VIRGINIA UNIFORM CODING SYSTEM
for Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

★ Indicates normal applicability of a specific practice to one or more of the seven control categories

NO.	TITLE	KEY	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	A ACCESS PREVENTION	B PERIMETER CONTROL	C SLOPE PROTECTION	D SEDIMENT TRAPPING	E DRAINAGEWAY AND STREAM PROTECTION	F TEMPORARY STABILIZATION	G PERMANENT STABILIZATION
3.01	SAFETY FENCE	SAF		A protective barrier installed to prohibit undesirable use of an erosion control measure.	*						
3.02	TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	CE		A stone pad, located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on a construction site, to reduce the soil transported onto public roads and other paved areas.		*				*	
3.03	CONSTRUCTION ROAD STABILIZATION	CRS		Temporary stabilization with stone of access roads, subdivision streets, parking areas and other traffic areas immediately after grading to reduce erosion caused by vehicles during wet weather, and to prevent having to regrade permanent roadbeds between initial grading and final stabilization.						*	
3.04	STRAW BALE BARRIER	STB		A temporary sediment barrier composed of straw bales placed across or at the toe of a slope to intercept and detain sediment and decrease flow velocities from drainage areas of limited size; applicable where sheet and rill erosion may be a problem. Maximum effective life is 3 months.		*		*	*		
3.05	SILT FENCE	SF		A temporary sediment barrier constructed of posts, filter fabric and, in some cases, a wire support fence, placed across or at the toe of a slope or in a minor drainage way to intercept and detain sediment and decrease flow velocities from drainage areas of limited size; applicable where sheet and rill erosion or small concentrated flows may be a problem. Maximum effective life - 6 months.		*		*	*		
3.06	BRUSH BARRIER	BB		A temporary sediment barrier composed of limbs, woods, vines, root mat, rock, and other cleared materials pushed together to form a berm, located across or at the toe of a slope to intercept and detain sediment and decrease flow velocities.		*		*			
3.07	STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION	IP		The installation of various kinds of sediment trapping measures around drop inlets or curb inlet structures prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area; limited to drainage areas not exceeding one acre, and not intended to control large, concentrated stormwater flows.				*			
3.08	CULVERT INLET PROTECTION	CIP		A sediment filter located at the inlet to storm sewer culverts which prevents sediment from entering, accumulating in and being transferred by the culvert. It also provides erosion control at culverts during the phase of a project where diversion and drainage patterns are changing, causing original control measures to be ineffective.				*			
3.09	TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKE	DD		A ridge of compacted soil constructed at the top or base of a sloping disturbed area which diverts off-site runoff away from unprotected slopes and to a stabilized outlet, or to divert sediment-laden runoff to a sediment trapping structure. Maximum effective life is 18 months.		*	*				
3.10	TEMPORARY FILL DIVERSION	FD		A channel with a supporting ridge on the lower side, constructed along the top of an active earth fill constructed in order to divert runoff away from the unprotected fill slope to a stabilized outlet or sediment trapping structure; applicable where the area at the top of the fill drains toward the exposed slope and continuous fill operations make the use of a TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKE infeasible; maximum effective life is one week.			*				
3.11	TEMPORARY RIGHT - OF - WAY DIVERSION	RWD		A ridge of compacted soil or loose gravel constructed across a disturbed right-of-way or similar sloping area to shorten the flow length within the disturbed area and divert the runoff to a stabilized outlet. Earthen diversions are applicable where there will be little or no construction traffic within the right-of-way, and gravel structures are applicable where vehicular traffic must be accommodated.			*				
3.12	DIVERSION	DV		A permanent channel with a ridge on the lower side constructed across a slope to reduce slope length and intercept and divert stormwater runoff to a stabilized outlet at non-erosive velocities.			*				
3.13	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP	ST		A small ponding area, formed by constructing an earthen embankment with a stone outlet across a drainage swale, to detain sediment-laden runoff from small disturbed areas for enough time to allow most of the suspended solids to settle out. Maximum effective life is 18 months.		*		*			
3.14	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN	SB		A temporary barrier or dam with controlled stormwater release structure which is formed by constructing an embankment of compacted soil across a drainageway. It is used to detain sediment-laden runoff from drainage areas 3 acres or greater for enough time to allow most of the suspended solids to settle out. It can be constructed only where there is sufficient space and appropriate topography. Maximum effective life is 18 months unless designed as a permanent pond by a qualified professional.		*		*			
3.15	TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN	TSD		A flexible tubing or conduit, used before permanent drainage structures are installed, intended to conduct concentrated runoff safely from the top to the bottom of a disturbed slope without causing erosion on or below the slope.			*			*	
3.16	PAVED FLUME	PF		A permanent concrete-lined channel constructed to conduct concentrated runoff from the top to the bottom of a slope without causing erosion on or below the slope.			*				*
3.17	STORMWATER CONVEYANCE CHANNEL	SCC		A permanent channel designed to carry concentrated flows without erosion. Applicable to man-made channels, including roadside ditches, and natural channels that are modified to accommodate increased flows generated by land development; not generally applicable to major, continuous-flowing natural streams.					*		*
3.18	OUTLET PROTECTION	OP		The installation of riprap channel sections and/or stilling basins below storm drain outlets to reduce erosion and under-cutting from scouring at outlets and to reduce flow velocities before stormwater enters receiving channels below these outlets.					*		*
3.19	RIPRAP	RR		A permanent, erosion-resistant ground cover of large, loose, angular stone installed wherever soil conditions, water turbulence and velocity, expected vegetative cover, etc., are such that soil may erode under design flow conditions.			*		*	*	*

RECOMMENDED PLAN SYMBOLS:

Existing Contour
Finished Contour
Drainage Divide
Limit of Grading
Storm Sewer
Boundary of a Control Measure

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July 1992

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3.20	ROCK CHECK DAMS	CD		Small, temporary stone dams constructed across a drainage ditch to reduce the velocity of concentrated flows, reducing erosion of the swale or ditch. Limited to use in small open channels which drain 10 acres or less; should not be used in live streams.					*	*	
3.21	LEVEL SPREADER	LS		An outlet for dikes and diversions consisting of an excavated depression constructed at zero grade across a slope to convert concentrated, sediment-free runoff to sheet flow and release it onto areas of undisturbed soil which is stabilized by existing vegetation.		*				*	
3.22	VEGETATIVE STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	VSS		The establishment of appropriate vegetation on streambanks to protect the banks from erosion.					*		*
3.23	STRUCTURAL STREAMBANK STABILIZATION	SSS		Stabilizing the banks of live streams with permanent structural measures to protect them from erosion. Particularly applicable to watercourses which must pass increased flows due to upstream development; not applicable to tidal streams.					*		*
3.24	TEMPORARY VEHICULAR STREAM CROSSING	SC		A temporary structural span across a live stream to provide vehicular access to construction activity on either side of the stream while keeping sediment out of the stream and preventing damage in the channel bed and banks.					*		
3.25	UTILITY STREAM CROSSING	USC		A strategy for crossing small waterways when in-stream utility construction is involved. The strategy helps to prevent sediment from entering the affected watercourse and minimizes the amount of disturbance within the stream itself.					*		
3.26	DEWATERING STRUCTURE	DS		A temporary settling and filtering device for water which is discharged from dewatering activities.				*	*		
3.27	TURBIDITY CURTAIN	TC		A floating geotextile material which minimizes sediment transport from a disturbed area adjacent to or within a body of water. It provides sedimentation protection for a watercourse from upslope land disturbance or from dredging or filling within the watercourse.		*		*	*		
3.28	SUBSURFACE DRAIN	SD		A perforated conduit installed beneath the ground to intercept and convey groundwater. Prevents sloping soils from becoming saturated, and subject to sloughing, and improves the quality of the vegetative growth medium in otherwise wet areas by lowering the water table. Can also be used in drain detention structures.			*				*
3.29	SURFACE ROUGHENING	SR		Grading practices such as: stair-stepping or grooving slopes or leaving slopes in a roughened condition by not fine-grading them. Reduces runoff velocity, provides sediment trapping and increases infiltration, all of which facilitate establishment of vegetation on exposed slopes. Applicable to all slopes steeper than 3:1 or that have received final grading but will not be stabilized immediately. Also recommended for other exposed slopes with flatter grades.			*			*	*
3.30	TOPSOILING	TO		Preserving and using topsoil to provide a suitable growth medium for vegetation used to stabilize disturbed areas. Applicable where preservation or importation of topsoil is most cost-effective method of providing a suitable growth medium; not recommended for slopes steeper than 2:1 unless other measures are taken to prevent erosion and sloughing.							*
3.31	TEMPORARY SEEDING	TS		Establishment of temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas that will not be brought to final grade for periods of 30 days to one year by seeding with appropriate rapidly-growing plants.						*	
3.32	PERMANENT SEEDING	PS		Establishment of perennial vegetative cover by planting seed on rough-graded areas that will not be brought to final grade for a year or more or where permanent, long-lived vegetative cover is needed on fine-graded areas.							*
3.33	SODDING	SO		Stabilizing fine-graded areas by establishing permanent grass stands with sod. Provides immediate protection against erosion, and is especially effective in grassed swales and water-ways or in areas where an immediate aesthetic effect is desirable.				*			*
3.34	BERMUDAGRASS & ZOYSIAGRASS ESTABLISHMENT	BE ZE		Establishment of vegetative cover with hybrid bermudagrass or zoysiagrass by planting sprigs, stolons or plugs to stabilize fine-graded areas where establishment by sod is not preferred.							*
3.35	MULCHING	MU		Application of plant residues or other suitable materials to disturbed surfaces to prevent erosion and reduce overland flow velocities. Fosters plant growth by increasing available moisture and providing insulation against extreme heat or cold. Should be applied to all seeding operations, other plant materials which do not provide adequate soil protection by themselves, and bare areas which cannot be seeded due to the season but which still need protection to prevent soil loss.						*	
3.36	SOIL STABILIZATION BLANKETS & MATTING	B/M		The installation of a protective blanket (Treatment 1) or a soil stabilization mat (Treatment 2) on a prepared planting of a steep slope, channel or shoreline.						*	*
3.37	TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND GROUND COVERS	VEG		Stabilizing disturbed areas by planting trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers where turf is not preferred. These plant materials also provide food and shelter for wildlife as well as many other environmental benefits. Especially effective where ornamental plants are desirable and turf maintenance is difficult.							*
3.38	TREE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION	TP		Protecting existing trees from mechanical and other injury during land-disturbing and construction activity to ensure the survival of desirable trees where they will be effective for erosion and sediment control and provide other environmental and aesthetic benefits.							*
3.39	DUST CONTROL	DC		Reducing surface and air movement of dust during land disturbance, demolition or construction activities in areas subject to dust problems in order to prevent soil loss and reduce the presence of potentially harmful airborne substance.						*	