

General Sediment and Erosion Control Notes

1. The contractor is responsible for following the best erosion and sediment control practices as outlined in the plans, specification, applicable permit(s), and the prevention, correction, control, and abatement of erosion and water pollution in accordance with chapter 62-302, Florida Administrative Code.
2. Erosion and sediment control barriers shall be placed where there is potential for downstream water quality degradation.
3. The site contractor is responsible for removing the temporary erosion and sediment control devices after completion of construction and only when areas have been stabilized.
4. The site contractor is responsible for the maintenance of BMPs to make sure they are functioning as designed at all times.
5. The BMP structures shall be inspected after each rain and BMP repairs made as needed. Sediment deposits should be removed after each rainfall. They must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier.
6. Correctly installed silt fences will be used along the limits of construction to minimize offsite siltation migration.
7. Sod shall be placed in areas which may require immediate erosion protection to ensure water quality standards are maintained and where no active construction is occurring.
8. The contractor shall pay for any water quality control violations from any agency that results in fines being assessed to the owner because of the contractor's failure to eliminate turbid runoff from leaving the site and raising background levels of turbidity above existing background levels.

Inlet Protection

9. Wire mesh shall be laid over the top drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 foot beyond each side of the inlet structure. Hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with ½ - inch opening shall be used. If more than one strip of mesh is necessary the strips shall be overlapped.
10. FDOT NO. 1 coarse aggregate shall be placed over the wire mesh as indicated on detail. The depth of stone shall be at least 12 inches over the entire inlet opening. The stone shall extend beyond the inlet opening at least 18 inches on all sides.
11. If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the inlet, cleaned and replaced.
12. The filter barrier shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated around the inlet and width of a bale to a minimum depth of four inches. After the bales are stacked, the excavated soil shall be backfilled and compacted against the filter barrier.
13. Bale shall be either wire-bound or string-tied with the bindings oriented around the sides rather than over and under the bales.
14. Bales shall be placed lengthwise in single row surrounding the inlet with the ends of adjacent bales pressed together.
15. Each bale shall be securely anchored and held in place by at least two stakes or rebars driven through the bale.
16. Loose straw should be wedged between bales to prevent water from entering between bales.

Turbidity Barriers

17. Floating turbidity barriers will be placed at all outfall locations connected to the work area during active construction. If seagrasses are present barriers will not be placed over them. The floating turbidity barriers shall be installed in a manner to prevent manatee entanglement.
18. Turbidity barriers to be marked with site contractor's company name using permanent markings no smaller than 3 inches in height on the top of the barrier.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL GENERAL NOTES
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