



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (E&S) CHECKLIST

Site Development and Inspections Division
Fairfax County Land Development Services
12055 Government Center Parkway, Suite 535, Fairfax, VA 22035
Phone: 703-324-1720, TTY 711



Project Name: _____ Record Number: _____

Submitting Firm: _____ Date: _____

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE					1
VESCH 7A-2	Project Description: Briefly describe the purpose and nature of land disturbing activity and the area (acres) to be disturbed.					2
VESCH 7A-2	Existing Site Conditions: Describe the existing topography, vegetation, and drainage.					3
VESCH 7A-2	Adjacent Areas: Describe neighboring areas such as streams, lakes, ponds, floodplain, Resource Protection Areas (RPA), Environmental Quality Corridor (EQC) or residential areas which might be affected by this project.					4
VESCH 7A-2	Off-site Areas: Describe any off-site land-disturbing activities that will occur including borrow sites, waste, or surplus areas.					5
VESCH 7A-2	Soils: Provide soil name, mapping unit, erodibility, permeability, depth, texture, and soil structure.					6
VESCH 7A-2	Critical Areas: Describe areas on the site which have potential serious erosion problems (e.g., steep slopes, channels, wet weather/underground springs).					7
VESCH 7A-2	E&S Control Measures: Provide a brief description of methods to control erosion and sedimentation on the site. Controls should satisfy minimum standards in VESCH Chapter 3.					8
PFM 11-0303.4A	Describe sequence of construction as it relates to the E&S control program.					9
VESCH 7A-2	Maintenance Program: Provide a schedule of regular inspections and repair of erosion and sediment control structures. Adequate maintenance including daily inspections for E&S control must be included in the plans.					10
PFM 6-0202.2A(1), 124.1-4-4.E PFM 6- 0202.11 VESCH Page VI-13	Stormwater Runoff consideration: Describe the strategy to control the stormwater runoff and provide calculations for the pre- and post-development runoff. It should address the adequacy of drainage based on the drainage patterns and outfalls created by the installation of the Phase 1 erosion and sediment controls and after the site has been cleared. Minimum C factor to be used for disturbed areas during construction must be 0.6.					11
PFM 11-0304 PFM 11-0305	Provide and address general land conservation notes 1 through 8 should be addressed on the submitted plans. Provide and address General Conservation notes 1 through 6 on the submitted plans for linear projects.					12
VESCH Table 6.1	Provide General Erosion and Sediment Control Notes ES-1 to ES-9.					13
Tech Bulletin 11-08	Provide Priority Rating Form for E&S control.					14
VESCH 3.39	Describe measures for dust control.					15
VESCH 3.31	Temporary seeding: Provide a brief description, including specifications of plant selection, liming requirements, fertilization, and seasonal considerations, of how the site will be temporarily seeded according to VESCH 3.31.					16

