



Figure 3.34 Photograph of failed filter fabric fence because of poor maintenance.

contractor has not been chosen at that point of the project, a meeting with a qualified contractor may be just as valuable. The closer this working relationship, it seems from experience, the better the site controls work. The site manager has an interest in these early stages because eventually he or she is responsible for its implementation. The entire thrust of the management plan is aimed at controlling the causes of failure and maintaining the integrity of the site controls.

The installation of control features requires adequate information and detailing in the plan. The plan should include construction details for the various facilities that are to be installed. This would include the routine details but also more specific information such as staple patterns on erosion control fabrics or inverted elevations on sediment trap dewatering outlets. The adequate installation of controls begins with understanding the construction details.

The typical erosion and sediment control plan includes a construction sequence and, when appropriate, phase lines. The designer often is required to make assumptions about the project that may not be true later on. The construction sequence should be reviewed and understood. Items that cause conflicts or are no longer accurate should be addressed to the designer so that a revision can be made to the report. Too often these details are overlooked or discounted as unimportant until there is a problem later in the project and the contractor is found to be “out of sequence.” This small detail is suddenly disproportionately important.

The site manager must understand the plan before he or she begins. Implementing the plan without comment or revision may be seen as tacit acceptance and approval.