

1195.04 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL STANDARDS AND CRITERIA.

- (a) In order to control sediment pollution of water resources, the owner or person responsible for the development are shall use conservation planning and practices to maintain the level of conservation planning and practices to maintain the level of conservation established by the following standards
- (1) Timing of sediment-trapping practices. Sediment control practices shall be functional throughout earth-disturbing activity. Settling facilities, perimeter controls and other practices intended to trap sediment shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven days from the start of grubbing. They shall continue to function until the upslope a development area is restabilized.
 - (2) Stabilization of denuded areas. Denuded areas shall have soil stabilization applied within (7) seven days if they are to remain dormant for more than (21) twenty-one days. Ares within (50) fifty feet of a stream must be seeded within (3) three days if they are to remain dormant for more than (21) twenty-one days. Permanent or temporary soil stabilization shall be applied to denuded areas within seven days after final grade is reached on any portion of the site, and shall also be applied within (7) seven days to denuded areas which may not be at final grade, but shall remain dormant (undisturbed) for longer than (21) twenty-one days. Temporary seeding, and mulching may be disturbed several times during construction, and replacement applications will be required. The design standards contained in the latest edition of ODNR's Rainwater and Land Development Manual shall be used to determine appropriate stabilization specifications and methods.
 - (3) Settling facilities. Concentrated stormwater runoff from denuded areas shall pass through a sediment-settling facility.

The facility's storage capacity shall be ~~sixty-seven cubic yards per acre of drainage area~~ **SIZED PER THE CURRENT REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT.**
 - (4) Sediment barriers. Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be filtered or diverted to a settling facility. Sediment barriers such as sediment fence or diversions to settling facilities shall protect adjacent properties and water resources from sediment transported by sheet flow.
 - (5) Storm Sewer Inlet Protection. All storm sewer inlets which accept water runoff from the development area shall be protected so that sediment-laden water shall not enter the storm sewer system without first being filtered or otherwise treated to remove sediment, unless the storm system drains to a settling facility.
 - (6) Working in or crossing streams.
 - A. Streams including bed and banks shall be restabilized immediately after in-channel work is completed, interrupted or stopped.

To the extent practicable, construction vehicles shall be kept out of streams. Where in-channel work is necessary, precautions shall be taken to stabilize the work area during construction to minimize erosion. **THE DESIGN STANDARDS CONTAINED IN THE LATEST EDITION OF OHIO**

EXHIBIT A

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES' RAINWATER AND
LAND DEVELOPMENT MANUAL SHALL BE USED TO
DETERMINE APPROPRIATE STABILIZATION SPECIFICATIONS
AND METHODS.**

- B. If a live (wet) stream shall be crossed by construction vehicles regularly during construction, a temporary stream crossing shall be provided.

(7) Construction access routes.

- A. Measures must be taken to prevent soil transport onto surfaces where runoff is not checked by sediment controls or onto public roads.

(8) Sloughing and dumping.

- A. No soil, rock, debris or any other material shall be dumped or placed into a water resource or into such proximity that it may readily slough, slip or erode into a water resource unless such dumping or placing is authorized by the City Engineer and, when applicable, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for such purposes as, but not limited to constructing bridges, culverts and erosion control structures.
- B. Unstable soils prone to slipping or landsliding shall not be graded, excavated, filled or have loads imposed upon them unless the work is done in accordance with a qualified professional engineer's recommendations to correct, eliminate or adequately address the problems.

(9) Cut and Fill slopes. Cut and fill slopes shall be designed and constructed in a manner which shall minimize erosion. Consideration shall be given to the length and steepness of the slope, soil type, upslope drainage area, groundwater conditions and slope stabilization.

(10) Stabilization of outfalls and channels. Outfalls and constructed or modified channels shall be designed and constructed to withstand the expected velocity of flow from a post-development, ten-year frequency storm without eroding.

(11) Establishment of permanent vegetation. A permanent vegetation shall not be considered established until ground cover is achieved which, in the opinion of the approving agency, provides adequate cover and is mature enough to control soil erosion satisfactorily and to survive adverse weather conditions.

(12) Dewatering. Sediment laden water that is removed from trenches, or other facilities must be directed to a sediment basin, detention/retention pond, or other equally effective sediment control device. Dewatering activities shall not cause turbid discharges to surface waters. At no time can untreated discharge from any sediment laden depression, structural, or non-structural, be pumped directly into a stream, storm sewer inlet, or onto the street.

(13) Maintenance. All temporary and permanent erosion and sediment control practices shall be designed and constructed to minimize maintenance requirements **AND BE**

COORDINATED WITH POST CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF CONTROLS.

They shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. The person or entity responsible for the continued maintenance of permanent erosion controls, **AND ASSURANCE OF ADEQUATE FUNDING**, shall be identified to the satisfaction of the plan-approving authority.