The background is a dark blue gradient with several realistic water droplets of various sizes scattered across the surface. The droplets have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance.

# INSPECTION REPORTS, WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN THE FIELD & PROPER INSTALLATION OF COMMON BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)

# 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
- MULCHING



# ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

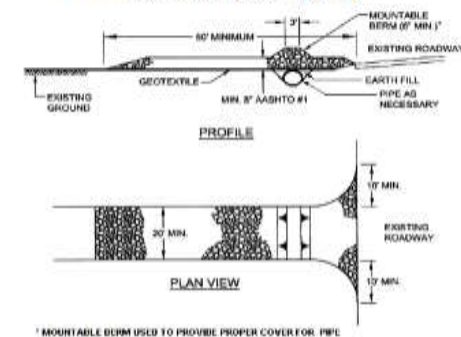
- A ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED WHEREVER IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC WILL EXIT THE PROJECT SITE ONTO ANY ROADWAY, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. ACCESS TO SITE SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



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.



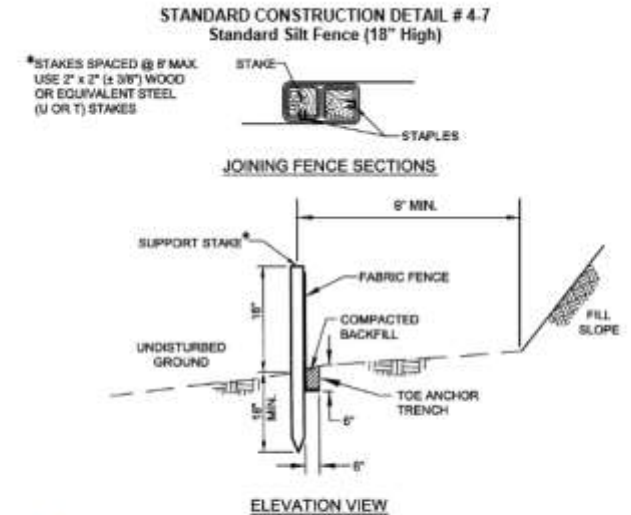
# REQUIRES MAINTENANCE





# 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.



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.



SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED AT LEVEL EXISTING GRADE







# SIZING SILT FENCE

Example:

Top of Slope (ToS) Elevation: 600

Bottom of Slope (BoS) Elevation: 595

Distance from ToS to BoS: 100 feet

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Slope \%} &= \text{Rise } (600 - 595) / \text{Run } (100 \text{ feet}) \\ &= 5' / 100' \\ &= 0.05 \times 100\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Slope} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Slope Length Above Fence} = 100'$$

$$\text{Slope \%} = 5\%$$

**TABLE 4.4**

**Maximum Slope Length for Silt Fence**

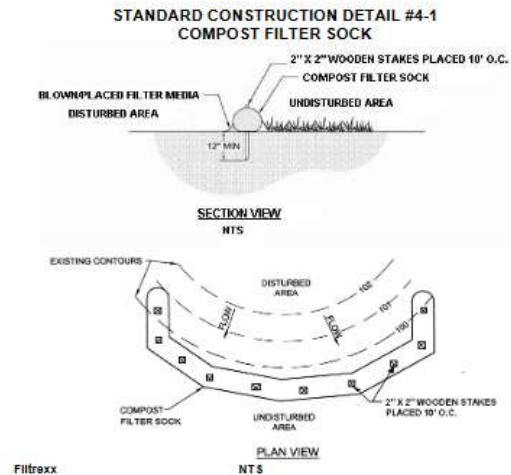
Slope - Percent	Maximum Slope Length (ft) Above Fence		
	Standard (18" High) Silt Fence	Reinforced (30" High) Silt Fence	Super Silt Fence
2 (or less)	150	500	1000
5	100	250	550
10	50	150	325
15	35	100	215
20	25	70	175
25	20	55	135
30	15	45	100
35	15	40	85
40	15	35	75
45	10	30	60
50	10	25	50

PA DEP



# 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.



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.



ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT  
REACHES HALF THE ABOVEGROUND HEIGHT OF THE SOCK





# REQUIRES MAINTENANCE









# COMPOST FILTER SOCK SIZING

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)

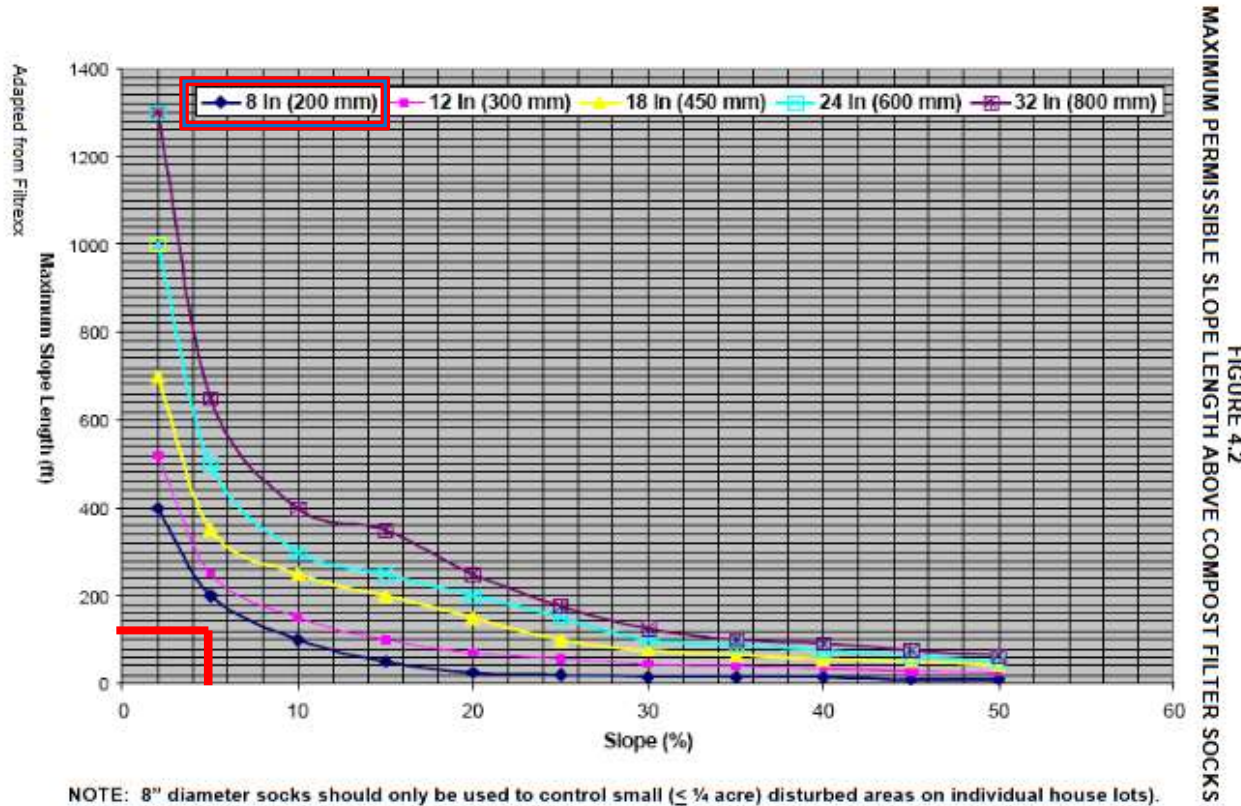
= 5' / 100'

= 0.05 x 100

Slope = 5%

Slope Length Above CFS = 100'

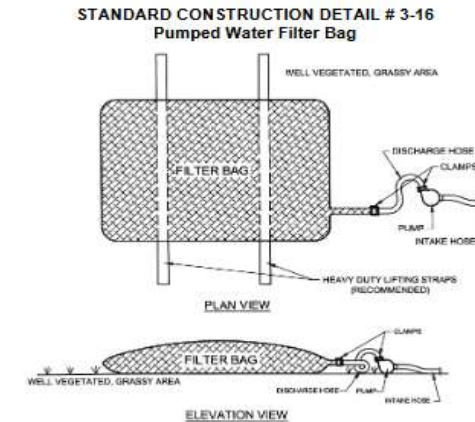
Slope % = 5%





# 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.



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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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.