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
LDS Policy	Excess Material Hauling Note: “The grading/excavation contractor for the subject site is required to notify, in writing, the assigned site inspector regarding any excess material proposed to be hauled offsite prior to hauling. The notification must indicate the quantity of material to be moved offsite, identification of the receiving site where the excess will be taken, and all information necessary to show that such receiving site has been properly permitted and has E&S Controls installed”.					17
VESCH 3.31	Temporary seeding: Provide a brief description, including specifications of plant selection, liming requirements, fertilization, and seasonal considerations, of how the site will be temporarily seeded according to VESCH 3.31.					18
VESCH 3.32, 7A-2	Permanent Stabilization: Provide a brief description, including specifications of plant material, planting soil, and seasonal considerations, of how the site will be stabilized after construction is completed according to VESCH 3.32.					19
VESCH 3.33	Sodding: Provide a brief description, including specifications of soil preparation, soil testing, liming, fertilization, and installation requirements, of how sodding operation will be performed according to VESCH 3.33.					20
	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN GENERAL					21
PFM 11-0303.4, PFM 2-0107.4	An identifiable E&S control plan must be included for each construction plan unless otherwise exempted by Chapter 124.1 of the Code of the County of Fairfax (Code).					22
PFM 2-0108.1	Provide a soils map at a scale of not less than 1 inch = 500 feet.					23
PFM 11-0103 PFM 11-0104	Provide and identify limits of clearing and grading. It should conform with the limits of clearing shown on the Generalized Development Plan (GDP)/Final Development Plan (FDP).					24
PFM 12-0304.1A	Show existing tree line. This delineation must include the groups of trees and individual trees standing apart from any forested areas.					25
PFM 2-0107.7	Certify on the plan that all wetlands permit required by law will be obtained before commencing land disturbing activities in conjunction with construction by the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) on its own land. Signature is required on certified wetland permit statement.					26
PFM 11-0104.1 MS-4	Both the construction and the post construction period must be addressed. Where two-phased plans are submitted, the phase one plan must address the controls needed with minimal clearing and grading limits provided before clearing and rough grading the majority of the site. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sediment basins, traps, dikes, and sediment barriers intended to trap sediment shall be installed as a first-step measure (before up-slope disturbance). Adequate space must be provided within the initial limits for the construction equipment installing the initial measures, and space for staging. The ultimate tree-save areas must be depicted on the phase one plan to ensure their preservation throughout the development process. The second phase plan must address the controls needed after the utilities and curb and gutter are installed and the roads roughed in. A single plan may be approved by the director of Land Development Services (Director) if it can be shown that the single plan will adequately control conditions from the beginning of the project until it is completed.					27
PFM 11-0305.6E	Provide location of tree preservation and other areas to remain undisturbed.					28
PFM 11-0305.6F	Identify and address the possible problem areas.					29
PFM 11-0305.6G(4)	Provide interceptor ditch at top of cut slopes. Provide berm (dike) at base of fill slopes. Provide adequate outlets with storage.					30
LDS Policy	Straw bales are to be used only for sheet flow application, and not for drainageway, channel flow or site development perimeter control.					31
LDS Policy	Brush Barrier is not to be used without the specific authorization of the Director.					32
LDS Policy, MS-6	Phase 1 measures shall be designed for the maximum drainage area that can drain to each measure during construction.					33
PFM 12-0305.1B	All erosion and sediment controls and tree protection devices must be placed <u>within</u> the area to be disturbed and may not be located in areas shown to remain undisturbed. Tree protection fencing must be provided at the limits of clearing where trees to be protected exist.					34

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
Practical Consideration	Show floodplain limits and easements, RPAs & EQC delineations.					35
County Code § 118-9-3	If applicable, provide the following note: The limits of clearing and grading shown near and/or within the limits of the RPA will be strictly observed and enforced. Any encroachment into and/or disturbance of the RPA not shown on this plan is considered a violation of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance (CBPO) and is subject to the penalties of CBPO Article 9 (Violation and Penalties).					36
PFM 11-0305.6A	Provide existing and proposed drainage divides including offsite areas to determine the existing and proposed direction of stormwater runoff and contributing area to each proposed E&S control measures. Provide existing and proposed drainage area, C-factor and the 2-year storm runoff quantities.					37
	MINIMUM STANDARDS (MS)					38
9VAC25- 875-560	Provide MS-1 through MS-19 on the plan and address each standard by describing whether and how the minimum standards have been met.					39
MS-1	Permanent or temporary soil stabilization must be applied to denuded areas within seven days after final grade is reached on any portion of the site. Temporary soil stabilization must be applied within seven days to denuded areas that may not be at final grade but will remain dormant for longer than 14 days.					40
MS-2	During construction of the project, soil stockpiles and borrow areas must be stabilized or protected with sediment trapping measures.					41
MS-3	A permanent vegetative cover must be established on denuded areas not otherwise permanently stabilized.					42
MS-4	Sediment basins and traps, perimeter dikes, sediment barriers and other measures intended to trap sediment must be constructed as a first step in any land-disturbing activity and must be made functional before upslope land disturbance takes place.					43
MS-5	Stabilization measures must be applied to earthen structures such as dams, dikes, and diversion immediately after installation.					44
MS-6	Sediment traps and sediment basins must be designed and constructed based upon the total drainage area to be served by the trap or basin.					45
MS-7	Cut and fill slopes must be designed and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion. Additional slope stabilization measures should be provided for slopes where excessive erosion is anticipated.					46
MS-8	Concentrated runoff must not flow down cut or fill slopes unless contained within an adequate temporary or permanent channel, flume or slope drain structure.					47
MS-9	Adequate drainage protection must be made whenever water seeps from a slope face.					48
MS-10	All storm sewer inlets that are made operable during construction must be protected.					49
MS-11	Adequate outlet protection and temporary or permanent lining must be installed in both conveyance channel and receiving channel before it will be considered operational.					50
MS-12	Minimize encroachment, control sediment transport, and stabilize the area when working in a live watercourse.					51
MS-13	Temporary vehicular stream crossing must be provided when a live watercourse must be crossed more than twice in a 6-month period.					52
MS-14	All applicable federal, state, and local regulations which apply to working in crossing a watercourse must be met.					53
MS-15	The bed and banks of a watercourse must be stabilized immediately after work is completed.					54
MS-16	Underground utility lines must be installed in accordance with the criteria shown in Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Regulations (9VAC25-875-560-16). Provide and/or address notes (a) through (f) on the submitted plans.					55
MS-17	Provision must be made to minimize the transport of sediment by vehicular tracking onto the paved surface area, where construction vehicle access routes intersect public or paved roads.					56
MS-18	All temporary erosion sediment control measures must be removed within 30 days after final site stabilization after the permission of the inspector.					57

