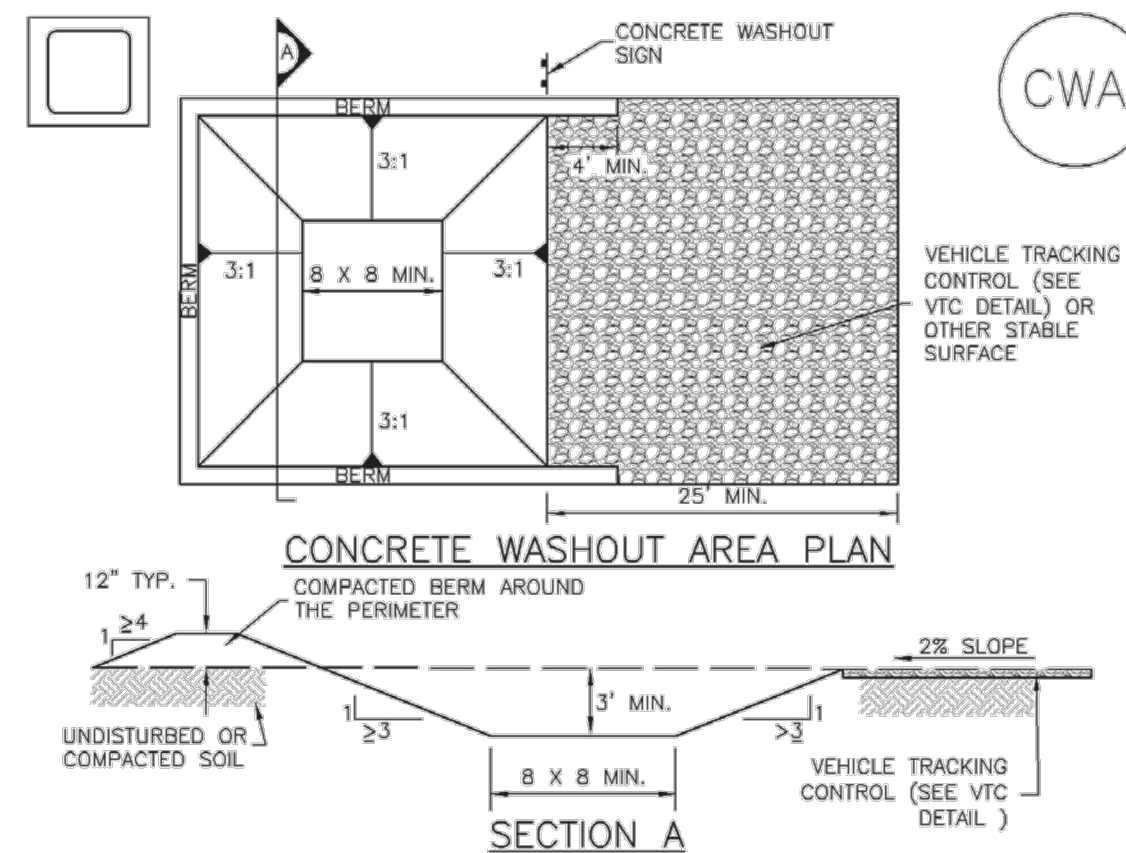


CF-1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR-GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4" HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
- STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.



CWA-1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

- SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: -CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
- DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
- THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
- BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
- VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
- SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
- USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

Seeding - Temporary/Vegetation	
DESCRIPTION As a BMP, temporary seeding/vegetation is used to establish a temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas by seeding with appropriate rapidly growing annual vegetation, annual grasses, small grains, or legumes. This short-term vegetative area will reduce erosion and sedimentation on disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized within an acceptable period of time. Temporary seeding will also reduce problems associated with mud and dust from construction activities on bare, unprotected soil surfaces.	Applications Perimeter Control ✓ Slope Protection ✓ Sediment Trapping ✓ Channel Protection ✓ Temporary Stabilization ✓ Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
PRIMARY USE Temporary seeding should be considered for disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized or have work performed thereon for a period of 21 days or more. Such areas include denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, berms, temporary embankments, excavation slopes, etc. As a temporary control, vegetation is used to stabilize stockpiles and barren areas that are inactive for long periods of time. As a permanent control, grasses and other vegetation provide good protection for the soil, along with some filtering for overland runoff. Subjected to acceptable runoff velocities, vegetation can provide a good method of permanent storm water management, as well as a visual amenity to the site.	Targeted Constituents ✓ Sediment Nutrients Toxic Materials Oil and Grease Floatable Materials Construction Wastes
APPLICATIONS Planting should take place when conditions are most favorable for growth (as long as the planting does not interfere with the schedule of other activities and/or regulatory requirements). Before seeding, other erosion control practices such as dikes, basins, and surface runoff-control measures (e.g., interceptor dikes and swales, etc.) should be installed. Temporary bale barriers and silt fences may have to be placed/replaced after seeding operations, since they may get in the way of the machinery. However, use common sense to coordinate operations to maximize the effectiveness of the erosion control measures. Temporary seeding may not be an effective practice in arid and semi-arid regions where the climate prevents fast plant establishment. In those areas, or when seasonal planting restrictions prohibit, temporary mulching may be better for the short term.	Impact ✓ Significant Medium Low Unknown or Questionable
For further information, refer to Section 632 of <i>Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction</i> (New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department [NMSHTD] 2000).	

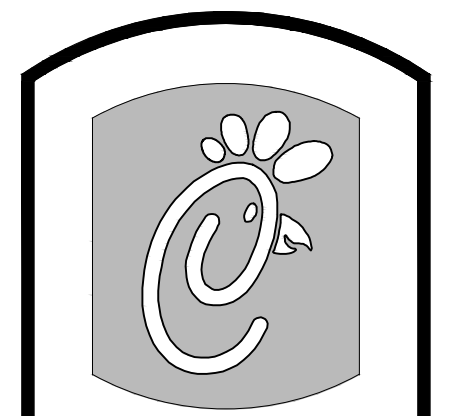
Seeding - Temporary/Vegetation (continued)	
All seeded areas should be covered with mulch to provide protection from the weather. Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good. If the plants do not grow quickly or thick enough to prevent erosion, the area should be reseeded as soon as possible.	Surface Preparation • Interim or final grading must be completed prior to seeding, minimizing all steep slopes. • Install all necessary erosion structures such as dikes, swales, diversions, etc., prior to seeding. • Groove or furrow slopes steeper than 3:1 on the contour line before seeding. • Provide 4-6 inches of topsoil over rock, gravel, or otherwise unsuitable soils. • Seedbed should be well pulverized, loose, and uniform.
Temporary seed selection should take into account the season and location. Specific seed mixes can usually be found in the construction plans. The plans and specifications should reflect temporary seeding locations, quantities, and pay items. For suggested seed types, see Appendix D, Guidance on Seed Selection and Seeding of Temporary Vegetation on Disturbed Areas.	Plant Selection, Fertilization and Seeding • Use only high quality, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-certified seed. • Use an appropriate species or species mixture adapted to local climate, soil conditions, and season. Consult with the local NRCS office or local County Extension Service as necessary for selection of proper species and application techniques in the area. Seeding rate should be in accordance with recommendations 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 700-1000 lb/acre. DO NOT OVER APPLY FERTILIZER. • 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, cultipacker, or hydroseeder. • Provide adequate water to aid in establishment of vegetation. • Use appropriate mulching techniques where necessary.

Mulching	
DESCRIPTION Mulching is used to provide a stabilized surface for seeding or to prevent erosion using chemical soil stabilizers and a variety of organic or inorganic materials, netting, or mats.	Applications Perimeter Control ✓ Slope Protection ✓ Sediment Trapping Channel Protection ✓ Temporary Stabilization Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
PRIMARY USE Mulching is used to prevent erosion by creating a permanent material to slow surface velocity, trap sediment, and protect surface areas around structures.	Targeted Constituents ✓ Sediment ✓ Nutrients Toxic Materials Oil and Grease Floatable Materials Construction Wastes
APPLICATIONS Mulching is used in areas where permanent velocity control and sediment trapping will be required. Follow Section 632, pp. 684-685 of <i>Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction</i> (NMSHTD 2000).	Impact ✓ Significant ✓ Medium Low Unknown or Questionable
NOTES • Hay should consist of native grasses free of noxious weed seeds (certified weed-free hay or straw may be required in designated areas of the state). • Straw should consist of clean cereal shafts. • Hay and straw mulch should be spread at a rate of 1.5 to 2 tons per acre. • At a minimum, 65% of the mulch, by weight, should be 10 inches or more in length. • Applied mulch depth should not be less than 1 inch and not more than 2 inches. The mulch should be uniformly applied so that no more than 10% of the soil surface is exposed. • Hay and straw mulch should be anchored to the soil surface using tackifiers, blankets, or nets, or with a mulch surface machine. Mechanical anchoring, or crimping, is preferred and recommended for slopes flatter than 2:1. Blankets or nets on slopes steeper than 2:1 should be anchored to the soil. • Tackifiers (for anchoring) should consist of a free-flowing non-corrosive powder. This material shall not contain any mineral filler, recycled cellulose fiber, clays, or other substances that may inhibit germination or growth of plants. • Tackifiers (for anchoring) shall be applied in a slurry with water and wood fiber (100 lbs of powder and 150 lbs of fiber per 700 gallons of water). Application rate of powder should be between 80 and 200 lbs per acre.	

Erosion Control Mat	
	Applications Perimeter Control ✓ Slope Protection ✓ Sediment Trapping Channel Protection ✓ Temporary Stabilization ✓ Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
DESCRIPTION Organic or synthetic erosion control matting is placed on disturbed areas or slopes to aid in erosion control and to promote the establishment of vegetative cover.	Targeted Constituents ✓ Sediment Nutrients Toxic Materials Oil and Grease Floatable Materials Construction Wastes
PRIMARY USE Erosion control mats provide either temporary or permanent stabilization for barren or disturbed areas on steep slopes, drainage swales, embankments, or high-traffic areas.	Impact ✓ Significant Medium Low Unknown or Questionable
APPLICATIONS Erosion control mats can be used in any construction-related disturbed area; areas with fine-grained soils; short steep slopes; or where vegetation growth is slow.	
See, for instance, Class 'D' seeding and geotextiles, Section 604, p. 618 in <i>Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction</i> (NMSHTD 2000).	

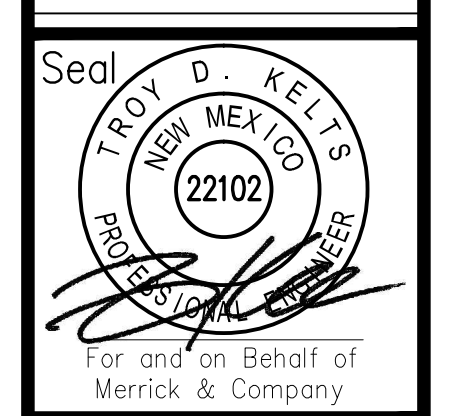
Silt Fence	
	Applications ✓ Perimeter Control ✓ Slope Protection ✓ Sediment Trapping Channel Protection Temporary Stabilization Permanent Stabilization Waste Management Housekeeping Practices
DESCRIPTION A silt fence consists of geotextile fabric supported by backing stretched between posts, with the 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.	Targeted Constituents ✓ Sediment Nutrients Toxic Materials Oil and Grease ✓ Floatable Materials Construction Wastes
PRIMARY USE Silt fences are used as perimeter control downstream of disturbed areas, and for non-concentrated sheet-flow conditions.	Impact ✓ Significant ✓ Medium Low Unknown or Questionable
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.	

Silt Fence (continued)	



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Revisions:	Mark	Date	By
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ALBUQUERQUE, NM
87112

SHEET TITLE
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
DWG EDITION ---
Job No. : 65118374
Store : 03484
Date : 12/15/14
Drawn By : JD
Checked By : TDK

Sheet
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