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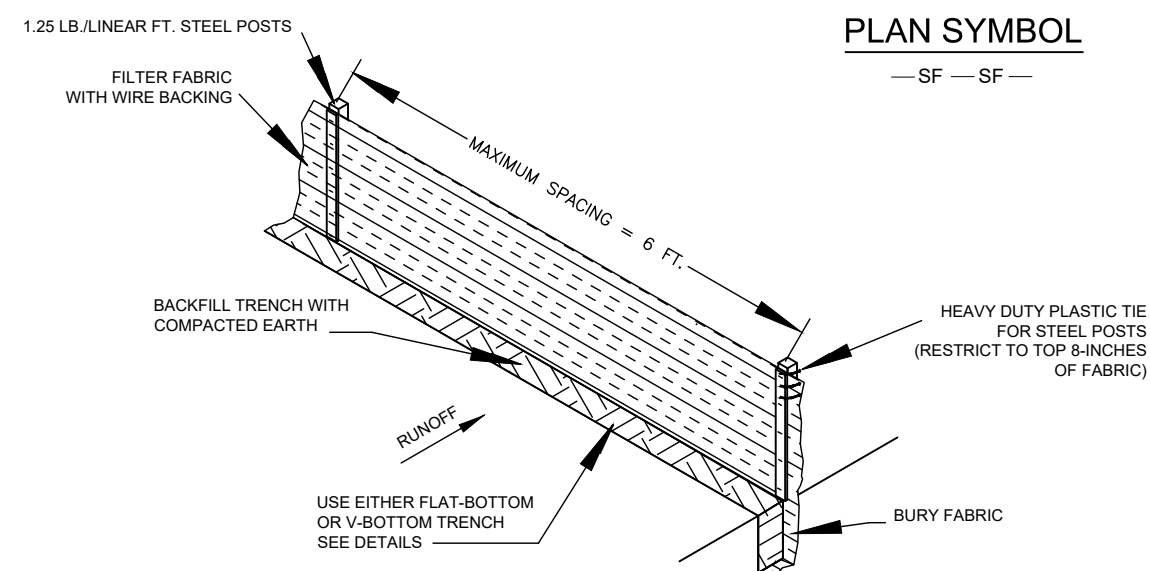
SILT FENCE - POST REQUIREMENTS

- SILT FENCE POSTS MUST BE 48-INCH LONG STEEL POSTS THAT MEET, AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:
 - COMPOSED OF A HIGH STRENGTH STEEL WITH A MINIMUM YIELD STRENGTH OF 50,000 PSI.
 - INCLUDE A STANDARD "T" SECTION WITH A NOMINAL FACE WIDTH OF 1.38-INCHES AND A NOMINAL "T" LENGTH OF 1.46-INCHES.
 - WEIGH 1.25 POUNDS PER FOOT (± 8%).
- POSTS SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH PROJECTIONS TO AID IN FASTENING OF FILTER FABRIC.
- STEEL POSTS MAY NEED TO HAVE A METAL SOIL STABILIZATION PLATE WELDED NEAR THE BOTTOM WHEN INSTALLED ALONG STEEP SLOPES OR INSTALLED IN LOOSE SOILS. THE PLATE SHOULD HAVE A MINIMUM CROSS SECTION OF 17-SQUARE INCHES AND BE COMPOSED OF 15 GAUGE STEEL, AT A MINIMUM. THE METAL SOIL STABILIZATION PLATE SHOULD BE COMPLETELY BURIED.
- INSTALL POSTS TO A MINIMUM OF 24-INCHES. A MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1- TO 2- INCHES ABOVE THE FABRIC SHALL BE MAINTAINED. AND A MAXIMUM HEIGHT OF 3 FEET SHALL BE MAINTAINED ABOVE THE GROUND.
- POST SPACING SHALL BE AT A MAXIMUM OF 6- FEET ON CENTER.

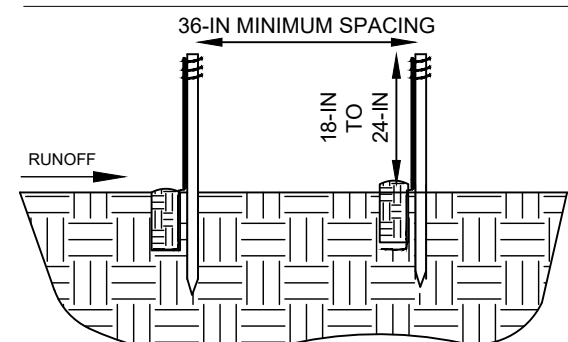
SILT FENCE - INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

- THE KEY TO FUNCTIONAL SILT FENCE IS WEEKLY INSPECTIONS, ROUTINE MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR SEDIMENT REMOVAL.
- REGULAR INSPECTIONS OF SILT FENCE SHALL BE CONDUCTED ONCE EVERY CALENDAR WEEK AND, AS RECOMMENDED, WITHIN 24-HOURS AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVEN THAT PRODUCES 1/2-INCH OR MORE OF PRECIPITATION.
- ATTENTION TO SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS ALONG THE SILT FENCE IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHOULD BE CONTINUALLY MONITORED AND REMOVED WHEN NECESSARY.
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT WHEN IT REACHES 1/3 THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE.
- REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE PLACED IN STOCKPILE STORAGE AREAS OR SPREAD THINLY ACROSS DISTURBED AREA. STABILIZE THE REMOVED SEDIMENT AFTER IT IS RELOCATED.
- CHECK FOR AREAS WHERE STORMWATER RUNOFF HAS ERODED A CHANNEL BENEATH THE SILT FENCE, OR WHERE THE FENCE HAS SAGGED OR COLLAPSED DUE TO RUNOFF OVERTOPPING THE SILT FENCE. INSTALL CHECKS/TIE-BACKS AND/OR REINSTALL SILT FENCE, AS NECESSARY.
- CHECK FOR TEARS WITHIN THE SILT FENCE. AREAS WHERE SILT FENCE HAS BEGUN TO DECOMPOSE, AND FOR ANY OTHER CIRCUMSTANCE THAT MAY RENDER THE SILT FENCE INEFFECTIVE. REMOVED DAMAGED SILT FENCE AND REINSTALL NEW SILT FENCE IMMEDIATELY.
- SILT FENCE SHOULD BE REMOVED WITHIN 30 DAYS AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED AND ONCE IT IS REMOVED, THE RESULTING DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.

