A SITE PLAN FOR 3107 BOUQUET ROAD

A TRACT OF LAND IN PART OF SECTION 7, TOWNSHIP 44 NORTH, RANGE 3 EAST, GLENCOE & WILDWOOD, ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI

DEVELOPMENT NOTES:

1. Site Address: 3107 Bouquet Rd. Glencoe MO, 63038 Loc.# 24Y110033

2. Owner Information (from public records): Griffith John M & Margaret A H/W 4 Berry Bluff Ct, Ballwin MO, 63011

3. Area of Tract: 132,119 Square Feet or 3.03 Acres, more or less

4. Present Zoning: "NU" Non-Urban District (Wildwood)

Minimum Site Area:

"NU" Non-Urban District Dimensional Requirements

Front Yard Setback: Side Yard Setback: Rear Yard Setback:

30 Feet of any property line other than a R/W line 30 Feet of any property line other than a R/W line 10,000 SqFt.

5. Utility Provider Districts: Missouri American Water AT&T Distribution Telephone: Spire Missouri East Ameren Missouri Electric Flectric:

Metro West

Rockwood

6. According to the FIRM Flood Insurance Rate Map 29189C0255K Dated February 4, 2015, this development is located in Zone X unshaded, Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% chance annual floodplain.

7. Existing water tap information: None

Fire District:

School District

8. This is not a boundary survey, boundary information shown hereon is per a survey performed by THD Design Group on

9. The existing utilities shown hereon are per observed evidence and available utility maps. All utilities shall be field verified prior to any excavation or construction.

10. Contours and elevations shown hereon were produced from airborne laser scanning (LIDAR) data and are compliant with The American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS) Standards.

11. Area of Disturbance: 20,850 square feet or 0.48 acres, more or less.

12. Inspections shall be made by the Department of Public Works during each stage of fill operations and final approval shall be required upon completion of operations. applicant shall notify the City upon commencement of the following when and as completed: rough grading, finish grading before seeding and all re—establishment and construction work.

13. At least five (5) working days prior to the use of any street in the City by trucks or hauling or grading equipment engaged in grading operations in the City that require the use of the streets of the City, applicant shall provide written notice to the Director of Public Works specifying the kind and description of trucks or hauling or grading equipment, and the loaded and unloaded weight of the trucks and hauling equipment, and the number of each and the length of time they will be required to use the streets of the City. The contractor shall furnish the Director of Public works with all other information required to estimate or determine the amount of wear and tear or damage, if any, that may be caused to streets by such usage. Before construction actually commences or while the work on the streets is in progress, the Director of Public Works may require any contractor or subcontractor to post surety bonds or insurance with the City to guarantee the City for compensation for any damage to streets, curbs, sidewalks, trees, landscaping or other public facilities.

14. All other requirements in Chapter 425 Grading Code, including but not limited to Section 425.050 Standards; safety precaution, and section 425.100 Construction dirt, debris and noise shall be adhered to at all times during the work

15. All violations shall be corrected within the time limit specified in the issuance of a written notice to correct. Action to correct violations that require immediate action shall be taken upon verbal notification of the Applicant by the City. All persons failing to comply with such notice shall be deemed in violation of Chapter 425. Responsibility for the work to be completed under this application is nontransferable without prior written approval by the City of Wildwood. Areas must be completely restored and finished to City standards and satisfaction prior to refund of deposit.

16. Violation of any provisions in Chapter 425 shall be misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than five dollars (\$5.00) and not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or by imprisonment for a period not to exceed three (3) months or by both fine and imprisonment. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense.

17. Please be advised that all requests for escrow deposit release MUST be made within one (1) year from the date of issue of the original permit in order to receive any/all funds. All requests for escrow release must be made in written form and give to the attention of the "Public Works Department — Escrow Release".

18. Surface drainage behind the proposed retaining walls shall be directed to the proposed retaining wall drainage system (by others). In no case shall surface drainage be allowed to drain over the top of the proposed retaining walls.

19. The proposed development does not disturb more than 1 acre of ground, therefore water quality volume reduction has

20. The proposed development does not generate a stormwater runoff differential of greater that 2.0cfs, therefore

detention has not been provided. 21. The proposed development generates a negative stormwater runoff differential

	Differer	ntial Runoff	Calculation	s - Parcel í	1	
Existing						
		Area (s.f.)	Area (Ac)	PI	α	
	Building	0	0.000	3.54	0.00	cfs
	Pavement	0	0.000	3.54	0.00	cfs
	Green Space	132,119	3.033	1.7	5.16	cfs
	Total	132,119	3.033		5.16	cfs
Proposed						
	Building	2,692	0.062	3.54	0.22	cfs
	Pavement	1,469	0.034	3.54	0.12	cfs
	Green Space	127,958	2.938	1.7	4.99	cfs
	Total	132,119	3.033		5.33	cfs
	Differential Ru	ınoff =	0.18	cfs		

*Runoff volumes shown hereon are per the component rational methd

* Time of concentration is assumed at 20min for the 15yr-20min rainfall

*Runoff differential shown above is for the area of the property only and does not include offsite drainage areas.

		Coverage Calculat	ions	
Existing				
	Building	0	0.0%	
	Pavement	0	0.0%	
	Green Space	132,119	100.0%	
	Total	132,119		
	Existing Impervious	Coverage	0.0%	
Proposed				
	Building	2,692	2.0%	
	Pavement	1,469	1.1%	
	Green Space	127,958	96.9%	
	Total	132,119		
	Proposed Imperviou	s Coverage	3.1%	

UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDERS				
SCHOOL	ROCKWOOD			
FIRE	METRO WEST			
SEWER	PRIVATE SEPTIC			
WATER	PRIVATE WELL			
GAS	SPIRE			
PHONE	AT&T			
ELECTRIC	AMEREN U.E.			
CABLE	CHARTER COMMUNICATIONS			
WATERSHED	AUGUST TAVERN CREEK			
ZIP CODE	63068 GLENCOE			
POLICE	ST LOUIS COUNTY - WILDWOOD PRECINCT #6			
CITY COUNCIL	WARD 6			

TOLL FREE MISSOURI ONE-CALL SYSTEM, INC.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES HAVE BEEN PLOTTED FROM AVAILABLE INFORMATION AND THEREFORE THEIR LOCATIONS SHALL BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE ONLY. THE VERIFICATION OF THE LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, EITHER SHOWN OR NOT SHOWN ON THESE PLANS,

ABBREVIATIONS										
AC ACRE AI AREA INLET ATG ADJUST TO GRADE APPROX APPROXIMATELY ASPH ASPHALT BW BASE OF WALL ELEVATION BM BENCHMARK BMP BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE BLDG BUILDING CATV CABLE TELEVISION CALC CALCULATED CIP CAST IRON PIPE CL CENTERLINE CP CLAY PIPE	XSEC XING CFS CI CO C&G CO CMP CONC DCI DIP DIA Q	CROSS SECTION CROSSING CUBIC FEET PER SECOND CURB INLET CLEANOUT CURB & GUTTER CLEANOUT CORRUGATED METAL PIPE CONCRETE DOUBLE CURB INLET DUCTILE IRON PIPE DIAMETER DISCHARGE	DAI DS ESMT ELEV EP EX FPS FF FH FE FBD FD FL	DOUBLE AREA INLET DOWNSPOUT EASEMENT ELEVATION END OF PIPE EXISTING FEET PER SECOND FINISH FLOOR FIRE HYDRANT FLARED END FLAT BOTTOM DITCH FLOOR DRAIN FLOW LINE FOOTING	GI HDPEHIGH HW HGL HYD IMP IP LS MH MSD NTS OC OH	GRATE INLET DENSITY POLYETHYLENE HIGH WATER HYDRAULIC GRADE LINE HYDRANT IMPROVEMENT IRON PIPE OR PIN LAND SURVEYOR MANHOLE METROPOLITAN ST. LOUIS SEWER DISTRICT NOT TO SCALE ON CENTER	PVMT PDE EASEMENT PVC PCC PC PROP RR RCP ROW SCH SWPPP	PAVEMENT PERMANENT DRAINAGE POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PRECAST CONCRETE PROPOSED RAILROAD REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE RIGHT—OF—WAY SCHEDULE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TO BE ABANDONED	TBP TBR TBR&REL TBR&R TW TYP UIP VCP WV YD	TO BE PROTECTED TO BE REMOVED & RELOCATE TO BE REMOVED & REPLACED TOP OF WALL ELEVATION TYPICAL USE IN PLACE VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE WATER VALVE YARD DRAIN

SHEET INDEX

1. TITLE SHEET

2. SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 3. SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

4. STORMWATER MITIGATION PLAN

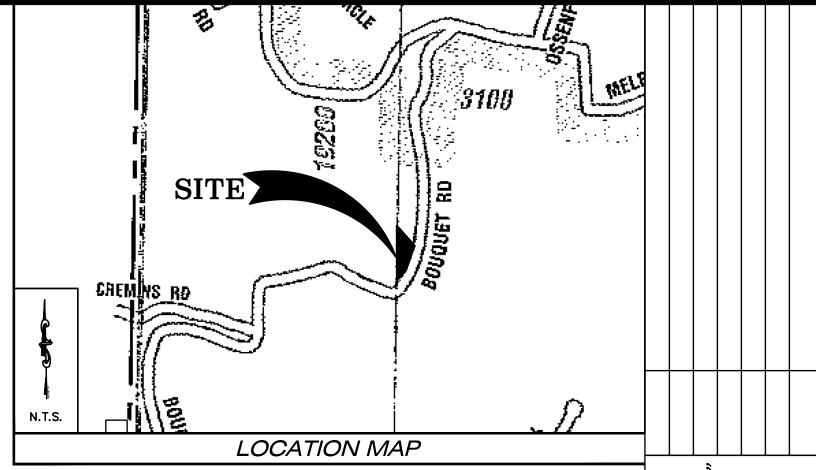
5. STORM SEWER PROFILES 6. EXISTING DRAINAGE AREA MAP

7. PROPOSED DRAINAGE AREA MAP 8. OFFSITE DRAINAGE AREA MAPS

9. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN 10. SWPPP DETAILS

11. SWPPP DETAILS 12. SWPPP DETAILS

13. TREE PRESERVATION PLAN



PROJECT BENCHMARK:

This project was performed with the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment and the use of a Continuous Operating Reference Station (CORS) as part of the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) Virtual Reference Network (VRS). Data was obtained with the use of a Trimble R12 receiver and a TSC7 data

Horizontal Datum is Grid North, Missouri State Plane Coordinate System NAD'83, East Zone. Vertical Datum is NAVD'88. Horizontal and Vertical data observation tolerance is 0.10 feet. Horizontal and vertical Control point (CORS).

SITE BENCHMARK:

Description: PK Nail in asphalt.

Collected Elev. = 589.68 Feet

Location: Center of water valve lid located approximately 15 feet East of the Eastern edge of pavement of Manchester Rd and 3 feet West of the water meter serving #18000 Manchester Rd.

		SYMBOL	LEGEN	D	
EXISTING		PROPOSED	EXISTING		PROPOSED
×	FOUND CROSS		TV	CABLE TV BOX	ŢV
0	FOUND IRON PIPE		×	LIGHT STANDARD	×
•	SET IRON ROD		ço O	CLEAN OUT	8
•	BENCHMARK		S	SANITARY MANHOLE	S
×500	SPOT GRADE	- 5 00	O ST	SAMPLING TEE	O ST
TS	TRAFFIC SIGNAL BOX	TS		SEPTIC TANK ACCESS	①
_	PHONE BOX	_	(STORM SEWER MANHOLE	0
0	UTILITY MANHOLE	0		GRATE INLET	
	BOLLARD		0	AREA INLET	0
	MAILBOX	\bowtie	05	DOWNSPOUT	◎ <i>0</i> 2
	SIGN		•	DRAINAGE SWALE	~ ~~
0	POST	0	——516—	SURFACE CONTOUR	<u> </u>
	SHRUB	(~ <u>)</u>	~~	TREE LINE	~~
हिं ट्रे	DECIDUOUS TREE	£3	8" PVC	SAN. SEWER	8" PVC
	EVERGREEN TREE		_12" CMP	STORM SEWER	12" CMP
EB	ELECTRIC BOX	EB	—— OH ——	OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE	—— он ——
EM	ELECTRIC METER	EM	UE	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	UE
0	UTILITY POLE	P	G	GAS LINE	—— G ——
-•	GUY WIRE	-•	w	WATER LINE	w
GM H	GAS METER	GM ⊞	— т —	TELEPHONE LINE	— т —
G∨	GAS VALVE	©V ⋈	FOL	FIBER OPTIC LINE	FOL
™	WATER METER	wm	UTV	CABLE TV	uтv
wv 	WATER VALVE	₩V ⊠	0 0	GUARDRAIL	0 0 0
**	HYDRANT	×	x	WIRE FENCE	x
*50	WATER SHUT OFF	* \$0	-00	WROUGHT IRON FENCE	-0
⊙	SPRINKLER HEAD	•		CHAIN LINK FENCE	
8	IRRIGATION VALVE BOX	\otimes		SANITARY DESIGNATOR	(MH A)
(WELL	@		STORM DESIGNATOR	CI 204
₽ TP	TEST HOLE	₽			

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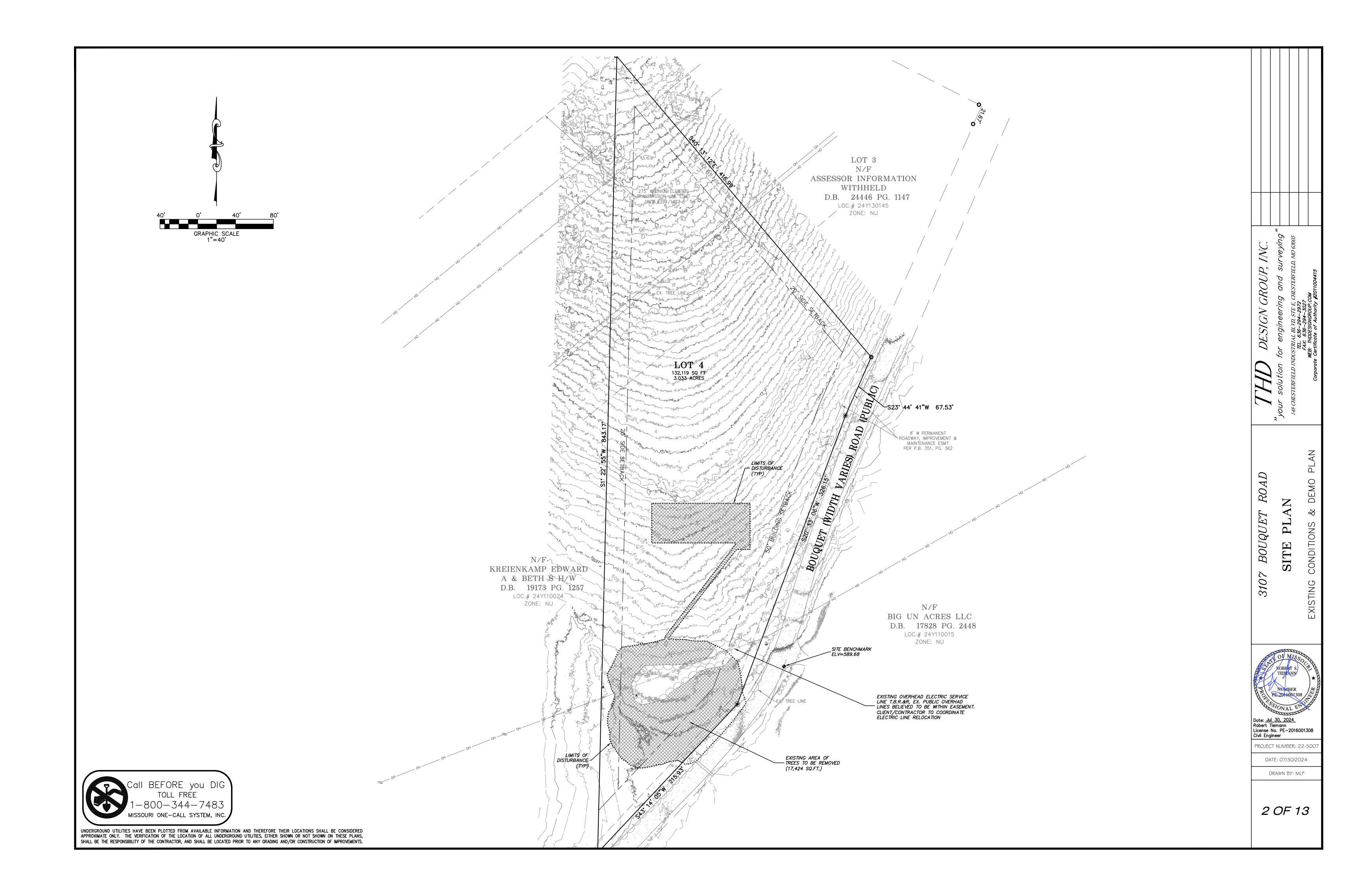
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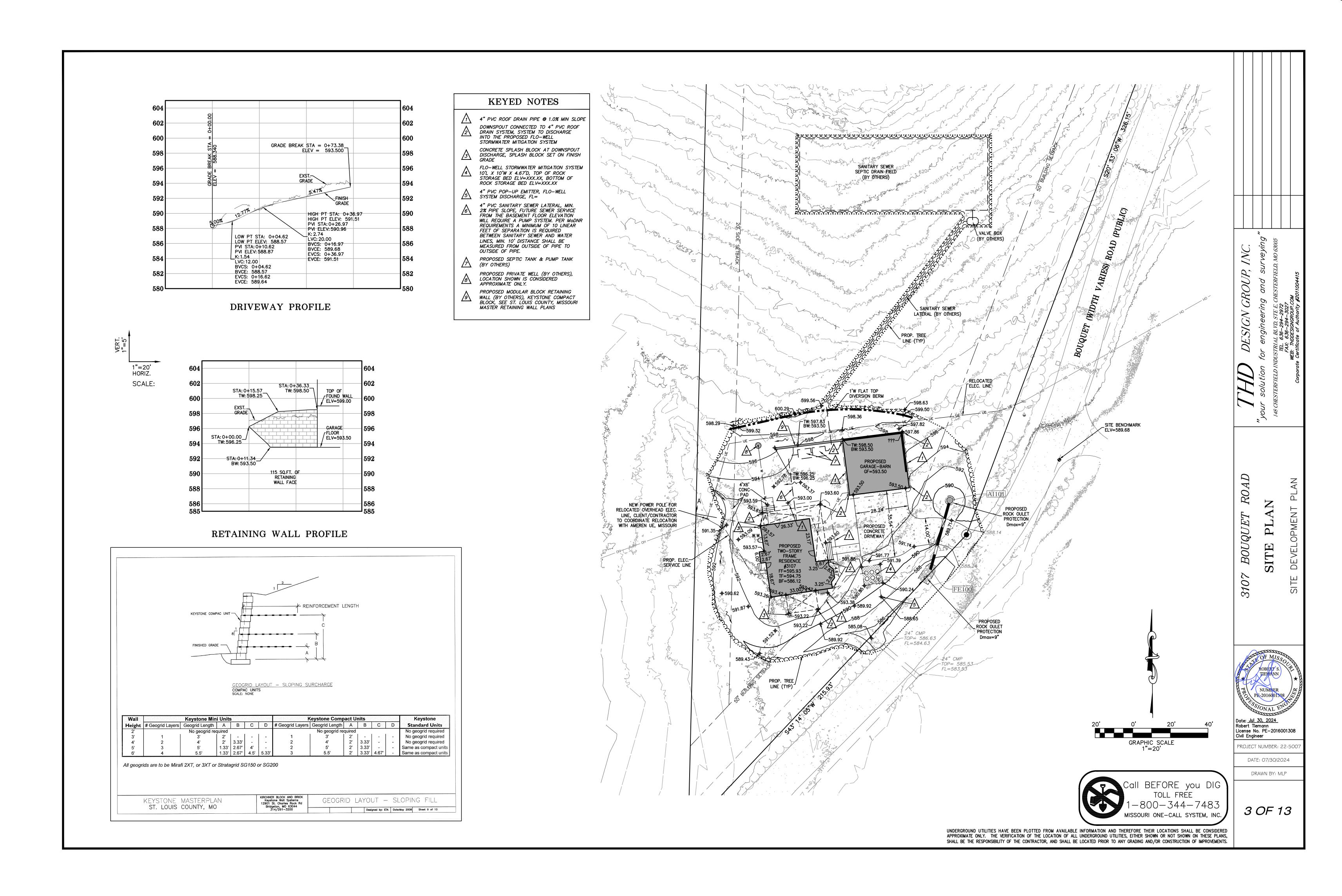
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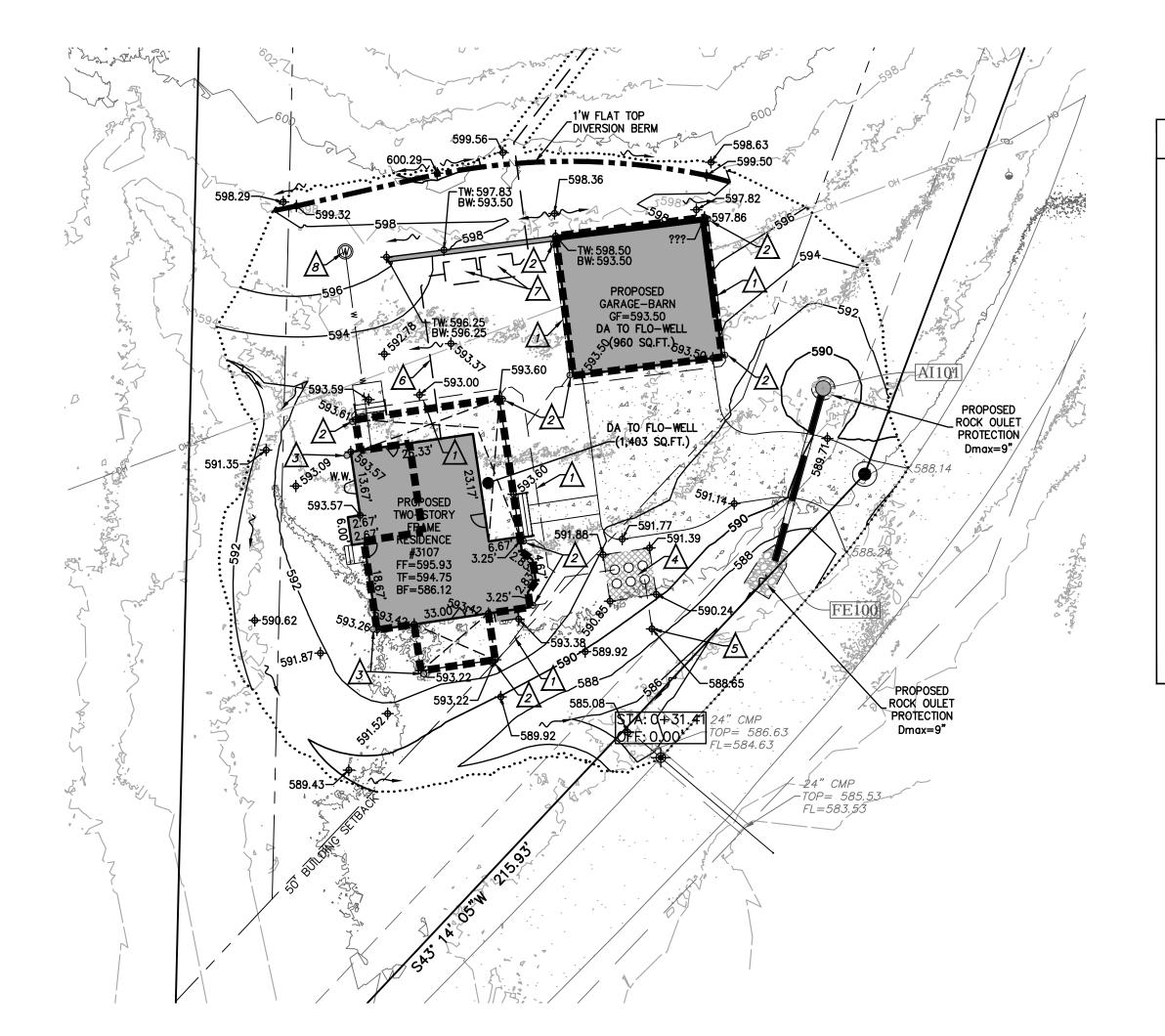
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Date: <u>Jul 30, 2024</u> Robert Tiemann

License No. PE-2016001308 Civil Engineer PROJECT NUMBER: 22-500 DATE: 07/30/2024 DRAWN BY: MLP







KEYED NOTES

4" PVC ROOF DRAIN PIPE @ 1.0% MIN SLOPE DOWNSPOUT CONNECTED TO 4" PVC ROOF DRAIN SYSTEM, SYSTEM TO DISCHARGE INTO THE PROPOSED FLO-WELL STORMWATER MITIGATION SYSTEM

CONCRETE SPLASH BLOCK AT DOWNSPOUT DISCHARGE, SPLASH BLOCK SET ON FINISH

FLO-WELL STORMWATER MITIGATION SYSTEM 10'L X 10'W X 5'D, TOP OF ROCK STORAGE BED ELV=589.57, BOTTOM OF ROCK STORAGE BED ELV=584.57

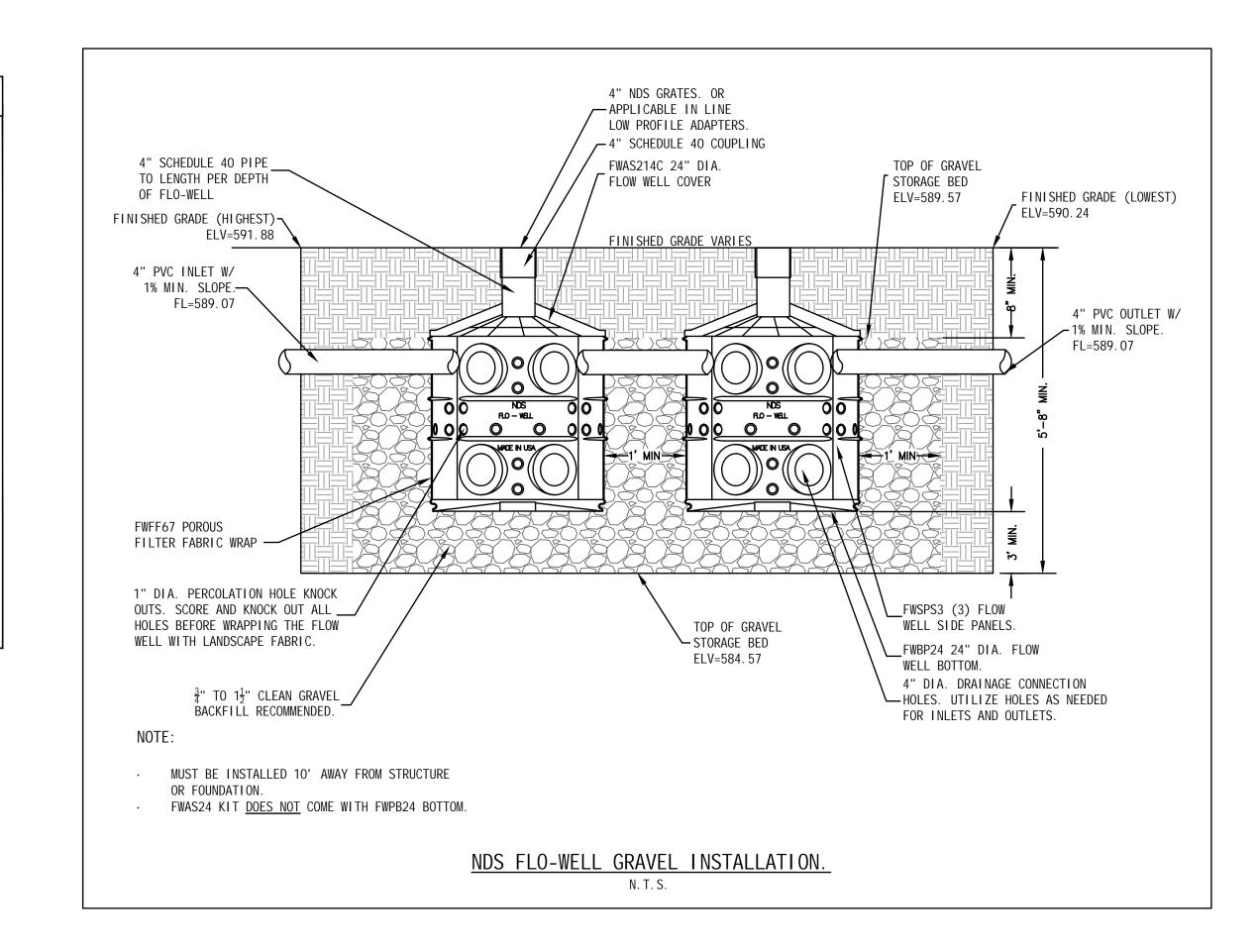
4" PVC POP-UP EMITTER, FLO-WELL SYSTEM DISCHARGE, FL=588.15

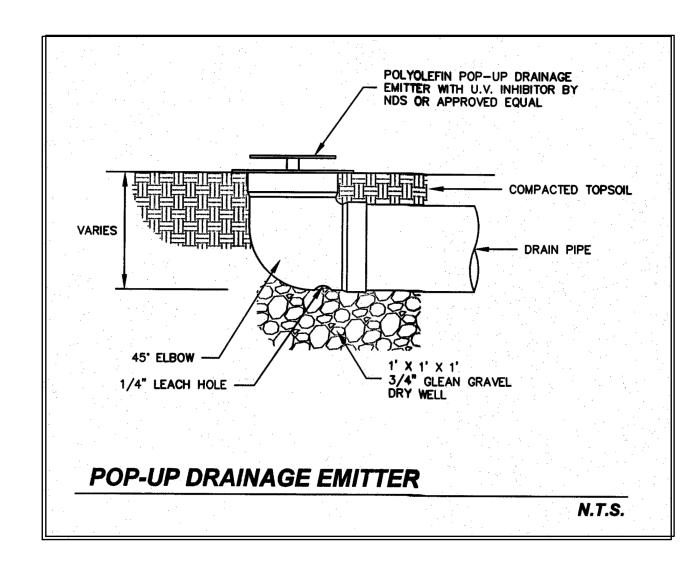
4" PVC SANITARY SEWER LATERAL, MIN. 2% PIPE SLOPE, FUTURE SEWER SERVICE FROM THE BASEMENT FLOOR ELEVATION WILL REQUIRE A PUMP SYSTEM. PER MODNR REQUIREMENTS A MINIMUM OF 10 LINEAR FEET OF SEPARATION IS REQUIRED BETWEEN SANITARY SEWER AND WATER LINES, MIN. 10' DISTANCE SHALL BE MEASURED FROM OUTSIDE OF PIPE TO OUTSIDE OF PIPE.

PROPOSED SEPTIC TANK & PUMP TANK (BY OTHERS)

PROPOSED PRIVATE WELL (BY OTHERS), LOCATION SHOWN IS CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE ONLY.

PROPOSED MODULAR BLOCK RETAINING WALL (BY OTHERS), KEYSTONE COMPACT BLOCK, SEE ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI MASTER RETAINING WALL PLANS





Existing Imperv	ious Cover
Total Lot Area	132,119 S
House/ Outbuildings	0 S
Drive/ Walk/ Patio	0 S
Total Impervious Area	0 S
Impervious Coverage	0.0%

0.0%
ious Cover
132,119 SF
2,692 SF
1,469 SF
4,161 SF
3.1%

Stormwater Ru	noff	
Differential Calcu	lations	
Total Site Area =	= 132,119	SF
Existing		
Pervious Area =	= 132,119	SF
Pervious Percentage =	= 100.0%	
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	= 1.70	
Pervious Flowrate (Q) =	5.1562	CFS
Impervious Area =	= 0	SF
Impervious Percentage =	= 0.0%	
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	3.54	
Impervious Flowrate (Q) =	= 0.00	CFS
Total Existing Flowrate (Q) =	= 5.16	CFS
Proposed		
Pervious Area =	= 127,958	SF
Pervious Percentage =	= 96.9%	
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	= 1.70	
Pervious Flowrate (Q) =	= 4.9938	CFS
Pervious Flowrate (Q) =		
	= 4,161	
Impervious Area =	= 4,161 = 3.1%	
Impervious Area = Impervious Percentage =	= 4,161 = 3.1% = 3.54	
Impervious Area = Impervious Percentage = 15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	= 4,161 = 3.1% = 3.54 = 0.34	SF
Impervious Area = Impervious Percentage = 15YR-20MIN PI Factor = Impervious Flowrate (Q) =	= 4,161 = 3.1% = 3.54 = 0.34 = 5.33	SF CFS

Stormwater Runoff					
Differential Calcula	ations				
Total Site Area =	132,119	SF			
Existing					
Pervious Area =	132,119	SF			
Pervious Percentage =	100.0%				
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	1.70				
Pervious Flowrate (Q) =	5.1562	CFS			
Impervious Area =	0	SF			
Impervious Percentage =	0.0%				
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	3.54				
Impervious Flowrate (Q) =	0.00	CFS			
Total Existing Flowrate (Q) =	5.16	CFS			
Proposed					
Pervious Area =	127,958	SF			
Pervious Percentage =	96.9%				
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	1.70				
Pervious Flowrate (Q) =	4.9938	CFS			
Impervious Area =	4,161	SF			
Impervious Percentage =	3.1%				
15YR-20MIN PI Factor =	3.54				
Impervious Flowrate (Q) =	0.34	CFS			

Proposed Roof Tributary to Dry Well				
Area of Roof =	2,363 SF			
Area of Roof =	0.05 AC			
15Yr-20 Min Pl Factor	3.54			
Tributary Volume =	0.19 CFS			

Volume Check	
Differential Runoff =	0.18 CFS
Tributary Runoff =	0.19 CFS

Tributary Area Adequate

Mitigation Well Volume Calcula	ations	•
Dry Well Structure Volume		
Dry Well Diameter =	2	FT
Dry Well Depth =	2	FT
Dry Well Volume =	6.28	CF
# of Dry Wells =	6.00	CF

Total Dry Well Storage Vol =

Granular Base Storage Vol	ume
Base Width =	10 FT
Base Length =	10
Base Depth =	5 FT
Base Volume =	500
Dry Well Area (subracted)	37.70
Granular Voids =	40%
Storage Volume =	184.92 CF

Total System Volume	
Dry Well Storage Volume =	37.70 F
Granular Base Storage Vol. =	184.92 SI
Total System Volume	222.62 C

Differential Runoff Mitigation Calculations

15YR-20 MIN Differential Runoff = 0.1758 CFS 20 Min Differential Volume = 210.92 CF

> Dry Well Tributary Runoff = 0.192 CFS 20 Min Tributary Volume = 230.44 CF

Total Volume Required = 210.92 CF Total Design Volume = 222.62 CF

Adequate Design Volume



INC.

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DESIGN GROU

RO

BOUQUET

310'

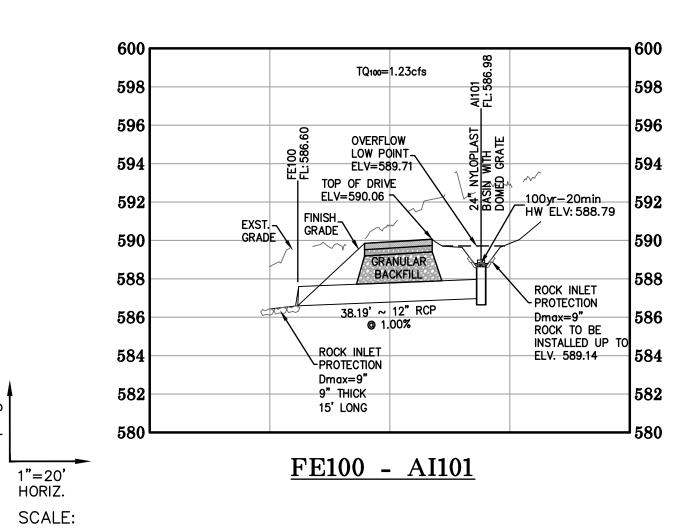
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SITE

DATE: 07/30/2024

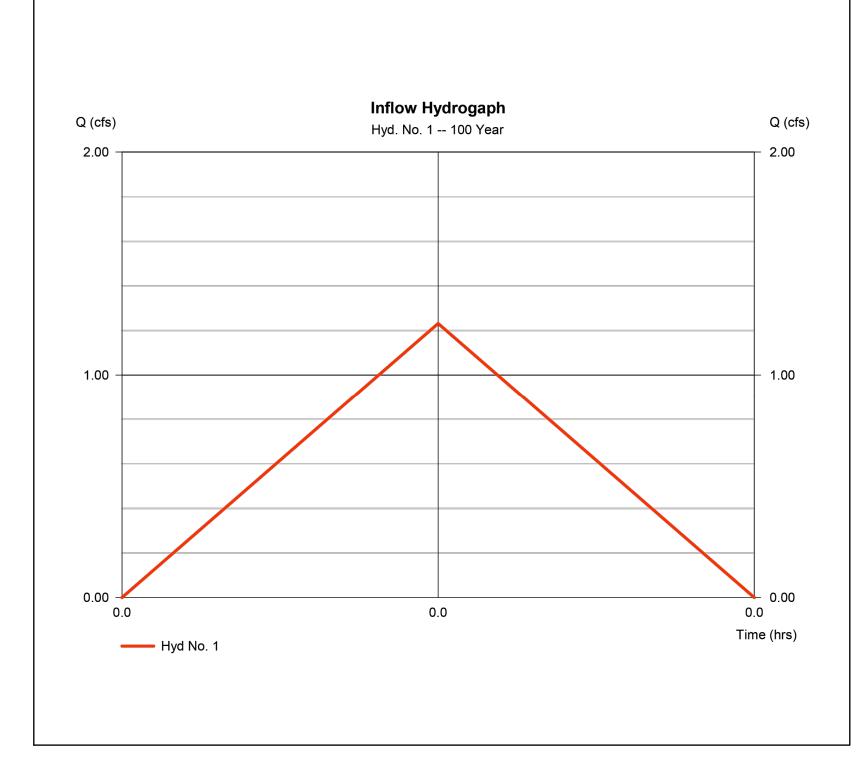
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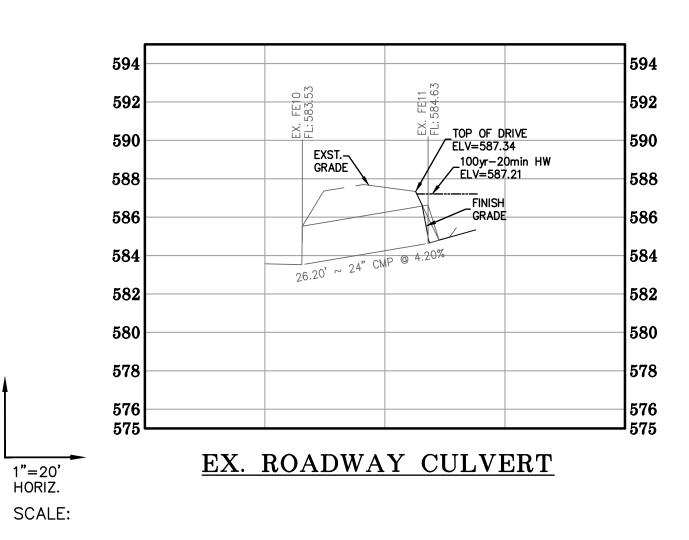
4 OF 13

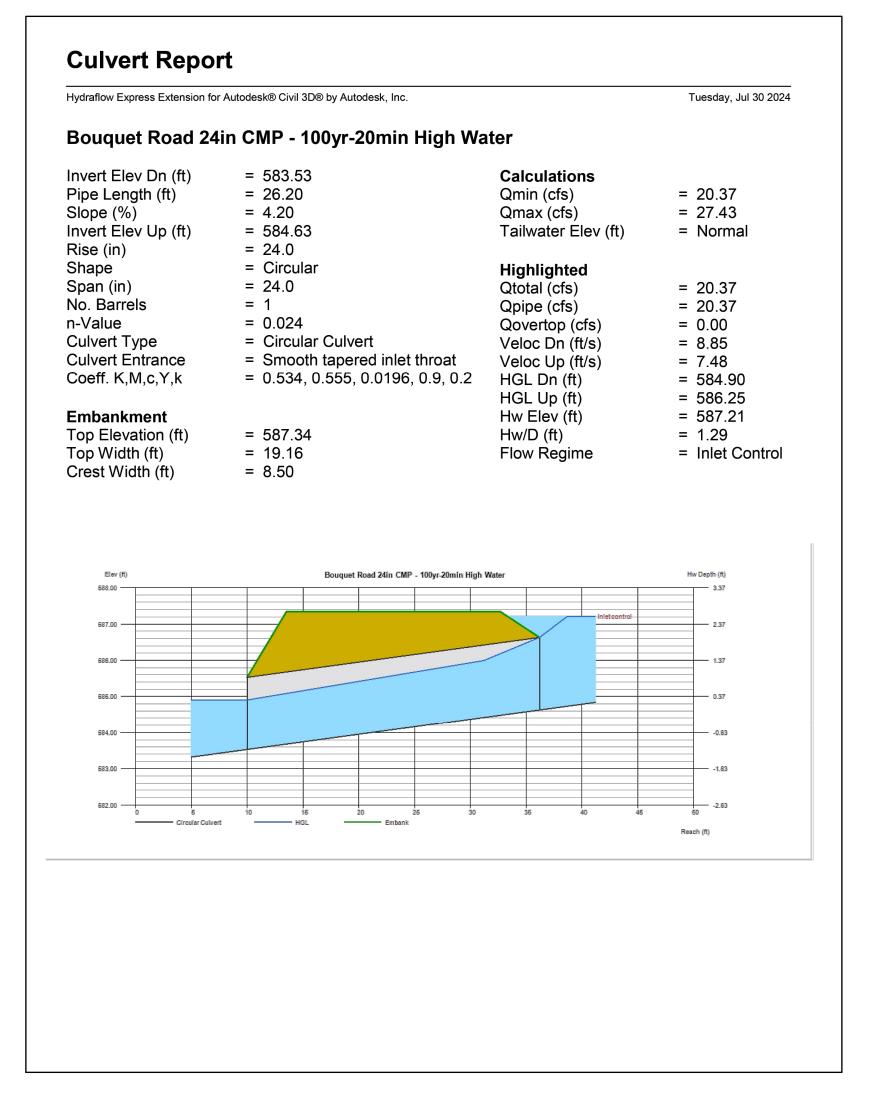


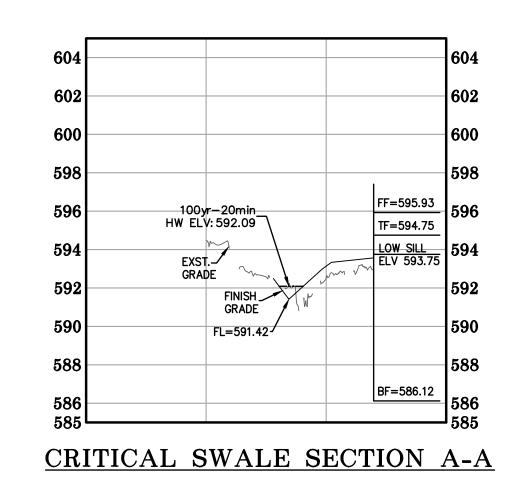
Hyd. No.	Hydrograph type (origin)	Peak flow (cfs)	Time interval (min)	Time to Peak (min)	Hyd. volume (cuft)	Inflow hyd(s)	Maximum elevation (ft)	Total strge used (cuft)	Hydrograph Description
1	Rational	1.231	1	1	74				Inflow Hydrogaph
2	Reservoir	1.205	1	1	75	1	588.79	0.793	Outflow Hydrograph

Hydraflow Hydrographs Extensi	Tuesday, 07 / 30 / 20		
Hyd. No. 1			
Inflow Hydrogaph			
Hydrograph type	= Rational	Peak discharge	= 1.231 cfs
Storm frequency	= 100 yrs	Time to peak	= 0.02 hrs
Time interval	= 1 min	Hyd. volume	= 74 cuft
Drainage area	= 0.510 ac	Runoff coeff.	= 0.39
Intensity	= 6.190 in/hr	Tc by User	= 1.00 min
IDF Curve	= MSD.IDF	Asc/Rec limb fact	= 1/1

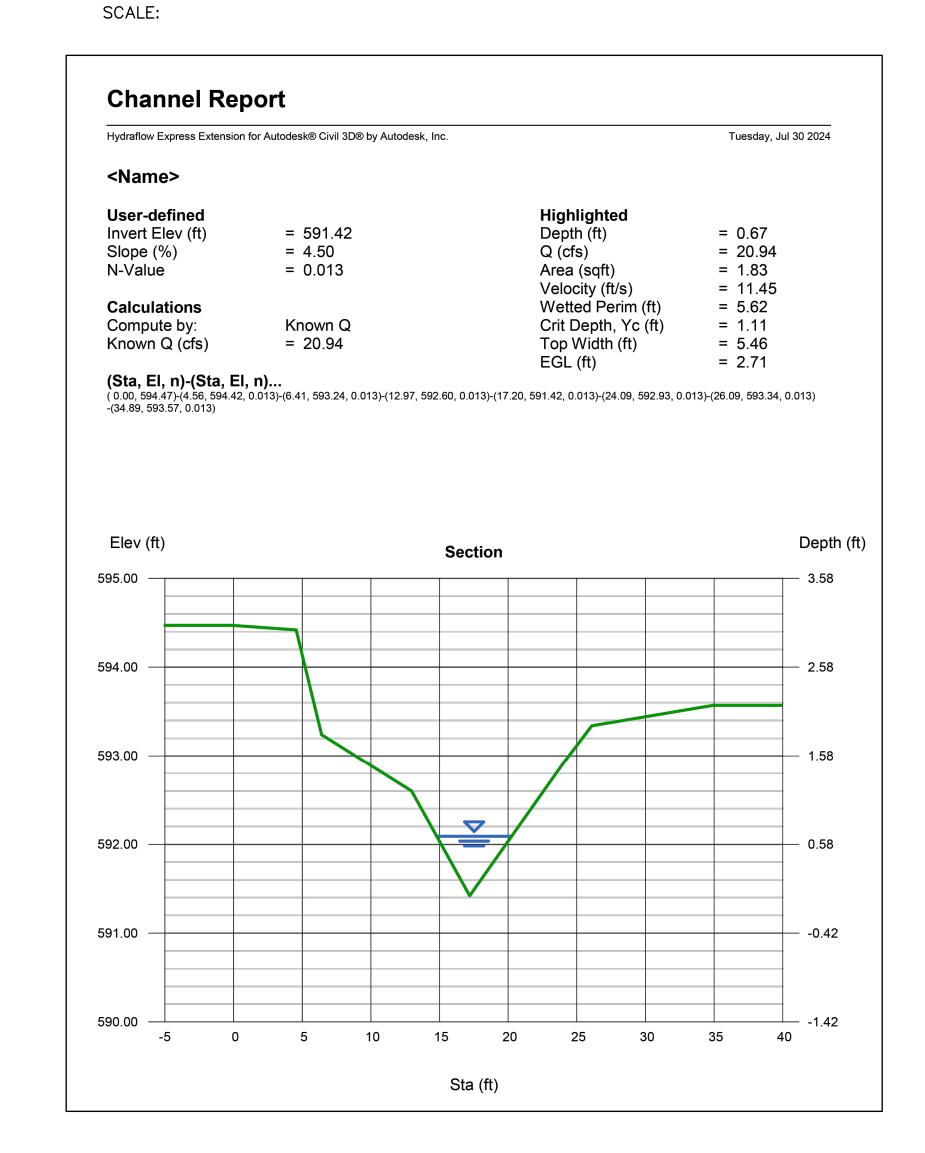


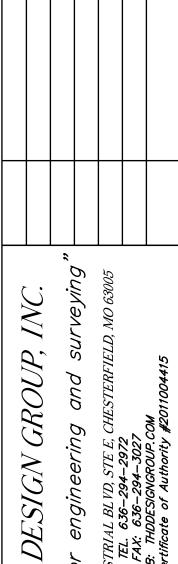






1"=20' HORIZ.





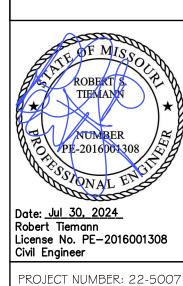
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"your solution for en"

N
148 CHESTERFIELD INDUSTRIAL
FAX: 6

SITE PLAN

BOUQUET

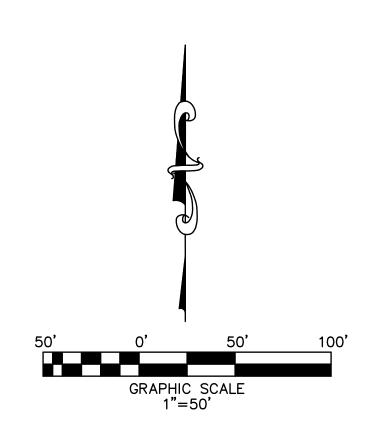
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PROJECT NUMBER: 22-

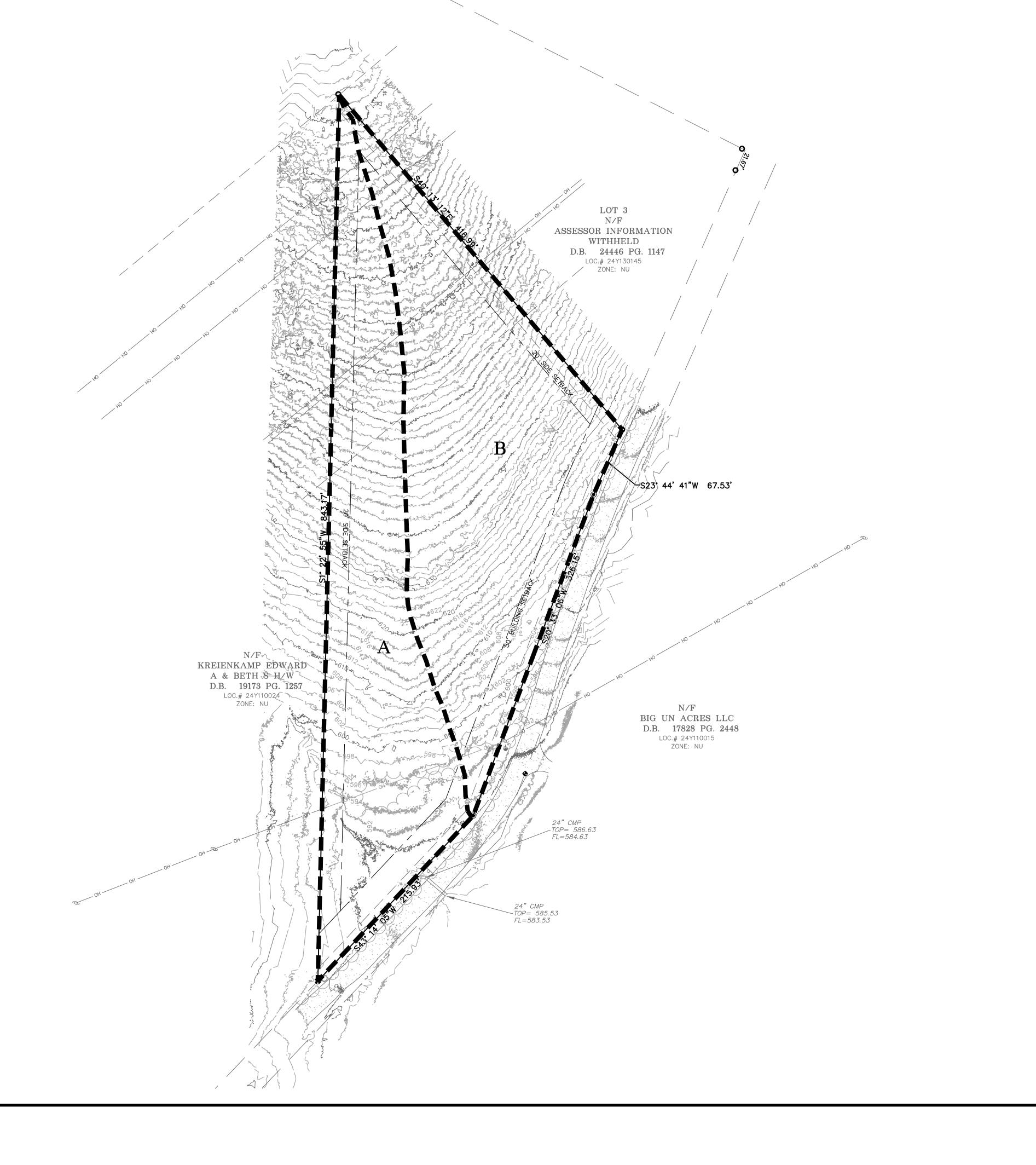
DATE: 07/30/2024

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	Existing Drainage Areas					RUNOFF		
BMP DAM	square Feet	Acres	impervious area	percent impervious	P.I. 15yr-20min	P.i. 100yr-20min	15yr cfs	100yr cfs
Α	60,620	1.392	4,084	7	1.70	2.29	2.366	3.187
В	71,499	1.641	3,575	5	1.70	2.29	2.790	3.759
TOTAL						5.156	6.946	

^{*}Runoff volumes shown hereon are per the component rational methd



BOUQUET

3107

Date: <u>Jul 30, 2024</u> Robert Tiemann License No. PE-2016001308 Civil Engineer

PROJECT NUMBER: 22-500

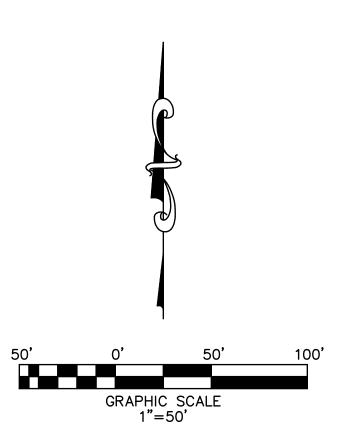
DATE: 07/30/2024

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6 OF 13



^{*} Time of concentration is assumed at 20min for the 15yr-20min rainfall



	Existing Drainage Areas					RUNOFF		
BMP DAM	square Feet	Acres	impervious area	percent impervious	P.I. 15yr-20min	P.i. 100yr-20min	15yr cfs	100yr cfs
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TOTAL					5.156	6.946		

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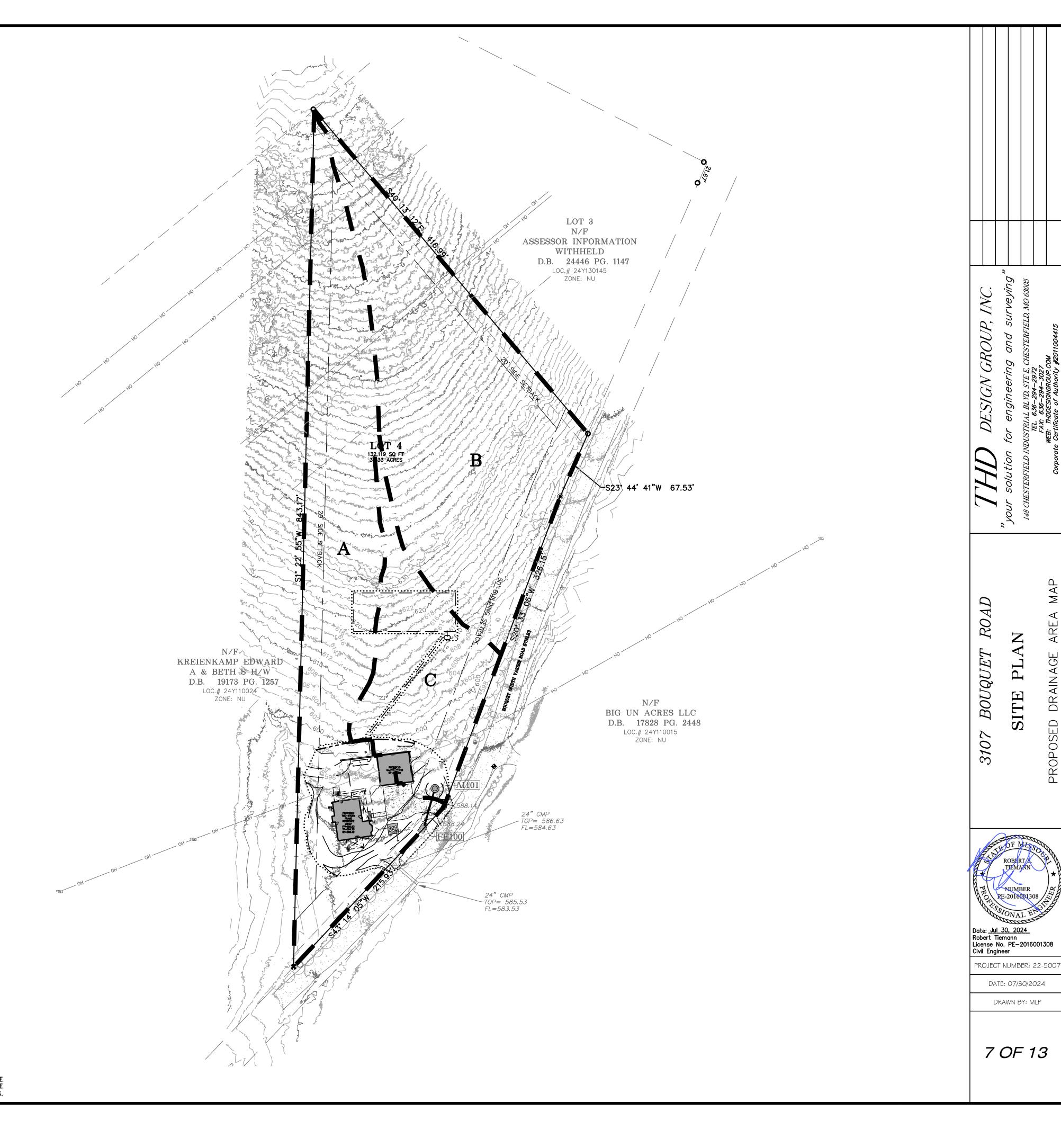
	Proposed Drainage Areas					RUNOFF		
BMP DAM	square Feet	Acres	impervious area	percent impervious	P.I. 15yr-20min	P.i. 100yr-20min	15yr cfs	100yr cfs
Α	53,807	1.235	3,463	6%	1.79	2.42	2.211	2.989
В	56,290	1.292	2,815	5%	1.70	2.29	2.197	2.959
С	22,022	0.506	480	2%	1.70	2.29	0.859	1.158
TOTAL					5.267	7.106		

*Runoff volumes shown hereon are per the component rational methd
* Time of concentration is assumed at 20min for the 15yr-20min rainfall

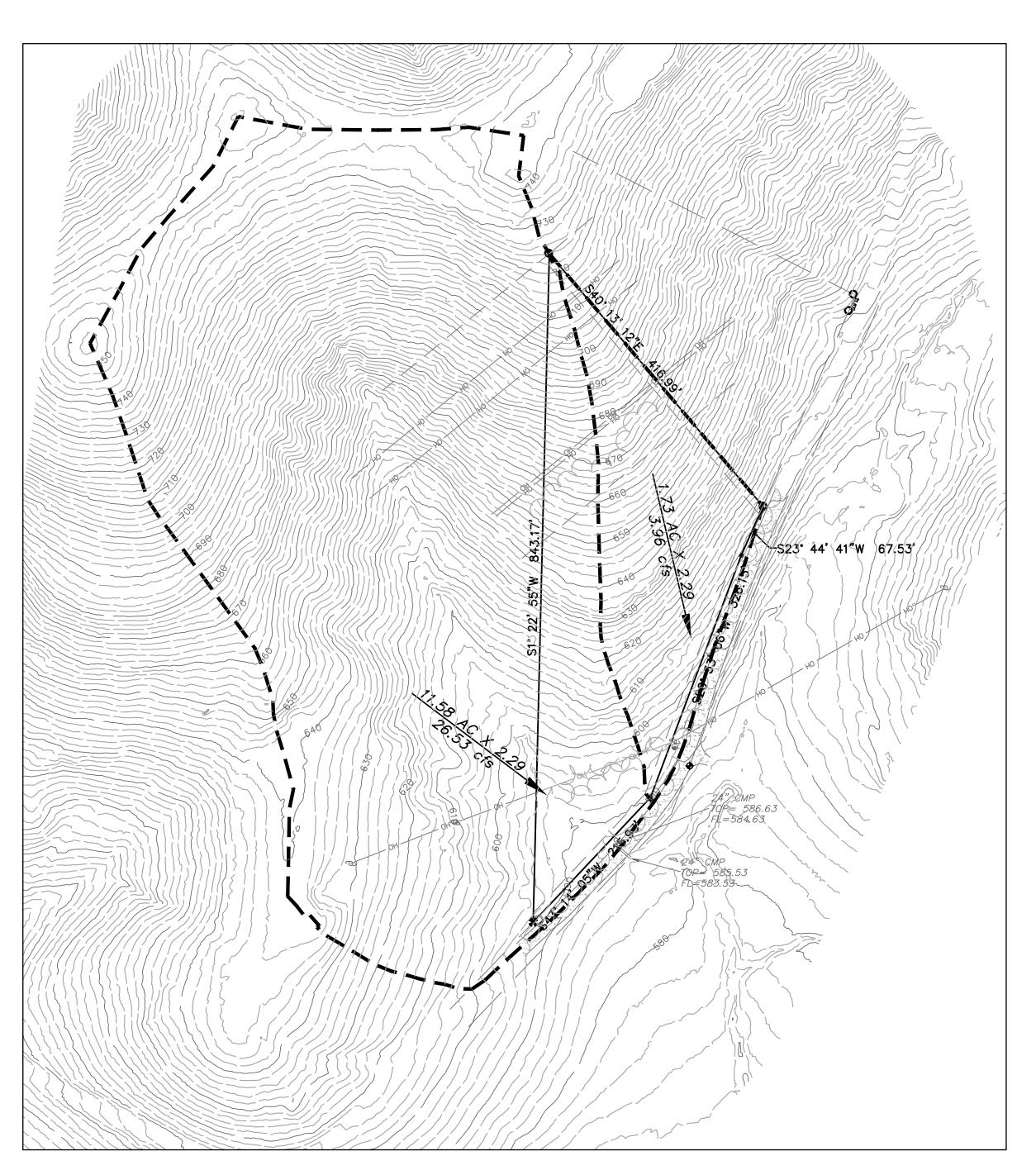
DRAINAGE AREA DISCHARGE POINT SUMMARY - EXISTING					
DRAINAGE AREA (ACRES)	ACRES	P.I.	RUNOFF		
Α	1.392	1.70	2.366	c.f.s.	
В	1.641	1.70	2.790	c.f.s.	
TOTAL	3.03		5.156	c.f.s.	

DRAINAGE AREA DISCHARGE POINT SUMMARY - PROPOSED						
DRAINAGE AREA (ACRES)	ACRES	P.I.	RUN	OFF		
А	1.235	1.79	2.211	c.f.s.		
В	1.292	1.70	2.197	c.f.s.		
С	0.506	1.70	0.859	c.f.s.		
TOTAL	3.03		5.267	c.f.s.		

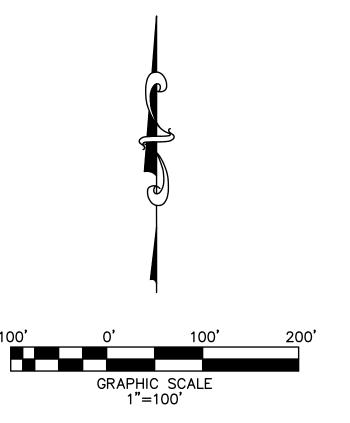
RUNOFF MITIGATION TABLE					
EXISTING RUNOFF	5.156	c.f.s.			
PROPOSED RUNOFF	5.267	c.f.s.			
RUNOFF DIFERENTIAL	0.111	c.f.s.			

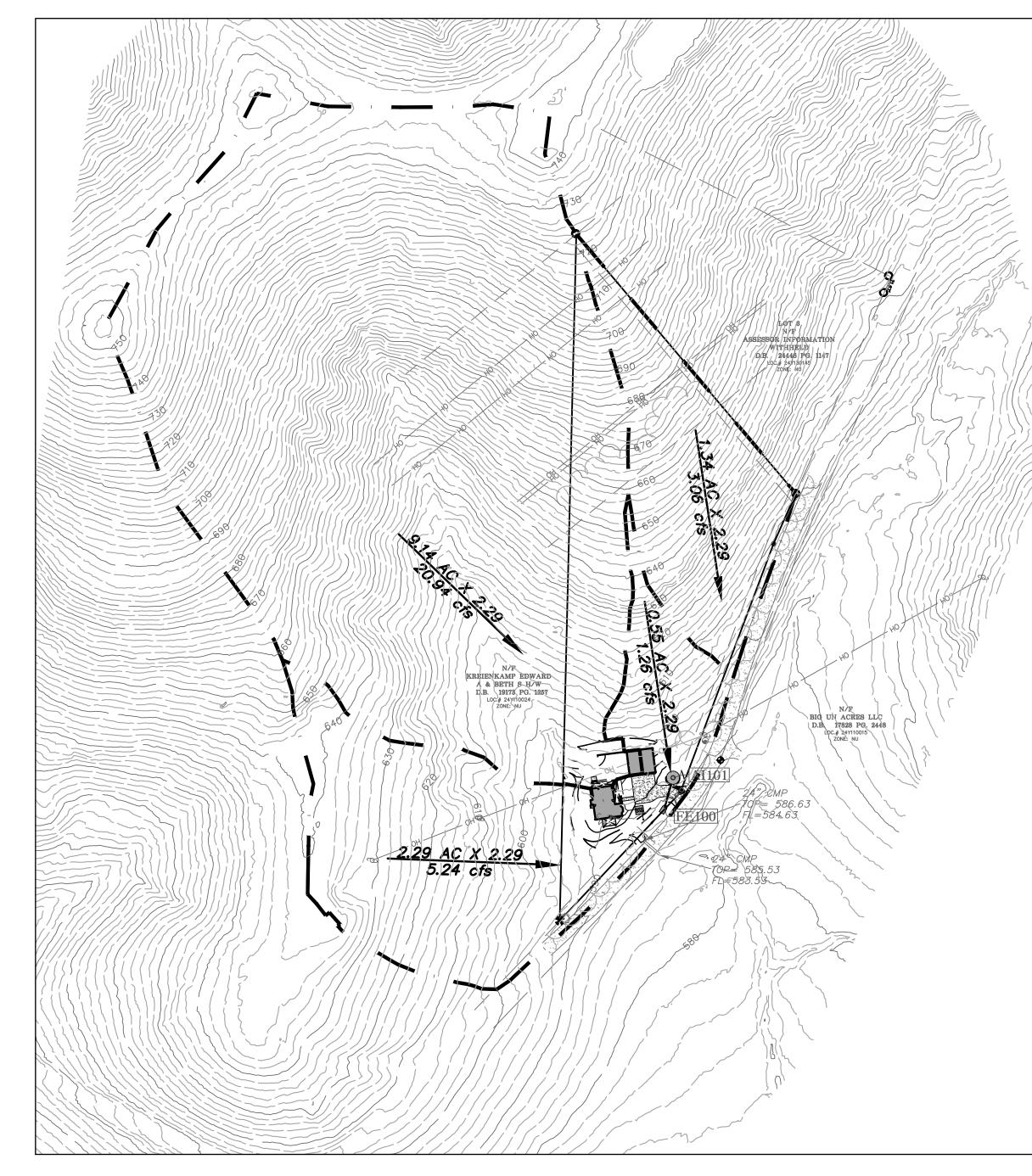




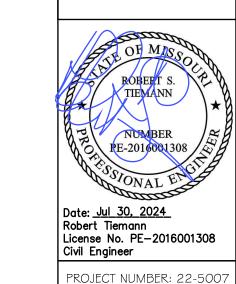








PROPOSED OFFSITE DRAINAGE AREA MAP



BOUQUET

3107

PROJECT NUMBER: 22-500 DATE: 07/30/2024

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DRAWN BY: MLP

SILTATION CONTROL NOTES:

- 1. Siltation control shall be installed prior to any grading or construction operation and shall be inspected and maintained as necessary to insure their proper function until sufficient vegetation has been established to prevent erosion control.
- 2. The maintenance of all siltation controls shall be the responsibility of the developer.
- 3. Additional siltation control may be required as directed by the local governing authority.
- 4. All grading areas shall be protected from erosion by erosion control devices and/or seeding and mulching as required by the local governing authority.
- 5. Additional siltation control devices may be required as directed by the local governing authority.

CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE OF BMP'S:

- Install construction entrance, parking and washdown area. Construction parking area to be utilized as designated equipment, maintenance and fuel area. Remove when vehicles no longer access unpaved areas.
- 2. Prior to clearing, siltation fences are to be installed at the perimeter of the land as shown. Remove when permanent vegetation of slope is established and approved by the local governing authority.
- 3. Install inlet protection around existing area inlet prior to land disturbance. Remove after contributing drainage areas have been adequately stabilized and approved by the local governing authority.
- 4. Construct rock check dams once drainage swale is constructed. Remove when upstream areas are stabilized with vegetation and approved by the local governing authority.
- 5. Seed and mulch all disturbed areas when grading operations are completed.

EROSION CONTROL REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. Soil stabilization shall be completed with five days of clearing or inactivity in construction.
- 2. If seeding or another vegetative erosion control method is used it shall become established within two weeks or the local governing authority may require the site to be reseeded or a non-vegetative option employed.
- 3. Techniques shall be employed to ensure stabilization on steep slopes and in drainageways.
- 4. Soil stockpiles must be stabilized or covered at the end of each workday, or perimeter controls must be in place to prevent silt from the stockpile from leaving the site.
- 5. The entire site must be stabilized, using a heavy mulch layer or another method that
- does not require germination to control erosion, at the close of the construction season.
- 6. Techniques shall be employed to prevent the blowing of dust of sediment from the site.
- 7. Techniques shall be employed to divert upland runoff past disturbed slopes.

SEEDING SCHEDULE:

Vegetation shall be established on exposed soil after a phase of rough or finished grading has been completed or areas where no activity will occur for 30 days. See seeding rates on sheet 16 of this plan.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS & MAINTENANCE:

BMP's & Site are to be inspected on a regular schedule (once per week minimum) and within 48 hours of a rain event that causes storm water runoff to occur onsite. Written inspection reports shall be submitted to the St. Louis County Public Works.

CONTAINMENT FAILURE PLAN:

- In the event of any loss of contained sediment:
- 1. Repair any damaged siltation fences.
- Clean up any necessary silted areas.
 Restore any necessary silted areas..
- 4. Provide documentation of actions & mandatory reporting to St. Louis County Public Works

ESTIMATED BMP QUANTITIES:

Item	Quantity	Uni
Silt Fence:	450 L.F.	
Parking & Washdown area:	1	Ea.
Construction Parking area:	1	Ea.
Seeding, mulch and fertilizer areas:	0.48	Ac.
Rock Check Dam:	22	Ea.
Gradient Terrace:	0	Ea.
Fiber Roll:	0	L.F.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:

- 1. Spill prevention and control facilities for materials such as paint, solvents, petroleum products, chemicals, toxic or hazardous substances, substances regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recover Act (RCRA) or the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and any wasters generated from the sue of such materials and substances, including their containers. Any containment systems employed to meet this requirement shall be constructed of materials compatible with the substances contained and shall be adequate to protect both surface and ground water.
- 2. Collection and disposal of discarded building materials and other construction site wastes.
- 3. Litter control.
- 4. Control of concrete truck washouts.
- 5. Assurance that on—site fueling facilities will adhere to applicable federal and state regulations concerning storage and dispensers.
- 6. Provision of sufficient temporary toilet facilities to serve number of workers.

PERMITTEE(OWNER/DEVELOPER) SHALL AMEND THE SWPPP WHENEVER:

- 1. Design, operation or maintenance of BMP's is changed.
- 2. Design of the construction project is changed that could significantly affect the quality of the storm water discharges.
- 3. Site operator's inspections indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP.
- 4. Inspections by the local governing authority or by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP.
- 5. The SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in significantly minimizing or controlling erosion or excessive sediment deposits in streams or lakes.

6. The SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in preventing pollution of waterways from construction wastes, chemicals, fueling facilities, concrete truck washouts, toxic or

- hazardous materials, site litter or other substances or wastes likely to have an adverse impact on water quality.

 7. Total settleable solids from a storm water outfall exceeds 0.5 mL/L/hr if the
- discharge is within the prescribed proximity of a "Valuable Resource Water" as defined by the MDNR.

 8. Total settleable solids from a storm water outfall exceeds 2.5 mL/L/hr for any
- other outfall.

 9. The local governing authority or Missouri Department of Natural Resources determines violations of water quality standards may occur or have occurred.

PERMITTEE (OWNER/DEVELOPER) SHALL:

- 1. Notify all contractor and other entities (including utility crews, government employees, or their agents) who will perform work at the site, of the existence of the SWPPP and what actions or precautions shall be taken while onsite to minimize the potential for erosion and the potential for damaging any BMP.
- 2. Determine the need for and establish training programs to ensure that all site workers have been trained, at a minimum, in erosion control, material handling & storage and housekeeping.
- 3. Provide copies of the SWPPP to all parties who are responsible for installation, operation or maintenance of any BMP..
- ESTIMATED SCHEDULE OF OPERATIONS:

4. Maintain a current copy of the SWPPP on the site at all times

Proposed start of operations - August, 2023

Approximate durations:

Install construction parking and washdown area

I day (September 2024)

Install perimeter silt fence

Clearing

Rough Grading

Install rock check dams

Final grading & vegetation

Removal of BMP's

Install construction parking and washdown area

2 days (September 2024)

2 days (September 2024)

3 weeks (September 2024)

1 day (September 2024)

36 weeks (Sep 2024-July 2025)

When conditions are met

Note: Schedule durations are subject to change due to weather conditions. Some operations will have overlapping time frames.

GENERAL NOTES:

- All existing improvements are to remain unless otherwise noted.
 See sheet 1 and 2 for additional notes, legend and abbreviations.
- 3. Maximum slope permitted on the project is 3:1.
 4. Existing elevations shown are approximate and shall be confirmed by the contractor
- Existing elevations shown are approximate and shall be confirmed by the contractor ior to construction.

EARTHWORK QUANTITIES:

<u>CUT</u> <u>FILL</u> 750 CU. YDS. <u>200 CU. YDS</u>,

Note: the above yardage is an approximation only, NOT FOR BIDDING PURPOSES. Contractor shall verify quantities prior to construction.

HAUL ROUTE:

Fill material for this site will be obtained on—site.

Remaining material will be exported off site.

Haul route will not be necessary.

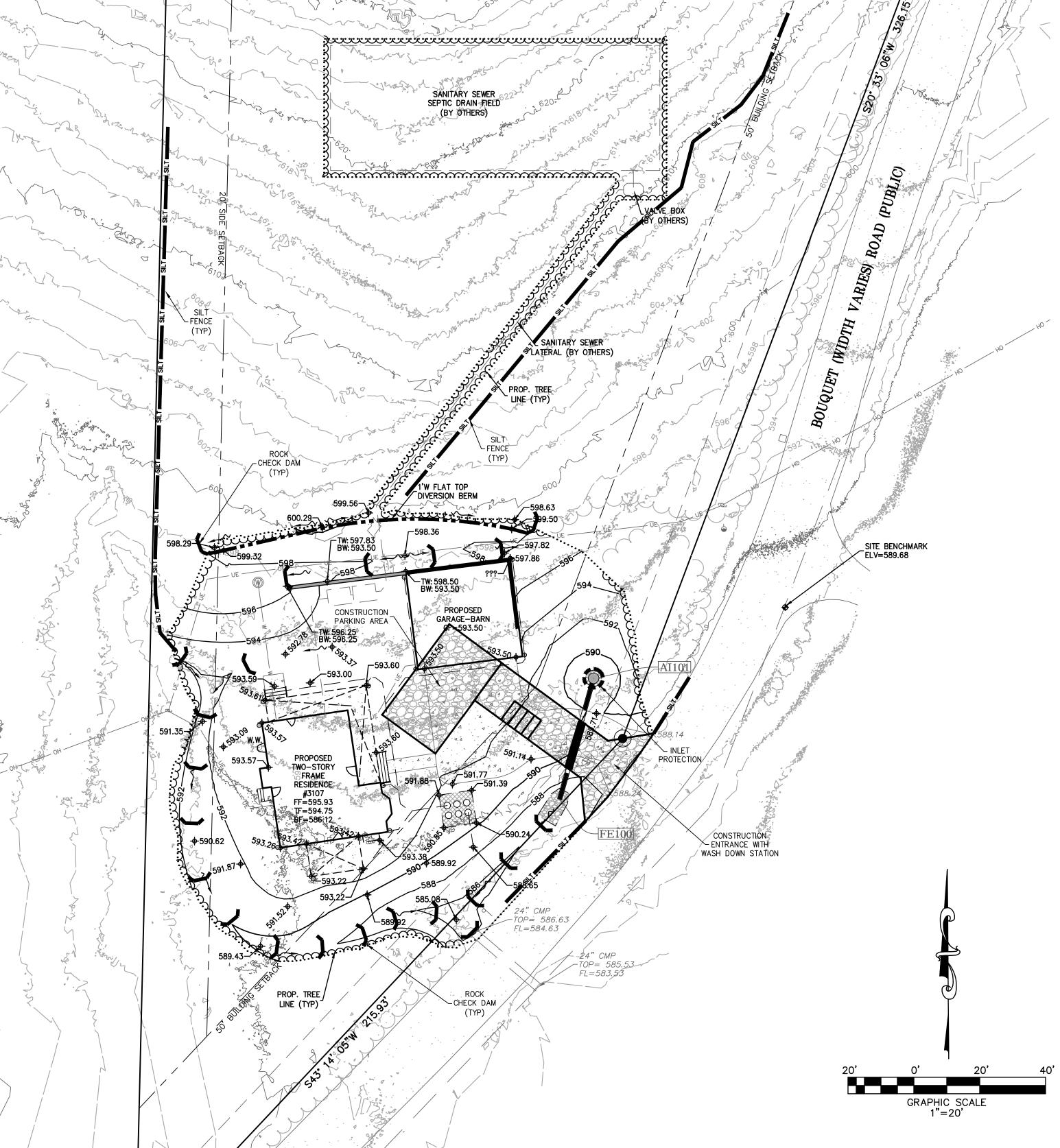
The hauling operations will take approximately 8 days, subject to change due to weather conditions.

Haul-On Required: 0 CU. YDS. Truck Capacity: 9 CU. YDS. Number of Trucks: 2 Number of Trips/Day: 20

SWPPP NOTES:

- 1. Any land clearing, construction, or development involving the movement of earth shall be in accordance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and the person issued a Land Disturbance Permit assumes and acknowledges responsibility for compliance with the St. Louis County Land Disturbance Code and the approved Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan at the site of the permitted activity.
- 2. Prior to any Major Land Disturbance Activity, a land disturbance permit form the State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources is required.
- 3. There are no known sink holes, springs, seeps, or karst features on the subject property.
- 4. No onsite industrial activities such as concrete or asphalt batch plans are proposed for stock pile operations.
- 5. Upon the event that stormwater run—off occurs on—site the client or contractor shall immediately notify by email and phone call to the Special Inspector to inform him of the stormwater runoff and to inspect the repaired/replaced BMP.

6. There are no proposed dewatering operations proposed with the stock pile operations.



ETIQU0 Robert Tiemann License No. PE-2016001308 Civil Engineer

PROJECT NUMBER: 22-500

DATE: 07/30/2024

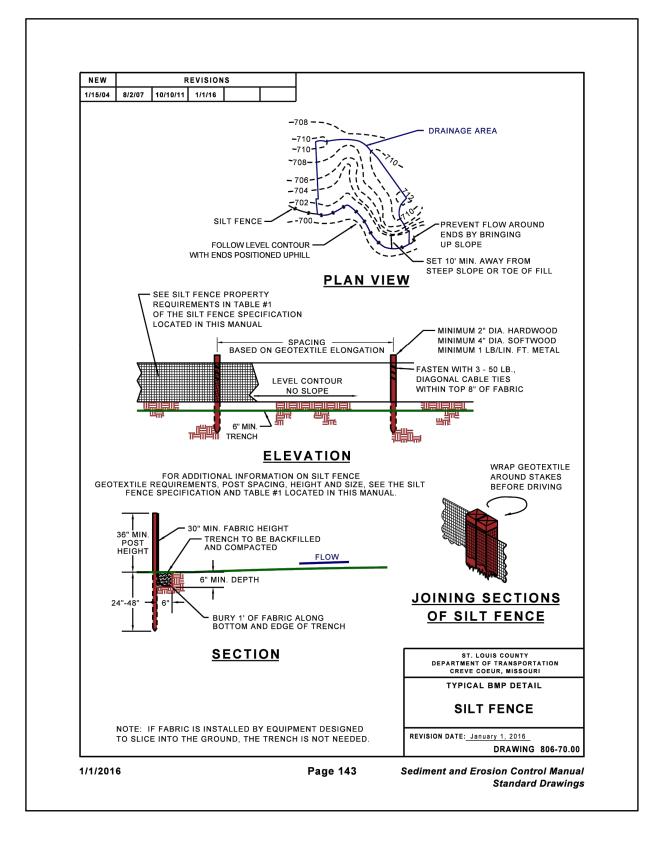
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SILT FENCE

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - Silt fences are used as temporary perimeter controls, appropriate to the BMP, at sites where construction activities will disturb the soil. They can also be used on the interior of the site. A silt fence consists of a length of filter fabric stretched between anchoring posts spaced at regular intervals along the site at low and down slope areas. The filter fabric should be entrenched in the ground. When installed correctly and inspected frequently, silt fence can be an effective barrier to silt leaving the site in storm water runoff.

WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Silt fences apply to construction sites with relatively small drainage areas. They are appropriate in areas where runoff will occur as low-level flow, not exceeding 0.5 c.f.s. The drainage area for silt fences should not exceed 0.25 acre per 100-foot fence length (100 square feet per foot of fence). The slope length above the fence should not exceed 100 feet (NAHB, 1995). The fence should be designed to withstand the runoff from a 10-year peak storm event.

<u>CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMPs</u> - Spacing of parallel lengths of silt fence along slopes

Type of Flow: Sheet flow only.

Contributing Slope Length: 30-foot maximum for 3:1 slopes. 50 foot maximum for slopes between 3:1 and 10:1.

100 foot maximum for slopes under 10%. For additional information see Section 806.70 of St. Louis County's Standard Specification for Road

and Bridge Construction. WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Prior to disturbance of natural vegetation and at intervals during construction of fill slopes. Install on the perimeter of the site (where storm water exits the site) prior to

disturbance of natural vegetation, around material stockpiles and interior to the site along slopes, at the

INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

base of slopes and at intervals during construction of slopes.

is relative to slope steepness as follows:

- ✓ Drive post for fence line.
- ✓ Dig trench to required dimensions in front of posts for fabric burial.
- ✓ Attach wire mesh to posts. ✓ Attach fabric to posts, allowing required length below ground level to run fabric along bottom of
- ✓ Backfill and compact soil in trench to protect and anchor fabric.

If a standard-strength fabric is used, it can be reinforced with wire mesh behind the filter fabric. This increases the effective life of the fence. The maximum life expectancy for synthetic fabric silt fences is about 6 months, depending on the amount of rainfall and runoff.

The stakes used to anchor the filter fabric should be wood or metal. Wooden stakes should have minimum dimensions of 2 by 2 inches if a hardwood like oak is used. Stakes from soft woods like No. 2 Southern Pine, should have minimum dimensions of 4 by 4 inches. When using steel (standard U, T, L or C shape sections) posts in place of wooden stakes, they should weigh no less than 1.0 lb/linear foot. If metal posts are used, attachment points are needed for fastening the filter fabric with wire ties. Posts should be least 5 feet long and driven or placed at a slight upstream angle into the ground to a

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minimum depth of 18 inches. Depth shall be increased to a minimum of 22 inches if fence is placed on a slope of 3.1 or greater. When the post embedment depth is impossible to obtain, the posts shall be adequately secured to prevent overturning of the fence due to sediment loading.

Erect silt fence in a continuous fashion from a single roll of fabric to eliminate gaps in the fence. If a continuous roll of fabric is not available, overlap the fabric from both directions only at stakes or posts.

The Geosynthetic filter fabric and wire mesh (when applicable) shall be no less than 30 inches above ground and are stapled or wired to the upslope side of the post. Staples should be a 17-gauge wire and ½ inch long. Excavate a trench to bury the bottom of the fabric fence in a "J" configuration at least 6 inches below the ground surface. The trench shall be backfilled with native soil and the soil compacted over the geotextile. This helps to prevent gaps from forming near the ground surface. Gaps would make the fencing useless as a sediment barrier.

The height of the fence posts should be 38 inches (22-inch embedment) to 42 inches (18-inch embedment) above the original ground surface. If standard-strength fabric is used with 14-gauge steel wire with a mesh spacing of 6 inches by 6 inches (or a prefabricated polymeric mesh of equivalent strength), space the posts no more than 4 feet apart. If extra-strength fabric is used without wire mesh reinforcement, space the posts no more than 4 feet apart with woven or 6 feet apart with non-woven geosynthetic.

Alternate Construction: Install fence by slicing it into ground with specialized equipment. Install posts at reduced spacing indicated on detail.

LIMITATIONS - Do not install silt fences along areas where rocks or other hard surfaces will prevent you from uniformly anchoring the fence posts and entrenching the filter fabric. Installing fences in such an area greatly reduces their effectiveness and can create runoff channels leading offsite. Silt fences are not suitable for areas where large amounts of concentrated runoff are likely. Fence shall not be used when slope is 1:1 or greater and water flow rates exceed 2 cubic feet per minute. Open, windy areas present a maintenance challenge, too, because high winds can make the filter fabric deteriorate faster. Do not install silt fences across streams, ditches, or waterways (Smolen et al., 1988).

When the pores of the fence fabric become clogged with sediment, pools of water are likely to form on the uphill side of the fence. Setting and design of the silt fence should account for this. Take care to avoid unnecessarily diverting stormwater from these pools, causing further erosion damage.

MAINTENANCE CONSIDERATIONS - Inspect silt fences regularly and frequently, as well as after each rainfall event, to make sure that they are intact and that there are no gaps where the fence meets the ground or tears along the length of the fence. If you find gaps or tears, repair or replace the fabric immediately. Remove accumulated sediments from the fence base when the sediment reaches onethird to one-half the fence height. Remove sediment more frequently if accumulated sediment is creating noticeable strain on the fabric and the fence might fail from a sudden storm event. When you remove the silt fence, remove the accumulated sediment, dress the area disturbed to give it a pleasing appearance and vegetate all bare areas as well.

Sediment and Erosion Control Manual

O&M PROCEDURES

- ✓ Inspect every week and after every storm.
- ✓ Remove sediment buildup deeper than ½ the fence height or 12", whichever is less. ✓ Replace torn of clogged fabric; repair loose fabric.

7/1/2018

✓ Repair unstable or broken posts.

✓ Stabilize any areas susceptible to undermining.

✓ Extend fence or add additional row(s) of fence if necessary to provide adequate protection. SILTING AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS - The material for silt fences should be a pervious sheet of synthetic fabric such as polypropylene, nylon, and polyester or polyethylene yarn. Choose the material

<u>Table 1</u>- Temporary Silt Fence Property Requirements

based on the minimum synthetic fabric requirements shown in Table 1 below.

	Test Method	<u>Units</u>	MARV Geotextile Requirements		
			Supported Silt Fence ²	Unsupported Silt Fence	
Physical Property				Woven	Non-Woven
				Elongation ≥ 50% ¹	Elongation ≤ 50% ¹
Post Spacing (Maximum)		feet	4	4	6
Height of Wire / Polymer Fence (Minimum)		inches	30		
Grab Strength (Minimum): Machine Direction Cross Machine Direction	ASTM D 4632	pounds	90 90	125 100	125 100
Permittivity (Minimum)	ASTM D 4491	sec ⁻¹	0.05	0.05	0.05
Apparent Opening Size (AOS) ³	ASTM D 4751	Sieve Number	30	30	30
Ultraviolet Stability (Minimum)	ASTM D 4355	70% after 500 h of exposure			

(retained strength)

MARV Minimum Average Roll Value

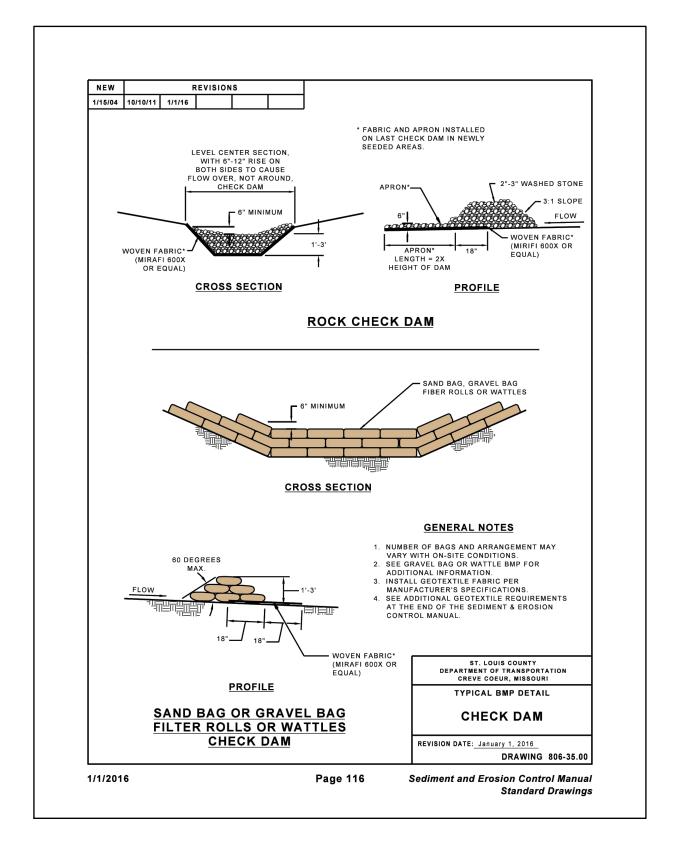
- ¹ Elongation measured in accordance with ASTM D 4632
- ² Silt Fence Support 14-gauge steel wire with a mesh spacing of 6 inches by
- 6 inches (or a prefabricated polymeric mesh of equivalent strength)

Maximum Average Roll Value

<u>SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL</u> - After permanent vegetation of slope is established. Remove fence and post, re-grade trench area and vegetate.

TYPICAL DETAIL - 806-70.0

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CHECK DAM

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - A small dam built within a drainage swale or temporary diversion channel designed to pond water and cause sediment to settle out. Dams can be constructed of rock, sand bags, filter rolls / wattles, triangular dikes, or gravel bags. Silt fence shall not be used to construct

WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - At intervals along drainage swales or channels. The top of the downstream check dam should be level with the base of the upstream check dam.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMPs

Moderate concentrated flow Type of Flow: Contributing Area: Maximum of 2 acres Channel Slope:

Maximum of 2%

<u>WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED</u> - Prior to disturbance of natural vegetation in contributing drainage area; immediately after construction of drainage way. For additional information see Section 806.30 of St. Louis County's Standard Specification for Road

and Bridge Construction.

✓ Place rock, sand bags, filter rolls / wattles or gravel bags to required configuration perpendicular

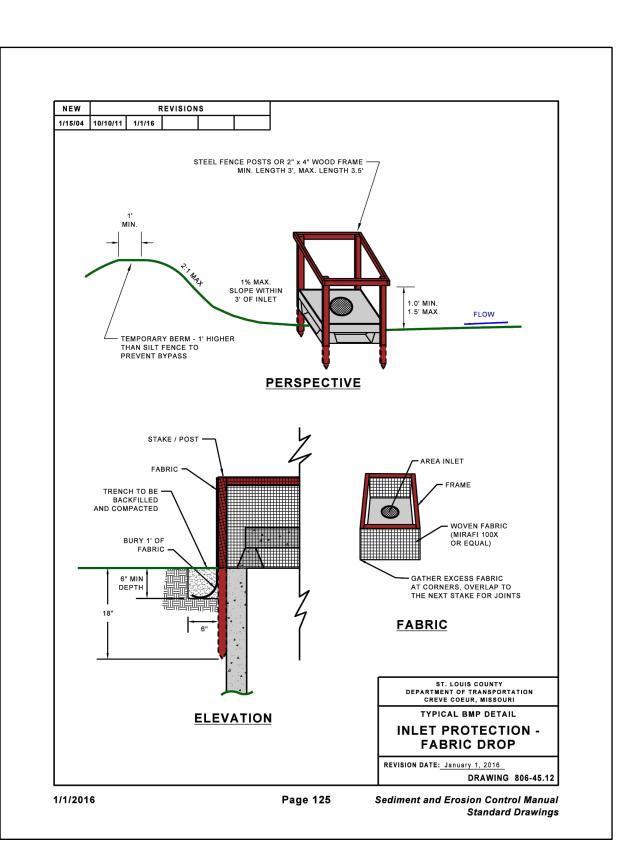
INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES ✓ Grade drainage way and compact area of check dam.

- **O&M PROCEDURES**
- ✓ Inspect every week and after every storm. ✓ Remove trash and leaf accumulation ✓ Remove sediment buildup once it reaches ½ depth of check dam or 12" depth, whichever is less.
- ✓ Restore dam structure to original configuration to protect banks. Replace rock on upstream face of dam if ponding does not drain in reasonable timeframe.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL - Remove after contributing drainage areas have been adequately stabilized and vegetation is adequately established in drainage way. Re-grade and vegetate area of check dam.

TYPICAL DETAIL - 806-35.00

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INLET PROTECTION - FABRIC DROP AND DROP IN FILTER

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - A woven fabric barrier braced around an area inlet or drop in type filter designed to prevent sediment from entering the storm sewer. Shallow temporary ponding during and after rainfall should be expected. Use an alternate method if flooding of driving lanes, adjacent property, etc. is possible.

WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - At inlets designed to drain a small gently sloping area with maximum grade of 5%. Overflow capacity is limited on standard area inlets.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMPs

Type of Flow: Shallow sheet flow. Contributing Area: Maximum of 2 c.f.s flowing to inlet.

WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Immediately after placement of inlet and before construction starts on existing inlets.

INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- ✓ Backfill, compact and uniformly grade area around inlet.
- ✓ Construct downstream berm, if required. Rock bags or sand bags may be used to construct
- ✓ Drive posts or wood frame close to inlet sill so overflow will fall directly on the structure and not on unprotected soil.
- ✓ Dig trench around inlet for fabric to be buried. ✓ Cut required length of fabric from one roll to eliminate joints. Fasten fabric tightly around posts / frame to enhance stability.
- ✓ Backfill and compact trench. ✓ Install drop in type filter per manufacturer specifications.

O&M PROCEDURES

- ✓ Inspect every week and after every storm.
- ✓ Remove trash accumulation and sediment once it reaches depth of 6" at inlet. ✓ Replace loose, torn or clogged fabric.
- ✓ Repair any erosion or settlement of temporary berm downstream of inlet. ✓ Maintain drop in type filter per manufacturer specifications.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL - Remove after contributing drainage areas have been adequately stabilized. Restore area to grade and vegetate.

TYPICAL DETAIL - 806-45.12 (Single Unit) 806-45.13 (Double Unit)

Sediment and Erosion Control Manual

INC. DESIGN

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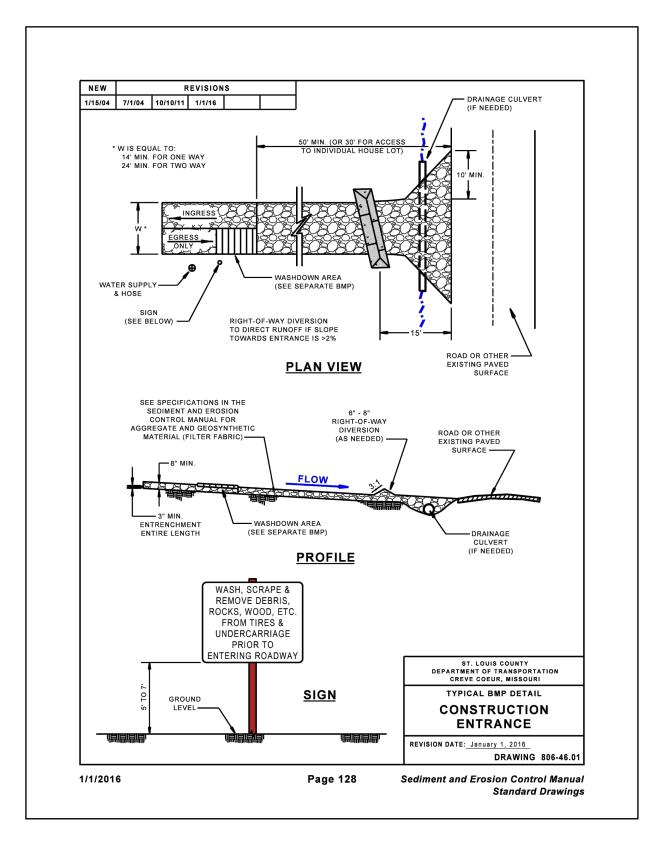
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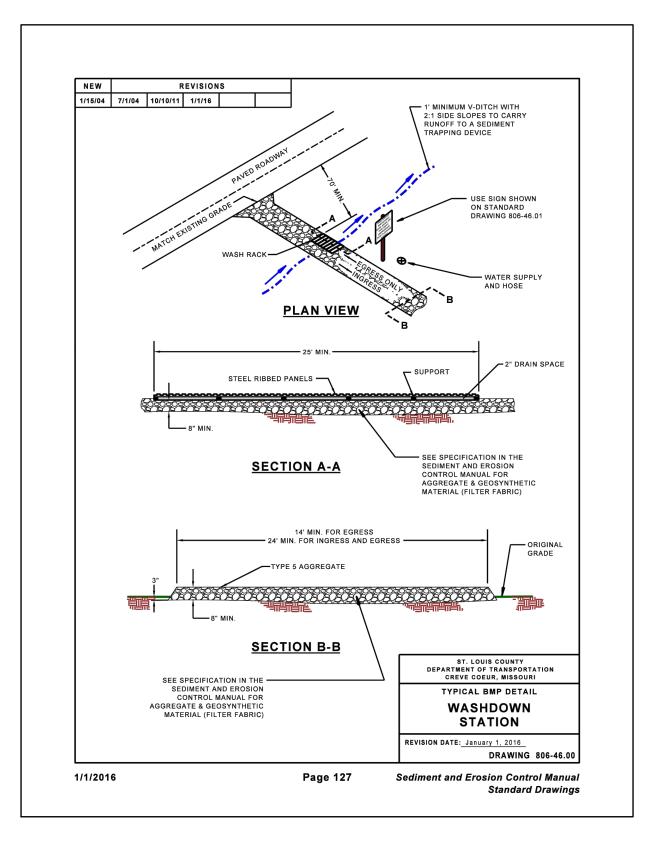
Date: <u>Jul 30, 2024</u> Robert Tiemann License No. PE-2016001308 Civil Engineer PROJECT NUMBER: 22-500

DATE: 07/30/2024

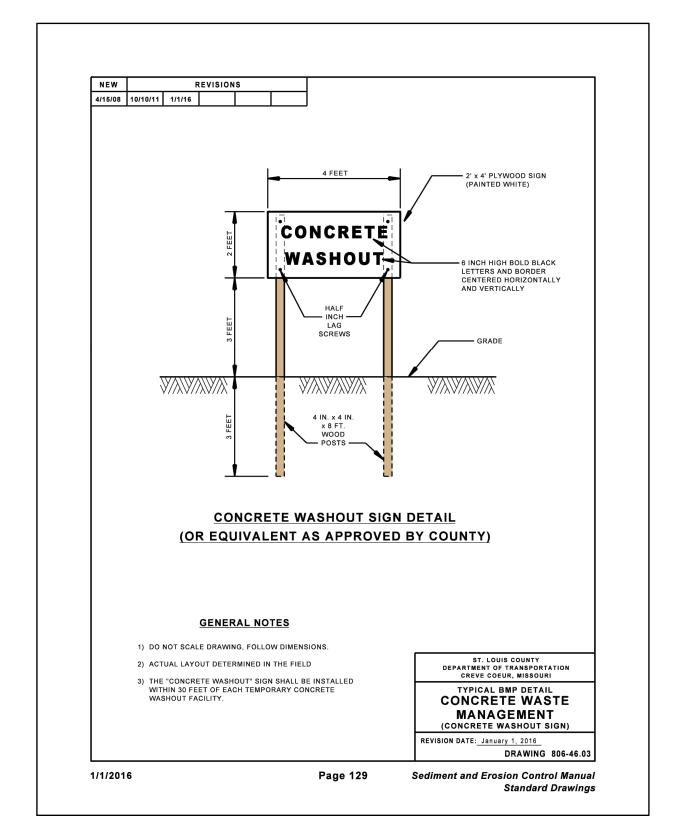
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CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - A stabilized entrance to a construction site designed to minimize the amount of sediment tracked from the site on vehicles and equipment. Stabilization generally consists of aggregate over geogrid and geosynthetic material. Mud and sediment fall off of tires as they travel along the stabilized entrance; however, additional measures in the form of a washdown area should also be included on site. The stabilized entrance also distributes the axle load of vehicles over a larger area; thereby mitigating the rutting impact vehicles normally have on unpaved areas. See additional information in the "Construction Site Access Requirements" section of this manual. WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - At locations where it is safe for construction vehicles and equipment to access existing streets - preferably at location of future streets or drives. CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMPs Drainage: Ditches or pipes, if needed, sized for 15 year, 20 minute storm; HGL 6" below surface of entrance WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - First order of work, along with washdown area, prior to vehicles or equipment accessing unpaved areas. INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES ✓ Grade and compact area of construction entrance. ✓ Install culvert under entrance if needed to maintain positive drainage. ✓ Place geosynthetic material next to compacted soil, lay geogrid on top of this, and cover with aggregate, forming diversion across entrance if needed to direct runoff away from roadway. ✓ See Washdown Station BMP for additional steps. O&M PROCEDURES: ✓ Immediately remove any mud or debris tracked onto paved surfaces. ✓ Remove sediment and clods of dirt from construction entrance continuously. ✓ Replace rock if necessary to maintain clean surface. ✓ Repair settled areas. <u>SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL</u> - Remove when vehicles and equipment will no longer access TYPICAL DETAIL - 806-46.01



WASHDOWN STATION PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - An area located at construction entrances designed to wash sediment from the tires and undercarriage of exiting vehicles and prevent sediment from being tracked onto existing roadways. WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - Across or immediately adjacent to exit paths from unpaved construction sites. CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMPs Downstream BMPs sized to treat dirty runoff from washdown station WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED - First order of work, along with construction entrance, prior to vehicles or equipment accessing unpaved areas. INSTALLATION/CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES ✓ Grade and compact area for drainage under washdown pad. ✓ Install steel-ribbed plate on frame or other support to allow a 2" drain space. ✓ Grade and vegetate downstream BMPs (V-ditch shown on detail). ✓ Install water supply and hose. ✓ Post sign in advance of station indicating that all exiting vehicles and equipment must use station prior to exiting site. O&M PROCEDURES: ✓ Remove sediment daily. ✓ Repair settled areas. ✓ Replace rock if necessary to maintain clean surface. <u>SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL</u> - Remove when vehicles and equipment will no longer access **TYPICAL DETAIL** - 806-46.00



CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Sediment and Erosion Control Manual

<u>DESCRIPTION</u> - The purpose of this specification is to set forth procedures and practices designed to eliminate the discharge of concrete waste materials to storm drainage systems, drainage areas, streets or watercourses, which shall be required of the contractor.

<u>APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF BMP</u> - Concrete waste management procedures and practices will be implemented on construction projects as follows:

- Where concrete is used as a construction material or where concrete dust and debris result from demolition activities.
- Where slurries containing Portland cement concrete (PCC), asphaltic concrete (AC) or bituminous concrete (BC) are generated, such as from saw cutting, coring, grinding, grooving and hydro-concrete demolition.
- Where concrete trucks and other concrete-coated equipment are washed on-site, when approved by the Resident Engineer or Construction Inspector.
- Where mortar-mixing station exist.

AWARENESS / ENFORCEMENT

7/1/2018

- Contractor's and / or permit holder's superintendent or representative shall oversee and enforce concrete waste management procedures.
- Discuss the concrete management techniques described in this BMP (such as handling of concrete waste and washout) with the ready-mix concrete supplier before any deliveries
- The site superintendent shall make drivers aware of the presence of the concrete waste management facilities. The site superintendent should post signage indicating the location and designated use of the concrete waste management areas, and provide careful oversight to inspect for evidence of improper dumping of concrete waste and wash water.

IMPLEMENTATION

- Contractors, private individuals, public agencies, etc. using concrete material, shall incorporate
 requirements for concrete waste management into material supplier and subcontractor
 agreements. Include requirements in contracts with concrete delivery companies that drivers
 must use designated concrete washout facilities.
- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated areas.
- Cover the structures before predicted rainstorms to prevent overflows.
- Monitor on site concrete waste storage and disposal procedures at least weekly or as directed by the Resident Engineer or Construction Inspector.

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• In St. Louis County, the contractor is required by Missouri State Law (10 CSR 10-6.170) and County Ordinance (612.340) to control fugitive dust blown from the construction site, signal installation, etc. Dust control, including saw-cut material etc., on the construction site shall be monitored for safety purposes and to prevent nuisances. The contractor / permitee shall apply reasonable measures to control dust and particulate matter (of any size or source) due to roadway / construction traffic, grading, clearing and grubbing, building demolition, saw-cutting etc. from migrating off the site of origin. Operations residue from grinding, saw-cutting etc. should be picked up (cleaned-up) by means of a vacuum device or swept up. Compressed or blown air may be used to clean negligible residual dust that the vacuum or sweeping did not clean up, as long as the above dust control procedures (and law and ordinance) are met. Saw cutting residue, slurry or dry, should not be allowed to enter storm drains or watercourses. Saw cutting residue should not be allowed to flow across the pavement and should not be left on the surface of the pavement when traffic is present, when precipitation is anticipated before cleanup or overnight. In approved locations, saw-cut slurry may flow into the dirt (where it can soak into the ground) adjacent to the saw-cutting operation and be buried, on site, 2' minimum below finished grade. Other dust control and clean-up procedures may be acceptable as approved by the Engineer or St. Louis County. See additional Concrete Waste Management requirements in

WASHOUT AREA PROTOCOL

- Contain concrete washout on site or take it offsite for disposal in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- For onsite washout:
- ➤ Locate washout area on-site at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough to contain liquid and solid waste. Locate it in a dirt area where the liquid portion of the washout can soak into the ground. They are preferably built below-grade to prevent breaches and reduce the likelihood of runoff. Discontinue use of the washout once it reaches 75% capacity. Washouts should be sized to handle solids and wash water to prevent overflow. It is estimated that 7 gallons of wash water are used to wash one truck chute and 50 gallons are used to wash out the hopper of a concrete pump. Implement a maintenance schedule for washout areas.
- ➤ Temporary washout facilities should have pit or bermed areas of sufficient volume to completely contain all liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout procedures.
- Wash out wastes into the pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and used on site; or buried on site; or disposed of properly.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile or dispose of in the trash.
- Do not place concrete wash water in a pit that is connected to the storm drain system or that drains to nearby waterways.

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• Locate concrete washout facilities in an area that allows convenient access for concrete trucks, preferably near the area where the concrete is being poured. Appropriate gravel or rock should cover paths to concrete washout facilities if the facilities are located on undeveloped property. These areas should be far enough away from other construction traffic to reduce the likelihood of accidental damage and spills. The number of facilities you install should depend on the expected demand for storage capacity. On large sites with extensive concrete work, place washouts in multiple locations for ease of use. If the dried concrete washout is buried on the site it shall have a 2-foot cover minimum. The 2-foot cover shall match with surrounding finished grade.

Sediment and Erosion Control Manual

- Concrete washed out in areas other than those designated for such activity, shall be cleaned up by the contractor.
- Install signage adjacent to each washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.
- Perform washout of concrete mixers, delivery trucks and other delivery systems in designated areas only.
- Wash out concrete from concrete pumper bins into concrete pumper trucks and discharge into designated washout area.
- Equipment that cannot be easily moved, such as concrete pavers, shall only be washed in designated areas that do not drain to waterways or storm drain systems.
- Backfill and repair holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the
- temporary concrete washout facilities.

 Wash out concrete on site into a future designated final concrete pour location. This location is concrete to the concrete of the concrete of
- Wash out concrete on site into a future designated final concrete pour location. This location
 cannot be within 50 feet of a storm or sanitary sewer; or water course; or where it can drain off
 site. The washout cannot jeopardize the integrity of the final concrete pour. Concrete to be
 removed from the site shall be disposed of in conformance with the provisions in Standard
 Specification Manual, Section 202, all as directed by the Engineer. No additional payment will
 be made for complying with the above specification.
- A self-contained and watertight container may be used to control, capture, and contain concrete wastewater and washout material. The container must be portable and temporary, damage resistant, protect against spills and leaks, and sized to handle solids and wash water to prevent overflow. The container should be emptied and cleaned when 75% of its capacity is reached. After all liquids evaporate or are pumped or vacuumed, and the remaining slurry solidified, the Contractor may bury the solids on site. On County roadway projects, the solids may be buried on site if approved by the Engineer. In either case, solids shall be buried a minimum of 2 feet below finished grade. Disposal of container contents that are removed from the site shall be made at an approved landfill. In order to prevent overflows caused by natural occurrences and to provide security for safety purposes and against acts of vandalism, the container shall be covered at the end of each workday and remain covered until the beginning of the next workday. The cover shall remain on site with the container at all times. Container shall be free of liquids during any on-site relocation process or transport to another site. On County roadway projects, location(s) for the container shall be approved by the Engineer.

<u>TYPICAL DETAIL</u> - 806-46.03

7/1/2018

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THD DESIGN GROUP, INC.

"your solution for engineering and surveying"

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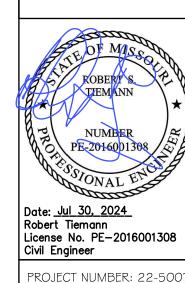
SITE PLAN
SWPPP DETAILS

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DATE: 07/30/2024

DRAWN BY: MLP

POLLUTION PREVENTION PROCEDURES

<u>DESCRIPTION</u> - Pollution prevention includes best management practices that need to be set up at the beginning of the project. Pollution prevention practices consist of site management considerations that do not fit into the other categories of erosion or sediment controls, such as materials inventory, good housekeeping, spill prevention and clean up, solid waste management and concrete washout. Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and disposed of to reduce the risk of pollution from materials such as surplus or refuse building materials or hazardous wastes. Practices such as trash disposal, recycling, proper material handling, and spill prevention and cleanup measures can reduce the potential for storm water runoff to mobilize construction site wastes and contaminate surface or ground water.

<u>APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF BMPs</u> - The proper management and disposal of wastes should be practiced at every construction site to reduce contaminated storm water runoff. Use waste management practices to properly locate refuse piles, to cover materials that might be displaced by rainfall or storm water runoff, and to prevent spills and leaks from hazardous materials that were improperly stored.

Solid Wastes

- Designate a waste collection area on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of
- runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a water body.
 Dumpsters or other collection containers should be provided as needed and ensure that containers have lids so they can be covered before periods of rain, and keep containers in a
- covered area whenever possible.Schedule waste collection to prevent the containers from overfilling.
- Clean up spills immediately. For hazardous materials, follow cleanup instructions on the
- package.During the demolition phase of construction, provide extra containers and schedule more
- Collect, remove, and dispose of all construction site wastes at authorized disposal areas in accordance with state and local laws and regulations. Contact a local environmental agency
- Solid waste may not be buried or burned on the site.
- Good Housekeeping on a construction site is very important. Keep the site clean.

Pesticides and Fertilizers

- Follow all federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the use, handling, or disposal of
- pesticides and fertilizers.

to identify these disposal sites.

- Do not handle the materials any more than necessary.
 Store pesticides and fertilizers in a dry, covered area.
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- Construct berms or dikes to contain stored pesticides and fertilizers in case of spillage.
- Follow the recommended application rates and methods.
- Have equipment and absorbent materials available in storage and application areas to immediately contain and clean up any spills that occur.

<u>Detergents</u> - Phosphorous and nitrogen containing detergents are used in wash water for cleaning vehicles. Excesses of these nutrients can be a major source of water pollution. Use detergents only as recommended, and limit their use on the site. Do not dump wash water containing detergents into the storm drain system; direct it to a sanitary sewer or contain it so that it can be treated at a wastewater treatment plant.

1) HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

<u>DO</u>

- Prevent spills
- Use products up Follow label directions for disposal
- Remove lids from empty bottles and cans when disposing in trash
 Recycle wastes whenever possible

DON'T

- Don't pour waste into sewers or waterways or on the ground
- Don't pour waste down the sink, floor drain or septic tanks
 Don't bury chemicals or containers, or dispose of them with construction debris
- Don't burn chemicals or containers
- Don't mix chemicals togetherDon't remove the original product label from the container
- 2) Containers shall be provided for collection of all waste material including construction debris, trash, petroleum products and any hazardous materials to be used onsite. All waste material shall be disposed of at facilities approved for that material.
- 3) No waste materials shall be buried on-site.
- 4) Mixing, pumping, transferring or otherwise handling construction chemicals such as fertilizer, lime, asphalt, concrete drying compounds, and all other potentially hazardous materials shall be performed in an area away from any water course, ditch or storm drain.
- 5) Equipment fueling and maintenance, oil changing, etc., shall be performed only in an area designated for that purpose. The designated area is equipped for recycling oil and catching spills.

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- 6) Concrete wash water shall not be allowed to flow directly to storm sewers, streams, ditches, lakes, etc., without being treated. A sump or pit shall be constructed to contain concrete wash water. See additional requirements in the "Concrete Waste Management" section of this manual.
- 7) If substances such as oil, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, etc. are spilled, leaked, or released onto soil, the soil shall immediately be dug up and disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill (not a construction / demolition debris landfill). Spills on pavement shall be immediately absorbed with sawdust, kitty litter or product designed for that purpose and disposed of at a licensed sanitary landfill. Hazardous or industrial wastes such as most solvents, gasoline, oil-based paints, and cement curing compounds require special handling. These materials will be removed from the site and recycled or disposed of in accordance with MoDNR requirements.
- 8) State law requires the party responsible for a petroleum product spill in excess of 50 gallons to report the spill to Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MoDNR) at (537) 634-2436, as soon as practical after discovery. Federal law requires the responsible party to report any release of oil if it reaches or threatens a sewer, lake, creek, stream, river, groundwater, wetland, or area, like a road ditch, that drains into one of the above.
- 9) The contractor / permitee should ensure adequate training is provided to the site superintendent and all field personnel, etc. on the proper protocol for reporting and cleaning up
- 10) Manufacturer's recommended method for spill cleanup should be clearly posted and the site personnel should be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information and clean up supplies
- 11) Material and equipment necessary for spill cleanup should be kept in the material storage area on site.
- 12) Minimize the material inventory stored on-site (e.g., only a few days' supply).
- **13)** Do not store hazardous chemicals, drums, or bagged / boxed materials directly on the ground. Place these items on a pallet and under cover in secondary containment.
- 14) Storage areas shall be kept clean and well organized.

O&M PROCEDURES - The only way to be sure that waste management practices are being followed is to be aware of worker habits and to inspect storage areas regularly. Extra management time may be required to ensure that all workers are following the proper procedures. Inspect storage and use areas and identify containers or equipment that could malfunction and cause leaks or spills. Check equipment and containers for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration, and test them for soundness. Immediately repair or replace any that are found to be

TYPICAL DETAILS - Not applicable.

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NON-SEDIMENT POLLUTION CONTROL

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION - Control measures designed to prohibit chemicals, hazardous materials, solid waste and construction debris from polluting stormwater. Pollutants carried in solution or as surface films on runoff will be carried through most erosion control and sediment capture BMPs. Keeping substances like fuel, oil, asphalt, paint, solvents, fertilizer, soil additives, concrete wash water, solid waste and construction debris from polluting runoff can be accomplished to a large extent through good housekeeping on the site and following the manufacturer's recommendations for disposal.

<u>WHERE BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED</u> - Collection, storage and fueling areas should be located onsite in an area that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to lakes, creeks, streams, rivers, sewers, groundwater, wetlands, or road ditches.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE OF BMPs

- ✓ Reduction in pollutants depends heavily on how construction personnel perform their duties. An
 effective management system requires training and signage to promote proper storage, handling
 and disposal of materials. Follow up observations of actions and inspection of storage areas by
- management personnel is also required.

 ✓ Plans should contain notes clearly stating requirements for addressing potential pollutants.

 ✓ Fueling areas and storage areas for hazardous materials should be protected by berms or
- ✓ Fueling areas and storage areas for hazardous materials should be protected by berms or other means of catching leaks or spills. Do not store hazardous chemicals, drums, or bagged materials directly on the ground. Place these items on a pallet and under cover in secondary containment.

<u>WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED</u> - Immediately following installation of construction entrance and wash station

INSTALLATION / CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURES

- ✓ Place waste receptacles near area of work.
 ✓ Construct protective berm or other devices around fueling and hazardous materials storage
- areas.

 ✓ Install appropriate signage.
- ✓ Post guidelines for proper handling, storage and disposal of materials, and emergency spill cleanup on site.

O&M PROCEDURES:

- ✓ Inspect activities on regular h
- ✓ Inspect activities on regular basis.
 ✓ Inspect storage areas and control devices at least every two weeks and after every storm.
 ✓ Make necessary corrections and repairs.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL - Maintain practices until all construction on the site has been

TYPICAL DETAILS - General pollution prevention notes attached.

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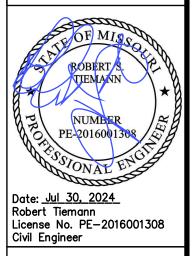
FAX: 636-294-3027

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SITE PLAN

BOUQUET

3107



PROJECT NUMBER: 22-500

DATE: 07/30/2024

DRAWN BY: MLP

TREE PRESERVATION NOTES:

1. NO WORK, STORAGE OR OPERATIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN A TREE PROTECTION

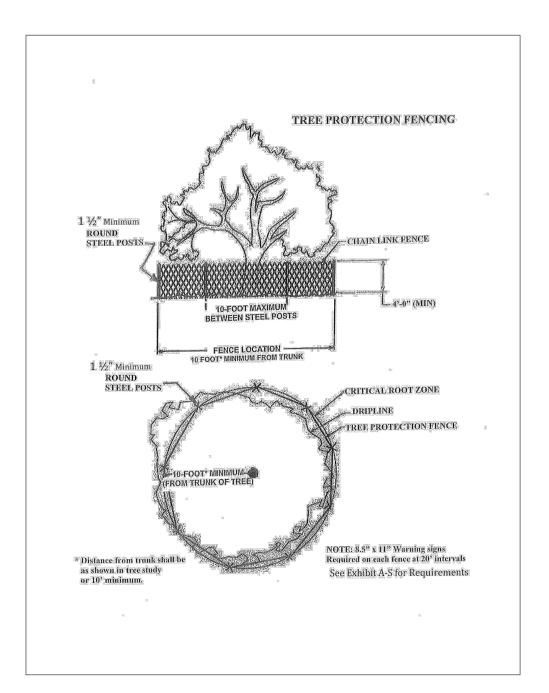
2. TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE A 4 FOOT HIGH CHAIN LINK FENCE MOUNTED ON A 1-1/2" ROUND STEEL POST DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST TWO FEET AND NO MORE THAN A 10 FOOT SPACING.

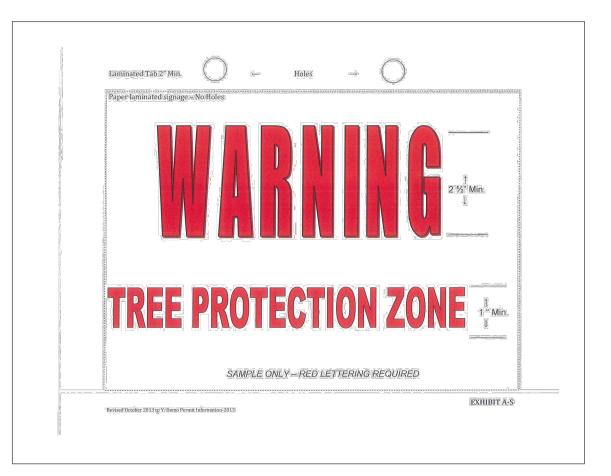
3. WARNING SIGNS SHALL BE WEATHERPROOF (NO HOLES IN THE PAPER SIGNAGE) AND PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED ON EACH FENCE AT 20 FOOT INTERVALS ON THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING. THE SIGN SHALL BE A MINIMUM 8.5 INCHES BY 11 INCHES AND CLEARLY STATE:
"WARNING — TREE PROTECTION ZONE".

4. THE TREE PROTECTION FENCING SHALL BE ERECTED BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL FINAL INSPECTION OF THE PROJECT.

5. ALL NEIGHBORS TREES THAT OVERHANG THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM IMPACT AND PROTECTION FENCING MAY BE REQUIRED.

6. THE GROUND UNDER AND AROUND THE TREE CANOPY SHALL NOT BE ALTERED.7. TREES TO BE RETAINED SHALL BE IRRIGATED, AERATED AND MAINTAINED AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE SURVIVAL.



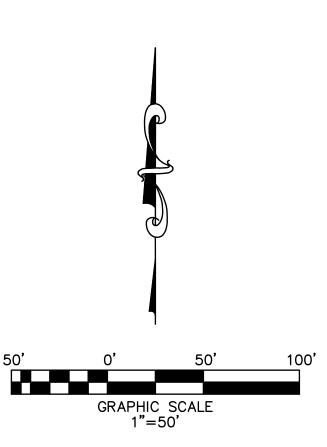


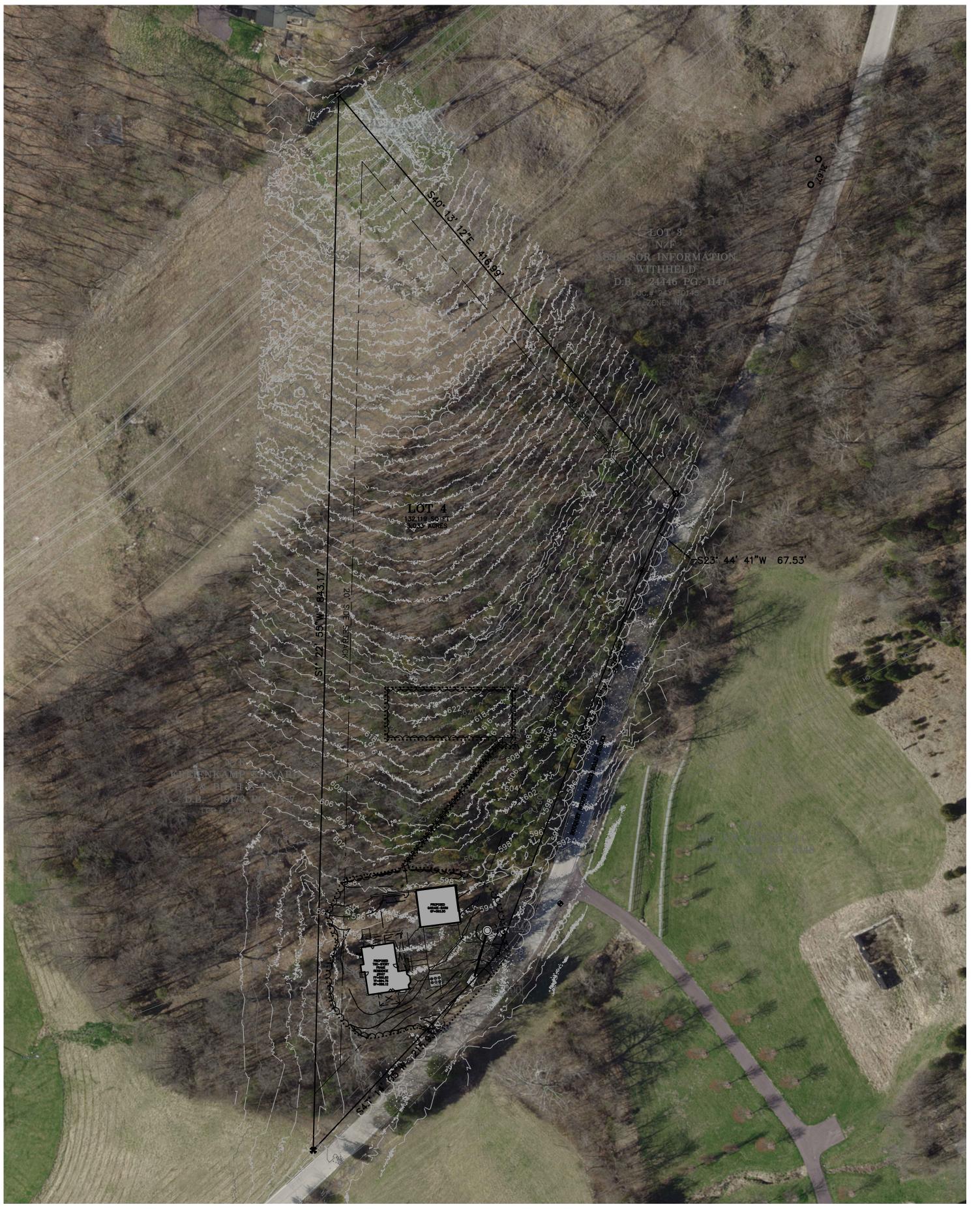
GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. Zoning District: "NU" Non-Urban Residence District
- 2. Site Area: 3.03± Acres or 132,119 Sq. Ft
- 3. Limits Of Disturbance: 0.48± Acres or 20,850 Sq. Ft.
- 4. Wooded Area: 2.38± Acres or 103,509 Sq. Ft. (78% of Total Site).
- 5. Tree Canopy Required: 30% of Wooded Area (0.71 Acres or 31,503 Sq. Ft. Minimum).
- 6. Tree Clearing Limits: 0.41± Acres or 17,755 Sq. Ft. (17.2% of Wooded Area).
- 7. Tree Canopy Saved: 1.97± Acres or 85,754 Sq. Ft. (82.8% of Wooded Area).
- 8. Tree Canopy Planted: 0.00 Acres or 0 Sq. Ft.
 9. Tree Canopy Provided: 1.97± Acres or 85,754 St.
- 9. Tree Canopy Provided: 1.97± Acres or 85,754 Sq. Ft. (82.8% of Wooded Area).
- 10. Proposed Units: One (1) Single Family Residence.

11. All areas disturbed will be sodded.

Note: Limits of disturbance and tree removal areas are based on the proposed improvements shown hereon. Additional disturbance, tree or canopy removal may be required for other improvements not shown or beyond the scope of this site plan. In no case shall the tree preservation for the site be less than the required 30% of existing wooded area. Any land disturbance over one (1) Acre requires a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).







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Comparing Certificate of Authority, \$2011004415

3107 BOUQUET ROASITE PLAN

ROBERT STIEMANN

Date: Jul 30, 2024
Robert Tiemann
License No. PE-2016001308
Civil Engineer

PROJECT NUMBER: 22-5007

DATE: 07/30/2024

DRAWN BY: MLP