

MSR10 _____

(NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED BY STATE)

APPLICANT IS THE: ☒ OWNER ☐ PRIME CONTRACTOR

OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER CONTACT PERSON: Robert Davis

OWNER COMPANY LEGAL NAME: Timber Ridge, LLC

OWNER STREET OR P.O. BOX: 5845 Goodman Road

OWNER CITY: Olive Branch STATE: MS ZIP: 38654

OWNER PHONE #: (662) 429-7571 OWNER EMAIL: rdavis8446@aol.com

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT INFORMATION

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT PERSON: Robert Davis

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PRIME CONTRACTOR PHONE #: (662) 429-7571 PRIME CONTRACTOR EMAIL: rdavis8446@aol.com

FACILITY SITE INFORMATION

FACILITY SITE NAME: Nesbit Industrial Park

FACILITY SITE ADDRESS (If the physical address is not available, please indicate the nearest named road. For linear projects indicate the beginning of the project and identify all counties the project traverses.)

STREET: Nesbit Drive

CITY: Nesbit STATE: Mississippi COUNTY: DeSoto County ZIP: 38651

FACILITY SITE TRIBAL LAND ID (N/A If not applicable): N/A

LATITUDE: 34 degrees 52 minutes 43 seconds LONGITUDE: 90 degrees 00 minutes 17 seconds

LAT & LONG DATA SOURCE (GPS (Please GPS Project Entrance/Start Point) or Map Interpolation): Google Earth

TOTAL ACREAGE THAT WILL BE DISTURBED: 36 acres

IS THIS PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT? YES ☒ NO ☐IF YES, NAME OF LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT: Nesbit Industrial Park
AND PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: MSR10 _____ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT START DATE: 06-07-2020
YYYY-MM-DDESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT END DATE: 06-07-2021
YYYY-MM-DD

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Commercial

PROPOSED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY USE AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED:
Commercial

SIC Code _____ NAICS Code _____

NEAREST NAMED RECEIVING STREAM: Hurricane Creek

IS RECEIVING STREAM ON MISSISSIPPI'S 303(d) LIST OF IMPAIRED WATER BODIES? (The 303(d) list of impaired waters and TMDL stream segments may be found on MDEQ's web site: http://www.deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/page/TWB_Total_Maximum_Daily_Load_Section) YES ☐ NO ☒

HAS A TMDL BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECEIVING STREAM SEGMENT? YES ☐ NO ☒

ARE THERE RECREATIONAL STREAMS, PRIVATE/PUBLIC PONDS OR LAKES WITHIN ½ MILE DOWNSTREAM OF PROJECT BOUNDARY THAT MAY BE IMPACTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY? YES ☐ NO ☒

EXISTING DATA DESCRIBING THE SOIL (for linear projects please describe in SWPPP):
Described in the SWPPP

WILL FLOCCULANTS BE USED TO TREAT TURBIDITY IN STORM WATER? YES ☐ NO ☒

IF YES, INDICATE THE TYPE OF FLOCCULANT. ☐ ANIONIC POLYACRYLAMIDE (PAM) ☐ OTHER _____

IF YES, DOES THE SWPPP DESCRIBE THE METHOD OF INTRODUCTION, THE LOCATION OF INTRODUCTION AND THE LOCATION OF WHERE FLOCCULATED MATERIAL WILL SETTLE? YES ☐ NO ☒

¹Acreage for subdivision development includes areas disturbed by construction of roads, utilities and drainage. Additionally, a housesite of at least 10,000 ft² per lot (entire lot, if smaller) shall be included in calculating acreage disturbed.

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS
COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNTIL ALL OTHER REQUIRED
MDEQ PERMITS AND APPROVALS ARE SATISFACTORILY ADDRESSED

IS LCNOI FOR A FACILITY THAT WILL REQUIRE OTHER PERMITS?

YES ☐

NO ☒

IF YES, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY: ☐ AIR ☐ HAZARDOUS WASTE ☐ PRETREATMENT
☐ WATER STATE OPERATING ☐ INDIVIDUAL NPDES ☐ OTHER: _____

IS THE PROJECT REROUTING, FILLING OR CROSSING A WATER CONVEYANCE OF ANY KIND? (If yes, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Branch for permitting requirements.) YES ☐ NO ☒

IF THE PROJECT REQUIRES A CORPS OF ENGINEER SECTION 404 PERMIT, PROVIDE APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION THAT:

- The project has been approved by individual permit, or
- The work will be covered by a nationwide permit and NO NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required, or
- The work will be covered by a nationwide or general permit and NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required

IS A LAKE REQUIRING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM BEING PROPOSED? YES ☐ NO ☒
(If yes, provide appropriate approval documentation from MDEQ Office of Land and Water, Dam Safety.)

IF THE PROJECT IS A SUBDIVISION OR A COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, HOW WILL SANITARY SEWAGE BE DISPOSED? Check one of the following and attach the pertinent documents.

- ☒ Existing Municipal or Commercial System. Please attach plans and specifications for the collection system and the associated "Information Regarding Proposed Wastewater Projects" form or approval from County Utility Authority in Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River and Stone Counties. If the plans and specifications can not be provided at the time of LCNOI submittal, MDEQ will accept written acknowledgement from official(s) responsible for wastewater collection and treatment that the flows generated from the proposed project can and will be transported and treated properly. The letter must include the estimated flow.
- ☐ Collection and Treatment System will be Constructed. Please attach a copy of the cover of the NPDES discharge permit from MDEQ or indicate the date the application was submitted to MDEQ (Date: _____.)
- ☐ Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Less than 35 Lots. Please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the Mississippi State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.
- ☐ Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Greater than 35 Lots. A determination of the feasibility of installing a central sewage collection and treatment system must be made by MDEQ. A copy of the response from MDEQ concerning the feasibility study must be attached. If a central collection and wastewater system is not feasible, then please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.

INDICATE ANY LOCAL STORM WATER ORDINANCE WITH WHICH THE PROJECT MUST COMPLY:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.


Signature of Applicant¹ (owner or prime contractor)

05-22-2020

Date Signed

Robert Davis

Printed Name¹

Owner

Title

¹This application shall be signed as follows:

- For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.
- For a partnership, by a general partner.
- For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.

For a municipal, state or other public facility, by principal executive officer, mayor, or ranking elected official

Please submit the LCNOI form to:

Chief, Environmental Permits Division
MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT

FOR

NESBIT INDUSTRIAL PARK PHASE 10
SECTION 25, T-2-S, R-8-W
Desoto County, MS

MAY 2020

Prepared for:

Timber Ridge, LLC.
5845 Goodman Road
Olive Branch, MS 38654

Prepared by:



*Ridgeland, MS 39157
601-899-5158 (tel)
601-899-5110 (fax)*

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APPENDIX:

Small Construction Notice of Intent

Prime Contractor Certification

Registration Form for Residential Lot Coverage

Inspection and Certification Form

Major Modification Form

Request for Transfer of Permit, General Permit Coverage, and/or Name Change

Inspection Suspension Form

Notice of Termination

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to provide a site-specific description of the best management practices to prevent contamination of the storm water with potential pollutants from construction activities. The SWPPP has been prepared for Desoto County as required by the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) in compliance with the application regulations for coverage under the Large Construction Storm Water General NPDES Permit.

This SWPPP shall be incorporated into the routine construction activities at the proposed site. The erosion control plan sheets are prepared and provided by the design consultant. The potential sources of pollution have been identified at the site and are described in the plan. Several pollution control measures are specified in the plan to prevent contamination of storm water runoff from those sources. The plan also outlines implementation, inspection, and maintenance requirements. The erosion and sediment control practices should be monitored and the plan revised if the quality of storm water runoff is not satisfactory. This plan identifies the minimum requirements that must be provided by the Prime Contractor. In the event that site conditions warrant additional measures, they shall be provided by the Prime Contractor.

II. SITE ASSESSMENT

- A. Location: The subject property is located in Section 25, Township 2 South, Range 8 West.
- B. Existing Soils: As evidence by the USDA soil survey reports for Desoto County, Mississippi the existing soils are comprised of 85.8% collins silt loam (adler), slope 0 to 2 percent; 14.1 % collins and falaya silt loams, local alluvium phases, with a 0 to 2 percent slope; 0.1% gullied land, loring soil material.
- C. Description of Work: Mendrop Engineering Resources is developing plans for the construction of an industrial park located in the city limits of Nesbit on the south side on Nesbit road. The construction activities will disturb approximately 36+/- acres. The construction activities will consist of clearing, stripping, stockpiling of top soil, site grading, placement of embankment fill, drainage improvements including detention and retention ponds, re-seeding of area disturbed by construction activities, paving and building construction. The project will take place in multiple phases with the initial phase consisting of rough grading and drainage and landscaping.

Phase 1A - Rough Grading
Phase 1B - Planting
Phase 2A - Utilities and Infrastructure

The erosion control plans will be modified for each subsequent phase of the overall project as contractors are hired for each specific portion of the project.

- D. **Potential Pollution Sources:** The most significant potential pollutants are soil particles subject to removal by storm water. Other potential pollutants subject to removal by storm water are spilled fuel and lubricants. Material may also be inadvertently tracked off-site or blown off-site when distributed by hauling equipment. The storm water which leaves the site shall meet the non-numeric limitations of being free from oil, scum, debris and other floating materials; eroded soils and other materials that will settle out of the storm water to form objectionable deposits in receiving waters; suspended solids, turbidity and color levels inconsistent with the receiving waters; chemicals in concentrations what would cause violations of the State Water Quality Criteria in the receiving waters.
- E. **Non-Storm Water Solid Materials:** The on-site generation of solid materials will be minimal, and its proper disposal will be closely monitored. All solid waste will be taken off-site for proper disposal.
- F. **Drainage Patterns:** The site, which lies in the Hurricane Creek watershed, which flows into Arkabutla Lake.
- G. **Receiving Waters:** Hurricane Creek
- H. **Impaired Water Bodies (Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act):** According to the Mississippi 2010 Section 303 (D) List of Impaired Water Bodies, Draft: June 23, 2011, there are not any existing impaired water bodies within the vicinity of the project site or within a close proximity upstream of any receiving waters. A review of the TMDL Reports for the above receiving waters was also performed, which indicated there are no pollutants of concern for Coldwater River.

III. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's)

- A. Design: Below is a list of Best Management Practices that can be used to prevent the contamination of storm water. The BMP's that will be implemented for Nesbit Industrial Park are **silt fence, construction entrance, rock check dams, silt pond and skimmer**. Other BMP's are included if they are necessary for this project location. All BMP's shall conform to the specifications of the Mississippi SWPPP Guidance Manual. A copy may be viewed at the website below:

[http://deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/epd_conguidman/\\$File/ConstructionGM.pdf?OpenElement](http://deq.state.ms.us/MDEQ.nsf/pdf/epd_conguidman/$File/ConstructionGM.pdf?OpenElement).

- Silt Fence – A sediment barrier installed inside the rights-of-way and along the edge of clearing limits in areas that slope off the rights-of-way, toe of fill slopes, and adjacent to streams and channels, works by ponding water thus slowing velocity and allowing sediment to settle out of the runoff. Silt fence will also be installed downstream of all silt basins and utilized as silt fence ditch checks intercept low volume flows in low to moderate gradient ditches. Silt fence ditch checks shall be installed at specified intervals per the standard details to intercept and filter sediment-laden runoff. The maximum contributing drainage area shall be no more than two acres or ¼ acre of drainage per 100 feet of fence. Maximum slope length behind a fence is 100 feet with maximum gradient two horizontal to one vertical. Silt fence shall not be installed in live streams. The fence shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/3 to 1/2 the fence height.
- Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit – A stabilized pad located and constructed at points of egress from un-stabilized areas of the project to public roads where offsite tracking of mud and soil may occur.
- Dust Control – Controlling dust while land-disturbing activities are taking place to prevent the movement of dust from exposed surfaces, thus preventing or reducing complaints about air quality, health hazards, and reducing vehicle and road maintenance. Water trucks will be employed to manage the transportation of wind-blown particles.
- Grassed Swales/Waterways – Grassed swales/waterways can be used as a permanent control for stabilization with vegetation to remove pollutants, prevent erosion, and attenuate flooding. These consist of constructed or natural grassed swales that direct runoff to underground drainage or detention areas as needed.

- Temporary Grassing – Planting of fast-growing annual grasses to hold the soil in areas whenever any clearing, grading, excavation, or other land disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) days or more. The appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practice shall be implemented within seven (7) calendar days. The appropriate vegetative practice shall be implemented immediately (no later than the next work day). Inspect grassed areas for germination and growth after 7 days from planting. If seed is not germinating or growth is sparse, perform soil test, fertilize and reseed accordingly. Temporary grassing shall be performed in accordance with contract specifications. Seed type and application rates are subject to the zone of adaptability within the State.
- Mulching - Placement of hay, grass, wood chips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil. Mulch holds moisture, dampens temperature extremes and retards erosion on steep slopes during seed establishment. Soils that cannot be seeded due to the season should be mulched to provide temporary protection.
- Temporary Buffer Zone – A vegetated strip of land bordering a stream that provides a filter for runoff, and protects stream banks from erosion. Where blue line streams, as identified on a quadrangle map, are found, a temporary buffer zone will be utilized. The temporary buffer zone will be a minimum width of 25 feet measured from the top bank along both sides of streams. A double row of temporary silt fence will be install along and parallel to the field side of the buffer zone as additional erosion control measures during clearing and grubbing operations. The temporary silt fence should be orange in color to provide for easy identification and additional notification of the designated area.
- Tree Protection – Efforts will be made to maintain tree buffer areas around the site as stated in the Temporary Buffer Zone section of this report. Grading around these sites will be minimal to insure the trees at these locations will remain as the buffer zone was designed.
- Concrete Washout – Concrete truck washout shall be permitted only at designated locations, away from natural drains or streams. Designated washout locations shall consist of a pit excavated in the ground with an encircled earthen berm, and shall not be located closer than 50 feet minimum to open ditches or water bodies. When possible, washouts should be performed at the concrete plant. Although

concrete truck chute washouts will most likely occur on site, truck backwashing is prohibited. Backwashing shall be done at the concrete plant. In lieu of a pit, the Contractor may elect to use a washout bin.

- Fueling and Vehicle Maintenance Locations – Fueling and vehicle maintenance areas shall use BMP's for industrial activities to insure that pollutants do not impact the storm water runoff. Impervious dikes and berms shall be used to contain potential spills. Drums and containers for holding and transporting contaminated materials should be on site.
- On-Site Burning – Open burning will be limited to land-clearing debris from construction and will be performed in accordance with Mississippi air emission regulations. These regulations prohibit burning within 150 feet of a permanent residence, but permits mechanically-aided burning at a distance of 150-1500 feet from a permanent residence, and conventional burning at a distance of over 1500 feet from a permanent residence.
- Wattle Ditch Check – A sediment barrier installed as ditch checks at specified intervals per the standard details for velocity reduction and control of sediment transport in areas of low to medium flows. Wattles may also be used for slope length reduction. For this application, wattles should be installed along contours and parallel to the face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce flow velocities and effectively shorten the slope length. Wattle size/diameter for the various applications shall be specified on the erosion control plan.
- Rock Ditch Check – A small temporary dam constructed across swales or drainage ditches to reduce flow velocity and erosion. Maximum drainage shall be 10 acres. They are to be no higher than 3 feet in height, a minimum 2 feet in width and the center of the check dam shall be at least 1.0 foot lower than the outer edges. They shall be spaced so that the center of the check dam is at the same elevation as the bottom of the check dam immediately upstream. The barrier shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the barriers original height.
- Wattle Inlet Protection – A filter or impounding area constructed around storm drain inlets to prevent sediment from entering an existing storm drain system until disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Drainage area to an individual drain shall be one acre or less. The elevation of the top of the filter shall be a minimum of 1.0 feet above the top crest

elevation of the inlet and a minimum of 6 inches below the elevation of the outside edge of the inside roadway shoulder. 1"x 1" (maximum opening) wire mesh support attached to vertical corner post shall be constructed around the inlet opening. Wattles shall be used to construct filters upstream and/or around the wire support. The filter shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the original filter height.

- Filter Stone Inlet Protection - A filter or impounding area constructed of Sediment Control Stone (SCS) around storm drain inlets to prevent sediment from entering an existing storm drain system until disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Drainage area to an individual drain shall be one acre or less. The elevation of the top of the filter shall be a minimum of 1.5 feet above the top crest elevation of the inlet and a minimum of 6 inches below the elevation of the outside edge of the inside roadway shoulder. SCS shall be size no. 57 stone. The barrier shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the barriers original height.
- Diversion – A temporary ridge and channel of compacted soil used to divert runoff coming from offsite areas adjacent to the construction site or divert runoff from sensitive areas, thus decreasing the erosion potential. A diversion can also be used to carry sediment-laden runoff to a sediment trap or basin. Maximum drainage area is 5 acres. Minimum height of ridge measured from the top of ridge to the channel bottom is 1.5 feet or as shown on the standard details. The minimum crown width shall be 2 feet or as shown on the standard details.
- Silt Basin – A small ponding area formed by excavation and/or a low embankment or rock dam across a drainage way to detain sediment-laden runoff long enough for some sediment to settle out. Size of basin shall be determined based on the contributing drainage area. Basin shall be sized to have an initial storage volume of 134 cubic yards per acre drained. Basins shall withdraw water from the surface and designed for a minimum 2-year, 24-hour storm event. Dimensions and configurations shall be depended on the type of basin. See the erosion control plan for details and required types. The basin shall be maintained and the sediment removed when accumulated deposits reach 1/2 of the original volume.
- Slope Surface Roughening – Roughening the soil on a bare slope with grooves or terraces that run perpendicular to the direction of the slope. This loosens compacted soil on a slope that has been cleared and graded, cut or filled as well as creates small grooves or terraces which

reduce runoff velocities, trap seed, fertilizer and sediment, and provided more favorable conditions for vegetation establishment. Slopes that will be mowed should be grooved with shallow grooves 1 to 3 inches deep and no further apart than 10 to 12 inches. Bulldozer treads create grooves perpendicular to the slope. The slope face should not be back-bladed during the final grading operation.

- B. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures: If any fuel storage tanks are present on site a dike should be constructed around them in order to contain any accidental spillage. The name and number of a competent hazardous waste disposal contractor shall be posted in the office for use in the event of a spill. The site shall be kept free from the accumulation of solid waste and other good housekeeping procedures implemented.
- C. Operation and Maintenance: The best management practices once implemented must be maintained to insure that satisfactory operation continues. The sediment traps and diversions should routinely have excess sediment removed (when capacity has reached 50%). This may be required following each major storm event. This material should be stockpiled and protected from possible re-entry into the storm water until it can be used. Diversions require frequent inspection to insure that traffic has not worn them down or that funneling waters have not washed them out. Vegetative growth on diversions must be checked frequently and action taken if the growth rate is not satisfactory.
- D. Report and Record Keeping
- Monthly inspections described above must be documented on copies of the "Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form" provided in the Large Construction Forms Package and be kept with the SWPPP.
 - Within thirty (30) days of final stabilization for a covered project, a completed Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage form, provided in the Large Construction Forms Package, shall be submitted to MDEQ. Upon receiving the completed RFT, the MDEQ staff will inspect the site. If no sediment and erosion control problems are identified and adequate permanent controls are established, the owner or operator will receive a termination letter.
 - All records, reports, forms and information resulting from activities required by this permit shall be retained for a period of three (3) years from the date that the document(s) was generated. This should include, but not be limited to, all maintenance activities, spills, and inspections, including a description of the quality and quantity of storm water.

- E. Employee Training: A staff meeting shall be held for the purpose of discussing the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan's components and goals.
- F. Housekeeping Practices: Pollutants that may enter storm water from construction sites because of poor housekeeping include oils, grease, paints, gasoline, solvents, litter, debris, and sanitary waste. During construction activities, the contractor is required to:
- designate areas for equipment maintenance and repair
 - provide waste receptacles at convenient locations and provide regular collection of waste
 - provide protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials
 - provide adequately maintained sanitary facilities
- G. Prohibited Non-Storm Water Discharges: The following is a list of non-storm water discharges that are PROHIBITED at any point during the construction process:
- Wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control).
 - Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials.
 - Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle or equipment operation and maintenance.
 - Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
 - Wastewater from sanitary facilities, including portable toilets.

IV. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. Obtain plan approval and all other permits as needed;
2. Hold a pre-construction conference to review all needed BMP's;
3. Contractor to submit Prime Contractor Certification form to permitting agency;
4. Begin minor clearing to install stabilized construction entrances at initial points of egress, construct silt basins, and perimeter silt fence. Control measures should be installed to coincide with subsequent construction activities and at the time they are deemed to be most effective;
5. Begin major clearing and grubbing operations after key sediment controls are installed;

6. Install temporary diversions, where applicable, along steep cleared and grubbed slopes to divert runoff toward silt basins and other controls;
7. As clearing and grubbing operations progress, areas where earthwork and grading will not commence within 14 days shall be stabilized with temporary grassing;
8. Mark temporary buffer zones along those blue streams that are identified on a quadrangle map and erosion control plans. Install a double row of orange silt fence barrier along the field side of the temporary buffer zones;
9. Burn all remaining cleared vegetative waste debris in accordance with MDEQ and MDOT requirements and regulations;
10. Topsoil stripping will be stockpiled in designated areas, but shall not block or impede drainage. Any soil material stockpiled on the site will be encircled by silt fence maintained near the lower elevation contours. Temporary vegetative cover will be applied within 7 days to any stockpiles that will not be in use for a period of 14 days or more;
11. Begin excavation, fill construction, and grading and install erosion and sediment control measures as construction progresses. Measures shall be installed at the time they are deemed to be most effective;
12. As fill material is placed, install slope drains and temporary diversions to convey runoff down the slopes at selected locations and avoid excessive runoff from draining over fill slopes;
13. Limit the disturbed areas until it is necessary and schedule construction activities to limit impact from seasonal weather;
14. Material from the topsoil stripping stockpiles will be incorporated onto the slopes as cut and fill sections are finished prior to permanent grassing;
15. As cut and fill slopes are finished, permanent grassing will be implemented on every 10 foot vertical change in elevation or within seven (7) calendar days of completing final grading operations within an area;
16. Stabilize areas by final grading; permanent controls; and permanent fertilizing, seeding, and mulching;
17. Remove temporary erosion and sediment controls as permanent storm water practices are implement, but not prior to final stabilization of the area and obtaining adequate vegetative cover;
18. Perform final maintenance of permanent storm water management controls;
19. Complete and submit the Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage.

V. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. **Structural Measures:** The non-existing structural measures shall be installed as the weather permits, and the existing measures shall be re-conditioned as well. General implementation principles are:

- install downslope and perimeter controls before other site work
- build sediment basins before major site grading
- divert upslope water around area before major site grading
- do not disturb an area until it is necessary
- time construction activities to limit impact from seasonal weather
- cover or stabilize disturbed area as soon as possible
- do not remove temporary controls until after site stabilization

B. **Vegetative Measures:** Vegetative plantings will be performed in accordance with the planting and seeding schedule found in the Mississippi SWPPP Guidance Manual. Structural measures shall be grassed during the first open planting season after completion. Construction should be scheduled in order that unvegetated exposure is minimized.

1. **Temporary Vegetative Planting:** Includes annual grasses that sprout quickly such as annual rye, brown top millet, oats, and winter wheat. Mulching is the placement of hay grass, woodchips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil to provide temporary cover to protect the soil from rain. Mulching may be the only option during the winter when seeding or sodding is not possible. Temporary vegetation must be provided when a disturbed construction area is ceased for fourteen (14) days or more. The appropriate temporary vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately (no later than the next work day). If the soil has been compacted by heaving equipment, the top four inches of the soil bed shall be tilled before re-vegetation.

2. **Permanent Vegetative Planting:** Includes establishing a permanent vegetative cover on disturbed areas using sod, perennial seed, trees, or shrubs is required. Silt fences, and other temporary measures must be removed following the permanent stabilization. Permanent vegetative cover shall be implemented when a disturbed construction area is ceased for fourteen (14) days or more. The appropriate permanently vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately (no later than the next work day). If the soil has been compacted by heaving equipment, the top four inches of the soil bed shall be tilled before re-vegetation.

VI. PERMIT NOTIFICATIONS

The Owner and/or Contractor shall notify the permitting agency by certifying and submitting a Prime Contractor Certification Form and Notice of Termination as required by the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit for storm water discharges for this project as stated below. The Owner and/or Contractor shall maintain copies of all correspondence with the permitting agency with the SWPP Plan for the duration of the contract.

VII. PRIME CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION FORM

A Large Construction Notice of Intent (LCNOI) and the SWPPP required by the State of Mississippi will be filed by the owner with the permitting agency prior to the award of the contract. Each Prime Contractor shall complete the Prime Contractor Certification Form indicating that he takes responsibility for permit compliance and meeting permit conditions for his particular phase of the overall project as specified in Section II-C. Each Prime Contractor shall certify and submit the Prime Contractor Certification form to the permitting agency at least 48 hours prior to commencement of construction activities. The Contractor shall also furnish two (2) copies of the submitted documentation to the Owner and Owner's Representative at this time.

VIII. INSPECTIONS AND RECORDS AND REPORTING

A. Inspections: Inspections of all receiving streams (if feasible), outfalls, erosion and sediment controls and other SWPPP requirements shall be performed during permit coverage using a copy of the form provided in the Large Construction Forms Package, and inspection shall be performed by qualified personnel representing each Prime Contractor:

1. At least weekly for a minimum of four inspections a month; and
2. As often as necessary to insure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained and to determine if additional or alternative control measures are required.
3. Inspection reports must be included with the Contractor's monthly progress pay applications.

Before conducting the site inspection, the inspector should review Chapter 4, Inspector's Checklist and Troubleshooting Chart found in MDEQ's Field Manual for Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites in Mississippi. MDEQ strongly recommends that coverage recipients

perform a "walk through" inspection of the construction site before anticipated storm events to ensure controls are in place and will function properly. The minimum inspection requirement in no way relieves the permittee of performing whatever inspections are needed to insure safe and pollution free facility operation. A copy of an inspection report is provided in the Appendix.

B. Records and Reporting:

1. The Contractor(s) must inspect, as described in above section, and maintain controls and prepare reports noting damages or deficiencies and corrective measures on the Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form. These inspection reports along with all records and the storm water pollution prevention plan are to be kept for a period of three years from the date that the site is finally stabilized.

2. Non-Compliance Reporting

- **Anticipated Noncompliance:** The coverage recipient shall give at least ten (10) days advance notice, if possible, before any planned noncompliance with permit requirements. Giving notice of planned or anticipated noncompliance does not immunize the coverage recipient from enforcement action for that noncompliance.
- **Unanticipated Noncompliance:** The coverage recipient shall notify the MDEQ orally within twenty-four (24) hours from the time he or she becomes aware of unanticipated noncompliance, which may endanger health or the environment. A written report shall be provided to the MDEQ within five (5) working days of the time he or she becomes aware of the circumstances leading to the unanticipated noncompliance. The report shall describe the cause, the exact dates and times, steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, or prevent reoccurrence and, if the noncompliance has not ceased, the anticipated time for correction. MDEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis, if the oral report is received within 24 hours.

IX. REVISIONS

The storm water pollution prevention plan will be kept current by the Contractor and will be revised as changes in site conditions warrant. The Contractor may notify the Owner's Representative for assistance when necessary. Factors that would compel the SWPPP to be modified include:

- Inadequacies revealed by routine inspections.
- Changes in identified sources, non-storm water discharges, or non-storm water solid wastes.
- Office of Pollution Control notification that the plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements.

A plan revision will be completed within 30 days of the date if determined that a revision is warranted. If the modification is in response to a request by the Office of Pollution Control, the permittee must submit to the OPC certification that the requested changes have been made.

X. REQUEST FOR TERMINATION

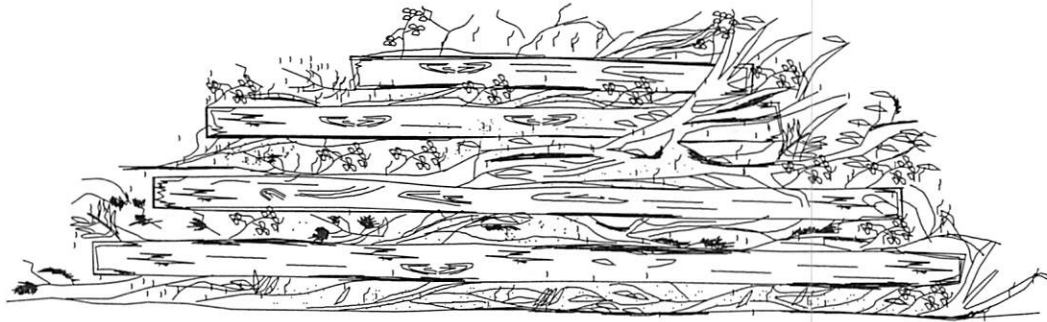
Within thirty (30) days of final stabilization for a covered project, a completed Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage form (provided in Appendix) shall be submitted to the Permit Board by the Owner. Upon receiving the completed RFT, the MDEQ staff will inspect the site. If no sediment and erosion control problems are identified and adequate permanent controls are established, the owner or operator will receive a termination letter. Coverage is not terminated until notified in writing by MDEQ.

XI. INSPECTION SUSPENSION FORM

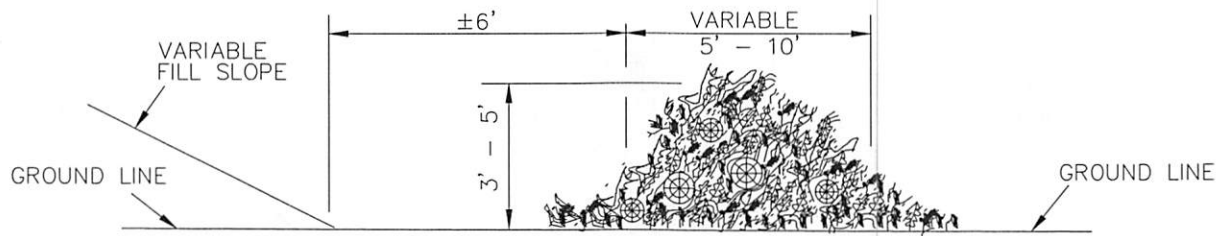
The Contractor may request the suspension of weekly inspection and monthly reporting requirements on portions of the project area if the Contractor certifies that: (1) land disturbing activities have temporarily ceased; (2) no further land disturbing activities are planned for a period of at least 6 months; (3) the site is stable with no active erosion; (4) vegetative cover has been established.

The Contractor shall submit to the permitting agency a completed Inspection Suspension Form along with color photographs representative of the site as stipulated in the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit. The Contractor shall notify MDEQ once construction activities are resumed and the weekly inspections shall commence immediately and as required by the permit. The Contractor shall still be responsible for all permit conditions during any suspension period. Copies of this documentation shall be furnished to the Owner and Engineer.

XII. DETAILS OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

DETAIL: (BB)
BRUSH SEDIMENT BARRIER

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURE

NOTES:

1. BRUSH BARRIERS SHALL BE INSTALLED TO FILTER SEDIMENT FROM SURFACE RUNOFF.
2. BARRIERS SHALL BE PERIODICALLY CHECKED AND IF FLOW IS OBSTRUCTED, BUILD-UP OF SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED.
3. BRUSH BARRIERS SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER IS ESTABLISHED.
4. AREAS DISTURBED AS A RESULT OF REMOVING THE BRUSH BARRIER SHALL BE RESTABILIZED BY SEEDING ACCORDING TO THE REVEGETATION SPECIFICATIONS.
5. BRUSH BARRIERS TO USED WHERE NATURAL GROUND IS LEVEL OR SLOPING AWAY FROM PROJECT.

CONSTRUCTION:

1. PLACE BRUSH, LOG, AND TREE LAPS PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW DIRECTION WITH SOME HEAVIER MATERIALS ON TOP FOR STABILITY.
2. INTERMINGLE BRUSH, LOG, AND TREE LAPS SO AS NOT TO FORM A SOLID DAM AND OBSTRUCT FLOW OF WATER.



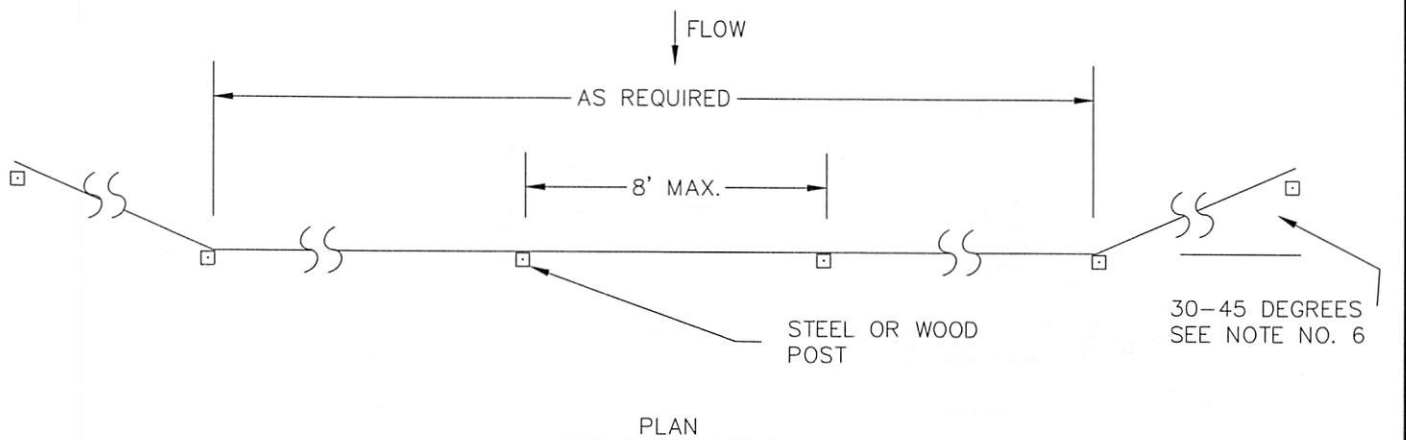
MENDROP
ENGINEERING RESOURCES
854 WILSON DRIVE
SUITE A
RIDGELAND, MS 39157
TEL (601) 899-5158
FAX (601) 899-5110

BRUSH BARRIER DETAIL

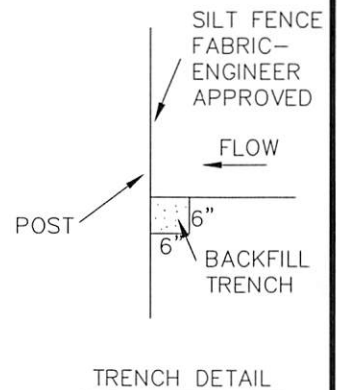
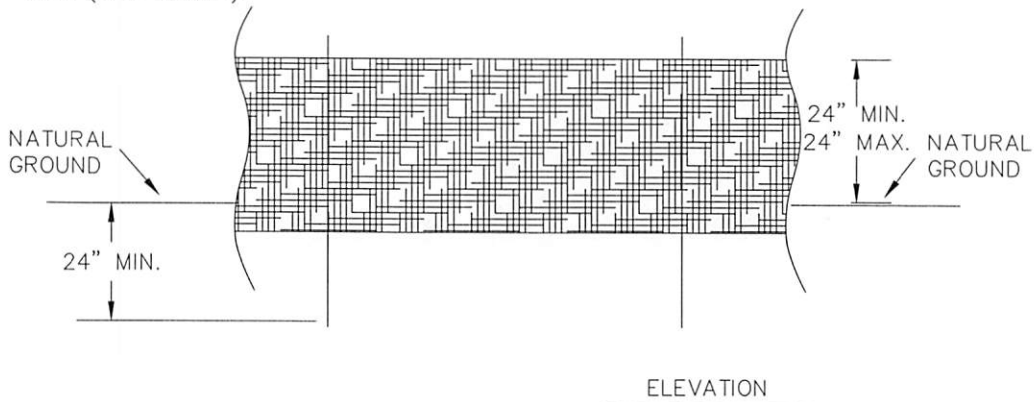
DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE



SILT FENCE SHALL
BE TRENCHED INTO
SOIL (SEE DETAIL).



DETAIL: (SF)
SILT FENCE

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURE

NOTES:

1. SILT FENCE OR HAY BALE SEDIMENT BARRIER SHALL BE INSTALLED TO FILTER SEDIMENT FROM RUNOFF.
2. SEDIMENT BUILD-UP SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 1/2 THE ABOVE GROUND HEIGHT OF THE FENCE.
3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE LEFT IN PLACE UNTIL PERMANENT VEGETATION COVER IS ESTABLISHED.
4. AREAS DISTURBED AS A RESULT OF REMOVING THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE RESTABILIZED BY SEEDING ACCORDING TO THE REVEGETATION SPECIFICATIONS.
5. AREA BEHIND THE SILT FENCE IS LIMITED TO 1/4 ACRE PER 100 FEET OF SILT FENCE.
6. ON UPSLOPE INSTALLATIONS, BOTH ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE TURNED AND EXTENDED UPSLOPE.
7. SILT FENCES ARE TO BE USED IN MINOR SWALES WITH DRAINAGE AREAS OF LESS THAN 2 ACRES, AND NOT TO BE INSTALLED IN LIVE STREAMS.
8. MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH BEHIND SILT FENCE SHALL BE 100 FEET.
9. MAXIMUM SLOPE BEHIND SILT FENCE SHALL BE 2:1.

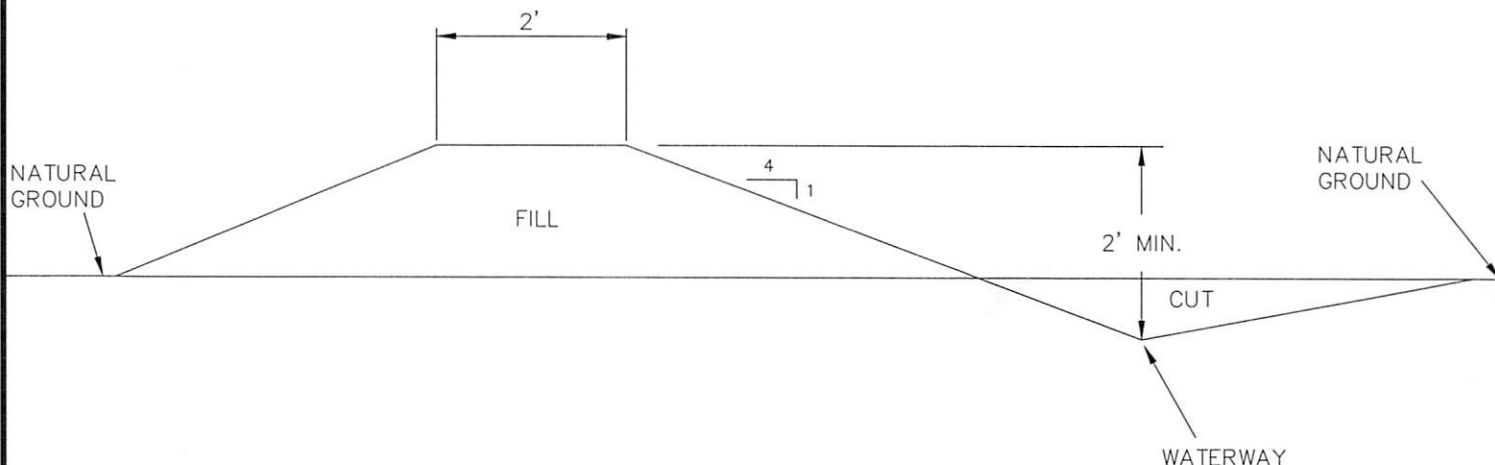


SILT FENCE DETAIL

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE



DETAIL: (D)
DIVERSION

PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MEASURE

NOTES:

1. DIVERSIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT UNCONTAMINATED RUNOFF FROM UNDISTURBED AREAS FROM ENTERING THE SITE.
2. DIVERSIONS SHOULD DIVERT RUNOFF TO A SATISFACTORY OUTLET TO PREVENT EROSION.
3. DIVERSIONS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ORDER TO DIVERT STORM WATER TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OR A STORM WATER RETENTION STRUCTURE.
4. THE WATER WAY SHALL BE GRADED IN ORDER TO PROVIDE POSITIVE DRAINAGE AT GENTLE SLOPES (1% - 4%).
5. DIVERSIONS REQUIRE ROUTINE MAINTENANCE IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT THEY WILL FUNCTION PROPERLY.
6. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE PERIODICALLY REMOVED AND THE WATERWAY GRADED.
7. PERMANENT VEGETATION SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED ON DIVERSIONS WITHIN 7 DAYS, IF CONSTRUCTED DIVERSION BERM IS TO BE LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS.

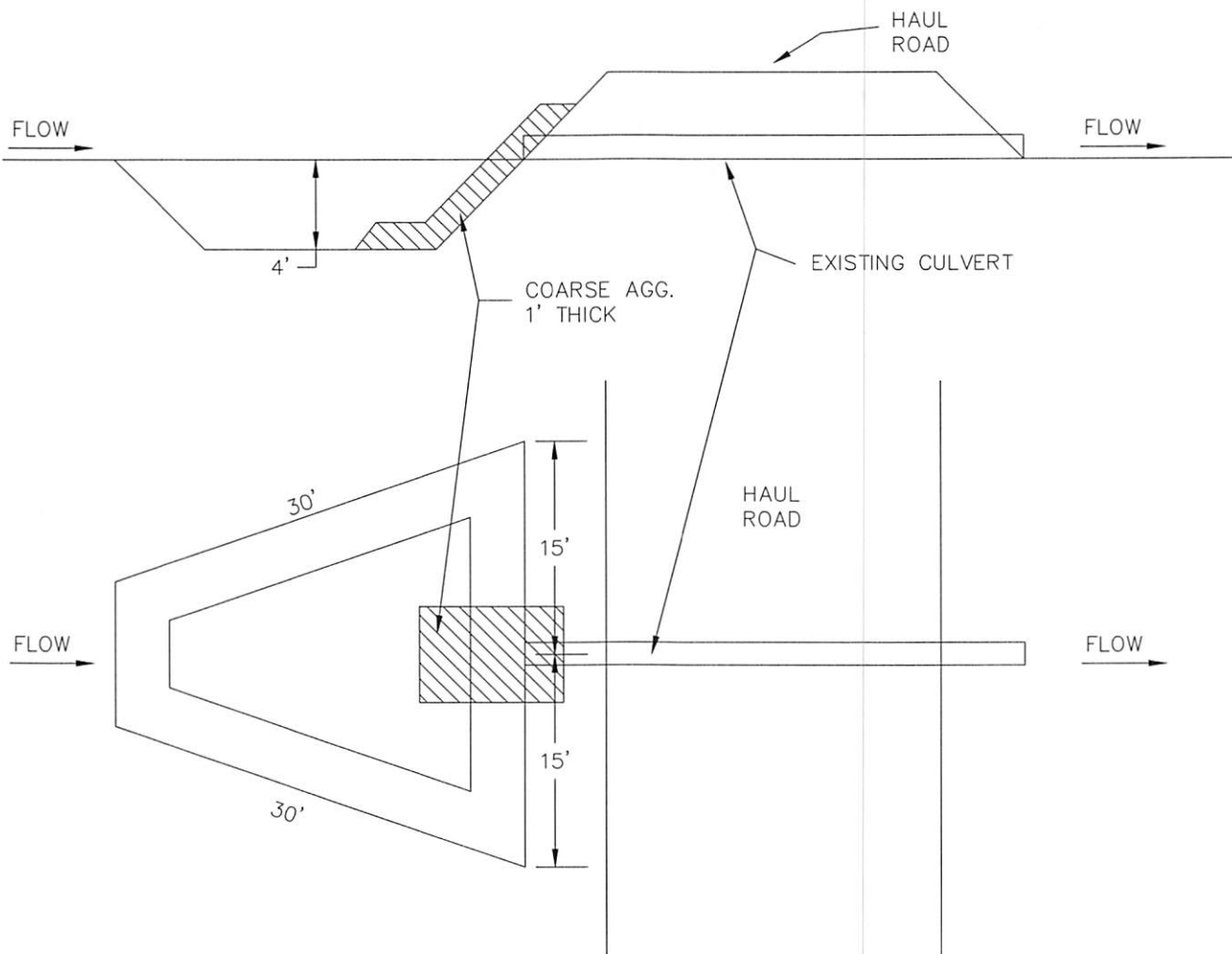


DIVERSION DETAIL

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE



DETAIL: 
 SEDIMENT TRAP

PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MEASURE

NOTES:

1. SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL BE INSTALLED UPSTREAM OF ALL HAUL ROAD CROSS DRAINS IN ORDER TO REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM SURFACE RUNOFF.
2. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED.
3. SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM CAPACITY OF 134 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF AREA DRAINED.

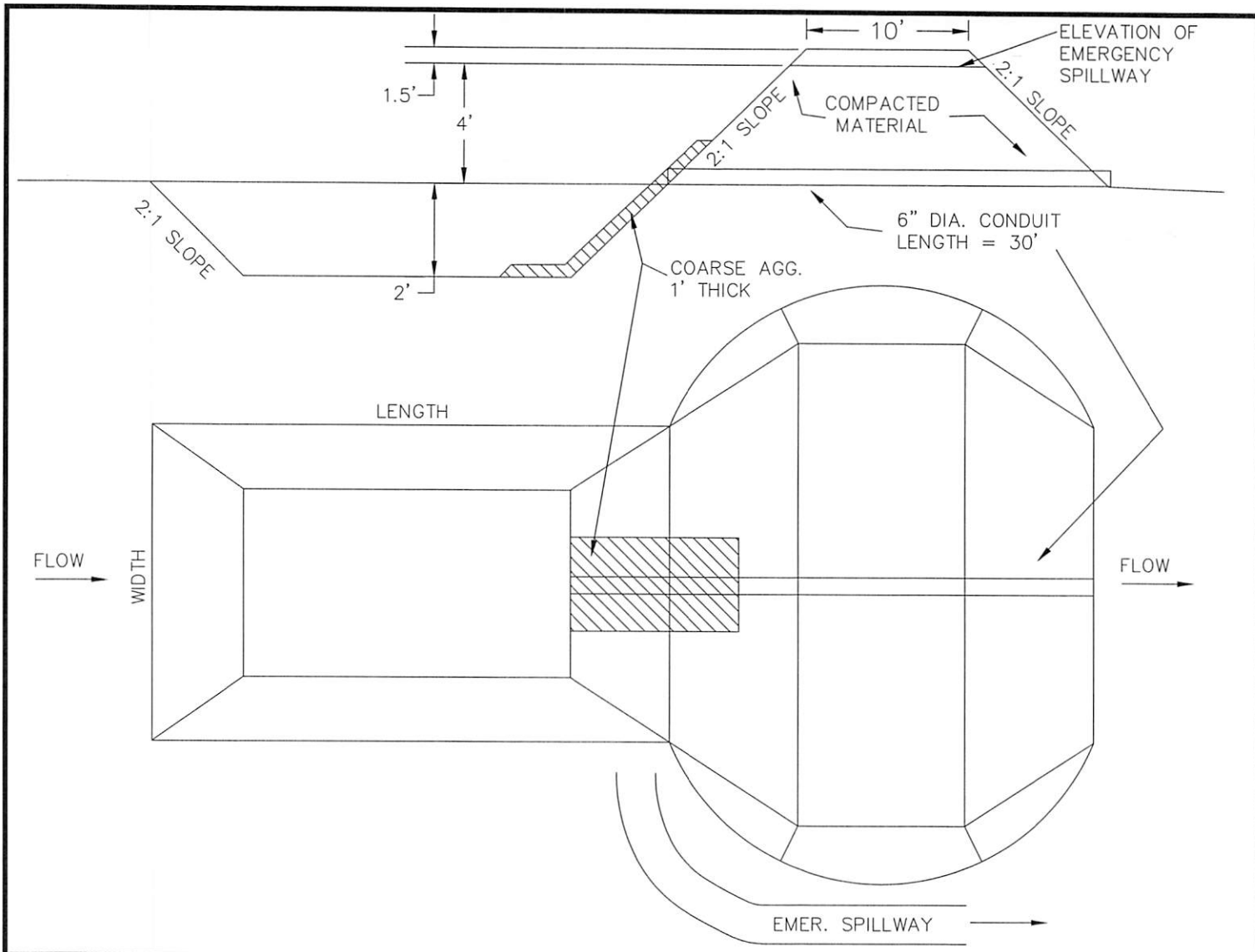


SEDIMENT TRAP DETAIL

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE



DETAIL: 

STORM WATER RETENTION STRUCTURE

PERMANENT EROSION CONTROL MEASURE

NOTES:

1. A STORMWATER RETENTION STRUCTURE SHALL BE INSTALLED WHERE THE MAIN DRAIN LEAVES THE PROPERTY.
2. SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS SHALL BE REMOVED AS NEEDED.
3. EMBANKMENT SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH COMPACTED MATERIAL. COMPACTION SHALL BE ACHIEVED BY ROUTING OF SPREADING AND HAULING EQUIPMENT.
4. AN EMERGENCY SPILLWAY SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED 10 FEET WIDE AT AN ELEVATION 1.5 FEET BELOW THE TOP OF THE EMBANKMENT.
5. PERMANENT VEGETATION SHALL BE ESTABLISHED ON THE EMBANKMENT.
6. STORMWATER RETENTION STRUCTURE SHALL HAVE A MIN. CAPACITY OF 134 CUBIC YARDS PER ACRE OF AREA DRAINED.
7. STORMWATER RETENTION STRUCTURE SHALL BE USED AS A SEDIMENT TRAP DURING CONSTRUCTION.

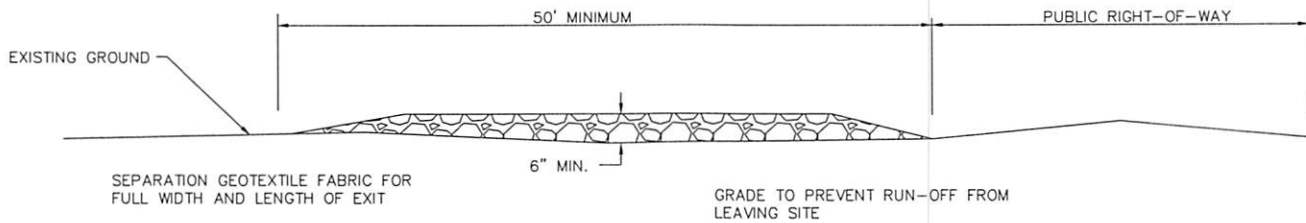


STORM WATER RETENTION STRUCTURE DETAIL

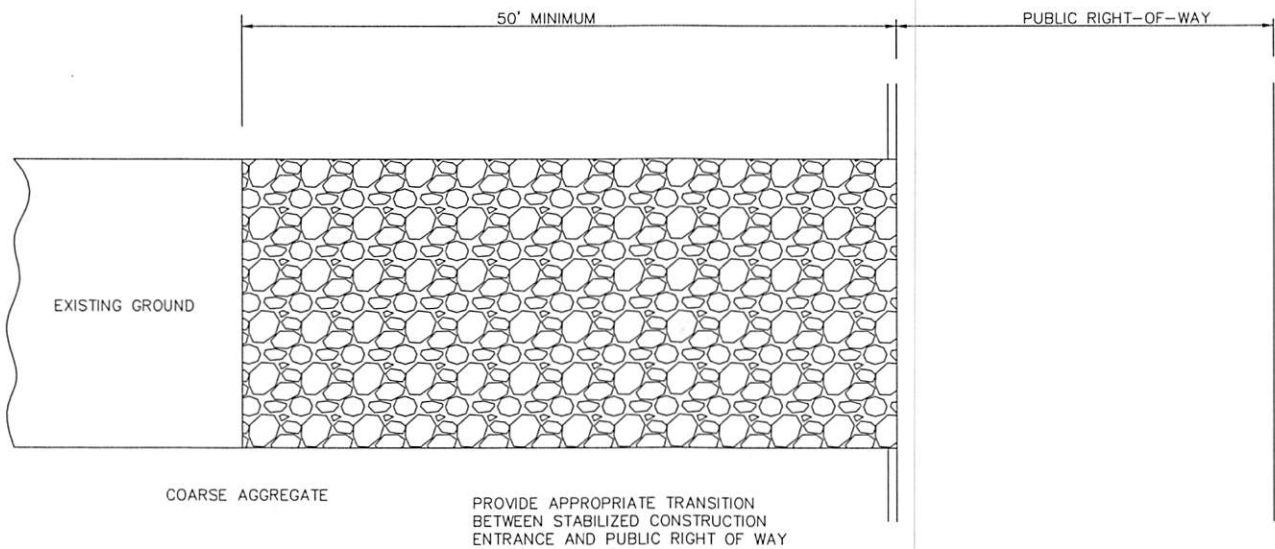
DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE



PROFILE VIEW



PLAN VIEW

DETAIL: (CE)

TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURE

NOTES:

1. AREA OF THE ENTRANCE SHOULD BE CLEARED OF ALL VEGETATION, ROOTS, AND OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL.
2. ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOW OF MUD INTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAYS.
3. PERIODIC TOP DRESSING OF ENTRANCE MAY BE REQUIRED TO REMOVE DEBRIS BUILD-UP.

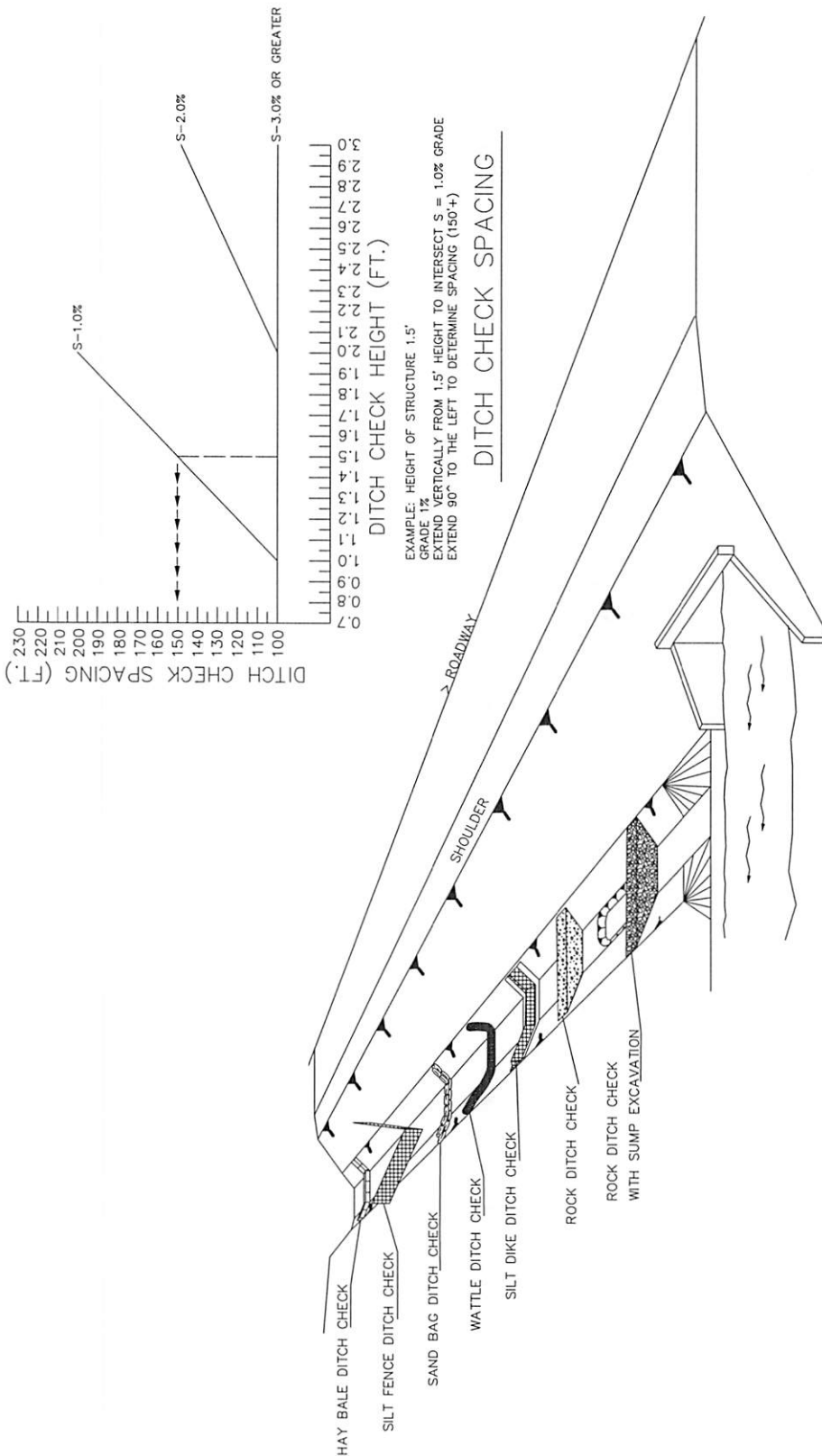


TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE

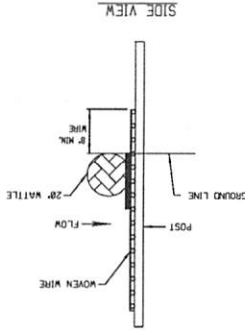


NOTES:

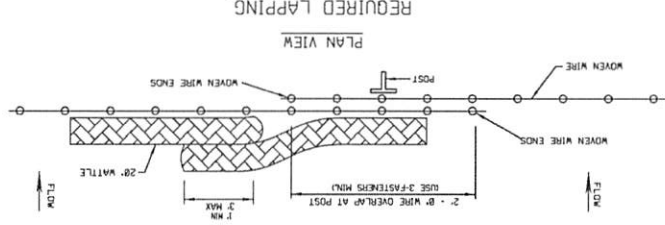
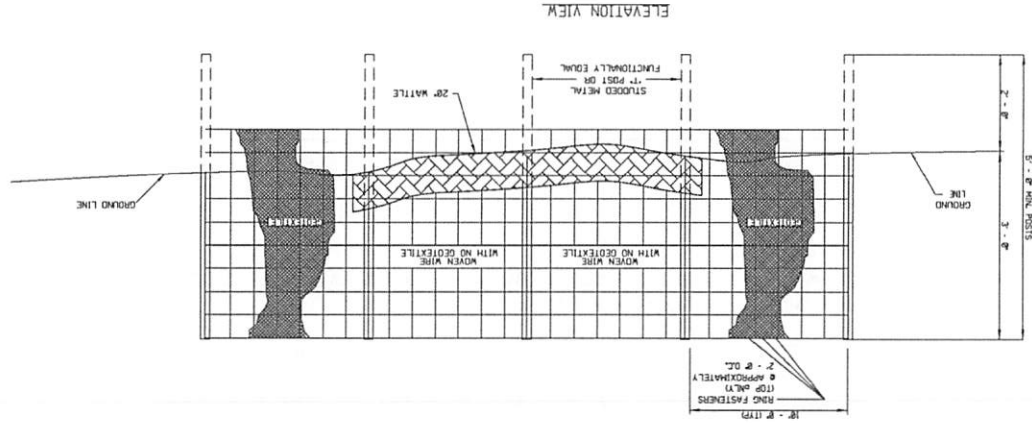
1. THE DITCH CHECK PERSPECTIVE ILLUSTRATES A TOOL BOX OF TEMPORARY PRACTICES THAT MAY BE USED. DITCH CHECKS ARE INSTALLED TO CONTROL RUNOFF VELOCITY AND THUS REDUCE EROSION AND PROVIDE FOR TRAPPING OF SEDIMENTS.
2. SELECTION OF THE APPROPRIATE DITCH CHECK SHOULD BE A FUNCTION OF CONSTRUCTION PHASE, DRAINAGE AREA, DITCH GRADIENT, SOIL TYPE, ECONOMY AND SAFETY.
3. DITCH CHECKS CAN BE REMOVED FOR MAINTENANCE AND/OR REPLACEMENT BUT MUST REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL UP-SLOPE AREAS HAVE BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. MAINTENANCE INCLUDES REMOVAL OF SEDIMENT BEGINNING WHEN SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION REACHES $\frac{1}{4}$ THE CAPACITY OR HEIGHT OF THE STRUCTURE AND NEVER ALLOWING FOR A SEDIMENT TO ACCUMULATE MORE THAN THE VOLUME OF HEIGHT OF THE DITCH CHECK STRUCTURE.
4. HAY BALES ARE USED TO INTERCEPT LOW VOLUME FLOWS IN LOW TO MODERATE GRADIENT DITCHES.
5. SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS ARE USED WHERE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THAT HAY BALE CHECKS ARE INADEQUATE. SILT FENCE DITCH CHECKS ARE USED TO INTERCEPT LOW VOLUME FLOWS IN LOW TO MODERATE GRADIENT DITCHES.
6. SAND BAG DITCH CHECKS ARE USED FOR VELOCITY REDUCTION AND MINIMAL SEDIMENT TRAPPING IN CONCRETE PAVED DITCHES OR IN DITCHES THAT HAVE ROCKY BOTTOMS.
7. WATTLE DITCH CHECKS ARE APPROPRIATE FOR VELOCITY REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF SEDIMENT TRANSPORT UNDER LOW TO MEDIUM FLOW CONDITIONS.

8. SILT DIKES CAN BE USED IN DITCHES WITH CONCENTRATED FLOWS WITHIN THE CLEAR ZONE WHERE RIPRAP CAN NOT BE USED. AS CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSES.
9. ROCK DITCH CHECK WITH SUMP EXCAVATION CAN BE PLACED IN DITCHES TO ASSURE ON-SITE SEDIMENT TRAPPING REQUIREMENTS ARE MET. DITCH CHECK WITH SUMP EXCAVATION IS USED WHEN DITCHES RECEIVE DRAINAGE FROM CUT OR FILL SLOPES OR OTHER CRITICAL AREAS WHERE SOIL EROSION IS EXPECTED. DRAINAGE AREA FOR A TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL NOT EXCEED 3 ACRES. THEY CAN BE USED IN SERIES TO INCREASE ON-SITE SEDIMENT TRAPPING EFFICIENCY.
10. IN GENERAL, DITCH CHECKS SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN LIVE STREAMS.
11. CONFIGURATION AND SPACING MAY BE ADJUSTED IF APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER TO ACCOMMODATE TRAVELWAY SAFETY, WATER FLOW, OR SOIL AND INSTALLATION CHALLENGES

STATE	PROJECT
MSS.	



- NOTES
1. WATILES TO RELEASE WATER FROM SILT FENCE SEGMENTS SHOULD BE PLACED WELL INSIDE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ALONG EDGE OF CLEARING LIMITS. THIS WILL ALLOW ROOM FOR A BACK-UP FENCE IF FIRST FENCE BECOMES FULL.
 2. WIRE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 32" IN WIDTH AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 6 LINE WIRES WITH 12" STAY SPACING.



REQUIRED LAPPING

DETAILS OF WATTLE	FILE NAME:	CHECKED:	DATE:
WATER THROUGH SILT FENCE	EC0-	3/	

- NOTES:
1. WATILES TO RELEASE WATER FROM SILT FENCE SEGMENTS SHOULD BE PLACED WELL INSIDE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ALONG EDGE OF CLEARING LIMITS. THIS WILL ALLOW ROOM FOR A BACK-UP FENCE IF FIRST FENCE BECOMES FULL.
 2. WIRE SHALL BE MINIMUM OF 32" IN WIDTH AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 6 LINE WIRES WITH 12" STAY SPACING.



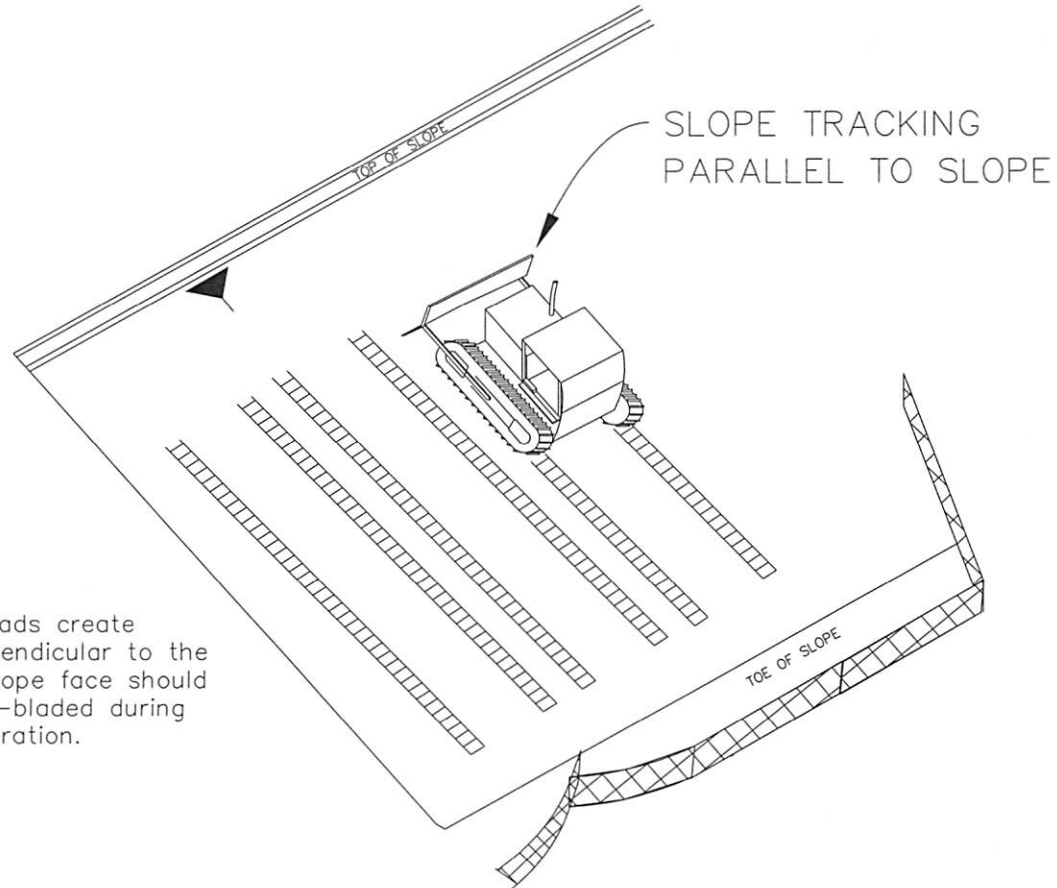
DETAILS OF WATTLE INSTALLATION TO RELEASE WATER THROUGH SILT FENCE

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE

SLOPE S₁ R₁ FACE RO₁ HENIN₁ DETAIL



Bulldozer treads create grooves perpendicular to the slope. The slope face should not be back-bladed during the final operation.

NOTES:

1. Groves should be cut on the contour (perpendicular to the slope).
2. The depth of cut should be greater than 4 inches and groves should be cut less than 15 inches apart..

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2016

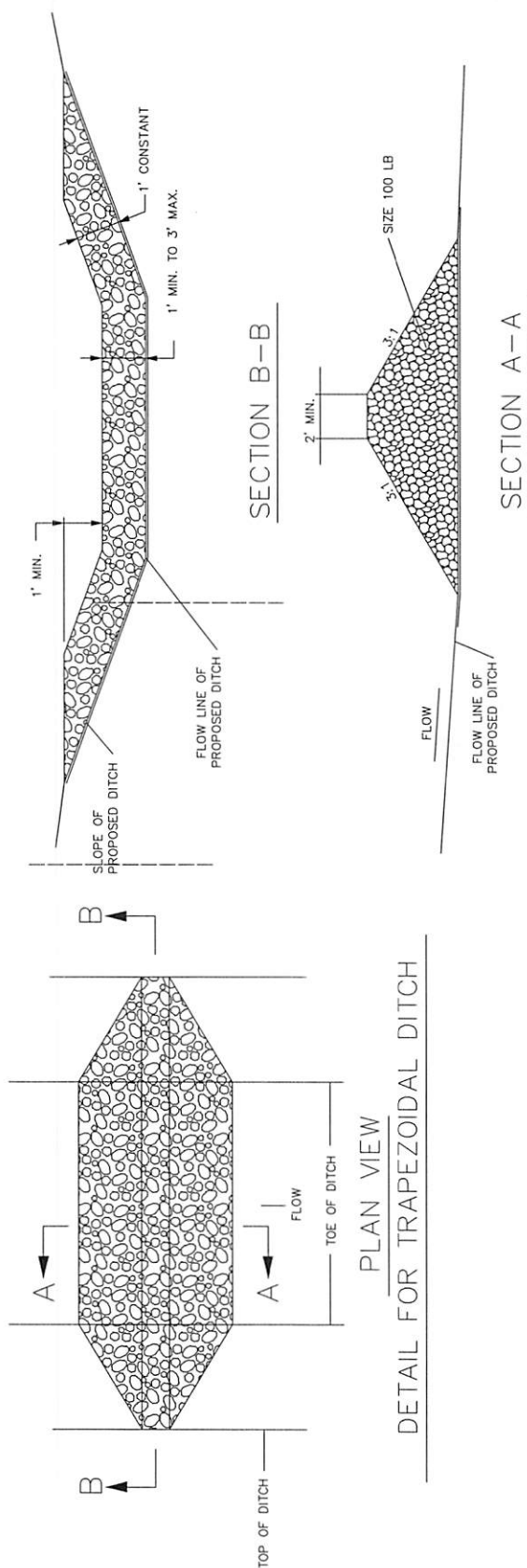
SCALE: NONE

ROCK DITCH CHECK DETAILS

DRAWN BY: MEM

DATE: APR., 2015

SCALE: NONE

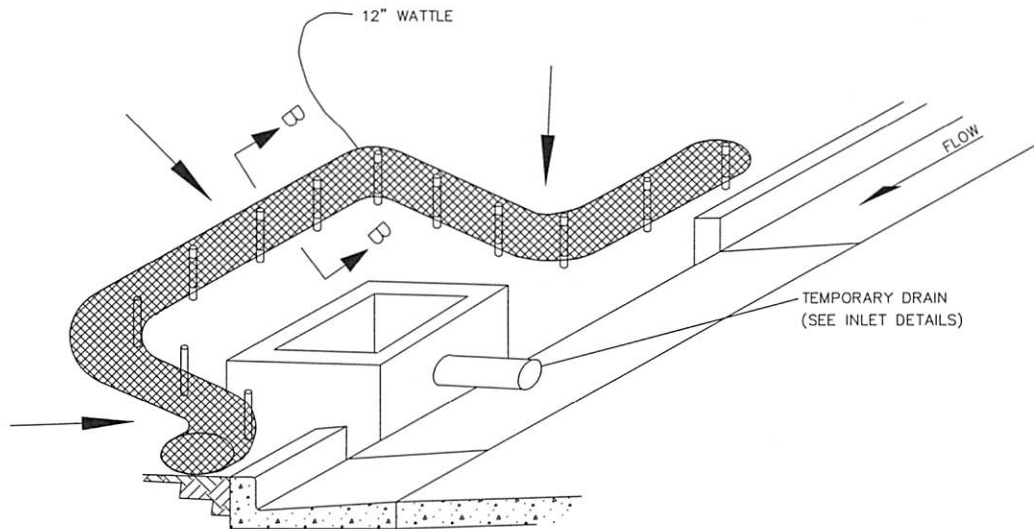


NOTES:

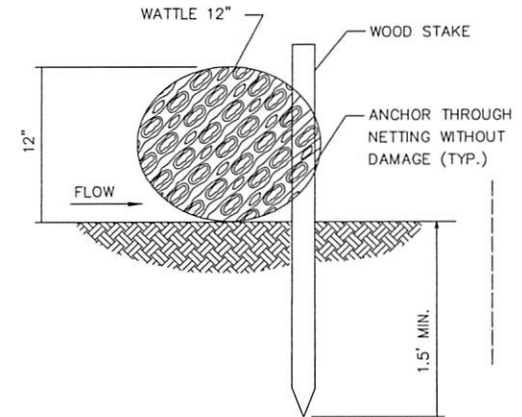
1. MINIMUM SPACING FOR ROCK DITCH CHECKS SHALL BE 100 FEET OR EROSION CONTROL PLAN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SEE SPACING GUIDANCE ON ECD-4.
2. ROCK DITCH CHECKS MAY ALSO BE CHOCKED WITH FABRIC.
3. SIZE 300 LB RIP RAP MAY BE USED FOR SPECIFIED APPLICATIONS AS SHOWN ON EROSION CONTROL PLAN

INLET PROTECTION DETAILS 011 ATTLES

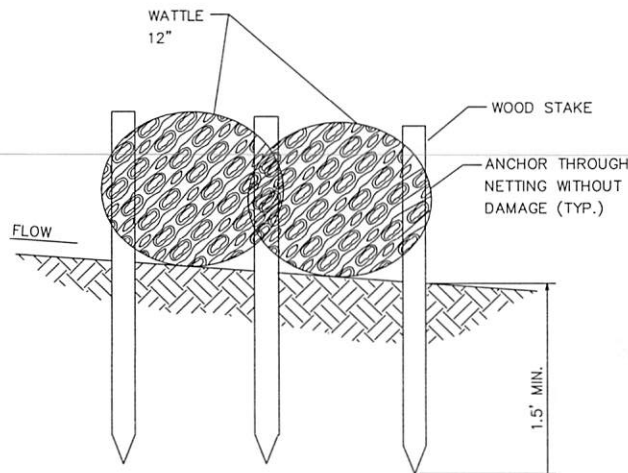
NOTE:
SILT FENCE OR SAND BAGS MAY ALSO BE USED FOR THIS APPLICATION.
HAY BALES NOT ACCEPTABLE DURING THIS STAGE.



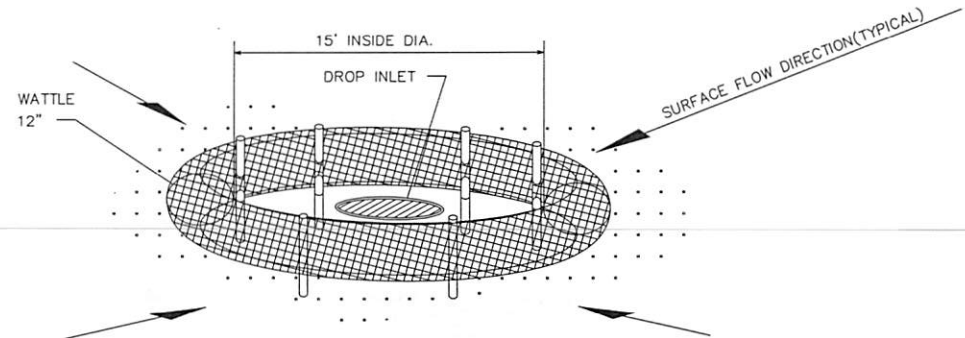
CURB INLET PROTECTION (STAGE 2)
SINGLE OR DOUBLE WING INLET



SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A



DROP INLET PROTECTION

NOTES:

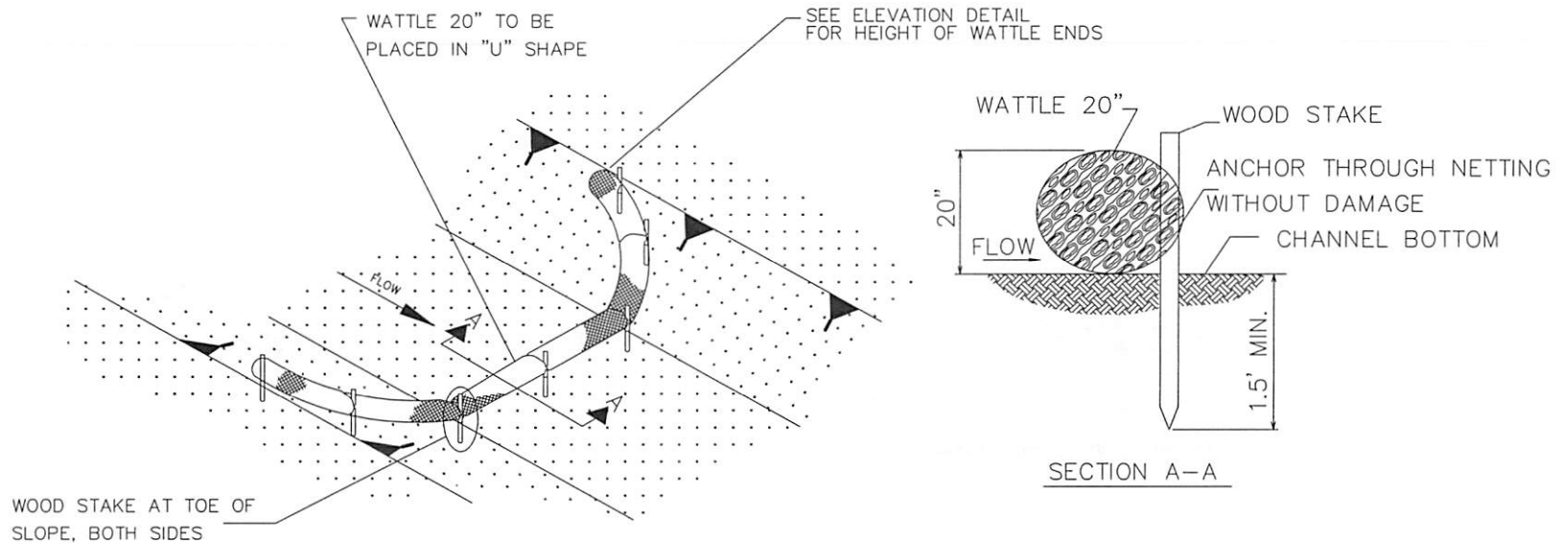
1. ANCHORING STAKES SHALL BE SIZED, SPACED, AND BE OF A MATERIAL THAT EFFECTIVELY SECURES THE WATTLE. STAKE SPACING SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF THREE FEET.
2. OVERLAP ENDS OF WATTLES PER MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS (1' MIN., 3' MAX.).
3. TRENCHING OF WATTLES MAY BE NECESSARY IF PIPING BECOMES EVIDENT.

DRAWN BY: MEM

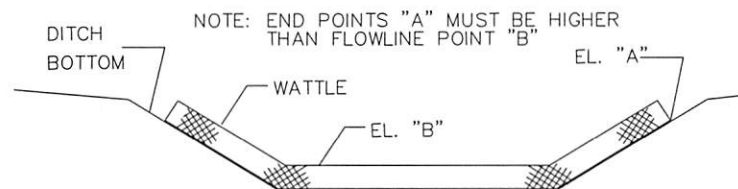
DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE

□ ATTLE DITCH CHECK DETAILS



DETAIL (DITCH CHECK)



ELEVATION DETAIL

WATTLE DITCH CHECK SELECTION GUIDELINES

WATTLE DITCH CHECKS ARE APPROPRIATE FOR VELOCITY
 REDUCTION AND CONTROL OF SEDIMENT TRANSPORT UNDER LOW TO
 MEDIUM FLOW CONDITIONS

NOTES:

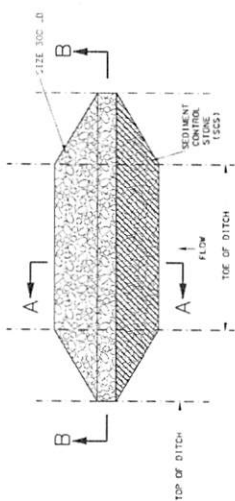
1. MINIMUM RECOMMENDED PLACEMENT INTERVAL BETWEEN WATTLE DITCH CHECK IS 100' UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE ON THE PLANS OR EROSION CONTROL PLAN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SEE SPACING GUIDANCE ON ECD-4.
2. ANCHORING WOOD STAKES SHALL BE SIZED, SPACED, DRIVEN, AND BE A MATERIAL THAT EFFECTIVELY SECURES THE CHECK. STAKE SPACING SHALL BE A MAXIMUM OF THREE FEET. ALL NON-DEGRADABLE MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN NO LONGER NEEDED.
3. TRENCHING OF WATTLES MAY BE NECESSARY IF PIPPING BECOMING EVIDENT.
4. WATTLES SHOULD NOT BE USED IN HARD BOTTOM CHANNELS.

DRAWN BY: MEM

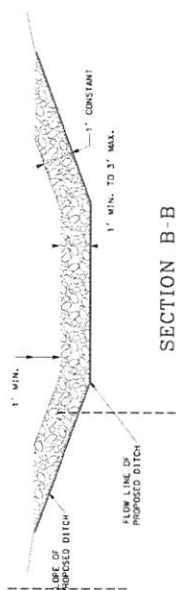
DATE: APR., 2016

SCALE: NONE

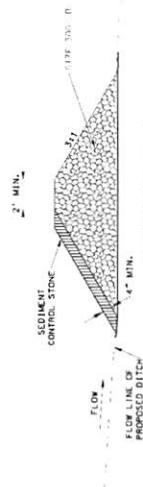
STATE PROJECT NO.
MISS.



DETAIL FOR TRAPEZOIDAL DITCH
PLAN VIEW



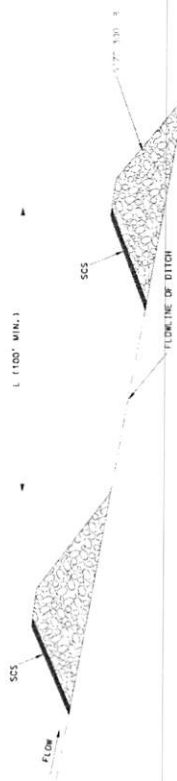
SECTION B-B



SECTION A-A

TEMPORARY ROCK DITCH CHECKS IN ROADSIDE DITCHES

- NOTES:
1. MINIMUM SPACING FOR ROCK DITCH CHECKS SHALL BE 100 FEET OR EROSION CONTROL PLAN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SEE SPACING GUIDANCE ON ECD-4.
 2. SEDIMENT CONTROL STONE SHALL BE SIZE NO. 57 STONE.



DETAIL FOR SPACING BETWEEN DITCH CHECKS

ROCK DITCH CHECK WITH SEDIMENT CONTROL STONE	
DATE	FILE NAME
8A	8A

NOTES:

1. MINIMUM SPACING FOR ROCK DITCH CHECKS SHALL BE 100 FEET OR EROSION CONTROL PLAN APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. SEE SPACING GUIDANCE ON ECD-4.
2. SEDIMENT CONTROL SHALL BE SIZE NO. 57 STONE.

XIII. LOCATION MAP, SITE MAP, EROSION CONTROL PLAN AND SEWER PLANS



DEAN ROAD

NESBIT ROAD

HWY-51

PROJECT LOCATION

HURRICAN CREEK



MENDROP
ENGINEERING RESOURCES
854 WILSON DRIVE
SUITE A
RIDGELAND, MS 39157
TEL 601 899-5158
FAX 601 899-5110

AERIAL MAP
NESBIT INDUSTRIAL PARK
DESOTO COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Drawn By: EDB

DATE: MAY 2020

1" = 1000'

