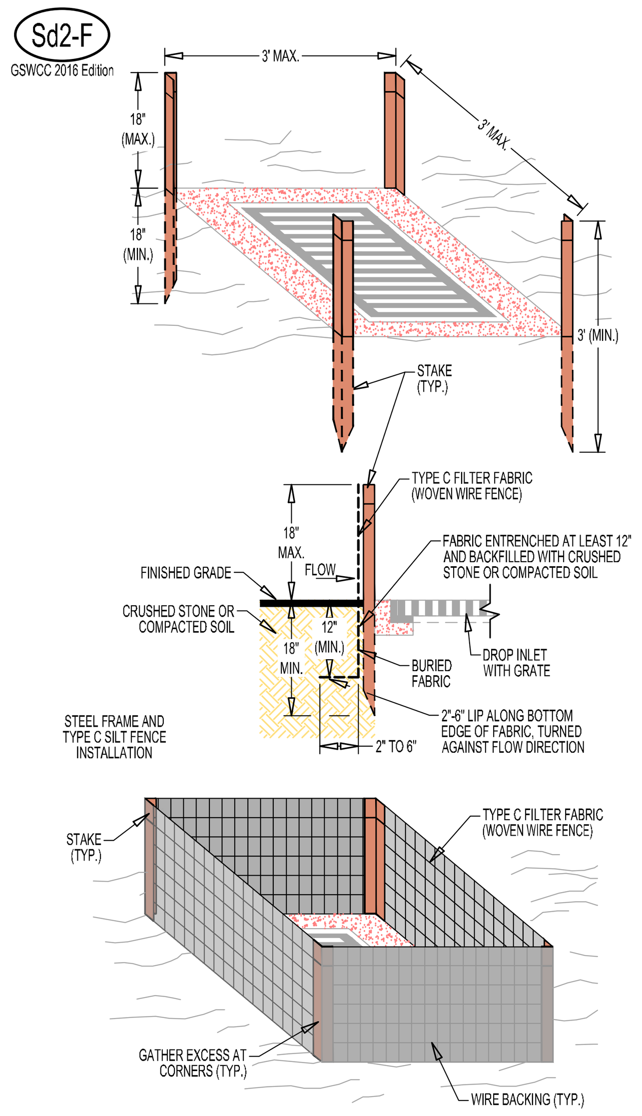
Sd2-F

GSWCC 2016 Edition



NOTE:

1. DESIGN IS FOR SLOPES NO GREATER THAN 5% (NOT DESIGNED FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS).
2. THE STEEL POSTS SUPPORTING THE SILT FENCE MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPACED EVENLY AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE INLET (MAX. OF 3' APART).
3. THE STEEL POSTS SHOULD BE SECURELY DRIVEN AT LEAST 18" DEEP.
4. THE FABRIC SHOULD BE ENTRENCHED AT LEAST 12" AND THEN BACKFILLED WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COMPACTED SOIL.

Figure 6-28.1 - Fabric and Supporting Frame For Inlet Projection

PURPOSE
To prevent sediment from entering a storm drainage systems prior to permanent stabilization of the disturbed area draining to the inlet.

CONDITIONS
All storm drain drop inlets that receive runoff from disturbed areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Through testing there are 2 different categories (high retention and high flow) supported. In areas where BMPs are being used on paved surfaces, or safety is a concern, the potentially negative effects of ponding should be taken into account. In such cases, a high flow BMP is preferred. On unpaved areas where ponding will not cause a safety hazard, high retention shall be taken into account. If high retention is not used in this situation a rationale shall be given on the plan and an unpaved application should apply. Sediment traps must be self-draining unless they are otherwise protected in an approved fashion that will not present a safety hazard. The drainage area entering the inlet sediment trap shall be no greater than 1 acre. If runoff may bypass the protected inlet, a temporary dike should be constructed on the down slope side of the structure. Also, a stone filter ring may be used on the up slope side of the inlet to slow runoff and filter larger soil particles. **Refer to Fr-Stone Filter Ring.**

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively fat area (slope no greater than 5%) and shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street or highway medians. As shown in Figure 6-28.1, Type S silt fence supported by steel posts should be used. The stakes shall be spaced evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrenched 12" and backfilled with crushed stone or compacted soil. Fabric and wire shall be securely fastened to the posts, and fabric ends must be overlapped a minimum of 18" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Sod inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

N.T.S.

INLET SEDIMENT TRAP (FILTER FABRIC W/ SUPPORTING FRAME) - (Sd2-F)

Sd2-E

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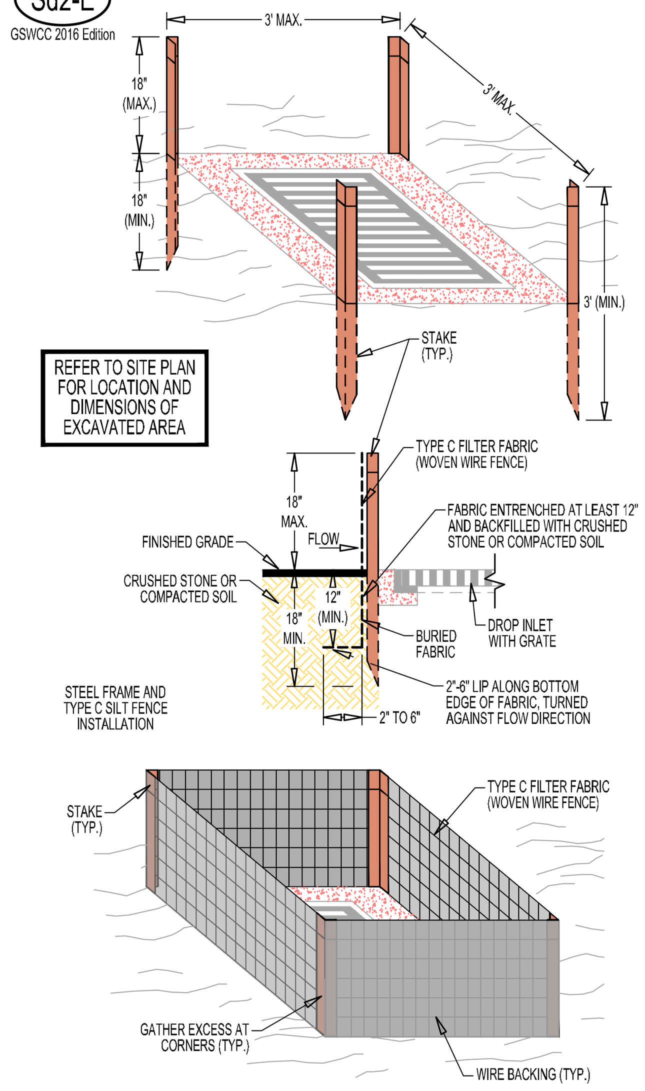

NOTE:

1. DESIGN IS FOR SLOPES NO GREATER THAN 5% (NOT DESIGNED FOR CONCENTRATED FLOWS).
2. THE STEEL POSTS SUPPORTING THE SILT FENCE MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPACED EVENLY AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE INLET (MAX. OF 3' APART).
3. THE STEEL POSTS SHOULD BE SECURELY DRIVEN AT LEAST 18" DEEP.
4. THE FABRIC SHOULD BE ENTRENCHED AT LEAST 12" AND THEN BACKFILLED WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COMPACTED SOIL.

Figure 6-28.1 - Fabric and Supporting Frame For Inlet Projection

An excavation may be created around the inlet sediment trap to provide additional sediment storage. The trap shall be sized to provide a minimum storage capacity calculated at the rate of 67 cubic yards per acre of drainage area. A minimum depth of 1.5 feet for sediment storage should be provided. Side slopes shall not be steeper than 2:1

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Filter Fabric with Supporting Frame
Silt fence material with wire reinforcement and supported by steel posts should be used. The stakes shall be spaced evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3' apart, and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18" deep. The fabric shall be 36" tall and entrenched 12" and backfilled with crushed stone or compacted soil. Fabric and wire shall be securely fastened to the posts, and fabric ends must be overlapped a minimum of 18" or wrapped together around a post to provide a continuous fabric barrier around the inlet.

MAINTENANCE
The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain, and repairs made as needed. Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one-half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Sod inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in Ds4 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Sodding). Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap, disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet again. When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.

N.T.S.

EXCAVATED INLET SEDIMENT TRAP - (Sd2-E)

Sd1-S

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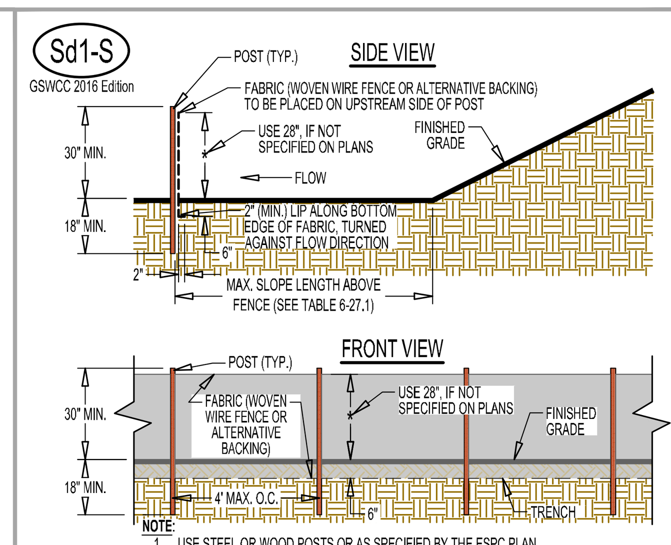
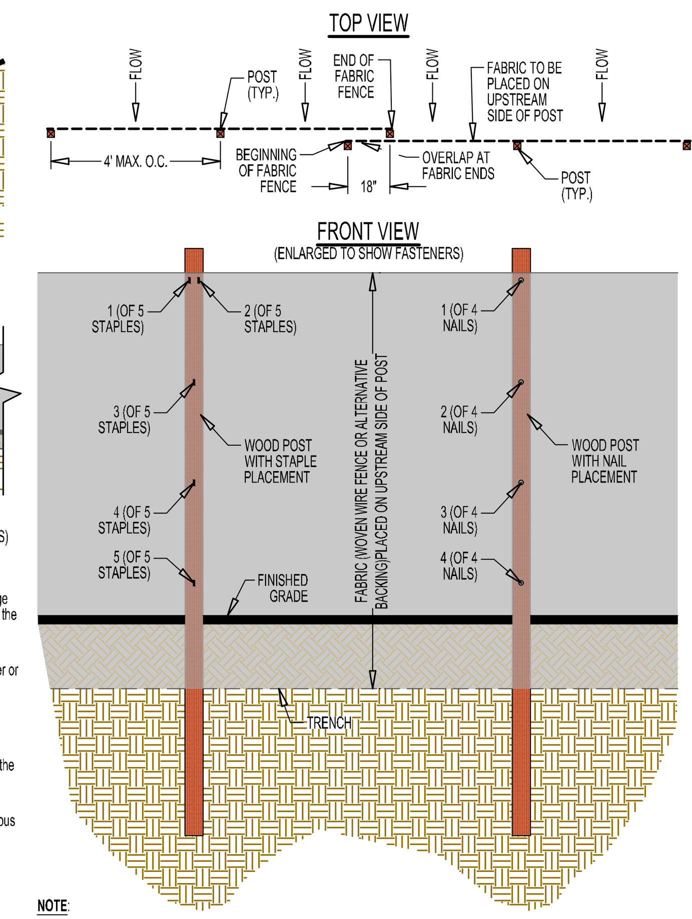


NOTE:
1. USE STEEL OR WOOD POSTS OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE ESPC PLAN.
2. HEIGHT (*) IS TO BE SHOWN ON THE ESPC PLAN. (USE 28", IF NOT SPECIFIED ON PLANS)

Figure 6-27.2



NOTE:
1. THE FABRIC AND WIRE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO POSTS AND FABRIC ENDS.
2. MUST BE OVERLAPPED A MINIMUM OF 18" OR WRAPPED TOGETHER AROUND A POST TO PROVIDE CONTINUOUS FABRIC BARRIER.

