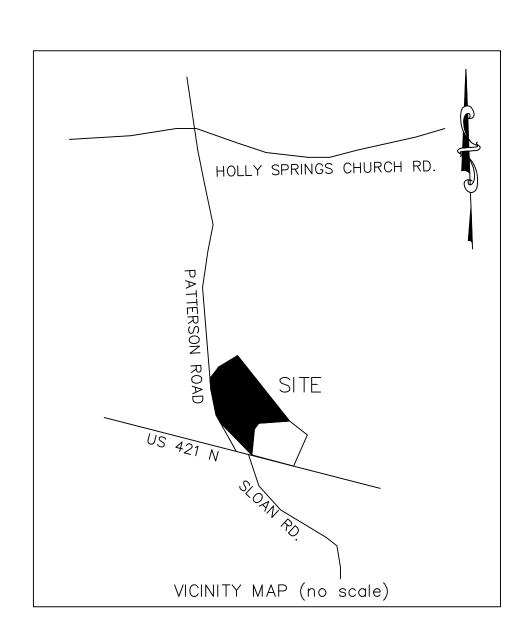
# CONSTRUCTION PLANS PATTERSON ROAD MINI STORAGE

HARNETT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



# INDEX TO PLANS

**COVER SHEET** C-1

**EXISTING CONDITIONS** 

**C-3** SITE PLAN

EROSION CONTROL, DRAINAGE AND GRADING PLAN

LANDSCAPE PLAN

**EROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET** D-2

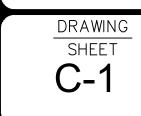
**EROSION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET** 



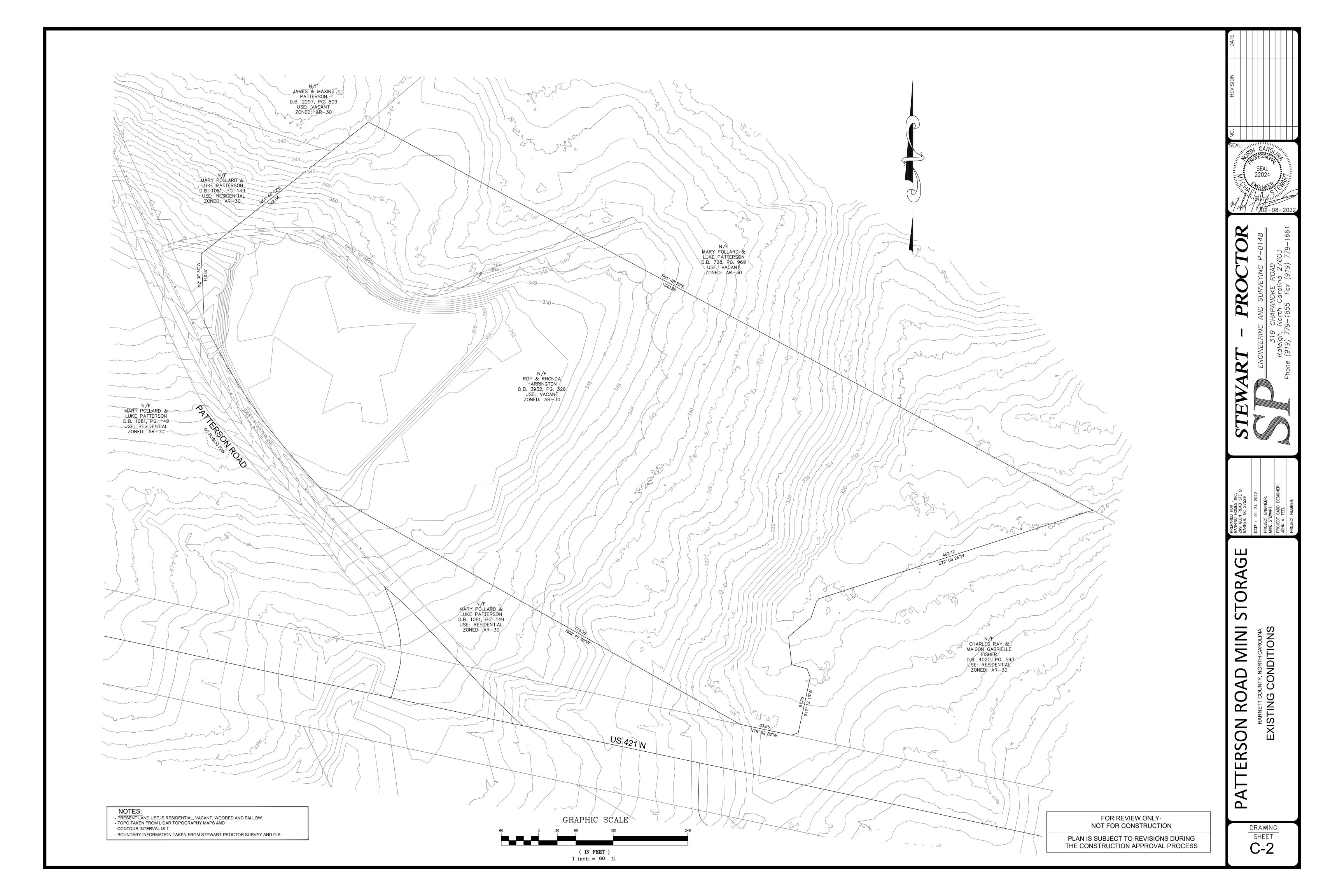
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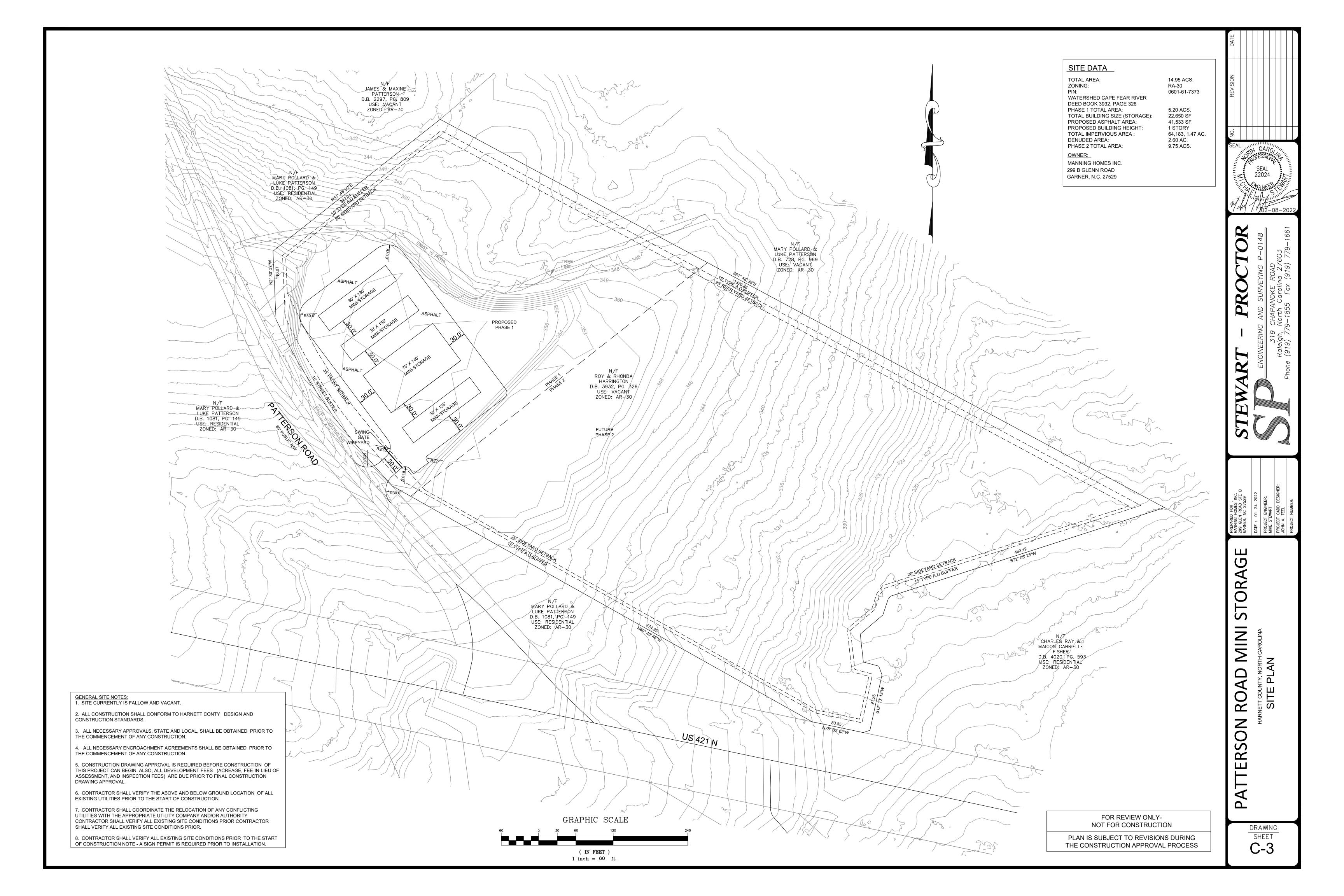
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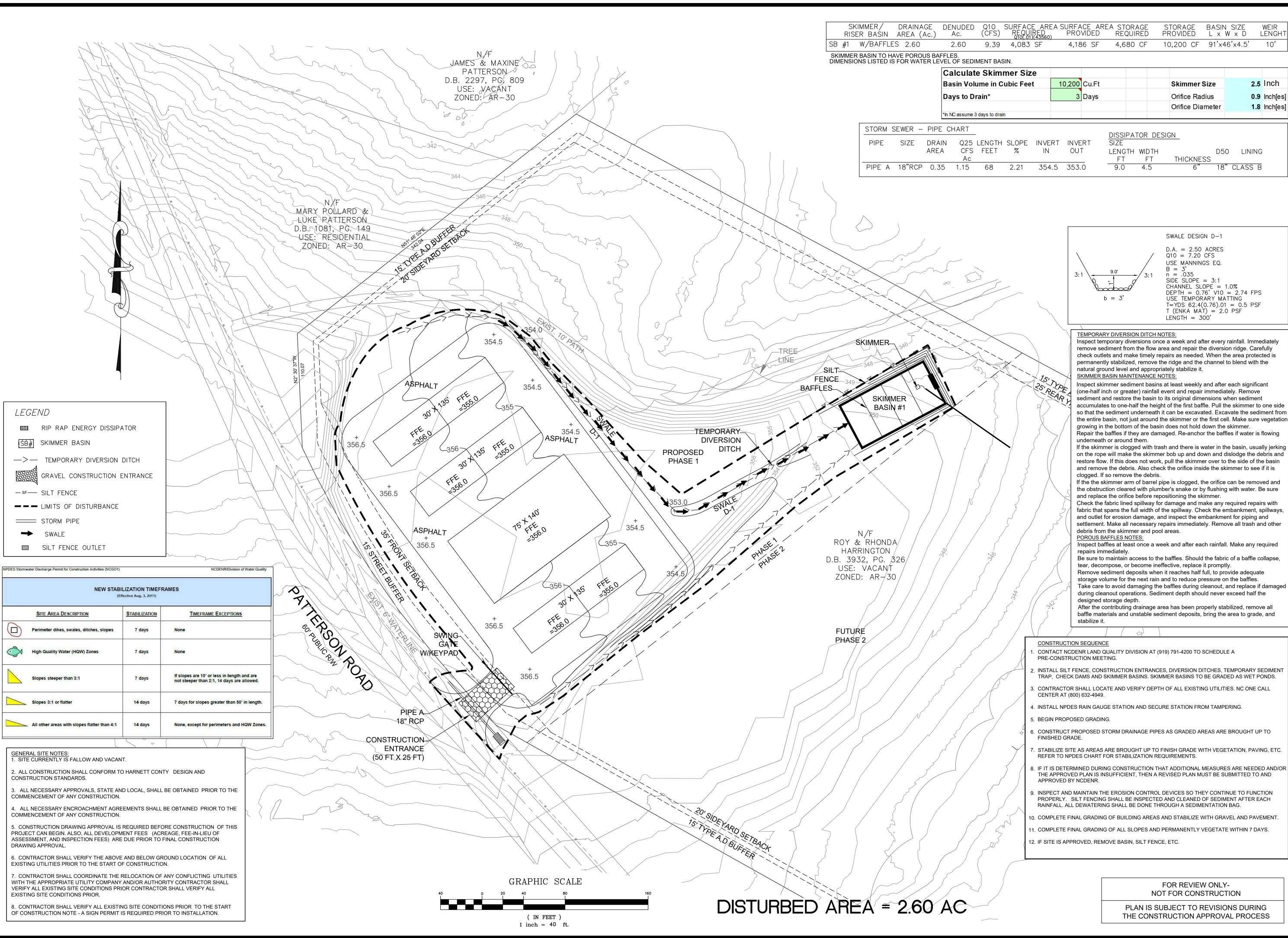
PLAN IS SUBJECT TO REVISIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL PROCESS



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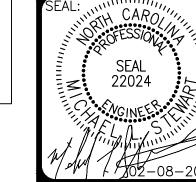






0.9 Inch[es] 1.8 Inch[es]

**2.5** Inch



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DRAINAGE

If the the skimmer arm of barrel pipe is clogged, the orifice can be removed and the obstruction cleared with plumber's snake or by flushing with water. Be sure

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

Inspect baffles at least once a week and after each rainfall. Make any required

Be sure to maintain access to the baffles. Should the fabric of a baffle collapse, tear, decompose, or become ineffective, replace it promptly. Remove sediment deposits when it reaches half full, to provide adequate

storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the baffles. Take care to avoid damaging the baffles during cleanout, and replace if damaged during cleanout operations. Sediment depth should never exceed half the

After the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized, remove all baffle materials and unstable sediment deposits, bring the area to grade, and

CONTACT NCDENR LAND QUALITY DIVISION AT (919) 791-4200 TO SCHEDULE A

INSTALL SILT FENCE, CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES, DIVERSION DITCHES, TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP, CHECK DAMS AND SKIMMER BASINS. SKIMMER BASINS TO BE GRADED AS WET PONDS.

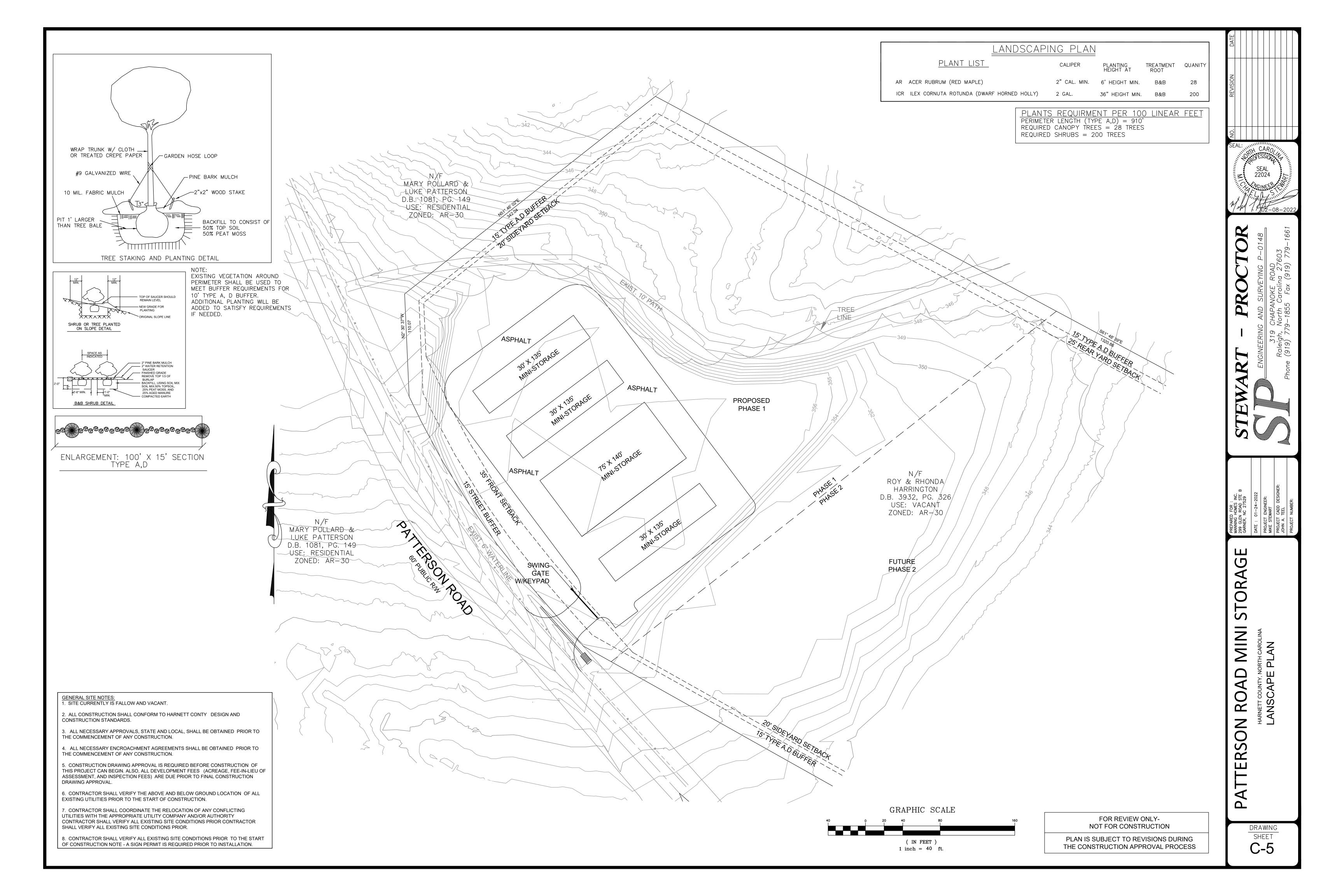
. INSPECT AND MAINTAIN THE EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SO THEY CONTINUE TO FUNCTION

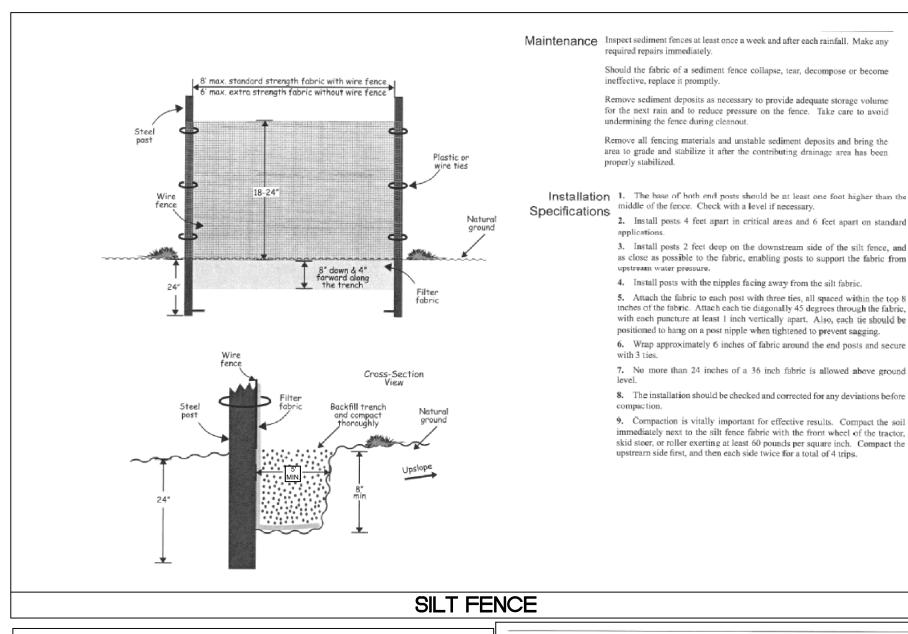
PROPERLY. SILT FENCING SHALL BE INSPECTED AND CLEANED OF SEDIMENT AFTER EACH RAINFALL. ALL DEWATERING SHALL BE DONE THROUGH A SEDIMENTATION BAG.

