Lifting Straps

MAINTENANCE:

Aggregate check dams shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.

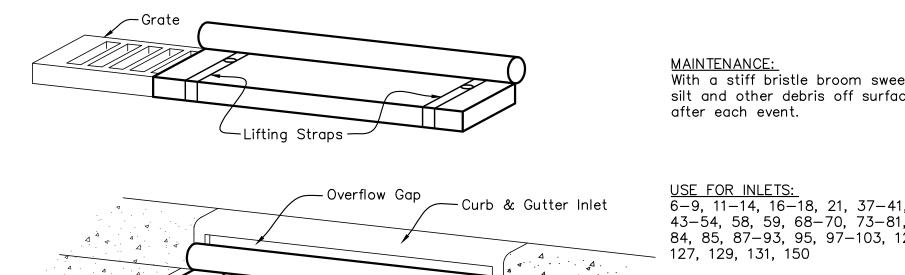
Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged check dams, end runs and undercutting beneath dams.

Necessary repairs to check dams shall be accomplished promptly.

Sediment deposits should be removed after each rainfall. They must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier.

Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the aggregate is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

CURB INLET PROTECTION WITH GRATE



SEDIMENT FENCE

SILT FENCE:

or overland flows are expected.

MATERIAL PROPERTIES ARE:

from the barrier.

ground surface.

Item No. 6 applying.

immediately.

With a stiff bristle broom sweep silt and other debris off surface

6-9, 11-14, 16-18, 21, 37-41, 84, 85, 87-93, 95, 97-103, 126,

This sediment barrier utilizes standard strength or extra strength

to cause failure of the structure).

synthetic filter fabrics. It is designed for situations in which only sheet

of a 6 inch overlap, and securely sealed.

The height of a silt fence shall not exceed 36 inches

(higher fences may impound volumes of water sufficient

The filter fabric shall be purchased in a continuous roll

joints. When joints are necessary, filter cloth shall be

Posts shall be spaced a maximum of 10 feet apart at

the barrier location and driven securely into the ground

of 32" long When extra strength fabric is used without

the wire support fence, post spacing shall not exceed 6

A trench shall be excavated approximately 4 inches wide

and 6 inches deep along the line of posts and upslope

When standard strength filter fabric is used, a wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the upslope

side of the posts using heavy duty wire staples at least

extend into the trench a minimum of 2 inches and shall

1—inch long, tie wires or hog rings. The wire shall

not extend more than 36 inches above the original

The standard strength filter fabric shall be stapled or

wired to the fence, and 8 inches of the fabric shall be

more than 36 inches above the original ground surface.

extended into the trench. The fabric shall not extend

Filter fabric shall not be stapled to existing trees.

are used, the wire mesh support fence may be

upslope area has been permanently stabilized.

so that the ends are at a higher elevation.

Silt fences and filter barriers shall be inspected

7. When extra strength filter fabric and closer post spacing

eliminated. In such a case, the filter fabric is stapled or wired directly to the posts with all other provisions of

The trench shall be backfilled and soil compacted over

the filter fabric. Silt fences shall be removed when they have served their useful purpose, but not before the

immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during

around the ends, each end shall be constructed upslope

prolonged rainfall. Any required repairs shall be made

10. To prevent water ponded by the silt fence from flowing

(minimum of 12 inches). Wood posts will be a minimum

spliced together only at a support post, with a minimum

cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of

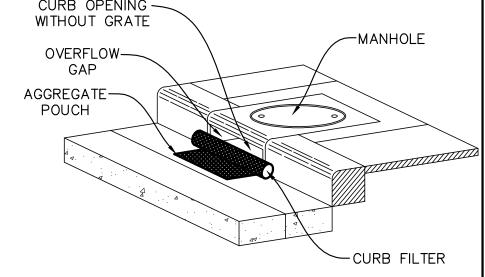
CURB OPENING -WITHOUT GRATE

No. 57 or

No. 2 Stone

Concrete-

Washout



MAINTENANCE:

unit after each storm event.

replace absorbents when they near

USE FOR INLETS:

-Concrete Washout Area Straw Bales --Existing Ground

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

10' (Min.)

Straw Bales

Plastic

Liner

Concrete trucks shall utilize areas to washout trucks. Accumulated concrete shall be removed from the site and disposed of properly.

As an alternative, contractor shall use a roll off box with liner.

CURB INLET PROTECTION WITHOUT GRATE

No. 57 or-

No. 2 Stone

Remove all accumulated sediment and debris from the surface and vicinity of the

If using optional oil absorbents, remove and saturation.

Existing (See sheet 24)

The details shown on the plan shall be considered a minimum. Additional or alternate details may be found in the O.D.N.R. Manual "Rainwater and Land Development". The Contractor shall be solely responsible for providing necessary and adequate measures for proper control of erosion and sediment runoff from the site along with proper maintenance and inspection

effort to help the Contractor provide erosion and sedimentation control.

CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITY: Details have been provided on the plans in an

in compliance with the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity.

Prior to Construction Operations in a particular area, all sedimentation and erosion control features shall be in place. Field adjustments with respect to locations and dimensions may be made by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall place inlet and channel protection for erosion control immediately after construction of the inlets or channels which are not tributary to a sediment basin or dam

It may become necessary to remove portions of the barrier during construction to facilitate the grading operations in certain areas. However, the barrier shall be in place in the evening or during any inclement weather.

The limits of seeding and mulching are as shown within the plans. Those areas disturbed outside the seeding limits shall be seeded and mulched at the Contractor's expense.

"Temporary seeding" No area for which grading has been completed or where a denuded area will remain idle for more than 21 days shall be left unseeded for longer than 7 days. If permanent seed is not applied at this time, temporary seeding shall be done at the following rates:

March 1 to August 15

2 lbs./1,000 Sq.Ft. Fertilizer: (12:12:12) 25 lbs./1,000 Sq.Ft. Mulch: (Straw or Hay) 2 tons/acre

August 15 to November 1

Mulch: Straw (Hay)

Seed: Annual Rye 2 lbs./1,000 Sq.Ft. Fertilizer: (12:12:12) 25 lbs./1,000 Sq.Ft. Mulch: (Straw or Hay) 2 tons/acre

November 1 to March 1 Mulch (ONLY): (Straw or Hay) 2 tons/acre

"Permanent seeding" shall be done between March 15 and September 15. If seeding is done between September 15 and March 15, it shall be classified as "Temporary Seeding." Permanent seed shall be 40% Kentucky Bluegrass, 40% Creeping Red Fescue, 20% Annual Ryegrass. Permanent seeding shall consist of fertilizing, watering and seeding rates indicated under Item 659. Seeding shall be applied within two (2) days after final grading or following

seed bed preparation. Rates of application of Item 659: 4 lbs./1,000 Sq.Ft. Fertilizer: (12:12:12) 20 lbs./1,000 Sq.Ft.

MAINTENANCE: It is the Contractor's responsibility to maintain the sediment control features used on this project. The site shall be inspected periodically and within 24 hours of a significant rainfall. Records of these inspections shall be kept and made available to jurisdictional agencies if requested. Any sediment or debris which has reduced the efficiency of a structure shall be removed immediately. Should a structure or feature become damaged, the Contractor shall repair or replace at no additional cost to the Owner. Not all details shown on this sheet may be required for this project. Reference Sediment Control Plan.

2 tons/acre (3 tons/acre)

The cost for temporary channels, sediment dams, sediment basins, and other appurtenant earthmoving operations shall be included in the price bid for erosion and sedimentation control quantities.

Not all details shown on this sheet may be required for this project.

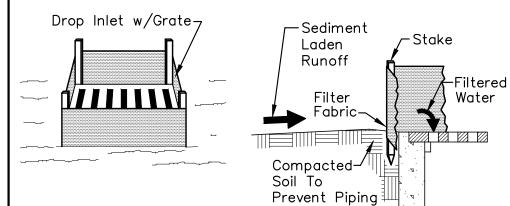
The Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that off—site tracking of sediments by vehicles and equipment is minimized. All such off—site sediment shall be cleaned up daily. Construction of stabilized construction entrances are a part of that responsibility.

Street Cleaning (on an as-needed basis) ir required through the duration of this construction project. This includes sweeping, power cleaning and (if necessary) manual removal of dirt or mud in the street gutters.

The Contractor shall be responsible to ensure that no solid or liquid waste is discharged into stormwater runoff. Sediment—laden water shall be filtered through the use of sediment filtering fences or sedimentation basins prior to discharge to surface waters. Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete into or alongside rivers, streams, and creeks or into natural or man—made channels or swales leading thereto. Concrete truck wash water and surplus concrete shall be confined to areas approved by the Engineer; after solidifying, these waste materials shall be removed from the site.

ALL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES ARE SUBJECT TO FIELD MODIFICATION AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CITY OF COLUMBUS AND/OR OHIO

FILTER FABRIC CATCH BASIN PROTECTION



USE FOR CATCH BASINS: 57, 104, 105, 110-117, 119, 121-123, 145-148, Existing (See sheets 24 & 28)

SPECIFIC APPLICATION:

This method of inlet protection is applicable where the inlet drains a relatively flat area (slopes no greater than 5 percent) where sheet or overland flows (not exceeding 0.5 cfs) are typical. This method shall not apply to inlets receiving concentrated flows, such as in street and highway OEPA NOI #:

ENTITY: PLAN DESIGNER: ADDRESS: CONTACT NAME: PHONE:

ENTITY: OWNER:

ADDRESS: CONTACT NAME: PHONE: EMAIL:

EMAIL:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

roadway reconstruction, 700 feet of sidewalk / shared use path addition (beyond roadway reconstruction area), 4,500 feet of storm sewer replacement / installation (beyond roadway reconstruction and sidewalk / path installation areas), 1,100 feet of ditch regrading, 1,100 feet of stream restoration and the establishment of a regional detention basin. The roadway reconstruction and sidewalk / path installation areas include replacements or additions of storm sewers, waterlines, traffic signals, and street lighting.

The project consists of approximately 2,100 feet of

EXISTING SITE The entire project Corridor discharges directly to the CONDITIONS: Linden Ditch (Argyle Ditch). Storm water reaches Linden

Ditch via existing storm sewer systems.

SITE DISTURBANCE: Project earth disturbance area is: XX acres

RECEIVING STREAM: Alum Creek

EROSION AND

SEDIMENT

MEASURES:

ADJACENT AREAS: The project corridor is located within a residential area and commercial area.

CRITICAL AREAS: Work will occur in existing stream channels in the area of the proposed detention basin and box culvert at

Parkwood Avenue.

Erosion and sediment will be controlled by the use of inlet protection at storm sewer inlets and the use of construction techniques to minimize the disturbance along the existing channel. To the extent practical, "clean water" from the upstream watershed will be diverted around the in-stream construction activities and sediment—laden water from the construction area will be filtered prior to being released to the downstream

channel.

PERMANENT All disturbed areas shall be seeded and mulched. STABILIZATION: Geotextile reinforcement of earthen embankment is

specified when in vicinity of channel banks. Hardened, non-erodible materials area also specified for channel bank reinforcement.

MAINTENANCE: All erosion control devices are to be inspected by the construction superintendent daily and after rainfalls.

Any damaged facilities are to be replaced / repaired immediately as may be necessary.

> The Contractor shall provide a schedule of operations to the City. Sedimentation and erosion control features shall be placed and maintained in accordance with this

schedule.

SITE CONTACT: ENTITY: PROJECT ENGINEER::

> PHONE: EMAIL:

TEST METHOD FABRIC PROPERTIES <u>VALUES</u> 90 lb. Minimum ASTM 1682 Grab Tensile Strength Mullen Burst Strength 190 psi Minimum ASTM 3786 0.3 gal./min./f^2 Max Slurry Flow Rate U.S. Std. Sieve CW-02215 Equivalent Opening Size ASTM-G-26 Ultraviolet Radiation Stability 90% Minimum

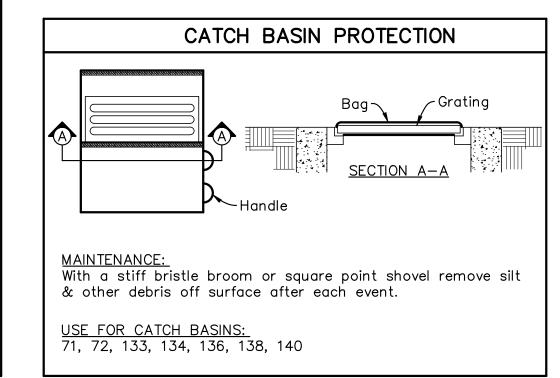
> Note: The use of straw wattles has proven to be a versatile and effective ESC BMP, especially in residential settings. Straw wattles may be substituted for silt fence in linear installations. See detail, Sheet XX. The use of compost filter socks and compost blankets are gaining wider acceptance nationwide. they are now approved for use on all Columbus SWP3 plans

MAINTENANCE:

Should the fabric on a silt fence or filter barrier decompose or become ineffective prior to the end of the expected usable life and the barrier is still necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly.

Sediment deposits should be removed after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately one—half the height of the barrier.

Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence or filter barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform with the existing grade, prepared and seeded.





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