Figure 6-27.5

PURPOSE
To minimize and prevent sediment carried by sheet flow from leaving the site and entering natural drainage ways or storm drainage systems by slowing storm water runoff and causing the deposition and/or filtration of sediment at the structure. The barriers retain the soil on the disturbed land until the activities disturbing the land are completed and vegetation is established.

CONDITIONS
Barriers should be installed where runoff can be stored behind the barrier without damaging the submerged area behind the barrier or the structure itself. Sediment barriers shall not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas.

DESIGN CRITERIA
Sediment barriers are designed to retain sediment transported by sheet flow from disturbed areas. It is important for the design professional to take into account the profile of the product for use on the site.

Sediment Barriers should also provide a rip-rap splash pad or other outlet protection device for any point where flow may overtop the sediment barrier. Ensure that the maximum height of the barrier at a protected, reinforced outlet does not exceed 1' and that the support spacing does not exceed 4'.

Where all runoff is to be stored behind the sediment barrier (where no storm water disposal system is present), maximum continuous slope length behind a sediment barrier shall not exceed those shown in Table 6-27.1. For longer slope lengths, slope interrupters must be used. The drainage area shall not exceed ¼ acre for every 100' of sediment barrier.

Table 6-27.1 Criteria for Sediment Barrier

Land Slope	Maximum Slope Length Above Fence
Percent	Feet
< 2	100
2 to 5	75
5 to 10	50
10 to 20	25
>20 *	15

*In areas where the slope is greater than 20%, a flat area length of 10' between the toe of slope to the barrier should be provided.

Placement
The type of sediment barrier depends on whether the area is sensitive or non-sensitive. Sensitive areas can be defined as any area that needs additional protection. These areas include, but are not limited to, state waters, wetlands, or any area the design professional designates as sensitive. When using multiple types of sediment barriers on a site in a single run, the barriers must be overlapped 18" or as specified by the design professional. See Figure 6-27.5.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS
Sediment barriers being used as Type S shall have a support spacing of no greater than 4' on center, with each being driven into the ground a minimum of 18".

*As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products List #36 (QPL- 36), Type C will fall under sensitive applications and be classified as sensitive. Refer to Appendix A-2 and the Equivalent BMP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS
For silt fence Type C, refer to Table 6-27.4.

Type C Silt Fence
Type C fence is 36" wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because this fabric allows almost three times the flow rate as Type A silt fence. Type C silt fence shall be used where runoff flows or velocities are particularly high or where slopes exceed a vertical height of 10'. **Type C is classified as sensitive application.**

Installation
Sediment barriers should be installed along the contour. Temporary sediment barriers shall be installed according to the following specifications as shown on the plans or as directed by the design professional. For installation of sensitive barriers, see Figure 6-27.2 and 6-27.5.

Post installation shall start at the center of a low point (if applicable) with the remaining posts spaced no greater than 4' apart for Type S sediment barriers. For post size requirements, see Table 6-27.2. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-27.3.

Static Slicing Method
The static slicing machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a slit 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the silt fence fabric into this slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly disrupt soil upward next to the slit and to minimize horizontal compaction, thereby creating an optimum condition for compacting the soil vertically on both sides of the fabric. Compaction is achieved by rolling a tractor wheel along both sides of the slit in the ground 2 to 4 times to achieve nearly the same or greater compaction as the original undisturbed soil. This vertical compaction reduces the air spaces between soil particles, which minimizes infiltration. Without this compaction, infiltration can saturate the soil, and water may find a pathway under the fence. When a silt fence is holding back several tons of accumulated water and sediment, it needs to be supported by posts that are driven 18" into the soil. Driving in the posts and attaching the fabric to them completes the installation.

Trenching Method
Trenching machines have been used for over 25 years to dig a trench for burying part of the filter fabric underground. Usually the trench is about 2"-6" wide with a 6" excavation. Post setting and fabric installation often precede compaction, which make effective compaction more difficult to achieve. EPA supported an independent technology evaluation (ASCE 2001), which compared 3 progressively better variations of the trenching method with static slicing The static slicing method performed better than 2 lower performance levels of the trenching method, and was as good as or better than the trenching method's highest performance level. The best trenching method typically required nearly triple the time and effort to achieve results comparable to the static slicing method.

Along all State Waters and other sensitive areas, 2 rows of Sensitive Area(s) Sediment Barrier (Type C Silt Fence) shall be used. The 2 rows of Sensitive Area(s) Sediment Barrier (Type C Silt Fence) shall be placed a minimum of 36" apart.

MAINTENANCE
Sediment shall be removed once it has accumulated to ½ the original height of the barrier. Sediment barriers shall be replaced whenever they have deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the product is reduced (approximately 6 months) or the height of the product is not maintaining 80% of its properly installed level. Temporary sediment barriers shall remain in place until disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized. All sediment accumulated at the barrier shall be removed and properly disposed of before the barrier is removed.

Table 6-27.2 Post Size

Type	Min. Length	Type of Post	Size of Post
S	4'	Steel / Oak	1.15-1.25 lb./ ft. min / 2"x2"

Table 6-27.3 Fasteners for Wood Posts

Type	Gauge	Crown	Legs	Staples per Post
Wire Staples	17 min.	¾" wide	½" long	5 min.
Type	Gauge	Length	Button Heads	Nails per Post
Nails	14 min.	1"	¾"	4 min.

Note: Filter Fabric may also be attached to the post by wire, cords, and pockets.

Table 6-27.4

	Type C Fabric Fence
Tensile Strength (Lbs. Min.)[1] (ASTM D-4632)	Warp - 260 Fill - 180
Elongation (% Max.) (ASTM D-4632)	40
AOS (Apparent Opening Size) (Max. Sieve Size) (ASTM D-4751)	#30
Flow Rate (Gal/Min/Sq. Ft.) (GDT-87)	70
Ultraviolet Stability [2] (ASTM D-4632 after 300 hours weathering in accordance with ASTM D-4355)	80
Bursting Strength (PSI Min.) (ASTM D-3786 Diaphragm Bursting Strength Tester)	175
Minimum Fabric Width (Inches)	36

[1] Minimum roll average of five specimens.
[2] Percent of required initial minimum tensile strength.

N.T.S.

SENSITIVE AREA(S) SEDIMENT BARRIER (TYPE C SILT FENCE) - (Sd1-S)

Tp

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DEFINITION
Stripping off the more fertile top soil, storing it, then spreading it over the disturbed area after completion of construction activities.

PURPOSE
To provide suitable soil medium for vegetative growth on areas where other measures will not produce or maintain a desirable stand.

CONDITIONS
The practice is recommended for sites of 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

1. The texture of the exposed subsoil or parent material is not suitable to produce adequate vegetative growth
2. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants with continuing supplies of moisture and food.
3. The soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

MATERIALS
Topsoil should be friable and loamy, free of debris, objectionable weeds, and stones and contain no toxic substances that may be harmful to plant growth. A pH range of 5.0-7.5 is acceptable. Soluble salts shall not exceed 500 ppm.

TESTING
Field exploration should be made to determine whether the quantity and quality of surface soil justifies stripping.

STRIPPING
Stripping should be confined to the immediate construction area.

A 4 to 6 inch stripping depth is common but may vary depending on the particular soil.

TOPSOIL pH
If the pH value is less than 6.0, lime shall be applied and incorporated with the topsoil to adjust the pH to 6.5 or higher. Topsoil containing soluble salts greater than 500 ppm shall not be used.

STOCKPILES
The location of topsoil stockpiles should not obstruct the natural drainage or cause off-site environmental damage.

STABILIZATION
Stockpiles shall be contained by sediment barriers to prevent sedimentation on adjacent areas. Stockpiles shall be stabilized in accordance with specifications **Ds1 and Ds2 - Disturbed Area Stabilization (with Mulching) and (with Temporary Grassing), respectively or Tac-Tackifers.**

SITE PREPARATION
(Where topsoil is to be added)

TOPSOILING
When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion control practices such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, dikes, level spreaders, waterways, sediment basins, etc.

GRADING
Grades on the areas to be topsoiled that have been previously established shall be maintained.

LIMING
Soil tests should be used to determine the pH of the soil. Where the pH of the subsoil is 5.0 or less or composed of heavy clays, agricultural limestone shall be spread at the rate of 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedure.

Bonding - Use one of the following methods to insure bonding of topsoil and subsoil:

1. Tilling. After the areas to be topsoiled have been brought to grade, and immediately prior to dumping and spreading the topsoil, the subgrade shall be loosened by discing or scarifying to a depth of at least 3 inches to permit bonding of the topsoil and subsoil.

2. Tracking. Passing a bulldozer over the entire surface are of the slope to leave horizontal depressions.

APPLYING TOPSOIL

1. Topsoil should be handled only when it is dry enough to work without damaging soil structure.
2. A uniform application of 5 inches (unsettled) is recommended, but may be adjusted at the discretion of the design professional.

Figure 6-37.1 - Fabric and Supporting Frame For Inlet Projection

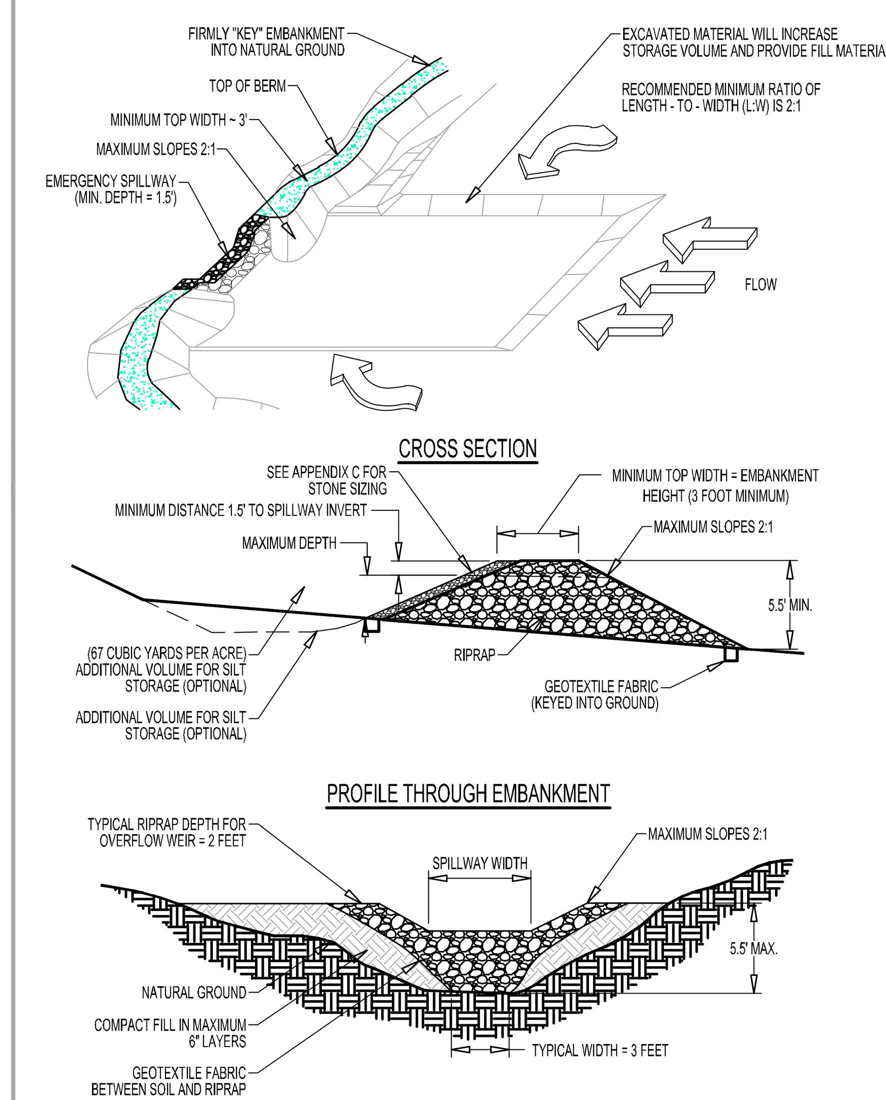
CUBIC YARDS OF TOPSOIL REQUIRED FOR APPLICATION TO VARIOUS DEPTHS

Depth (inches)	Per 1,000 SF	Per Acre
1	3.1	134
2	6.2	268
3	9.3	403
4	12.4	537
5	15.5	672
6	18.6	806

N.T.S.

TOPSOILING - (Tp)

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP (ROCK OUTLET) SD4-C



N.T.S.

St — STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION (USING RIP-RAP)

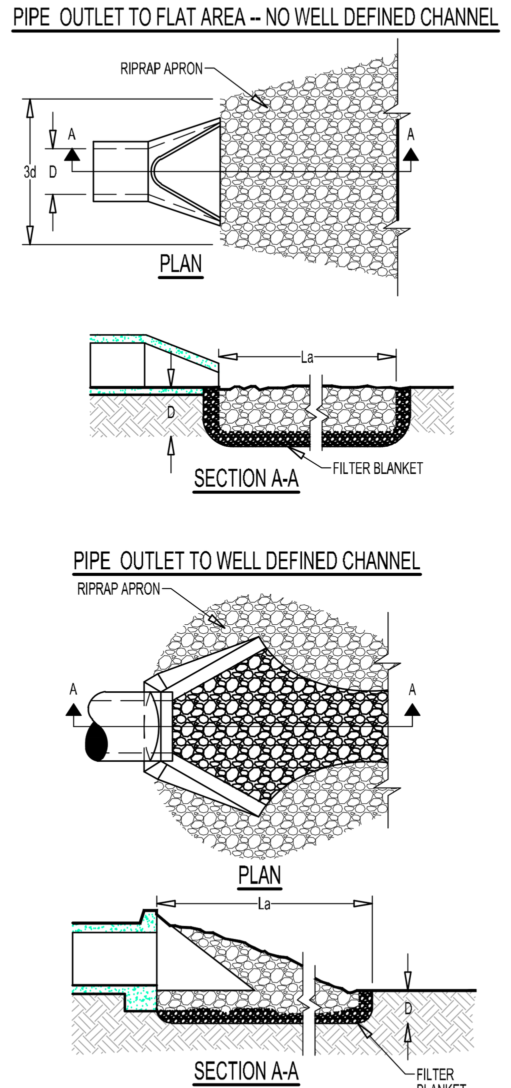


Figure 6-34.3 - Riprap Outlet Protection

NOTES:

1. La IS THE LENGTH OF THE RIP-RAP APRON.
2. D = 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER BUT NOT LESS THAN 6".
3. IN A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL, EXTEND THE APRON UP THE CHANNEL BANKS TO AN ELEVATION OF 6" ABOVE THE MAXIMUM TAILWATER DEPTH OR TO THE TOP OF THE BANK (WHICHEVER IS LESS).
4. A FILTER BLANKET OR FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE INSTALLED BETWEEN THE RIPRAP AND SOIL FOUNDATION.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. Ensure that the subgrade for the filter and rip-rap follows the required lines and grades shown in the plan. Compact any fill required in the subgrade to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material. Low areas in the subgrade on undisturbed soil may also be filled by increasing the rip-rap thickness.
2. The rip-rap and gravel filter must conform to the specified grading limits shown on the plans.
3. Geotextile must meet design requirements and be properly protected from punching or tearing during installation. Repair any damage by removing the rip-rap and placing another piece of filter fabric over the damaged area. All connecting joints should overlap a minimum of 1 ft. If the damage is extensive, replace the entire filter fabric.
4. Rip-rap may be placed by equipment, but take care to avoid damaging the filter.
5. The minimum thickness of the rip-rap should be 1.5 times the maximum stones diameter.
6. Construct the apron on zero grade with no overfall at the end. Make the top of the rip-rap at the downstream end level with the receiving area or slightly below it.
7. Ensure that the apron is properly aligned with the receiving stream and preferably straight throughout its length. If a curve is needed to fit site conditions, place it in the upper section of the apron.
8. Immediately after construction, stabilize all disturbed areas with vegetation.
9. Stone quality - Select stone for rip-rap from field stone or quarry stone. The stone should be hard, angular, and highly weather-resistant. The specific Gravity of the individual stones should be at least 2.5.
10. Filter - Install a filter to prevent soil movement through the openings in the rip-rap. The filter should consist of a graded gravel layer or a synthetic filter cloth.

MAINTENANCE
Inspect rip-rap outlet structures after heavy rains to see if any erosion around or below the rip-rap has taken place or if stones have been dislodged. Immediately make all needed repairs to prevent further damage.

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NOTE:
SKIMMIER CONFIGURATION SHOWN IS TYPICAL. THE DESIGNER/ENGINEER MAY SUBMIT AN ALTERNATE SKIMMER DETAIL FOR REVIEW.

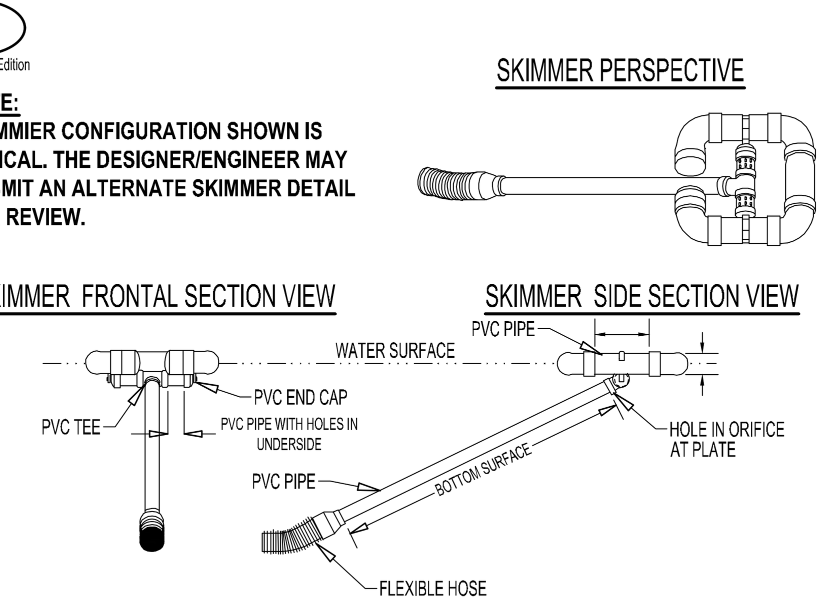

Figure 6-31.4

TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN
WHEN A FLOATING SURFACE SKIMMER IS USED, SHOW THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION ALONG WITH EACH SEDIMENT POND, TRAP OR BASIN BEING USED ON SITE

1. POND TRAP OR BASIN SIZE, LENGTH* (TOP AND BOTTOM), WIDTH* (TOP AND BOTTOM) AND DEPTH =

BASIN SIZE- 2841 CF

2. TIME TO DRAIN (HRS)= 72 HOURS

3. SKIMMER DIMENSIONS (ORIFICE AND HEAD SIZE) SKIMMER SIZE- 1.5" ORIFICE RADIUS- 0.6" ORIFICE DIAMETER- 1.1"**

4. MANUFACTURER'S NAME FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER

***FEET,**INCHES**

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ESPC DETAILS 2

Sheet Number

C-6.4