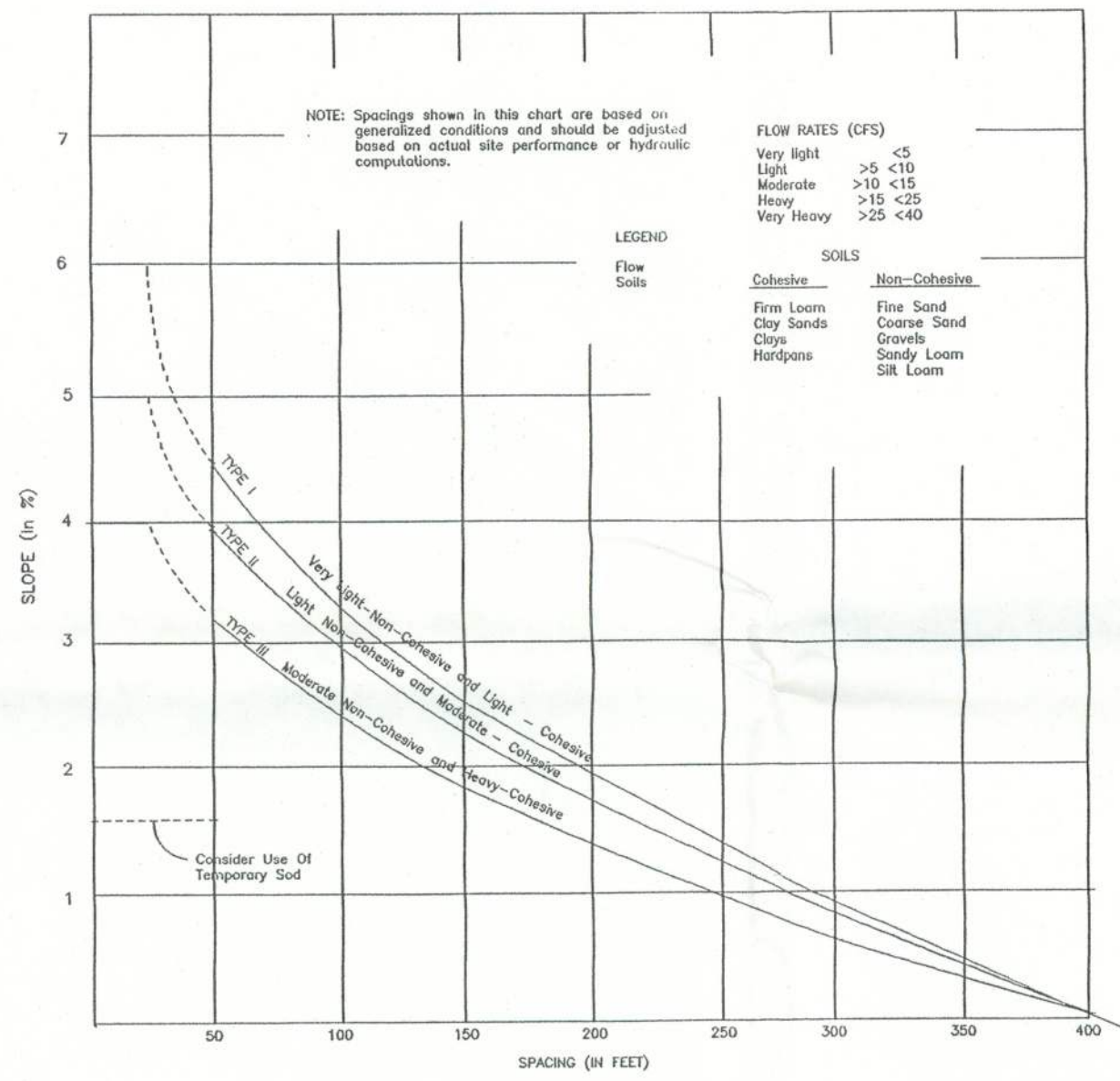
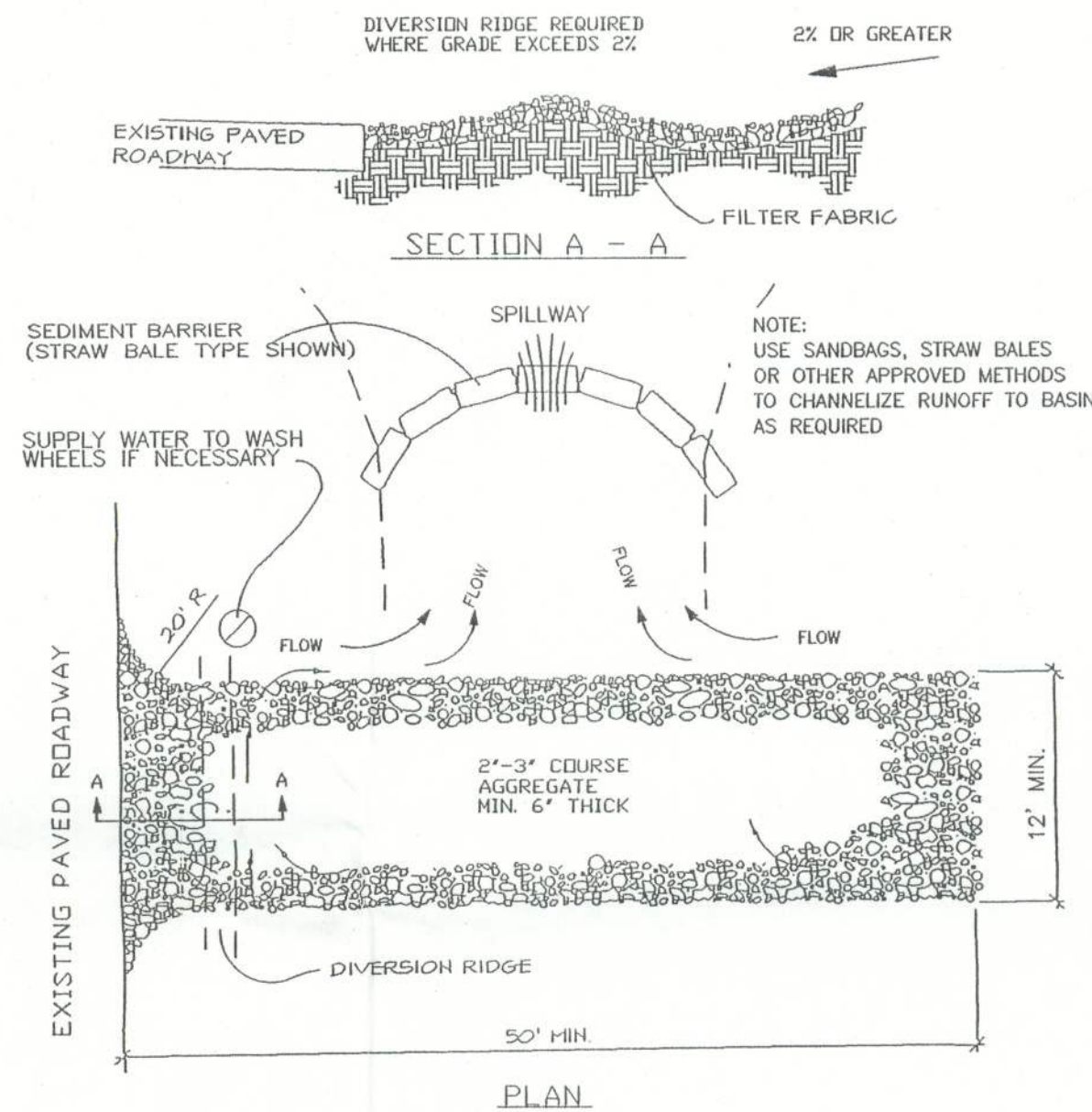


Plate 4.06d Installing a Filter Fabric Silt Fence



RECOMMENDED SPACING FOR TYPE I AND TYPE II HAY BALE BARRIERS, AND TYPE III SILT FENCES

Plate 4.05a FDOT Standard Index 102, Chart 1



- NOTES:
1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
 2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
 3. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.

Plate 4.03a Temporary Gravel Construction Entrance

FILTER FABRIC SILT FENCES

Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life.

Posts for silt fences shall be either 4" diameter wood, or 1.33 pounds per linear foot steel with a minimum length of 5 feet. Steel posts shall have projections for fastening wire to them.

Stakes for filter barriers shall be 1" x 2" wood (preferred), or equivalent metal with a minimum length of 3 feet.

Wire fence reinforcement for silt fences using standard strength filter cloth shall be a minimum of 36 inches in height, a minimum of 14 gauge and shall have a maximum mesh spacing of 6 inches.

SHEET FLOW APPLICATION: SILT FENCE

The filter fabric shall be purchased in a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are necessary, filter cloth shall be spliced as described below.

Posts shall be spaced a maximum of 10 feet apart at the barrier location and driven securely into the ground a minimum of 12 inches. When extra strength fabric is used without the wire support fence, post spacing shall not exceed 6 feet.

A trench shall be excavated approximately 4 inches wide and 4 inches deep along the line of posts and upslope from the barrier.

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 1 inch long, tie wires, or hog rings. The wire shall extend into the trench a minimum of 2 inches and shall not extend more than 36 inches above the original ground surface.

The standard strength filter fabric shall be stapled or wired to the fence, and 8 inches of the fabric shall be extended into the trench. The fabric shall not extend more than 36 inches above the original ground surface.

When extra strength filter fabric and closer post spacing are used, the wire mesh support fence may be eliminated. In such case, the filter fabric is stapled or wired directly to the posts with all other provisions of the above applying.

When attaching two silt fences together, place the end post of the second fence inside the end post of the first fence. Rotate both posts at least 180 degrees on a clockwise direction to create a tight seal with the filter fabric. Drive both posts into the ground and bury the flap.

The trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric.

MAINTENANCE

Silt fences and filter barriers shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Any required repairs shall be made immediately.

Should the fabric on a silt fence or filter barrier decompose or become ineffective before the end of the expected usable life and the barrier still be 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.

GENERAL NOTES

Erosion and sedimentation control facilities stormwater drainage facilities and retention basins shall be installed prior to commencing other construction.

Erosion and sedimentation control measures shall not be removed until construction is complete and a permanent ground cover has been established.

Additional erosion control devices shall be used as required during construction.

All graded areas shall be stabilized immediately with a temporary fast growing ground cover or mulch.

Erosion control measures shall be inspected twice a week and after each significant rainfall and replaced or corrected as required.

All stabilization practices shall begin as soon as practicle in areas where construction activities have temporary or permanently stopped. In NO case shall the disturbed area be left unprotected for more than 3 days.

The contractor is responsible for the construction/maintenance of all E &SC controls during construction.

If the proposed erosion control plan does not work, the contractor should use the BMP'S in the Florida Erosion & Sediment Control Inspector's manual to implement a plan that will work and meet actual field conditions.

Sites having final stabilization with grass/sod shall be inspected weekly.

The contractor shall verify all existing conditions and dimensions at the job site to insure all new work match that intended on the plans. Should any conditions exist in conflict with the plans, the contractor is to notify the engineer immediately prior to proceeding with the work.

The contractor shall maintain the construction site at all times in a safe and secure manner. All open trenches and excavated areas shall be protected from access by the general public.

Contractors shall adhere to the Erosion Control Plan. All erosion control measures shall be implemented prior to construction and be continued until construction is complete. Contractor shall take the necessary steps to minimize erosion, turbidity, nutrient loading and sedimentation to adjacent lands/low areas. The E & SC plan shall be maintained as designed and modified as required as directed by the engineer. Construction designs and specifications as outlined by the "Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector's Manual" shall be adhered to.

All disturbed areas not sodded shall be seeded with a mixture of long term and quick growing vegetation for the following; From September thru March, 70 pounds per acre of long term seed and 30 pounds per acre of winter rye. From April thru August, 70 pounds per acre of long term seed and 30 pounds per acre of millet.

TEMPORARY GRAVEL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

If conditions on the site are such that most of the mud is not removed by the vehicles traveling over the gravel, then the tires of the vehicles must be washed before entering a public road. Wash water must be carried away from the entrance to a settling area to remove sediment. A wash rack may also be used to make washing more convenient and effective.

The area of the entrance should be cleared of all vegetation, roots and other objectionable material. A geotextile should be laid down to improve stability and simplify maintenance. The gravel shall then be placed over the geotextile to the specified dimensions.

MAINTENANCE

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with 2 inch stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or clean out of any structures used to trap sediments. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately. Look for signs of trucks and trailered equipment "cutting corners" where the gravel meets the roadway. Sweep the paved road daily for sediments and stones.

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

Phase 1

Prior to any construction the contractor is to install the silt fence barrier around the perimeter of the project. The retention basin should be roughed in with a tolerance of 6 inches higher than the final bottom elevation. Staked hay bales or other measures are to be used to direct the stormwater runoff/sediment to the basin. As the clearing and grubbing progresses, apply temporary seeding and mulching on all areas which will not be worked for seven days or more.

Phase 11

The permanent stormwater management system is to be constructed as well as other construction activities. Before runoff is directed into it, the system is to be properly stabilized. Remove accumulated sediments from the basin bottom. Continue to seed and mulch or reseed and mulch new/existing disturbed areas.

Phase 111

Complete the entire stormwater management system as per plans. Check slope stabilization and resod. Seed and mulch any bare areas. If system is not performing as design, contact the engineer.