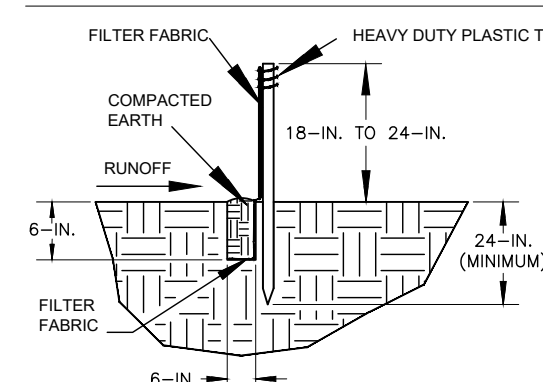
SILT FENCE INSTALLATION



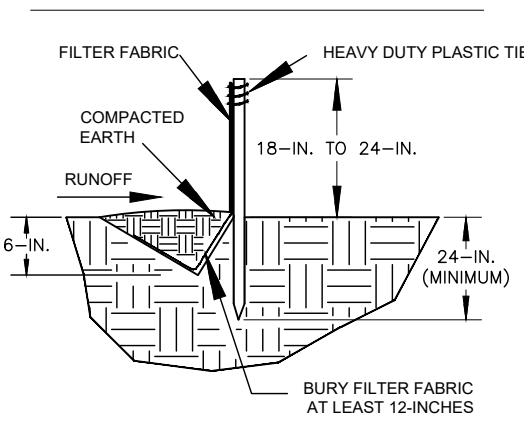
DOUBLE ROW SILT FENCE DETAIL



FLAT-BOTTOM TRENCH DETAIL



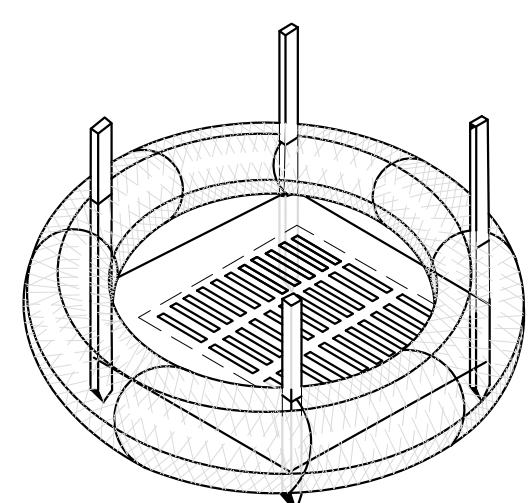
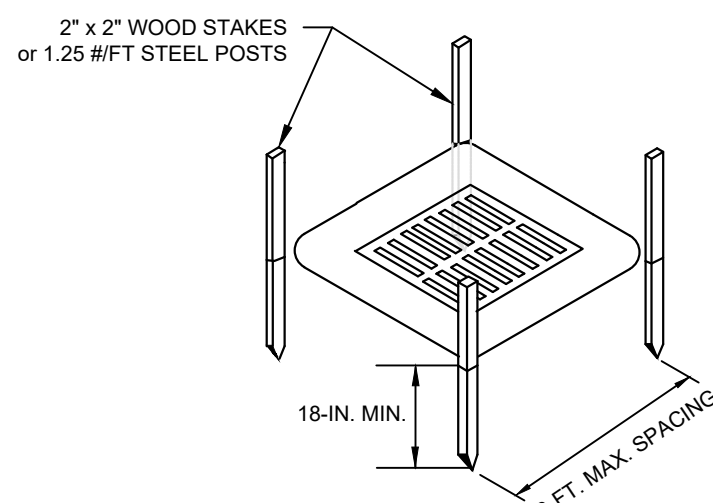
V-SHAPED TRENCH DETAIL



SILT FENCE - GENERAL NOTES

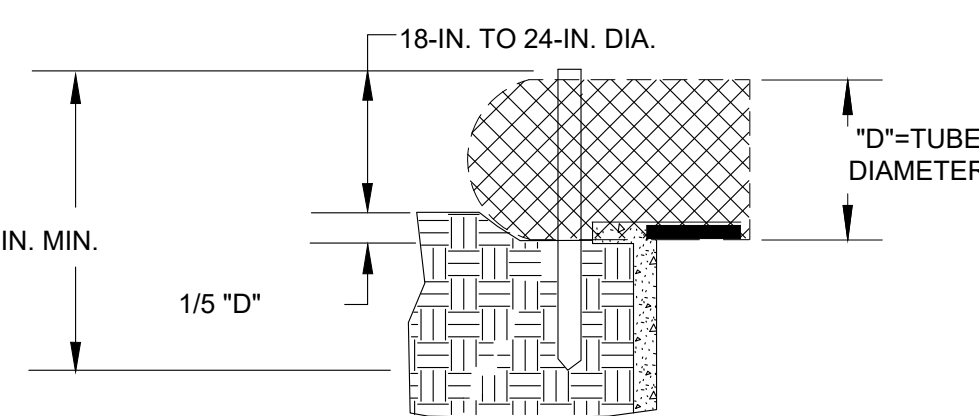
- DO NOT PLACE SILT FENCE ACROSS CHANNELS OR IN OTHER AREAS SUBJECT TO CONCENTRATED FLOWS. SILT FENCE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A VELOCITY CONTROL. BMP: CONCENTRATED FLOWS ARE ANY FLOWS GREATER THAN 0.5 CFS.
- MAXIMUM SHEET OR OVERLAND FLOW PATH LENGTH TO THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE 100- FEET.
- MAXIMUM SLOPE STEEPNESS (NORMAL, [PERPENDICULAR] TO THE FENCE LINE) SHALL BE 2:1.
- SILT FENCE JOINTS, WHEN NECESSARY, SHALL BE COMPLETED BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING OPTIONS:
 - WRAP EACH FABRIC TOGETHER AT A SUPPORT POST WITH BOTH ENDS FASTENED TO THE POST, WITH A 1-FOOT MINIMUM OVERLAP.
 - OVERLAP SILT FENCE BY INSTALLING 3-FEET PASSED THE SUPPORT POST TO WHICH THE NEW SILT FENCE ROLL IS ATTACHED. ATTACH OLD ROLL TO NEW ROLL WITH HEAVY-DUTY PLASTIC TIES, OR,
 - OVERLAP ENTIRE WIDTH OF EACH SILT FENCE ROLL FROM ONE SUPPORT POST TO THE NEXT SUPPORT POST.
- ATTACH FILTER FABRIC TO THE STEEL POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY PLASTIC TIES THAT ARE EVENLY SPACED WITHIN THE TOP 8-INCHES OF THE FABRIC.
- INSTALL THE SILT FENCE PERPENDICULAR TO THE DIRECTION OF THE STORMWATER FLOW AND PLACE THE SILT FENCE THE PROPER DISTANCE FROM THE TOE OF STEEP SLOPES TO PROVIDE SEDIMENT STORAGE AND ACCESS FOR MAINTENANCE AND CLEANOUT.
- INSTALL SILT FENCE CHECKS (TIE-BACKS) EVERY 50-100 FEET, DEPENDENT ON SLOPE, ALONG SILT FENCE THAT IS INSTALLED WITH SLOPE AND WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOWS ARE EXPECTED OR ARE DOCUMENTED ALONG THE PROPOSED/INSTALLED SILT FENCE.

SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE



POST INSTALLATION DETAIL

SEDIMENT TUBE INSTALLATION DETAIL



SEDIMENT TUBE BURIAL DETAIL

TYPE A - SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION

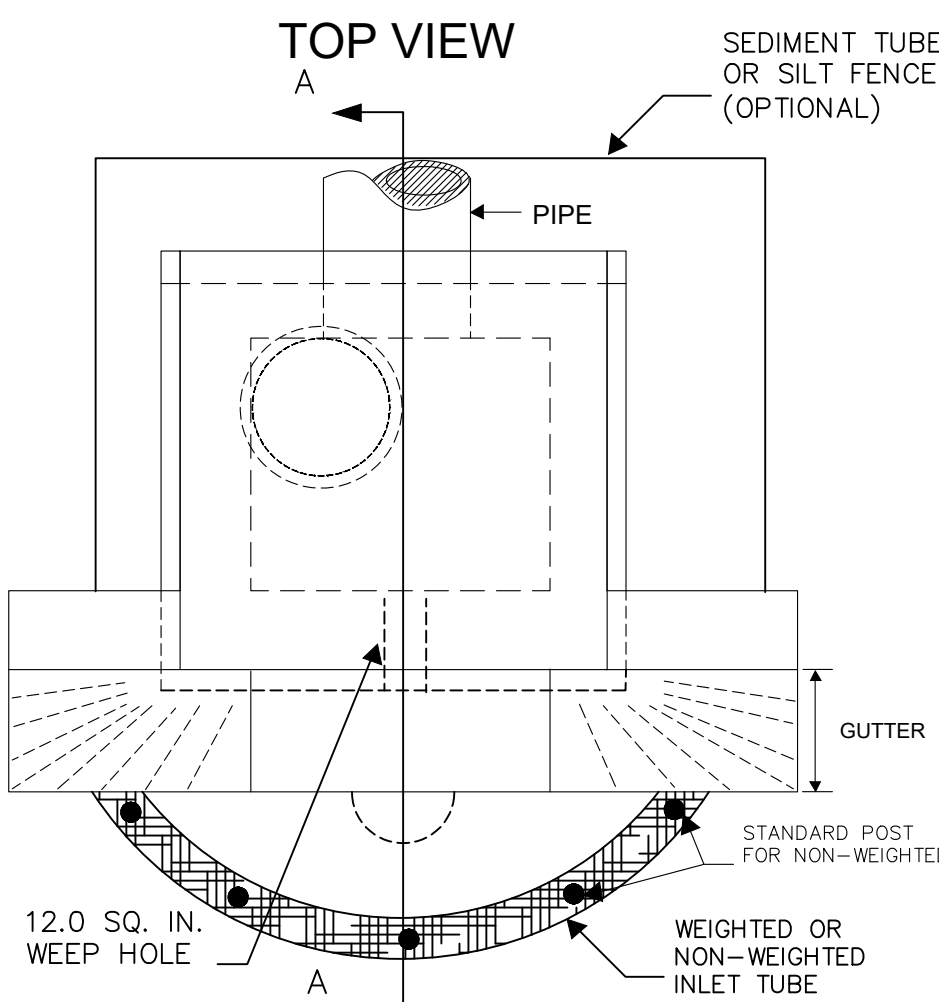
GENERAL NOTES

- Sediment tubes are elongated tubes of compacted geotextiles, curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fiber, or hardwood mulch. Straw, pine needles, and leaf mulch-filled sediment tubes are not permitted.
- The outer netting of the sediment tube should consist of seamless, high-density polyethylene photodegradable materials treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high-density polyethylene non-degradable material.
- Sediment tube diameters shall range from 18-inches to 24-inches. Sediment tubes with smaller diameters are prohibited when used as inlet protection.
- Curled excelsior wood, or natural coconut products that are rolled up to create a sediment tube are not allowed.
- Sediment tubes should be staked using wooden oak stakes (2-inch X 2-inch) or steel posts (standard "U" or "T" sections with a minimum weight of 1.25 pounds per foot) at a minimum of 48-inches in length placed on 2-foot centers.
- Install all sediment tubes to ensure that no gaps exist between the soil and the bottom of the tube. Manufacturer's recommendations should always be consulted before installation.
- The ends of adjacent sediment tubes should be overlapped 6-inches to prevent flow and sediment from passing through the field joint.
- Sediment tubes should not be stacked on top of one another.
- Each sediment tube should be installed in a trench with a depth equal to 1/5 the diameter of the sediment tube.
- Install stakes at a diagonal facing incoming runoff.

INSPECTION & MAINTENANCE

- The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
- Regular inspections of sediment tube inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall even that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
- Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the sediment tube is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the sediment tube. When a sump is installed in front of the inlet protection, sediment shall be removed when it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the sump.
- Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
- Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.
- Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION (DROP INLET OR YARD INLET) NOT TO SCALE



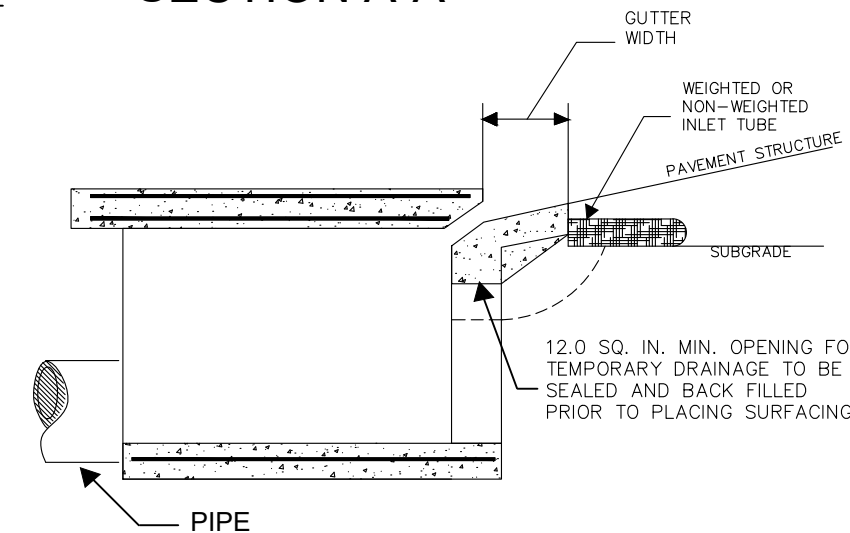
TYPE F - INLET TUBES INLET PROTECTION

GENERAL NOTES

- Inlets tubes should be composed of compacted geotextiles, curled excelsior wood, natural coconut fibers, a hardwood mulch, or a mix of these materials enclosed by a flexible netting material.
- Inlets tubes should utilize an outer netting that consists of seamless, high-density polyethylene photodegradable materials treated with ultraviolet stabilizers or a seamless, high-density polyethylene non-degradable material. Curled wood excelsior fiber, or natural coconut fiber rolled erosion control products rolled up to create an inlet tube device are not allowed.
- Do not use straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles, or leaf mulch as fill material within inlet tubes.
- Weighted inlet tubes may be capable of staying in place without external stabilization measures and may have a weighted inner core or other weighted mechanism to keep them in place.
- Install weighted tubes lying flat on the ground, with no gaps between the underlying surface and the inlet tube. Do not stack inlet tubes. Do not completely block inlet with tube.
- Non-weighted inlet tubes require staking or other stabilization methods to keep them safely in place.
- Overflow or overtopping of inlet tubes must be allowed to flow into unobstructed.
- To avoid possible flooding, two or three concrete cinder blocks may be placed between the tube and the inlet.

