

ARGETED CONSTITUENTS

 SEDIMENT O NUTRIENTS/TOXIC

O OIL & GREASE O FLOATABLE MATERIALS O OTHER CONSTRUCTION

O MAINTENANCE

TRAINING

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIRMENTS O CAPITAL COST

LEGEND

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

UNKNOWN OR QUESTIONABLE IMPACT

E-8

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

■ MEDIUM IMPACT

O LOW IMPACT

SILT FENCE IS NORMALLY USED AS PERIMETER CONTROL LOCATED DOWNSTREAM OF DISTURBED AREAS. IT IS ONLY FEASIBLE FOR NON-CONCENTRATED, SHEET FLOW CONDITIONS. IF IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO PLACE A SILT FENCE WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOWS MAY BE EXPERIENCED (E.G. WHERE TWO SILT FENCES JOIN AT AN ANGLE, OR ACROSS MINOR CHANNELS OR GULLIES), IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO REINFORCE THE SILT FENCE AT THAT AREA BY A ROCK BERM OR SAND BAG BERM, OR OTHER STRUCTURAL MEASURES THAT WILL SUPPORT THE SILT FENCE. O SUITABILITY FOR SLOPES >

SILT FENCE IS AN ECONOMICAL MEANS TO TREAT OVERLAND, NON-CONCENTRATED FLOWS FOR ALL TYPES OF PROJECTS. SILT FENCES ARE USED AS PERIMETER CONTROL DEVICES FOR BOTH SITE DEVELOPERS END LINEAR (ROADWAY) TYPE PROJECTS. THEY ARE MOST EFFECTIVE WITH COARSE TO SILTY SOIL TYPES. DUE TO THE POTENTIAL OF CLOGGING AND LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS, SILT FENCES SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION IN AREAS THAT HAVE PREDOMINANTLY CLAY SOIL TYPES. IN THIS LATTER INSTANCE A SOILS ENGINEER OR SOIL SCIENTIST SHOULD CONFIRM THE SUITABILITY OF SILT FENCE FOR THAT APPLICATION.

n fences are to be constructed along a line of constant elevation (along a CONTOUR LINE) WHERE POSSIBLE.

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA SHALL BE 0.25 ACRE PER 100 LINEAR FEET OF SILT MAXIMUM FLOW TO ANY 20 FOOT SECTION OF SILT FENCE SHALL BE 1 CFS.

MAXIMUM DISTANCE OF FLOW TO SILT FENCE SHALL BE 200 FEET OR LESS. IF THE SLOPE EXCEEDS 10 PERCENT THE FLOW DISTANCE SHALL BE LESS THAN 50 FEET.

MAXIMUM SLOPE ADJACENT TO THE FENCE SHALL BE 2:1.

IF 50% OR LESS SOIL, BY WEIGHT, PASSES THE U.S. STANDARD SLEEVE NO. 200;

SELECT THE APPARENT OPENING SIZE (A.O.S.) TO RETAIN 85% OF THE SOIL.

IF 85% OR MORE OF SOIL BY WEIGHT, PASSES THE U.S. STANDARD SLEEVE NO. 200, SILT FENCES SHALL NOT BE USED UNLESS THE SOIL MASS IS EVALUATED AND DEEMED SUITABLE BY A SOIL SCIENTIST OR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER CONCERNING THE ERODIBLITY OF THE SOIL MASS, DISPERSIVE CHARACTERISTICS, AND THE POTENTIAL GRAIN—SIZE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MATERIAL THAT IS LIKELY TO BE ENDIED.

STONE OVERFLOW STRUCTURES OR OTHER OUTLET CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT ALL LOW POINTS ALONG THE FENCE OR SPACED AT APPROXIMATELY 300 FEET IF THERE IS NO APPARENT LOW POINT.

FILTER STONE FOR OVERFLOW STRUCTURE SHALL BE 1-1/2" WASHED STONE CONTAINING NO FINES. ANGULAR SHAPED STONE IS PREFERABLE TO ROUNDED

APPLICATIONS PERIMETER CONTROL SLOPE PROTECTION SEDIMENT TRAPPING CHANNEL PROTECTION TEMPORARY STABILIZATION PERMANENT STABILIZATION

SEDIMENT

O NUTRIENTS TOXIC

MATERIALS

O OIL & GREASE

CAPITAL COST

MAINTENANCE

O TRAINING

FLOATABLE MATERIALS

OTHER CONSTRUCTION WASTES

IMPLEMENTATION

REQUIRMENTS

SUITABILITY FOR SLOPES >

LEGEND

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

QUESTIONABLE IMPACT

Fe = 0.75

S-1

MEDIUM IMPACT

LOW IMPACT

UNKNOWN OR

WASTE MANAGEMENT HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

SILT FENCE FABRIC MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM CRITERIA:

O TENSILE STRENGTH, ASTM D4832 TEST METHOD FOR GRAB BREAKING LOAD AND ELONGATION OF GEOTEXTILES, 90 LBS.

O PUNCTURE RATING, ASTM D4833 TEST METHOD FOR INDEX PUNCTURE RESISTANCE OF GEOTEXTILES, GEOMEMBRANES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, 60LBS.

O MULLEN BURST RATING, ASTM D3786 STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR HYDRAULIC BURSTING STRENGTH OF TEXTILE FABRICS— DIAPHRAGM BURSTING STRENGTH TESTER METHOD, 280 PSI.

O APPARENT OPENING SIZE, ASTM D4751 TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINING APPARENT OPENING SIZE, ASTM D4751 TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINING APPARENT OPENING SIZE, ASTM D4751 TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINING APPARENT OPENING SIZE OF A GEOTEVILE 11.5 SIEDUE NO. 70 (MAY) TO NO. TARGETED CONSTITUENTS

SILT FENCE

APPARENT OPENING SIZE OF A GEOTEXTILE, U.S. SLEEVE NO. 70 (MAX) TO NO. 100 (MIN).

O ULTRAVIOLET RESISTANCE, ASTM D4355. MINIMUM 70 PERCENT.
FENCE POSTS SHALL BE GALVANIZED STEEL AND MAY BE T-SECTION OR L-SECTION,
1.3 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT MINIMUM AND 4 FEET IN LENGTH MINIMUM. WOOD
POSTS MAY BE USED DEPENDING ON ANTICIPATED LENGTH OF SERVICE AND PROVIDED
THEY ARE 4 FEET IN LENGTH MINIMUM AND HAVE A NOMINAL CROSS SECTION OF 2
INCHES BY 4 INCHES FOR PINE OR 2 INCHES BY 2 INCHES FOR HARDWOODS.
SILT FENCE SHALL BE SUPPORTED BY GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE FENCE FABRIC AS
FOILOWS:

O 4"X4" MESH SIZE, W1.4/1.4, MINIMUM 14—GAUGE WIRE FENCE FABRIC; O HOG WIRE, 12 GAUGE WIRE, SMALL OPENINGS INSTALLED AT BOTTOM OF SILT

O STANDARD 2" X2' CHAIN LINK FENCE FABRIC; OR
O OTHER WELDED OR WOVEN STEEL FABRICS CONSISTING OF EQUAL OR SMALLER SPACING AS THAT LISTED HEREIN AND APPROPRIATE GAUGE WIRE TO PROVIDE SUPPORT. SUPPORT.

A 6-INCH WIDE TRENCH IS TO BE CUT 6 INCHES DEEP AT THE TOE OF THE FENCE TO ALLOW THE FABRIC TO BE LAID BELOW THE SURFACE AND BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED EARTH OR GRAVEL TO PREVENT BYPASS OF RUNOFF UNDER THE FENCE. FABRIC SHALL OVERLAP AT ABUTTING ENDS A MINIMUM OF 3 FEET AND SHALL BE JOINED SUCH THAT NO LEAKAGE OR BYPASS OCCURS.

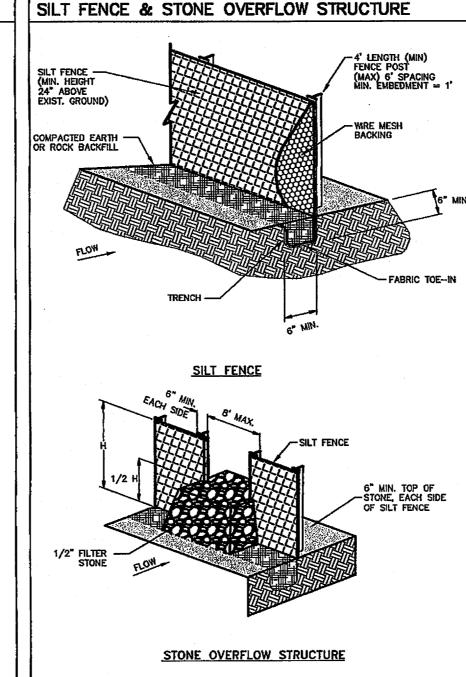
SUFFICIENT ROOM FOR THE OPERATION OF SEDIMENT REMOVAL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE PROVIDED BETWEEN THE SILT FENCE AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS IN ORDER TO PROPEDLY MAINTAIN THE ENDE

PROPERLY MAINTAIN THE FENCE.
THE ENDS OF THE FENCE SHALL BE TURNED UPSTREAM TO PREVENT BYPASS OF LIMITATIONS

MINOR PONDING WILL LIKELY OCCUR AT THE UPSTREAM SIDE OF THE SILT FENCE, WHICH COULD RESULT IN MINOR LOCALIZED FLOODING, SILT FENCES ARE NOT INTENDED FOR USE AS CHECK DAMS IN SWALES OR LOW AREAS SUBJECT TO CONCENTRATED FLOW, SILT FENCES SHALL NOT BE USED WHERE SOIL CONDITIONS PREVENT A MINIMUM TOE-IN DEPTH OF 6 INCHES OR INSTALLATION OF SUPPORT POSTS TO A DEPTH OF 12 INCHES. SILT FENCE CAN INTERFERE WITH CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS; THEREFORE PLANNING OF ACCESS ROUTES ONTO THE SITE IS CRITICAL. SILT FENCE CAN FALL STRUCTURALLY UNDER HEAVY STORM FLOWS, CREATING MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS AND REDUCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SYSTEM.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS SILT FENCE SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY (AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS REQUIRED BY THE TPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, APPENDIX A) FOR BUILDUP OF EXCESS SEDIMENT, UNDERCUTTING, SAGS, AND OTHER FAILURES. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE. IN ADDITION, DETERMINE THE SOURCE OF EXCESS SEDIMENT AND IMPLEMENT APPROPRIATE BMPS TO CONTROL THE EROSION. IF THE FABRIC BECOMES DAMAGED OR CLOGGED, IT SHOULD BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED AS NECESSARY.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ITEM MAY BE FOUND IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION—NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, SECTION 201.5 SILT FENCE.



INLET PROTECTION **CROSS SECTION**

INLET PROTECTION CONSISTS OF A VARIETY OF METHODS OF INTERCEPTING SEDIMENT AT LOW POINT INLETS THROUGH THE USE OF STONE, FILTER FABRIC, INLET INSERTS AND OTHER MATERIALS. THIS IS NORMALLY LOCATED AT THE INLET, PROVIDING EITHER DETENTION OR FILTRATION TO REDUCE SEDIMENT AND FLOATABLE MATERIALS IN STORM

INLET PROTECTION SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A SECONDARY DEFENSE IN SITE EROSION CONTROL DUE TO THE LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS AND APPLICABILITY OF THE TECHNIQUE. IT IS NORMALLY USED IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS THAT INCLUDE NEW INLETS OR ROADS WITH NEW CURB INLETS OR DURING MAJOR REPAIRS TO EXISTING ROADWAYS. INLET PROTECTION HAS LIMITED USE IN DEVELOPED AREAS DUE TO THE POTENTIAL FOR FLOODING, TRAFFIC SAFETY, PEDESTRIAN SAFETY AND MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS, INLET PROTECTION CAN REDUCE SEDIMENT IN STORM SEWER SYSTEMS BY SERVING AS A BACK UP SYSTEM TO ONSITE CONTROLS OR BY REDUCING SEDIMENT LOADS FROM CONTROLS

DIFFERENT INLET PROTECTION VARIATIONS ARE USED FOR DIFFERENT CONDITIONS AS FOLLOWS: FILTER BARRIER PROTECTION (SIMILAR TO A SILT FENCE BARRIER AROUND THE INLET) IS APPROPRIATE WHEN THE DRAINAGE AREA IS LESS THAN ONE ACRE AND THE BASIN

SLOPE IS LESS THAN FIVE (5) PERCENT. THIS TYPE OF PROTECTION IS NOT APPLICABLE IN PAVED AREAS APPLICABLE IN PAVED AREAS.

BLOCK AND GRAVEL (CRUSHED STONE, RECYCLED CONCRETE IS ALSO APPROPRIATE)
PROTECTION IS USED WHEN FLOWS EXCEED 0.5 C.F.S. AND IT IS NECESSARY TO
ALLOW FOR OVERTOPPING TO PREVENT FLOODING,

EXCAVATED IMPOUNDMENT PROTECTION AROUND A DROP INTEL MAY BE USED FOR
PROTECTION AGAINST SEDIMENT ENTERING A STORM DRAIN SYSTEM. WITH THIS
METHOD, IT IS NECESSARY TO INSTALL WEEP HOLES TO ALLOW THE IMPOUNDMENT TO
DRAIN COMPLETELY. THE IMPOUNDMENT SHALL BE SIZED SUCH THAT THE VOLUME OF
EXCAVATION SHALL BE EQUAL TO 1800 TO 3600 CUBIC FEET PER ACRE OF
DISTURBED AREA ENTERING THE INLET FOR FULL EFFECTIVENESS.

 SPECIAL CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN INSTALLING INLET PROTECTION ON PUBLICLY TRAVELED STREETS OR IN DEVELOPED AREAS. ENSURE THAT INLET PROTECTION IS PROPERLY DESIGNED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED TO AVOID FLOODING OF THE ROADWAY OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES. of the roadwat or adjacent properties and structures.

officer fabric protection shall be designed and maintained in a manner similar to silt fence.

officer where applicable, filter fabric, posts, and wire backing shall meet the material requirements specified in BMP fact sheet S—1, silt fence.

officer gravel shall be 3/4 inch (block and gravel protection) or 1—1/2 to

2 INCH (EXCAVATED IMPOUNDMENT PROTECTION) WASHED STONE CONTAINING NO FINES. ANGULAR SHAPED STONE IS PREFERABLE TO ROUNDED SHAPES. CONCRETE BLOCKS SHALL BE STANDARD 8" X 8" X 16" CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS MAXIMUM DEPTH OF FLOW SHALL BE EIGHT (B) INCHES OR LESS.

APPLICATIONS PERIMETER CONTROL

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT

HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

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FLOATABLE MATERIALS

O OTHER CONSTRUCTION

IMPLEMENTATION

REQUIRMENTS

O SUITABILITY FOR SLOPES >

LEGEND

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

UNKNOWN OR

QUESTIONABLE IMPACT

VARIES

S-4

O LOW IMPACT

OSITIVE DRAINAGE IS CRITICAL IN THE DESIGN OF INLET PROTECTION. IF OVERFLOW S NOT PROVIDED FOR AT THE INLET, EXCESS FLOWS SHALL BE ROUTED THROUGH ESTABLISHED SWALES, STREETS, OR OTHER WATERCOURSES_TO MINIMIZE DAMAGE DU SLOPE PROTECTION SEDIMENT TRAPPING CHANNEL PROTECTION TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

INLET PROTECTION

X W1.4, AND GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS SET A MINIMUM OF 1 FOOT DEPTH AND SPACED NOT MORE THAN 6 FEET ON CENTER. A 6 INCH WIDE TRENCH IS TO BE CUT 6 INCHES DEEP AT THE TOE OF THE FENCE TO ALLOW THE FABRIC TO BE LAID BELOW THE SURFACE AND BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED EARTH OR GRAVEL. THIS ENTRENCHMENT PREVENTS ANY BYPASS OF RUNOFF UNDER THE FENCE.

BELOW THE SURFACE AND BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED EARTH OR GRAVEL. THIS ENTRENCHMENT PREVENTS ANY BYPASS OF RUNOFF UNDER THE FENCE.

BLOCK AND GRAVEL PROTECTION (CURB AND DROP INLETS)

CONCRETE BLOCKS ARE TO BE PLACED ON THEIR SIDES IN A SINGLE ROW AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE INLET, WITH ENDS ABBUTTING, OPENINGS IN THE BLOCKS SHOULD FACE OUTWARD, NOT UPWARD, 1/2 X1/2" WARE MESH SHALL THEN BE PLACED OVER THE OUTSIDE FACE OF THE BLOCKS COVERING THE HOLES, FILTER STONE SHALL THEN BE PILIED AGAINST THE WIRE MESH TO THE TOP OF THE BLOCKS WITH THE BASE OF THE STONES BEING A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES FROM THE BLOCKS. ALTERNATIVELY WHERE LOOSE STONE IS A CONCERN (STREETS, ETC.), THE FILTER STONE MAY BE PLACED IN APPROPRIATELY SIZED GEOTEXTILE FABRIC BAGS. PERIODICALLY, WHEN THE STONE FILTER BECOMES CLOGGED, THE STONE MUST BE REMOVED AND CLEANED IN A PROPER MANNER OR REPLACED WITH NEW STONE AND PILED BACK AGAINST THE WIRE MESH.

EXCAVATED IMPOUNDMENT PROTECTION

AN EXCAVATED IMPOUNDMENT PROTECTION

AN EXCAVATED IMPOUNDMENT SHALL BE SIZED TO PROVIDE A STORAGE VOLUME OF BETWEEN 1800 AND 3600 CUBIC FEET PER ACRE OF DISTURBED AREA. THE TRAP SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM DEPTH OF ONE FOOT AND A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 2 FEET AS MEASURED FROM THE TOP OF THE INLET AND SHALL HAVE SIDESLOPES OF 2:1 OR FLATTER. WEEP HOLES ARE TO BE INSTALLED IN THE INLET WALLS TO ALLOW FOR THE COMPLETE DEWATERING OF THE TRAP. WHEN THE ISTORAGE CAPACITY OF THE IMPOUNDMENT HAS BEEN REDUCED BY ONE—HALF, THE SILT SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED IN A PROPER MANNER.

INLET INSERTS ARE COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE TO REMOVE SEDIMENT, CONSTITUENTS (POLLUTANTS) ABSORED TO SEDIMENT, AND OIL AND GREASE, MAINTENANCE IS TARGETED CONSTITUENTS

(POLLUTANTS) ABSORED TO SEDIMENT, AND OIL AND GREASE, MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS THAT COULD CLOG THE FILTERS. INLET INSERTS MUST HAVE A BYPASS FUNCTION TO PREVENT FLOODING FROM CLOGGING OR HIGH FLOWS.

SPECIAL CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN INSTALLING INLET PROTECTION ON PUBLICLY TRAVELED STREETS OR IN DEVELOPED AREAS. ENSURE THAT INLET PROTECTION IS PROPERLY DESIGNED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED TO AVOID FLOODING OF THE ROADWAY OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURES.

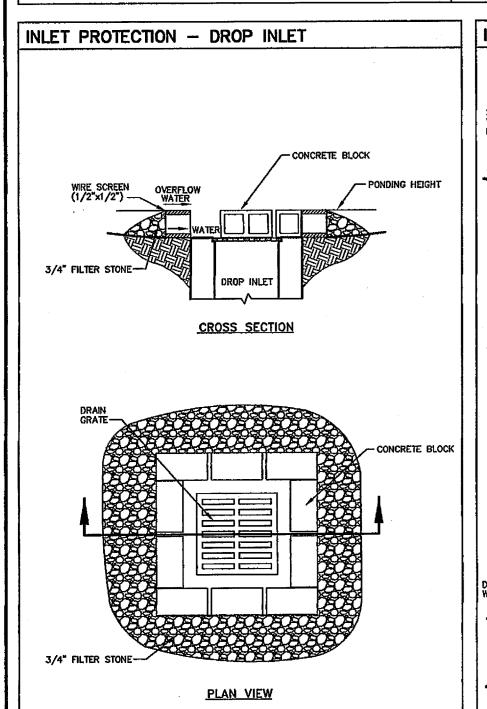
INLET PROTECTION IS ONLY VIABLE AT LOW POINT INLETS. INLETS THAT ARE ON A SLOPE CANNOT BE EFFECTIVELY PROTECTED BECAUSE STORM WATER WILL BYPASS THE INLET AND CONTINUE DOWNSTREAM, CAUSING AN OVERLOAD CONDITION AT INLETS DOWNSTREAM.

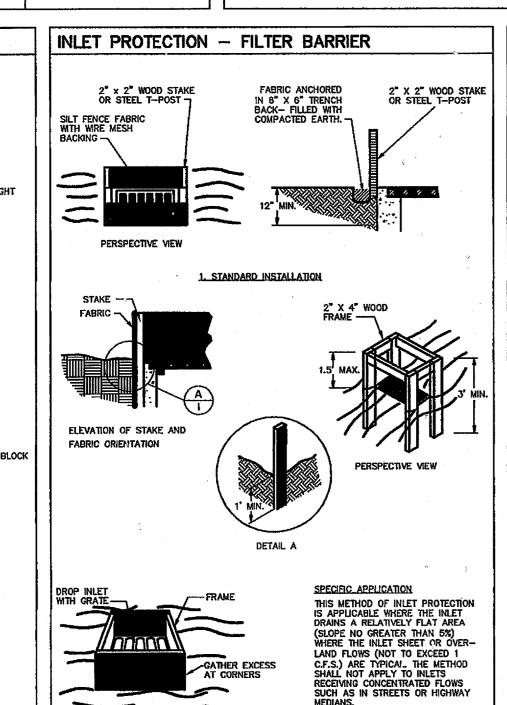
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

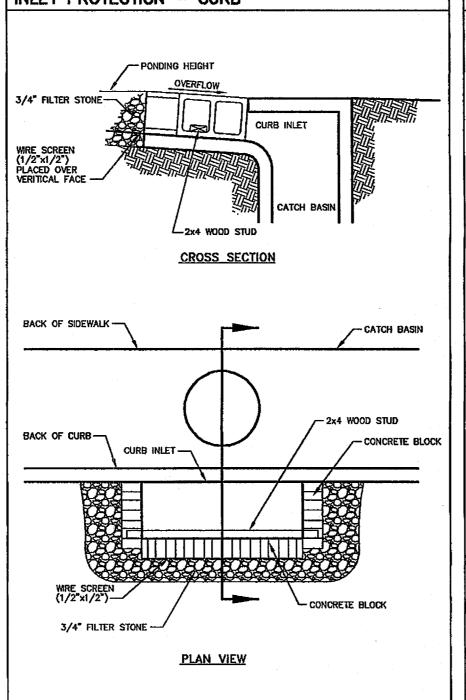
INLET PROTECTION SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY (AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS REQUIRED BY THE TPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, APPENDIX A). WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED END THE FABRIC BECOMES CLOGGED, IT SHOULD BE CLEANED OR, IF NECESSARY, REPLACED. ALSO, SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES APPROXIMATELY ONE—HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE INLET PROTECTION DEVICE. IF A SUMP IS USED, SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THE VOLUME OF THE BASIN IS REDUCED BY 50%.

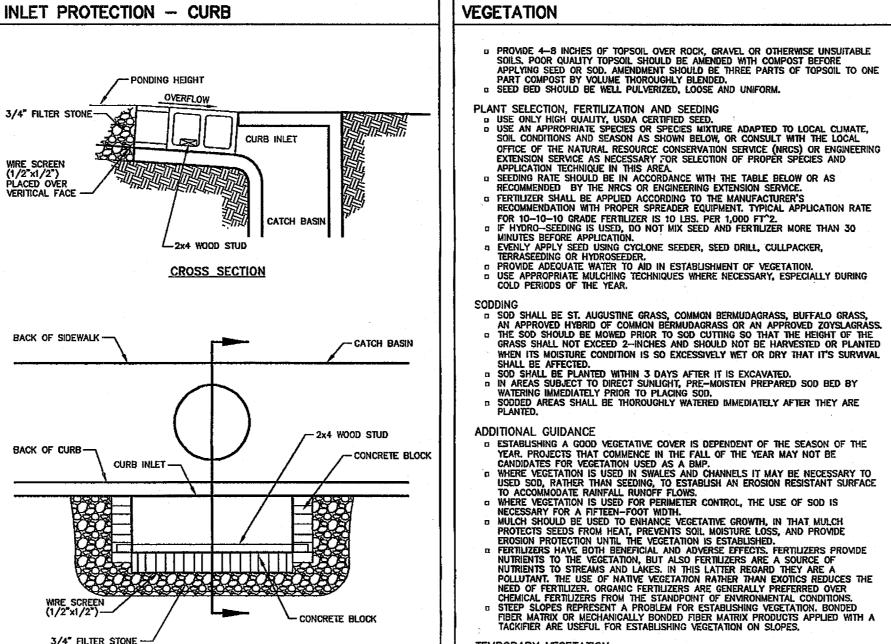
FOR SYSTEMS USING FILTER STONE, WHEN THE FILTER STONE BECOMES CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT, THE STONES MUST BE PULLED AWAY FROM THE INLET AND CLEANED OR REPLACED. SINCE CLEANING OF STONE AT A CONSTRUCTION SITE MAY BE DIFFICULT, AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH WOULD BE TO USE THE CLOGGED STONE AS FILL MATERIAL AND PUT NEW STONE AROUND THE INLET.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ITEM MAY BE FOUND IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION—NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, SECTION 201.15 INLET PROTECTION.









PROVIDE 4—8 INCHES OF TOPSOIL OVER ROCK, GRAVEL OR OTHERWISE UNSUITABLE SOILS, POOR QUALITY TOPSOIL SHOULD BE AMENDED WITH COMPOST BEFORE APPLYING SEED OR SOD. AMENDMENT SHOULD BE THREE PARTS OF TOPSOIL TO ONE PART COMPOST BY VOLUME THOROUGHLY BLENDED.

SEED BED SHOULD BE WELL PULVERIZED, LOOSE AND UNIFORM. E ONLY HIGH QUALITY, USDA CERTIFIED SEED.

AN APPROPRIATE SPECIES OR SPECIES MIXTURE ADAPTED TO LOCAL CUMATE,
L CONDITIONS AND SEASON AS SHOWN BELOW, OR CONSULT WITH THE LOCAL OFFICE OF THE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS) OR ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE AS NECESSARY FOR SELECTION OF PROPER SPECIES AND APPLICATION TECHNIQUE IN THIS AREA.

SEEDING RATE SHOULD BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TABLE BELOW OR AS RECOMMENDED BY THE NRCS OR ENGINEERING EXTENSION SERVICE. FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATION WITH PROPER SPREADER EQUIPMENT. TYPICAL APPLICATION RATE FOR 10-10-10 GRADE FERTILIZER IS 10 LBS. PER 1,000 FT^2. IF HYDRO-SEEDING IS USED, DO NOT MIX SEED AND FERTILIZER MORE THAN 30 MINUTES BEFORE APPLICATION. EVENLY APPLY SEED USING CYCLONE SEEDER, SEED DRILL, CULLPACKER, TERRASEEDING OR HYDROSEEDER. PROVIDE ADEQUATE WATER TO AID IN ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION.
USE APPROPRIATE MULCHING TECHNIQUES WHERE NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY DURING COLD PERIODS OF THE YEAR. SOD SHALL BE ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS, COMMON BERMUDAGRASS, BUFFALO GRASS, AN APPROVED HYBRID OF COMMON BERMUDAGRASS OR AN APPROVED ZOYSLAGRASS.
 THE SOD SHOULD BE MOWED PRIOR TO SOD CUTTING SO THAT THE HEIGHT OF THE GRASS SHALL NOT EXCEED 2—INCHES AND SHOULD NOT BE HARVESTED OR PLANTED OTTALL BE AFFECTED.

1 SOD SHALL BE PLANTED WITHIN 3 DAYS AFTER IT IS EXCAVATED.

1 IN AREAS SUBJECT TO DIRECT SUNLIGHT, PRE-MOISTEN PREPARED SOD BED BY WATERING IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO PLACING SOD.

SODDED AREAS SHALL BE THOROUGHLY WATERED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEY ARE PLANTED.

TEMPORARY VEGETATION THE TABLE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE LISTS RECOMMENDED PLANT SPECIES FOR THE NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS REGION DEPENDING ON THE SEASON FOR PLANTING.

VEGETATION

RECOMMENDED GRASS MIXTURE FOR TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL:

SEASON COMMON NAME | RATE (LBS/ACRE) ESTERN WHEAT GRA WHEAT (RED. WINTER) 30.0 MAY 1-AUG 31 FOXTAIL MILLET FEB 15-MAY 31 ANNUAL RYE 20.0 SEP 1-DEC 31

PERMANENT VEGETATION rass seed for permanent vegetation can be sown at the same time as seeding FOR TEMPORARY (ANNUAL) VEGETATION. DROUGHT TOLERANT NATIVE VEGETATION IS RECOMMENDED RATHER THAN EXOTICS AS A LONG-TERM WATER CONSERVATION MEASUF NATIVE GRASSES CAN BE PLANTED AS SEED OR PLACED AS SOD. BUFFALDE 609, FOR EXAMPLE, IS A HYBRID GRASS THAT IS PLACED AS SOD. FERTILIZERS ARE NOT NORMALLY USED TO ESTABLISH NATIVE GRASSES, BUT MULCHING IS EFFECTIVE IN RETAINING SOIL MOISTURE FOR THE NATIVE PLANTS.

RECOMMENDED NATIVE GRASSES FOR PERMANENT EROSION COM

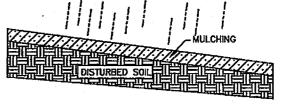
GRASS		RATE
IFFALOE GRASS	FULL TURF APPLICATION	3-4 lbs./1000 sqft.
UE GRAMA	FULL TURF APPLICATION	2 lbs./1000 sqft.
DE OATS GRAMA	APPLIED WITH OTHER NATIVE SEED	1/4 lb./1000 sqft.

LIMITATIONS VEHICULAR TRAFFIC. AS A TEMPORARY TECHNIQUE, VEGETATION MAY BE COSTLY WHEN COMPARED TO OTHER TECHNIQUES. VEGETATION MAY REQUIRE A PERIOD OF DAYS TO WEEKS BEFORE BECOMING ESTABLISHED. LACK OF WATER AND LACK OF OR IMPROPER USE OF SOIL AMENDMENTS (COMPOST, FERTILIZER, ETC.) WILL USUALLY RESULT IN POOR TURF ESTABLISHMENT, ALTERNATE EROSION CONTROL (E.G. MULCHING, SODDING VEGETATIVE

STRIPS, ETC) SHOULD BE USED UNTIL VEGETATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED. VEGETATION IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR ROCK, GRAVEL OR COARSE GRAINED SOILS UNLESS 4 TO 6 INCHES OF TOPSOIL IS APPLIED.

PROTECT NEWLY SEEDED AREAS FROM EXCESSIVE RUNOFF AND TRAFFIC UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED. A WATERING AND FERTILIZING SCHEDULE WILL BE REQUIRED AS PART OF THE SWPPP TO ASSIST IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VEGETATION, VEGETATION SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY (AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS REQUIRED BY THE TPDES
CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, APPENDIX A) TO ENSURE THAT THE PLANT MATERIAL IS
ESTABLISHED PROPERLY AND REMAINS HEALTHY. BARE SPOTS SHALL BE RESEEDED ESTABLISHED PROPERLY AND REMAINS HEALTHY. BARE SPOTS SHALL BE RESEEDED AND/OR PROTECTED FROM EROSION BY MATCH OR OTHER BMP, ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT DEPOSITED BY RUNOFF SHOULD BE REMOVED TO PREVENT SMOTHERING OF THE VEGETATION. IN ADDITION, DETERMINE THE SOURCE OF EXCESS SEDIMENT AND IMPLEMENT APPROPRIATE BMPS TO CONTROL THE EROSION.

MULCHING



MULCHING IS THE APPLICATION OF A LAYER OF CHOPPED STRAW, HAY, CHIPPED SITE VEGETATION, OR OTHER MATERIAL, WHICH IS SPREAD UNIFORMILY OVER BARREN AREAS TO REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF EROSION FROM RAINFALL, TYPES OF MULCH INCLUDE ORGANIC REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF EROSION FROM RAINFALL. TYPES OF MULCH INCLUDE ORGANIC MATERIALS (E.G. COMPOST MIXTURES), STRAW, WOOD CHIPS, BARK, OR OTHER FIBERS. ANOTHER FROM OF MULCH, WHICH HAS BEEN COMMERCIALIZED, USES STRAW OR OTHER MATERIAL WITH ORGANIC AND INORGANIC BINDING SYSTEMS WHICH ARE TYPICALLY SPRAYED OVER THE CONTROL AREA. SOME OF THESE PRODUCTS MAY BE VERY EFFECTIVE ON STEEPER SLOPES WHERE THERE IS NO VEHICULAR OR FOOT TRAFFIC TO DISTUPT THE APPLICATION UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED. MULCH SHOULD NOT CONTAIN CHIPPED MANUFACTURED BOARDS OR CHEMICALLY TREATED WOOD SUCH AS PARTICLEBOARD, RAILROAD TIES OR SIMILAF TREATED WOOD. HAY SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A REPLACEMENT FOR STRAW UNLESS IT CAN BE DETERMINED THAT IT IS WEED AND SEED FREE.

PRIMARY USE MULCH IS USED TO TEMPORARILY AND/OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZE BARE OR FRESHLY SEEDED AREAS. IT PROTECTS THE SOIL FROM EROSION AND MOISTURE LOSS BY LESSENING THE EFFECTS OF WIND, WATER AND SUNLIGHT. IT ALSO DECREASES THE VELOCITY OF SHEET FLOW, THEREBY REDUCING THE VOLUME OF SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER FLOW LEAVING THE MULCHED

APPLICATIONS

MULCH MAY BE USED ON MOST CONSTRUCTION—RELATED DISTURBED AREAS FOR SURFACE PROTECTION INCLUDING:

D. FRESHLY SEEDED OR PLANTED AREAS.

AREAS AT RISK DUE TO THE TIME PERIOD BEING UNSUITABLE FOR GROWING VEGETATION,

a AREAS THAT ARE NOT CONDUSIVE TO SEEDING OR PLANTING.

DESIGN CRITERIA

MULCH MAY BE USED BY ITSELF OR IN COMBINATION WITH NETTING OTHER ANCHORS TO PROMOTE SOIL STABILIZATION.

CHOICE OF MULCH DEPENDS LARGELY ON SLOPE, CLIMATE, AND SOIL TYPE IN ADDITION TO AVAILABILITY OF MATERIALS.

MULCH SHOULD BE APPLIED IN AN EVEN AND UNIFORM MANNER WHERE CONCENTRATED WATER FLOW IS NEGLIGIBLE.

THE APPLICATION OF STRAW MULCH SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY 2 TONS DRY STRAW PER ACRE SPREAD UNIFORMLY ACROSS THE AREA. OTHER FORMS OF MULCH, SUCH AS WOOD CHIPS OR CHOPPED SITE VEGETATION SHOULD BE PLACED IN THICKNESS OF TWO-INCHES OR GREATER OVER THE AREA.

STRAW MULCH SHOULD BE ANCHORED BY APPLICATION OF A FIBER MULCH BINDER, BY THE APPLICATION OF A SYNTHETIC LIQUID MULCH BINDER, BY USING A TRACTOR DRAWN CRIMPER TO PUNCH INTO THE SOIL, OR BY PLACING A NETTING ABOVE THE MULCH STAPLED TO THE GROUND AS REQUIRED.

MULCH HYDRAULICALLY APPLIED WITH TACKIFIERS AND BINDING AGENTS IS COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE AS A BONDED FIBER MATRIX (SFM) WHICH MAY BE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2.5:1.

MOOD CHIPS ARE SUITABLE FOR AREAS THAT WILL NOT REQUIRE MOWING FREQUENTLY AND ARE HEAVY ENOUGH THAT THEY DO NOT REQUIRE ANCHORING. THEY DO, HOWEVER, DEPLETE NITROGEN FROM THE SOIL, WHICH IS A NECESSARY NUTRIENT FOR ALL PLANTS. TO ALLEVANTE THIS CONDITION, WOOD CHIPS MUST BE TREATED WITH 12 POUNDS OF AMMONIUM NITRATE PER TON OF MULCH USED.

BARK CHIPS ARE POPULAR FOR ORNAMENTAL APPLICATIONS, AS THEY DO NOT REQUIRE ANCHORING, DO NOT DECOMPOSE VERY RAPIDLY AND SERVE AS AN EXCELLENT INSULATION MATERIAL WHEN USING BARK CHIPS, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO TREAT FOR NITROGEN DEFICIENCY OR TO FERTILIZE.

APPLICATIONS PERIMETER CONTROL SLOPE PROTECTION

SEDIMENT TRAPPING CHANNEL PROTECTION TEMPORARY STABILIZATION PERMANENT STABILIZATION WASTE MANAGEMENT HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

TARGETED CONSTITUENTS SEDIMENT NUTRIENTS TOXIC MATERIALS

OIL & GREASE FLOATABLE MATERIALS OTHER CONSTRUCTION

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIRMENTS CAPITAL COST

MAINTENANCE TRAINING O SUITABILITY FOR SLOPES >

LEGEND

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT MEDIUM IMPACT LOW IMPACT

UNKNOWN OR QUESTIONABLE IMPACT

Fe = 0.9E-5

MULCHING

COMPOST AND WOOD MULCH MIXTURES SHOULD BE A BLEND OF 50% UNTREATED WOOD MULCH WITH 50% COMPOST MEASURED BY VOLUME. WOOD MULCH SHOULD BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 5 IN. IN LENGTH WITH 95% PASSING A 2 IN. SCREEN AND LESS THAN 30% PASSING A 1 IN. SCREEN. THE COMPOST SHALL MEET THE PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN TABLE 1 OF TXDOT SPECIAL SPECIFICATION 105B, COMPOST, WHICH CAN BE FOUND IN APPENDIX F. PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ANY MULCH, THE AREA TO BE PROTECTED MUST BE GRADED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLANS.

FERTILIZATION AND SOIL TREATMENT SHOULD THEN BE DONE PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF MULCH WITH THE EXCEPTIONS OF WHEN SEED IS TO APPLIED BY MEANS OF HYDRO—SEED OR WHEN SEED IS DISTRIBUTED FOLLOWING STRAW MULCH SPREADING DURING WINTER MONTHS.

D. ORGANIC MULCHES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED BY HAND OR BY MECHANICAL MEANS, BUT TO BE EFFECTIVE A COMPLETE COVERING

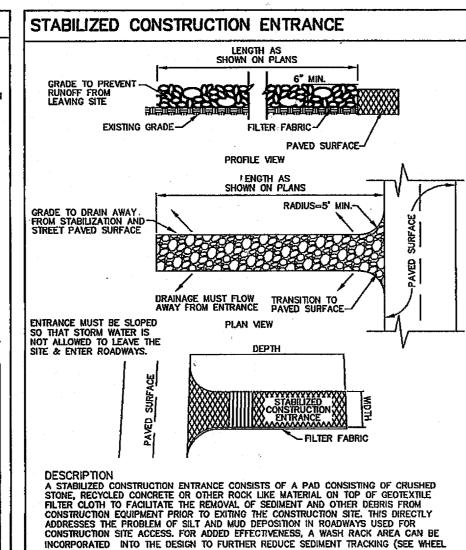
REFER TO THE TABLE ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE FOR ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE. LIMITATIONS MULCHES ARE SUBJECT TO REMOVAL BY WIND OR WATER UNDER SEVERE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

MULCHES LOWER THE SOIL TEMPERATURE, WHICH MAY RESULT IN LONGER SEED GERMINATION PERIODS. MULCH SHOULD NOT BE APPLIED WITHIN THE ORDINARY HIGH-WATER MARK OF SURFACE WATERS, AS IT CAN BE A POTENTIAL MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

MULCHED AREAS SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY (AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS REQUIRED BY THE TPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, APPENDIX A) FOR THIN OR BARE SPOTS CAUSED BY NATURAL DECOMPOSITION OR WEATHER RELATED EVENTS. MULCH IN HIGH TRAFFIC AREAS SHOULD BE REPLACED ON A REGULAR BASIS TO MAINTAIN UNIFORM PROTECTION. EXCESS MULCH SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE SITE AND STOCKPILED FOR USE DURING THE MAINTENANCE PERIOD TO DRESS PROBLEM SPOTS. SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ITEM MAY BE FOUND IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION-NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, SECTION 201.17 MULCHING.

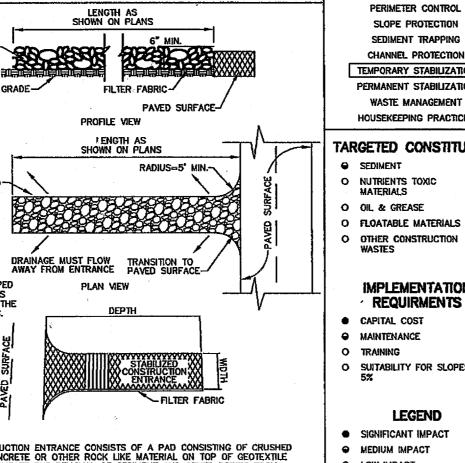
MULCH STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES						
MULCH MATERIAL	QUALITY STANDARDS	APPLICATION RATES	REMARKS			
STRAW	AIR-DRIED, FREE FROM UNDESIRABLE SEED AND FROM COARSE MATERIAL	2*-3* THICK, APPROX. 2 TONS PER ACRE.	COST-EFFECTIVE WHEN APPLIED WITH ADEQUATE THICKNESS. HAY CAN BE USED IF WEED AND SEED FREE. IN WINDY AREAS AND STEEP SLOPES, STRAW MUST BE HELD IN PLACE BY CRIMPING, USING A TACKIFIER, OR COVERING WITH NETTING.			
CHIPPED SITE VEGITATION	SHOULD INCLUDE GRADATION FROM FINE TO COURSE TO PROMOTE INTERLOCKING PROPERTIES. MAXIMUM SIZE 6 INCHES IN LENGTH.	2*MINIMUM THICKNESS OVER AREA; APPROX 1D TONS PER ACRE.	COST-EFFECTIVE MANNER OF DISPOSING OF VEGETATIVE DEBRIS FROM SITE. DO NOT PLACE IN AREAS SUBJECT TO FLOODING. DECOMPOSITION OF CHIPPED VEGETATION COMPLETES WITH NUTRIENTS IMPORTANT TO SUBSEQUENT GRASS ESTABLISHMENT. MULCH MUST BE FREE OF WASTE MATERIALS SUCH AS PLASTIC BAG, METAL DEBRIS, ETC.			
WOOD MULCH AND COMPOST MIXTURE	COMPOST SHALL MEET THE PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS (TABLE 1) OF APPENDIX F.	2"MINIMUM THICKNESS OVER AREA; APPROX 10 TONS PER ACRE.	SPECIAL CAUTION IS ADVISED REGARDING THE SOURCE AND COMPOSITION OF WOOD MULCHES. DETERMINE WHETHER THE PREPARATION INCLUDES WEED AND SEED CONTROL WOOD MULCHES ARE AN EXCELLENT SOIL AMENDMENT, ULTIMATELY IMPROVING THE ORGANIC CONTENT FOR THE SOIL.			
HYDROMULCH	NO GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS.	APPROX. 25-30 LBS PER 1000 SF OR 1500-2000 LBS PER ACRE.	APPLY WITH A HYDROMULCHER. FIBERS SHOULD BE KEPT TO LESS THAN 3/4 INCH TO PREVENT CLOGGING EQUIPMENT. BEST USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SEED AT TIME OF APPLICATION.			
BONDED FIBER MATRIX	HYDRAULICALLY APPLIED MULCH WITH TACKIFIERS AND BINDING AGENTS.	FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.	BONDED FIBER MATRIX MAY BE PARTICULARY EFFECTIVE ON SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2.5:1.			

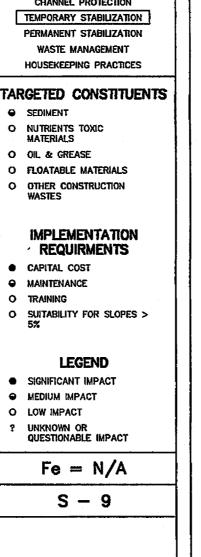
(TYPICALLY 3000 LBS. PER ACRE OR GREATER)



PRIMARY USE
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE USED PRIMARILY FOR SITES IN WHICH
SIGNIFICANT TRUCK TRAFFIC OCCURS ON A DAILY BASIS. IT REDUCES THE NEED TO
REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM STREETS. IF PROPERLY USED, IT ALSO THE MAJORITY OF
TRAFFIC TO A SINGLE LOCATION, REDUCING THE NUMBER AND QUANTITY OF DISTURBED
AREAS ON THE SITE AND PROVIDING PROTECTION FOR OTHER STRUCTURAL CONTROLS

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE A REQUIRED PART OF THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR ALL SITE DEVELOPMENTS LARGER THAN ONE ACRE AND A RECOMMENDED PRACTICE FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION SITES. IF POSSIBLE, CONTROLLED ENTRANCES SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO SMALL LOT CONSTRUCTION DUE TO THE LARGE PERCENTAGE OF DISTURBED AREA ON THE SITE AND HIGH POTENTIAL FOR OFFSITE TRACKING OF SILT AND





APPLICATIONS

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

DESIGN CRITERIA

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED SUCH THAT DRAINAGE ACROSS THE ENTRANCE IS DIRECTED TO A CONTROLLED, STABILIZED OUTLET ON SITE WITH PROVISIONS FOR STORAGE, PROPER FILTRATION, AND REMOVAL OF WASH WATER.

THE ENTRANCE MUST BE SLOPED AWAY FROM THE PAVED SURFACE SO THAT STORM WATER IS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE SITE ONTO ROADWAYS.

MINIMUM WIDTH OF ENTRANCE SHALL BE 15 FEET.

STONE SHALL BE PLACED IN A LAYER OF AT LEAST 12—INCHES THICKNESS. THE STONE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 3 TO 6 INCH COARSE AGGREGATE.

PREVENT SHORTCUTTING OF THE FULL LENGTH OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE BY INSTALLING BARRIERS AS NECESSARY.

THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM CRITERIA:

TENSILE STRENGTH, ASTM D4632 TEST METHOD FOR GRAB BREAKING LOAD AND ELONGATION OF GEOTEXTILES, 300—LBS.

PUNCTURE STRENGTH, ASTM D4833 TEST METHOD FOR INDEX PUNCTURE RESISTANCE OF GEOTEXTILES, GEOMEMBRANES AND RELATED PRODUCTS, 120—LBS.

MULLEN BURST RATING, ASTM D3786 STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR HYDRAULIC BURSTING STRENGTH OF TEXTILE FABRICS-DIAPHRAGM BURSTING STRENGTH TESTER METHOD, 600-P.S.I.
APPARENT OPENING SIZE, ASTM D4751 TEST FOR DETERMINING APPARENT

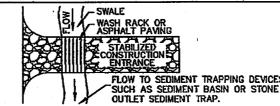
OPENING SIZE OF A GEOTEXTILE, U.S. SIEVE NO. 40(MAX).
WHEN NECESSARY, VEHICLES MUST BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PAVED ROADS, STREETS, OR PARKING LOTS. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON A CONSTRUCTED WHEEL WASH FACILITY THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER SEDIMENTATION/FILLTRATION DEVICE.
MINIMUM DIMENSIONS FOR THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

MIN. WIDTH MIN. DEPTH TRACT. DEPTH OF ENTRANCE OF ENTRANCE < 1 ACRE 100 FEET 15 FEET 20 FEET < 5 ACRES 200 FEET 20 FEET 50 FEET > 5 ACRES > 200 FEET 25 FEET 75-100 FEET

SELECTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE LOCATION IS CRITICAL. TO BE EFFECTIVE, IT MUST BE USED EXCLUSIVELY STABILIZED ENTRANCES ARE RATHER EXPENSIVE CONSIDERING THAT IT MUST BE INSTALLED IN COMBINATION WITH ONE OR MORE OTHER SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES, BUT IT MAY BE COST EFFECTIVE COMPARED TO LABOR—INTENSIVE STREET CLEANING MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY (AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS REQUIRED BY THE TPD'S CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, APPENDIX A). WHEN SEDIMENT HAS SUBSTANTIALLY CLOGGED THE VOID AREA BETWEEN THE ROCKS, THE AGGREGATE MAT MUST BE WASHED DOWN OR REPLACED. PERIODIC RE-GRADING AND TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE MUST BE DONE TO KEEP THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ENTRANCE FROM DIMINISHING.

IF THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IS NOT EFFECTIVELY REMOVING SEDIMENT FROM WHEELS THEN A WHEEL WASH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED. SPECIFICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ITEM MAY BE FOUND IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION — NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS, SECTION 201.10 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.

WHEEL WASH



ESCRIPTION				
HE WHEEL WASH IS U	SED IN CONJUNCTION	N WITH A STABILL	ZED CONSTRUCTIO	N ENTRA
O PROVIDE AN AREA	WHERE TRUCK WHEE	LS AND UNDERCA	RRIAGES CAN BE	CLEANED
RIOR TO TRAVERSING				
UBLIC ROAD SYSTEM.				
rate over a swale. Iozzles is collected				
TONE OUTLET SEDIME				
EDIMENT PRIOR TO DI				

APPLICATIONS WHEEL WASHES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ANCILLARY COMPONENT TO STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.

IT THE LOCATION SHOULD BE WITHIN THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SO THAT THE VEHICLE DOES NOT PICK UP ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT LOAD BY TRAVERSING DISTURBED AREAS.

IT HE SIZE OF THE WHEEL WASH FACILITY SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT SO THAT ALL WASH WATER AND SEDIMENT IS COLLECTED AND DRAINED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE SUCH AS A SEDIMENT BASIN OR STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP.

IN SUGGESTED DESIGNS.

LIMITATIONS

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS WHEEL WASH FACILITIES SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY (AT LEAST AS OFTEN AS REQUIRED BY THE TIPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT, APPENDIX A). THE SURFACE OF THE WHEEL WASH SHOULD BE CLEANED BETWEEN VEHICLES AS NECESSARY, SEDIMENT THAT HAS ACCUMULATED IN THE WASH WATER SEDIMENTATION BMP (SEDIMENT TRAP, SEDIMENT BASIN, ETC.) MUST BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES A DEPTH OF APPROXIMATELY 1/3 THE DESIGN DEPTH OF THE DEVICE OR 12", WHICHEVER IS LESS. THE REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE STOCKPILED OR REDISTRIBUTED IN AREAS THAT ARE PROTECTED FROM EROSION.

NO SPECIFICATION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ITEM IS CURRENTLY AVAILABLE IN THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION-NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS.

APPLICATIONS

PERIMETER CONTROL

SLOPE PROTECTION

SEDIMENT TRAPPING

CHANNEL PROTECTION TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

WASTE MANAGEMENT

HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES

TARGETED CONSTITUENTS

IMPLEMENTATION

REQUIRMENTS

O SUITABILITY FOR SLOPES >

LEGEND

SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

UNKNOWN OR QUESTIONABLE IMPACT

Fe = N/A

S - 10

MEDIUM IMPACT

O LOW IMPACT

SEDIMENT

O NUTRIENTS TOXIC MATERIALS

O FLOATABLE MATERIALS O OTHER CONSTRUCTION WASTES

O OIL & GREASE

CAPITAL COST

MAINTENANCE

TRAINING

WHEEL WASHES SHOULD BE USED ON LARGE JOBS WHERE THERE IS SIGNIFICANT TRUCK TRAFFIC, ON THOSE SITES WHERE SITE CONDITIONS CAUSE THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE TO BE OVERLOADED WITH SEDIMENT AND BECOME INSFFECTIVE, AND IN THOSE INSTANCES WHERE CONTAMINATED SOLIDS MIGHT BE PRESENT ON SITE. THEY PROVIDE ADDED PROTECTION AND REDUCE THE NEED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM STREETS.

DEVICE SOUTH AS A SEDIMENT BASIN ON STONE GOTECH SEDIMENT MARK.

O 4-INCH THICK ASPHALT PAVEMENT ON AN 8-INCH BASE OF CRUSHED ROCK GRADED SO THAT WASH WATER DRAINS TO A SWALE, OF GRATE SUITABLY DESIGNED TO SUPPORT CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES INSTALLED OVER A SWALE.

D THE FACILITY SHOULD BE DESIGNED SO THAT IT CAN BE CLEANED BETWEEN USES.

SEDIMENT TRAPPING BMPs USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH WHEEL WASH FACILITIES MUST BE CAREFULLY DESIGNED FOR THE ANTICIPATED AMOUNT OF WASH WATER TO BE TREATED.

ON 09.03.10

* LAWRENCE A. CATES 41838

THE SEAL APPEARING ON THIS DOCUMENT WAS AUTHORIZED BY LAWRENCE A. CATES, P.E. 41838

1 5.20.10 ISSUE FOR BID **EROSION CONTROL DETAILS** ADDISON WALK

LOT 1 - PLAZA AT THE QUORUM THE TOWN OF ADDISON, TEXAS Lawrence A. Cates & Associates, LLP

14800 Quorum Drive, Suite 200 Dallas, Texas 75254 Office: 972-385-2272 Fax: 972-980-1627 Consulting Engineers ★ Dallas DESIGN DRAWN | DATE | SCALE | NOTES FILE NO. 010--001 CAC/HDS 9.03.10 1"=20" D.P. C - 8.1EROS_DETAILS