



STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL HOMEBUILDING SITES

Subdivision Name and Lot Number: _____

Lot Address/Location: _____

Notice of Coverage (NOC#): _____

- Note: NOC is only required for projects that will disturb at least one (1) acre of land or where part of a larger common development that will disturb at least one (1) acre of land.
- Note: If NOC is not required, the documented twice weekly inspections and the signature of the owner and builder in this SWPPP are not required. However, the other parts of this SWPPP still apply including installing and maintaining the erosion prevention and sediment control devices.

Owner Name: _____

Owner Mailing Address: _____

Builder Name: _____

Builder Mailing Address: _____

The information in this SWPPP shall be followed during the construction of the proposed house on the lot described above including clearing and grubbing, installing perimeter erosion and sediment control devices, all grading activities, digging for foundations, trenching for utilities, and stabilization of bare soils.

The following shall be maintained onsite in a construction trailer, some type of permit box, in the house, or other weatherproof means:

1. Notice of Coverage (if applicable)
2. Grading Permit
3. Building Permit
4. SWPPP (this document)
5. Inspection Reports



STREAMS

Are there Any unavailable parameters (impairment) due to MS4 discharges?

- Siltation
- Habitat Alteration
- E. coli*
- Other: nitrite/nitrate
- None

Is the Stream an Exceptional Quality Water?

- Yes
- No

Temporary construction buffer required if buffer extends onto property

- 30' Average (15' minimum)
- 60' Average (30' minimum). If siltation, habitat alteration, or Exceptional Quality Water boxes are checked above.

INTRODUCTION

Construction activities near streams, rivers and lakes have the potential to cause water pollution and stream degradation if erosion and sediment controls are not properly installed and maintained. In order to effectively reduce erosion and sedimentation impacts, appropriate, site- specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be designed, installed, and maintained on construction sites. In addition, coverage under the Tennessee General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (CGP) must be obtained for all construction sites that meet permitting criteria. One of the requirements for obtaining this permit coverage is the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that details the erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs to be installed and maintained at the site.

The Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of Water Resources has determined that siltation is the leading cause of impairment of streams, rivers and lakes in Tennessee. While not the only source of sediment discharge, construction and development activities continue throughout Tennessee, and have been shown to contribute large quantities of sediment to water bodies during precipitation events, if BMPs are not properly used.

Pollution due to siltation can have physical, chemical, biological, and economic impacts to waters. Siltation causes changes in flow patterns, increased water treatment costs, hindrances to navigation, and the increased possibility of flooding. Sediment can also restrict light penetration, transport other pollutants into the water body, smother eggs and nests of fish, and cover stream substrates that provide habitat for fish and aquatic life.



The proper use of BMPs can be effective in preventing erosion and controlling sediment on construction sites. The **Tennessee Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook** is designed to provide information to planners, developers, engineers, and contractors on the proper selection, installation, and maintenance of BMPs. The handbook is intended for use during the design and construction of projects that require erosion prevention and sediment controls to protect waters of the state. It also aids in the development of SWPPPs and other reports, plans, or specifications required by Tennessee's water quality regulations.

The handbook is available for download from the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation's web page located at: <https://tnepsc.org/handbook.asp>

TYPICAL SEQUENCE OF HOME BUILDING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

1. Install construction exit and perimeter erosion and sediment control devices.
2. Clearing and grubbing
3. Grading for house pad.
4. Digging for foundations.
5. Start foundation construction.
6. Continue house construction.
7. Install utilities, sanitary sewer, and water service.
8. Continue grading lot.
9. Finish house construction.
10. Remove construction debris.
11. Finalize grading and install driveway and walks, and stabilize bare soils with vegetation (landscaping, permanent sod, and/or seeding and mulching)
12. Install any required stormwater management device, such as rain garden, that might be required
13. When all construction activity is complete and the site is stabilized (minimum 70% grass coverage for any given 1 square foot area), remove all erosion and sediment control measures and seed/sod any areas disturbed by their removal.
14. Submit Notice of Termination to Washington County QLP for termination of the Notice of Coverage (If NOC required).

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES

The stream buffer width listed on the first page of this document, if applicable, is a non-disturbance buffer during construction. The width is from the top of the stream bank and is on both sides of the stream, where applicable. Clearing of debris is allowed within the buffer as long as the soil is not disturbed.

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES

The types of erosion and sediment control devices required for your lot development and house construction are shown on your attached schematic site plan. Please refer to the following information for their purpose and how to install and maintain these devices. This information is a guide only. All erosion and sediment control BMPs/devices shall meet the **Tennessee**



Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.

