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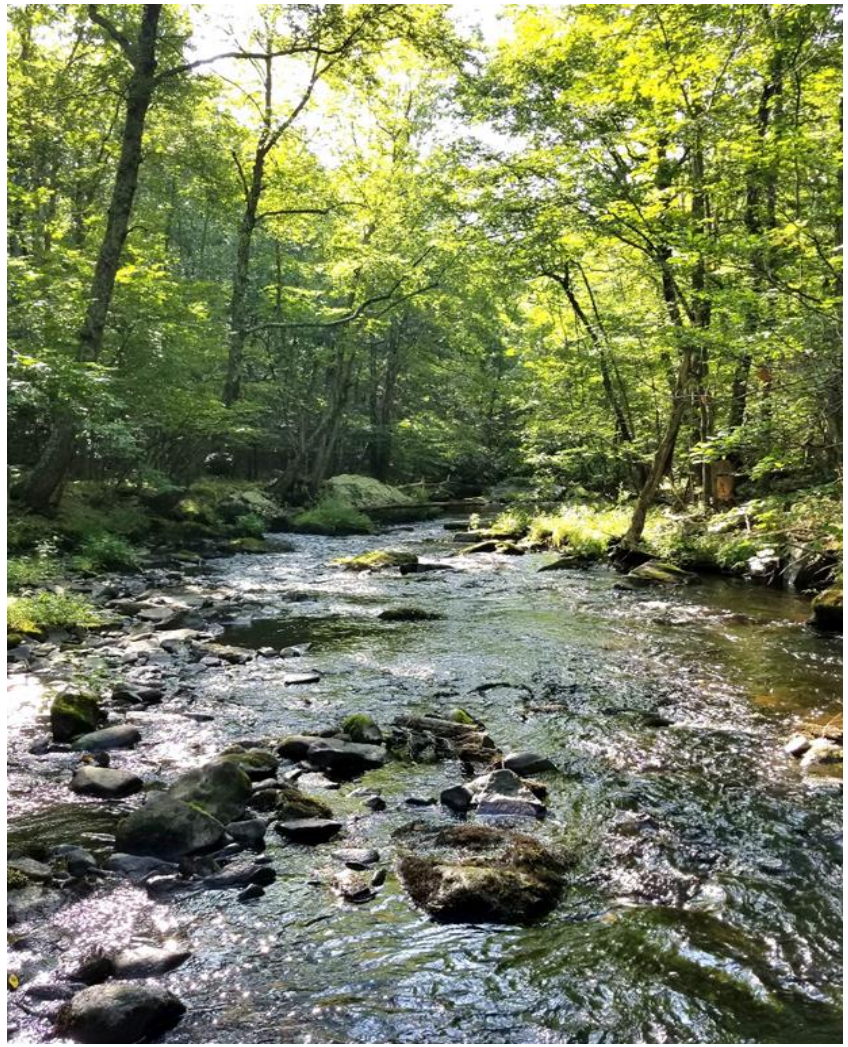

Contractors Workshop
March 23, 2021

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Today's Agenda:

1. Impacts of erosion and sedimentation
2. How to complete and Erosion and Sedimentation Plan for sites less than 1 acre of total earth disturbance
3. Common Best Management Practices (BMPs) implementation and maintenance

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Impacts of Sediment Pollution

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Soil Benefits

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- Supports forests
- Grows food
- Purifies water
- Controls flooding

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Sediment

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Soil in the wrong place causes problems within streams, lakes, wetlands

Goals:

- Keep healthy soil in place
- Control runoff of soil from earth disturbance sites

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Erosion and Sedimentation

- EPA lists sediment as the most common pollutant in rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs
- Natural erosion produces nearly 30% of the total sediment in the United States

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Erosion and Sedimentation

- Accelerated erosion from human uses of land produces the remaining 70% of total sediment
- Increasing earth disturbance, from land development activities, can result in stormwater runoff carrying excess levels of soil sediment into surface waters.

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Impacts of Sediment Pollution

- Increased frequency and intensity of flooding as sediment clogs waterways
- Water polluted with sediment becomes cloudy, preventing animals from seeing food and vegetation from growing in the water

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Impacts of Sediment Pollution

- Food Chain disruption: Streambeds are smothered
- Pollutants “hitch hike” on soil particles
- Increase in aquatic plant growth due to excess nutrients
- Contamination of public water supplies & increased filtration costs

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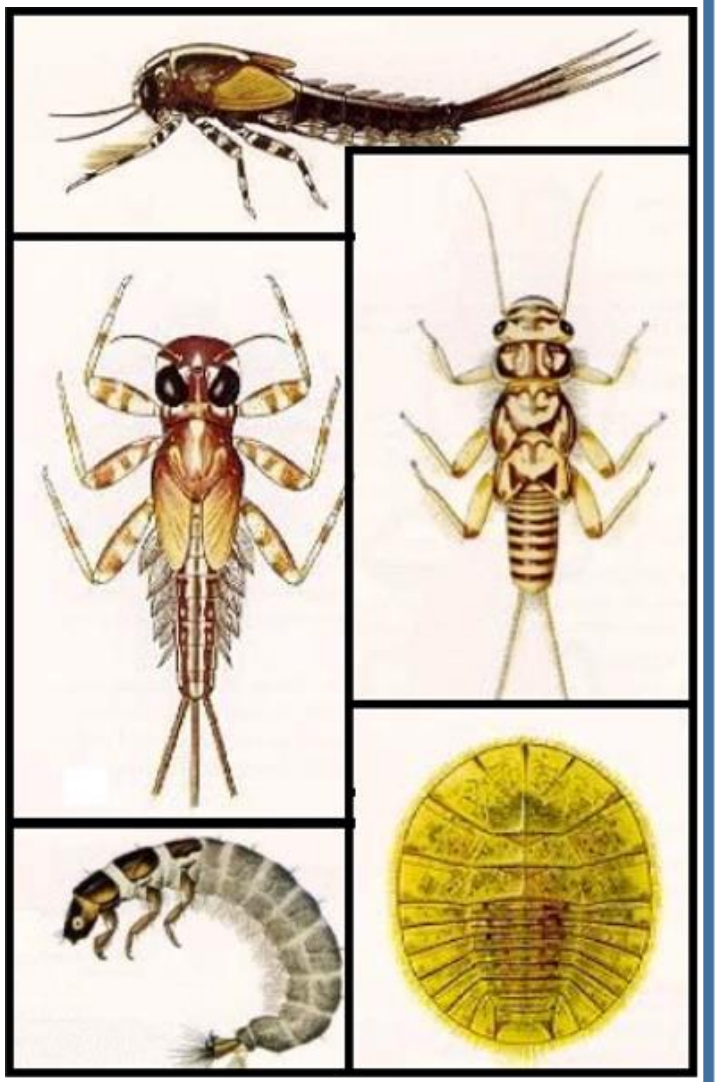
Aquatic Life of Northeast PA Streams

- Insects
- Salamanders
- Mussels
- Mammals
- Birds
- Fish



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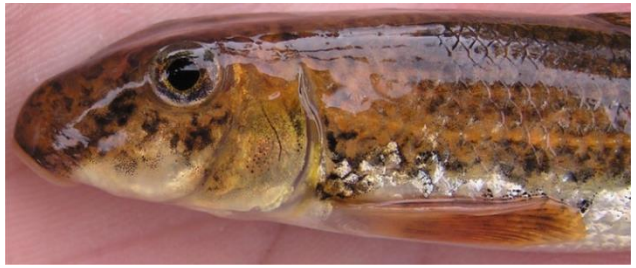
High Diversity = Healthy Streams



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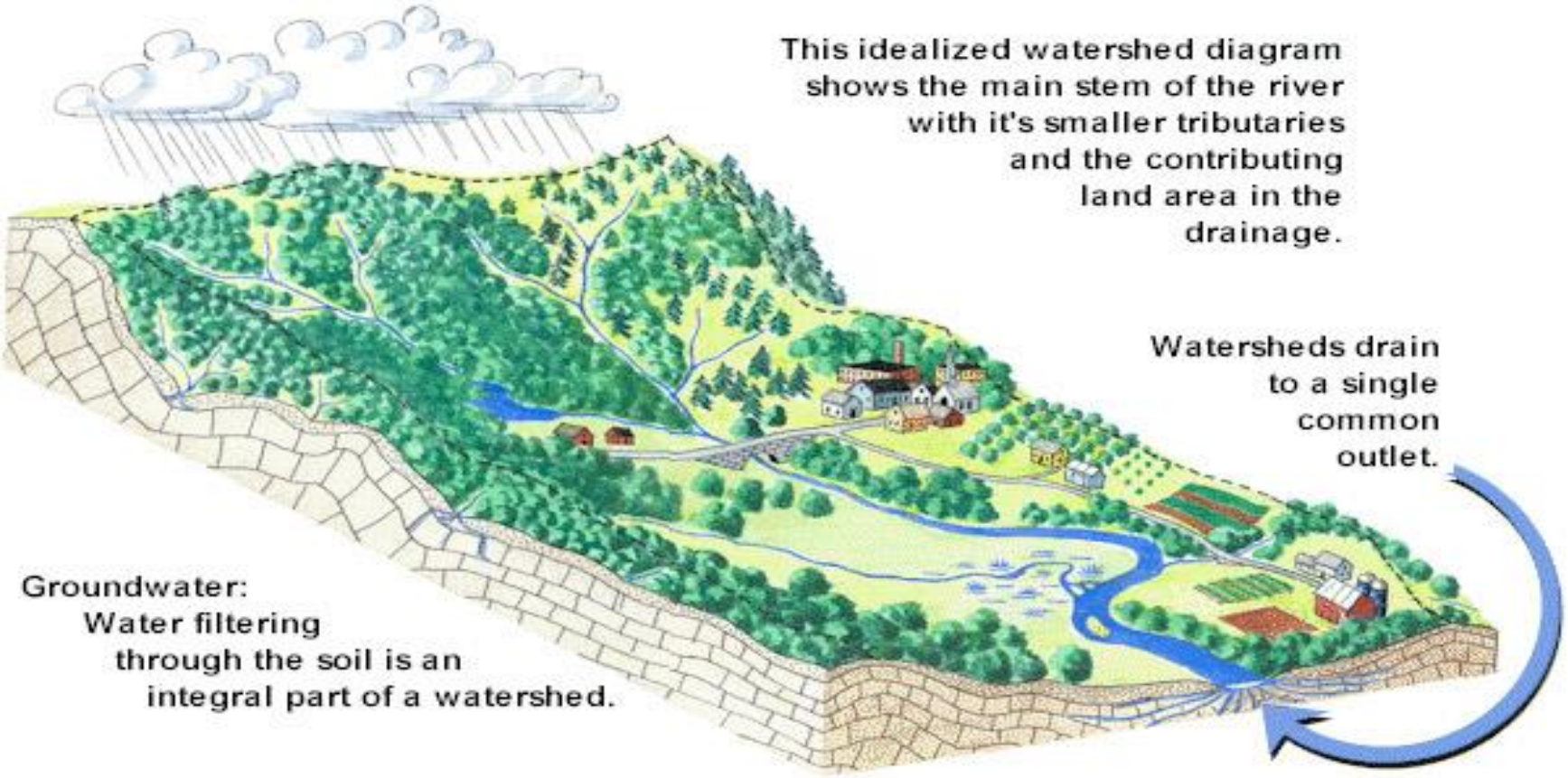
What is a Watershed?



Artwork by: Katherine Dodge

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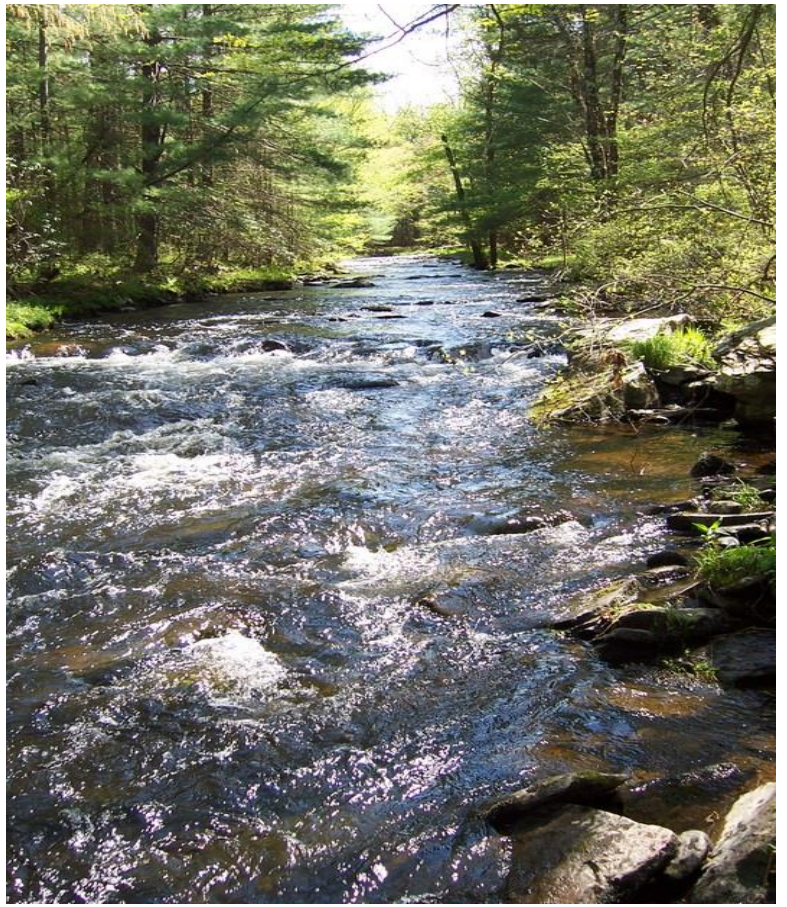
25 Pa. Code § 93. Water Quality Standards

- This chapter sets forth water quality standards for surface waters of this Commonwealth, including wetlands. These standards are based upon water uses which are to be protected and will be considered by the Department in implementing its authority under The Clean Streams Law and other statutes that authorize protection of surface water quality.



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Protected Water Uses

Aquatic Life

CWF	*Cold Water Fishes*—Maintenance or propagation, or both, of fish species including the family Salmonidae and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a cold water habitat.
WWF	*Warm Water Fishes*—Maintenance and propagation of fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat.
MF	*Migratory Fishes*—Passage, maintenance and propagation of anadromous and catadromous fishes and other fishes which move to or from flowing waters to complete their life cycle in other waters.
TSF	*Trout Stocking*—Maintenance of stocked trout from February 15 to July 31 and maintenance and propagation of fish species and additional flora and fauna which are indigenous to a warm water habitat.

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Special Protection

- EV – Exceptional Value (Highest Quality)
- HQ – High Quality (Step below EV)
  - Surface waters that qualify as High Quality or Exceptional Value satisfy multiple criteria related to water chemistry and biological factors.
  - The PA Department of Environmental Protections policy on anti-degradation (§ 93.4a. Antidegradation) requires the water quality of High Quality and Exceptional Value Waters be maintained and protected. In order to achieve this, special protections and provisions are in place that must be considered when completing earth disturbance activities that may impact HQ and EV waters.

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Special Protection

Monroe County Conservation District

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Code

Title 25. Environmental Protection

Department of Environmental Protection

Chapter 102. Erosion and Sediment Control

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality Protection
Division of Waterways, Wetlands and Erosion Control
Rachel Carson State Office Building, 10th Floor
400 Market Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2301
(717) 787-6827

Printed on May 15, 2000

(2) A person proposing earth disturbance activities shall develop a written Erosion and Sediment Control Plan under this chapter if one or more of the following criteria apply:

(i) The earth disturbance activity will result in a total earth disturbance of 5,000 square feet (464.5 square meters) or more.

(ii) The person proposing the earth disturbance activities is required to develop an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan pursuant to this chapter under Department regulations other than those contained in this chapter.

(iii) The earth disturbance activity, because of its proximity to existing drainage features or patterns, has the potential to discharge to a water classified as a High Quality or Exceptional Value water pursuant to Chapter 93 (relating to water quality standards).

(3) The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall be prepared by a person trained and experienced in erosion and sediment control methods and techniques, and shall be designed to minimize the potential for accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

(4) Earth disturbance activities shall be planned and conducted to minimize the extent and duration of the disturbance.

(5) The Erosion and Sediment Control Plan shall contain the following:

(i) The existing topographic features of the project site and the immediate surrounding area.

(ii) The types, depth, slope, locations and limitations of the soils.

(iii) The characteristics of the earth disturbance activity, including the past, present and proposed land uses and the proposed alteration to the project site.

(iv) The amount of runoff from the project area and its upstream watershed area.

(v) The location of waters of this Commonwealth which may receive runoff within or from the project site and their classification pursuant to Chapter 93.

(vi) A written depiction of the location and type of perimeter and onsite BMPs used before, during and after the earth disturbance activity.

(vii) A sequence of BMP installation and removal in relation to the scheduling of earth disturbance activities, prior to, during and after earth disturbance activities.

(viii) Supporting calculations.

(ix) Plan drawings.

(x) A maintenance program which provides for inspection of BMPs on a weekly basis and after each measurable rainfall event, including the repair of the BMPs to ensure effective and efficient operation.

(xi) Procedures which ensure that the proper measures for the recycling or disposal of materials associated with or from the project site will be undertaken in accordance with this title.

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Controlling Soil and Sediment During Construction

- Site Planning
- Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Control Plans
- Best Management Practices (BMPs)
- Stabilization

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Completing an Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Control Plan

For Earth Disturbance Activities Less Than 1.0 Acre

Pike County
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Monroe County
Conservation District

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Code

Title 25. Environmental Protection

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(vii) A sequence of BMP installation and removal in relation to the scheduling of earth disturbance activities, prior to, during and after earth disturbance activities.

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- **EARTH DISTURBANCE ACTIVITY** – A construction or other human activity which disturbs the surface of the land, including, but not limited to, clearing and grubbing, grading, excavations, embankments, land development, agricultural plowing or tilling, operation of animal heavy use areas, timber harvesting activities, road maintenance activities, oil and gas activities, well drilling, mineral extraction, and the moving, depositing, stockpiling, or storing of soil, rock or earth materials.

Pike County
Conservation District

556 Route 402, Suite 1
Hawley, PA 18428
www.pikeconservation.org

Phone: 570-226-8220
Fax 570-226-8222
Email: pikecd@pikepa.org

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Worksheet

This worksheet is provided by the Pike County Conservation District (District) to help guide those unfamiliar with Erosion and Sediment Control regulations. This worksheet may not be acceptable for all projects. Contact the District to determine if this worksheet is appropriate for your project. The District may request further information beyond this worksheet prior to plan approval.

PLEASE PRINT. Please do not leave blank spaces. Incomplete information will cause a delay in processing and approval of paperwork. If you are unsure of specific information, please inquire with the District prior to submitting.

Project Information

Project Name: John Doe Single Family Home

Application Date: 01/25/2018

Project Type: New Home Construction

Brief description of project: Construction of Single Family Home with Driveway Access and On-Lot Septic System

Receiving Stream(s): Shohola Creek

Chapter 93 Classification*: HQ-CWF, MF

Total Project Area (Acres): 2.5 Acres

Total Disturbed Area (Acres)**: 0.80 Acres

Landowner Information

Name: John Doe

Address: 555 ABC Drive

City: Hawley State: PA Zip: 18428

Phone: (555) 555-5555 Email: JDOE@gmail.com

Contact Person (If Different than Landowner)

Name:

Phone:

Email:

Contractor Information (If Known)

Company Name: XYZ Excavation

Phone: (555) 123-4567

Email: XYZExcavation@gmail.com

*Chapter 93 Classification – Exceptional Value (EV), High Quality (HQ), Cold Water Fishery (CWF), Warm Water Fishery (WWF), etc. This can be found on the web at: www.pacode.com/secure/data/025/chapter93/s93.9l.html or seek guidance from the District.
** Use Page 2 to determine Total Disturbed Area

Project Location

Municipality: Shohola Have you contacted the Municipality? ■ Yes ☐ No

If yes, with whom did you speak with at the Municipality? Joe Dirte

Give specific directions for locating the project site. Include distances, landmarks, or special features. Include a topographic map ***. Please make sure that property corners and proposed driveway entrance are marked on map

From I-84 Westbound: Take Exit 30 Blooming Grove to Route 402 North; From Route 402 North turn right onto Route 6 East; Travel 2.6 Miles then turn left onto Tree Stump Road; Travel 1.2 Miles on Tree Stump Road; Destination on right.

Please describe the past, present and proposed land uses:

Past: Forested Lot; **Present:** Forested Lot; **Proposed:** Single Family Home

Please describe your project and the extent of earthmoving:

Construction of new single family home. Clear / Grub Site / Grade; Construct Home including On-Lot Septic, Driveway/Parking Area, Detached Garage, and Swimming Pool.

Is this parcel part of any larger development? ☐ Yes ■ No

If yes, please give name and phase of development: N/A

Project Specifics

Estimated Dates for Project: Start March 2018 End April 2018

Are there slopes in excess of 10% within your project boundaries, or in the immediate area? ☐ Yes ■ No

Is the earth disturbance in a mapped FEMA Floodway or within 50' of a Water of the Commonwealth****? ☐ Yes ■ No

Total DISTURBED Area Calculation

	Total Length (ft.)		Total Width (ft.)		Area (sq. ft.)
Access Road/ Driveway	200	x	10	=	2000
Foundation/ Building #1	50	x	35	=	1750
Foundation/ Building #2	20	x	20	=	400
Lawn/ Landscape Area		x		=	0
Water/Sewer/Septic	25	x	30	=	750
Other	200	x	150	=	30000
			Total Area (sq. ft.)		34900

Total Area (sq. ft.) 34900 / 43,560 = 0.8011937557392103 Acres

*** Topographic maps can be obtained from nationalmap.gov/ustopo/index.html.
****Waters of this Commonwealth: "Rivers, streams, creeks, rivulets, impoundments, ditches, watercourses, storm sewers, lakes, dammed water, wetlands, ponds, springs and other bodies or channels of conveyance of surface and underground water, or parts thereof, whether natural or artificial, within or on the boundaries of this Commonwealth."

Pike County Conservation District

Chapter 93 Classification

Monroe County Conservation District

The Pennsylvania CODE — TITLE TOC · BROWSE · SEARCH · HOME

CHAPTER 93. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.

ANTIDEGRADATION REQUIREMENTS

WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

DESIGNATED WATER USES AND WATER QUALITY CRITERIA

The Pennsylvania CODE — PREVIOUS · NEXT · CHAPTER TOC · TITLE TOC · BROWSE · SEARCH · HOME

§ 93.9c. Drainage List C.

Delaware River Basin in Pennsylvania

Delaware River

Stream	Zone	County	Water Uses Protected	Exceptions To Specific Criteria
1—Delaware River	Main Stem, Lackawaxen River to Tocks Island	Pike	WWF, MF	See DRBC regulations—Water Quality Zone 1B/1C
2—Unnamed Tributaries to Delaware River	Basins, Lackawaxen River to Tocks Island	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Panther Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Shohola Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Twin Lakes Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Pond Eddy Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Bush Kill	Basin	Pike	EV, MF	None
2—Rosetown Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Cummins Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Crawford Branch	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Vandermark Creek	Basin, Source to Deep Brook	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
3—Deep Brook	Basin	Pike	EV, MF	None
2—Vandermark Creek	Basin, Deep Brook to Mouth	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Saw Kill Creek	Basin, Source to Vantine Brook	Pike	EV, MF	None
3—Vantine Brook	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Saw Kill Creek	Basin, Vantine Brook to Mouth	Pike	EV, MF	None
2—Raymond Kill	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Conashaugh Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Dry Brook	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Adams Creek	Basin	Pike	EV, MF	None
2—Dingman's Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Hornbecks Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Toms Creek	Basin	Pike	EV, MF	None
2—Bush Kill	Basin, Source to Saw Creek	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
3—Saw Creek	Basin	Pike	HQ-CWF, MF	None
2—Bush Kill	Main Stem, Saw Creek to Mouth	Monroe	HQ-TSF, MF	None
3—Unnamed Tributaries to Bush Kill	Basins, Saw Creek to Mouth	Monroe	HQ-CWF, MF	None

Earth Disturbance activities shall be planned and conducted to minimize the extent and duration of the disturbance. Please take this into account when planning and designing your earthmoving project.

The implementation and maintenance of erosion and sediment BMP's (Best Management Practices) are required to minimize the potential for accelerated erosion and sedimentation, including those activities which disturb less than 5,000 square feet. This means regardless if a plan is reviewed by the Conservation District, BMP's (E&S controls) must be in place, operated properly, and maintained throughout the life of the project.

Temporary BMP Controls

This section details any and all temporary erosion control best management practices (BMPs) that will be implemented in your project. Check each temporary control that will be used and show it on the plan drawing on Page 6.

- [x] Rock Construction Entrance
- [ ] Filter Fabric Fence (Silt Fence)
- [ ] Rock Filters
- [x] Compost Filter Sock
- [ ] Temporary Swale
- [ ] Vegetated Filter Strip
- [ ] Water Bar
- [ ] Culvert
- [ ] Crowned Roadway
- [ ] Roadside Ditch
- [ ] Ditch Relief Culvert
- [ ] Erosion Control Matting
- [ ] Temporary Seeding and Mulching
- [ ] Broad-based Dip

Please check one of the following:

- [x] All items checked above will be implemented to specifications as detailed in the Erosion & Sediment Control Program Manual*****
- [ ] Alternative Controls and/or specifications are proposed and are attached.

Maintenance Program

All erosion control devices will be inspected on a weekly basis and after each rainfall/snow melt event. Sediment will be removed from erosion control devices when sediment has reduced the erosion control's storage capacity of 50%. Sediment removed from the storage device will be placed in a location that is protected with erosion controls and will be seeded and mulched. Needed repairs or replacements of any erosion control devices will be made within 24 hours.*****

- [x] I agree to follow the above maintenance program to ensure that all BMP's continually function before, during, and after construction.
- [ ] I will provide an alternative plan for site maintenance which will be included with this E&S plan to be approved by the district.

*****The Erosion & Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual (Manual) can be found at the link below. When choosing appropriate BMP's, please make sure you include a copy of the BMP detail. www.elibrary.dep.state.pa.us/dsweb/Get/Document-88925/363-2134-008.pdf

25 PA Code 260.1

Recycling or Disposal of Material

Construction wastes such as, but not limited to, excess soil material, building material, concrete wash water, or sanitary wastes can adversely impact water quality. Measures should be in place and planned for control of the materials. Please identify recyclable and waste materials and indicate how they will be handled.

