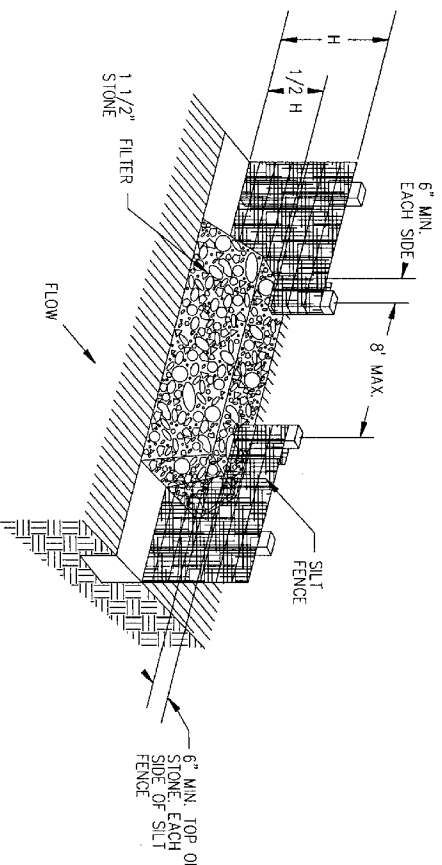


SILT FENCE
N.T.S.



STONE OVERFLOW STRUCTURE
N.T.S.

This record drawing is a compilation of the sealed engineering drawing for this project, modified by addenda, change orders and information furnished by the contractor. The information shown on the record drawings that was provided by the contractor or others not associated with the design engineer cannot be verified for accuracy or completeness. This original sealed drawing is on file at the offices of Birkhoff, Hendricks & Conway, LLP.

BY RVC DATE 4/07/09



Ronald V. Conway
1/21/08

5.5 SILT FENCE

1. DESCRIPTION - A temporary sediment barrier consisting of filter fabric stretched between and attached to metal posts, with the bottom of the fabric firmly embedded in the soil. At installations draining larger areas the filter fabric will be attached to a hog wire support that is attached to the fence posts.

2. PURPOSE - To slow the flow of sediment laden water from small disturbed areas to allow sedimentation to occur and to filter out larger sediment particles as the water flows through the filter fabric.

3. APPLICATIONS - Silt fence is normally used as a perimeter control immediately downstream of small disturbed areas. It can also be used as a flow diversion for very small drainage areas, but does not function as well as a normal diversion channel and is usually much more expensive.

4. LIMITATIONS - Do not install silt fences across channels, ditches, streams, pipe outlets, or areas of concentrated water flow. Silt fence locations can limit construction vehicle access so the locations should be well planned to prevent obstructions. Water will pond behind the silt fence resulting in localized flooding during major rain events.

5. DESIGN CRITERIA - Place silt fence along perimeter of site where disturbed area sheet runoff must be controlled. Limit the drainage area to 0.25 acres per 100 lineal feet of fence. Provide hog wire support backing whenever the drainage area exceeds 0.10 acres per 100 lineal feet of fence. Maximum post spacing shall not exceed 8 feet. Stone overflow structures or other outlet device shall be installed at all low points along the fence or every 300 feet if there is no apparent low point.

6. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS -

- A. Filter Fabric - NCTCOG Specification 2.23.4.
- B. Washed Stone - NCTCOG Specification 2.1.8.(e).
- C. Hog Wire - NCTCOG Specification 2.8.2.(b)(1).
- D. Fence Posts - NCTCOG Specification 2.8.2.(b) for wood or steel.

7. MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS - Silt fence should be inspected weekly and after major rain events to ensure that the device is functioning properly. Remove sediment from behind fence when the depth of sediment has built up to one-third the height of the fence above grade. Inspect the base of the fence to ensure that no gaps have developed and re-trench as necessary. Inspect fence posts to ensure that they are properly supporting the fence. Straighten, reset and add posts if necessary. If filter fabric is ripped, damaged or deteriorated, replace it in accordance with the original specifications and details.

CITY OF ROCKWALL, TEXAS

BHC
PROJECT NO.
2006-166

SHORES NORTH DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

SHEET NO.
13

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN DETAILS

JANUARY 2008

BIRKHOFF, HENDRICKS & CONWAY, L.L.P.

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