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
MS-19	Adequacy of outfall channels and pipes must be verified in the following way: (a) Analysis must be made to a point having drainage area equal to 100 times contributing site area (b) Natural channel must be analyzed using two-year storm for overtopping and erosive velocity (c) Provide a detailed site-specific outfall narrative (d) Provide outfall location(s) map & all detailed outfall analysis computations (e) At least 3 to 5 cross-sections, selected at critical locations must be utilized to verify the adequacy of outfall. Cross-sectional data must be based on field survey data or 2 feet contour intervals (f) Cross-sections must have the same vertical and horizontal scale to give a clear picture of bed & banks (g) Outfall velocity must be compared with erosive velocity of existing channels (h) The use of 1-year extended detention is recommended to remedy existing downstream channel erosion problems					58
	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS					59
PFM 2-0107.4	Provide details of all E&S control devices used in the project.					60
VESCH 7A-2 PFM 11-0106.2	Provide all detailed calculations necessary to meet the minimum state and PFM standards.					61
VESCH 3.31 & 3.35	Provide details of seeding and mulching specifications for the correct physiographic province.					62
County Code § 124.1-6	The proposed modifications to state standard practices (or new innovative conservation practices) must be thoroughly described in detail to the satisfaction of the Director.					63
	SAFETY FENCE (SAF)					64
VESCH 3.01	Provide safety fence (SAF) where no other perimeter controls are proposed.					65
VESCH 3.01	Provide a SAF around the sediment basin.					66
	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (CE)					67
PFM 11-0106.2D	Minimum length for construction entrance must be 75 feet.					68
PFM 11-0106.2D	Provide woven filter fabric underliner for the construction entrance.					69
PFM 11-0106.2D	Provide wash rack with appropriate water source.					70
VESCH 3.02	Vehicle tire wash water must be carried away from the entrance to an approved settling area to remove sediment.					71
	SILT FENCE (SF) & SUPER SILT FENCE (SSF)					72
VESCH 3.05	Silt fence should be used for the size of a drainage area of no more than one quarter acre per 100 feet of silt fence length; the maximum slope length behind the barrier is 100 feet; and the maximum gradient behind the barrier is 2:1. Silt fence is best used when the slope above the fence, either cut or fill, is not steeper than 3:1.					73
VESCH 3.05	Minor swales or ditch lines draining to silt fence should not exceed maximum contributing area of 1 acre and the peak flow of 1 cfs.					74
VESCH 3.05 (III-20)	To prevent erosion, an effort should be made to locate silt fence at least 5 to 7 feet beyond the base of disturbed slopes with grades greater than 7%.					75
PFM 11-0106.2A, Table 11.1	Super silt fence design must follow the design criteria in PFM 11-0106.2A Table 11.1 for maximum slope steepness, slope length and super silt fence length. The quantity of concentrated flow to super silt fence should not exceed 5 cfs.					76
	STORM DRAIN INLET (IP) & CULVERT INLET PROTECTION (CIP)					77
VESCH 3.07	The drainage area for storm drain inlet protection may not be greater than 1 acre.					78

