

PERMIT CENTER

CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN SHORT FORM

June, 2019

Small Project Construction
Temporary Erosion and
Sediment Control Plan
To Meet
Minimum Requirement #2

Prepared by:

City of Auburn

Customer Service Center

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City of Auburn

Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

Short Form

Additional Requirements for the City of Auburn

Projects falling within the thresholds listed below may use this short form instead of preparing a professionally-designed Construction SWPPP. If your project meets the following thresholds and includes or may impact a critical area, please contact the City to determine if the SWPPP short form may be used.

The Construction SWPPP Short Form may be used for projects meeting one of the following thresholds:

- Add or replace between 2,000 and 5,000 square feet of hard surface, or
- Clear or disturb between 7,000 square feet and 1 acre of land, or
- Grade/fill less than 500 cubic yards

If project quantities exceed any of these thresholds, prepare a formal Construction SWPPP as described in Chapter 3 of this volume.

The SWPPP Short Form may also be used, with approval by the City Engineer or his/her designee, for projects that:

- Add or replace over 5000 square feet of hard surface, or,
- Clear over 1 acre of land
- Disturb critical areas or buffers

The SWPPP Short form is available as a separate download at [Public Works Publications and Forms](#).

B. Existing Site Conditions (Check all that apply)

- Describe the existing vegetation on the site. (Check all that apply)

Forest Pasture/prairie grass Pavement Landscaping Brush
 Trees Other _____

- Describe how surface water (stormwater) drainage flows across/from the site. (Check all that apply)

Sheet Flow Gutter Catch Basin Ditch/Swale Storm sewer
 Stream Other _____

- Describe any unusual site condition(s) or other features of note.

Steep Grades Large depression Underground tanks Springs
 Easements Existing Structures Existing Utilities
 Other _____

C. Adjacent Areas (Check all that apply)

1. Check any adjacent areas that may be affected by site disturbance and describe in fully describe in item 2 below:

Streams* Lakes* Wetlands* Steep Slopes*
 Residential Areas Roads Ditches, pipes, culverts
 Other _____

** If site is on or adjacent to a critical area, the City of Auburn may require additional information, engineering, and other permits to be submitted with this short-form.*

2. Describe how and where surface water enters the site from upstream properties: _____

3. Describe the downstream drainage path leading from the site to the receiving body of water. (Minimum distance of ¼-mile (1320 feet)) {E.g. water flows from site, into curb-line to catch basin at intersection of X and Y streets. A 10-inch pipe system conveys water another 1000 feet to a ravine/wetland.}

D. Soils (Check all that apply)

The intent of this section is to identify when additional soils information may be required for applicants using this short form. There are other site-specific issues that may necessitate a soils investigation or more extensive erosion control practices. The City will determine these situations on a case-by-case basis as part of their review.

- 1. Does the project propose infiltration? Infiltration systems are restricted in certain locations. See Appendix I, Volume I of the Supplemental Manual for more information.

Yes No

- 2. Does the project propose construction near or on steep slopes?

Yes No

If infiltration is proposed for the site or steep slopes have been identified, the City will require soils information as part of the project design. The applicant must contact a soil professional or civil engineer specializing in soil analysis to perform an in-depth soils investigation. If yes is checked for either question, the City may not permit the use of this short-form.

E. Construction Sequencing/Phasing

- 1. Construction sequence: The standard construction sequence is as follows:

Mark clearing/grading limits.

Call Building Inspector to inspect clearing/grading limits.

Install initial erosion control practices (construction entrance, silt fence, catch basin inserts).

Contact Building Inspector to inspect initial erosion control practices.

Clear, grade, and fill site as outlined in the site plan while implementing and maintaining temporary erosion and sediment control practices at the same time.

Install permanent erosion protection (impervious surface, landscaping, etc.).

Contact Building Inspector for approval of permanent erosion protection and site grades.

Remove erosion control methods as permitted by the Building Inspector and repair permanent erosion protection as necessary.

Monitor and maintain permanent erosion protection until fully established.

List any changes from the standard construction sequence outlined above.

- 2. Construction phasing: If construction is going to occur in separate phases, describe:

F. Construction Schedule

- Provide a proposed construction schedule (dates construction starts and ends, and dates for any construction phasing).

Start Date: _____ End Date: _____

Interim Phasing Dates: _____

Wet Season Construction Activities: Wet season occurs from October 1 to April 30. Describe construction activities that will occur during this time period.

NOTE: Additional erosion control methods may be required during periods of increased surface water runoff.

2. Site Plan

The site plan must be specific to the project site. The example provided in *Figure C- 1 Sample Erosion and Sediment Control Plan* is for reference only. A site plan, to scale, shall be included with this checklist that shows the following items:

- ___ a. Address, Parcel Number, Permit Number and Street names
- ___ b. North Arrow
- ___ c. Indicate boundaries of existing vegetation (e.g. tree lines, grassy areas, pasture areas, fields, etc.)
- ___ d. Identify any on-site or adjacent critical areas and associated buffers (e.g. wetlands, steep slopes, streams, etc.).
- ___ e. Identify any FEMA base flood boundaries and Shoreline Management boundaries.
- ___ f. Show existing and proposed contours.
- ___ g. Delineate areas that are to be cleared and graded.
- ___ h. Show all cut and fill slopes, indicating top and bottom of slope catch lines
- ___ i. Show locations where upstream run-on enters the site and locations where runoff leaves the site.
- ___ j. Indicate existing surface water flow direction(s).
- ___ k. Label final grade contours and indicate proposed surface water flow direction and surface water conveyance systems (e.g. pipes, catch basins, ditches, etc.).
- ___ l. Show grades, dimensions, and direction of flow in all (existing and proposed) ditches, swales, culverts, and pipes.
- ___ m. Indicate locations and outlets of any dewatering systems (usually to sediment trap).
- ___ n. Identify and locate all erosion control techniques to be used during and after construction.

See attached: **Guidelines for Erosion Control Practices and sample Site Plan.**

Onsite field verification of actual conditions is required.

Guidelines for Erosion Control Practices

As required by Ecology, this SWPPP must contain the 13 required elements. Check off each element as it is addressed in the SWPPP Short Form and/or on your site plan.

- 1. Mark Clearing Limits (orange construction fence, staking with ribbon).
- 2. Establish Construction Access (gravel entrance, tire wash area).
- 3. Control Flow Rates (using pipe, drainage swales, berms).
- 4. Install Sediment Controls (silt fence, sediment traps).
- 5. Stabilize Soils (mulch, hydroseed, straw).
- 6. Protect Slopes (divert water from top of slope, cover with plastic or erosion control blanket).
- 7. Protect Drain Inlets (catch basin inserts).
- 8. Stabilize Channels and Outlets (cover with grass, riprap).
- 9. Control Pollutants (maintain equipment to prevent leaks).
- 10. Control Dewatering (pump to sediment trap).
- 11. Maintain BMPs (weekly maintenance/replacement, preparation for storm events).
- 12. Manage the Project (establish construction schedule, phasing, contact numbers).
- 13. Protect Low Impact Development BMPs (avoid compaction and/or sedimentation of bioretention areas, if applicable).

Several common erosion control techniques are explained and described in this section. Standard details for installation of these methods are included in this document. The applicant does not need to reproduce these drawings, but must indicate where each BMP will be used on a site plan and indicate which detail will be used. An example site plan and symbols list is provided to assist the applicant in preparation of their own site plan.

Only those erosion and sediment control techniques most pertinent to small construction sites are included here. More detailed information on construction BMPs can be found in Volume II of the Department of Ecology (Ecology) Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington (SWMMWW). The BMP numbers referenced are BMPs located in the SWMMWW.

For phased construction plans, clearly indicate erosion control methods to be used for each phase of construction.

1. Mark Clearing Limits

All construction projects must clearly mark any clearing limits, sensitive areas and their buffers, and any trees that will be preserved prior to beginning any land disturbing activities, including clearing and grading. Clearly mark limits both in the field and on the plans. Do not staple or wire fences to trees.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C101: Preserving Natural Vegetation
- BMP C102: Buffer Zones
- BMP C103: High Visibility Fence

2. Establish Construction Access

All construction projects subject to vehicular traffic shall provide a means of preventing vehicle “tracking” of soil from the site onto City streets. At a minimum, there shall be a rock pad construction entrance at every construction access point. *Note: The applicant should consider placing the entrance in the area for future driveway(s), as the rock can be used for driveway base material.* The entrance(s) shall be inspected weekly and if excessive sediment is found, more rock shall be added to ensure proper functioning. See [Figure C- 2 Establish Construction Access-Construction Entrance](#).

If sediment is tracked off site, it shall be swept or shoveled from the paved surface on a daily basis. Washing of the streets to remove the sediment is not permitted because wash water can transport sediments to streams and other water courses via the City storm drainage system.

The entrance must be identified on the site plan and must conform to [Figure C- 2](#).

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C105: Stabilized Construction Entrance

- BMP C106: Wheel Wash
- BMP C107: Construction Road/Parking Area Stabilization

3. **Control Flow Rates**

Flow control BMPs must be used to protect properties and waterways downstream of construction sites from erosion and the associated discharge of turbid waters. Construct stormwater retention or detention facilities as one of the first steps in grading. Protect permanent infiltration ponds from siltation when these facilities are used for flow control during construction.

A combination of drainage swales and possibly a sediment trap may be used to control runoff and trap associated sediment before it leaves the construction site.

A. Sediment traps

Refer to BMP C240: Sediment Trap and *Figure C- 3 Control Flow Rates/Install Sediment Controls -Sediment Trap Cross-Section & Outlet (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 104)*.

Sediment traps are small temporary ponds (typically less than 3 feet deep) used to trap sediment suspended in site runoff before it leaves a construction site. As concentrated surface water pools within the pond, sediment is allowed to settle out of the water. Typically, a sediment trap will not be required for small sites as long as concentrated stormwater runoff (swales or ditches) does not occur.

Use *Table C- 1 Sediment Trap Sizing* below for sizing your sediment trap.

Contributing Area (Acres)	Required Surface Area of Pond (sq. ft.)
• 1/8 acre or less	• 130
• 1/4 acre or less	• 260
• 1/2 acre or less	• 520
• 3/4 acre or less	• 780
• 1 acre or less	• 1040

Table C- 1 Sediment Trap Sizing

If expected time of construction or downstream conditions warrant more protection, see BMP C240 for sizing information.

NOTE: If dewatering or significant stormwater runoff is expected, a sediment trap should be used to settle out solids before discharging to the City system.

B. Drainage Swales

Drainage swales are temporary ditches (minimum slope of 0.5% and a maximum of 10%) used to convey concentrated stormwater flows away from construction activities into a temporary sediment trap. Drainage swales carrying concentrated flows must discharge into a sediment trap or pond. Swales should be stabilized with erosion protection. See [Figure C- 4 Control Flow Rates-Drainage Swale Cross-Sections \(SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-62\)](#). *Note: Swales should be completely stabilized before directing concentrated flows or they will erode.*

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C203: Water Bars
- BMP C207: Check Dams
- BMP C209: Outlet Protection
- BMP C235: Wattles
- BMP C240: Sediment Trap
- BMP C241: Temporary Sediment Pond

4. Install Sediment Controls

Sediment barriers should be used downslope of disturbed areas. Sediment barriers are intended to create a barrier to slow the “sheet” flow of stormwater and allow the sediment to settle out behind the barrier. Do not use sediment barriers in streams, channels, ditches or around inlets/outlets of culverts. Sediment barriers selected shall be identified on the site plan and must conform to the BMPs and/or City of Auburn Standard Details outlined below.

A. Silt fence

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of filter fabric, attached to supporting posts and entrenched into the soil. See [Figure C- 5 Install Sediment Controls-Silt Fence](#).

B. Berm Barriers

A continuous berm is a temporary diversion dike or sediment barrier. It may be constructed with:

- Wattles. See [Figure C- 6 Install Sediment Controls-Straw Wattle Rolls \(SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-98\)](#).
- Soil, sand, or aggregate encased within a geosynthetic fabric.
- Sand bags.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C208 Triangular Silt Dike (TSD) (Geotextile Encased Check Dam)
- BMP C231: Brush Barrier
- BMP C232: Gravel Filter Berm
- BMP C233: Silt Fence
- BMP C234: Vegetated Strip
- BMP C235: Wattles

5. Stabilize Soils

Soil erosion protection is applied over the soil surface to reduce erosion from rainfall and wind. It can also be used to aid the establishment of vegetation. Between October 1st and April 30th, no soils shall remain exposed for more than 2 days unless they are being actively worked. From April 1st to September 30th, no soils shall remain exposed for more than 7 days unless they are being actively worked. Implement soil erosion protection in the following ways:

A. Mulches/Seeding/Hydroseeding

Mulching is the application of a protective layer of straw or other suitable material to the soil surface. Mulch can be applied to any site where soil has been disturbed and the protective vegetation has been removed. An approved Hydroseed mix for erosion control is provided in [Table C- 2 Temporary Erosion Control Seed Mix](#) below. Standards and guidelines for mulch are provided in [Table C- 3 Mulch Standards and Guidelines](#) below. Materials that may be used for mulching include:

- Straw or hay
- Compost material
- Wood or bark chips
- Hydraulically applied grass seed (Hydroseed)
- Bonded Fiber Matrix

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C121: Mulching
- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- BMP C124: Sodding
- BMP C125: Compost
- BMP C126: Topsoiling
- BMP C130: Surface Roughening
- BMP C140: Dust Control

	% Weight	% Purity	% Germination
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chewings or annual bluegrass <i>Festuca rubra var. commutate</i> or <i>Poa anna</i> 	• 40	• 98	• 90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perennial rye <i>Lolium perenne</i> 	• 50	• 98	• 90
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redtop or colonial bentgrass <i>Agrostis alba</i> or <i>Agrostis tenuis</i> 	• 5	• 92	• 85
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Dutch clover <i>Trifolium repens</i> 	• 5	• 98	• 90

Table C- 2 Temporary Erosion Control Seed Mix

Mulch Material	Quality Standards	Application Rates	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Straw 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air-dried; free from undesirable seed and coarse material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3" thick; 5 bales per 1000 sf or 2 to 3 tons per acre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost-effective protection when applied with adequate thickness. Hand-application generally requires greater thickness than blown straw. The thickness of straw may be reduced by half when used in conjunction with seeding. In windy areas, straw must be held in place by crimping, using a tackifier, or covering with netting. Blown straw always has to be held in place with a tackifier as even light winds will blow it away. Straw, however, has several deficiencies that should be considered when selecting mulch materials. It often introduces and/or encourages the propagation of weed species and it has no significant long-term benefits. Straw should be used only if mulches with long-term benefits are unavailable locally. It should also not be used within the ordinary high-water elevation of surface waters (due to flotation).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydro-mulch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No growth inhibiting factors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx. 25-30 lbs per 1000 sf or 1500-2000 lbs per acre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shall be applied with hydromulcher. Shall not be used without seed and tackifier unless the application rate is at least doubled. Fibers longer than about ¾ - 1 inch clog hydromulch equipment. Fibers should be kept to less than ¾ inch.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composted Mulch and Compost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No visible water or dust during handling. Must be purchased from supplier with a Solid Waste Handling permit (unless exempt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3" thick, min.; approx. 100 tons per acre (approx. 800 lbs. per yard). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More effective control can be obtained by increasing thickness to 3". Excellent mulch for protecting final grades until landscaping because it can be directly seeded or tilled into soil as an amendment. Composted mulch has a coarser size gradation than compost. It is more stable and practical to use in wet areas and during rainy weather conditions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chipped Site Vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average size shall be several inches. Gradations from fine to 6-inches in length for texture, variation, and interlocking properties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3" minimum thickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a cost-effective way to dispose of debris from clearing and grubbing, and it eliminates the problems associated with burning. Generally, it should not be used on slopes above approx. 10% because of its tendency to be transported by runoff. It is not recommended within 200 feet of surface waters. If seeding is expected shortly after mulch, the decomposition of the chipped vegetation may tie up nutrients important to grass establishment.

Table C- 3 Mulch Standards and Guidelines

B. Erosion Control Blankets/ Mats

Erosion control blankets are suited for post-construction site stabilization, but may be used for temporary stabilization of highly erosive soils. Erosion control blankets are suitable for steep slopes, stream banks, and areas where vegetation will be slow to establish. These blankets are typically made from straw, coconut fiber, excelsior, or synthetic material that is enveloped in plastic, biodegradable netting, jute, polypropylene, or nylon. See *Figure C- 7 Protect Slopes – Erosion Blankets and Turf Reinforcement Mats (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-25)*.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C122: Nets and Blankets

C. Gravel/Riprap

Gravel and Riprap are used to protect hillsides, drainage channels, stream banks, and pipe outlets from erosion due to surface water flow.

