REQUIRED TO BE ON JOB SITE (SIGNED AND DATED)

Henderson County
Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Acknowledgement of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973

Purpose of Acknowledgement: To ensure Building Contractors/Developers are aware of, and acknowledge they are required to abide by, the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973.

Purpose of Act: To acknowledge that sedimentation constitutes a major pollution problem, that control of erosion and sedimentation is deemed vital to the public interest and to the public health and welfare and to create, administer and adopt a minimum set of standards to allow for development to continue with the least detrimental effects from pollution by sedimentation.

Requirements: As Building Contractor/Developer, you are required by law to keep sediment on your site and out of roads, storm drains, creeks, and off other's property(ies) regardless of the lot size. If you are disturbing one acre or more, or are located on steep slopes as identified on the Henderson County GIS site, you are also required to submit a sedimentation and erosion control plan/application and fees to the Henderson County Erosion Control Office for review and be issued a permit prior to obtaining a building permit. Installation of proper sedimentation control devices such as temporary silt fencing on all downhill slopes of a construction lot are strongly urged in order to effectively maintain compliance with the law. All erosion control devices should be monitored and inspected at least weekly and after each rain. Sediment build up against silt fencing should be removed once it reaches 12" in depth. Only clearing of the portion of the lot necessary to install the sedimentation devices should occur initially. Once the devices are installed then the remaining portion can be more safely cleared.

Failure to Comply: Stop work orders and/or fines of up to $5,000 per day may be issued or levied by the Henderson County Erosion Control Office. Restoration of the affected area may also be required (in addition to a stop work order and/or fine) to mitigate and minimize the detrimental effects of pollution from sedimentation.

By signing below, the Building Contractor/Developer applying for a residential building permit is acknowledging that they understand that all land disturbing activities conducted in the course of developing a residential lot are required to abide by the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act and pledge to take all reasonable steps necessary to keep soil sediment and silt-laden runoff on the originating property. Further by signing below, the Building Contractor/Developer is acknowledging that it is their responsibility for removing and cleaning-up any sediment runoff that leaves the property.

_____ _____

Building Contractor/Developer Signature Date

_____

Printed Name of Building Contractor/Developer

_____

Development Address

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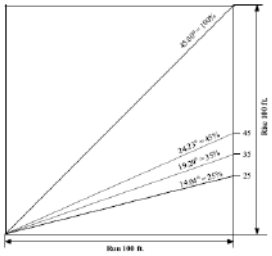
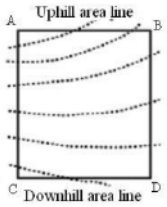
Slope. The level inclination of land from the horizontal plane determined by dividing the horizontal run of the land into the vertical rise of the same land and converting the result into a percentage value. For purposes of measurement, property must be at least 25 feet vertically and 50 feet horizontally. See Figure 19A, for measuring slope.

Figure 19A. Measurement of Slope
Not to Scale



Slope, Average. Calculating the average slope of the disturbed area is based on the elevations at the corners. An imaginary rectangle or square would have to be applied to calculate the area. The average slope is calculated by subtracting the average elevation of the uphill area line and the average elevation of the downhill area line and dividing the sum by the average distance between the two (2) area lines. The average elevation of the uphill or downhill area line is calculated by adding the elevations at the ends of the area line and dividing by two (see Figure 19B, for calculating average slope).

Figure 19B. Calculating Average Slope
Not to Scale



$$\frac{\left(\frac{A+B}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{C+D}{2}\right)}{\frac{\text{Length of line AC} + \text{Length of line BD}}{2}}$$

Average elevation of uphill area line − Average elevation of downhill area line

Slope, Steep. A *slope* greater than 60 percent, identified as part of: (1) a County Soil Survey prepared by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service; and/or (2) a site analysis conducted by a registered professional engineer, professional land surveyor, landscape architect, architect or land planner and calculated using topographic maps from an actual survey or from the US Geological Society.

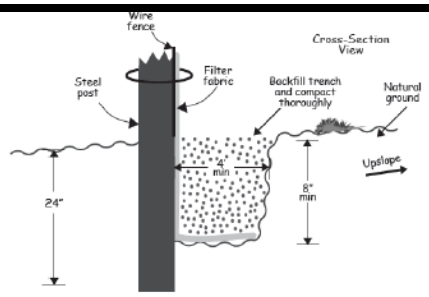
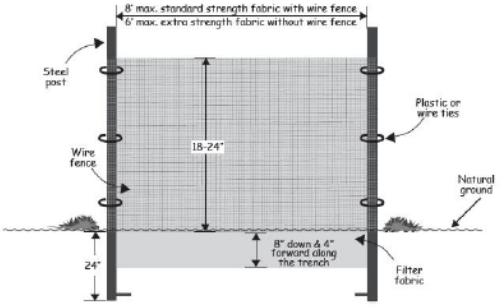


Figure 6.62a Installation detail of a sediment fence.



Maintenance

Inspect sediment fences at least once a week and after each rainfall. Make any required repairs immediately.

Should the fabric of a sediment fence collapse, tear, decompose or become ineffective, replace it promptly.

Remove sediment deposits as necessary to provide adequate storage volume for the next rain and to reduce pressure on the fence. Take care to avoid undermining the fence during cleanout.

Remove all fencing materials and unstable sediment deposits and bring the area to grade and stabilize it after the contributing drainage area has been properly stabilized.

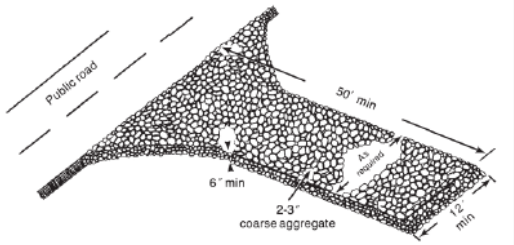


Figure 6.06a Gravel entrance/exit keeps sediment from leaving the construction site (modified from Va SWCC).