GENERAL

CONTRACTOR SHALL MEET THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIRMENTS OF THE OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE CITY OF AVON CODIFIED ORDINANCES. APPLICABLE NPDES STORM WATER PERMITS SHALL BE REQUIRED.

IN CASES WHERE CONFLICTS EXIST BETWEEN STANDARDS, THE STRICTER REQUIREMENT SHALL GOVERN.

PROPOSED TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CITY ENGINEER AND INCORPORATE MEASURES AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MOST CURRENT EDITION OF "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" AS PUBLISHED BY THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

AN ABBREVIATED STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR ALL NON–AGRICULTURAL SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES DISTURBING LESS THAN ONE–ACRE OF LAND.

A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES DISTURBING ONE OR MORE ACRES OF TOTAL LAND, LESS THAN ONE ACRE IF PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT OR SALE DISTURBING ONE OR MORE ACRES OF TOTAL LAND. REFER TO CODIFIED ORDINANCE CHAPTER 1050.05 FOR FURTHER DETAIL.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS			
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS		ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING	SWPPP-1	61-24	5/29/24

ABBREVIATED STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

GENERAL NOTES FOR SEDIMENT POLLUTANT CONTROLS

1. PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROLS (I.E. SEDIMENT TRAPS, SILT FENCE, COMPOST SOCKS, COMPOST BERMS, ETC...) SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS THE FIRST STEP OF GRADING AND WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS FROM THE START OF GRUBBING AND SHALL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION UNTIL UPSLOPE AREAS DRAINING TO THEM ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE.

2. NO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SCMS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE PRIOR TO ADEQUATE PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATED UPLAND DRAINAGE AREAS AND WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION FROM THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, UNLESS THEIR REMOVAL IS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR WITHIN THE SITE'S APPROVED PLAN.

3. THERE SHALL BE NO SEDIMENT–LADEN OR TURBID DISCHARGES TO WATER RESOURCES OR WETLANDS RESULTING FROM DEWATERING ACTIVITIES. IF TRENCH OR GROUNDWATER CONTAINS SEDIMENT, IT MUST PASS THROUGH A SEDIMENT TRAP OR OTHER EQUALLY EFFECTIVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE, PRIOR TO BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. ALTERNATIVELY, SEDIMENT MAY BE REMOVED BY SETTLING IN PLACE OR BY DEWATERING INTO A SUMP PIT, FILTER BAG OR COMPARABLE PRACTICE. GROUND WATER DEWATERING WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN SEDIMENT OR OTHER POLLUTANTS IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE TREATED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE. HOWEVER, CARE MUST BE TAKEN WHEN DISCHARGING GROUND WATER TO ENSURE THAT IT DOES NOT BECOME POLLUTANT–LADEN BY TRAVERSING OVER DISTURBED SOILS OR OTHER POLLUTANT SOURCES.

4. STREETS DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES AND RECEIVING TRAFFIC FROM THE DEVELOPMENT AREA, SHALL BE CLEANED DAILY TO REMOVE SEDIMENT TRACKED OFF–SITE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CATCH BASINS ON THESE STREETS NEAREST TO THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL ALSO BE CLEANED WEEKLY. BASED ON SITE CONDITIONS, THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO CONTROL OFF–SITE TRACKING AND DUST.

5. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEVELOPER, OR HIS/HER REPRESENTATIVE, TO INSPECT ALL CONTROLS ON THE SITE AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN TWENTY–FOUR (24) HOURS AFTER ANY STORM EVENT GREATER THAN ONE–HALF INCH OF RAIN PER TWENTY–FOUR (24) HOUR PERIOD. WHEN INSPECTIONS REVEAL THE NEED FOR REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, OR INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SCMS, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES SHALL BE FOLLOWED:

   a. WHEN PRACTICES REQUIRE REPAIR OR MAINTENANCE: IF AN INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT A CONTROL PRACTICE IS IN NEED OF REPAIR OR MAINTENANCE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SEDIMENT–SETTLING POND, IT MUST BE REPAIRED OR MAINTAINED WITHIN THREE (3) DAYS OF THE INSPECTION. SEDIMENT–SETTLING PONDS MUST BE REPAIRED OR MAINTAINED WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS OF THE INSPECTION.

   b. WHEN PRACTICES FAIL TO PROVIDE THEIR INTENDED FUNCTION: IF AN INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT A CONTROL PRACTICE FAILS TO PERFORM ITS INTENDED FUNCTION AS DETAILED IN THE SWP3 AND THAT ANOTHER, MORE APPROPRIATE CONTROL PRACTICE IS REQUIRED, THE SWP3 MUST BE AMENDED AND THE NEW CONTROL PRACTICE MUST BE INSTALLED WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS OF THE INSPECTION.

   c. WHEN PRACTICES DEPICTED ON THE SWPPP ARE NOT INSTALLED: IF AN INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT A CONTROL PRACTICE HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SCHEDULE, THE CONTROL PRACTICE MUST BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE INSPECTION. IF THE INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT THE PLANNED CONTROL PRACTICE IS NOT NEEDED, THE RECORD MUST CONTAIN A STATEMENT OF EXPLANATION AS TO WHY THE CONTROL PRACTICE IS NOT NEEDED.

6. THE APPLICANT SHALL MAINTAIN FOR THREE (3) YEARS FOLLOWING FINAL STABILIZATION THE RESULTS OF THESE INSPECTIONS, THE NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL MAKING THE INSPECTIONS, THE DATES OF INSPECTIONS, MAJOR OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SWP3, A CERTIFICATION AS TO WHETHER THE FACILITY IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SWP3, AND INFORMATION ON ANY INCIDENTS OF NON–COMPLIANCE DETERMINED BY THESE INSPECTIONS.

7. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN SHALL CONFORM WITH DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS OUTLINED IN THE CURRENT VERSION OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BOOKLET, "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT", OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE.

8. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES NOT ALREADY SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN MAY BE NECESSARY DUE TO UNFORESEEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND/OR CHANGES IN DRAINAGE PATTERNS CAUSED BY EARTH–MOVING ACTIVITY. ADDITIONAL PRACTICES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AT THE DEVELOPER'S EXPENSE AS DIRECTED BY THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE.

9. STOCKPILES CREATED FROM BASEMENT EXCAVATION AND/OR TOPSOIL GRADING SHALL BE SITUATED AWAY FROM STREETS, SWALES, OR OTHER WATERWAYS AND SHALL BE SEEDED AND/OR MULCHED IMMEDIATELY.

NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

10. DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED AS SPECIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

AREA REQUIRING TEMPORARY STABILIZATION:	TIME FRAME TO APPLY EROSION CONTROLS:
ANY DISTURBED AREA WITHIN FIFTY (50) FEET OF A STREAM AND NOT AT FINAL GRADE	WITHIN IN TWO (2) DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT DISTURBANCE IF THAT AREA WILL REMAIN IDLE FOR MORE THAN TWWNTY–ONE (21) DAYS.
FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, ANY DISTURBED AREA, INCLUDING SOIL STOCKPILES THAT WILL BE DORMANT FOR MORE THAN TWENTY–ONE (21) DAYS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR, AND NOT WITHIN FIFTY (50) FEET OF A STREAM.	WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT DISTURBANCE WITHIN THE AREA.
DISTURBED AREAS THAT WILL BE IDLE OVER WINTER.	PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1ST.
NOTE: WHERE VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES MAY CAUSE STRUCTURAL INSTABILITY OR ARE OTHERWISE UNOBTAINABLE, ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES MUST BE EMPLOYED. THESE TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE MULCHING OR EROSION MATTING.	

GENERAL NOTES FOR NON–SEDIMENT POLLUTANT CONTROLS

1. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOW TO STREAMS, DITCHES, STORM DRAINS, OR ANY OTHER WATER CONVEYANCE. A SUMP OR PIT WITH NO POTENTIAL FOR DISCHARGE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IF NEEDED TO CONTAIN CONCRETE WASH WATER. FIELD TILE OR OTHER SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES WITHIN 10 FT. OF THE SUMP SHALL BE CUT AND PLUGGED. FOR SMALL PROJECTS, TRUCK CHUTES MAY BE RINSED AWAY FROM ANY WATER CONVEYANCES.

2. NO SOLID OR LIQUID WASTE SHALL BE DISCHARGED INTO STORMWATER RUNOFF. ANY AND ALL WASTE MATERIALS (SOLID, HAZARDOUS, CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION, SANITARY, TOXIC, CONTAMINATED SOILS, ETC.) GENERATED AT THE SITE SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL RULES/REGULATIONS. ON–SITE STORAGE CONTAINERS SHALL BE COVERED AND NOT LEAKING. IT IS PROHIBITED TO BURN, BURY OR POUR OUT ONTO THE GROUND OR INTO THE STORM SEWERS ANY SOLVENTS, PAINTS, GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL, USED MOTOR OIL, HYDRAULIC FLUID, ANTIFREEZE, CEMENT CURING COMPOUNDS AND ANY OTHER SUCH TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR WASTES.

3. HANDLING CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS. MIXING, PUMPING, TRANSFERRING OR OTHER HANDLING OF CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS SUCH AS FERTILIZER, LIME, ASPHALT, CONCRETE DRYING COMPOUNDS, AND ALL OTHER POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN AN AREA AWAY FROM ANY WATERCOURSE, DITCH OR STORM DRAIN.

4. EQUIPMENT FUELING AND MAINTENANCE, OIL CHANGING, ETC., SHALL BE PERFORMED AWAY FROM WATERCOURSES, DITCHES OR STORM DRAINS, IN AN AREA DESIGNATED FOR THAT PURPOSE. THE DESIGNATED AREA SHALL BE EQUIPPED FOR RECYCLING OIL AND CATCHING SPILLS. SECONDARY CON¬TAINMENT WITH A MINIMUM CAPACITY EQUAL TO 110% OF THE VOLUME OF ALL CONTAINERS IN A STORAGE AREA SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ALL FUEL/LIQUID STORAGE TANKS AND DRUMS.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS			
ABBREVIATED SWPPP		ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING	SWPPP-2	61-24	5/29/24

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

GENERAL NOTES FOR SEDIMENT POLLUTANT CONTROLS

1. PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROLS (I.E. SEDIMENT TRAPS, SILT FENCE, COMPOST SOCKS, COMPOST BERMS, ETC...) SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AS THE FIRST STEP OF GRADING AND WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS FROM THE START OF GRUBBING AND SHALL CONTINUE TO FUNCTION UNTIL UPSLOPE AREAS DRAINING TO THEM ARE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE.

2. NO EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SCMS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE PRIOR TO ADEQUATE PERMANENT STABILIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATED UPLAND DRAINAGE AREAS AND WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION FROM THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, UNLESS THEIR REMOVAL IS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR WITHIN THE SITE'S APPROVED PLAN.

3. THERE SHALL BE NO SEDIMENT–LADEN OR TURBID DISCHARGES TO WATER RESOURCES OR WETLANDS RESULTING FROM DEWATERING ACTIVITIES. IF TRENCH OR GROUNDWATER CONTAINS SEDIMENT, IT MUST PASS THROUGH A SEDIMENT TRAP OR OTHER EQUALLY EFFECTIVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE, PRIOR TO BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. ALTERNATIVELY, SEDIMENT MAY BE REMOVED BY SETTLING IN PLACE OR BY DEWATERING INTO A SUMP PIT, FILTER BAG OR COMPARABLE PRACTICE. GROUND WATER DEWATERING WHICH DOES NOT CONTAIN SEDIMENT OR OTHER POLLUTANTS IS NOT REQUIRED TO BE TREATED PRIOR TO DISCHARGE. HOWEVER, CARE MUST BE TAKEN WHEN DISCHARGING GROUND WATER TO ENSURE THAT IT DOES NOT BECOME POLLUTANT–LADEN BY TRAVERSING OVER DISTURBED SOILS OR OTHER POLLUTANT SOURCES.

4. STREETS DIRECTLY ADJACENT TO CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES AND RECEIVING TRAFFIC FROM THE DEVELOPMENT AREA, SHALL BE CLEANED DAILY TO REMOVE SEDIMENT TRACKED OFF–SITE. IF APPLICABLE, THE CATCH BASINS ON THESE STREETS NEAREST TO THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL ALSO BE CLEANED WEEKLY. BASED ON SITE CONDITIONS, THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, MAY REQUIRE ADDITIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO CONTROL OFF–SITE TRACKING AND DUST.

5. IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEVELOPER, OR HIS/HER REPRESENTATIVE, TO INSPECT ALL CONTROLS ON THE SITE AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN TWENTY–FOUR (24) HOURS AFTER ANY STORM EVENT GREATER THAN ONE–HALF INCH OF RAIN PER TWENTY–FOUR (24) HOUR PERIOD. WHEN INSPECTIONS REVEAL THE NEED FOR REPAIR, REPLACEMENT, OR INSTALLATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SCMS, THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURES SHALL BE FOLLOWED:

   a. <u>WHEN PRACTICES REQUIRE REPAIR OR MAINTENANCE:</u> IF AN INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT A CONTROL PRACTICE IS IN NEED OF REPAIR OR MAINTENANCE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SEDIMENT–SETTLING POND, IT MUST BE REPAIRED OR MAINTAINED WITHIN THREE (3) DAYS OF THE INSPECTION. SEDIMENT–SETTLING PONDS MUST BE REPAIRED OR MAINTAINED WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS OF THE INSPECTION.

   b. <u>WHEN PRACTICES FAIL TO PROVIDE THEIR INTENDED FUNCTION:</u> IF AN INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT A CONTROL PRACTICE FAILS TO PERFORM ITS INTENDED FUNCTION AS DETAILED IN THE SWP3 AND THAT ANOTHER, MORE APPROPRIATE CONTROL PRACTICE IS REQUIRED, THE SWP3 MUST BE AMENDED AND THE NEW CONTROL PRACTICE MUST BE INSTALLED WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS OF THE INSPECTION.

   c. <u>WHEN PRACTICES DEPICTED ON THE SWPPP ARE NOT INSTALLED:</u> IF AN INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT A CONTROL PRACTICE HAS NOT BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SCHEDULE, THE CONTROL PRACTICE MUST BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS FROM THE DATE OF THE INSPECTION. IF THE INTERNAL INSPECTION REVEALS THAT THE PLANNED CONTROL PRACTICE IS NOT NEEDED, THE RECORD MUST CONTAIN A STATEMENT OF EXPLANATION AS TO WHY THE CONTROL PRACTICE IS NOT NEEDED.

6. THE APPLICANT SHALL MAINTAIN FOR THREE (3) YEARS FOLLOWING FINAL STABILIZATION THE RESULTS OF THESE INSPECTIONS, THE NAMES AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PERSONNEL MAKING THE INSPECTIONS, THE DATES OF INSPECTIONS, MAJOR OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SWP3, A CERTIFICATION AS TO WHETHER THE FACILITY IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SWP3, AND INFORMATION ON ANY INCIDENTS OF NON–COMPLIANCE DETERMINED BY THESE INSPECTIONS.

7. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN SHALL CONFORM WITH DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS OUTLINED IN THE CURRENT VERSION OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES BOOKLET, "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT", OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE.

8. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES NOT ALREADY SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN MAY BE NECESSARY DUE TO UNFORESEEN ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND/OR CHANGES IN DRAINAGE PATTERNS CAUSED BY EARTH–MOVING ACTIVITY. ADDITIONAL PRACTICES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AT THE DEVELOPER'S EXPENSE AS DIRECTED BY THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE.

9. NO STRUCTURAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS (E.G. SILT FENCE, SEDIMENT TRAPS, ETC.) SHALL BE USED IN A WATER RESOURCE OR WETLAND, UNLESS THEIR USE IS SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR WITHIN THE SITE'S APPROVED PLAN.

10. SOIL STOCKPILES, TOPSOIL OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE SITUATED AWAY FROM STREETS, SWALES, OR OTHER WATERWAYS AND SHALL BE SEEDED AND/OR MULCHED IMMEDIATELY.

11. ON–SITE PERSONNEL SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS REGARDING FUGITIVE DUST EMISSIONS, INCLUDING OBTAINING NECESSARY PERMITS FOR SUCH EMISSIONS. THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, MAY REQUIRE DUST CONTROLS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE USE OF WATER TRUCKS TO WET DISTURBED AREAS, TARPING STOCKPILES, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF DISTURBED AREAS, AND REGULATION OF THE SPEED OF VEHICLES ON THE SITE.

12. ANY DISTURBED AREA NOT PAVED, SODDED, OR BUILT UPON SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 80% UNIFORM VEGETATIVE COVER PRIOR TO FINAL INSPECTION, AND IN THE OPINION OF THE AVON ENGINEER, OR HIS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE, WILL BE MATURE ENOUGH TO CONTROL EROSION SATISFACTORILY AND SURVIVE SEVERE WEATHER. DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED AS SPECIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLES:

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

AREA REQUIRING PERMANENT STABILIZATION:	TIME FRAME TO APPLY EROSION CONTROLS:
ANY AREA THAT WILL LIE DORMANT ONE YEAR OR MORE.	WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT DISTURBANCE.
ANY AREA WITHIN FIFTY (50) FEET OF A STREAM AND AT FINAL GRADE.	WITHIN TWO (2) DAYS OF REACHING FINAL GRADE.
ANY AREA AT FINAL GRADE.	WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF REACHING FINAL GRADE WITHIN THAT AREA.

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

AREA REQUIRING TEMPORARY STABILIZATION:	TIME FRAME TO APPLY EROSION CONTROLS:
ANY DISTURBED AREA WITHIN FIFTY (50) FEET OF A STREAM AND NOT AT FINAL GRADE	WITHIN TWO (2) DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT DISTURBANCE IF THAT AREA WILL REMAIN IDLE FOR MORE THAN TWENTY–ONE (21)DAYS.
FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, ANY DISTURBED AREA, INCLUDING SOIL STOCKPILES THAT WILL BE DORMANT FOR MORE THAN TWENTY–ONE (21) DAYS BUT LESS THAN ONE YEAR, AND NOT WITHIN FIFTY (50) FEET OF A STREAM.	WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF THE MOST RECENT DISTURBANCE WITHIN THE AREA.
DISTURBED AREAS THAT WILL BE IDLE OVER WINTER.	PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1ST.
NOTE: WHERE VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES MAY CAUSE STRUCTURAL INSTABILITY OR ARE OTHERWISE UNOBTAINABLE, ALTERNATIVE STABILIZATION TECHNIQUES MUST BE EMPLOYED. THESE TECHNIQUES MAY INCLUDE MULCHING OR EROSION MATTING.	

GENERAL NOTES FOR NON–SEDIMENT POLLUTANT CONTROLS

1. ALL PERSONNEL WILL BE INSTRUCTED REGARDING THE CORRECT PROCEDURE FOR WASTE DISPOSAL. THE INDIVIDUAL WHO MANAGES THE DAY–TO–DAY SITE OPERATIONS WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING ALL FORMS OF WASTE ARE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF.

2. CONTAMINATED SOILS FROM REDEVELOPMENT SITES SHALL BE DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. RUNOFF FROM CONTAMINATED SOILS SHALL NOT BE DISCHARGED FROM THE SITE. PROPER PERMITS SHALL BE OBTAINED FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ON SOLID WASTE LANDFILL SITES OR REDEVELOPMENT SITES.

3. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOW TO STREAMS, DITCHES, STORM DRAINS, OR ANY OTHER WATER CONVEYANCE. A SUMP OR PIT WITH NO POTENTIAL FOR DISCHARGE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IF NEEDED TO CONTAIN CONCRETE WASH WATER. FIELD TILE OR OTHER SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE STRUCTURES WITHIN 10 FT. OF THE SUMP SHALL BE CUT AND PLUGGED. FOR SMALL PROJ¬ECTS, TRUCK CHUTES MAY BE RINSED AWAY FROM ANY WATER CONVEYANCES.

4. NO SOLID OR LIQUID WASTE SHALL BE DISCHARGED INTO STORMWATER RUNOFF. ANY AND ALL WASTE MATERIALS (SOLID, HAZARDOUS, CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION, SANITARY, TOXIC, CONTAMINATED SOILS, ETC.) GENERATED AT THE SITE SHALL BE PROPERLY DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL RULES/REGULATIONS. ON–SITE STORAGE CONTAINERS SHALL BE COVERED AND NOT LEAKING. IT IS PROHIBITED TO BURN, BURY OR POUR OUT ONTO THE GROUND OR INTO THE STORM SEWERS ANY SOLVENTS, PAINTS, GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL, USED MOTOR OIL, HYDRAULIC FLUID, ANTIFREEZE, CEMENT CURING COMPOUNDS AND ANY OTHER SUCH TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS OR WASTES.

5. HANDLING CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS. MIXING, PUMPING, TRANSFERRING OR OTHER HANDLING OF CONSTRUCTION CHEMICALS SUCH AS FERTILIZER, LIME, ASPHALT, CONCRETE DRYING COMPOUNDS, AND ALL OTHER POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN AN AREA AWAY FROM ANY WATERCOURSE, DITCH OR STORM DRAIN.

6. EQUIPMENT FUELING AND MAINTENANCE, OIL CHANGING, ETC., SHALL BE PERFORMED AWAY FROM WATERCOURSES, DITCHES OR STORM DRAINS, IN AN AREA DESIGNATED FOR THAT PURPOSE. THE DESIGNATED AREA SHALL BE EQUIPPED FOR RECYCLING OIL AND CATCHING SPILLS. SECONDARY CON¬TAINMENT WITH A MINIMUM CAPACITY EQUAL TO 110% OF THE VOLUME OF ALL CONTAINERS IN A STORAGE AREA SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ALL FUEL/LIQUID STORAGE TANKS AND DRUMS.

7. ALL SANITARY WASTE SHALL BE COLLECTED FROM PORTABLE UNITS A MINIMUM OF THREE TIMES PER WEEK BY A LICENSED SANITARY WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTRACTOR, AS REQUIRED BY LOCAL REGULATION.

8. THE FOLLOWING GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES WILL BE FOLLOWED ON SITE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT:

   a. AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO STORE ONLY ENOUGH PRODUCT REQUIRED TO DO THE JOB.

   b. ALL MATERIALS STORED ON SITE WILL BE STORED IN A NEAT, ORDERLY MANNER IN THEIR APPROPRIATE CONTAINERS AND, IF POSSIBLE, UNDER A ROOF OR OTHER ENCLOSURE.

   c. PRODUCTS WILL BE KEPT IN THEIR ORIGINAL CONTAINERS WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S LABEL. SUBSTANCES WILL NOT BE MIXED WITH ONE ANOTHER UNLESS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

   d. WHENEVER POSSIBLE, ALL OF A PRODUCT WILL BE USED UP BEFORE DISPOSING OF THE CONTAINER.

   e. THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPER USE AND DISPOSAL WILL BE FOLLOWED.

   f. THE SITE SUPERINTENDENT WILL INSPECT DAILY TO ENSURE PROPER USE AND DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS ON SITE.

9. IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUS NOTES, THE FOLLOWING PRACTICES WILL BE FOLLOWED FOR SPILL PREVENTION AND CLEAN–UP:

   a. MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR SPILL CLEAN–UP WILL BE POSTED AND SITE PERSONNEL MADE AWARE OF THE PROCEDURES AND THE LOCATION OF THE INFORMATION AND CLEANUP SUPPLIES.

   b. MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT NECESSARY FOR SPILL CLEANUP WILL BE KEPT IN THE MATERIAL STORAGE AREA ON SITE. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS WILL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO BROOMS, DUSTPANS, MOPS, RAGS, GLOVES, GOGGLES, CAT LITTER, SAND, SAWDUST, AND PLASTIC AND METAL TRASH CONTAINERS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED FOR THIS PURPOSE.

   c. ALL SPILLS WILL BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY AFTER DISCOVERY.

   d. THE SPILL AREA WILL BE KEPT WELL–VENTILATED AND PERSONNEL WILL WEAR APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING TO PREVENT INJURY FROM CONTACT WITH A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.

   e. SPILLS OF TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS WILL BE REPORTED TO THE APPROPRIATE STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY, REGARDLESS OF THE SIZE.

   f. THE SPILL PREVENTION PLAN WILL BE ADJUSTED TO INCLUDE MEASURES TO PREVENT THIS TYPE OF SPILL FROM REOCCURRING 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.

   g. THE SITE SUPERINTENDENT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAY–TO–DAY OPERATIONS WILL BE THE SPILL PREVENTION AND CLEANUP COORDINATOR. HE/SHE WILL DESIGNATE 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 IN THE OFFICE TRAILER ON SITE.

NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-3**	61-24	5/29/24

Concrete Washout Areas

Installation:

1. Concrete wash water shall not be allowed to flow to streams, ditches, storm drains, or any other water conveyance and washout pits shall be situated a minimum of fifty (50) feet from them.
2. Field tile or other subsurface drainage structures within 10 ft. of the sump shall be cut and plugged.
3. Ensure a stable path is provided for concrete trucks to reach the washout area.
4. A highly visible sign that reads "Concrete Washout Area" shall be erected adjacent to the washout pit.
5. Surface runoff generated from upslope areas shall be diverted away from below-grade washout pits so as not to flow into them.
6. A single centralized washout area may be utilized for multiple sublots.

Maintenance:

7. The washout pit must be inspected frequently to ensure the liner is intact.
8. Once 75% of the original volume of the washout pit is filled or if the liner is torn, the material must be removed and properly disposed of once it is completely hardened. Once the hardened concrete is removed, the liner must be replaced (if torn). A new pit must be constructed if the original structure is no longer suitable.

Removal:

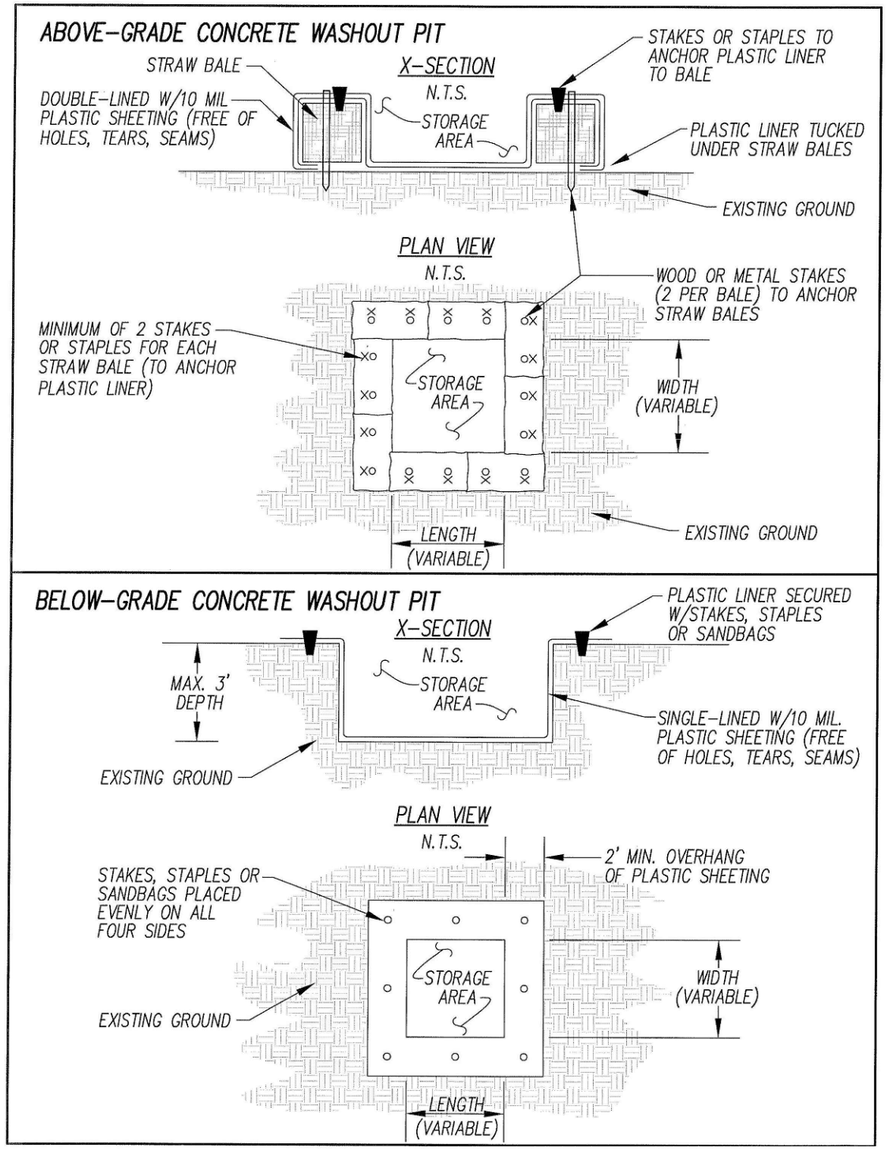
9. Once the washout pit is no longer needed, ensure all washout material has completely hardened, then remove and properly dispose of all materials. If straw bales were used, they can be spread as mulch.
10. Prefabricated containers specifically designed for concrete washout collection may be used subject to prior approval by the Community Engineer. Follow the manufacturer's suggestions for installation, maintenance and removal procedures.

Sizing of Concrete Washout Pits

Below-grade (3-ft depth)		
# of concrete trucks expected to be washed out on site*	Width (ft)	Length (ft)
2-3	3	3
4-5	4	4
6-7	5	5
8-10	6	6
11-14	7	7

Above-grade (2-ft depth)		
# of concrete trucks expected to be washed out on site*	Width (ft)	Length (ft)
2	3	3
3-4	4	4
5-6	5	5
7-8	6	6
9-11	7	7
12-15	8	8

*For small projects using a maximum of only one truckload of concrete or utilizing on-site mixing, rinsing of equipment may take place on the lot without a pit, provided it can be done a minimum of fifty (50) feet away from any water conveyances.

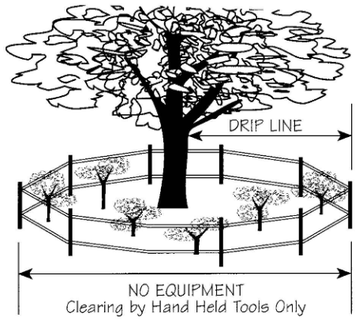


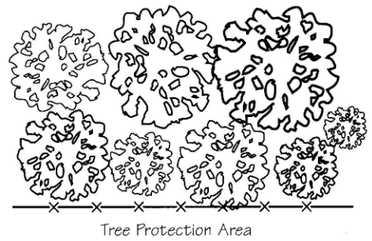
NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

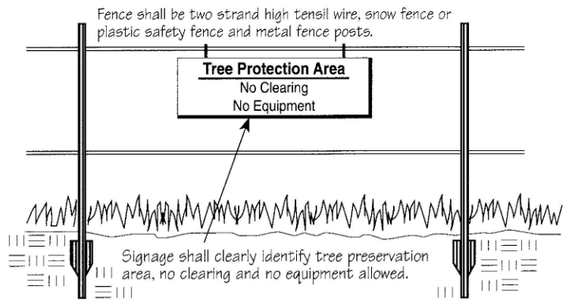
CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-4**	61-24	5/29/24

Preservation of Natural Vegetation

1. Areas where natural vegetation is to be preserved, including trees, shall be fenced prior to beginning clearing operations.
2. Acceptable fence materials include plastic fence or snow fence anchored to metal fence posts.
3. Signage shall clearly identify the protection area and state that no clearing or equipment is allowed within it.
4. Fence shall remain around protection areas until after final grading has been completed.
5. Fence shall be placed as shown on plans and beyond the drip line or canopy of trees to be protected.
6. If any clearing is done around specimen trees it shall be done by cutting at ground level with hand tools and shall not be grubbed or pulled out.







NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS			
PRESERVATION OF NATURAL VEGETATION		ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING	SWPPP-5	61-24	5/29/24

Rock Check Dam

Installation:

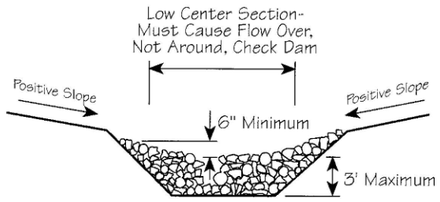
1. Constructed of 4 to 8 inch diameter stone, placed across the entire width of the channel. ODOT Type D stone is acceptable, but should be underlain with a gravel filter consisting of ODOT No. 3 or 4 or a suitable filter fabric.
2. The base of the check dam shall be entrenched approximately 6-inches.
3. Spacing between dams shall be as shown on the plan.
4. When check dams are expected to be in use for an extended period of time, a Splash Apron made of stone shall be constructed immediately downstream of the check dam to prevent flows from undercutting the structure. The apron should be 6 in. thick and its length two times the height of the dam.
5. Side slopes shall be a minimum of 2:1.

Maintenance:

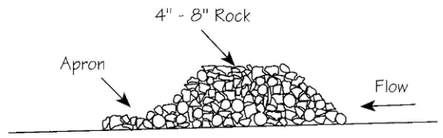
1. Maintain required parabolic shape and minimum height per the site's approved plan. Repair as necessary.
2. Ensure that flow is passing over the center of the check dam. If flow displaces stone, replace as necessary.
3. Ensure that erosion is not occurring at the downstream toe or alongside the check dam. If erosion is occurring, properly repair eroded areas. Decrease spacing of check dams by adding additional structures.
4. Sediment shall be removed from behind the check dam once it accumulates to one-half the original height of the check dam.

Removal:

1. The time at which check dams can be removed is dependent upon stabilization techniques (refer to the plan). In conveyance channels that will not be mowed, the check dams can be left in place. Otherwise, stone can be blended into the surrounding landscape as site conditions allow.
2. Remove any accumulated sediments from the conveyance channel
3. Re-grade areas as necessary where accumulated sediments have been disposed of and where check dams were located. Establish vegetation on any resulting disturbed areas.



CROSS SECTION



PROFILE

NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS			
ROCK CHECK DAM		ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING	SWPPP-6	61-24	5/29/24

Rolled Erosion Control Products (RECP)

Installation:

1. The instructions and diagrams below provide a general idea of how to install a variety of rolled erosion control products. However, the manufacturer's specifications for the product of choice should be followed.
2. The selected material shall be appropriate for site conditions and be able to withstand shear stresses caused by runoff from a 10-year, 24-hour storm event.
3. Matting shall be held in place as recommended by the manufacturer (i.e. staples) and as appropriate for the site conditions. Generally, every square yard of material should have 1- 2.5 anchors, dependant on slope.
4. Apply appropriate seed mixture to the prepared seed bed prior to installing RECPs.

For slope installation:

a. Excavate top and bottom trenches. Top trench should be at least 2-ft over crest of the slope. If necessary, excavate intermittent erosion check slots at a maximum of 30-ft centers or the mid point of the slope.
b. Install RECP in top trench and then any erosion check slots, staple on 12-inch centers, backfill the trench and compact the soil.
c. Unroll RECP down the slope with a minimum 3-inch overlap with adjacent rolls. Allow the RECP to remain loose (do not pull taught) and staple the side seams every 24-inches.
d. Overlap roll ends a minimum of 12-inches (upslope RECP on top). Begin all new rolls in an erosion check slot, double anchor every 12-inches, backfill the trench, and compact the soil.
e. Install RECP in bottom trench, staple on 12-inch centers, backfill the trench and compact the soil.

For channel installation:

a. Excavate initial trench across the lower end of the project area.
b. Excavate intermittent erosion check slots at a maximum of 30-ft centers up the channel slope.
c. Excavate longitudinal channel slots along both sides of the channel, extending the RECP over the crest of both of the channel's side slopes (when possible).
d. Install RECP in initial trench, staple on 12-inch centers, backfill the trench, and compact the soil.
e. Roll out RECP beginning in the center of the channel toward an intermittent erosion check slot. Do not pull taught. Unroll adjacent rolls upstream with a 3-foot minimum overlap (anchor every 24-inches) and up each channel side slope.
f. At the top of channel side slopes install outermost RECP in the longitudinal anchor slots, anchoring every 24-inches.
g. Install RECP in intermittent erosion check slots, staple on 12-inch centers, backfill the trench, and compact the soil.
h. Overlap roll ends a minimum of 12-inches (upslope RECP on top). Begin all new rolls in an erosion check slot, double anchor every 12-inches, backfill the trench, and compact the soil.
i. Install RECP in top terminal trench, staple on 12-inch centers, backfill the trench and compact the soil.
j. The swale shall be shaped, graded and prepared in such a manner to maximize matting-to-soil contact and to avoid "bridging" or "tenting" over obstructions.

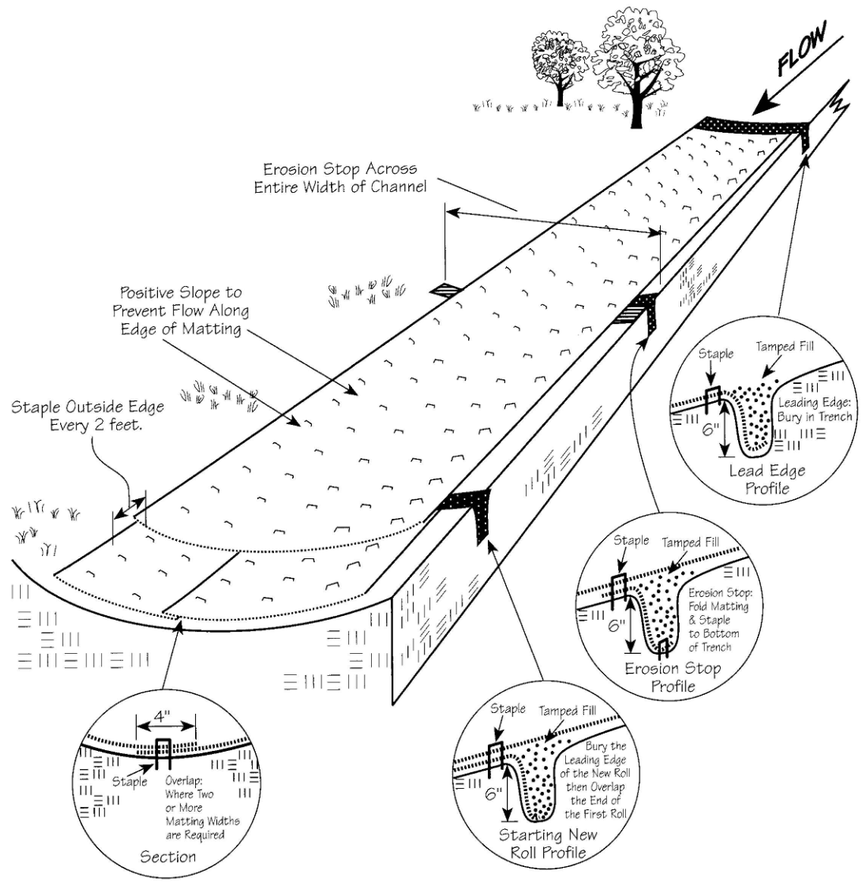
Maintenance:

1. Typical failures with matting include erosion alongside and parallel to the matting, scouring of the channel bottom below the matting, poor seed germination beneath, and torn or pulled-up matting caused by excessive shear stresses and/or poor installation.
2. Ensure manufactures installation recommendations and plan requirements were followed.
3. Ensure good contact between soil and the product. If erosion is noted under the product, properly repair the eroded area and re-install product.
4. Ensure stapling guidelines were followed. Install additional staples as necessary.
5. Ensure that erosion stops were installed as required. Repair as necessary.

1. In channels, ensure the width of product used is sufficient. Install product up side slopes of ditch line as well as across the bottom. If flows cause erosion at the edge of the product, increase the installation width of the product as necessary.
2. Replace any damaged product per required specifications. Damaged product shall be properly disposed of off-site.

Removal:

Erosion control matting is intended to remain in place after installation and therefore should not be removed. If metal staples were used to anchor the matting, be aware they may work themselves out of the ground over time. If the area where matting was used is accessible to foot traffic or will be mowed, it is advisable to remove the staples after the vegetation beneath the matting has become fully established. The staples can be located using a metal detector.



NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-7**	61-24	5/29/24

Sediment Trap

Installation:

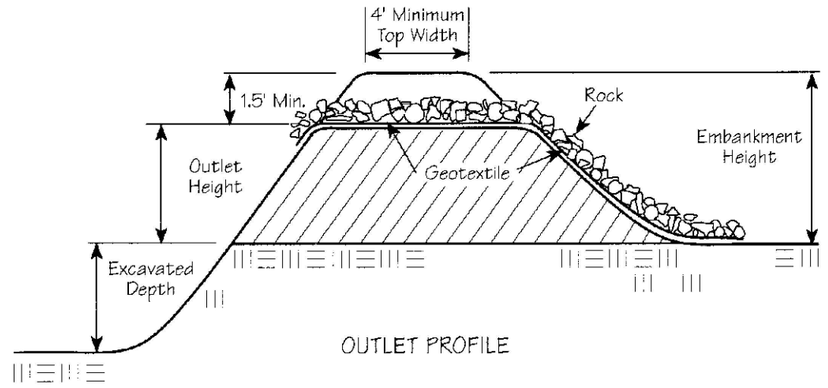
1. Shall be constructed and operational before upslope land disturbance begins.
2. The area under the embankment shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of any vegetation and root mat. The pool area shall be cleared as necessary to facilitate sediment cleanout.
3. Fill material used for the embankment shall be free of roots or other woody vegetation as well as oversized stones, rocks, organic material or other objectionable material. The embankment shall be compacted by traversing with equipment while it is being constructed. Maximum height of the embankment shall be 5-feet as measured from the surrounding ground.
4. Cut-and-fill slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.
5. Dikes directing runoff to the trap shall be higher than the height of the embankment.
6. Temporary seeding shall be established on all non-submerged areas of the trap.
7. Geotextile placed under the outlet spillway shall continue downstream of the embankment to form an apron on the surrounding ground. To prevent runoff from flowing under the geotextile, sections placed nearer the trap shall overlap following sections a minimum of 2-ft.
8. Rock used in the outlet spillway shall be placed 1-ft thick on top of the geotextile. The rock shall be between Type C and Type D rock where D_{50} is about 8 inches.

Maintenance:

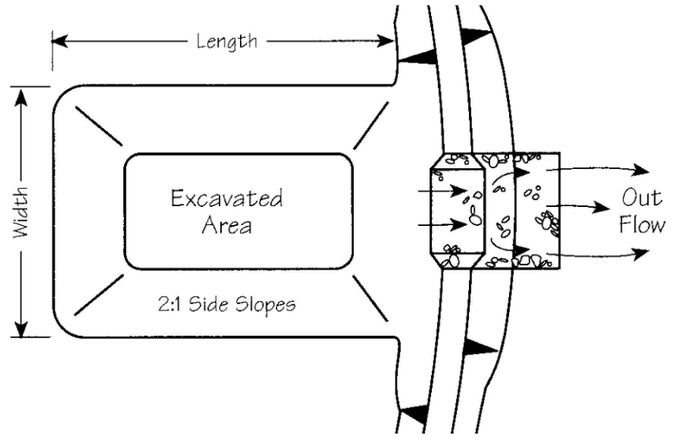
1. Once the trap has filled one-half its original depth, remove sediment to restore the trap to its original dimensions. The removed sediment must be stabilized and should not be placed where it could eventually be conveyed back to the trap via surface runoff.
2. If utilizing a perforated pipe to dewater the trap between rain events, remove accumulated sediment from the geotextile wrap as necessary.

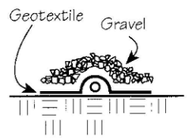
Removal:

1. Pull out all materials and properly dispose of off-site. Stone can be blended into the surrounding landscape as site conditions allow.
2. Re-grade areas as necessary where accumulated sediments have been disposed of and where the sediment trap was located. Establish vegetation on any resulting disturbed areas.

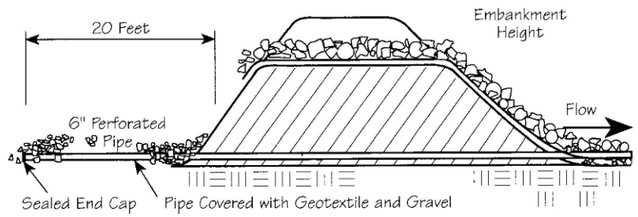


OUTLET PROFILE





DEWATERING PIPE
SECTION



OUTLET PROFILE

NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
SEDIMENT TRAP	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-8**	61-24	5/29/24

Silt Fence

Installation:

1. Construct prior to upslope land disturbance.
2. Place continuous lengths of silt fence as close to the contour as possible so as to minimize the concentration of runoff at low points in the fence.
3. To prevent flow around ends, extend each end of a continuous length of silt fence upslope (90^0 to the contour) at least 1-foot in vertical elevation or 10-feet in horizontal distance, whichever is achieved first.
4. At a minimum, the bottom 8-inches of the silt fence material must be placed in a trench (minimum 6-inch depth) that is cut with a trencher, cable laying machine, or other suitable device. The trench shall not be constructed with the tilt blade of a bulldozer.
5. The trench must be backfilled with soil and properly compacted. When aggressively pulled upward between two consecutive stakes, the material should not pull out of the ground.
6. Stakes (min. 32-inch length, 2"X2" hardwood of good quality) must be placed on the downslope side of the silt fence material.
7. Silt fence material must be pulled tight between consecutive stakes to ensure the fence does not sag.
8. When it is necessary to join two separate lengths of silt fence to form a continuous run, the ends of two separate lengths must be joined together by first overlapping them and then twisting them together at least 180^0 prior to driving the stakes into the ground.

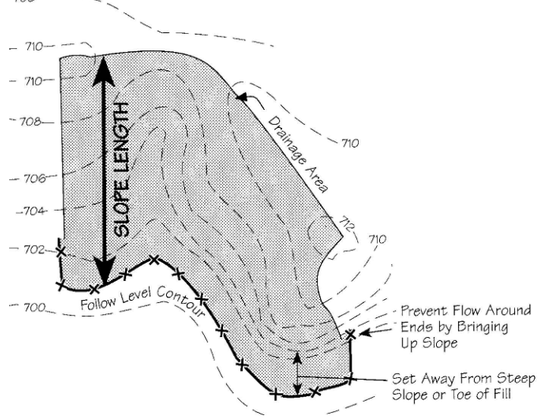
Maintenance:

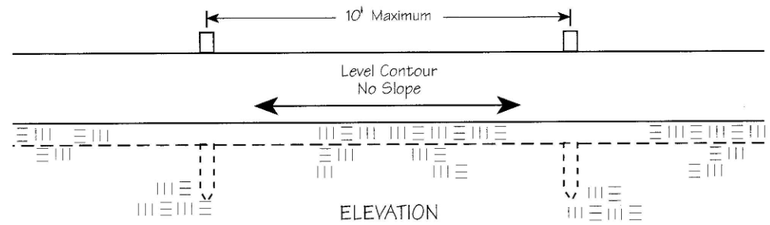
1. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches $1/3^{rd}$ the height of the silt fence. The removed sediment must be stabilized and should not be placed where it could eventually be conveyed back to the silt fence via surface runoff.
2. Replace and properly dispose of damaged silt fence material.
3. Areas where surface flow has cut under the silt fence material within the trench shall be re-compacted with appropriate material (i.e. high clay content).

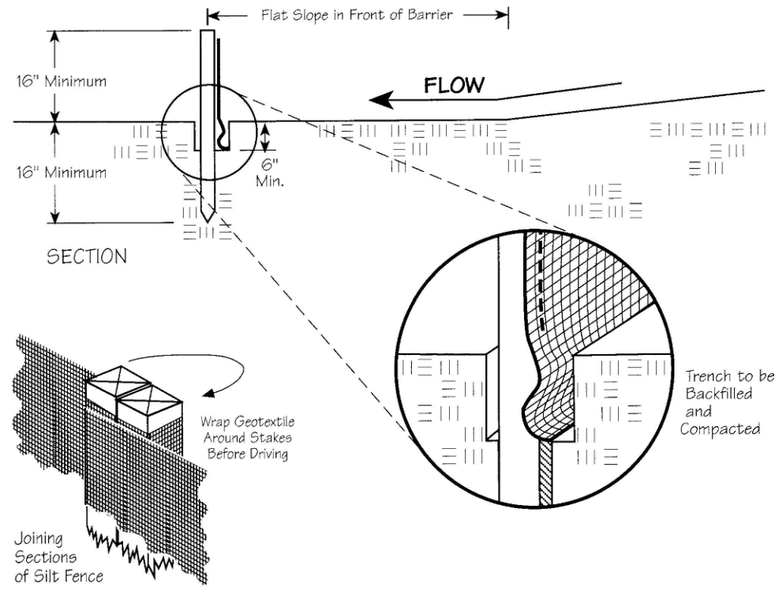
Removal:

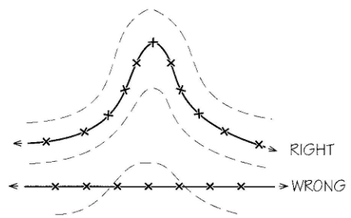
1. Pull out all silt fence material and stakes and properly dispose of off-site.
2. Re-grade area where sediment has accumulated as necessary and establish vegetation in any resulting disturbed areas.

Maximum Drainage Area (acres) to 100 linear feet of effective silt fence ("effective" means on the same contour)	Range of Slope for a drainage area (%)
0.5	<2%
0.25	≥ 2% but < 20%
0.125	≥ 20% but < 50%

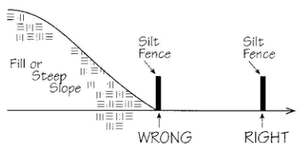








Follow the Contour



Maximize Distance From the Toe of the Slope, Leaving at Least 5' Distance.

NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
SILT FENCE	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-9**	61-24	5/29/24

Guidelines for Permanent Seeding

1. Disturbed areas must be permanently stabilized as specified in the following table:

Area requiring permanent stabilization:	Time frame to apply erosion controls:
Any area that will lie dormant one year or more.	Within seven (7) days of the most recent disturbance.
Any area within fifty (50) feet of a stream and at final grade.	Within two (2) days of reaching final grade.
Any area at final grade.	Within seven (7) days of reaching final grade within that area.

2. Reduce soil compaction as much as possible so as to promote infiltration, which will aid in seed germination and long-term survivability.
3. Lime and fertilizer requirements should be determined through soil testing. If either is necessary, they should be worked into the soil to a depth of 3-inches.
4. Optimal seeding dates are from March 1 to May 31 and Aug 1 to September 30. However, with the use of mulch and irrigation, seedings may be made at any time during the growing season.
5. Seedings shall not be planted between October 1 and November 20. Although germination of seed is likely, it will probably not survive the winter.
6. To complete a **dormant seeding**, increase the seeding rates by 50% and only apply them after November 20 and before March 15. Seedbed preparation can take place any time prior to seeding.
7. Seeded areas shall be inspected for failure and vegetation re-established as needed. Depending on site conditions, it may be necessary to irrigate, fertilize, overseed, or re-establish plantings in order to provide permanent vegetation for adequate erosion control.
8. Maintenance fertilization rates shall be established by soil test recommendations.

Suggested rates for permanent seedings (other approved species may be substituted):

Seed Mix	Seeding Rate	
	lbs./Acre	lbs./1000ft^2
(General Use)		
Creeping Red Fescue	20 - 40	½ - 1
Domestic Ryegrass	10 - 20	¼ - ½
Kentucky Bluegrass	10 - 20	¼ - ½
(Lawns – Shaded areas)		
Kentucky Bluegrass	60	1 ½
Creeping Red Fescue	60	1 ½
(Lawns)		
Kentucky Bluegrass	60	1 ½
Perennial Ryegrass	60	1 ½

Guidelines for Temporary Seeding

1. Disturbed areas must be temporarily stabilized as specified in the following table:

Area requiring temporary stabilization:	Time frame to apply erosion controls:
Any disturbed area within fifty (50) feet of a stream and not at final grade.	Within two (2) days of the most recent disturbance if that area will remain idle for more than twenty-one (21) days.
For all construction activities, any disturbed area, including soil stockpiles that will be dormant for more than twenty-one (21) days but less than one year, and not within fifty (50) feet of a stream.	Within seven (7) days of the most recent disturbance within the area.
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter.	Prior to November 1st.
Note: Where vegetative stabilization techniques may cause structural instability or are otherwise unobtainable, alternative stabilization techniques must be employed. These techniques may include mulching or erosion matting.	

2. The seedbed should be loose to ensure the success of establishing vegetation. However, temporary seeding shall not be postponed if ideal seedbed preparation is not possible.
3. Establishment of temporary vegetation may require the use of soil amendments. Soil tests should be taken on the site to predict the need for lime and fertilizer.
4. When feasible, seed that has been broadcast shall be covered by raking or dragging and then lightly tamped into place using a roller or cultipacker.
5. Seeded areas shall be inspected for failure and vegetation re-established as needed. Depending on site conditions, it may be necessary to irrigate, fertilize, overseed, or re-establish plantings in order to provide permanent vegetation for adequate erosion control.

Suggested rates for temporary seedings (other approved species may be substituted):

Seeding Dates	Seed Mix	Seeding Rate	
		Per Acre	lbs./1000ft^2
March 1 to August 15	Oats Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass	4 Bushel 40 lbs 40 lbs	3 1 1
August 16 to November 1	Rye Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass	2 Bushel 40 lbs 40 lbs	3 1 1
November 1 to Spring Seeding	Use mulch only, sodding practices, or dormant seeding		

Guidelines for Mulching

1. Mulching shall be applied after seedbeds have been prepared and seed has been applied. It can also be used as a stand-alone practice to provide a temporary cover over idle bare areas.
2. Straw mulch shall be unrotted and applied uniformly at 2 tons/Ac or 90-lbs/1000 ft^2 (2-3 bales).
3. Wood chips shall be applied uniformly at a rate of 10-20 tons/Ac.
4. Straw mulch shall be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or runoff. Acceptable means of anchoring include disking, crimping, netting, synthetic binders, and wood cellulose fiber.
5. Mulch shall be re-applied in areas where it has been displaced by surface flow and/or wind.

NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS			
SOIL STABILIZATION		ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING	SWPPP-10	61-24	5/29/24

Stabilized Construction Entrance

Installation:

1. ODOT #2 (1.5 – 2.5 inch) stone or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at a minimum 6-inch thickness for light duty use or at least 10-inch thickness for heavy-duty use.
2. The entrance shall be as long as required to stabilize high traffic areas (30-ft minimum on a single residential lot; 70-ft minimum elsewhere).
3. A geotextile shall be placed over the entire area prior to placing stone. It shall composed of strong rot-proof polymeric fibers and meet the following specifications:

Minimum tensile strength	200 lbs.
Minimum puncture strength	80 psi.
Minimum tear strength	50 lbs.
Minimum burst strength	320 psi.
Minimum elongation	20%
Equivalent opening size	EOS < 0.6 mm
Permeability	1x10-3 cm/sec

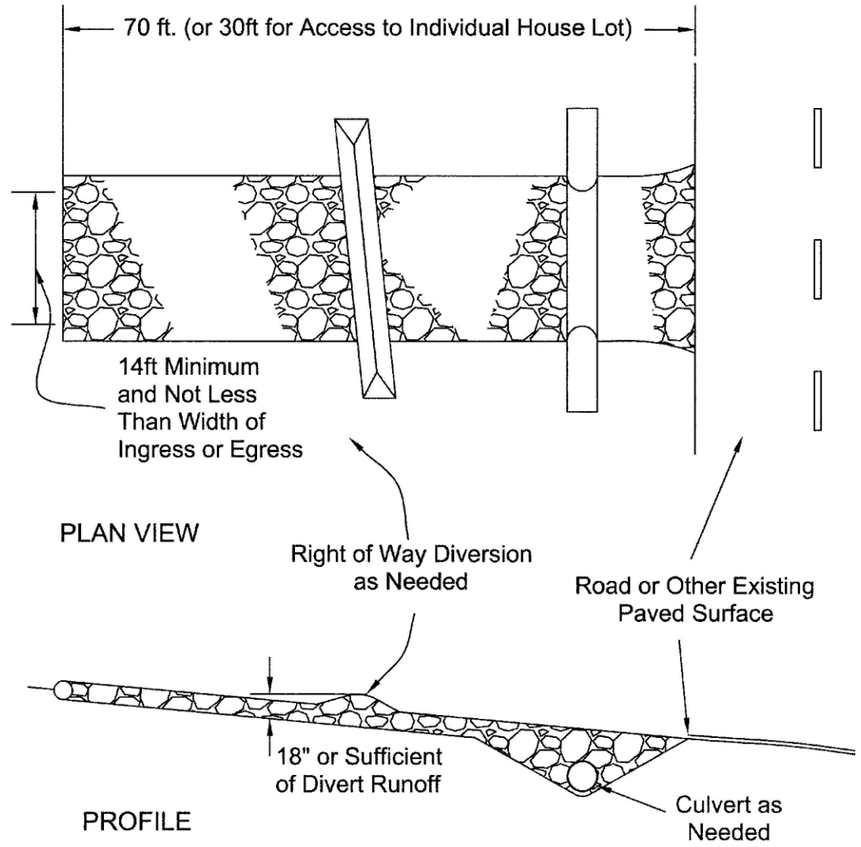
4. If needed, a pipe or culvert shall be constructed under the entrance to prevent surface water from flowing across the entrance out onto paved surfaces.
5. If needed, a water bar shall be constructed to prevent surface water from flowing along the length of the entrance out onto paved surfaces.

Maintenance:

1. Top dress with additional stone as site conditions demand.
2. Remove mud tracked onto public streets immediately via scraping or sweeping.
3. Ensure the ends of the temporary culvert pipe (if utilized) are not blocked and that the pipe is free of debris throughout.

Removal:

1. The entrance shall remain in place until the disturbed area is stabilized or replaced with a permanent roadway or entrance.
2. Pull out all construction entrance material and properly dispose of off-site. Stone can be blended into the surrounding landscape as site conditions allow.
3. Re-grade the area as necessary and establish vegetation on any resulting disturbed areas.



NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-11**	61-24	5/29/24

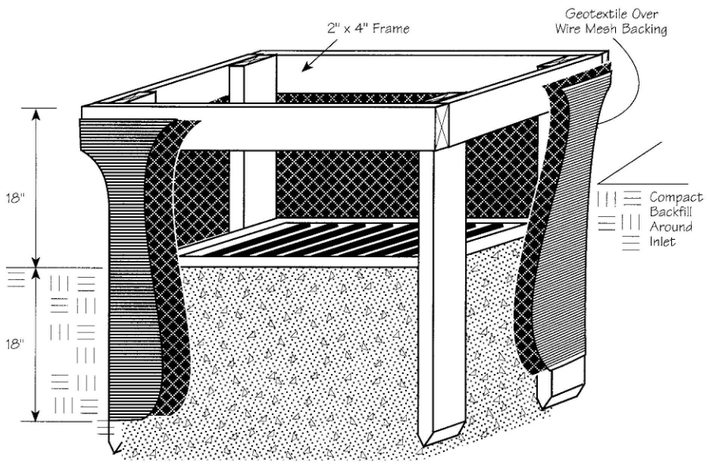
Yard Drain Inlet Protection

Installation:
1. Construct prior to upslope land disturbance.
2. Construct wooden frame from 2"X4" lumber. Drive posts 1-foot into the ground at each corner directly against the concrete box and assemble the top frame with an overlap joint shown below. The top frame shall be set at an elevation that does not cause ponded water to backup into unwanted areas.
3. The wire mesh and geotextile shall be tightly stretched and fastened to the frame.
4. The geotextile shall overlap across one side of the inlet so the ends of the cloth are not fastened to the same post.
5. Backfill shall be placed in the 18-inch trench around the inlet in compacted 6-inch layers until the elevation of the top of the grate is reached.

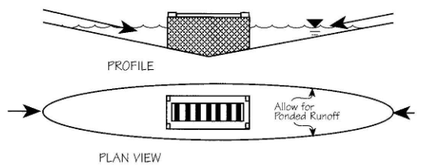
Maintenance:
1. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches one-half the height of the practice. The removed sediment must be stabilized and should not be placed where it could eventually be conveyed back to the inlet via surface runoff.
2. Replace and properly dispose of damaged silt fence material.
2. Areas where surface flow has cut under the silt fence material within the trench shall be re-compacted with appropriate material (i.e. high clay content).

Removal:
1. Pull out all silt fence material and stakes and properly dispose of off-site.
2. Re-grade area where sediment has accumulated as necessary and establish vegetation on any resulting disturbed areas.

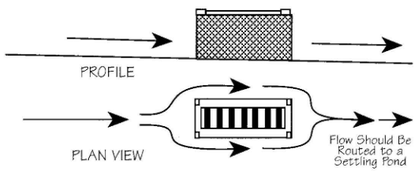
Alternative manufactured yard drain inlet protection products are available and can be used, subject to prior approval by the Community Engineer.



Correct Application – Runoff ponds around inlet



Incorrect Application – Runoff bypasses inlet



Inlet Protection for Curb Drains & Yard Drains Situated on a Slope

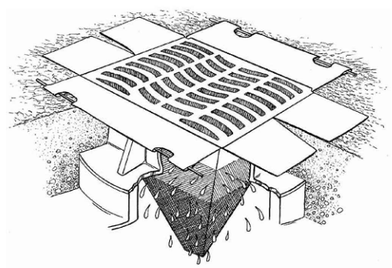
Installation:
1. Remove the grate from the catch basin.
2. Insert the filtration sack into opening of catch basin. Some products require the filtration sack be slipped over the catch basin grate first.
3. Reinsert grate into catch basin while ensuring all necessary support straps remain outside the catch basin on top of the surface. If necessary, insert rebar through the support straps to provide support and ensure the filtration sack does not fall into catch basin as it fills with sediment.

Maintenance:
1. The filtration sack must be emptied when it is 1/3rd full of sediment and debris. Sacks are typically manufactured with lifting straps and dumping straps.
2. To empty the sack, remove the grate, lift the sack out of the catch basin via the lifting straps and haul it to an appropriate area. Turn it inside out with the dumping straps provided.
3. The filtration sack must be replaced if it is torn, otherwise the same sack can be used multiple times.

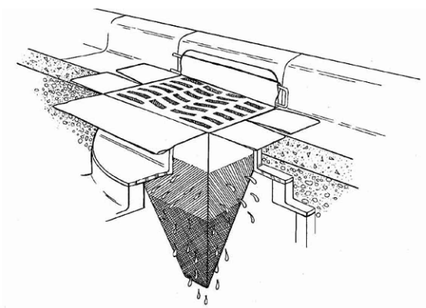
Removal:
1. Pull out all inlet protection material and properly dispose of off-site.
2. Re-grade area where accumulated sediment has been placed as necessary and establish vegetation on any resulting disturbed areas.

The following diagrams provide a general idea of how to install and maintain a variety of manufactured storm drain inlet protection practices. Be sure to implement filtration sacks that are appropriate for either curb inlets or for yard drain inlets. Manufacturer's specifications for the product of choice should be followed.

Typical product for yard drains on a slope



Typical product for curb drains



NOTE: MOST CURRENT "RAINWATER AND LAND DEVELOPMENT" VERSION TO BE USED AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

CITY OF AVON CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS		
YARD DRAIN INLET PROTECTION	ADOPTION ORDINANCE	DATE
STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING **SWPPP-12**	61-24	5/29/24