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
LDS Policy	Any storm drain inlet protection which completely blocks the drain throat should not be used. Plates 3.07-2, 3.07-6 and 3.07-7 are not allowed in Fairfax County.					79
VESCH 3.07	Provide details for the inlet protection.					80
VESCH 3.08	The maximum area draining to culvert inlet sediment trap should not exceed 3 acres.					81
	TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKE (DD)					82
VESCH 3.09	The maximum allowable drainage area for a temporary diversion dike is 5 acres.					83
VESCH 3.09 Plate 3.09-1	Provide adequate space for installation of the diversion dike. Minimum base width is 4.5 feet.					84
VESCH 3.09	The channel behind the diversion dike and the outlet of the diversion dike shall be stabilized if the channel slope is greater than 2%.					85
	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS (ST)					86
124.1-6-3(a)	Sediment traps in RPAs must have storage volume of 202 cubic yards per acre of disturbed area.					87
PFM 11-0106.2B	Provide pipe outlets for sediment traps with drainage areas between 1 to 3 acres.					88
VESCH 3.13	The storage capacity for the temporary sediment traps must have at least 134 cubic yards; 67 cubic yards of dry storage and 67 cubic yards of wet storage.					89
VESCH 3.13	For the sediment trap, provide storage area which has a minimum 2:1 length to width ratio. Length is measured from where the water enters to the outlet weir.					90
VESCH Plate 3.13-1, 3.13-2	The maximum height of the sediment trap embankment must be 5 feet as measured from the base of the stone outlet. All cut and fill slopes must be 2:1 or flatter (except for excavated wet storage area which may be at a maximum 1:1 grade). Minimum length of the outlet must be 6 feet times the number of acres draining to the trap.					91
VESCH Plate 3.13-1, 3.13-2	Weir for the stone outlet sediment trap should be made from class I riprap and a face stone of VDOT #3 or #357 or #5 coarse aggregate. Weirs should have filter fabric underlain. The outlet for sediment traps must be configured as shown in VESCH Plate 3.13-2.					92
PFM 6-0202.11	For sediment traps which discharge into existing residential yards, in order to reduce concentrated flows and simulate existing sheet flow conditions, the 10-year peak discharge must be designed to be not greater than 0.5 cfs using a minimum runoff C factor of 0.6 for all areas to be disturbed.					93
PFM 6-0202.11	The 10-year peak discharge from silt traps discharging overland in residential areas must be < 0.5 cfs.					94
	TEMPORARY PIPE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP (ST)					95
PFM 11-0106.2B PFM Plate 2-11	Pipe outlet sediment traps are required for drainage areas of 1 to 3 acres. For land areas designated as RPAs, pipe outlet sediment traps may also be required for areas of less than 1 acre where topographical and drainage conditions are favorable.					96
PFM Plate 2-11	The riser should be buried or provided buoyancy computations to verify that weight of rise is able to counter buoyancy. The desired drawdown times are a minimum of 4 hours and a maximum of 40 hours.					97
LDS Policy	Sediment trap shall have adequate outfall. Provide weir calculations and adequacy of downstream conveyance system as necessary.					98
PFM 6-0202.11	The 10-year peak discharge from silt traps discharging overland in existing residential yards must be < 0.5 cfs using a minimum C factor of 0.6 for all areas disturbed.					99
	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN (SB)					100
PFM 11-0202.2	Sediment basins may not be placed on (FCPA land unless required in conjunction with construction by the FCPA on its own land.					101
124.1-6-3(b) PFM 11-0106.2C	The storage volume of Temporary Sediment Basin for land areas designated as RPAs must be 202 cubic yards per acre of disturbed area.					102
VESCH 3.14	Temporary sediment basins should be used for drainage areas that are greater than or equal to 3 acres and less than 100 acres.					103

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
VESCH 3.14, Plate 3.14-1 PFM 11-0305.6M	The design capacity of the basin should be at least 134 cubic yards per acre of total contributing drainage area. One half of the design volume must be in the form of a permanent pool, and the remaining half as drawdown volume. Sediment basin dimensions must be shown on the plan.					104
VESCH Plate 3.14-6 VESCH app. 3.14a	Baffle layout must meet length of the flow to effective width ratio of at least 2:1 for major inflows.					105
LDS Policy	Sediment trap shall have adequate outfall. Provide weir calculations and adequacy of downstream conveyance system as necessary.					106
VESCH 3.14	The crest of the principal spillway must be set at the elevation corresponding to a total storage of 134 cubic yards per acre.					107
VESCH Plate 3.14-2	A minimum of 1 foot of freeboard should be provided between the 25-year Water Surface Elevation (WSE) storm event and the top of embankment if an emergency spillway is used in conjunction with the principal spillway.					108
VESCH Plate 3.14-2	The crest of principal spillway must be a minimum of 3 feet below the top of the embankment if no emergency spillway is provided. The minimum freeboard must be two feet between the 25-year storm WSE and the top of embankment.					109
VESCH 3.14 VESCH App. 3.14-a	Provide measures to dewater the sediment basin down to the permanent pool elevation. It is necessary to provide at least 6-hour drawdown time in the dry storage area to achieve up to 60% removal of sediments.					110
VESCH 3.14	The base of the principal spillway must be firmly anchored to prevent flotation. If the riser height is greater than 10 feet, provide computations and verify a minimum factor of safety of 1.25 is made against flotation.					111
VESCH 3.14 VESCH App. 3.14-a	The barrel for the combined spillway must be designed to safely pass the 25-year storm event, and the outlet of the barrel must be protected to prevent erosion or scour of downstream area.					112
PFM 6-0202.11	The 10-year peak discharge from silt traps discharging overland in residential areas must be < 0.5 cfs using a minimum C factor of 0.6 for all areas disturbed.					113
VESCH 3.14 VESCH App. 3.14-a	Anti-seep collars must be used on the barrel of the principal spillway if the settled height of the embankment exceeds 10 feet or when the embankment has a low silt content. The anti-seep collars must be installed within the saturated zone. Collars may not be closer than 2 feet to a pipe joint and the maximum spacing between collars must be 14 times the projection of the collars above the barrel.					114
VESCH 3.14 VESCH App. 3.14-a	When a separate emergency spillway is used the capacity of both principal and emergency spillway should be able to carry the 25-year storm.					115
VESCH 3.14	Emergency spillways should not be constructed in fill areas. Avoid sharp turns or bends when locating the spillway channel.					116
VESCH 3.17	The maximum velocity on the spillway channel must not exceed the maximum permissible velocities in Table 3.17-A.					117
PFM 6-1604.3	Riprap for emergency spillway must meet PFM 6-1604.3 requirements. Depth of riprap scour protection provided in emergency spillway must be adequate.					118
LDS Policy	Provide geotechnical notes if the sediment basin is located within proposed building footprints.					119
VESCH 3.14	Provide sediment basin calculations.					120
PFM 6-0202.2	Include sediment basin outfall analysis in the plan.					121
	OUTLET PROTECTION & RIPRAP (OP)					122
VESCH 3.18	Specify the type of outlet protection.					123
VESCH 3.18 VESCH Plate 3.18-1	Outlet protection must be designed according to the criteria specified in Section 3.18 of VESCH. Provide calculations.					124

