APPLICABLE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES

(COMPREHENSIVE DETAILS ARE LOCATED IN SECTION 6 OF THE SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MANUAL)

A = SLOPES

B = STREAMS AND WATERWAYS

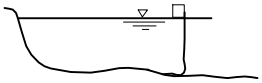
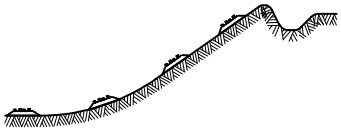
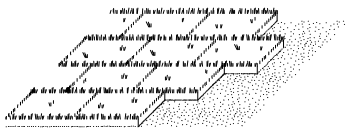
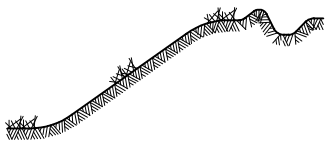
C = SURFACE DRAINAGEWAYS

D = ENCLOSED DRAINAGE (INLET & OUTFALL CONTROL)

E = LARGE FLAT SURFACE AREAS

F = BORROW AND STOCKPILE AREAS

G = DNRE PERMIT MAY BE REQUIRED

KEY	DETAIL	CHARACTERISTICS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	 TURBIDITY CURTAIN	A Turbidity Curtain is used when slack water area is necessary to isolate construction activities from the watercourse. The still water area contains the sediments within the construction limits.		●					
2	 GRUBBING OMITTED	Retains existing root mat which assists in stabilizing slopes. Assists in the revegetation process by providing sprout growth. Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gullying. Discourages off-road vehicle use.	●				●		
3	 PERMANENT/TEMPORARY SEEDING	Inexpensive but effective erosion control measure to stabilize flat areas and mild slopes. Permits runoff to infiltrate soil, reducing runoff volumes. Proper preparation of the seed bed, fertilizing, mulching and watering is critical to its success.	●		●		●	●	
4	 DUST CONTROL	Dust control can be accomplished by watering, and/or applying calcium chloride. The disturbed areas should be kept to a minimum. PERMANENT/TEMPORARY SEEDING (KEY 3) should be applied as soon as possible.	●				●	●	
5	 SODDING	Provides immediate vegetative cover such as at spillways and ditch bottoms. Proper preparation of the topsoil, placement of the sod, and watering is critical to its success.	●				●	●	
6	 VEGETATED BUFFER STRIPS	Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gullying. Assists in the collection of sediments by filtering runoff. Assists in the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover.	●				●		

MDOT Michigan Department of Transportation

PREPARED BY DESIGN DIVISION

DRAWN BY: B.L.T.

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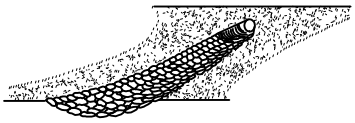
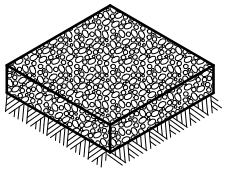
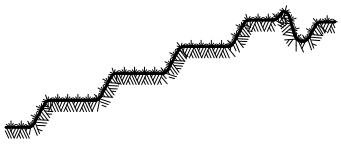
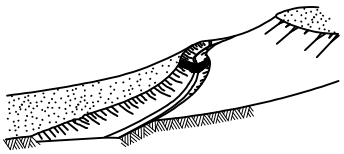
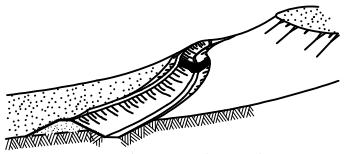
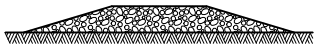
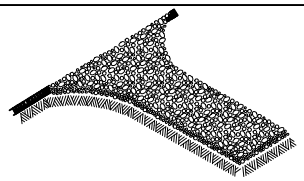
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
BUREAU OF HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT STANDARD PLAN FOR

SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES

9-10-2010	6-3-2010	R-96-E	SHEET
F.H.W.A. APPROVAL	PLAN DATE		1 OF 6

KEY	DETAIL	CHARACTERISTICS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
7	 RIPRAP	Used where vegetation cannot be established. Very effective in protecting against high velocity flows. Should be placed over a geotextile liner.	●	●	●	●			●
8	 AGGREGATE COVER	Can be used in any area where a stable condition is needed for construction operations, equipment storage or in heavy traffic areas. Reduces potential soil erosion and fugitive dust by stabilizing raw areas.	●				●	●	
9	 BENCHES	Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gullying. Assists in the collection and filtering of sediments. Provides access for stabilizing slopes.	●					●	
10	 DIVERSION DIKE	Assists in the diversion of runoff to a stable outlet or sediment control device. Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gullying. Collects and diverts runoff to properly stabilized drainage ways. Works well with INTERCEPTING DITCH (KEY 11)	●				●	●	
11	 INTERCEPTING DITCH	Assists in the diversion of runoff to a stable outlet or sediment control device. Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gullying. Works well with DIVERSION DIKE (KEY 10)	●				●	●	
12	 INTERCEPTING DITCH AND DIVERSION DIKE	Assists in the diversion of runoff to a stable outlet or sediment control device. Reduces sheet flow velocities preventing rilling and gullying.	●				●	●	
13	 GRAVEL FILTER BERM	Useful in filtering flow prior to its reentry into a lake, stream or wetland. Works well with SEDIMENT TRAP (KEY 20) and TEMPORARY BYPASS CHANNEL (KEY 35). Not to be used in lieu of a CHECK DAM (KEY 37) in a ditch.	●		●			●	
14	 GRAVEL ACCESS APPROACH	Provides a stable access to roadways minimizing fugitive dust and tracking of materials onto public streets and highways.					●	●	

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SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES

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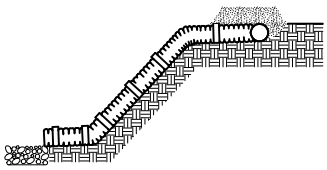
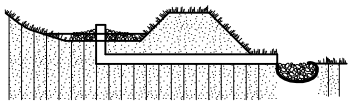
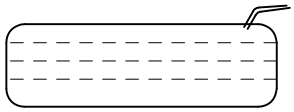
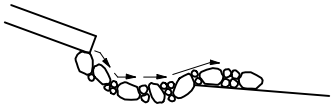
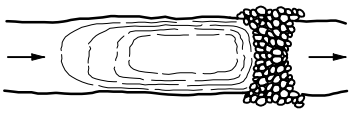
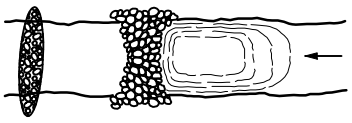
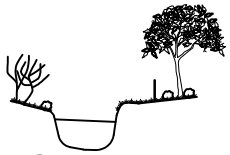
KEY	DETAIL	CHARACTERISTICS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
15	 SLOPE DRAIN SURFACE	Excellent device for carrying water down slopes without creating an erosive condition. Generally used in conjunction with DIVERSION DIKE (KEY 10), INTERCEPTING DITCH (KEY 11) and INTERCEPTING DITCH AND DIVERSION DIKE (KEY 12) to direct flow to a stable discharge area or SEDIMENT TRAP (KEY 20).	●		●				
16	 TREES, SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS	Trees, shrubs and perennials can provide low maintenance long term erosion protection. These plants may be particularly useful where site aesthetics are important along the roadside slopes.	●				●		
17	 PIPE DROP	Effective way to allow water to drop in elevation very rapidly without causing an erosive condition. Also works as a sediment collector device. May be left in place as a permanent erosion control device.	●		●				
18	 DEWATERING WITH FILTER BAG	It may be necessary to dewater from behind a cofferdam or construction dam to create a dry work site. Discharged water must be pumped to a filter bag. A GRAVEL FILTER BERM (KEY 13) may be placed downslope of the filter bag to provide additional filtration prior to entering any stream or wetland.		●					●
19	 ENERGY DISSIPATORS	A device to prevent the erosive force of water from eroding soils. Used at outlets of culverts, drainage pipes or other conduits to reduce the velocity of the water. Prevents structure scouring and undermining.	●	●	●	●			
20	 SEDIMENT TRAP	Used to intercept concentrated flows and prevent sediments from being transported off site or into a watercourse or wetland. The size of a Sediment Trap is 5 cubic yards or less. Works well when used with CHECK DAM (KEY 37).	●		●	●			
21	 SEDIMENT BASIN	A Sediment Basin is used to trap sediments from an upstream construction site. Requires periodic inspections, repairs, and maintenance. Where practical, sediments should be contained on site. A Sediment Basin should be the last choice of sediment control. The size of a Sediment Basin is greater than 5 cubic yards.		●					●
22	 VEGETATIVE BUFFER AT WATERCOURSE	This practice is used to maintain a vegetative buffer adjacent to a watercourse. When utilized with SILT FENCE (KEY 26) it will, under normal circumstances, prevent sediment from leaving the construction site.	●	●	●		●	●	

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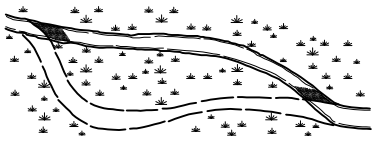
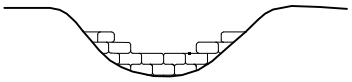
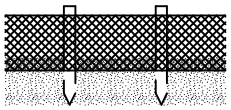
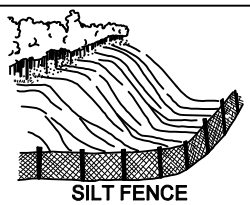
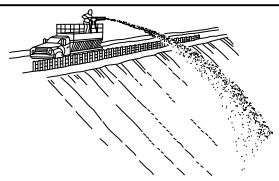
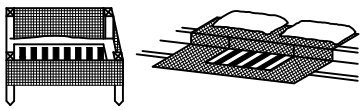
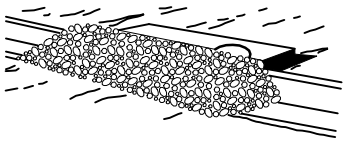
KEY	DETAIL	CHARACTERISTICS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
23	 STREAM RELOCATION	A detail depicting the proper procedures for stream relocation. Maintains same width, depth, and flow velocity as the natural stream. Revegetate banks with PERMANENT/TEMPORARY SEEDING (KEY 3), MULCHING AND MULCH ANCHORING (KEY 28), MULCH BLANKETS AND HIGH VELOCITY MULCH BLANKETS (KEY 33) and woody plants to shade the stream.		●					●
24	 SAND AND STONE BAGS	Sand and stone bags are a useful tool in the prevention of erosion. Can be used to divert water around a construction site by creating a DIVERSION DIKE (KEY 10). Works well for creating a CONSTRUCTION DAM (KEY 36) and temporary culvert end fill.	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
25	 SAND FENCE AND DUNE STABILIZATION	A Sand Fence traps blowing sand by reducing wind velocities. Can be used to prevent sand from blowing onto roads. Must be maintained until sand source is stabilized.	●				●	●	
26	 SILT FENCE	A permeable barrier erected below disturbed areas to capture sediments from sheet flow. Can be used to divert small volumes of water to stable outlets. Ineffective as a filter and should never be placed across streams or ditches where flow is concentrated.	●				●	●	
27	 PLASTIC SHEETS OR GEOTEXTILE COVER	Plastic Sheets can be used to create a liner in temporary channels. Can also be used to create a temporary cover to prevent erosion of stockpiled materials.	●	●	●			●	
28	 MULCHING AND MULCH ANCHORING	Anchored mulch provides erosion protection against rain and wind. Mulch must be used on seeded areas to promote water retention and growth. Should be inspected after every rainstorm and repaired as necessary until vegetation is well established.	●		●		●	●	
29	 INLET PROTECTION FABRIC DROP	Provides settling and filtering of silt laden water prior to its entry into the drainage system. Can be used in median and side ditches where vegetation will be disturbed. Allows for early use of drainage systems prior to project completion.			●		●		
30	 INLET PROTECTION GEOTEXTILE AND STONE	Provides settling and filtering of silt laden water prior to its entry into the drainage system. Should be used in paved areas where drainage structures are existing or proposed. Allows for early use of drainage systems prior to project completion.			●		●		

