

Sediment Basin

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, 3.Embankment-Take fill material from the approved areas shown on the plans. It should be clean mineral soll, 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 hauling 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 allow for settling.

4.Conduit spillways-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 soil. 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 concrete or other satisfactory means to prevent flotation, in no case should the 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.Inlets-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).

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). 8.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

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE -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

2. Flag work limits and stake-out building and identify trees to be removed. subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the riprap Phase 1 establish silt Fencing and construction entrance.

2. The riprap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits 3. Phase 2, install Gravel Construction Entrances. 4. Install Silt Fencing as shown on Plan prior to clearing and

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 filter cloth over the 5. Install utilities in roadway and drives, establish final grades and 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

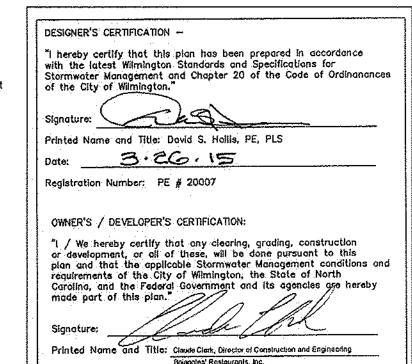
6. Construct the apron on zero grade with no overfall at the end. Make the top of the riprap at the downstream end level with the receiving area or slightly 8. Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site

conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron. 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.

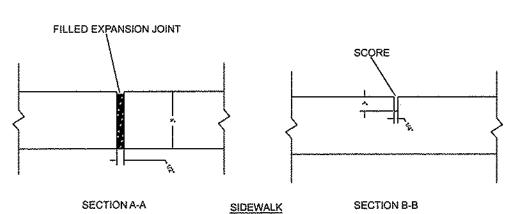
immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

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 IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADHERING TO ALL CITY AND STATE CODES AND CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.



3.25.15

FILLED EXPANSION JOINT FILLED EXPANSION JOINT CONTROL JOINT



SD 5-10

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 7 MINIMUM DEPTH FOR TUNNELING BELOW SIDEWALK IS 12".

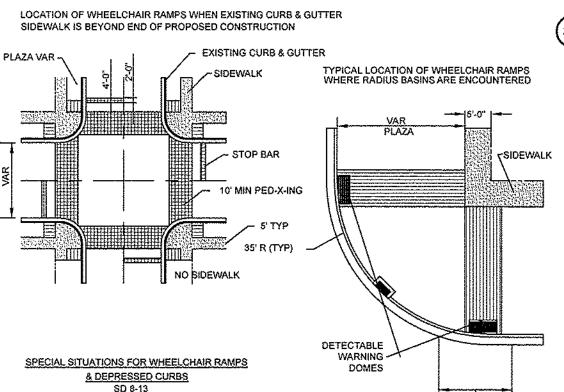
8. MAX ADJACENT GROUND SLOPE WITHOUT RAILING IS 2:1

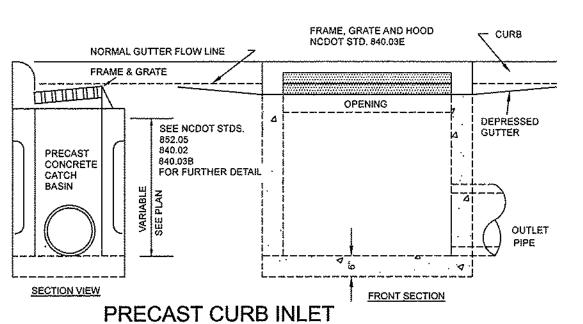
BACK OF CURB

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.

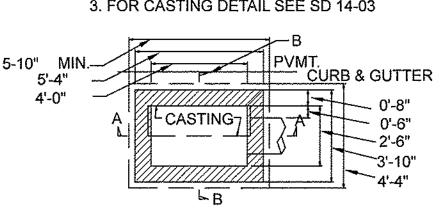
WHEELCHAIR RAMPS WITH FLARE DIAGONAL WHEELCHAIR RAI ADJACENT TO PLAZA DIAGONAL WHEELCHAIR RAMP WITH FLAR ADJACENT TO SIDEWALK

NOTES: 1. RAMPS AT MARKED CROSSINGS MUST BE WHOLLY CONTAINED WITHIN THE MARKINGS. 2. RAMPS AND LANDINGS MUST MEET CURRENT ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS 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



HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION (Temporary)

As fabric, use a 19-gauge herdware cloth with 1/4 inch mesh openings, with a total height 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 steet T posts of 1.25 lb/linear foot with a minimum length of 5 ft., driven 2 ft. into the ground, maximum spacing of 4 feet.

1. Uniformly grade a shallow depression approaching the inlet.

mesh to the steel posts at the too middle, and bottom. Pleding a 2-foot encharing flap of the mesh under the gravel is recommended 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. 6. Compact the area properly and stabilize with groundcover.

structures orifaces opened, so as to function as a stormwater management / water quality retention pond.

grubbing site. Sediment Basin to be constructed prior to remaining site work.

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

SEE PLAN THIS SHEET and ALSO STAGING / DEMOLITION PLAN

1. Obtain approval of Plan and any necessary permits, and hold a

stabilize parking areas and roadways with stone base course.

6. Final grade building site, install non-municipal utilities as

construction is not imminent

needed, and vegetatively stabilize areas where building

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

its original design contours, if necessary, and riser

measures are to be removed and the Sediment Basin cleaned to

7. All erosion and sediment control Practices are to be inspected

pre-construction conference prior to commencing any work.

reaches as shown on individual condictans. 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.

