

# SCHEMATIC OF TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

# **MATERIALS**

8-INCHES.

DRAINAGE

THE AGGREGATE SHOULD CONSIST OF 4-INCH TO 8-INCH WASHED STONE OVER A STABLE FOUNDATION AS SPECIFIED IN THE PLAN. 2. THE AGGREGATE SHOULD BE PLACED WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF

3. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHOULD BE DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR USE AS A SOIL FILTRATION MEDIA WITH AN APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF 6 OZ/YD2, A MULLEN BURST RATING OF 140 LB/IN2, AND AN EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE GREATER THAN A NUMBER 50 SIEVE.

4. IF A WASHING FACILITY IS REQUIRED, A LEVEL AREA WITH A MINIMUM OF 4-INCH DIAMETER WASHED STONE OR COMMERCIAL ROCK SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE PLANS. DIVERT WASTEWATER TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OF

AVOID CURVES ON PUBLIC ROADS AND STEEP SLOPES. REMOVE VEGETATION AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA. GRADE CROWN FOUNDATION FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE.

2. THE MINIMUM WIDTH OF THE ENTRANCE/EXIT SHOULD BE 12 FEET OR THE FULL WIDTH OF EXIT ROADWAY, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

3. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHOULD BE AT LEAST 50 FEET LONG. THE SLOPE TOWARD THE ROAD EXCEEDS 2%, CONSTRUCT A RIDGE

6-INCHES TO 8-INCHES HIGH WITH 3:1 (H: V) SIDE SLOPES, ACROSS THE

FOUNDATION APPROXIMATELY 15 FEET FROM THE ENTRANCE TO DIVERT

RUNOFF AWAY FROM THE PUBLIC ROAD. 5. PLACE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC AND GRADE FOUNDATION TO IMPROVE STABILITY, ESPECIALLY WHERE WET CONDITIONS ARE ANTICIPATED.

6. PLACE STONE TO DIMENSIONS AND GRADE SHOWN ON PLANS. LEAVE SURFACE SMOOTH AND SLOPE FOR DRAINAGE.

7. DIVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE STONE PAD TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OR BASIN.

8. INSTALL PIPE UNDER PAD AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN PROPER PUBLIC ROAD

# WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC TO STABILIZE FOUNDATION

### ISOMETRIC PLAN VIEW

# WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING **SECTION "A-A"**

### **ROCK BERMS**

THE PURPOSE OF A ROCK BERM IS TO SERVE AS A CHECK DAM IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW, TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF, DETAIN THE SEDIMENT AND RELEASE THE WATER IN SHEET FLOW. THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE USED WHEN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA IS LESS THAN 5 ACRES. ROCK BERMS ARE USED IN AREAS WHERE THE VOLUME OF RUNOFF IS TOO GREAT FOR A SILT FENCE TO CONTAIN. THEY ARE LESS EFFECTIVE FOR SFDIMENT REMOVAL THAN SILT FENCES, PARTICULARLY FOR FINE PARTICLES, BUT ARE ABLE TO WITHSTAND HIGHER FLOWS THAN A SILT FENCE. AS SUCH, ROCK BERMS ARE OFTEN USED IN AREAS OF CHANNEL FLOWS (DITCHES, GULLIES, ETC.). ROCK BERMS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE AT REDUCING BED LOAD IN CHANNELS AND SHOULD NOT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR OTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FARTHER UP THE WATERSHED.

### INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES . INSPECTION SHOULD BE MADE WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY. FOR INSTALLATIONS IN STREAMBEDS, ADDITIONAL DAILY

INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE. 2. REMOVE SEDIMENT AND OTHER DEBRIS WHEN BUILDUP REACHES 6 INCHES AND DISPOSE OF THE ACCUMULATED SILT IN AN APPROVED MANNER THAT

3. REPAIR ANY LOOSE WIRE SHEATHING.

WILL NOT CAUSE ANY ADDITIONAL SILTATION.

4. THE BERM SHOULD BE RESHAPED AS NEEDED DURING INSPECTION 5. THE BERM SHOULD BE REPLACED WHEN THE STRUCTURE CEASES TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED DUE TO SILT ACCUMULATION AMONG THE ROCKS, WASHOUT, CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC DAMAGE, ETC.

6. THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM AREAS ARE STABILIZED AND ACCUMULATED SILT REMOVED.

### **MATERIALS** THE BERM STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SECURED WITH A WOVEN WIRE

SHEATHING HAVING MAXIMUM OPENING OF 1 INCH AND A MINIMUM WIRE DIAMETER OF 20 GAUGE GALVANIZED AND SHOULD BE SECURED WITH SHOAT

2. CLEAN, OPEN GRADED 3-INCH TO 5-INCH DIAMETER ROCK SHOULD BE USED, EXCEPT IN AREAS WHERE HIGH VELOCITIES OR LARGE VOLUMES OF FLOW ARE EXPECTED, WHERE 5-INCH TO 8-INCH DIAMETER ROCKS MAY BE

### INSTALLATION 1. LAY OUT THE WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW LINE THE SHEATHING SHOULD BE 20 GAUGE WOVEN WIRE MESH WITH 1 INCH

2. BERM SHOULD HAVE A TOP WIDTH OF 2 FEET MINIMUM WITH SIDE SLOPES

BEING 2:1 (H:V) OR FLATTER. 3. PLACE THE ROCK ALONG THE SHEATHING AS SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAM TO A HEIGHT NOT LESS THAN 18".

4. WRAP THE WIRE SHEATHING AROUND THE ROCK AND SECURE WITH TIE WIRE SO THAT THE ENDS OF THE SHEATHING OVERLAP AT LEAST 2 INCHES, AND THE BERM RETAINS ITS SHAPE WHEN WALKED UPON. 5. BERM SHOULD BE BUILT ALONG THE CONTOUR AT ZERO PERCENT GRADE

OR AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE. 6. THE ENDS OF THE BERM SHOULD BE TIED INTO EXISTING UPSLOPE GRADE AND THE BERM SHOULD BE BURIED IN A TRENCH APPROXIMATELY 3 TO 4 INCHES DEEP TO PREVENT FAILURE OF THE CONTROL.

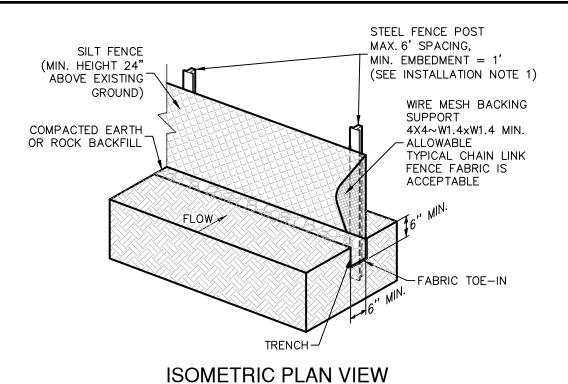
# COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

. INSUFFICIENT BERM HEIGHT OR LENGTH (RUNOFF QUICKLY ESCAPES OVER THE TOP OR AROUND THE SIDES OF BERM).

2. BERM NOT INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW LINE (RUNOFF ESCAPING AROUND ONE SIDE).

# **ROCK BERM DETAIL**

NOT-TO-SCALE



# STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE

LAY SOD IN A STAGGERED PATTERN. BUTT THE STRIPS TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER.

DO NOT LEAVE SPACES AND DO NOT

OVERLAP. A SHARPENED MASON'S TROWEL

IS A HANDY TOOL FOR TUCKING DOWN THE

 ANGLED ENDS CAUSED BY TH AUTOMATIC SOD CUTTER MUST BE MATCHED

ENDS AND TRIMMING PIECES.

**MATERIALS** 

OF 36 HOURS.

SHOOT GROWTH AND THATCH.

SITE PREPARATION

TORN OR UNEVEN PADS SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTABLE.

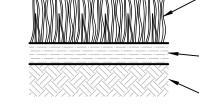
SUSPENDED FROM A FIRM GRASP ON ONE END OF THE SECTION.

TO FINAL GRADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN.

INSTALLATION IN CHANNELS

TIGHTLY (SEE FIGURE ABOVE).

INTERFERE WITH PLANTING, FERTILIZING OR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS.

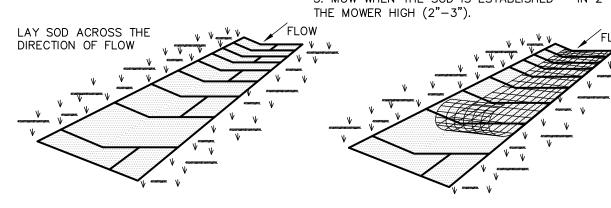


DENSE ROOT MAT FOR STRENGTH. APPEARANCE OF GOOD SOD

1. ROLL SOD IMMEDIATELY TO ACHIEVE FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

2. WATER TO A DEPTH OF 4" AS NEEDED. WATER WELL AS SOON AS THE SOD IS LAID.

3. MOW WHEN THE SOD IS ESTABLISHED - IN 2-3 WEEKS. SET



1. SOD SHOULD BE MACHINE CUT AT A UNIFORM SOIL THICKNESS OF 3/4" INCH

(± 1/4" INCH) AT THE TIME OF CUTTING. THIS THICKNESS SHOULD EXCLUDE

3. STANDARD SIZE SECTIONS OF SOD SHOULD BE STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THEIR OWN WEIGHT AND RETAIN THEIR SIZE AND SHAPE WHEN

4. SOD SHOULD BE HARVESTED, DELIVERED, AND INSTALLED WITHIN A PERIOD

PRIOR TO SOIL PREPARATION, AREAS TO BE SODDED SHOULD BE BROUGHT

THE SURFACE SHOULD BE CLEARED OF ALL TRASH, DEBRIS AND OF ALL

. FERTILIZE ACCORDING TO SOIL TESTS. FERTILIZER NEEDS CAN BE

DETERMINED BY A SOIL TESTING LABORATORY OR REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

CAN BE MADE BY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS. FERTILIZEF

SHOULD BE WORKED INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 INCHES WITH A DISC,

FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE CONTOUR.

SPRINGTOOTH HARROW OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. ON SLOPING LAND, THE

SOD STRIPS IN WATERWAYS SHOULD BE LAID PERPENDICULAR TO THE

DIRECTION OF FLOW. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO BUTT ENDS OF STRIPS

2. AFTER ROLLING OR TAMPING, SOD SHOULD BE PEGGED OR STAPLED TO

RESIST WASHOUT DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD. MESH OR OTHER

NETTING MAY BE PEGGED OVER THE SOD FOR EXTRA PROTECTION IN CRITICAL

IN CRITICAL AREAS, SECURE SOD WITH NETTING. USE STAPLES.

### WITH THE GROUND. GENERAL INSTALLATION (VA. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION, 1992)

REDUCE ROOT BURNING AND DIEBACK.

SOD SHOULD NOT BE CUT OR LAID IN EXCESSIVELY WET OR DRY WEATHER. SOD ALSO SHOULD NOT BE LAID ON SOIL SURFACES THAT ARE FROZEN. 2. PIECES OF SOD SHOULD BE CUT TO THE SUPPLIER'S STANDARD WIDTH AND 2. DURING PERIODS OF HIGH TEMPERATURE, THE SOIL SHOULD BE LIGHTLY LENGTH. WITH A MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DEVIATION IN ANY DIMENSION OF 5%. IRRIGATED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO LAYING THE SOD, TO COOL THE SOIL AND

SECTION "A-A" OF A

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

. STONE TOO SMALL OR GEOTEXTILE FABRIC ABSENT, RESULTS IN MUDDY

. PAD TOO SHORT FOR HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC—EXTEND PAD BEYOND

4. PAD NOT FLARED SUFFICIENTLY AT ROAD SURFACE, RESULTS IN MUD BEING

5. UNSTABLE FOUNDATION - USE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC UNDER PAD AND/OR

THE ENTRANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION, WHICH WILL

PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS

CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES

2. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC

3. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHOULD BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT

4. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED

WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR

5. ALL SEDIMENT SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING ANY STORM DRAIN,

CORRECT

INCORRECT

SOD INSTALLATION

USE PEGS OR STAPLES TO FASTEN SOD

FIRMLY - AT THE ENDS OF STRIPS AND

IN THE CENTER, OR EVERY 3-4 FEET IF

THE STRIPS ARE LONG. WHEN READY TO

MOW, DRIVE PEGS OR STAPLES FLUSH

RIGHTS-OF-WAY SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY BY CONTRACTOR.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

1. INADEQUATE RUNOFF CONTROL-SEDIMENT WASHES ONTO PUBLIC ROAD.

COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

CONDITION AS STONE IS PRESSED INTO SOIL.

IMPROVE FOUNDATION DRAINAGE.

USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

<u>SHOOTS</u> OR GRASS BLADES.

GRASS SHOULD BE GREEN AND

- THATCH- GRASS CLIPPINGS AND

-ROOT ZONE - SOIL AND ROOTS.

DEAD LEAVES, UP TO 1/2" THICK.

SHOULD BE 1/2"-3/4" THICK, WITH

HEALTHY: MOWED AT A 2"-3"

CUTTING HEIGHT.

SEDIMENT BASIN

THE MINIMUM 50-FOOT LENGTH AS NECESSARY.

TRACKED ON TO ROAD AND POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO ROAD.

PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.

DITCH OR WATER COURSE BY USING APPROVED METHODS.

FIRST ROW OF SOD SHOULD BE LAID IN A STRAIGHT LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT ROWS PLACED PARALLEL TO AND BUTTING TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER. LATERAL JOINTS SHOULD BE STAGGERED TO PROMOTE MORE UNIFORM GROWTH AND STRENGTH. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED TO ENSURE THAT SOD IS NOT STRETCHED OR OVERLAPPED AND THAT ALL JOINTS ARE BUTTED TIGHT IN ORDER TO PREVENT VOIDS WHICH WOULD CAUSE DRYING OF THE ROOTS (SEE FIGURE ABOVE).

4. ON SLOPES 3:1 OR GREATER, OR WHEREVER EROSION MAY BE A PROBLEM, SOD SHOULD BE LAID WITH STAGGERED JOINTS AND SECURED BY STAPLING OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS. SOD SHOULD BE INSTALLED WITH THE LENGTH PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE (ON CONTOUR).

5. AS SODDING OF CLEARLY DEFINED AREAS IS COMPLETED, SOD SHOULD BE ROOTS, BRUSH, WIRE, GRADE STAKES AND OTHER OBJECTS THAT WOULD ROLLED OR TAMPED TO PROVIDE FIRM CONTACT BETWEEN ROOTS AND SOIL. 6. AFTER ROLLING, SOD SHOULD BE IRRIGATED TO A DEPTH SUFFICIENT THAT THE UNDERSIDE OF THE SOD PAD AND THE SOIL 4 INCHES BELOW THE SOD IS

> UNTIL SUCH TIME A GOOD ROOT SYSTEM BECOMES DEVELOPED, IN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE RAINFALL, WATERING SHOULD BE PERFORMED AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN MOIST SOIL TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST 4

> 8. THE FIRST MOWING SHOULD NOT BE ATTEMPTED UNTIL THE SOD IS FIRMLY ROOTED, USUALLY 2-3 WEEKS. NOT MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE GRASS LEAF SHOULD BE REMOVED AT ANY ONE CUTTING.

### INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES SOD SHOULD BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO LOCATE AND REPAIR ANY DAMAGE.

. DAMAGE FROM STORMS OR NORMAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SUCH AS TIRE RUTS OR DISTURBANCE OF SWALE STABILIZATION SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS

# SOD INSTALLATION DETAIL

SOON AS PRACTICAL.

NOT-TO-SCALE

SILT FENCE

STAPLE

A SILT FENCE IS A BARRIER CONSISTING OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SUPPORTED BY METAL POSTS TO PREVENT SOIL AND SEDIMENT LOSS FROM A SITE. WHEN PROPERLY USED, SILT FENCES CAN BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AT CONTROLLING SEDIMENT FROM DISTURBED AREAS. THEY CAUSE RUNOFF TO POND, ALLOWING HEAVIER SOLIDS TO SETTLE OUT. IF NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, SILT FENCES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE EFFECTIVE.

THE PURPOSE OF A SILT FENCE IS TO INTERCEPT AND DETAIN WATER-BORN SEDIMENT FROM UNPROTECTED AREAS OF A LIMITED EXTENT. SILT FENCE IS USED DURING THE PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE PERIMETER OF A DISTURBED AREA TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT WHILE ALLOWING WATER TO PERCOLATE THROUGH. THIS FENCE SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. SILT FENCE SHOULD NOT BE USED WHERE THERE IS A CONCENTRATION OF WATER IN A CHANNEL OR DRAINAGE WAY. IF CONCENTRATED FLOW OCCURS AFTER INSTALLATION, CORRECTIVE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN SUCH AS PLACING A ROCK BERM IN THE AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW.

SILT FENCING WITHIN THE SITE MAY BE TEMPORARILY MOVED DURING THE DAY TO ALLOW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PROVIDED IT IS REPLACED AND PROPERLY ANCHORED TO THE GROUND AT THE END OF THE DAY. SILT FENCES ON THE PERIMETER OF THE SITE OR AROUND DRAINAGE WAYS SHOULD NOT BE MOVED AT ANY TIME.

SILT FENCE MATERIAL SHOULD BE POLYPROPYLENE, POLYETHYLENE, OR POLYAMIDE WOVEN OR NONWOVEN FABRIC. THE FABRIC SHOULD BE 36 INCHES, WITH A MINIMUM UNIT WEIGHT OF 4.5 OZ/YD, MULLEN BURST STRENGTH EXCEEDING 190 LB/IN2, ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY EXCEEDING 70%, AND MINIMUM APPARENT OPENING SIZE OF U.S. SIEVE NUMBER 30.

. FENCE POSTS SHOULD BE MADE OF HOT ROLLED STEEL, AT LEAST 4 FEET LONG WITH TEE OR Y-BAR CROSS SECTION, SURFACE PAINTED OR GALVANIZED, MINIMUM WEIGHT 1.25 LB/FT, AND BRINDELL HARDNESS

3. WOVEN WIRE BACKING TO SUPPORT THE FABRIC SHOULD BE GALVANIZED 2" X 4" WELDED WIRE, 12 GAUGE MINIMUM.

I. STEEL POSTS, WHICH SUPPORT THE SILT FENCE, SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON A SLIGHT ANGLE TOWARD THE ANTICIPATED RUNOFF SOURCE. POSTS MUST BE EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 1-FOOT DEEP AND SPACED NOT MORE THAN 8 FEET ON CENTER. WHERE WATER CONCENTRATES, THE MAXIMUM SPACING SHOULD BE 6 FEET.

. LAY OUT FENCING DOWN—SLOPE OF DISTURBED AREA, FOLLOWING THE CONTOUR AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE. THE FENCE SHOULD BE SITED SO THAT THE MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA IS 1/4 ACRE/100 FEET OF FENCE.

3. THE TOE OF THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TRENCHED IN WITH A SPADE OR MECHANICAL TRENCHER, SO THAT THE DOWN-SLOPE FACE OF THE TRENCH IS FLAT AND PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE OF FLOW. WHERE FENCE CANNOT BE TRENCHED IN (E.G., PAVEMENT OR ROCK OUTCROP), WEIGHT FABRIC FLAP WITH 3 INCHES OF PEA GRAVEL ON UPHILL SIDE TO PREVENT FLOW FROM SEEPING UNDER FENCE.

4. THE TRENCH MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES DEEP AND 6 INCHES WIDE TO ALLOW FOR THE SILT FENCE FABRIC TO BE LAID IN THE GROUND AND BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED MATERIAL.

5. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE SECURELY FASTENED TO EACH STEEL SUPPORT

POST OR TO WOVEN WIRE, WHICH IS IN TURN ATTACHED TO THE STEEL FENCE POST. THERE SHOULD BE A 3-FOOT OVERLAP, SECURELY FASTENED WHERE ENDS OF FABRIC MEET 6. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THE SITE IS COMPLETELY

STABILIZED SO AS NOT TO BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE. COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

### FENCE NOT INSTALLED ALONG THE CONTOUR CAUSING WATER TO CONCENTRATE AND FLOW OVER THE FENCE.

2. FABRIC NOT SEATED SECURELY TO GROUND (RUNOFF PASSING UNDER FENCE).

3. FENCE NOT INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW LINE (RUNOFF ESCAPING

4. FENCE TREATING TOO LARGE AN AREA, OR EXCESSIVE CHANNEL FLOW (RUNOFF OVERTOPS OR COLLAPSES FENCE).

### INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES 1. INSPECT ALL FENCING WEEKLY, AND AFTER RAINFALL.

# 2. REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN BUILDUP REACHES 6 INCHES.

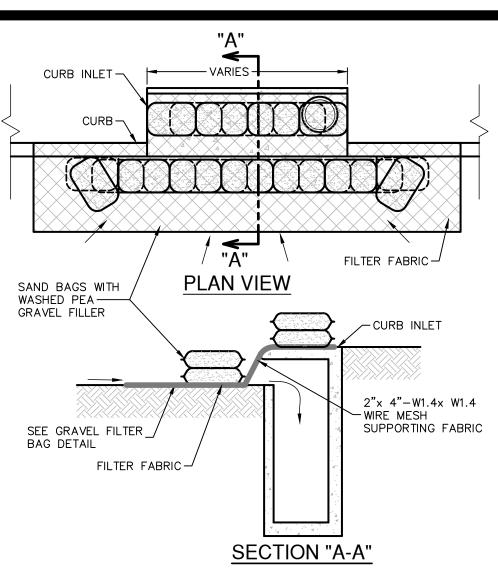
3. REPLACE TORN FABRIC OR INSTALL A SECOND LINE OF FENCING PARALLEL TO THE TORN SECTION.

4. REPLACE OR REPAIR SECTIONS CRUSHED OR COLLAPSED IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. IF A SECTION OF FENCE IS OBSTRUCTING VEHICULAR ACCESS, CONSIDER RELOCATING IT TO A SPOT WHERE IT WILL PROVIDE EQUAL PROTECTION, BUT WILL NOT OBSTRUCT VEHICLES. A TRIANGULAR FILTER DIKE MAY BE PREFERABLE TO A SILT FENCE AT COMMON VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS.

WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, THE SEDIMENT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE ADDITIONAL SILTATION AND THE PRIOR LOCATION OF THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE REVEGETATED. THE FENCE ITSELF SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN AN APPROVED LANDFILL.

# SILT FENCE DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



# **GENERAL NOTES**

CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL 2"x4"-W1.4xW1.4 WIRE MESH SUPPORTING FILTER FABRIC OVER THE INLET OPENING. FABRIC MUST BE SECURED TO WIRE BACKING WITH CLIPS OR WIRE TIES AT THIS LOCATION. SAND BAGS FILLED WITH WASHED PEA GRAVEL SHOULD BE PLACED ON TOP OF WIRE MESH ON TOP OF THE INLET AS SHOWN ON THIS DETAIL TO HOLD WIRE MESH IN PLACE. SANDBAGS FILLED WITH WASHED PEA GRAVEL SHOULD ALSO BE PLACED ALONG THE GUTTER AS SHOWN ON THIS DETAIL TO HOLD WIRE MESH IN PLACE. SAND BAGS TO BE STACKED TO FORM A CONTINUOUS BARRIER AROUND INLETS.

2. THE BAGS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY ABUTTED AGAINST EACH OTHER TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM FLOWING BETWEEN THE BAGS.

### INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES . INSPECTION SHOULD BE MADE WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL. REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE MADE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED BY THE

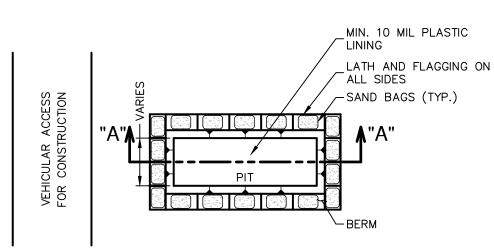
2. REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN BUILDUP REACHES A DEPTH OF 3 INCHES. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHOULD BE DEPOSITED IN A SUITABLE AREA AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT ERODE.

3. CHECK PLACEMENT OF DEVICE TO PREVENT GAPS BETWEEN DEVICE AND

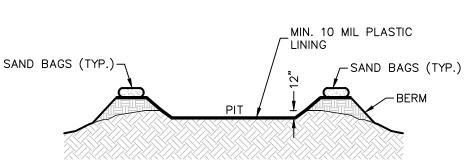
 INSPECT FILTER FABRIC AND PATCH OR REPLACE IF TORN OR MISSING . STRUCTURES SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED ONLY AFTER THE REMAINING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.

# BAGGED GRAVEL CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



# **PLAN VIEW**



# SECTION "A-A'

# GENERAL NOTES

DETAIL ABOVE ILLUSTRATES MINIMUM DIMENSIONS. PIT CAN BE INCREASED IN SIZE DEPENDING ON EXPECTED FREQUENCY OF USE. 2. WASHOUT PIT SHALL BE LOCATED IN AN AREA EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.

WASHOUT PIT SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION FROM STORM WATER RUNOFF. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM SENSITIVE FEATURES, STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES OR WATER BODIES.

TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WITH SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND VOLUME TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.

# MATERIALS

PLASTIC LINING MATERIAL SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 10 MIL IN POLYETHYLENE SHEETING AND SHOULD BE FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL

# MAINTENANCE

BACKFILLED AND REPAIRED.

REQUIRED FOR THE WORK, THE HARDENED CONCRETE SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF. MATERIALS USED TO CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE OF THE WORK AND DISPOSED

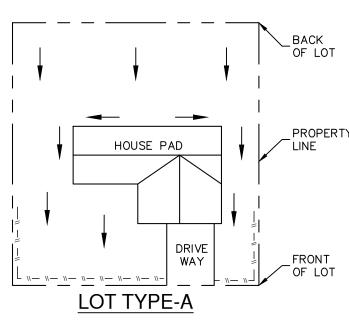
WHEN TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES ARE NO LONGER

CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT

HOLES, DEPRESSIONS OR OTHER GROUND DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY THE

REMOVAL OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHOULD BE

PIT DETAIL NOT-TO-SCALE

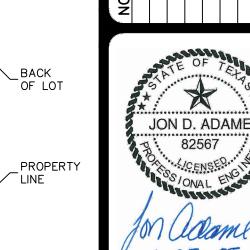


HOUSE PAD

LOT TYPE-B

HOUSE PAD

WAY







**PROPERT** 

LEGENI

**SECTION "A-A"** 

DOWNGRADIENT SIDE OF EACH LOT LINE —" -" -" — SILT FENCE OR LIMITS OF CLEARING AS GENERALLY → DRAINAGE FLOW SHOWN ON THE OVERALL SITE PLAN. TYPICAL HOUSE LOT LAYOUTS

DRIVE WAY

# NOT-TO-SCALE

LOT TYPE-C

NOTE: SILT FENCE TO BE INSTALLED PER

THESE DETAILS AND LOCATED ON THE

**PLAN VIEW** 

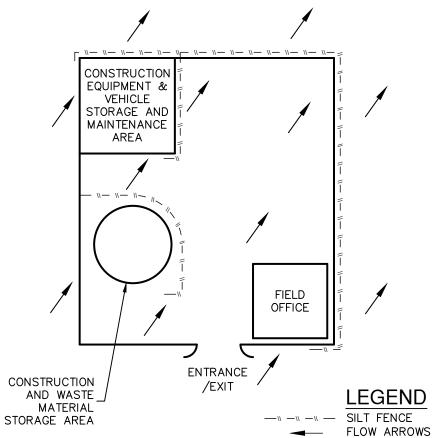
THE FILTER BAG MATERIAL SHALL BE MADE OF POLYPROPYLENE, POLYETHYLENE OR POLYAMIDE WOVEN FABRIC, MIN. UNIT WEIGHT OF 4 OUNCES/SY. HAVE A MULLEN BURST STRENGTH EXCEEDING 300 PSI AND ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY EXCEEDING 70%.

THE FILTER BAG SHALL BE FILLED WITH CLEAN, MEDIUM WASHED PEA GRAVEL TO COARSE GRAVEL (0.31 TO 0.75 INCH DIAMETER).

3. SAND SHALL <u>NOT</u> BE USED TO FILL THE FILTER BAGS.

# GRAVEL FILTER BAG DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



# CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA

NOT-TO-SCALE

THE ENGINEERING SEAL HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO THIS SHEET ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH THE TPDES-STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) REGULATIONS.

THIS SHEET HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR PURPOSES OF THE SWP3 ONLY. ALL OTHER CIVIL ENGINEERING RELATED INFORMATION SHOULD BE ACQUIRED FROM THE APPROPRIATE SHEET IN THE CIVIL IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

SIGNER C8.10

13657-00 JUNE 2025 HECKED XX DRAWN XX

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