

This plan utilizes best management practices to control erosion and turbidity caused by storm water runoff. An erosion and turbidity plan has been prepared to instruct the contractor on placement of these controls. It is the contractor's responsibility to install and maintain the controls per plan as well as ensuring the plan is providing the proper protection as required by federal, state and local laws. Refer to "contractors responsibility" for a verbal description of the controls that may be implemented.

Certification of compliance with

In accordance with federal, state and local laws related to storm water management and erosion and turbidity controls, the following permits have been obtained.

S.J.r.w.m.d. environmental resource permit no. (pending)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed: Contractor/operator

Dated:

Note: The contractor is responsible for the preparatory filing and continued compliance with the n.p.d.e.s. permit with the epa.

General

1. Contractor shall at a minimum implement the contractor's requirements outlined below and those measures shown on the erosion and turbidity control plan. In addition the contractor shall undertake additional measures required to be in compliance with applicable permit conditions and state water quality standards. Depending on the nature of materials and methods of construction the contractor may be required to add flocculants to the retention system prior to placing the system into operation.

2. The site contractor is responsible for removing the temporary erosion and sediment control devices after completion of construction and only when areas have been stabilized.

3. The contractor is responsible for the removal of any sediment that leaves the site.

4. The contractor shall pay for any water quality control violations from any agency that results in fines being assessed to the owner because of the contractor's failure to eliminate turbid runoff from leaving the site and raising background levels.

5. Within 48 hours prior to the start of construction, the contractor is responsible for preparing and submitting the application form entitled "NPDES Stormwater Notice of Intent to use multi-sector generic permit for stormwater discharge from large and small construction activities" (FDEP Form 62-621.300(4)(b), effective May 1, 2003). The contractor is also responsible for obtaining and continually maintaining a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).

6. Prior to the end of construction, the contractor is responsible for preparing and submitting the application for entitled "NPDES Stormwater Notice of Termination" (FDEP Form 62-621.300(5), Effective April 20, 2005).

All completed forms must be submitted to:

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Offsite vehicle tracking

Stabilized construction entrance will be provided to help reduce vehicle tracking of sediments. The paved street adjacent to the site entrance will be swept daily to remove any excess mud, dirt or rock tracked from the site. Dump trucks hauling material from the construction site will be covered with a tarpaulin. If the action of the vehicle traveling over the stabilized construction entrance is not sufficient to remove most of the mud/sediment, then the tires must be washed before the vehicle enters a public road. If washing is used, actions must be made to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site.

Sequence of major activities

The order of activities shall be as follows:

1. Install stabilized construction entrance
2. Install silt fences and hay bales as required
3. Clear and grub for diversion swales/dikes and sediment basin
4. Construct sediment basin
5. Continuous clearing and grubbing
6. Stock pile top soil if required
7. Perform preliminary grading onsite as required
8. Stabilize denuded areas and stockpiles as soon as practical
9. Install storm sewer and irrigation
10. Complete grading and install permanent seeding/soil and plantings
11. Remove accumulated sediment from basins(to be done as often as needed)
12. When all construction activity is complete and the site is stabilized, remove any temporary diversion swales/dikes and reseeded as required.

Timing of control/measures

As indicated in the sequence of major activities, the silt fences and hay bales, stabilized construction entrance and sediment basin will be constructed prior to clearing or grading of any portions of the site. Stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practical in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased once construction activity ceases permanently in an area that area will be stabilized permanently in accordance with the plans. After the entire site is stabilized, the accumulated sediment will be removed from the sediment traps and the earth dikes/wales will be regraded/removed and stabilized in accordance with the erosion & turbidity control plan.

SIGNATURE	BUSINESS NAME AND ADDRESS OF CONTRACTOR & ALL SUBS	RESPONSIBLE FOR/DUTIES
		GENERAL CONTRACTOR
		SUB-CONTRACTOR
		SUB-CONTRACTOR
		SUB-CONTRACTOR
		SUB-CONTRACTOR
		SUB-CONTRACTOR

Hazardous products

These practices are used to reduce the risks associated with hazardous materials.

- * products will be kept in original containers unless they are not reusable.
- * original labels and material safety data will be retained; they contain important product information.
- * if surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer's or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

Product specific practices

Following product specific practices will be followed onsite:

Petroleum products

All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Fertilizers:

Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water. Storage will be in a covered area. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.

