

A CONSTRUCTION SEEDING & MULCHING

Temporary Seeding Species Selection			
Seeding Dates	Species	Lb./1,000 ft. ²	Per Ac.
March 1 to August 15	Oats	3	4 bushel
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
August 16 to November 1	Perennial Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
November 1 to Spring Seeding	Rye	3	2 bushel
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
November 1 to Spring Seeding	Wheat	3	2 bushel
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
November 1 to Spring Seeding	Perennial Ryegrass	1	40 lb.
	Tall Fescue	1	40 lb.
	Annual Ryegrass	1	40 lb.

Note: Other approved seed species may be substituted.

- Structural erosion- and sediment-control practices such as diversions and sediment traps shall be installed and stabilized with temporary seeding prior to grading the rest of the construction-site.
- Temporary seed shall be applied between construction operations on soil that will not be graded or reworked for 45 days or more. These idle areas should be seeded as soon as possible after grading or shall be seeded within 7 days. Several applications of temporary seeding are necessary on typical construction projects.
- The seedbed should be pulverized and loose to ensure the success of establishing vegetation. However, temporary seeding shall not be postponed if ideal seedbed preparation is not possible.
- Soil Amendments--Applications of temporary vegetation shall establish adequate stands of vegetation which may require the use of soil amendments. Soil tests should be taken on the site to predict the need for lime and fertilizer.
- Seeding Method--Seed shall be applied uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydroseeder. When feasible, seed that has been broadcast shall be covered by raking or dragging and then lightly tamped into place using a roller or cultipacker. If hydroseeding is used, the seed and fertilizer will be mixed on-site and the seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

MULCHING TEMPORARY SEEDING

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

B PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING

SITE PREPARATION

- A subsoiler, plow or other implement shall be used to reduce soil compaction and allow maximum infiltration. (Maximizing infiltration will help control both runoff rate and water quality.) Subsoiling should be done when the soil moisture is low enough to allow the soil to crack or fracture. Subsoiling shall not be done on slip-prone areas where soil preparation should be limited to what is necessary for establishing vegetation.
- The site shall be graded as needed to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation and seeding.
- Resoil shall be applied where needed to establish vegetation.

SEEDBED PREPARATION

- Lime--Agricultural ground limestone shall be applied to acid soil as recommended by a soil test. In lieu of a soil test, lime shall be applied at the rate of 100 lb./1,000 sq. ft. or 2 tons/ac.
- Fertilizer--Fertilizer shall be applied as recommended by a soil test. In lieu of a soil test, fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 12 lb./1,000 sq. ft. or 500 lb./ac. of 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 analysis.
- The lime and fertilizer shall be worked into the soil with a disk harrow, spring-tooth harrow, or other suitable field implement to a depth of 3 in. On sloping land the soil shall be worked on the contour.

SEEDING DATES AND SOIL CONDITIONS

Seeding should be done March 1 to May 31 or Aug 1 to September 30. These seeding dates are ideal but, with the use of additional mulch and irrigation, seedings may be made any time throughout the growing season. Tillage/seedbed preparation should be done when the soil is

MULCHING

- Mulch material shall be applied immediately after seeding. Seedings made during optimum seeding dates and with favorable soil conditions and on very flat areas may not need mulch to achieve adequate stabilization. Dormant seeding shall be mulched.
 - Straw--If straw is used it shall be unrotted small-grain straw applied at the rate of 2 tons/ac. or 90 lb./1,000 sq. ft. (two to three bales). The mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or mechanically so the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand-spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000-sq.-ft. sections and spread two 45-lb. bales of straw in each section.
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 - Other--Other acceptable mulches include mulch matings applied according to manufacturer's recommendations or wood chips applied at 6 tons/ac.
- Straw Mulch Anchoring Methods
 - Mechanical--A disk, crimper, or similar type tool shall be set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil. Straw mechanically anchored shall not be finely chopped but, generally, be left longer than 6 in..

dry enough to crumble and not form ribbons when compressed by hand. For winter seeding, see the following section on dormant seeding.

DORMANT SEEDINGS.

- Seedings shall not be planted from October 1 through November 20. During this period the seeds are likely to germinate but probably will not be able to survive the winter.
- The following methods may be used for "Dormant Seeding":
 - From October 1 through November 20, prepare the seedbed, add the required amounts of lime and fertilizer, then mulch and anchor. After November 20, and before March 15, broadcast the selected seed mixture. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.
 - From November 20 through March 15, when soil conditions permit, prepare the seedbed, lime and fertilize, apply the selected seed mixture, mulch and anchor. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.
 - Apply seed uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydro-seeder (slurry may include seed and fertilizer) on a firm, moist seedbed.
 - Where feasible, except when a cultipacker type seeder is used, the seedbed should be firmed following seeding operations with a cultipacker, roller, or light drag. On sloping land, seeding operations should be on the contour where feasible.

