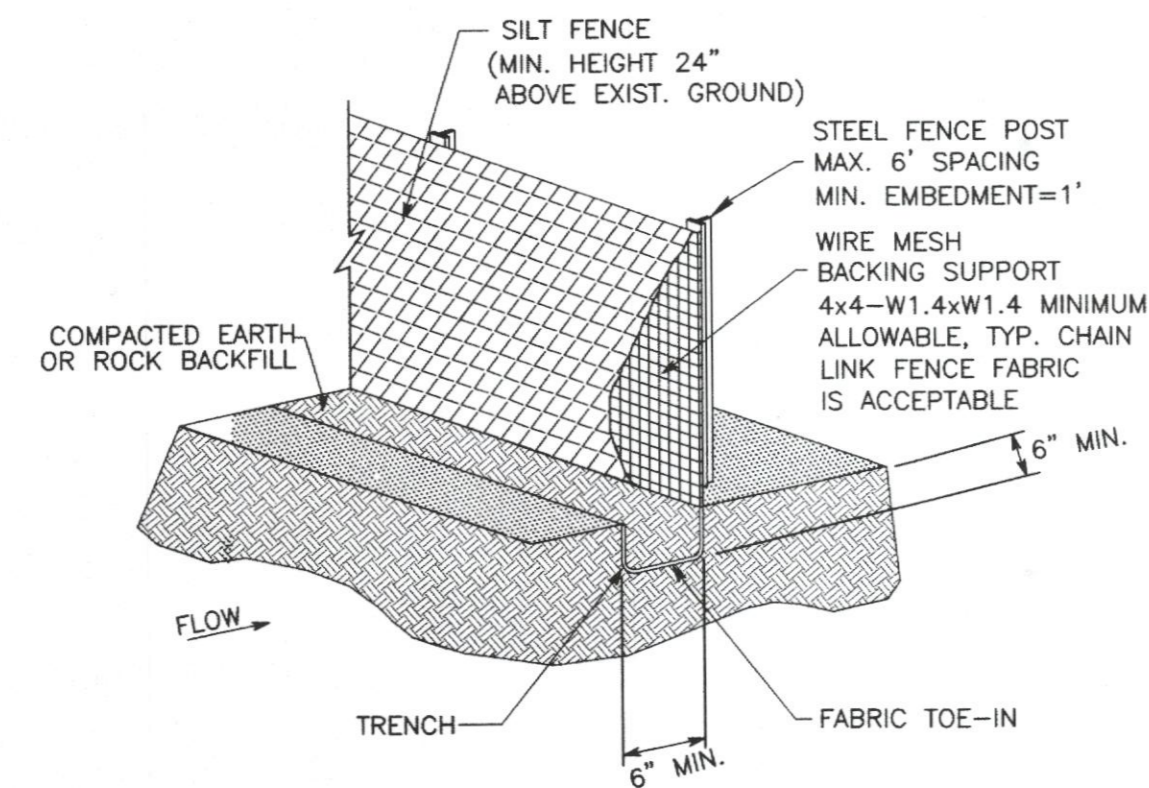
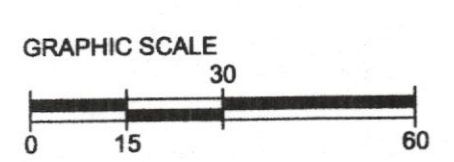


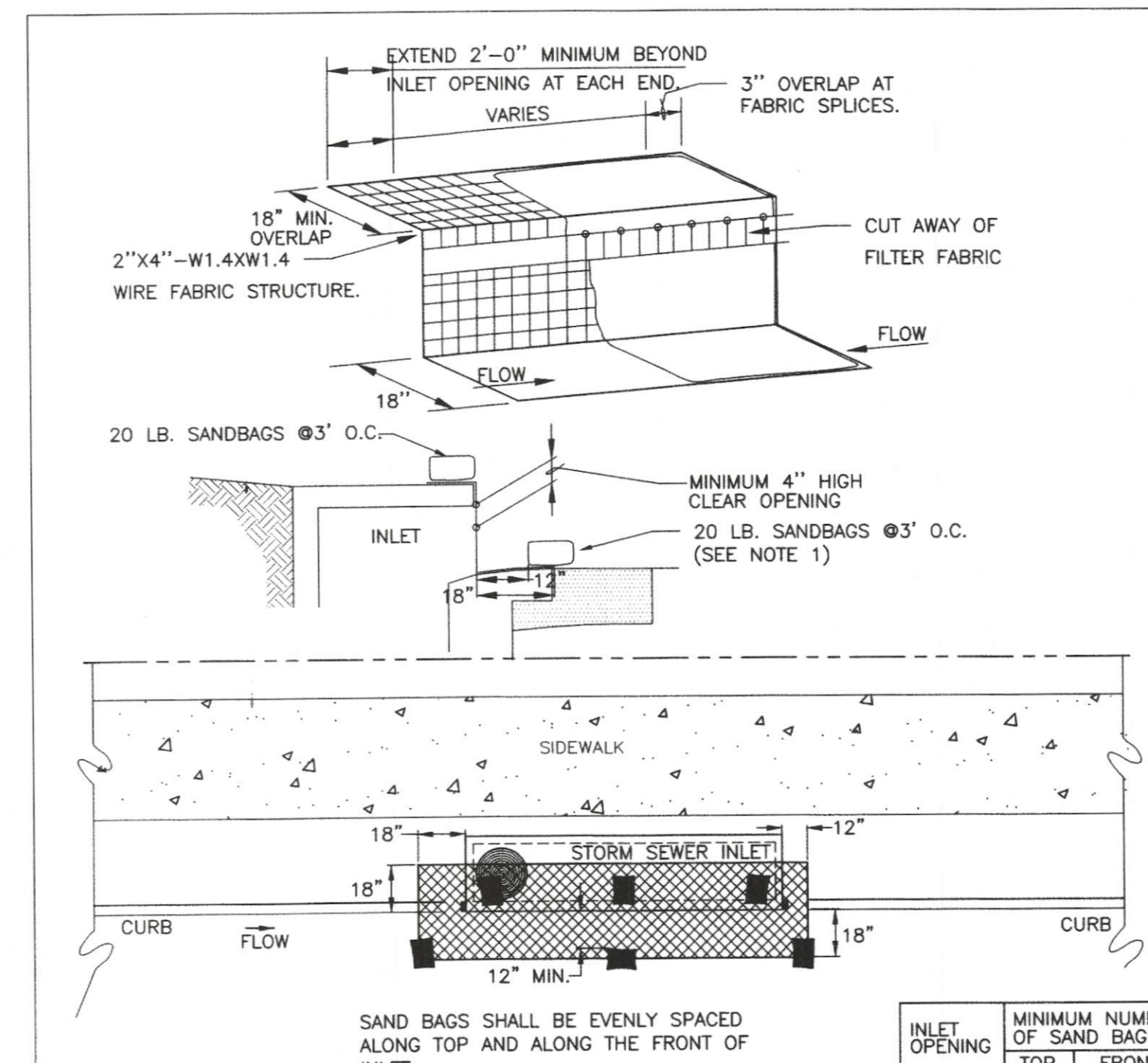


01 EROSION CONTROL PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'-0"



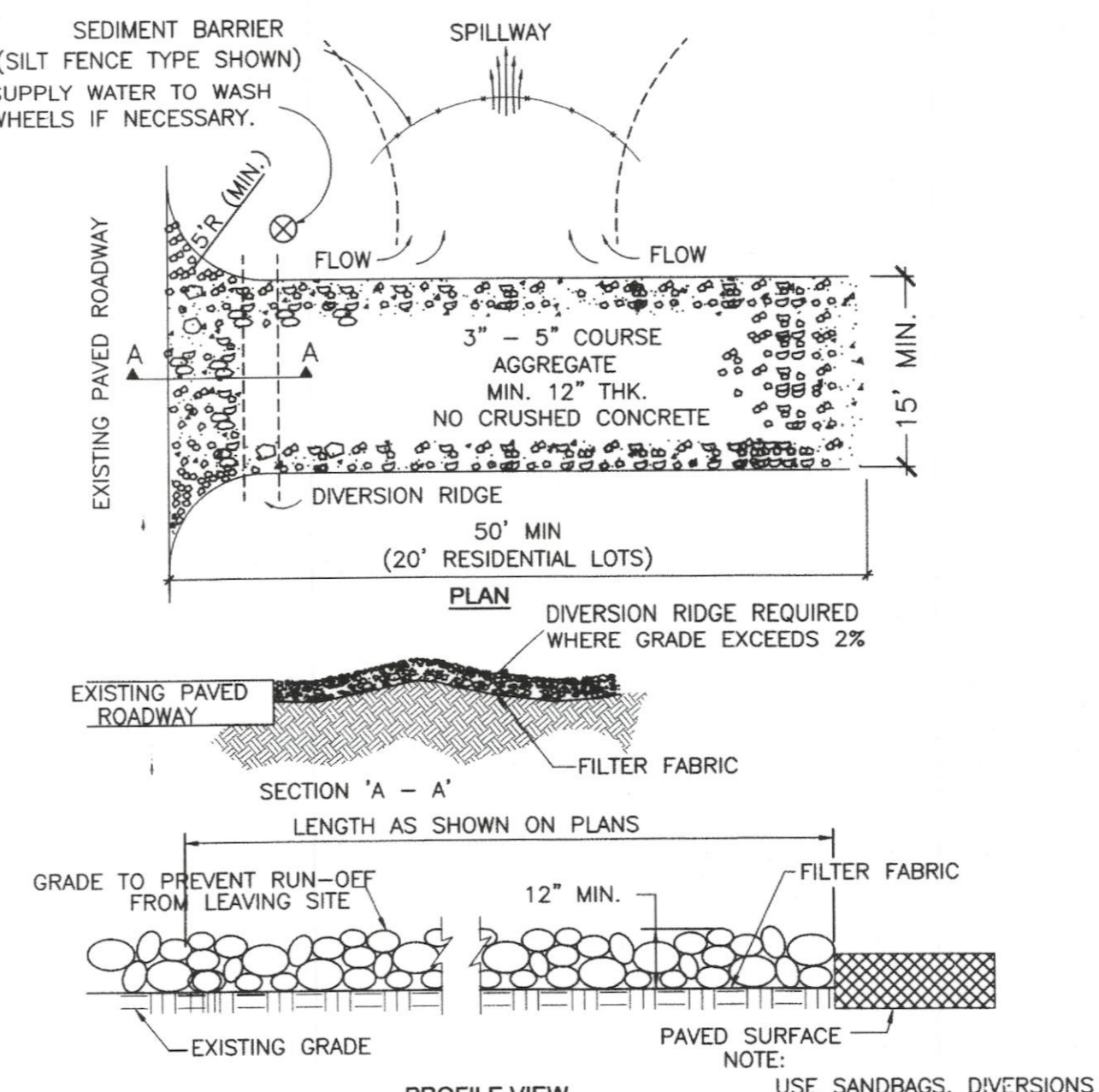
02 TYPICAL SILT SCREENING FENCE (ISOMETRIC VIEW)
SCALE: NONE

- EROSION CONTROL NOTES:**
1. EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED PLANS AND SCHEMES AND PRIOR TO START OF ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITY ON THE PROJECT.
 2. IN THE EVENT THAT THE APPROVED EROSION CONTROL SCHEME CANNOT HANDLE THE ACTUAL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROPERLY ADVISE THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND AN IMPROVED DESIGN/SCHEME SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED.
 3. ALL EXCAVATION AND FILL AREAS SHALL BE PROPERLY SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND THESE AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH PERMANENT GROUND COVER PRIOR TO FINAL APPROVAL OF THE PROJECT.
 4. 75%-80% OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS WILL NEED TO HAVE 1" OR TALLER GRASS PRIOR TO CITY ACCEPTANCE.



04 CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL
N.T.S.

- NOTES:**
1. A SECTION OF FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE REMOVED AS SHOWN ON THIS DETAIL TO PROVIDE A 4" MINIMUM CLEAR OPENING. FABRIC MUST BE SECURED TO WIRE BACKING WITH CLIPS OR HOG RINGS AT THIS LOCATION.
 2. INSPECTION SHALL BE MADE BY THE CONTRACTOR AND SILT ACCUMULATION MUST BE REMOVED WHEN DEPTH REACHES 2".
 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR THE PERFORMANCE OF INLET PROTECTION DURING EACH RAINFALL EVENT AND IMMEDIATELY REMOVE THE INLET PROTECTIONS IF THE STORM-WATER BEGINS TO OVERTOP THE CURB.
 4. INLET PROTECTIONS SHALL BE REMOVED AS SOON AS THE SOURCE OF SEDIMENT IS STABILIZED.



03 TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT
SCALE: NONE

PRINCIPLES OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION

3.1 GENERAL
THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF REDUCING THE SOIL LOST FROM PROPERTY IS TO PREVENT THE EROSION OF THE SOIL. STRUCTURAL BARRIERS CAN PROVIDE 70% TO 90% SEDIMENT REMOVAL EFFICIENCIES FROM RUNOFF, BUT A NATURAL GROUND COVER AND MULCHING CAN PROVIDE 90% TO 98% REDUCTION IN EROSION AND SOIL LOSS.

3.2 EROSION PROCESS
EROSION IS NATURAL PROCESS BY WHICH SOIL AND ROCK IS LOOSENED AND REMOVED BY THE ACTION OF WATER OR WIND. THE PRIMARY FOCUS IS THE CONTROL OF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CAUSED BY SURFACE WATER RUNOFF. IN MOST CASES, CONSTRUCTION-SITE EROSION HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE THE MOST EXCESSIVE FORM OF EROSION KNOWN, CAUSING SERIOUS AND COSTLY PROBLEMS, BOTH ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE. RUNOFF, WATER MOVING OVER THE SOIL SURFACE, IS CAUSED BY RAIN WATER FALLING AT A FASTER RATE THAN IT CAN BE ABSORBED BY THE SOIL. THE RUNOFF WATER DETACHES AND TRANSPORTS SOIL PARTICLES FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER. THE EROSION OF FLOWING WATER DEPENDS UPON ITS VELOCITY, TURBULENCE, PLUS THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF ABRASIVE MATERIAL IT TRANSPORTS. THE HIGHER THE VELOCITY OF RUNOFF, THE HIGHER THE NUMBER OF SOIL PARTICLES THAT CAN BE TRANSPORTED.

THE POTENTIAL FOR AN AREA TO ERODE IS RELATED TO FOUR FACTORS: SOIL TYPE, SURFACE COVER, TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. THE SOIL TYPE HAS A DIRECT IMPACT ON THE ERODIBILITY OF THE SOIL. KEY FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE ERODIBILITY OF THE TYPE OF SOIL ARE: SOIL TEXTURE, THE ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT, THE TYPE OF SOIL STRUCTURE, AND THE PERMEABILITY OF THE SOIL. SURFACE COVER, PRIMARILY IN THE FORM OF VEGETATION, SHIELDS THE SOIL SURFACE FROM THE IMPACT OF FALLING RAIN, REDUCES RUNOFF VELOCITY AND SPREADS OUT THE FLOW OF WATER. TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES SUCH AS THE SIZE OF DRAINAGE BASINS AND THE STEEPNESS OF SLOPES DIRECTLY AFFECT RUNOFF RATES AND VOLUMES. CLIMATE, PARTICULARLY THE FREQUENCY, INTENSITY, AND DURATION OF RAINFALL ARE PRIMARY FACTORS THAT DETERMINE THE AMOUNT OF RUNOFF PRODUCED.

3.3 EROSION CONTROL
EFFECTIVE EROSION CONTROL ADDRESSES THE PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION BY PROTECTING THE SOIL SURFACE FROM EROSION FORCES OF RAIN AND RUNOFF. PREVENTION OF EROSION IS ALWAYS BETTER THAN REMEDIAL MEASURES AND SHOULD RECEIVE PRIORITY IN ANY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN. SOIL EROSION CANNOT BE COMPLETELY PREVENTED, AS SOME NATURAL EROSION OCCURS ON THE LANDSCAPE EVEN UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS. THE IDEA IS TO PREVENT ACCELERATED EROSION TO THE EXTENT PRACTICABLE. THE FOLLOWING PRACTICES CAN BE USED TO PREVENT EROSION:

- PLAN THE DEVELOPMENT TO FIT THE SITE TOPOGRAPHY (AVOID HIGHLY ERODIBLE AREAS).
- MINIMIZE THE DURATION AND SIZE OF AREA EXPOSED WITHOUT GROUND COVER.
- PROTECT EXPOSED GROUND AREAS FROM OFF-SITE RUNOFF.
- STABILIZE EXPOSED GROUND AREAS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- REDUCE RUNOFF VELOCITIES WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
- PROTECT STEEP SLOPES FROM EXCESSIVE RUNOFF.

3.4 SEDIMENTATION PROCESS
SEDIMENTATION IS THE DEPOSITION OF SOIL PARTICLES THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY RUNOFF. THE AMOUNT AND SIZE OF THE MATERIAL THAT CAN BE TRANSPORTED INCREASES WITH THE VELOCITY OF THE RUNOFF. SEDIMENTATION OCCURS WHEN THE RUNOFF SLOWS DOWN ENOUGH AND FOR LONG ENOUGH PERIOD OF TIME TO ALLOW THE SUSPENDED SOIL TO SETTLE FROM THE RUNOFF. GRAVEL AND SAND PARTICLES ARE USUALLY NOT TRANSPORTED VERY FAR BY RUNNING WATER AND ARE DEPOSITED WHEN THE WATER FIRST SLOWS DOWN. CONVERSELY, SOME VERY SMALL CLAY PARTICLES, WILL NOT SETTLE OUT EVEN WHEN THE WATER STOPS MOVING. THIS IS BECAUSE THE PARTICLES ARE HELD IN SUSPENSION.

3.5 SEDIMENTATION CONTROL
SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IS REMEDIAL MEASURE THAT INVOLVE TRAPPING SEDIMENT AS RUNOFF LEAVES THE LAND DURING STORM EVENTS. MOST SEDIMENTATION CONTROL IS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE USE OF STRUCTURAL CONTROLS, SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs). EFFECTIVE SEDIMENTATION CONTROL REQUIRES THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE ERODED SOIL BE CAPTURED ON-SITE. WHEN PROPERLY INSTALLED, THESE BMPs COULD EFFECTIVELY CONTROL SEDIMENTATION FROM A CONSTRUCTION SITE. BMPs ARE GENERALLY APPLICABLE TO A SPECIFIC SITE SITUATION AND THE EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR A SITE SHOULD SHOW THE CORRECT BMP TO CONTROL THE OFF-SITE SEDIMENTATION.

LEGEND

SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE	SSMH	— 500 —	EXISTING CONTOURS
STORM SEWER MANHOLE	MH	— 500 —	PROPOSED CONTOURS
CLEAN OUT	CO	— SS —	PROPOSED SANITARY SEWER PIPE
FIRE HYDRANT	FH	— E_SS —	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER PIPE
POWER POLE	PP	— W —	PROPOSED WATER LINE
TELEPHONE BOX	TB	— E_W —	EXISTING WATER LINE
WATER METER	WM	— E —	PROPOSED POWER LINE
GATE VALVE	GV	— E_E —	EXISTING POWER LINE
LIGHT POLE	LP	— T —	PROPOSED TELEPHONE LINE
IRRIGATION SPRINKLER	IR	— E_T —	EXISTING TELEPHONE LINE
HEAD LOCATION	HL	R.O.W.	PROPOSED GAS LINE
VAN ACCESSIBLE HANDICAP PARKING	HA	S.I.R.	EXISTING GAS LINE
SIGN LOCATION	SL	E.J.	PROPOSED STORM SEWER PIPE
RIGHT OF WAY	R.O.W.	C.J.	EXISTING STORM SEWER PIPE
SET IRON ROD	S.I.R.	S.W.	PROPOSED GUY WIRE
EXPANSION JOINT	E.J.	— DE/UE —	EXISTING GUY WIRE
SAW JOINT	S.J.	— OHEL —	OVERHEAD ELECTRICAL LINE
CONSTRUCTION JOINT	C.J.	F.I.R.	EXISTING FIBER OPTICS CABLE
EXIST. LIGHTPOLE	EL	GM	EXISTING GUY WIRE
DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENT	DE/UE	— X — X — X —	CHAIN LINK FENCE
DRAINAGE FLOW ARROW	DF	— / —	DOWNSPOUT
TRAFFIC FLOW ARROW	TF	— / —	CONDENSING DRAIN
FOUND IRON ROD	F.I.R.		
GAS METER	GM		
EXIST. WATER VALVE	EW		
TOP OF PAVING	TP		
TOP OF WALK	TW		
TOP OF CURB	TC		
SPOT GRADE	G		

ALEXANDER MARCUS
DESIGN GROUP
123 WEST MAIN STREET
SUITE 201
GRAND PRAIRIE
TEXAS 75050
TEL: 469 733 1140
FAX: 469 733 1141

OWNER / DEVELOPER
PASTEM CORP.
PO Box 600433, Dallas, TX 75360
Contact Person: T. DAYALJI
tekdayalji@aol.com

CIVIL ENGINEER:
MLD ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS, INC.
MARTIN L. DE LA ROSA, P.E., F. ASCE
President
2121 W. Airport Freeway, Suite 220 Irving, TX 75062
(972) 258-0484 (972) 672-9347 Fax: (972) 258-1297
email: mdlar6661@aol.com

PROFESSIONAL SEAL
STATE OF TEXAS
MARTIN L. DE LA ROSA, P.E.
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Comfort INN & SUITES
BY CHOICE HOTELS
COMFORT INN & SUITES
VIGOR WAY,
ROCKWALL, TX 75087
1.74 AC.

PROJECT NUMBER	023-08	DATE		REVISIONS	
PROJ. TEAM		REV. NO.		DESCRIPTION	
DRAWN BY					
CHECKED BY					
ISSUE DATE	032609				

DRAWING TITLE
**PROPOSED 4 STORY HOTEL
COMFORT INN & SUITES
EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

DRAWING NUMBER
C6
PLOT DATE
062209