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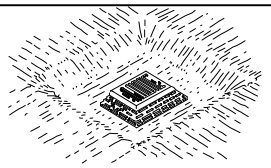
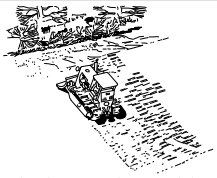
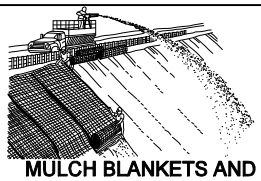
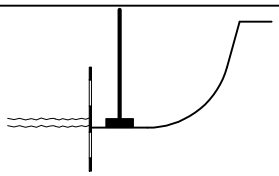
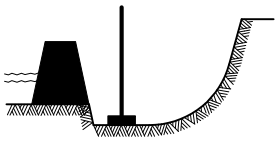
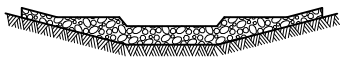
KEY	DETAIL	CHARACTERISTICS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
31	 INLET PROTECTION SEDIMENT TRAP	An Inlet Protection Sediment Trap is a temporary device that can be used in areas where medium flows are anticipated. Effective in trapping small quantities of sediments prior to water entering the drainage system. Can be used in areas such as median and side ditches.			●		●		
32	 SLOPE ROUGHENING AND SCARIFICATION	A simple and economical way to reduce soil erosion by wind and water. Can be accomplished by harrowing with a disk, back blading, or tracking with a dozer perpendicular to the slope.	●				●	●	
33	 MULCH BLANKETS AND HIGH VELOCITY MULCH BLANKETS	Mulch blankets provide an immediate and effective cover over raw erodible slopes affording excellent protection against rain and wind erosion. High velocity mulch blankets work well for stabilizing the bottom of ditches in waterways.	●		●		●	●	
34	 COFFERDAM	Used to create a dry construction area and protect the stream from raw erodible areas. Must be pumped dry or dewatered according to DEWATERING WITH FILTER BAG (KEY 18).		●					●
35	 TEMPORARY BYPASS CHANNEL	Utilized when a dry construction area is needed. Isolates stream flows from raw erodible areas minimizing erosion and subsequent siltation. Can incorporate SEDIMENT BASIN (KEY 21), CHECK DAM (KEY 37), and GRAVEL FILTER BERM (KEY 13) to remove sediments from water. Construction sequence of events may be necessary.		●					●
36	 CONSTRUCTION DAM	Used to create a dry or slack water area for construction. Isolates the stream from raw erodible areas. Can be created out of any non-erodible materials such as SAND AND STONE BAGS (KEY 24), a gravel dike with clay core or plastic liner, steel plates or plywood.		●					●
37	 CHECK DAM	Can be constructed across ditches or any area of concentrated flow. Protects vegetation in early stages of growth. A Check Dam is intended to reduce water velocities and capture sediment. A Check Dam is not a filtering device.	●		●			●	

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NOTES:

THIS STANDARD PLAN WILL SERVE AS A KEY IN THE SELECTION OF THE APPROPRIATE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL DETAILS. THIS PLAN ALSO PROVIDES THE KEY TO THE NUMBERED EROSION CONTROL ITEMS SPECIFIED ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. REFER TO THE MDOT SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MANUAL, SECTION 6 FOR SPECIFIC DETAILS, CONTRACT ITEMS (PAY ITEMS), AND PAY UNITS.

COLLECTED SILT AND SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED PERIODICALLY TO MAINTAIN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SEDIMENT TRAP, SEDIMENT BASIN, AND SILT FENCE. AGGREGATES PLACED IN STREAMS SHOULD CONTAIN A MINIMUM OF FINES.

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PROVISIONS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE PERMANENT CONTROL MEASURES TO ASSURE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF SEDIMENTS DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT.

ALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE REMOVED AFTER VEGETATION ESTABLISHMENT OR AT THE DISCRETION OF THE ENGINEER. CARE SHALL BE TAKEN DURING REMOVAL TO MINIMIZE SILTATION IN NEARBY DRAINAGE COURSES.

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