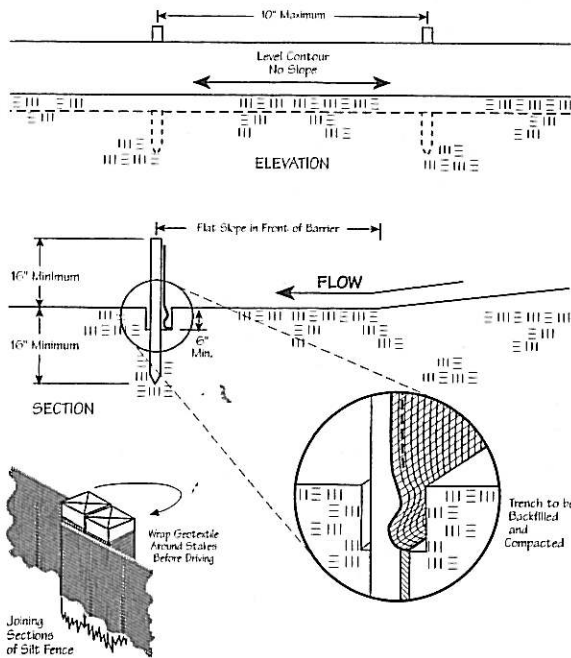


Specifications
for
Silt Fence



Specifications
for
Silt Fence

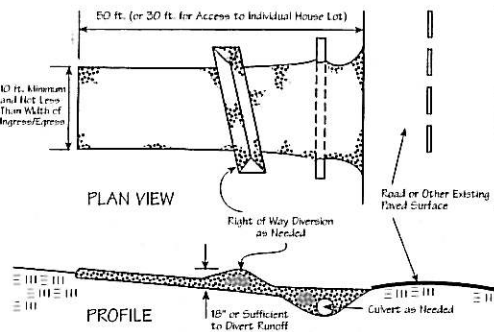
- Silt fence shall be constructed before upslope land disturbance begins.
 - All silt fence shall be placed as close to the contour as possible so that water will not concentrate at low points in the fence and so that small swales or depressions which may carry small concentrated flows to the silt fence are dissipated along its length.
 - To prevent water ponded by the silt fence from flowing around the ends, each end shall be constructed upslope so that the ends are at a higher elevation.
 - Where possible, silt fence shall be placed on the flattest area available.
 - Where possible, vegetation shall be preserved for 5 ft. (or as much as possible) upslope from the silt fence. If vegetation is removed, it shall be reestablished within 7 days from the installation of the silt fence.
 - The height of the silt fence shall be a minimum of 16 in. above the original ground surface.
 - The silt fence shall be placed in a trench cut a minimum of 6 in. deep. The trench shall be cut with a trencher, cable laying machine, or other suitable device which will ensure an adequately uniform trench depth.
- The silt fence shall be placed with the stakes on the downslope side of the geotextile and so that 8 in. of cloth are below the ground surface. Excess material shall lay on the bottom of the 6-in.-deep trench. The trench shall be backfilled and compacted.
 - Seams between section of silt fence shall be overlapped with the end stakes of each section wrapped together before driving into the ground.
 - Maintenance--Silt fence shall allow runoff to pass only as diffuse flow through the geotextile. If runoff overtops the silt fence, flows under or around the ends, or in any other way becomes a concentrated flow, one of the following shall be performed, as appropriate: 1) The layout of the silt fence shall be changed, 2) Accumulated sediment shall be removed, or 3) Other practices shall be installed.

Criteria for Silt Fence Materials

- Fence Posts--The length shall be a minimum of 32 in. long. Wood posts will be 2-by-2-in. hardwood of sound quality. The maximum spacing between posts shall be 10 ft.
- Silt Fence Fabric (see chart below):

Fabric Properties	Values	Test Method
Grab Tensile Strength	90 lb. minimum	ASTM D 1682
Mullen Burst Strength	190 psi minimum	ASTM D 3786
Slurry Flow Rate	0.3 gal./min./ft ² maximum	
Equivalent Opening Size	40-80	US Std. Sieve CW-02215
Ultraviolet Radiation Stability	90% minimum	ASTM-G-26

Specifications
for
Construction Entrance



Specifications
for
Small Lot Building Sites

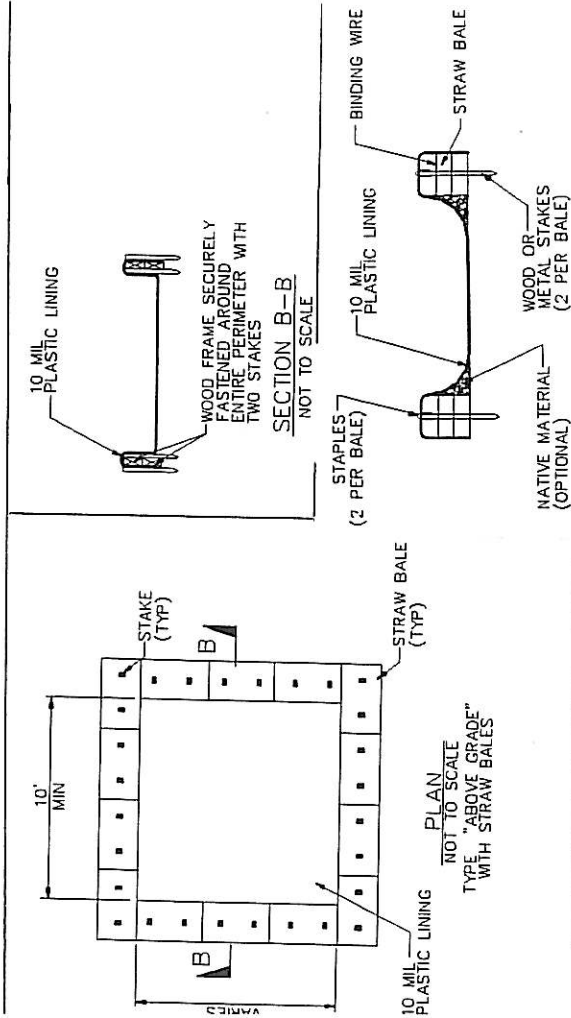
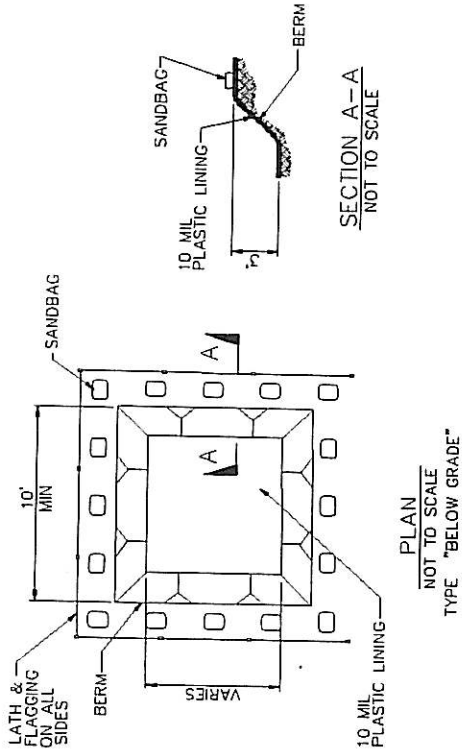
- Stone Size--Two-inch stone shall be used, or recycled concrete equivalent.
- Length--The construction entrance shall be as long as required to stabilize high traffic areas but not less than 50 ft. (except on single residence lot where a 30-ft. minimum length applies).
- Thickness--The stone layer shall be at least 6 in. thick.
- Width--The entrance shall be at least 10 ft. wide, but not less than the full width at points where ingress or egress occurs.
- Bedding--A geotextile shall be placed over the entire area prior to placing stone. It shall have a Grab Tensile Strength of at least 200 lb. and a Mullen Burst Strength of at least 190 lb.
- Culvert--A pipe or culvert shall be constructed under the entrance if needed to prevent surface water flowing across the entrance from being directed out onto paved surfaces.
- Water Bar--A water bar shall be constructed as part of the construction entrance if needed to prevent surface runoff from flowing the length of the construction entrance and out onto paved surfaces.
- Maintenance--Top dressing of additional stone shall be applied as conditions demand. Mud spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public roads, or any surface where runoff is not checked by sediment controls, shall be removed immediately. Removal shall be accomplished by scraping or sweeping.
- Construction entrances shall not be relied upon to remove mud from vehicles and prevent off-site tracking. Vehicles that enter and leave the construction-site shall be restricted from muddy areas.

- Preexisting vegetation shall be retained on idle portions of the building lot for as long as construction operations allow. Clearing shall be done so only active working areas are bare.
- Temporary seed (annual rye, oats, etc.) and/or mulch shall be applied to areas, such as stockpiles, that are bare and not actively being worked. This shall apply to areas that will not be reworked for 14 days or more.
- Stockpiles excavated from basements shall be situated away from streets, swales, or other waterways and shall be seeded and/or mulched.
- Silt fence shall control sheet flow runoff from the building lot. It shall not be constructed in channels or areas of concentrated flow. Other sediment controls such as inlet protection and sediment traps shall also be used as needed to control sediment runoff.
- Construction vehicle access shall be limited to one route, to the greatest extent practical. The access shall be gravel or crushed rock applied to the driveway area.
- Mud tracked onto the street or sediment settled around curb inlet protection shall be removed daily or as needed to prevent it from accumulating. It shall be removed by shovelling and scraping and shall NOT be washed off paved surfaces or into storm drains.
- Site will be seeded and mulched within 7 days of reaching final grade.

**EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
GENERAL NOTES & DETAIL SHEET**

FOR:

WM-8 Concrete Waste Management



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 California Stormwater BMP Handbook
 Construction
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 January 2003

WM-8 Concrete Waste Management

Onsite Temporary Concrete Washout Facility, Transit Truck Washout Procedures

- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be located a minimum of 50 ft from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities, and watercourses. Each facility should be located away from construction traffic or access areas to prevent disturbance or tracking.
- A sign should be installed adjacent to each washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.
- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be constructed above grade or below grade at the option of the contractor. Temporary concrete washout facilities should be constructed and maintained in sufficient quantity and size to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
- Temporary washout facilities should have a temporary pit or bermed areas of sufficient volume to completely contain all liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout procedures.
- Washout of concrete trucks should be performed in designated areas only.
- Only concrete from mixer truck chutes should be washed into concrete wash out.
- Concrete washout from concrete pumper bins can be washed into concrete pumper trucks and discharged into designated washout area or properly disposed of offsite.
- Once concrete wastes are washed into the designated area and allowed to harden, the concrete should be broken up, removed, and disposed of per WM-5, Solid Waste Management. Dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.
- Temporary Concrete Washout Facility (Type Above Grade)
 - Temporary concrete washout facility (type above grade) should be constructed as shown on the details at the end of this BMP, with a recommended minimum length and minimum width of 10 ft, but with sufficient quantity and volume to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
 - Straw bales, wood stakes, and sandbag materials should conform to the provisions in SE-9, Straw Bale Barrier.
 - 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.
- Temporary Concrete Washout Facility (Type Below Grade)
 - Temporary concrete washout facilities (type below grade) should be constructed as shown on the details at the end of this BMP, with a recommended minimum length and minimum width of 10 ft. The quantity and volume should be sufficient to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
 - Lath and flagging should be commercial type.
 - Plastic lining material should be a minimum of 10 mil polyethylene sheeting and should be free of holes, tears, or other defects that compromise the impermeability of the material.

Removal of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities

- When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer 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 of.
- Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired.