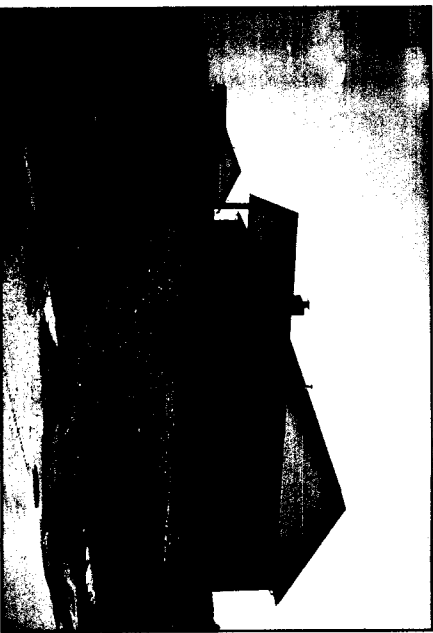
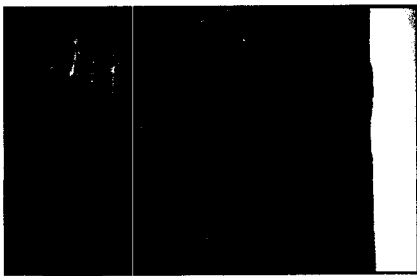


Stormwater Discharges

The construction industry is a critical participant in New York State's efforts to protect our streams, wetlands, rivers, bays, and lakes through the use of erosion and sediment control (ESC) practices.

As stormwater flows over a construction site, it picks up soil, debris, and chemicals and washes them into our water resources. The result is degraded water quality and aquatic habitat.

Uncontrolled erosion can also have a significant financial impact on a construction project. It costs money and time to repair gullies, replace vegetation, clean sediment-clogged storm drains, replace poorly installed ESC practices, and repair damage to other people's property or to natural resources.



Uncontrolled erosion degrades water quality and costs time and money to repair.

Soil Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control

An important ~~responsibility~~ REQUIREMENT on all construction sites

Minimize the area of exposed soil on site:

- To the extent possible, plan the project in stages to minimize the amount of area that is bare and subject to erosion. The less soil exposed, the easier and cheaper it will be to control erosion.
- Seed disturbed areas with permanent or temporary groundcover immediately upon reaching final grade.
- Seed or cover stockpiles that will not be used immediately.

Protect defined channels with ESC practices adequate to handle expected storm flows:

- Use stabilization measures such as sod, geotextile, natural fiber, or riprap to allow channels to carry water without causing erosion.
- Use softer measures like geotextile or vegetation where possible to prevent downstream impacts.

Reduce the velocity of stormwater:

- Use ESC practices such as vegetated buffers and check dams to slow down stormwater as it travels across and away from the project site.



- Don't use silt fences or other types of perimeter filters to reduce the velocity of runoff; never install them in streams or ditches.



Keep sediment on site:

- Maintain a minimum 50-foot length of clean stone at access points to accommodate large vehicles.
- Sweep the construction entrance road often to prevent soil and debris from entering storm drains.
- Do not hose paved areas.
- Use temporary sediment traps and basins with other permanent measures to retain sediment.

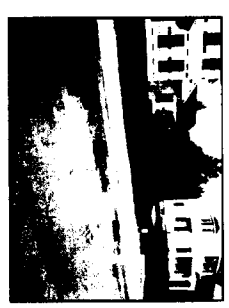


Divert clean water from disturbed soil:

- Use interceptors and diversion structures to direct flow away from exposed areas toward stable portions of the site.

Maintain all ESC practices to ensure their effectiveness during the life of the project:

- Regularly remove collected sediment from silt fences, berms, traps, and other practices.



- Maintain sediment controls that protect sensitive areas such as diversion structures and silt fences.



- Keep geotextiles and mulch in place until vegetation is well established.



Description

A temporary barrier of straw or similar material used to intercept sediment laden flow from small areas preventing the sediment from leaving the site.

CAUTION:

DO NOT install straw bales across intermittent or permanent streams, channels, or any location where concentrated flow is anticipated.

Installation Details

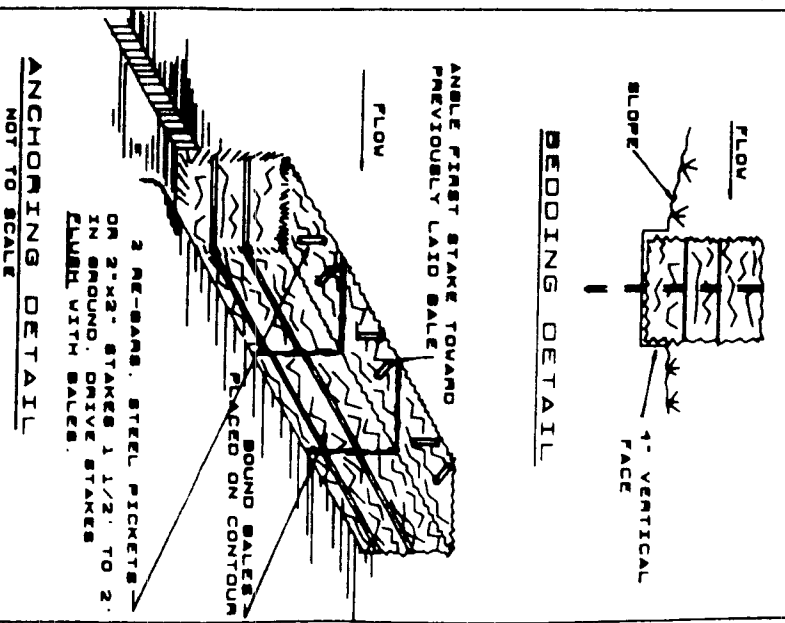
1. Bales shall be placed at the toe of a slope or on the contour, and in a row with ends tightly abutting the adjacent bales.
2. Each bale shall be embedded in the soil a minimum of (4) inches, and placed so the string or wire is horizontal.
3. Bales shall be securely anchored in place by either two stakes or re-bars driven through the bale. The first stake in each bale shall be driven towards the previously laid bale at an

angle to force the bales together. Stakes shall be driven flush with the top of the bale.

Maintenance

- Inspect straw bale dikes periodically and after each rainfall event.
- Replace broken or defective bales promptly.
- Remove built up sediment deposits immediately to maintain capacity for the next rainfall event.
- Once the contributing area is stabilized, remove all materials and grade and stabilize the area in accordance with the vegetative plan.

STRAW BALE DIKE DETAILS



DESIGN LIFE 3 MONTHS

SITE SEGMENT	SLOPE	LENGTH	DATE INSTALLED

DATE INSPECTED _____ BY _____

Stabilized Construction Entrance



inch stone or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent.

4. Surface water flowing to the entrance must be piped under the entrance or controlled by a mountable berm to direct flow away from the roadway. The berm shall have slopes no steeper than 5:1.

5. If required, wash stations will be constructed in the same manner with drainage provided to an appropriate sediment trapping device.

Maintenance

- The entrance shall be maintained in a manner that will prevent tracking of sediment into public right-of-ways or streets.

- Inspect all entrances after a rain.

- Periodically top dressing with additional aggregate may be required.

- All sediment and aggregate spilled, dropped, or washed onto public right-of-ways must be removed immediately.

- All sediment shall be prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or water courses.



Description

A stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with filter cloth, that is located at all points of construction traffic access to the site to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public right-of-ways or streets.

Installation Details

1. Grade entrance by removing sod down to firm subgrade.

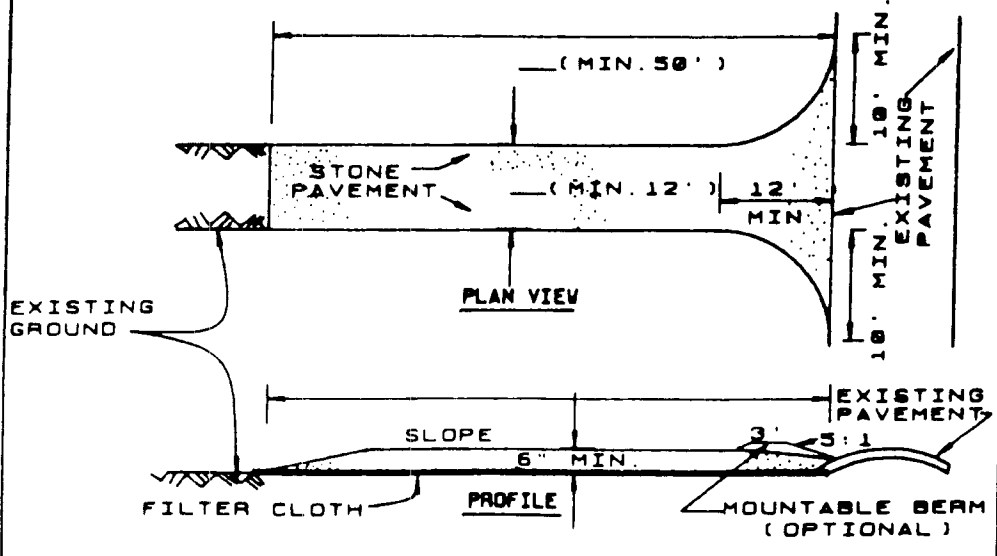
2. Place filter cloth over the entrance subgrade.

- Minimum width - 12 feet

- Minimum length - 50 feet

3. Construct aggregate pad with positive drainage a minimum of 6 inches thick using 2

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAILS



LOCATIONS _____
DATE INSPECTED _____ BY _____



Description

A temporary barrier of geotextile fabric (filter cloth) used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas with disturbed soil.

CAUTION:

DO NOT install sediment fence across intermittent or permanent streams, channels, or any location where concentrated flow is anticipated.

Installation Details

1. Locate the silt fence at least 10 feet from the toe of steep slopes and nearly level throughout its length.
2. Dig a trench approximately 6 inches deep and 4 inches wide, or a V-trench, in the line of the fence.
3. Drive posts securely at least 16 inches into the ground on the downslope side of the trench. Space posts a maximum of 10 feet apart if fence is supported by wire; 6 feet if extra strength fabric is used without support wire.

Adjust spacing to place posts at low points along the fence line.

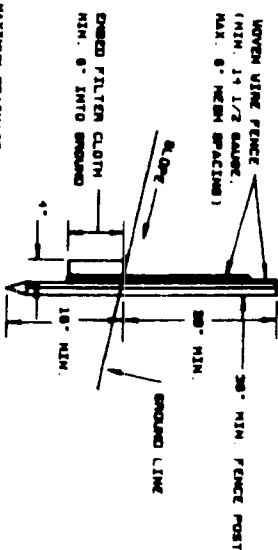
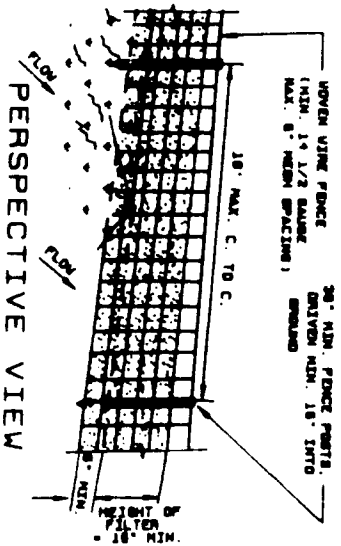
4. Fasten support wire fence to upslope side of posts, extending 6 inches into the trench. Attach continuous length of fabric to upslope side of fence posts. Avoid joints, particularly at low points in the fence line. Where joints are necessary, fasten fabric securely to support posts and overlap to the next post.

5. Place the fabric in the trench so the bottom folds across the bottom of the trench. Place backfill in the trench over the fabric to the groundline and compact with a power tamper.

Maintenance

- Inspect sediment fences periodically and after each rainfall event.
- Should fabric tear, decompose, or in any way become ineffective, replace it immediately.
- Remove sediment deposits promptly to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and reduce pressure on fence. Take care to avoid undermining fence during cleanup.
- Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits after the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized, inspected, and approved. Grade and stabilize the disturbed area as shown in the vegetation plan.

SILT FENCE DETAILS



SECTION

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA IS 1/2 ACRE PER 100 FEET.

LOCATION	SLOPE	LENGTH

DATE INSPECTED _____ BY _____