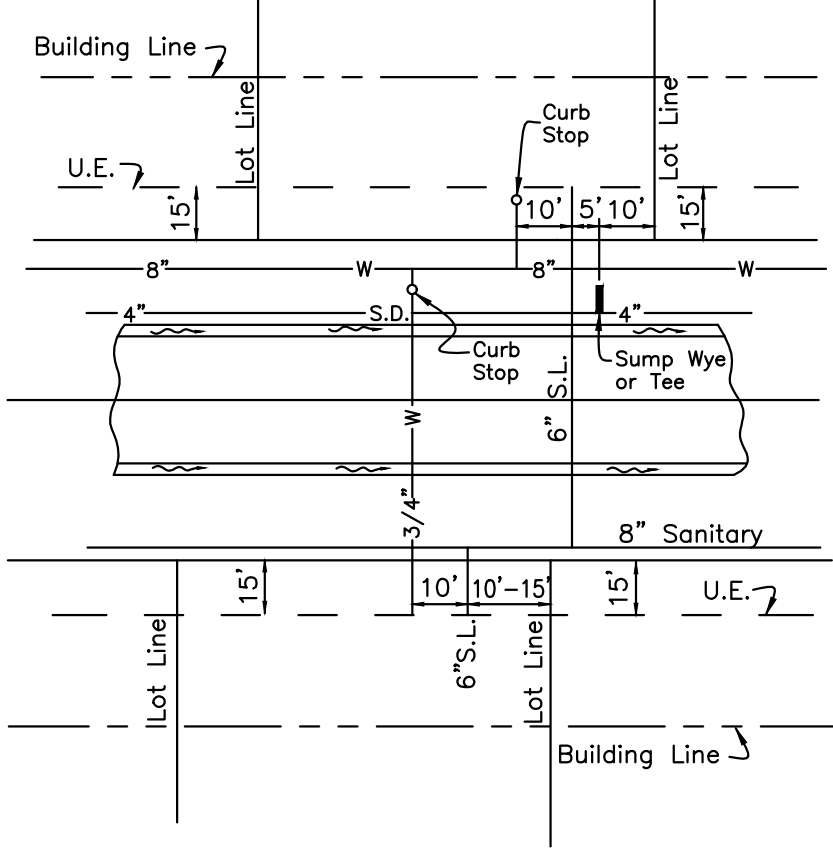


INDEX TO SHEETS

Title Sheet	1
Plan & Profile Sheets	2-5
Profiles & Intersection Details	6
Drainage Structure Details	7
Grading Plan	8-9
Detail Sheets	10-12
Soil Erosion & Sedimentation Control Detail Sheet	13

LEGEND

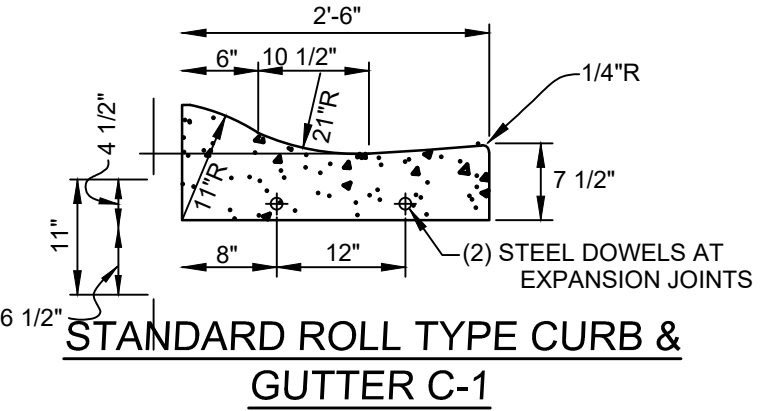
EXISTING CONTOURS	710
PROPOSED CONTOURS	720
CENTERLINE	
PROPERTY LINE	
EXISTING SANITARY SEWER & MANHOLE	
PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER & MANHOLE	Ex. 8" W
EXISTING WATER MAIN	
FIRE HYDRANT	
WATER VALVE	
PROPOSED WATER MAIN	8" W
EXISTING GAS MAIN	4" G
SUMP DRAIN LINE	4" S.D.
EXISTING STORM PIPE & CATCH BASIN	
STORM CATCH BASIN	
STORM MANHOLE	
PROPOSED STORM PIPE	
EXISTING TELEPHONE	
EXISTING CABLE	
DIRECTION OF DRAINAGE	
PROPOSED SWALE	
LOT SWALE	



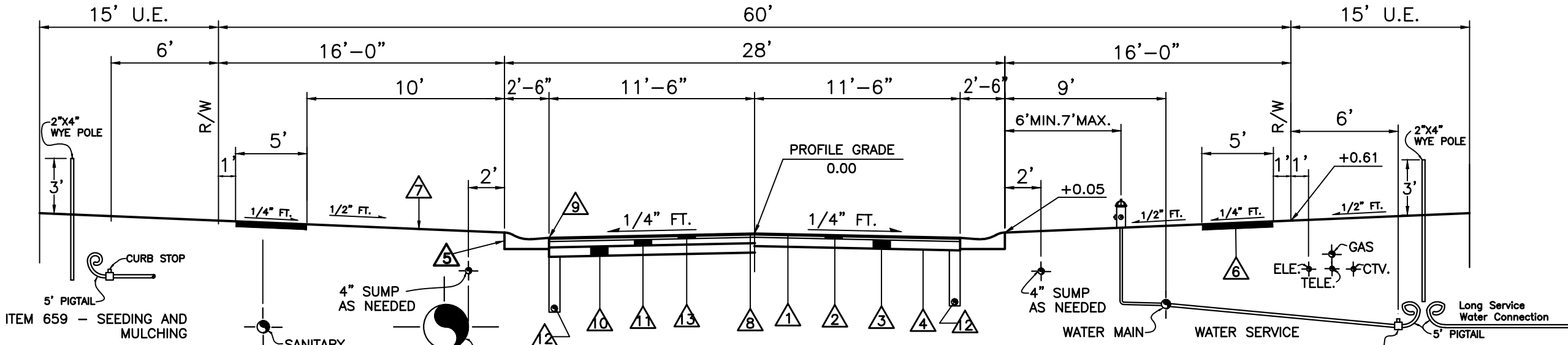
STANDARD SERVICE
DETAIL

CURB RAMP SPECIFICATIONS

- Curb ramps shall be design A or design B per ODOT Drawing BP-7.1, sheets 1 through 3.
- Truncated domes are to meet the specifications of ODOT drawing BP-7.1, sheet 3, and span the entire width of the sidewalk.



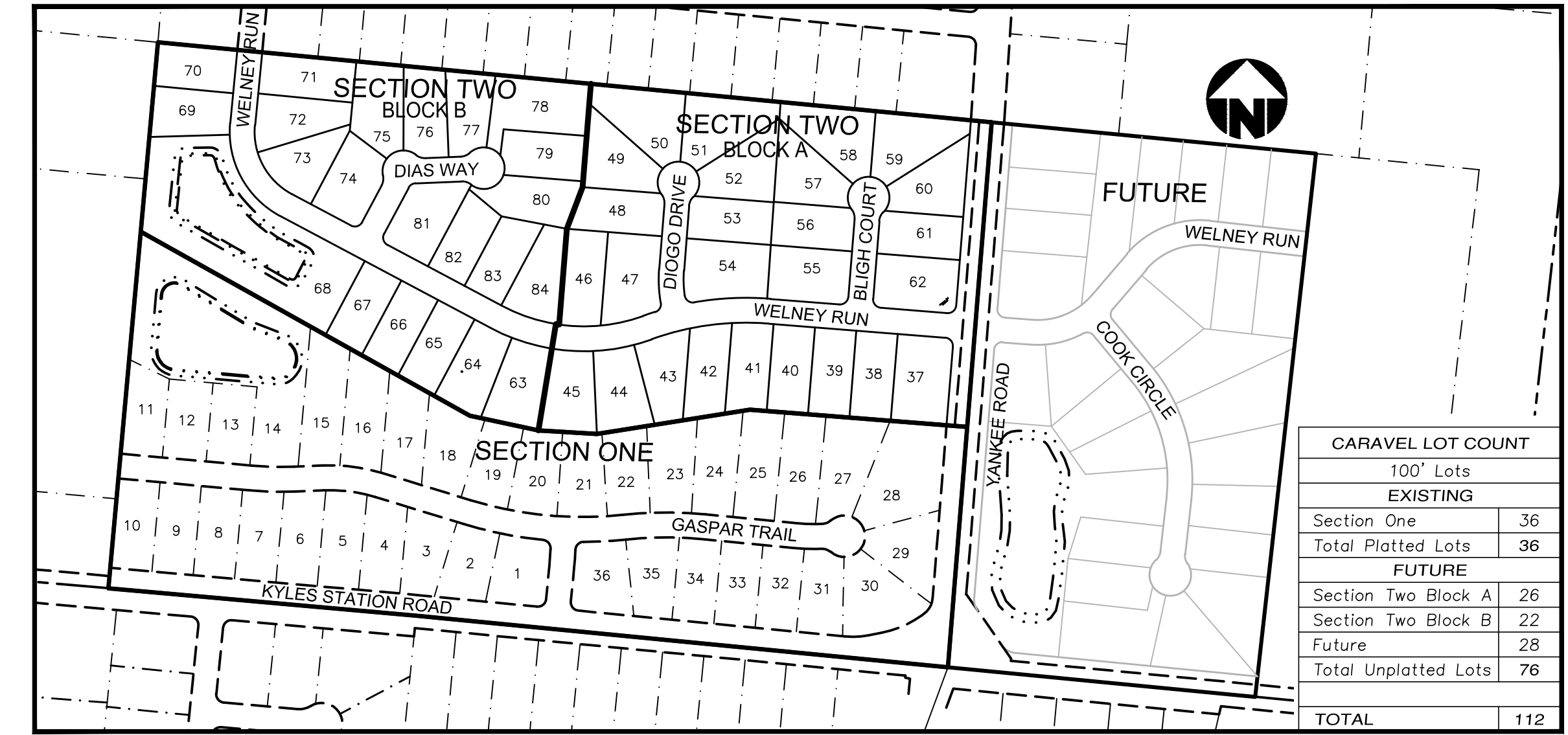
STANDARD ROLL TYPE CURB &
GUTTER C-1



ITEM	DEPTH IN FEET
Underdrain	18"
Sanitary	24"
Water	24"
Electric	24"
Cable TV	36"

- *SURFACE COURSE (ITEM 448) AND TACK COAT (ITEM 407) ARE TO BE APPLIED NO SOONER THAN TWELVE (12) MONTHS AFTER THE LEVELING COURSE (ITEM 448), AND FIFTY (50) PERCENT OF THE HOMES ARE COMPLETED. IF AFTER TWO (2) YEARS FIFTY (50) PERCENT OF THE HOMES HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED, THEN THE TOP COURSE MAY BE APPLIED.
- 1" ITEM SURFACE COURSE - 448 ASPHALTIC CONCRETE SEE * NOTE
 - 2 1/2" LEVELING COURSE - ITEM 448 ASPHALTIC CONCRETE
 - 6" BASE COURSE - ITEM 301 BITUMINOUS AGGREGATE BASE
 - COMPACTED SUBGRADE - ITEM 204
 - ROLL TYPE CURB & GUTTER - ITEM 609 (BUTLER COUNTY STANDARD C-1)
 - FOUR INCH THICK CLASS "C" CONCRETE SIDEWALK, FIVE FEET WIDE ITEM 608 WALK TO BE 1/2" HIGHER THAN SOD.
 - SEEDING & MULCHING - ITEM 659

TYPICAL SECTION

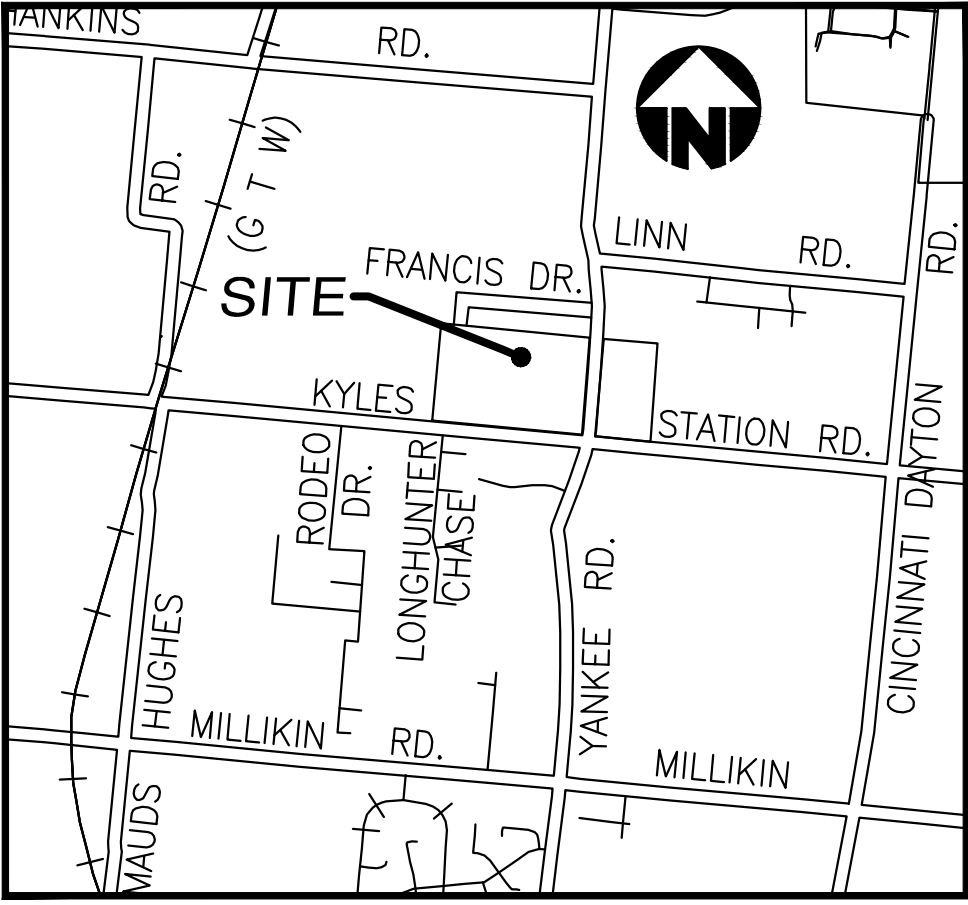


DEVELOPMENT MAP
SCALE: 1"=300'

CARAVEL LOT COUNT	
100' Lots	
EXISTING	
Section One	36
Total Platted Lots	36
FUTURE	
Section Two Block A	26
Section Two Block B	22
Future	28
Total Unplatted Lots	76
TOTAL	112

CARAVEL
SECTION TWO
BLOCKS A & B

SECTION 22, TOWN 3, RANGE 3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO
SEPTEMBER, 2023



VICINITY MAP
NOT TO SCALE

OWNER & DEVELOPER

The Drees Company
211 Grandview Drive
Ft. Mitchell, KY 41017
(859) 578-4324

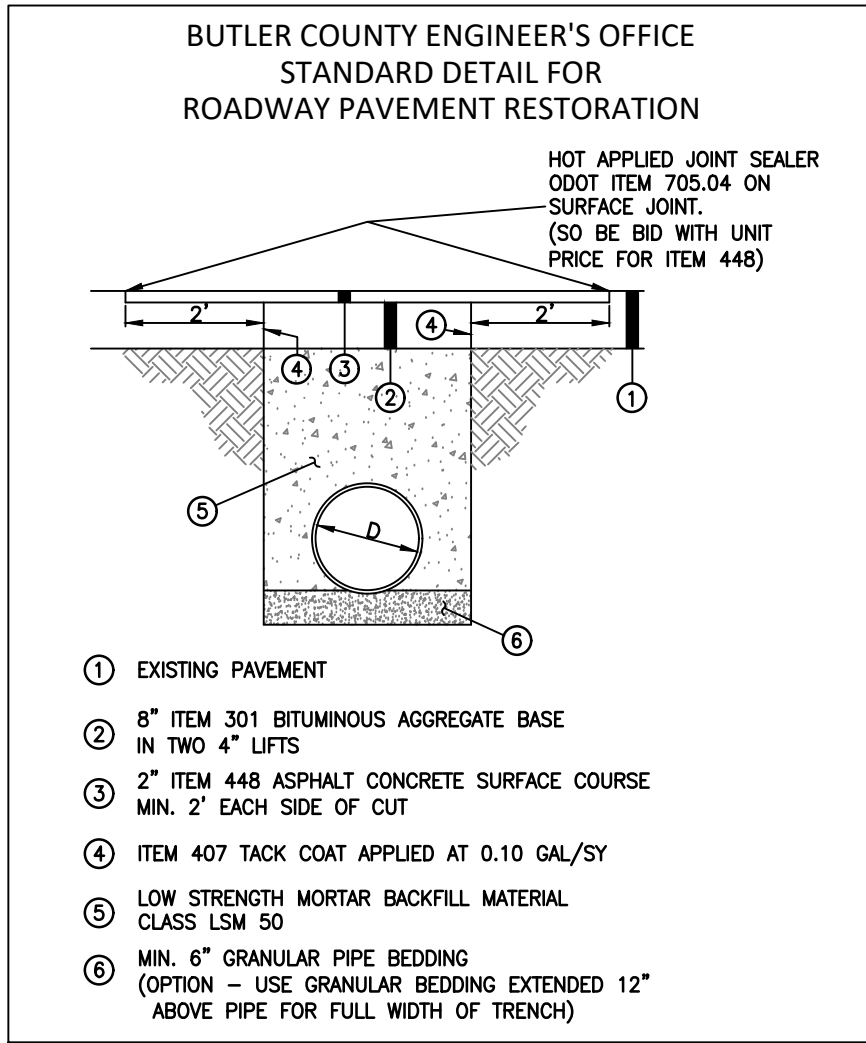
BENCHMARK

Traverse Point (Iron Pin)
in center of Kyles Station Road
and Yankee Road Roundabout
Elevation = 769.85

JOB LOG	
DATE	COMMENT
5-17-23	Submitted to Butler County Planning
7-13-23	Resubmitted to BCWS
7-19-23	Resubmitted to BCEO

SUPPLEMENTAL PRINTS OF STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS	
C-1	
Std.MH-1A	
Std.HW-D	HW1.1 (O.D.O.T.)
CB-3	
CB-3(Mod.)	
CB-3A	
CB-3A(Mod.)	CB-2-4(O.D.O.T.)
CB-2-2-A(O.D.O.T.)	CB-2-3(O.D.O.T.)
CB-2-2-B(O.D.O.T.)	CB-2-5(O.D.O.T.)
Std.R-1	

CONSTRUCTION APPROVAL	
	Date
Butler Co. Water & Sewer Dept.	7-17-23
Butler Co. Engineer's Office	7-21-23
OEPA NPDES NOI # 1GCO9399*AG	7-6-23
These plans are not for construction until ALL approval dates have been filled in.	



SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION WILL BE SIMULTANEOUSLY FOLLOWED FOR ALL AREAS ELIMINATING ONLY THOSE STEPS THAT DO NOT PERTAIN TO THAT PARTICULAR AREA:

- INSTALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES
- PERFORM CLEARING & GRUBBING OPERATION.
- INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS AND TEMPORARY SILT TRAPS WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS PRIOR TO STRIPPING AND STOCKPILING TOPSOIL AND/OR GRADING AND WITHIN SEVEN (7) DAYS OF GRUBBING.
- ROUGH GRADE SITE, STABILIZE EROSION PRONE AREAS. ALL SLOPES 3 TO 1 AND GREATER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY STABILIZED WITH SEED AND MULCH OR AN EQUAL.
- INSTALL UTILITIES
- INSTALL BASE COURSE IN ROADWAYS FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.
- FINE GRADE AND SEED; REMOVE EROSION CONTROL METHODS UPON COMPLETION OF ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

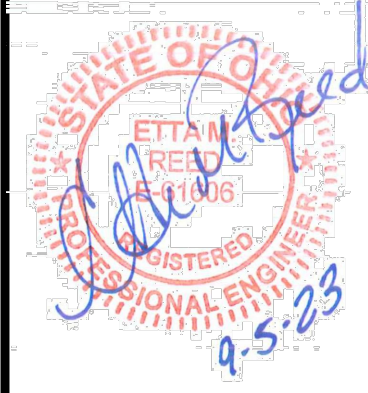
GENERAL NOTES

- Item numbers refer to the Ohio Department of Transportation construction and material specifications, and all construction work shall be done according to said specifications of Butler County requirements and standards for subdivisions. When in conflict, the County requirements shall prevail.
- Items that pertain to underground utilities such as watermain pipe, sanitary sewer pipe, water valves and manhole frames and covers, etc., will remain under specifications of the utility serving the area. Storm sewers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Butler County Engineer.
- All trenches within the right-of-way and 10' utility easement shall be compacted and backfilled in accordance with item 203 and 611 in the state specifications.
- Surface course (item 448) and tack coat (item 407) are to be applied no sooner than nine (9) months after the leveling course, (item 448), and fifty (50) percent of the homes are completed. If after two (2) years fifty (50) percent of the homes have not been completed, then the top course may be applied.
- A minimum 10' utility easement shall be shown on the record plat parallel and immediately adjacent to the right-of-way line allowing for installation, operation and maintenance of sewers, water, electric and telephone conduits and any other public or quasi public utility.
- Developer shall be responsible for the installation of conduits for the full width of the public right-of-way at a depth of 36" for use by the electric, telephone and cable services. The location of the lines shall be coordinated with utility companies by the developer.
- All electrical transformers shall be located so that they do not interfere with the existing manholes or water main appurtenances.
- Sump line conduits are to be SDR 35, Armco 2000, or equivalent.
- WATER MAIN**
A. Water main materials, valves, fire hydrants, fittings and appurtenances and installation to be as per Butler County specifications, using class S3 Ductile Iron as per AWWA C-151 with minimum 4" cover.
B. All water main valves to have a minimum depth of 2.5' and a maximum depth of 4' from proposed grade to the top of the Valve Operating Nut.
C. Minimum 10' horizontal, 18" vertical separation between water main and sanitary and/or storm sewer.
D. If meter pits cannot be initially installed at the location shown on the typical section, a curb stop can be set up at this location.
- SANITARY SEWER**
A. Sanitary sewer materials and installation to be as per Butler County specifications, using Section 3110 for PVC SDR-35 & 26 pipe; Section 3140 for ABS or PVC composite pipe; Section 3410 for manholes.
B. Crossings Whenever a sanitary sewer and water main must cross, the sewer shall be at such an elevation that the crown of the sewer is at least 18 inches measured between the outside pipe walls, below the bottom of the water main. If it is absolutely impossible to maintain the 18 inch vertical separation, the water main shall be relocated or the sewer shall be constructed as follows:
 - A sewer passing over or under the water main shall be enclosed or constructed of materials that are equivalent to water main standards of construction for a minimum distance of 10 feet on each side of the water main.
 - The sewer crossing shall be constructed so that the sewer joints will be equidistant and as far as possible from the water main joints.
 - Where a water main passes under a sewer, adequate structural support shall be provided for the sewer to prevent damage to the water main.
C. Sanitary laterals shall be extended to at least ten (10) feet beyond the Property / Right-of-Way or to the edge of the easement, whichever is greater.
D. Sanitary sewer laterals, which shall include all pipe and appurtenances from the building to the public sewer main, and the connection to the public sewer main shall be considered private and the responsibility of the property owner to maintain. The connection to the sewer would be any piping that extends out from the main barrel of the sewer main.
E. All buildings to be served by the public sewer system shall be constructed so as to provide a minimum of four feet (4') of vertical separation between the public sanitary sewer, at the point of connection, and the lowest building level served by a gravity sewer connection and shall not exceed a depth of 12 feet below finish grade at the end of the lateral at the right-of-way unless specifically authorized by the County. In addition, said building level shall be at least one (1) foot above the lowest point of free-overflow (non-sealed manhole cover) upstream of any treatment facility of wastewater pumping facility that receives the discharge from said building. Said minimum service levels shall be recorded on the "As-Built" plans for the development which will be kept on file in the office of the Butler County Department of Environmental Services.
- Butler County Water and Sewer Department does not accept any responsibility for the relocation, repair, or replacement of any other utility installed within five (5) feet of the center line of any sanitary sewer main or water main.
- Private driveways, parking lots and other paved areas, earthen berms or structures should not be constructed over private water or sewer service lines within the public road right of way or within the easement areas for public utilities. Should this occur, the property owner shall be held responsible for the protection and repair and for providing access to any curb stops, meter pits, manholes, clean-outs, etc. installed in conjunction with these private service lines and for any damage or restoration of the paved surfaces or structures that may result from the future operation, maintenance, repair or replacement of said service lines and appurtenances.
- STORM SEWER**
A. Storm sewer pipe shall meet the requirements as follows:
 - PVC pipe as per ODOT Specification 707.42 for all diameters
 - HDPE pipe as per ODOT Specification 707.33
 - Corrugated steel pipe as per ODOT Specification 707.01 or 707.02 for all diameters
 - Reinforced concrete pipe as per ODOT Construction and Material Specification 705.02 for all diameters. Class shall be specified at the contractor's request. (Cincinnati Concrete Pipe, Duracrete or equal).
 - Bituminous coated corrugated steel pipe as per ODOT Specification 707.05 or 707.07
Installation shall meet Butler County Specifications. All joints shall be soil seal joints unless specifically noted on the plans.
B. Deflection Testing for Storm Sewers and Culverts 15% of all storm sewers shall be tested for deflection within thirty days after they are complete. Butler County Engineer or his designated representative will determine what 15% shall be tested. If any storm sewer in the original 15% is found out of compliance, deflection tests will be required on 100% of the remaining storm sewer. A vertical ring deflection greater than 5% will not be allowed. This deflection is defined as 5% reduction in the vertical base or overage inside diameter. The mAKod of testing shall be subject to the approval of the engineer. If rigid balls or mandrels are used to test pipe deflection, no mechanical pulling devices shall be used. The deflection test may be conducted with a nine prong mandrel, a ball or a cylinder or another manner acceptable to the Butler County Engineer or his designated representative. The testing will be accomplished from manhole to manhole or catchbasin to catchbasin, following the complete flushing of the line. The contractor shall furnish all equipment required to complete the deflection testing. The deflection test shall be witnessed by the County Engineer or his designated representative. Any section of pipe that fails to meet the aforementioned requirements shall be rerun by a procedure acceptable to the County or be excavated and either be relayed or replaced, and retested until the requirements are met.
C. All catch basins and manholes with a depth greater than 4' shall be provided with steps. Steps shall meet the requirements of ODOT STD. 604 and shall conform to the details as shown on Butler County Standard Drawing MH-1A.
D. Headwall: HW-4A to be used with Corrugated Metal pipe or HW-4B to be used with Concrete Pipe.

- Road drains, foundation drains, and other clean water connections to the sanitary sewer system are prohibited.
- Any detention basin on site should be constructed prior to the clearing of topsoil and grading of the site. All trees and vegetation shall be removed from all proposed detention basins regardless of maintenance responsibility.
- SEDIMENTATION CONTROL**
The project has been designed to control erosion and prevent damage to other property. All stripping, earthwork, and grading shall be performed to minimize erosion. Natural vegetation shall be retained wherever possible. The proposed plan will allow almost all eroded material to be retained on site.
All areas disturbed by the construction of the roadways, ditches and sediment basins shall be seeded and strawed as soon as possible to limit the erosion and stabilize the soil. Payment will be by the number of square yards disturbed as per the grading plan. For additional sedimentation control details, see grading plan.
- Private driveways, parking lots and other paved areas, earthen berms or structures should not be constructed over private water or sewer service lines within the public road right of way or within the easement areas for the public utilities. Should this occur, the property owner shall be held responsible for the protection and repair and for providing access to any curb stops, meter pits, manholes, clean-outs, etc. installed in conjunction with these private service lines and for any damage or restoration of the paved surfaces or structures that may result from the future operation, maintenance, repair or replacement of said service lines and appurtenances.
- Butler County will not be responsible for any pavement or storm sewer repairs resulting from water main and sanitary sewer repairs. Butler County also will not be responsible for adjusting manholes, valves, fire hydrants, meter pits, etc. as a result of grade changes. The grantor shall be responsible for proper adjustment of manholes, valves, fire hydrants, meter pits, etc. to the satisfaction of Butler County, due to grade changes, paving, repairing, etc. initiated by the grantor.
- A typical five (5) foot drainage easement is to be provided on both sides of every lot line.
- Any roadway settlement greater than one inch will be required to be repaired with Item 613 Low Strength Mortar Backfill (Type 1). See Detail on Sheet #10.
- Provide the Butler County Engineer's Office with a forty-eight (48) hour notice prior to the start of any construction, including sanitary installation. Phone 785-2569 (Matt Hornan).
- Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.
- Contractor shall include the cost of County inspection and extension fees in unit price bid.
- Contractor shall coordinate the disconnection and removal of all existing utility services to demolished house site with corresponding utility providers. Permits shall be required by Butler County Board of Health before any abandonment of existing septic systems or private water wells can take place.
- Existing Zoning: R-1
Frontage: 100'
Lot Area: 20,000 s.f. (Min.)
Setbacks: (Unless otherwise noted on plan)
Front: 50'
Side: 15' Min., 30' Total
Rear: 45'
- Total Acreage: 33.6505 Acres
- Total # Lots: 48

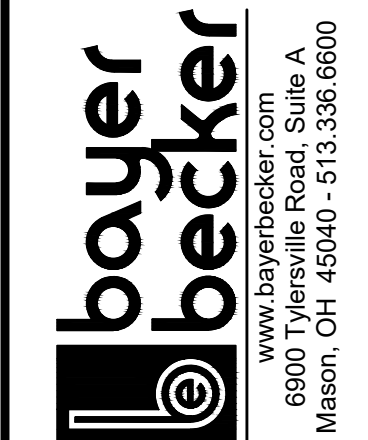


Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



Item	Revision Description	Date	Chk:
1	Revised as per BCWS	7-13-23	TAC
2	Revised as per BCEO & Developer	7-13-23	TAC
3	Spill into Blocks A & B	8-16-23	TAC
4	Added Entrance Wall & Revised per Ohio EPA	9-5-23	TAC
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			

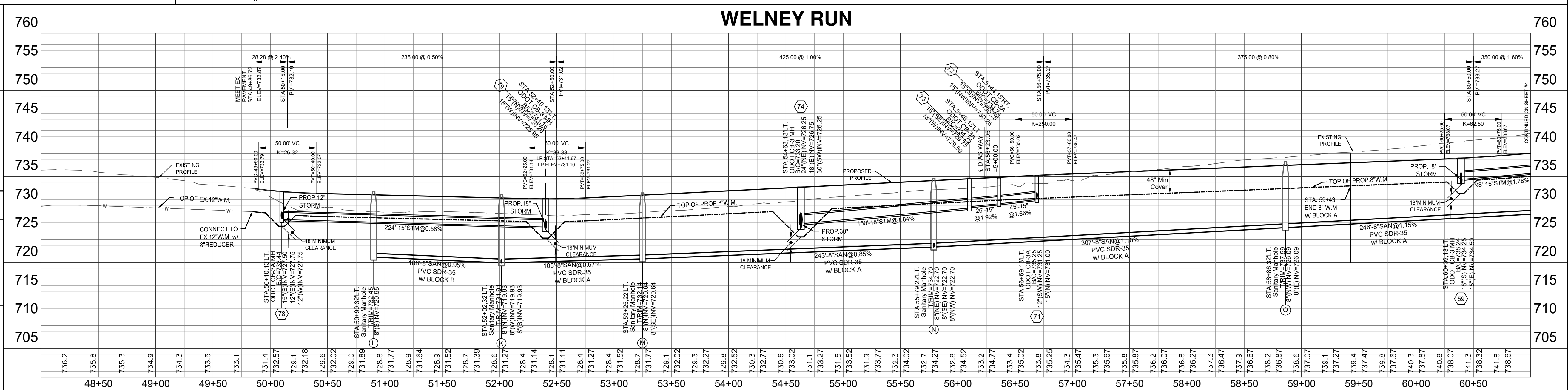
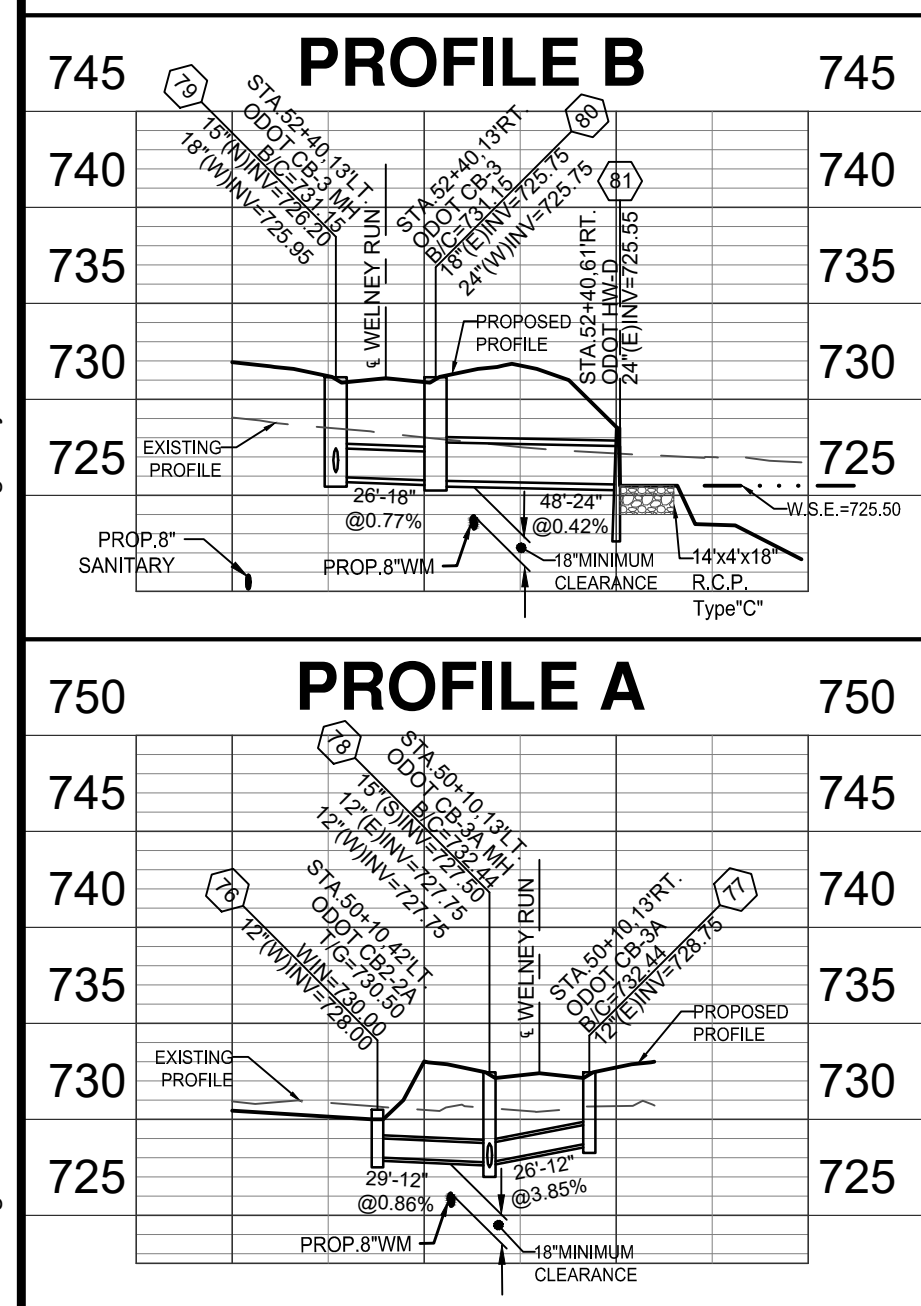
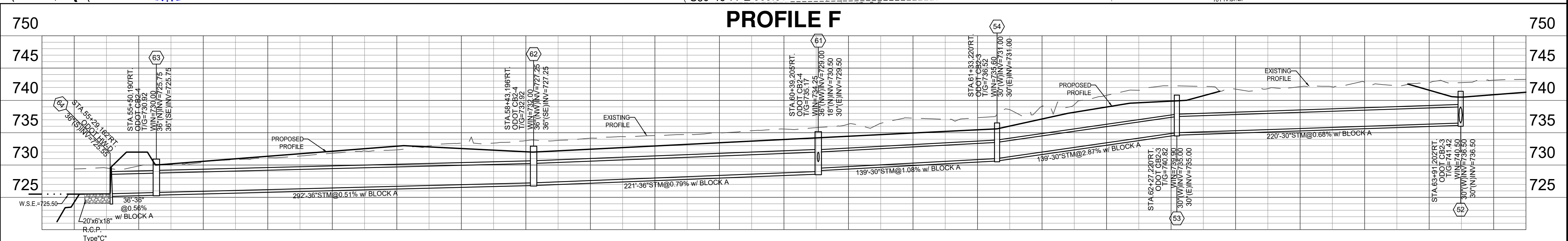
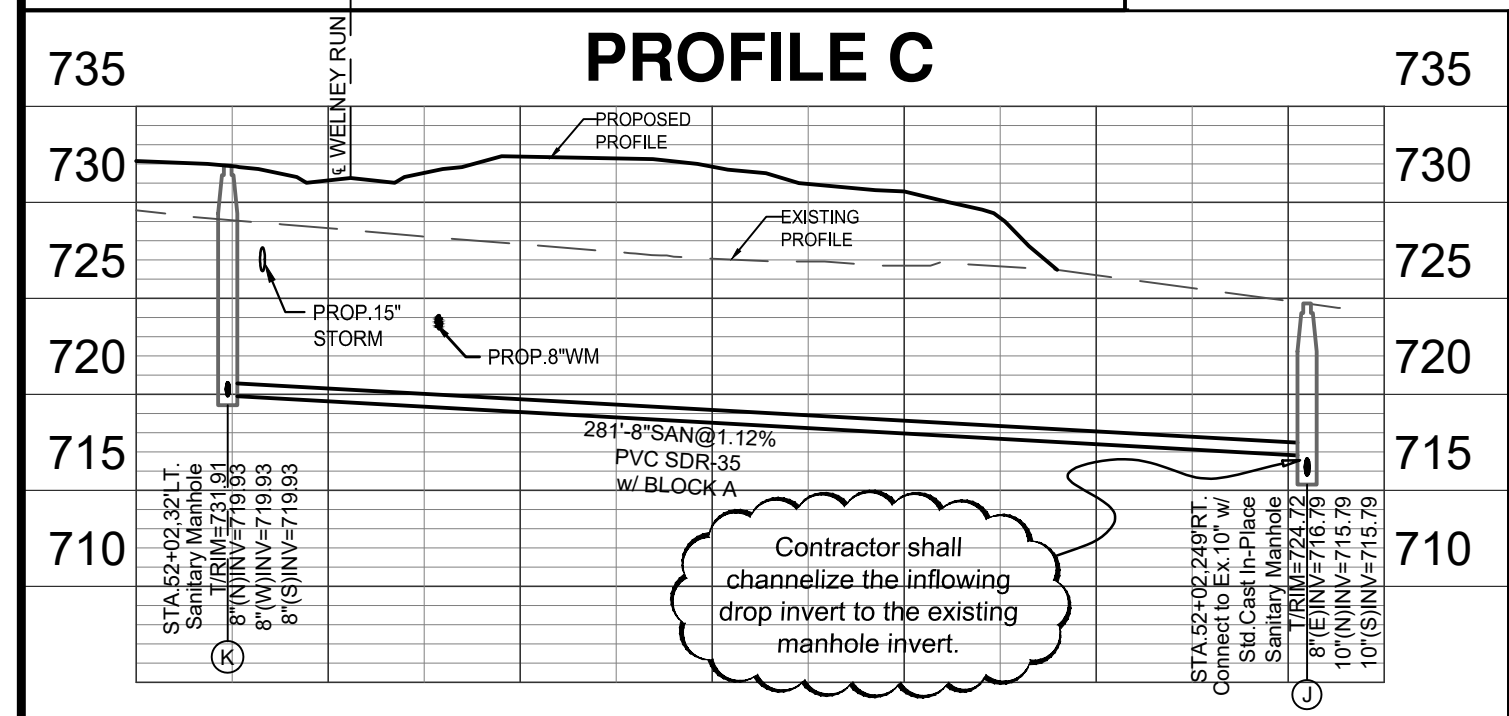
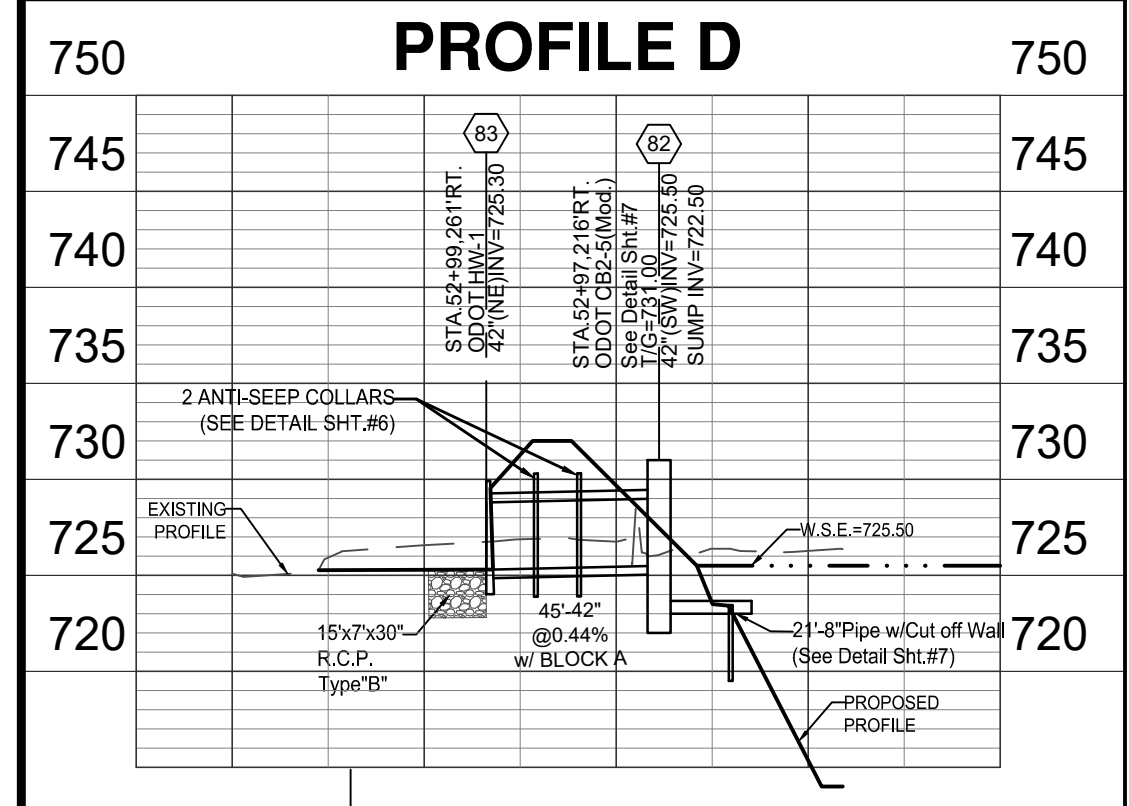
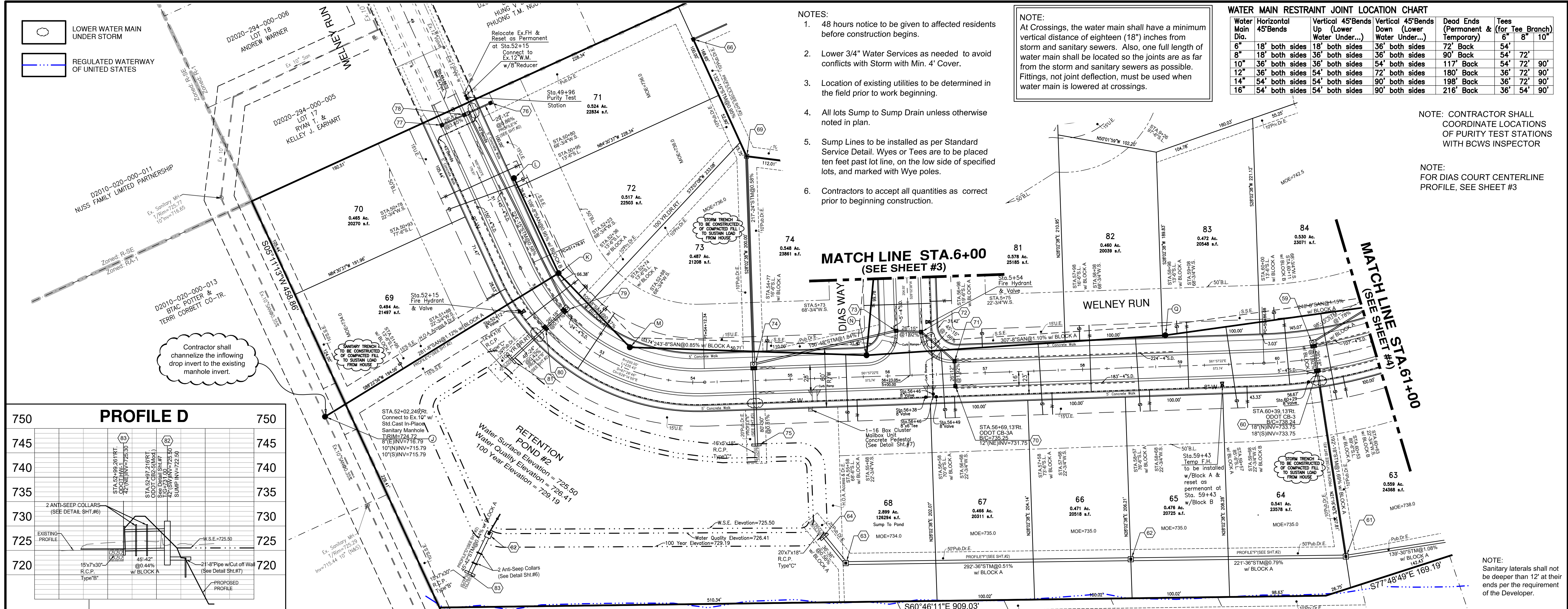
CARAVEL
SECTION TWO
SECTION 22, TOWN 3, RANGE 3
FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO
TITLE SHEET



Drawn by:	TAC
Checked by:	XXX
Issue Date:	5-16-23
Sheet:	

1/13

Plot time: Sep 05, 2023 - 3:35pm
Drawing name: J:\2019\19-0168-002\CVDWG\19-0168-002 CD.dwg - Layout Tab: 2PP



- NOTES:
- 48 hours notice to be given to affected residents before construction begins.
 - Lower 3/4" Water Services as needed to avoid conflicts with Storm with Min. 4" Cover.
 - Location of existing utilities to be determined in the field prior to work beginning.
 - All lots Sump to Sump Drain unless otherwise noted in plan.
 - Sump Lines to be installed as per Standard Service Detail. Wyes or Tees are to be placed ten feet past lot line, on the low side of specified lots, and marked with Wye poles.
 - Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

NOTE:
At Crossings, the water main shall have a minimum vertical distance of eighteen (18") inches from storm and sanitary sewers. Also, one full length of water main shall be located so the joints are as far from the storm and sanitary sewers as possible. Fittings, not joint deflection, must be used when water main is lowered at crossings.

WATER MAIN RESTRAINT JOINT LOCATION CHART									
Water Main Dia.	Horizontal 45° Bends	Vertical 45° Bends Up (Lower Water Under...)	Vertical 45° Bends Down (Lower Water Under...)	Dead Ends (Permanent & Temporary)	Tees (for Tee Branch)				
6"	18" both sides	18" both sides	36" both sides	72" Back	54"	72"	90"		
8"	18" both sides	36" both sides	36" both sides	90" Back	54"	72"	90"		
10"	36" both sides	36" both sides	54" both sides	117" Back	54"	72"	90"		
12"	36" both sides	54" both sides	72" both sides	180" Back	36"	72"	90"		
14"	54" both sides	54" both sides	90" both sides	198" Back	36"	72"	90"		
16"	54" both sides	54" both sides	90" both sides	216" Back	36"	54"	90"		

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF PURITY TEST STATIONS WITH BCWS INSPECTOR

NOTE: FOR DIAS COURT CENTERLINE PROFILE, SEE SHEET #3

Basis of Bearing:
State Plane NAD83 (2011)

SCALE: 1" = 50'

STATE OF OHIO
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY
FIRE & MARSHAL
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL
9.5.23

DATE: 9.5.23

Item	Revision Description	Date	Drawn	Chk
1	Revised as per BCWS	7-13-23	TAC	
2	Revised as per Developer	7-18-23	TAC	
3	Split into Blocks A & B	8-18-23	TAC	
4	Revised as per Ohio EPA	9-5-23	TAC	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

CARAVEL
SECTION TWO

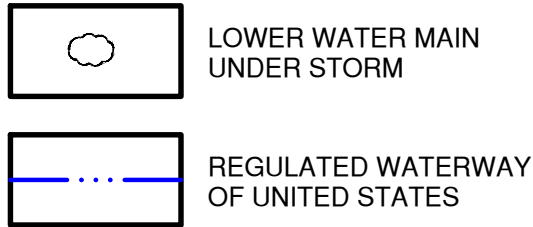
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO

PLAN & PROFILE

www.bayerbecker.com
6900 Tiersville Road, Suite A
Mason, OH 45040 - 513.336.6600

Drawing: 19-0168-002 CD
Drawn by: TAC
Checked By: XXX
Issue Date: 5-16-23
Sheet: 2/13

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF PURITY TEST STATIONS WITH BCWS INSPECTOR



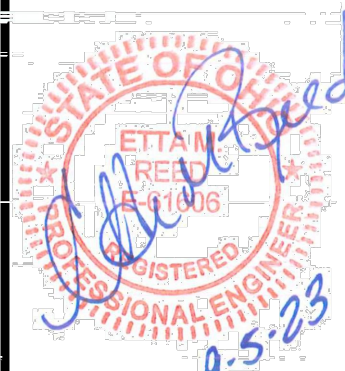
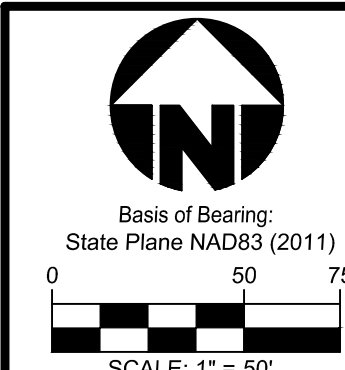
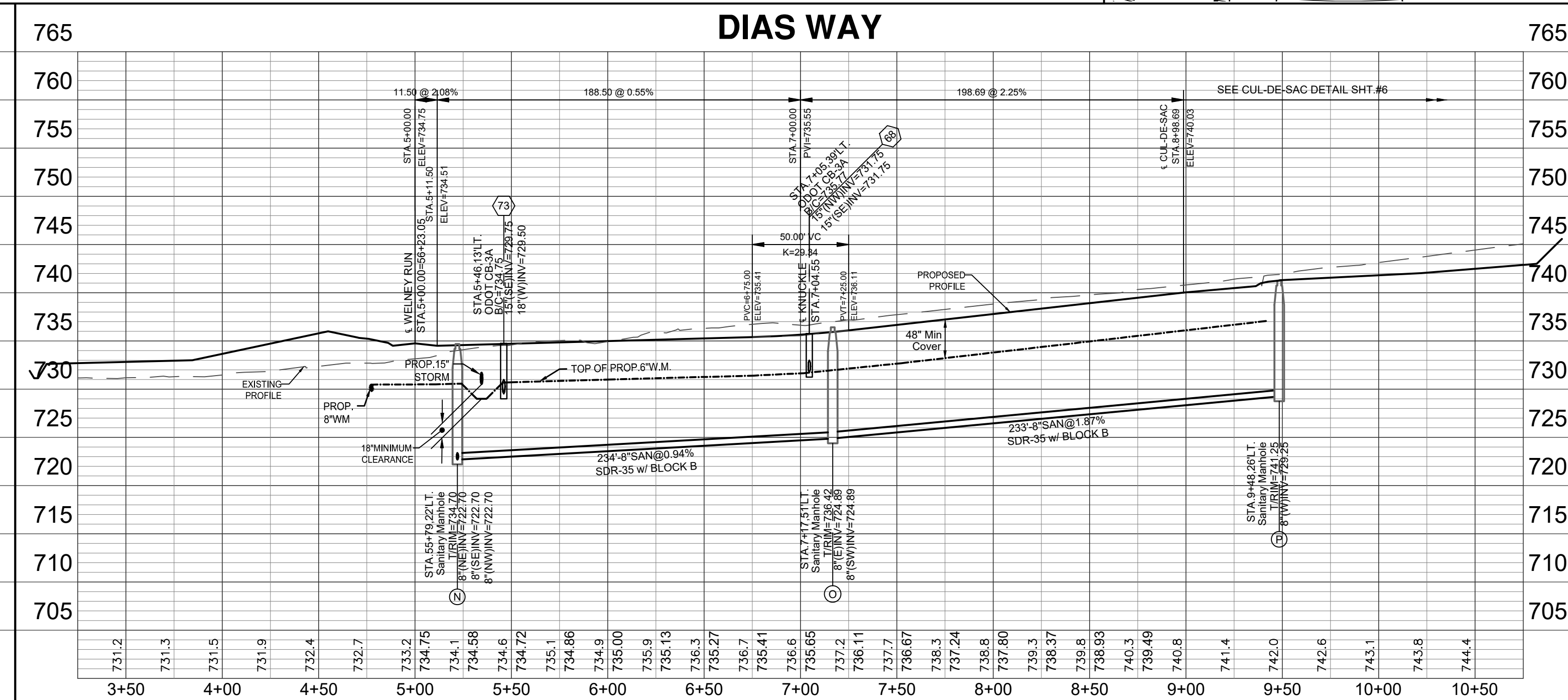
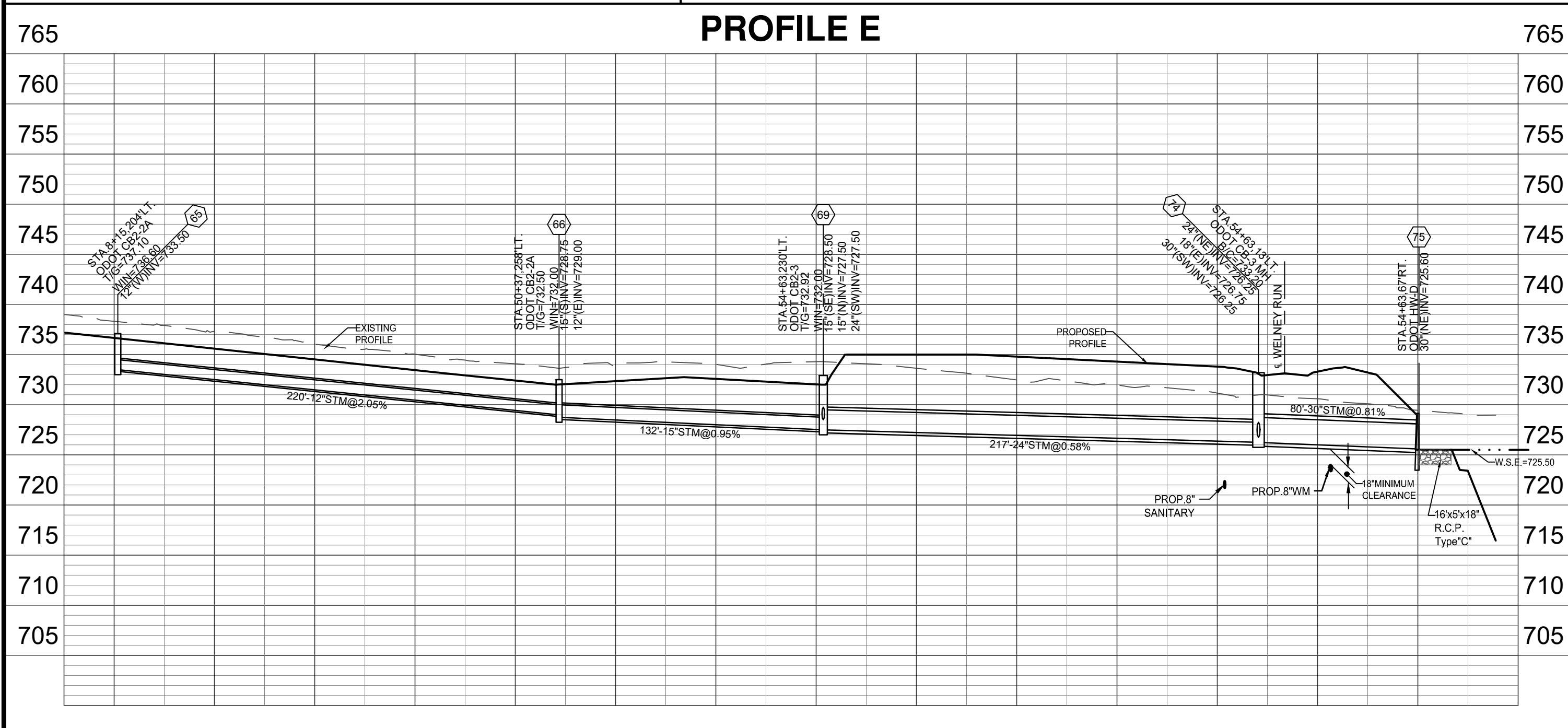
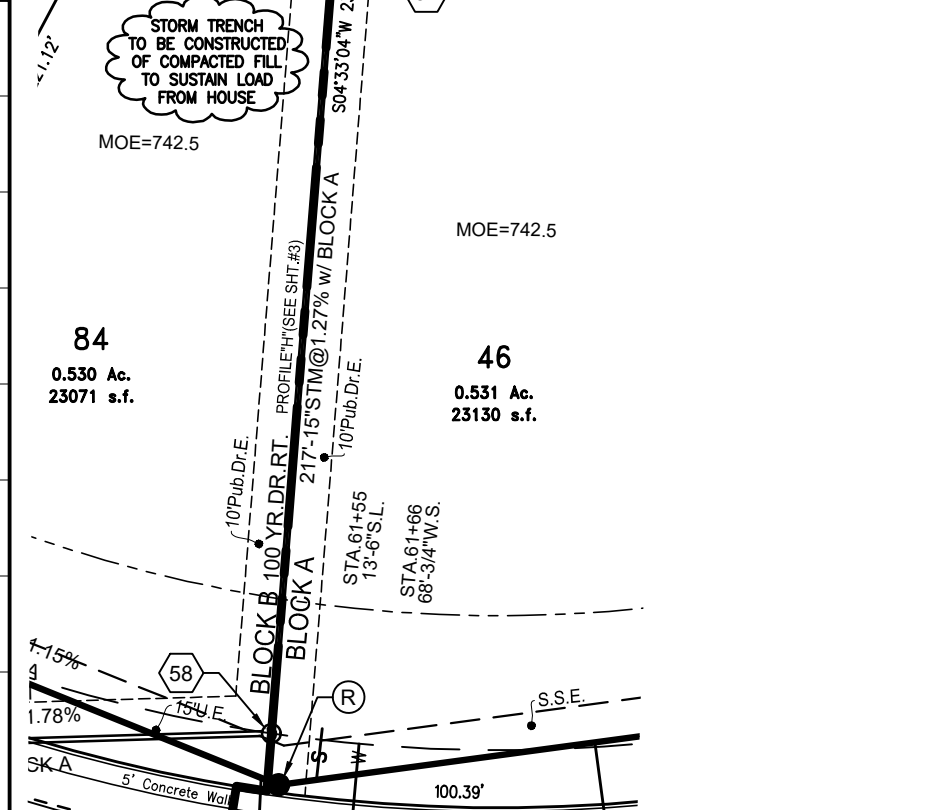
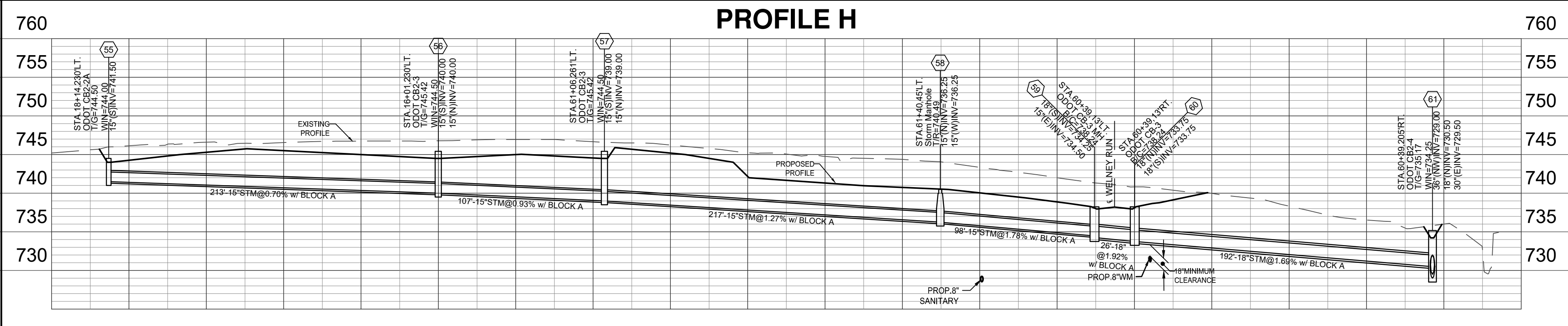
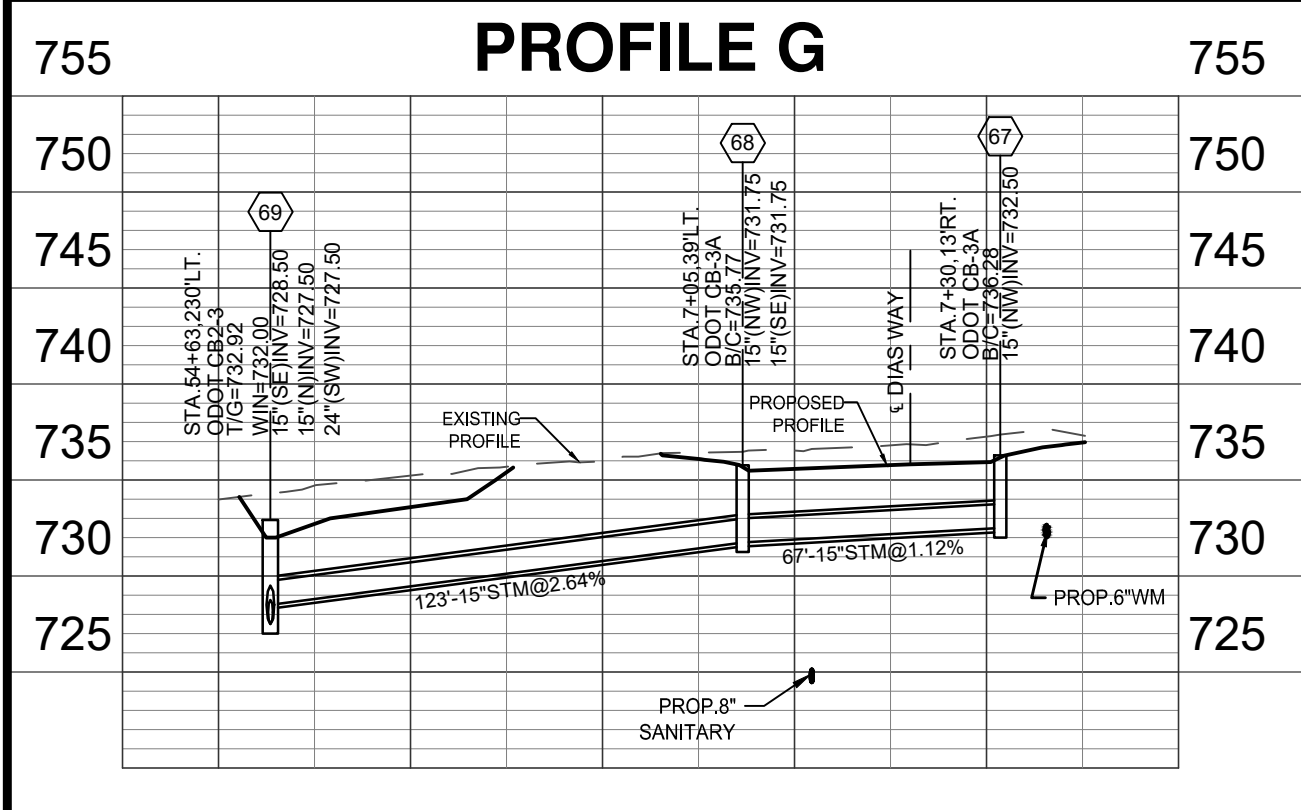
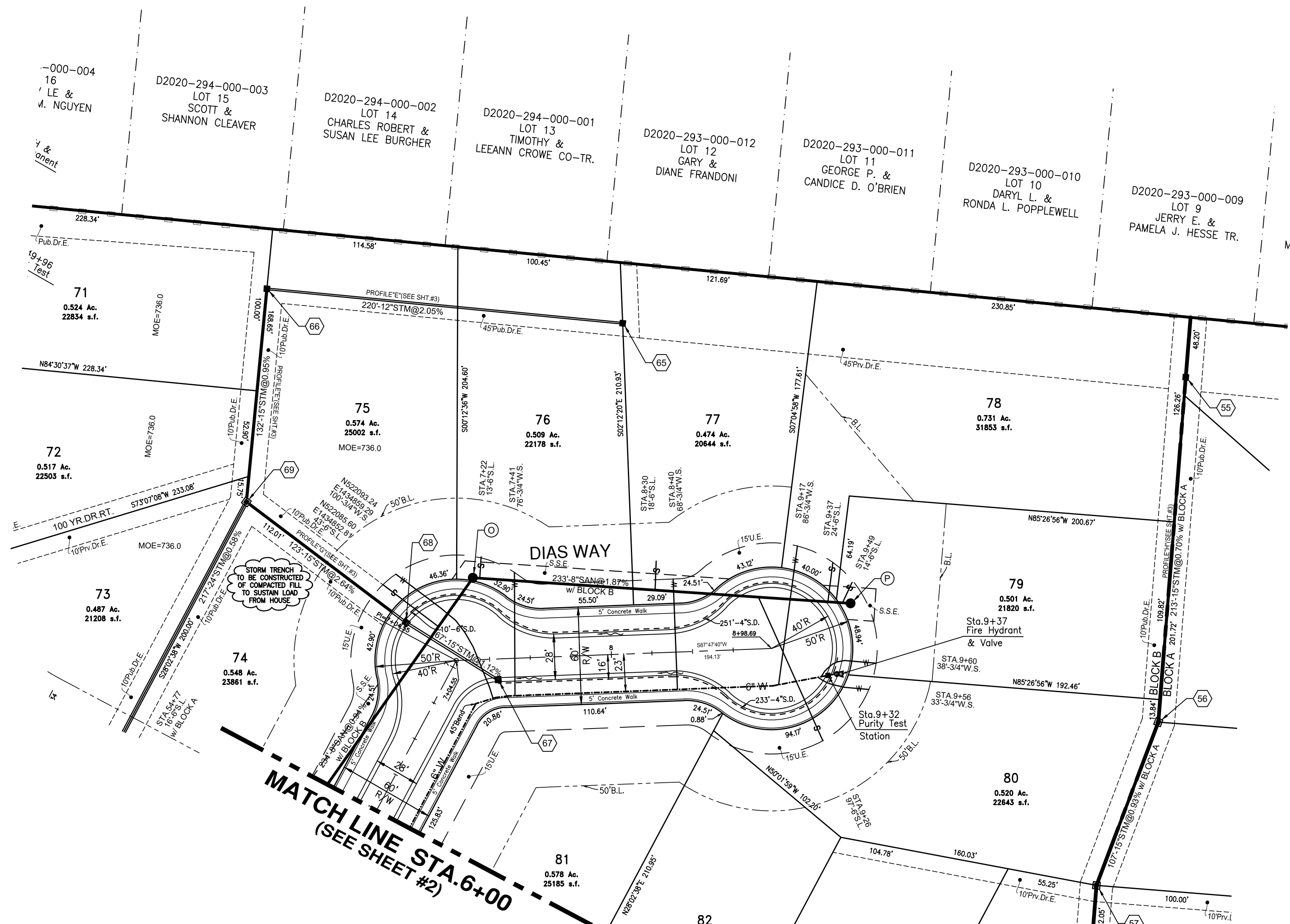
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WATER MAIN RESTRAINT JOINT LOCATION CHART

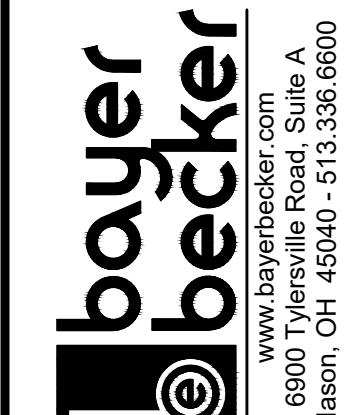
Water Main Dia.	Horizontal 45'Bends	Vertical 45'Bends Up (Lower Water Under...)	Vertical 45'Bends Down (Lower Water Under...)	Dead Ends (Permanent & Temporary)	Tees (for Tee Branch)
6"	18' both sides	18' both sides	36' both sides	72' Back	54' 6" 8" 10"
8"	18' both sides	36' both sides	36' both sides	90' Back	54' 72'
10"	36' both sides	36' both sides	54' both sides	117' Back	54' 72' 90'
12"	36' both sides	54' both sides	72' both sides	180' Back	36' 72' 90'
14"	54' both sides	54' both sides	90' both sides	198' Back	36' 72' 90'
16"	54' both sides	54' both sides	90' both sides	216' Back	36' 54' 90'

NOTE:
Sanitary laterals shall not be deeper than 12' at their ends per the requirement of the Developer.



Item	Revision Description	Date	Drawn	Checked
1	Revised as per Developer	7-18-23	TAC	
2	Split into Blocks A & B	8-18-23	TAC	
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

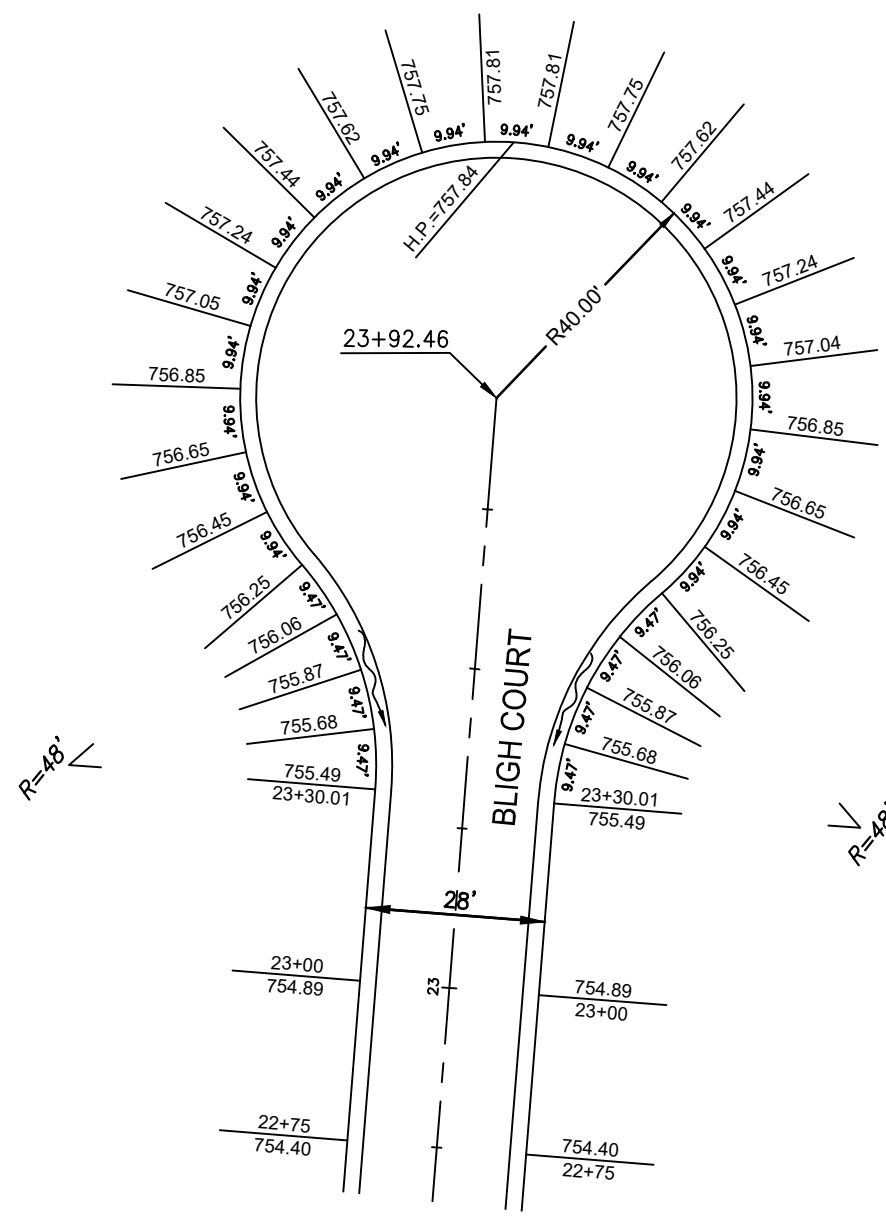
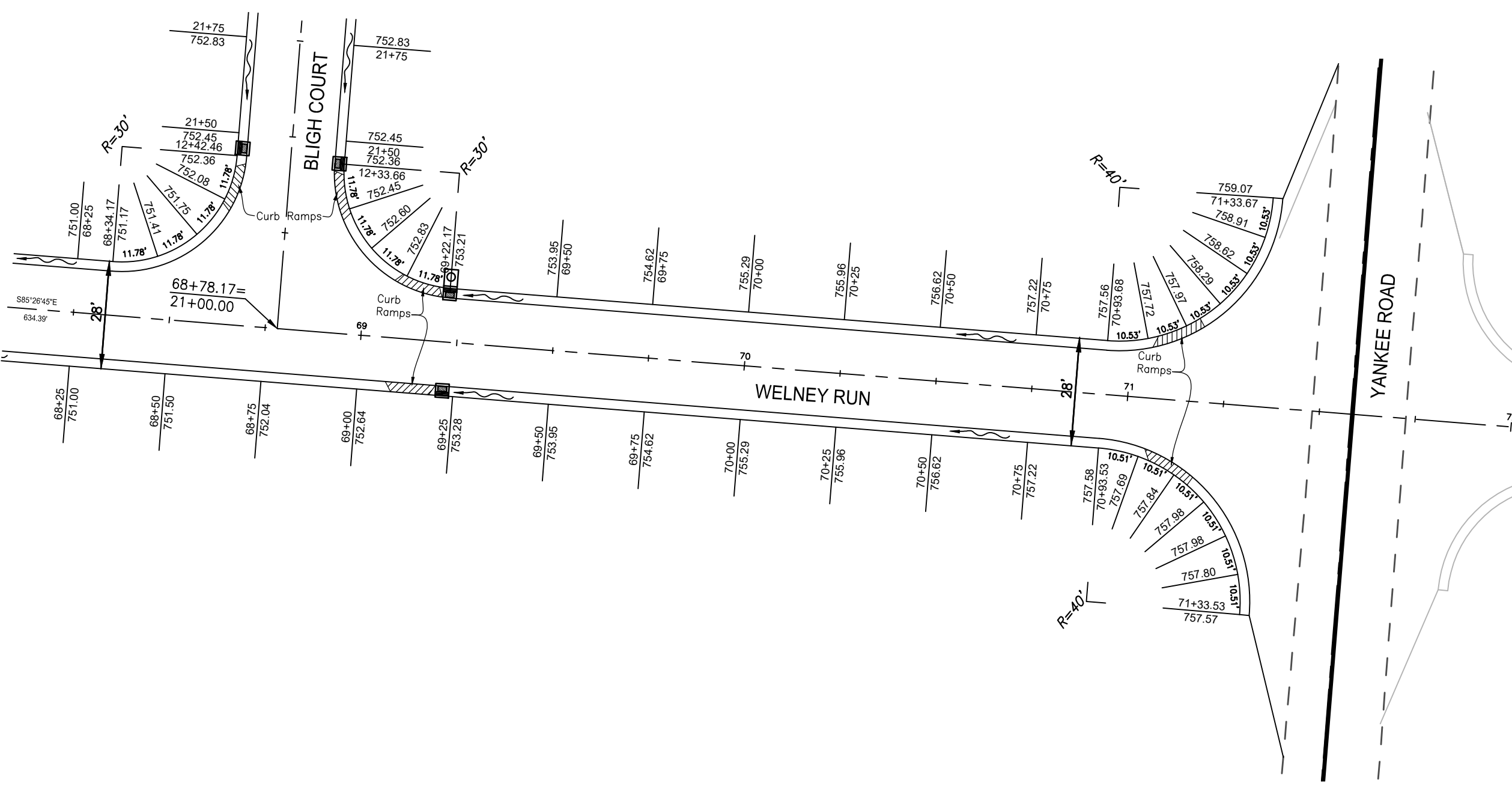
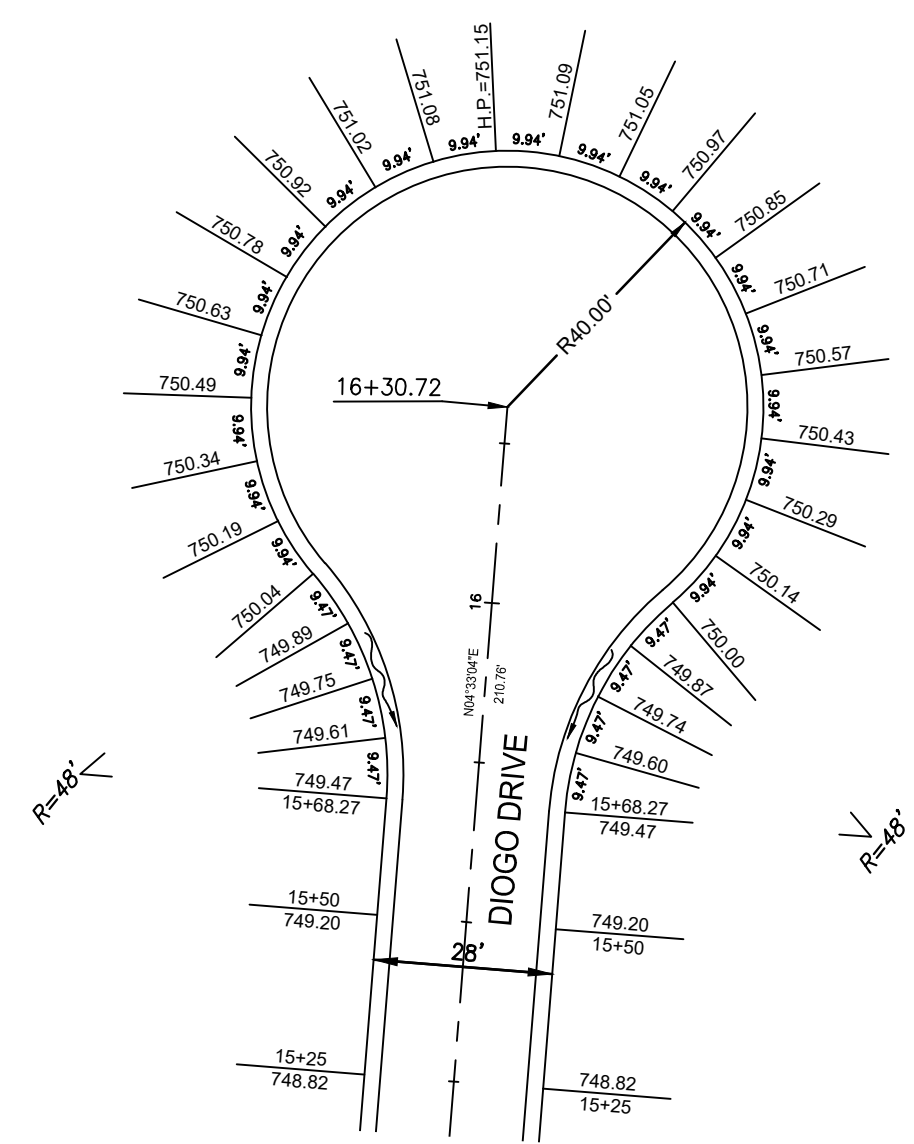
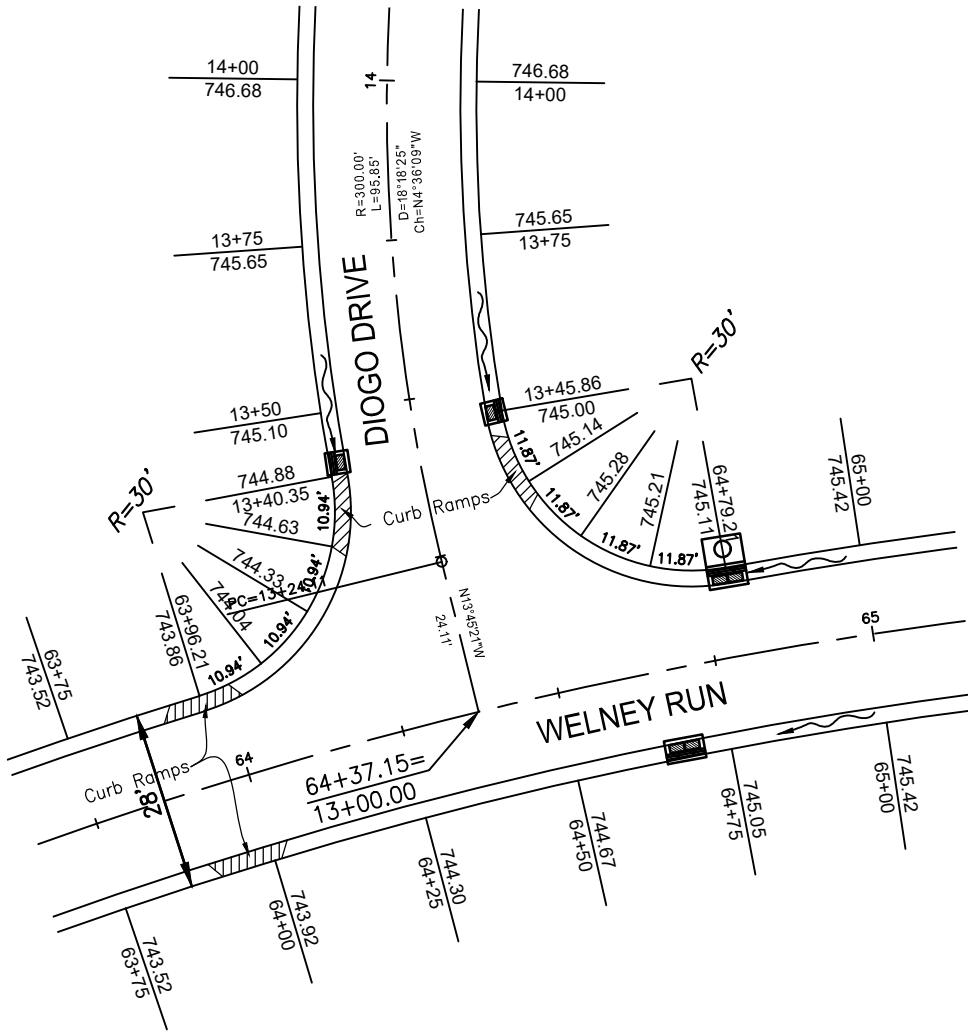
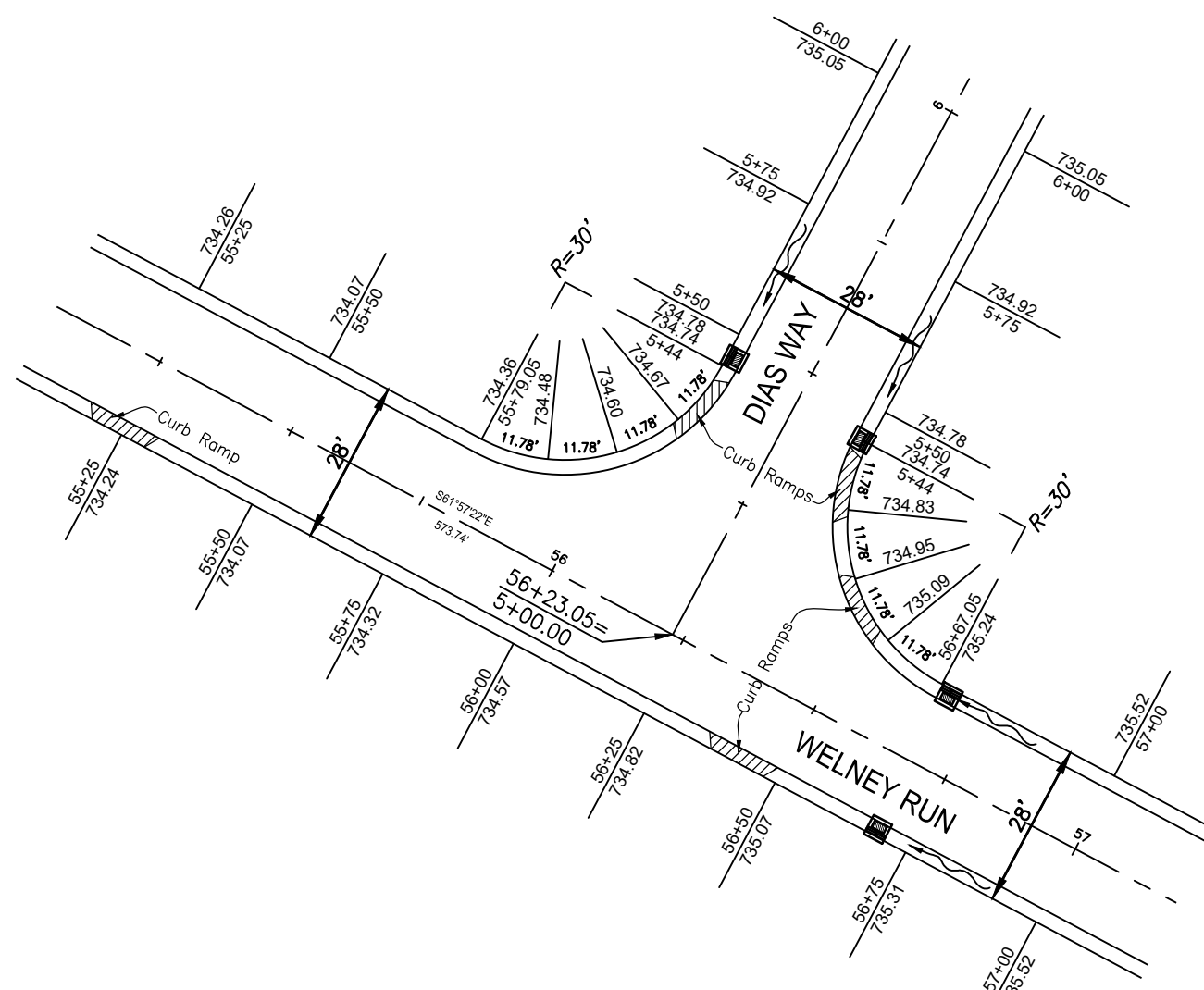
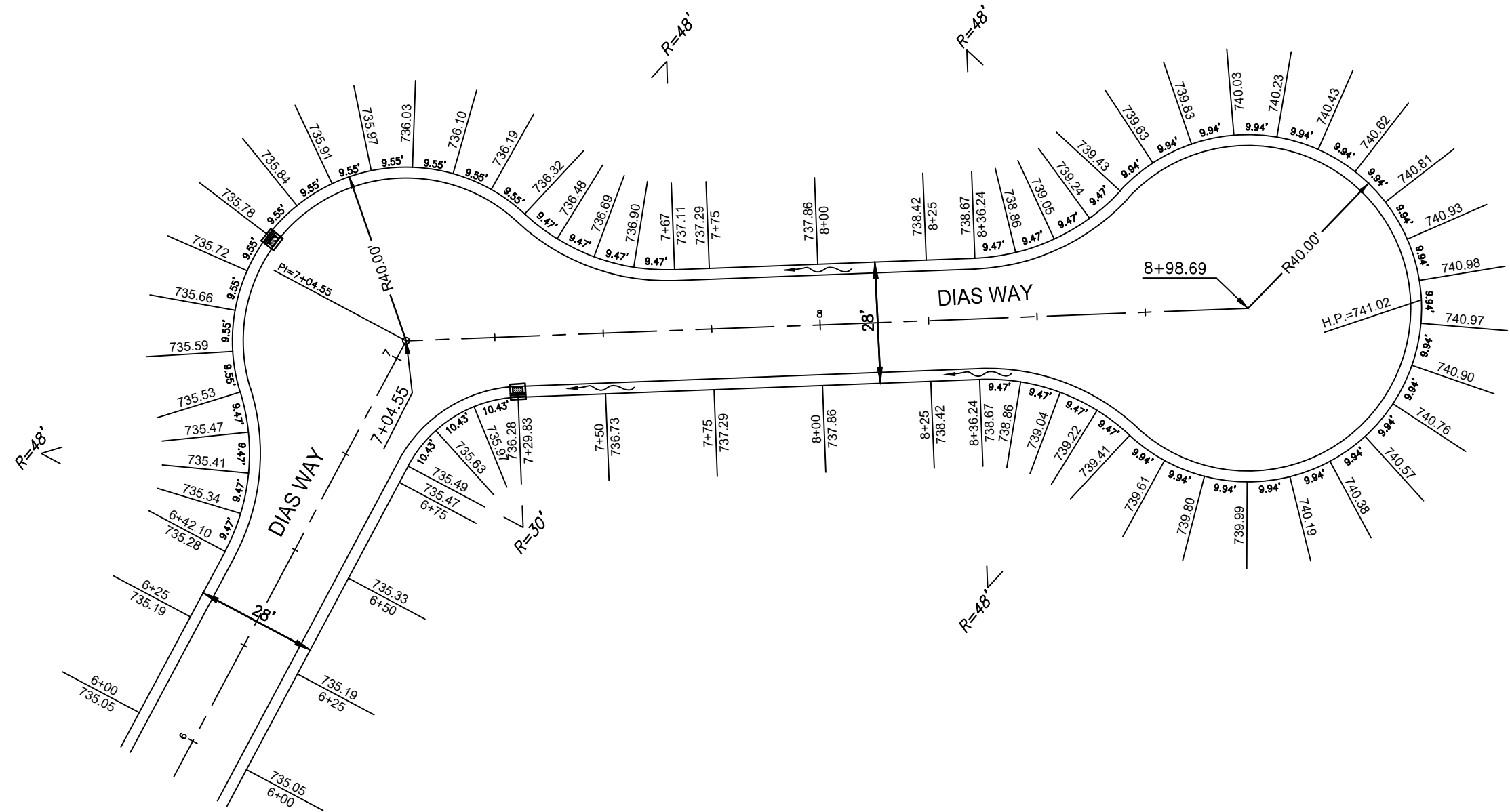
CARAVEL SECTION TWO
SECTION 22, TOWN 3, RANGE 3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO



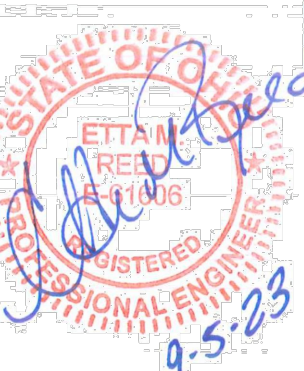
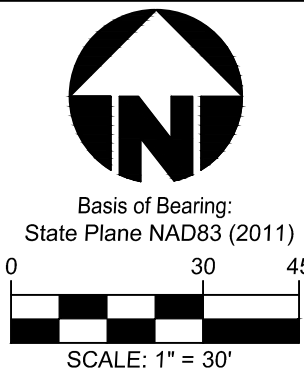
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Drawn by: TAC
Checked by: XXX
Issue Date: 5-16-23



Plot time: Sep 05, 2023 - 3:40pm
Drawing name: J:\2019\19-0168-002\CVDWG\19-0168-002 CD.dwg - Layout Tab: 6INT



DETAIL SCALE: 1"=30'



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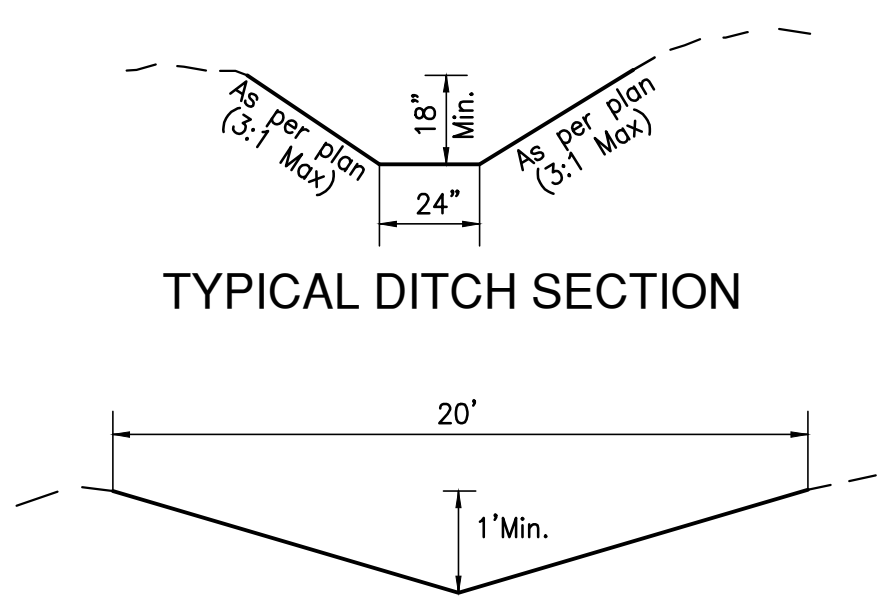
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SECTION TWO
SECTION 22, TOWN 3, RANGE 3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO



Drawing:	19-0168-002 CD
Drawn by:	TAC
Checked By:	XXX
Issue Date:	5-16-23

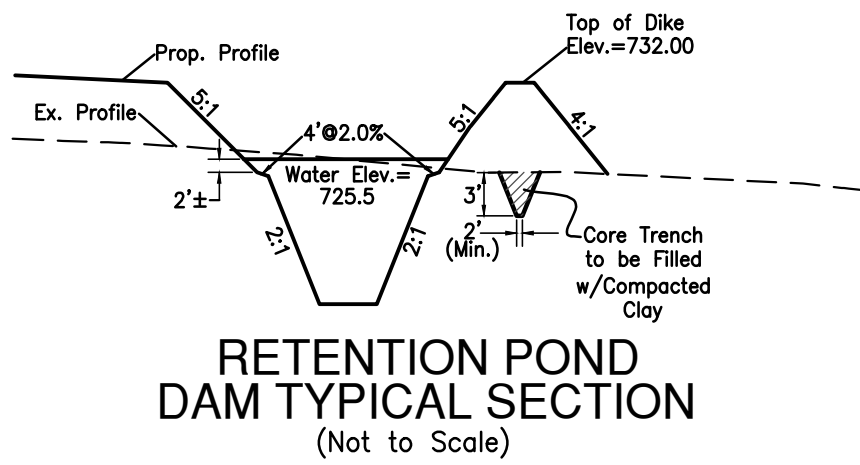
Sheet:
6/13

Note: All ditches constructed by the Developer shall be sodded or hydra-seeded.

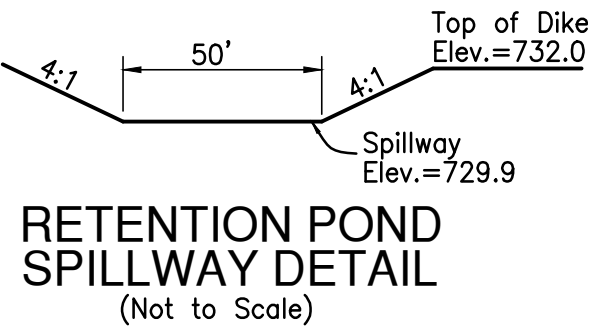


TYPICAL DRAINAGE ROUTE SECTION

NOTE:
Geotechnical Engineer to be on site during construction of Retention Basin.



RETENTION POND DAM TYPICAL SECTION
(Not to Scale)



	SOIL TYPES
	CLEARING LIMITS
	SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM
	REGULATED WATERWAY OF STATE OF OHIO
	RIPARIAN AREA: NO DISTURBANCE PERMITTED
	CORE TRENCH (SEE DETAIL SHEET #8)

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- SEEDING AND MULCHING
 - SODDING
 - PRESERVE EXISTING VEGETATION
 - STRAW BALE
 - SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM
 - SOIL PILES
 - TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
 - GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - GEOTEXTILE INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - GABIONS
 - STRAW BALE DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - SOD DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - GRAVEL & WIRE MESH DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - BLOCK & GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS & DAMS
 - DIKES & SLOPE PROTECTION
 - ROLLED GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - CHECK DAM
 - TEMPORARY DETENTION SEDIMENT FILTER/BASIN
 - DANDY BAG/BEAVER DAM® OR EQUAL
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
- SEE SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET (Page #13.)

PROJECT DATA		
Total Area	33.65 Ac.	
Sediment Basin Calculations:	32.80 Ac.	
Drainage Area	23.13 Ac.	
Disturbed Tributary Area	0.53 Ac./Ft.	
Required Sediment Storage	1.27 Ac./Ft.	
Required Dewatering Storage	0.68 Ac./Ft.	
Water Quality Volume Required	8.28 Ac.(25%)	
Estimated Proposed Impervious Area	0.32	
Pre-Developed Runoff Coefficient	0.50	
Post-Developed Runoff Coefficient	0.50	
Immediate Receiving Waters	Unnamed Tributary to Panther Run Creek	
Subsequent Receiving Waters	Panther Run Creek	
SOIL TYPES		
Symbol	Name	Type
FcA	Finecastle silt loam 0 to 2 percent slopes	D
RdA	Raub silt loam 0 to 2 percent slopes	D
RdB	Raub silt loam 2 to 6 percent slopes	C
XeB	Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	C
XeB2	Xenia silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded	D

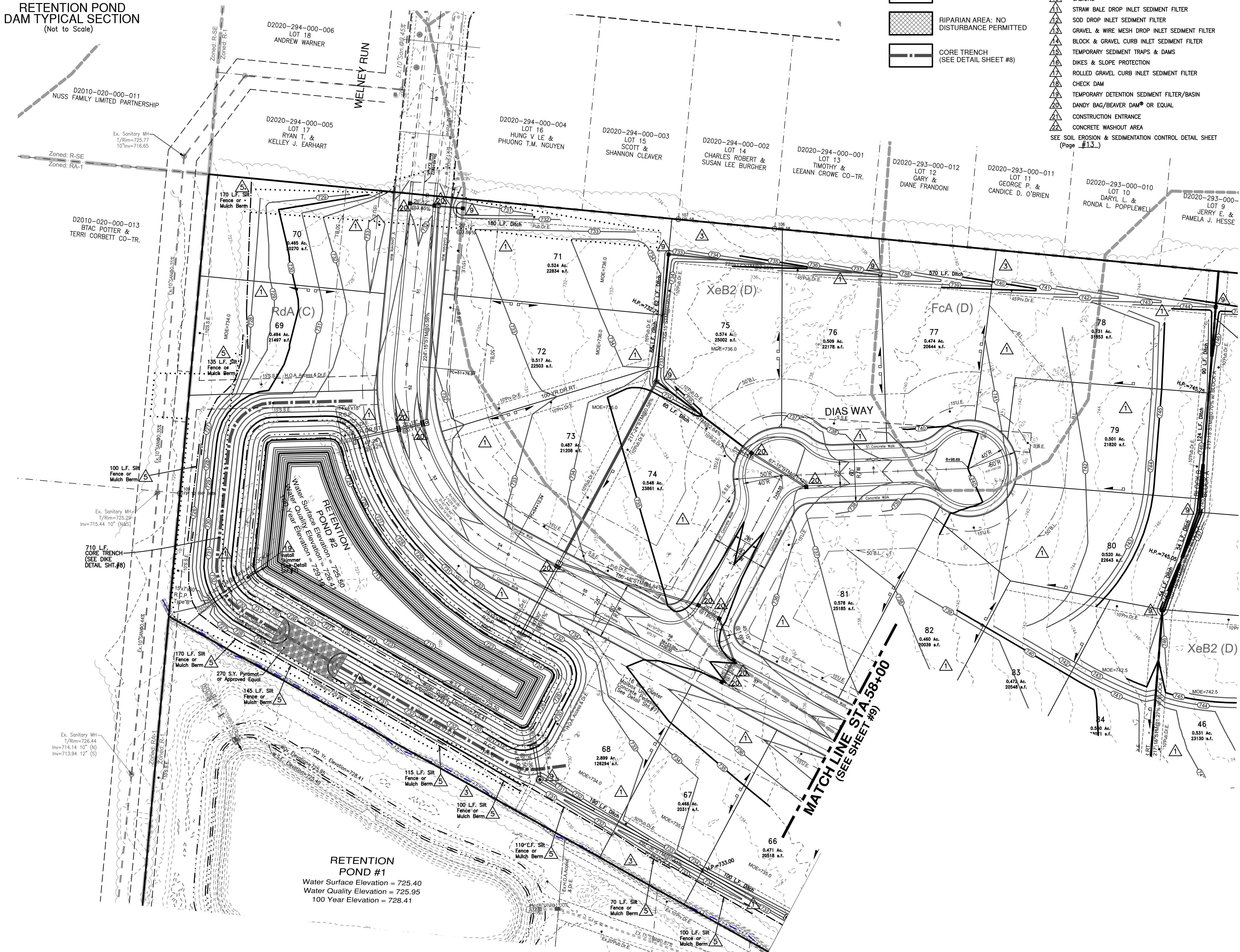
NOTE:
The Temporary Sediment Basins are to be cleaned out in accordance with the Rainwater and Land Development Manual and Butler County standards.

NOTES:

- Regular inspection and maintenance will be provided for all erosion and sediment control practices. Permanent records of maintenance and inspections must be kept throughout the construction period. Inspections must be made a minimum of once every seven (7) days and immediately after storm events greater than 0.5 inches of rain in a 24 hour period. Provided will be name of inspector, major observations, date of inspection and corrective measures taken.
- All erosion and sediment control practices must conform to the specifications of Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's standards for storm water management, land development and urban stream protection.
- Perimeter Sedimentation control and basins/traps shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven (7) days of initial grubbing or grading and shall continue to function until upland areas are stabilized.
- Disturbed areas which will remain unworked for a period of fourteen (14) days or more, shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days. All disturbed areas within fifty (50) feet of an intermittent or solid blue line stream shall be stabilized within two (2) days. All areas of a site which are at final grade shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days.
- Quantities for Erosion Control may vary between detailed plans and field conditions during construction. Plan quantities are a minimum; more erosion control may be necessary due to environmental conditions.
- Sedimentation control and ditch swales are subject to change upon completion of entire set of construction drawings.
- No solid or liquid waste shall be discharged into storm water runoff.
- Home builders are responsible for erosion control on each individual lot.
- Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

GRADING NOTES

- LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES TO BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A COPY OF THE COMPLETE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT PRIOR TO BIDDING THE PROJECT.
- CONTRACTORS SHALL SET UP AN ONSITE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE BUTLER COUNTY STORM WATER DISTRICT/BCDO, DEVELOPER, PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER, EARTHWORK CONTRACTOR, AND SITE CIVIL ENGINEER PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME THE TOP 5" OF EXISTING GROUND IS TOPSOIL. TOPSOIL REMOVED TO DEPTHS GREATER THAN 5" SHALL BE DONE ONLY AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND APPROVAL OF THE DEVELOPER.
- ALL EARTHWORK AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE PERFORMED PER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AS DESCRIBED IN THE GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION REPORT AND ALL ADDENDUMS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EARTHWORK QUANTITIES PRIOR TO AWARD OF CONTRACT. PAY QUANTITIES ARE FINAL EXCEPT FOR DOCUMENTED UNDERCUT APPROVED BY DEVELOPER PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THE EXTRA WORK. UPON REQUEST, CONTRACTORS MAY HAVE ACCESS TO THE SITE TO FIELD CHECK TOPOGRAPHY.
- THE AREAS LABELED DENSE VEGETATION ARE WHERE THE EXISTING GROUND WAS OBSCURED FROM VIEW BY EXISTING VEGETATION. THE EXISTING CONTOURS SHOWN IN THIS AREA MAY VARY.



Basis of Bearing:
State Plane NAD83 (2011)

0 50 75

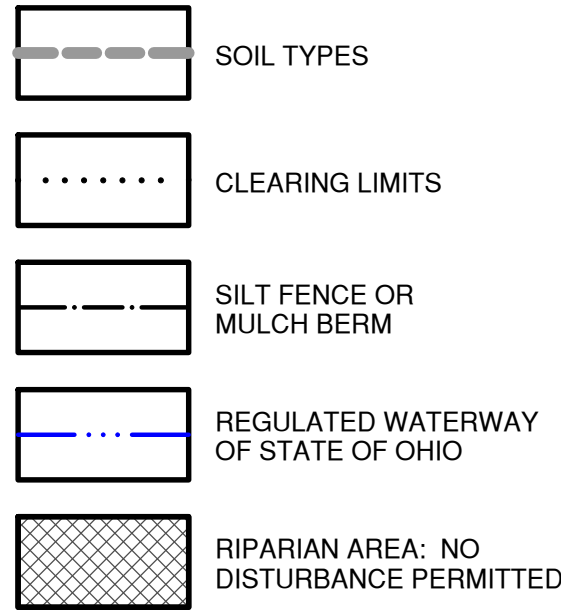
SCALE: 1" = 50'

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Drawn	TAC		
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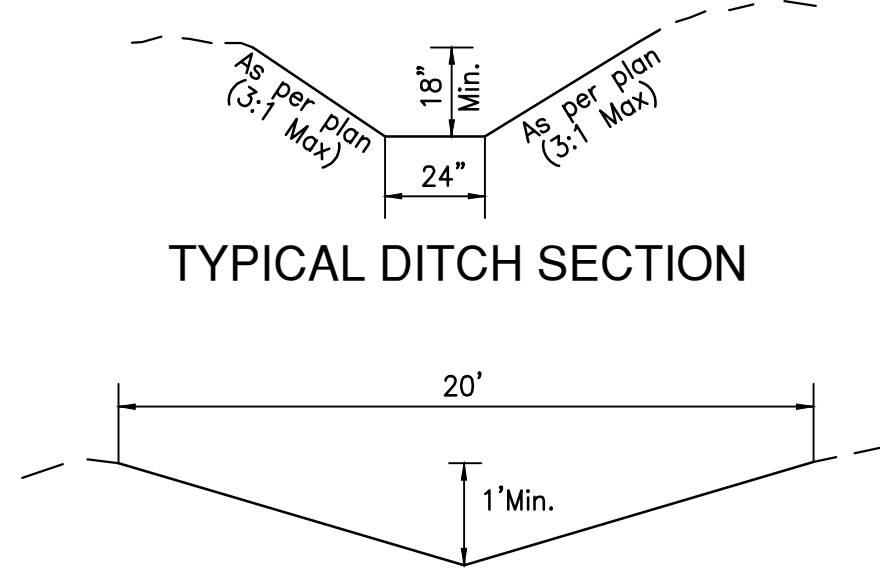
CARAVEL
SECTION TWO
SECTION 22, TOWN 3, RANGE 3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO
GRADING PLAN

www.bayerbecker.com
6900 Tylersville Road, Suite A
Mason, OH 45040 - 513.336.6600

Drawing: 19-0168-002 CD
Drawn by: TAC
Checked by: XXX
Issue Date: 5-16-23
Sheet: 8/13



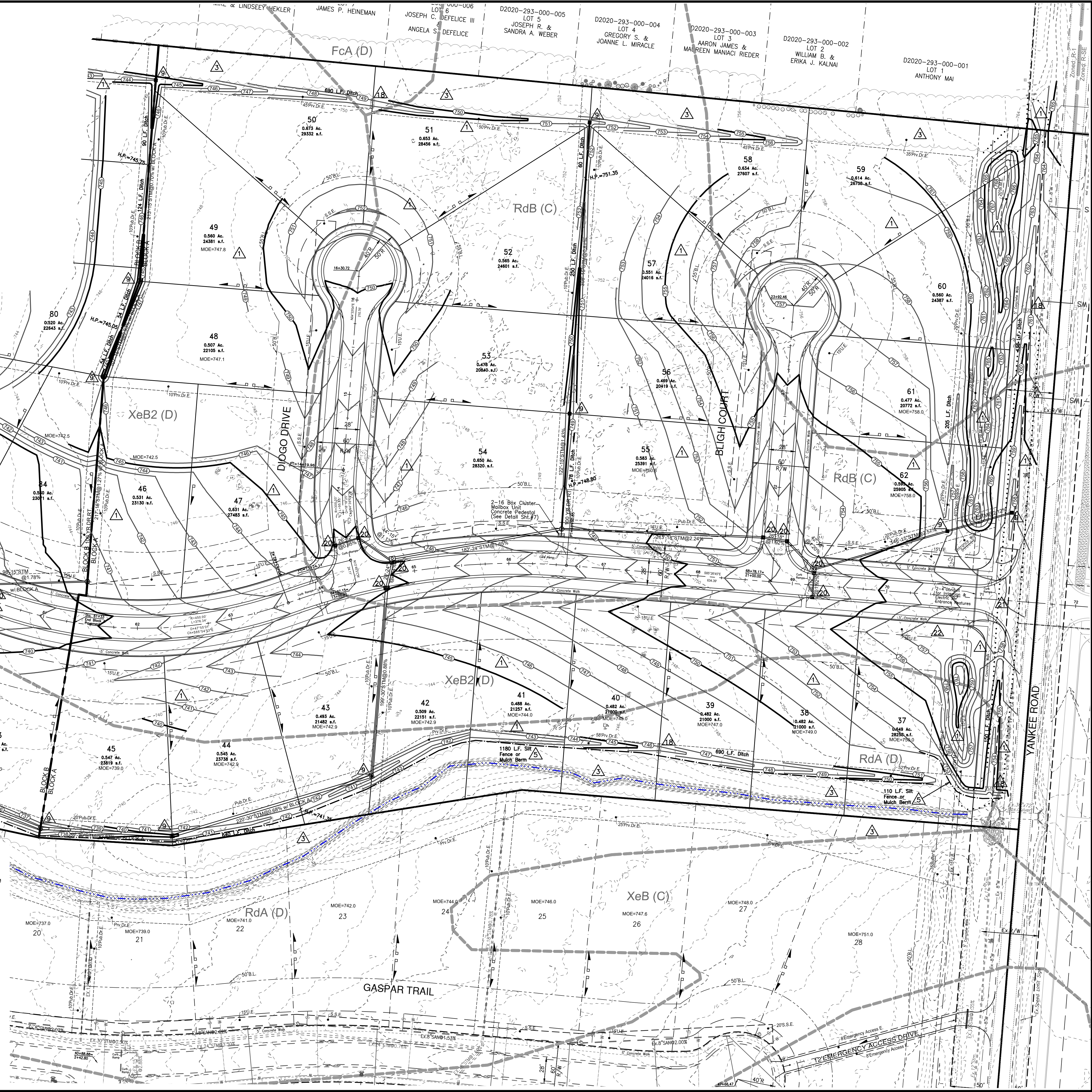
Note: All ditches constructed by the Developer shall be sodded or hydra-seeded.



EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- SEEDING AND MULCHING
 - SODDING
 - PRESERVE EXISTING VEGETATION
 - STRAW BALE
 - SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM
 - SOIL PILES
 - TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
 - GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - GEOTEXTILE INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
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 - ROLLED GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - CHECK DAM
 - TEMPORARY DETENTION SEDIMENT FILTER/BASIN
 - DANDY BAG/BEAVER DAM® OR EQUAL
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
- SEE SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAIL SHEET (Page #13.)

- NOTES:
- Regular inspection and maintenance will be provided for all erosion and sediment control practices. Permanent records of maintenance and inspections must be kept throughout the construction period. Inspections must be made a minimum of once every seven (7) days and immediately after storm events greater than 0.5 inches of rain in a 24 hour period. Provided will be name of inspector, major observations, date of inspection and corrective measures taken.
 - All erosion and sediment control practices must conform to the specifications of Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's standards for storm water management, land development and urban stream protection.
 - Perimeter Sedimentation control and basins/traps shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven (7) days of initial grubbing or grading and shall continue to function until upland areas are stabilized.
 - Disturbed areas which will remain unworked for a period of fourteen (14) days or more, shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days. All disturbed areas within fifty (50) feet of an intermittent or solid blue line stream shall be stabilized within two (2) days. All areas of a site which are at final grade shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days.
 - Quantities for Erosion Control may vary between detailed plans and field conditions during construction. Plan quantities are a minimum; more erosion control may be necessary due to environmental conditions.
 - Sedimentation control and ditch swales are subject to change upon completion of entire set of construction drawings.
 - No solid or liquid waste shall be discharged into storm water runoff.
 - Home builders are responsible for erosion control on each individual lot.
 - Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.



Scale: 1" = 50'

North Arrow

State of Ohio Seal

Caravel Section Two

Section 22, Town 3, Range 3

Liberty Township, Butler County, Ohio

Grading Plan

Revision Table:

Item	Revision Description	Date	Drawn	Chk
1	Revised as per BCEO & Developer	7-18-23	TAC	
2	Split into Blocks A & B	8-18-23	TAC	
3	Added Entrance Wall & Adjusted Storm and Grading	9-5-23	TAC	
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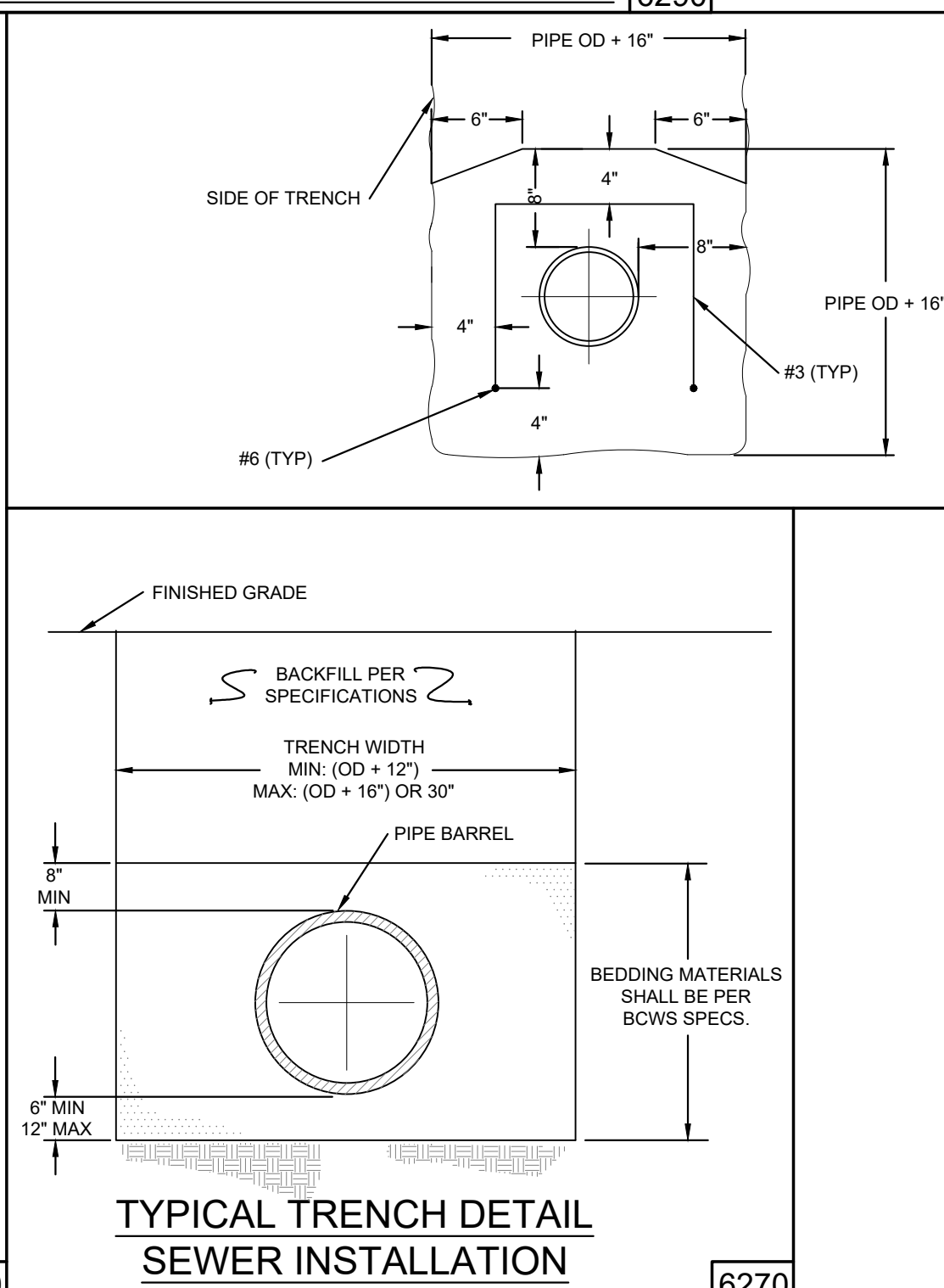
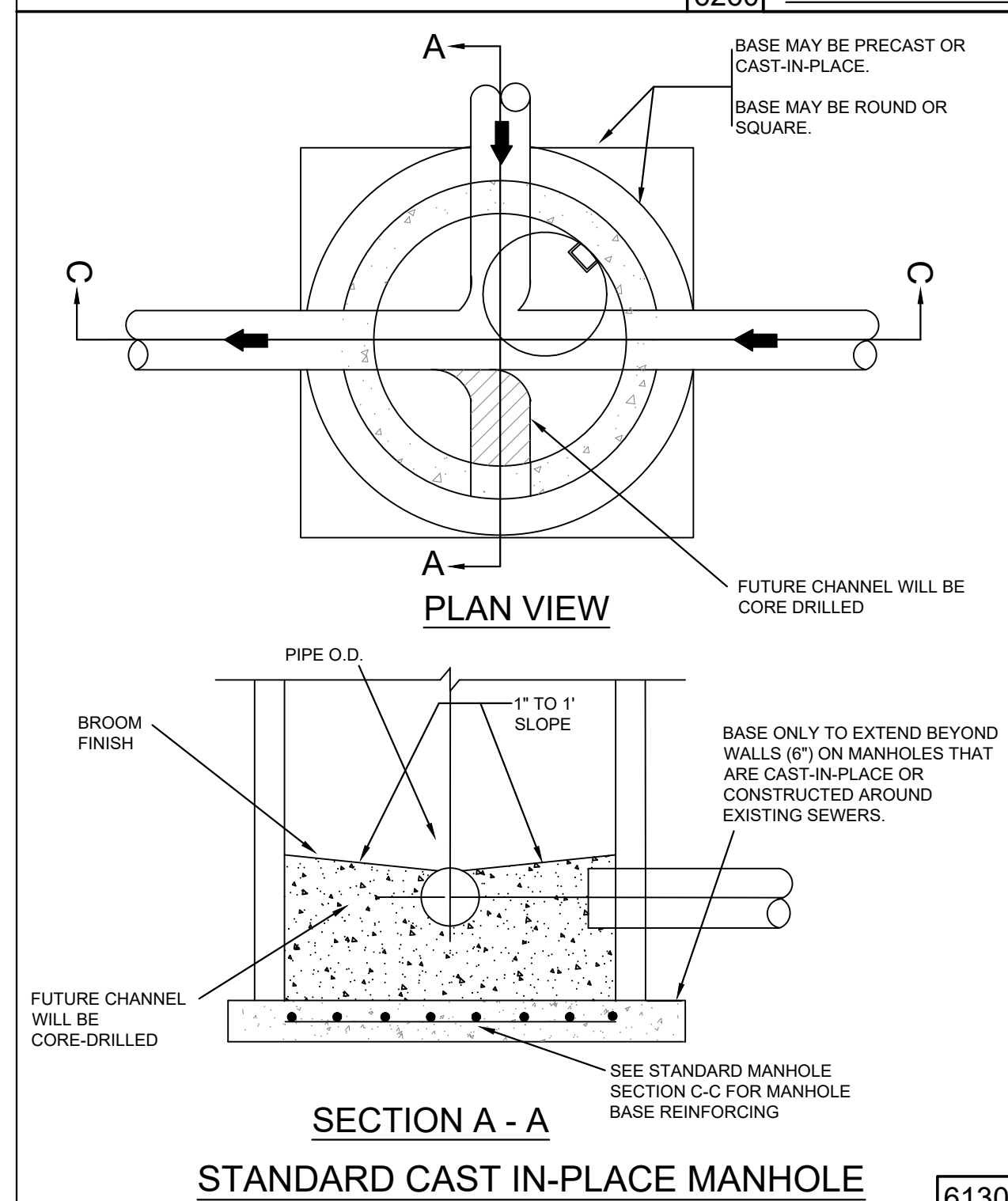
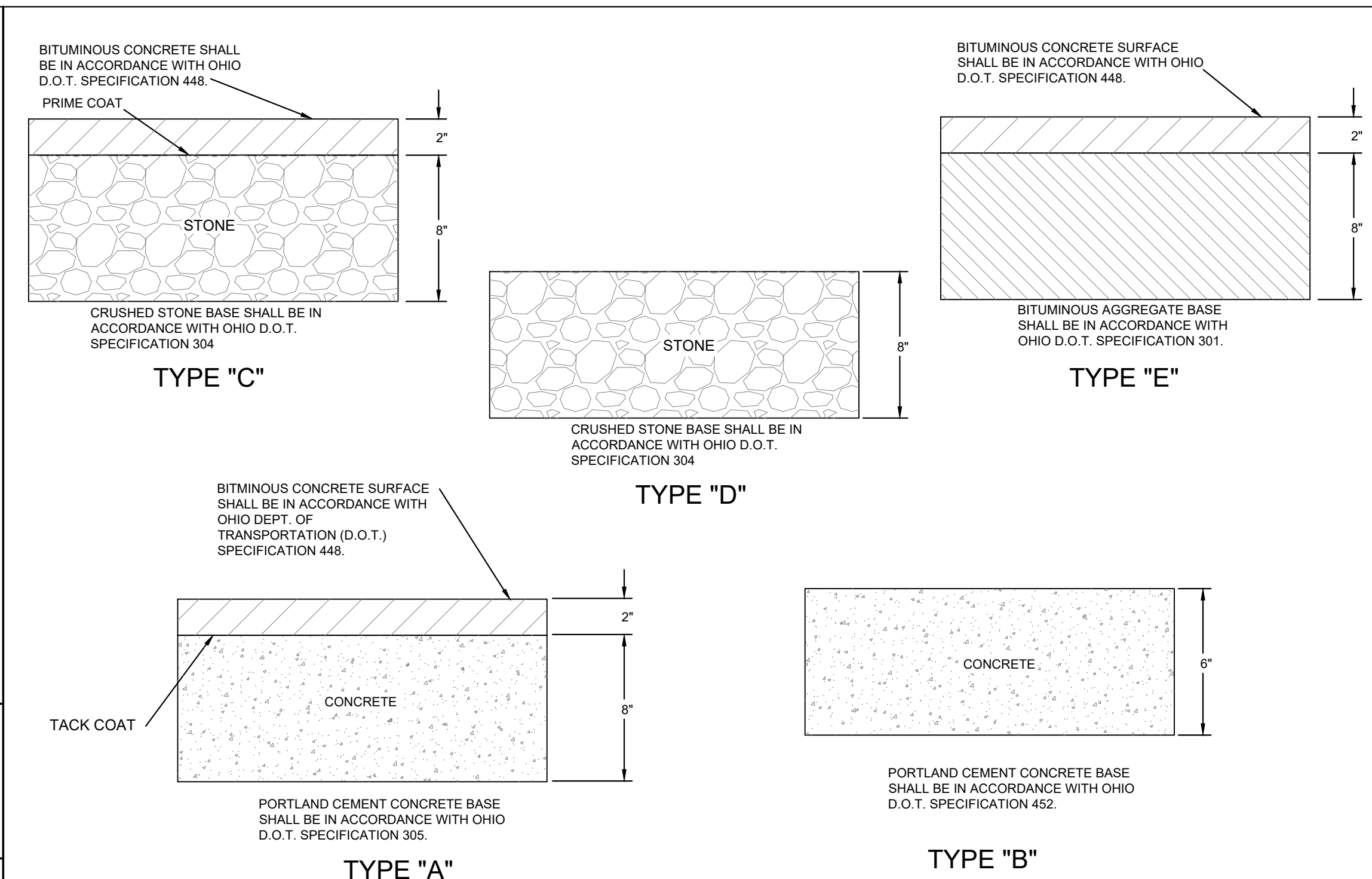
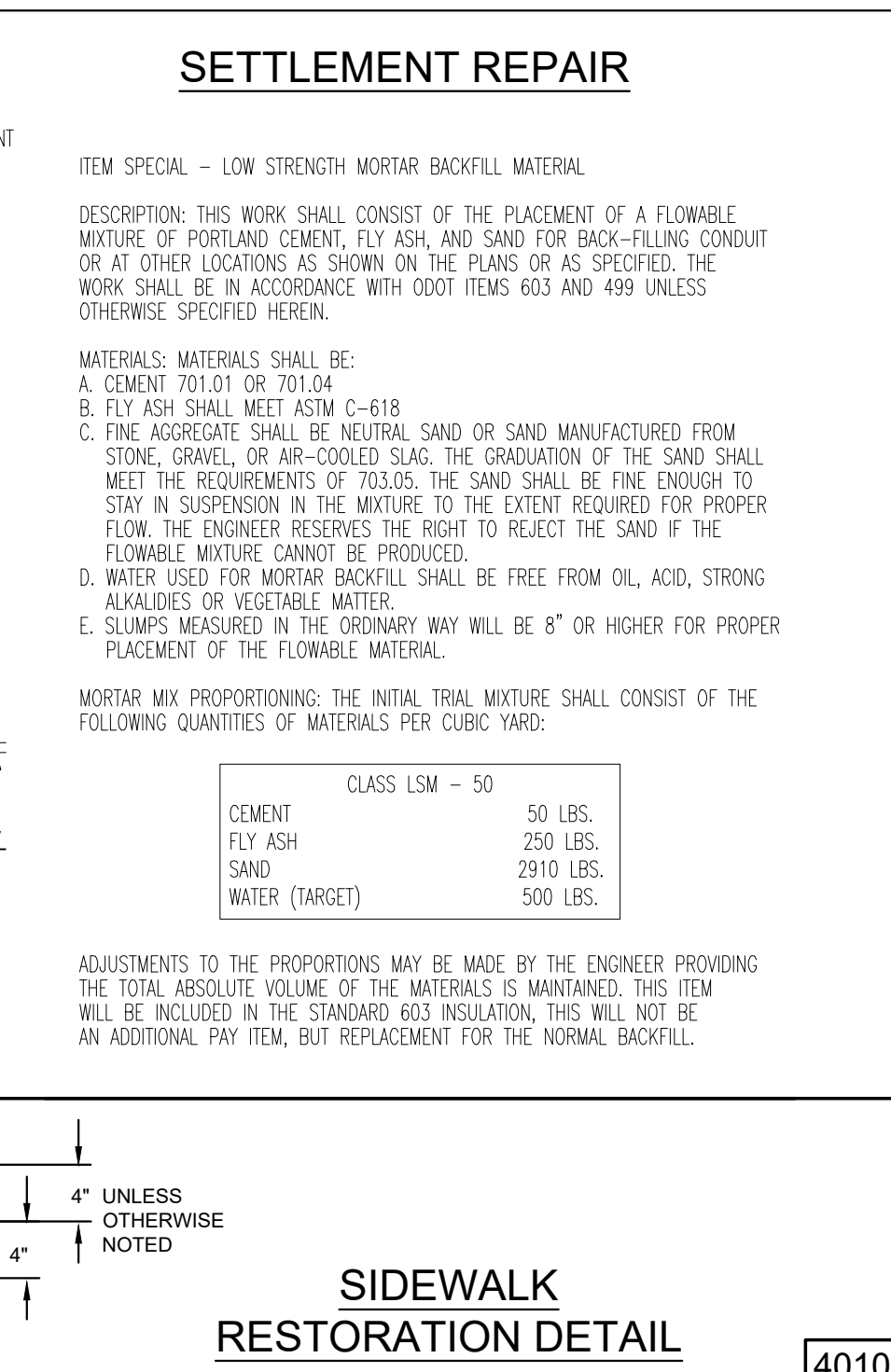
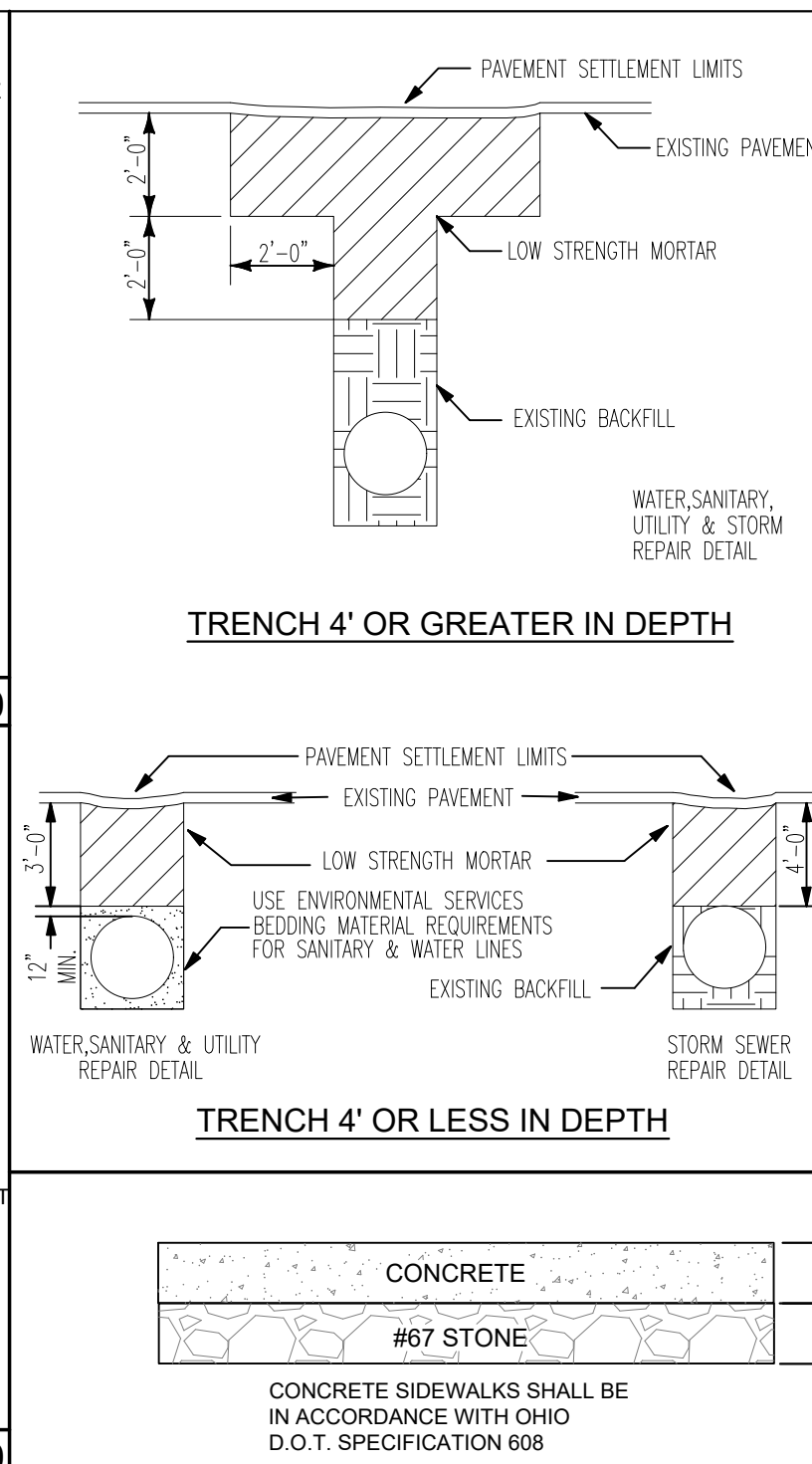
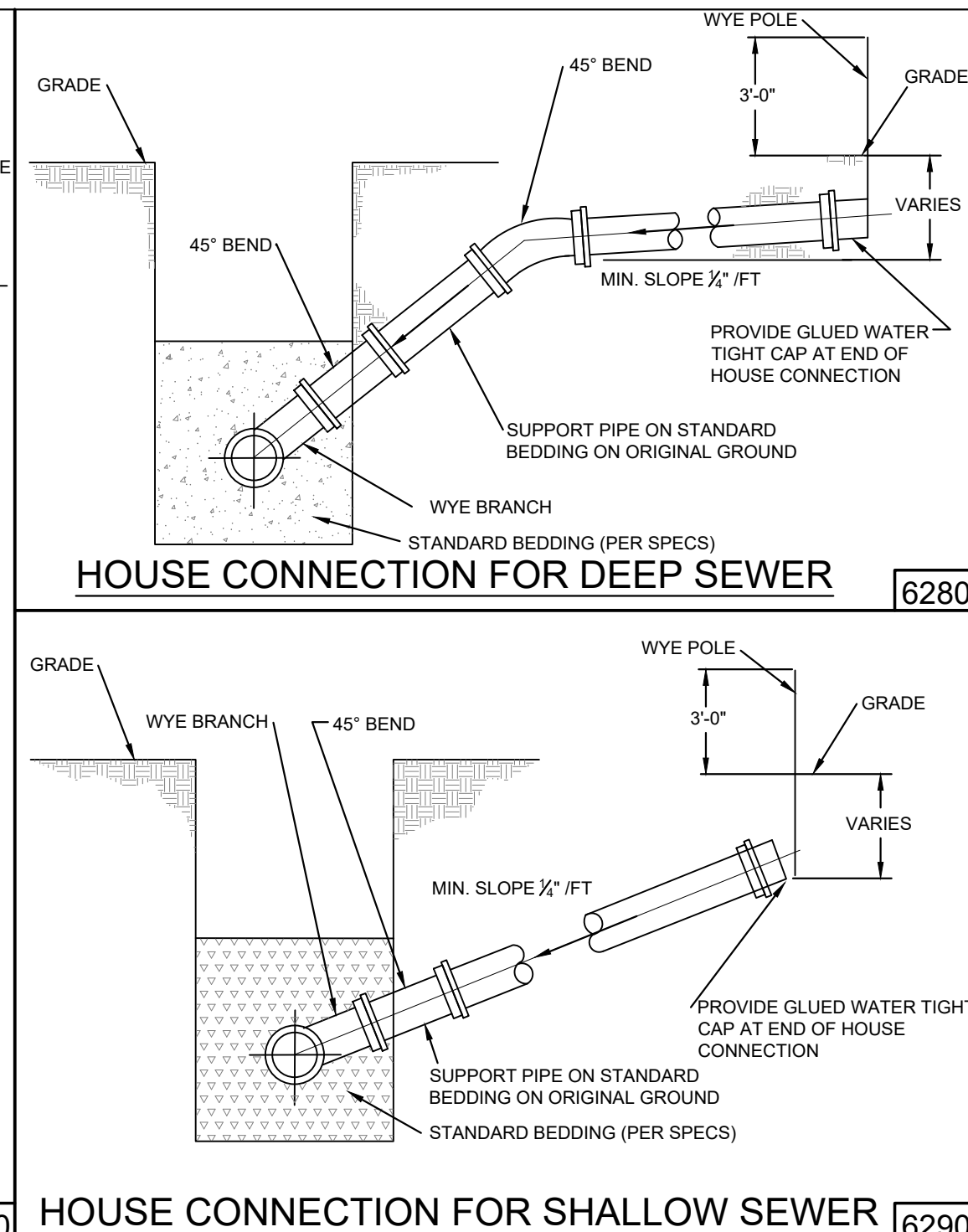
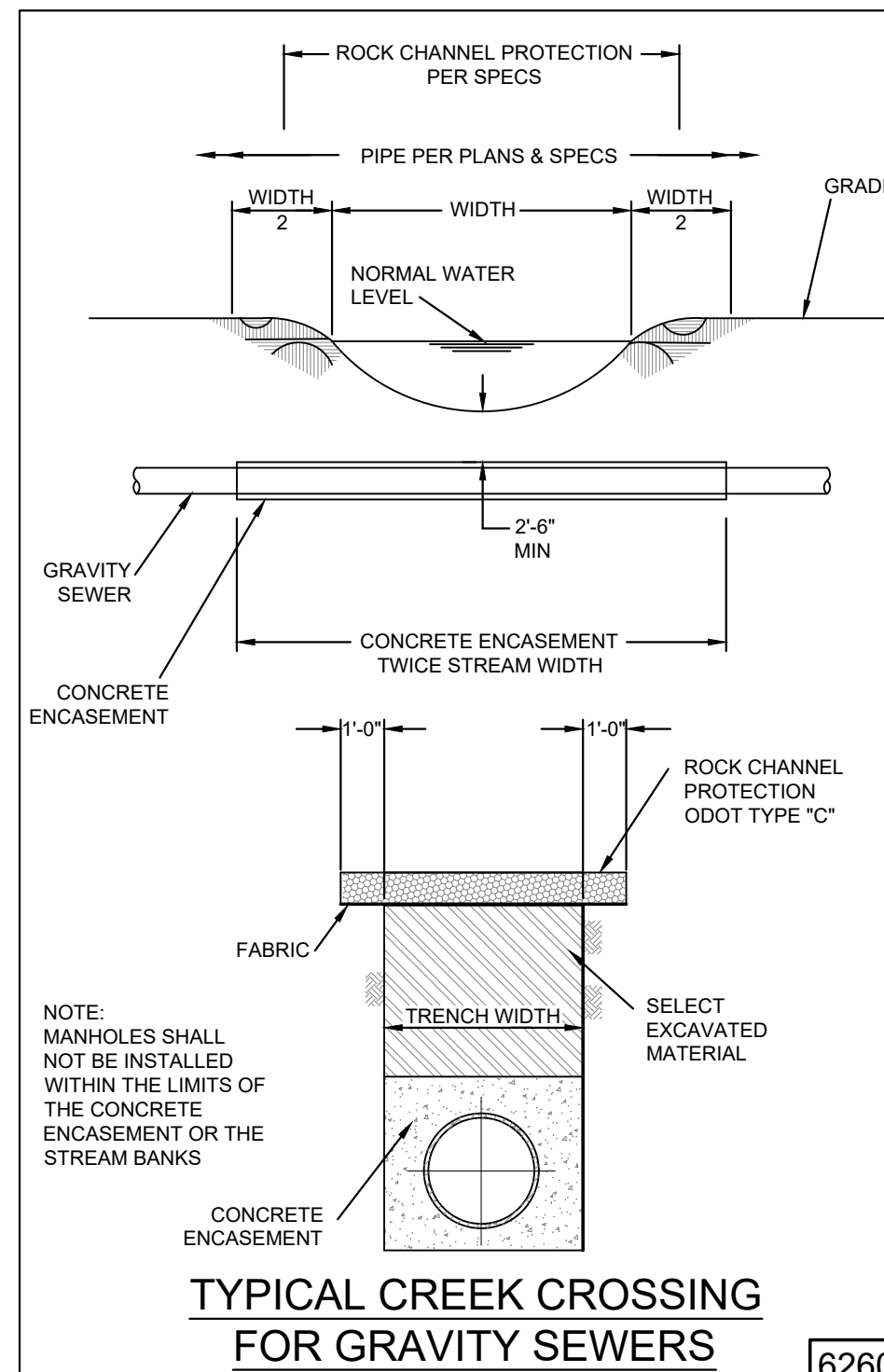
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Checked By: XXX

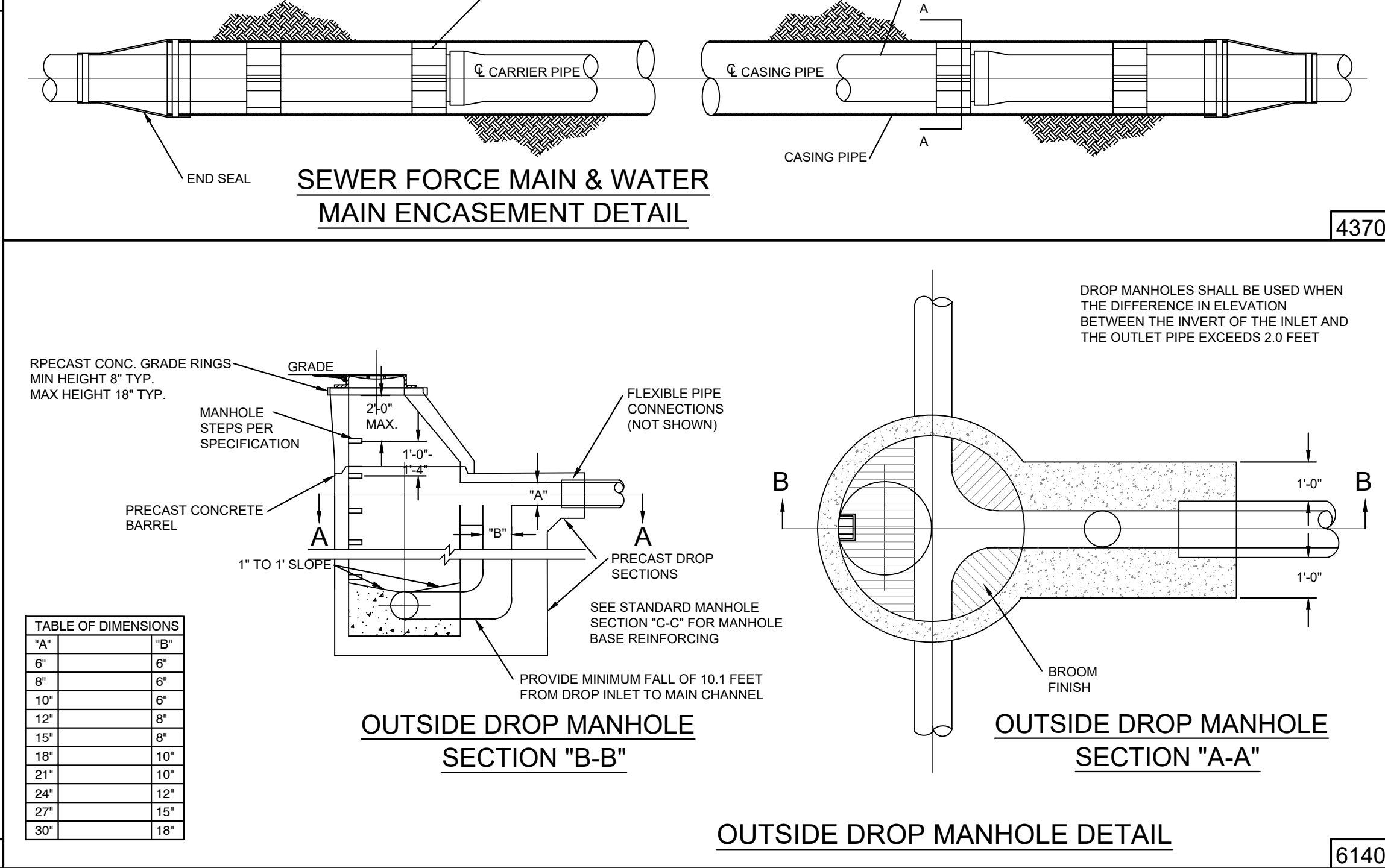
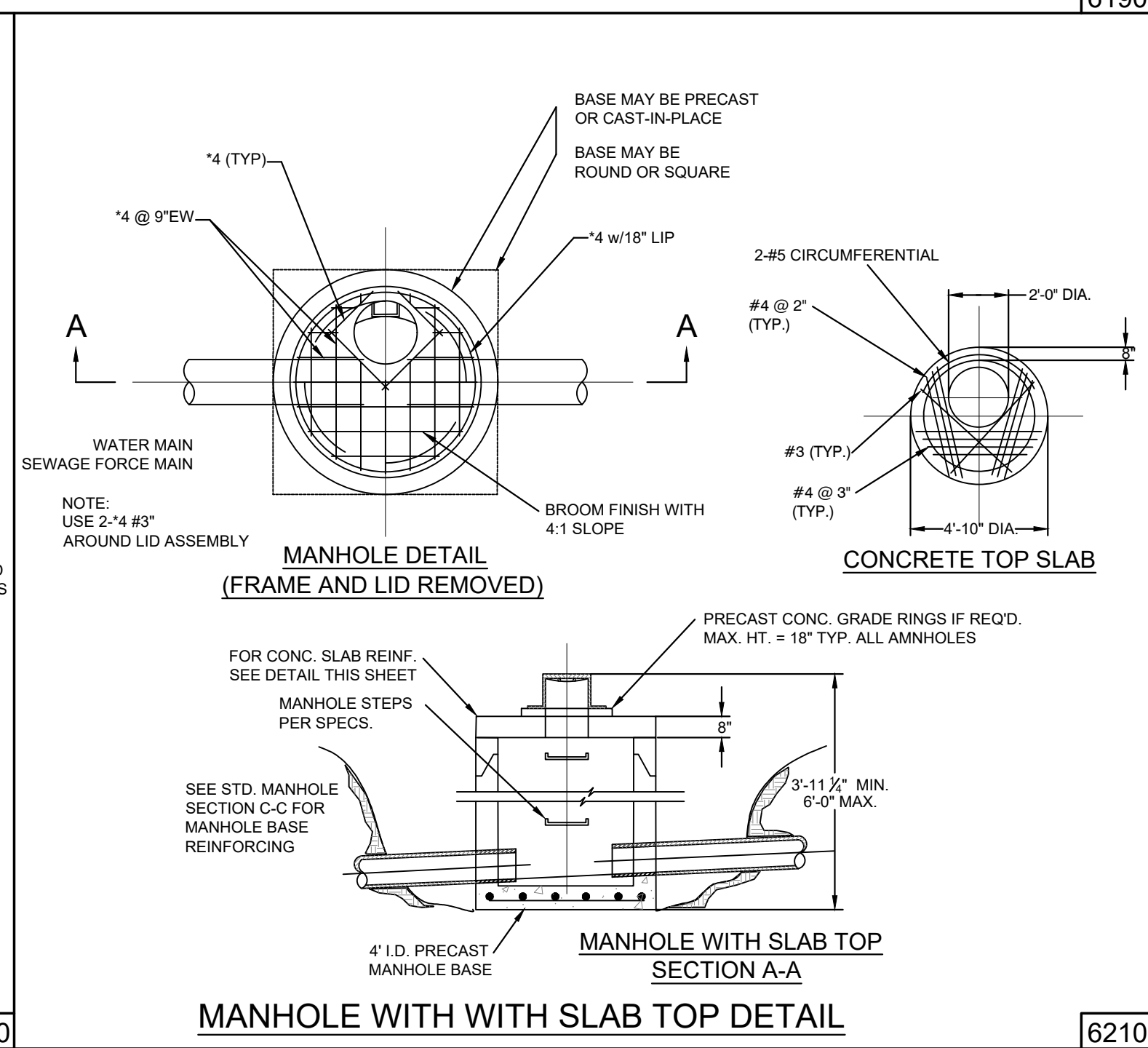
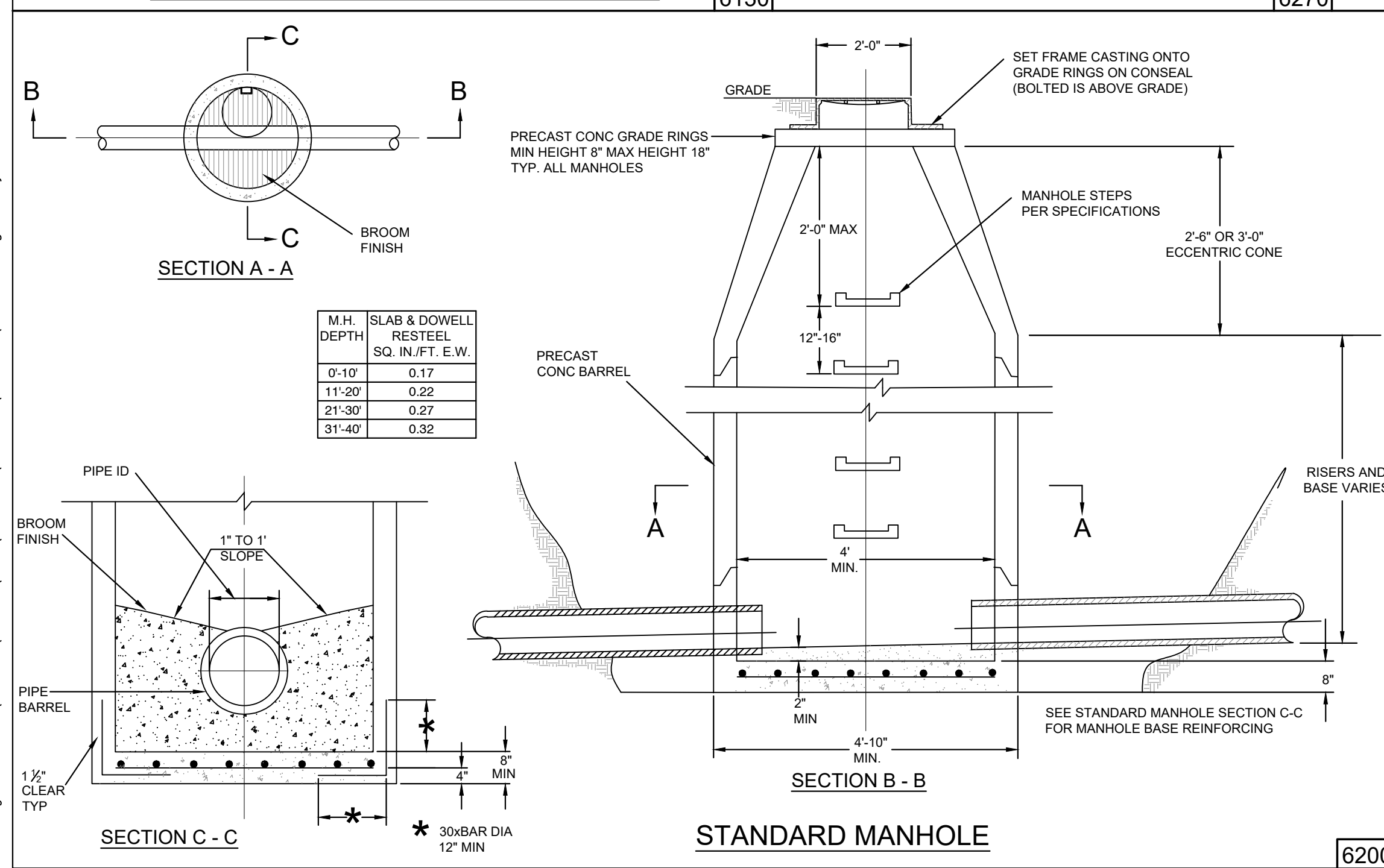
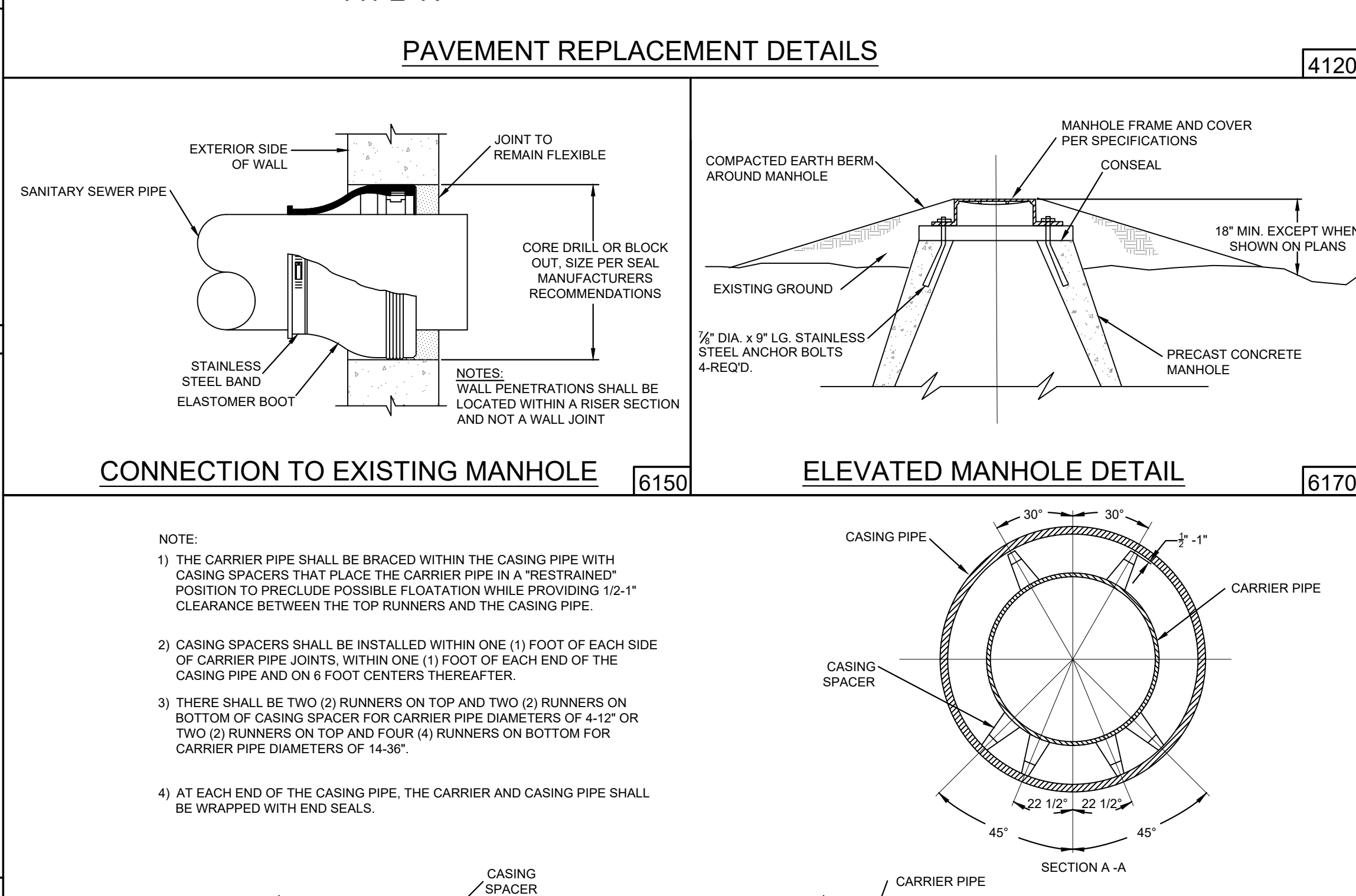
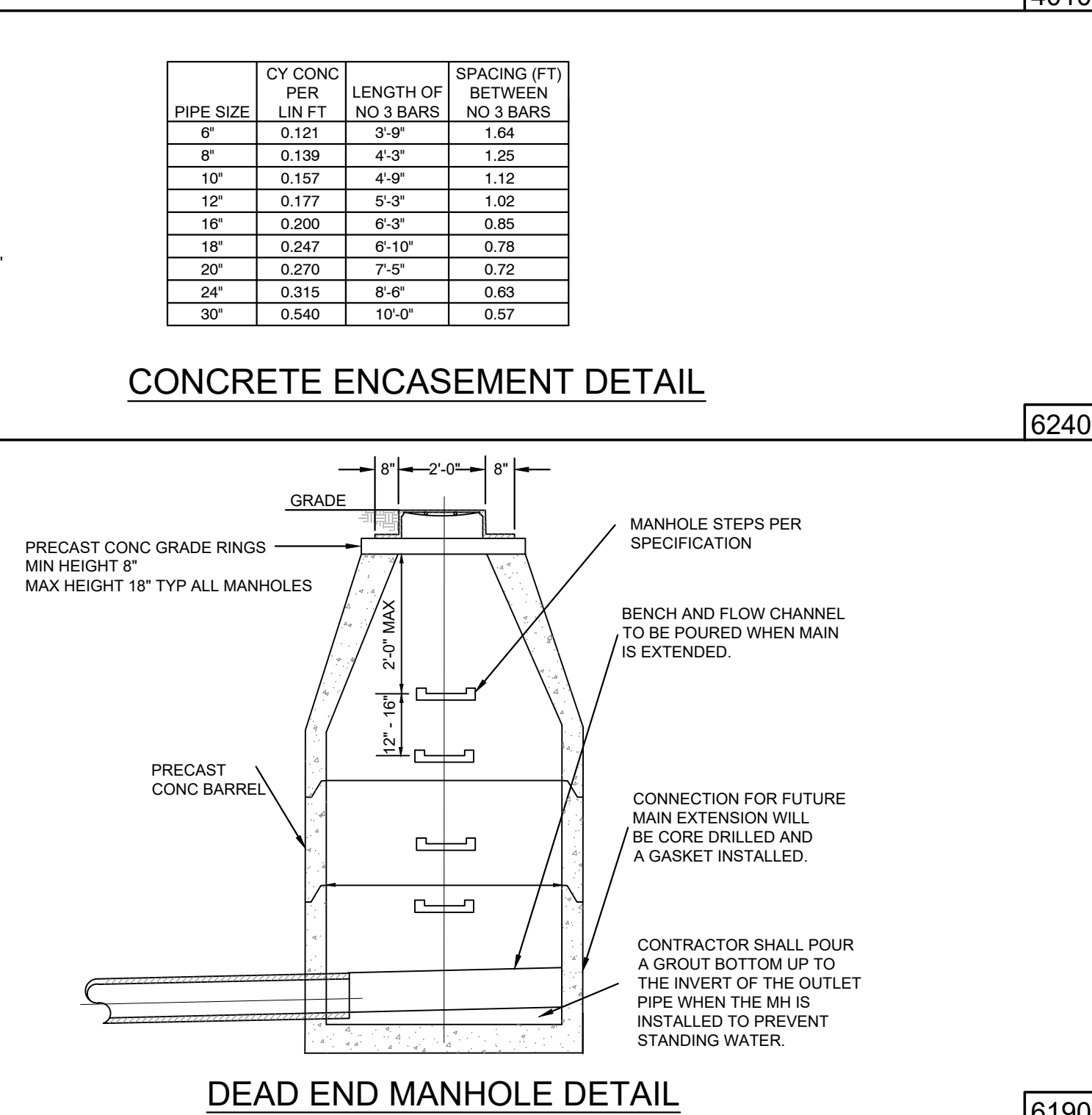
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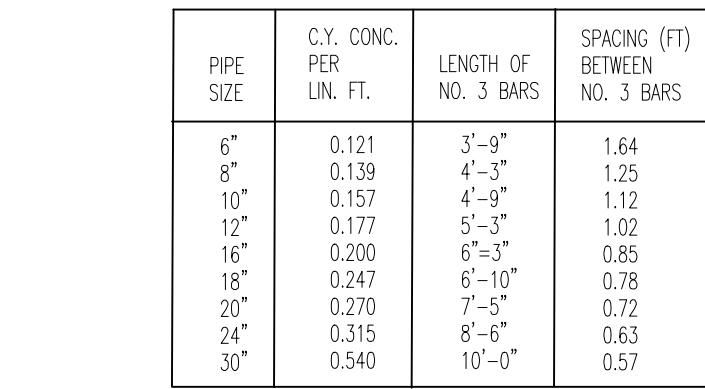
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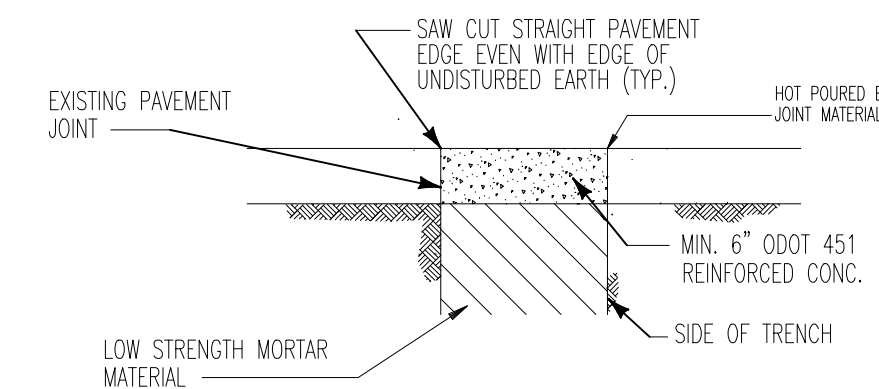


PIPE SIZE	CY CONC PER LIN FT	LENGTH OF NO 3 BARS	SPACING (FT) BETWEEN NO 3 BARS
6"	0.121	3'-9"	1.84
8"	0.139	4'-3"	1.25
10"	0.157	4'-9"	1.12
12"	0.177	5'-3"	1.02
16"	0.200	6'-3"	0.85
18"	0.247	6'-10"	0.78
20"	0.270	7'-5"	0.72
24"	0.315	8'-6"	0.63
30"	0.450	10'-0"	0.57





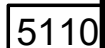
CONCRETE ENCASEMENT



ASPHALTIC CONCRETE ROADWAY

CONCRETE ROADWAY

PAVEMENT REPLACEMENT DETAILS



NOTE:

1) FOR METERS 3" AND LARGER, REFER TO THE STD. INSTALLATION FOR 3" AND LARGER WATER METERS.

2) ALL DOMESTIC WATER METERS SHALL BE SENSUS OMNI C2 TYPES FOR SIZES OF 1 1/2" AND LARGER. NON-DOMESTIC, (IE, DEDUCT, IRRIGATION), MAY BE EITHER SENSUS OMNI T2 OR C2 TYPES FOR SIZES OF 1 1/2" AND LARGER.

3) BUTLER COUNTY ORDERS 2" C2 OMNI METERS WITH A 17" LAYING LENGTH TO ACCOMMODATE THE STANDARD COPPERSSETTER. IF THE FACTORY ORDERED SIZE IS UTILIZED AN ADAPTER FLANGE PLATE WILL BE REQUIRED.

Item

WATER DETAILS

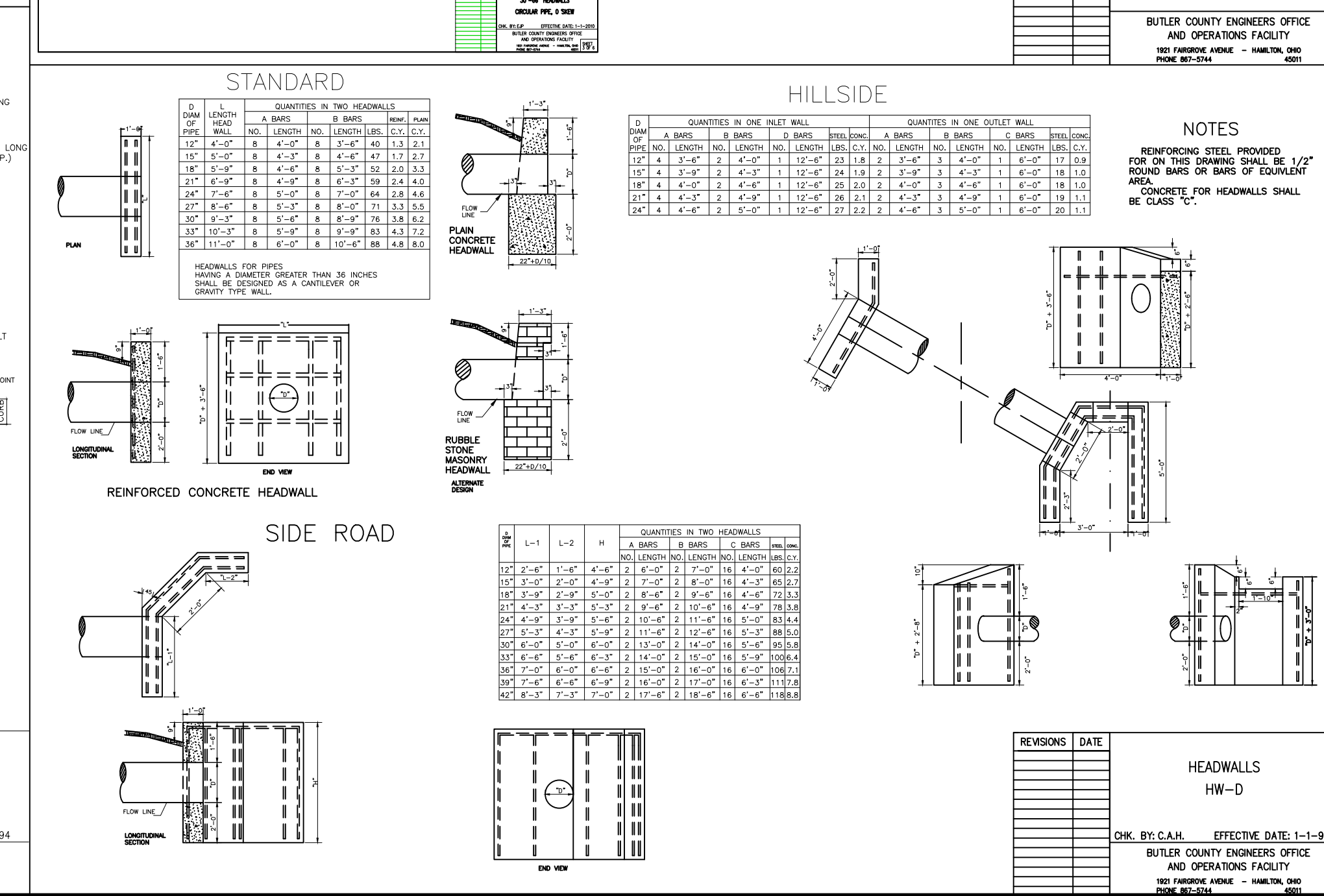
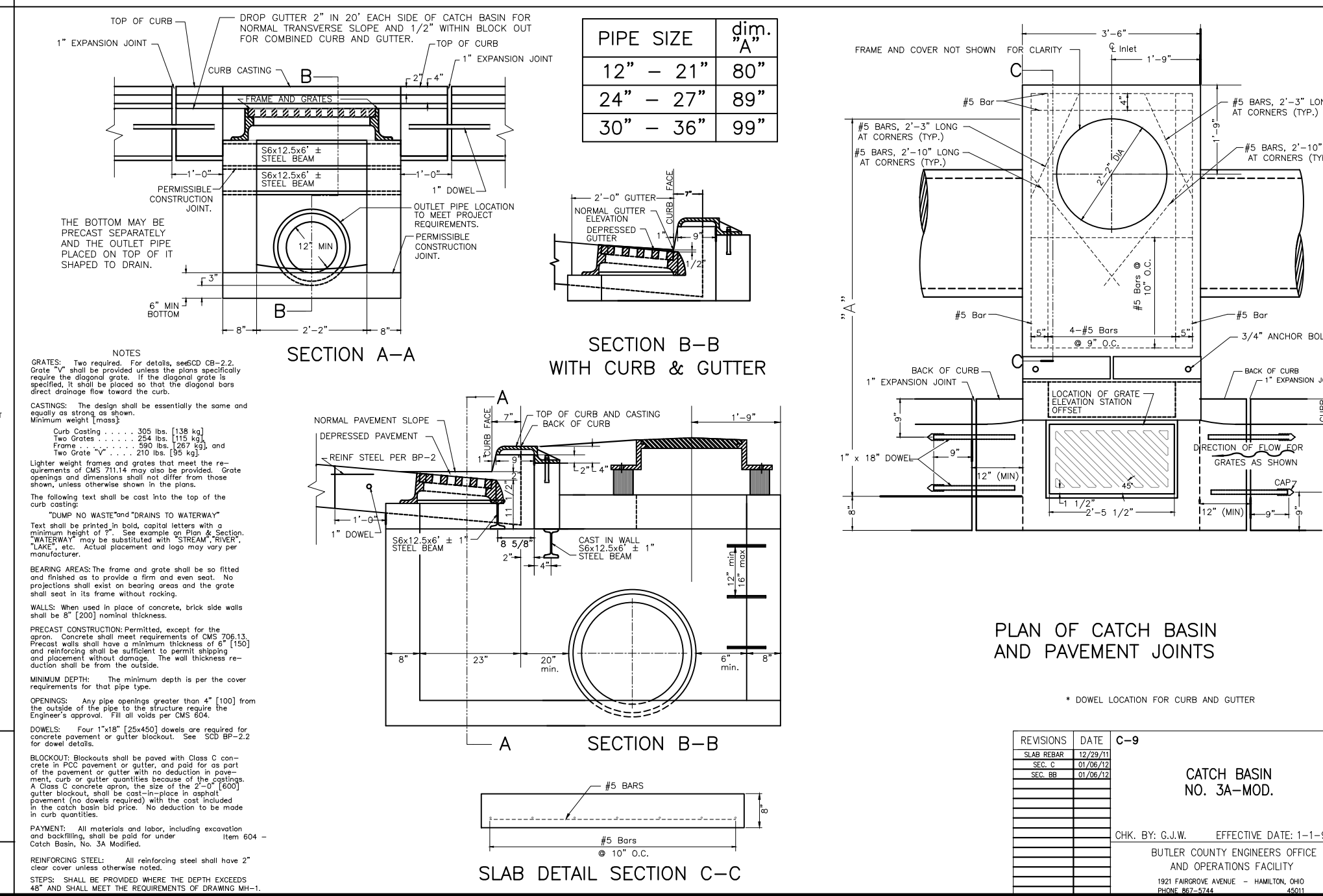
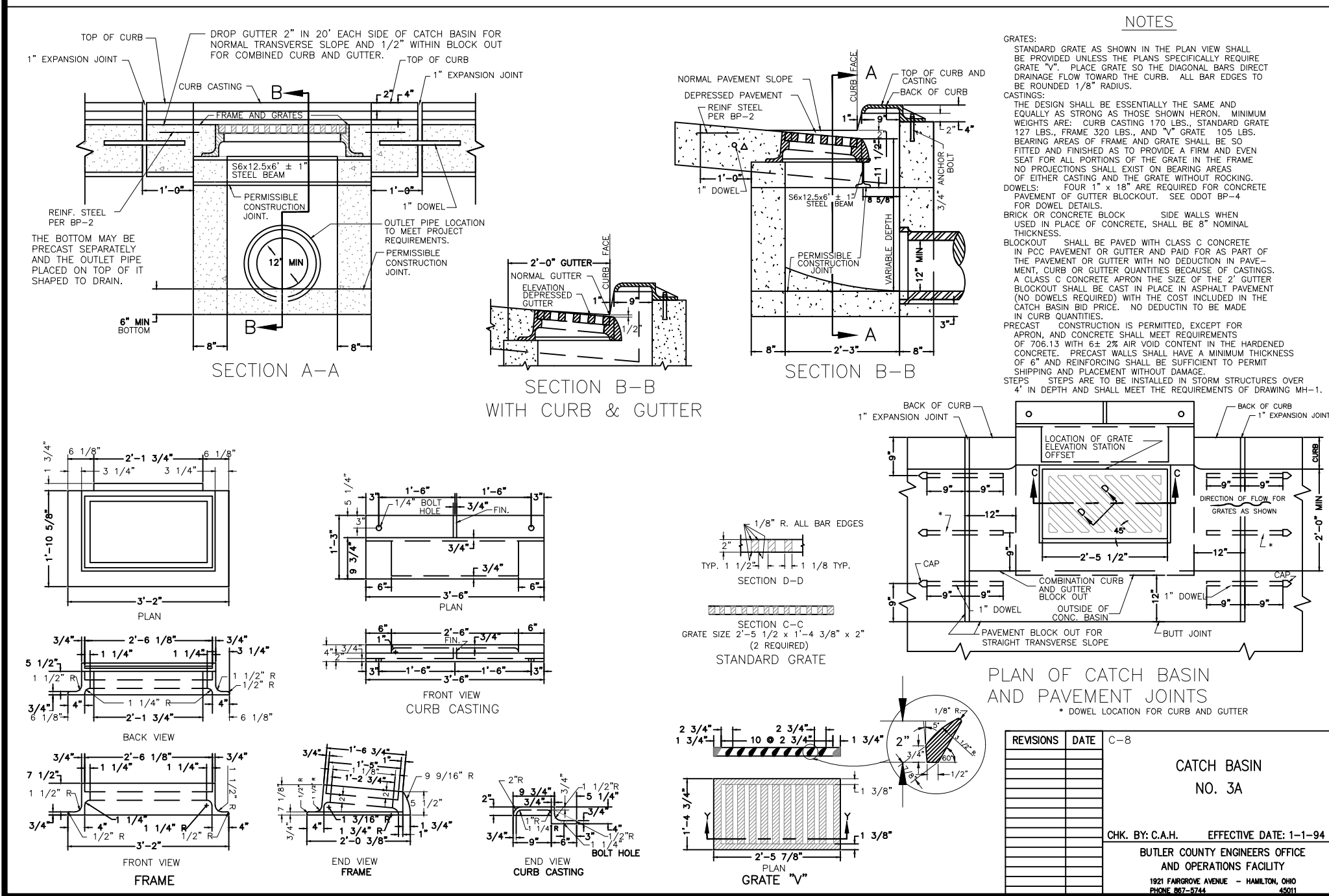


Drawn by:

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-15.

1110

1145

[illegible]

FULL HEIGHT
HEADWALLS

BUTLER COUNTY ENGINEERS OFFICE
AND OPERATIONS FACILITY
1821 FARMHOUSE AVENUE - HAMILTON, OHIO
PROJECT NO. 2012-010

NOTES

1. REINFORCING STEEL PROVIDED
ON THIS DRAWING SHALL BE 1/2" X
BARS OR BARS OF EQUIVALENT
CONCRETE FOR HEADWALLS SHALL
CLASS "C".

14'-0"

12'-0"

12'-0"

A-A

14'-0"

12'-0"

12'-0"

A-A

HEADWALLS
HW-D

DATE: 11/1/12
BY: C.A.H.

EFFECTIVE DATE: 1-1-9

BUTLER COUNTY ENGINEERS OFFICE
AND OPERATIONS FACILITY
1821 FARMHOUSE AVENUE - HAMILTON, OHIO
PROJECT NO. 2012-010

GENERAL NOTES: EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL ON SITE

Introduction: By using some simple Best Management Practices (BMP's) developers and contractors can do their share to protect the project area's water resources from the harmful effects of sediment. The topography of the site and the extent of the construction activities will determine which of these practices are applicable to any given site, but the BMP's listed here are applicable to most construction sites. For details on the installation and maintenance of these BMP's, please refer to the approved plans and/or the Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's Standards for Storm Water Management, Land Development and Urban Stream Protection (ODNR).

Timing: Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout earth disturbing activity. They shall continue to function until the development area is restabilized.

Temporary Stabilization is the most effective BMP. All disturbed areas that will lie dormant for 14 days or more must be stabilized within 7 days of the date the area becomes inactive. The goal of temporary stabilization is to provide cover quickly. Areas within 50 feet of a stream must be stabilized within 2 days of reaching final grade. This is accomplished by seeding with fast-growing grasses, then covering with straw mulch. See the Rainwater and Land Development Manual for seasonally adjusted seeding specifications. To minimize your costs of temporary stabilization, leave natural cover in place for as long as possible by only disturbing areas worked within the next 14 days.

Construction Entrances are installed to minimize off-site tracking of sediments. A rough stone access drive underlain with woven geotextile shall be installed at every point where vehicles enter or exit the site. Every individual lot should also have its own drive once construction on the lot begins. Maintenance is performed by top dressing with stone and/or street sweeping.

Silt Fence or Mulch Berms are typically used at the perimeter of a disturbed area. They are only for small drainage areas on relatively flat slopes or around small soil storage piles, not suitable where runoff is concentrated in a ditch, pipes or through streams. For large drainage areas where flow is concentrated, collect runoff in diversion berms or channels and pass it through a sediment pond prior to discharging it from the site. Combination barriers constructed of silt fence supported by welded wire fencing, mulch berms supported by rock check dams, or silt fence embedded within rock check dams may be effective within small channels. As with all sediment controls, silt fence or mulch berms must be capable of ponding runoff so that sediment can settle out of suspension. These must be installed within 7 days of first grubbing the area it controls. Whenever practical they should be installed before clearing or grubbing the area it controls.

Inlet Protection must be installed on all yard drains and curb drains when these inlets do not drain to a sediment trap or basin. Even if there is a sediment trap or basin, inlet protection is still recommended, as it will reduce the amount of sediment entering the basin and increase the overall sediment removal efficiency. Best used on roads with little or no traffic. If working properly, inlet protection will cause water to pond. If used on curb inlets, streets will flood temporarily during heavy storms, (overflow should be built-in.) Check with the authority that has jurisdiction over the roads before installing. They may prefer an alternate BMP. Care should be taken when placing inlet protection so that the runoff is not diverted to public roads or other areas where it could cause a hazard.

Waste Disposal: No solid or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged in storm water runoff. Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments shall be minimized. The plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance and applicable State of local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

Permanent Stabilization must occur on areas at final grade within 7 days of reaching final grade. This is usually accomplished by using seed and mulch, but special measures are sometimes required. This is particularly true in drainage ditches or on steep slopes. These measures include the addition of topsoil, erosion control matting, rock riprap or retaining walls. See the Rainwater and Land Development Manual for seasonally adjusted seeding specifications. At all times of the year, the area should be temporarily stabilized until a permanent seeding can be applied. Areas within 50 feet of a stream must be stabilized within 2 days of reaching final grade.

Maintenance: All temporary and permanent control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function.

Inspections shall be performed at least once a week and within 24 hours after a storm event greater than 1/2 inch of rainfall within a 24-hour duration using the enclosed Inspection Form. Inspections can be tracked using the enclosed Inspection Log. These shall be maintained throughout the development process and kept on file for three years per ODEP requirements. Inspection shall be done only by a qualified inspection personnel as determined by the Construction Stormwater General permit. Inspection frequency may be reduced to monthly for dormant sites if the entire site is temporarily stabilized or runoff is unlikely due to weather conditions for extended periods of time. Erosion prevention and sediment control (EP&SC) measures shall be observed to ensure correct operation. Discharge locations shall be inspected to determine effectiveness of EP&SC measures in preventing significant impacts to the receiving waters. Where practices require repair or maintenance, it must be accomplished within three days of the inspection or as soon as site conditions allow. Repairs to sediment ponds shall be completed within 10 days or as soon as site conditions allow. Most of these BMP's are easy to implement with a little bit of planning and go a long way toward keeping your site clean and organized if they are properly installed and maintained. Please be sure to inform all parties on site how these BMP's affect their operations on the site, particularly those that will be working near a stream.

1. TEMPORARY SEEDING & MULCHING

Temporary seeding provides erosion control on areas in between construction operations. Grasses which are quick growing are seeded and usually mulched to provide prompt, temporary soil stabilization. It effectively minimizes the area of a construction-site prone to erosion and should be used everywhere the sequence of construction operations allows vegetation to be established.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Temporary seeding should be applied on exposed soil where additional work (grading, etc.) is not scheduled for more than 14 days. Permanent seeding should be applied if the areas will lie dormant for more than a year.

PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

This practice has the potential to drastically reduce the amount of sediment eroded from a construction-site. Control efficiencies greater than 90% will be achieved with proper applications of temporary seeding. Because practices used to trap sediment are usually much less effective, temporary seeding is to be used even on areas where runoff is treated by sediment trapping practices. Because temporary seeding is highly effective and practical on construction-sites, its liberal use is highly recommended.

Seeding Dates	Species	Lb./1,000 ft. ²	Per Acre
March 1 to August 15	Oats	3	4 bushel
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Perennial Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
August 16 to November 1	Rye	3	2 bushel
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Wheat	3	2 bushel
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Perennial Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
November 1 to Spring Seeding	Use mulch only, sodding practices or dormant seeding.		

Note: Other approved seed species may be substituted.

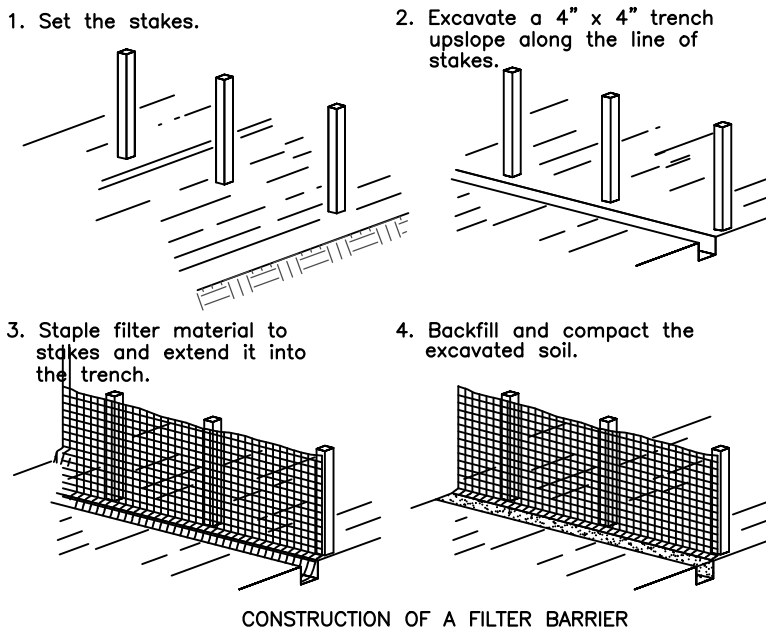
- Structural erosion- and sediment-control practices such as diversions and sediment traps shall be installed and stabilized with temporary seeding prior to grading the rest of the construction-site.
- Temporary seed shall be applied between construction operations on soil that will not be graded or reworked for 14 days or more. These idle areas should be seeded as soon as possible after grading or soil shall be seeded within 7 days. Several applications of temporary seeding are necessary on typical construction projects.
- The seed should be pulverized and loose to ensure the success of establishing vegetation. However, temporary seeding shall not be postponed if ideal seeded preparation is not possible.
- Soil Amendments-Applications of temporary vegetation shall establish adequate stands of vegetation which may require the use of soil amendments. Soil tests should be taken on the site to predict the need for lime and fertilizer.
- Seeding Method-Seed shall be applied uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill cutpacker seeder, or hydrosower. When feasible, seed that has been broadcast shall be covered by raking or dragging and then lightly tamped into place using a roller or cutpacker. If hydrosowing is used, the seed and fertilizer will be mixed on-site and the seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

MULCHING TEMPORARY SEEDING

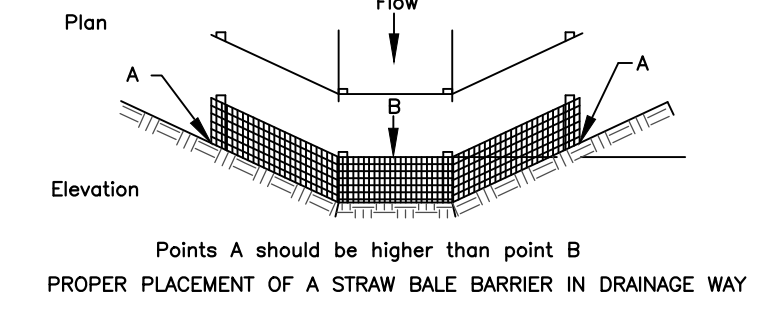
- Applications of temporary seeding shall include mulch which shall be applied during or immediately after seeding. Seedings made during optimum seeding dates and with favorable soil conditions and on very flat areas may not need mulch to achieve adequate stabilization.
- Materials:
 - *Straw-If straw is used, it shall be unrotted small-grain straw applied at the rate of 2 tons/acre, or 90 lb./1,000 sq. ft. (two to three bales). The mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or mechanically so the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand-spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000-sq.-ft. sections and spread two 45-lb. bales of straw in each section.
 - *Hydroseeds-If wood cellulose fiber is used, it shall be used at 2,000 lb/acre, or 46 lb./1,000 sq. ft.
 - *Other-Other acceptance mulches include mulch matings applied according to manufacturer's recommendations or wood chips applied at 5 tons/acre.
- Straw mulch shall be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or water. Anchoring Methods:
 - *Mechanical-A disk, crimper, or similar type tool shall be set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil. Straw mechanically anchored shall not be tined or chiseled but, generally, be left longer than 6 in.
 - *Mulch Nettings-Nettings shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Netting may be necessary to hold mulch in place in areas of concentration runoff and on critical slopes.
 - *Asphalt Emulsion-Asphalt shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer or at the rate of 160 gal./acre.
 - *Synthetic Binders-Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agi-Tac), DAC-70, Petrosol, Terra Tack or equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer.
 - *Wood-Cellulose Fiber-Wood-cellulose fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 lb./acre. The wood-cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lb./100 gal. of wood cellulose fiber.

- SODDING**
Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil. Fertilize according to soil test (or apply 100,000 sq. ft. of 20-10-10 or 10-10-10 fertilizer.) Lightly water the soil. Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly. On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top. Peg each piece down in several places. Initial watering should wet soil 6 inches deep (or until water stands 1 inch deep in a straight-sided container.) Then water lightly every day or two for 2 weeks. If construction is completed after October 31, seeding or sodding may be delayed. Applying mulch or temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) is recommended if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in spring March 15- May 31.
- PRESERVING EXISTING VEGETATION**
Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation. To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation. Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the area below their branches.
- SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM**
Put up before any other work is done. Install on downslope side(s) of site with ends extended up sideslopes a short distance. Place parallel to the contour of the land to allow water to pond behind fence. Entrench 4 inches deep (see back page.) Stake (2 stakes per bale OR 1 stake every 3 feet for silt fence.) Leave no gaps between bales or sections of silt fence. Inspect and repair once a week and after every 1/2 inch rain event. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence or straw bale height. Maintain until a lawn is established.

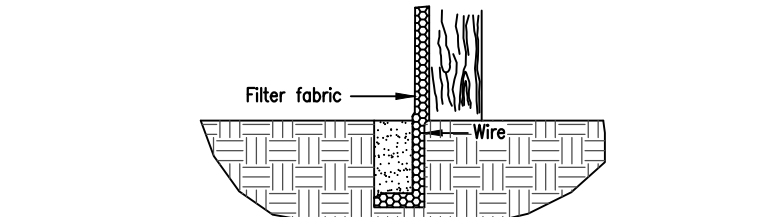
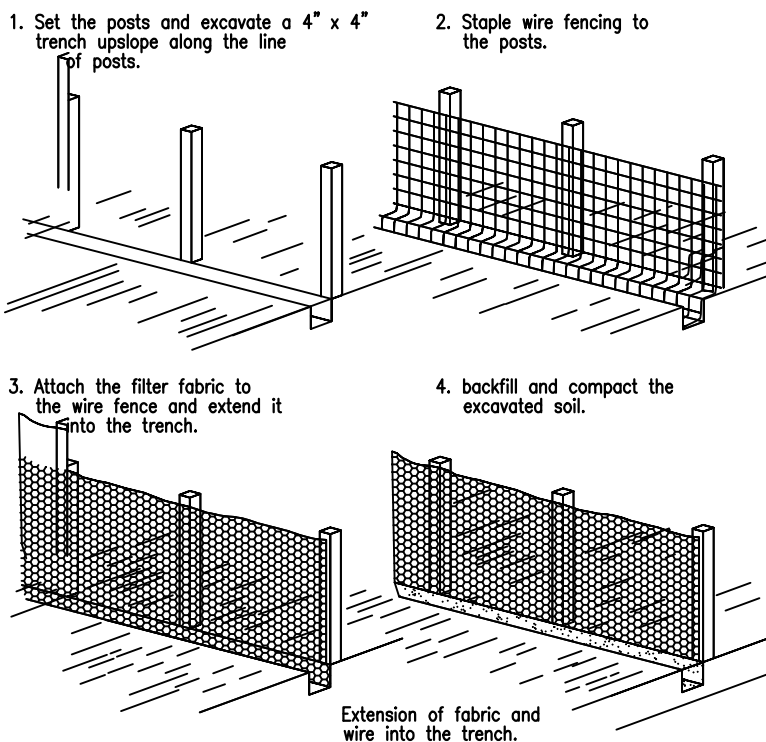
5. SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM DETAILS



Source: Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant



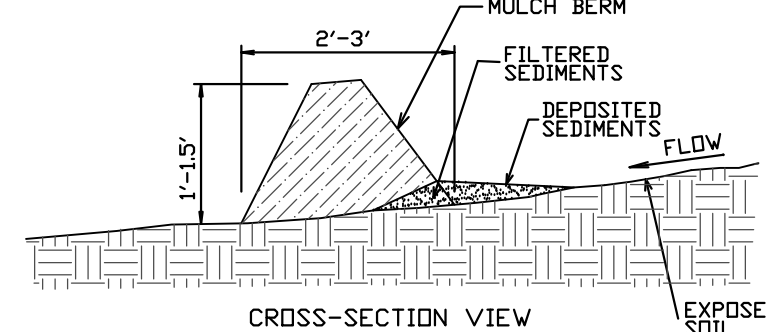
Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant



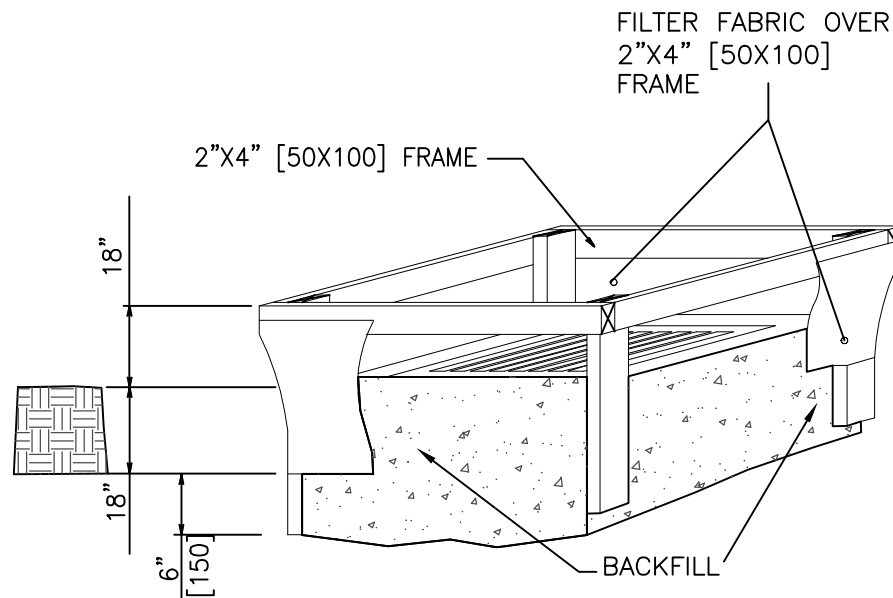
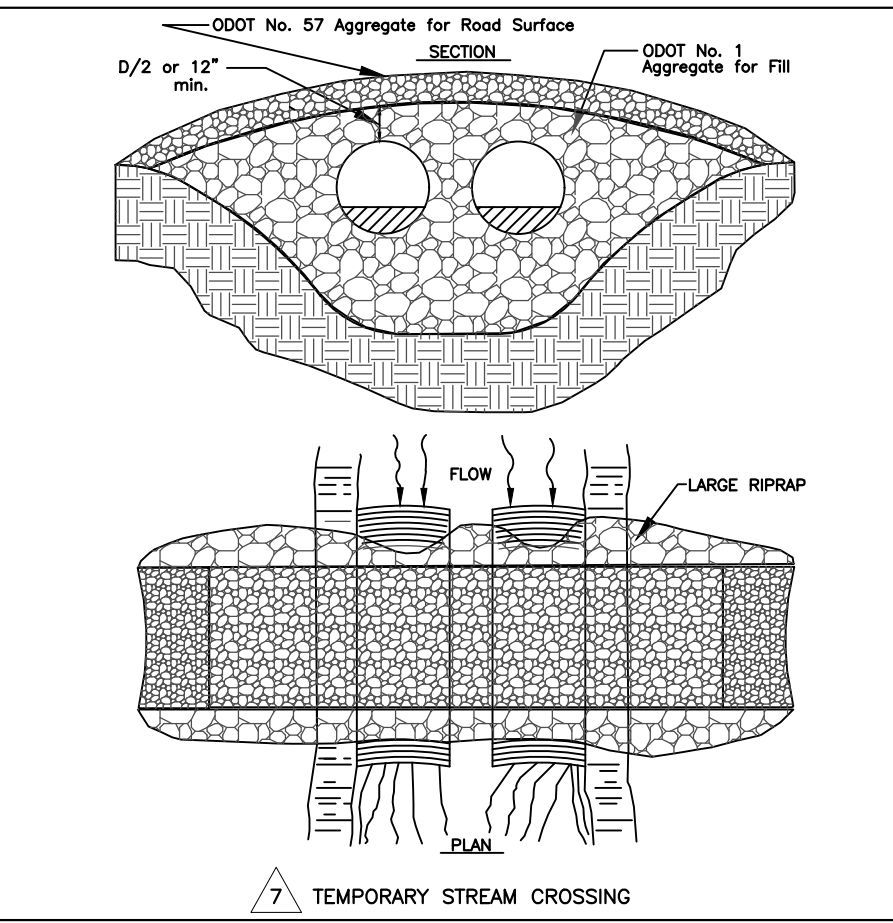
Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

INSTALLATION NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULCH BERM:

- Mulch berm should be placed along a level contour so that it will not channel runoff and create concentrated flows.
- Upland drainage limitations (sheet flow)
- Design Criteria:
 - particle sizes (90% passing 1 inch sieve etc.)
 - moisture content
 - no less than 70% organics
- Planning considerations: most effective when combined with vegetated buffer.

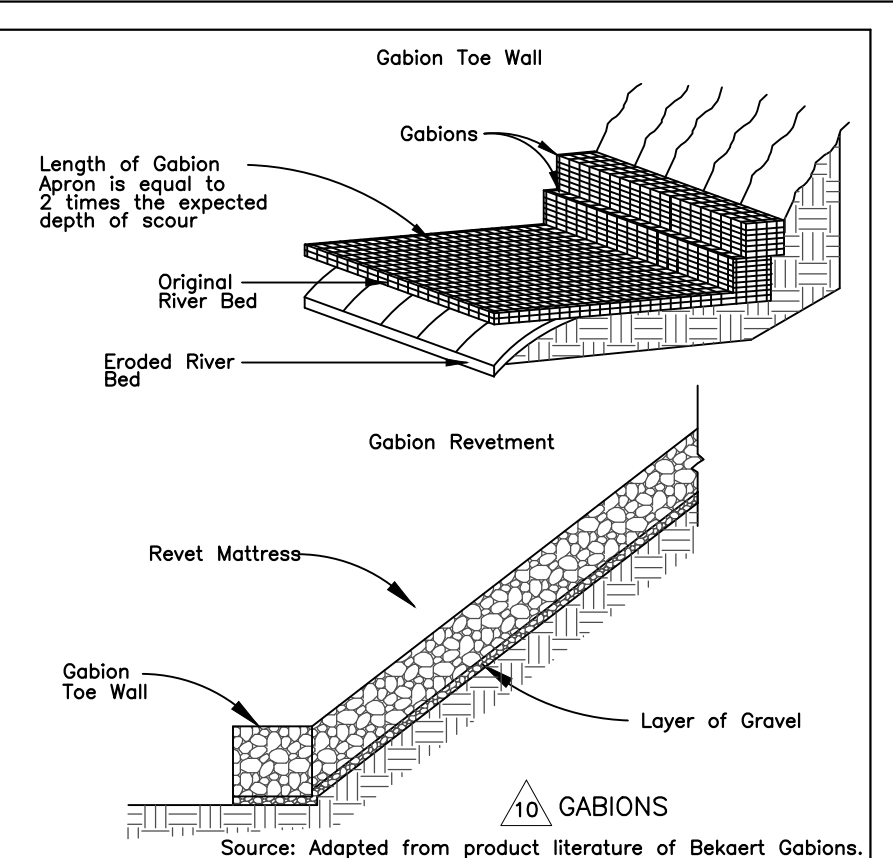


- SOIL PILES**
Located away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainage way. Temporary seed such as annual rye is recommended for topsoil piles. Surround with straw bales or silt fence.
- GRAVEL DRIVE**
Install a single access drive using 3 to 5 inch aggregate over a geotextile material. Lay gravel 6 inches deep and 10 feet wide from the foundation to the street. Use to prevent tracking dirt onto the road by all vehicles. Maintain throughout construction until driveway is paved. Park all construction vehicles on the street and off of the site.
- SEDIMENT CLEANUP**
By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road. By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up soil washed off-site, and check straw bales and silt fence for damage or sediment buildup. DOWNSPOUT EXTENDERS
Not required, but highly recommended. Install as soon as gutters and downspouts are completed. Route water to a grassed or paved area. Maintain until a lawn is established.



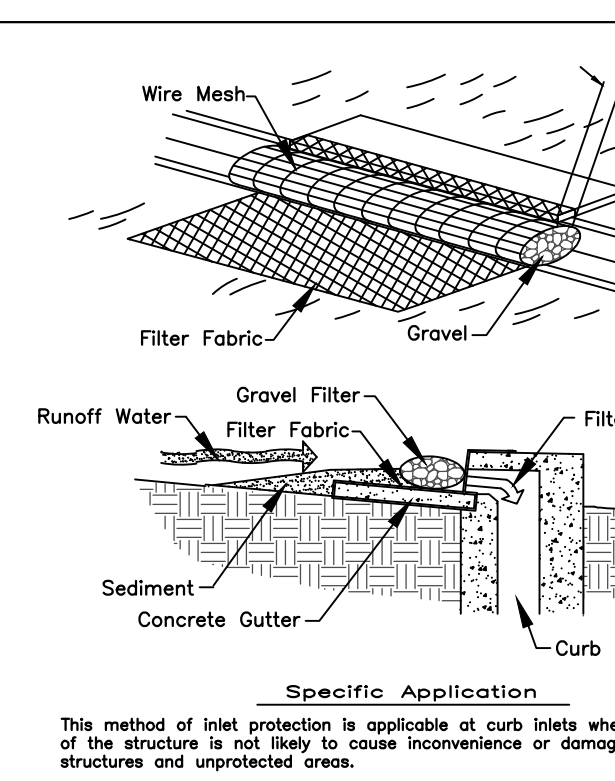
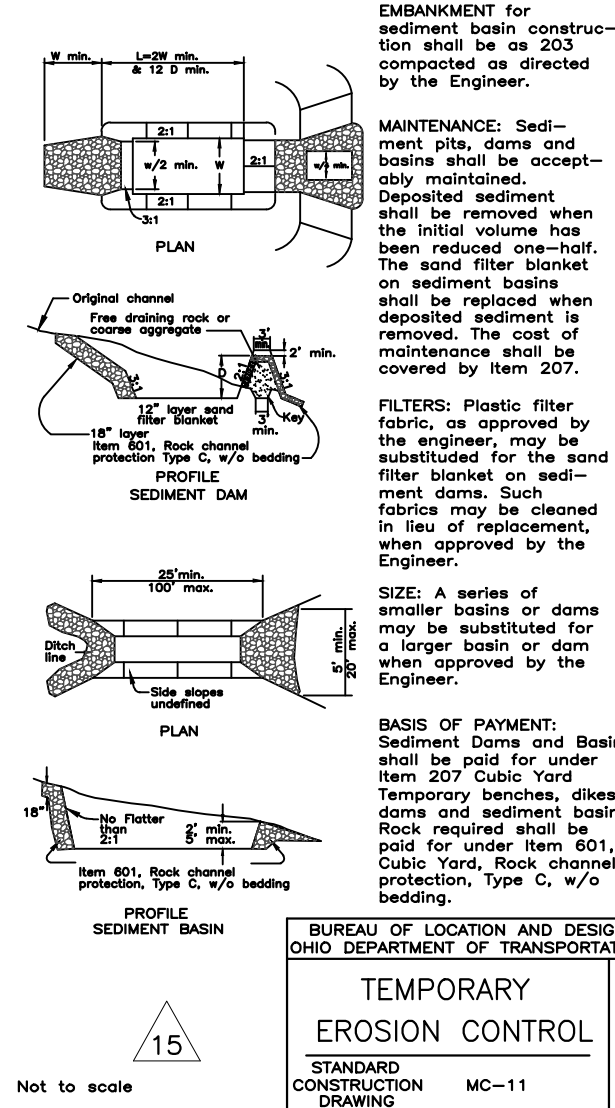
- Inlet protection shall be constructed either before upslope land disturbance begins or before the storm drain becomes operational.
- The Earth around the inlet shall be excavated completely to a depth of at least 18 in.
- The wooden frame shall be constructed of 2-by-4-in. construction-grade lumber. The 2-by-4-in. Posts shall be driven 1 ft. into the ground at four corners of the inlet and the top portion of the 2-by-4-in. frame assembled using the overlap joint shown. The top of the frame shall be at least 6-in. below adjacent roadsof ponded water pose a safety hazard to traffic.
- Wire mesh shall be of sufficient strength to support fabric with water fully impounded against it. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely to the frame.
- Geotextile shall have an equivalent opening size of 20-40 sieve and be resistant to sunlight. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely. It shall extend from the top of the frame to 18 in. below the inlet notch elevation. The geotextile shall overlap across one side of the inlet so the ends of the cloth are not fastened to the same post.
- Backfill shall be placed around the inlet in compacted 6-in. layers until the earth is even with notch elevation on ends and top elevation on sides.
- A compact earth dike or a check dam shall be constructed in the ditch line below the inlet if the inlet is not in a depression and if runoff bypassing the inlet will not flow to a settling pond. The top of earth dikes shall be at least 6 in. higher than the top of the frame.

9. GEOTEXTILE INLET PROTECTION IN SWALES, DITCH LINES OR YARD INLETS



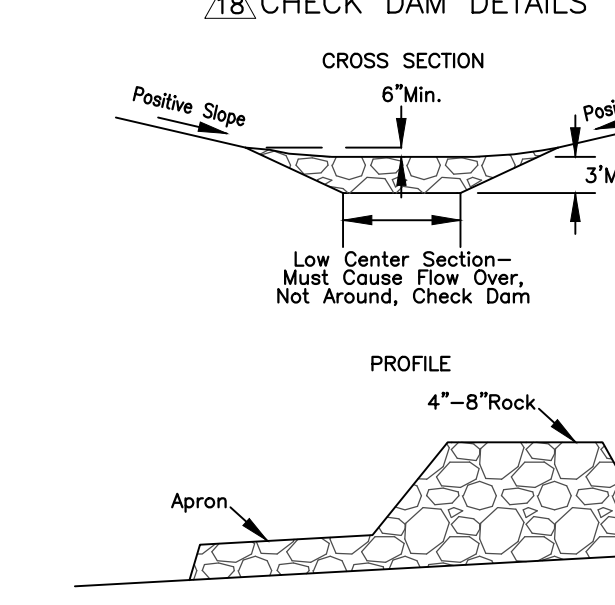
Source: Adapted from product literature of Bekoert Gabions

SEDIMENT TRAPS & DAMS



This method of inlet protection is applicable at curb inlets where ponding in front of the structure is not likely to cause inconvenience or damage to adjacent structures and unprotected areas.

17. WRAPPED GRATE, ROLLED GRAVEL CURB INLET FILTER



Dam Height (ft.)	< 5%	5-10%	10-15%	15-20%
1	65 ft.	30 ft.	20 ft.	15 ft.
2	130 ft.	65 ft.	40 ft.	30 ft.
3	200 ft.	100 ft.	65 ft.	50 ft.

CHECK DAMS

- The check dam shall be constructed of 4 to 8 inch diameter stone, placed so that it completely covers the width of the channel.
- The top of the check dam shall be constructed so that the center is approximately 6 inches lower than the outer edges so water will flow across the center and not around the ends.
- The maximum height of the check dam at the center of the weir shall not exceed 3 ft.
- Spacing between dams shall be as shown by the check dam spacing table.

DESCRIPTION

Check dams are small rock dams constructed in swales, grassed waterways or diversions. They reduce the velocity of concentrated flows, thereby reducing erosion within the swale or waterway. While this practice often traps some sediment, its trapping efficiency is extremely poor, thus, it should not be used as a sediment trapping practice.

CONDITIONS

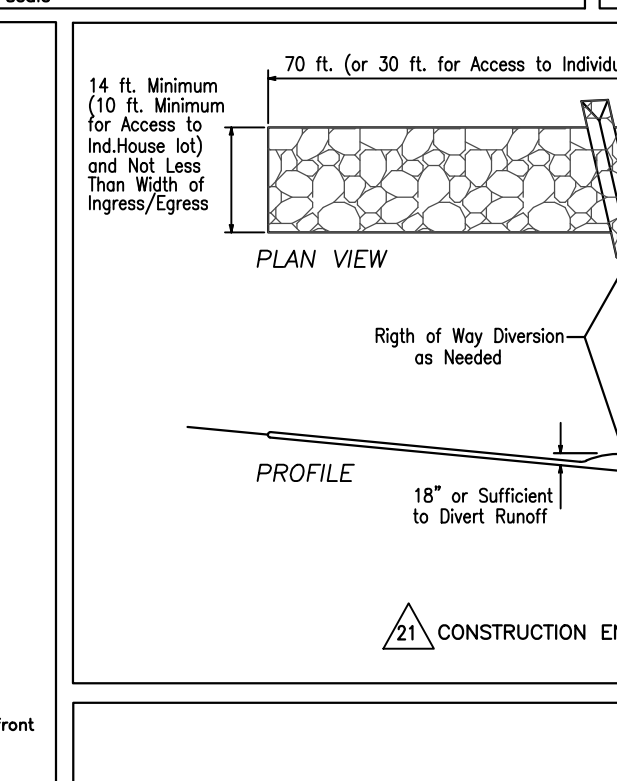
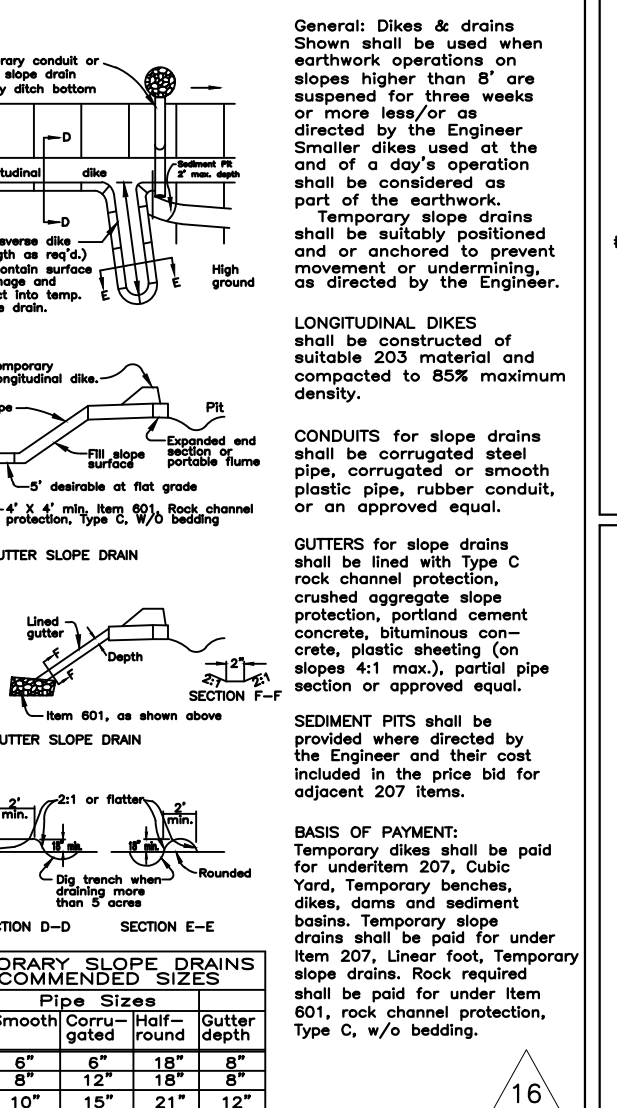
This practice is limited to use in small open channels where it is necessary to slow the velocity of flows in order to prevent erosion. Applications include temporary swales which, because of their short length of service, are not practical applications may produce effective ponding areas behind check dam or silt fence structures adequate to trap sediment from sites with very little slope and less than 2 ac. drainage area.

DESIGN LIMITS

Check dams must not be relied upon to remove sediment from runoff flowing through a channel but rather are used to reduce erosion of the channel itself. However, innovative applications may produce effective ponding areas behind check dam or silt fence structures adequate to trap sediment from sites with very little slope and less than 2 ac. drainage area.

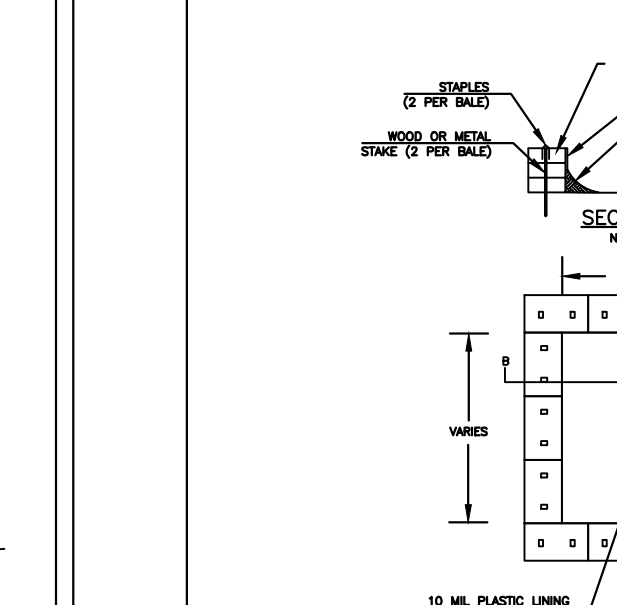
SPLASH APRON
Where check dams are expected to be in use for an extended period of time, a stone apron may be constructed immediately downstream of the check dam to prevent flows from undercutting the structure. The apron should be 6 inches thick and its length two times the height of the dam.

DIKES AND SLOPE PROTECTION



NOTES:
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN THE FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (SEE FIGURE ABOVE) SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 10 M OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.
3. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOW TO STREAMS, DITCHES, STORM DRAINAGE OR ANY OTHER WATER CONVEYANCE. A SUMP OF PIT WITH NO POTENTIAL FOR DISCHARGE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IF NEEDED TO CONTAIN CONCRETE WASH WATER.

CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT



Dam Height (ft.)	< 5%	5-10%	10-15%	15-20%
1	65 ft.	30 ft.	20 ft.	15 ft.
2	130 ft.	65 ft.	40 ft.	30 ft.
3	200 ft.	100 ft.	65 ft.	50 ft.

CHECK DAMS

- The check dam shall be constructed of 4 to 8 inch diameter stone, placed so that it completely covers the width of the channel.
- The top of the check dam shall be constructed so that the center is approximately 6 inches lower than the outer edges so water will flow across the center and not around the ends.
- The maximum height of the check dam at the center of the weir shall not exceed 3 ft.
- Spacing between dams shall be as shown by the check dam spacing table.

DESCRIPTION

Check dams are small rock dams constructed in swales, grassed waterways or diversions. They reduce the velocity of concentrated flows, thereby reducing erosion within the swale or waterway. While this practice often traps some sediment, its trapping efficiency is extremely poor, thus, it should not be used as a sediment trapping practice.

CONDITIONS

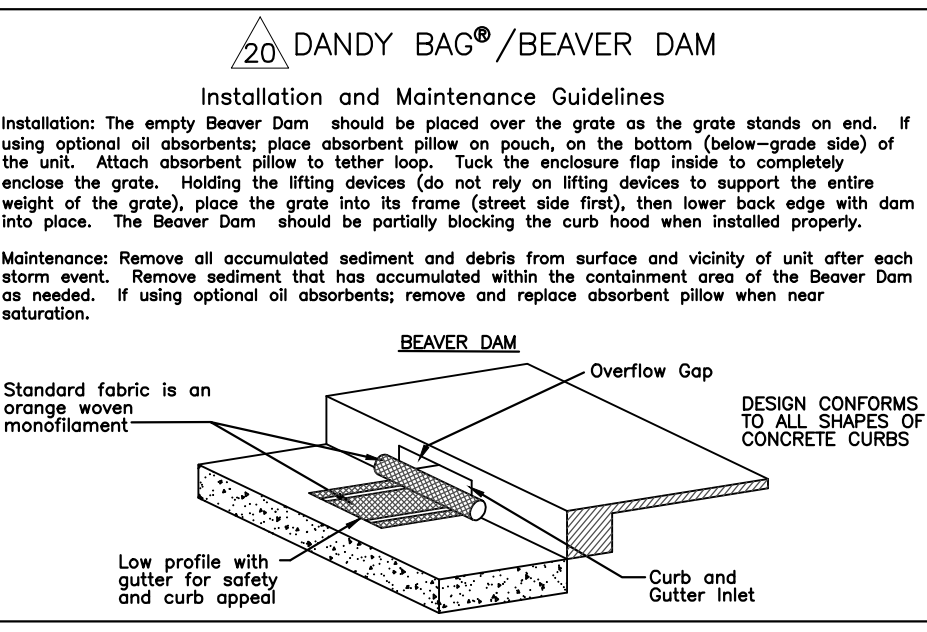
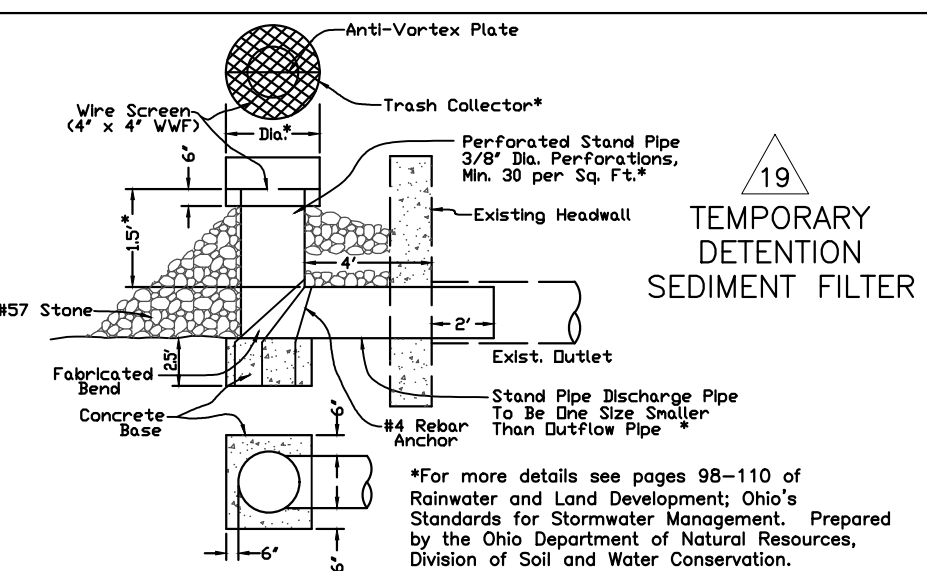
This practice is limited to use in small open channels where it is necessary to slow the velocity of flows in order to prevent erosion. Applications include temporary swales which, because of their short length of service, are not practical applications may produce effective ponding areas behind check dam or silt fence structures adequate to trap sediment from sites with very little slope and less than 2 ac. drainage area.

DESIGN LIMITS

Check dams must not be relied upon to remove sediment from runoff flowing through a channel but rather are used to reduce erosion of the channel itself. However, innovative applications may produce effective ponding areas behind check dam or silt fence structures adequate to trap sediment from sites with very little slope and less than 2 ac. drainage area.

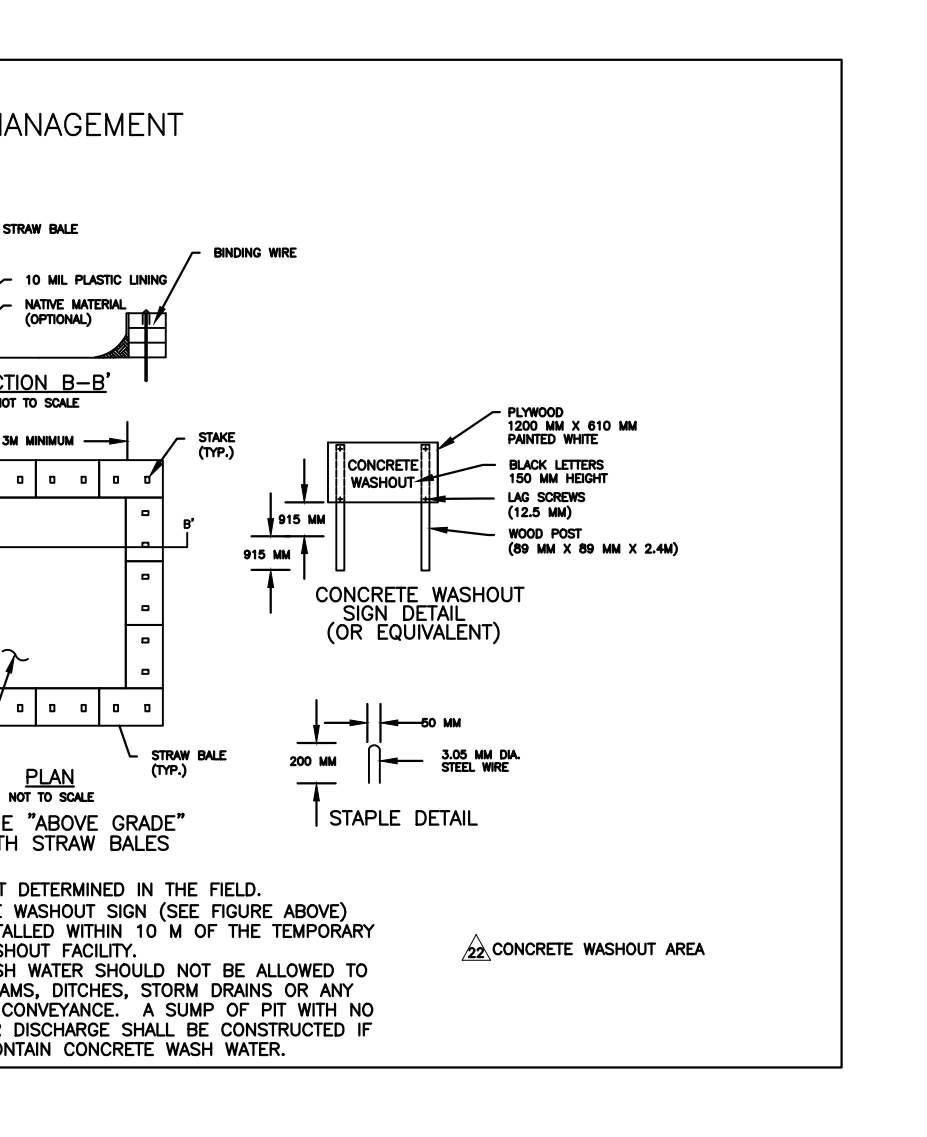
SPLASH APRON

Where check dams are expected to be in use for an extended period of time, a stone apron may be constructed immediately downstream of the check dam to prevent flows from undercutting the structure. The apron should be 6 inches thick and its length two times the height of the dam.



- Stone Size - 0007 #2 (1.5-2.5 inch) stone shall be used, or recycled concrete equivalent.
- Length - The construction entrance shall be as long as required to stabilize the runoff, but not less than 70 ft. (Exception: apply 30 ft. minimum to single residence lots)
- Thickness - The stone layer shall be at least 6 inches thick for light duty entrance or at least 10 inches for heavy duty use.
- Width - The entrance shall be at least 14 ft. wide, (10 ft. wide for access to individual house lots) but not less than the full width at points where ingress or egress occurs.
- Geotextile - A geotextile shall be laid over the entire area prior to placing stone. It shall be composed of strong non-permeable fibers and meet the specifications of 7.4.1 of the ODEP Rainwater & Land Development Manual.
- Fencing - The construction entrance shall be installed as soon as is practicable before major grading activities.
- Culvert - A pipe or culvert shall be constructed under the entrance if needed to prevent surface water flowing across the entrance or to prevent runoff from being directed onto paved surfaces.
- Water Bar - A water bar shall be constructed across the entrance if needed to prevent surface runoff from flowing the length of the construction entrance and out onto paved surfaces.
- Maintenance - Top dressing of additional stone shall be applied as conditions demand. Mulch, spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public roads, or any surface where runoff is not checked by sediment controls, shall be removed immediately. Removal shall be accomplished by scraping or sweeping.
- Construction entrances shall not be relied upon to remove mud from vehicles and prevent off-site tracking. Vehicles that enter and leave the construction site shall be restricted from muddy areas.
- Removal - The entrance shall remain in place until the disturbed area is stabilized or replaced with a permanent covering of surface.

21. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



NOTES:
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN THE FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (SEE FIGURE ABOVE) SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 10 M OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.
3. CONCRETE WASH WATER SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO FLOW TO STREAMS, DITCHES, STORM DRAINAGE OR ANY OTHER WATER CONVEYANCE. A SUMP OF PIT WITH NO POTENTIAL FOR DISCHARGE SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED IF NEEDED TO CONTAIN CONCRETE WASH WATER.

EROSION CONTROL FOR INDIVIDUAL LOTS & SMALL SITES

Typical Lawn Seed Mixtures			
Grass	Sunny Site	Shady Site	
Kentucky bluegrass	65%	15%	
Fine fescue	20%	70%	
Perennial ryegrass	15%	15%	
Seeding rate (lb./1000 sq. ft.)	3-4	4-5	

