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THIS DRAWING PREPARED AT THE RALEIGH OFFICE
NORTH CAROLINA LICENSE NO. C-1652

44089

PROSPECT HILL QUARRY AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER
PROSPECT HILL - CASWELL COUNTY - NORTH CAROLINA

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
SILT FENCE
SILT FENCE STONE OUTLET
TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
TEMPORARY CHECK DAM

PROJECT KEY

N.T.S.
NAD 83

SCALE 1"=100'
OLD ROAD APPROXIMATE LOCATION

EXISTING WETLANDS

LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE

SILT FENCE

SILT FENCE STONE OUTLET

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

TEMPORARY CHECK DAM

PROJECT KEY

N.T.S.

NAD 83

SCALE 1"=100'

200'

100'

0

SHEET C2.07

SHEET C2.06

SHEET C2.05

SHEET C2.04

SHEET C2.08

SHEET C2.09

SHEET C2.10

SHEET C2.11

JOB NO.

SHEET NO.

SCALE

DESIGNED BY

CHECKED BY

DATE

DRAWN BY

DATE

REVISION DESCRIPTION

YOUR VISION ACHIEVED THROUGH OURS.

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PROSPECT HILL QUARRY AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER
PROSPECT HILL - CASWELL COUNTY - NORTH CAROLINA

44089

44089-C2.0-EROS.dwg | Plotted on 8/28/2019 9:43 AM | by Trevor Daeke

ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TOWN OF PROSPECT HILL, NCDOT AND NCDOT STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND DETAILS

PRELIMINARY - NOT RELEASED FOR CONSTRUCTION

ALL INFORMATION SHOWN IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TOWN OF PROSPECT HILL, NCDOT AND NCDOT STANDARDS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND DETAILS

44089-EROSION CONTROL PLAN ENLARGEMENT #7
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Preliminary - Not Released for Construction

44089-C-3.0-DETL.dwg | Plotted on 8/28/2019 9:48 AM | by Trevor Daeke

All construction shall be in accordance with the Town of Prospect Hill, NCDOT and NCDOT Standards, Specifications, and Details.
1. Inspect baffles at least once a week and after each rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.

2. Install coir fiber baffles immediately upon excavation of the basins.

3. Ensure that steel post for porous baffles are of a sufficient height to support baffles at desired height. Posts should be driven to a depth of 24 inches.

4. Steel posts should be driven to a depth of 24 inches and spaced a maximum of 4 feet apart. The top of the fabric should be a minimum of 2 inches lower than the top of the earthen embankment.

5. Install at least three rows of baffles between the inlet and outlet discharge point. Basins less than 20 feet in length may use 2 rows of baffles.

6. Extra strength filter fabric with 6 feet post spacing does not require wire mesh support fence.

7. Erosion control - Construct the structure so that the disturbed area is minimized. Divert surface water away from bare areas.

8. Install porous baffles as specified in Practice 6.65, Porous Baffles.

9. Backfill the trench with soil placed over the filter fabric and compact. Thorough compaction of the area to grade, and stabilize it.

10. Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Site preparations - Clear, grub, and strip topsoil from areas under the embankment to remove trees, vegetation, roots, and other objectionable materials to facilitate sediment cleanout. Stockpile all topsoil or soil containing organic matter for use on the outer banks. Place removed sediment in an area with sediment controls.

2. Synthetic filter fabric should contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected life.

3. Ensure that post for sediment fences are 1.25 lb/linear ft minimum steel with a minimum length of 5 feet. Make sure that steel stakes are inserted into the embankment to an elevation 10 percent higher than the design height to allow for settling.

4. For reinforcement of standard strength filter fabric, use wire fence with a minimum 14 gauge and a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.

5. Attach the fabric to each post with three ties, all spaced within the top 8 inches of the fabric.

6. Wrap approximately 6 inches of fabric around the end posts and secure with 3 ties.

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

8. Posts should be installed with the nipples facing away from the silt fabric.

9. Erosion control - Construct the structure so that the disturbed area is minimized. Divert surface water away from bare areas.

10. Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

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

2. Install coir fiber baffles immediately upon excavation of the basins.

3. Ensure that steel post for porous baffles are of a sufficient height to support baffles at desired height. Posts should be driven to a depth of 24 inches.

4. Steel posts should be driven to a depth of 24 inches and spaced a maximum of 4 feet apart. The top of the fabric should be a minimum of 2 inches lower than the top of the earthen embankment.

5. Install at least three rows of baffles between the inlet and outlet discharge point. Basins less than 20 feet in length may use 2 rows of baffles.

6. Extra strength filter fabric with 6 feet post spacing does not require wire mesh support fence.

7. Erosion control - Construct the structure so that the disturbed area is minimized. Divert surface water away from bare areas.

8. Install porous baffles as specified in Practice 6.65, Porous Baffles.

9. Backfill the trench with soil placed over the filter fabric and compact. Thorough compaction of the area to grade, and stabilize it.

10. Do not attach filter fabric to existing trees.
CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Gravel grade and fill meet the requirements of Chapter 1 and Appendix D of NC DOT specifications. Bottom excavation and grading area of embankment not to exceed maximum grade.

2. Excavate bottom of the embankment by hand or power auger, according to NC DOT specifications. Package material should not be allowed to enter the embankment.

3. Required level in the embankment area. Prevent the eroding action of any stream or water from the embankment area to prevent erosion of the embankment.

4. Prevent bottom erosion in the embankment area. Prevent the eroding action of any stream or water from the embankment area to prevent erosion of the embankment.

5. Prevent erosion in the embankment area. Prevent the eroding action of any stream or water from the embankment area to prevent erosion of the embankment.

INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Install porous baffles as specified in practice 6.65, porous baffles.

2. Repair the baffles if they are damaged. Re-anchor the baffles if water is flowing underneath or around them.

3. Install at least three rows of baffles between the inlet and outlet discharge point. Basins less than 20 feet in length may use 2 rows of baffles.

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

5. Wrap porous material, like jute backed by coir material, over a sawhorse or the top wire. Hammer rebar into the sawhorse legs for support.

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

7. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

8. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin. The bottom and sides of the fabric should be anchored in a trench or pinned with 8-inch erosion control matting staples.

9. Check the embankment, spillways, and outlet for erosion damage, and inspect the embankment for piping and settlement. Make all necessary repairs immediately. Remove all trash and other debris from the skimmer and pool areas.

10. Install pourous material in the embankment area. Prevent the eroding action of any stream or water from the embankment area to prevent erosion of the embankment.

MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

2. If the skimmer is clogged with trash and there is water in the basin, usually jerking on the rope will make the skimmer bob up and hold down the skimmer.

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

4. Remove sediment deposits when it reaches half full to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on areas above the crest of the principal spillway immediately (References: Surface Stabilization).

5. Over fill the embankment 6 inches to allow for settlement.

6. Wrap porous material, like jute backed by coir material, over a sawhorse or the top wire. Hammer rebar into the sawhorse legs for support.

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

8. If the fabric is not tightly stretched over the entire basin, not just around the skimmer or the first cell. Make sure vegetation growing in the bottom of the basin does not cause clogging and keep the fabric tight around the embankment area.

9. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

10. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin. The bottom and sides of the fabric should be anchored in a trench or pinned with 8-inch erosion control matting staples.

11. If the fabric is not tightly stretched over the entire basin, not just around the skimmer or the first cell. Make sure vegetation growing in the bottom of the basin does not cause clogging and keep the fabric tight around the embankment area.

12. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

13. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin. The bottom and sides of the fabric should be anchored in a trench or pinned with 8-inch erosion control matting staples.

14. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

15. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin. The bottom and sides of the fabric should be anchored in a trench or pinned with 8-inch erosion control matting staples.

16. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

17. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin. The bottom and sides of the fabric should be anchored in a trench or pinned with 8-inch erosion control matting staples.

18. Prevent the skimming device from settling into the mud by excavating a shallow pit under the skimmer or providing a low support to the skimmer so that no sediment remains after maintenance.

19. Do not splice the fabric, but use a continuous piece across the basin. The bottom and sides of the fabric should be anchored in a trench or pinned with 8-inch erosion control matting staples.
MAINTENANCE

Channel maintenance shall be in feet 10 inches. After completion of construction, the channel shall be maintained in accordance with the Town of Prospect Hill, NCDEQ and NCDOT standards, specifications, and details. Periodic inspections shall be made during the maintenance period to ensure that the channel is functioning properly. It is important to check the channel outlet and all road/trail crossings for bank stability and evidence of piping or scour holes. Remove all significant sediment accumulations to maintain the designed carrying capacity. Keep the grass in a healthy, vigorous condition at all times, since it is the primary erosion protection for the channel.

CHANNEL LINING / DITCH SECTION SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N.T.S</th>
<th>TOP WIDTH</th>
<th>MIN. DITCH DEPTH</th>
<th>SIDE SLOPE</th>
<th>BOTTOM WIDTH</th>
<th>LINER TYPE &amp; THICKNESS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;B&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;D&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;C&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;E&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROCK CHECK DAM</td>
<td>6&quot; BELOW FINISHED GRADE</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
<td>12&quot;</td>
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<td>&quot;F&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROCK CHECK DAM</td>
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