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SECTION 02270 - EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

PART 1 - PRODUCTS

1.01 CHEMICALS FOR DUST CONTROL:

- A. Calcium Chloride, Anionic Asphalt Emulsion, Latex Emulsion or Resin-in-Water Emulsion may be used for dust control.

1.02 SILT FENCE FABRIC:

- A. Silt fence fabric shall be a woven fabric certified to meet FHWA's Task Force 25 minimum roll average per ASTM-D-4354. The geotextile fabric shall be a woven sheet of plastic yarn, of a long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight propylene, ethylene, amide, ester, or vinylidene chloride, and shall contain stabilizer and/or inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistant to deterioration due to ultra-violet and/or heat exposure. The fabric should be finished so that the filaments will retain their relative position with respect to each other. The fabric shall be free of defects, rips, holes, or flaws.

The fabric shall meet the following requirements:

Woven Fabrics

Grab Strength	90 lbs.
Mullen Burst Strength	250 lbs.
UV Resistance	90%
Permittivity	15 gal/min/sf.

Product shall be equivalent to EXXON GTF-180 Fabric or AMOCO Woven Construction Fabric No. 1380.

Silt fencing shall not be placed in waterways or areas of concentrated flow. Type "C" wire-reinforced silt fence shall be used where fill slopes exceed 3:1.

1.03 GABIONS:

- A. Gabions shall be constructed of heavy galvanized steel wire mesh with a zinc coating of triple hexagon weave. The mesh wire diameter for the galvanized gabions shall be 2.2 mm (.0866") \pm 2-1/2%; the mesh edge wire shall be not less than 2.7 mm - 2-1/2%. The lacing wire for binding the netting units together shall be 2.2 mm (.0866") + 2-1/2%.

Geotextiles are recommended to be used behind all gabion structures and shall be specified in accordance with AASHTO M288-96 Section 7.5, "Permanent Erosion Control

Requirements."

1.04 HAY BALES:

- A. Hay bales rectangular in shape shall be bound with wire or nylon to securely contain the material. Pine straw bales may be used in lieu of hay bales. Bales shall be placed in a single row, lengthwise, on the contour and embedded in the soil to a depth of four (4) inches. Bales must be securely anchored in place by stake or bars driven through the bales.

1.05 PLASTIC FILTER FABRIC:

- A. Plastic filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of plastic yarn, of a long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight propylene, ethylene, amide, ester, or vinylidene chloride, and shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistant to deterioration due to ultra-violet and/or heat exposure. The cloth should be finished so that the filaments will retain their relative position with respect to each other. The cloth shall be free of defects, rips, holes, or flaws. During shipment and storage, the filter fabric shall be wrapped in a protective material. The fabric shall meet the following requirements.

Woven Fabrics:

Tensile Strength (any direction)	200 lbs.
Bursting Strength	400 psi
Elongation Before Breaking	15%
Permittivity	4 gal/min/sf

Product shall be equivalent to EXXON GTF-400E or AMOCO Woven Construction Fabric No. 2002.

- B. Seams - Fabric may be sewn together with thread of a material having the same chemical requirements as the material forming the fabric or shall be bonded by cementing or by heat. The strength of the seams shall be equal to that of the unaged fabric. Fabrics to be used under Rip-Rap are allowed to be bonded or sewn together forming sections not less than six feet wide.

1.06 SHEET PILING:

- A. Sheet piling shall be treated timber (0.5 CCA), steel (minimum 3/8-inch thick), or other material accepted on a case by case basis by the Engineer for the site at which the piling is used.

1.07 STONE:

- A. Stone shall be hard quarry, granite or field stone and shall be of such quality that the stone will not disintegrate on exposure to water or weather. The stone size, type and weight shall be as shown in conjunction with the structure with which it is associated. The stone shall be accepted by the Engineer prior to delivery.

1.08 TREATED TIMBERS:

- A. Treated timbers (0.5 CCA) shall be a nominal 4" by 4" and of varying length to accommodate the size of the proposed structure.

1.09 RIP-RAP:

- A. Rip-rap shall be hard quarry or field stone, and shall be of such quality that they will not disintegrate on exposure to water and weather. The stone shall range in weight from a minimum of 25 pounds to a maximum of 150 pounds. At least 50 percent of the stone pieces shall weigh more than 60 pounds. The stone pieces shall have a minimum plane dimension of 12 inches. The stone analysis, source and other pertinent data shall be submitted for review by the Engineer prior to delivery. The filter fabric for permanent Rip-rap shall be Mirafi 140N or equivalent. Rip Rap shall not be placed on slopes steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1.0 vertical.

PART 2 - EXECUTION

2.01 GENERAL:

- A. Every effort shall reasonably be employed by the Contractor to control erosion with the use of, but not limited to, terraces, grassing, and silt fencing during the project. All erosion and sedimentation control measures or facilities, whether temporary or permanent, shall be continuously maintained by the Contractor so as to be effective, or as ordered by the Owner.

2.02 BUFFER ZONE:

- A. Buffer zone is an undisturbed zone or "green belt" surrounding the site, bordering streams or environmentally sensitive areas. Contractors shall not trespass on or in these areas unless he has prior acceptance by the Owner. Trespass in these areas will not be permitted unless there is no alternative method to accomplish the task. Cost shall not come into consideration in the evaluation of this type of request.

2.03

CONSTRUCTION EXIT:

- A. Construction exits shall be located at the exits of the project to remove mud from the tires of all vehicles leaving the site. The construction exit shall consist of a minimum of six (6) inch thick pad of washed stone meeting Section AASHTO M288-96, Section 7.4, Stabilization Requirements. The aggregate size shall be in accordance with National Stone Association R-2 (1 ½"-3 ½" diameter in size and of the necessary length to accomplish the task for which it is intended. The pad may require periodic top dressing with 2" of similar stone. Geotextiles are required and a Separation/Stabilization fabric to keep the aggregate stone from becoming contaminated with subgrade soils. The geotextile shall be based on AASHTO M288-96 Specifications. The entrance area must be excavated to a depth of 3 inches and be cleaned of all vegetation and roots. Geotextile underliner must be placed the full length and width of the entrance. Alternate means and methods with new technological applications may be used at the approval of appropriate City Staff.

2.04

DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION:

- A. Vegetative cover will be placed on completed areas. This vegetative plan will be carried out on road cut and fill slopes, shoulders, and other critical areas created by construction. Plant grass seed as soon as construction in an area is completed. Planting will be made to control erosion, to reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas and to improve the safety and beauty of the development area.

Due to grading and construction, the areas to be treated are mainly subsoil and substrate. Fertility is low and the physical characteristics of the exposed material are unfavorable to all but the most hardy plants.

Conventional Seeding Equipment - Grade, shape and smooth where needed to provide for safe equipment operation at seeding time and for maintenance purposes. The lime and fertilizer in dry form will be spread uniformly over the area immediately before seedbed preparation. A seedbed will be prepared by scarifying to a depth of 1 to 4 inches as determined on site. The seedbed must be well pulverized, smoothed and firmed. Seeding will be by either a cultipacker-seeder, drill, rotary seeder, mechanical seeder, hand seeder, or hydro-seeding. Seed will be distributed uniformly over a freshly prepared seedbed and covered lightly. Within 24 hours after seeding, with exception to hydro-seeding, straw or hay mulch will be spread uniformly over the area, leaving about 25 percent of the ground surface exposed. Mulch will be spread with blower-type mulch equipment or by hand and anchored immediately after it is spread. A

disk harrow with the disk set straight or a special packer disk may be used to press the mulch into the soil.

The per acre application rates are as follows using conventional seeding equipment on slopes less than 3:1:

<u>Soil Treatment</u>	<u>Application Rate/Acre</u>
Agricultural limestone	4000 #/acre
Fertilizer, 10-10-10 (with micro-nutrients)	1500 #/acre
Mulch, straw or hay	4000 #/acre

2. <u>Species</u>	<u>Application Rates/Acre</u>	<u>Planting Dates</u>
Hulled common bermuda grass	10 #	3/1 - 9/30
Rye grass	50 #	10/1 - 2/28
Hay mulch for Temporary cover	4000 #	N/A

Top-dressing: Apply when plants are 2 to 4 inches tall

Fertilizer (Ammonium Nitrate 33.5%) at 300 #/acre

If the project extends in to the second year, fertilizer shall be applied at the rate of 800 #/acre.

2.05 DUST CONTROL ON DISTURBED AREAS:

- A. Dust raised from vehicular traffic will be controlled by wetting down the access road with water or by the use of a deliquescent chemical, such as calcium chloride, if the relative humidity is over 30%. Chemicals shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Calcium chloride, anionic asphalt emulsion, latex emulsion or resin-in-water emulsion may be used for dust control.

2.06 DOWNDRAIN STRUCTURE:

- A. Downdrain structures shall be constructed where shown on the drawings and elsewhere as necessary to carry runoff down slopes to prevent the formation of rills or gullies. Downdrain structures shall be a paved chute, steel or plastic pipe, or sectional pipe at the discretion of the contractor. Outlets of downdrains shall outfall into stabilized areas only. Soil around the inlet shall be compacted to prevent the pipe from being washed out by seepage. Rock rip-rap or other suitable materials shall be placed at the outlet for stabilization.

2.07 GABIONS:

- A. Gabions shall be of the size shown on the drawing and as dimensioned in the details on the plans. The gabions shall be laced together along the perimeter of all surfaces and filled with 4" to 8" diameter stone in 3 lifts, with two connecting wires placed between each lift. Care shall be taken to protect the vertical panels from being bent during filling.

2.08 SEDIMENT BARRIER:

- A. Sediment barrier shall be constructed of hay bales (pine bales) anchored and embedded into the soil to prevent washout or water washing under the barrier. A minimum of two (2) re-bars, steel pickets or 2" x 2" stakes shall be used per bale and shall be long enough to extend through the bale and be driven into the ground a minimum of 1-1/2 feet. Where two (2) rows are called for, the bales shall be staggered. Bales shall be embedded in the soil to a depth of 4 inches.

Bales shall be placed in a single row, lengthwise, on the contour and embedded in the soil to a depth of four (4) inches. Bales must be securely anchored in place by stakes or bars driven through the bales.

2.09 SILT FENCE:

- A. Silt fence shall be placed at the approximate location shown on the plans and installed in accordance with the Georgia Erosion and Sediment Control Manual recommendations. Type "C" wire-reinforced silt fence shall be used where fill slopes exceeds 3:1. Silt fence shall not be placed in waterways or areas of concentrated flow.

2.10 STONE PLACEMENT:

- A. The minimum thickness or depth of the stone layer shall be shown on the drawings or the detail with which the device is associated. When used with a plastic filter fabric, the stone placing shall begin in a trench at the bottom of the slope with the filter fabric wrapped in stone. The entire mass of stone shall be placed so as to be in conformance with the lines, grades, and thickness shown on the drawings.

2.11 RIP-RAP:

- A. Rip-rap shall be placed in accordance with the notes on the drawings. Any rip rap that shall be permanent shall have an underlayment of filter fabric.

2.12 STORM DRAIN OUTLET PROTECTION:

- A. Storm drain outlets shall be paved or have a rock or other energy dispersion device associated with it, as called for on the drawings. The length shall be a minimum of six (6) times the pipe diameter and placed on a 1% grade unless otherwise specified on the drawings.

To prevent undermining of the rip-rap apron a separation geotextile shall be used beneath the entire length of apron. The geotextile shall be specified in accordance with AASHTO M288-96, Section 7.5, "Permanent Erosion Control Requirements".

2.13 INLET SEDIMENT TRAP:

- A. The Contractor shall erect silt fence or hay bales at and around inlets under construction. Existing inlets in paved areas shall be protected by the use of concrete blocks wrapped with filter fabric as per detail. Sufficient quantities of selected devices shall be utilized to completely protect the entire length of the inlet. Contractor may alternately construct a temporary baffle in the inlet on the effluent pipe per detail providing that accumulated sediment be removed after each erosion event.

2.14 SITE RESTORATION:

- A. The site shall be restored in a manner suitable to accommodate the erosion control device or system of devices for the use which they are intended.

2.15 TOPSOIL:

- A. If topsoil is stripped and stored on site to be used after construction, the stockpile side slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter. Stockpiled topsoil shall not obstruct natural drainage. Topsoil replacement shall be spread at minimum of 4" thickness.

2.16 SITE SAFETY:

- A. The Contractor shall incorporate and utilize all necessary fencing and other safety barriers as necessary, or directed by Owner, to prevent trespassing into potentially dangerous areas of the erosion control area.

END OF SECTION