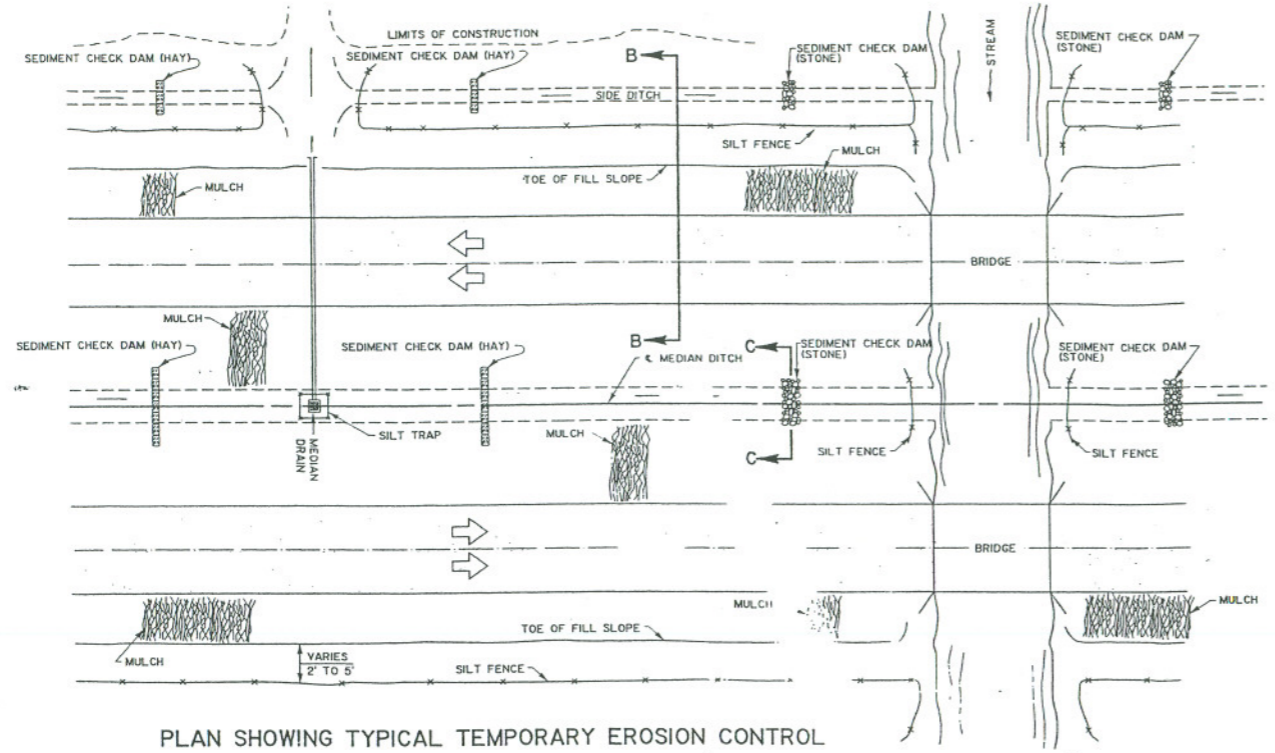


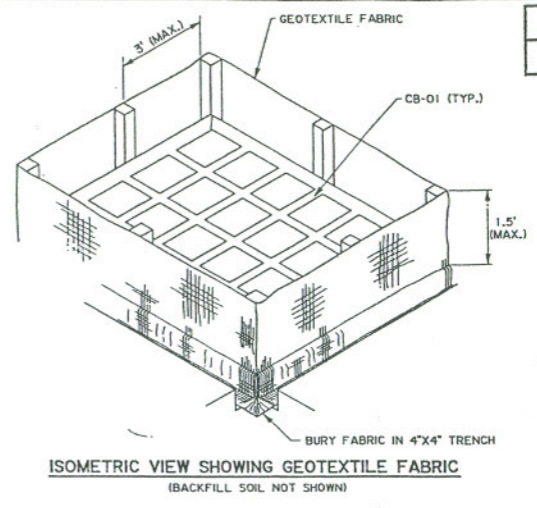
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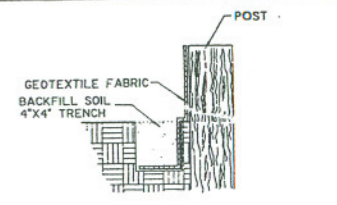
PLAN SHOWING TYPICAL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL

MULCHES
 Mulches are the application of mats of material placed on the soil surface to prevent erosion by protecting the soil surface from raindrop impact and to reduce the velocity of overland flow. Mulches can be organic or synthetic. Mulches shall be in accordance with subsection 1018.19 of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications. A few guidelines for the use of Mulches are:

1. Use on cut and embankment slopes which have not been completed to plan grade or where the weather or soil conditions will not permit completing them within a reasonable time;
2. Use on cleared, grubbed, and scalped areas where soil erosion is likely to occur;
3. Use with temporary seeding.