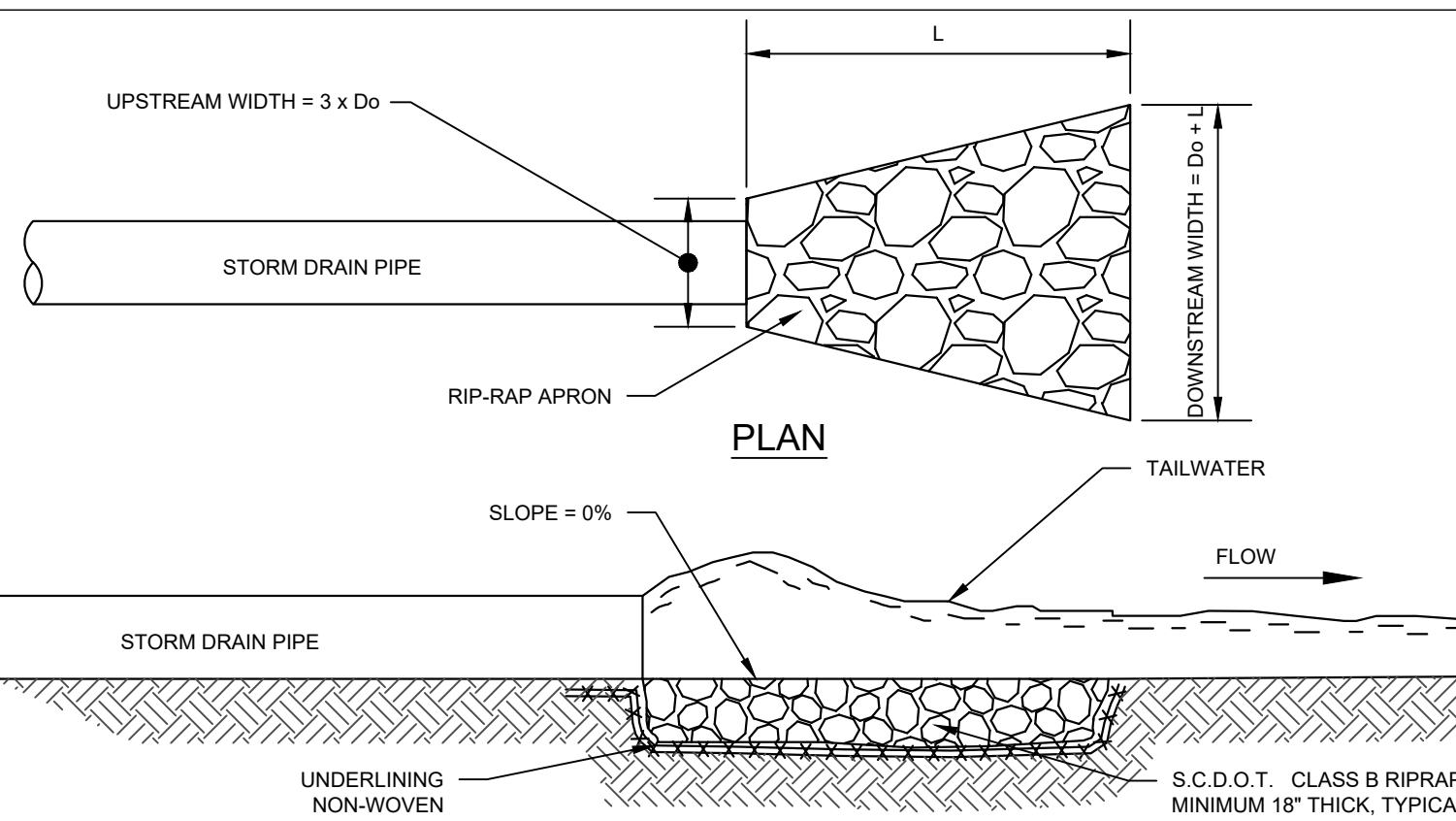
SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION (CURB INLET SUBGRADE) NOT TO SCALE

SECTION A-A



INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspection, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
- Regular inspections of all inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
- Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the inlet protection is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 1/3 the height of the blocks. If a sump is used, sediment should be removed when it fills approximately 1/3 the depth of the hole.
- Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
- Large debris, trash, and leaves should be removed from in front of tubes when found.
- Replace inlet tube when damaged or as recommended by manufacturer's specifications.
- Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.



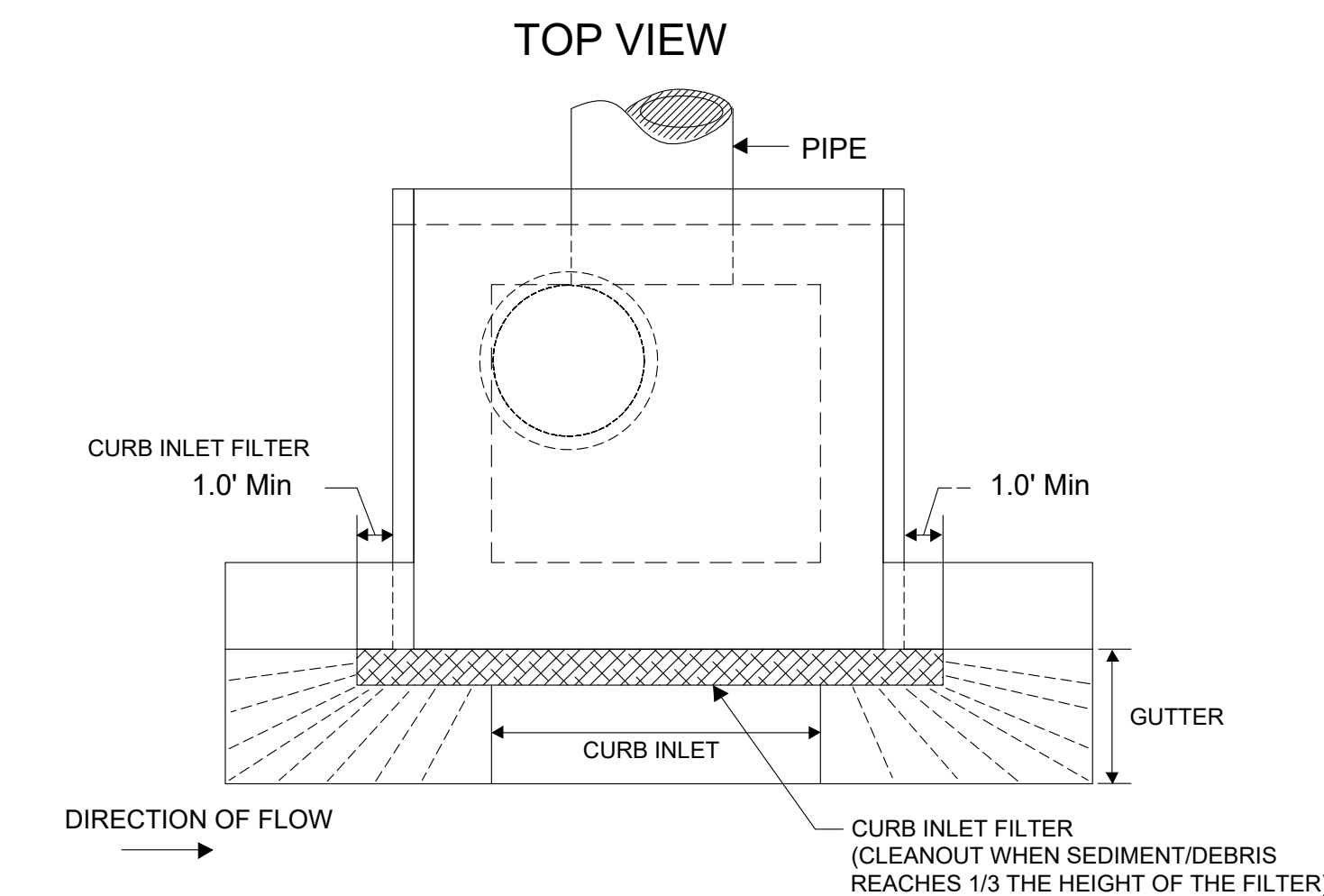
NOTES

- ENSURE THAT THE SUBGRADE FOR THE FILTER AND RIPRAP FOLLOWS THE REQUIRED LINES AND GRADES SHOWN IN THE PLAN. COMPACT ANY FILL REQUIRED IN THE SUBGRADE TO THE DENSITY OF THE SURROUNDING UNDISTURBED MATERIAL. LOW AREAS IN THE SUBGRADE ON UNDISTURBED SOIL MAY ALSO BE FILLED BY INCREASING THE RIPRAP THICKNESS.
- THE RIPRAP AND GRAVEL FILTER MUST CONFORM TO THE SPECIFIED GRADING LIMITS SHOWN ON THE PLANS.
- FILTER CLOTH, WHEN USED, MUST MEET DESIGN REQUIREMENTS AND BE PROPERLY PROTECTED FROM PUNCHING OR TEARING DURING INSTALLATION. REPAIR ANY DAMAGE BY REMOVING THE RIPRAP AND PLACING ANOTHER PIECE OF FILTER CLOTH OVER THE DAMAGED AREA. ALL CONNECTING JOINTS SHOULD OVERLAP A MINIMUM OF 1 FT. IF THE DAMAGE IS EXTENSIVE, REPLACE THE ENTIRE FILTER CLOTH.
- RIPRAP MAY BE PLACED BY EQUIPMENT, BUT TAKE CARE TO AVOID DAMAGING THE FILTER.
- THE MINIMUM THICKNESS OF THE RIPRAP SHOULD BE 1.5 TIMES THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER.
- RIPRAP MAY BE FIELD STONE OR ROUGH QUARRY STONE. IT SHOULD BE HARD, ANGULAR, HIGHLY WEATHER-RESISTANT AND WELL GRADED.
- CONSTRUCT THE APRON GRADE AS SHOWN ON PLAN WITH NO OVER FALL AT THE END. MAKE THE TOP OF THE RIPRAP AT THE DOWNSTREAM END LEVEL WITH THE RECEIVING AREA OR SLIGHTLY BELOW IT.
- ENSURE THAT THE APRON IS PROPERLY ALIGNED WITH THE RECEIVING STREAM AND PREFERABLY STRAIGHT THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH.
- IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION, STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS WITH VEGETATION.

MAINTENANCE

RIPRAP OUTLET STRUCTURES SHALL BE INSPECTED ONCE EVERY SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM EVENT OF 0.5 INCHES OR GREATER TO SEE IF ANY EROSION AROUND OR BELOW THE RIPRAP HAS TAKEN PLACE OR IF STONES HAVE BEEN DISLODGED. IMMEDIATELY MAKE ALL NEEDED REPAIRS TO PREVENT FURTHER DAMAGE.

RIP-RAP OUTLET PROTECTION NOT TO SCALE



TYPE E - SURFACE COURSE CURB INLET PROTECTION

GENERAL NOTES

- Only use surface curb inlet filters that have a minimum height or diameter of 9-inches and have a minimum length that is 2-feet longer than the length of the curb opening.
- Surface course inlet filters that are designed to completely block the inlet opening are prohibited. Acceptable inlet filters should allow for overflows to enter the catch basin.
- Surface course inlet filters should be constructed with a synthetic material that will allow stormwater to freely flow through while trapping sediment and debris.
- Straw, straw fiber, straw bales, pine needles and leaf mulch are not permissible filter materials.
- Each filter should have aggregate compartments for stone, sand, and other weighted materials or mechanisms to hold the unit in place. Fill aggregate compartments to a level (at least 1/2 full) to hold the filter in place and create a seal between the filter and the road surface.
- Use only Type E inlet filters appearing on SC DOT's Qualified Products Listing (QPL), Approval Sheet #58, or filters meeting the most current edition of the SC DOT Standard Specifications for Highway Construction.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- The key to functional inlet protection is weekly inspections, routine maintenance, and regular sediment removal.
- Regular inspections of all inlet protection shall be conducted once every calendar week and, as recommended, within 24-hours after each rainfall event that produces 1/2-inch or more of precipitation.
- Attention to sediment accumulations in front of the inlet protection is extremely important. Accumulated sediment should be continually monitored and removed when necessary.
- Remove accumulated sediment when silt and/or debris has reached 1/3 the height of the filter.
- Removed sediment shall be placed in stockpile storage areas or spread thinly across disturbed area. Stabilize the removed sediment after it is relocated.
- Inlet protection structures should be removed after the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. Remove all construction material and sediment, and dispose of them properly. Grade the disturbed area to the elevation of the drop inlet structure crest. Stabilize all bare areas immediately.

SEDIMENT TUBE INLET PROTECTION (CURB INLET SURFACE COURSE) NOT TO SCALE

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E. THOMAS
PROFESSIONAL SEAL

| REVISION RECORD | DESCRIPTION | DATE | BY |
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PROJECT NAME: THORNWOOD DRIVE CULVERT REPLACEMENT FOR THE CITY OF SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA
DRAWING TITLE: EROSION CONTROL DETAILS (2 OF 2)

PROJ. MGR.: BET
DESIGN BY: KLM
DRAWN BY: BRM
PROJ. DATE: JULY 2019
DRAWING NUMBER:
6 OF 9
WKD PROJ. NO.: 20190081.00.CA

BID DOCUMENTS - DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