Please note: It is required that all erosion prevention and sediment controls be designed for the 2-year/24-hour storm event, except for discharges into Exceptional Tennessee waters or siltation/habitat alteration impaired waters (or upstream of such waters), in which case all erosion prevention and sediment controls shall be designed for the 5-year/24-hour storm event.

The appropriate combination of the following Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be used at all building lots until home construction is complete and all bare soil is stabilized with perennial vegetation or impervious cover. Some of the common BMPs appropriate to home building are described below. Information on other BMPs that are mentioned, that may or may not be applicable to home building, can be found in the full handbook.

STABILIZATION PRACTICES

Temporary Stabilization

Stabilization of topsoil stockpiles and disturbed portions of the site shall be initiated as soon as possible on the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but not later than 14 days (7 days for slopes steeper than 3:1) after construction activity has ceased in that area or phase. pH control, fertilization and seeding will be performed in accordance with accepted landscaping practices for the project location.

Permanent Stabilization

Disturbed portions of the site where construction activity permanently ceases shall be stabilized with permanent vegetation or impervious cover, no more than 14 days (7 days for slopes steeper than 3:1) after the construction activity has ceased. pH control, fertilization, seeding and mulching will be performed in accordance with accepted landscaping practices for the project location.

Sodding

Definition: A permanent vegetative cover using sod brought from locations off site.

Purpose:

- To establish immediate ground cover
- To reduce stormwater runoff
- To protect the soil surface from erosion
- To reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas
- To improve aesthetics

Conditions: This application is appropriate for areas that require immediate vegetative covers, such as drop inlets, grass swales, and waterways with intermittent flow. Finished yards are typically sodded.

Planning Considerations: Sod can initially be more costly than seeding, but



the advantages often justify the increased initial costs.

- Immediate erosion control and green surface
- Reduced failure as compared to seed as well as the lack of weeds
- Can be established nearly year-round

Sod is preferable to seed in waterways and swales because of the immediate protection of the channel after application. Sod must be staked in concentrated flow areas.

Construction Specifications:

Soil Preparation: Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1 inch. Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type soils.

Properly applied topsoil will help guarantee a stand of grass. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides. Mix fertilizer and/or lime into soil surface. Fertilize and/or lime based on soil tests and/or contact with the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Installation: Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod.

On slopes steeper than 3:1, sod should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.

Irrigate sod and the top 4" of soil immediately after installation.

Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather. Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2 - 3 weeks.

Materials: Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable.

1. Sod should be machine cut and contain $\frac{3}{4}$ " (+ or - $\frac{1}{4}$ ") of soil, not including shoots or thatch.
2. Sod should be cut to the desired size. Torn or uneven pads should be rejected.
3. Sod should be cut and installed within 36 hours of digging.
4. Avoid planting when subject to frost heave or hot weather if irrigation is not available.

Maintenance Re-sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtained. New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut to less than 2"-3".

STRUCTURAL PRACTICES

Silt Fence



Definition A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier made of woven, synthetic filtration fabric supported by steel or wood posts.

Installation Silt fence will be installed adjacent to the curb at the street frontage and along the lot where necessary to control runoff. Silt fence should only be installed on the contour, never down slope. Silt fence should be installed by trenching 6" below grade with support posts 4'-6' on center and 2' into the ground with dirt backfilled into the trench. Where two sections of silt fence meet, overlap the two sections at least 48 inches. Erosion control products should always be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and specifications, and properly inspected and maintained.

Purpose The purpose of a silt fence is to prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site and entering natural drainage ways or storm drainage systems by slowing stormwater runoff and causing the deposition of sediment at the structure. Silt fencing encourages sheet flow and reduces the potential for development of rills and gullies.

Conditions Silt fence should be installed where sheet flow runoff can be stored behind the barrier without damaging the barrier or the submerged area behind the barrier.

Silt fence should not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.

Design Criteria All silt fence should be installed along the contour, never up or down a slope.

Where all sheet flow runoff is to be stored behind the fence (where no stormwater disposal system is present), maximum slope length behind a silt fence should not exceed those shown in Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. The drainage area should not exceed 1/4 acre for every 100 feet of silt fence.

Construction Specifications Silt fence should be placed on the contour. Turn the ends of the silt fence upslope so that a certain depth of stormwater may be retained in front of the silt fence. The impounded depth should be at least 12 inches, but no more than the height of the silt fence. The bottom edge of silt fence must be entrenched and backfilled to be effective.

The silt fence should be purchased in a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are unavoidable, filter cloth should be securely attached to a supporting post with a minimum 4' overlap.

Maintenance Sediment should be removed once it has accumulated to one-half the original height of the barrier. Filter fabric should be replaced whenever it has deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the fabric is reduced (approximately six months). Silt fence should remain in place until disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized. All sediment accumulated at the fence should be removed and properly disposed of before the fence is removed.



Matting

Matting, if appropriate for use, will reduce erosion on previously graded and seeded swales, channels, slopes or critical areas. Matting will be firmly anchored by means of trenching, anchor slots, stakes and/or staples. Types of matting include straw blankets, excelsior blankets and jute mesh. They should always be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and specifications including trenching the upper side, overlapping longitudinal joints by at least 12" and placing upper blanket on top of downstream blanket.

Geotextiles

Geotextiles, if appropriate for use, reduce the discharge of sediment as a result of construction activity by stabilizing soil and are suitable in areas where erosion control matting, hydraulic mulch and other methods are not appropriate. Geotextiles are a particular type of geosynthetic material made from long polymers of plastic substances. There are two types, woven and unwoven, indicating how the geotextile was made. They should always be installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and specifications.

Check Dams

Check dams, if appropriate for use, are small temporary barrier grade control structures across a swale, drainage ditch, or area of concentrated flow. Formal designs are not required; however, the following standards should be used. Stone check dams should not exceed one acre of drainage area. The center of the check dam must be at least 9 inches lower than outer edges so that water flows over the stone and not around it. Maximum dam height in the center should be 12 inches. Types of dam material include stone, rock, and sandbags.

Mulching

Definition: Applying hay, straw, mulch, plant residues, or other suitable materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

Purpose:

- To reduce runoff and erosion
- To conserve moisture
- To promote germination of seed
- To prevent surface compaction or crusting
- To protect seed from birds
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

Conditions: Mulch may be used to promote vegetation germination and growth during a vegetative stabilization practice, or may be used as a temporary stabilization measure on its own where seed may not germinate due to temporary conditions.



Construction Specifications:

Mulching Without Seeding: This standard applies to cleared areas where seed may not have a suitable growing season to produce an erosion-retardant cover, but can be stabilized with a mulch cover. Mulch can be used as an erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth (depending on the material used), anchored, and have a continuous 95% cover or greater of the soil surface. Maintenance is required to maintain 95% cover.

Mulching With Seeding: Mulch should be applied when seeding for vegetation stabilization. It significantly assists germination by protecting the seed from birds, by holding moisture at the surface of the soil, and by reducing soil surface temperature. Mulch applied to seeded areas shall achieve 75% soil cover.

Site Preparation:

1. Grade to enable the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
2. Install best management practices as required such as diversions, terraces, and/or sediment barriers.
3. Loosen compacted soil to a minimum depth of 4 inches if using mulch while seeding.

Mulching Materials: Select one of the following materials and apply at the rate indicated:

1. Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a rate that provides 95% or greater soil coverage.
2. Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a rate that provides 95% or greater soil coverage. It is suggested that organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs. This method should not, however, be used in conjunction with seeding due to soil acidification and nitrogen reduction problems that the decomposition of the "green" material will produce.

Maintenance Inspection of the application should be performed along with other regularly scheduled erosion and sediment control inspections. Any areas that have washed out due to high stormwater flows should be reconsidered for different BMP use, or at least retreated. Areas that have been disturbed by blowing wind should be retreated. Maintenance needs identified in inspections or by other means shall be accomplished before the next storm event if possible, but in no case more than seven days after the need is identified.

Construction Exit

Definition: A stone-stabilized pad located at any point where traffic will be leaving a construction site to a public roadway.



Off- Site Vehicle Tracking: Stabilized construction exits will be provided to help reduce offsite vehicle tracking of sediments. Construction exits should be made of non-erodible material, typically rock or gravel. The paved street adjacent to the site entrances will be swept regularly to remove any access mud, dirt or rock tracked from the site. Dump trucks that haul material from the construction site will be covered by a tarpaulin.

Purpose: To reduce or eliminate the transport of material from the construction area onto a public roadway.

Conditions: This practice is applied at appropriate points of construction egress. Geotextile under- liners are required to stabilize and support the pad aggregates.

Design Criteria

Formal design is not required. The following standards should be used:

Aggregate Size: Stone should be in accordance with TDOT #1 or #2 stone specifications (1.5 to 3.5 inch stone), washed, and well graded.

Pad Thickness: The gravel pad should have a minimum thickness of 8 inches.

Pad Length and Width: At a minimum, the width should equal full width of all points of vehicular egress, but not less than 20 feet wide. Pad length should be no less than 50 feet.

Washing: If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad does not sufficiently remove the material, the tires should be washed prior to exit onto public roadways. When washing is required, the wash rack should be designed for the anticipated traffic loads and placed on level ground, on a pad of coarse aggregate (such as TDOT #57). The wash rack design may consist of other materials suitable for truck traffic that remove mud and dirt. The wash rack should have provisions that intercept the sediment-laden runoff and direct it into a sediment trap or sediment basin.

Location: The exit should be located wherever traffic will be leaving a construction site directly onto a public roadway.

Maintenance: The exit should be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of material onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with fresh stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any structures to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles or site onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

Dewatering of Erosion and Sediment Control Devices

When muddy or sediment laden water is removed from devices to perform maintenance or to remove the device, it shall be filtered using silt fence, filter bag, or other means to remove



sediment before the water leaves the site. The water must be discharged through a pipe, stable grassed or lined channel, or other equivalent means so that the discharge does not cause erosion or sedimentation.

Accumulated sediment removed from the bottom of the devices shall be spread onsite and stabilized or hauled to an offsite spoil location and stabilized. If the sediment is hauled offsite, it should be dried before loading in a truck so that sediment laden water does not leak from the truck beds. The offsite spoil location, if used, should be noted in the SWPPP and have an approved and functioning sediment control plan.

TIMING OF CONTROLS/MEASURES

1. Pre-construction vegetative ground cover shall not be destroyed, removed, or disturbed more than 14 calendar days prior to grading or earthmoving unless the area is seeded and/or mulched or other temporary cover is installed.
2. Erosion prevention and sediment control measures must be in place and functional before earth moving operations begin, and must be constructed and maintained throughout the construction period. Temporary measures may be removed at the beginning of the workday, but must be replaced at the end of the workday or before it rains, whichever comes first.
3. Clearing and grubbing must be held to the minimum necessary for grading and equipment operation. Construction must be sequenced to minimize the exposure time of graded or denuded areas
4. As indicated in the sequence of major activities, construction exits will be constructed and stabilized prior to clearing or grading of any other portion of the site.
5. Temporary structural materials will also be installed throughout the project prior to the commencement of site disturbance for building lot or roadway construction.
6. Areas where construction activity temporarily ceases for more than 14 days (7 days for slopes steeper than 3:1) will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch, or equivalent. Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, that area shall be stabilized with permanent sod or sod and mulch.
7. If sediment escapes the construction site, offsite accumulations of sediment that have not reached a stream must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize offsite impacts before the next rain event. Permittees shall not initiate remediation/restoration of a stream without first consulting TDEC or a Qualified Local Program (QLP), whichever jurisdiction has enforcement authority. This permit does not authorize access to private properties. Any sediment that escapes the construction site and accumulates on properties of others can only be removed with the permission of the offsite property owner.
8. After the entire site is stabilized, any sediment that has accumulated will be removed and embankments re-sodded as necessary. After all permanent stabilization measures have been completed, temporary structural measures will be removed and any disturbed areas will be repaired.



MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES

1. All control measures will be inspected at least twice per week separated by at least 72 hours. (If NOC required).
2. All measures will be maintained in good working order; if repairs are necessary they shall be accomplished before the next storm event, but in no case more than 7 days after the need is identified.
3. Built-up sediment will be removed from any silt fence or check dam before it reaches 1/2 the height of the fence or stone.
4. The silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, fabric attachment to the fence posts, and the firmness of fence post embedment.
5. Temporary and permanent landscaping, sodding and/or seeding and mulching will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.
6. A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection of the erosion prevention and sediment control measures. (If NOC required).
7. Inspect riprap structures such as check dams to see if any erosion around or below the riprap has taken place or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.
8. Qualified personnel, as defined below, shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, structural control measures, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site, and each outfall. Inspectors must have successfully completed the TDEC Level 1 "Fundamentals of Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control" course.
9. Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events or before being carried off site by wind, or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges.

SPILLS AND NON-STORMWATER CONTINGENCIES

1. All contractors and sub-contractors are responsible for their materials, work methods, and day to day activities as mentioned in this section.
2. Construction vehicles shall clean mud from their tires and body on-site so that the sediment will flow to the wash pit near the construction exit and/or the sediment control devices. Any sediment that ends up in the street or other places offsite shall be cleaned up with a shovel and broom or other means before the next rainfall but shall not be washed away using water. The cleaned up sediment shall be placed back onsite or taken to another site with an approved and functioning sediment control plan
3. Vehicles and equipment shall be fueled onsite near the construction exit in a designated containment area. Clean up any fuel spill immediately. Contaminated soils will be placed



on heavy plastic and covered or placed in approved containers to prevent contact with stormwater. All fuel tanks shall be stored in the containment area. All oil, other vehicle fluids, solvents, paint, etc. shall be stored in a construction trailer or other approved container.

4. Absorbent material (for land based spills), booms (for spills into waterways), and other hazardous material cleanup tools as necessary shall be available for immediate use if an onsite spill occurs. If a spill of hazardous materials occurs, the spill shall be contained immediately and then completely cleaned up. If the spill has entered a water source, sinkhole, storm drain, or other stormwater conveyance, the local governmental authority shall be contacted immediately. Any contaminated material from the cleanup shall be disposed of in accordance with all State laws.
5. Ready-mix concrete trucks shall wash out their equipment into a designated wash pit near the construction exit. This wash pit is to trap the concrete and its wash. The contractor shall maintain this pit(s) as necessary to always have at least 50% volume. Any material removed from the wash pit shall be used for fill material onsite or disposed of in accordance with all State and Federal regulations. Wash from the concrete trucks and any overflow from the wash pit shall not be allowed to discharge to a sediment basin, trap, pond, storm drain, ditch, stream, other stormwater conveyance, or to waters of the State including both surface and groundwater.
6. All hazardous materials such as empty or partially empty paint cans, oil cans, filters, cleaning fluid, etc. shall be disposed of by taking them to a permitted hazardous material disposal site in accordance with State laws. All hazardous materials shall be stored in accordance with manufacturer's specifications and should be stored in a location where rainfall or stormwater runoff will not come in contact with them.
7. The washing of paint tools or other hazardous material equipment must be performed and disposed of in accordance with all State and Federal regulations. The cleaning residue from such equipment is hazardous and cannot be discharged onto the ground or into a sediment basin, trap, pond, storm drain, ditch, stream, other stormwater conveyance, or to waters of the State including both surface and groundwater and shall be disposed of in accordance with State laws.
8. Litter, construction materials, construction debris, construction chemicals, and other hazardous materials should be stored in a manner that rainfall, stormwater runoff, or wind will not cause them to be a pollutant source for stormwater discharges.
9. Litter, construction materials, construction debris, construction chemicals, and other hazardous materials shall not be allowed to enter a sediment basin, trap, pond, storm drain, ditch, stream, other stormwater conveyance, or to waters of the State. This can be accomplished by screening outfalls, daily pickup, or cleanup, storing inside a trailer and/or under cover, by limiting the time the materials are stored onsite, storing materials away from stormwater outfalls, and by other methods.
10. After their use, materials used for erosion prevention and sediment control should be removed or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges.
11. Sediment controls shall be provided for any water distribution or waste disposal system onsite including sanitary sewer or septic systems.

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 substance to stormwater runoff.

1. Only enough product required for the job will be stored onsite.
2. All materials stored onsite will be in a neat and orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
3. Products will be kept in their original containers with original manufacturer's label.
4. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
5. All of a product will be used up before disposing of container whenever possible.
6. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
7. The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal practices are followed.

CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Washington County Zoning Office at 423-753-1753 for further information on this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).



**SWPPP CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE PAGE FOR SINGLE FAMILY
HOMEBUILDING SITES** (If NOC required)

I certify under the penalty of law that I have reviewed this document and all attachments. Based on my inquiry of the construction site and/or my inquiry of the person or company directly responsible for assembling this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, I believe the information is accurate. I am aware that this Plan, if approved, makes this described construction activity subject to NPDES permit number TNR100000, and that certain of my activities on-site are thereby regulated. I am aware that there are significant penalties, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment of knowing violations, and for failure to comply with these permit requirements.

Owner/Developer Signature

Date

Owner/Developer Name

Builder Signature

Date

Builder Name

TYPICAL SITE PLAN SCENARIOS

Use the following site plan examples for general guidelines for erosion prevention and sediment control measure placement, for stream buffers (where applicable), and for floodplain restrictions (where applicable):

1. Rear sloping lot
2. Front sloping lot
3. Side sloping lot

EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS

Use the following attached details for installation of erosion prevention and sediment control:

1. Construction exit
2. Silt Fence
3. Check Dam

