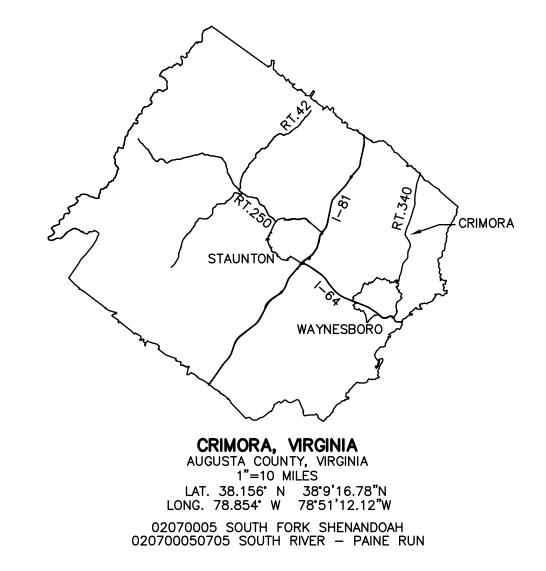
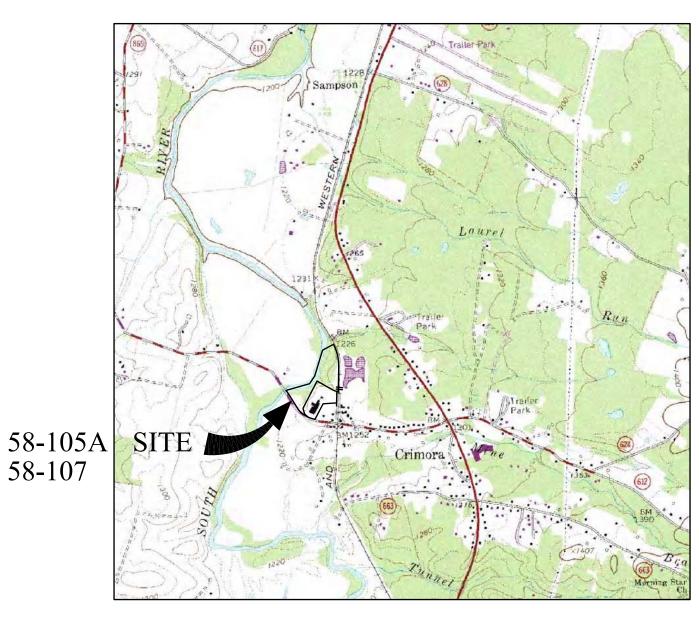
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR THE

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE CRIMORA RECREATIONAL PARK

MIDDLE RIVER DISTRICT AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

DATE: NOVEMBER 11, 2020 REVISED 05-17-2021





*LOCATION MAP*1"=2,000'





EGS & Associates., Inc.

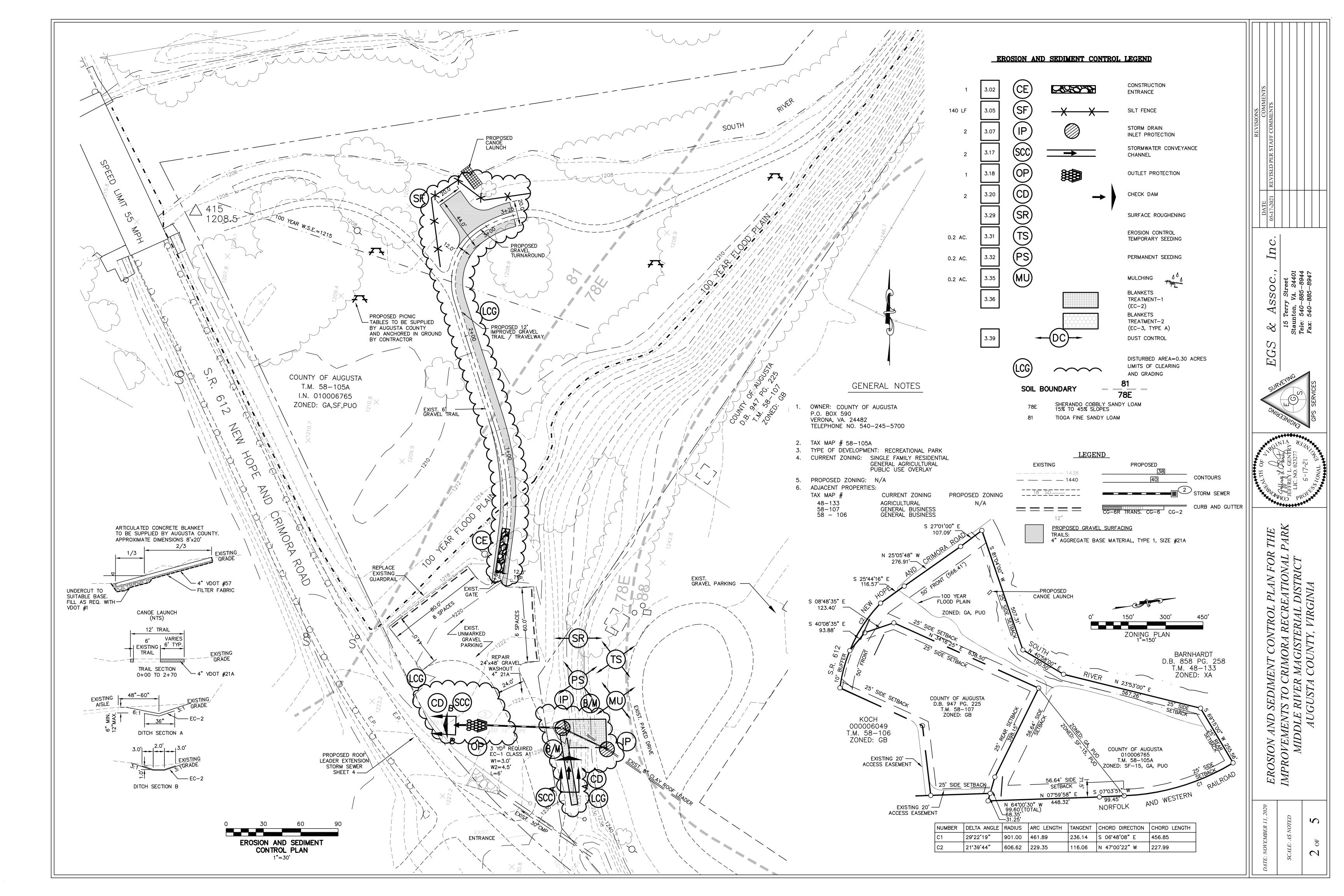
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THIS SET OF PLANS CONTAINS

- ☐ E&S PLAN, LEGEND, GENERAL NOTES, SHEET 2
- ☐ E&S NARRATIVE, NOTES , SHEET 3
- ☐ E&S DETAILS, STORM DRAIN PROFILE, SHEET 4
- □ E&S DETAILS, SHEET 5

SHEET 1 OF 5



AREAS THAT ARE TO BE LEFT DORMANT FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR. DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT, SOIL STOCKPILES AND BORROW AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED OR PROTECTED WITH SEDIMENT TRAPPING MEASURES. THE APPLICANT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TEMPORARY PROTECTION AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF ALL SOIL

3. A PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON DENUDED AREAS NOT OTHERWISE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED ESTABLISHED UNTIL A GROUND COVER IS ACHIEVED THAT IS UNIFORM, MATURE ENOUGH TO

STOCKPILES ON SITE AS WELL AS BORROW AREAS AND SOIL INTENTIONALLY TRANSPORTED FROM THE PROJECT SITE.

SEDIMENT BASINS AND TRAPS, PERIMETER DIKES, SEDIMENT BARRIERS AND OTHER MEASURES INTENDED TO TRAP SEDIMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS A FIRST STEP IN ANY LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY AND SHALL BE MADE FUNCTIONAL BEFORE UPSLOPE LAND

DISTURBANCE TAKES PLACE. 5. STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE APPLIED TO EARTHEN STRUCTURES SUCH AS DAMS, DIKES AND DIVERSIONS IMMEDIATELY AFTER

INSTALL ATION SEDIMENT TRAPS AND SEDIMENT BASINS SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED BASED UPON THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TO BE SERVED

BY THE TRAP OR BASIN. A. THE MINIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY OF A SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL BE 134 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA AND THE TRAP

SHALL ONLY CONTROL DRAINAGE AREAS LESS THAN THREE ACRES. B. SURFACE RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS THAT IS COMPRISED OF FLOW FROM DRAINAGE AREAS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO THREE ACRES SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY A SEDIMENT BASIN. THE MINIMUM STORAGE CAPACITY OF A SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE 134 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA. THE OUTFALL SYSTEM SHALL, AT A MINIMUM, MAINTAIN THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE BASIN DURING A 25-YEAR STORM OF 24-HOUR DURATION. RUNOFF COEFFICIENTS USED IN RUNOFF CALCULATIONS SHALL CORRESPOND

TO A BARE EARTH CONDITION OR THOSE CONDITIONS EXPECTED TO EXIST WHILE THE SEDIMENT BASIN IS UTILIZED. 7. CUT AND FILL SLOPES SHALL BE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL MINIMIZE EROSION. SLOPES THAT ARE FOUND TO BE ERODING EXCESSIVELY WITHIN ONE YEAR OF PERMANENT STABILIZATION SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH ADDITIONAL SLOPE STABILIZING

MEASURES UNTIL THE PROBLEM IS CORRECTED. 8. CONCENTRATED RUNOFF SHALL NOT FLOW DOWN CUT OR FILL SLOPES UNLESS CONTAINED WITHIN AN ADEQUATE TEMPORARY OR

PERMANENT CHANNEL, FLUME OR SLOPE DRAIN STRUCTURE. WHENEVER WATER SEEPS FROM A SLOPE FACE, ADEQUATE DRAINAGE OR OTHER PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED.

10. ALL STORM SEWER INLETS THAT ARE MADE OPERABLE DURING CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE PROTECTED SO THAT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER

CANNOT ENTER THE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM WITHOUT FIRST BEING FILTERED OR OTHERWISE TREATED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT. 11. BEFORE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNELS OR PIPES ARE MADE OPERATIONAL, ADEQUATE OUTLET PROTECTION AND ANY REQUIRED TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CHANNEL LINING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN BOTH THE CONVEYANCE CHANNEL AND RECEIVING

12. WHEN WORK IN A LIVE WATERCOURSE IS PERFORMED, PRECAUTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE ENCROACHMENT, CONTROL SEDIMENT TRANSPORT AND STABILIZE THE WORK AREA TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE DURING CONSTRUCTION. NONERODIBLE MATERIAL SHALL BE USED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAUSEWAYS AND COFFERDAMS. EARTHEN FILL MAY BE USED FOR THESE STRUCTURES IF ARMORED BY

NONERODIBLE COVER MATERIALS. 13. WHEN A LIVE WATERCOURSE MUST BE CROSSED BY CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES MORE THAN TWICE IN ANY SIX-MONTH PERIOD, A TEMPORARY

VEHICULAR STREAM CROSSING CONSTRUCTED OF NONERODIBLE MATERIAL SHALL BE PROVIDED. 14. ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO WORKING IN OR CROSSING LIVE WATERCOURSES SHALL BE MET

15. THE BED AND BANKS OF A WATERCOURSE SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK IN THE WATERCOURSE IS COMPLETED. 16. UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS IN ADDITION TO OTHER APPLICABLE

A. NO MORE THAN 500 LINEAR FEET OF TRENCH MAY BE OPENED AT ONE TIME.

B. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF TRENCHES. C. EFFLUENT FROM DEWATERING OPERATIONS SHALL BE FILTERED OR PASSED THROUGH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, OR

BOTH, AND DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT DOES NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT FLOWING STREAMS OR OFF-SITE PROPERTY. D. MATERIAL USED FOR BACKFILLING TRENCHES SHALL BE PROPERLY COMPACTED IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE EROSION AND PROMOTE

STABILIZATION. E. RESTABILIZATION SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS.

F. APPLICABLE SAFETY REGULATIONS SHALL BE COMPLIED WITH.

17. WHERE CONSTRUCTION VEHICLE ACCESS ROUTES INTERSECT PAVED OR PUBLIC ROADS, PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO MINIMIZE THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENT BY VEHICULAR TRACKING ONTO THE PAVED SURFACE. WHERE SEDIMENT IS TRANSPORTED ONTO A PAVED OR PUBLIC ROAD SURFACE, THE ROAD SURFACE SHALL BE CLEANED THOROUGHLY AT THE END OF EACH DAY. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE ROADS BY SHOVELING OR SWEEPING AND TRANSPORTED TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DISPOSAL AREA. STREET WASHING SHALL BE ALLOWED ONLY AFTER SEDIMENT IS REMOVED IN THIS MANNER. THIS PROVISION SHALL APPLY TO INDIVIDUAL DEVELOPMENT LOTS AS WELL AS TO LARGER LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

18. ALL TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL SITE STABILIZATION OR AFTER THE TEMPORARY MEASURES ARE NO LONGER NEEDED, UNLESS OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED BY THE LOCAL PROGRAM AUTHORITY. TRAPPED SEDIMENT AND THE DISTURBED SOIL AREAS RESULTING FROM THE DISPOSITION OF TEMPORARY MEASURES SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED TO PREVENT FURTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION.

19. PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS DOWNSTREAM FROM DEVELOPMENT SITES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM SEDIMENT DEPOSITION, EROSION AND DAMAGE DUE TO INCREASES IN VOLUME, VELOCITY AND PEAK FLOW RATE OF STORMWATER RUNOFF FOR THE STATED FREQUENCY STORM OF 24-HOUR DURATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS AND CRITERIA. STREAM RESTORATION AND RELOCATION PROJECTS THAT INCORPORATE NATURAL CHANNEL DESIGN CONCEPTS ARE NOT MAN-MADE CHANNELS AND SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS:

A. CONCENTRATED STORMWATER RUNOFF LEAVING A DEVELOPMENT SITE SHALL BE DISCHARGED DIRECTLY INTO AN ADEQUATE NATURAL OR MAN-MADE RECEIVING CHANNEL, PIPE OR STORM SEWER SYSTEM. FOR THOSE SITES WHERE RUNOFF IS DISCHARGED INTO A PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM, DOWNSTREAM STABILITY ANALYSES AT THE OUTFALL OF THE PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM SHALL BE PERFORMED.

B. ADEQUACY OF ALL CHANNELS AND PIPES SHALL BE VERIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

(1) THE APPLICANT SHALL DEMONSTRATE THAT THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA TO THE POINT OF ANALYSIS WITHIN THE CHANNEL IS ONE HUNDRED TIMES GREATER THAN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA OF THE PROJECT IN QUESTION: OR

(a) NATURAL CHANNELS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TWO-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT OVERTOP CHANNEL BANKS NOR CAUSE EROSION OF CHANNEL BED OR BANKS.

(b) ALL PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED MAN-MADE CHANNELS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TEN-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT OVERTOP ITS BANKS AND BY THE USE OF A TWO-YEAR STORM TO DEMONSTRATE THAT STORMWATER WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION OF CHANNEL BED OR BANKS; AND

(c) PIPES AND STORM SEWER SYSTEMS SHALL BE ANALYZED BY THE USE OF A TEN-YEAR STORM TO VERIFY THAT STORMWATER WILL BE CONTAINED WITHIN THE PIPE OR SYSTEM.

C. IF EXISTING NATURAL RECEIVING CHANNELS OR PREVIOUSLY CONSTRUCTED MAN-MADE CHANNELS

OR PIPES ARE NOT ADEQUATE, THE APPLICANT SHALL: (1) IMPROVE THE CHANNELS TO A CONDITION WHERE A TEN-YEAR STORM WILL NOT OVERTOP THE BANKS AND A TWO-YEAR STORM

WILL NOT CAUSE EROSION TO THE CHANNEL, THE BED, OR THE BANKS; OR (2) IMPROVE THE PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM TO A CONDITION WHERE THE TEN-YEAR STORM IS CONTAINED WITHIN THE APPURTENANCES;

(3) DEVELOP A SITE DESIGN THAT WILL NOT CAUSE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATE FROM A TWO-YEAR STORM TO

INCREASE WHEN RUNOFF OUTFALLS INTO A NATURAL CHANNEL OR WILL NOT CAUSE THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATE FROM A TEN-YEAR STORM TO INCREASE WHEN RUNOFF OUTFALLS INTO A MAN-MADE CHANNEL; OR (4) PROVIDE A COMBINATION OF CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT, STORMWATER DETENTION OR OTHER MEASURES WHICH IS SATISFACTORY TO

THE VESCP AUTHORITY TO PREVENT DOWNSTREAM EROSION.

D. THE APPLICANT SHALL PROVIDE EVIDENCE OF PERMISSION TO MAKE THE IMPROVEMENTS.

E. ALL HYDROLOGIC ANALYSES SHALL BE BASED ON THE EXISTING WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS AND THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT CONDITION OF THE SUBJECT PROJECT.

F. IF THE APPLICANT CHOOSES AN OPTION THAT INCLUDES STORMWATER DETENTION, HE SHALL OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM THE VESCP OF A PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE DETENTION FACILITIES. THE PLAN SHALL SET FORTH THE MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS OF THE FACILITY AND THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PERFORMING THE MAINTENANCE.

G. OUTFALL FROM A DETENTION FACILITY SHALL BE DISCHARGED TO A RECEIVING CHANNEL, AND ENERGY DISSIPATERS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE OUTFALL OF ALL DETENTION FACILITIES AS NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A STABILIZED TRANSITION FROM THE FACILITY TO THE RECEIVING

H. ALL ON-SITE CHANNELS MUST BE VERIFIED TO BE ADEQUATE.

I. INCREASED VOLUMES OF SHEET FLOWS THAT MAY CAUSE EROSION OR SEDIMENTATION ON ADJACENT PROPERTY SHALL BE DIVERTED TO A STABLE OUTLET, ADEQUATE CHANNEL, PIPE OR PIPE SYSTEM, OR TO A DETENTION FACILITY.

J. IN APPLYING THESE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CRITERIA, INDIVIDUAL LOTS OR PARCELS IN A RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL OR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE SEPARATE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS. INSTEAD, THE DEVELOPMENT, AS A WHOLE, SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE A SINGLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT. HYDROLOGIC PARAMETERS THAT REFLECT THE ULTIMATE DEVELOPMENT CONDITION SHALL BE USED IN ALL ENGINEERING CALCULATIONS.

K. ALL MEASURES USED TO PROTECT PROPERTIES AND WATERWAYS SHALL BE EMPLOYED IN A MANNER WHICH MINIMIZES IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF RIVERS, STREAMS AND OTHER WATERS OF THE STATE.

L. ANY PLAN APPROVED PRIOR TO JULY 1, 2014, THAT PROVIDES FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT THAT ADDRESSES ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS SHALL SATISFY THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS IF THE PRACTICES ARE DESIGNED TO (i) DETAIN THE WATER QUALITY VOLUME AND TO RELEASE IT OVER 48 HOURS; (ii) DETAIN AND RELEASE OVER A 24-HOUR PERIOD THE EXPECTED RAINFALL RESULTING FROM THE ONE YEAR, 24-HOUR STORM; AND (iii) REDUCE THE ALLOWABLE PEAK FLOW RATE RESULTING FROM THE 1.5, 2, AND 10-YEAR, 24-HOUR STORMS TO A LEVEL THAT IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE PEAK FLOW RATE FROM THE SITE ASSUMING IT WAS IN A GOOD FORESTED CONDITION, ACHIEVED THROUGH MULTIPLICATION OF THE FORESTED PEAK FLOW RATE BY A REDUCTION FACTOR THAT IS EQUAL TO THE RUNOFF VOLUME FROM THE SITE WHEN IT WAS IN A GOOD FORESTED CONDITION DIVIDED BY THE RUNOFF VOLUME FROM THE SITE IN ITS PROPOSED CONDITION, AND SHALL BE EXEMPT FROM ANY FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS FOR NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS AS DEFINED IN ANY REGULATIONS PROMULGATED PURSUANT TO \$ 62.1-44.15:54 OR 62.1-44.15:65 OF THE

M. FOR PLANS APPROVED ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 2014, THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS OF § 62.1-44.15:52 A OF THE ACT AND THIS SUBSECTION SHALL BE SATISFIED BY COMPLIANCE WITH WATER QUANTITY REQUIREMENTS IN THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACT (§ 62.1-44.15:24 ET SEQ. OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA) AND ATTENDANT REGULATIONS, UNLESS SUCH LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES (i) ARE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS FOR TIME LIMITS ON APPLICABILITY OF APPROVED DESIGN CRITERIA IN 9VAC25-870-47 OR GRANDFATHERING IN 9VAC25-870-48 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VSMP) REGULATION, IN WHICH CASE THE FLOW RATE CAPACITY AND VELOCITY REQUIREMENTS OF \$ 62.1-44.15:52 A OF THE ACT SHALL APPLY, OR (ii) ARE EXEMPT PURSUANT TO § 62.1-44.15:34 C 7 OF THE ACT.

N. COMPLIANCE WITH THE WATER QUANTITY MINIMUM STANDARDS SET OUT IN 9VAC25-870-66 OF THE VIRGINIA STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VSMP) REGULATIONS SHALL BE DEEMED TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF SUBDIVISION 19 OF THIS SUBSECTION.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT IS TO CONSTRUCT A CANOE LAUNCH SITE AT THE EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATIONAL PARK IN CRIMORA AND IMPROVE DRAINAGE AT THE RT. 612 PARKING AREA. ACCESS TO THE CANOE LAUNCH SITE WILL REQUIRE MINOR UPGRADES TO THE EXISTING TRAIL ACCOMPLISHED BY WIDENING THE EXISTING 10' TRAIL TO 14' WIDE AND PROVIDING A SMALL TURNAROUND FOR VEHICLES. APPROXIMATELY 0.35 ACRES IS TO BE DISTURBED.

THE CANOE LAUNCH ITSELF IS TO BE MADE FROM A CONCRETE ARMOR BLANKET PROVIDED BY AUGUSTA COUNTY, IT IS TO BE INSTALLED WITH & OF ITS LENGTH IN THE RIVER AND & ON THE BANK. THE AREA BENEATH THE BLANKET SHALL BE SCARIFIED, DE MUCKED, AND LEVELED WITH 4" MINIMUM #57 STONE. SHOULD CONDITIONS REQUIRE MORE THAN 8" FILL THE BALANCE IS TO BE #1 STONE.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ACCESS PATH IS INTENDED TO HAVE AS LITTLE IMPACT TO THE FLOODPLAIN AS PRACTICAL. THE TOPSOIL ADJACENT TO THE EXISTING TRAIL IS TO BE REMOVED, AND THE AREA IS TO BE FILLED IN WITH COMPACTED STONE. THE 10'x30' TURN-AROUND IS NOT TO BE USED AS A PARKING AREA AND IS ONLY INTENDED TO BE USED BY ONE VEHICLE AT A TIME. EXCESS MATERIAL FROM THESE IMPROVEMENTS SHALL BE USED TO DRESS THE SLOPE ADJACENT TO THE PARKING AREA WHICH IS ABOVE THE

A SMALL STORM SEWER IS TO BE CREATED TO INTERCEPT RUNOFF BEFORE IT CROSSES THE PARKING AREA. THE FIST INLET WILL BE LOCATED TO INTERCEPT AN EXISTING 8" CLAY PIPE LOCATED ON THE SLOPE. AN 8" PIPE WILL CARRY THE FLOW DOWN THE SLOPE TO ANOTHER INLET. THE SECOND INLET SHALL INTERCEPT THE FLOW AT THE EDGE OF GRAVEL. A PIPE WILL BE EXTENDED ACROSS THE AISLE TO DAYLIGHT INTO A DITCH WHICH WILL BE GRADED TO DISCHARGE INTO THE ROADSIDE DITCH.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

THE CANOE LAUNCH AND ACCESS TRAIL IS TO BE LOCATED WITHIN THE GRASS FLOODPLAIN OF THE PARK. AN EXISTING WALKING PATH STARTS AT THE PARKING AREA AND TRAVERSES THE FIELD ALONG THE RIVER.

THE UPPER ACCESS AISLE IS A GRAVEL ROAD THAT STARTS AT THE RT. 612 ENTRANCE AND GOES DOWNHILL TO THE PARKING AREA. RUNOFF FROM THE UPHILL SLOPE HAS CUT A RIVULET IN THE GRAVEL SURFACE AND CONTINUES TO BE A MAINTENANCE ISSUE.

ADJACENT AREAS

THE SITE IS BORDERED ON THE SOUTH BY RT. 612, AND TO THE WEST BY THE SOUTH RIVER. THE NORTH, THE OLD SCHOOL LIES TO THE NORTH, AND EAST.

OFF-SITE AREAS

NO OFF-SITE BORROW AND/OR FILL AREA ARE ANTICIPATED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS SITE. ANY OFF-SITE AREAS REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT MUST HAVE AN APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN AND A VALID LAND DISTURBING PERMIT. THE OWNER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING THE COUNTY OF AUGUSTA AND THE DEQ OF THE BORROW/FILL SITE AND PROVIDING PROOF OF A VALID LAND DISTURBING PERMIT.

78E—THE SHERANDO COBBLY SANDY LOAM ARE SLOPING TO STEEP, WELL TO EXCESSIVELY DRAINED SOILS LOCATED ALONG TERRACE BREAKS, COLLUVIAL FANS, AND NARROW FOOT SLOPES ON MOUNTAIN UPLANDS. AREAS OF THIS SOIL ARE ELONGATED OR LONG AND WINDING. TYPICALLY, THE SURFACE LAYER IS PALE BROWN COBBLY SANDY LOAM ABOUT 6 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS LIGHT YELLOWISH BROWN. FRIABLE GRAVELLY AND VERY GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM OR LOAMY SAND TO A DEPTH OF MORE THAN 60 INCHES. THE PERMEABILITY RATE IS 2.0-6.0 INCHES PER HOUR AND THE EROSION FACTOR IS 0.20. THE HYDROLOGIC GROUP IS B WITH A SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE.

81—THE TIOGA FINE SANDY LOAM IS DEEP, NEARLY LEVEL TO GENTLY SLOPING, WELL-DRAINED SOIL LOCATED ON FLOOD PLAINS ADJACENT TO MAJOR STREAMS AND RIVERS STREAMS. TYPICALLY, THE SURFACE LAYER IS DARK BROWN FINE SANDY LOAM ABOUT 9 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSOIL IS BROWN LOAM 21 INCHES THICK. THE SUBSTRATUM CONSISTS OF BROWN LOAMY FINE SAND TO A DEPTH OF 60 INCHES OR MORE. THE PERMEABILITY RATE IS 0.6-2.0 INCHES PER HOUR. THE HYDROLOGIC GROUP IS B WITH A HIGH WATER

CRITICAL EROSION AREAS

NO CRITICAL EROSION AREAS EXIST ON THE SITE. OF THE DRAINAGE SWALES CONVEYING SURFACE RUNOFF ARE AT MINIMAL SLOPE TO REDUCE VELOCITIES. AS INDICATED, PROTECTIVE MATTING WILL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT EROSION FROM OCCURRING. HOWEVER, CAREFUL CONSIDERATION WILL BE TAKEN TO MONITOR STRUCTURAL PRACTICES. THE PRIMARY CONCERN IS TO CONTROL RUNOFF FROM THE PROPERTY TO LIMIT THE DISCHARGE FROM THE SITE TO THE PRE-DEVELOPED CONDITION AND PREVENT DOWNSTREAM EROSION AND DEPOSITION OF SEDIMENT ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK. LATEST EDITION. THE MINIMUM STANDARDS OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS SHALL BE ADHERED TO UNLESS OTHERWISE WAIVED OR APPROVED BY A VARIANCE.

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

1. TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (3.02) - ONE NEW TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE THE EXISTING GATED ACCESS AREAS INTERSECT WITH THE EXISTING PARKING LOT. AFTER THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE COMPLETE THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE REMOVED, OBSCURED, OR INCORPORATED INTO THE SUBBASE OF THE PAVEMENT ACCESS TRAIL.

2. SILT FENCE BARRIER (3.05) - SILT FENCE BARRIERS WILL BE INSTALLED DOWNSLOPE OF AREAS WITH MINIMAL GRADES TO FILTER RUNOFF FROM SHEET FLOW AS INDICATED ON THE ATTACHED SITE PLAN.

3. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION (3.07) - INLET PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AT THE DROP INLETS ADJACENT TO THE EXISTING ACCESS AISLE AS SHOWN ON THE SITE PLAN. SILT-FENC TYPE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE USED AT INLETS 1 & 2.

4. STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL (3.17) - STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNELS WILL BE INSTALLED TO CONTROL RUNOFF FROM THE SLOPE AND DIRECT IT TO THE THE PROPOSED STORM DRAIN. THESE CHANNELS TO CONVEY RUNOFF FROM THE PROPOSED TORM SEWER TO THE OUTFALL IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY.

5. OUTLET PROTECTION (3.18) - OUTLET PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AT THE END OF THE ALL PIPES AS INDICATED ON THE PLAN.

6. CHECK DAM (3.20) - ROCK CHECK DAMS WILL BE INSTALLED IN THE DITCHES TO REDUCE THE VELOCITY OF CONCENTRATED FLOWS. DAMS WILL ALSO BE INSTALLED UPSLOPE OF INLETS WHICH WILL HELP INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INLET PROTECTION.

VEGETATIVE PRACTICES

1. SURFACE ROUGHENING (3.29) - SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1 REQUIRE GROOVING, FURROWING, OR TRACKING, SLOPES LESS THAN 3:1 SHOULD HAVE THE SOIL SURFACE LIGHTLY ROUGHENED AND LOOSE TO A DEPTH OF 2 TO 4 INCHES PRIOR TO SEEDING.

2. TOPSOILING & STOCKPILING (3.30) - TOPSOIL WILL BE STRIPPED FROM AREAS TO BE GRADED AND STOCKPILED FOR LATER USE. STOCKPILES ARE TO BE STABILIZED WITH TEMPORARY VEGETATION OR TO HAVE SILT FENCE INSTALLED ALONG THE LOWER PERIMETER TO PROTECT DOWNSTREAM AREAS.

3. TEMPORARY SEEDING (3.31) - AREAS NOT BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE FOR A PERIOD OF MORE THAN 7 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH A TEMPORARY SEED MIXTURE ACCEPTABLE FOR THAT TIME OF YEAR. CRIMPING, PUNCH ROLLER-TYPE ROLLERS, OR TRACK WALKING MAY BE USED TO INCORPORATE STRAW MULCH INTO THE SOIL ON SLOPES IF STRAW IS TO BE USED.

4. PERMANENT SEEDING (3.32) - AREAS BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH A PERMANENT SEED MIXTURE ACCEPTABLE FOR THE APPALACHIAN REGION. CRIMPING, PUNCH ROLLER-TYPE ROLLERS, OR TRACK WALKING MAY BE USED TO INCORPORATE STRAW MULCH INTO THE SOIL ON SLOPES IF STRAW IS TO BE USED.

5. MULCH (3.35) — STRAW MULCH OR FIBER WILL BE USED ON RELATIVELY FLAT AREAS AND WILL BE APPLIED AS A SECOND STEP IN THE SEEDING OPERATION. STRAW MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED AT 2 TONS/ACRE OR 70-90LBD/1000 SQ. FT. STRAW MULCH MUST BE ANCHORED EITHER WITH A MULCH CRIMPING TOOL, OR LIQUID BINDER.

6. SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS & MATTING (3.36) - SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS WILL BE INSTALLED AS SHOWN ON THE SITE

PLAN TO PREVENT EROSION FROM OCCURRING IN AREAS WITH CONCENTRATED RUNOFF OR SLOPES 3:1 OR STEEPER. 7. DUST CONTROL (3.39) - DUST CONTROL METHODS MUST BE USED TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF AIRBORNE DUST DURING ALL

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

CONSTRUCTION WILL BE SEQUENCED SO THAT GRADING OPERATIONS CAN BEGIN AND END AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

2. THE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE WILL BE THE FIRST CONTROL MEASURE TO BE INSTALLED FOLLOWED BY THE SILT FENCE.

3. AS THE ACCESS DRIVE GRADES ARE REACHED, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL STABILIZE THE PROPOSED ROAD SURFACE IMMEDIATELY WITH THE STONE AGGREGATE.

4. ALL OTHER TEMPORARY SEEDING OR OTHER STABILIZATION WILL FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY AFTER GRADING.

PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION WHERE SOIL IS EXPOSED OR DISTURBED.

5. THE JOB SUPERINTENDENT SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES.

6. AFTER ACHIEVING ADEQUATE STABILIZATION, THE TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS WILL BE CLEANED UP AND

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT SEEDING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FINISH GRADING. SEEDING SHALL BE DONE WITH KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE IN ACCORDANCE TO STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION 3.32, PERMANENT SEEDING, OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK. ANY FERTILIZER AND LIME APPLICATIONS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOIL TEST RESULTS. ALL SEEDED AREAS WILL BE STRAW MULCHED TO PROTECT AGAINST RILL EROSION AND TO PRESERVE SOIL MOISTURE THAT WILL ENHANCE SEED GERMINATION.

STORMWATER RUNOFF CONSIDERATIONS

THE SITE DISCHARGES TO THE SOUTH RIVER. THE NEW IMPERVIOUS AREA IS TO EXIT THE SITE VIA SHEET FLOW WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN. OUTFALL ARE WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOOD ELEVATION INDICATED ON FEMA PANEL 5105C0390D, DATED 9/28/2007. THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THE POINT OF DISCHARGE FOR THESE CHANNELS IS GREATER THAN 100 TIMES THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE SITE. CHANNEL ADEQUACY FOR THE 2-YEAR STORM. AND 10 YEAR-STORM HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN THE STORMWATER CONVEYANCE SECTION OF THE CALCULATIONS.

IN TERMS OF WATER QUALITY, THE PROPOSED SITE PLAN WILL INCREASE THE PHOSPHORUS POLLUTANT LOAD OVER THE EXISTING CONDITION. THIS SHALL BE OFFSET BY PERFORMING THE STREAM RESTORATION AND WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS IN THE JOINT PERMIT APPLICATION IN THE DOOMS CROSSING AREA.

MAINTENANCE

IN GENERAL, ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE CHECKED DAILY AND AFTER EACH SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL. THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WILL BE CHECKED IN PARTICULAR:

- 1. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOW OF MUD ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE OR THE WASHING AND REWORKING OF EXISTING STONE. ALL MATERIALS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED FROM VEHICLES ONTO ROADWAYS OR INTO STORM DRAINS MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- 2. SILT FENCE AND BRUSH BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. CLOSE ATTENTION SHALL BE PAID TO THE REPAIR OF DAMAGED SILT FENCE RESULTING FROM END RUNS AND UNDERCUTTING. SHOULD THE FABRIC ON A SILT FENCE DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER STILL BE NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED PROMPTLY. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED AFTER EACH STORM EVENT. THEY MUST BE REMOVED WHEN DEPOSITS REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER. ANY SEDIMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE SILT FENCE IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHALL BE DRESSED TO CONFORM WITH THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED, AND SEEDED.
- 3. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSPECTED AFTER EVERY RAIN AND REPAIRS MADE AS NEEDED. AGGREGATE SHALL BE REPLACED OR CLEANED WHEN INSPECTION REVEALS THAT CLOGGED VOIDS ARE CAUSING PONDING PROBLEMS WHICH INTERFERE WITH ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION. SILT-FENCE TYPE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE CHECKED FOR UNDERMINING AND STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY, AND HAVE SEDIMENT BUILDUP REMOVED WHEN THE SEDIMENT IS HALFWAY TO THE TOP OF THE BARRIER. BLOCK-AND-GRAVEL TYPE INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE REPLACED WHEN THE GRAVEL BECOMES CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN A SUITABLE AREA AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT ERODE AND CAUSE SEDIMENTATION PROBLEMS. TEMPORARY STRUCTURES SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFUL PURPOSE, BUT NOT BEFORE THE UPSLOPE AREAS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

4. STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNELS:

4.1. GRASS LINED CHANNELS - DURING THE INITIAL ESTABLISHMENT, GRASS LINED CHANNELS SHOULD BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY AND RE-ESTABLISHED IF NECESSARY. AFTER GRASS HAS BECOME ESTABLISHED, THE CHANNEL SHOULD BE CHECKED PERIODICALLY TO DETERMINE IF THE GRASS IS WITHSTANDING FLOW VELOCITIES WITHOUT DAMAGE. IF THE CHANNEL IS TO BE

MOWED, IT SHOULD BE DONE IN A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT DAMAGE THE GRASS. 4.2. RIPRAP-LINED CHANNELS - RIPRAP LINED CHANNELS SHOULD BE CHECKED PERIODICALLY TO ENSURE SCOUR IS NOT OCCURRIN\$ BENEATH FABRIC UNDERLINING OF THE RIPRAP LAYER. THE CHANNEL SHOULD ALSO BE CHECKED TO DETERMINE THE STONES ARE NOT DISLODGED BY LARGE FLOWS.

4.3. IF SEDIMENT IS DEPOSITED IN A GRASS-LINED CHANNEL, IT SHOULD BE REMOVED PROMPTLY TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE GRASS. SEDIMENT DEPOSITED IN A RIPRAP CHANNEL SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN IT REDUCES THE CAPACITY OF THE CHANNEL

5. THE OUTLET PROTECTION WILL BE INSPECTED AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT TO INSURE NO EROSION IS OCCURRING. ANY DAMAGED AREAS WILL BE REPAIRED TO ORIGINAL CONDITION AS NEEDED.

BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES ONE-HALF OF THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF THE MEASURE. REGULAR INSPECTIONS SHALL BE MADE TO INSURE THE CENTER OF THE DAM IS LOWER THAN THE EDGES. EROSION CAUSED BY HIGH FLOWS AROUND THE EDGES OF THE DAM SHOULD BE CORRECTED IMMEDIATELY.

6. CHECK DAMS SHALL BE CHECKED FOR SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AFTER EVERY RUNOFF PRODUCING STORM EVENT. SEDIMENT SHOULD

7. ALL SEEDED AREAS WILL BE CHECKED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT A GOOD STAND IS MAINTAINED. AREAS SHOULD BE FERTILIZED AND RESEEDED AS NEEDED.

8. SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS SHOULD BE INSPECTED PERIODICALLY FOLLOWING INSTALLATION, PARTICULARLY FOLLOWING RAINSTORMS TO CHECK FOR EROSION AND UNDERMINING. ANY DISLOCATION OR OR FAILURE SHOULD BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY. IF WASHOUTS OR BREAKAGE OCCURS, REINSTALL THE MATERIAL AFTER REPAIRING DAMAGE TO THE SLOPE OR DITCH. CONTINUE TO MONITOR THESE AREAS UNTIL THE AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, AT THAT TIME ANNUAL INSPECTION SHOULD BE ADEQUATE.

THE STORM SEWER HAS BEEN SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXISTING ROOF LEADER EXTENSION BY BEST ENGINEERING PRACTICE TO MATCH THE CAPACITY OF THE EXISTING STORM DRAIN. DITCHES ARE SIZED TO CONVEY THE FLOW FROM WITHIN THE WATERSHED OF THE CONVEYANCE SYSTEM.

RESPONSIBLE LAND DISTURBER

PHONE NUMBER: CERTIFICATE # **EXPIRES:**

GENERAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- ES-1: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES WILL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED ACCORDING TO MINIMUM STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE VIRGINIA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK AND VIRGINIA REGULATIONS 9-VAC25-840 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REGULATIONS.
- ES-2: THE PLAN APPROVING AUTHORITY MUST BE NOTIFIED ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE, ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY, AND ONE WEEK PRIOR TO THE FINAL INSPECTION.
- ES-3: ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE TO BE PLACED PRIOR TO OR AS THE FIRST STEP IN CLEARING.
- MAINTAINED ON THE SITE AT ALL TIMES. ES-5: PRIOR TO COMMENCING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IN AREAS OTHER THAN INDICATED ON THESE PLANS (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OFF-SITE BORROW OR WASTE AREAS), THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A SUPPLEMENTARY

ES-4: A COPY OF THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE

ES-6 THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION OF ANY ADDITIONAL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AS DETERMINED BY THE PLAN REVIEWING AUTHORITY

EROSION CONTROL PLAN TO THE OWNER FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE

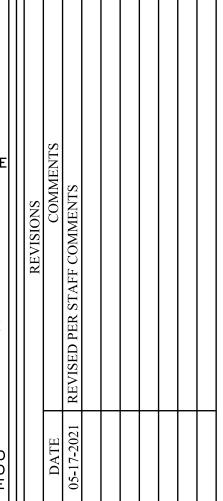
ES-7 ALL DISTURBED ARES ARE TO DRAIN TO APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AT ALL TIMES DURING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES AND DURING SITE DEVELOPMENT UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION HAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

ES-8: DURING DEWATERING OPERATIONS, WATER WILL BE PUMPED INTO AN APPROVED

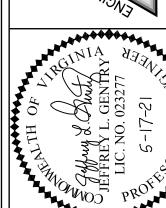
PLAN REVIEWING AUTHORITY.

FILTERING DEVICE.

ES-9: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES PERIODICALLY AND AFTER EACH RUNOFF-PRODUCING RAINFALL EVENT. ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS OR CLEANUP TO MAINTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.



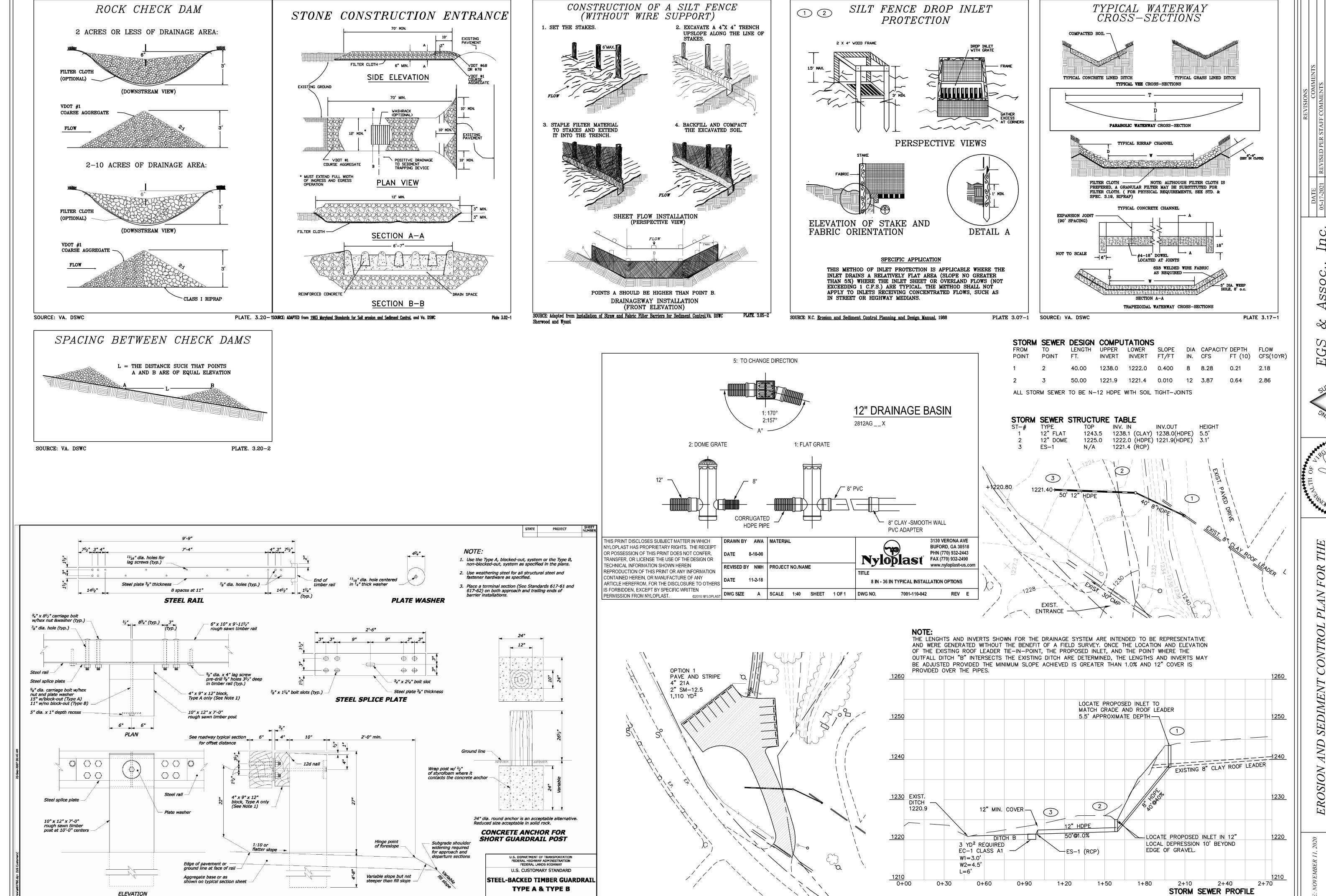




PLAN FOR EATIONAL DISTRICT FINIA TS TO

E RIVE

IGUST



NO SCALE

TYPICAL GUARDRAIL CROSS SECTION

STANDARD APPROVED FOR USE 3/1990

617-60

A33370119-2 CRIMORA PARK ESC PLAN.DWG

POST CONNECTION

EROSION AND SEDIMENT IMPROVEMENTS TO CRIMO MIDDLE RIVER MAG

AUGUSTA COU

1"=30'H

1"=10'V

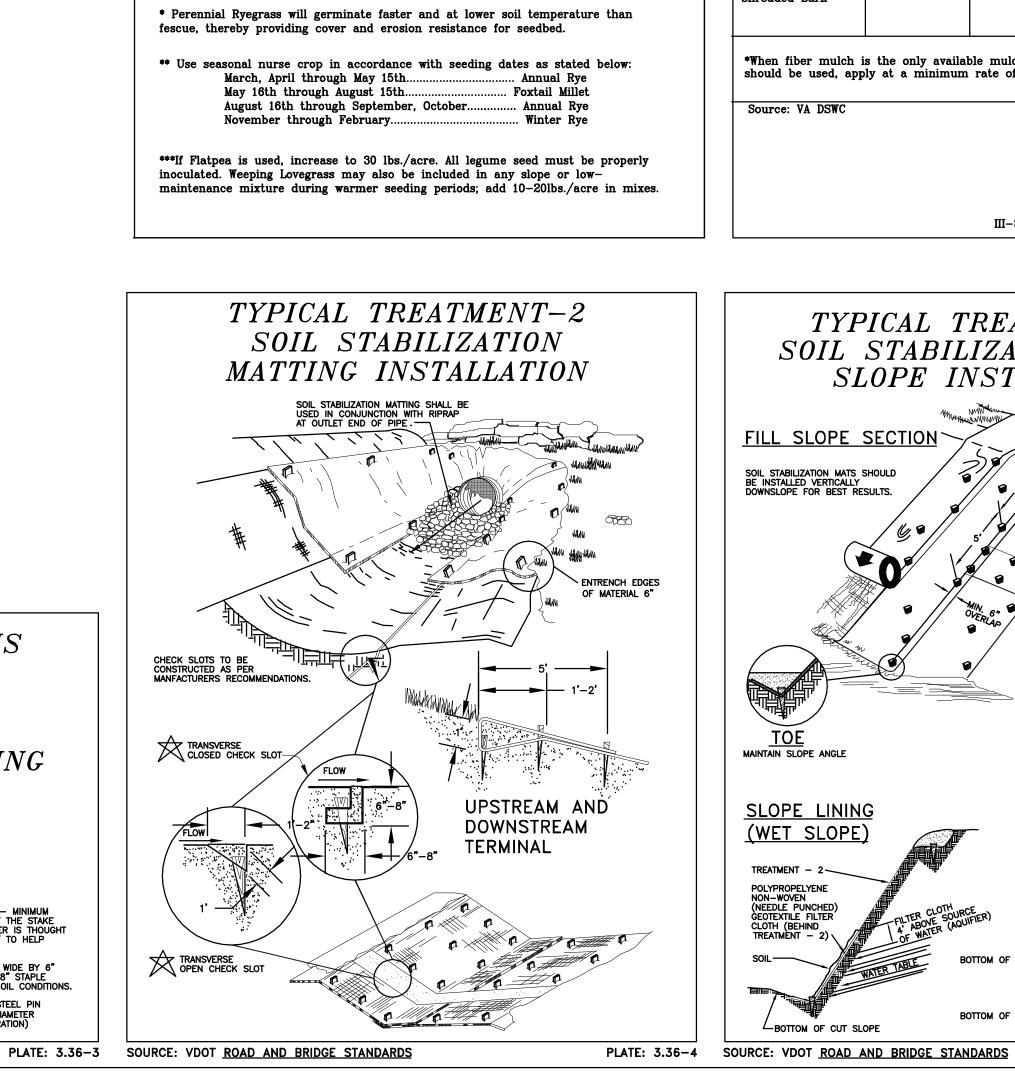


TABLE 3.32-C

SITE SPECIFIC SEEDING MIXTURES

FOR APPALACHIAN/MOUNTAIN AREA

Per Acre

90-100%

125 lbs.

128 lbs.

2 lbs.

20 lbs. 150 lbs.

108 lbs. 2 lbs.

20 lbs.

20 lbs 150 lbs.

0-10%

0-10%

200-250 lbs.

Minimum Care Lawn

- Commercial or Residential

Kentucky Bluegrass

-Kentucky 31 Fescue

-Seasonal Nurse Crop**

-Kentucky 31 Fescue

-Seasonal Nurse Crop**

-Red Top Grass

-Crownvetch***

-Red Top Grass

High-Maintenance Lawn

- Improved Perennial Ryegrass*

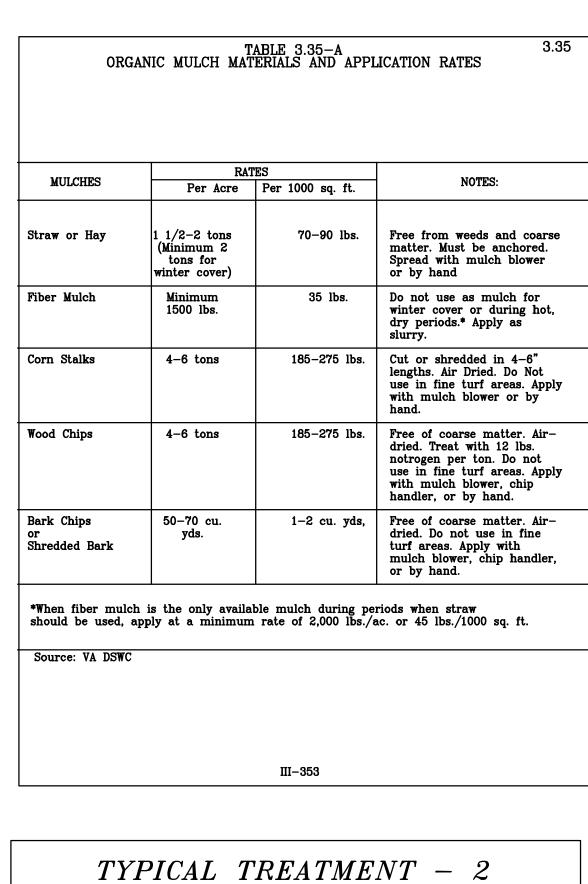
- Kentucky 31 or Turf-Type Tall Fescue

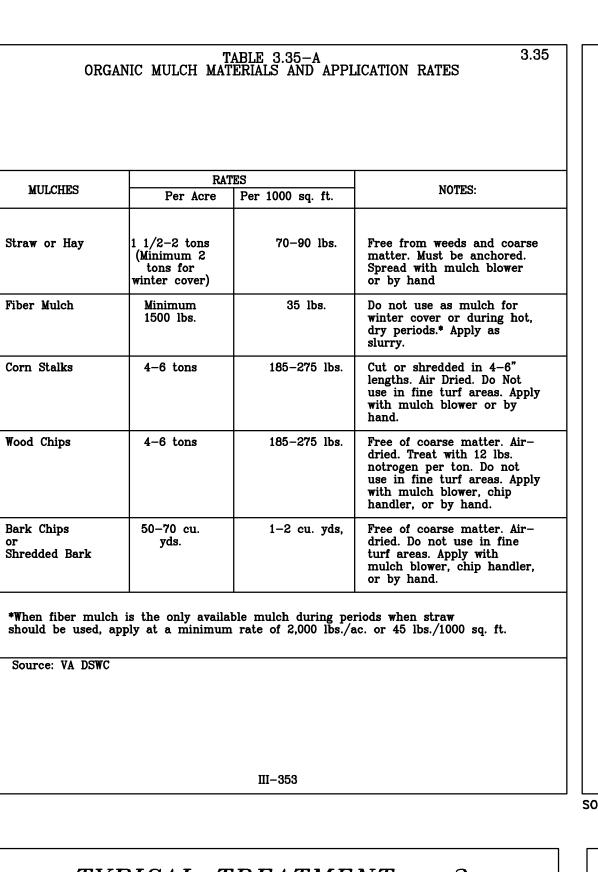
General Slope (3:1 or less) - Kentucky 31 Fescue

Low-Maintenance Slope (STEEPER THAN 3:1)

Minimum of three (3) up to five (5) varieties

of bluegrass from approved list for use in Virginia.





<u>BERM</u>

SLOPE LINING

(DRY SLOPE)

BOTTOM OF CUT SLOPE-

TRENCH INTO BERM AND PROGRESS DOWNSLOPE

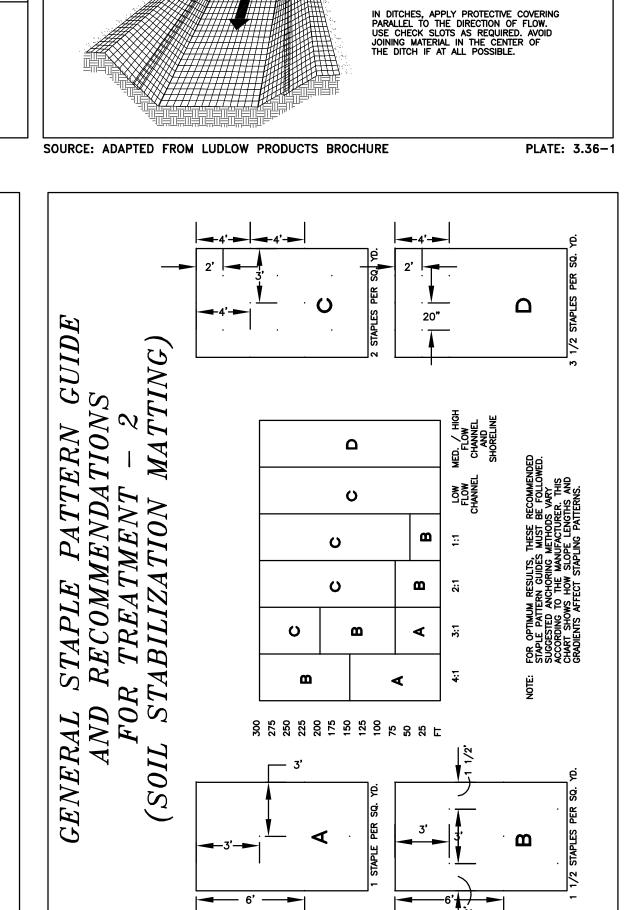
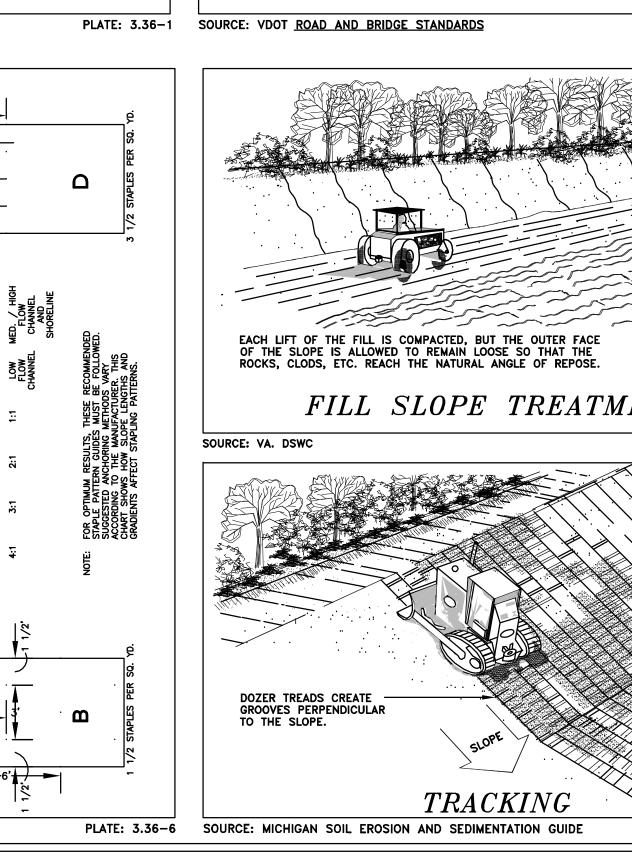
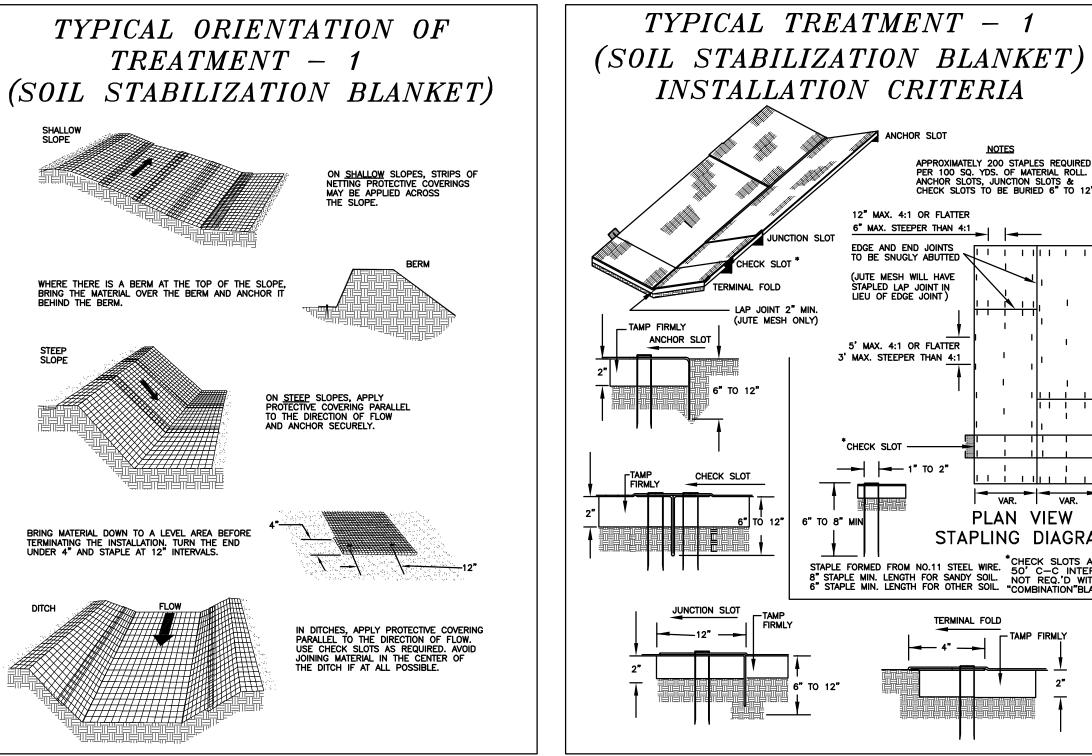


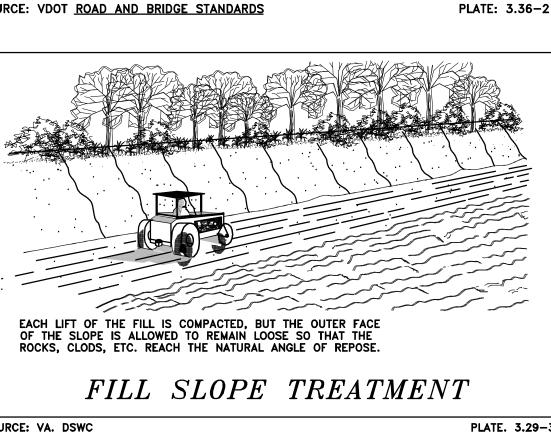
PLATE: 3.36-5 SOURCE: PRODUCT LITERATURE FROM NORTH AMERICAN GREEN

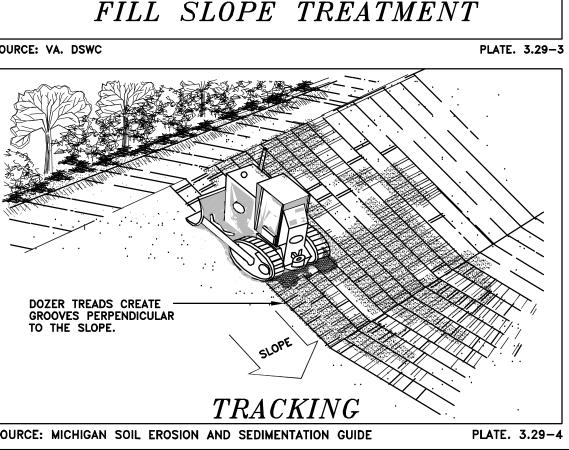


	TEMPORARI SEEDING PLANT MATERIALS, SEEDING RATES, AND DATES									
TABLE 3.31-A		SEEDING R	NORTH ^a			SOUTH b				
JMING REQUIREMENTS OR TEMPORARY SITES Recommended Application	SPECIES	ACRE	1000ft	3/1 to 4/30	5/1 to 8/15	8/15 to 11/1	to	5-1 to 9/1	9/1 to 11/15	PLANT CHARACTERISTICS
of Agricultural Limestone 3 tons per acre 2 tons per acre	OATS (Avena Sativa)	3 bu. (up to 100 lbs., not less than 50 lbs	2 lbs.	X	-	-	х	-	ı	Use spring varieties (e.g. Noble).
1 ton per acre	RYE ^d (Secale cereale	2 bu. (up to 110 lbs., not less than 50 lbs.)	2.5 lbs.	X	-	х	х	-	х	Use for late fall seedings, winter cover. Tolerates cold and low moisture
TABLE 3.31-B MPORARY SEEDING PLANT MATERIALS REFERENCE FOR ALL SITES"	GERMAN MILLET (Setaria italica)	50 lbs.	approx. 1 lb.	-	Х	-	-	х	-	Warm-season annual. Dies at first frost. May be added to summer mixes.
Rate Species (Lbs./acre)	ANNUAL RYEGRASS ^C (Lolium multi-florum)	60 lbs.	1½ lbs.	х	_	х	х	-	х	May be added in mixes. Will mow out of most stands.
Annual Ryegrass (Lolium multi-florum) 50-100	WEEPING LOVEGRASS (Eragrostis curvula)	15 lbs.	5½ oz	1	х	-	-	x	-	Warm season perennial. May bunch. Tolerates hot, dry slopes and acid, infertile soils. May be added to mixes
Cereal (Winter) Rye (Secale cereale) or. 30 Annual Ryegrass 60-100	KOREAN LESPEDEZA ^C (Lespedeza stipuacea)	25 lbs.	approx. 1 ½ lbs	х	Х	_	х	х	1	Warm season annual legume. Tolerates acid soils. May be added to mixes.
(Lolium multi-florum) g. 31 German Millet 50	b Southern Piedmo	nt and Mountain region nt and Coastal Plain.	-		22-1 E	and 3.2	2-2			

TABLE 3.31-C TEMPORARY SEEDING PLANT MATERIALS, SEEDING RATES, AND DATES







SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING SLOPE INSTALLATION FILL SLOPE SECTION SOIL STABILIZATION MATS SHOULD BE INSTALLED VERTICALLY DOWNSLOPE FOR BEST RESULTS.

SLOPE LINING

(WET SLOPE)

LIME: 2 TONS/ACRE Planting Dates FERTILIZER: 1,000 LBS/ACRE 10-20-10 Sept. 1 to Feb. KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE 200 LBS/ACRE, ANNUAL RYE 20 LBS/ACRE KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE 200 LBS/ACRE,

FOXTAIL MILLET 20 LBS/ACRE AUGUST 16-OCTOBER: KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE 200 LBS/ACRE,

SUGGESTED TEMPORARY SEEDING MIXTURE

SUGGESTED PERMANENT SEEDING MIXTURE

FERTILIZER: 10-20-10 600 LBS/ACRE

50% WINTER RYE 100 LBS/ACRE

ANNUAL RYE 100 LBS/ACRE

GERMAN MILLET 50 LBS/ACRE

OTHER OPTIONS EXIST, SEE VA EROSION

AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK.

SEPTEMBER-FEBRUARY 15:

FEBRUARY 16-APRIL 30:

MAY-AUGUST:

MARCH-MAY 15:

MAY 16-AUGUST 15:

50% ANNUAL RYE &

ANNUAL RYE 20 LBS/ACRE NOVEMBER-FEBRUARY: KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE 200 LBS/ACRE,

WINTER RYE 20 LBS/ACRE

OTHER OPTIONS EXIST, SÉE VA EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL HANDBOOK.

<u>pH Test</u> Below 4.2 4.2 to 5.2 5.2 to 6 FERTILIZER:

ACCEPTABLE TEMP "QUICK RE

Feb 16 to Apr.

(Setaria italica)

WHERE THERE IS A BERM AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE, BRING THE MATERIAL OVER THE BERM AND ANCHOR IT BEHIND THE BERM.

May 1 to Aug.

May be used as a cover crop with spring seeding. May be used as a cover crop with fall seeding

X May be planted between these dates May not be planted between these dates.

15 Staur Tele: Fax: