

Notes:

2.

only and surrounded with

engineer engineer and and

only and

Equipment / building / concrete wash areas:
To be performed in designated areas only and Soil contaminated by soil amendments:
If any contaminates are found or generated, co Areas of contaminates are found or generated, co Fueling area:
To be performed in designated areas only and Vehicle maintenance areas:
To be performed in designated areas only and Vehicle parking areas:
To be performed in designated areas only and Equipment storage areas:
To be performed in designated areas only and Materials storage areas:
To be performed in designated areas only and Waste containment areas:
To be performed in designated areas only and Service areas:
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BMP's for wind erosion: Stockpiles and site as needed to

Construction Vehicles and Equipment:

a. Maintenance

— Maintain all construction equipment to prevent oil or other fluid leaks.

— Keep vehicles and equipment clean, prevent excessive build—up of oil

— Regularly inspect on—site vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair

— Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment of segregate and recycle wastes, such as greases, used oil or oil filters, automotive batteries, hydraulic, and transmission fluids.

ing
Use as little water as possible to avoid installing erosion and sediment
If washing must occur on—site, use designated, bermed wash areas to
storm water, creaks, rivers, and other water bodies.
Use phosphate—free, biodegradable soaps.
Do not permit steam cleaning on—site. If fueling must occur on—site, use designated areas away from drainage Locate on—site fuel storage tanks within a bermed area designed to ho Cover retention area with an impervious material and install in in a ma contained in the retention area. To catch spills or leaks when removing Use drip pans for any oil or fluid changes.

spill Prevention and Control

3. Minor Spills:

Minor spills are those which are likely to be controlled by on—site personnel. A response agencies, the following actions should occur upon discovery of a minor—Contain the spread of the spill.

— If the spill occurs on paved or impermeable surfaces, clean up using "dry" materials, cat litter, and / or rags).

— If the spill occurs in dirt areas, immediately contain the spill by constructing dispose of contaminated soil.

— If the spill occurs during rain, cover the impacted area to avoid runoff.

— Record all steps taken to report and contain spill.

3. Major Spills:

On—site personnel should not attempt to control major spills until the appropriate response staff have arrived at the site. For spills of federal reportable quantities Response Center at (800) 424—8802. A written report should be sent to all not major spills can result in significant fines and penalties.

Post Roadway / Utility Construction

Maintain good housekeeping practices.

Enclose or cover building material storage areas.

Properly store materials such as paints and solvents.

Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.

Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement on—site.

Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas only.

Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets or str.

Do not place material or debris into streams, gutters or catch basins that stop water.

All public streets and storm drain facilities shall be maintained free of building caused by grading or construction operations. Roads will be swept with processory. d storm drain facilities shall be maintained free of building materials, mud and debris grading or construction operations. Roads will be swept within 1000' of construction entrance

Install straw wattle around all inlets contained within the development and all others that receive runoff from the development.

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In Control Plan Notes

The contractor will designate an emergency contact that can be reached 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

A stand-by crew for emergency work shall be available at all times during potential rain or snow runoff events.

Necessary materials shall be available on site and stockpiled at convenient locations to facilitate rapid construction of emergency devices when rain or runoff is eminent.

Erosion control devices shown on the plans and approved for the project may not be removed without approval of the engineer of record. If devices are removed, no work may continue that have the potential of erosion without consulting the engineer of record. If deemed necessary erosion control should be reestablished before this work begins.

Graded areas adjacent to fill slopes located at the site perimeter must drain away from the top of the slope at the conclusion of each working day. this should be confirmed by survey or other means acceptable to the engineer of the conclusion of each working day. This should be confirmed by survey or other means acceptable to the engineer of the conclusion of each working day.

record.

All silt and debris shall be removed from all devices within 24 hours after each rain or runoff event.

All silt and debris shall be removed by the inspector, all removable protective devices shown shall be in place at the end of each working day and through weekends until removal of the system is approved.

All loose soil and debris, which may create a potential hazard to offsite property, shall be removed from the site as directed by the Engineer of record of the governing agency.

The placement of additional devices to reduce erosion damage within the site is left to the discretion of the Engineer record.

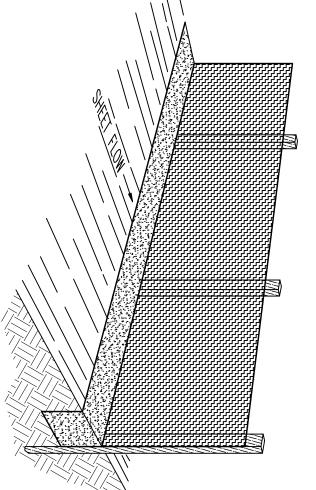
Desilting basins may not be removed or made inoperable without the approval of the engineer of record and the governing agency.

Erosion control devices will be modified as need as the project progresses, and plans of these changes submitted for approval by the engineer of record and the governing agency.

one inspection of the erosion and sediment controls eval permit UTR300000 identifies the minimum inspection so the minimum inspection report requirements.

and/or document storm water inspections is a violation

of part III.D.4



Section

erspective

INSTALLATION

The silt fence should be installed prior to major soil disturbances in the drainage area. The fence should be placed across the slope along a line of uniform elevation wherever flow of sediment is anticipated. Table 1 shows generally—recommended maximum slope lengths (slope spacing between fences) at various site grades for most silt fence

should generally be less than three (3) times the height of the fence.

*If a steel or plastic mesh is required to reinforce the geotextile, it shall have a minimum mesh opening of 15.2cm (6").

*Fasten the mesh to the upslope side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples, tie wires or hog strings. Extend the mesh into the bottom of the trench.

*The geotextile shall then be stapled or wired to the posts. An extra 20-50cm (8-20") of geotextile shall extend into the trench.

7.6m (25ft)	10-20%
15.2m (50ft)	5-10%
22.9m (75ft)	2-5%
30.5m (100ft)	<2%
m (ft	(%)
Max. Slope	Slope Steepness Max. Slope Length
Middlebrooks,	(Richardson & Middlebrooks, 1991)
for Silt Fence	for S
ximum Slope	Recommended Maximum Slope Lengths
3LE 1:	TAE
	TABLE 1: Maximum Slope L r Silt Fence & Middlebrooks, 1 ss Max. Slope m (ft) 30.5m (10 22.9m (7 15.2m (5) 7.6m (25

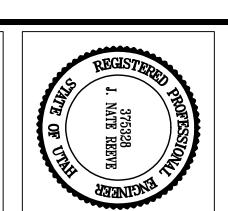
*Inspect the silt fence daily during periods of rainfall, immediately after significant rainfall event and weekly during periods of no rainfall. Make any repairs immediately.

*When sediment deposits behind the silt fence are one—third of the fence height, remove and properly dispose of the silt accumulations. Avoid damage to the fabric during cleanout.

*Excavate a minimum 15.2cm x 15.2cm (6"x6") trench at the desired location.
*Unroll the silt fence, positioning the post against the downstream wall of the trench.
*Adjacent rolls of silt fence should be joined be nesting the end post of one fence into the other. Before nesting the end posts, rotate each post until the geotextile is wrapped completely around the post, then abut the end posts to create a tight seal as shown in Figure 1.
*Drive posts into the ground until the required fence height and/or anchorage depth is obtained.
*Bury the loose geotextile at the bottom of the fence in the upstream trench and backfill with natural soil, tamping the backfill to provide good compaction and anchorage. Figure 2 illustrates a typical silt fence installation and anchor trench placement.

ence

Project Info.
Engineer:
J. NATE REEV LINDSLEY RANCH
SUBDIVISION Sheets



Lindsley Ranch Subdivision

Prevention Plan Details

REVISIONS <u>DATE</u> <u>DESCRIPTION</u>
8-3-11 RH Added SWPPP 8-4-11 RH County Comments 9-12-11 RH County Comments

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