IRRIGATION

- Permanent seeding shall include irrigation to establish vegetation during dry or hot weather or on adverse site conditions as needed for adequate moisture for seed germination and plant growth.
- Excessive irrigation rates shall be avoided and irrigation monitored to prevent erosion and damage from runoff.

Permanent Seeding			
Seed Mix	Seeding Rate		Notes:
	lb./ac.	lb./1,000ft. ²	
General Use			
Creeping Red Fescue	20-40	3	
Domestic Ryegrass	10-20	3	
Kentucky Bluegrass	10-20	3	
Tall Fescue	40	1	
Dwarf Fescue	40	1	
Steep Banks or Cut Slopes			
Tall Fescue	40	1	
Crown Vetch	10	¼	Do not seed later than August.
Tall Fescue	20	¼	
Flat Pea	20	¼	Do not seed later than August.
Tall Fescue	20	¼	
Road Ditches and Swales			
Tall Fescue	40	1	
Dwarf Fescue	90	2¼	
Kentucky Bluegrass	5		
Lawns			
Kentucky Bluegrass	60	5	
Perennial Ryegrass	60	5	
Kentucky Bluegrass	60	5	For shaded areas
Creeping Red Fescue	60	5	

Note: Other approved seed species may be substituted.

- Permanent seeding shall not be considered established for at least 1 full yr. from the time of planting. Seeded areas shall be inspected for failure and vegetation reestablished as needed. Depending on-site conditions, it may be necessary to irrigate, fertilize, overseed, or reestablish plantings in order to provide permanent vegetation for adequate erosion control.
- Maintenance fertilization rates shall be established by soil test recommendations or by using the rates shown in the following table.

Maintenance for Permanent Seedings Fertilization and Mowing						
Mixture	Formula	lb./ac.	lb./1,000 ft. ²	Time	Mowing	
Creeping Red Fescue Ryegrass	10-10-10	500	12	Fall, yearly or as needed.	Not closer than 3"	
Kentucky Bluegrass	10-10-10	500	12			
Tall Fescue	10-10-10	500	12	Spring, yearly following establishment and every 4-7 yr. thereafter	Not closer than 4"	
Dwarf Fescue	10-10-10	500	12			
Crown Vetch Fescue	0-20-20	400	10	Do not mow	Do not mow	
Flat Pea Fescue	0-20-20	400	10			

Note: Following soil test recommendations is preferred to fertilizer rates shown above.

- Mulch Nettings--Nettings shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Netting may be necessary to hold mulch in place in areas of concentrated runoff and on critical slopes.
- Asphalt Emulsion--Asphalt shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer or at the rate of 160 gal./ac.
- Synthetic Binders--Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agri-Tac), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tack or equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer.
- Wood Cellulose Fiber--Wood cellulose fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 lb./ac. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lb./100 gal. of wood cellulose fiber.

INSPECTION

Procedures in this SWP3 shall provide that all controls on the site are inspected at least once every seven calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event greater than one-half inch of rain per 24 hour period. The permittee shall assign qualified inspection personnel (those with knowledge and experience in the installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion controls) to conduct these inspections to ensure that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the schedule proposed in Part III, G.1.g of this permit or whether additional control measures are required. This requirement shall continue during the home construction phase. Inspection reports shall be kept on-site and saved for three (3) years. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the SWP3 shall be observed to ensure that those are operating correctly. Discharge locations shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to the receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site vehicle tracking.

The permittee shall maintain for three years following the submittal of a notice of termination form, a record summarizing the results of the inspections, names(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3 and a certification as to whether the facility is in compliance with the SWP3 and the permit and identify any incidents of non-compliance. The record and certification shall be signed in accordance with Part V.G. of the permit.

- When practices require repair or maintenance. If the inspection reveals that a control practice is in need of repair or maintenance, with the exception of a sediment settling pond, it must be repaired or maintained within three days of the inspection. Sediment settling ponds must be repaired or maintained within 10 days of the inspection.
- When practices fail to provide their intended function. If the inspection reveals that a control practice fails to perform its intended function and that another, more appropriate control practice is required, the SWP3 must be amended and the new control practice must be installed within 10 days of the inspection.
- When practices depicted on the SPW3 are not installed. If the inspection reveals that a control practice has not been implemented in accordance with the schedule contained in Part III.G.1.g of this permit, the control practice must be implemented within 10 days from the date of the inspection. If the inspection reveals that the planned control practice is not needed, the record must contain a statement of explanation as to why the control practice is not needed.

MAINTENANCE

All temporary and permanent control practice shall be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. All sediment control practices must be maintained in a functional condition until all up slope areas they control are permanently stabilized. The SWP3 shall be designed to minimize maintenance requirements. The applicant shall provide a description of maintenance procedures needed to ensure the continued performance of control practices.