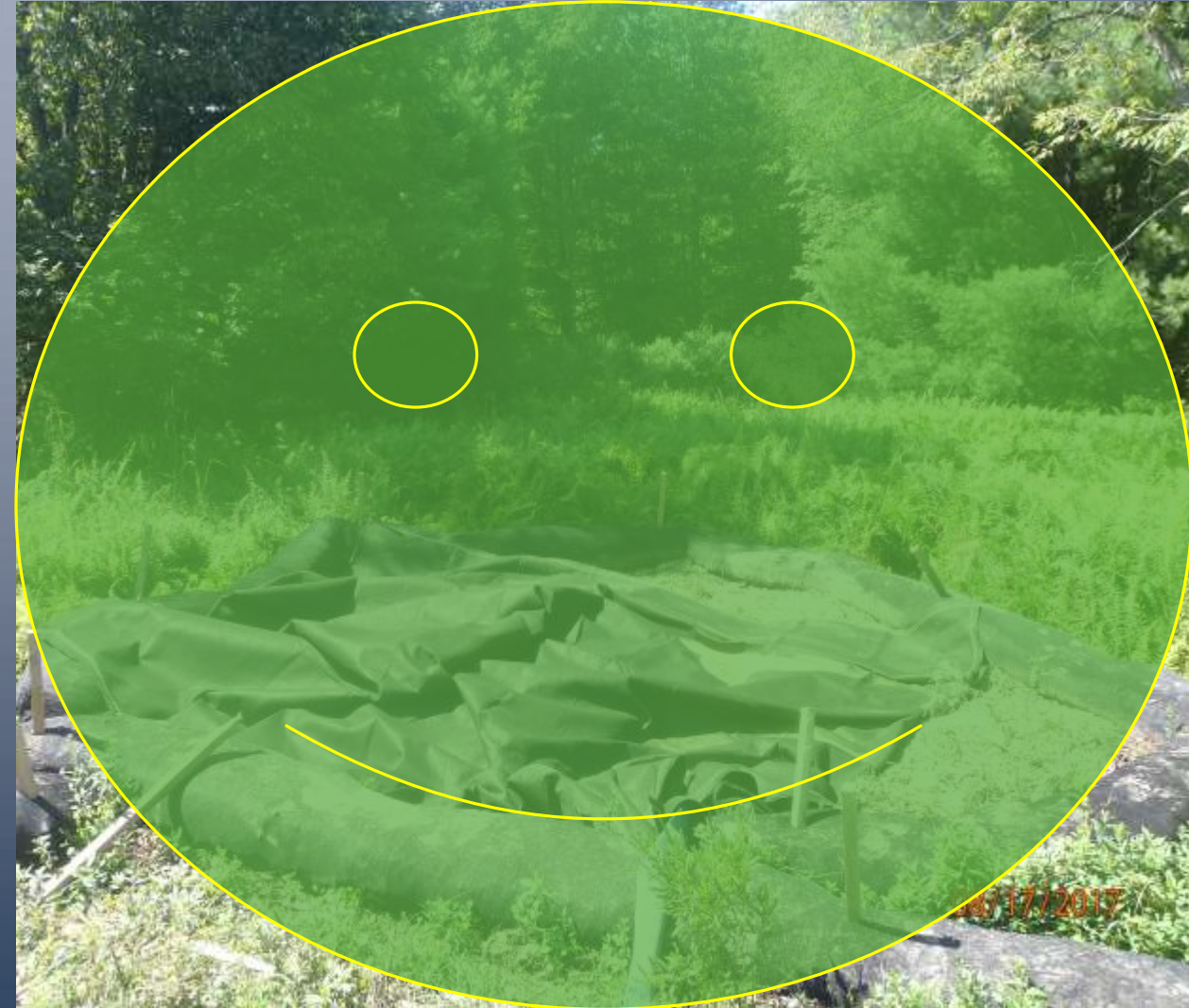








# BAGS SHALL BE LOCATED IN WELL-VEGETATED UPLAND AREAS





FILTER BAGS SHALL BE REPLACED WHEN THEY BECOME 1/2  
FULL OF SEDIMENT



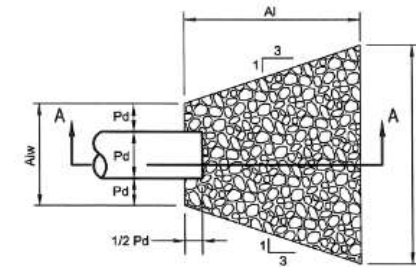


# RIPRAP APRON

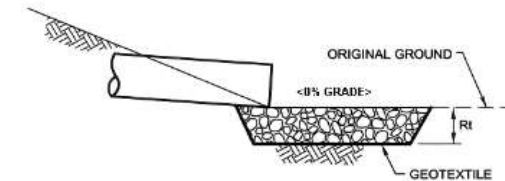
- RIPRAP APRONS MAY BE USED TO PREVENT SCOUR AT PIPE OR CHANNEL OUTFALLS WHERE ANTICIPATED DISCHARGE VELOCITIES DO NOT EXCEED 17.0 FEET PER SECOND, THERE IS SUFFICIENT ROOM TO CONSTRUCT APRON, AND WHERE THE APRONS CAN BE INSTALLED ON A LEVEL GRADE.



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			APRON	
		SIZE (R- )	THICK. Rt (IN)	LENGTH Al (FT)	INITIAL WIDTH Aiw (FT)	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 1/2 depth of pipe on both sides to prevent scour around the pipe.





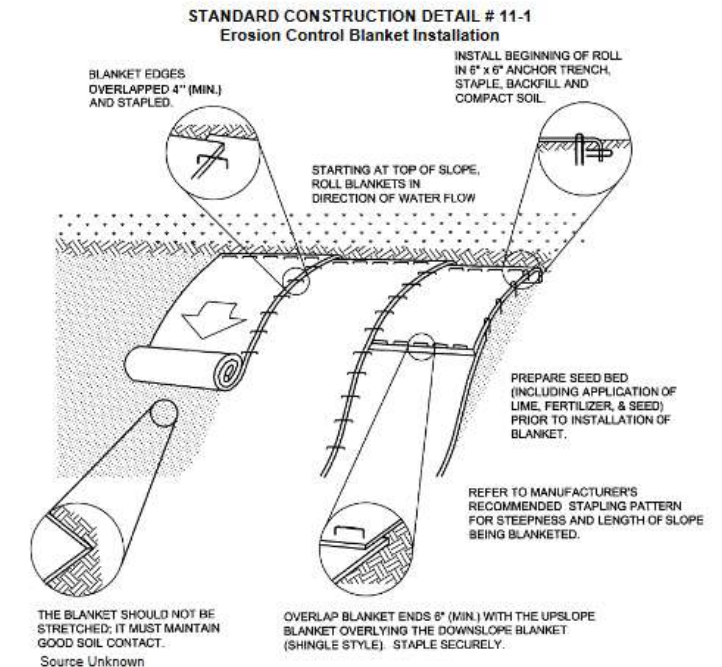






# EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS/MATTING

- 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.



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.

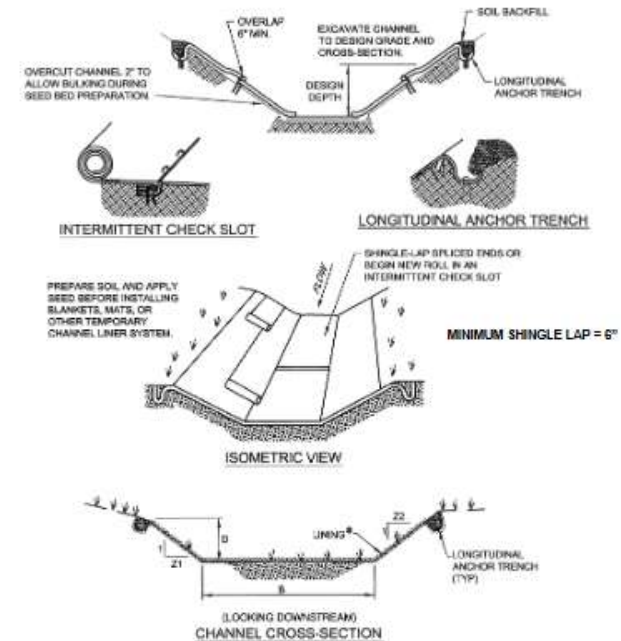
Blanketed areas shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event until perennial vegetation is established to a minimum uniform 70% coverage throughout the blanketed area. Damaged or displaced blankets shall be restored or replaced within 4 calendar days.



# 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.







# 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



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

Ch. 102      EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL      **25 § 102.23**

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



# 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



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 &amp; address) \_\_\_\_\_

Phone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

Site Representative (name) \_\_\_\_\_ Inspector (name) \_\_\_\_\_

(title) \_\_\_\_\_

(title) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Inspection (check only one)

Photographs Taken Yes ☐ No ☐Routine complete ☐ Routine partial ☐ Follow-up ☐ Complaint ☐ Final ☐

Site Description &amp; Observations \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Continued on page 3 of \_\_\_\_.

Permit and Plan Requirements		Type of Activity (check as many as appropriate)	
Y	N		Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Pub. Road Constr./Maint. (PRC)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pvt. Road/Residence (PRRS)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Res. Subdivision (RSSD)	<input type="checkbox"/> Comm./Indust. Dev. (CMIN)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Govt. Facilities (GOV)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recreation Facilities (RECF)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Utilities Facilities (UTL)	<input type="checkbox"/> Agric. Activities (AGA)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Sewer/Water Systems (SWS)	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline (PL)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Remediation/Restoration (RRES)	<input type="checkbox"/> Silviculture (SILV)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> E & S Permit required	<input type="checkbox"/> ESCGP Permit required
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> NPDES Permit required	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Phased Constr.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Phased Constr.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permit #: _____ Exp. Date: _____			

Page 1 of \_\_\_\_

☐ White - Inspector☐ Yellow - Responsible Party☐ Pink - Department☐ Goldenrod - OtherPermit No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Report No. \_\_\_\_\_

## EARTH DISTURBANCE INSPECTION REPORT

Project Name \_\_\_\_\_ Inspection Date \_\_\_\_\_ Inspection Time \_\_\_\_\_

## Inspection Findings

No violations observed at this time.

## Reference

☐ (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. §651.1 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







# 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 A 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.



# 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-BWL-W0092 Rev. 1/2016  
**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**  
 No violations observed at this time.

Inspection Findings	Reference
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



# VIOLATION OR NO VIOLATION?



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

Bottom of Silt Fence must be toed  
in.



# VIOLATION OR NO VIOLATION?

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

Stable site access not provided. (Rock Construction Entrance)





# VIOLATION OR NO VIOLATION?



e. Failure to maintain effective  
E&S BMPS

Soil exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  sock height



# VIOLATION OR NO VIOLATION?





# VIOLATION OR NO VIOLATION







# PIKE COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Christopher Ingulli  
Resource Conservationist  
556 Route 402  
Hawley, PA 18428

Phone: (570) 226-8220  
Fax: (570) 226-8222  
Email: [cingulli@pikepa.org](mailto:cingulli@pikepa.org)

[www.pikeconservation.org](http://www.pikeconservation.org)