All building materials and wastes shall be removed from site and recycled or disposed of in accordance with the Department's Solid Waste Management Regulations at 25 Pa. Code 260.1 et seq.,271.1, and 287.1 et. seq. No building materials or wastes or unused building materials shall be burned, buried, dumped, or discharged at the site.

Geological Formations

Please identify any natural occurring geologic formations or soil conditions that may have the potential to cause pollution during earth disturbance activities and include BMPs to avoid or minimize potential pollution and its impacts from such formations. (sinkholes, acid bearing rock, etc.)

- [x] None known on site
- [ ]

Thermal Impacts

Identify BMPs used to avoid, minimize or mitigate potential increases to stream temperature from runoff. Check each control that will be used and show it on the plan drawing on Page 6.

- [x] Distance to receiving waterway
- [ ] Avoid Direct Discharge to Surface Waters
- [ ] Vegetated Filter Strips
- [ ] Maintain Riparian Buffer Areas
- [ ] Limit the Duration of Earth Disturbance Activities
- [ ] Other

Riparian Forest Buffers

Please identify existing and proposed riparian forest buffers******.

- [x] Not applicable to this site
- [ ]

Post Construction Stormwater Management

The E&S plan shall be planned, designed, and implemented to be consistent with the Post Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) Plan under 25 Pa. Code 102.8. The E&S Plan must be a separate from the PCSM Plan and labeled "E&S" or "E&S Plan" (unless otherwise approved) and be the final plan for construction.

- [ ] A PCSM plan is separate and consistent.
- [x] A PCSM plan is not required for this project.
- [ ] I will provide an alternative plan for approval.

******When riparian forest buffers will be incorporated into a project site in accordance with 25 Pa. Code 102.14 as part of the PCSM Plan, the areas of existing buffers or the areas where buffers will be developed should be identified on the plan drawings. Certain restrictions on earthmoving within 150 feet in a special protection workshop and 100 feet in areas where a voluntary riparian buffer will be installed must be met for permitted sites. All proposed earthmoving, including installation of E&S BMPs must comply with those restrictions.

Permanent BMP Controls

Prior to the completion of the project, any stage or phase of the earth disturbance activity requires immediate seeding, mulching or other protection from accelerated erosion and sedimentation. Implementation and maintenance of BMP's are required until the completion of permanent stabilization of the disturbed area. Permanent stabilization includes, uniform 70% perennial vegetative cover, of erosion resistance species or other acceptable BMP's that permanently minimize accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

■ I will permanently stabilize this project by obtaining 70% uniform perennial vegetative cover, prior to removing any temporary BMP controls.

☐ I will provide an alternative plan for permanent stabilization which will be included with this E&S plan to be approved by the District.

Sequence of Construction

A detailed sequence of construction for installation and removal of BMPs in relation to the scheduling of earth disturbance activities is required. The sequence should explain in detail BMP Installation and removal, prior to, during and after earth disturbance activities to ensure the proper function of all BMPs.

1. Install rock construction entrance.
2. Install temporary erosion control BMPs. BMPs must be properly installed and operating before proceeding with the earth disturbance activities.
3. Site grading/excavating.
4. Temporary seeding and mulching of disturbed areas.
5. Building or project completion.
6. Install permanent erosion control BMPs (i.e. seed & mulch, stone, pavement, landscaping, etc.)
7. Remove temporary erosion control BMPs when a uniform 70% perennial vegetative cover, stone base, or pavement has been established over the entire disturbed area.

■ I have read and understand the above sequence and plan to use this sequence for this project.

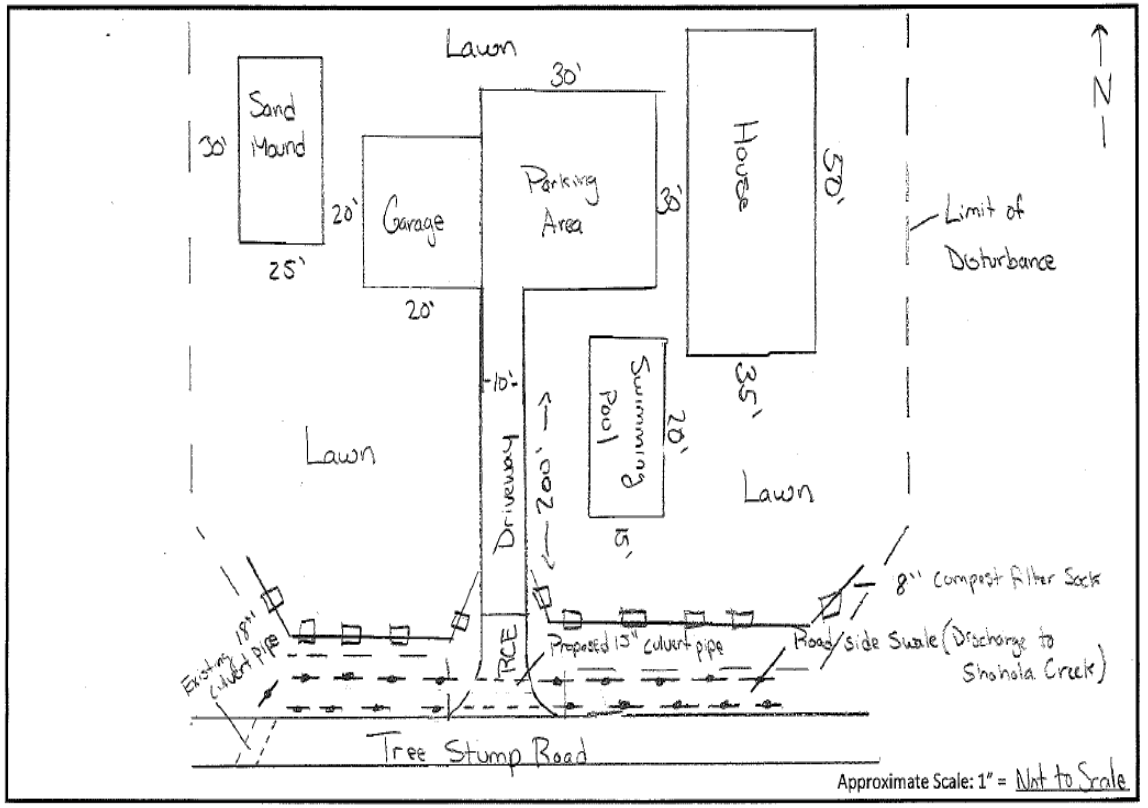
☐ I DO NOT plan to follow the above construction sequence. I will use the following sequence of construction:

Project Name: John Doe Single Family

Date: 01/25/2018

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawing

Using the legend below, please sketch a drawing of your proposed project and label appropriately. Please include the location of BMP's used in the temporary controls and sequence of construction. Please indicate direction with an arrow indicating north.

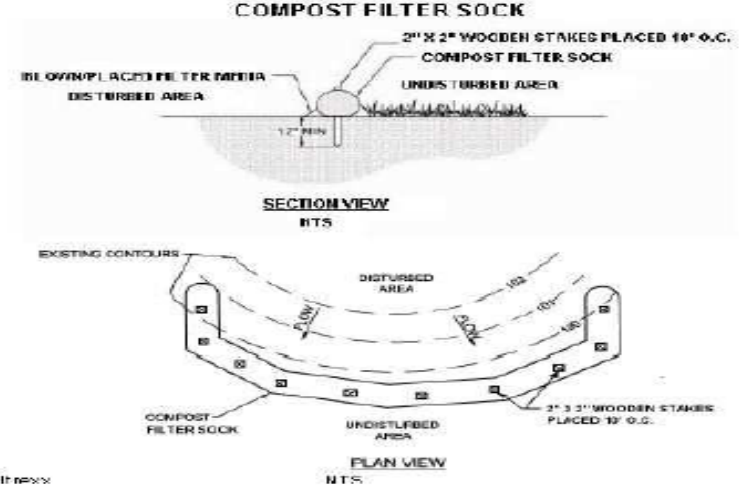


LEGEND

Property Boundary	Driveway	Rock Construction Entrance
Limit of Disturbance	Utilities	Compost Filter Sock
Existing Structures	Stream	Filter Fabric Fence
Proposed Structures	Floodway	Other
Slope	Riparian Buffer	
Roadway	Wetland	

Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices-Details

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #4-1
COMPOST FILTER SOCK



Filtrexx

Compost shall meet the standards of Table 4.2.

Compost filter sock shall be placed at existing level grade. Both ends of the sock shall be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main sock alignment (Figure 4.1). Maximum slope length above any sock shall not exceed that shown on Figure 4.2. Stakes may be installed immediately downslope of the sock if so specified by the manufacturer.

Traffic shall not be permitted to cross filter socks.

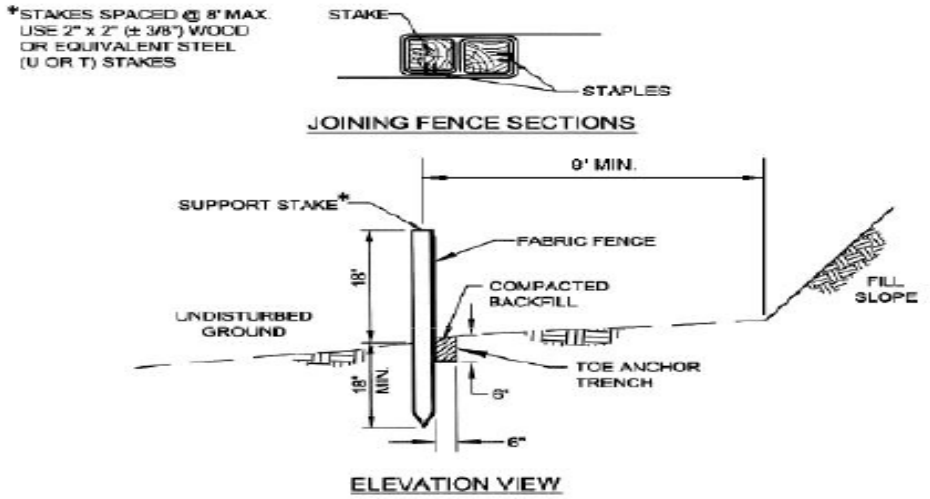
Accumulated sediment shall be removed when it reaches half the above ground height of the sock and disposed in the manner described elsewhere in the plan.

Socks shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event. Damaged socks shall be repaired according to manufacturer's specifications or replaced within 24 hours of inspection.

Biodegradable filter socks shall be replaced after 6 months; photodegradable socks after 1 year. Polypropylene socks shall be replaced according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Upon stabilization of the area tributary to the sock, stakes shall be removed. The sock may be left in place and vegetated or removed. In the latter case, the mesh shall be cut open and the mulch spread as a soil supplement.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 4-7
Standard Silt Fence (18" High)



PADEP

Fabric width shall be 30" minimum. Stakes shall be hardwood or equivalent steel (U or T) stakes.

Silt fence shall be placed at level existing grade. Both ends of the fence shall be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main fence alignment (see Figure 4.1).

Sediment shall be removed when accumulations reach half the above ground height of the fence.

Any section of silt fence which has been undermined or topped shall be immediately replaced with a rock filter outlet.

Fence shall be removed and properly disposed of when tributary area is permanently stabilized.

TABLE 4.2
Compost Standards

Organic Matter Content	25% - 100% (dry weight basis)
Organic Portion	Fibrous and elongated
pH	5.5 - 8.5
Moisture Content	30% - 60%
Particle Size	30% - 50% pass through 3/8" sieve
Soluble Salt Concentration	5.0 dS/m (mmhos/cm) Maximum

Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices-Details

TABLE 11.2
Soil Amendment Application Rate Equivalents

Soil Amendment	Permanent Seeding Application Rate			Notes
	Per Acre	Per 1,000 sq. ft.	Per 1,000 sq. yd.	
Agricultural lime	6 tons	240 lb.	2,480 lb.	Or as per soil test; may not be required in agricultural fields
10-10-20 fertilizer	1,000 lb.	25 lb.	210 lb.	Or as per soil test; may not be required in agricultural fields
	Temporary Seeding Application Rate			
Agricultural lime	1 ton	40 lb.	410 lb.	Typically not required for topsoil stockpiles
10-10-10 fertilizer	500 lb.	12.5 lb.	100 lb.	Typically not required for topsoil stockpiles

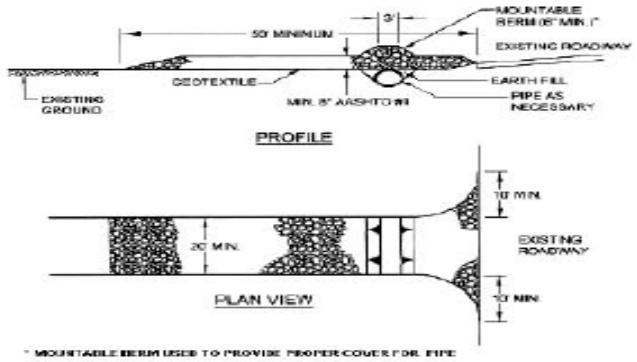
Adapted from Penn State, "Erosion Control and Conservation Plantings on Noncropland"

Temporary Seeding (Full Sun or Shade)	
Choose one of the following:	Pounds per Acre
Annual Rye Grass (or)	40
Spring Oats (or)	96
Winter Wheat (or)	180
Winter Rye	168

Permanent Seeding
These mixes may be left unmown or used as a landscape turf.
Look for seed mixes containing the following varieties for your site conditions. Apply approximately 250 pounds of seed per acre or 6 pounds per 1000 sq. ft.

