CHAPTER 158: SLOPE ORDINANCE
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Slope Steepness Measurement  [158.09(B)(3)] ~ Adopted April 24, 2007

In addition to standard engineering methods approved for use in the State of North Carolina, the grade of artificial slopes may be measured using an Abney level, clinometer, or any other precise instrument.

Compaction of Fill Slopes  [158.10(C)(2)] ~ Adopted June 26, 2007

All areas where fill is to be placed shall be completely stripped of all organic material. All slopes shall be benched prior to the placement of any fill so as to create a relatively flat surface on which to place and compact the fill. Fill shall be placed in loose lifts of approximately 9.0 inches in thickness and free of organic material. The fill shall be compacted with equipment adequate for achieving the following requirements: Fill slopes shall be compacted to a minimum of 92 percent of the maximum dry density obtained in accordance with ASTM D-698 Standard Proctor Method. Fill placed for structures shall be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density. Each lift of fill shall be compacted to within 6 inches horizontal of the down slope edge. Each bench that is excavated into the existing slope shall be wide enough for the compaction equipment to travel on and compact the entire surface. The benching technique shall continue up in a stair-step pattern until the fill side meets the cut.

Setbacks  [158.12(B)] ~ Adopted June 26, 2007 (Rev. 8-28-07)

Setbacks for artificial slopes shall be as follows: [1] Consistent with the state for classified trout waters, [2] A minimum of five feet (5’) measured horizontally from the top of the bank from any perennial stream not classified as trout waters, [3] Five feet (5’) on all property lines, and [4] No setback from a public right-of-way.