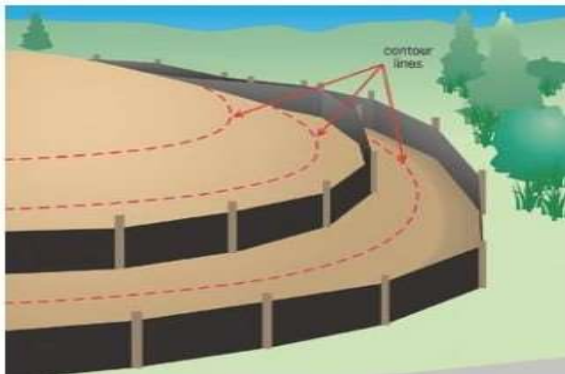


Silt Fences

The appropriate materials that we look for in a silt fence build are wooden or metal stakes and some form of silt fence fabric. The proper installation that we are looking for is that the fence is trenched at least 6 inches and has the stakes on the front of the fence with the fabric secured on the back. You can add wire mesh or chain link material to the back if you believe the situation calls for that amount of reinforcement.



What we look for in silt fence placement is that there is fencing that is near any drainage points that are near your project area. Make sure that other fence placements behind that are within the contours.



Do's & Don'ts

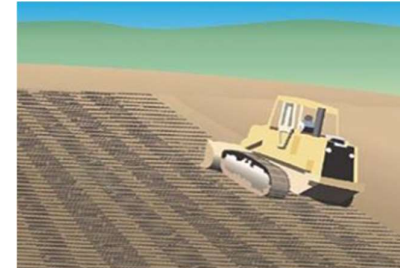
A few things we would like not to see happening:

- Silt Fences in streams – Too much water flow and sediment! This will just be a waste of time and money for everyone.
- Focal points of run off – No need to put all the force on one area, it will cost you in the long run. You can use things like J-Hooks and Rock Check dams to help with areas that have a stronger flow and more run off.
- Improper maintenance of fencing – The general rule is to perform maintenance on your silt fence when it is at 1/3 of capacity. This means removing the built-up sediment and checking for holes to patch or sections that are completely failing to replace/relocate



- On the left is an image of a J-hook. As you can see it's placed above the perimeter fencing so it can be the first line of defense to preserve the perimeter fence. On the right you can see where a crew has decided to use rock to help the silt fence with stabilization. Both are great methods of sediment control as well as stabilization.

Extra EPSC Tips!



- If driving heavy equipment on slopes then try the treading method, where you drive vertically with the slope rather than horizontally or diagonally; being mindful of your movements on the land can only help, you want to prevent vertical "ditch lines" on the slope in order to prevent the creation of channels and worse.



- When washing Concrete off your machinery it is important to have a **wash out pit (enclosure with plastic/hay, metal containers, chute washout box, etc.)** for the used water/concrete or a proper means of disposal. If you don't then this can wind up in the stormwater system and lead to tainting of waters and death of aquatic life.

Erosion Control and You!

If you are reading this then that means that you have a project in the City of Berea that should have erosion prevention and sediment control on site. We will begin inspections of silt fences and other erosion control measures soon and this document is meant to serve as a general overlook as to what we will be looking for and cooperating with you on.

We will inspect when:

- The job has begun
- Every two weeks after initial inspection
- After a rain event
- Whenever we see fit

Silt fences are used to help control sediment runoff from disturbed land and keep our stormwater clean. They act as a barrier but also let the water get through if installed correctly.

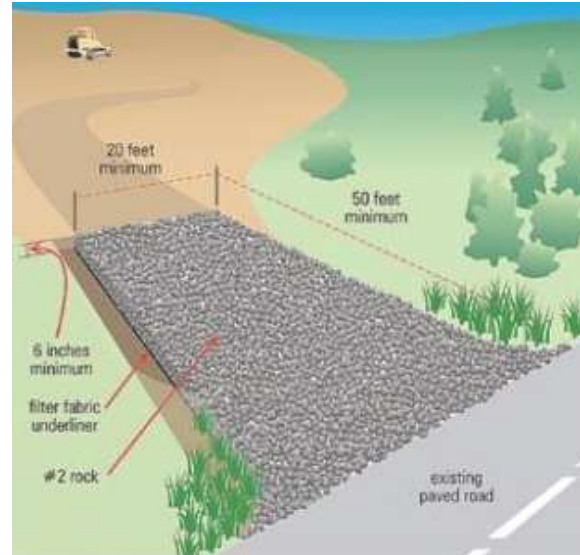
The main principle aspects are:

- Appropriate materials used to build the silt fence
- Adequate amount of fencing
- Proper placement of fencing

Before you can get your foundation inspection in the City of Berea, you must pass an erosion control inspection. You must also maintain the erosion control that you have in place as Bi-weekly inspections will still occur until the project is finished

Construction Entrances

Mud tracked onto roads is the number one complaint from citizens regarding construction site operations. The contractor is responsible for maintaining the construction entrance during the project in order to keep our roads clean.



Use #2 rock for entrance/exit pads leading to paved roads. You may choose to excavate the entrance down to firm soil and install filter fabric under the rock. This will help to keep the rock from sinking into the soil and will make for a more durable and cost-effective entrance.

The following are the minimum measurements for the entrance:

- 20 Feet Wide
- 50 Feet Long
- 6 Inches thick

Contact and information

Remember that if you have erosion control plans for your site then that means that an engineer has figured out the details on your site and given you the proper designs for doing your part in protection of stormwater. Work with your engineer if something isn't working out.

If something is going wrong with EPSC Measure or you can't implement something within the time frame asked, then please call us and explain. We are always willing to work with you and push the idea of cooperation.

Any questions about the contents of this brochure or the MS4 program may be answered by texting, calling, or emailing the contacts below:

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