

## **Chapter 6: Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control (EPSC) Inspections**

### **6.1 Introduction**

Erosion Prevention and Sediment Controls (EPSCs) must be properly installed on a construction site in accordance with the TDEC Tennessee Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook. This chapter is meant to serve as a set of guidelines for the inspection of the EPSC s and the procedures which shall be followed to obtain compliance with the requirements set forth in the Montgomery County Stormwater Management and Control Regulations.

### **6.2 General Inspection Notes**

All EPSCs must be properly installed in accordance with the TDEC Tennessee Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook and as stipulated in the approved project plans submitted to the Montgomery County Building and Codes Department. It is the developers, builders and contractor's responsibility to ensure that stormwater controls are adequate for their sites and that their sites are prepared for any storm event. EPSC design and proper installation is the responsibility of the developers, builders and contractors responsible for each site. Failures in EPSC must be repaired immediately. Adverse weather, poor site conditions and ignorance of proper procedures will not be tolerated as excuses for not keeping site EPSC in a manner that prevents discharge of pollution.

Inspections may be conducted after each significant rain event on sites designated as being environmentally sensitive. Sites near wetlands, rivers, creeks, streams, detention ponds, or detention basins may be given priority during the inspection process.

Unannounced inspections may occur at any time and are at the discretion of the Stormwater Inspector. The Stormwater Coordinator reserves the right to mandate the inspection of certain properties at his/her discretion.

### **6.3 Inspection Priorities**

Inspections shall be scheduled and conducted with the following priorities:

1. Complaints regarding lack of EPSCs or lack of EPSC maintenance
2. Inspections of disturbed areas near waterways, creeks, streams, detention basins or detention ponds
3. Prior to any earth disturbance or grading
4. Following EPSC control installation
5. Following significant rain events

6. After final grading
7. After seeding
8. After final stabilization and landscaping, prior to removal of sediment control measures
9. Random follow-up inspections of installed BMPs

#### **6.4 Maintenance of EPSCs**

All EPSCs must be properly maintained to allow them to function as designed. Maintenance measures include, but are not limited to:

1. Removal of all sediment buildup from behind the EPSC prior to the buildup reaching 50% of the height of the EPSC.
2. Repair of any defects in the EPSC including rips, tears, or other forms of deterioration to the EPSC.
3. Repair of any supporting or staking materials used to hold the EPSC in place, upright or in any other manner which assists the EPSC in functioning properly.
4. Removal of any debris which may have accumulated in inlet structures which may have been protected by EPSC. This includes routine cleaning of inlet structures which use EPSC to prevent sediment from entering the Municipal Storm Sewer System or the removal of sediment that may have entered the Municipal Storm Sewer System as a result of failure of the EPSC or lack of EPSCs.
5. Temporary or permanent seeding must be properly maintained in accordance with the TDEC Tennessee Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control Handbook, and the policies outlined in this manual.
6. Removal of any construction debris on the site that is not properly contained in a controlled manner. Any dumpsters located on a job-site must be properly covered when not in use or during inclement weather.
7. Removal of any sediment, mud, dirt, etc. on the roadway, street, or sidewalk. Road and sidewalks should be swept daily to limit buildup of sediments in the storm sewer system.
8. Proper placement of concrete washout areas and maintenance of said washout areas to prevent filling of these areas beyond their functional level.

#### **6.5 Inspection Deficiency Notification**

The Inspector will notify the responsible parties (usually, the Stormwater Contact listed on the Grading Permit or property owner) of any deficiencies found on a site. This notice will be delivered by email, by phone, in person and, if necessary, by certified letter. Notifications made in person, by phone or email will be recorded, along with the time, date and name of the person notified, in the notes section of the inspection form. The notification shall include the nature of the discrepancy and may include minimum measures required to correct the deficiency.

**Notices of Violation (NOV)** are used to communicate serious site deficiencies, and will include a request for action within a set time period. The developer, contractor or builder should contact the Stormwater Coordinator upon receipt of an NOV and provide a plan for correcting the site deficiencies within a reasonable time frame. If the developer, contractor or builder does not contact the Stormwater Coordinator, it is assumed that the NOV has been accepted and that the deficiencies will be corrected within the time limits stated in the NOV.

## **6.6 General Inspection Checklist**

### **EPSCs**

Are EPSC measures installed correctly?

Are the installed EPSCs sufficient to properly limit erosion?

Are the installed EPSCs sufficient to properly prevent sedimentation from being deposited off site?

Are storm sewer inlet protection measures in place and effective?

Are EPSCs being properly maintained?

### **BMPs**

Are BMPs installed correctly?

Are BMPs being maintained correctly?

Are the BMPs adequate to properly limit erosion and prevent sedimentation from being deposited off site?

### **Trash and Debris**

Is trash and and/or garbage being properly disposed of (in a closed or covered container)?

Is construction debris not scattered around the site, and being stored properly for removal or recycling?

Is any trash and debris being washed or blown off the site?

### **Construction Entrance**

Is the construction entrance properly sized for the project?

Is the construction entrance clean (not clogged with mud and debris that can be tracked off site)?

Is the construction entrance stone of the proper size for site conditions?

Is the construction entrance stone being carried off site by traffic?

### **Materials Storage**

Are building materials being stored correctly?

Are materials that have a risk of environmental damage being stored properly?

Is there a spill response plan?

Is there spill cleanup equipment and materials on site?

### **Concrete Handling**

Are the concrete truck washout station(s) installed correctly?

Are the washout stations installed in areas that are convenient for use?

Is the number of washout stations adequate for the project?

Are the washout stations being maintained properly?

### **Equipment Maintenance**

Is equipment maintenance and fueling being performed in specially designated areas that limit the chance of spill environmental damage and of spilled material leaving the site?

Is there evidence of spills of equipment fuels, lubricants or hydraulic fluids on the site that have not been cleaned up?

Is there a spill response plan?

Is there spill cleanup equipment and materials on site?

### **Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

Are environmentally sensitive areas and water quality buffer zones properly delineated?

Is there evidence that construction activity is encroaching into these areas?

Is runoff or wind carrying sediment, trash or construction debris close to or into these areas?

Are proper precautions being observed in areas with impaired or high quality streams?

### **Stabilization of Bare Areas**

Is there evidence of rill or gully erosion not being addressed?

Have stabilization measures been started within seven (7) days where construction is temporarily ceased or permanently ended?

Have permanent stabilization measures been started within fifteen (15) days of final grading?

Has fertilizer been properly incorporated into the soil?

Is the seed dispersion rate adequate for proper stabilization?

Is the applied mulch thick enough for stabilization?

Are erosion control mats and other stabilization methods properly installed and maintained?

Is the vegetation adequate to prevent erosion?

Is the contractor following the designed stabilization plan?

### **Site Cleanliness**

Are streets in the vicinity of the construction site being swept and kept free of mud, gravel and construction debris?

## **6.7 Priority Sites**

Construction sites will be classified as priority sites based on the following criteria:

- The site has the potential for significant environmental impact
- The site drains into either impaired or exceptional water of the state
- The site developer or landowner has a history of non-compliance with State or County stormwater regulations

Priority sites are required to have pre-construction meeting with construction site operators. If a construction contractor changes during the project, the Stormwater Coordinator must be notified and a meeting must be held with the new contractor.

Priority sites must have an EPSC inspection monthly at a minimum.