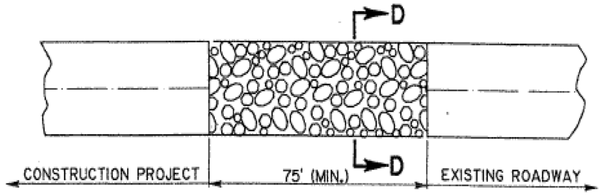


PLAN

SECTION D–D

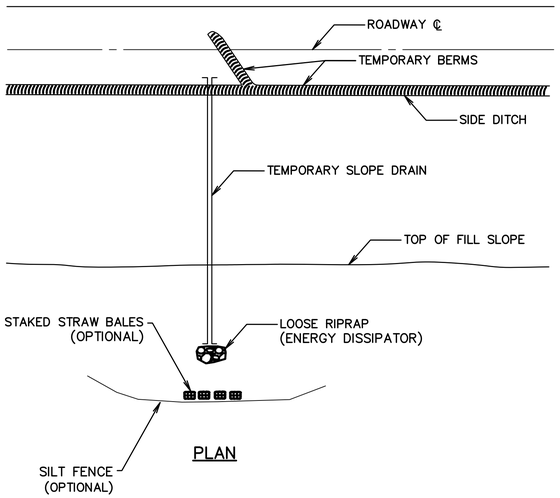
TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

PAY AS SPECIAL ITEM, TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

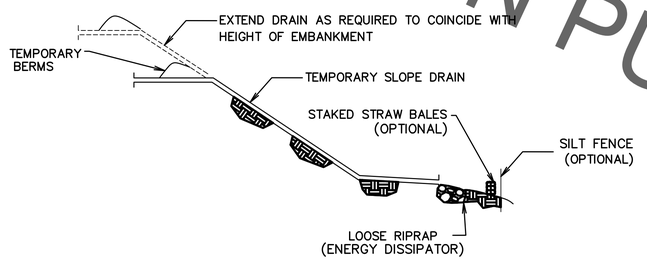
NOTES:
TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND/OR WASH RACK

A stone stabilized pad located at points of vehicular ingress and egress on the construction site to reduce the amount of mud transported onto public roads. If the action of the vehicle traveling over the gravel pad is not sufficient to remove the majority of the mud, then the tires must be washed before the vehicle enters a public road. A few basic design guidelines for the use of a Stone Construction Entrance and/or Wash Racks are:

1. The stone layer must be a least 6 inches thick;
2. The length of the pad must be at least 75 feet and it must extend the Width of the vehicular ingress and egress;
3. A geotextile fabric underliner is required. The geotextile fabric shall be Type D or per the Standard Specifications;
4. If a wash rack is necessary, provisions must be made to intercept the wash Water and trap the sediment before it is carried off–site.
6. For stone specifications, see Section 705, 2lb class.



PLAN



ELEVATION

TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN

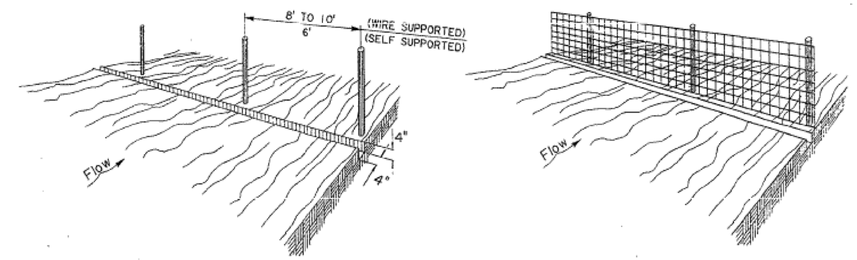
NOTES:
A temporary slope drain is a device used to carry water from the construction work area to a lower elevation. Slope drains may be plastic sheets, metal or plastic pipe, stone gutters, fiber mats, or concrete or asphalt ditches. A few basic design guidelines for the use of a Temporary Slope Drain are:

1. The spacing of the slope drains varies with the road grade.
   For Grades: 0.0% – 2.0% use 500' spacing
   2.1% – 5.0% use 200' spacing
   Greater than 5.0% use 100' spacing
2. Slope drain material: Smooth pipe – 8"minimum
   Corrugated pipe –12"minimum
   Plastic sheeting –4'wide minimum
   Plastic sheeting –3 mils thick minimum
3. Plastic sheeting can be staked down or weighted with rocks or Logs. The area under the sheeting should be shaped to provide an adequate channel.
4. The outlet end should be protected or have some means of dissipating energy. The flow should be directed through a sediment trap such as silt fence or hay bales.
5. To insure proper operation, temporary slope drains should be inspected regularly and after each storm, for clogging or displacement. Erosion at the outlet should be checked and the slit traps cleaned if necessary.

PROJECT NO.	SHEET

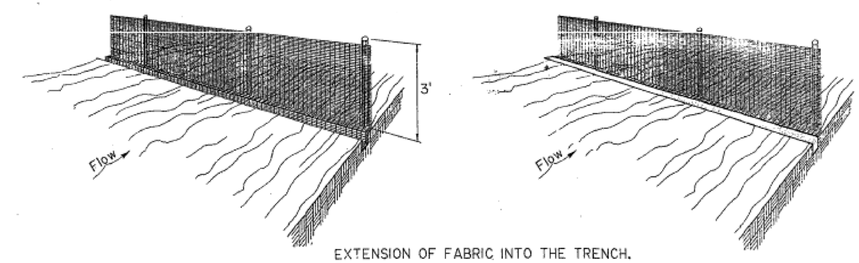
1. SET POSTS AND EXCAVATE A 4" X 4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS.

2. STAPLE WIRE FENCING TO THE POSTS.

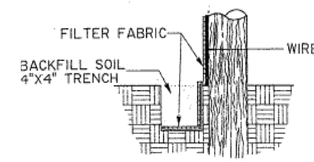


3. ATTACH THE FILTER FABRIC TO THE WIRE FENCE AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.

4. BACKFILL AND COMPACT EXCAVATED SOIL.



EXTENSION OF FABRIC INTO THE TRENCH.



CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY SILT FENCING

(WIRE SUPPORTED SILT FENCE IS SHOWN. SELF SUPPORTED SILT FENCE WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS SPECIFICATIONS.)

NOTES:
Silt fencing is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric support by post and stretched across an area to intercept and detain small amounts of sediment. Silt fencing shall be in accordance with Section 903 of the Standard Specifications. A few basic guidelines for the use of Silt Fencing are:

1. Use where erosion would occur in the form of sheet and rill Erosion;
2. Use where the maximum drainage area behind the silt fence is ¼ acre per 100 feet of silt fence length;
3. Use where the maximum slope length behind the barrier is 100 feet;
4. Use where the maximum gradient behind the barrier is 2:1;
5. Do not use silt fences in live streams or in ditches or swales where flows exceed one cubic foot per second.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
THOMAS L. STEPHENS
License No. 15417
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
IN
CIVIL ENGINEERING
3/12/2012

DATE	DESCRIPTION REVISIONS	BY

STANDARD PLAN NO. 903–02	DATED November 28, 2009	SHEET NO. 2 OF 2

TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL INSTALLATION DETAILS

ENGINEERING DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
CITY OF BATON ROUGE & PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE

DESIGNED	DRAWN	CHECKED	APPROVED
G. L. P.	G. VANNICE	G. L. P.	T. STEPHENS