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
PFM 6-1604.7 VESCH 3.18	The energy dissipater at the outfall of the principal spillway must be designed using HEC-14 and relevant computations.					125
PFM 6-1604.3	Provide correct class of riprap per VESCH plate 3.19-3 and detailed on Appendix 3.19-A.					126
PFM 6-1107.3 PFM 6-1604.3	Riprap used for erosion control must conform to the current version of the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) Road and Bridge Specifications.					127
	ROCK CHECK DAM (CD)					128
VESCH 3.20 VESCH Plate 3.20-1	The drainage area of the protected swale or ditch must not exceed 2 acres when VDOT #1 coarse aggregate is used alone and must not exceed 10 acres when a combination of Class I Riprap and VDOT #1 coarse aggregate is used.					129
VESCH 3.20, Plate 3.20-1	The maximum height of check dam must be 3 feet and the center of the dam must at least be 6 inches lower than the outer edges.					130
	ROCK CHECK DAM (CONTD.)					131
VESCH Plate 3.20-1	The maximum spacing between the dams should be such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.					132
VESCH Plate 3.20-1	Provide standard check dam detail per VESCH Plate 3.20-1.					133
	VEGETATIVE STREAM PROTECTION (VSS)					134
VESCH 3.22	Vegetative streambank stabilization may only be applied when bank full flow velocity does not exceed 5 fps and soils are erosion resistant. Above 5 fps, structural measures are required.					135
VESCH 3.22	The velocities shall be at a non-erosive rate. Meet the design criteria established in Table 3.22-A for vegetative stabilization.					136
VESCH 3.22	Provide acceptable plants in the streambank per VESCH 3.22.					137
VESCH 3.22	Follow the seed mixture noted in Table 3.22-B of VESCH for appropriate plantings.					138
	STRUCTURAL STREAMBANK STABILIZATION (SSS)					139
VESCH 3.23	Structural measures should be designed using the 10-year storm.					140
VESCH 3.23	Riprap must be designed and installed according to standard and specification 3.19 of VESCH.					141
VESCH Plate 3.23-1	Gabions should be designed and installed in accordance with manufacturer's standards and specifications (see Plate 3.23-1). The design water velocity for channels utilizing gabions should not exceed 6 ft per second (fps) for gabion thickness of 1/2 ft, 11 fps for thickness of 3/4 ft and 14 fps for thickness of 1 ft.					142
VESCH Plate 3.23-2	The design and installation of deflectors should follow the specifications shown on Plate 3.23-2.					143
VESCH 3.23	Reinforced concrete channel lining should follow the standard and specification 3.17 of VESCH.					144
VESCH Plate 3.23-4	The design and installation of grid pavers should follow the specifications shown on Plate 3.23-4.					145
	TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING (TSC)					146
VESCH 3.24	The maximum drainage areas for the temporary stream crossing must be one square mile.					147
VESCH 3.24 VESCH Plate 3.24-1	Materials used to construct the bridge must be able to withstand the anticipated loading of the construction traffic.					148
VESCH 3.24	Temporary waterway crossing must be made at right angles.					149
VESCH 3.24	A diverting structure such as dike or swale must be constructed 50 feet on either side of the crossing.					150
VESCH 3.24	All crossings must have one traffic lane with a minimum width of 12 feet and a maximum of 20 feet.					151
VESCH 3.24	Where culverts are installed, VDOT #1 Coarse Aggregate or larger must be used to form the crossing.					152
VESCH 3.24	The depth of stone cover over the culvert must be a minimum of one half the culvert diameter or 12 inches, whichever is greater.					153
VESCH 3.24	Culvert sizing should use a 2-year event if remaining for 14 days and a 10-year event if remaining for up to 1 year.					154

REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	Sheet	Y	N	N/A	Line
VESCH 3.24	Temporary bridge crossing must be in accordance with specifications shown on Plate 3.24-1.					155
	UTILITY STREAM CROSSING (USC)					156
VESCH 3.25	The maximum drainage areas to the utility stream crossing must be one square mile.					157
VESCH 3.25	All filter cloth used in the construction of the utility crossing must conform to physical requirements noted in standard and specification 3.19.					158
VESCH 3.25	Water diverting structures should be used at all trenching and/or construction roads.					159
VESCH 3.25 VESCH Plate 3.25-2	For diversion channel crossing minimum width of bottom must be six feet or equal to the bottom width of the existing streambed, whichever is less. Maximum side slope must be 2:1.					160
VESCH 3.25	Channel lining should be based upon velocity of bank full flow and per Table 3.25-A of VESCH.					161
VESCH 3.25	The materials used Flume Pipe Crossing must meet Standard and Specification 3.24 of VESCH.					162
	TREE PROTECTION (TP)					163
PFM 12-0503.1B and Plate 6-12	Welded wire fence, chain link fence or super silt fence may be used as devices to protect trees and forested areas. The protective device must be placed within the disturbed area at the limits of clearing and erected at a minimum height of 4 feet, except for super silt fence where height may be 3.5 feet. The fencing material must be mounted on 6-foot-tall steel posts driven 1.5 feet into the ground and placed a maximum of 6 feet apart, except for welded wire fence and chain link fence where steel posts may be placed a maximum of 10 feet apart.					164
PFM 12-0305.1A	Tree protection measures for trees and vegetation to be retained must also be shown on the demolition plan sheet.					165

References

Fairfax County, Virginia – Code of Ordinances:

[Chapter 118](#) Chesapeake Bay Preservation Ordinance
[Chapter 124.1](#) Erosion and Stormwater Management Ordinance

Other Codes/Regulations/Policies:

[PFM](#) Fairfax County Public Facilities Manual
LDS Policy Current Land Development Services practice or new policy to be established by this document
[Tech Bulletin](#) Land Development Technical Bulletin
[VESCH](#) Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook
Practical Considerations General practice to ensure quality of the plan and constructability
[VAC](#) Virginia Administrative Code

Notes/explanations (list checklist line number with your note)

Seal and Signature of Submitting Engineer or Surveyor with Date: