

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 *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
(d) Slopes 3:1 to 4:1	14	-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 soil. Use one of the techniques in the table below:

Temporary Stabilization	Permanent Stabilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Temporary grass seed covered with straw or other mulches and tackifiers• Hydros seeding• Rolled erosion control products with or without temporary grass seed• Appropriately applied straw or other mulch• Plastic sheeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Permanent grass seed covered with straw or other mulches and tackifiers• Geotextile fabrics such as permanent soil reinforcement matting• Hydros seeding• Shrubs or other permanent plantings covered with mulch• Uniform and evenly distributed ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion• Structural methods such as concrete, asphalt or retaining walls• Rolled erosion control products with grass seed

- POLYACRYLAMIDES (PAMS) AND FLOCCULANTS**
1. Select flocculants that are appropriate for the soils being exposed during construction, selecting from the *NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants*.
 2. Apply flocculants at or before the inlets to Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.
 3. Apply flocculants at the concentrations specified in the *NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants* and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
 4. 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.

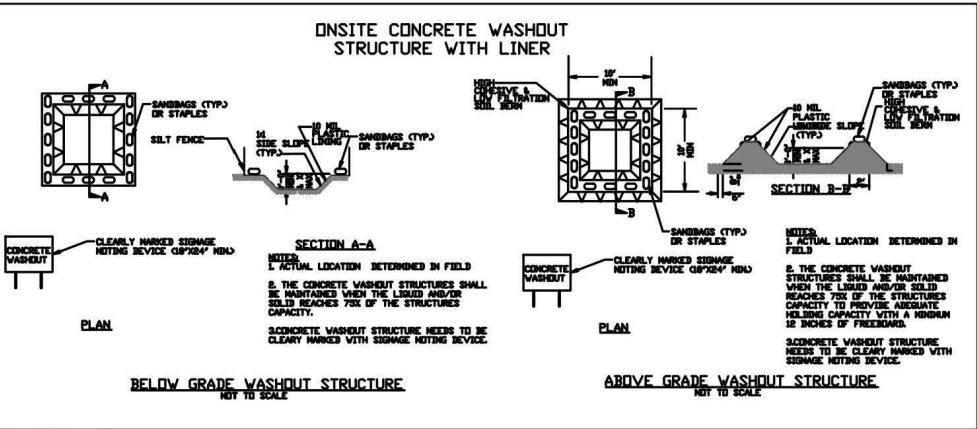
- EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE**
1. Maintain vehicles and equipment to prevent discharge of fluids.
 2. Provide drip pans under any stored equipment.
 3. Identify leaks and repair as soon as feasible, or remove leaking equipment from the project.
 4. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle when possible).
 5. Remove leaking vehicles and construction equipment from service until the problem has been corrected.
 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. Regularly replace damaged waste containers.
 6. Anchor all lightweight items in waste containers during times of high winds.
 7. Empty waste containers as needed to prevent overflow. Clean up immediately if containers overflow.
 8. Dispose waste off-site at an approved disposal facility.
 9. On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers.

- PAINT AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE**
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.

- PORTABLE TOILETS**
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 stacking or anchoring of portable toilets during periods of high winds or in high foot traffic areas.
 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.

- EARTHEN STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT**
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.
 2. Protect stockpile with silt fence installed along toe of slope with a minimum offset of five feet from the toe of stockpile.
 3. Provide stable stone access point when feasible.
 4. Stabilize stockpile within the timeframes provided on this sheet and in accordance with the approved plan and any additional requirements. Soil stabilization is defined as vegetative, physical or chemical coverage techniques that will restrain accelerated erosion on disturbed soils for temporary or permanent control needs.



- 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 restrictions.
 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 poisoning.
 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 TONIC 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.

Planting Type	Planting Rates/ Acres	Planting Dates
Tall Fescue (Low Maintenance)	100-150 lbs.	Aug. 15 - Oct 15 Feb. 15 - May 1
Tall Fescue waterways and lawns (High Maintenance)	200-250 lbs.	Aug. 1 - Oct. 15 Feb. 15 - May 1
Blend of two turf-type tall fescues (90%) and two or more improved Kentucky bluegrass varieties (10%) high maintenance.	200-250 lbs.	Aug. 15 - Oct. 15 Feb. 15 - May 1
Tall fescue and Kobe or Korean Lespedeza	100 lbs and 20-25 lbs	Feb. 15 - May 1 Aug. 15 - Oct. 15
Tall Fescue and Sericea Lespedeza	50 lbs. 60 lbs.	Nov. 1 - Feb. 1 (unscarified)
Tall fescue and German Millet or Sudangrass	60 lbs. 30 lbs.	July and August
Tall Fescue and Ryegrass	70 lbs. 25 lbs.	Nov. 1- Jan. 30
Common Bermudagrass	8 lbs. (hulled) 15-20 lbs. (unhulled)	Apr.15 -June 30 Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

- Notes**
1. For spring seeding, use scarified lespedeza seed. For late fall and winter seeding, use unscarified seed.
 2. Annuals, such as millet, sudangrass, and ryegrass, must be kept at 10-12" maximum height.

Purpose
To permanently stabilize disturbed areas created by construction activities and minimize soil erosion.

Practical Applications
Where bare soil on construction activities is not covered by structures or other erosion control measures.

Preparation
Prepare seedbed by ripping, chiseling, harrowing, or plowing to a depth of 6" that produces a loose, friable surface. Remove all stones, boulders, stumps, or debris from the surface which would prohibit germination or plant growth.

Incorporate into the soil 800-1000 lbs. of 10-10-10 fertilizer plus 500 lbs. of 20% superphosphate per acre and 2 tons of dolomitic lime per acre unless soil tests indicate that a lower rate of lime can be used.

Mulch after seeding with 1.5 tons of grain straw per acre and crimp straw into the soil or tack with liquid asphalt at 400 gallons per acre or emulsified asphalt at 300 gallons per acre.

GUILFORD COUNTY GENERAL PLAN NOTES:

1. SOIL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES MUST BE INSTALLED INITIALLY AFTER THE GRADING PERMIT IS ISSUE AND PRIOR TO CLEARING AND GRUBBING. EROSION CONTROL STAFF WILL CHECK THESE DEVICES FOR PROPER INSTALLATION AND COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. A DEVICE RELEASE IS REQUIRED BEFORE THE ISSUANCE OF ANY COMMERCIAL BUILDING PERMIT.
2. DURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE SITE, THE PERSON FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LAND-DISTURBING SHALL INSTALL AND MAINTAIN ALL TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AS REQUIRED BY THE APPROVED PLAN OR BY ANY PROVISION OF THE GUILFORD COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE AND APPLICABLE TOWN ORDINANCES. ADDITIONAL DEVICES MAY BE REQUIRED BY THE EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR IF NECESSARY.
3. IF FILL MATERIALS ARE BEING BROUGHT ONTO THIS PROPERTY OR IF WASTE MATERIALS ARE TAKEN FROM THIS PROJECT, THIS INFORMATION MUST BE DISCLOSED AND SHOWN ON THE EROSION CONTROL AND GRADING PLAN. BORROW AREAS AND DUMP SITES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THIS PLAN.
4. UNDER THE GUILFORD COUNTY SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL ORDINANCE (AND APPLICABLE TOWN ORDINANCES); AGENTS, OFFICIALS, OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSONS ARE AUTHORIZED TO PERIODICALLY INSPECT THE SITES OF LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. OBSTRUCTING, HAMPERING, OR INTERFERING WITH SUCH INSPECTIONS CARRIES UP TO A \$5,000 PER DAY CIVIL PENALTY. THE INSTIGATION OF THIS CIVIL PENALTY REQUIRES NO PRIOR NOTICE.
5. IN AN EFFORT TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND EXPOSURE TIME, EASEMENT AREAS SHALL NOT BE GRUBBED OR GRADED UNTIL UTILITIES ARE READY TO BE INSTALLED. ALSO, THE IMMEDIATE SEEDING OF THE DISTURBED OF THE DISTURBED EASEMENT AREAS AFTER UTILITIES ARE INSTALLED WILL ELIMINATE MANY PROBLEMS. EASEMENT AREAS WHICH CROSS OR ARE ADJACENT TO WATERCOURSES SHOULD RECEIVE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.
6. NO LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY SHALL BE PERMITTED IN PROXIMITY TO A LAKE OR NATURAL WATERCOURSE UNLESS A BUFFER ZONE IS PROVIDED ALONG THE MARGIN OF THE WATER BODY OF SUFFICIENT WIDTH TO CONFINE VISIBLE SILTATION WITHIN THE FIRST 25% OF THE BUFFER NEAREST THE LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY.
7. SIDE DITCHES 2% OR STEEPER SHALL BE RIP-RAPPED, OR SEEDED AND STABILIZED WITH EXCELSIOR MATTING (OR OTHER APPROVED MATERIAL), OR STABILIZED BY ANY OTHER METHOD APPROVED BY THE COUNTY SOIL EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR.
8. IF A PERMANENT POND IS USED AS A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE OR IS DESIGNATED AS A PERMANENT WATER QUALITY POND, IT MUST BE CLEARED OF SEDIMENT WHEN FULL. IT MUST ALSO BE CLEARED OUT TO DESIGN VOLUME: ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION SUBMITTED AND FINAL INSPECTION PERFORMED BY COUNTY STAFF BEFORE THE GRADING PERMIT IS FINALIZED.
9. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES DISTURBING 1 OR MORE ACRES WILL NEED TO COMPLETE AN E-NOI TO OBTAIN COVERAGE UNDER THE NCG01 (AVAILABLE AT DEQ.NC.GOV/NCG01) UPON COUNTY'S APPROVAL OF EROSION CONTROL PLAN AS REQUIRED BY THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT. WITHIN 24 TO 48 BUSINESS HOURS OF DEMUR RECEIVING PAYMENT WITH E-NOI FORM, THE APPLICANT WILL RECEIVE AN EMAIL WITH THE CERTIFICATE OF COVERAGE (COC) ATTACHED. SECTION B OF THIS PERMIT REQUIRES THE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE OWNER(S) TO PERIODICALLY INSPECT ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AND TO KEEP A RECORD OF THESE INSPECTIONS. FURTHERMORE, THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF ENERGY, MINERAL, AND LAND RESOURCES REQUIRES THE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE OWNER(S) TO SELF-INSPECT THE SITE AT VARIOUS PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT. THESE PHASES ARE OUTLINED ON THE COMBINED SELF-MONITORING, AND INSPECTION FORM.
10. THE ANGLE FOR GRADED SLOPES AND FILLS SHALL BE NO GREATER THAN THE ANGLE THAT CAN RETAIN VEGETATION COVER OR OTHER ADEQUATE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES OR STRUCTURES. THE NPDES PERMIT REQUIRES THAT PERIMETER SLOPES, BERMS, SWALES, DITCHES, SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1, AND AREAS WITHIN HIGH WATER QUALITY (HQW) ZONES TO BE SEEDED WITHIN 7 DAYS. SLOPES LESS THAN 10 FEET IN LENGTH AND ALL OTHER AREAS MUST BE SEEDED WITHIN 14 DAYS AFTER FINAL GRADE IS ESTABLISHED.
11. THE OWNER(S) IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LONG TERM MAINTENANCE OF THE GROUND COVER ON THE PROPERTY. GROUND COVER MUST BE MAINTAINED TO A DEGREE THAT PREVENTS SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AT ALL TIMES.
12. ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL OF THIS PLAN IS CONDITIONED UPON THE PROPERTY OWNER(S) COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL AND STATE WATER QUALITY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND RULES. IN ADDITION, LOCAL TOWN OR COUNTY ORDINANCES OR RULES MAY ALSO APPLY TO THIS LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY. THIS APPROVAL DOES NOT SUPERSEDE ANY OTHER PERMIT OR APPROVAL.
13. NO TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURE(S) MAY BE REMOVED WITHOUT APPROVAL FROM THE SITE EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR. DEVICES REMOVED WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTOR MAY RESULT IN ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS INCLUDING DEVICES BEING REPLACED TO APPROVED PLAN SPECIFICATIONS