Paints:

All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions or state and local regulations.

Concrete trucks:

Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site. In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

Manufacturers recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted on site and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.

Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept within the material storage area onsite. Equipment and materials will include but not be limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, liquid absorbent (i.e. Kitty litter or equal), and sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.

All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.

The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.

Spill of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state or local government agency, regardless of the size of the spill.

The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another one. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will also be included.

The site superintendent responsible for the day-to-day site operations, will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He/she will designate at least one other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel will be posted in the material storage area and if applicable, in the office trailer onsite.

Waste disposal

***Waste Materials:**

All waste materials except land clearing debris shall be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal dumpster. The dumpster will meet all local, state and/or federal solid waste management regulations. The dumpster will be emptied as needed and the trash will be hauled to a state approved landfill. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. Notices stating these practices will be posted at the construction site by the construction superintendent, the individual who manages the day-to-day site operations, will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

***Hazardous Waste:**

All hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local, state and federal regulation or by the manufacturer. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices and the site superintendent will be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.

***Sanitary Waste:**

All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units as needed to prevent possible spillage. The waste will be collected and disposed of in accordance with state and local waste disposal regulations for sanitary sewer and septic systems.

Controls

It is the contractor's responsibility to implement the erosion and turbidity controls as shown on the erosion and turbidity control plan. It is also the contractor's responsibility to ensure these controls are properly installed, maintained and functioning properly to prevent turbid or polluted water from leaving the project site. The contractor will adjust the erosion and turbidity control measures on the erosion and turbidity control plan and add additional control measures, as required, to ensure the site meets all federal, state and local erosion and turbidity control requirements. The following best management practices will be implemented by the contractor as required by the erosion and turbidity control plan and as required to meet the erosion and turbidity requirements imposed on the project site by the regulatory agencies.

Erosion and sediment control stabilization practices

1. Hay bale barrier: hay bale barriers can be used below disturbed areas subject to sheet and rill erosion with the following limitations:

- a. Where the size of the drainage area is no greater than 1/4 acre per 100 ft. of barrier length; the maximum slope length behind the barrier is 100 ft. and the maximum slope gradient behind the barrier is 50% (2:1)
- b. In minor swales or ditch lines where the maximum contributing drainage area is no greater than 2 acres.
- c. Where effectiveness is required for less than 3 months.
- d. Under no circumstances should straw bale barriers be constructed in streams or in swales where there is possibility of a washout.

See design criteria for further classification

2. Silt Fence filter fabric barrier: filter fabric barriers can be used below disturbed areas subject to sheet and rill erosion with the following limitations:

- a. Where the size of the drainage area is no greater than 1/4 acre per 100 ft. of silt fence length; the maximum slope length behind the barrier is 100 ft. and the maximum slope gradient behind the barrier is 50% (2:1)
- b. In minor swales or ditch lines where the maximum contributing drainage area is no greater than 2 acres.
- c. Where effectiveness is required for less than 3 months.
- d. Under no circumstances should silt fences be constructed in live streams or in swales or ditch lines where the flows are likely to exceed one cubic foot per second.

See design criteria for further classification.

3. Brush barrier with filter fabric: brush barrier may be used below disturbed areas subject to sheet and rill erosion where enough residue material is available on site for the construction of such a barrier.

4. Level spreader: a level spreader may be used where sediment-free storm runoff is intercepted and diverted away from the graded areas onto undisturbed stabilized areas. This practice applies only in those situations where the spreader can be constructed on undisturbed soil and the area below the level lip is stabilized by natural vegetation. The spreader shall be made and maintained as per design specifications refer to "The Florida Development Manual - A Guide to Sound Land and Water Management" from the state of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Chapter 6.

5. Stockpiling material: no excavated material shall be stockpiled in such a manner as to direct runoff directly off the project site into any adjacent water body or storm water collection facility.

6. Exposed area limitation: the surface area of open, raw erodible soil exposed by clearing and grubbing operations or excavation and filling operations shall not exceed 10 acres. This requirement may be waived for large projects with an erosion control plan which demonstrates that opening of additional areas will not significantly affect off-site deposit of sediments.

7. Inlet protection: inlet protection is to be used where the storm drain inlets are to be made operational before permanent stabilization of the disturbed drainage area and should adhere to the following limitations:

- a. The contributing drainage area is no greater than 1 acre.
- b. The inlet protection device shall be constructed to facilitate clean out and disposal of trapped sediment and to minimize the interference with construction activities.
- c. Shall be constructed so that any resultant ponding or stormwater will not cause excessive inconvenience or damage to adjacent areas or structures.

See design criteria for further classification

8. Temporary seeding: areas opened by construction operations and that are not anticipated to be re-excavated or dressed and receive final grassing treatment within 30 days shall be seeded with a quick growing grass species which will provide an early cover during the season in which it is planted and will not later compete with the permanent grassing.

9. Temporary seeding and mulching: slopes steeper than 3:1 that fall within the category established in paragraph 8 above shall additionally receive mulching of approximately 2 inches loose measure of mulch material into the soil of the seeded area adequate to prevent movement of seed and mulch.

10. Temporary grassing: the seeded or seeded and mulched areas) shall be rolled and watered or hydro-mulched or other suitable methods if required to assure optimum growing conditions for the establishment of a good grass cover. Temporary grassing shall be the same mix & amount required for permanent grassing in the contract specifications.

11. Temporary re-grassing: if, after 14 days from seeding, the temporary grassed areas have not attained a minimum of 75 percent good grass cover, the area will be reworked and additional seed applied sufficient to establish the desired vegetative cover.

12. Maintenance: all features of the project designed and constructed to prevent erosion and sediment shall be maintained during the life of the construction so as to function as they were originally designed and constructed.

13. Permanent erosion control: the erosion control facilities of the project should be designed to minimize the impact on the off-site facilities.

14. Permanent seeding: Permanent seeding shall be provided to disturbed areas where permanent, long-lived vegetative cover is needed to stabilize the soil or where rough-graded areas which will not be brought to final grade more than one year.

15. Dewatering: any discharge from dewatering activity shall be filtered and conveyed to the outfall in a manner which prevents erosion and transportation of suspended solids to the receiving outfall. Dewatering pumps shall not exceed the capacity of that which requires a consumptive use permit from the St. Johns River Water Management District. If the capacity is exceeded the Contractor is responsible for obtaining the cup.

Structural practices

1. Temporary diversion dikes: temporary diversion dikes may be used to divert sediment-laden runoff from a disturbed area to a sediment trapping facility. For design standards refer to "The Florida Development Manual - A Guide to Sound Land and Water Management" from the state of Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), Chapter 6.

2. Temporary sediment trap: a sediment trap is designed to detain sediment-laden runoff from small disturbed areas long enough to allow most of the sediment to settle out thereby protecting drainage ways, properties, and rights-of-way from sedimentation. Sediment traps shall be designed to the following limitations:

- a. A sediment trap is usually installed in a drainage way, at a storm drain inlet at other points of discharge from a disturbed area.
- b. Shall be constructed below drainage areas of 5 acres or less.
- c. Where the sediment trap is used less than 18 months.
- d. The sediment trap may be constructed either independently or in conjunction with a temporary diversion dike.

3. Outlet protection: applicable to the outlets of all pipes and paved channel sections where the velocity of flow at design capacity of the outlet will exceed the permissible velocity of the receiving channel or area. The most common types are riprap aprons or concrete aprons with energy dissipator blocks or walls.

Erosion and sediment control inspection and maintenance practices

The following are inspection and maintenance practices that will be implemented to maintain erosion and sediment controls.

- * all control measures will be inspected by the superintendent, the person responsible for the day to day site operation or someone appointed by the superintendent, at least once a week and following any storm event of 0.25 inches or greater.
- * all turbidity control measures will be maintained in good working order; if a repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of report.
- * built up sediment will be removed from all sediment controls when the sediment has reached one-half of the design capacity of the control measure.
- * silt fence barriers will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears in the fabric, quality of the fabric and if it is securely attached to the posts, and to see that the posts are firmly in the ground.
- * the sediment basins will be inspected for the depth of sediment, and should be checked regularly to ensure that it is structurally sound and has not been damaged by erosion or construction equipment. The sediment shall be removed when it reaches the cleanout level mark.
- * diversion dikes/swales shall be inspected once a week and after every storm event and all repairs must be made as needed.
- * temporary and permanent seeding and planting will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.
- * a maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection and a copy will be given to the contractor to be kept on-site during construction and available upon request to the owner, engineer, or any federal, state or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, or storm water management plans. The reports shall be made and retained as part of the storm water pollution prevention plan for at least three years from the date that the site reaches final stabilization and the notice of termination is submitted.
- * the site superintendent will select up to three individuals who will be responsible for inspections, maintenance and repair activities, and filing out the inspection and maintenance report.
- * personnel selected for inspection and maintenance responsibilities will receive training from the site superintendent. They will be trained in all the inspection and maintenance practices necessary for keeping the erosion and sediment controls used on site in good working order.

Non-storm water discharges

It is expected that the following non-storm water discharges will occur from the site during the construction period:

- * pavement wash waters (where no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred).
- * uncontaminated groundwater (from dewatering excavation); all non-storm water discharges will be directed to the sediment basin prior to discharge.

Material management practices

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to storm water runoff.

Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed onsite during the construction project

- * an effort will be made to store only enough product required to complete the project.
- * all materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- * products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- * substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- * whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container
- * manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- * the site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure that all materials onsite receive proper use and disposal.

ALL DETAILS AND INFORMATION PROVIDED HEREIN ARE STANDARD AND NOT NECESSARILY PERTINENT TO THIS PROJECT. IF ADDITIONAL DETAILS AND/OR INFORMATION IS REQUIRED ON EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REFER TO "THE FLORIDA DEVELOPMENT MANUAL - A GUIDE TO SOUND LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT" FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (FDEP), CHAPTER 6.

PIPE OUTLET TO FLAT AREA-NO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL

PIPE AREA TO WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL

SECTION A-A

PIPE OUTLET PROTECTION

NOTES:
1. APRON LINING MAY BE RIP RAP, GROUTED RIP RAP, GABION BASKET OR CONCRETE
2. La IS THE LENGTH OF THE RIP RAP APRON AS CALCULATED USING PLATES 3.1-6.3 AND 3.16.4
3. d = 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER, BUT NOT LESS THAN SIX INCHES

GRAVEL & WIRE MESH DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

1. SET THE STAKES
2. EXCAVATE A 4" x 4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF STAKES.
3. STAPLE FILTER MATERIAL TO THE TRENCH AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.
4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE EXCAVATED SOIL.

SHEET PILE INSTALLATION (PERSPECTIVE VIEW)

POINT A SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN POINT B. (FRONT ELEVATION)

TYPICAL SILT FENCE

STEEL OR WOOD POSTS DRIVEN INTO GROUND A MIN. OF 12".
FILTER CLOTH
CONSTRUCTION AREA
BACKFILL TRENCH WITH EARTH AFTER PLACING FILTER CLOTH

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS BY USE OF WIRE STAPLES, THE WIRES OR HOG RINGS
2. SILT FENCES TO BE INSTALLED IN LOCATIONS AS SHOWN ON THIS EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN PRIOR TO BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION TO CONTROL SEDIMENT.
3. SILT FENCES TO BE MAINTAINED AND CLEANED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN IN FUNCTIONAL CONDITION.
4. SILT FENCES TO BE REMOVED AND THE AREA TO BE RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL CONDITION WHEN PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PROCEDURES ARE EFFECTIVE.
5. IF A DOUBLE ROW OF SILT FENCE IS REQUIRED THEY SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 3' APART.
6. APPROXIMATELY 8" OF FILTER FABRIC MATERIAL MUST EXTEND INTO A TRENCH AND BE ANCHORED WITH COMPACTED BACKFILL MATERIAL.

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Inventory for pollution prevention

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be Present onsite during construction:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fertilizers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wood
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> petroleum based products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> masonry blocks
<input type="checkbox"/> tar	<input type="checkbox"/> cleaning solvents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roofing materials
<input type="checkbox"/> detergents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paints	<input type="checkbox"/> metal studs

Runoff Water W/Sediments

SPECIFIC APPLICATION

THIS METHOD OF INLET PROTECTION IS APPLICABLE WHERE HEAVY CONCENTRATED FLOWS ARE EXPECTED, BUT NOT WHERE PONDING AROUND STRUCTURE MIGHT CAUSE EXCESSIVE INCONVENIENCE OR DAMAGE TO ADJACENT STRUCTURES AND UNPROTECTED AREAS.

* personnel selected for inspection and maintenance responsibilities will receive training from the site superintendent. They will be trained in all the inspection and maintenance practices necessary for keeping the erosion and sediment controls used on site in good working order.

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High Flow Filter Fence

NOTE: USE SANDBAGS, STRAW BALES OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS TO CHANNELIZE RUNOFF TO BASIN AS REQUIRED.

Filter Fabric Drop Inlet Sediment Barrier

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

1. DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS ARE TO BE USED FROM SMALL, NEARLY LEVEL DRAINAGE AREAS. (LESS THAN 5% SLOPE)
2. USE 2X4 WOOD OR EQUIVALENT METAL STAKES. (3' MIN. LENGTH)
3. INSTALL 2X4 WOOD TOP FRAME TO INSURE STABILITY
4. THE TOP OF FRAME (PONDING HEIGHT) MUST BE WELL BELOW THE GROUND ELEVATION DOWNSLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM BYPASSING THE INLET. A TEMPORARY DIKE MAY BE NECESSARY ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

Inventory for pollution prevention

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be Present onsite during construction:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fertilizers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wood
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> petroleum based products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> masonry blocks
<input type="checkbox"/> tar	<input type="checkbox"/> cleaning solvents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roofing materials
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<input type="checkbox"/> tar	<input type="checkbox"/> cleaning solvents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roofing materials
<input type="checkbox"/> detergents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> paints	<input type="checkbox"/> metal studs

GRAVEL & WIRE MESH DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

1. SET THE STAKES
2. EXCAVATE A 4" x 4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF STAKES.
3. STAPLE FILTER MATERIAL TO THE TRENCH AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.
4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE EXCAVATED SOIL.

SHEET PILE INSTALLATION (PERSPECTIVE VIEW)

POINT A SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN POINT B. (FRONT ELEVATION)

TYPICAL SILT FENCE

STEEL OR WOOD POSTS DRIVEN INTO GROUND A MIN. OF 12".
FILTER CLOTH
CONSTRUCTION AREA
BACKFILL TRENCH WITH EARTH AFTER PLACING FILTER CLOTH

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS BY USE OF WIRE STAPLES, THE WIRES OR HOG RINGS
2. SILT FENCES TO BE INSTALLED IN LOCATIONS AS SHOWN ON THIS EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN PRIOR TO BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION TO CONTROL SEDIMENT.
3. SILT FENCES TO BE MAINTAINED AND CLEANED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN IN FUNCTIONAL CONDITION.
4. SILT FENCES TO BE REMOVED AND THE AREA TO BE RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL CONDITION WHEN PERMANENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PROCEDURES ARE EFFECTIVE.
5. IF A DOUBLE ROW OF SILT FENCE IS REQUIRED THEY SHALL BE PLACED A MINIMUM OF 3' APART.
6. APPROXIMATELY 8" OF FILTER FABRIC MATERIAL MUST EXTEND INTO A TRENCH AND BE ANCHORED WITH COMPACTED BACKFILL MATERIAL.

High Flow Filter Fence

NOTE: USE SANDBAGS, STRAW BALES OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS TO CHANNELIZE RUNOFF TO BASIN AS REQUIRED.

Filter Fabric Drop Inlet Sediment Barrier

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

1. DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS ARE TO BE USED FROM SMALL, NEARLY LEVEL DRAINAGE AREAS. (LESS THAN 5% SLOPE)
2. USE 2X4 WOOD OR EQUIVALENT METAL STAKES. (3' MIN. LENGTH)
3. INSTALL 2X4 WOOD TOP FRAME TO INSURE STABILITY
4. THE TOP OF FRAME (PONDING HEIGHT) MUST BE WELL BELOW THE GROUND ELEVATION DOWNSLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM BYPASSING THE INLET. A TEMPORARY DIKE MAY BE NECESSARY ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

High Flow Filter Fence

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Inventory for pollution prevention

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be Present onsite during construction:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> concrete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fertilizers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> wood
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> asphalt	<input type="checkbox"/> petroleum based products	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> masonry blocks
<input type="checkbox"/> tar	<input type="checkbox"/> cleaning solvents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> roofing materials
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