D. Plastic Sheeting

Plastic sheeting is a temporary method of erosion control. Plastic covering provides immediate, short-term erosion protection to slopes, soil stockpiles, and other disturbed areas. Unlike the other erosion protection techniques mentioned above, plastic sheeting shall be removed prior to applying permanent erosion protection. See *Figure C- 8 Tarp Covering*.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C123: Plastic Covering

6. Protect Slopes

Design, construct and phase projects in a manner that will minimize erosion. Protect slopes by diverting water at the top of the slope. Reduce slope velocities by minimizing the continuous length of slope. This can be accomplished by terracing and roughening slope sides. Seeding and establishing vegetation on slopes will help protect slopes as well.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C120: Temporary and Permanent Seeding
- BMP C130: Surface Roughening
- BMP C131: Gradient Terraces
- BMP C200: Interceptor Dike and Swale
- BMP C204: Pipe Slope Drains

7. Protect Drain Inlets

To prevent sediment from entering drainage systems prior to site stabilization, install catch basin protection within onsite and nearby downstream catch basins. See *Figure C- 9 Protect Drain Inlets-Bag Filter* and *Figure C- 10 Protect Drain Inlets-Inlet Gravel and Filter Fabric* for acceptable methods of catch basin protection.

NOTE: Only Standard Detail E-03 is approved for use in City of Auburn right of way.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C220: Storm Drain Inlet Protection

8. Stabilize Channels and Outlets

All on-site conveyance channels shall be designed, constructed, and stabilized to prevent erosion from a Type 1A, 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for the developed condition. Provide stabilization adequate to prevent erosion of outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream reaches at the outlets of all conveyance systems. The best method for stabilizing channels is to line the channel completely with a blanket product, then add check dams as necessary to function as an anchor and slow the flow of water. See *Figure C- 4 Control Flow Rates-Drainage Swale Cross-Sections (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-*

62), *Figure C- 6 Install Sediment Controls-Straw Wattle Rolls (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-98)*, and *Figure C- 11 Temporary Channel Liners (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-63)*.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C202: Channel Lining
- BMP C122: Nets and Blankets
- BMP C207: Check Dams
- BMP C209: Outlet Protection

9. Control Pollutants

All pollutants must be disposed of in a manner that does not cause contamination of surface waters. Do not maintain or repair any heavy equipment or vehicles onsite. Clean any spills immediately. Handle concrete and concrete waste appropriately. Use BMP C154 Concrete Washout Area for concrete cleanup. See *Figure C- 12 Concrete Washout Area A (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-51)* and *Figure C- 13 Concrete Washout Area B (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-52)*.

Applicable BMPs include:

- BMP C150: Materials on Hand
- BMP C151: Concrete Handling
- BMP C152: Sawcutting and Surfacing Pollution Prevention
- BMP C153: Materials Delivery, Storage and Containment
- BMP C154: Concrete Washout Area

10. Control Dewatering

All discharges to the City sewer system require City and King County approval. This approval process may be initiated by contacting the City. The City will coordinate the request for a letter of authorization from the King County Wastewater Treatment Division.

Any dewatering water must be discharged through a stabilized channel to a sediment pond.

11. Maintain BMPs

Maintain and repair temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs as needed. Inspect all BMPs at least weekly and after every storm event. Remove all temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs within 30 days after final site stabilization.

12. Manage the Project

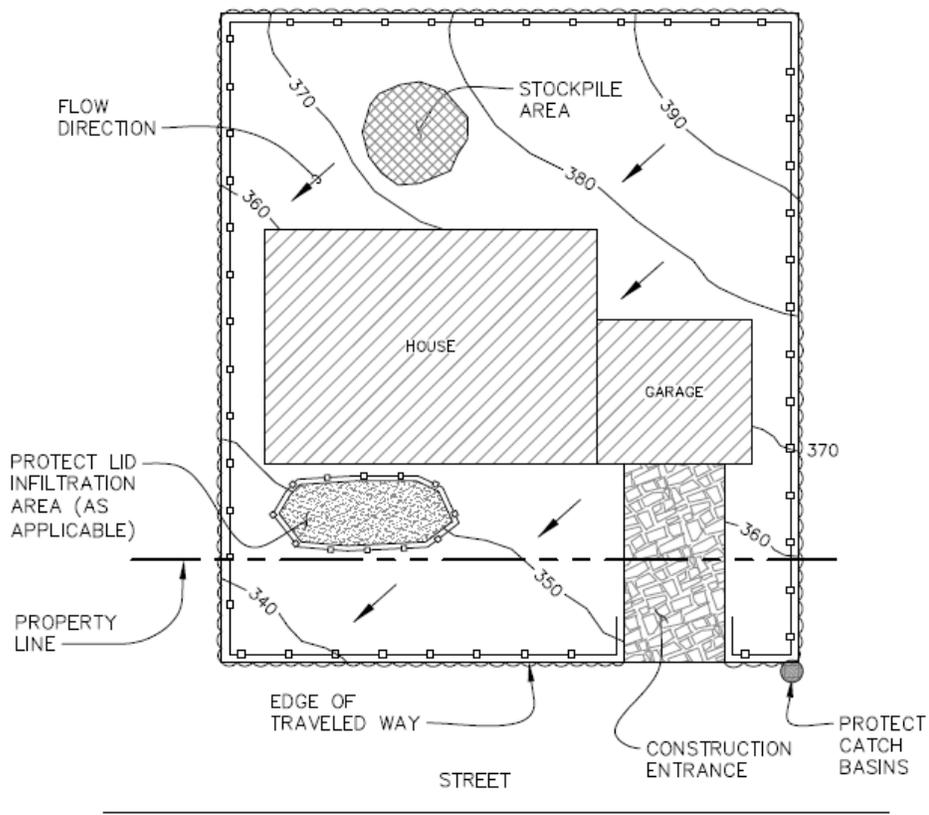
Projects shall be phased to the maximum degree practicable and take into account seasonal work limits. Inspect, maintain, and repair all BMPs as needed to assure continued performance of their intended function. Projects that disturb one or more acres must have site inspections conducted by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL). Project sites less than one acre may have a person without CESCL certification conduct inspections. The SWPPP must identify the CESCL or inspector, who shall be present on-site or on-call at all times.

Applicable BMPs:

- BMP C150: Materials On-Hand
- BMP C160: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead
- BMP C162: Scheduling

13. Protect Low impact Development BMPs

Clearly mark limits of Low Impact Development (LID) BMPs with web fencing or silt fencing. Maintain and repair LID BMPs such as rain gardens and bioretention areas as needed. Inspect all BMPs at least weekly and after every storm event. Restore on-site stormwater management BMPs to design conditions at the end of the project.



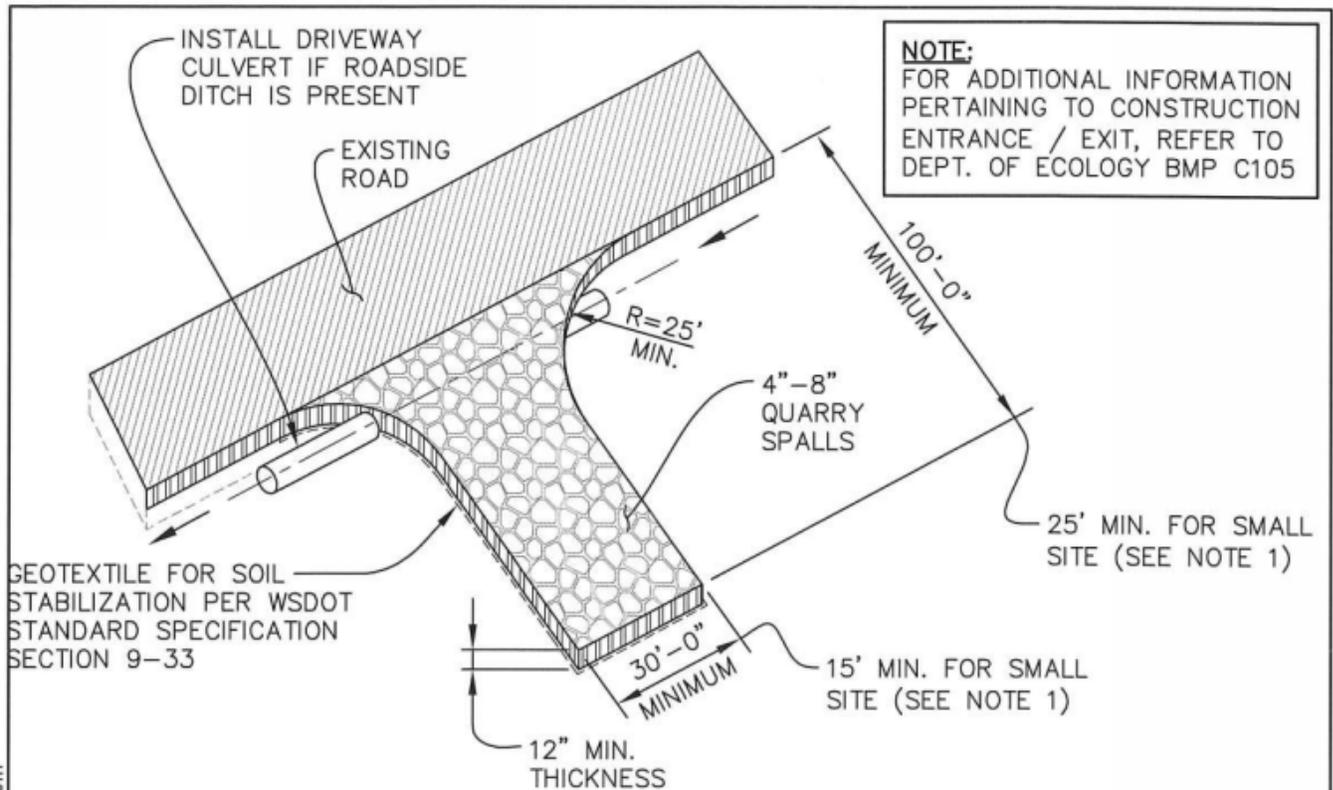
NOTES:

1. THESE ARE SUGGESTED MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS. ADJUST EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES AND MAINTAIN AS CONDITIONS REQUIRE.
2. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL SHALL BE IN PLACE BEFORE INITIATING ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. INSPECTION MUST BE MADE AFTER INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES.

LEGEND:

- SILT FENCE (STD DTL E-02)
- ▨ CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (STD DTL E-01)
- CATCH BASIN INLET PROTECTION (STD DTL E-03)
- ~~~~~ CLEARING AND GRUBBING LIMITS
- ▩ STOCKPILE AREA (FIGURE C-8 TARP COVERING)

Figure C- 1 Sample Erosion and Sediment Control Plan



MAINTENANCE STANDARDS:

1. SMALL SITE IS DEFINED AS A SITE THAT ADDS OR REPLACES LESS THAN 5,000 SQUARE FEET OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACE & DISTURBS LESS THAN ONE ACRE.
2. QUARRY SPALLS PLUS WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC UNDER ROCK SHALL BE ADDED AS NEEDED TO KEEP THE ENTRANCE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THESE STANDARDS.
3. IF THE ENTRANCE IS NOT PREVENTING SEDIMENT FROM BEING TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT, THEN ALTERNATIVE MEASURES TO KEEP THE STREETS FREE OF SEDIMENT SHALL BE USED. THIS MAY INCLUDE SHOVELING, PICKUP SWEEPING, & HAND SWEEPING, AN INCREASE IN THE ENTRANCE DIMENSIONS, OR THE INSTALLATION OF A SELF-CONTAINED WHEEL WASH STATION, (REFER TO DOE BMP C-106 FOR MORE INFORMATION).
4. ANY SEDIMENT THAT IS TRACKED ONTO STREET PAVEMENT SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY BY SHOVELING, PICKUP SWEEPING, & HAND SWEEPING. THE SEDIMENT COLLECTED BY SWEEPING SHALL BE REMOVED OR STABILIZED ONSITE. PAVEMENT SHALL NOT BE CLEANED BY WASHING DOWN THE STREET, EXCEPT WHEN SWEEPING IS INEFFECTIVE & THERE IS A THREAT TO PUBLIC SAFETY. IF IT IS NECESSARY TO WASH THE STREETS, A CONSTRUCTION OF A SMALL SUMP SHALL BE CONSIDERED. SEDIMENT WOULD THEN BE WASHED INTO THE SUMP.
5. ANY ROCK SPALLS THAT ARE LOOSENED FROM THE DRIVEWAY PAD & ONTO THE ROADWAY SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. VACTOR TRUCK MUST BE USED TO CLEAN CATCH BASIN IF IT BECOMES PLUGGED.
6. VEHICLES SHALL NOT ENTER OR EXIT THE SITE OTHER THAN THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S).
7. REMOVE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT UPON COMPLETION OF THE ON-SITE WORK.

APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 8/5/2016	CITY OF AUBURN WASHINGTON	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.			STANDARD DETAIL: E-01.1

Figure C- 2 Establish Construction Access-Construction Entrance

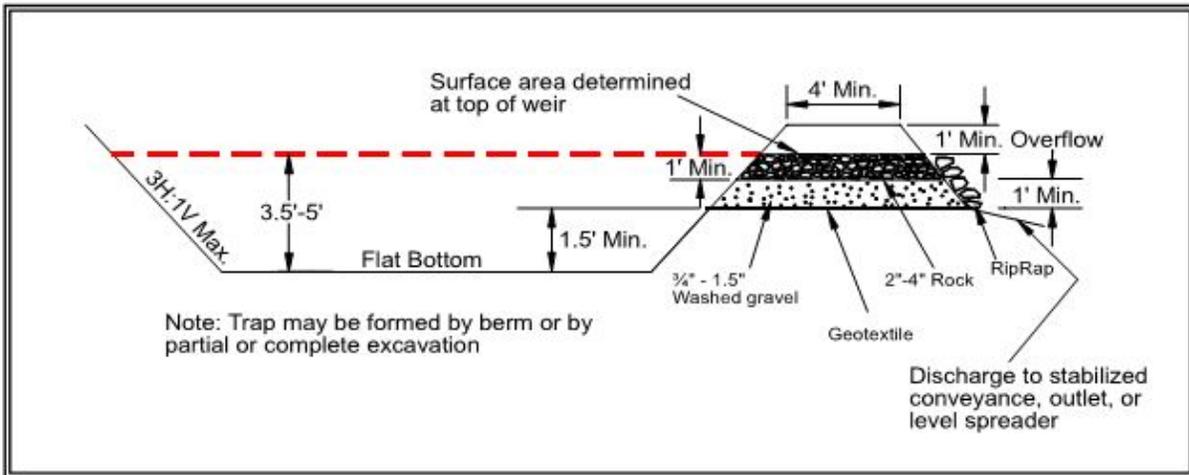


Figure 4.2.16 – Cross Section of Sediment Trap

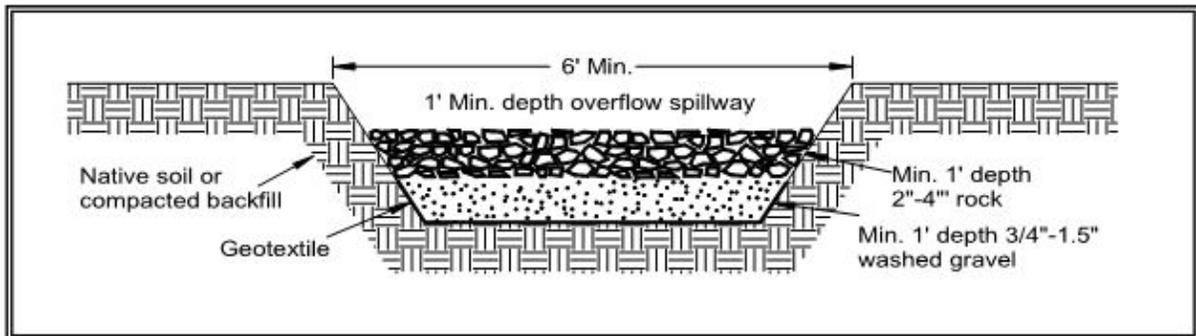


Figure 4.2.17 – Sediment Trap Outlet

Figure C- 3 Control Flow Rates/Install Sediment Controls -Sediment Trap Cross-Section & Outlet (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 104)

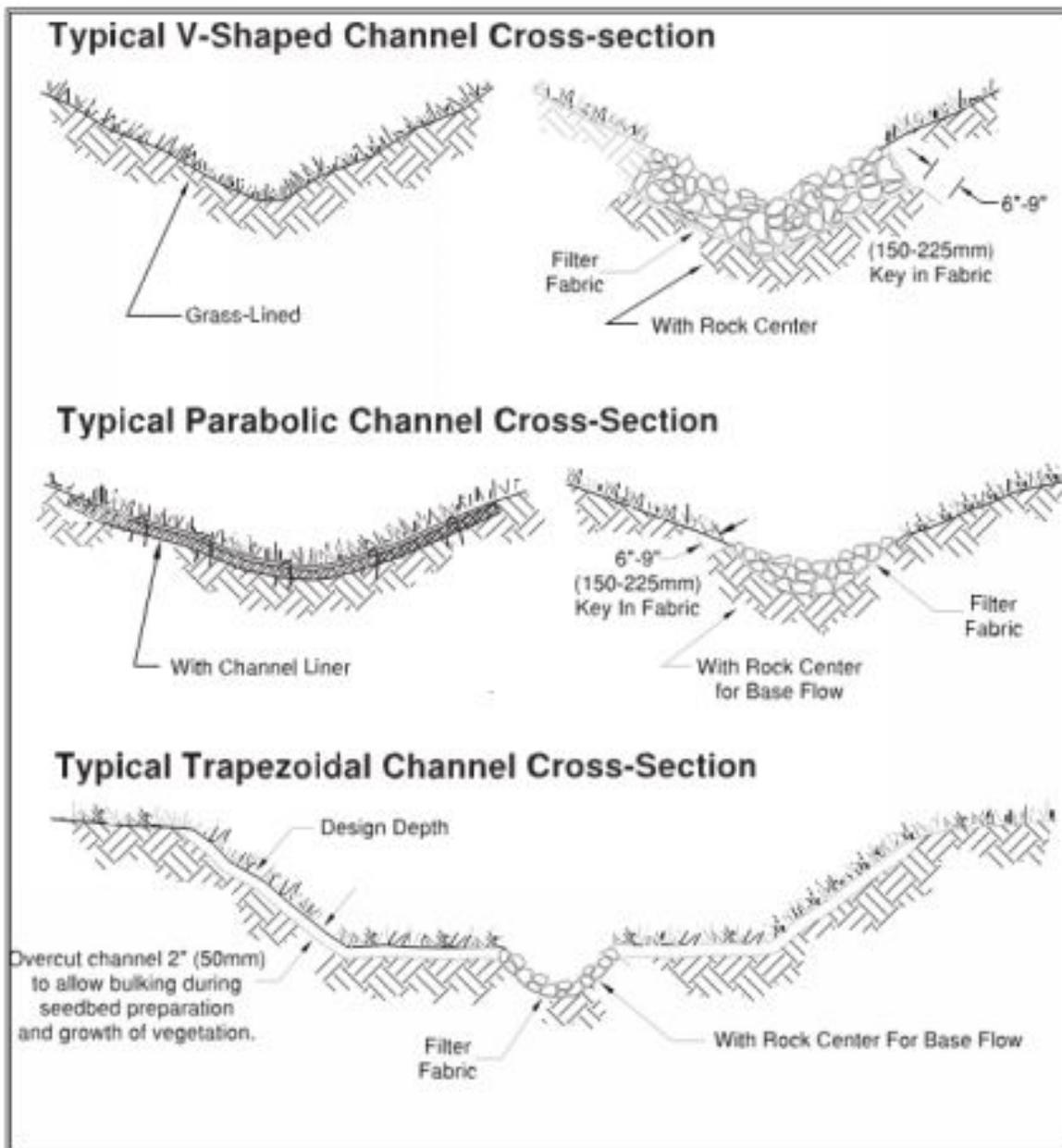
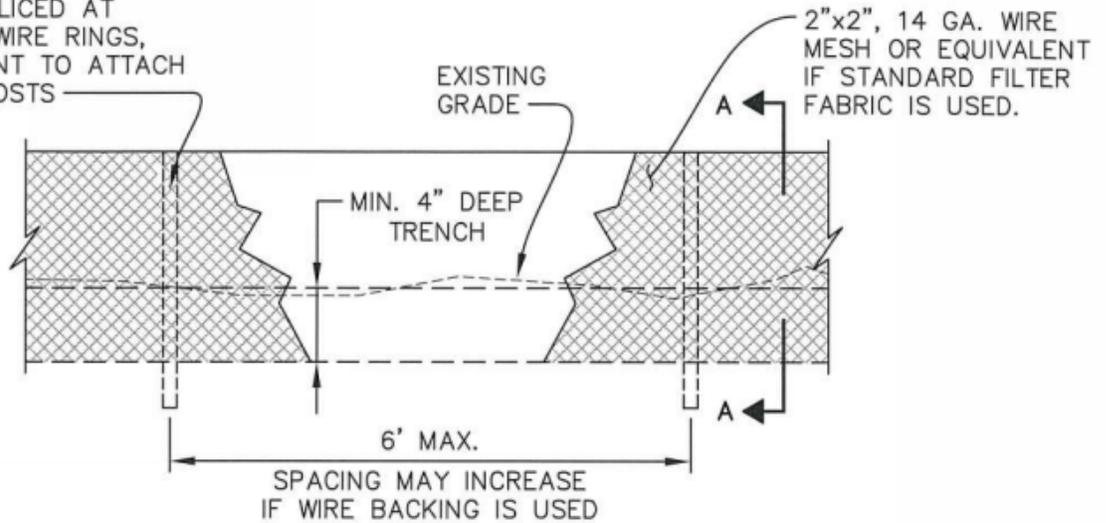


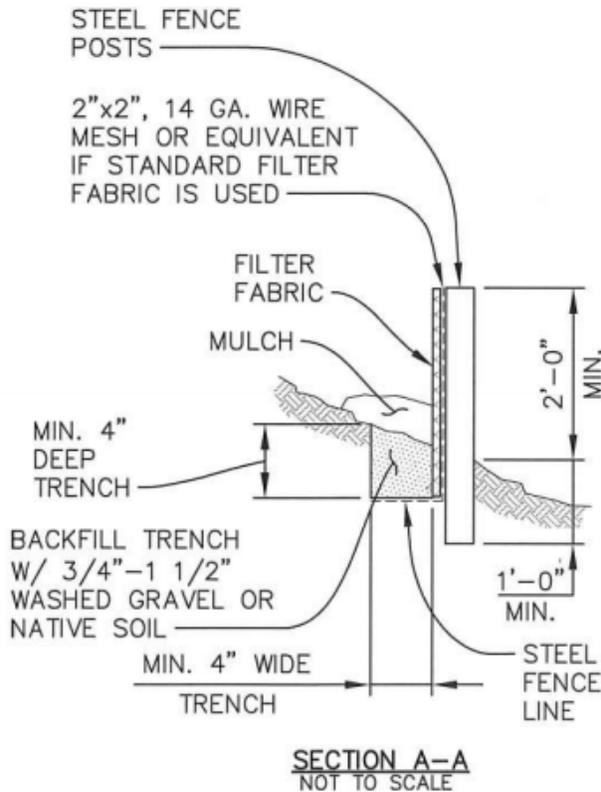
Figure 4.2.1 – Typical Grass-Lined Channels

Figure C- 4 Control Flow Rates-Drainage Swale Cross-Sections (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-62)

JOINTS IN FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE SPLICED AT POSTS. USE WIRE RINGS, OR EQUIVALENT TO ATTACH FABRIC TO POSTS



SILT FENCE
NOT TO SCALE



MAINTENANCE STANDARDS:

1. INSPECT WEEKLY ON ACTIVE SITES, MONTHLY ON INACTIVE SITES, & AFTER EACH STORM EVENT TO VERIFY PROTECTION IS STILL ADEQUATE. ANY DAMAGE SHALL BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.
2. IF CONCENTRATED FLOWS ARE EVIDENT UPHILL OF THE FENCE, THEY MUST BE INTERCEPTED AND CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT POND.
3. THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE FENCE SHALL BE PERIODICALLY CHECKED FOR SIGNS OF CLOGGING CAUSING CHANNELIZATION OF THE FLOWS PARALLEL TO THE FENCE. IN SUCH CASE, REPLACE THE FENCE AND OR REMOVE THE TRAPPED DEBRIS AND SEDIMENT.
4. SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS BUILD UP MUST BE REMOVED WHEN 6" HIGH.
5. REMOVE AND REPLACE DETERIORATED FILTER FABRIC DUE TO ULTRAVIOLET BREAKDOWN.
6. UPON COMPLETION OF WORK AND WHEN ALLOWED BY THE CITY OF AUBURN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL FILTER FABRIC FENCE AND GRAVEL. PROVIDE FINISH GRADES WITH SURFACING MATERIAL AND LANDSCAPING AS REQUIRED.

NOTES:

1. FILTER FABRIC FENCES SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG CONTOUR WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION, REFER TO WSDOE BMP C233.

APPROVED BY CITY ENGINEER: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: 8/5/2016		SILT CONTROL FENCE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.			STANDARD DETAIL: E-02.1

Figure C- 5 Install Sediment Controls-Silt Fence

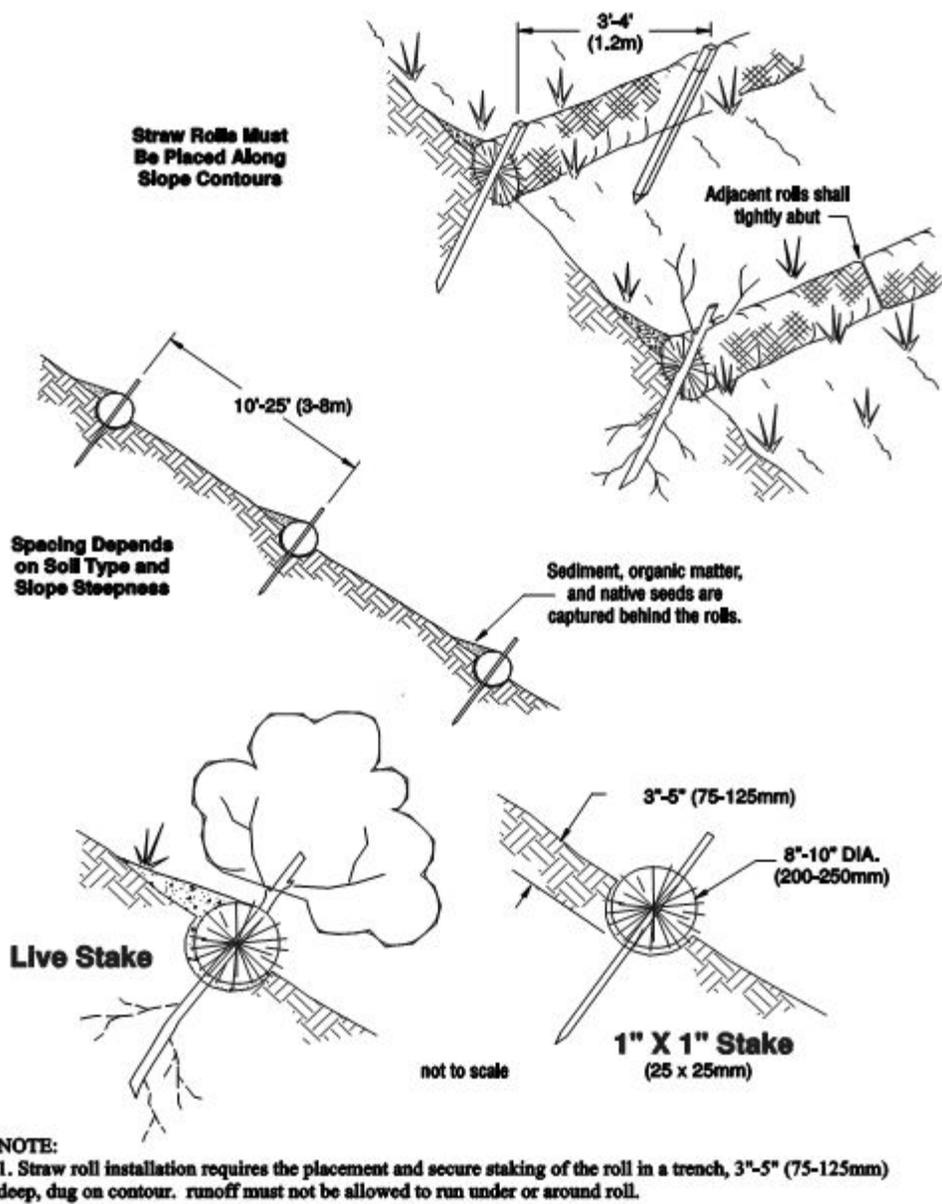


Figure 4.2.14 – Wattles

Figure C- 6 Install Sediment Controls-Straw Wattle Rolls (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-98)

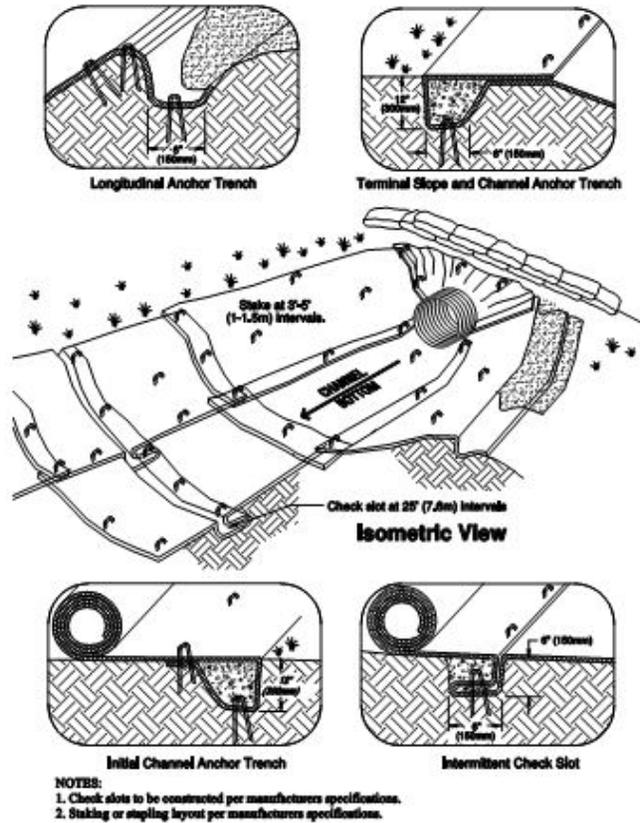


Figure 4.1.3 – Channel Installation

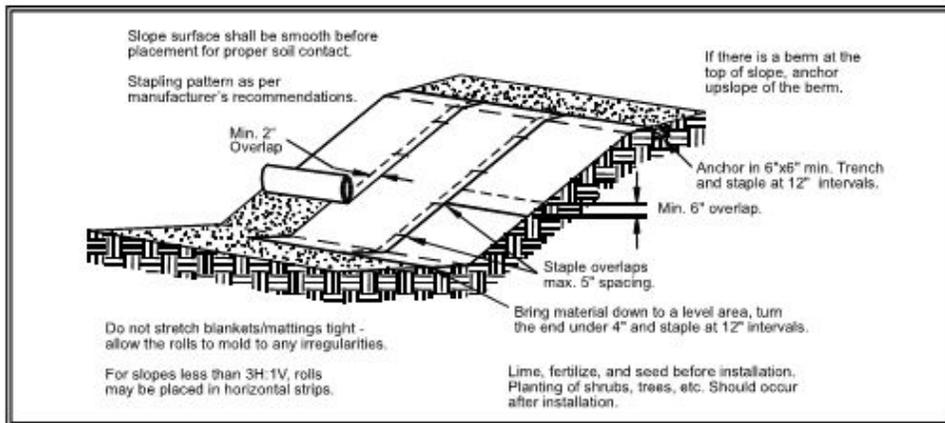


Figure 4.1.4 – Slope Installation

Figure C- 7 Protect Slopes – Erosion Blankets and Turf Reinforcement Mats (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-25)

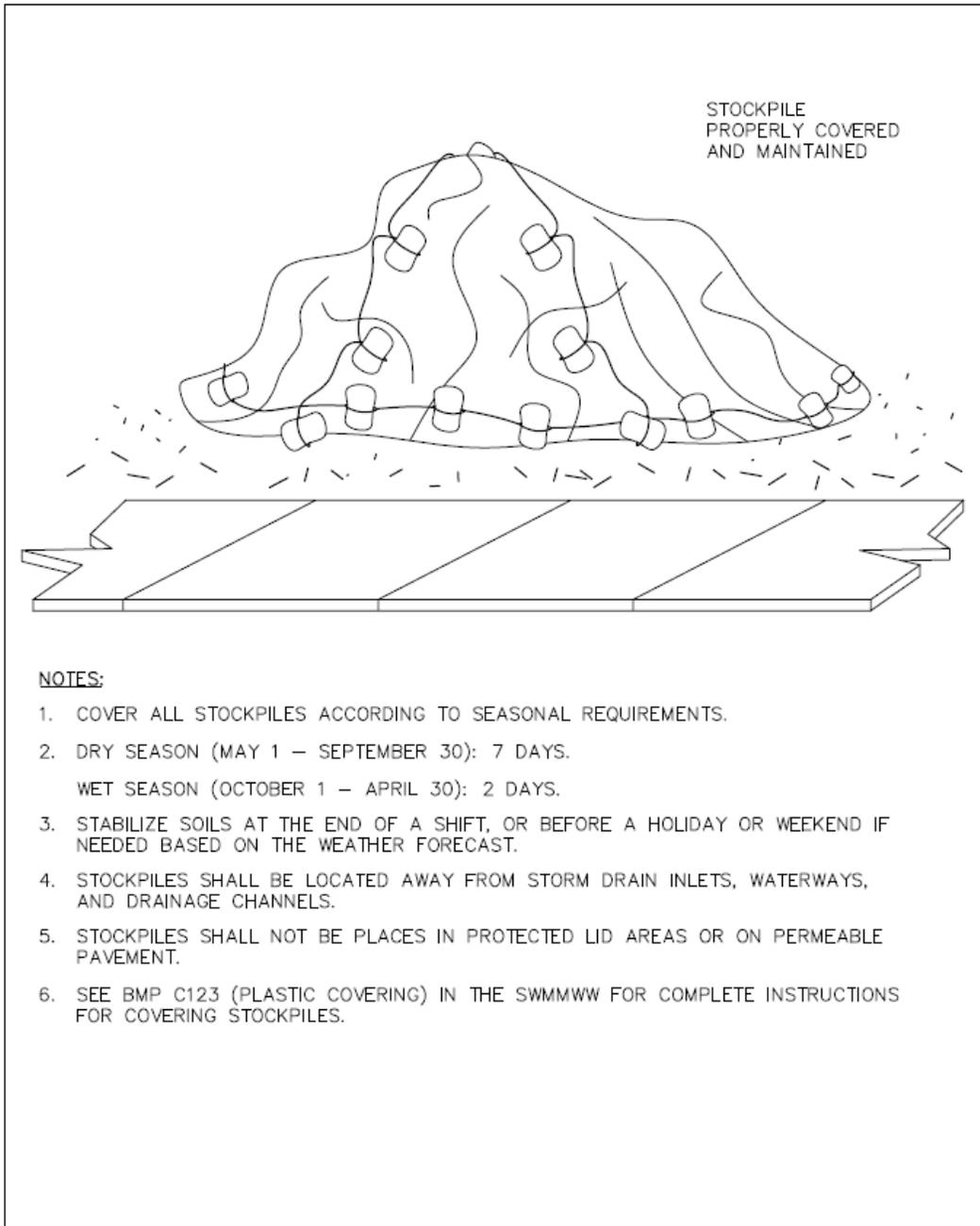


Figure C- 8 Tarp Covering

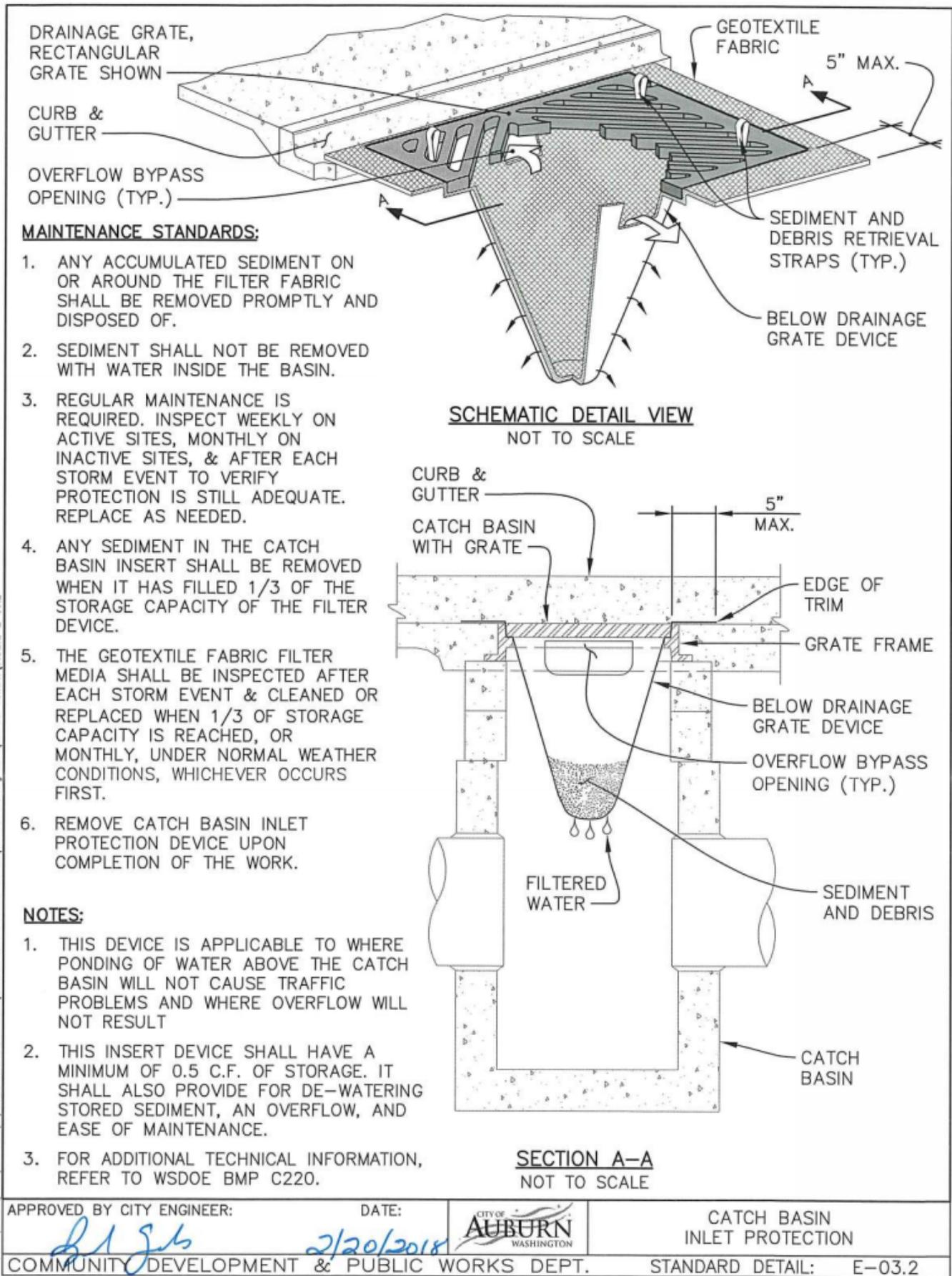
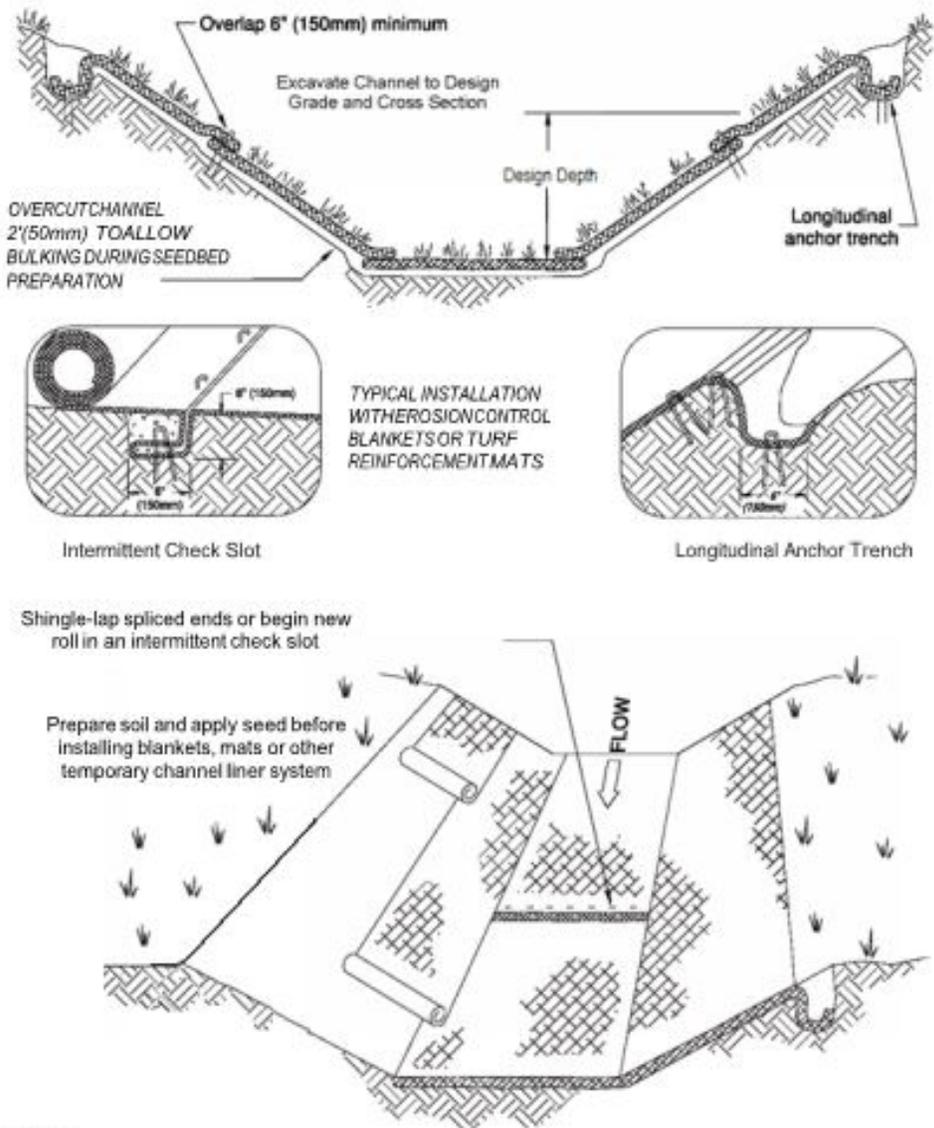


Figure C- 9 Protect Drain Inlets-Bag Filter



NOTES:

- 1 Design velocities exceeding 2 ft/sec (0.5m/sec) require temporary blankets, mats or similar liners to protect seed and soil until vegetation becomes established.
- 2 Grass-lined channels with design velocities exceeding 6 ft/sec (2m/sec) should include turf reinforcement mats.

Figure 4.2.2 – Temporary Channel Liners

Figure C- 11 Temporary Channel Liners (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-63)

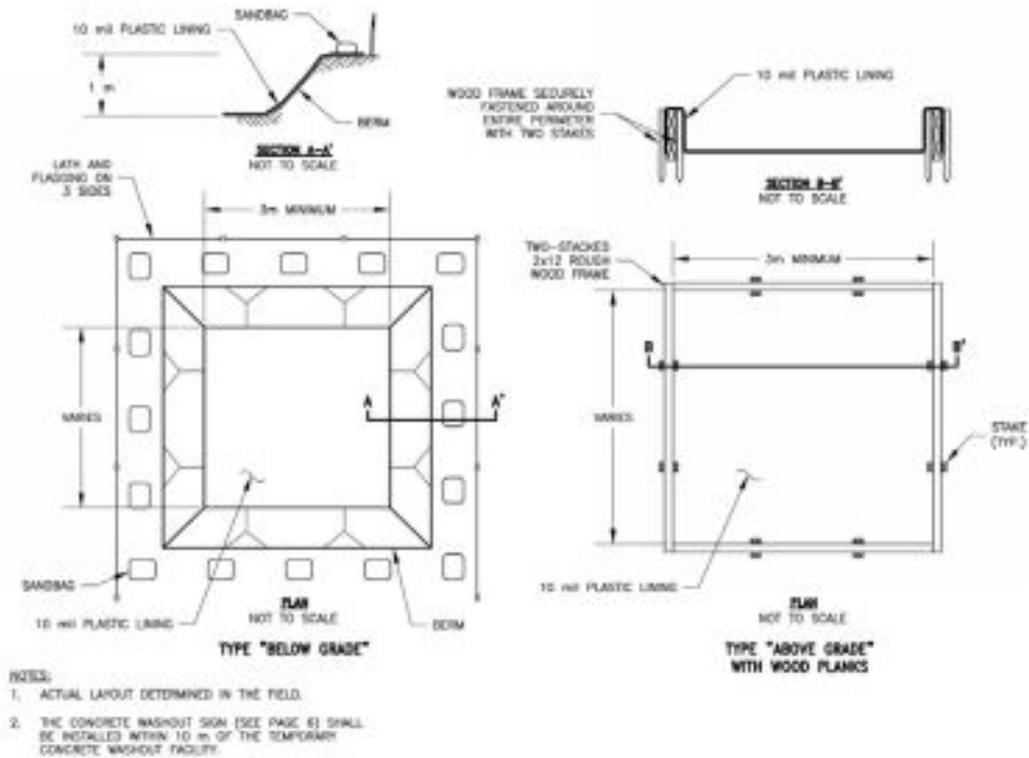


Figure 4.1.7a – Concrete Washout Area

Figure C- 12 Concrete Washout Area A (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-51)

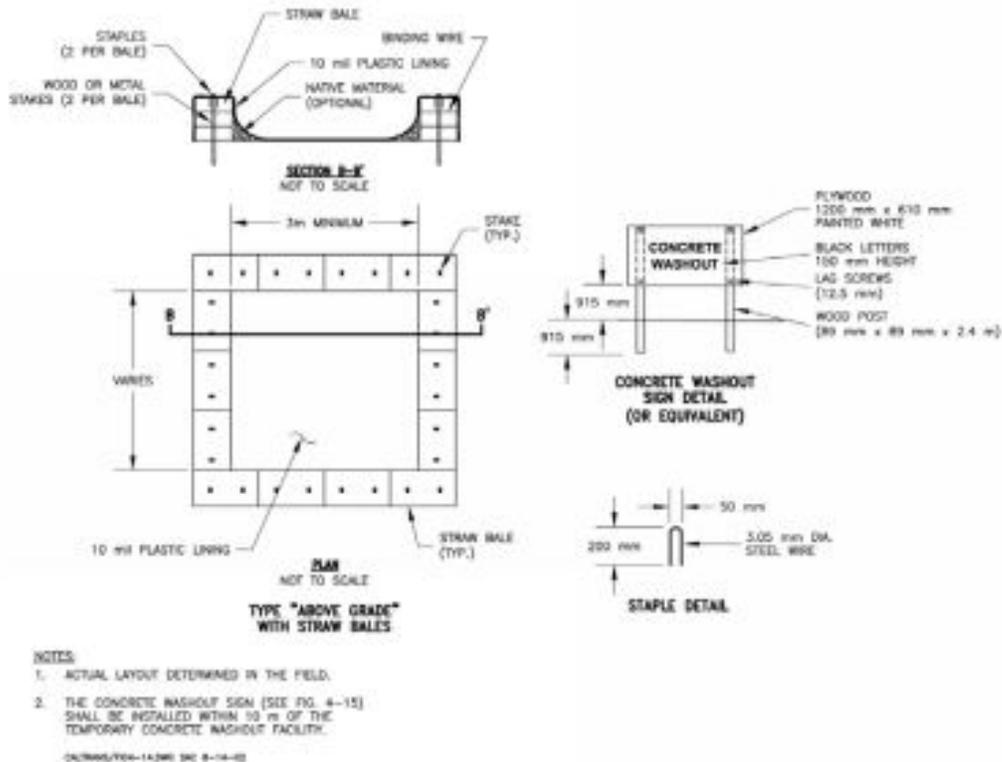


Figure 4.1.7b – Concrete Washout Area

Figure C- 13 Concrete Washout Area B (SWMMWW Vol II, pg. 4-52)