2. Sediment Basin to be cleaned out when the level of sediment

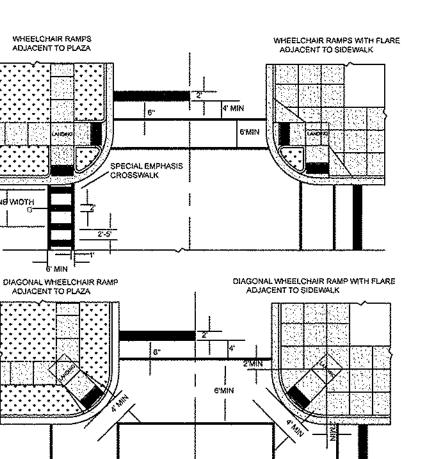
4. Sediment to be removed from behind the any Silt Fence and inlet protection devices when it becomes 0.5' deep. Fencing and inlet protection to be repaired as needed to maintain a

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



B" BRICK WALLS 3/4" CEMENT PLASTER SECTION "A-A" & DEPRESSED CURBS SD 8-13

> **CATCH BASIN** SD2-01

SECTION "B-B"

2. Drive 5-foot steel posts 2 feet into the ground surrounding the injet. Space posts evenly around the perimeter of the inlet, a maximum of 4 feet apart.

3. Surround the posts with wire mesh hardware cloth. Secure the wire 4. Place clean gravel (NCDOT #5 or #57 stone) on a 2:1 slope with a height

Inspect the barrier after each significant rain and make repairs at needed. Sediment to be removed from behind the envinlet protection devices when it

Appropriately stabilize all bare areas around the inlet.

becomes 0.5' deep. Remove sediment from the area as necessary to provide adequate 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 discose of them properly. Bring the

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

Land Grading Specification # 6.02 - Construction Specifications 1. Construct and maintain all 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 dopth 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 Piece all till in layers not to exceed 9 inches in thickness, and compact the tayers as required to reduce erosion, slippage, settlement, or other related

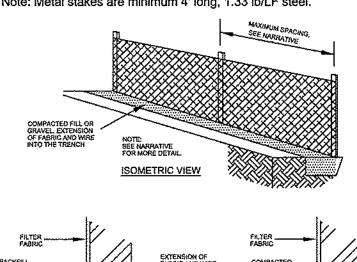
7.Do not incorporate frozen material or soft, mucky, or highly compressible materials into fill stopes 8.Do not place fill on a frozen foundation, due to possible subsidence and

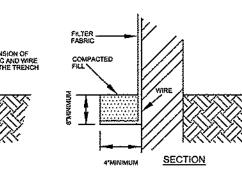
9.Keep diversions and other water conveyance measures free of sediment during all phases of development. 10.Handle seeps or springs encountered during construction in accordance with approved methods (Practice 6.81, Subsurface Drain), 11. Permanently stabilize all graded areas immediately after final 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 topsoli 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 rainfells. 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 steel.





8.Backfill the trench with compacted soil or gravet placed over the filter 9.Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees. 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. Replace burlap every 60 days.

Table 6.11s - Seeding No. 4CP for:

Seeding mixture

available for irrigation.)

broadcast by hand.

Mulch - Do not mulch

Seeding mixture

Seeding notes

anchoring tool.

clog drainage devices

MATERIALS

Species Rate (lb/acre)

Pensacola Bahlagrass 50

Common Bermudagrass 10

Seeding dates - Apr. 1 - July 15

1. Where a neat appearance is desired, omit sericea

desired, omit serices and now as often as needed.

Seeding dates - Coastal Plain; Apr - July

and anchor straw by stapling 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 posts for sediment fences are

Specifications For Sediment Fence Fabric

Sturry 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 6,62 - Construction Specifications

Bermudagrass may be replaced with 5 lb/acre centipedgrass.

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

3,000 lb/acre ground agricultural limestone and 500 lb/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; Coastal Ptain

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

3,000 lb/scre ground agricultural limestone and 500 lb/scre 10-10-10 fertilize

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

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,

filter fabric should contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to

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

Tensile Strength at Standard Strength- 30 fb/lin in (min)

Extra Strength- 50 lb/lin in (mm)

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

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

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

support fence. Steple or wire the filter febric directly to posts.

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

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

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

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

6.Extra strength fifter fabric with 6ft post specing does not require wire mesh

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

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

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

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

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

sure that steel posts have projections to facilitate festening 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.

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

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

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

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

Sericea lespedeze 30

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 (serios)

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

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

Furrows should be 4-6 inches deep and 2ft apart. Place sprigs about 2 ft. epart

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

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

Table 6.1tt - 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.

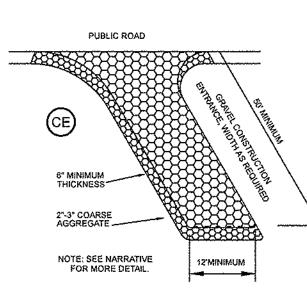
phosphorus. Contipedegrass cannot tolerate high pH or excess fertilizer.

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

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).

Sediment to be removed from behind the any Slit Fence when it becomes 0.5' deep 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 deanou 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



TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT DETAIL

Permanent Seeding Specifications # 6.11 - Specification

inches water to I inch of soil).

Seedbed Requirements Establishment of vegetation should not be attempted on sites that are unsuitable due to inappropriate soli texture (Table 6.11a), poor drainage, concentrated overland 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 (slit and clay) material to maintain adequate moisture and nutrient supply (available water capacity of at least .05

- 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 hardpens should be 12 inches or more, except on slopes steeper than 2:1 where the addition of soit 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 sleeper than 3;1 if they are to be hydroseeded. 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 soll, 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, Vegetalive 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. Sludge-Treated sewage and industrial sludges are available in various forms: these should be used only in accordance with local, State and Federal

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. A listing of species, including scientific names and characteristics, is given in Appendix 8.02.

Seedbed Preparation 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 taboratory. 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 turn-around, sampling must be planned well in advance of final grading. Testing is also done by

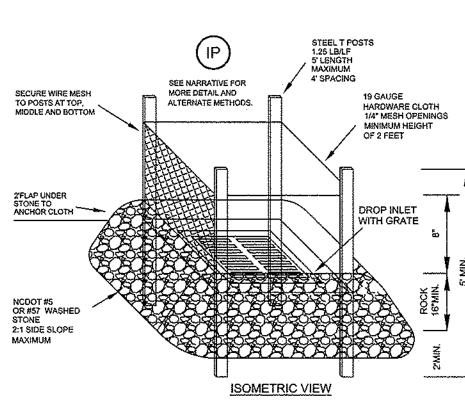
commercial laboratories. When soil test are not available, follow rates suggested on the individual specification sheet for the seeding mix chosen (Tables 6.11c through 6.11v). Applications rates usually fall into the following ranges - Ground agricultural limestone

Light-textured, sandy solls; 1-1 1/2 tons/acre Heavy textured, clayey soils 2-3 tens/acre

Grasses 800-1200 lb/acre of 10-10-10 (or the equivalent) Grass-legume mixtures: 800-1200 lb/acre of 5-10-10 for 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, loose 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 not been sealed by rainfall.

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



HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION

Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance/Exit

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 geolextile fabrics because they improve stability of the foundation in tocations 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 reinfall, 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 proparing 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 (acidity) 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 soits 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 soil tests. When these are not possible. sonly a 10-10-10 grade fertilizer at 700-t 000 th Jacre. Both fertilizer and lime should be incorporated into the top 4-6 inches of soil. If a hydraulic seoder 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 sealed 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, cullipacker seeder, or hydroseeder. Use seeding rates given in Table 6.10a-6.10c. Broadcast seeding and hyroseeding are appropriate for sleep 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). Harsh site conditions include: -seeding in fall for winter cover (wood fiber mulches are not considered adequate for this use),

-slopes sleeper than 3:1, -excessively hot or dry weather, -adverse soils(shallow, rocky, or high in clay or sand), and -areas receiving concentrated flow. If the area to be mulched is subject to concentrated waterflow, as in channels,

anchor mutch with netting (Practice 6.14, Mutching).

Table 6.10a - Temporary Seeding Recommendation for Late Winter and Early Spring Seeding mixture Species- Rye(grain), Annual lespedeza (Kobe in Piedmont and Coastal Plain Rate (lb/acre)- 120 Omit annual jespedeza when duration of temporary cover is not to extend beyond

Seeding dates-Coastal Plain - Dec. 1 - Apr. 15. Soil amendments- Follow recommendations of soil tests or apply 2,000 lb/acre ground agricultural timestone 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 tool. A disk with blades set nearly straight can be used as a mulch anchoring tool. Maintenance - Refertilize if growth is not fully adequate. Resect, refertilize and mulch immediately following erosion or other damage.

Table 6.10b - Temporary Seeding Recommendations for Summer Seeding mixture Species-German millet

Rate(lb/acre)- 40 Seading dates-Coastel Plain-Apr. 15-Aug. 15 Soil amendments-Follow recommendations of soil tests or apply 2,000 tb/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 Table 6.10c - Temporary Seeding Recommendation for Fall Seeding mixture

Ilmestone and 1,000 lb/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer.

Species-Rye(grain) Rate(lb/acre) - 120 Seeding dates - Coastel Plain and Piedmont-Aug 15 - Dec. 30 Soil amendments - Follow soil tests or apply 2,000 lb./acre ground agriculturel

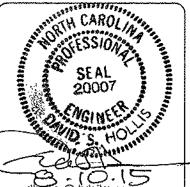
Mulch- Apply 4,000 lb/acre straw. Anchor straw by tacking with asphalt. netting, or a mulch anchoring tool. A disk with blades set nearly straight can be used as a mulch anchoring tool. Maintenance- Repair and refertilize damaged areas immediately. Topdress with 50 fb/acre of nitrogen in March, if it is necessary to extend temporary cover beyond June 15, overseed with 50 lb/acre Kobe (Piedmont and Coastal Plain)

Approved Construction Plan STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN **APPROVED** CITY OF WILMINGTON **ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT** DATE PERMIT# SIGNED FINAL DESIGN For each open utility cut of

NOT RELEASED DETAILS, SPECIFICATIONS and NOTES FOR CONSTRUCTION 3-12-15

BOJANGLES' 520 South College Rd LOCATED IN CITY OF WILMINGTON

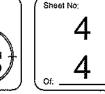
HARNETT TOWNSHIP NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



DEVELOPER: BOJANGLES' RESTAURANTS INC. 9432 SOUTHERN PINE BLVD. CHARLOTTE, NC 28273 phone;704-940-8669

HANOVER DESIGN SERVICES, P.A.

1123 FLORAL PARKWAY WILMINGTON, N.C. 28403 PHONE: (910) 343-8002 LICENSE # C-0597



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

CITY OF WILMINGTON

SD2-01

* IN ALL CITY ROADS AND PRIVATE DRIVEWAYS

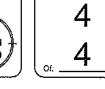
REV. NO. **REVISIONS** DATE Copyright o Chanover Design Services, P.A., All rights reserved. Reproduction or use of the contents of this document, or additions or doletions to this document, in whole or part, without written consent of the Land Surveyor or Engineer, is prohibted. Only copies from the original of this document, marked with the original signature and original seat of the Surveyor or Engineer, shall be considered to be valid and true copies.

City streets, a \$325 permit

shall be required from the

City prior to occupancy

and/or project acceptance.



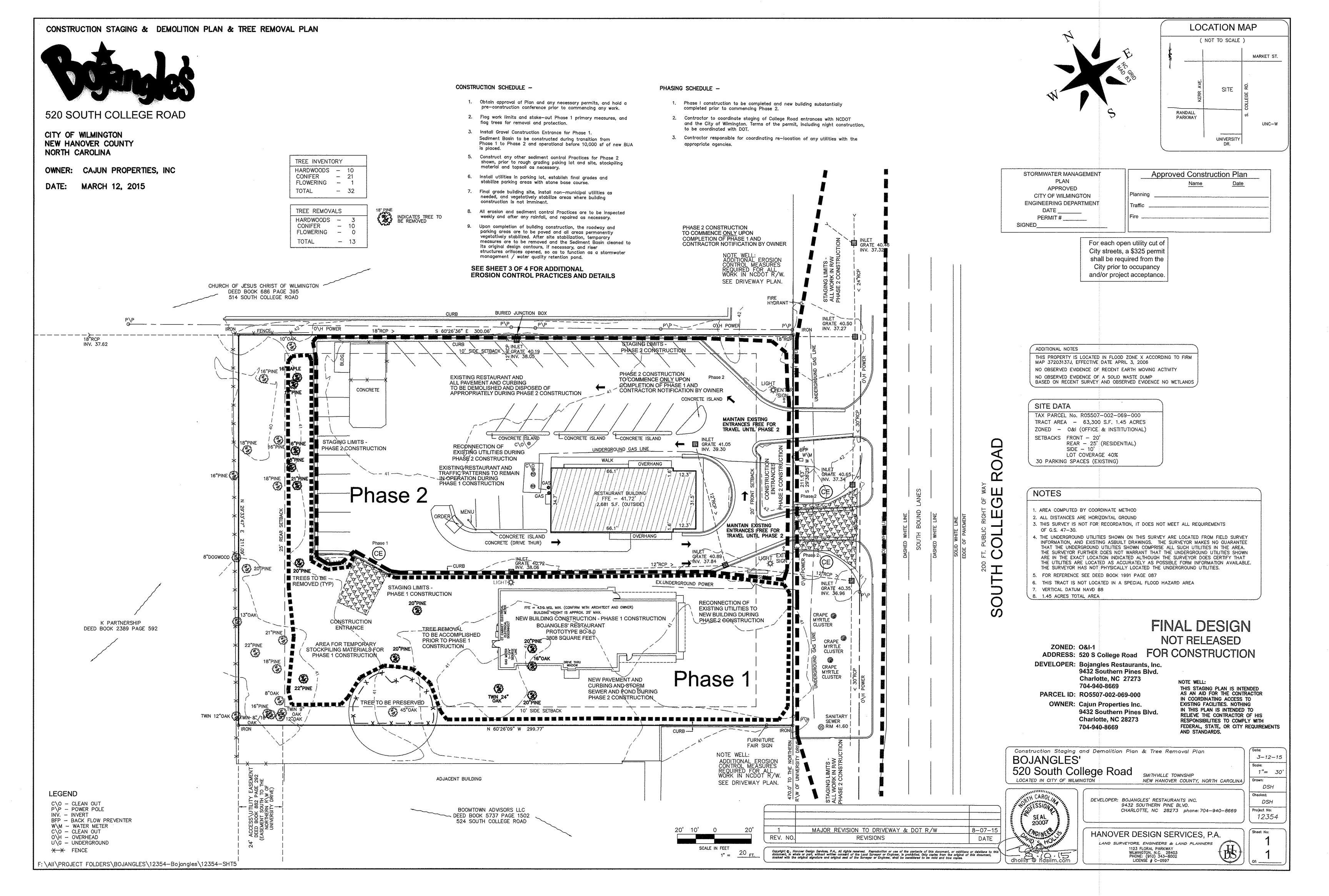
1"= 20'

DSH

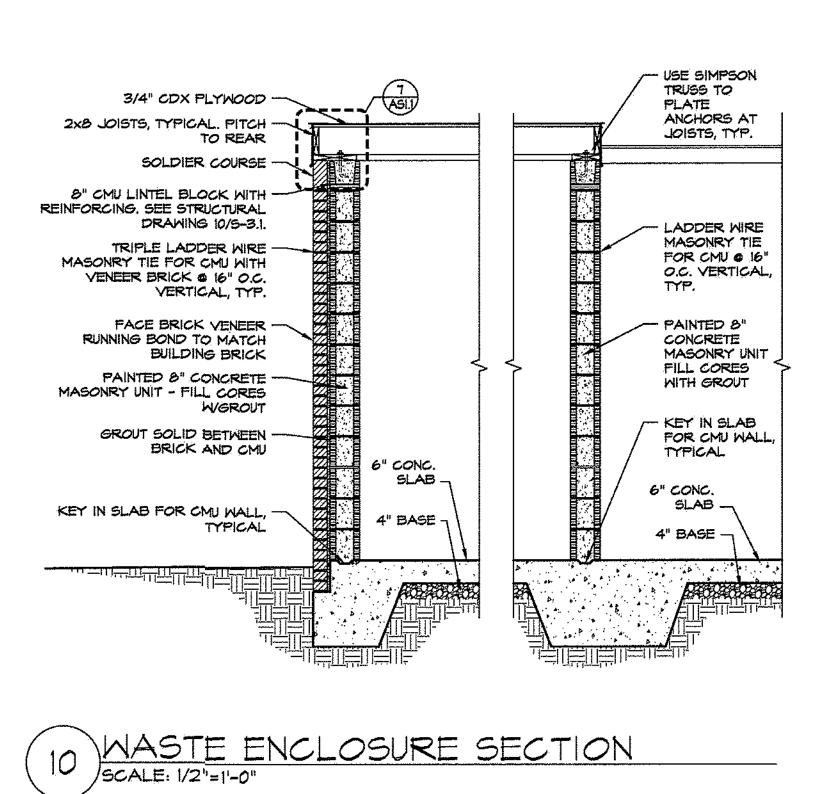
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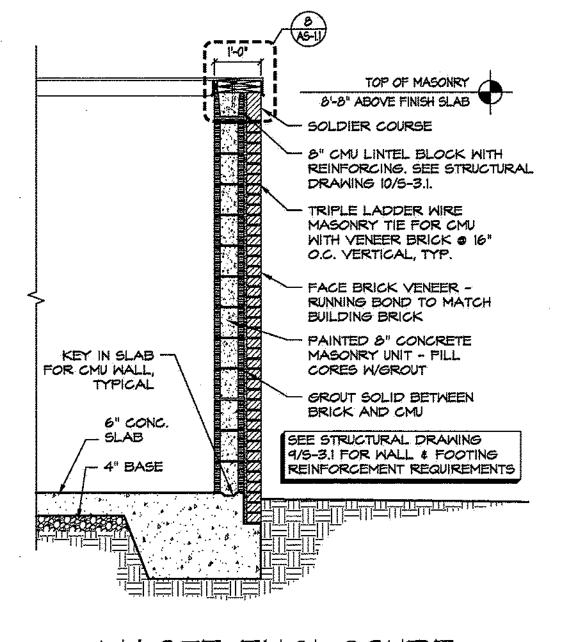
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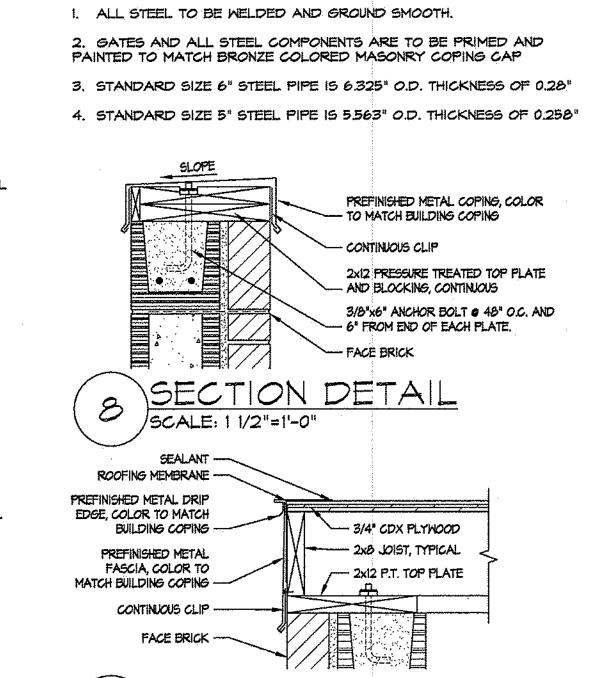
Project No:



SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"







SCALE: 1 1/2"=1'-0"

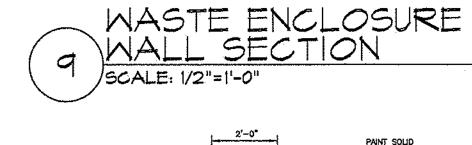
THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER DOES NOT DEFINE THE SCOPE OF INDIVIDUAL TRADES,

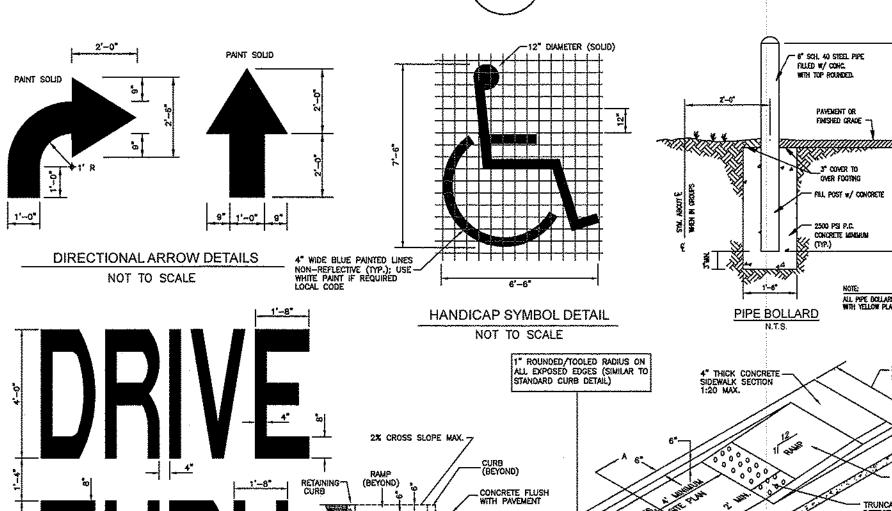
SUBCONTRACTORS, MATERIAL SUPPLIERS, OR VENDORS. ANY SHEET NUMBERING SYSTEM

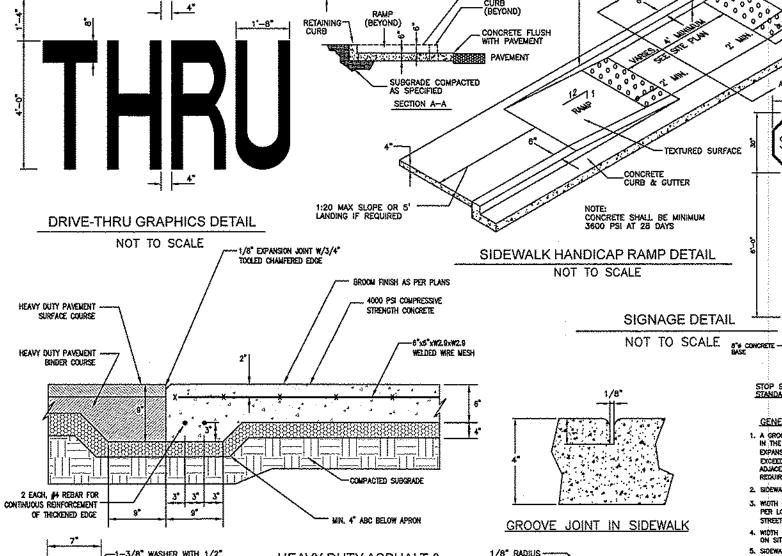
USED WHICH IDENTIFIES DISCIPLINES IS SOLELY TO SEPARATE ARCHITECT'S AND

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.

PLAN NOTES:





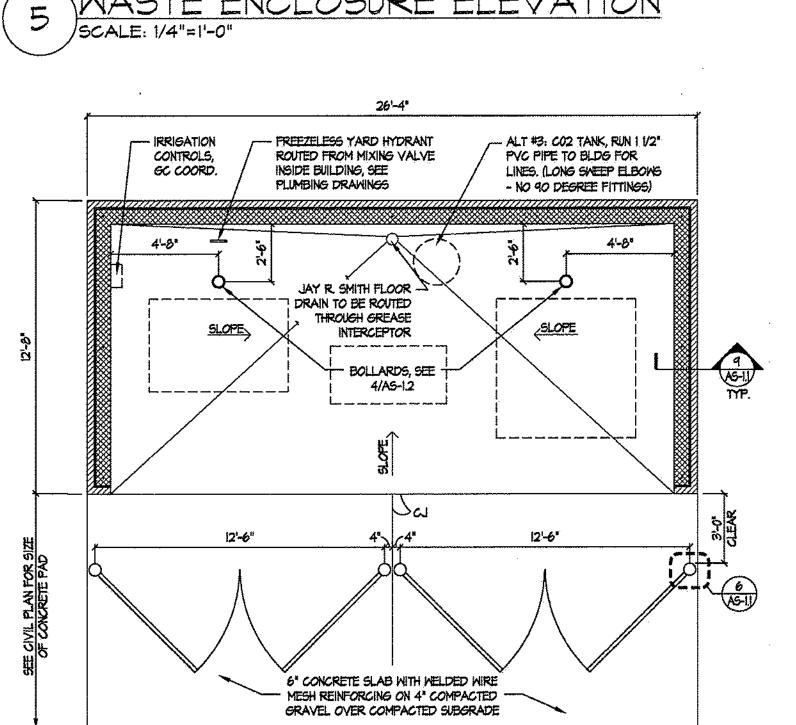


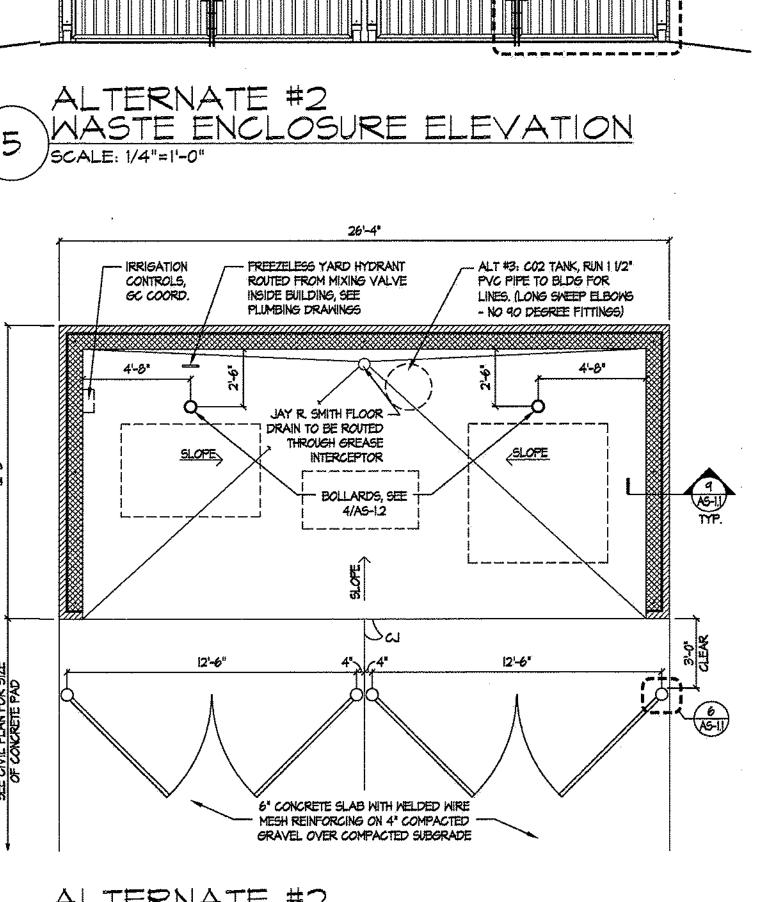
NOTE: "SIGHS PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY CONTRACTOR" GENERAL NOTES: 1. A GROOVE JOINT 1" DEEP WITH 1/8" RADH SHALL BE REQUIRED IN THE CONCRETE SIDEWALK AT 5" INTERVALS. ONE 1/2" EXPANSION JOINT WILL BE REQUIRED AT 45" INTERVALS NOT TO EXCEED 50" AND MATCHING EXPANSION/CONSTRUCTION JOINT IN ADJACENT CURB. A SEALED 1/2" EXPANSION JOINT WILL BE REQUIRED WHERE THE SIDEWALK JOINS ANY FIGO STRUCTURE. 2. SIDEWALK AT DRIVEWAY ENTRANCES TO BE 6" THICK. 3. WITH OF SIDEWALK ON THOROUGHFARE STREETS SHALL BE A PER LOCAL CODE. WITH OF SIDEWALKS ON NON-THOROUGHFARE STREETS SHALL BE A WINIMUM OF 4". MOTH OF SIDEWALKS ADJACENT TO BUILDING SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON SITE PLAN, BUT NO LESS THAN 4". 5. SIDEWALK TO BE POURED TO END OF RADIUS AT INTERSECTING STREETS -1-3/8" Washer with 1/2" STD. NUT WELDED TO PIN **HEAVY DUTY ASPHALT &** 8. CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH SHALL BE 3600 PSI, IN 28 DAYS. CONCRETE TRANSITION AT -1/2" NILD STEEL PIN, 18" LONG ZONING CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL WIGHN SIDEWALKS WHICH SHALL SUPERSEDE THESE STANDARD DIMENSIONS SHOWN. **DUMPSTER PAD** --- 1/2" EXPANSION JOINT 1/4" PER FOOT

> FINAL DESIGN NOT RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION

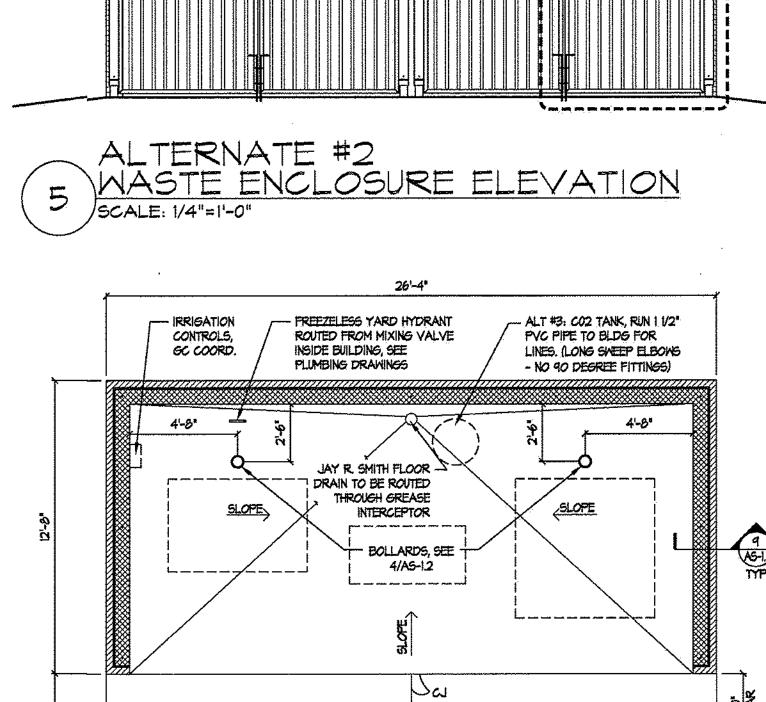
IN CONCRETE SIDEWALK CONCRETE SIDEWALK (NOT IN RIGHT OF WAY) NOT TO SCALE

SHEET 1 of '





ALTERNATE #2 WASTE ENCLOSURE PLAN



PLASTIC WHEEL STOP DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

DETAILS SHOWING EXPANSION JOINTS

TRANSVERSE EXPANSION

ISSUE DATE: 10-20-10 REVISION 1: --5-08-14 REVISION 2: == REVISION 3: ==_ REVISION 4: ___

NOTE: SICHS SHALL BE FRABRICATED USING S/F 0.08 NON-ELLIMINATED ALLIANSIA WITH VENTS, COPY APPULED TO THE FIRST SURFACE.

MAGNETH PER LOCAL CODE \$2300 1276

PROPOSED CURB & GUTTER

*chicken 'n biscuits

NC NC

TAURANTS

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BOJANGLES'

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PRO

PROJECT #: ___ CONTENT: SITE DETAILS

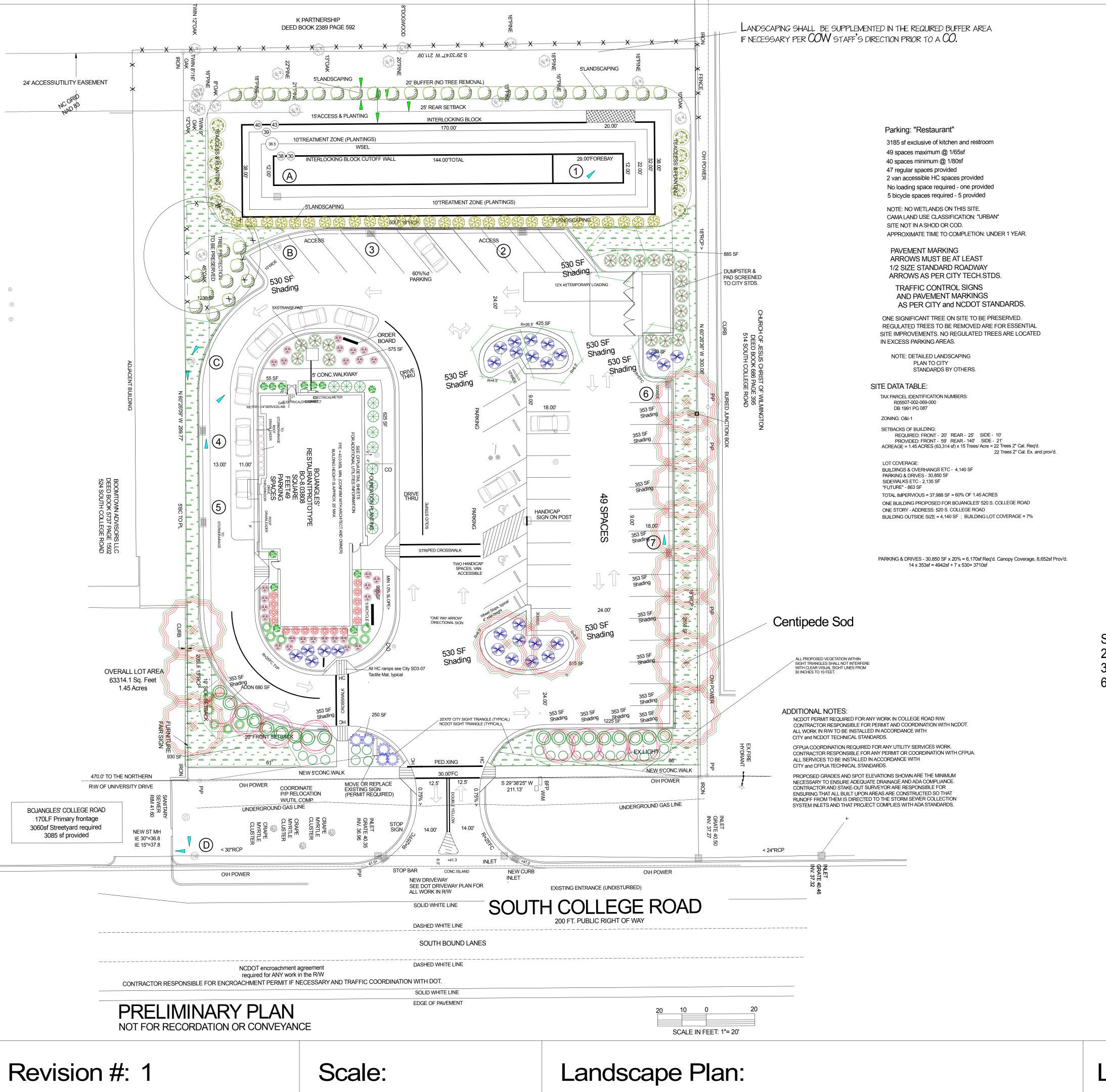
PROJECT ECE

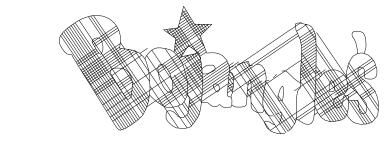
DRAWN BY: CEG CADD FILE NAME: P:\10-000\CD\AS01-1 SITE DETAILS

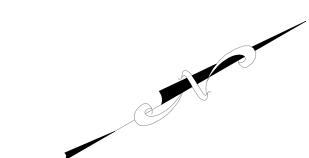
THIS DRAWING AND THE DESIGN SHOWN ARE THE PROPERTY OF BOJANGLES' RESTAURANTS, INC. THE REPRODUCTION, OR USE OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THEIR WRITTEN CONSENT IS PROHIBITED, ANY INFRINGEMENT IS SUBJECT TO LEGAL ACTION.

AS-1.1

Sheet







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

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 AS CALLED OUT.

Legend				
	Common Name	Size	Qty	
+	Allee Elm	2.5"Cal.,10'ht.	4	
	Boxwood Hedge, Wintergreen	3 Gal.	16	12"Ht.
	Pittosporum Compacta	3 Gal.	12	12"Ht.
	Camellia Sasanqua Yuletide	3 Gal.	11	12"Ht.
+	Crape Myrtle Tuscarora	2.5"Cal.,8'Ht.	8	
	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.	13	33"Ht.
	Nandina Gulfstream	3 Gal.	9	18"Ht.
O	European Hornbeam	3"Cal.,10'ht.	13	
	Drift Rose	3 Gal.	5	Groundcover
	Breeze Grass	3 Gal.	29	12"Ht.
	Knockout Rose, Dbl. Red	3 Gal.	11	18"Ht.
	Dwarf Yaupon Holly	3 Gal.	21	12"Ht.
	Wax Myrtle	3 Gal.	11	30"Ht.
	Needlepoint Holly	7 Gal.	18	36"Ht.

S. College Rd. Primary Streetyard: 211lf - 25lf Drwy. = 186 x 18'w = 3348sf Reg'd. landscape	per Creative Code: 1674sf	Provided
3 understory trees per 600sf = 17 trees	9	9
6 shrubs per 600sf = 33 shrubs	17	43

Centipede Sod Brown-Dyed Mulch Wetlands Plants, 6 rows, 2'oc, 3 varieties 4" pot 1089

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

PRIOR TO ANY CLEARING, GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, 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

The areas within the triangular sight distance shall be maintained free of all obstructions between 30" and 10'.

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

Date Drawn: 3-30-15 Revision #1 8-12-15 Revision# 2 Revision#3

the property on which the material is located.

Date: 8/12/2015

1" = 20'

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