SANITARY SEWER CLEAN-OUTS, WATER METERS, MANHOLES, AND VALVE LIDS TO BE

LOCATED OUTSIDE SIDEWALK WHERE FEASIBLE 3. MINIMUM SIDEWALK WIDTH TO BE 6' MINIMUM IF PLACED AT BACK OF CURB.

4. CONCRETE FOR ALL SIDEWALKS (EXCEPT ANY PORTION CONTAIN WITHIN A DRIVEWAY

APRON) SHALL BE CLASS "A" - 3,000 PSI.

5. MINIMUM REPLACEMENT FOR REPAIRS IS A 5' X 5' PANEL 6. 4" STONE BASE MAY BE REQUIRED FOR POOR SOIL CONDITIONS

MINIMUM DEPTH FOR TUNNELING BELOW SIDEWALK IS 12".

8. MAX ADJACENT GROUND SLOPE WITHOUT RAILING IS 2:1

9. MIN GRADE FOR PROPER DRAINAGE IS 1% IN AT LEAST 1 DIRECTION. MAX CROSS SLOPE IS 2%. MAX LONGITUDINAL SLOPE IS 8.3%, 10% IF LIMITED BY EXISTING

CONDITIONS, OR NO GREATER THAN THE SLOPE OF THE EXISTING ADJACENT ROAD.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE -

SEE PLAN THIS SHEET and ALSO STAGING / DEMOLITION PLAN

1. Obtain approval of Plan and any necessary permits, and hold a pre-construction conference prior to commencing any work.

2. Flag work limits and stake-out building and identify trees to be removed. Phase 1 establish silt Fencing and construction entrance.

3. Phase 2, install Gravel Construction Entrances. 4. Install Silt Fencing as shown on Plan prior to clearing and

grubbing site. Sediment Basin to be constructed prior to remaining site work. 5. Install utilities in roadway and drives, establish final grades and stabilize parking areas and roadways with stone base course.

6. Final grade building site, install non-municipal utilities as needed, and vegetatively stabilize areas where building

7. All erosion and sediment control Practices are to be inspected weekly and after any rainfall, and repaired as necessary.

8. Upon completion of building construction, the roadway and parking areas are to be paved and all areas permanently vegetatively stabilized. After site stabilization, temporary measures are to be removed and the Sediment Basin cleaned to its original design contours, if necessary, and riser structures orifaces opened, so as to function as a stormwater management / water quality retention pond.

MAINTENANCE PLAN -

1. All measures to be inspected weekly and after any rainfall event and needed repairs made immediately

2. Sediment Basin to be cleaned out when the level of sediment reaches as shown on individual pond plans.

3. Construction entrance to be maintained in a condition to prevent mud or sediment from leaving the construction site. Periodic topdressing with 2"stone may be required. Remove all objectionable material spilled, washed, or tracked onto public roadways immediately. 4. Sediment to be removed from behind the any Silt Fence and

inlet protection devices when it becomes 0.5' deep. Fencing

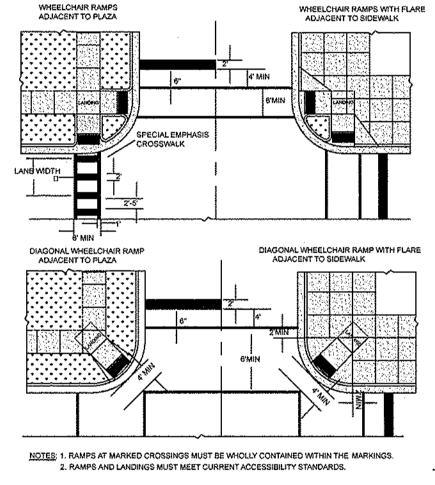
5. All seeded areas shall be fertilized, mulched, and re-seeded as necessary, according to specifications provided, to

and inlet protection to be repaired as needed to maintain a

maintain a suitable vegetative cover. 6. Inspect rip-rap outlet structures weekly and after significant (1/2 inch or greater) rainfall events to see if any erosion around or below rip-rap has taken place, or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

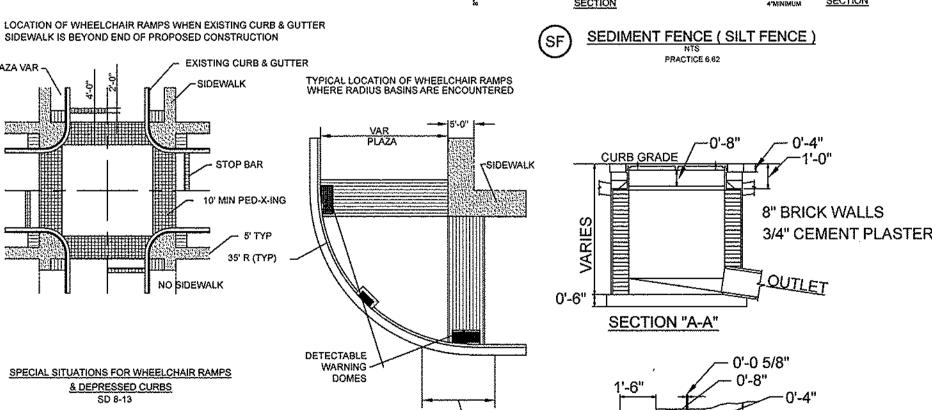
VEGETATIVE PLAN -

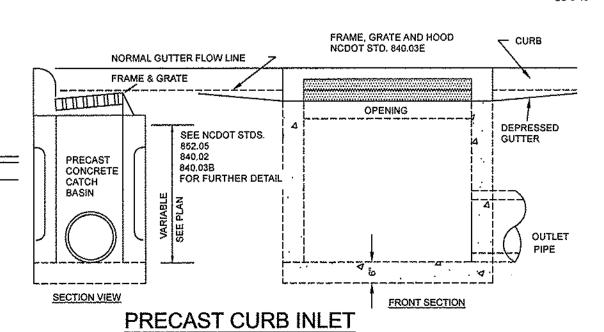
1. Permanent vegetation to be established in accordance with "North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual", Section 6.11, latest version. See next Sheet.



Intersection Layout

SD 8-13





1. 4" DEEP X 8" WIDE CONCRETE COPING ALL AROUND BASIN CASTING. 2. ALL CONCRETE TO BE CLASS "A" 3. FOR CASTING DETAIL SEE SD 14-03

SECTION "B-B"

CATCH BASIN

SD2-01 * IN ALL CITY ROADS AND PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS

HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION (Temporary)

Table 6.11s - Seeding No. 4CP for:

Seeding mixture

available for irrigation.)

lb/acre 10-10-10.

broadcast by hand.

Mulch - Do not mulch

Maintenance

Seeding mixture

Seeding notes

anchoring tool.

Seeding Mixture

clog drainage devices.

Species Rate (lb/acre

Pensacola Bahlagrass 56

Sericea lespedeza 30

Common Bermudagrass

Seeding dates - Apr. 1 - July 15

1. Where a neat appearance is desired, omit sericea

desired, omit serices and now as often as needed

and anchor straw by stapting netting over the top.

Refer to Appendix 8.02 for botanical names

Sediment Fence (Silt Fence)

temperature range of 0 to 120 F.

2 Ensure that nosts for sediment fences are

Specifications For Sediment Fence Fabric

Slurry Flow Rate - 0.3 gal/sq ft/min (min)

Physical Property Requirements

Filtering Efficiency - 85% (mm)

CONSTRUCTION

synthetic filter fabrics

cause failure of the structure."

Specification 6.82 - Construction Specifications

Seeding dates - Coastat Plain; Apr - July

Bermudagrass may be replaced with 5 lb/acre centipedgrass.

Soil amendments - Apply time and fertilizer according to soil tests, or apply

3,000 jb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 500 jb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Apply 4,000 lb/acre grain straw or equivalent cover of another suitable mulch.

Anchor by tacking with asphalt, roving and netting or by crimping with a mulch

anchoring tool. A disk with blades set nearly straight can be used as a mulch

Maintenance - Refertilize the following Apr. with 50 lb/acre nitrogen. Repeat

Table 6.11v - Seeding No. 7CP for: Grass-lined Channels; Coastel Plain

Soil amendments - Apply lime and fertilizer according to soil tests, or apply

3,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 500 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Mulch - Use jute, excelsior matting, or other effective channel lining material

In drainages not requiring temporary linings, apply 4,000 lb/acre grain straw

to cover the bottom of channels and ditches. The lining should extend above the

highest calculated depth of flow. On channel side slopes above this height, and

Maintenance -A minimum of 3 weeks is required for establishment. Inspect and

1.Use a synthetic filter fabric or a pervious sheet of polypropylene, nylon,

polyester, or polyethylene yarn, which is certified by the manufacturer or

provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life at a

filter fabric should contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to

sure that steel posts have projections to facilitate fastening the fabric

3. For reinforcement of standard strength filter fabric, use wire fence with a minimum 14 gauge and a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.

1.33 lb/linear ft steel with a minimum length of 4 ft. Make

Tensite Strength at Standard Strength- 30 lb/lin in (min)

Extra Strength- 50 lb/lin in (mm)

cloth only at a support post with overlap to the next post.

support fence. Staple or wire the filter fabric directly to posts

ineffective, replace it promptly. Replace burlap every 60 day

9.Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.

1.Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength

3.Construct the filter fabric from a continuous roll cut to the length of the

or tie wires. Extend the wire mesh support to the bottom of the trench.

6.Extra strength filter fabric with 6ft post spacing does not require wire mea

proposed line of posts and upslope from the barrier (figure 6.62a).

8.Backfill the trench with compacted soil or gravel placed over the filter

7. Excavate a trench approximately 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep along the

inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each rainfell. Make any

Sediment to be removed from behind the any Silt Fence when it becomes 0.5' dee

next rain and to reduce pressure on the fence. Take care to avoid undermining

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

Remove sediment deposits as necessary to provide adequate storage volume for the

Should the fabric of a sediment fence collapse, tear, decompose or become

barrier to avoid joints. When joints are necessary, securely fasten the filter

4. Support standard strength filter fabric by wire mesh fastened securely to the

up slope side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples at least 1 inch long,

5. When a wire mesh support fence is used, space posts a maximum of 8 ft apart.

Support posts should be driven securely into the ground to a minimum of 18

2.Ensure that the height of the sediment fence does not exceed 18 inches above

the ground surface. (Higher fences may impound volumes of water sufficient to

supplier as conforming to the requirements shown in Table 6.62b. Synthetic

repair mulch frequently. Refertilize the following Apr. with 50 lb/acre

Mulch and anchoring materials must be allowed to wash down slopes where they can

Species - Common Bermudagrass - Rate - 40-80 (1/2 lb/l.000 ft)

as growth requires. May be moved only once a year. Where a neat appearance is

German millet 10

Well-Drained Sandy loams to Dry Sands, Coastal Plain; Low to Medium-Care Lawns

Species - Centipedegrass - Rate - 10-20 lb/acre (seed) or 33 bu/acre (sprips)

Soil amendments - Apply lime and fertilizer according to soil test, or apply 300

Furrows should be 4-8 inches deep and 2ft apart. Place sprigs about 2 ft. apart

Broadcast at rates shown above, and press sprigs into the top 1 1/2 inches of

soll with a disk set straight so that sprigs are not brought back toward the

Maintenance - Fertilize very sparingly- 20 lb/acre nitrogen in spring with no

phosphorus. Centipedegrass cannot tolerate high pH or excess fertilizer.

Table 6.11t - Seeding No. 5CP for: Well-Drained Sandy Loams to Dry Sands; Low

2, Use common Bermudagrass only on isolated sites where it cannot become a pest.

Sprigging - Plant sprigs in furrows with a tractor-drown transplanter, or

in the row with one end at or above ground level (Figure 6.11d).

Seeding dates - Mar. - June, (Sprigging can be done through July where water is

As fabric, use a 19-gauge hardware cloth with 1/4 inch mosh openings, with a total heliaht of 2 feet minimum. The sediment control stone, with a height of 16 inches, should have an outside slope of 2:1.

For stakes, use steel T posts of 1.25 lb/linear foot with a minimum tength of 5 ft., driven 2 ft. into the ground, maximum spacing of 4 feet. Specifications

1. Uniformly grade a shallow depression approaching the inlet. 2. Drive 5-foot steel posts 2 feet into the ground surrounding the infet. Space posts evenly around the perimeter of the inlet, a maximum

3. Surround the posts with wire mesh hardware cloth. Secure the wire mesh to the steel posts at the top, middle, and bottom. Placing a 2-foot anchoring Rep of the mesh under the gravel is recommended 4. Place clean gravet (NCDOT #5 or #57 stone) on a 2:1 slope with a height

of 16 inches around the wire, and smooth to an even grade. 5. Once the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, remove the accumulated sediment, and establish final grades. Compact the area properly and stabilize with groundcover.

inspect the barrier after each significant rain and make repairs at needed. Sediment to be removed from behind the any injet protection devices when it becomes 0.5' deep. Remove sediment from the area as necessary to provide edequate storage volume for the next rain. Take care not to damage or undercut the hardware cloth during sediment removal. When the contributing drainage area has been adequately stabilized, remove all materials and any unstable sediment and dispose of them properly. Bring the

disturbed area to the grade of the drop inlet and smooth and compact it.

Appropriately stabilize all bare areas around the inte

Land Grading

of 4 feet apart.

Specification # 6.02 - Construction Specifications 1. Construct and maintain ati erosion and sedimentation control practices and measures in accordance with the approved sedimentation control plan and construction schedule.

2.Remove good topsoil from areas to be graded and filled, and preserve it for use in finishing the grading of all critical areas. 3. Scarify areas to be topsolled to a minimum depth of 2 inches before placing topsoil (Practice 6.04, Topsoiling). 4.Clear and grub areas to be filled to remove trees, vegetation, roots, or other objectionable material that would affect the planned stability of the fill. 5.Ensure that fill material is free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps,

building debris, and other materials inappropriate for constructing stable 6.Place all fill in layers not to exceed 9 inches in thickness, and compact the layers as required to reduce erosion, slippage, settlement, or other related 7.Do not incorporate frozen material or soft, mucky, or highly compressible

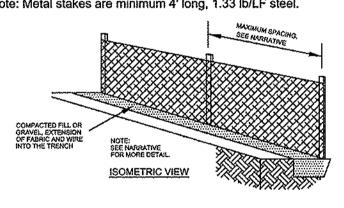
materials into fill slopes 8.Do not place fill on a frozen foundation, due to possible subsidence and 9. Keep diversions and other water conveyance measures free of sediment during all phases of development.

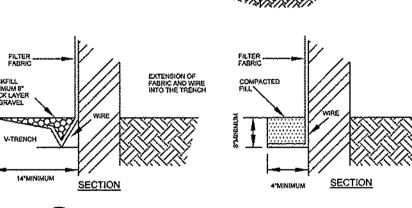
10. Handle seeps or springs encountered during construction in accordance with

approved methods (Practice 6.81, Subsurface Drain). 11.Permanently stabilize all graded areas immediately after final grading is completed on each area in the grading plan. Apply temporary stabilization measures on all graded areas when work is to be interrupted or delayed for 30 working days or longer. 12. Ensure that topsoil stockpiles, borrow areas, and spoil areas are adequately protected from erosion with temporary and final stabilization measures, including sediment fencing and temporary seeding as necessary.

Periodically check all graded areas and the supporting erosion and sedimentation control practices, especially after heavy rainfalls. Promptly remove all sediment from diversions and other water-disposal practices, if washouts or breaks occur, repair them immediately. Prompt maintenance of small eroded areas before they become significant guilles is an essential part of an effective erosion and sedimentation control plan.

Note: Metal stakes are minimum 4' long, 1.33 lb/LF stee





PUBLIC ROAD NOTE; SEE NARRATIVE

TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT DETAIL

REV. NO.

Permanent Seeding

Seedbed Requirements Establishment of vegetation should not be attempted on sites that are unsuitable due to inappropriate soil texture (Table 6.11a), poor drainage, concentrated everland flow, or steepness of slope until measures have been taken to correct To maintain a good stand of vegetation, the soil must meet certain minimum

requirements as a growth medium. The existing soil should have these criteria: - Enough fine-grained (silt and clay) material to maintain adequate moisture and nutrient supply (available water capacity of at least .05

inches water to I inch of soil). - Sufficient pore space to permit root penetration. - Sufficient depth of soil to provide an adequate root zone. The depth to rock or impermeable layers such as hardpans should be 12 inches or more, except on slopes steeper than 2:1 where the addition of soil is not feasible.

- A favorable pH range for plant growth, usually 6.0-6.5. - Freedom from large roots, branches, stones, large clods of earth, or trash of any kind. Clods and stones may be left on slopes steaper than 3:1 if they are

If any of the above criteria are not met-i.e., if the existing soil is too coarse, dense, shallow or acidic to foster vegetation-special amendments are required. The soil conditioners described below may be beneficial or, preferably, topsoil may be applied in accordance with Practice 6.04, Topsoiling.

Soll Conditioners in order to improve the structure or drainage characteristics of a soit, the following material may be added. These amendments should only be necessary where soils have limitations that make them poor for plant growth or for fine

turf establishment (see Chapter 3, Vegetative Considerations)

Peat-Appropriate types are sphagnum moss peat, hypnum moss peat, reedsedge peat, or peat humus, all from fresh-water sources. Peat should be shredded and conditioned in storage piles for at least 6 months after excavation. Sand-clean and free of toxic materials Vermiculite-horticultural grade and free of toxic substances. Rotted manure-stable or cattle manure not containing undue amounts of straw or other bedding materials. Thoroughly rotted sawdust- free of stones and debris. Add 6 lb. Of nitrogen to each cubic yard.

these should be used only in accordance with local, State and Federal

Species Selection Use the key to Permanent Seeding Mixtures (Table 6.11b) to select the most appropriate seeding mixture based on the general site and maintenance factors.

Studge-Treated sewage and industrial studges are available in various forms:

A listing of species, including scientific names and characteristics, is given In Appendix 8.02. Install necessary mechanical erosion and sedimentation control practices before seeding, and complete grading according to the approved plan. Lime and fertilizer needs should be determined by soil tests. Soil testing is performed free of charge by the North Carolina Department of Agriculture soil testing laboratory. Directions, sample cartons, and information sheets are

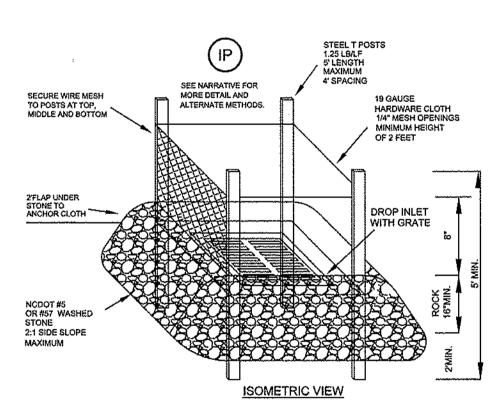
available through county agricultural extension offices or from NCDA. Because the NCDA soil testing lab requires 1-6 weeks for sample lum-around, sampling must be planned well in advance of final grading. Testing is also done by commercial laboratories. When soil test are not available, follow rates suggested on the individual specification sheet for the seeding mix chosen (Tables 6.11c through 6.11v). Applications rates usually fall into the following ranges:

- Ground agricultural limestone Light-textured, sandy soils; 1-1 1/2 tons/acre Heavy textured, clayey soils 2-3 tons/acre

Grasses 800-1200 lb/ecre of 10-10-10 (or the equivalent) Grass-legume mixtures: 800-1200 lb/acre of 5-10-10 (or the equivalent) Apply lime and fertilizer evenly and incorporate into the top 4-6 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Operate machinery on the contour. When using a hydroseeder, apply lime and fertilizer to a rough, toose surface.

Roughen surfaces according to Practice 6.03, Surface Roughening. Complete seedbed preparation by breaking up large clods and raking into a smooth, uniform surface (slope less than 3:1) Fill in or level depressions than can collect water. Broadcast seed into a freshly loosened seedbed that has no

Note Well: See Landscaping Plan for additional specifications. Landscaping Plan by others.



HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION PRACTICE 6.51

DATE

shall be required from the

City prior to occupancy

and/or project acceptance.

REVISIONS

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Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance/Exit pacification # 6.08 - Construction Specific

1. Clear the entrance and exit area of all vegetation, roots and other objectionable material and properly grade it 2. Place the gravel to the specific grade and dimensions shown on the plans and

3. Provide drainage to carry water to a sediment trap or other suitable outlet. 4. Use geotextife fabrics because they improve stability of the foundation in locations subject to seepage or high water table.

Maintain the gravel pad in a condition to prevent mud or sediment from leaving the construction site. This may require periodic topdressing with 2-inch stone. After each rainfall, inspect any structure used to trap sediment and clean it out as necessary. Immediately remove all objectionable materials spilled, washed, or tracked onto public roadways.

Temporary Seeding

Complete grading before preparing seedbeds and install all necessary erosion control practices, such as dikes, waterways and basins. Minimize steep slopes because they make seedbed preparation difficult and increase the erosion hazard If soils become compacted during grading, loosen them to a depth of 6-8 inches using a ripper, harrow, or chisel plow.

Seedbed Preparation Good seedbed preparation is essential to successful plant establishment. A good seedbed is well-pulverized, loose and uniform. Where hydroseeding methods are used, the surface may be left with a more irregular surface of large clods and

Liming - Apply time according to soil test recommendations. If the pH (addity) of the soil is not known, an application of ground agricultural limestone at the rate of 1 to 1 1/2 tons/acre on coarse-textured soils and 2-3 tons/acres on fine-textured soils is usually sufficient. Apply limestone uniformly and incorporate into the top 4-6 inches of soil. Soils with a pH of 6 or higher

need not be limed. Fertilizer- Base application rates on soli tests. When these are not possible, apply a 10-10-10 grade fertilizer at 700-1,000 lb./acre. Both fertilizer and time should be incorporated into the top 4-6 inches of soil. If a hydraulic seeder is used, do not mix seed and fertilizer more than 30 minutes before

Surface roughening- if recent tillage operations have resulted in a loose surface, additional roughening may not be required except to break up large clods. If rainfall causes the surface to become scaled or crusted, loosen it just prior to seeding by disking, raking, harrowing, or other suitable methods, Groove or furrow slopes steeper than 3:1 on the contour before seeding (Practice 6:03, Surface Roughening).

Select an appropriate species or species mixture from Table 6.10a, for seeding in late winter and early spring, Table 6.10b for summer, and Table 6.10c for

Evenly apply seed using a cyclone seeder (broadcast), drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydroseeder. Use seeding rates given in Table 6.10a-6.10c. Broadcast seeding and hyroseeding are appropriate for steep slopes where equipment cannot be driven. Hand broadcasting is not recommended because of the difficulty in achieving a uniform distribution. Small grains should be planted no more than 1 inch deep, and grasses and legumes no more than 1/2 inch. Broadcast seed must be covered by raking or chain dragging, and then lightly firmed with a roller or

cultipacker. Hydroseeded mixtures should include a wood fiber (cellulose) mulch.

The use of appropriate mulch will help ensure establishment under normal conditions and is essential to seeding success under harsh site condition (Practice 6,14, Mulching). Hersh site conditions include: -seeding in fall for winter cover (wood fiber mulches are not considered adequate for this use), -slopes steeper than 3:1, -excessively hot or dry weather,

-adverse soils(shallow, rocky, or high in clay or sand), and

anchor mulch with netting (Practice 6.14, Mulching).

-areas receiving concentrated flow.

Rate (lb/ecre)- 120

Table 6.10a - Temporary Seeding Recommendation for Late Winter and Early Spring Seeding mixture Species- Rye(grain), Annual lespedeza (Kobe in Pledmont and Coastal Plain

If the area to be mulched is subject to concentrated waterflow, as in channels.

Omit annual tespedeza when duration of temporary cover is not to extend beyond Seeding dates-Coastat 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 4,000lb/acre straw. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, netting or a mulch anchoring toot. 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. Table 6.10b - Temporary Seeding Recommendations for Summe

Seeding mixture Species-German mille Rate(fb/acre)- 40

Seeding dates-Coastal Plain- Apr. 15-Aug. 15 Soil amendments-Follow recommendations of soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acr ground agricultural ilmestone and 750 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer. Mulch -Apply 4,000 lb/acre straw. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt, netting or a mutch enchoring 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 mutch immediately following erosion or other damage.

Table 6.10c - Temporary Seeding Recommendation for Fai Species-Rye(grai Seeding dates - Coastal Plain and Piedmont-Aug 15 - Dec. 30 Soil amendments - Follow soil tests or apply 2,000 ib./acre ground agriculturel Ilmestone and I,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. Topdross with 50 lb/acre of nitrogen in March, if it is necessary to extend temporary cover beyond June 15, overseed with 50 lb/acre Kobe (Pledmont and Coastal Plain)

Approved Construction Plan STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVED CITY OF WILMINGTON ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT SIGNED For each open utility cut of City streets, a \$325 permit

> DETAILS, SPECIFICATIONS and NOTES **BOJANGLES** South College Rd. LOCATED IN CITY OF WILMINGTON

> > 20007

HARNETT TOWNSHIP

NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA DEVELOPER: BOJANGLES' RESTAURANTS INC. 9432 SOUTHERN PINE BLVD.

HANOVER DESIGN SERVICES, P.A. 1123 FLORAL PARKWAY

WILMINGTON, N.C. 28403 PHONE: (910) 343-8002 LICENSE # C-059

CHARLOTTE, NC 28273 phone:704-940-8669

Sheat No:

F: ALL\PROJECT FOLDERS\BOJANGLES\LAKESIDE PARK\12503 SHT4.DWG

CITY OF WILMINGTON

SD2-01

BACK OF CURB

3-12-15

1"= 20"

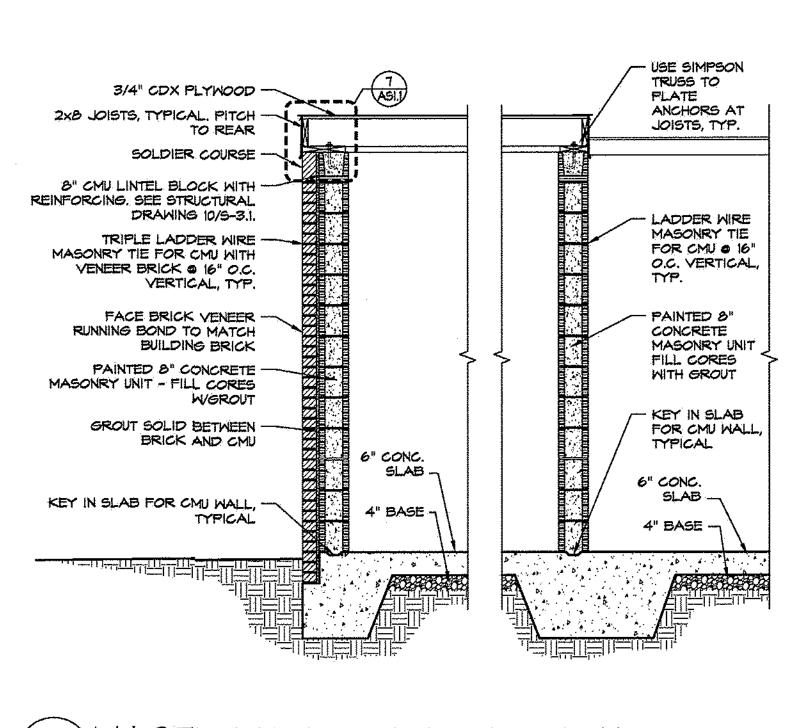
DSH

12354SHT4

Checked:

STEEL WASHERS

GREASE (ZERK)



MASTE ENCLOSURE SECTION SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

- IRRIGATION

CONTROLS,

GC COORD.

4'-8"

SLOPE

12'-6"

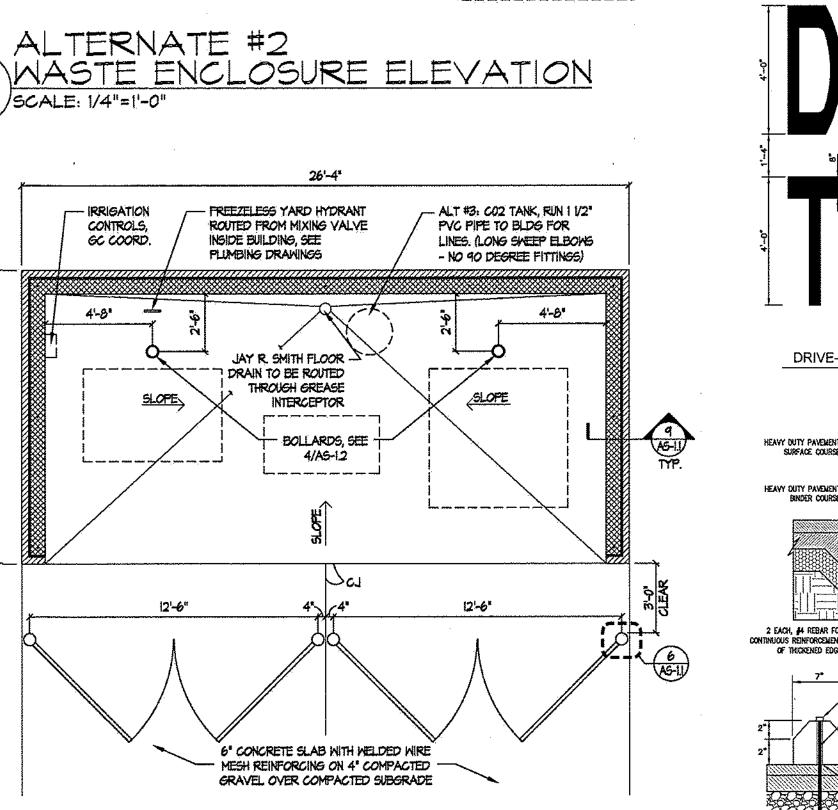
TOP OF MASONRY 8'-8" ABOVE FINISH SLAB SOLDIER COURSE 8" CMU LINTEL BLOCK WITH REINFORCING. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING 10/5-3.1. TRIPLE LADDER WIRE MASONRY TIE FOR CMU WITH VENEER BRICK @ 16" O.C. VERTICAL, TYP. - FACE BRICK VENEER -RUNNING BOND TO MATCH BUILDING BRICK - PAINTED 8" CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT - FILL KEY IN SLAB for CMU Wall, CORES WEROUT TYPICAL - GROUT SOLID BETWEEN BRICK AND CMU 6" CONC. SLAB SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWING 9/5-3.1 FOR WALL & FOOTING - 4" BASE REINFORCEMENT REQUIREMENTS

WASTE ENCLOSURE WALL SECTION SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

ROOFING MEMBRANE -PREFINISHED METAL DRIP EDGE, COLOR TO MATCH BUILDING COPING -PREFINISHED METAL FASCIA, COLOR TO MATCH BUILDING COPING

PLAN NOTES:

2. GATES AND ALL STEEL COMPONENTS ARE TO BE PRIMED AND PAINTED TO MATCH BRONZE COLORED MASONRY COPING CAP 3. STANDARD SIZE 6" STEEL PIPE IS 6.325" O.D. THICKNESS OF 0.26" 4. STANDARD SIZE 5" STEEL PIPE IS 5.563" O.D. THICKNESS OF 0.258" PREFINISHED METAL COPING, COLOR - TO MATCH BUILDING COPING CONTINUOUS CLIP 2x12 PRESSURE TREATED TOP PLATE - AND BLOCKING, CONTINUOUS 3/8"x6" ANCHOR BOLT # 48" O.C. AND - 6" FROM END OF EACH PLATE. - FACE BRICK SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0" SEALANT ---- 3/4" CDX PLYWOOD - 2x8 JOIST, TYPICAL CONTINUOUS CLIP /SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"



ALTERNATE #2 WASTE ENCLOSURE PLAN

26'-4"

PVC PIPE TO BLDG FOR

2-6

FREEZELESS YARD HYDRANT

INSIDE BUILDING, SEE

PLIMBING DRAWINGS

ROUTED FROM MIXING VALVE

JAY R. SMITH FLOOR DRAIN TO BE ROUTED

THROUGH GREASE

INTERCEPTOR

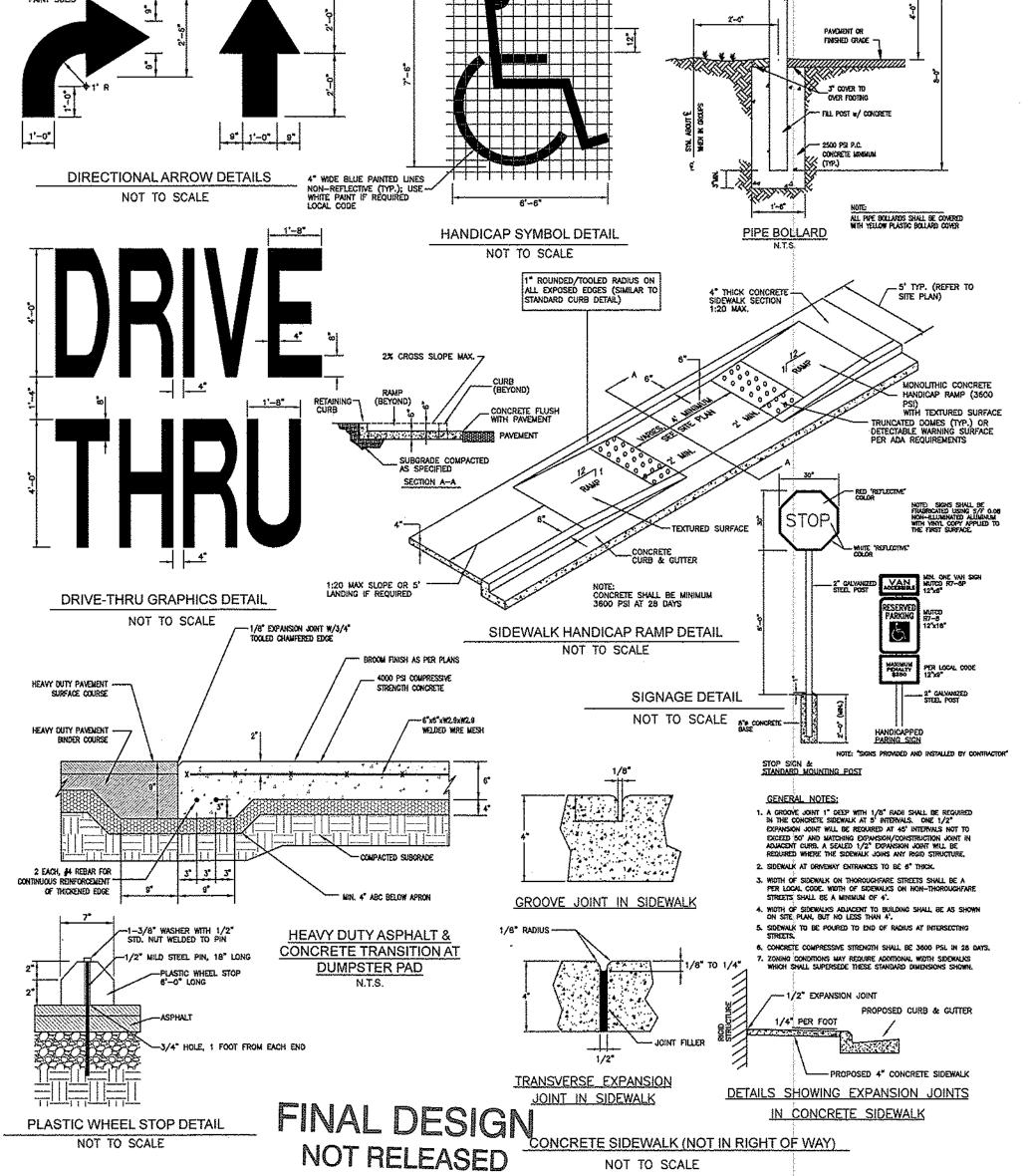
BOLLARDS, SEE

4/A5-1.2

6" CONCRETE SLAB WITH WELDED WIRE

GRAVEL OVER COMPACTED SUBGRADE

- MESH REINFORGING ON 4" COMPACTED -



FOR CONSTRUCTION

NOT TO SCALE

I. ALL STEEL TO BE WELDED AND GROUND SMOOTH.

THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER DOES NOT DEFINE THE SCOPE OF INDIVIDUAL TRADES,

SUBCONTRACTORS, MATERIAL SUPPLIERS, OR VENDORS. ANY SHEET NUMBERING SYSTEN USED WHICH IDENTIFIES DISCIPLINES IS SOLELY TO SEPARATE ARCHITECTS AND

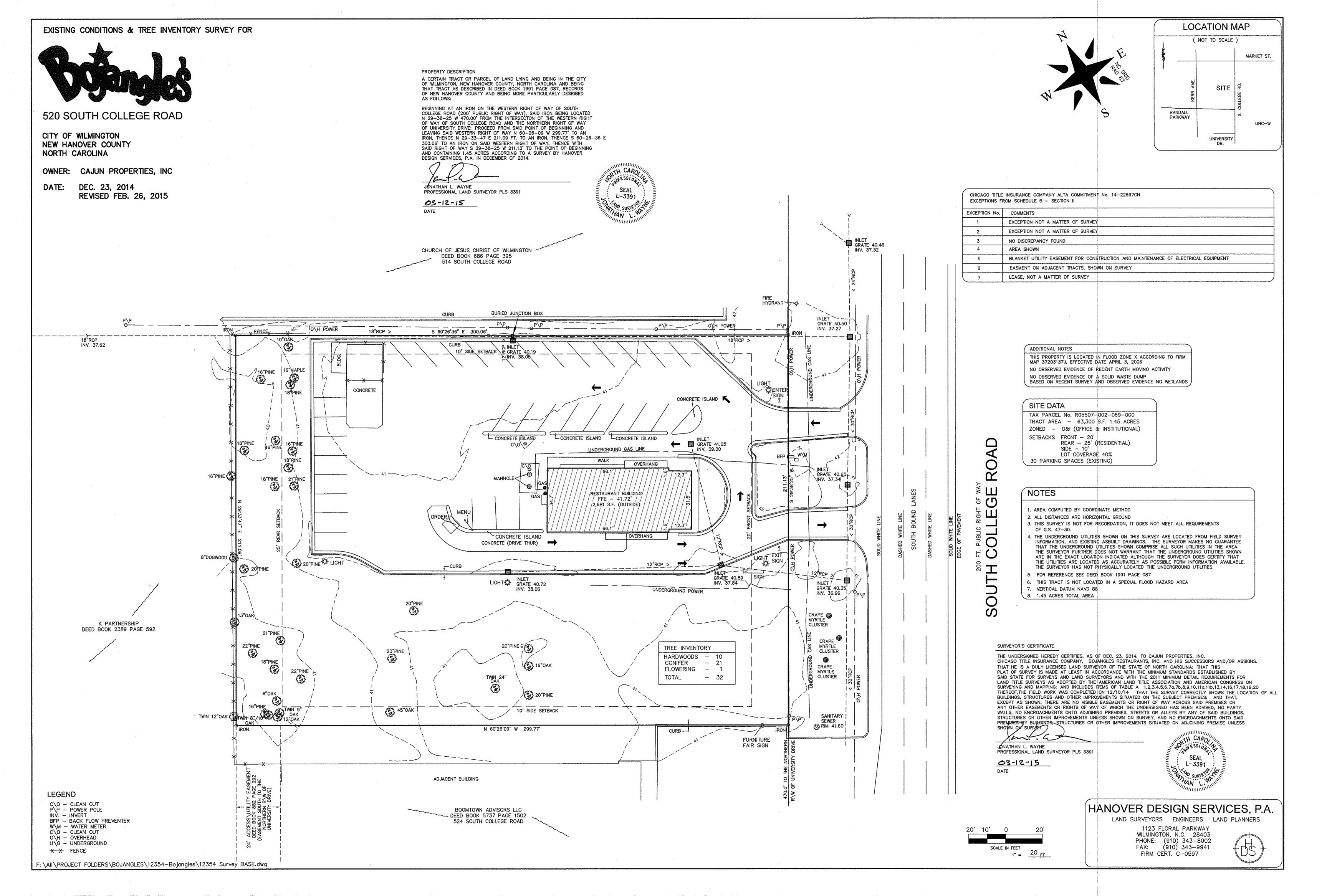
ENGINEER'S SCOPE; IT DOES NOT DEFINE A SUBCONTRACTOR'S SCOPE OF WORK, NO CONSIDERATION WILL BE GIVEN TO REQUESTS FOR CHANGE ORDERS FOR FAILURE TO OBTAIN AND REVIEW THE COMPLETE SET OF DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

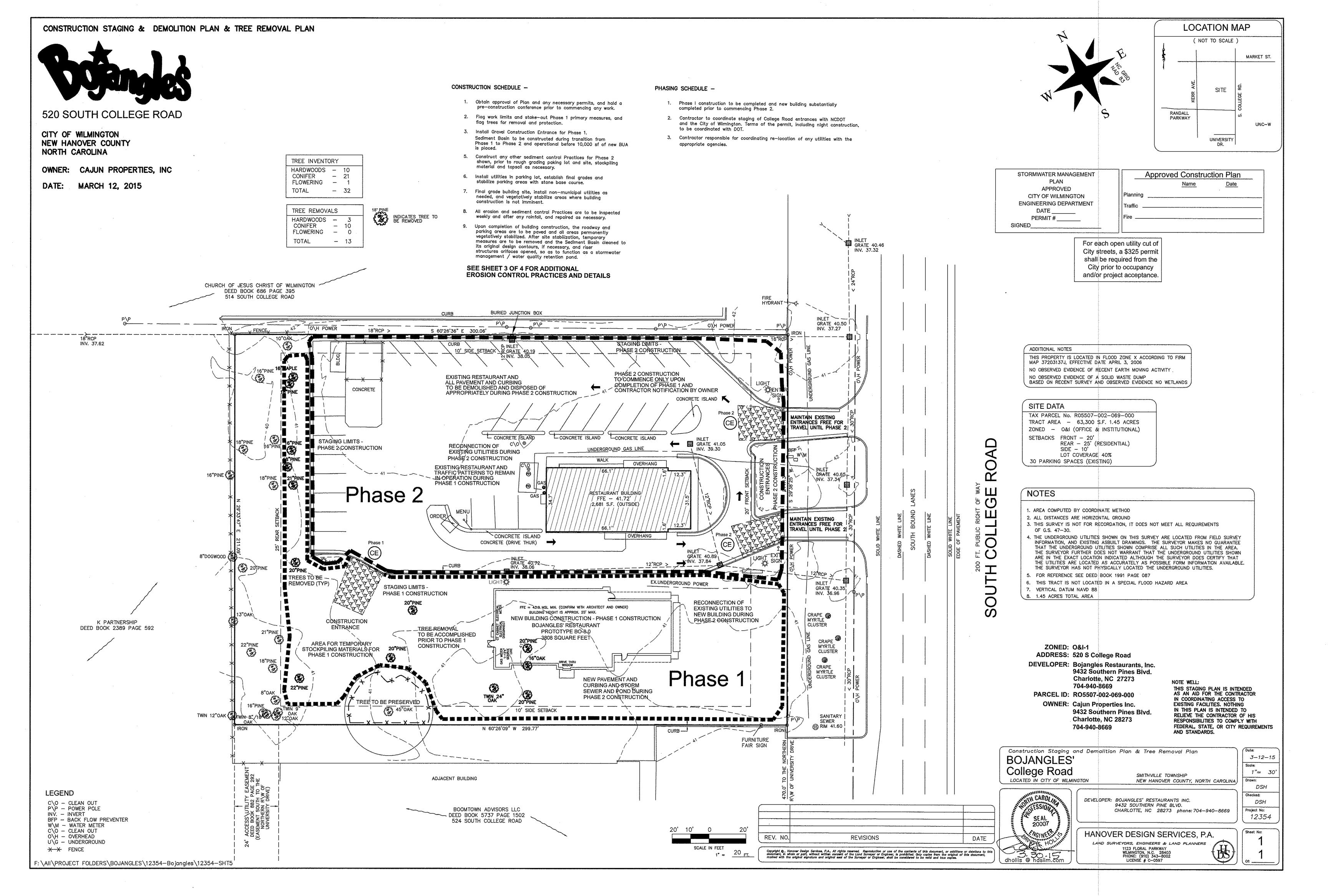
> Ž 2 N N S 出 JANGLI 0 PR BO

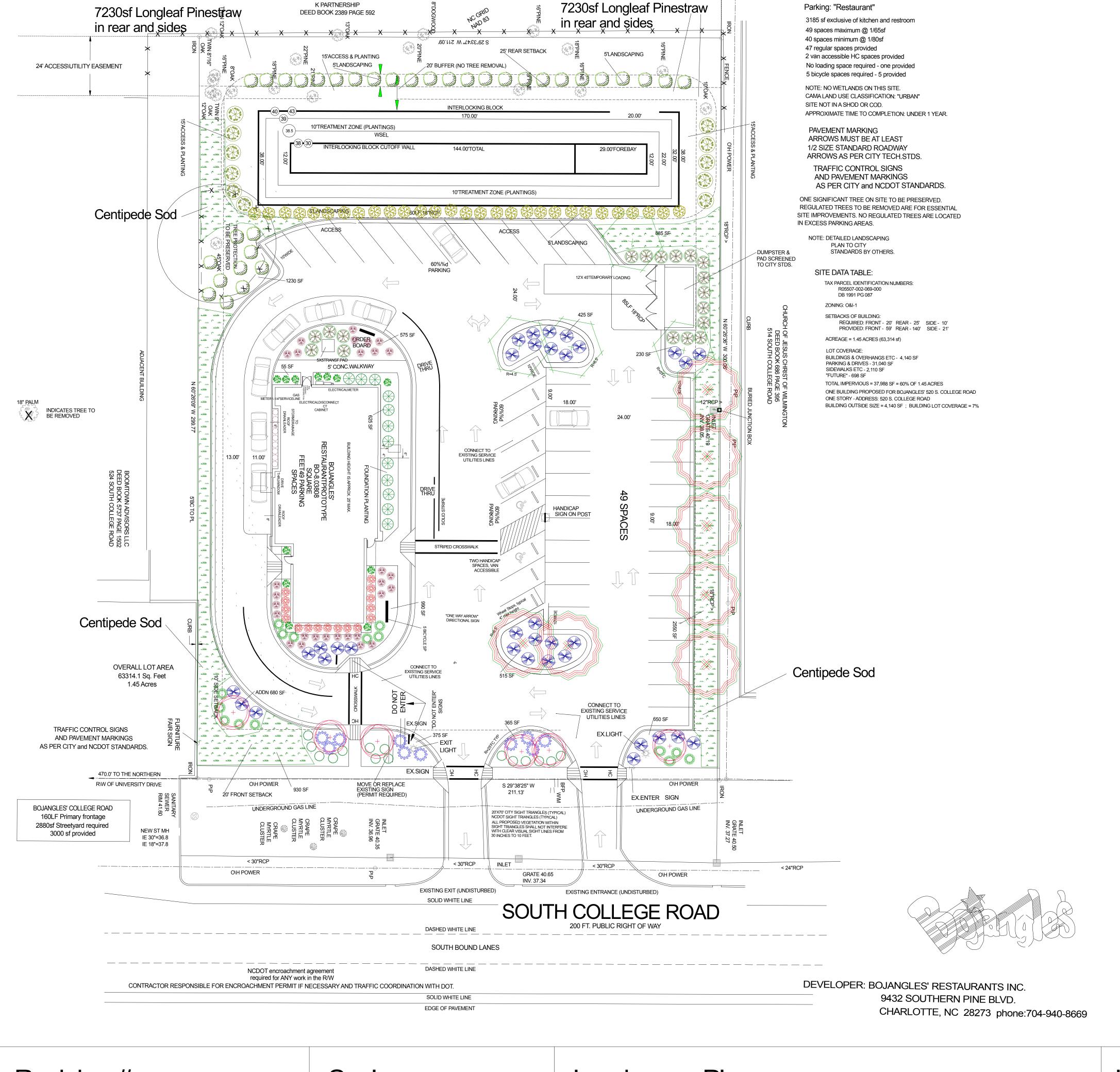
tchicken 'n biscuits'

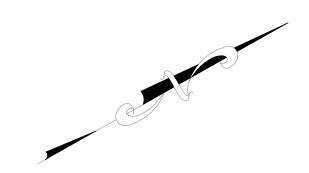
ISSUE DATE: 10-20-10 REVISION 1: -5-08-14 REVISION 2: REVISION 3: REVISION 4:
PROJECT #: CONTENT: SITE DETAILS PROJECT FOR
DRAWN BY: CEG CADD FILE NAME: P:10-000/CDVAS01-1 SITE DETAILS
THIS DRAWING AND THE DESIGN SHOWN ARE THE PROPERTY OF BOJANGLES' RESTAURANTS, INC. THE REPRODUCTION, OR USE OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THEIR WRITTEN CONSENT IS PROHIBITED, ANY INFRINGEMENT IS SUBJECT TO LEGAL ACTION.
AS-1.1

SHEET 1 of 1









PARKING & DRIVES - 30,000 SF x 20% = 6,000sf Req'd. Canopy Coverage,9,536sf Prov'd.

LANDSCAPING SHALL BE COMPLETE BEFORE ISSUANCE OF A C.O.

AS CALLED OUT.

A rain/freeze sensor shall be used if there is an irrigation system. USING THE CREATIVE STANDARD OF THE CODE 50% OF THE STREETYARDS SHALL BE PLANTED

	Legend			
	Common Name	Size	Qty	
*	Allee Elm	2.5"Cal.,10'ht.	4	
	Boxwood Hedge, Wintergreen	3 Gal.	16	12"Ht.
\mathfrak{D}	Pittosporum Compacta	3 Gal.	12	12"Ht.
77.4	Camellia Sasanqua Yuletide	3 Gal.	11	12"Ht.
+	Crape Myrtle Tuscarora	2.5"Cal.,8'Ht.	6	
	Azalea Formosa	3 Gal.	34	18"Ht.
	Japanese Yew	7 Gal.	29	36"Ht.
	Juniper Parsoni	3 Gal.	34	12"Ht.
X	Ligustrum, Variegated	7 Gal.	18	33"Ht.
	Nandina Gulfstream	3 Gal.	9	18"Ht.
9	European Hornbeam	3"Cal.,10'ht.	7	
SOUND STORY	Drift Rose	3 Gal.	19	Groundcover
	Breeze Grass	3 Gal.	19	12"Ht.
	Knockout Rose, Dbl. Red	3 Gal.	15	18"Ht.
\bigcirc	Dwarf Yaupon Holly	3 Gal.	12	12"Ht.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Wax Myrtle	3 Gal.	11	30"Ht.
	Centipede Sod	SY	585	
<i></i>	Brown-Dyed Mulch	CY	70	

Quantities listed are for convenience only. Landscape Contractor responsible for actual quantities.

PRIOR TO ANY CLEARING, GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, The areas within the triangular sight distance shall be maintained free of all obstructions between 30" and 10'.

Wetlands Plants, 6 rows, 2'oc, 3 varieties 4" pot 1089

TREE PROTECTION FENCING WILL BE INSTALLED AROUND PROTECTED TREES OR GROVES OF TREES. No CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, TOOLS, MATERIALS OR VEHICLES ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION

Date Drawn: 3-30-15 Revision #1 Revision# 2

Revision#3

All planted and retained living material required to meet the provisions of the City of Wilmington Land Development Code, shall be perpetually protected and maintained to professionally accepted standards by joint and several responsibility of the owner, tenant and respective agents of the property on which the material is located.

STORMWATER		
MANAGEMENTPLANAPPROVEDCITY		NameDat
OF		
WILMINGTONENGINEERING		
DEPARTMENTDATE		
PERMIT		•
#		
SIGNED		
	. '	1

Approved Construction Plan							
NameDateF	PlanningT <u>rafficFir</u> e						

JIMØFREEMANLANDSCAPE.COM 910-796-1166

Landscape Design by: James Freeman - NCLC# 71 Freeman Landscape, Inc.

Revision #:

Date: 3/30/2015

Scale:

1" = 20'

SCALE IN FEET: 1"= 20'

Landscape Plan:

Bojangles', College Rd.