Full Sun-mix should include:	**Shade-mix should include**
Creeping fescue or Creeping red fescue	Creeping red fescue
Fine fescue	Chewings fescue
Kentucky bluegrass	Hard fescue
Perennial rye	Annual rye grass as a cover crop
Annual rye as cover crop	
Add 15 pounds of white clover to mix for improved nitrogen utilization.	

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 3-1
Rock Construction Entrance



Modified from Maryland DOE

Remove topsoil prior to installation of rock construction entrance. Extend rock over full width of entrance.

Runoff shall be diverted from roadway to a suitable sediment removal BMP prior to entering rock construction entrance.

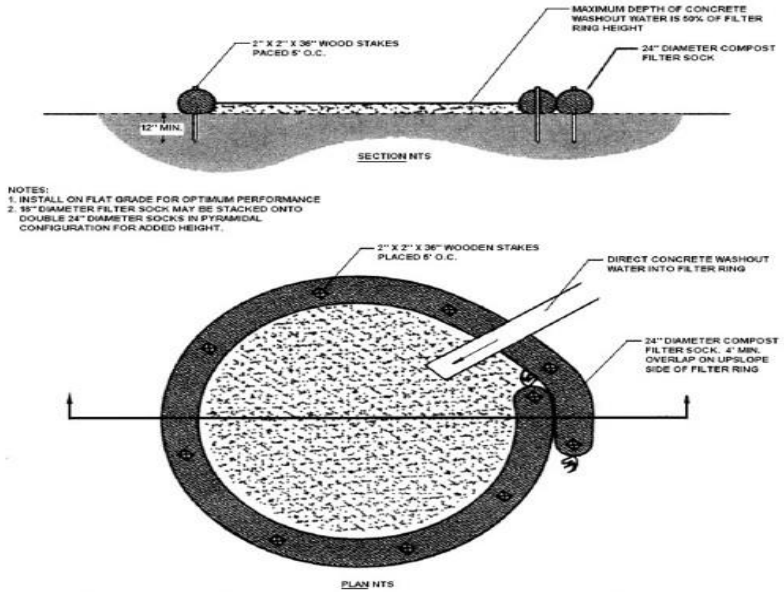
Mountable berm shall be installed wherever optional culvert pipe is used and proper pipe cover as specified by manufacturer is not otherwise provided. Pipe shall be sized appropriately for size of ditch being crossed.

MAINTENANCE: Rock construction entrance thickness shall be constantly maintained to the specified dimensions by adding rock. A stockpile shall be maintained on site for this purpose. All sediment deposited on paved roadways shall be removed and returned to the construction site immediately. If excessive amounts of sediment are being deposited on roadway, extend length of rock construction entrance by 50 foot increments until condition is alleviated or install wash rack. Washing the roadway or sweeping the deposits into roadway ditches, sewers, culverts, or other drainage courses is not acceptable.

Additional guidance for developing an Erosion and Sediment Control plan can be located within the "Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual" (Technical Guidance Number 363-2134-008)

Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices- Details

FIGURE 3.18
Typical Compost Sock Washout Installation

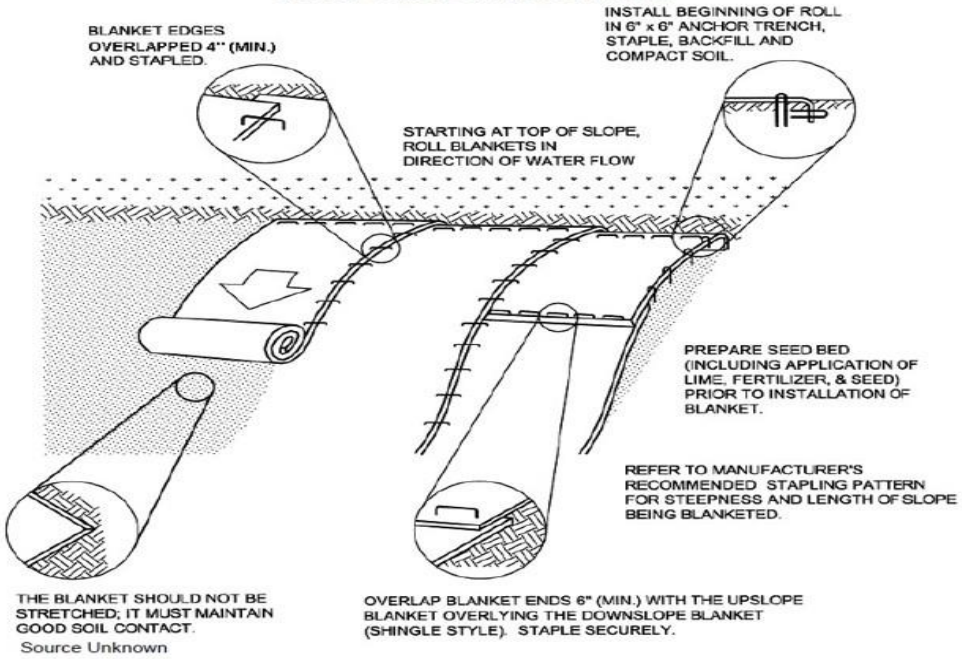


A suitable impervious geomembrane shall be placed at the location of the washout prior to installing the socks.
Adapted from Filtrexx

TABLE 11.6
Mulch Application Rates

Mulch Type	Application Rate (Min.)			Notes
	Per Acre	Per 1,000 sq. ft.	Per 1,000 sq. yd.	
Straw	3 tons	140 lb.	1,240 lb.	Either wheat or oat straw, free of weeds, not chopped or finely broken
Hay	3 tons	140 lb.	1,240 lb.	Timothy, mixed clover and timothy or other native forage grasses
Wood Chips	4 - 6 tons	185 - 275 lb.	1,650 - 2,500 lb.	May prevent germination of grasses and legumes
Hydromulch	1 ton	47 lb.	415	See limitations above

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 11-1
Erosion Control Blanket Installation



Source Unknown

Seed and soil amendments shall be applied according to the rates in the plan drawings prior to installing the blanket.

Provide anchor trench at toe of slope in similar fashion as at top of slope.

Slope surface shall be free of rocks, clods, sticks, and grass.

Blanket shall have good continuous contact with underlying soil throughout entire length. Lay blanket loosely and stake or staple to maintain direct contact with soil. Do not stretch blanket.

The blanket shall be stapled in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Blanketed areas shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event until perennial vegetation is established to a minimum uniform 70% coverage throughout the blanketed area. Damaged or displaced blankets shall be restored or replaced within 4 calendar days.

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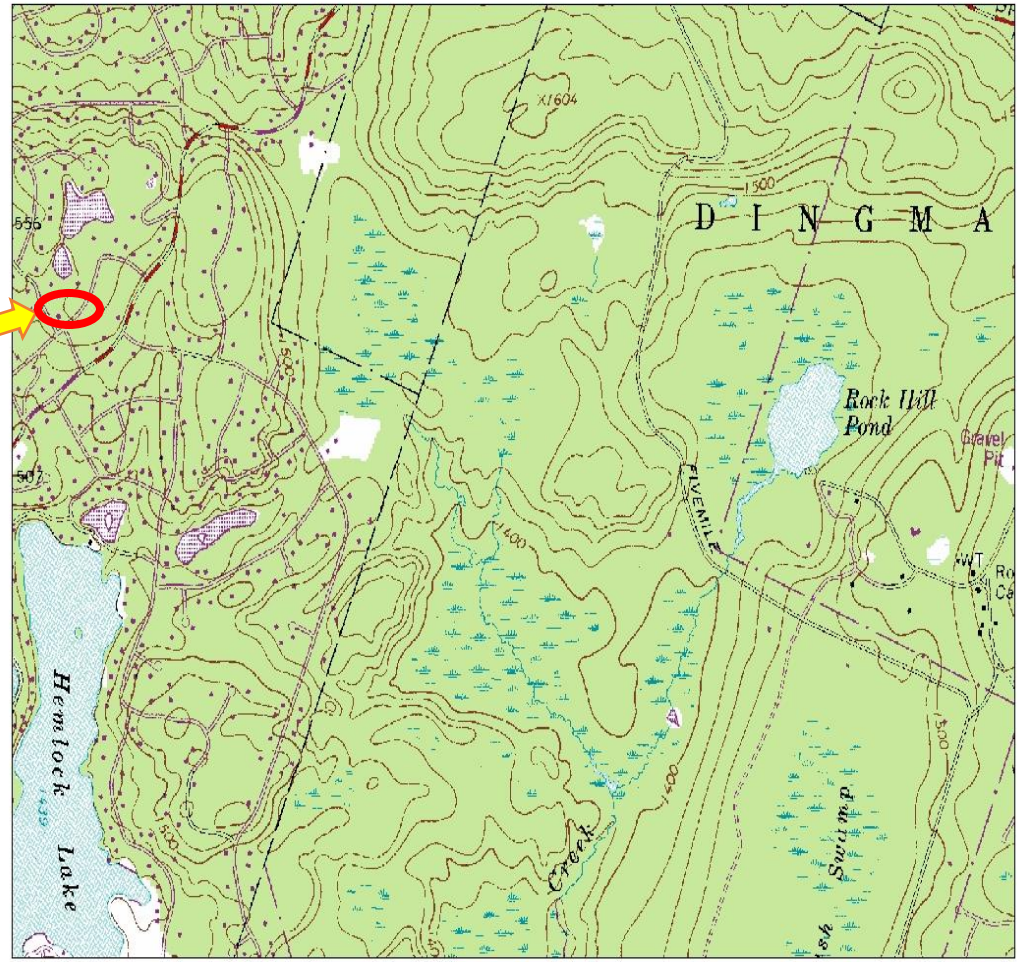
Other Attachments

- Topographic Map [102.4(b)(5)(i)]
  - USGS

Project Location



Pike County Conservation District

MONROE COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Soils Map [102.4(b)(5)(ii)]

Web Soil Survey

Soil Map—Pike County, Pennsylvania

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7B	Shohola-Edgemere complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very rubbly	4.7	50.0%
30B	Wurtsboro stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	1.1	11.4%
30C	Wurtsboro stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	2.1	22.2%
38B	Swartswood stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, extremely stony	1.5	16.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		9.3	100.0%

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service — Web Soil Survey, National Cooperative Soil Survey — 1/2/2018 Page 1 of 3

Soil Map—Pike County, Pennsylvania

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
  - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
  - Soil Map Unit Polygons
  - Soil Map Unit Lines
  - Soil Map Unit Points
- Special Point Features
  - Blowout
  - Borrow Pit
  - Clay Spot
  - Closed Depression
  - Gravel Pit
  - Gravelly Spot
  - Landfill
  - Lava Flow
  - Marsh or swamp
  - Mine or Quarry
  - Miscellaneous Water
  - Perennial Water
  - Rock Outcrop
  - Saline Spot
  - Sandy Spot
  - Severely Eroded Spot
  - Sinkhole
  - Slide or Slip
  - Sodic Spot
  - Spoil Area
  - Stony Spot
  - Very Stony Spot
  - Wet Spot
  - Other
  - Special Line Features
- Water Features
  - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
  - Rails
  - Interstate Highways
  - US Routes
  - Major Roads
  - Local Roads
- Background
  - Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Pike County, Pennsylvania
Survey Area Data: Version 9, Oct 5, 2017

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 5, 2014—Oct 15, 2016

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service — Web Soil Survey, National Cooperative Soil Survey — 1/2/2018 Page 2 of 3

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

After Completing Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

- E&S Plan shall be available for review and inspection by the Department or the Conservation District at the project site during all stages of the earth disturbance activity. [102.4(b)(7)]
- An E&S Plan should be submitted to the Conservation District if:
  1. Municipality requires an E&S Plan to be reviewed and approved
  2. The Conservation District requests submittal of an E&S Plan
  3. If earth disturbance activity is associated with a Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) Permit.

Pike County Conservation District

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Streams, Wetlands and Waterways

- Title 25 Chapter 105- Water Obstructions and Encroachments
- Pertains to work both within and adjacent to streams, rivers, ponds, lakes and wetlands
- When in doubt, reach out to your local conservation district office

Pike County Conservation District

556 Route 402, Suite 1 • Hawley, PA 18428 • Tel: (570) 226-8220

Pike County Conservation District Plan Review Application Form

Project Name: John Doe Single Family Home

Date Submitted: January 25, 2018

Municipality: Shohola

Receiving Watercourse: Shohola Creek

Total Project Acres: 2.5 Acres

Total Disturbed Acres: 0.80 Acres

Project Description

Construction of Single Family Home with Driveway Access and On-Lot Septic System.

Detailed Directions

From I-84 Westbound: Take Exit 30 Blooming Grove to Route 402 North; From Route 402 North turn right onto Route 6 East; Travel 2.6 Miles then turn left onto Tree Stump Road; Travel 1.2 Miles on Tree Stump Road; Destination on right.

TYPES(S) OF PLAN(S) *(check all that apply):*

- [x] Erosion & Sediment Control (E&S) Plan
- [ ] Erosion & Sediment Control Permit
- [ ] NPDES Individual Permit
- [ ] NPDES General Permit

FEES ENCLOSED (Specify all that apply):

District Fee for Services

Check payable: *Pike County Conservation District*

$ 150.00

Administrative Filing Fee

Check payable: *Pike County Conservation District Clean Water Fund*

$ _____ General NPDES or ESCGP-2

$ _____ Individual NPDES or ESCP

Commonwealth Disturbed Acre Fee

Check payable: *Commonwealth of PA Clean Water Fund*

$ _____ Applies to ESCP/ESCGP-2 and Individual/General NPDES permit

APPLICANT/OWNER INFORMATION

Name: John Doe

Contact Person:

Address: 555 ABC Drive

City: Hawley

State: PA Zip Code: 18428

Phone: (555) 555-5555

Email: JDOE@gmail.com

PLAN DESIGNER/CONSULTANT INFORMATION

Name:

Contact Person:

Address:

City:

State: Zip Code:

Phone:

Email:

The enclosed plans have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 25, Chapter 102 Erosion and Sediment Control, The Clean Streams Law and the guidelines of the DEP Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual, and, if applicable, Chapter 92 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Chapter 93 Water Quality Standards and the guidelines of the PA Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual.

The undersigned agrees to comply with all requirements and guidelines referenced above, authorizes the Pike County Conservation District to make inspections as necessary, and further agrees to obtain all necessary federal, state, and local permits associated with this project.

Signature of Applicant/Agent | Print Name | Date

106. FEE SCHEDULE FOR DISTRICT SERVICES: The fees described in Section 106 **are separate from and in addition to the fees described in Section 107 below** and shall not be combined with any other state, county or municipal fees. Checks for District Fees described in this section shall be payable to the **Pike County Conservation District**. The cancelled check will be the applicant's receipt.

A. The following District Fee Schedule for District Services will apply for E&S services provided by the Pike County Conservation District.

1. For Chapter 105 General Permit-related E&S plans that are not part of a larger plan of development, there will be a standard District fee of $100.
2. For Timber Harvest-related E&S plans that are not part of a larger plan of development, there will be a standard District fee of $100 plus $10 per disturbed acre for all disturbance up to 25 acres. For timber harvest earth disturbance activities over 25 acres 107(A) will apply.
3. For applications/plans associated with earth disturbance activities that are less than one acre of earth disturbance there will be a District Fee for Services of $150.
4. For applications/plans associated with earth disturbance activities that are more than one acre of earth disturbance, there will be a District Fee for Services of $200 per disturbed acre. For fractional acreage, the acreage shall be rounded to the closest whole number.

Examples:
for 3.3 disturbed acres: 3 x $200 = $600 fee
for 4.6 disturbed acres: 5 x $200 = $1000 fee

B. For multi-county projects, the above fees apply only to disturbed acres within Pike County.

C. For each E&S plan revision submitted for review there will be a charge of 50% of the original Fee for Services.

D. For previously approved plans resubmitted with revisions but involving the same original scope of work/earth disturbance acreage there will be a charge of 25% of the original Fee for Services. A minimum fee of $50 will apply.

Pike County
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Inspection Reports, What to look for in the Field
&
Proper installation of Common Best Management Practices (BMPS)

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Common E&S Best Management Practices

- Rock construction entrance (RCE)
- Silt fence (sf)
- Compost filter sock (cfs)
- Pumped water filter bag (pwfb)
- Riprap apron (ra)
- Erosion Control Blanket/matting
- Seeding, Soil Amendments, Mulching

PA DEP Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program Manual

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

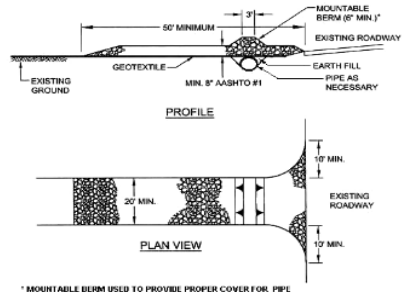
Rock construction entrance

- A rock construction entrance should be installed wherever it is anticipated that construction traffic will exit the project site onto any roadway, public or private. Access to site should be limited to the stabilized construction entrance

Sediment deposited on public roadways should be removed and returned to the construction site immediately. **Note: Washing the roadway or sweeping the deposits into roadway ditches, sewers, culverts, or other drainage courses is not acceptable.**

Rock construction entrances are not effective sediment removal devices for runoff coming off the roadway above the entrance. Surface runoff should be directed off the roadway by means of appropriate drainage devices described later in this chapter. Where these devices do not discharge to a suitable vegetative filter strip, an appropriately sized sediment trap should be provided. For locations not having sufficient room for a conventional sediment trap, consideration should be given to use of a compost sock sediment trap. Compost sock traps may also be used instead of conventional sediment traps at other points of discharge. Where used, care should be taken to provide continuous contact between the sock and the underlying soil in order to prevent undermining. It is also important to properly anchor the sock (Standard Construction Detail #3-1).

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 3-1
Rock Construction Entrance



Modified from Maryland DOE

Remove topsoil prior to installation of rock construction entrance. Extend rock over full width of entrance.

Runoff shall be diverted from roadway to a suitable sediment removal BMP prior to entering rock construction entrance.

Mountable berm shall be installed wherever optional culvert pipe is used and proper pipe cover as specified by manufacturer is not otherwise provided. Pipe shall be sized appropriately for size of ditch being crossed.

MAINTENANCE: Rock construction entrance thickness shall be constantly maintained to the specified dimensions by adding rock. A stockpile shall be maintained on site for this purpose. All sediment deposited on paved roadways shall be removed and returned to the construction site immediately. If excessive amounts of sediment are being deposited on roadway, extend length of rock construction entrance by 50 foot increments until condition is alleviated or install wash rack. Washing the roadway or sweeping the deposits into roadway ditches, sewers, culverts, or other drainage courses is not acceptable.

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Pike County
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Requires Maintenance

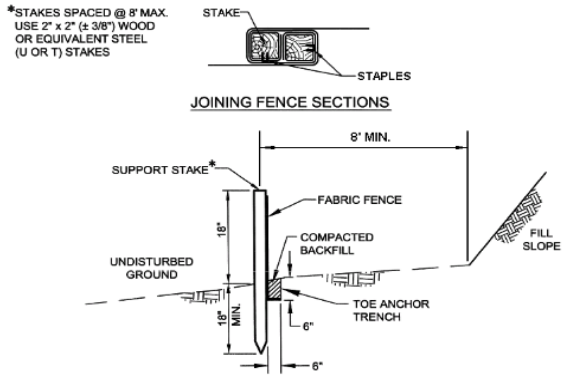
Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Silt fence (filter fabric fence)

- Silt fence may be used to control runoff from small disturbed areas when it is in the form of sheet flow, and the discharge is to a stable area.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 4-7
Standard Silt Fence (18" High)



PA DEP

Fabric shall have the minimum properties as shown in Table 4.3.

Fabric width shall be 30" minimum. Stakes shall be hardwood or equivalent steel (U or T) stakes.

Silt fence shall be placed at level existing grade. Both ends of the fence shall be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main fence alignment (see Figure 4.1).

Sediment shall be removed when accumulations reach half the aboveground height of the fence.

Any section of silt fence which has been undermined or topped shall be immediately replaced with a rock filter outlet (Standard Construction Detail # 4-6).

Fence shall be removed and properly disposed of when tributary area is permanently stabilized.

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Silt fence shall be placed at level existing grade

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Sizing silt fence

TABLE 4.4
Maximum Slope Length for Silt Fence

Slope - Percent	Maximum Slope Length (ft) Above Fence		
	Standard (18" High) Silt Fence	Reinforced (30" High) Silt Fence	Super Silt Fence
2 (or less)	150	500	1000
5	100	250	550
10	50	150	325
15	35	100	215
20	25	70	175
25	20	55	135
30	15	45	100
35	15	40	85
40	15	35	75
45	10	30	60
50	10	25	50

PA DEP

Example:

Top of Slope (ToS) Elevation: 600
Bottom of Slope (BoS) Elevation: 595
Distance from ToS to BoS: 100 feet

Slope % = Rise (600 – 595) / Run (100 feet)
= 5' / 100'
= 0.05 x 100
Slope = 5%

Slope Length Above Fence = 100'
Slope % = 5%

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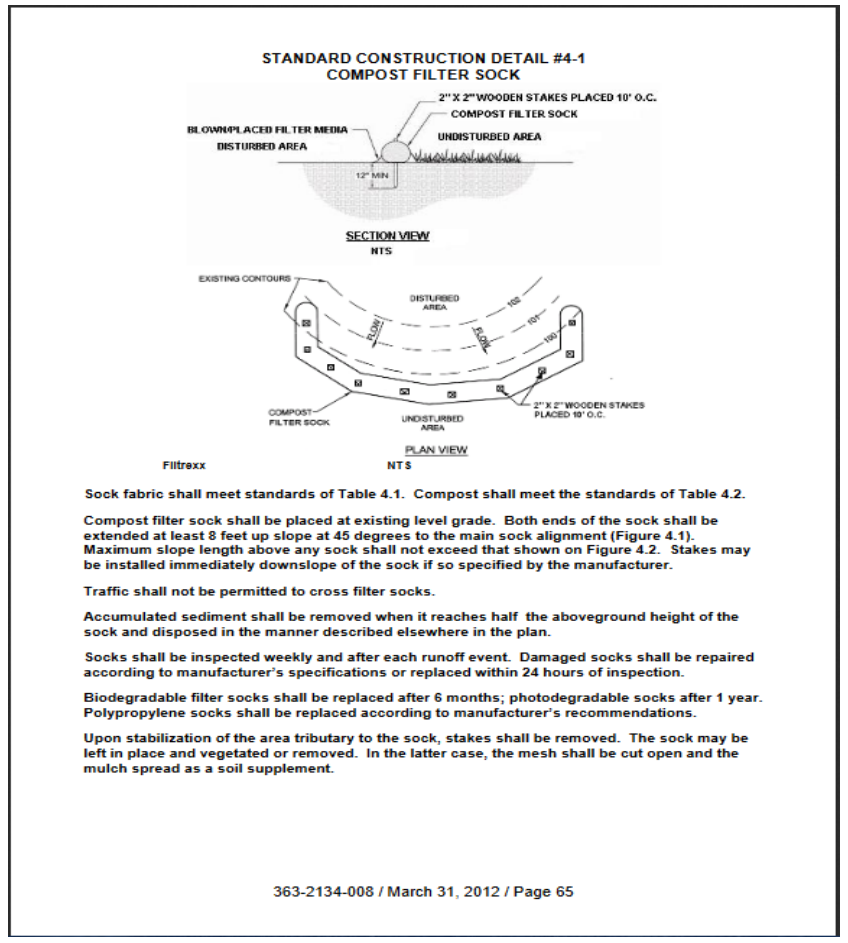
Compost filter sock (cfs)

- Compost filter socks are a type of contained compost filter berm. They consist of a biodegradable or photodegradable mesh tube filled, typically using pneumatic blower, with a coarse compost filter media that meets certain performance criteria.



STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL #4-1
COMPOST FILTER SOCK

Filtrexx

Sock fabric shall meet standards of Table 4.1. Compost shall meet the standards of Table 4.2.

Compost filter sock shall be placed at existing level grade. Both ends of the sock shall be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main sock alignment (Figure 4.1). Maximum slope length above any sock shall not exceed that shown on Figure 4.2. Stakes may be installed immediately downslope of the sock if so specified by the manufacturer.

Traffic shall not be permitted to cross filter socks.

Accumulated sediment shall be removed when it reaches half the aboveground height of the sock and disposed in the manner described elsewhere in the plan.

Socks shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event. Damaged socks shall be repaired according to manufacturer's specifications or replaced within 24 hours of inspection.

Biodegradable filter socks shall be replaced after 6 months; photodegradable socks after 1 year. Polypropylene socks shall be replaced according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Upon stabilization of the area tributary to the sock, stakes shall be removed. The sock may be left in place and vegetated or removed. In the latter case, the mesh shall be cut open and the mulch spread as a soil supplement.

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Accumulated sediment shall be removed when it reaches half the aboveground height of the sock

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Requires Maintenance

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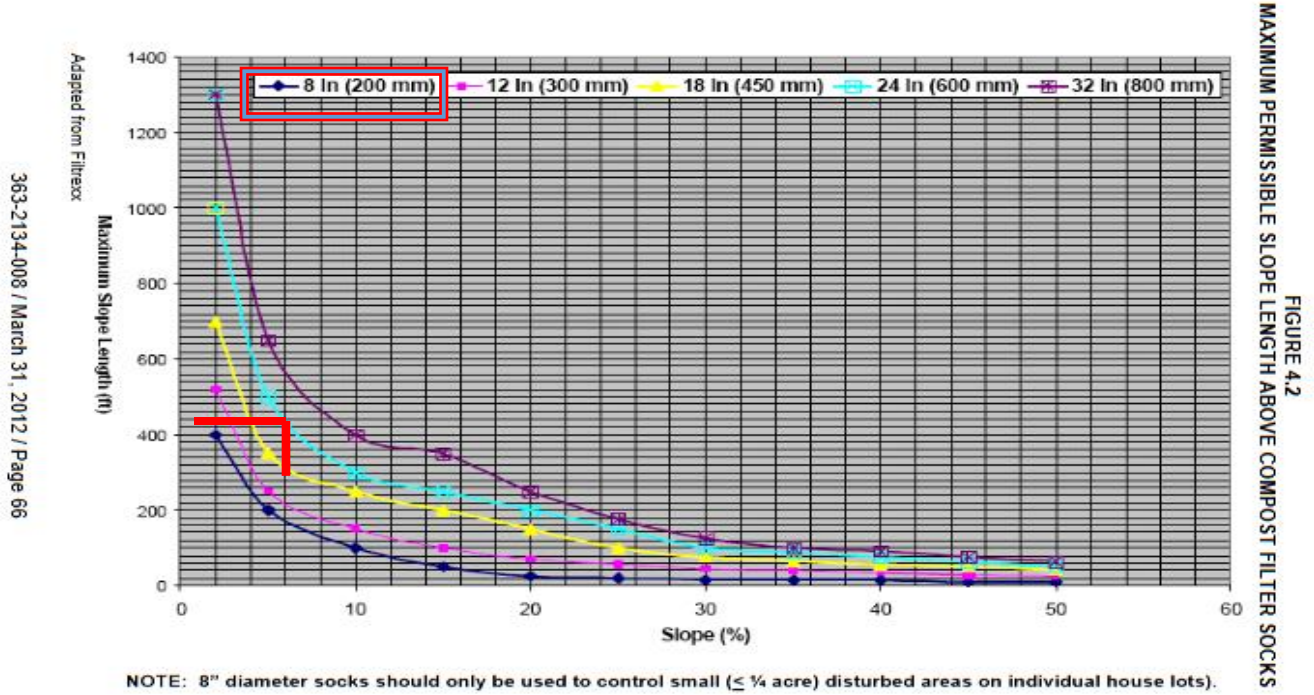
Compost Filter Sock Sizing



Adapted from Filtrexx

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MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE SLOPE LENGTH ABOVE COMPOST FILTER SOCKS

FIGURE 4.2

NOTE: 8" diameter socks should only be used to control small (≤ ¼ acre) disturbed areas on individual house lots).

Example:

Top of Slope (ToS) Elevation: 600
Bottom of Slope (BoS) Elevation: 595
Distance from ToS to BoS: 100 feet

Slope % = Rise (600 – 595) / Run (100 feet)
= 5’ / 100’
= 0.05 x 100
Slope = 5%

Slope Length Above CFS = 100’
Slope % = 5%

Pike County Conservation District

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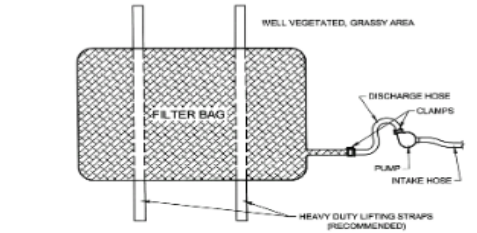
Pumped water filter bag (pwfb)

- Filter bags may be used to filter water pumped from disturbed areas prior to discharging to surface waters. They may also be used to filter water pumped from sediment storage areas of sediment basins and sediment traps.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 3-16
Pumped Water Filter Bag



PLAN VIEW

ELEVATION VIEW

PA DEP

Low volume filter bags shall be made from non-woven geotextile material sewn with high strength, double stitched "J" type seams. They shall be capable of trapping particles larger than 150 microns. High volume filter bags shall be made from woven geotextiles that meet the following standards:

Property	Test Method	Minimum Standard
Avg. Wide Width Strength	ASTM D-4884	60 lb/in
Grab Tensile	ASTM D-4632	205 lb
Puncture	ASTM D-4833	110 lb
Mullen Burst	ASTM D-3786	350 psi
UV Resistance	ASTM D-4355	70%
AOS % Retained	ASTM D-4751	80 Sieve

A suitable means of accessing the bag with machinery required for disposal purposes shall be provided. Filter bags shall be replaced when they become ½ full of sediment. Spare bags shall be kept available for replacement of those that have failed or are filled. Bags shall be placed on straps to facilitate removal unless bags come with lifting straps already attached.

Bags shall be located in well-vegetated (grassy) area, and discharge onto stable, erosion resistant areas. Where this is not possible, a geotextile underlayment and flow path shall be provided. Bags may be placed on filter stone to increase discharge capacity. Bags shall not be placed on slopes greater than 5%. For slopes exceeding 5%, clean rock or other non-erodible and non-polluting material may be placed under the bag to reduce slope steepness.

No downslope sediment barrier is required for most installations. Compost berm or compost filter sock shall be installed below bags located in HQ or EV watersheds, within 50 feet of any receiving surface water or where grassy area is not available.

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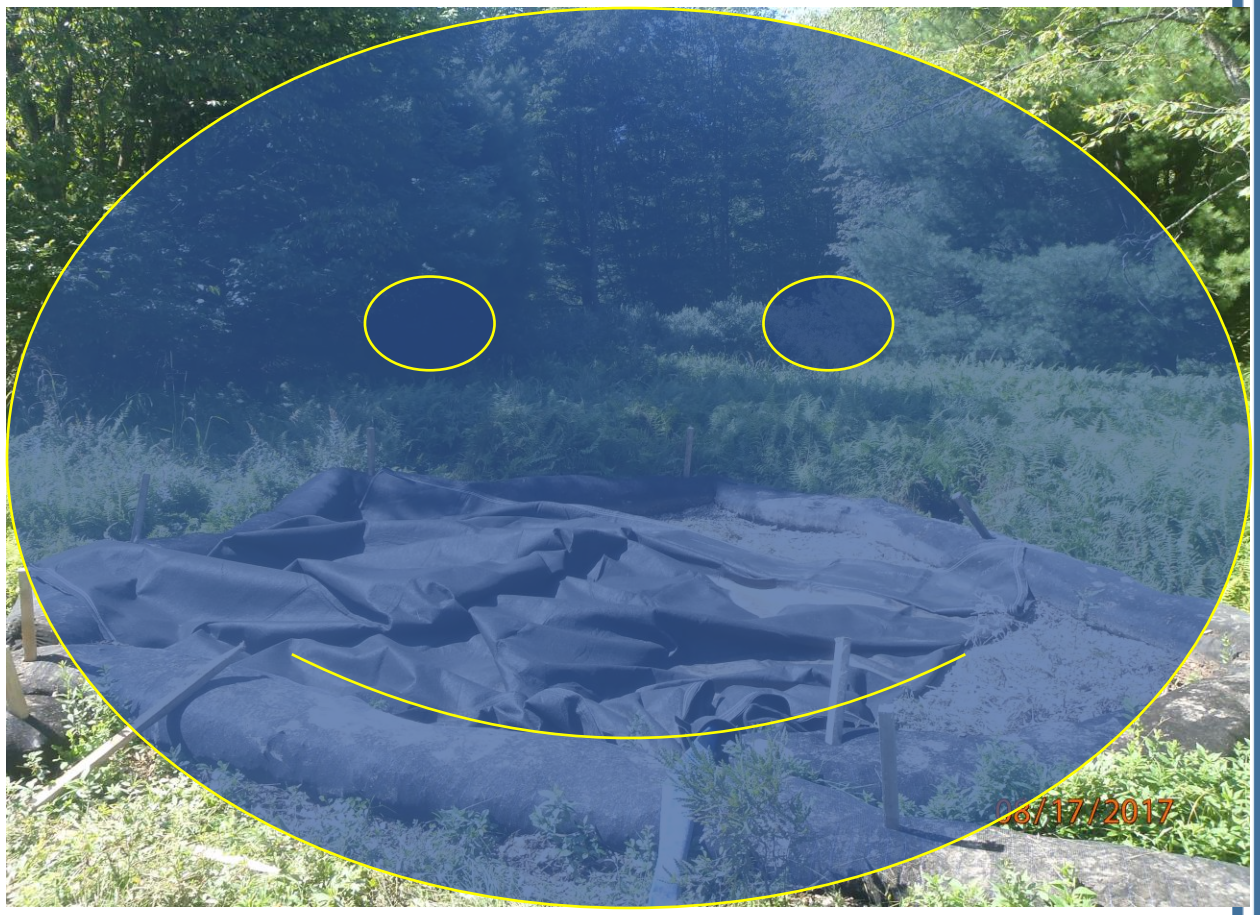
Bags shall be located in well-vegetated upland areas



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Filter bags shall be replaced when they become ½ full of sediment

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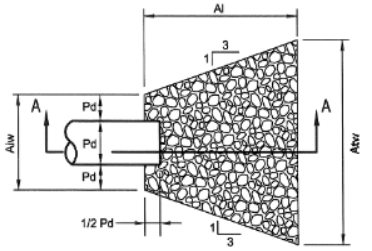
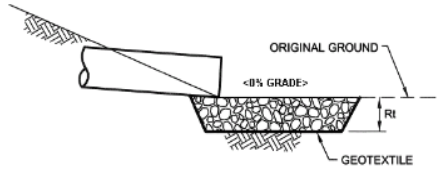
Riprap apron

- Riprap aprons may be used to prevent scour at pipe or channel outfalls where anticipated discharge velocities do not exceed 17.0 feet per second, there is sufficient room to construct apron, and where the aprons can be installed on a level grade.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 9-2
Riprap Apron at Pipe Outlet without Flared Endwall



PLAN VIEW



SECTION A - A

Adapted from USDOT, FHA HEC-14

NOTE: This table is intentionally blank and should be filled in by the plan preparer.

OUTLET NO.	PIPE DIA Pd (IN)	RIPRAP SIZE (R-__)	RIPRAP THICK. Rt (IN)	APRON LENGTH Al (FT)	APRON INITIAL WIDTH Aiw (FT)	APRON TERMINAL WIDTH Atw (FT)

All aprons shall be constructed to the dimensions shown. Terminal widths shall be adjusted as necessary to match receiving channels.

All aprons shall be inspected at least weekly and after each runoff event. Displaced riprap within the apron shall be replaced immediately.

Extend riprap on back side of apron to at least ½ depth of pipe on both sides to prevent scour around the pipe.

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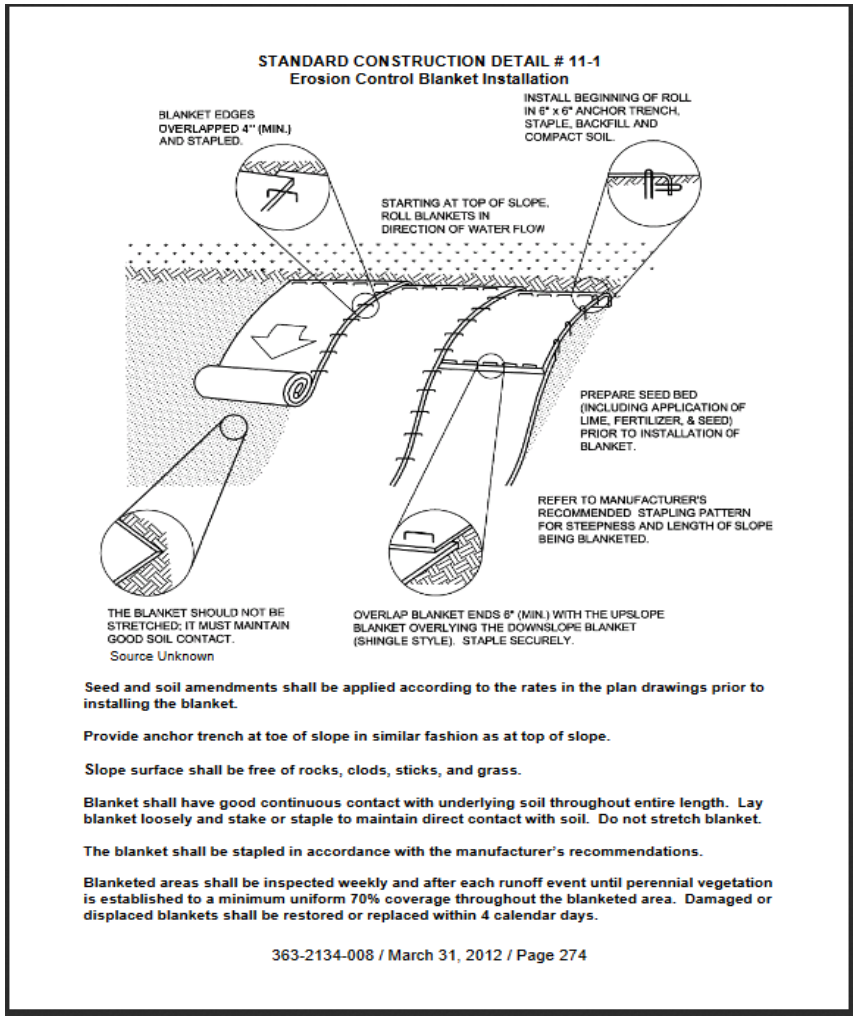
Erosion control blankets/matting

- Erosion control blankets should be used on all slopes that are 3H:1v or steeper and where potential exists for sediment pollution to receiving surface waters. Erosion control blankets should be used for all seeded areas within 50 feet of a surface water – 100 feet of a special protection water – regardless of slope.



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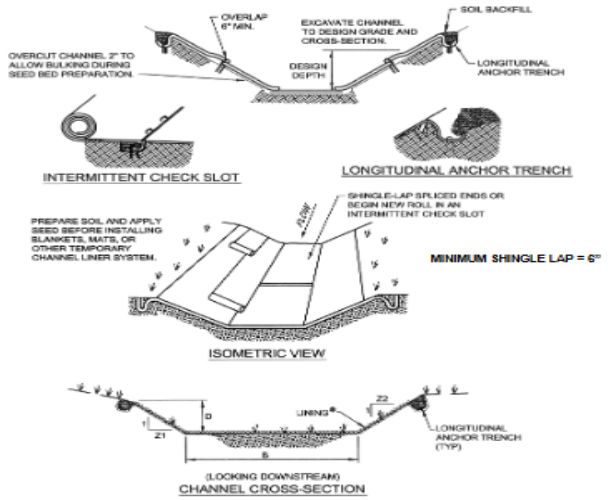
Erosion control blanket in channels

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 6-1
Vegetated Channel



* SEE MANUFACTURER'S LINING INSTALLATION DETAIL FOR STAPLE PATTERNS, AND VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL AMENDMENTS, SEED MIXTURES AND MULCHING INFORMATION.

Adapted from Salix Applied Earthcare - Erosion Draw 5.0

NOTE: This table is intentionally blank and should be filled in by the plan preparer.

CHANNEL NO.	STATIONS	BOTTOM WIDTH B (FT)	DEPTH D (FT)	TOP WIDTH W (FT)	Z1 (FT)	Z2 (FT)	LINING*

Anchor trenches shall be installed at beginning and end of channel in the same manner as longitudinal anchor trenches.

Channel dimensions shall be constantly maintained. Channel shall be cleaned whenever total channel depth is reduced by 25% at any location. Sediment deposits shall be removed within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as soil conditions permit access to channel without further damage. Damaged lining shall be repaired or replaced within 48 hours of discovery.

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Pike County
Conservation District

Monroe County
Conservation District

Pike County Conservation District

Seeding

Monroe County Conservation District

Seed mixtures appropriate for site conditions (soil pH and fertility, slope, available sunlight, anticipated use, etc.) should be specified.

TABLE 11.3
Plant Tolerances of Soil Limitation Factors

Species	Growth Habit[1]	Tolerates				Minimum Seed Specifications[3]				
		Wet Soil	Dry Site	Low Fertility	Acid Soil (pH 5-5.5)[2]	Purity (%)	Ready Germ (%)	Hard Seed (%)	Total Germ (%)	Seeds/lb (1,000s)
Warm-Season Grasses										
Deertongue	bunch	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	75		75	250
Weeping lovegrass	bunch	no	yes	yes	yes	97	75		75	1,500
Switchgrass[4]	bunch	yes	yes	yes	yes		(60 PLS)			390
Big bluestem	bunch	no	yes	yes	yes		(60 PLS)			150
Cool-Season Grasses										
Tall Fescue	bunch	yes	no	yes	no	95	80		80	227
Redtop	sod	yes	yes	yes	yes	92	80		80	5,000
Fine fescues	sod	no	no	yes	no	95	80		80	400
Perennial ryegrass	bunch	yes	no	no	no	95	85		85	227
Annual ryegrass	bunch	yes	no	yes	no	95	85		85	227
Kentucky bluegrass	sod	no	no	no	no	85	75		75	2,200
Reed canarygrass	sod	yes	yes	yes	no	95	70		70	520
Orchardgrass	bunch	yes	yes	yes	yes	95	80		80	654
Timothy	bunch	yes	no	yes	yes	95	80		80	1,230
Smooth bromegrass	sod	no	yes	yes	no	95	80		80	136
Legumes[5]										
Crownvetch	sod	no	yes	yes	no	98	40	30	65	120
Birdsfoot trefoil[6]	bunch	yes	no	yes	yes	98	60	20	80	400
Flatpea	sod	no	no	yes	yes	98	55	20	75	10
Serecia lespedeza	bunch	no	yes	yes	yes	98	60	20	80	335
Cereals										
Winter wheat	bunch	no	no	no	no	98	85		85	15
Winter rye	bunch	no	no	yes	yes	98	85		85	18
Spring oats	bunch	no	no	no	no	98	85		85	13
Sundangrass	bunch	no	yes	no	no	98	85		85	55
Japanese millet	bunch	yes	no	yes	yes	98	80		80	155

Pike County Conservation District

Seeding

Monroe County Conservation District

TABLE 11.4
Recommended Seed Mixtures

Mixture Number	Species	Seeding Rate - Pure Live Seed [1]	
		Most Sites	Adverse Sites
1 [2]	Spring oats (spring), or	64	96
	Annual ryegrass (spring or fall), or	10	15
	Winter wheat (fall), or	90	120
	Winter rye (fall)	56	112
2 [3]	Tall fescue, or	60	75
	Fine fescue, or	35	40
	Kentucky bluegrass, plus	25	30
	Redtop[4], or	3	3
	Perennial ryegrass	15	20
3	Birdsfoot trefoil, plus	6	10
	Tall fescue	30	35
4	Birdsfoot trefoil, plus	6	10
	Reed canarygrass	10	15
5[8]	Crownvetch, plus	10	15
	Tall fescue, or	20	25
	Perennial ryegrass	20	25
6 [5,8]	Crownvetch, plus	10	15
	Annual ryegrass	20	25
7[8]	Birdsfoot trefoil, plus	6	10
	Crownvetch, plus	10	15
	Tall fescue	20	30
8	Flatpea, plus	20	30
	Tall fescue, or	20	30
	Perennial ryegrass	20	25
9 [6]	Serecia lespedeza, plus	10	20
	Tall fescue, plus	20	25
	Redtop[4]	3	3
10	Tall fescue, plus	40	60
	Fine fescue	10	15
11	Deertongue, plus	15	20
	Birdsfoot trefoil	6	10
12 [7]	Switchgrass, or	15	20
	Big Bluestem, plus	15	20
	Birdsfoot trefoil	6	10
13	Orchardgrass, or	20	30
	Smooth bromegrass, plus	25	35
	Birdsfoot trefoil	6	10

Penn State, "Erosion Control and Conservation Plantings on Noncropland"

TABLE 11.5
Recommended Seed Mixtures for Stabilizing Disturbed Areas

Site Condition	Nurse Crop	Seed Mixture (Select one mixture)
Slopes and Banks (not mowed)		
Well-drained	1 plus	3, 5, 8, or 12[1]
Variable drainage	1 plus	3 or 7
Slopes and Banks (mowed)		
Well-drained	1 plus	2 or 10
Slopes and Banks (grazed/hay)		
Well-drained	1 plus	2, 3, or 13
Gullies and Eroded Areas	1 plus	3, 5, 7, or 12[1]
Erosion Control Facilities (BMPs)		
Sod waterways, spillways, frequent water flow areas	1 plus	2, 3, or 4
Drainage ditches		
Shallow, less than 3 feet deep	1 plus	2, 3, or 4
Deep, not mowed	1 plus	5 or 7
Pond banks, dikes, levees, dams, diversion channels, And occasional water flow areas		
Mowed areas	1 plus	2 or 3
Non-mowed areas	1 plus	5 or 7
For hay or silage on diversion channels and occasional water flow areas	1 plus	3 or 13
Highways [2]		
Non-mowed areas		
Pure crownvetch[3]	1 plus	5 or 6
Well-drained	1 plus	5, 7, 8, 9, or 10
Variable drained	1 plus	3 or 7
Poorly drained	1 plus	3 or 4
Areas mowed several times per year	1 plus	2, 3, or 10
Utility Right-of-way		
Well-drained	1 plus	5, 8, or 12[1]
Variable drained	1 plus	3 or 7
Well-drained areas for grazing/hay	1 plus	2, 3, or 13
Effluent Disposal Areas	1 plus	3 or 4
Sanitary Landfills	1 plus	3, 5, 7, 11[1], or 12[1]
Surface mines		
Spoils, mine wastes, fly ash, slag, settling basin Residues and other severely disturbed areas (lime to soil test)	1 plus	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11[1], or 12[1]
Severely disturbed areas for grazing/hay	1 plus	3 or 13

Penn State, "Erosion Control and Conservation Plantings on Noncropland"

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Soil Amendments

Soil testing is recommended prior to seeding and mulching to determine the proper soil amendments and application rates for the proposed seed mixtures. Soil test kits are inexpensive and may be obtained from the county Cooperative Extension Services offices.

TABLE 11.2
Soil Amendment Application Rate Equivalents

Soil Amendment	Permanent Seeding Application Rate			Notes
	Per Acre	Per 1,000 sq. ft.	Per 1,000 sq. yd.	
Agricultural lime	6 tons	240 lb.	2,480 lb.	Or as per soil test; may not be required in agricultural fields
10-10-20 fertilizer	1,000 lb.	25 lb.	210 lb.	Or as per soil test; may not be required in agricultural fields
	Temporary Seeding Application Rate			
Agricultural lime	1 ton	40 lb.	410 lb.	Typically not required for topsoil stockpiles
10-10-10 fertilizer	500 lb.	12.5 lb.	100 lb.	Typically not required for topsoil stockpiles

Adapted from Penn State, "Erosion Control and Conservation Plantings on Noncropland"

NOTE: A compost blanket which meets the standards of this chapter may be substituted for the soil amendments shown in Table 11.2.

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Mulching

- Mulches absorb rainfall impact, increase the rate of infiltration, reduce soil moisture loss due to evaporation, moderate soil temperatures, provide a suitable environment for germination, and protect the seedling from intense sunlight. All seeded areas should be mulched or blanketed to minimize the potential for failure to establish an adequate vegetative cover. Mulching may also be used as a temporary stabilization of some disturbed areas in non-germinating seasons.

FIGURE 11.4
Straw Mulch Applied at 3 Tons/Acre

PA DEP

Rule of thumb: If you are seeing a lot of bare ground, there is not enough straw. (Caution: Too much straw can be as harmful as too little straw.)

TABLE 11.6
Mulch Application Rates

Mulch Type	Application Rate (Min.)			Notes
	Per Acre	Per 1,000 sq. ft.	Per 1,000 sq. yd.	
Straw	3 tons	140 lb.	1,240 lb.	Either wheat or oat straw, free of weeds, not chopped or finely broken
Hay	3 tons	140 lb.	1,240 lb.	Timothy, mixed clover and timothy or other native forage grasses
Wood Chips	4 - 6 tons	185 - 275 lb.	1,650 - 2,500 lb.	May prevent germination of grasses and legumes
Hydromulch	1 ton	47 lb.	415	See limitations above

Pike County
Conservation District

Monroe County
Conservation District

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Pennsylvania Code

Title 25. Environmental Protection

Department of Environmental Protection

Chapter 102. Erosion and Sediment Control

Department of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Quality Protection
Division of Waterways, Wetlands and Erosion Control
Rachel Carson State Office Building, 10th Floor
400 Market Street
Harrisburg, PA 17101-2301
(717) 787-6827

Printed on May 15, 2000

the temporary E&S BMPs shall be removed. Any areas disturbed in the act of removing temporary E&S BMPs shall be permanently stabilized upon completion of the temporary E&S BMP removal activity.

(2) For an earth disturbance activity or any stage or phase of an activity to be considered permanently stabilized, the disturbed areas shall be covered with one of the following:

(i) A minimum uniform 70% perennial vegetative cover, with a density capable of resisting accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

(ii) An acceptable BMP which permanently minimizes accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

(b) *Temporary stabilization.*

(1) Upon temporary cessation of an earth disturbance activity or any stage or phase of an activity where a cessation of earth disturbance activities will exceed 4 days, the site shall be immediately seeded, mulched, or otherwise protected from accelerated erosion and sedimentation pending future earth disturbance activities.

(2) For an earth disturbance activity or any stage or phase of an activity to be considered temporarily stabilized, the disturbed areas shall be covered with one of the following:

(i) A minimum uniform coverage of mulch and seed, with a density capable of resisting accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

(ii) An acceptable BMP which temporarily minimizes accelerated erosion and sedimentation.

Authority

The provisions of this § 102.22 amended under sections 5 and 402 of The Clean Streams Law (35 P. S. §§ 691.5 and 691.402); sections 1917-A and 1920-A of The Administrative Code of 1929 (71 P. S. §§ 510-17 and 510-20); and section 11(2) of the Conservation District Law (3 P. S. § 859(2)).

Source

The provisions of this § 102.22 adopted September 29, 1972, effective October 30, 1972, 2 Pa.B. 1796; amended December 30, 1999, effective January 1, 2000, 30 Pa.B. 111; amended August 20, 2010, effective November 19, 2010, 40 Pa.B. 4861. Immediately preceding text appears at serial page (266250).

Cross References

This section cited in 25 Pa. Code § 102.7 (relating to permit termination).

§ 102.23. [Reserved].

Source

The provisions of this § 102.23 adopted September 29, 1972, effective October 30, 1972, 2 Pa.B. 1796; reserved December 30, 1999, effective January 1, 2000, 30 Pa.B. 111. Immediately preceding


12/07/2017

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

District inspections

- During and after earth disturbance activities district staff may conduct inspections in order to check compliance with chapter 102 erosion and sediment control regulations.
- An inspection report will follow each inspection completed by the District
  - Inspection report will:
    - Describe site conditions
    - Cite applicable violations
    - Provide compliance assistance measure to aid responsible parties in violation resolution

Pike County
Conservation District

MONROE COUNTY
CONSERVATION DISTRICT

3150-PM-BWEW0092 Rev. 1/2016

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATERWAYS ENGINEERING AND WETLANDS

Permit No.
Report No.

EARTH DISTURBANCE INSPECTION REPORT

Project Name **Inspection Date** **Inspection Time**

Weather Conditions **Total Project Area**

Location **Total Disturbed Area**

Municipality **County**

Receiving Water(s) **Designated/Existing Use**

Responsible Party(s)
(name & address)

Phone ( )

Site Representative (name)
(title)

Inspector (name)
(title)

Type of Inspection (check only one)
Routine complete ☐ Routine partial ☐ Follow-up ☐ Complaint ☐ Final ☐

Photographs Taken Yes ☐ No ☐

Site Description & Observations

☐ **Continued on page 3 of ___.**

Permit and Plan Requirements				Type of Activity (check as many as appropriate)	
Y	N			☐ Other	
☐	☐	Written Erosion & Sediment Plan required		☐ Pub. Road Constr./Maint. (PRC)	☐ Pvt. Road/Residence (PRRS)
☐	☐	Written Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan required		☐ Res. Subdivision (RSBD)	☐ Comm./Indust. Dev. (CMIN)
☐	☐	Erosion & Sediment Plan requested		☐ Govmt. Facilities (GOV)	☐ Recreation Facilities (RECF)
☐	☐	Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan requested		☐ Utilities Facilities (UTL)	☐ Agricul. Activities (AGA)
☐	☐	E & S Permit required	☐ ESCGP Permit required	☐ Sewer/Water Systems (SWS)	☐ Pipeline (PL)
☐	☐	NPDES Permit required		☐ Remediation/Restoration (RRES)	☐ Silviculture (SILV)
		☐ Phased Constr.	☐ Non-Phased Constr.		

Permit #: Exp. Date:

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☐ White - Inspector ☐ Yellow - Responsible Party ☐ Pink - Department ☐ Goldenrod - Other

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATERWAYS ENGINEERING AND WETLANDS

Permit No.
Report No.

EARTH DISTURBANCE INSPECTION REPORT

Project Name **Inspection Date** **Inspection Time**

Inspection Findings	Reference
No violations observed at this time.	☐ (N/A)
a. Failure to develop a written Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Plan.	☐ (102.4)
b. Failure to have an E&S Plan available onsite.	☐ (102.4)
c. Failure to submit an E&S Plan as requested.	☐ (102.4)
d. Failure to implement effective E&S Best Management Practices (BMPs).	☐ (102.4)
e. Failure to maintain effective E&S BMPs.	☐ (102.4)
f. Failure to use Antidegradation Best Available Combination of Technologies (ABACT) BMPs for discharges to High Quality or Exceptional Value Waters.	☐ (102.4)
g. Failure to obtain an NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.	☐ (102.5)
h. Failure to obtain an E&S Permit.	☐ (102.5)
i. Failure to prepare and implement a Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) Plan.	☐ (102.5)
j. Failure to submit a Notice of Termination (NOT).	☐ (102.7)
k. Failure to develop a written Post Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) Plan/Restoration Plan.	☐ (102.8)
l. Failure to have PCSM Plan/Restoration Plan available onsite.	☐ (102.8)
m. Failure to submit PCSM Plan/Restoration Plan as requested.	☐ (102.8)
n. Failure to implement effective PCSM BMPs.	☐ (102.8)
o. Failure to maintain effective PCSM BMPs.	☐ (102.8)
p. Failure to perform reporting and recordkeeping as required.	☐ (102.8)
q. Failure to implement riparian buffer or riparian forest buffer.	☐ (102.14)
r. Failure to meet regulatory requirements for riparian forest buffer.	☐ (102.14)
s. Failure to provide temporary stabilization of the earth disturbance site.	☐ (102.22)
t. Failure to provide permanent stabilization of the earth disturbance site.	☐ (102.22)
u. Failure to comply with permit conditions.	☐ (402 CSL)
v. Sediment or other pollutant was discharged into waters of the Commonwealth.	☐ (401 CSL)
w. Site conditions present a potential for pollution to waters of the Commonwealth.	☐ (402 CSL)
x. Failure to comply with a Department Order.	☐ (402, 611 CSL)
y. Failure to comply with PCSM long-term operation and maintenance requirements.	☐ (102.8)
z. Failure to conduct a preconstruction meeting.	☐ (102.5)
aa. Failure to provide proof of consultation with the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program regarding the presence of a State or Federal threatened or endangered species on a project site requiring a Chapter 102 permit.	☐ (102.6)
bb. Failure to withhold a building or other permit or approval from those proposing or conducting earth disturbance activities, which require a Department permit, until the Department or conservation district has approved/acknowledged the Chapter 102 permit.	☐ (102.43)

☐ **Inspection of this project has revealed site conditions which constitute violations of 25 Pa. Code Chapters 92a and/or 102 and the Clean Streams Law, the act of June 22, 1937, P.L. 1987, 35 P.S. §691.1 *et seq.***

Additional information regarding these violations can be found on the back of this page.

Page 2 of ___

☐ White - Inspector ☐ Yellow - Responsible Party ☐ Pink - Department ☐ Goldenrod - Other

Pike County
Conservation District

Monroe County
Conservation District

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATERWAYS ENGINEERING AND WETLANDS

Permit No.
Report No.

EARTH DISTURBANCE INSPECTION REPORT

Project Name **Inspection Date** **Inspection Time**

Continuation Sheet

Site Description & Observations

Compliance Assistance Measures

Follow-up inspection will occur on or about (date)

(Signature of Site Representative) (Date) (Inspector's Signature) (Date)

The Site Representatives' signature acknowledges that they have read the report and received a copy and that they were given an opportunity to discuss it with the inspector. The signature does not necessarily mean the signee agrees with the report.

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White - Inspector Yellow - Responsible Party Pink - Department Goldenrod - Other

3150-PM-BWEW0092 Rev. 1/2016

This report is official notification that a representative of the Department of Environmental Protection has conducted an inspection of your earth disturbance activity to determine compliance with Title 25, Chapter 92a, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, Title 25, Chapter 102, Erosion and Sediment Control, and the Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law. This representative may be an employee of the local County Conservation District, which by delegation agreement with the Department of Environmental Protection, is authorized to investigate complaints, inspect earth disturbance activities and conduct compliance actions. Any violations observed by the Department/Conservation District have been noted on this report form and constitute unlawful conduct as defined in Section 611 of the Clean Streams Law.

There will be no written confirmation of those violations from the Department. Failure to take corrective actions to resolve the violations may result in administrative, civil and/or criminal penalties being instituted by the Department of Environmental Protection as defined in Section 602 of the Clean Streams Law of Pennsylvania. The Clean Streams Law provides for up to $10,000 per day in civil penalties, up to $10,000 in summary criminal penalties, and up to $25,000 in misdemeanor criminal penalties for each violation.

This report does not constitute an Order or appealable action of the Department. Nothing contained herein shall be deemed to grant or imply immunity from legal action for any violation noted herein.

For further information or assistance please contact:

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Voluntary compliance

- If violations are cited during an inspection of your site the district will first seek to achieve voluntary compliance from the responsible parties.
  - Open dialogue between district representatives and responsible parties is essential to violation resolution on an earth disturbance site.
  - If you are ever unsure of your site's compliance status or how to resolve violations Do not hesitate to contact the district.
- In the event that voluntary compliance cannot be achieved and/or a serious pollution event has occurred on a site, the district can initiate enforcement action and seek civil penalties.

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Common violations

- A. failure to develop a written erosion and sediment (E&s) plan
- B. failure to have E&S plan available onsite
- D. failure to implement effective E&s best management practices (BMPs)
- E. failure to maintain effective E&S BMPs.

3150-PM-BWEW0022 Rev. 1/2016

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATERWAYS ENGINEERING AND WETLANDS

Permit No. _____
Report No. _____

EARTH DISTURBANCE INSPECTION REPORT

Project Name _____ Inspection Date _____ Inspection Time _____

Inspection Findings	Reference
No violations observed at this time.	☐ (N/A)
a. Failure to develop a written Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Plan.	☐ (102.4)
b. Failure to have an E&S Plan available onsite.	☐ (102.4)
c. Failure to submit an E&S Plan as requested.	☐ (102.4)
d. Failure to implement effective E&S Best Management Practices (BMPs).	☐ (102.4)
e. Failure to maintain effective E&S BMPs.	☐ (102.4)
f. Failure to use Antidegradation Best Available Combination of Technologies (ABACT) BMPs for discharges to High Quality or Exceptional Value Waters.	☐ (102.4)
g. Failure to obtain an NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.	☐ (102.5)
h. Failure to obtain an E&S Permit.	☐ (102.5)
i. Failure to prepare and implement a Preparedness, Prevention, and Contingency (PPC) Plan.	☐ (102.5)
j. Failure to submit a Notice of Termination (NOT).	☐ (102.7)
k. Failure to develop a written Post Construction Stormwater Management (PCSM) Plan/Restoration Plan.	☐ (102.8)
l. Failure to have PCSM Plan/Restoration Plan available onsite.	☐ (102.8)
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o. Failure to maintain effective PCSM BMPs.	☐ (102.8)
p. Failure to perform reporting and recordkeeping as required.	☐ (102.8)
q. Failure to implement riparian buffer or riparian forest buffer.	☐ (102.14)
r. Failure to meet regulatory requirements for riparian forest buffer.	☐ (102.14)
s. Failure to provide temporary stabilization of the earth disturbance site.	☐ (102.22)
t. Failure to provide permanent stabilization of the earth disturbance site.	☐ (102.22)
u. Failure to comply with permit conditions.	☐ (402 CSL)
v. Sediment or other pollutant was discharged into waters of the Commonwealth.	☐ (401 CSL)
w. Site conditions present a potential for pollution to waters of the Commonwealth.	☐ (402 CSL)
x. Failure to comply with a Department Order.	☐ (402, 611 CSL)
y. Failure to comply with PCSM long-term operation and maintenance requirements.	☐ (102.8)
z. Failure to conduct a preconstruction meeting.	☐ (102.5)
aa. Failure to provide proof of consultation with the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program regarding the presence of a State or Federal threatened or endangered species on a project site requiring a Chapter 102 permit.	☐ (102.6)
bb. Failure to withhold a building or other permit or approval from those proposing or conducting earth disturbance activities, which require a Department permit, until the Department or conservation district has approved/acknowledged the Chapter 102 permit.	☐ (102.43)

☐ **Inspection of this project has revealed site conditions which constitute violations of 25 Pa. Code Chapters 92a and/or 102 and the Clean Streams Law, the act of June 22, 1937, P.L. 1987, 35 P.S. §691.1 *et seq.***

Additional information regarding these violations can be found on the back of this page.

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☐ White - Inspector ☐ Yellow - Responsible Party ☐ Pink - Department ☐ Goldenrod - Other

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Violation or no Violation?

d. Failure to implement effective E&S Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Bottom of Silt Fence must be toed in.

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

d. Failure to implement effective E&S Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Stable site access not provided. (Rock Construction Entrance)

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

e. Failure to maintain effective E&S BMPS

Soil exceeding ½ sock height

Pike County
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Monroe County
Conservation District

Pike County
Conservation District

Monroe County
Conservation District

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

What is Clean Fill?

- 25 Pa. Code § 271.1 and § 287.1 Document Number 258-2182-773
  - Clean fill – Uncontaminated, nonwater-soluble, nondecomposable, inert solid material used to level an area or bring an area to grade. The term includes only those materials that are identified as "fill," as the term is defined in this policy. The term does not include fill that has been blended, mixed or treated with the purpose of meeting the definition of "clean fill" and that without being blended, mixed or treated would fail to meet the numeric limits identified in the definition of "uncontaminated material".
  - Fill – The term is limited to clean, regulated and historic fill that is soil, rock, stone, gravel, used asphalt, brick, block or concrete from construction and demolition activities that is separate from other waste and recognizable as such, and "dredged material," as the term is defined by the municipal and residual waste regulations, 25 Pa. Code §§ 271.1 and 287.1, whichever is applicable. The term does not include reclaimed asphalt pavement, naturally occurring asbestos, mine spoils or acid-producing rock

Pike County
Conservation District

Monroe County
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Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Environmental Due Diligence

- Defined as: Investigative techniques used to determine if whether fill had been affected by a release of a regulated substance
- Examples of performing environmental due diligence
  - Visual inspection of site where material is being generated from
  - Review of current and historic land uses
  - Sampling and analytical testing if needed
  - End goal is to have sufficient evidence to show no evidence of a release of a regulated substance

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Certification of Clean Fill

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

HELP (USER GUIDE)

Prior to completing this form and signing this certification, please review the entire Management of Fill policy (#258-2182-773), including the certification requirements. Please note that historic fill, as defined in the Management of Fill policy, may meet the definition of clean fill if the material is limited to uncontaminated soil, rock, stone, dredged material, used asphalt, and brick, block or concrete from construction and demolition activities that is separate from other waste and recognizable as such.

Fill containing a concentration of total PCBs greater than 2 ppm may be subject to regulation under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. Section 2601 et seq., and 40 C.F.R. Part 761, which is administered and implemented by the USEPA. For all such material, contact the PCB Coordinator for EPA Region 3 by email at R3_PCB_Coor@epa.gov to determine the allowable PCB level for your site and situation prior to transporting the material off the site of origin or accepting the material for use.

Instructions: Sections 1 and 2 of this form must be completed by the person making the determination of clean fill at the site of origin. Section 3 must be completed by the person using the material as clean fill. Both the person determining clean fill and the user of the clean fill are responsible for maintaining copies of this completed form on site for a period of five (5) years for Department inspection.

Reference Number
4256

Section 1: Person Determining Clean Fill

Name *
Title
Company Name
Street Address *
City *
State *
Zip Code *
Telephone Number *
E-mail Address *

Clean Fill Material originated on the following property:

Site Name
☐ Use same address as above
Street Address *
City *
State *
County *
Zip Code *
Municipality *
Region (based on County)

Pike County Conservation District

Monroe County Conservation District

Questions?

Christopher Ingulli
Program Specialist
556 Route 402
Hawley, PA 18428
Phone: (570) 226-8220
Fax: (570) 226-8222
Email: cingulli@pikepa.org
www.pikeconservation.org

Steven Baade, CPESC
Resource Conservation Specialist
8050 Running Valley Road
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
Phone: (570)-629-3060
Email: sbmccd@ptd.net
https://www.mcconservation.org/