FOR REVIEW ONLY-NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

PLAN IS SUBJECT TO REVISIONS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL PROCESS <u>Z</u>

DRAWING SHEET C-4





Maintenance 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.

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 Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits and bring the area to grade and stabilize it after the contributing drainage area has been

Installation 1. The base of both end posts should be at least one foot higher than the Specifications middle of the fence. Check with a level if necessary.

2. Install posts 4 feet apart in critical areas and 6 feet apart on standard 3. Install posts 2 feet deep on the downstream side of the silt fence, and

as close as possible to the fabric, enabling posts to support the fabric from upstream water pressure. 4. Install posts with the nipples facing away from the silt fabric. 5. Attach the fabric to each post with three ties, all spaced within the top 8 inches of the fabric. Attach each tie diagonally 45 degrees through the fabric, with each puncture at least 1 inch vertically apart. Also, each tie should be

7. No more than 24 inches of a 36 inch fabric is allowed above ground

8. The installation should be checked and corrected for any deviations before

9. Compaction is vitally important for effective results. Compact the soil immediately next to the silt fence fabric with the front wheel of the tractor, skid steer, or roller exerting at least 60 pounds per square inch. Compact the

inch or greater) rainfall event and repair immediately. Clean out sediment,

Anticipate submergence and deposition above the check dam and erosion from high flows around the edges of the dam. Correct all damage immediately. If significant erosion occurs between dams, additional measures can be taken

Remove sediment accumulated behind the dams as needed to prevent damage

to channel vegetation, allow the channel to drain through the stone check dam,

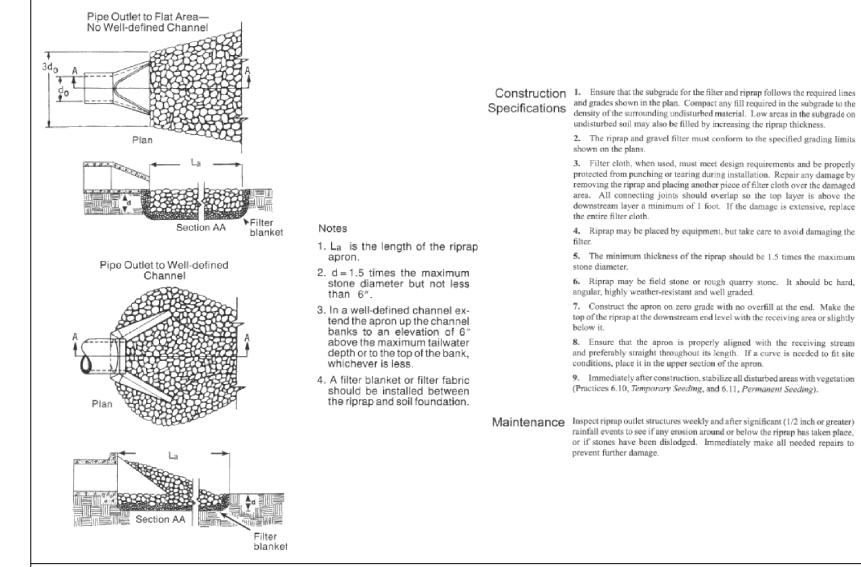
and prevent large flows from carrying sediment over the dam. Add stones to

dams as needed to maintain design height and cross section.

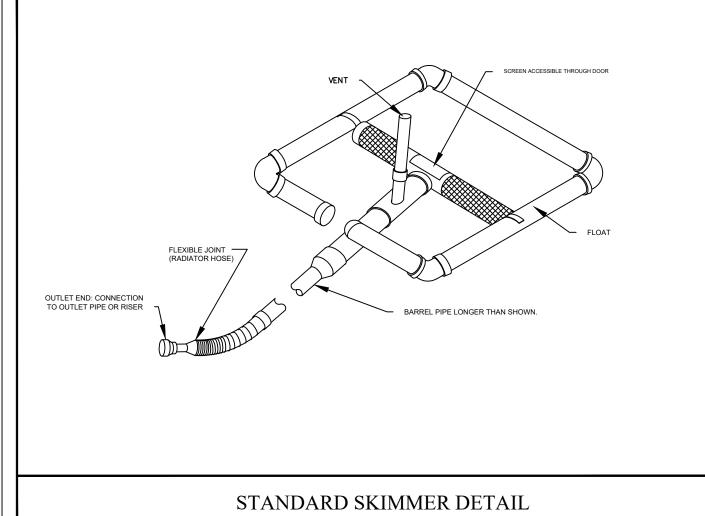
straw, limbs, or other debris that could clog the channel when needed.

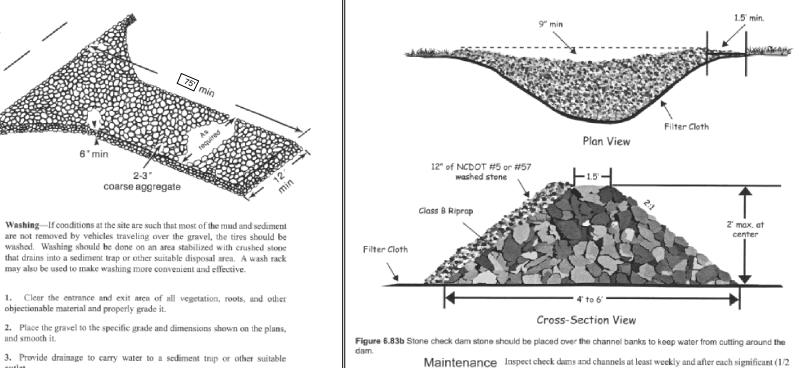
(Practice 6.31, Riprap-line and Paved Channels).

ROCK CHECK DAM



# **OUTLET PROTECTION**





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

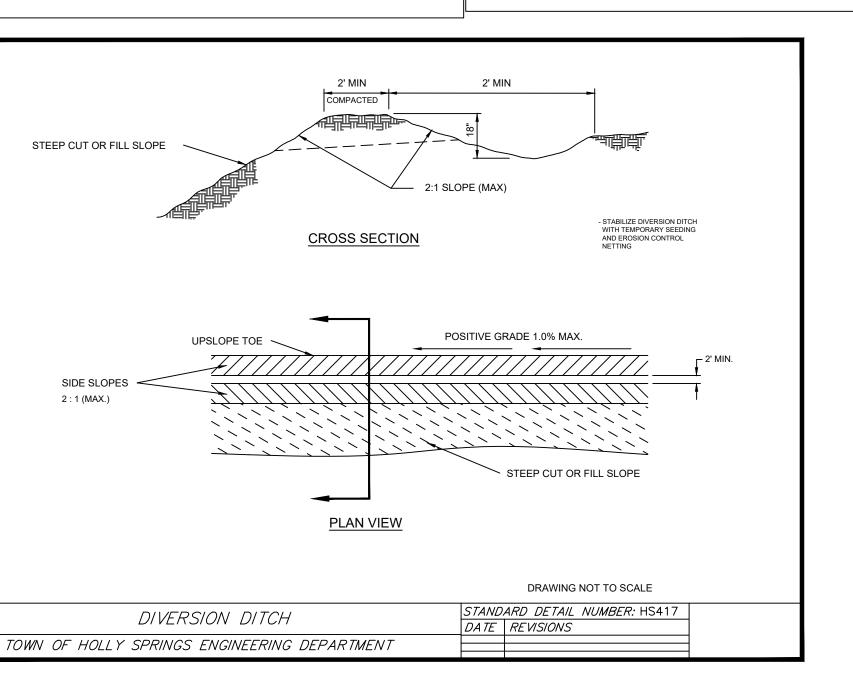
> 3. Provide drainage to carry water to a sediment trap or other suitable 4. Use geotextile fabrics because they improve stability of the foundation in

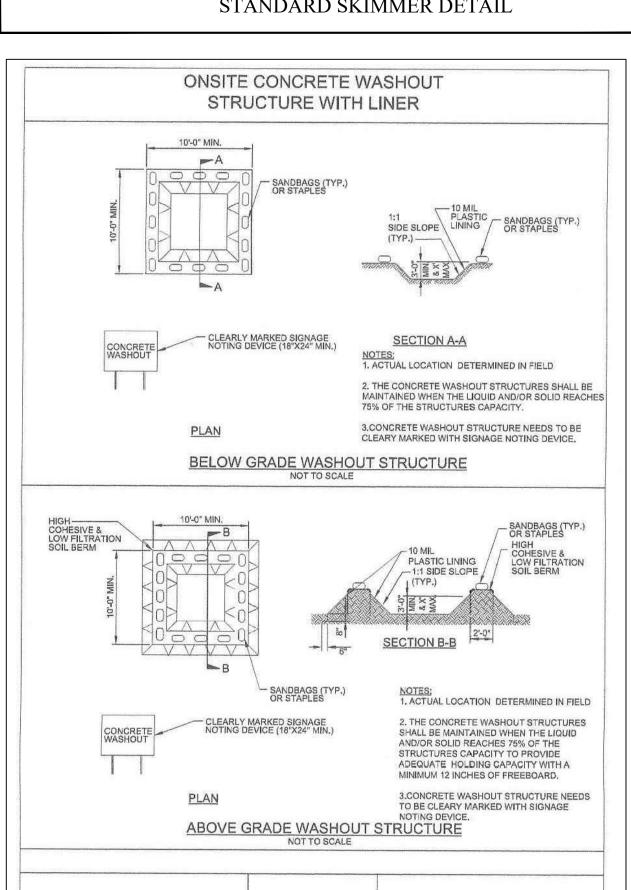
Maintenance Maintain the gravel pad in a condition to prevent mud or sediment from inch stone. After each rainfall, inspect any structure used to trap sediment and clean it out as necessary. Immediately remove all objectionable materials spilled, washed, or tracked onto public roadways.

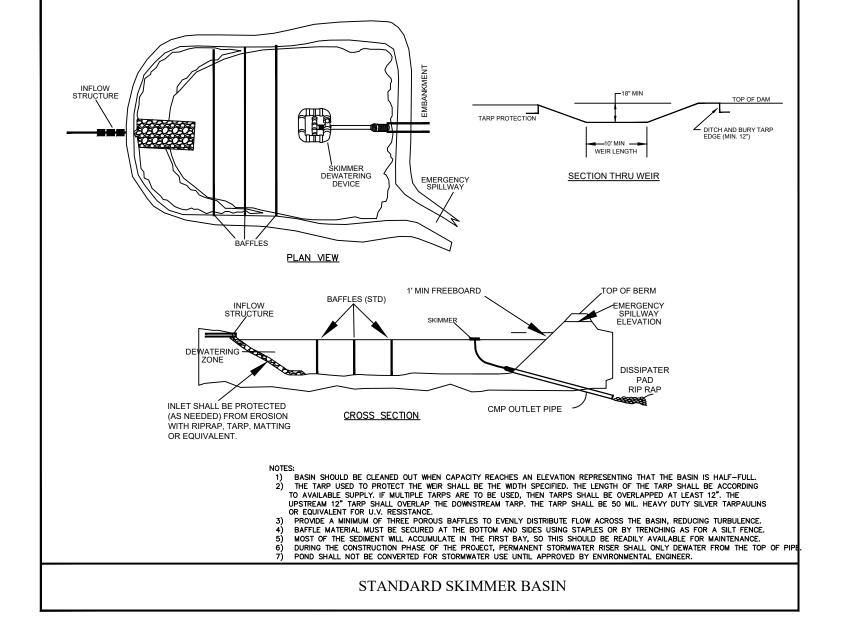
locations subject to seepage or high water table.

# CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE









# SEEDBED PREPARATION:

- 1. Chisel compacted areas and spread topsoil three inches deep over adverse soil conditions, if available. Rip the entire area to six inches deep.
- 2. Remove all loose rock, roots and other obstructions, leaving surface reasonably smooth
- 3. Apply agricultural lime, fertilizer and superphosphate uniformly and mix with soil (see mixture below).
- 4. Continue tillage until a well-pulverized, firm, reasonably uniform seedbed is prepared four
- 5. Seed on a freshly prepared seedbed and cover seed lightly with seeding equipment or cultipack after seeding.
- 6. Mulch immediately after seeding and anchor mulch.
- 7. Inspect all seeded areas and make necessary repairs or reseedings within the planting season, if possible. If stand should be more than 60% damaged, re—establish following the original lime, fertilizer and seeding rates.
- 8. Consult S&EC Environmental Engineers on maintenance treatment and fertilization after permanent cover is established.

# **MIXTURE**

Agricultural Limestone 2 tons/acre (3 tons/acre in clay soils) Fertilizer 1,000 lbs/acre - 10-10-10 Superphosphate 500 lbs/acre - 20% analysis Mulch 2 tons/acre — small grain straw Anchor Asphalt emulsion at 300 gals/acre

# SEEDING SCHEDULE

# FOR SHOULDERS, SIDE DITCHES, SLOPES (MAX 3:1):

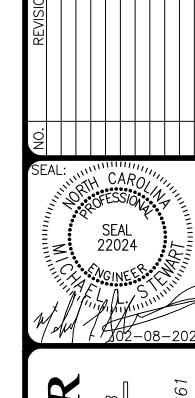
Planting Rate Aug 15 - Nov 1 Tall Fescue 300 lbs/acre Nov 1 - Mar 1 Tall Fescue & Abruzzi Rye 300 lbs/acre Mar 1 - Apr 15 Tall Fescue 300 lbs/acre Apr 15-Jun 30 Hulled Common Bermudagrass 25 lbs/acre Jul 1- Aug 15 Tall Fescue AND Browntop 125 lbs/acre (Tall Fescue); 35 Millet or Sorghum-Sudan lbs/acre (Browntop Millet); 30 Hybrids\*\*\* lbs/acre (Sorghum-Sudan Hybrids)

# FOR SHOULDERS, SIDE DITCHES, SLOPES (3.1 TO 2.1)

Date	Туре	Planting Rate	
Mar 1 — Jun 1	Sericea Lespedeza (scarified) and use the following combinations:	50 lbs/acre (Sericea Lespedeza)	
Mar 1 – Apr 15	Add Tall Fescue	120 lbs/acre	
Mar 1 - Jun 30	Or add Weeping Love grass	10 lbs/acre	
Mar 1 – Jun 30	Or add Hulled Common Bermudagrass 25 lbs/acre		
Jun 1 — Sept 1	Tall Fescue AND Browntop Mullet		
	Sorghum-Sudan Hybrids***	Fescue); 35 lbs/acre	
	a a	(Browntop Mullet); 30	
		lbs/acre (Sorghum-Sudan	
		Hybrids)	
Sept 1 — Mar 1	Sericea Lespedeza (unhulled	70 lbs/acre (Sericea	
Na.i	<ul> <li>unscarified) AND Tall Fescue</li> </ul>	Lespedeza); 120 lbs/acre (Tall Fescue)	
Nov 1 — Mar 1	AND Abruzzi Rye	25 lbs/acre	

Consult S&EC Environmental Engineers for additional information concerning other alternatives for vegetation of denuded areas. The above vegetation rates are those that do well under local conditions; other seeding rate combinations are possible.

\*\*\* TEMPORARY: Reseed according to optimum season for desired permanent vegetation. Do not allow temporary cover to grow more than 12" in height before mowing; otherwise, fescue may be shaded out



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TAIL CONTROL EROSION S  $\propto$ Ш

> DRAWING SHEET

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# SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

### **SECTION A: SELF-INSPECTION**

measures

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

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 (and 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&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, evidence, 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 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:  Actions taken to clean up or stabilize the sediment that has left the site limits,  Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken, and 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	After each phase of grading	The phase of grading (installation of perimeter E&SC measures, clearing and grubbing, installation of storm		

ground cover).

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

drainage facilities, completion of all land-disturbing

Documentation that the required ground stabilization

timeframe or an assurance that they will be provided as

measures have been provided within the required

activity, construction or redevelopment, permanen

## SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

### ECTION B: RECORDKEEPING

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.

Item to Document	<b>Documentation Requirements</b>	
(a) Each E&SC measure has been installed and does not significantly deviate from the locations, dimensions and relative elevations shown on the 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 lists 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 report.	
(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.	

# 2. Additional Documentation to be Kept on Site

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 this requirement not practical:

- (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.

### . 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]

### 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 dowr 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&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 shall not commence until the E&SC 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 sited, designed and maintained dewatering tanks, weir 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

# SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

### SECTION C: REPORTING

. 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).
- 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

### . 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)

release of

hazardous

1(b)-(c) above

(c) Anticipated

122.41(m)(3)]

122.41(m)(3)]

may endanger

health or the

bypasses [40 CFR

### Reporting Timeframes (After Discovery) and Other Requirements 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 sedimentrelated 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 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. substances per Item

### 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.

- Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. Within 7 calendar days, a report that includes an evaluation of the
- bypasses [40 CFR quality and effect of the bypass. (e) Noncompliance • Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. with the conditions • Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the
- of this permit that 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 reoccurrence of the noncompliance. [40 CFR 122.41(I)(6). Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a

# case-by-case basis.

# NCG01 SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

**EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19** 

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

plementing the details and specifications on this plan sheet will result in the constructio activity being considered compliant with the Ground Stabilization and Materials Handling sections of the NCG01 Construction General Permit (Sections E and F, respectively). The rmittee 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 Zone -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 chniques in the table below

• Temporary grass seed covered with straw or | • Permanent grass seed covered with straw or other mulches and tackifiers other mulches and tackifiers Hydroseeding · Geotextile fabrics such as permanent soil Rolled erosion control products with or reinforcement matting without temporary grass seed Hvdroseeding Appropriately applied straw or other mulch Shrubs or other permanent plantings covered Plastic sheeting with mulch Uniform and evenly distributed ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion Structural methods such as concrete, asphalt or

# POLYACRYLAMIDES (PAMS) AND FLOCCULANTS

### Select flocculants that are appropriate for the soils being exposed during construction, selecting from the NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants.

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

retaining walls

Rolled erosion control products with grass seed

Store flocculants in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover or surrounded by secondary containment structures.

### EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE Maintain vehicles and equipment to prevent discharge of fluids.

- Provide drip pans under any stored equipment
- Identify leaks and repair as soon as feasible, or remove leaking equipment from the . Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers and properly dispose as
- hazardous waste (recycle when possible). Remove leaking vehicles and construction equipment from service until the problem
- has been corrected. 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

- Never bury or burn waste. Place litter and debris in approved waste containers Provide a sufficient number and size of waste containers (e.g dumpster, trash
- receptacle) on site to contain construction and domestic wastes. Locate waste containers at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available.
- 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.

Cover waste containers at the end of each workday and before storm events or

- provide secondary containment. Repair or replace damaged waste containers. 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 overflow. 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

- Do not dump paint and other liquid waste into storm drains, streams or wetlands. Locate paint washouts at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available. Contain liquid wastes in a controlled area.
- Containment must be labeled, sized and placed appropriately for the needs of site. Prevent the discharge of soaps, solvents, detergents and other liquid wastes from

# construction sites.

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.

Provide staking or anchoring of portable toilets during periods of high winds or in high foot traffic areas. 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

- 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
- Protect stockpile with silt fence installed along toe of slope with a minimum offset of five feet from the toe of stockpile.
- 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 needs.

# 3.CONCRETE WASHOUT STRUCTURE NEEDS TO BE CLEARY MARKED WITH SIGNAGE NOTING DEVICE. ABOVE GRADE WASHOUT STRUCTURE BELOW GRADE WASHOUT STRUCTURE

- Do not discharge concrete or cement slurry from the site.
- Dispose of, or recycle settled, hardened concrete residue in accordance with local and state solid waste regulations and at an approved facility.
- 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
- Install temporary concrete washouts per local requirements, where applicable. If ar 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.
- 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.
- 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
- 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
- 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. 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.
- 0. 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

- Store and apply herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in accordance with label
- 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. 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

- Create designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site.
- Place hazardous waste containers under cover or in secondary containment. Do not store hazardous chemicals, drums or bagged materials directly on the ground

NCG01 GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING

**EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19** 

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DRAWING SHEET