NOT TO SCALE SITE SITE

GENERAL NOTES:

1. NEW HANOVER COUNTY PARCEL NUMBERS: PORTION PID = R05006-002-023-000

2. TOTAL PROJECT AREA: 2.19 AC (LOT 3)

5. THIS SITE IS LOCATED WITHIN ZONE "X" ACCORDING TO FEMA FIRM

BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PERFORMED AND PROVIDED

TO CSD ENGINEERING BY HANOVER DESIGN SERVICES; VERTICAL

8. STORMWATER DRAINS TO SMITH CREEK, C; SW 18-74-63-1 9. LAND OWNER - SPK REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS, LLC

6103 MARKET STREET

WILMINGTON, NC 28405

COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 3720314800K. EFFECTIVE DATE

3. EXISTING ZONING DISTRICT: LI

4. CAMA LAND CLASSIFICATION: URBAN

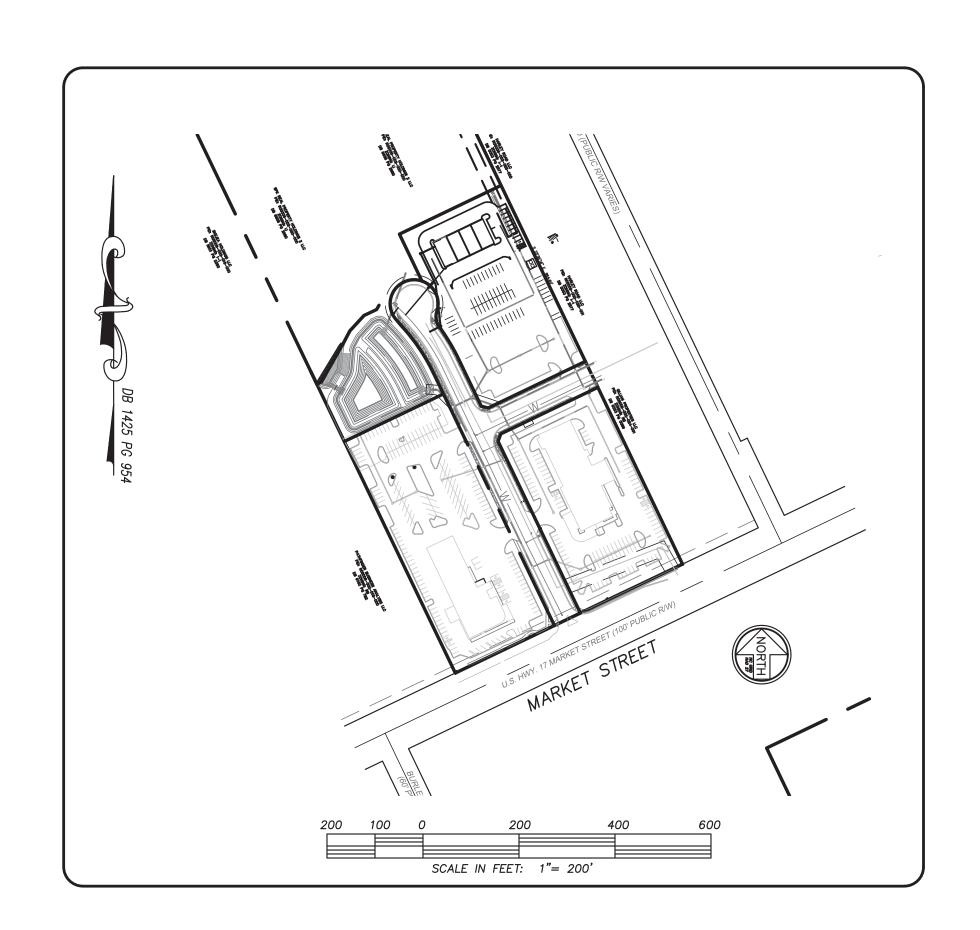
6. SITE ADDRESS: 152 SAVINGS STREET

DATUM = 88

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS for

COASTAL KIA

LOCATED IN CITY OF WILMINGTON
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



LEGEND ---- EXISTING BOUNDARY EXISTING WATERLINE —— PROPOSED LOTLINE PROPOSED WATERLINE CENTERLINE OF RIGHT OF WAY CONTOUR LINE & ELEVATION EXISTING / PROPOSED STORM SEWER & CATCH BASIN DRAINAGE FLOW EXIST. IRON PIPE DRAINAGE EASEMENT WATER METER SERVICE CONNECTION EXIST. CONCRETE MONUMENT PROPOSED DRAINAGE PIPE GATE VALVE PROPOSED SANITARY REDUCER SEWER & MANHOLE HANDICAP RAMP EXISTING SANITARY SEWER & MANHOLE

OWNER:

SPK REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS, LLC 6103 MARKET STREET WILMINGTON, NC 28405

SHEET No.	DESCRIPTION	DRAWING No.
1 OF 6	COVER SHEET	CD_COVER
2 OF 6	EXISTING BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY, ADJACENT TRAFFIC	CD_EX-COND
3 OF 6	SITE PLAN	SITE_PLAN
4 OF 6	CITY OF WILMINGTON CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	SP_DET-1
5 OF 6	CITY OF WILMINGTON CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	SP_DET-2
6 OF 6	GRADING / UTILITY PLAN/LANDSCAPE	UP
EC1 OF EC3	EROSION CONTROL PLANS	EC1
EC2 OF EC3	EROSION CONTROL PLANS	EC2
EC3 OF EC3	EROSION CONTROL PLANS	EC2

NOTES:

- 1. ASBUILT, BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PERFORMED AND PROVIDED TO CSD ENGINEERING BY HANOVER DESIGN SERVICES:
- 2. THIS MAP IS NOT FOR CONVEYANCE, RECORDATION, OR SALES.
- 3. THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN ZONE "X"

 ACCORDING TO THE FEMA FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP,

 3720314800K, EFFECTIVE DATE 8/28/18
- 4. THIS PROPERTY IS ZONED LI
- 5. CFPUA WATER
- 6. CFPUA SEWER
- 7. ALL CONSTRUCTION TO CONFORM TO NEW HANOVER COUNTY STANDARDS AND APPLICABLE STATE & LOCAL CODES.
- 8. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE ANY REQUIRED TRAFFIC CONTROL WITH CITY OF WILMINGTON AND OR NCDOT.
- 9. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN DURING FINAL GRADING TO ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM BUILDINGS AND TO RECEIVING STRUCTURES. ROOF DRAIN DOWNSPOUTS TO BE CONNECTED TO STORM DRAINAGE STUBOUTS OR DIRECTED TO STREET/PARKING AREAS.
- 10. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATION OF ANY RELOCATIONS, RE-ALIGNMENTS, DISCONNECTIONS OR CONNECTIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES WITH APPLICABLE AUTHORITIES.
- 11. CLEARING AND GRUBBING OF SITE TO INCLUDE REMOVAL OF EXISTING CURB, ASPHALT, INLETS, AND ANY OTHER STRUCTURES INCLUDING TREES, STUMPS AND DEBRIS EXISTING ON SITE. TREES NOT REQUIRED TO BE CLEARED FOR CONSTRUCTION SHALL REMAIN UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED.
- 12. INFORMATION CONCERNING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WAS OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE THE EXACT ELEVATIONS AND LOCATIONS OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AT ALL CROSSINGS PRIOR TO COMMENCING TRENCH EXCAVATION. IF ACTUAL CLEARANCES ARE LESS THAN INDICATED ON PLAN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE DESIGN ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION. ANY CONDITION DISCOVERED OR EXISTING THAT WOULD NECESSITATE A MODIFICATION OF THESE PLANS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE DESIGN ENGINEER BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION.
- 13. NO CONSTRUCTION IS TO BEGIN BEFORE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES HAS BEEN DETERMINED. CALL "NC ONE—CALL" AT LEAST 48 HOURS BEFORE COMMENCING CONSTRUCTION.
- 14. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST ALL MANHOLES, VALVE & CURB BOXES TO FINAL GRADE UPON COMPLETION OF ALL CONSTRUCTION. ANY BOXES DAMAGED OR OTHERWISE DISTURBED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- 15. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING DUST AND EROSION DURING CONSTRUCTION AT HIS EXPENSE. PARKING AREAS SHALL BE WATERED TO CONTROL DUST WHEN ORDERED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 16. NO GEOTECHNICAL TESTING HAS BEEN PERFORMED ON SITE. NO
 WARRANTY IS MADE FOR SUITABILITY OF SUBGRADE, AND UNDERCUT
 AND ANY REQUIRED REPLACEMENT WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL SHALL
 BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- 17. CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT PAVEMENT IS PLACED SO AS TO DRAIN POSITIVELY TO THE STREET INLETS AND CATCH BASINS. ALL FUTURE ROOF DRAIN DOWNSPOUTS TO BE DIRECTED TO THE STORM DRAINAGE STUBOUTS.
- 18. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL REQUIRED PERMITS.
 19. THIS PLAN IS FOR SITE GRADING, UTILITIES, SITING, AND DRAINAGE ONLY.
- SEE BUILDING PLANS FOR DETAILED HOOKUPS TO BUILDINGS, ETC.

 20. CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING
 FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATION OF ALL BUILDINGS WITH THE OWNER. ELEVATIONS
 GIVEN ARE MINIMUM GROUND ELEVATIONS AT THE BUILDING SITE AND DO NOT
 PURPORT TO BE FINISHED FLOOR. MINIMUM RECOMMENDED FF ELEVATIONS
 SHOWN ON PLANS.
- 21. AFFECTED NON-MUNICIPAL UTILITIES SHALL BE CONTACTED AND PROVIDED WITH PLANS AND OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION, WHEN FEASIBLE, TO COORDINATE APPROPRIATE SCHEDULING AND PLACEMENT.
- 22. EXTREME CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE MINIMUM SEPARATIONS AT ALL UTILITY CROSSINGS.
- 23. MINIMUM SEPARATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED AS FOLLOWS:

 a. HORIZONTAL SEPARATION OF 10 FEET BETWEEN SANITARY SEWER AND
 WATER MAINS AND STORM SEWER.
 - b. WHERE VERTICAL CLEARANCE IS LESS THAN 24" BETWEEN SANITARY SEWER AND WATER OR WHERE SEWER LINE CROSSES ABOVE WATER MAIN, BOTH PIPES SHALL BE DUCTILE IRON PIPE FOR A MINIMUM OF 10' EITHER SIDE OF CROSSING.
 - c. WHERE VERTICAL CLEARANCE IS LESS THAN 24" BETWEEN SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN, SANITARY SEWER SHALL BE DUCTILE IRON PIPE FOR A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET EITHER SIDE OF CROSSING.
 - d. WHERE VERTICAL CLEARANCE IS LESS THAN 12" BETWEEN SANITARY SEWER AND STORM DRAIN, SANITARY SEWER SHALL BE DUCTILE IRON PIPE FOR A MINIMUM OF 10' EITHER SIDE OF CROSSING, AND BRIDGING SHALL BE INSTALLED PER APPLICABLE UTILITY AUTHORITY'S DETAILS.
 - e. IN NO CASE SHALL THERE BE LESS THAN 18" OF SEPARATION BETWEEN OUTSIDE OF WATER MAIN AND OUTSIDE OF SEWER OR STORM DRAINAGE.
 - f. MINIMUM COVER OF 36" SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ALL BURIED WATER
 MAINS AND SANITARY SEWER MAINS.
- 24. SEE DETAIL SHEETS FOR TYPICAL UTILITIES HOOKUPS.
- 25. ALL SANITARY SEWER MAINS TO BE 8" UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- 26. ALL WATER MAINS TO BE 8" UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
- 27. TWO VALVES ARE REQUIRED AT "T" INTERSECTIONS AND ONE VALVE ON THE WATER LINE TO FIRE HYDRANTS.
- 28. A BLOW—OFF VALVE IS REQUIRED AT THE TERMINUS OF ALL "DEAD END" WATER LINES.

(S) CSD ENGINEERING

LICENSE # C-2710

ENGINEERING
LAND PLANNING

COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL

P.O. BOX 4041 WILMINGTON, NC 28406 (910) 791–4441

COVER SHEET

COASTAL KIA

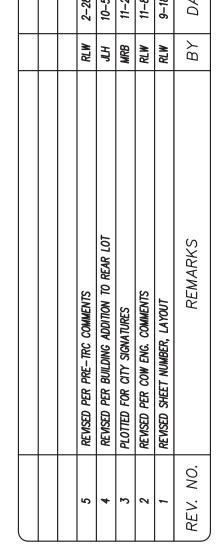
CDASTAL KIA

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his document is copyrighted by CSD ENGNEERING, with all rights reserved. Ont of it, without written consent by the Engineer is strictly prohibited. Re nust be performed or authorized by the Engineer. Copies of this document containing the original seal and signature of the Engineer, unless written per

ANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
R:
REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS, LLC
MARKET STREET





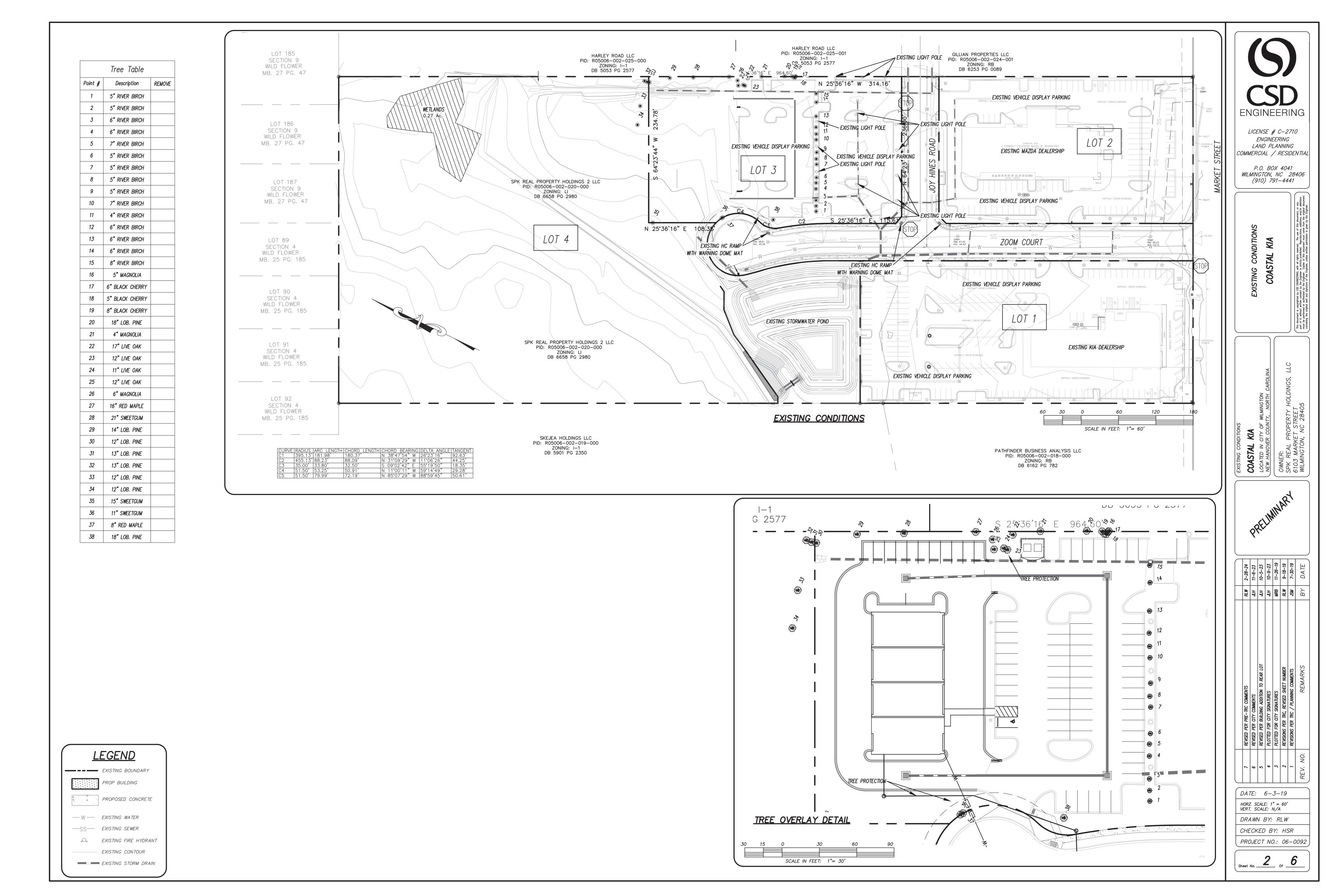
DATE: 6-3-19

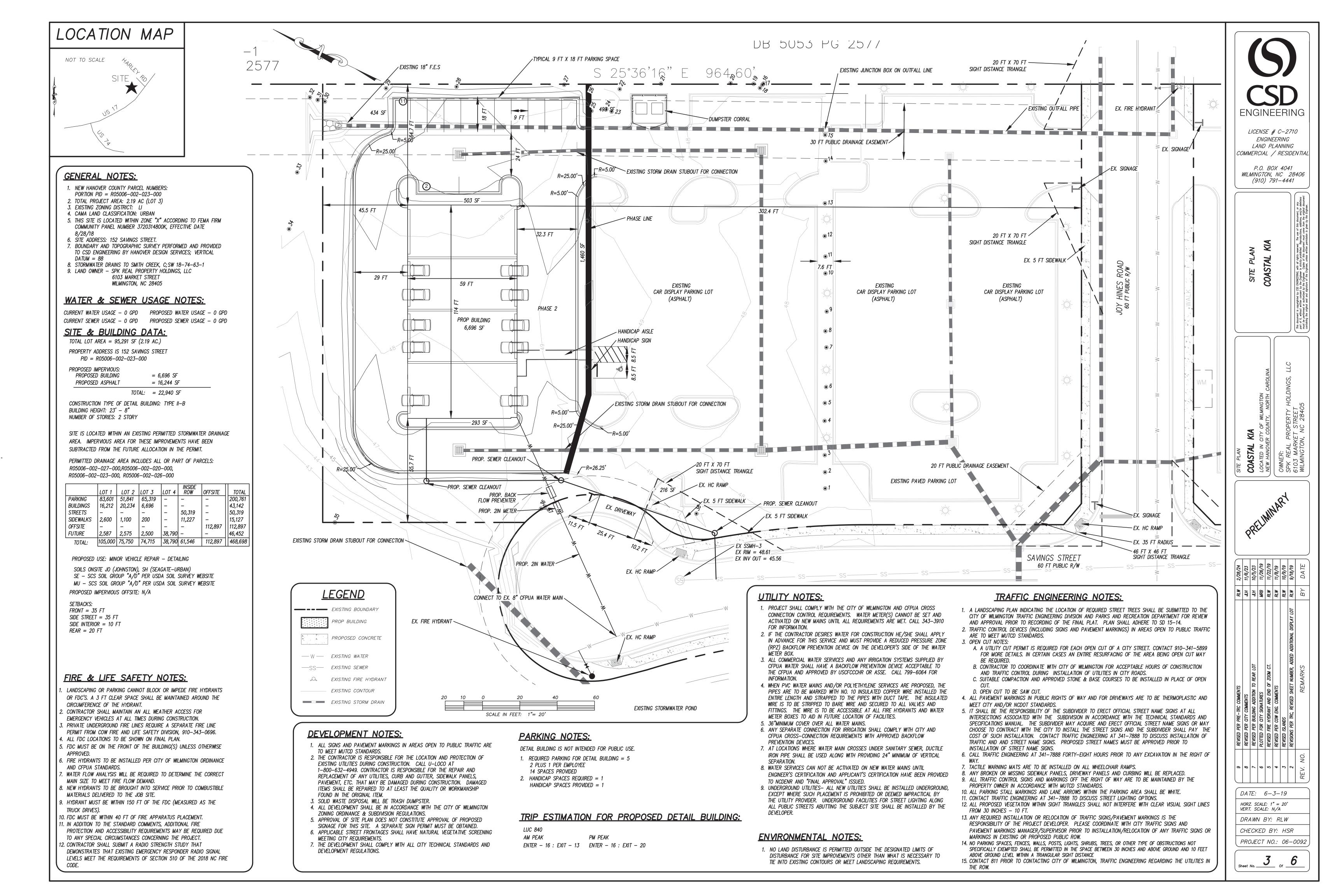
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VERT. SCALE: N/A

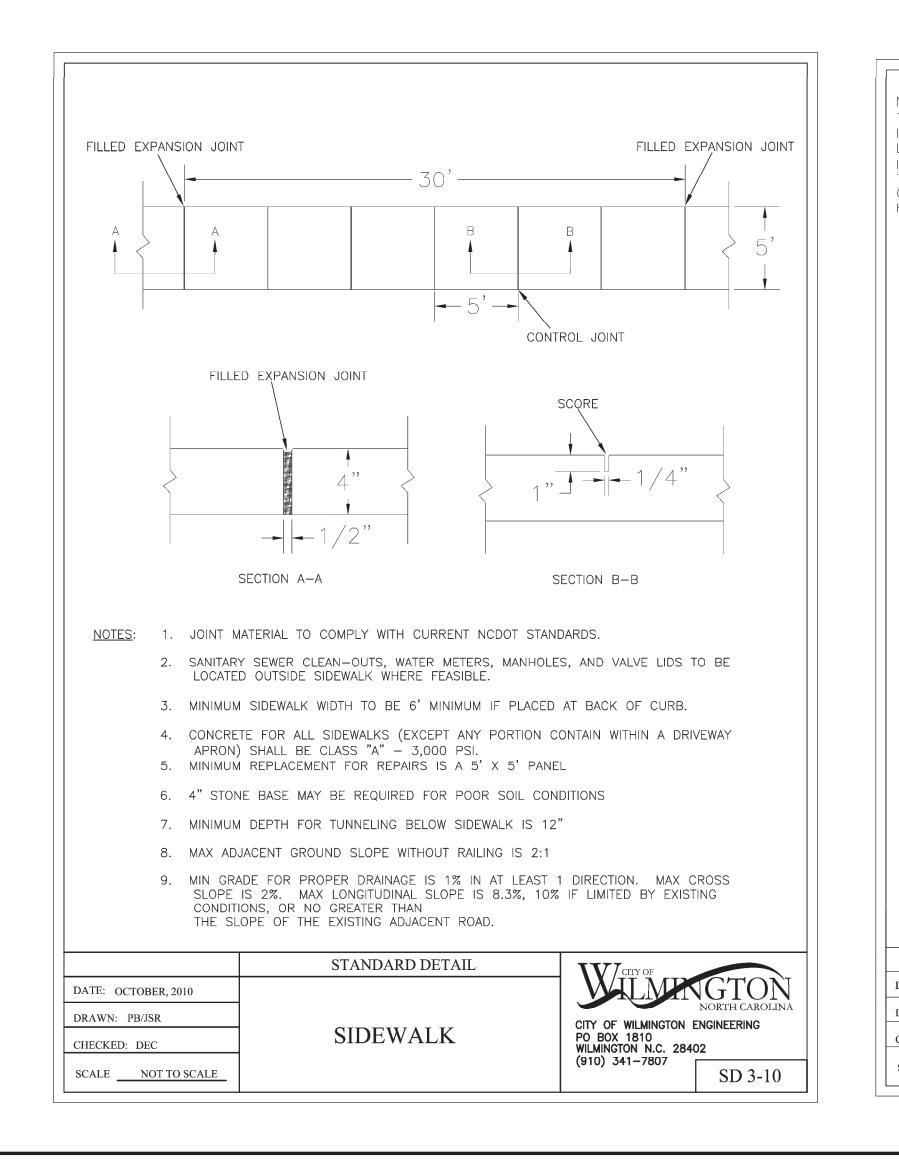
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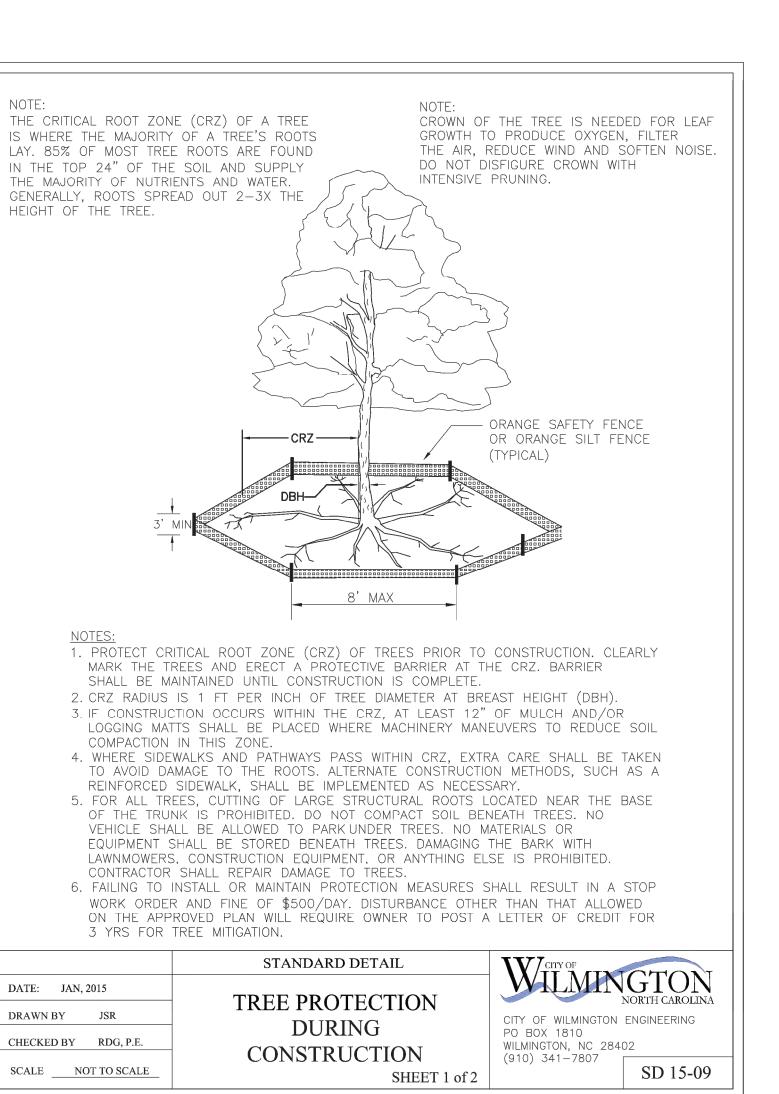
CHECKED BY: HSR
PROJECT NO.: 06-0092

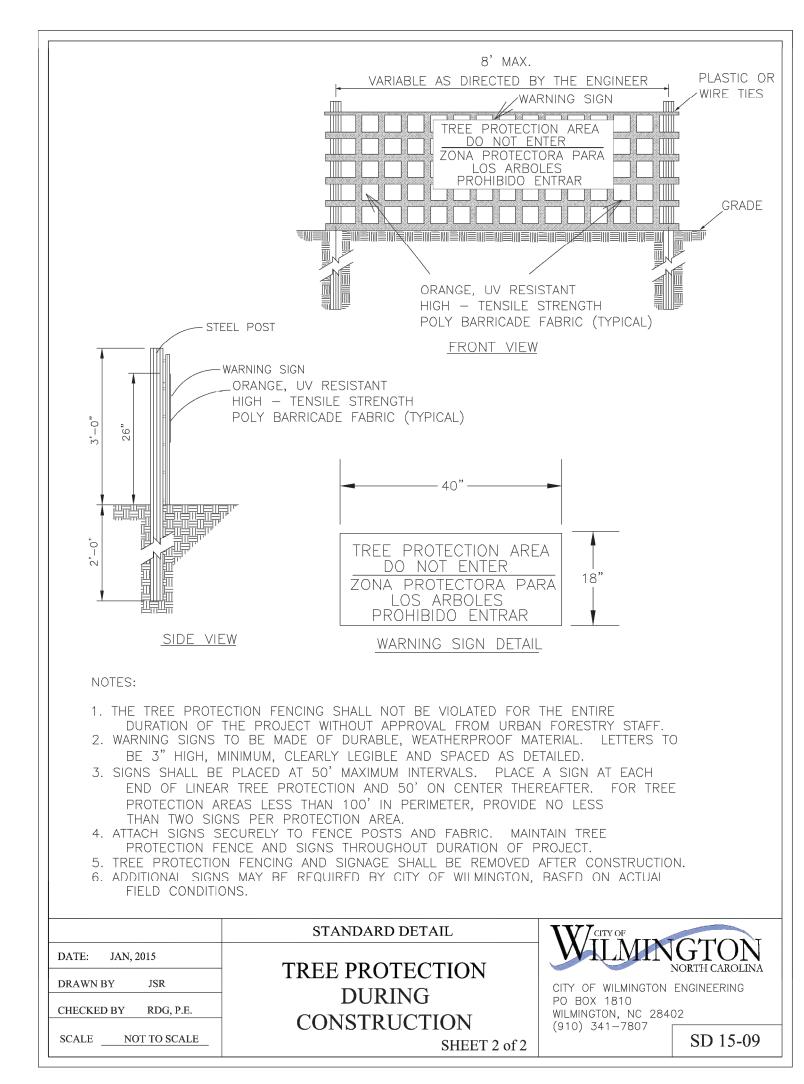
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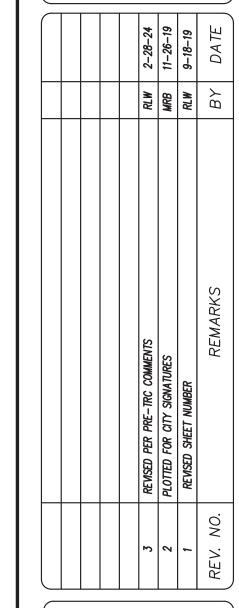
> TE PLAN DETAILS COASTAL KIA

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AL KIA IN CITY OF WILMINGTON VOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

LOCATED IN CITY O
NEW HANOVER COL





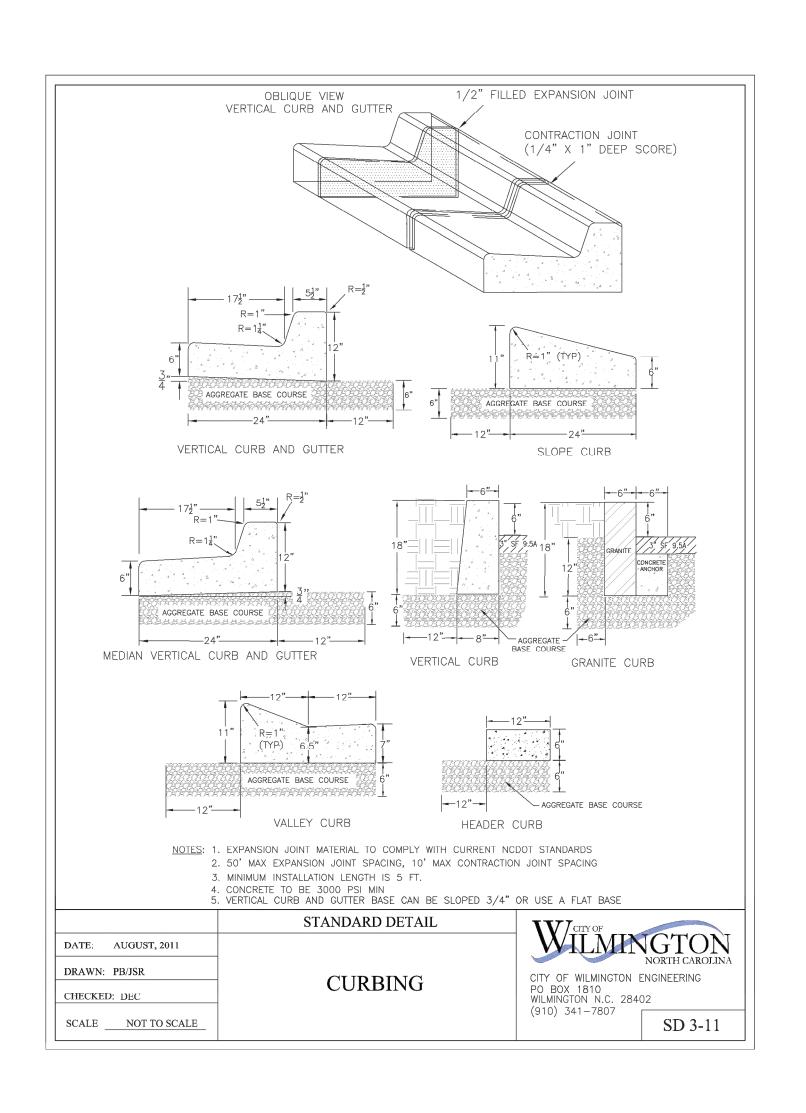
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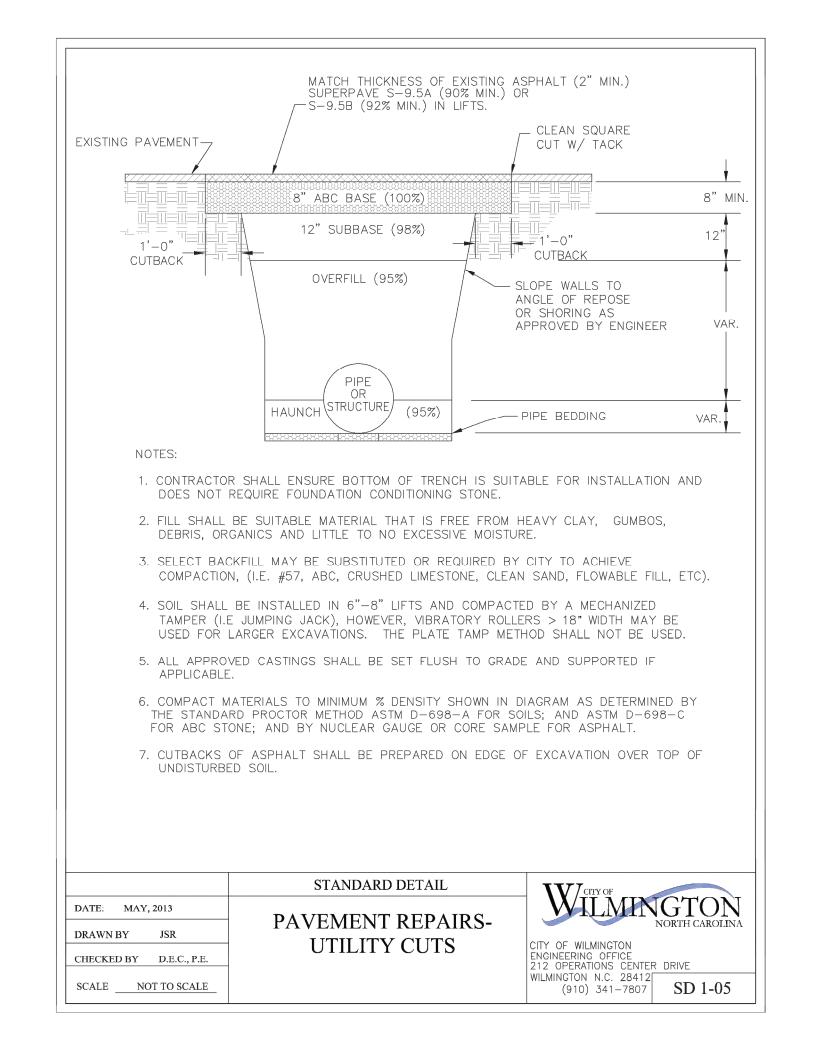
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VERT. SCALE: N/A

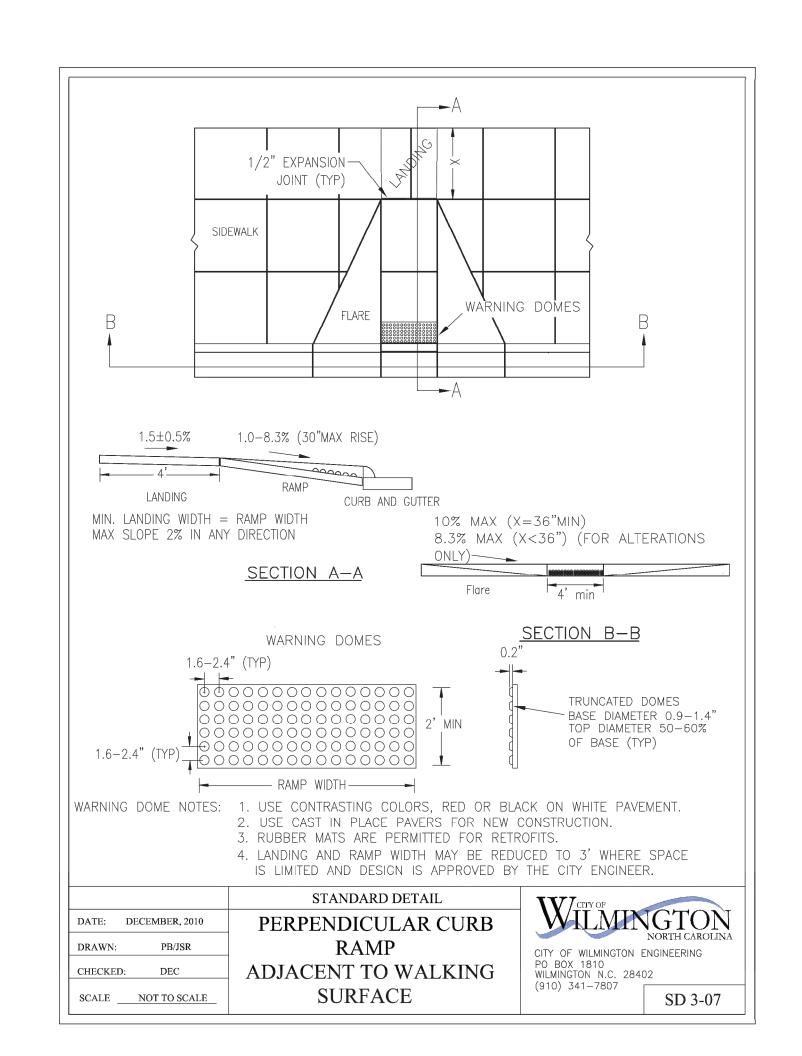
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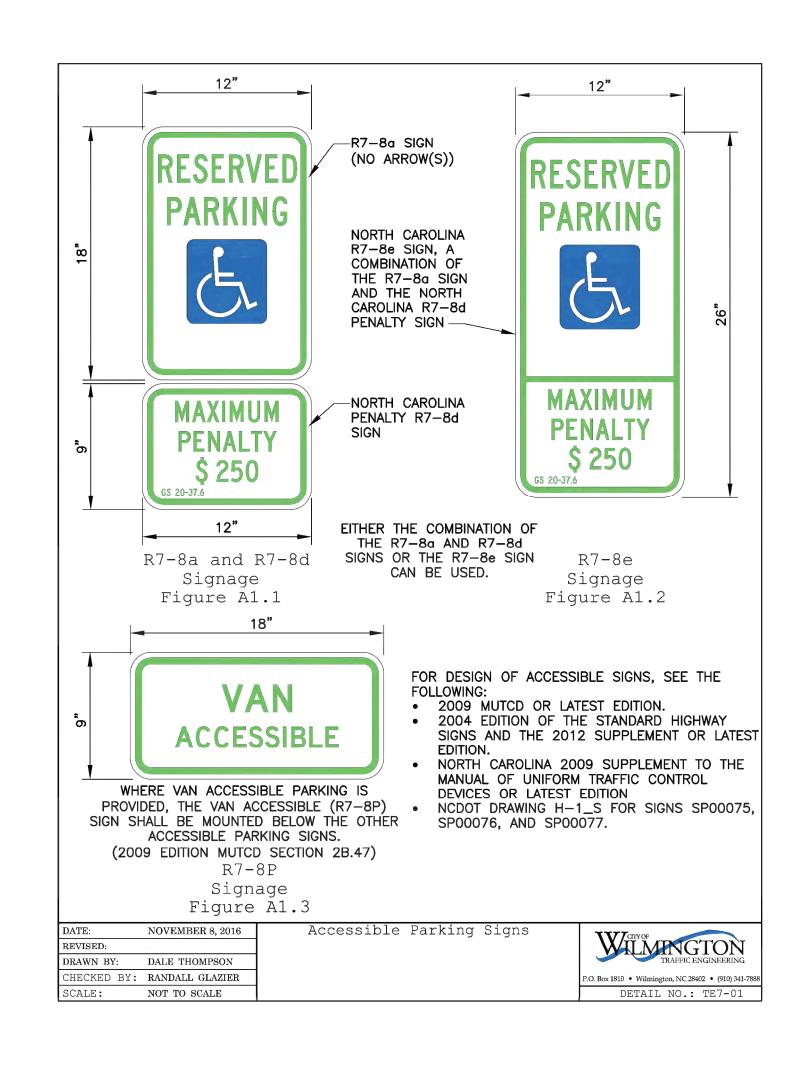
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PROJECT NO.: 06-0092

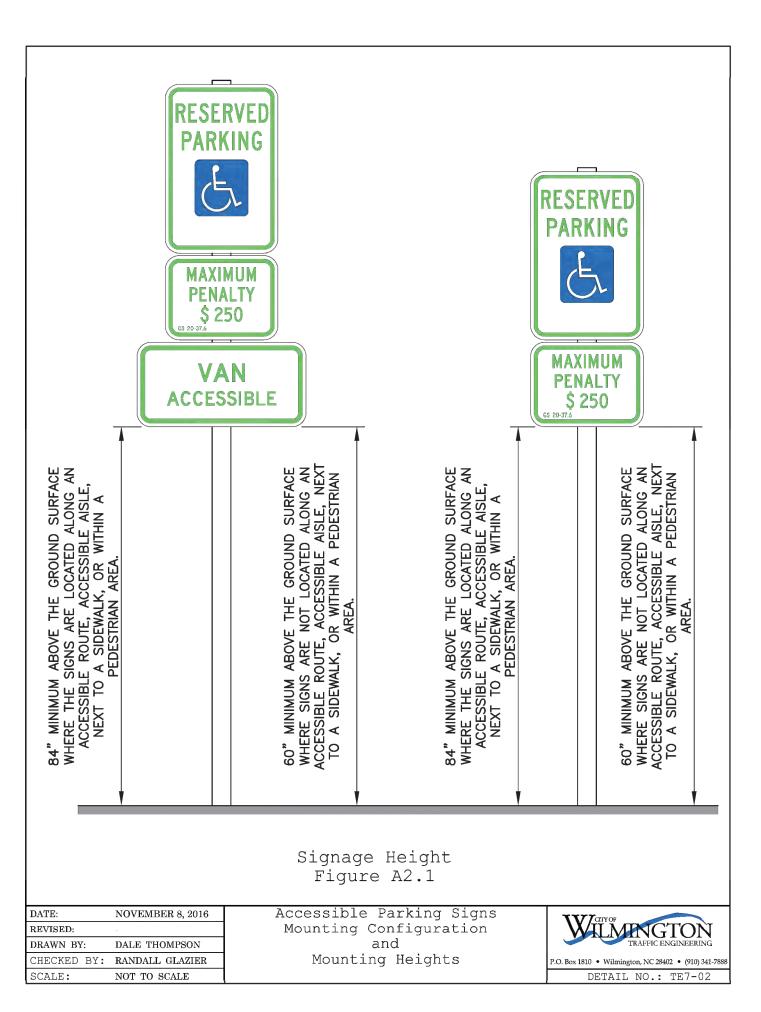
Sheet No. _____ Of ___









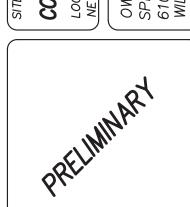


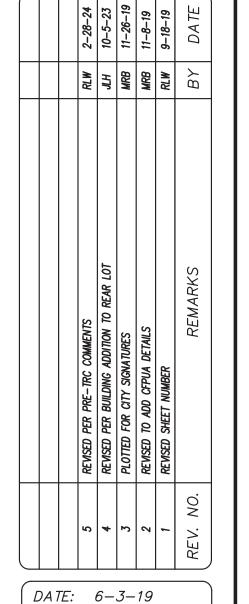


LICENSE # C-2710 **ENGINEERING** LAND PLANNING | COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL

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> DETAIL. E PLAN DE



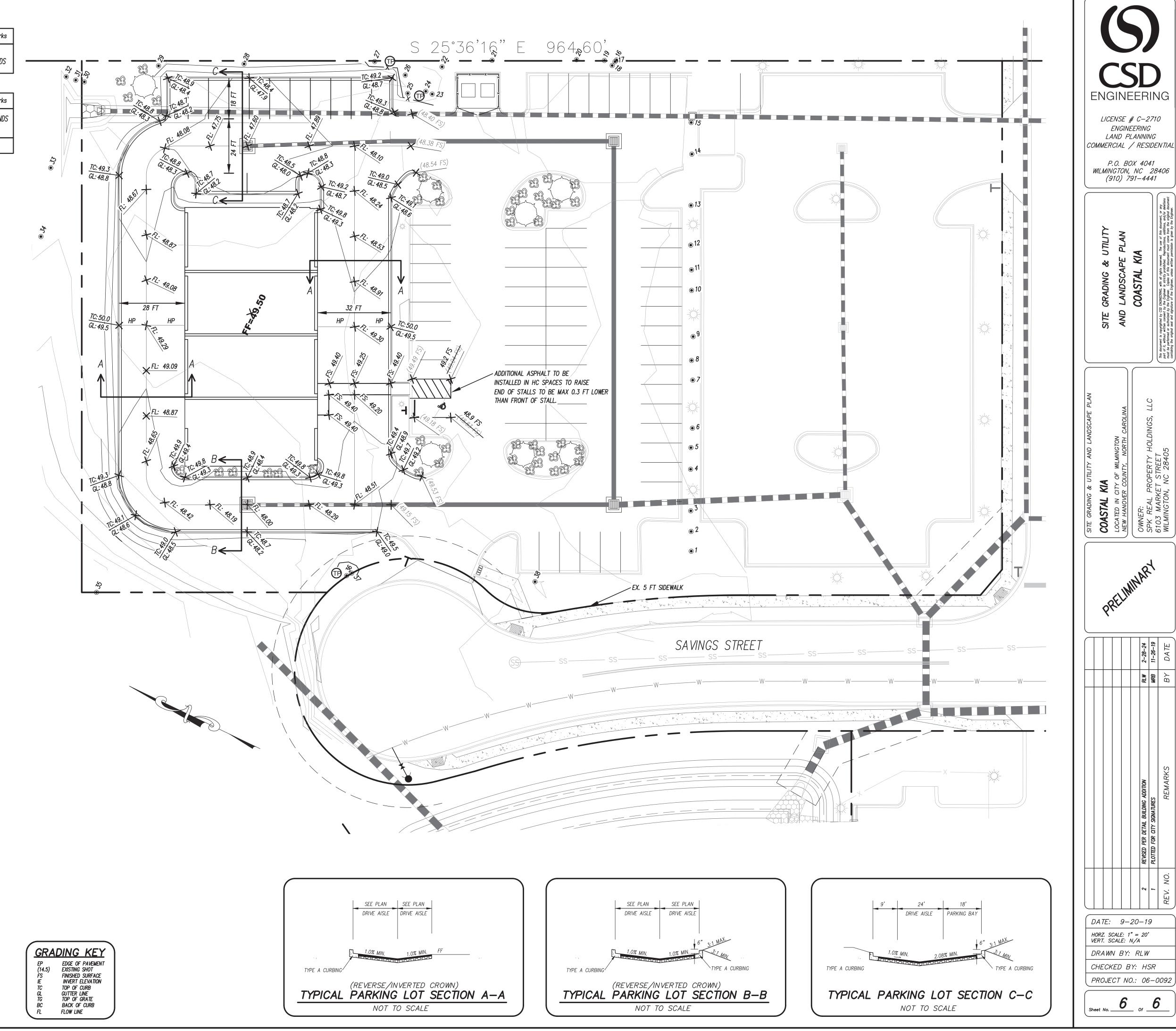


HORZ. SCALE: N/A VERT. SCALE: N/A

DRAWN BY: RLW CHECKED BY: HSR PROJECT NO.: 06-0092

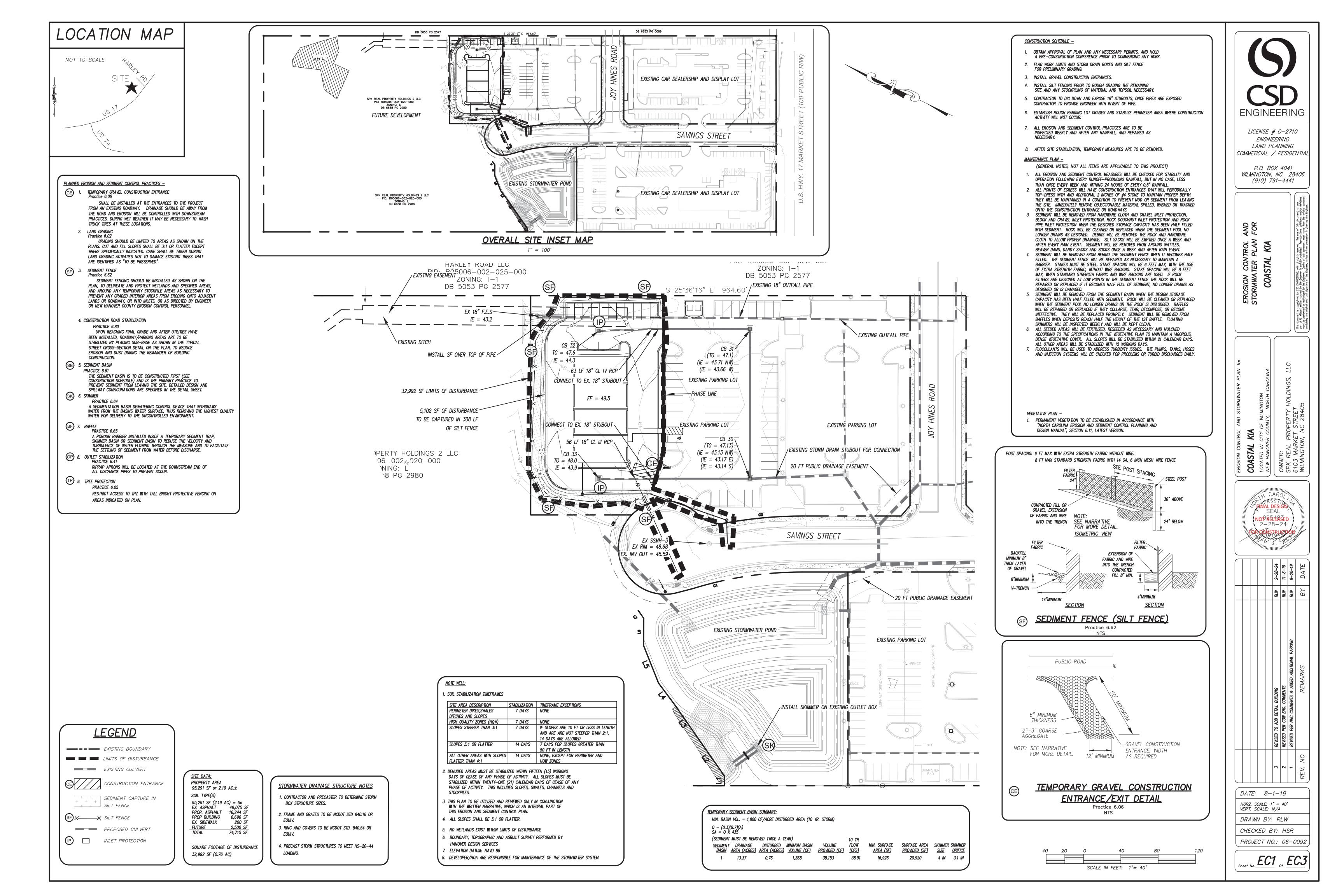
STREET TREE / INTERIOR PARKING Planting Remarks Quantity Symbol Scientific Name Common Name Planting Size Acer buergerianum 2" DBH INTERIOR ISLANDS TRIDENT MAPLE STREET YARD SHRUBS Planting Size Planting Remarks Scientific Name Common Name INTERIOR ISLANDS MIN. 3 FT llex vomitoria DWARF YAUPON HOLLY IN HEIGHT **LEGEND** P = TREE PROTECTION

SCALE IN FEET: 1"= 20'



ENGINEERING

LAND PLANNING



- 1. Clear roadbed and parking areas of all vegetation, roots and other objectionable material.
- 2. Ensure that road construction follows the natural contours of the terrain if it is possible.
- 3. Locate parking areas on naturally flat areas if they are available. Keep grades sufficient for drainage but generally not more than 2 to 3%. 4. Provide surface drainage, and divert excess runoff to stable areas by using
- water bars or turnouts (References: Runoff Control Measures). 5. Keep cuts and fills at 2:1 or flatter for safety and stability and to
- facilitate establishment of vegetation and maintenance. 6. Spread a 6-inch course of "ABC" crushed stone evenly over the full width of
- the road and smooth to avoid depressions. 7. Where seepage areas or seasonally wet areas must be crossed, install subsurface drains or geotextile fabric cloth before placing the crushed stone (Practice 6.81. Subsurface Drain).
- 8. Vegetate all roadside ditches, cuts, fills and other disturbed areas or otherwise appropriately stabilize as soon as grading is complete (References: Surface Stabilization).
- 9. Provide appropriate sediment control measures to prevent off-site sedimentation.

Inspect construction roads and parking areas periodically for condition of surface. Topdress with new gravel as needed. Check road ditches and other seeded areas for erosion and sedimentation after runoff-producing rains. Maintain all vegetation in a healthy, vigorous condition. Sediment-producing areas should be treated immediately.

<u>Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance/Exit</u> Specification # 6.06 - Construction Specifications

- 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 smooth it.
- 3. Provide drainage to carry water to a sediment trap or other suitable outlet. 4. Use geotextile 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.

<u>Temporary Seeding</u> Specification # 6.10 - Specifications

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 lime 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 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 soil tests. When these are not possible apply a 10-10-10 grade fertilizer at 700-1,000 lb./acre. Both fertilizer and lime 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 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).

Plant Selection

Select an appropriate species or species mixture from Table 6.10a. for seedina 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 seedina 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). Harsh site conditions include: -seeding in fall for winter cover (wood fiber mulches are not considered adeauate for this use). -slopes steeper 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 mulch with netting (Practice 6.14, Mulching).

Permanent Seeding Specifications # 6.11 - Specifications

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 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 (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 steeper 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. Soil Conditioners In order to improve the structure or drainage characteristics of a soil, 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 vard. Sludge-Treated sewage and industrial sludges are available in various forms: 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. 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 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 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 soils; 1-1 1/2 tons/acre Heavy textured, clavey soils 2-3 tons/acre
- Fertilizer: Grasses 800-1200 lb/acre 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, 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.

Table 6.11s - Seeding No. 4CP for: 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 (sprigs) Seeding dates - Mar. - June, (Sprigging can be done through July where water is available for irrigation.)

Soil amendments - Apply lime and fertilizer according to soil test, or apply 300 lb/acre 10-10-10. Sprigging - Plant sprigs in furrows with a tractor-drown transplanter, or

broadcast by hand. Furrows should be 4-6 inches deep and 2ft apart. Place sprigs about 2 ft. apart in the row with one end at or above ground level (Figure 6.11d). Broadcast at rates shown above, and press sprigs into the top 1 1/2 inches of soil 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 Seeding mixture Species Rate

Pensacola Bahiagrass 50 Sericea lespedeza Common Bermudagrass

German millet

Seeding notes 1. Where a neat appearance is desired, omit sericea 2. Use common Bermudagrass only on isolated sites where it cannot become a pest.

Bermudagrass may be replaced with 5 lb/acre centipedgrass. Seeding dates - Apr. 1 - July 15 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. 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

anchoring tool. Maintenance – Refertilize the following Apr. with 50 lb/acre nitrogen. Repeat as growth requires. May be moved only once a year. Where a neat appearance is desired, omit sericea and now as often as needed.

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

Species - Common Bermudagrass - Rate - 40-80 (1/2 lb/l,000 ft) Seeding dates — Coastal Plain; Apr — July 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 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 in drainages not requiring temporary linings, apply 4,000 lb/acre grain straw and anchor straw by stapling netting over the top.

Mulch and anchoring materials must be allowed to wash down slopes where they can cloa drainaae devices. Maintenance -A minimum of 3 weeks is required for establishment. Inspect and repair mulch frequently. Refertilize the following Apr. with 50 lb/acre

Refer to Appendix 8.02 for botanical names

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

1.Construct and maintain all erosion and sedimentation control practices and

measures in accordance with the approved sedimentation control plan and

2.Remove good topsoil from areas to be graded and filled, and preserve it for

3. Scarify areas to be topsoiled to a minimum depth of 2 inches before placing

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.

Land Grading

construction schedule.

Specification # 6.02 - Construction Specifications

use in finishing the grading of all critical areas.

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 gullies is an essential part of an effective erosion and sedimentation control plan.

Temporary Seeding (continued)

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

Rate (lb/acre)- 120 Omit annual lespedeza 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 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 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 6.10b - Temporary Seeding Recommendations for Summer Seeding mixture Species-German millet

Rate(lb/acre)- 40 Seeding dates-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. Table 6.10c - Temporary Seeding Recommendation for Fall Seeding mixture

Species-Rye(grain) Rate(lb/acre) - 120 Seeding dates - 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 Ib/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)

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 filter cloth over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of I ft. If the damage is extensive, replace the entire filter cloth.
- 5. The minimum thickness of the riprap should be 1.5 times the maximum stone

4. Riprap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the

- 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.



Sediment Fence (Silt Fence) Specification 6.62 - Construction Specifications

1.Use a synthetic filter fabric or a pervious sheet of polypropylene, nylon, polyester, or polyethylene yarn, which is certified by the manufacturer or supplier as conforming to the requirements shown in Table 6.62b. Synthetic filter fabric should contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life at a

temperature range of 0 to 120 F. 2.Ensure that posts for sediment fences are 1.33 lb/linear ft steel with a minimum length

of 4 ft. Make sure that steel post have projects to facilitate fastening the fabric. 3.For reinforcement of standard strength filter fabric, use wire fence with a

Table 6.62b Specifications For Sediment Fence Fabric Physical Property Requirements Filtering Efficiency - 85% (mm)

Tensile Strength at Standard Strength— 30 lb/lin in (min) Extra Strength- 50 lb/lin in (mm) Slurry Flow Rate - 0.3 gal/sq ft/min (min) CONSTRUCTION

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

minimum 14 gauge and a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.

1.Construct the sediment barrier of standard strength or extra strength synthetic filter fabrics. 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

cause failure of the structure.) 3.Construct the filter fabric from a continuous roll cut to the length of the 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, or tie wires. Extend the wire mesh support to the bottom of the trench. 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

6.Extra strength filter fabric with 6ft post spacing does not require wire mesh support fence. Staple or wire the filter fabric directly to posts. 7.Excavate a trench approximately 4 inches wide and 8 inches deep along the 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

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. 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



Clear, grub, and strip the area under the embankment of all vegetation and root mat. Remove all surface soil containing high amounts of organic matter and stockpile or dispose of it properly. Haul all objectionable material to the designated disposal area. Place temporary sediment control measures below basin as needed.

2. Ensure that fill material for the embankment is free of roots, woody vegetation, organic matter, and other objectionable material. Place the fill in lifts not to exceed 9 inches, and machine compact it. Over fill the embankment 6 inches to allow for settlement.

Shape the basin to the specified dimensions. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support under the skimmer of stone or timber. 4. Place the barrel (typically 4—inch Schedule 40 PVC pipe) 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. 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 the firm contact with its foundation when compacting under the pipe haunches.

Place a minimum depth of 2 feet of compacted backfill over the pipe spillway before crossing it with construction equipment. In no case should the pipe conduit be installed by cutting a trench through the dam after the embankment 5. Assemble the skimmer following the manufacturers instructions, or as designed

6. Lay the assembled skimmer on the bottom of the basin with the flexible joint at the inlet of the barrel pipe. Attach the flexible joint to the barrel pipe and position the skimmer over the excavated pit or support. Be sure to attach a rope to the skimmer and anchor it to the side of the basin. This will be used to pull the skimmer to the side for maintenance.

7. Earthen spillways—install the spillway in undisturbed soil to the greatest extent possible. The achievement of planned elevations, grade, design width, and entrance and exit channel slopes are critical to the successful operation of the spillway. The spillway should be lined with laminated plastic or impermeable geotextile fabric. The fabric must be wide and long enough to cover the bottom and sides and extend onto the top of the dam for anchoring in a trench. The edges may be secured with 8-inch staples or pins. The fabric must be long enough to extend down the slope and exit onto stable ground. The width of the fabric must be one piece, not joined or spliced; otherwise water can get under the fabric. If the length of the fabric is insufficient for the entire length of the spillway, multiple sections, spanning the complete width, may be used. The upper section(s) should overlap the lower section(s) so that water cannot flow under the fabric. Secure the upper edge and sides of the fabric in a trench with staples or pins. (Adapted from "A Manual for Designing, Installing and Maintaining Skimmer Sediment Basins." February, 1999. J. W. Faircloth & Son.).

8. Inlets—Discharge water into the basin in a manner to prevent erosion. Use temporary slope drains or diversions with outlet protection to divert sediment—laden water to the upper end of the pool area to improve basin trap efficiency 9. 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).

10. After all the sediment-producing areas have been permanently stabilized, remove the structure and all the unstable sediment. Smooth the area to blend with the adjoining areas and stabilize properly (References: Surface Stabilization). Inspect skimmer sediment basins at least weekly and after each significant (one—half inch or greater) rainfall event and repair immediately. Remove sediment and restore the basin to its original dimensions when sediment accumulates to one—half the height of the first baffle. Pull the skimmer to one side so that the sediment underneath it can be excavated. Excavate the sediment from the entire basin, not just around the skimmer or the first cell. Make sure vegetation growing in the bottom of the basin does not hold down the skimmer.

If the skimmer is clogged with trash and there is water in the basin, usually jerking on the rope will make the skimmer bob up and down and dislodge the debris and restore flow. If this does not work, pull the skimmer over to the side of the basin and remove the debris. Also check the orifice inside the skimmer to see if it is clogged; if so remove the debris. If the skimmer arm or barrel pipe is clogged, the orifice can be removed and the obstruction cleared with a plumber's snake or by flushing with water. Be sure and replace the orifice before repositioning the skimmer. Check the fabric lined spillway for damage and make any required repairs with fabric that spans the full width of the spillway. 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 skimmer and pool areas.

Freezing weather can result in ice forming in the basin. Some special

precautions should be taken in the winter to prevent the skimmer from plugging with ice.

HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL INLET PROTECTION

Specification # 6.51 - Construction Specifications

I. Uniformly grade a shallow depression approaching the inlet. 2. Drive 5 FT steel post 2 FT into the ground surrounding the inlet..

Space post evenly around the perimeter of the inlet, a maximum of 4 FT apart. 3. Surround the posts wit wire mesh hardware cloth. Secure the wire mesh to steel posts at the top, middle, and bottom. Placing a 2 FT flap of the wire mesh. under the gravel for anchoring is recommended.

4. Place clean gravel (NC DOT #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 accumulated

FAIRCLOTH OR EQUIVALENT SKIMMER

WATER SURFACE

FLEXIBLE

HOSE

SCHEDULE 40.

PVC PIPE

SEE DENR STANDARDS & SPECS.

SKIMMER

Practice 6.64

NOT TO SCALE

19-GAUGE

STEEL POST <

HARDWARE CLOTH

(1/4 MESH OPENINGS.

NCDOT #5 OR #57

WASHED STONE

HARDWARE CLOTH & GRAVEL

DROP INLET PROTECTION

PRACTICE 6.51

NOT TO SCALE

FOR COMPLETE DESIGN CRITERIA & MAINTENANCE

PVC ELBOW

PVC PIPE

UNDERSIDE

½" HOLES IN

ARM ASSEMBLY

NCDOT #5 OR #57 WASHED STONE

SKIMMER SEDIMENT BASINS ARE NEEDED WHERE DRAINAGE

AKLAS AKE TOO LARGE FOR TEMPORARY TRAPS. DO NOT LOCATE

THE SKIMMER SEDIMENT BASIN IN INTERMITTENT OR PERENNIAL

PVC VENT

SCHEDULE 40

PVC TEE

BOTTOM SURFACE

- "C" ENCLOSURE

WATER ENTRY

STEEL POST

UNIT

sediment, and establish final grading elevations. 6. Compact the area properly and stabilized it with ground cover.

wire mesh during sediment removal. Replace stone as needed.

PVC END

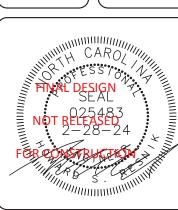
Inspect inlets at least weekly and after each significant (0.5 in or greater) rainfall event. Clear the mesh wire of any debris or other objects to provide adequate flow for subsequent rains. Take care not to damage or undercut the **ENGINEERING**

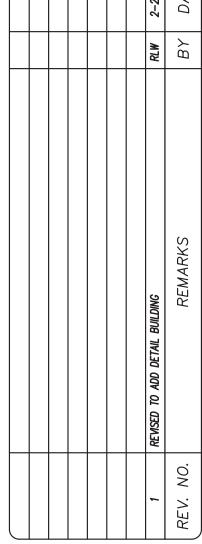
LICENSE # C-2710 ENGINEERING LAND PLANNING COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL

P.O. BOX 4041 WILMINGTON, NC 28406 (910) 791–4441

SION CONTROL , RMWATER PLAN COASTAL KIA

REAL PROPE MARKET STI NGTON, NC





DATE: 8-1-19

VERT. SCALE: N/A DRAWN BY: RLW CHECKED BY: HSR

HORZ. SCALE: AS SHOWN

Sheet No. <u>EC2</u> of <u>EC3</u>

PROJECT NO.: 06-0092

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

IMPLEMENTING THE DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS ON THIS PLAN SHEET WILL RESULT IN THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY BEING CONSIDERED COMPLIANT WITH THE GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING SECTIONS OF THE NCG01 CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (SECTIONS E AND F. RESPECTIVELY). THE PERMITTEE SHALL COMPLY WITH THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN APPROVED BY THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION. ALL DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET MAY NOT APPLY DEPENDING ON SITE CONDITIONS AND THE DELEGATED AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.

SECTION E: GROUND STABILIZATION

REQUIRED GROUND STABILIZATION TIMEFRAMES

SITE : AREA DESCRIPTION	STABILIZE WITHIN THIS MANY CALENDAR DAYS AFTER CEASING LAND DISTURBANCE	TIMEFRAME VARIATIONS					
(A) PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, AND PERIMETER SLOPES	7	NONE					
(B) HIGH QUALITY WATER (HQW) ZONES	7	NONE					
(C) SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1	7	IF SLOPES ARE 10' OR LESS IN LENGTH AND ARE NOT STEEPER THAN 2:1, 14 DAYS ARE ALLOWED					
(D) SLOPES 3:1 TO 4:1	14	-7 DAYS FOR SLOPES GREATER THAN 50' IN LENGTH AND WITH SLOPES STEEPER THAN 4:1 -7 DAYS FOR PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND HQW ZONES -10 DAYS FOR FALLS LAKE WATERSHED					
(E) AREAS WITH SLOPES FLATTER THAN 4:1	14	-7 DAYS FOR PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND HQW ZONES -10 DAYS FOR FALLS LAKE WATERSHED UNLESS THERE IS ZERO SLOPE					

NOTE: AFTER THE PERMANENT CESSATION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, ANY AREAS WITH TEMPORARY GROUND STABILIZATION SHALL BE CONVERTED TO PERMANENT GROUND STABILIZATION AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE BUT IN NO CASE LONGER THAN 90 CALENDAR DAYS AFTER THE LAST LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY. TEMPORARY GROUND STABILIZATION SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A MANNER TO RENDER THE SURFACE STABLE AGAINST ACCELERATED EROSION UNTIL PERMANENT GROUND STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED.

GROUND STABILIZATION SPECIFICATION STABILIZE THE GROUND SUFFICIENTLY SO THAT RAIN WILL NOT DISLODGE THE

•	TEMPORARY GRASS SEED COVERED WITH STRAW OR OTHER MULCHES AND
	TACKIFIERS
•	HYDROSEEDING
•	ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS WITH
	OR WITHOUT TEMPORARY GRASS SEED
•	APPROPRIATELY APPLIED STRAW OR OTHER
	MULCH
	PLASTIC SHEETING

SOIL. USE ONE OF THE TECHNIQUES IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

AND TACKIFIERS GEOTEXTILE FABRICS SUCH AS PERMANENT SOIL REINFORCEMENT MATTING HYDROSEEDING SHRUBS OR OTHER PERMANENT PLANTINGS COVERED WITH MULCH UNIFORM AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED GROUND COVER SUFFICIENT TO

RESTRAIN EROSION STRUCTURAL METHODS SUCH AS CONCRETE, ASPHALT OR RETAINING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS WITH GRASS SEED

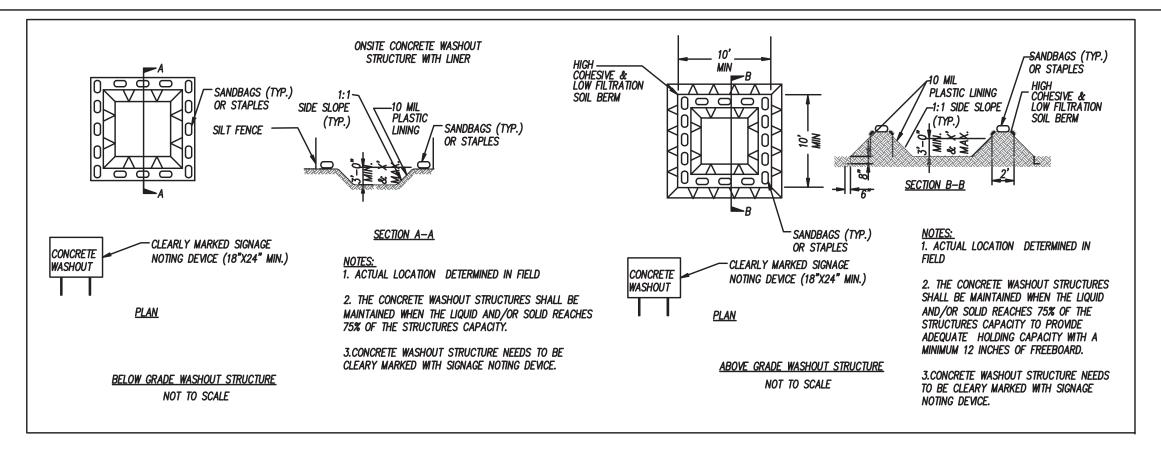
PERMANENT GRASS SEED COVERED WITH STRAW OR OTHER MULCHES

1. SELECT FLOCCULANTS THAT ARE APPROPRIATE FOR THE SOILS BEING EXPOSED DURING CONSTRUCTION, SELECTING FROM THE NC DWR

- LIST OF APPROVED PANS/FLOCCULANTS 2. APPLY FLOCCULANTS AT OR BEFORE THE INLETS TO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES. . APPLY FLOCCULANTS AT THE CONCENTRATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE NC DWR LIST OF APPROVED PAMS/FLOCCULANTS AND IN ACCORDANCE
- WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDE PONDING AREA FOR CONTAINMENT OF TREATED STORMWATER BEFORE DISCHARGING OFFSITE. 5. STORE FLOCCULANTS IN LEAK-PROOF CONTAINERS THAT ARE KEPT UNDER STORM-RESISTANT COVER OR SURROUNDED BY SECONDARY

CONTAINMENT STRUCTURES.

- 1. SHOW STOCKPILE LOCATIONS ON PLANS. LOCATE EARTHEN-MATERIAL STOCKPILE AREAS AT LEAST 50 FEET AWAY FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS, SEDIMENT BASINS, PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROLS AND SURFACE WATERS UNLESS IT CAN BE SHOWN NO OTHER ALTERNATIVES ARE REASONABLY AVAILABLE. PROTECT STOCKPILE WITH SILT FENCE INSTALLED ALONG TOE OF SLOPE WITH A MINIMUM OFFSET OF FIVE FEET FROM THE
- PROVIDE STABLE STONE ACCESS POINT WHEN FEASIBLE.
- STABILIZE STOCKPILE WITHIN THE TIMEFRAMES PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN AND ANY ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. SOIL STABILIZATION IS DEFINED AS VEGETATIVE, PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL COVERAGE TECHNIQUES THAT WILL RESTRAIN ACCELERATED EROSION ON DISTURBED SOILS FOR TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CONTROL



EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

- 1. MAINTAIN VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF FLUIDS.
- 2. PROVIDE DRIP PANS UNDER ANY STORED EQUIPMENT. 3. IDENTIFY LEAKS AND REPAIR AS SOON AS FEASIBLE, OR REMOVE LEAKING EQUIPMENT FROM THE PROJECT. 4. COLLECT ALL SPENT FLUIDS, STORE IN SEPARATE CONTAINERS AND PROPERLY DISPOSE AS HAZARDOUS WASTE
- (RECYCLE WHEN POSSIBLE). 5. REMOVE LEAKING VEHICLES AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FROM SERVICE UNTIL THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN
- 6. BRING USED FUELS, LUBRICANTS, COOLANTS, HYDRAULIC FLUIDS AND OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO A

RECYCLING OR DISPOSAL CENTER THAT HANDLES THESE MATERIALS.

- LITTER, BUILDING MATERIAL AND LAND CLEARING WASTE 1. NEVER BURY OR BURN WASTE. PLACE LITTER AND DEBRIS IN APPROVED WASTE CONTAINERS.
- 2. PROVIDE A SUFFICIENT NUMBER AND SIZE OF WASTE CONTAINERS (E.G DUMPSTER, TRASH RECEPTACLE) ON SITE TO CONTAIN CONSTRUCTION AND DOMESTIC WASTES. 3. LOCATE WASTE CONTAINERS AT LEAST 50 FEET AWAY FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS AND SURFACE WATERS
- UNLESS NO OTHER ALTERNATIVES ARE REASONABLY AVAILABLE. 4. LOCATE WASTE CONTAINERS ON AREAS THAT DO NOT RECEIVE SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF RUNOFF FROM UPLAND AREAS AND DOES NOT DRAIN DIRECTLY TO A STORM DRAIN, STREAM OR WETLAND.
- 5. COVER WASTE CONTAINERS AT THE END OF EACH WORKDAY AND BEFORE STORM EVENTS OR PROVIDE SECONDARY CONTAINMENT. REPAIR OR REPLACE DAMAGED WASTE CONTAINERS.
- 6. ANCHOR ALL LIGHTWEIGHT ITEMS IN WASTE CONTAINERS DURING TIMES OF HIGH WINDS. EMPTY WASTE CONTAINERS AS NEEDED TO PREVENT OVERFLOW. CLEAN UP IMMEDIATELY IF CONTAINERS
- 8. DISPOSE WASTE OFF-SITE AT AN APPROVED DISPOSAL FACILITY. 9. ON BUSINESS DAYS, CLEAN UP AND DISPOSE OF WASTE IN DESIGNATED WASTE CONTAINERS.

- 1. DO NOT DUMP PAINT AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE INTO STORM DRAINS, STREAMS OR WETLANDS. 2. LOCATE PAINT WASHOUTS AT LEAST 50 FEET AWAY FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS AND SURFACE WATERS UNLESS NO OTHER ALTERNATIVES ARE REASONABLY AVAILABLE. 3. CONTAIN LIQUID WASTES IN A CONTROLLED AREA.
- 4. CONTAINMENT MUST BE LABELED, SIZED AND PLACED APPROPRIATELY FOR THE NEEDS OF SITE. 5. PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF SOAPS, SOLVENTS, DETERGENTS AND OTHER LIQUID WASTES FROM

CONSTRUCTION SITES.

- 1. INSTALL PORTABLE TOILETS ON LEVEL GROUND, AT LEAST 50 FEET AWAY FROM STORM DRAINS, STREAMS OR WETLANDS UNLESS THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE REASONABLY AVAILABLE. IF 50 FOOT OFFSET IS NOT ATTAINABLE, PROVIDE RELOCATION OF PORTABLE TOILET BEHIND SILT FENCE OR PLACE
- ON A GRAVEL PAD AND SURROUND WITH SAND BAGS. 2. PROVIDE STAKING OR ANCHORING OF PORTABLE TOILETS DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WINDS OR IN HIGH
- 3. MONITOR PORTABLE TOILETS FOR LEAKING AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ANY LEAKED MATERIAL. UTILIZE A LICENSED SANITARY WASTE HAULER TO REMOVE LEAKING PORTABLE TOILETS AND REPLACE WITH PROPERLY OPERATING UNIT.

CONCRETE WASHOUTS

- 1. DO NOT DISCHARGE CONCRETE OR CEMENT SLURRY FROM THE SITE.
- 2. DISPOSE OF, OR RECYCLE SETTLED, HARDENED CONCRETE RESIDUE IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS AND AT AN APPROVED FACILITY. 3. MANAGE WASHOUT FROM MORTAR MIXERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE ITEM AND IN ADDITION PLACE THE MIXER AND ASSOCIATED MATERIALS ON IMPERVIOUS BARRIER AND WITHIN
- LOT PERIMETER SILT FENCE. 4. INSTALL TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUTS PER LOCAL REQUIREMENTS, WHERE APPLICABLE. IF AN ALTERNATE METHOD OR PRODUCT IS TO BE USED. CONTACT YOUR APPROVAL AUTHORITY FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL. IF LOCAL STANDARD DETAILS ARE NOT AVAILABLE, USE ONE OF
- THE TWO TYPES OF TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUTS PROVIDED ON THIS DETAIL. 5. DO NOT USE CONCRETE WASHOUTS FOR DEWATERING OR STORING DEFECTIVE CURB OR SIDEWALK SECTIONS. STORMWATER ACCUMULATED WITHIN THE WASHOUT MAY NOT BE PUMPED INTO OR DISCHARGED TO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM OR RECEIVING SURFACE WATERS. LIQUID
- WASTE MUST BE PUMPED OUT AND REMOVED FROM PROJECT. 6. LOCATE WASHOUTS AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS AND SURFACE WATERS UNLESS IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT NO OTHER ALTERNATIVES ARE REASONABLY AVAILABLE. AT A MINIMUM, INSTALL PROTECTION OF STORM DRAIN INLET(S) CLOSEST TO THE WASHOUT WHICH
- COULD RECEIVE SPILLS OR OVERFLOW. 7. LOCATE WASHOUTS IN AN EASILY ACCESSIBLE AREA, ON LEVEL GROUND AND INSTALL A STONE ENTRANCE PAD IN FRONT OF THE WASHOUT. ADDITIONAL CONTROLS MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE APPROVING AUTHORITY.
- 8. INSTALL AT LEAST ONE SIGN DIRECTING CONCRETE TRUCKS TO THE WASHOUT WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS. POST SIGNAGE ON THE WASHOUT ITSELF TO IDENTIFY THIS LOCATION.
- 9. REMOVE LEAVINGS FROM THE WASHOUT WHEN AT APPROXIMATELY 75% CAPACITY TO LIMIT OVERFLOW EVENTS. REPLACE THE TARP, SAND BAGS OR OTHER TEMPORARY STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS WHEN NO LONGER FUNCTIONAL. WHEN UTILIZING ALTERNATIVE OR PROPRIETARY PRODUCTS, FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
- 10. At the completion of the concrete work, remove remaining leavings and dispose of IN AN APPROVED DISPOSAL FACILITY. FILL PIT, IF APPLICABLE, AND STABILIZE ANY DISTURBANCE CAUSED BY REMOVAL OF WASHOUT.

HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES

- 1. STORE AND APPLY HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL
- 2. STORE HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS WITH THE LABEL, WHICH LISTS DIRECTIONS FOR USE, INGREDIENTS AND FIRST AID STEPS IN CASE OF ACCIDENTAL
- 3. DO NOT STORE HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES IN AREAS WHERE FLOODING IS POSSIBLE OR WHERE THEY MAY SPILL OR LEAK INTO WELLS, STORMWATER DRAINS, GROUND WATER OR SURFACE WATER. IF A SPILL OCCURS, CLEAN AREA IMMEDIATELY.

4. DO NOT STOCKPILE THESE MATERIALS ONSITE.

- HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE 1. CREATE DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION AREAS ON—SITE.
- 2. PLACE HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINERS UNDER COVER OR IN SECONDARY CONTAINMENT. 3. DO NOT STORE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS, DRUMS OR BAGGED MATERIALS DIRECTLY ON THE GROUND

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

SEDIMENT BASINS AND TRAPS THAT RECEIVE RUNOFF FROM DRAINAGE AREAS OF ONE ACRE OR MORE SHALL USE OUTLET STRUCTURES THAT WITHDRAW WATER FROM THE SURFACE WHEN THESE DEVICES NEED TO BE DRAWN DOWN FOR MAINTENANCE OR CLOSE OUT UNLESS THIS IS INFEASIBLE. THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO WITHDRAW WATER FROM THE SURFACE SHALL BE RARE (FOR EXAMPLE, TIMES WITH EXTENDED COLD WEATHER). NON-SURFACE WITHDRAWALS FROM SEDIMENT

(A) THE E&SC PLAN AUTHORITY HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH DOCUMENTATION OF THE NON-SURFACE WITHDRAWAL AND THE SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS OR CONDITIONS IN WHICH IT WILL OCCUR. THE NON-SURFACE WITHDRAWAL

(B) THE NON-SURFACE WITHDRAWAL HAS BEEN REPORTED AS AN ANTICIPATED BYPASS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PART III. SECTION C. ITEM (2)(C) AND (D) OF THIS PERMIT. (C) DEWATERING DISCHARGES ARE TREATED WITH CONTROLS TO MINIMIZE DISCHARGES OF POLLUTANTS FROM STORMWATER THAT IS REMOVED FROM THE SEDIMENT BASIN. EXÁMPLES OF APPROPRIATE CONTROLS INCLUDE

(D) VEGETATED, UPLAND AREAS OF THE SITES OR A PROPERLY DESIGNED STONE PAD IS USED TO THE EXTENT FEASIBLE AT THE OUTLET OF THE DEWATERING TREATMENT DEVICES DESCRIBED IN ITEM (C) ABOVE,

(E) VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICES SUCH AS CHECK DAMS, SEDIMENT TRAPS, AND RIPRAP ARE PROVIDED AT THE DISCHARGE POINTS OF ALL DEWATERING DEVICES, AND (F) SEDIMENT REMOVED FROM THE DEWATERING TREATMENT DEVICES DESCRIBED IN ITEM (C) ABOVE IS DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT CAUSE DEPOSITION OF

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

SECTION A: SELF-INSPECTION SELF-INSPECTIONS ARE REQUIRED DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TABLE BELOW. WHEN ADVERSE WEATHER OR SITE CONDITIONS WOULD CAUSE THE SAFETY OF THE INSPECTION PERSONNEL TO BE IN JEOPARDY, THE INSPECTION MAY BE DELAYED UNTIL THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY ON WHICH IT IS SAFE TO PERFORM THE INSPECTION. IN ADDITION, WHEN A STORM EVENT OF EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 1.0 INCH OCCURS OUTSIDE OF NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS. THE SELF-INSPECTION SHALL BE PERFORMED UPON THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. ANY TIME WHEN INSPECTIONS WERE DELAYED SHALL BE NOTED IN THE INSPECTION RECORD.

INS	PECT	FREQUENCY (DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS)	INSPECTION RECORDS MUST INCLUDE:
(1)	RAIN GAUGE MAINTAINED IN GOOD WORKING ORDER	DAILY	DAILY RAIN AMOUNTS IF NO DAILY RAIN GAUGE OBSERVATION ARE MADE DURING WEEKEND OR HOLIDAY PERIODS, AND NO INDIVIDUAL—DAY RAINFALL INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE, RECORD TI CUMULATIVE RAIN MEASUREMENT FOR THOS UN—ATTENDED DAYS (AND THIS WILL DETERMINE IF A SITE INSPECTION IS NEEDED). DAYS ON WHICH NO RAINFALL OCCURED SHALL BE RECORDED AS 'ZERO'. THE PERMITTEE MAY USE ANOTHER RAIN MONITORING DEVICE APPROVED BY THE DIVISION.
(2)	E&SC MEASURES	AT LEAST ONCE PER 7 CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A RAIN EVENT >= 1.0 INCH IN 24 HOURS	1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MEASURES INSPECTED. 2. DATE AND TIME OF THE INSPECTION 3. NAME OF THE PERSON PERFORMING THE INSPECTION 4. INDICATION OF WHETHER THE MEASURES WERE OPERATING PROPERLY 5. DESCRIPTION OF MAINTENANCE NEEDS FOR THE MEASURE 6. DESCRIPTION, EVIDENT AND DATE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN.
(3)	STORMWATER DISCHARGE OUTFALLS (SDOS)	AT LEAST ONCE PER 7 CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A RAIN EVENT >= 1.0 INCH IN 24 HOURS	1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MEASURES INSPECTED. 2. DATE AND TIME OF THE INSPECTION 3. NAME OF THE PERSON PERFORMING THE INSPECTION 4. INDICATION OF WHETHER THE MEASURES WERE OPERATING PROPERLY 5. DESCRIPTION OF MAINTENANCE NEEDS FOR THE MEASURE 6. DESCRIPTION, EVIDENT AND DATE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN.
(4)	PERIMETER OF SITE	AT LEAST ONCE PER 7 CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A RAIN EVENT >= 1.0 INCH IN 24 HOURS	IF VISIBLE SEDIMENTATION IS FOUND OUTSIDE SITE LIMITS, THEN A RECORD OF THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE MADE: 1. ACTIONS TAKEN TO CLEAN UP OR STABILIZE THE SEDIMENT THAT HAS LEFT TO SITE LIMITS. 2. DESCRIPTION, EVIDENCE AND DATE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN, AND 3. AN EXPLANATION AS TO THE ACTIONS TAKEN TO CONTROL FUTURE RELEASES
(5)	STREAMS OR WETLANDS ONSITE OR OFFSITE (WHERE ACCESSIBLE)	AT LEAST ONCE PER 7 CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A RAIN EVENT >= 1.0 INCH IN 24 HOURS	IF THE STREAM OR WETLANDS HAS INCREASED VISIBLE SEDIMENTATION OR A STREAM HAS VISIBLE INCREASED TURBIDITY FROM THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, THEN A RECOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING SHALL BE MADE. 1. DESCRIPTION, EVIDENCE AND DATE OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN, AND 2. RECORDS OF THE REQUIRED REPORTS TO THE APPROPRIATE DIVISION REGIONAL OFFICER PER PART III, SECTION C, ITEM (2)(A) OF THIS PERMIT.
(6)	GROUND STABILIZATION MEASURES	AFTER EACH PHASE OF GRADING	1. THE PHASE OF GRADING (INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER E&SC MEASURES, CLEARING AND GRUBBING, INSTALLATION OF STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES, COMPLETION OF ALL LAND—DISTURBING ACTIVITY, CONSTRUCTION OR REDEVELOPMENT, PERMANENT GROUND COVER). 2. DOCUMENTATION THAT THE REQUIRED GROUND STABILIZATION MEASURES HAVE BEEN PROVIDED WITHIN THE REQUIRED TIME TAME OR AN ASSURANCE THAT

THEY WILL BE PROVIDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

NOTE: THE RAIN INSPECTION RESETS THE REQUIRED 7 CALENDAR DAY INSPECTION REQUIREMENT.

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

SECTION B: RECORDKEEPING 1. E&SC PLAN DOCUMENTATION

THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN AS WELL AS ANY APPROVED DEVIATION SHALL BE KEPT ON THE SITE. THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN MUST BE KEPT UP-TO-DATE THROUGHOUT THE COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS PERTAINING TO THE E&SC PLAN SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE AND AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION AT ALL TIMES DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS.

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	ITEM TO DOCUMENT	DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS
IE	(A) EACH E&SC MEASURE HAS BEEN INSTALLED AND DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DEVIATE FROM THE LOCATIONS, DIMENSION AND RELATIVE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ONT HE APPROVED E&SC PLAN.	INITIAL AND DATE EACH E&SC MEASURE ON A COPY OF THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN OR COMPLETE, DATE AND SIGN AN INSPECTION REPORT THAT LIST EACH E&SC MEASURE SHOWN ON THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN. THIS DOCUMENTATION IS REQUIRED UPON THE INITIAL INSTALLATION OF THE E&SC MEASURES OR IF THE E&SC MEASURES ARE MODIFIED AFTER INITIAL INSTALLATION.
	(B) A PHASE OF GRADING HAS BEEN COMPLETED.	INITIAL AND DATE A COPY OF THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN OR COMPLETE, DATE AND SIGN AN INSPECTION REPORT TO INDICATE COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.
	(C) GROUND COVER IS LOCATED AND INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN.	INITIAL AND DATE A COPY OF THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN OR COMPLETE, DATE AND SIGN AN INSPECTION REPORT TO INDICATE COMPLIANCE WITH APPROVED GROUND COVER SPECIFICATIONS.
	(D) THE MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL E&SC MEASURES HAVE BEEN PERFORMED.	COMPLETE, DATE AND SIGN AN INSPECTION FORM
	(E) CORRECTIVE ACTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO E&SC MEASURES.	INITIAL AND DATE A COPY OF THE APPROVED E&SC PLAN OR COMPLETE, DATE AND SIGN AN INSPECTION REPORT TO INDICATE THE COMPLETION OF THE CORRECTIVE ACTION.

IN ADDITION TO THE E&SC PLAN DOCUMENTS ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHALL BE KEPT ON THE SITE AND AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTORS AT ALL TIMES DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS, UNLESS THE DIVISION PROVIDES A SITE-SPECIFIC EXEMPTION BASED ON UNIQUE SITE CONDITIONS THAT MAKE

(A) THIS GENERAL PERMIT AS WELL AS THE CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE, AFTER IT IS RECEIVED.

(B) RECORDS OF INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS. THE PERMITTEE SHALL RECORD THE REQUIRED OBSERVATIONS ON THE INSPECTION RECORD FORM PROVIDED BY THE DIVISION OR A SIMILAR INSPECTION FORM THAT INCLUDES ALL THE REQUIRED ELEMENTS. USE OF ELECTRONICALLY—AVAILABLE RECORDS IN LIEU OF THE REQUIRED PAPER COPIES WILL BE ALLOWED IF SHOWN TO PROVIDE EQUAL ACCESS AND UTILITY AS THE HARD—COPY RECORDS.

3. DOCUMENTATION TO BE RETAINED FOR THREE YEARS ALL DATA USED TO COMPLETE THE E-NOI AND ALL INSPECTION RECORDS SHALL BE MAINTAINED FOR A PERIOD OF THREE YEARS AFTER PROJECT COMPLETION AND MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST. [40 CFR 122.41]

NCG01 SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

SELF-INSPECTION, RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

NCG01 GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

SECTION C: REPORTING 1. OCCURRENCES THAT MUST BE REPORTED PERMITTEES SHALL REPORT THE FOLLOWING OCCURRENCES: (A) VISIBLE SEDIMENT DEPOSITION IN A STREAM OR WETLAND.

(B) OIL SPILLS IF: THEY ARE 25 GALLONS OR MORE,

- THEY ARE LESS THAN 25 GALLONS BUT CANNOT BE CLEANED UP WITHIN 24 HOURS, • THEY CAUSE SHEEN ON SURFACE WATERS (REGARDLESS OF VOLUME), OR
- THEY ARE WITHIN 100 FEET OF SURFACE WATERS (REGARDLESS OF VOLUME).
- (C) RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN EXCESS OF REPORTABLE QUANTITIES UNDER SECTION 311 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT (REF: 40 CFR 110.3 AND 40 CFR 117.3) OR SECTION 102 OF CERCLA (REF: 40 CFR 302.4) OR G.S. 143-215.85.
- (D) ANTICIPATED BYPASSES AND UNANTICIPATED BYPASSES. (E) NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT THAT MAY ENDANGER HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT.

2. <u>REPORTING TIMEFRAMES AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS</u>

AFTER A PERMITTEE BECOMES AWARE OF AN OCCURRENCE THAT MUST BE REPORTED, HE SHALL CONTACT THE APPROPRIATE DIVISION REGIONAL OFFICE WITHIN THE TIMEFRAMES AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OTHER REQUIREMENTS LISTED BELOW. OCCURRENCES OUTSIDE NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS MAY ALSO BE REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT'S ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY CENTER PERSONNEL AT (800) 858-0368.

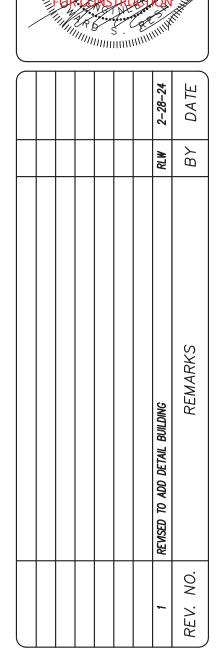
	OCCURANCE	REPORTING TIME FRAMES (AFTER DISCOVERY) AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.
(A)	VISIBLE SEDIMENT DEPOSITION IN A STREAM OR WETLAND	WITHIN 24 HOURS, AN ORAL OR ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION. WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS, A REPORT THAT CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE SEDIMENT AND ACTIONS TAKEN TO ADDRESS THE CAUSE OF THE DEPOSITION. DIVISION STAFF MANUAL THE REQUIREMENT FOR A WRITTEN REPORT ON A CASE—BY CASE BASIS. IF THE STREM IS NAMED ON THE NC 303(D) LIST AS IMPAIRED FOR SEDIMENT—RELATED CAUSES, THE PREMITTEE MAY BE REQUIRED TO PERFORM ADDITIONAL MONITORING, INSPECTIONS APPLY MORE STRINGENT PRACTICES IF STAFF DETERMINE THAT ADDITIONA REQUIREMENTS ARE NEEDED TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE FEDERAL OR STATE IMPAIRED—WATERS CONDITIONS.
(B)	OIL SPILS AND RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES PER ITEM 1(B)—(C) ABOVE	WITHIN 24 HOURS, AN ORAL OR ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION. TH NOTIFICATION SHALL INCLUDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DATE, TIME, NATURE, VOLUME AND LOCATION OF THE SPILL OR RELEASE.
(C)	ANTICIPATED BYPASSES (40 CFR 122.41(M)(3) WITHIN 24 HOURS, AN ORAL OR ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION. WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS, A REPORT THAT INCLUDES AND EVALUATION OF THE QUALITY AND EFFECT OF THE BYPASS.
(E)	NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THIS PERMIT THAT MAY ENDANGER HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT (40 CFR 122.41(I)(7)	WITHIN 24 HOURS, AN ORAL OR ELECTRONIC NOTIFICATION. WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS, A REPORT THAT CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE NONCOMPLIANCE, AND ITS CAUSES, THE PERIOD OF NONCOMPLIANCE, INCLUDING EXACT DATE AND TIME AND IF THE NONCOMPLIANCE HAS NOT BEEN CORRECTED, THE ANTICIPATED TIME NONCOMPLIANCE IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE AND STEPS TAKEN OR PLANNED TO REDUCE, ELIMINATE, AND PREVENT REOCCURRENCE OF THE NONCOMPLIANCE. (40 CFR 122.10 (1)(6). DIVISION STAFF MAY WAIVE THE REQUIREMENT FOR A WRITTEN REPORT ON A CASE—BY—CASE BASIS.

BASINS SHALL BE ALLOWED ONLY WHEN ALL OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA HAVE BEEN MET:

SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL THE E&SC PLAN AUTHORITY HAS APPROVED THESE ITEMS,

PROPERLY SITED, DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED DEWATERING TANKS, WEIR TANKS, AND FILTRATION SYSTEMS,

SEDIMENT INTO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.



ENGINEERING

LICENSE # C-2710

ENGINEERING

LAND PLANNING

COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL

P.O. BOX 4041

WILMINGTON, NC 28406

(910) 791–4441

DATE: 8-1-19

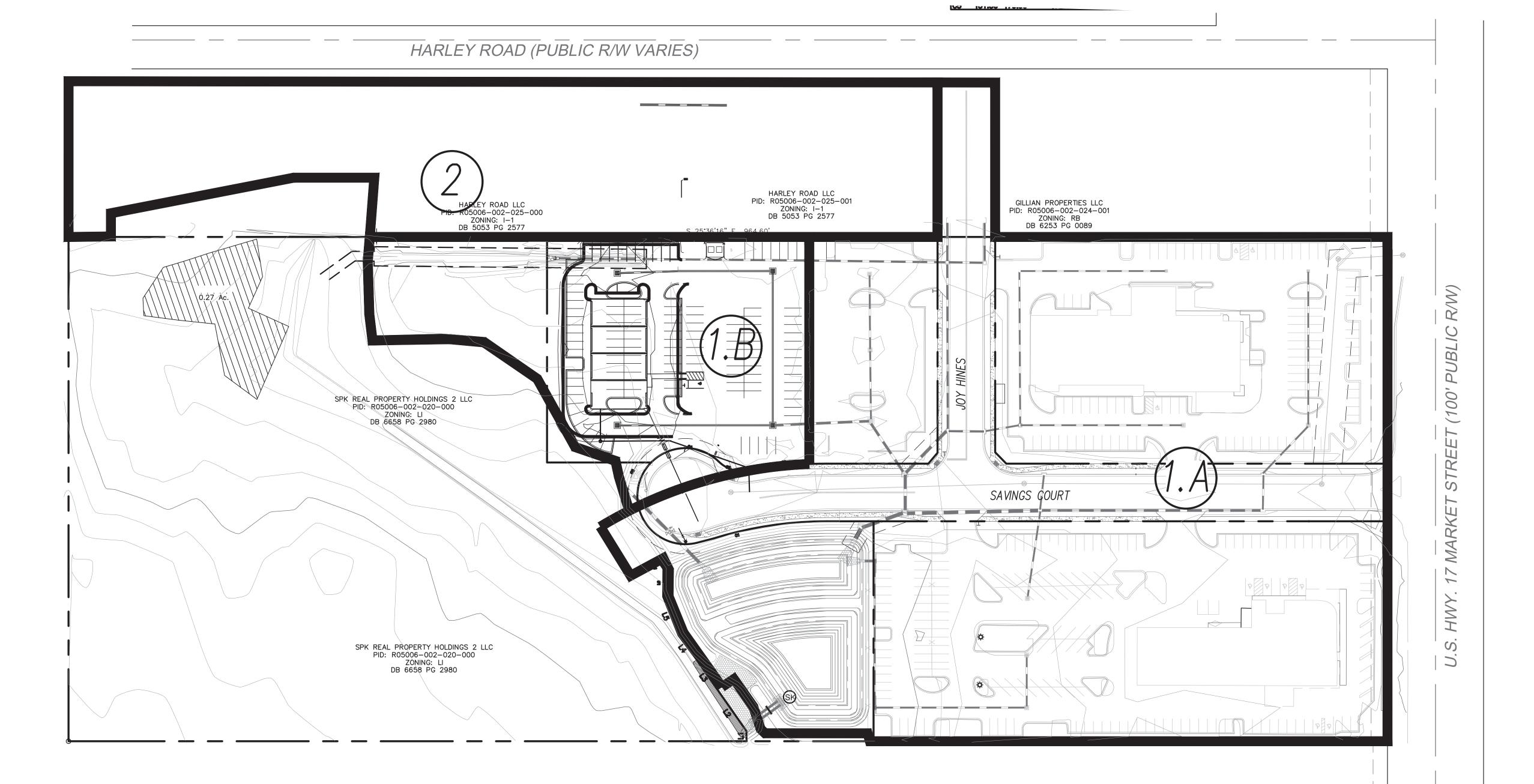
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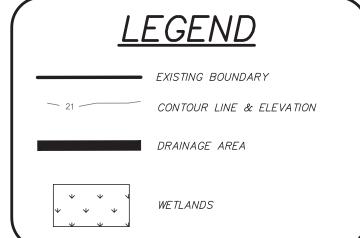
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PROJECT NO.: 06-0092

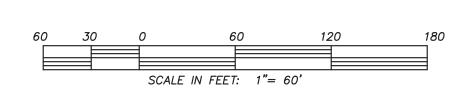
Sheet No. EC3 of EC3







DRAINAGE AREA TO POND					
DRAINAGE AREA	ACREAGE (AC)				
1.A	361,743 SF (8.30 AC)				
1.B	87,899 SF (2.02 AC)				
TOTAL	449,642 SF (10.32 AC)				
2	132,820 SF (3.05 AC)				
TOTAL AREA	582,462 SF (13.37 AC)				

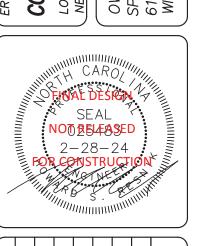


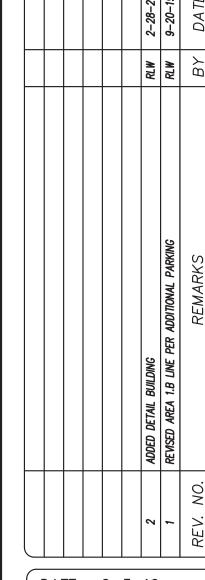
ENGINEERING

LICENSE # C-2710 ENGINEERING
LAND PLANNING
COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL

P.O. BOX 4041 WILMINGTON, NC 28406 (910) 791–4441

COASTAL KIA
LOCATED IN CITY OI
NEW HANOVER COU
OWNER:
SPK REAL PROF
6103 MARKET 5
WILMINGTON, NC



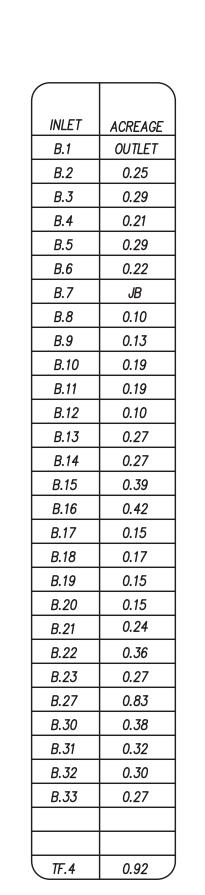


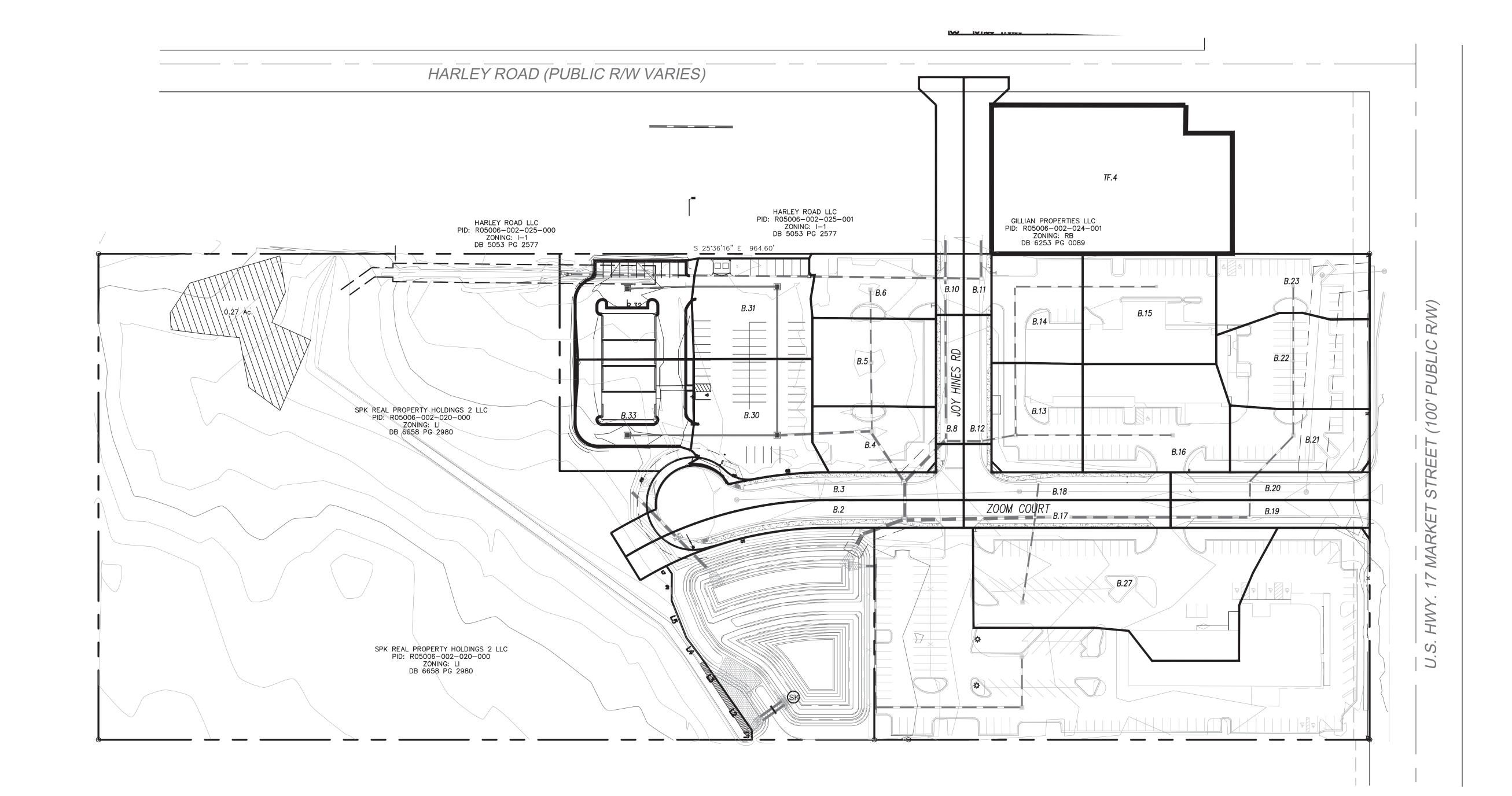
DATE: 6-3-19 HORZ. SCALE: 1" = 60' VERT. SCALE: N/A

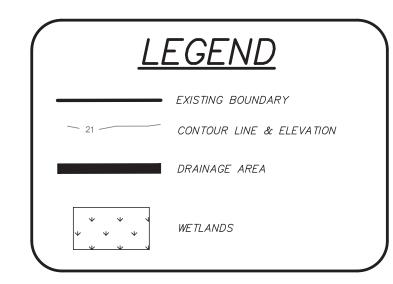
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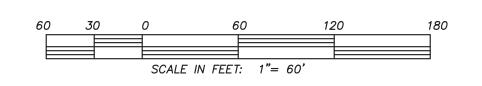
| PROJECT NO.: 06-0092











(S)
CSD
ENGINEERING

LICENSE # C-2710
ENGINEERING
LAND PLANNING
COMMERCIAL / RESIDENTIAL

P.O. BOX 4041 WILMINGTON, NC 28406 (910) 791–4441

ET DRAINAGE AREAS
FOR
COASTAL KIA

VGTON
VORTH CAROLINA

COASTAL KIA

LOCATED IN CITY OF WILMINGTON

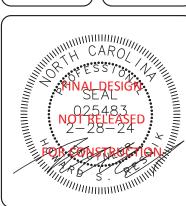
NEW HANOVER COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

OWNER:

SPK REAL PROPERTY HOLDINGS, L

6103 MARKET STREET

WILMINGTON, NC 28405



			RLW 2-28-24	W 11-8-19	W 9-20-19	BY DATE
,			KTN	RLW	ETS RLW	
			ADDED DETAIL BUILDING	REWSED DA FOR CB 33	ADDED ADDITIONAL PARKING, REVISED DA INLETS	REMARKS
			3	2	1	REV. NO.

DATE: 6-3-19

HORZ. SCALE: 1" = 60'
VERT. SCALE: N/A

DRAWN BY: RLW

CHECKED BY: HSR

PROJECT NO.: 06-0092

Sheet No. DA2 of DA2