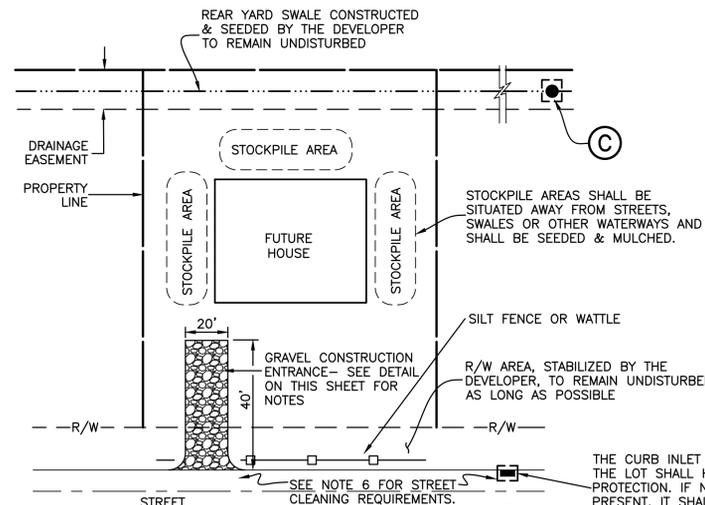
Table 1: Permanent Stabilization

Area requiring permanent stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any areas that will lie dormant for one year or more	Within seven days of the most recent disturbance
Any areas within 50 feet of a surface water of the state and at final grade	Within two days of reaching final grade
Any other areas at final grade	Within seven days of reaching final grade within that area

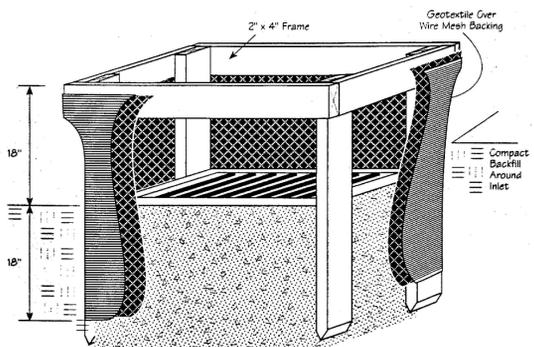
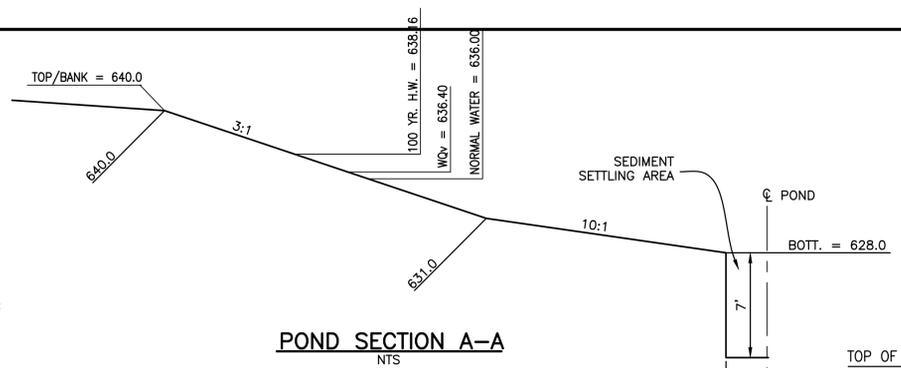
Table 2: Temporary Stabilization

Area requiring temporary stabilization	Time frame to apply erosion controls
Any disturbed areas within 50 feet of a surface water of the state and not at final grade	Within two days of the most recent disturbance if the area will remain idle for more than 14 days
For all construction activities, any disturbed areas that will be dormant for more than 14 days but less than one year, and not within 50 feet of a surface water of the state	Within seven days of the most recent disturbance within the area
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter	For residential subdivisions, disturbed areas must be stabilized at least seven days prior to transfer of permit coverage for the individual lot(s). Prior to the onset of winter weather

Where vegetative stabilization techniques may cause structural instability or are otherwise unobtainable, alternative stabilization techniques must be employed. Permanent and temporary stabilization are defined in Part VII.

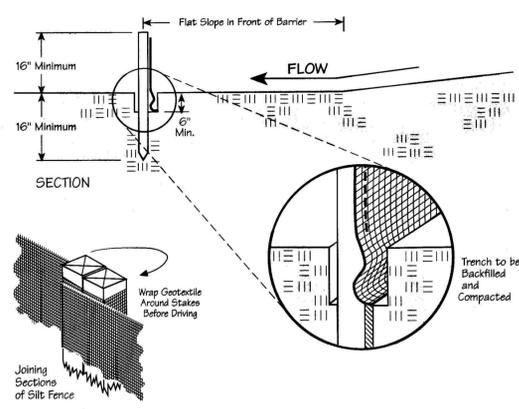
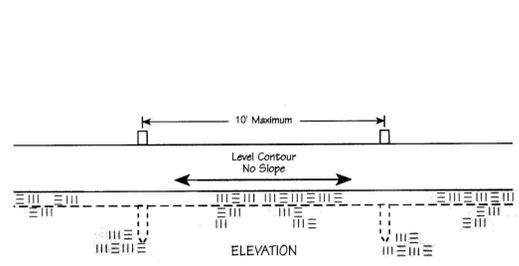


INDIVIDUAL LOT SWP3

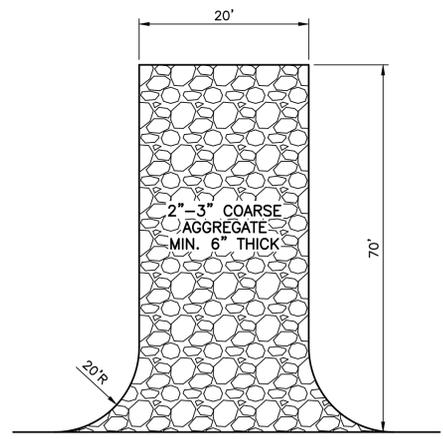


- Inlet protection shall be constructed either before upslope land disturbance begins or before the storm drain becomes operational.
- The earth around the inlet shall be excavated completely to a depth of at least 18 in.
- The wooden frame shall be constructed of 2-by-4-in. construction-grade lumber.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

INLET PROTECTION IN SWALES, DITCH LINES OR YARD INLETS
 N.T.S.



PERIMETER FILTER FABRIC FENCE



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE "MUD MAT" DETAIL
 NOT TO SCALE

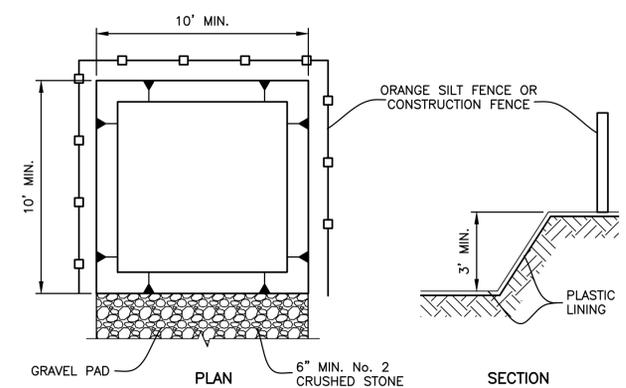
IF MUD MAT BECOMES CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT SO THAT IT NO LONGER ADEQUATELY PERFORMS ITS FUNCTION, THE STONE MUST BE CLEANED AND REPLACED.
 ALL EQUIPMENT LEAVING SITE MUST USE MUD MATT AND HAVE LOADS STABILIZED AND TIGHT WITH ALL LOOSE DEBRIS AND MATTER REMOVED PRIOR TO TRAVELING ON PUBLIC ROADWAYS.
 ANY TRACK-OUT NOT CONTAINED BY THE MUD MAT MUST BE CLEANED UP BY THE CONTRACTOR IMMEDIATELY AFTER OCCURRENCE NO LATTER.

Specifications for Silt Fence

- Silt fence shall be constructed before upslope land disturbance begins.
- All silt fence shall be placed as close to the contour as possible so that water will not concentrate at low points in the fence and so that small swales or depressions which may carry small concentrated flows to the silt fence are dissipated along its length.
- To prevent water ponded by the silt fence from flowing around the ends, each end shall be constructed upslope so that the ends are at a higher elevation.
- Where possible, silt fence shall be placed on the flattest area available.
- Where possible, vegetation shall be preserved for 5 ft. (or as much as possible) upslope from the silt fence. If vegetation is removed, it shall be reestablished within 7 days from the installation of the silt fence.
- The height of the silt fence shall be a minimum of 16 in. above the original ground surface.
- The silt fence shall be placed in a trench cut a minimum of 6 in. deep. The trench shall be cut with a trencher, cable laying machine, or other suitable device which will ensure an adequately uniform trench depth.
- The silt fence shall be placed with the stakes on the downslope side of the geotextile and so that 8 in. of cloth are below the ground surface. Excess material shall lay on the bottom of the 6-in.-deep trench. The trench shall be backfilled and compacted.
- Seams between section of silt fence shall be overlapped with the end stakes of each section wrapped together before driving into the ground.
- Maintenance--Silt fence shall allow runoff to pass only as diffuse flow through the geotextile. If runoff overtops the silt fence, flows under or around the ends, or in any other way becomes a concentrated flow, one of the following shall be performed, as appropriate: 1) The layout of the silt fence shall be changed, 2) Accumulated sediment shall be removed, or 3) Other practices shall be installed.

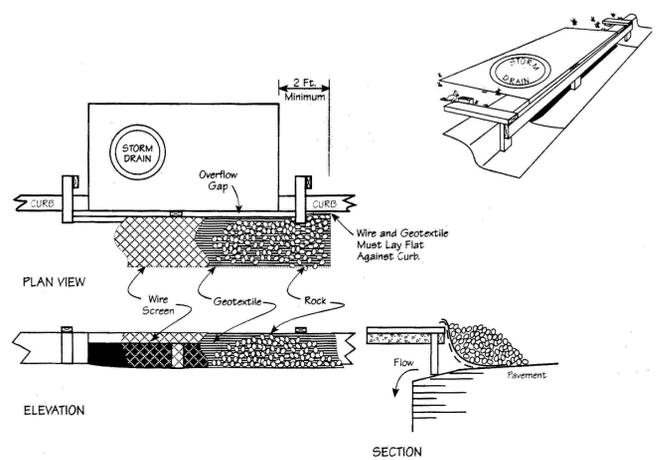
Criteria for Silt Fence Materials

Fabric Properties	Values	Test Method
Grab Tensile Strength	90 lb. minimum	ASTM D 1682
Mullen Burst Strength	190 psi minimum	ASTM D 3786
Slurry Flow Rate	0.3 gal./min./ft ² maximum	
Equivalent Opening Size	40-80	US Std. Sieve CW-02215
Ultraviolet Radiation Stability	90% minimum	ASTM-G-26



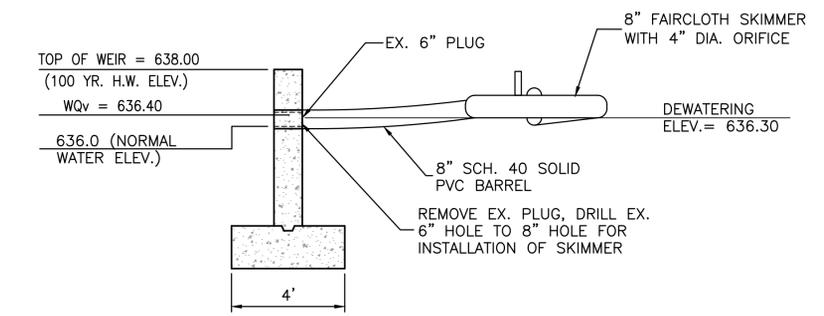
CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: CONTRACTOR CAN USE PORTABLE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS IN LIEU OF CONCRETE WASHOUT BASINS (RECOMMENDED).
 WASHOUT AREAS MUST HAVE SOME FORM OF PLASTIC LINING.

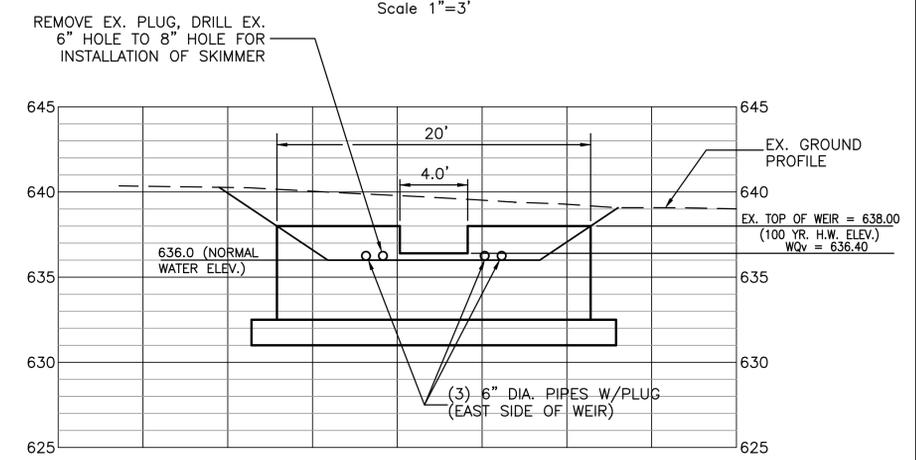


- Inlet protection shall be constructed either before upslope land disturbance begins or before the storm drain becomes operational.
- The wooden frame is to be constructed of 2-by-4-in. construction-grade lumber. The end spacers shall be a minimum of 1 ft. beyond both ends of the throat opening. The anchors shall be nailed to 2-by-4-in. stakes driven on the opposite side of the curb.
- The wire mesh shall be of sufficient strength to support fabric and stone. It shall be a continuous piece with a minimum width of 30 in. and 4 ft. longer than the throat length of the inlet, 2 ft. on each side.
- Geotextile cloth shall have an equivalent opening size (EOS) of 20-40 sieve and be resistant to sunlight. It shall be at least the same size as the wire mesh.
- The wire mesh and geotextile cloth shall be formed to the concrete gutter and against the face of the curb on both sides of the inlet and securely fastened to the 2-by-4-in. frame.
- Two-inch stone shall be placed over the wire mesh and geotextile in such a manner as to prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the geotextile cloth.

GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

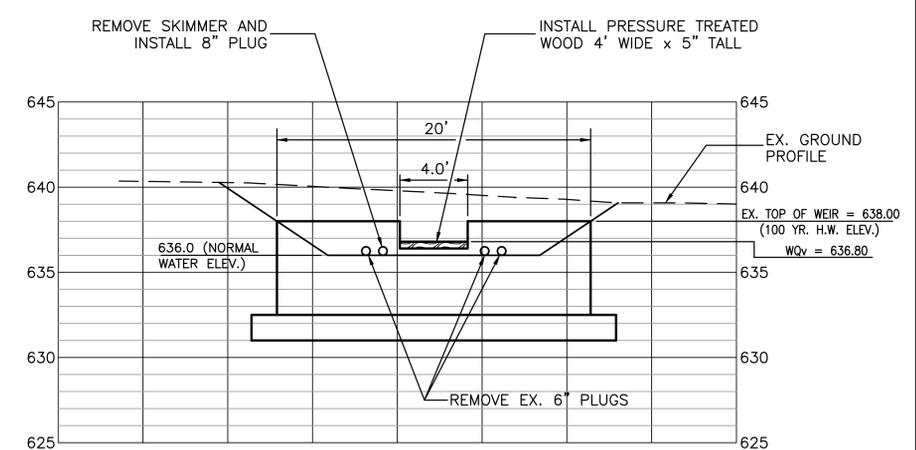


EX. WEIR SECTION (DURING CONSTRUCTION)
 Scale 1"=3'



ELEVATION (FACING UPSTREAM)
 Horizontal Scale 1"=5'
 Vertical Scale 1"=5'

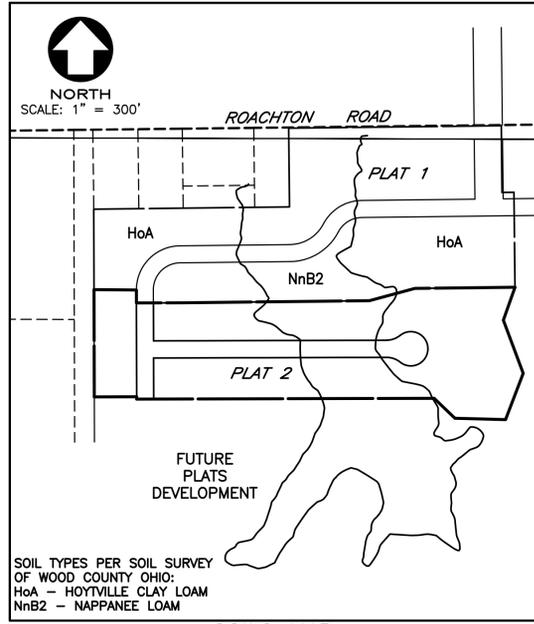
WEIR DETAIL (DURING CONSTRUCTION)



ELEVATION (FACING UPSTREAM)
 Horizontal Scale 1"=5'
 Vertical Scale 1"=5'

WEIR DETAIL (POST CONSTRUCTION)

NOTE: SEE THE VILLAGE AT RIVERBEND LAKES PLAT ONE PAVEMENT AND DRAINAGE PLANS FOR LOCATION OF EXISTING WEIR.



BENCH MARK DATA
SITE BENCH MARK #200
 NORTH RIM OF MONUMENT BOX AT THE CENTERLINE OF HIGH MEADOWS LANE AND 50.3' NORTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF ROACHTON ROAD.
 ELEVATION 643.17

SITE BENCH MARK #201
 "X" CUT ON WEST END OF HEADWALL, 7.2' SOUTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF ROACHTON ROAD AND 662.2' WEST OF THE CENTERLINE OF HIGH MEADOWS LANE.
 ELEVATION 639.54

EASEMENT ABBREVIATIONS

D.E.	.....	DRAINAGE EASEMENT
L.M.D.E.	.....	LAKE/POND MAINTENANCE & DRAINAGE EASEMENT
S.E.	.....	SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT
U.T.E.	.....	UTILITY & TOLEDO EDISON EASEMENT
SW.E.	.....	SIDEWALK EASEMENT

- LEGEND**
- (A) CONSTRUCTION SEEDING AND MULCHING
 - (B) PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCHING
 - (C) INLET PROTECTION FILTER FABRIC FENCE
 - (D) CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 - (E) CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - (F) PERIMETER FILTER FABRIC FENCE
 - (G) GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER
 - LIMITS OF SOIL DISTURBING ACTIVITIES

SEE SHEETS 2 & 3 FOR SWP3 NOTES AND DETAILS.

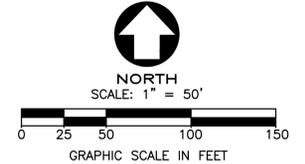
NON-SEDIMENT POLLUTANTS

No discharge of pollutants associated with dedicated asphalt and concrete plants are permitted on site. This includes, but is not limited to, the discharge of concrete or vehicle wash water.

No solid (other than sediment) or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged in storm water runoff. All wastes must be disposed of in a proper manner in accordance with local, state & federal regulations.

It is prohibited to burn, bury or pour onto the ground or into a storm water conveyance system any solvent, paints, stains, gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, used motor oil, anti-freeze, cement curing compounds and other such solids or hazardous wastes. Any rinse waters containing such materials are prohibited from being placed where they may enter drainageways.

NOTE:
 IF SEASONAL CONDITIONS PROHIBIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER, OTHER METHODS OF STABILIZATION SUCH AS MULCHING WITH A TACKIFIER OR MATTING, MUST BE EMPLOYED AND MAINTAINED UNTIL A MORE PERMANENT METHOD CAN BE IMPLEMENTED.



TYPICAL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES FOR WATER QUALITY PONDS

Schedule	Activity
Monthly	Mow embankment and clean trash and debris from outlet structure. Address any accumulation of hydrocarbons.
Annually	Inspect embankment and outlet structure for damage and proper flow. Remove woody vegetation and fix any eroding areas. Monitor sediment accumulations in forebay and main pool.
Semi-Annually	Inspect wetland areas for invasive plants.
3-7 years	Remove Sediment from forebays.
15-20 years	Monitor sediment accumulations in the main pool and clean as pond becomes eutrophic or pool volume is reduced significantly.

SUMMARY INFORMATION FOR SEDIMENT BASIN VERSUS PERMANENT STORMWATER FACILITY

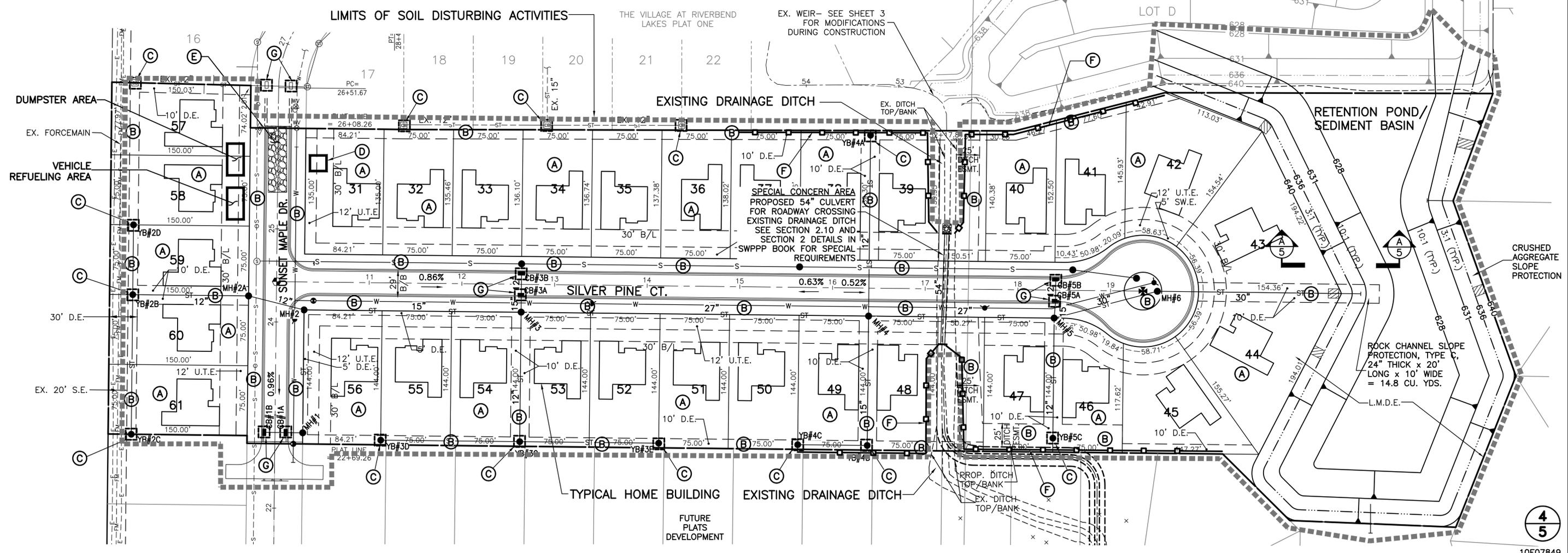
CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA (AC.)	SEDIMENT BASIN			PERMANENT STORMWATER FACILITY			
	DEWATERING VOLUME (CU. FT.)	SEDIMENT STORAGE VOLUME (CU. FT.)	SEDIMENT CONTROL ORIFICE SIZE (INCHES)	WATER QUALITY VOLUME-WQv (CU. FT.)	PERMANENT POOL VOLUME (CU. FT.)	DETENTION TIME (HOURS)	WQv ORIFICE SIZE (SQ. IN.)
22.53 (PLAT 1 & 2)	REQUIRED VOLUME = 40,544 PROVIDED VOLUME = 81,928	REQUIRED VOLUME = 31,750 PROVIDED VOLUME = 991,531	5"	REQUIRED VOLUME = 18,401 PROVIDED VOLUME = 32,502	991,531	24	0.20

NOTE:
 SEDIMENT BASIN SHALL BE CLEANED WHEN THE SEDIMENT STORAGE AREA BECOMES 40% FULL.

RETENTION BASIN DATA

NORMAL WATER ELEVATION = 636.0
 100 YR. HIGH WATER ELEVATION = 638.16
 100 YR. STORAGE VOLUME REQUIRED (PLATS ONE AND TWO) = 120,631 CU. FT.
 100 YR. STORAGE VOLUME PROVIDED = 375,134 CU. FT.

NOTE:
 PLAT 1 INLET CONTROLS SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN PLACE DURING CONSTRUCTION OF PLAT 2.

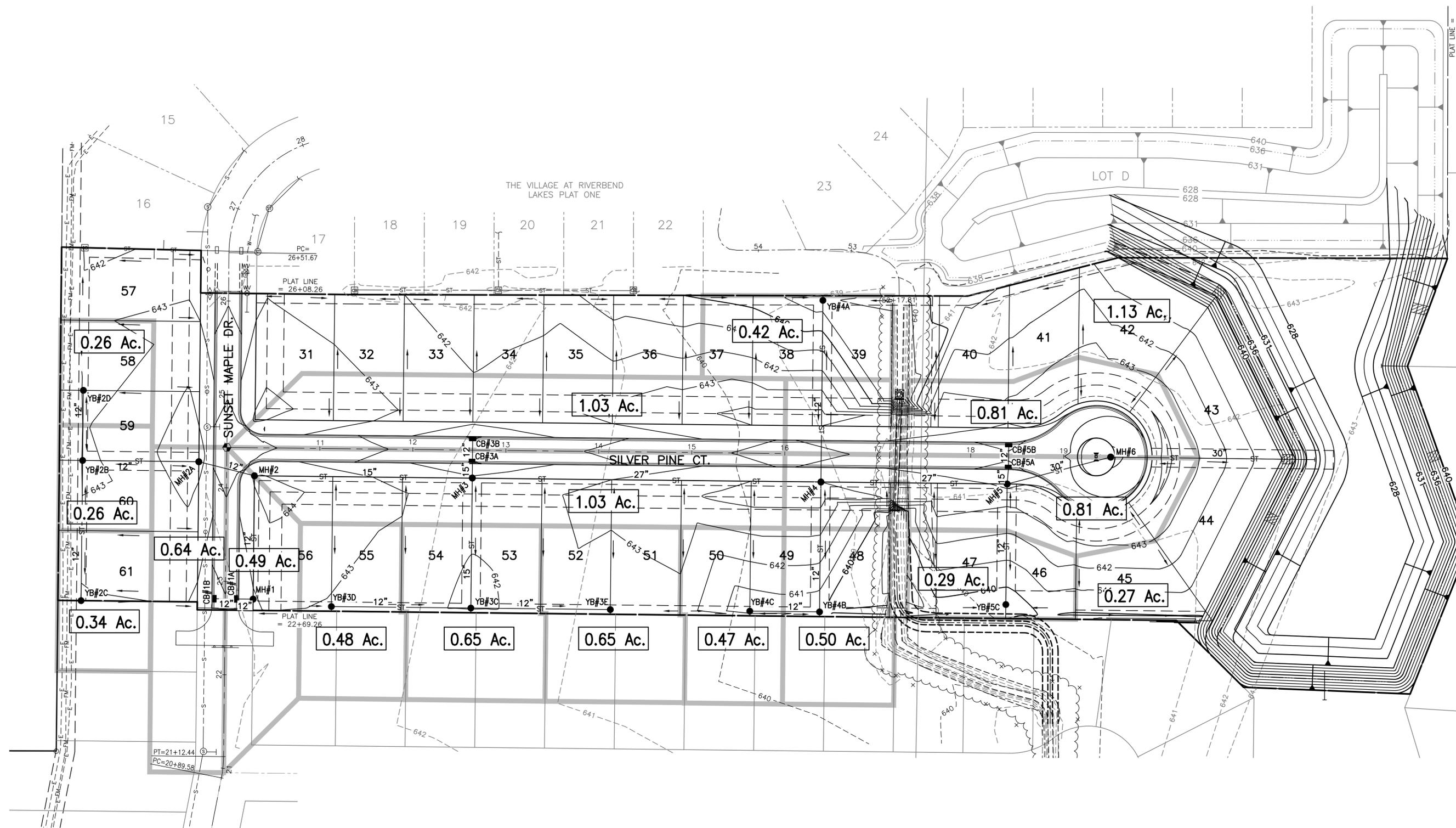
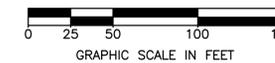


AS PER FEMA COMMUNITY PANEL NUMBER 39173C0015 D EFFECTIVE DATE SEPT. 2, 2011, THIS PROJECT IS NOT WITHIN THE 100 YEAR FLOOD HAZARD AREA.

REVISION	DATE	DESIGN BY: CMG
		DRAWN BY: RGS
		DATE: 6-08-15
		CHK'D BY: GNF
		DRAWING NO: 07849SWP302A



NORTH
SCALE: 1" = 50'



LEGEND

- EXISTING CONTOURS 000
- PROPOSED CONTOURS 000
- PROPOSED SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION