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. Reporting Timeframes and Other Requirements

After a permittee becomes aware of an occurrence that must be reported, he shall contact the appropriate Division regional office within the timeframes and in accordance with the other requirements listed below. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be reported to the Department's Environmental Emergency Center personnel at (800) 858-0368.

Occurrence	Reporting Timeframes (After Discovery) and Other Requirements
(a) Visible sediment deposition in a stream or wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis.• If the stream is named on the NC.303(d).list as impaired for sediment-related causes, the permittee may be required to perform additional monitoring, inspections or apply more stringent practices. If staff determine that additional requirements are needed to assure compliance with the federal or state impaired-waters conditions.
(b) Oil spills and release of hazardous substances per Item 110-1(c) above	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. The notification shall include information about the date, time, nature, volume and location of the spill or release.
(c) Anticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A report at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible. The report shall include an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass.
(d) Unanticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification.• Within 7 calendar days, a report that includes an evaluation of the quality and effect of the bypass.
(e) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the environment [40 CFR 122.41(i)(7)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification.• Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the noncompliance, and its causes, the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time noncompliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. [40 CFR 122.41(i)(8)].• Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis.



NCG01 GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

PART III SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING 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 or until 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.

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

NOTE: The rain inspection resets the required 7 calendar day inspection requirement.

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

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

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

NCG01 SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

Planting Type	Planting Rates/ Acres	Planting Dates
Rye grain and Kobe Lespedeza	120 lbs. 50 lbs.	Jan. 1 - May 1
German Millet or Sudan grass	40-50 lbs	May 1 - Aug. 15
Rye grain (oats may be substituted before Oct. 1 or wheat from Oct. 1 - Nov. 15)	120 lbs.	Aug. 15 - Dec. 30
Annual Rye grass	40 lbs.	Aug. 15 - Nov. 30
Weeping Lovegrass	5 lbs.	May 1 - Aug. 15

Notes
Weeping Lovegrass is a perennial grass but is included here because of its adaptability to poor soil conditions, and is drought tolerant.

Purpose
Seeding disturbed areas with annual grasses or legumes to provide temporary ground cover to minimize soil erosion.

Practical Applications
Where bare soil has been exposed by construction activities, and vegetative cover is needed for less than one year. These areas may include temporary sediment traps, diversions, stockpiles, building pads, etc. It may also be used as a temporary perimeter buffer.

Preparation
Prepare seedbed by ripping, harrowing, chiseling, or plowing to a depth of at least 6 inches that produces a loose friable surface. Remove all stones, boulders, stumps, or debris from the surface which would prohibit germination or plant growth.

Apply 750-1000 lbs. of 10-10-10 fertilizer and up to 2 tons of dolomitic lime per acre. (Note: lime may not be required if a soil test indicates a pH of 6.5 or higher).

Mulch after seeding with 1.5 tons of grain straw per acre and crimp straw into the soil or tack with liquid asphalt at 400 gallons per acre or emulsified asphalt at 300 gallons per acre.

Ground Stabilization Timeframes

Per the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit, the following rules for establishing ground stabilization are required to maintain compliance with the NPDES General Permit and the Division of Water Quality.

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

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

Definition: A gravel area or pad located where vehicles enter and leave a construction site.

Purpose: To provide stability at the entrance and exit points of a construction site. This device is designed to keep mud and sediment off public roads.

Conditions Where Practice Applies: Whenever traffic will be leaving a construction site and moving directly onto a public road or other paved off-site areas. Construction plans should limit access to properly constructed entrances.

Minimum Requirements

Aggregate Size:	Use 2-3 inch washed stone (surg), or aggregate size approved by the Dept. of Transportation.
Thickness:	6 inches minimum (must include a geotextile underlayment)
Width:	25 feet minimum throughout the entire entrance
Location:	Position the entrance to limit sediment from leaving the site and to allow maximum usage for construction traffic. Avoid steep slopes and entrances at curves in public roads.
Washing:	Tires will need to be washed if most of the sediment is not removed when passing over the stone. Wash areas should always drain into a sediment trap or other suitable disposal area.

Construction Specifications: Make sure entrance is clear of roots, vegetation, and debris. Place stone on the approved grade as shown on the plan and provide adequate drainage to an approved erosion control device. Geotextile underlayment must be installed to improve foundation stability.

McADAMS

The John R. McAdams Company, Inc.
2905 Meridian Parkway
Durham, NC 27713

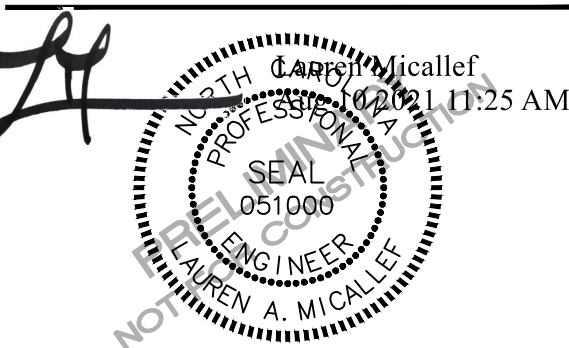
phone 919. 361. 5000
fax 919. 361. 2269
license number: C-0293, C-187

www.mcadamsco.com

CLIENT

CAPITAL GROWTH BUCHALTER
361 SUMMIT BLVD, STE 100
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
PHONE: 205.263.4589

STARBUCKS - BURLINGTON RD
MINOR SITE PLAN SUBMITTAL
6405 BURLINGTON ROAD
WHITSETT, NORTH CAROLINA 27377



REVISIONS		
NO.	DATE	REVISION
1	08. 10. 2021	REVISED PER STARBUCKS & COUNTY COMMENTS
2	-	-
3	-	-
4	-	-
5	-	-
6	-	-

PLAN INFORMATION		
PROJECT NO.	CGB-20050	
FILENAME	CGB20050-CVR+DETAILS	
CHECKED BY	LAW	
DRAWN BY	LAM	
SCALE	N/A	
DATE	03. 25. 2021	

SHEET	
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS	
C6.03	

PRELIMINARY DRAWING - NOT RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION