

NOTES

1. AN EXISTING SUBSURFACE TILE SYSTEM IS PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE DEVELOPMENT SITE. THE CONTRACTOR/DEVELOPER SHALL MAINTAIN ALL EXISTING DRAINAGE CONDUIT AND STRUCTURES ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL REPAIR OR REPLACE DAMAGED PIPES WITH THE SAME SIZE AND GREATER OR EQUAL QUALITY MATERIALS AS FOUND. ALL ENCOUNTERED DRAINAGE TILE SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE PROPOSED STORM SEWER SYSTEM.



PRE-DEVELOPMENT	Soil Name	Map Unit Symbol	Hydrologic Soil Group	Cover Description	CN	Area (sf)	Product of CN x Area
	Forest silv. loam, 0-2% slopes	Hs1A-I	D	Small grain crops, good condition, 8% dense woods cover, fair condition, 10% residential cover	86	52463(1)	120.45
	Forest silv. loam, ground moisture, 0-2% slopes	Hg1A-I	D	Small grain crops, good condition, 3% dense woods cover, fair condition	87	26530(0)	60.87
	Forest silv. loam, and, 2-4% slopes	Hs1B-I	D	Small grain crops, 23% dense woods cover, fair condition	87	97017(8)	1848.20
	Forest silv. loam, ground moisture, 2-4% slopes	Hg1B-I	D	Small grain crops, good condition	87	21854	0.50
	Mineral silv. clay, loam, ill-solubation, 0-1% slopes	Md1B-A	CD	Small grain crops, good condition, 1% dense woods cover, fair condition, 17% water cover, 59% residential cover	90	508172	13.64
	Persuasive silv. clay loam, 0-1% slopes	PhA1P-C	CD	Small grain crops, good condition, 4% dense woods cover, fair condition, 2% residential cover	91	7130589	163.47
	Wetland	Wx	C(1)	Small grain crops, good condition, 20% dense woods cover, fair condition	87	880967	220.43
	Fatty silv. clay	I-A	CD	Residential cover	92	1665	0.01
	Morley silv. loam, 12 to 18% slopes, eroded	Md1C	C	Small grain crops, good condition, 18% water cover, 57% residential cover	91	713891	16.39
	Wetland silv. clay loam	Wx	C(1)	Residential cover	91	164331	0.38
				Total:		41783	86248(4)
POST-DEVELOPMENT	Soil Name	Map Unit Symbol	Hydrologic Soil Group	Cover Description	CN	Area (sf)	Product of CN x Area
	Forest silv. loam, 0-2% slopes	Hs1A-I	D	Residential district (1/8 acre or less), 25% impervious cover, pavement cover	96	159636	38.10
	Forest silv. loam, ground moisture, 0-2% slopes	Hg1A-I	D	Small grain crops, good condition, 8% dense woods cover, fair condition, 10% residential cover	86	5586977	82.35
	Forest silv. loam, and, 2-4% slopes	Hs1B-I	D	Residential district (1/8 acre or less), 25% impervious cover, pavement cover	96	525268	5.80
	Forest silv. loam, ground moisture, 2-4% slopes	Hg1B-I	D	Small grain crops, good condition, 3% dense woods cover, fair condition	87	238652	55.07
	Forest silv. loam, and, 2-4% slopes	Hs1B-I	D	Residential district (1/8 acre or less), 25% impervious cover, pavement cover	96	604253	15.80
	Forest silv. loam, ground moisture, 2-4% slopes	Hg1B-I	D	Small grain crops, 33% dense woods cover, fair condition	83	281903	6.47
	Forest silv. loam, ground moisture, 2-4% slopes	Hg1B-I	D	Small grain crops, good condition	87	21854	0.50
	Mineral silv. clay, loam, ill-solubation, 0-1% slopes	Md1B-A	CD	Residential district (1/8 acre or less), 25% impervious cover, pavement cover	96	152460	3.50
	Mineral silv. clay, loam, ill-solubation, 0-1% slopes	Md1B-A	CD	Small grain crops, good condition, 1% dense woods cover, fair condition, 17% water cover, 59% residential cover	90	413712	9.54
	Persuasive silv. clay loam, 0-1% slopes	PhA1P-C	CD	Residential district (1/8 acre or less), 25% impervious cover, retention pond water surface area	97	2042561	46.90
	Persuasive silv. clay loam, 0-1% slopes	PhA1P-C	CD	Small grain crops, good condition, 4% dense woods cover, fair condition, 3% residential cover	87	3077625	116.57
Wetland	Wx	C(1)	Residential district (1/8 acre or less), 25% impervious cover, pavement cover	96	217800	5.00	
Wetland	Wx	C(1)	Small grain crops, good condition, 20% dense woods cover, fair condition	87	62217	15.43	
Fatty silv. clay	I-A	CD	Residential cover	92	1665	0.01	
Morley silv. loam, 12 to 18% slopes, eroded	Md1C	C	Small grain crops, good condition, 18% water cover, 57% residential cover	91	713891	16.39	
Wetland silv. clay loam	Wx	C(1)	Residential cover	91	164331	0.38	
			Total:		41783	37421.64	
			CN (Weighted):		90		

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ble1A1	Blount silt loam, end moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.5	0.4%
B1g1A1	Blount silt loam, ground moraine, 0 to 2 percent slopes	44.0	10.5%
B1g1B1	Blount silt loam, ground moraine, 2 to 4 percent slopes	0.5	0.1%
PkA	Pawamo silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	46.8	11.2%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		92.8	22.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		419.1	100.0%

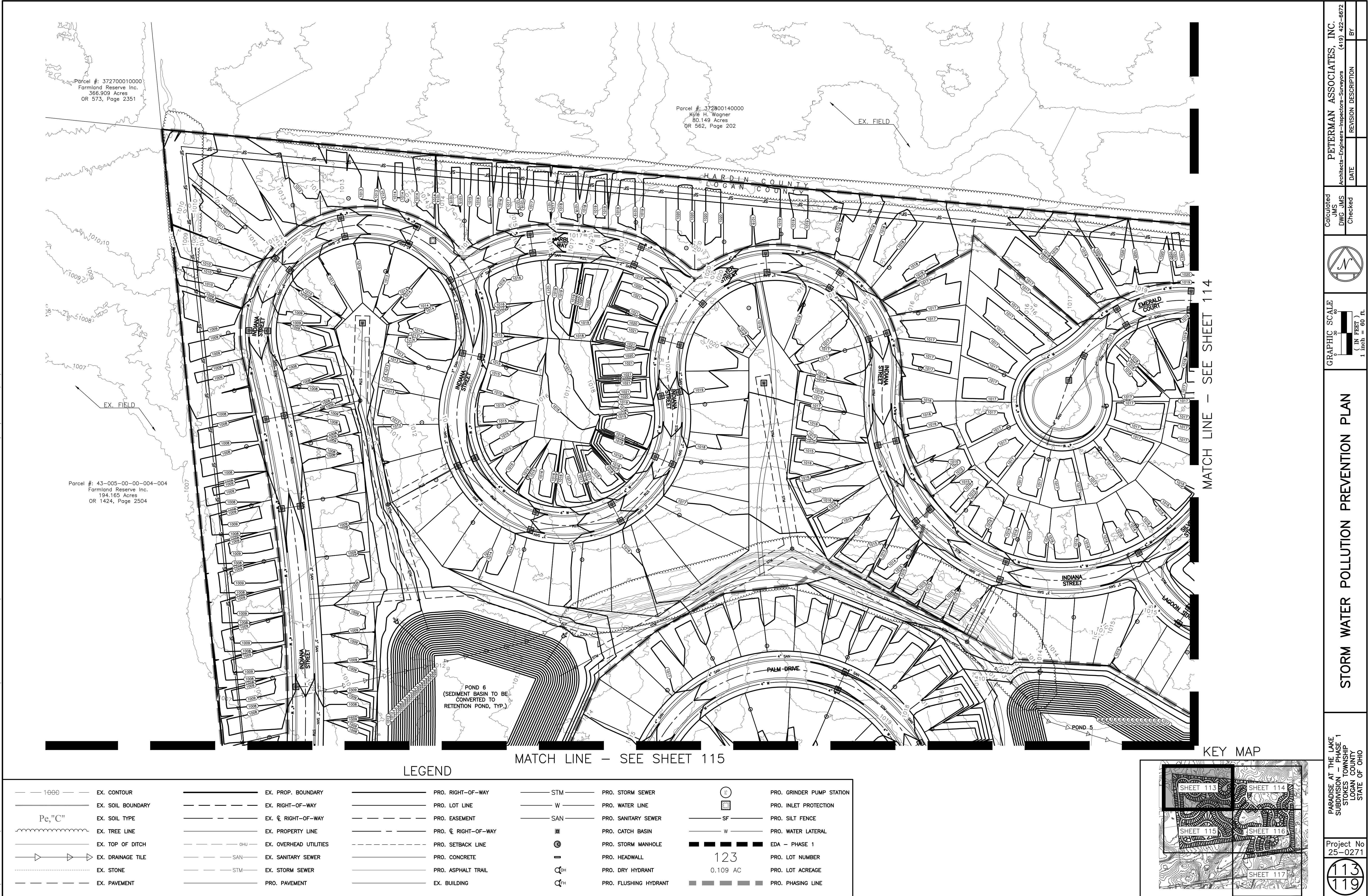
TOTAL WATERSHED AREA = 417.83 ACRES



WATERSHED MAP PER LOGAN SOIL & WATER DISTRICT

Note: The Watershed Map Shown On This Sheet Was Developed Using OGRIP LIDAR Contour Data And USGS StreamStats Data. Soil Data Was Acquired From USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey. Land Cover Data Was Gathered From Aerial Imagery.

P:\2025PROJECTS\25-0002 - KODY NEWLAND DEVELOPMENT\DRAWING FILES - 2026\25-0002 - CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS SWPPP (USE) DWG - 8/10/2026



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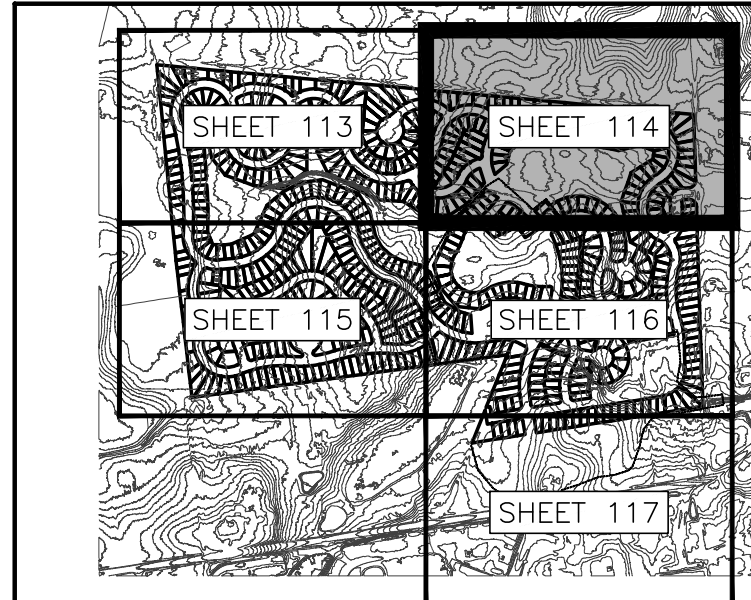
MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET 113

MATCH LINE - SEE SHEET 116

LEGEND

	EX. CONTOUR		EX. PROP. BOUNDARY		PRO. RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. STORM SEWER		PRO. GRINDER PUMP STATION
	EX. SOIL BOUNDARY		EX. RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. LOT LINE		PRO. WATER LINE		PRO. INLET PROTECTION
	EX. SOIL TYPE		EX. C RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. EASEMENT		PRO. SANITARY SEWER		PRO. SILT FENCE
	EX. TREE LINE		EX. PROPERTY LINE		PRO. C RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. CATCH BASIN		PRO. WATER LATERAL
	EX. TOP OF DITCH		EX. OVERHEAD UTILITIES		PRO. SETBACK LINE		PRO. STORM MANHOLE		EDA - PHASE 1
	EX. DRAINAGE TILE		EX. SANITARY SEWER		PRO. CONCRETE		PRO. HEADWALL		PRO. LOT NUMBER
	EX. STONE		EX. STORM SEWER		PRO. ASPHALT TRAIL		PRO. DRY HYDRANT		PRO. LOT ACREAGE
	EX. PAVEMENT		PRO. PAVEMENT		EX. BUILDING		PRO. FLUSHING HYDRANT		PRO. PHASING LINE

KEY MAP

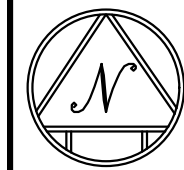


PARADISE AT THE LAKE
SUBDIVISION - PHASE 1
STOKES TOWNSHIP
LOGAN COUNTY
STATE OF OHIO

Project No
25-0271

114
119

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



GRAPHIC SCALE
0 30 60
(IN FEET)
1 inch = 60 ft.

Calculated
JMS
DWG - JMS
Checked

PETERMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
Architects-Engineers-Inspectors-Surveyors (419) 422-8872
DATE
REVISION DESCRIPTION
BY

Parcel #: 372800140000
Kyle H. Wagner
80.149 Acres
OR 562, Page 202

EX. FIELD

Parcel #: 372800030000
Holbrook Farms FLP
58.38 Acres
OR 513, Page 1817

Parcel #: 43-006-10-01-013-002
Slice Of Heaven At Indian Lake LLC
1.000 Acres
OR 1428, Page 1221

EX. BUILDING (TYP.)

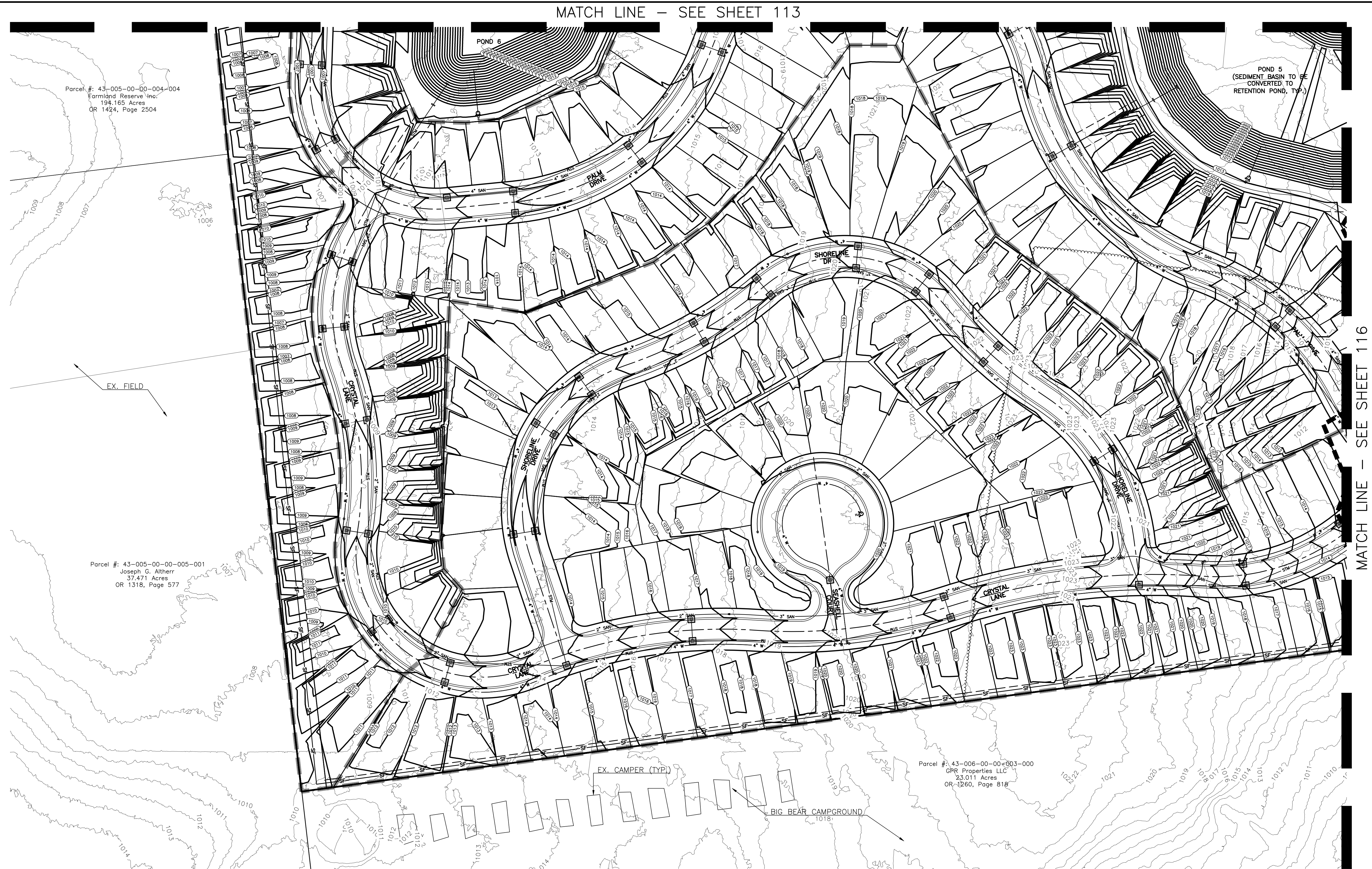
Parcel #: 43-006-10-01-013-005
Slice Of Heaven At Indian Lake LLC
0.764 Acres
OR 1428, Page 1221

Parcel #: 43-006-10-01-013-006
Richard & Mary Ellen Greiger
0.764 Acres
OR 1246, Page 359

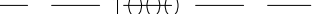
Parcel #: 43-006-10-01-013-007
Richard & Mary Ellen Greiger
0.764 Acres
OR 1246, Page 359

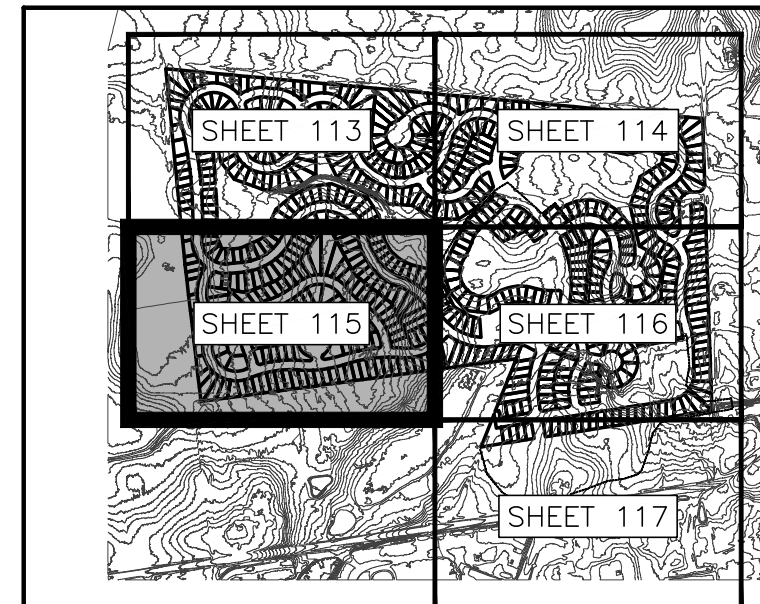
Parcel #: 43-006-10-01-013-008
Ronald C. Halterman Jr.
0.764 Acres
OR 1375, Page 440

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LEGEND

	EX. CONTOUR		EX. PROP. BOUNDARY		PRO. RIGHT-OF-WAY		STM	PRO. STORM SEWER		PRO. GRINDER PUMP STATION
	EX. SOIL BOUNDARY		EX. RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. LOT LINE		W	PRO. WATER LINE		PRO. INLET PROTECTION
	EX. SOIL TYPE		EX. $\frac{1}{4}$ RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. EASEMENT		SAN	PRO. SANITARY SEWER		PRO. SILT FENCE
	EX. TREE LINE		EX. PROPERTY LINE		PRO. $\frac{1}{2}$ RIGHT-OF-WAY			PRO. CATCH BASIN		PRO. WATER LATERAL
	EX. TOP OF DITCH		EX. OVERHEAD UTILITIES		PRO. SETBACK LINE			PRO. STORM MANHOLE		EDA - PHASE 1
	EX. DRAINAGE TILE		EX. SANITARY SEWER		PRO. CONCRETE			PRO. HEADWALL		PRO. LOT NUMBER
	EX. STONE		EX. STORM SEWER		PRO. ASPHALT TRAIL			PRO. DRY HYDRANT		PRO. LOT ACREAGE
	EX. PAVEMENT		PRO. PAVEMENT		EX. BUILDING			PRO. FLUSHING HYDRANT		PRO. PHASING LINE



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	STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN	PARADISE AT THE LAKE SUBDIVISION - PHASE 1 STOKES TOWNSHIP LOGAN COUNTY STATE OF OHIO
Project No 25-0271		
		
GRAPHIC SCALE 0 30 60 (IN FEET) 1 inch = 60 ft.		
	PETERMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Architects-Engineers-Inspectors-Surveyors (419) 422-6672	
Calculated JMS	Architects-Engineers-Inspectors-Surveyors (419) 422-6672	
DWG JMS	Architects-Engineers-Inspectors-Surveyors (419) 422-6672	
Checked	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
BY	DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION

MATCH LINE — SEE SHEET 41

MATCH LINE — SEE SHEET 115

MATCH LINE — SEE SHEET 117

Note: Proposed Retention Pond 1 And 2 Are To Be Used As Temporary Sediment Basins For Construction Activities. After The Drainage Area Is Stabilized, Excavate Basin 1 To An Elevation Of 992.00 (NWL To Be 997.50) And Basin 2 To An Elevation Of 990.00 (NWL To Be 998.50).

Note: See Sheet 2 For Development Phase Map. See Sheets 113–117 For Legend.

Sediment Basin 1 Note:
Delaware Skimmer To Be Installed With A 4" Line. End Cap To Be Installed In Outlet Structure With Drilled 3" Orifice @ Invert Elevation = 998.00.
Install Stop Block (Rock Pile) At Elevation 998.00 To Prevent The Skimmer From Getting Stuck. Top Of Dewater Storage = 1000.00. Bottom Of Dewater Storage = 998.00. Remove Sediment At 998.00. Skimmer And End Cap To Be Removed Following Final Stabilization. Install The Outlet Structure Per The Detail On Sheet 7.

Sediment Basin 2 Note:
Delaware Skimmer To Be Installed With A 4" Line. End Cap To Be Installed In Outlet Structure With Drilled 3" Orifice @ Invert Elevation = 1000.00.
Install Stop Block (Rock Pile) At Elevation 1000.00 To Prevent The Skimmer From Getting Stuck. Top Of Dewater Storage = 1002.00. Bottom Of Dewater Storage = 1000.00. Remove Sediment At 1000.00. Skimmer And End Cap To Be Removed Following Final Stabilization. Install The Outlet Structure Per The Detail On Sheet 7.

Proposed Retention Basin 1 Data
Drainage Area: 23.91 Acres
Impervious Area: 19.12 Acres
WQv Required: 60,124 Cubic Feet
WQv Provided: 77,845 Cubic Feet
Project Earth-Disturbed Area: 12.00 Acres
Sediment Storage Required: 12,000 Cubic Feet
Sediment Storage Provided: 14,558 Cubic Feet
Dewatering Volume Required: 43,038 Cubic Feet
Dewatering Volume Provided: 63,307 Cubic Feet

Proposed Retention Basin 2 Data
Drainage Area: 27.75 Acres
Impervious Area: 22.20 Acres
WQv Required: 69,808 Cubic Feet
WQv Provided: 70,272 Cubic Feet
Project Earth-Disturbed Area: 12.00 Acres
Sediment Storage Required: 12,000 Cubic Feet
Sediment Storage Provided: 32,828 Cubic Feet
Dewatering Volume Required: 49,950 Cubic Feet
Dewatering Volume Provided: 50,983 Cubic Feet

Pond 1 Data

WQv Required: 60,124 cf
WQv Provided: 77,845 cf
Drawdown Time Required: Min. 24 Hours
Drawdown Time Provided: 64 Hours

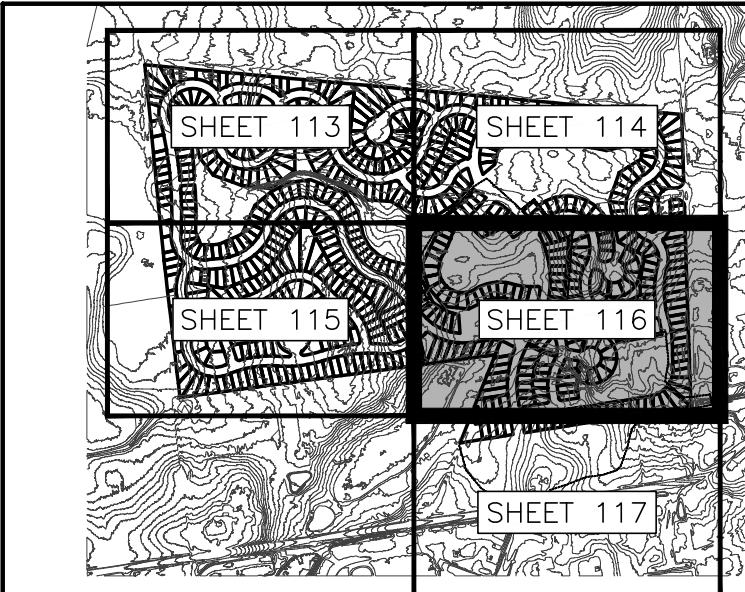
Pond 2 Data

WQv Required: 69,808 cf
WQv Provided: 70,272 cf
Drawdown Time Required: Min. 24 Hours
Drawdown Time Provided: 37 Hours

Total Development

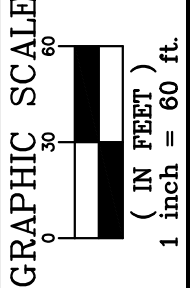
Storage Required: 2,166,586 cf
Storage Provided: 2,327,753 cf
(Pond 1 Storage: 274,740 cf)
(Pond 2 Storage: 212,257 cf)
Allowable Release Rate: 66.1 cfs
Designed Release Rate: 47.3 cfs
Per 5-Year Critical Storm

KEY MAP



Project No 25-0271 116 119		PARADISE AT THE LAKE SUBDIVISION - PHASE 1 STOKES TOWNSHIP LOGAN COUNTY STATE OF OHIO	GRAPHIC SCALE 0 30 60 (IN FEET) 1 inch = 60 ft.		Calculated JMS DWG - JMS Checked	PETERMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Architects-Engineers-Inspectors-Surveyors (419) 422-8872 <table><tr><td>DATE</td><td>REVISION</td><td>DESCRIPTION</td><td>BY</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>			DATE	REVISION	DESCRIPTION	BY				
DATE	REVISION	DESCRIPTION	BY													

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



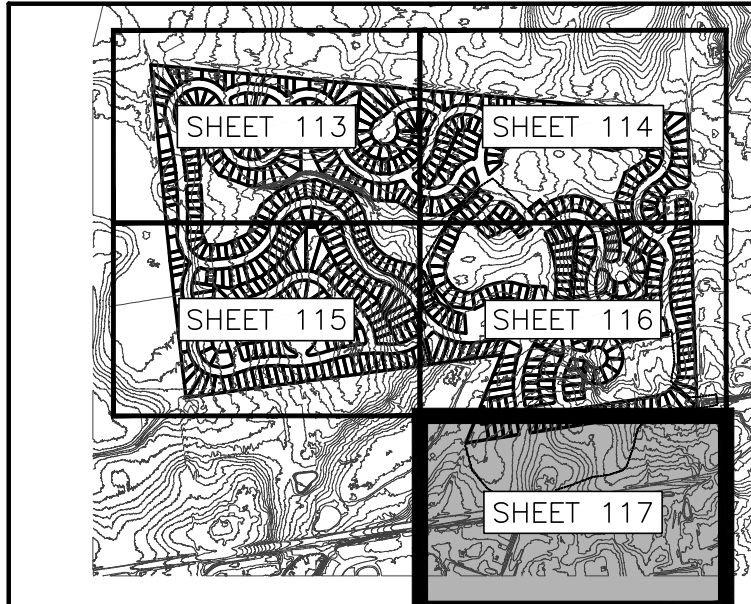
MATCH LINE – SEE SHEET 116



LEGEND

	EX. CONTOUR		EX. PROP. BOUNDARY		PRO. RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. STORM SEWER		PRO. GRINDER PUMP STATION
	EX. SOIL BOUNDARY		EX. RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. LOT LINE		PRO. WATER LINE		PRO. INLET PROTECTION
	EX. SOIL TYPE		EX. C RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. EASEMENT		PRO. SANITARY SEWER		PRO. SILT FENCE
	EX. TREE LINE		EX. PROPERTY LINE		PRO. C RIGHT-OF-WAY		PRO. CATCH BASIN		PRO. WATER LATERAL
	EX. TOP OF DITCH		EX. OVERHEAD UTILITIES		PRO. SETBACK LINE		PRO. STORM MANHOLE		EDA – PHASE 1
	EX. DRAINAGE TILE		EX. SANITARY SEWER		PRO. CONCRETE		PRO. HEADWALL		PRO. LOT NUMBER
	EX. STONE		EX. STORM SEWER		PRO. ASPHALT TRAIL		PRO. DRY HYDRANT		PRO. LOT ACREAGE
	EX. PAVEMENT		PRO. BUILDING		PRO. FLUSHING HYDRANT		PRO. PHASING LINE		

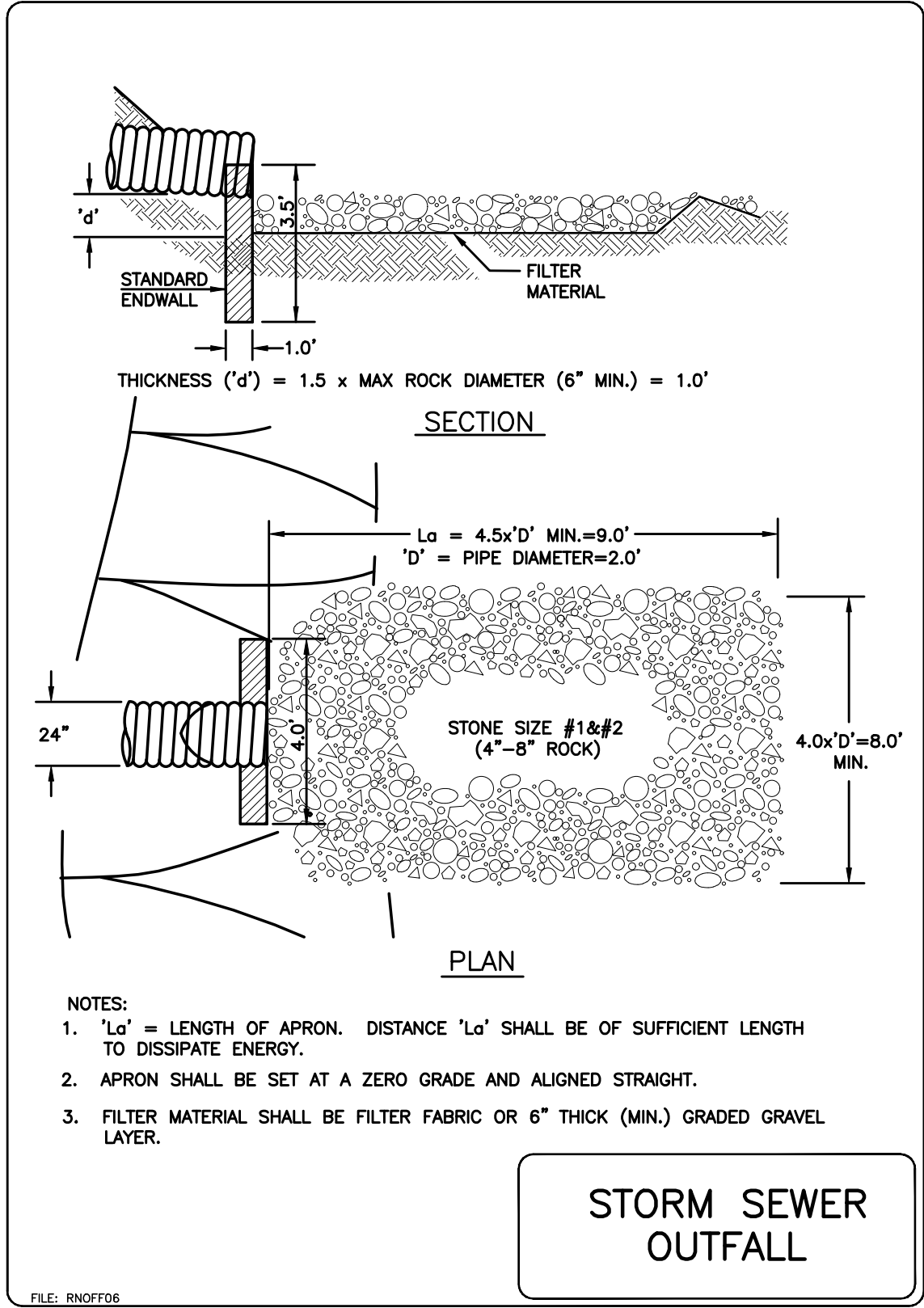
KEY MAP



P:\2025PROJECTS\25-0002 - KODY NEWLAND DEVELOPMENT\DRAWING FILES - 2026\25-0002 - CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS SWPPP (USE)DWG - 8/10/2026

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Calculated JMS DWG JMS Checked		PETERMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.	
		Architects-Engineers-Inspectors-Surveyors	(419) 422-8872
		DATE	REVISION DESCRIPTION
PROJECT NO. 25-0271		SUBDIVISION - PHASE 1	
117 119		STOKES TOWNSHIP LOGAN COUNTY STATE OF OHIO	



STORM SEWER OUTFALL

Construction Specifications
Ensure that the subgrade for the filter and riprap follows the required lines and grades shown in the plan. Compact any fill required in the subgrade to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material. Low areas in the subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the riprap thickness.

The riprap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans.

Filter cloth, when used, must meet design requirements and be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damaged fabric by removing the riprap and placing another piece of filter cloth over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of 1 foot.

Riprap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the filter.

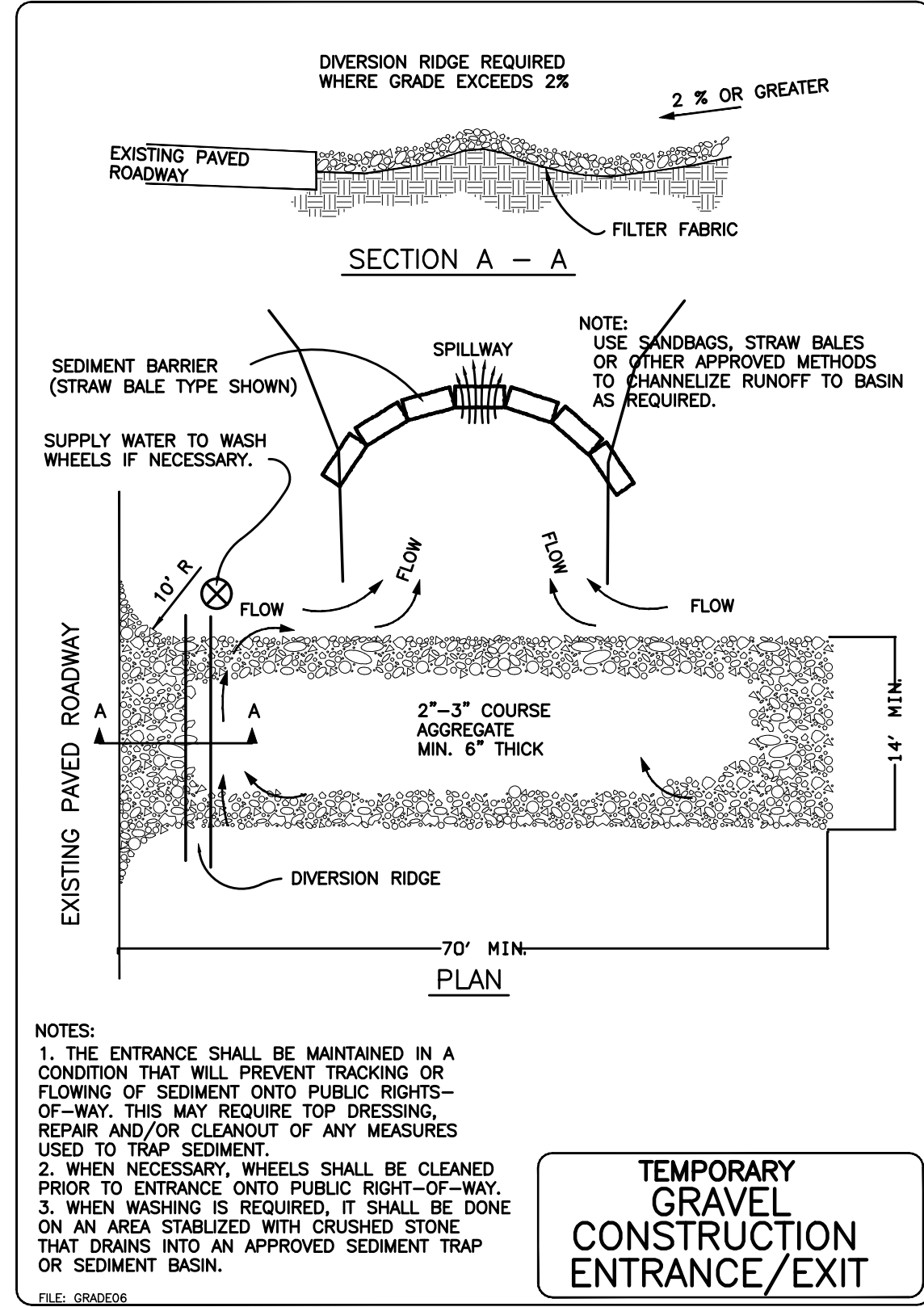
The minimum thickness of the riprap should be 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter.

Riprap may be field stone or rough quarry stone. It should be hard, angular, highly weather-resistant and well graded. Construct the apron on zero grade with no overfall at the end. Make the top of the riprap at the downstream end level with the receiving area or slightly below it.

Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron. Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation.

Outlet must be stable

Maintenance
Inspect riprap outlet structures after heavy rains 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.



TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

Construction Specifications
The aggregate size for construction of the pad shall be 2-to 3-inch stone. Place the gravel to the specific grade and dimensions shown on the plans, and smooth it.

The thickness of the pad shall not be less than 6 inches. Use geotextile fabrics, if necessary, to improve stability of the foundation in locations subject to seepage or high water table.

The width of the pad shall not be less than the full width of all points of ingress or egress and in any case shall not be less than 12 feet wide.

The length of the pad shall be as required, but not less than 50 feet.

Locate construction entrances and exits to limit sediment leaving the site and to provide for maximum utility by all construction vehicles. Avoid entrances which have steep grades and entrances at curves in public roads.

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights of way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment.

All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public rights-of-way shall be removed immediately.

Provide drainage to carry water to a sediment trap or other suitable outlet.

When necessary, wheels shall be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.

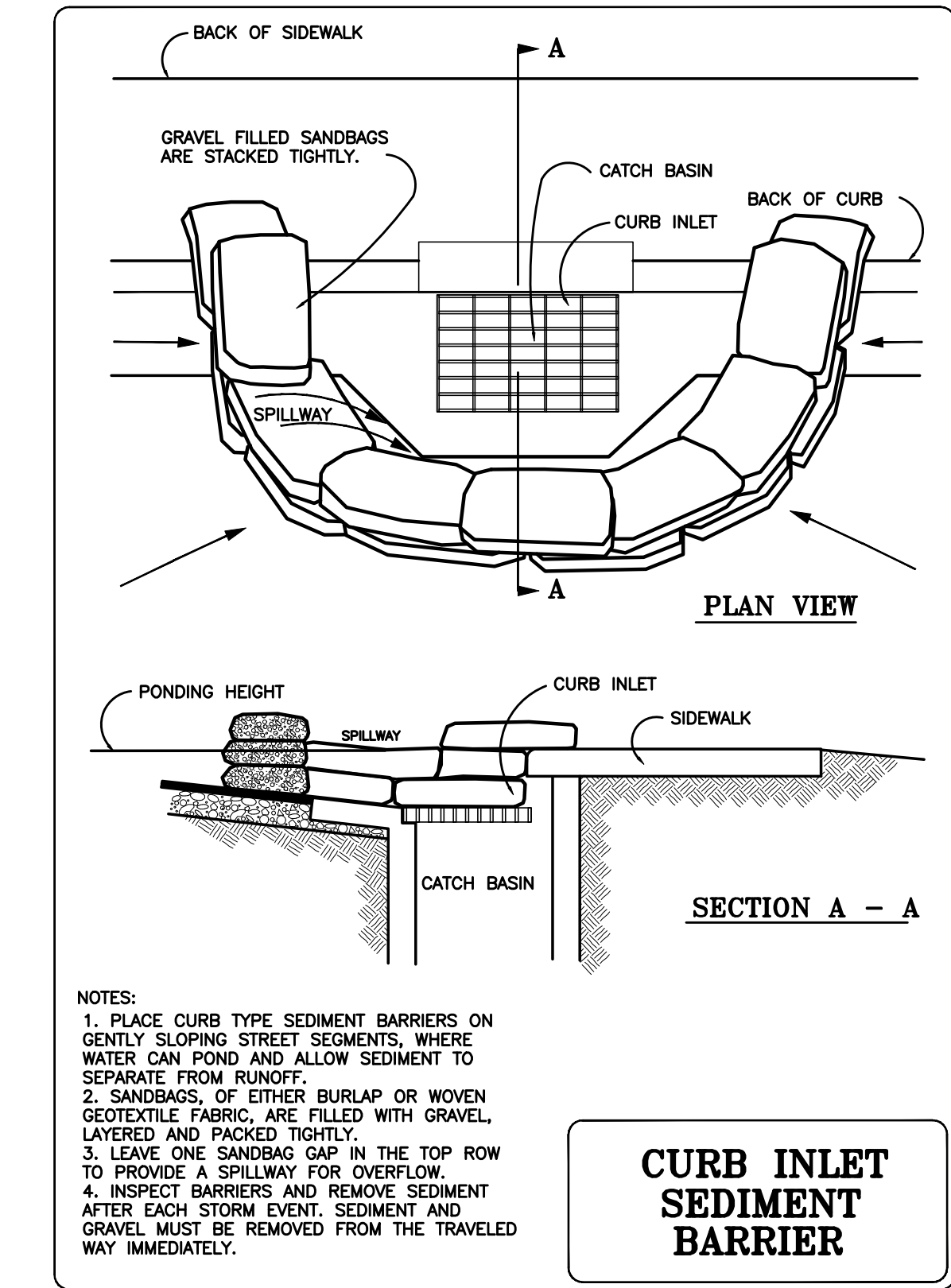
All sediment shall be prevented from entering any storm drain, ditch or watercourse through use of sand bags, gravel, straw bales, or other approved methods.

Maintenance
Maintain the gravel pad in a condition to prevent mud or sediment from leaving the construction site.

Replace gravel material when surface voids are visible.

After each rainfall, inspect any structure used to trap sediment and clean it out as necessary.

Immediately remove all objectionable materials spilled, washed, or tracked onto public roadways. Remove all sediment deposited on paved roadways within 24 hours.



CURB INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS

Construction Specifications:
Place the barriers on gently sloping streets where water can pond.

The barriers must allow for overflow from a severe storm event.

Slope runoff shall be allowed to flow over blocks and gravel and not be bypassed over the curb. A spill way shall be constructed with the sandbag structures to allow overflow.

The sandbags should be of woven-type geotextile fabric since burlap bags deteriorate rapidly.

Sandbags shall be filled with 3/4" drain rock or 1/4" pea gravel.

The sandbag shall be placed in a curved row from the top of curb at least 3 feet into the street. The row should be curved at the ends, pointing uphill.

Several layers of bags should be overlapped and packed tightly.

Leave a one-sandbag gap in the top row to act as a spillway.

FOR BLOCK AND GRAVEL TYPE BARRIERS:
Place two concrete blocks on their sides perpendicular to the curb at either end of the inlet opening. These will serve as spacer blocks.

Place concrete blocks on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks. The openings in the blocks should face outward, not upward.

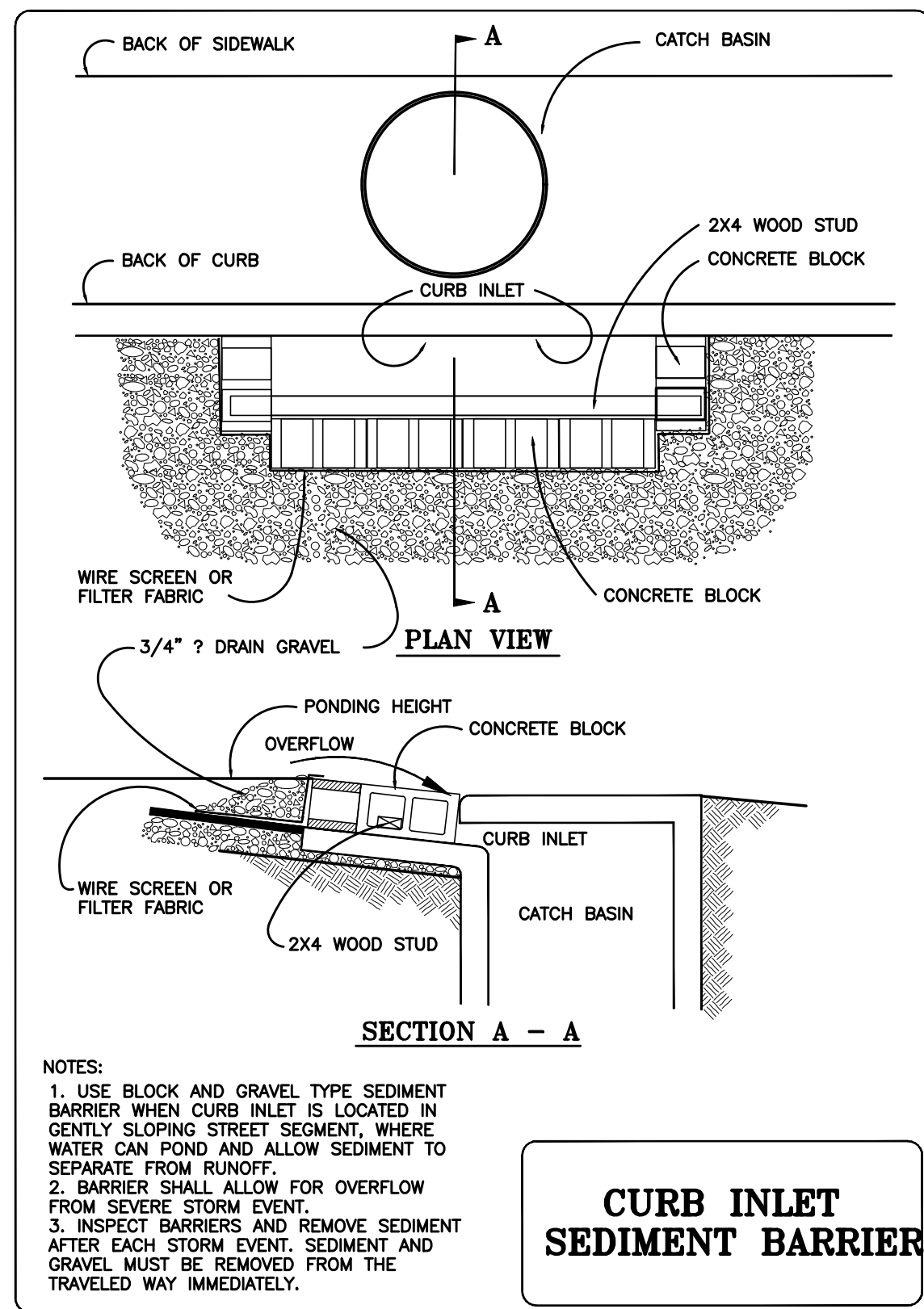
Cut a 2- by 4- inch stud the length of the curb inlet plus the width of the two spacer blocks. Place the stud through the outer hole of each spacer block to help keep the front blocks in place.

Place wire mesh over the outside vertical face (open ends) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the blocks. Use chicken wire, hardware cloth with inch openings, or filter fabric. Place 3/4 inch to 1 1/3 inch gravel against the wire to the top of the barrier.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE
Inspect and clean the barrier after each significant storm (1" in 24 hours) and remove sediment from behind the structure after every storm.

Any sediment and gravel shall be immediately removed from the traveled way of roads.

The removed sediment shall be placed where it cannot enter a storm drain, stream, or be transported off site.



CURB INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS

Construction Specifications:
Place the barriers on gently sloping streets where water can pond.

The barriers must allow for overflow from a severe storm event.

Slope runoff shall be allowed to flow over blocks and gravel and not be bypassed over the curb. A spill way shall be constructed with the sandbag structures to allow overflow.

The sandbags should be of woven-type geotextile fabric since burlap bags deteriorate rapidly.

Sandbags shall be filled with 3/4" drain rock or 1/4" pea gravel.

The sandbag shall be placed in a curved row from the top of curb at least 3 feet into the street. The row should be curved at the ends, pointing uphill.

Several layers of bags should be overlapped and packed tightly.

Leave a one-sandbag gap in the top row to act as a spillway.

FOR BLOCK AND GRAVEL TYPE BARRIERS:
Place two concrete blocks on their sides perpendicular to the curb at either end of the inlet opening. These will serve as spacer blocks.

Place concrete blocks on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks. The openings in the blocks should face outward, not upward.

Cut a 2- by 4- inch stud the length of the curb inlet plus the width of the two spacer blocks. Place the stud through the outer hole of each spacer block to help keep the front blocks in place.

Place wire mesh over the outside vertical face (open ends) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the blocks. Use chicken wire, hardware cloth with inch openings, or filter fabric. Place 3/4 inch to 1 1/3 inch gravel against the wire to the top of the barrier.

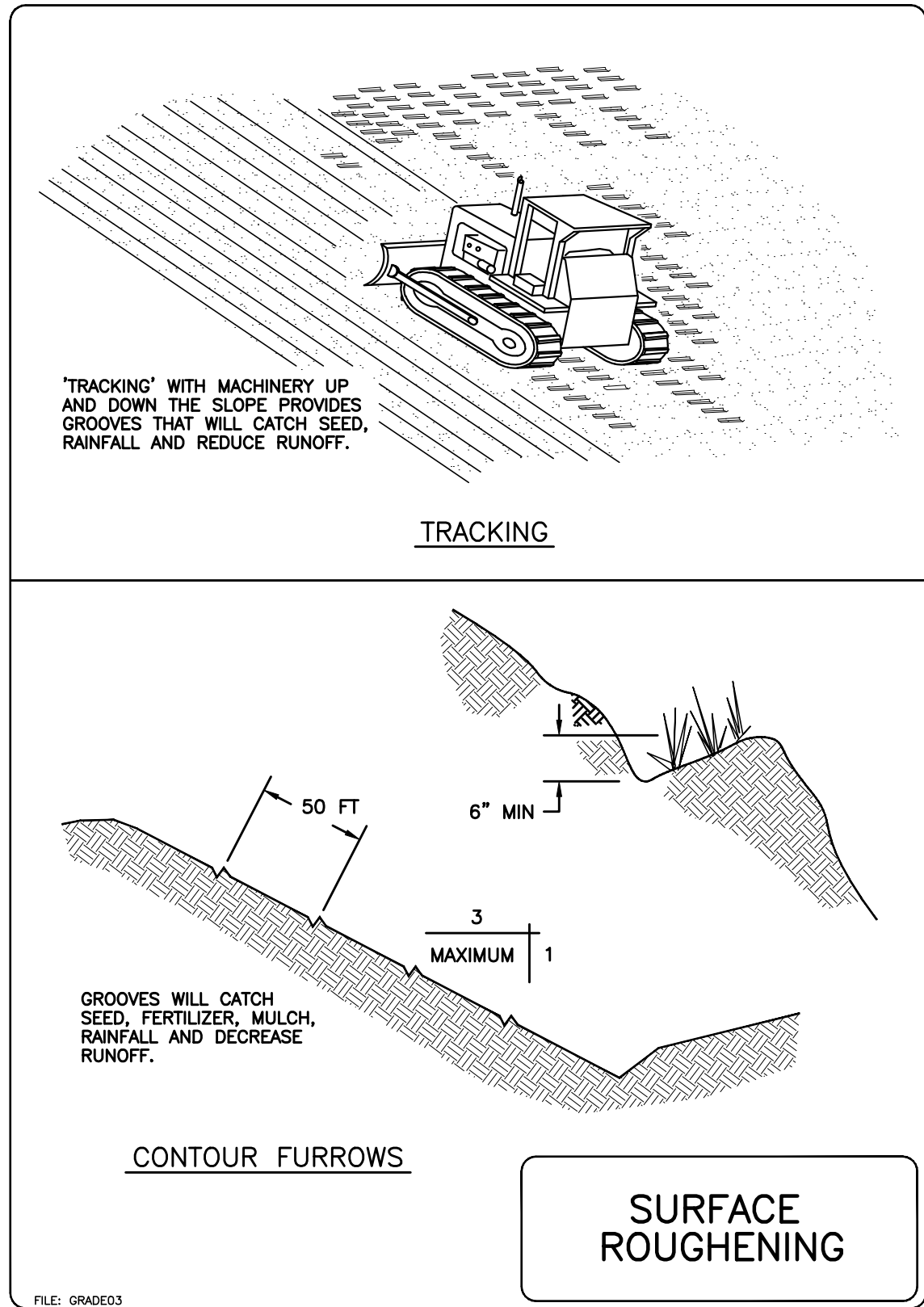
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE
Inspect and clean the barrier after each significant storm (1" in 24 hours) and remove sediment from behind the structure after every storm.

Any sediment and gravel shall be immediately removed from the traveled way of roads.

The removed sediment shall be placed where it cannot enter a storm drain, stream, or be transported off site.

Project No 25-0271 118 119		PARADISE AT THE LAKE SUBDIVISION -- PHASE 1 STOKES TOWNSHIP LOGAN COUNTY STATE OF OHIO		STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN		NO SCALE						Calculated JMS DWG Checked		PETERMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Architects-Engineers-Surveyors (419) 422-6872		DATE		REVISION DESCRIPTION		BY	
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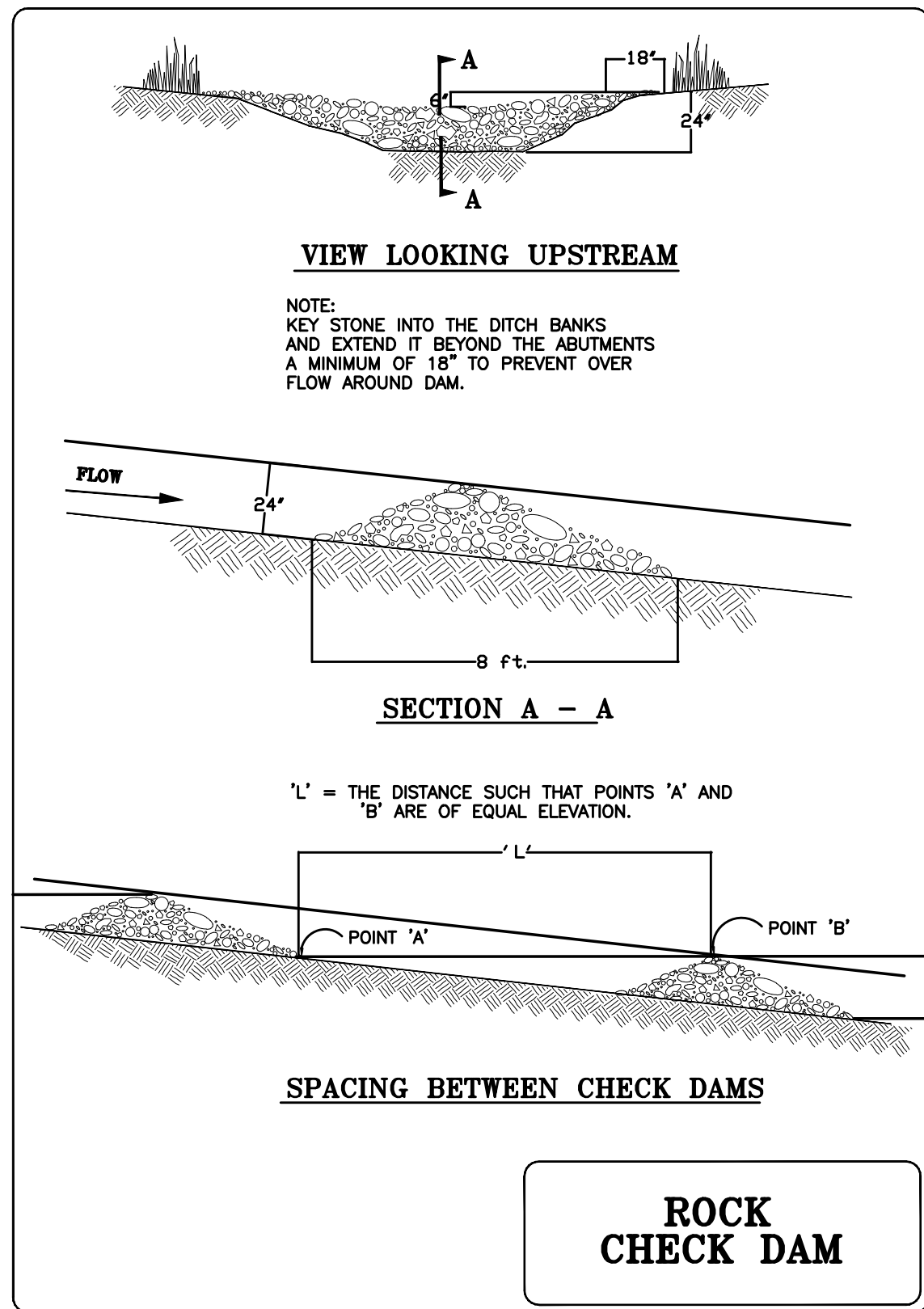
SURFACE ROUGHENING

Construction Specifications

Cut Slope Roughening
Stair-step grade or groove the cut slopes that are steeper than 3:1.
Use stair-step grading on any erodible material soft enough to be ripped with a bulldozer. Slopes consisting of soft rock with some subsoil are particularly suited to stair-step grading.
Make the vertical cut distance less than the horizontal distance, and slightly slope the horizontal position of the "step" in toward the vertical wall.
Do not make individual vertical cuts more than 2 feet high in soft materials or more than 3 feet high in rocky materials.
Groove the slope using machinery to create a series of ridges and depressions that run across the slope, on the contour.

Fill Slope Roughening
Place fill slopes with a gradient steeper than 3:1 in lifts not to exceed 8 inches, and make sure each lift is properly compacted.
Ensure that the face of the slope consists of loose, uncompacted fill 4 to 6 inches deep.
Use grooving or tracking to roughen the face of the slopes, if necessary.
Apply seed, fertilizer and straw mulch, then track or punch in the mulch with the bulldozer.
Cuts, Fills, and Graded Areas
Make mowed slopes no steeper than 3:1.
Roughen these areas to shallow grooves by normal tilling, disking, harrowing, or use a cultipacker-seeder. Make the final pass of any such tillage on the contour.
Make grooves formed by such implements close together (less than 10 inches) and not less than 1 inch deep
Roughening With Tracked Machinery
Limit roughening with tracked machinery to soils with a sandy textural component to avoid undue compaction of the soil surface.
Operate tracked machinery up and down the slope to leave horizontal depressions in the soil.
Do not back blade or scrap the final slope face. Immediately seed and mulch roughened areas to obtain optimum seed germination and growth.

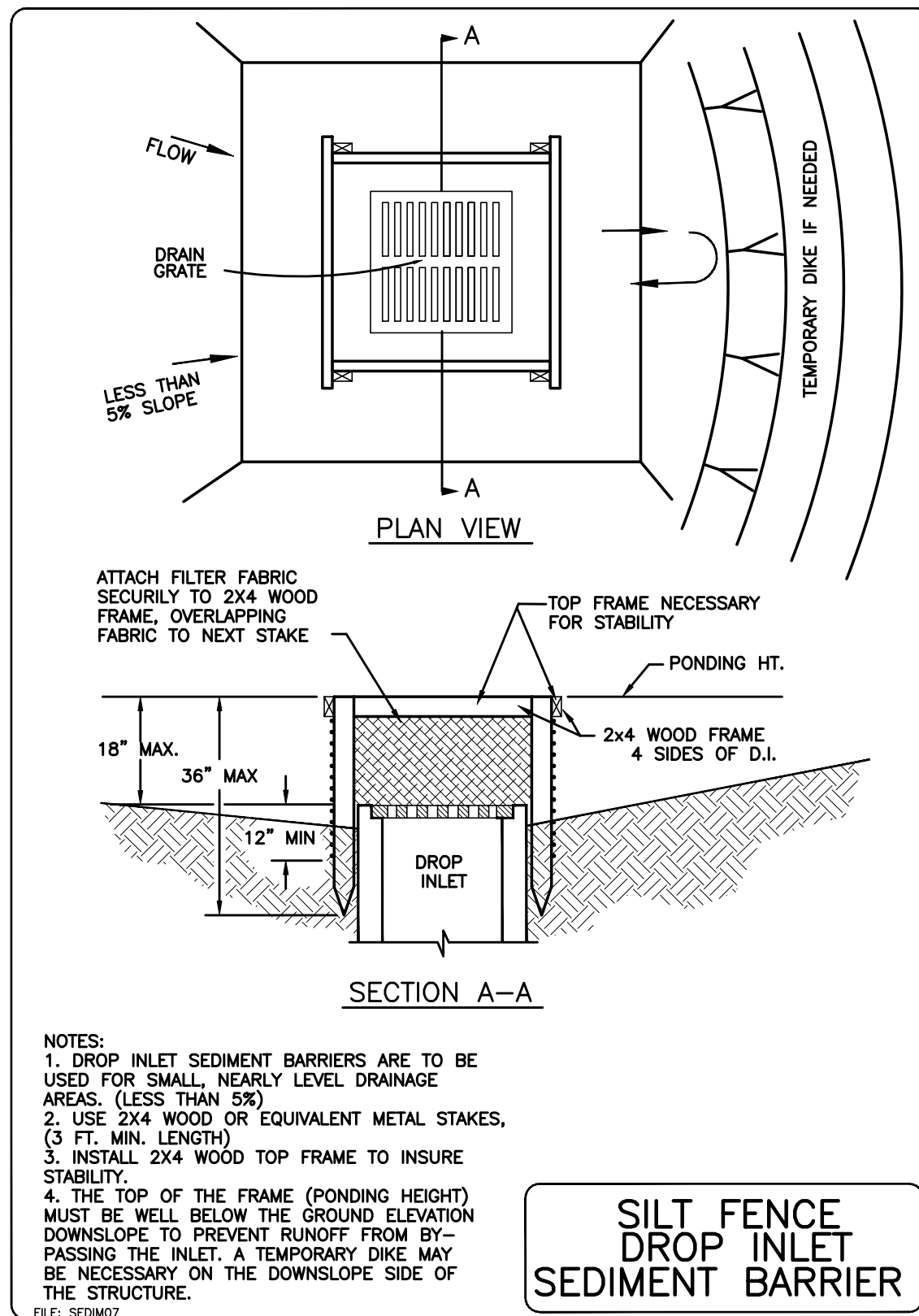
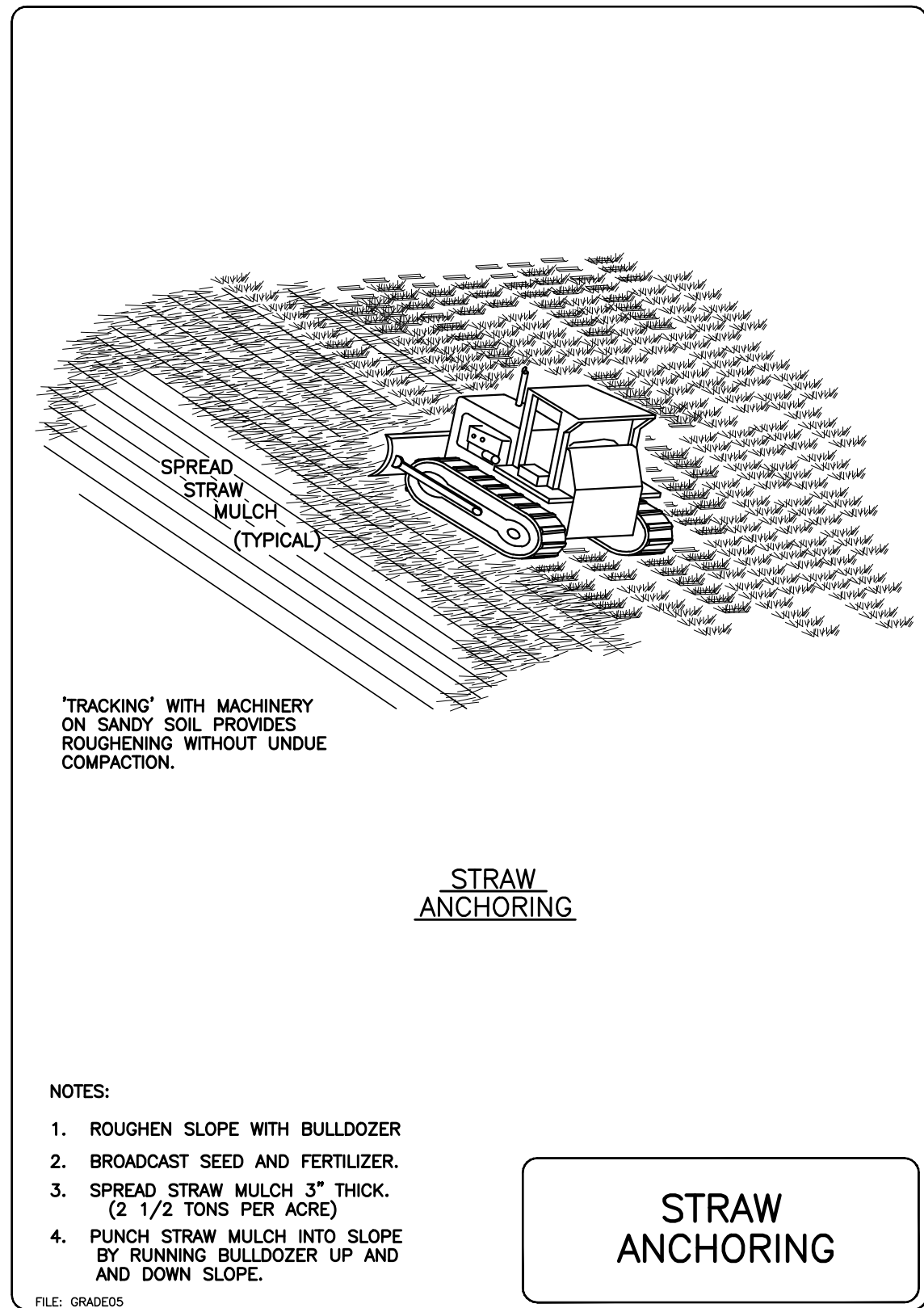
Maintenance
Periodically check the seeded slopes for rills and washes. Fill these areas slightly above the original grade, then reseed and mulch as soon as possible.



ROCK AND LOG CHECK DAMS

CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS:
Obtain appropriate permits or approvals for local or state regulatory agencies.
The maximum spacing between the dams shall be such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.
Rock dams shall be constructed of 2 to 15 inch rock. Keep the center rock (spillway) section at least 6 inches lower than the outer edges.
Extend the abutments 18" into the channel bank.
Construct an energy dissipater to reduce downstream erosion.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE:
The check dams shall be inspected for damage periodically during the winter and after each significant storm (1" in 24 hours).
Prompt repairs shall be made to ensure that the dam is functioning properly. Any erosion caused by flows around the edges of the dam or under the structure shall be corrected immediately.
Remove sediment from behind the dams when they become 60 percent full, or as needed. The removed sediment shall be deposited in an area that will not contribute sediment off site and can be permanently stabilized.
Remove checkdams and stakes when stabilization is complete.



MULCHING

Prior to mulching, install any needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms dikes, grassed waterways and sediment basins.
Erosion control blankets made of excelsior, coconut, or straw must be stapled to the surface especially in waterways and on steep slopes. Follow manufacturer's recommendations.
Obtain clean wheat, barley, oat, or rice straw in order to prevent the spread of noxious weeds. Avoid moldy, compacted straw because it tends to clump and is not distributed evenly.
The straw shall be evenly distributed by hand or machine to the desired depth (2 to 4 inches).
For seeded sites apply: 1 1/2 -2 tons /acre, 1-2" deep, covering 80% of the soil surface.
For unseeded sites: 2-3 tons/acre, 2-4" deep, covering 90% (min) of the soil surface.
Apply wood chips at the rate of approximately 6 tons per acre or 275 pounds per 1,000 square feet.
If decomposition of the wood chips is desirable, increase the application rate of nitrogen fertilizer by 20 pounds of N per acre. Apply wood cellulose fiber at the rate of 1500-3000 #/acre by hydromulching.
Use two application done application of 500 #/acre with seed, followed by the application of straw at 1.5 tons/acre then apply with 100#/acre wood fiber and 80 #/acre tackifier.
Mulch must be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or water.
Erosion control blankets should be of coconut straw or excelsior material distributed over the entire area of the blanket.
Prepare site prior to the blanket installation. Grade and slope to the approved design and complete any runoff control such as diversions, berms or dikes prior to blanket installation.
Fertilize and seed in accordance with seeding specifications prior to blanket installation. the friable seed bed should be free of rocks, clods, or roots.
Make sure all blankets are in uniform contact with the soil.
Make sure all lap joints are secure and staples are flush with the ground.
Follow manufacturers recommendations for securing and stapling blankets.
Plant vines ground covers, shrubs and other erosion control blankets after installation.
Application of liquid mulch binders and tackifiers should be heavier at edges, in valleys, and at crests of banks and other areas where the mulch will be moved by wind or water.
All other areas should have a uniform application of the tackifier.
Maintenance:
After high winds or significant rainstorms mulched areas should be checked for adequate cover and remulched if necessary.
Erosion control blankets shall be inspected monthly and after significant rainfall. Repair the slope promptly if necessary.
Re-anchor any loosened blankets or replace missing matting and staples as required.

DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS

Construction Specifications

Straw Bale Barrier
Excavate a 4-inch deep trench around the inlet and make the trench as wide as a straw bale in order to embed the bales properly. Orient the straw bales with the bindings around the sides of the bales so the wire does not come in contact with the soil.
Place bales lengthwise around the inlet and press the ends of adjacent bales together. The bales may be loosely joined if more gravel is utilized.
Drive two 2-by 2-inch stakes through each bale to anchor the bale securely in place.
Utilize 3/4 inch to 2 inch gravel to fill the void spaces between the bales if necessary to dewater the ponded area more rapidly.

Silt Fence Sediment Barrier
Support posts for a silt fence must be steel fence posts or 2 by 4inch wood, length 3' minimum, spacing 3' maximum, with a top frame support recommended. Excavate a trench 4 inches wide and 6 inches deep and bury the bottom of the silt fence in the trench.
Backfill the trench with gravel or soil. compact backfill well.
The height of the silt fence shall be a maximum of 1.5' measured from the top of the inlet.
Inspection and Maintenance
Inspect the barrier after each rain and promptly make repairs as needed.
Sediment shall be removed after each significant storm (1" in 24 hours) to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain.
The removed sediment shall be deposited in an area that will not contribute sediment off-site and can be permanently stabilized.
For gravel filters: If the gravel becomes clogged with sediment it must be carefully removed from the inlet and either cleaned or replaced.

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