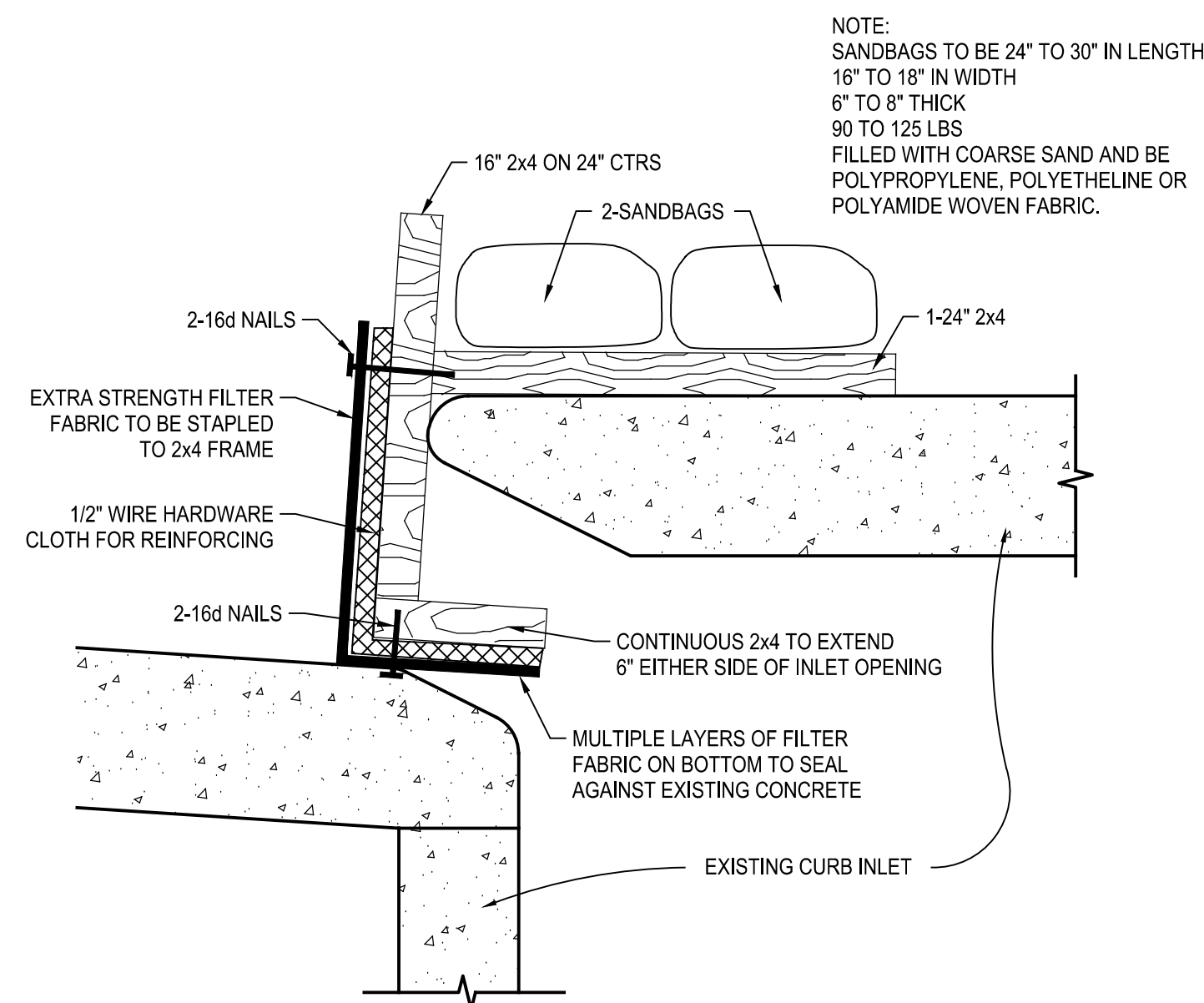


EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SEE SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN



CURB INLET PROTECTION

NTS

NOTE:
SANDBAGS TO BE 24" TO 30" IN LENGTH
16" TO 18" IN WIDTH
6" TO 8" THICK
90 TO 125 LBS
FILLED WITH COARSE SAND AND BE
POLYPROPYLENE, POLYETHYLENE OR
POLYAMIDE WOVEN FABRIC.

Solid Waste Management

DESCRIPTION
Large volumes of solid waste are often generated at construction sites including: packaging, pallets, wood waste, concrete waste, soil, electrical wiring, cuttings, and a variety of other materials. The solid waste management practice lists techniques to minimize the potential of storm water contamination from solid waste through appropriate storage and disposal practices.

PRIMARY USE
These practices should be a part of all construction practices. By limiting the trash and debris on site, storm water quality is improved along with reduced clean up requirements at the completion of the project.

APPLICATIONS
The solid waste management practice for construction sites is based on proper storage and disposal practices by construction workers and supervisors. Key elements of the program are education and modification of improper disposal habits. Cooperation and vigilance is required on the part of supervisors and workers to ensure that the recommendations and procedures are followed. Following are lists describing the targeted materials and recommended procedures:

Targeted Solid Waste Materials

- Paper and cardboard containers
- Plastic packaging
- Styrofoam packing and forms
- Insulation materials (non-hazardous)
- Wood pallets
- Wood cuttings
- Pipe and electrical cuttings
- concrete, brick, and mortar waste
- Shingle cuttings and waste
- Roofing tar
- Steel (cuttings, nails, rust residue)
- Gypsum board cuttings and waste
- Sheathing cuttings and waste
- Miscellaneous cuttings and waste
- Food waste
- Demolition waste

Storage Procedures

- Wherever possible, minimize production of solid waste materials.
- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee and enforce proper solid waste procedures.
- Instruct construction workers in proper solid waste procedures.
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site debris.
- Keep solid waste materials under cover in either a closed dumpster or other enclosed trash container that limits contact with rain and runoff.
- Store waste materials away from drainage ditches, swales and catch basins.
- Do not allow trash materials to overflow.
- Do not allow waste materials to accumulate on the ground.
- Prohibit littering by workers and visitors.
- Police area daily for litter and debris.
- Enforce solid waste handling and storage procedures.

Disposal Procedures

- If feasible, segregate recyclable wastes from non-recyclable waste materials and dispose of property.
- General construction debris may be hauled to a licensed construction debris landfill (typically less expensive than a sanitary landfill).
- Use waste facilities approved by local jurisdiction.
- Runoff which comes into contact with unprotected waste shall be directed into structural dirt treatment such as silt fence to remove debris.

Education

- Educate all workers on solid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Instruct workers in identification of solid waste and hazardous waste.
- Have regular meetings to discuss and reinforce disposal procedures (incorporate in regular safety seminars).
- Clearly mark all solid waste containers which materials are acceptable.

Quality Control

- Foreman and/or construction supervisor shall monitor on-site solid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Discipline workers who repeatedly violate procedures.

Requirements

- Job-site waste handling and disposal education and awareness program.
- Commitment by management to implement and enforce Solid Waste Management Program.
- Compliance by workers.
- Sufficient and appropriate waste storage containers.
- Timely removal of stored solid waste materials.
- Possible modest cost impact for additional waste storage containers.
- Minimal overall cost impact.

LIMITATIONS
One addresses non-hazardous solid waste.
One part of a comprehensive construction site management program.

Applications
Perimeter Control
Slope Protection
Sediment Trapping
Channel Protection
Temporary Stabilization
Permanent Stabilization
Waste Management
Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

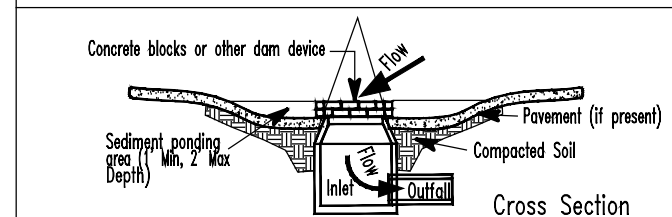
- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes > 5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

W-1

Inlet Protection



DESCRIPTION
Inlet protection consists of a variety of methods of intercepting sediment at low point inlets through the use of stone, filter fabric and other materials. This is normally located at the inlet, providing either detention or filtration to reduce sediment and floatable materials in storm water.

PRIMARY USE
Inlet protection is normally used as a secondary defense in site erosion control due to the limited effectiveness and applicability of the techniques. It is normally used in new developments that include new inlets or roads with new curb inlets or during major repairs to existing roadways. Inlet protection has limited use in developed areas due to the potential for flooding, traffic safety and pedestrian safety and maintenance problems. Inlet protection can reduce sediment in storm sewer system by serving as a back up system to on-site controls or by reducing sediment loads from controls with limited effectiveness such as straw bales dikes.

Applications
Perimeter Control
Slope Protection
Sediment Trapping
Channel Protection
Temporary Stabilization
Permanent Stabilization
Waste Management
Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes > 5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

Fe=0.67-0.75
S-4

Filter fabric protection shall be designed and maintained in a manner similar to silt fence and pedestrian traffic.

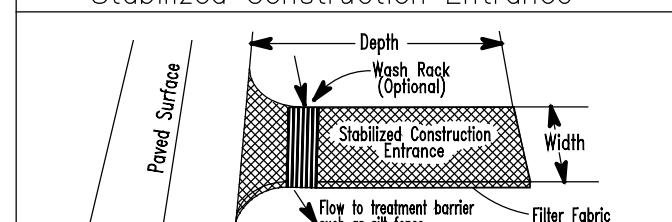
- Positive drainage is critical in the design of inlet protection. If overflow is not provided for the inlet, flows which exceed the capacity of the inlet protection system shall be routed through established swales, streets or other watercourses to minimize damage due to ponding and to provide for public safety.

LIMITATIONS
Inlet protection is only viable at low point inlets. Inlets which are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because storm water will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overtop condition at inlets beyond.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (>0.5 inches) storm events. When silt fence is used and the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced. Also, sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence. If a pump is used, sediment should be removed when the volume of the basin is reduced by 50%.

For systems using stone filters, when the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of a clogged or a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the cleaned stone as fill material and put new stone around the inlet.

Stabilized Construction Entrance



DESCRIPTION
A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pod consisting of gravel crushed stone and crushed or recycled concrete on top of geotextile filter cloth to facilitate the wash down and removal of sediment and other debris from construction equipment prior to exiting the construction site. For added effectiveness, a wash rack area can be incorporated into the design to further reduce sediment tracking. For long term projects, cattle guards or other type of permanent rock system can be used in conjunction with a wash rack. This directly addresses the problem of silt and mud deposition in roadways used for construction site access.

PRIMARY USE
Stabilized construction entrances are used primarily for sites in which significant truck traffic occurs on a daily basis. It reduces the need to remove sediment from streets. If used properly, it also directs the majority of traffic to a single location, reducing the number and quantity of disturbed areas on the site and providing protection for other structural controls through traffic control.

Applications
Perimeter Control
Slope Protection
Sediment Trapping
Channel Protection
Temporary Stabilization
Permanent Stabilization
Waste Management
Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes > 5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

Fe=N/A
S-9

LIMITATIONS
Selection of the construction entrance location is critical in that to be effective, it must be used exclusively.

Stabilized entrances are rather expensive considering that it must be installed in combination with one or more other sediment control techniques, but it may be cost effective compared to labor intensive street cleaning.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspections should be made on a regular basis and after large storm events in order to ascertain whether or not sediment and pollution are being effectively detained on site.

When sediment has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced.

Periodic re-grading and top dressing with additional stone must be done to keep the efficiency of the entrance from diminishing.

Concrete Waste Management

DESCRIPTION
Concrete waste at construction sites comes in two forms: 1) excess fresh concrete mix including truck and equipment washings, and 2) concrete dust and concrete debris resulting from demolition. Both forms have the potential to impact water quality through storm water runoff contact with the waste.

Concrete waste is present at most construction sites. This BMP should be utilized at sites in which concrete waste is present.

Applications
Perimeter Control
Slope Protection
Sediment Trapping
Channel Protection
Temporary Stabilization
Permanent Stabilization
Waste Management
Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes > 5%

Legend

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

W-3

APPLICATIONS
A number of water quality parameters can be affected by introduction of concrete - especially fresh concrete. Concrete affects the pH of runoff, causing significant chemical changes in water bodies and harming aquatic life. Suspended solids in the form of both cement and aggregate dust are also generated from both fresh and demolished concrete waste.

Current Unacceptable Waste Concrete Disposal Practices

- Dumping in vacant areas on the job-site.
- Illegal dumping off-site.
- Dumping into ditches or drainage facilities.

Recommended Disposal Practices

- Avoid unacceptable disposal practices listed above.
- Develop pre-determined, safe concrete disposal areas.
- Provide a washout area with a minimum of 6 cubic feet of containment area volume for every 10 cubic yards of concrete poured.
- Never dump waste concrete illiquid or without property owners knowledge and consent.
- Treat runoff from storage areas through the use of structural controls as required.

Education

- Drivers and equipment operators should be instructed on proper disposal and equipment washing practices (see above).
- Supervisors must be made aware of the potential environmental consequences of improperly handled concrete waste.

Enforcement

- The construction site manager or foreman must ensure that employees and pre-mix companies follow proper procedures for concrete disposal and equipment washing.
- Employees violating disposal or equipment cleaning directives must be re-educated or disciplined if necessary.

Demolition Practices

- Monitor weather and wind direction to ensure concrete dust is not entering drainage structures and surface waters.
- Where appropriate, construct sediment traps or other types of sediment detention devices downstream of demolition activities.

Requirements

- Use pre-determined disposal sites for waste concrete.
- Prohibit dumping waste concrete anywhere but pre-determined areas.
- Assign pre-determined truck and equipment washing areas.
- Educate drivers and operators on proper disposal and equipment cleaning procedures.

Education

- Minimal cost impact for training and monitoring.
- Concrete disposal cost depends on availability and distance to suitable disposal areas.
- Additional costs involved in equipment washing could be significant.

LIMITATIONS
This concrete waste management program is one part of a comprehensive construction site waste management program.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES: CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK OR WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ANY STORM EVENT OR 0.5 INCHES OR GREATER. IF A REPAIR IS NECESSARY IT WILL BE DONE AT THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE DATE BUT WITHIN 48 HOURS.

ADDENDUM #1
PC - REMOVE STORM FLUME AND PARKING
PC - REMOVED STORM SEWER

Date
11/22/2016
09/11/2017
12/04/2017

Revision /
1
2
3

ROCKWALL HIGH SCHOOL RENOVATIONS
FOR
ROCKWALL HIGH SCHOOL
ROCKWALL I.S.D.
901 YELLOW JACKET LN, ROCKWALL, TX 75087

Project:
The seal appearing on this document was authorized by Mike Glenn, P.E., 35059, on December 4, 2017.

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DETAILS
100% CD VOLUME
Job No. 1738-02-01
Sheet No. CG 1.4
Date: 12-03-2016

RECORD DRAWING
This is to certify that changes and corrections have been made to conform to the contractor's record of this project.
Signed: [Signature] Date: March 28, 2018
Glenn Engineering Corporation

GLENN ENGINEERING
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