

Installation Specification

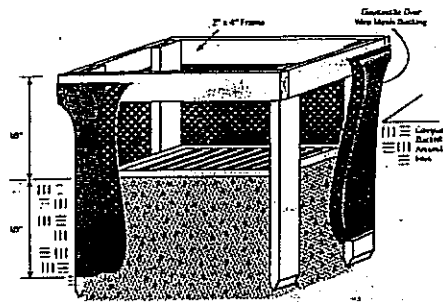


Exhibit #2 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

1. Construct an earth dike on the downslope side to prevent by-pass flow. The top of the earth dike shall be at least 6 inches higher than the top of the frame.
2. Dig a trench 18 inches deep and 4 inches wide around the inlet.
3. Space support posts evenly against the inlet perimeter a maximum of 3 ft. apart, and drive them about 1 1/2 ft. into the ground. The top of the frame shall be at least 6 inches below adjacent roads if ponded water would pose a safety hazard to traffic.
4. Cut enough filter fabric from a single roll to eliminate joints. Stretch tightly around the frame over wire mesh. Fasten securely.
5. Bury the bottom of the fabric at least 1 foot deep; then backfill and compact the backfill.
6. Cross brace the corners to prevent collapse.
7. Inspect and repair as needed and remove accumulated sediments after every storm.

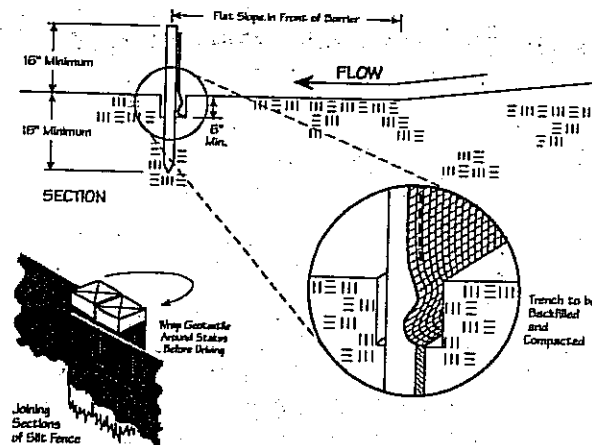


Exhibit #3 Silt Fence

1. Install silt fence before upslope land disturbance begins.
2. Install parallel to the contour of the land.
3. Extend ends upslope enough to allow water to pond behind the fence.
4. The length of the fence posts shall be 32 in. long; a minimum of 16 in. shall be above the original ground.
5. Cut a trench a minimum of 6 in. deep; bury 8 in. of fabric in the trench.
6. Install fence with stakes on the downslope side.
7. Backfill trench with soil material, and compact.
8. Seams between section of silt fence shall be overlapped with the end stakes of each section wrapped together before driving into the ground.
9. Inspect once a week and after each storm event, repairing as needed and removing sediment deposits when they reach one-half the fence height.

(NOTE: Silt fence has a life expectancy 6 months - 1 year, whereas straw bale barriers have a limited life of 3 months or less).

Typical Layout for Silt Fence

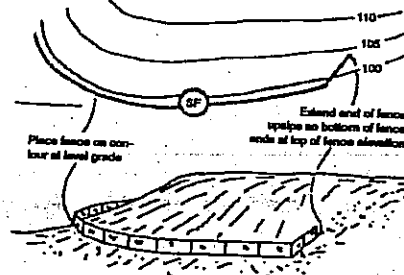


Exhibit #5- Temporary Downspout Extenders

1. Install extenders as soon as gutters and down-spouts are installed to prevent erosion from roof runoff.
2. Use non-perforated (unslotted) drainage tile.
3. Route water to a stable grassed or paved area or to the storm sewer.
4. Remove only after adequate vegetative cover is established.

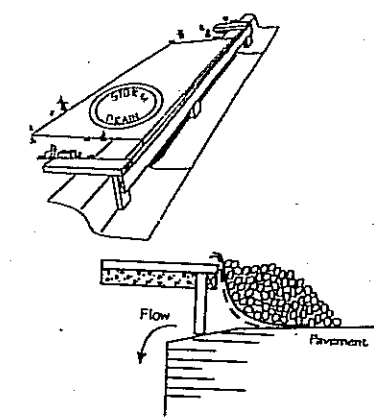
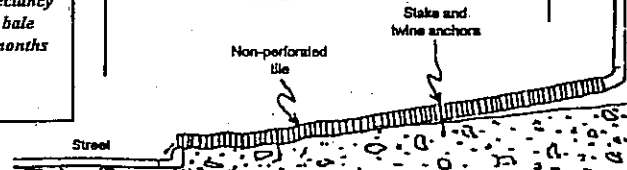


Exhibit #1- Curb Inlet Protection

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Erosion Control for the Home Builder

Soil erosion and the resulting sedimentation are a leading cause of water quality problems in Ohio. Every phase of a construction project has the potential of contributing significant quantities of sediment-laden runoff. Therefore, as a site is developed, all who are associated with the project must do their part to control erosion.

Why The Concern About Erosion and Sediment Control?

Water quality- Sediment is the number one pollutant, by volume, of surface waters in the state of Ohio. It impacts water quality by degrading the habitat of aquatic organisms and fish, by decreasing recreational value, and by promoting the growth of nuisance weeds and algae.

Local taxes- Cleaning up sediment in streets, sewers and ditches increases costs to local government budgets and subsequently to taxpayers.

Flooding- Sediment accumulation in ditches, streams, lakes, and rivers reduces their capacity, which can result in increased flooding.

Property values- Sediment deposits not only impair water quality but also damage property, thus reducing its use and value.



Principles for Controlling Lot Erosion & Sedimentation

Erosion control is important on any building site regardless of its size. Usually, the principles and methods for controlling erosion and reducing off-site sedimentation are relatively simple and inexpensive. Here are four principles to be followed when developing a building site:

Evaluate site- Inventory and evaluate the resources on the lot before building. Location of structures should be based, in large part, on the lot's natural features. Identify trees that you want to save and vegetation that will remain during construction. Also, identify areas where you want to limit construction traffic. Where ever possible, preserve existing vegetation to help control erosion and off-site sedimentation.

Select and install practices- Determine the specific practices needed, and install them before clearing the site.

Among the more commonly used practices are vegetative filter strips, silt fence, gravel drives, and storm water inlet protection.

Develop a maintenance program- Maintenance of all practices is essential for them to function properly. They should be inspected once a week and after each rainfall event. When a problem is identified, repair the practice immediately. Also, any sediment that is tracked onto the street should be scraped and deposited in a stable area. Do not flush sediment from the street into the storm sewer system.

Revegetate the site- Do so as soon as possible. Any area to be left bare for more than 21 days should be seeded immediately to a temporary cover of annual rye grass.

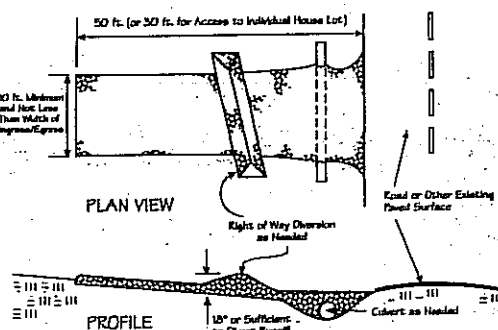


Exhibit #4- Gravel Entrance

1. Construct the drive at least 10 ft. wide and at least 50 ft. long or the distance to the foundation.
2. Place 2-3 in. stone over a stable subgrade.
3. Add stone as needed to maintain 6 in. of clean depth.
4. To improve stability or if wet conditions are anticipated, place geotextile fabric on the graded foundation.
5. A pipe or culvert shall be constructed under the entrance if needed to prevent surface water flowing across the entrance.