

Sediment Barrier (Sd1)

Sediment Barriers should also provide a riprap 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, restricted outlet does not exceed 1 foot and that the support spacing does not exceed 4 feet.

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 1/4 acre for every 100 feet of sediment barrier.

DEFINITION
Sediment barriers are temporary structures made up of a porous material typically supported by steel or wood posts. Types of sediment barriers may include silt fence, brush piles, mulch mats, compact filter socks or other filtering material.

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 barrier retains 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 subgrade 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.

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

*In areas where the slope is greater than 20%, a flat area length of 10 feet between the top of 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 in a site, the barriers must be overlapped 18 inches or as specified by design professional. See Figure 6-27.5.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Non-sensitive Areas - Sd1-NS
Sediment barriers being used as Type NS shall have a support spacing of no greater than 8 feet and a minimum of 18 inches.

Sensitive Areas - Sd1-S
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 inches 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 twenty-five 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 makes effective compaction more difficult to achieve. EPA supported an independent technology evaluation (ASCE 2001), which compared three progressively better variations of the trenching method with static silt fence method. The static silt fence method performed better than two 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 required results to the static silt fence method.

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 the barriers, see Figure 6-27.1, 6-27.2, 6-27.3 and 6-27.4, respectively. It is important to remember that not all sediment barriers need to be trenched into the ground but most taller sediment barriers do.

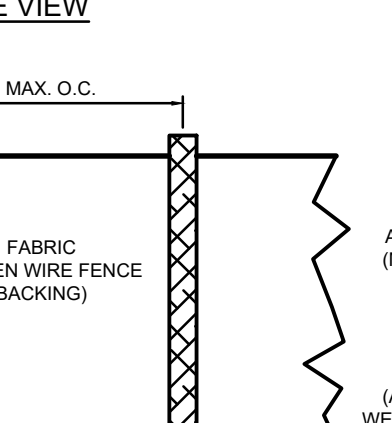
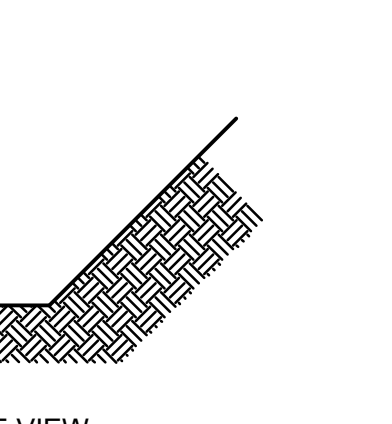
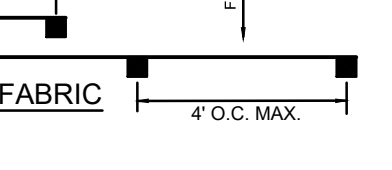
Post installation shall start at the center of a low point (if applicable) with the remaining posts spaced no greater than 8 feet apart for Type NS sediment barriers and no greater than 4 feet apart for Type S sediment barriers. For post size requirements, see Table 6-27.2. Fasteners for wood posts are listed in Table 6-27.3.

Static Silt Fence Method
The static silt fence machine pulls a narrow blade through the ground to create a slit 12" deep, and simultaneously inserts the silt fence fabric into the slit behind the blade. The blade is designed to slightly displace soil downward 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.

Maintenance
Sediment barriers shall be replaced whenever they have deteriorated to such an extent that the effectiveness of the product is reduced (approximately six months) or the height of the product is not maintaining 80% of its properly installed height.

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.

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TYPE FENCE	S
TENSILE STRENGTH (lbs. MIN.) (ASTM D-4632)	WARP-260 FILL-190
ELONGATION (% MAX.) (ASTM D-4632)	40
AOS (APPARENT OPENING SIZE) (MAX. SIEVE SIZE) (ASTM D-4751)	#30
FLOW RATE (GAL./MIN./SQ.FT) (GDI-47)	70
ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY (ASTM D-4622 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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS:
SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE IT HAS ACCUMULATED TO ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER. FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED WHENEVER IT HAS DETERIORATED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FABRIC IS REDUCED (APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS). 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.

SILT FENCE - TYPE S

Sensitive Areas (Sd1-S)

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

*As of January 1, 2016, in the existing Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products list #38 (QPL-38), Type A, B, or C will fall under sensitive and non-sensitive applications. Type C will be classified as sensitive and Type A and B as non-sensitive. Refer to Appendix A-2 and the Equivalent BMP List.

PRACTICE CLASSIFICATIONS
For silt fence Type A, B, or C, refer to Table 6-27.1.

A Silt Fence
This 36-inch wide filter fabric shall be used on developments where the life of the project is great than or equal to six months. Type A is classified as non-sensitive application.

B Silt Fence
Though only 22-inches wide, this filter fabric allows the same flow rate as Type A silt fence. Type B silt fence shall be limited to use on minor projects, such as residential home sites or small commercial developments where permanent stabilization will be achieved in less than six months. Type B is classified as non-sensitive application.

C Silt Fence
Type C fence is 36-inches wide with wire reinforcement or equivalent. The wire reinforcement is necessary because the 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 feet. Type C is classified as sensitive application.

Filter Media Sock Specifications
Compact filter media used for sediment barrier filter material shall be weed free and derived from a well-decomposed source of organic material. Filter Media Sock is classified as a Type B, non-sensitive application. The compost shall be produced using an aerobic composting process meeting CFR 503 regulations including time and temperature data. The compost shall be free of any refuse, contaminants or other materials toxic to plant growth. Non-composted products will not be accepted without applicable water quality test results. Test methods for the items below should follow US Composting Council Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost guidelines for laboratory procedures:

A. pH - 5.8-8.0 in accordance with TMECC 04.11.A, "Electrometric pH Determination for Compost"

B. Particle size - 80% passing a 2 inch (50mm) sieve and a maximum of 4% passing a 3/8 inch (9.5mm) sieve, in accordance with TMECC 02.02.03, "Sample Sieving for Aggregate Size Classification" (Note: in the field, product commonly is between 1/2" and 2" in particle size.)

C. Moisture content of less than 60% in accordance with standardized test methods for moisture determination.

D. Material shall be relatively free (<1% by dry weight) of inert or foreign inorganic materials.

E. Sock containment system for compact filter media shall be a photodegradable or biodegradable knitted mesh material and should have 1/8" to 3/8" in openings.

Brush Barrier (Sd1-BB)
(Only during timber clearing operations)
Brush obtained from clearing and grubbing operations may be piled in a row along the perimeter of disturbance at the time of clearing and grubbing. Brush barriers should not be used in developed areas or locations where aesthetics are a concern.

Brush should be wind-rowed on the contour as nearly as possible and may require compaction. Construction equipment may be utilized to satisfy this requirement.

The minimum base width of the brush barrier shall be 5 feet and should be no wider than 10 feet. The height of the brush barrier should be between 3 and 5 feet tall.

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Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Mulching Only) (Ds1)

Disturbed areas shall be stabilized using the following methods:

- Grade to permit the use of equipment for applying and anchoring mulch.
- Install needed erosion control measures as required such as dikes, diversions, berms, terraces and sediment barriers.
- Loosen compact soil to a minimum depth of 3 inches.

DEFINITION
Applying plant residues or other suitable materials, produced on the site if possible, to the soil surface.

PURPOSE
To reduce runoff and erosion

- To conserve moisture
- To prevent surface compaction or crusting
- To control undesirable vegetation
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

Mulching Materials
Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:

- Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
- Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
- Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and re-used.

Applying Mulch
When mulch is used without seeding, mulch shall be applied to provide full coverage of the exposed area.

- Dry straw or hay mulch and wood chips shall be applied uniformly by hand or by mechanical equipment.

Requirement for Regulatory Compliance
Mulch or temporary grassing shall be applied to all exposed areas within 14 days of disturbance. Mulch can be used as a singular erosion control device for up to six months, but it shall be applied at the appropriate depth, depending on the material used, anchored and have a continuous 90% cover or greater of the soil surface.

Maintenance
Maintenance shall be required to maintain appropriate depth and 90% cover. Temporary vegetation may be replaced instead of mulch if the area will remain undisturbed for less than six months. Permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. Refer to Ds2-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding).

If any area will remain undisturbed for greater than six months, permanent vegetative techniques shall be employed. Refer to Ds2-Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Seeding).

Disturbed Area Stabilization (With Temporary Seeding) (Ds2)

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- To control undesirable vegetation
- To modify soil temperature
- To increase biological activity in the soil

Mulching Materials
Select one of the following materials and apply at the depth indicated:

- Dry straw or hay shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 4 inches providing complete soil coverage. One advantage of this material is easy application.
- Wood waste (chips, sawdust or bark) shall be applied at a depth of 2 to 3 inches. Organic material from the clearing stage of development should remain on site, be chipped, and applied as mulch. This method of mulching can greatly reduce erosion control costs.
- Polyethylene film shall be secured over banks or stockpiled soil material for temporary protection. This material can be salvaged and re-used.