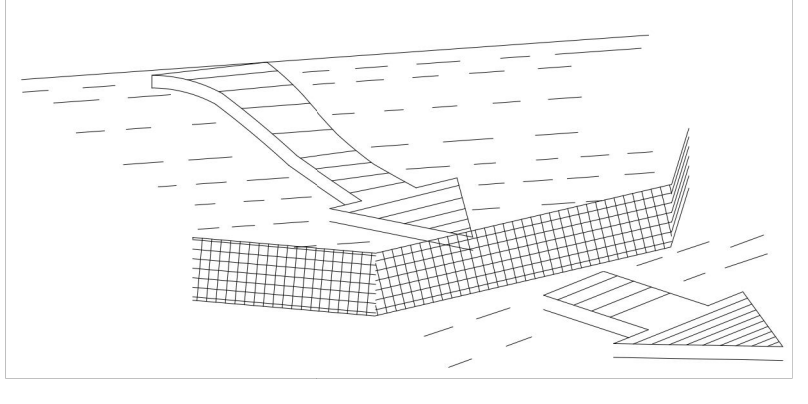

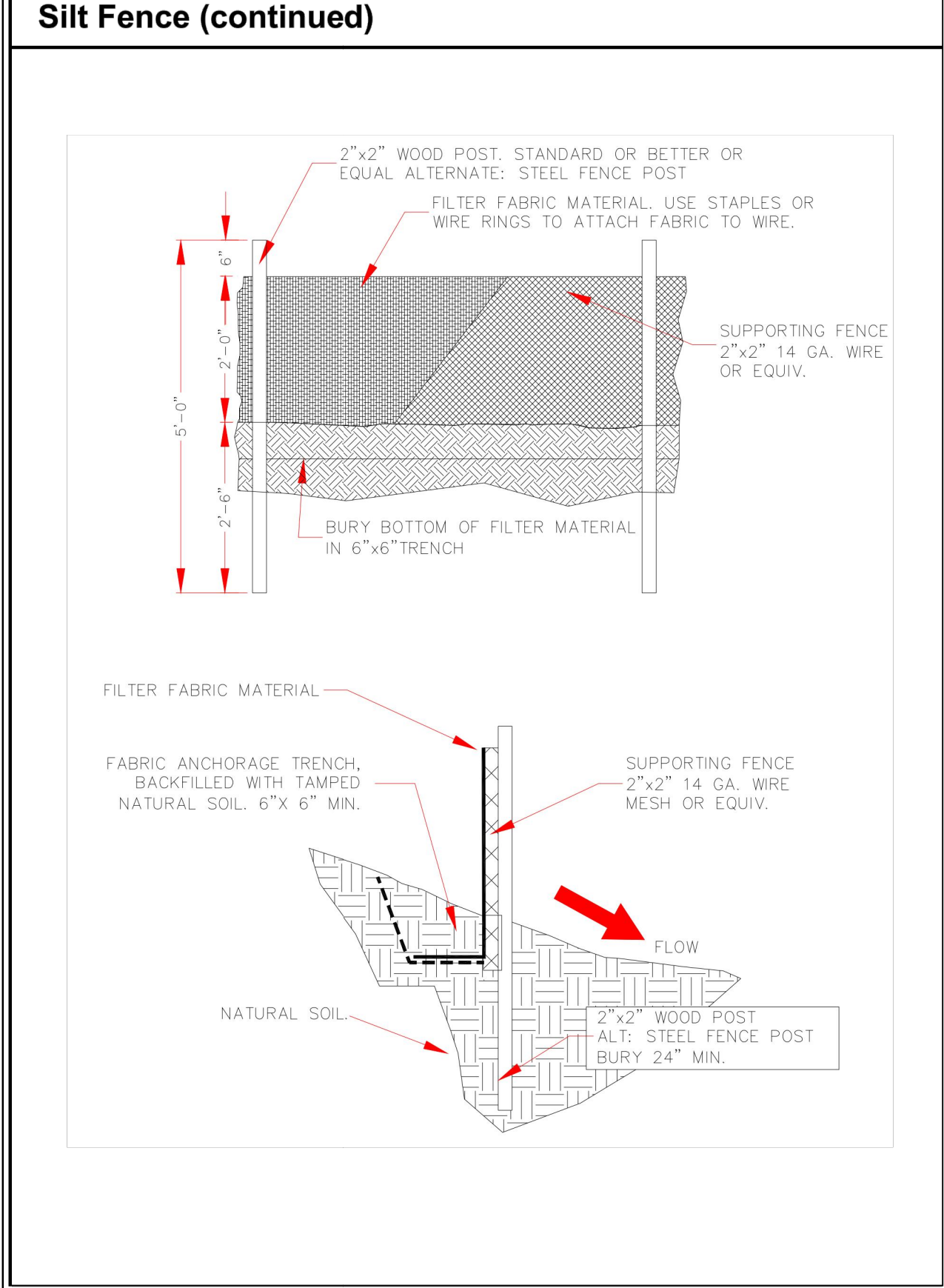


Silt Fence	Applications
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Perimeter Control✓ Slope Protection✓ Sediment TrappingChannel ProtectionTemporary StabilizationPermanent StabilizationWaste ManagementHousekeeping Practices
DESCRIPTION A silt fence consists of geotextile fabric supported by backing stretched between posts, with the lower edge securely embedded in soil downstream of disturbed areas. Intercepts runoff in the form of sheet flow and provides filtration, sedimentation, and velocity reduction. PRIMARY USE Silt fences are used as perimeter control downstream of disturbed areas, and for non-concentrated sheet-flow conditions. APPLICATIONS Silt fences provide an economical way to mitigate overflow, non-concentrated flows, and as a perimeter control device. Best with coarse to silty soil types and to control wind erosion on sandy soils. LIMITATIONS Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence, resulting in minor localized flooding. Fences that are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped, resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows >1 cfs) are not acceptable. Silt fence can interfere with construction operations; therefore, planning of access routes onto the site is critical. Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system. MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced. Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.	Targeted Constituents <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ SedimentNutrientsToxic MaterialsOil and Grease✓ Floatable MaterialsConstruction Wastes Impact <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Significant✓ MediumLowUnknown or Questionable <div></div>

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A2-4

Section 1: Erosion & Sediment Control – Construction Activities

SWPPP Cut Sheet:

Filtrex® Sediment Control

Sediment & Perimeter Control Technology

PURPOSE & DESCRIPTION

Filtrex® Sediment control is a three-dimensional tubular sediment control and storm water runoff filtration device typically used for **perimeter control** of sediment and other soluble pollutants (such as phosphorus and petroleum hydrocarbons), on and around construction activities.

APPLICATION

- Filtrex® Sediment control is to be installed down slope of any disturbed area requiring erosion and sediment control and filtration of soluble pollutants from runoff. Sediment control is effective when installed perpendicular to sheet or low concentrated flow. Acceptable applications include:
- Site perimeters
 - Above and below disturbed areas subject to sheet runoff, interrill and rill erosion
 - Above and below exposed and erodible slopes
 - Around area drains or inlets located in a 'sump'
 - On compacted soils where trenching of silt fence is difficult or impossible
 - Around sensitive trees where trenching of silt fence is not beneficial for tree survival or may unnecessarily disturb established vegetation.
 - On frozen ground where trenching of silt fence is impossible.
 - On paved surfaces where trenching of silt fence is impossible.

INSTALLATION

1. Sediment control used for perimeter control of sediment and soluble pollutants in storm runoff shall meet Filtrex® Soxx™ Material Specifications and use Certified Filtrex® FilterMedia™.
2. Contractor is required to be Filtrex® Certified™ as determined by Filtrex® International, LLC

(440-926-2607 or visit website at www.filtrex.com). Certification shall be considered current if appropriate identification is shown during time of bid or at time of application (current listing can be found at www.filtrex.com). Look for the Filtrex® Certified™ Seal.

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10. Filtrex® Sediment control is not to be used in perennial, ephemeral, or intermittent streams.

See design drawing schematic for correct Filtrex® Sediment control installation (Figure 1.1).

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

Routine inspection should be conducted within 24 hrs of a runoff event or as designated by the regulating authority. Sediment control should be regularly inspected to make sure they maintain their shape and are producing adequate hydraulic flow-through. If ponding becomes excessive, additional Sediment control may be required to reduce effective slope length or sediment removal may be necessary. Sediment control shall be inspected until area above has been permanently stabilized and construction activity has ceased

1. The Contractor shall maintain the Sediment control in a functional condition at all times and it shall be routinely inspected.
2. If the Sediment control has been damaged, it shall be repaired, or replaced if beyond repair.

3. The Contractor shall remove sediment at the base of the upslope side of the Sediment control when accumulation has reached 1/2 of the effective height of the Sediment control, or as directed by the Engineer. Alternatively, a new Sediment control can be placed on top of and slightly behind the original one creating more sediment storage capacity without soil disturbance.
4. Sediment control shall be maintained until disturbed area above the device has been permanently stabilized and construction activity has ceased.
5. The FilterMedia™ will be dispersed on site once disturbed area has been permanently stabilized, construction activity has ceased, or as determined by the Engineer.
6. For long-term sediment and pollution control applications, Sediment control can be seeded at the time of installation to create a vegetative filtering system for prolonged and increased filtration of sediment and soluble pollutants (contained vegetative filter strip). The appropriate seed mix shall be determined by the Engineer.

Slope Percent	Maximum Slope Length Above Sediment Control in Feet (meters)*				
	8 in (200 mm) Sediment control	12 in (300 mm) Sediment control	18 in (450 mm) Sediment control	24 in (600mm) Sediment control	32 in (800mm) Sediment control
	6.5 in (169 mm)**	9.5 in (240 mm) **	14.5 in (368 mm) **	19 in (480 mm) **	26 in (659 mm) **
2 (or less)	600 (180)	750 (225)	1000 (300)	1300 (400)	1650 (500)
5	420 (120)	520 (150)	550 (165)	650 (200)	750 (225)
10	250 (80)	250 (75)	300 (90)	400 (120)	500 (150)
15	140 (40)	170 (50)	200 (60)	325 (100)	450 (140)
20	100 (30)	125 (38)	140 (42)	200 (60)	400 (120)
25	80 (24)	100 (30)	110 (33)	200 (60)	275 (85)
30	60 (18)	75 (23)	90 (27)	130 (40)	200 (60)
35	60 (18)	75 (23)	80 (24)	115 (35)	150 (45)
40	60 (18)	75 (23)	80 (24)	100 (30)	125 (38)
45	40 (12)	50 (15)	60 (18)	80 (24)	100 (30)
50	40 (12)	50 (15)	55 (17)	65 (20)	75 (23)

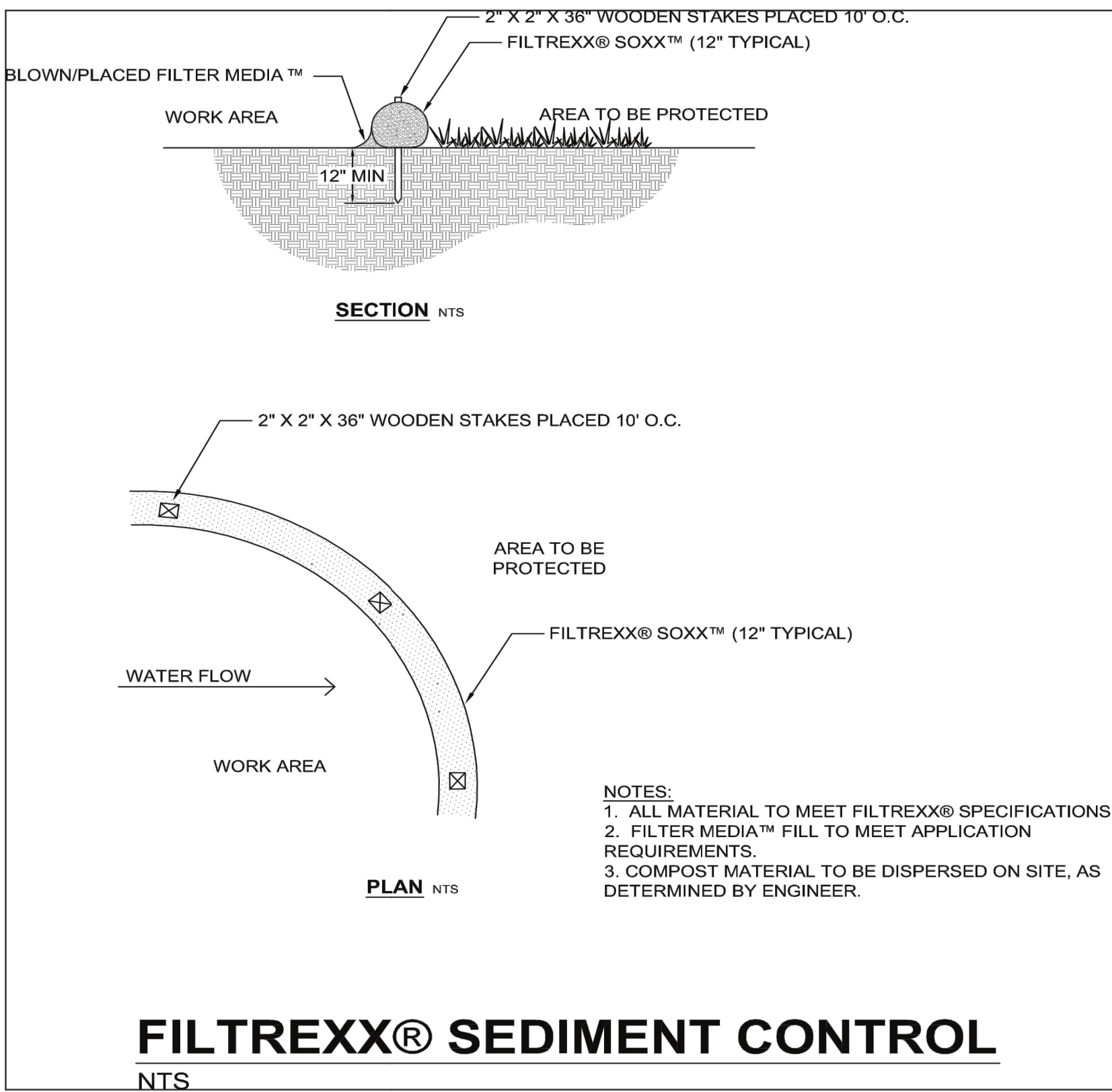
* Based on a failure point of 36 in (9.1 m) super silt fence (wire reinforced) at 1000 ft (303 m) of slope, watershed width equivalent to receiving length of sediment control device, 1 in/24 hr (25 mm/24 hr) rain event.

** Effective height of Sediment control after installation and with constant head from runoff as determined by Ohio State University.

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SWPPP Cut Sheet -1.1. Filtrex® Sediment Control



FILTREXX® SEDIMENT CONTROL
NTS

let nature do it™

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Concrete Waste Management	Applications
DESCRIPTION Concrete waste management prevents or reduces the discharge of pollutants to storm water by conducting washout offsite, performing onsite washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors. APPLICATIONS The following low-cost measures will help reduce storm water pollution from concrete wastes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.• Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement onsite.• Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas only.• Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.• Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite except in designated areas.• For onsite washout:<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Locate washout area at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Prevent runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.❖ Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.• When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water to a bermed or level area.• Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stock pile, or dispose in the trash.• Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management. LIMITATIONS Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible. MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed. If using a temporary pit, dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Perimeter ControlSlope ProtectionSediment TrappingChannel ProtectionTemporary StabilizationPermanent Stabilization✓ Waste Management✓ Housekeeping Practices Targeted Constituents <ul style="list-style-type: none">SedimentNutrientsToxic MaterialsOil and GreaseFloatable Materials✓ Construction Wastes Impact <ul style="list-style-type: none">Significant✓ MediumLowUnknown or Questionable

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A5-13

ARCHITECT

ENGINEER



PROJECT

GLENRIO APARTMENTS

ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REVISIONS

△ REV. 1/7/14 PER CITY COMMENTS



DRAWN BY: SLK

REVIEWED BY: MDT

DATE: 12/27/2013

PROJECT NO.

DRAWING NAME

**EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS AND NOTES**

SHEET NO.

ESC 103
OF