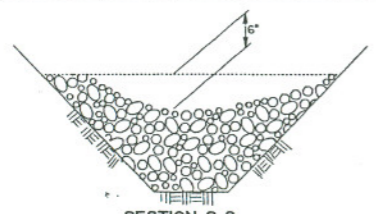


ISOMETRIC VIEW SHOWING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC
 (BACKFILL SOIL NOT SHOWN)



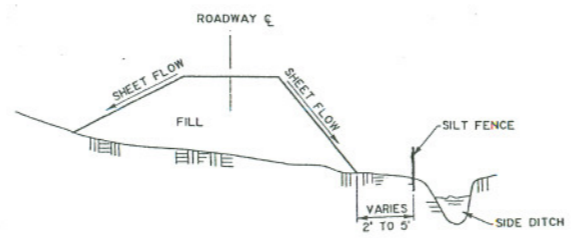
SECTION THRU TRENCH SHOWING GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

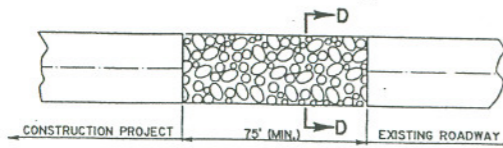
- NOTES:**
 The temporary drop inlet silt trap is to be used for small drainage areas (less than 1 acre) where the storm drain is functional before the area is stabilized. The trap can be either geotextile fabric or hay bales.
1. The geotextile fabric shall conform to Section 1019 (Type G) of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications.
 2. Wooden stakes supporting the fabric shall be 2" x 2" or 2" x 4" with a minimum length of 3 feet. The stakes shall be spaced around the inlet at a maximum spacing of 3 feet.
 3. The height of the fabric above the inlet shall be limited to 1.5' and the bottom of the fabric shall be buried in a trench approximately 4" wide by 4" deep. The fabric shall be stapled to the post with 1/2" staples.
 4. The trap should be inspected regularly and after each storm. The sediment should be removed and make sure each stake is firmly in the ground.



SECTION C-C
 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CHECK DAM (STONE)
 PAY ITEM: 204(05)(B), TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CHECK DAM (STONE)

- NOTES:**
 A stone check dam is a small temporary dam constructed across a swale or drainage ditch. The purpose of this measure is to reduce the velocity of concentrated stormwater flows, thereby reducing erosion of the swale or ditch. The stone check dam will trap small amounts of sediments generated in the ditch itself, however it should not be used as a sediment trapping device. A few basic design guidelines for the use of Stone Check Dams are:
1. Use in small open channels which drain 10 acres or less;
 2. Do not use in a live stream;
 3. Use in a temporary ditch or swale which, because of their short length of service, cannot receive a non-erodible lining;
 4. Use in permanent ditches or swales which will not receive a permanent lining for an extended period of time;
 5. Use in temporary or permanent ditches or swales which need protection during the establishment of grass linings.
 6. For stone specifications see subsection 711.02(a)(Class 2LB.) of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications.





PLAN



SECTION D-D

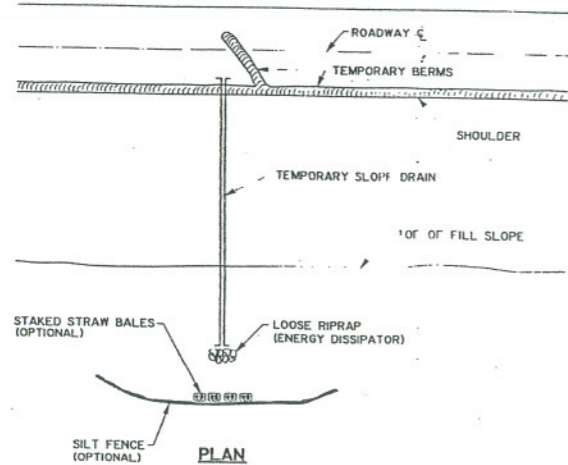
TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 PAY AS "S" - ITEM, TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOTES:

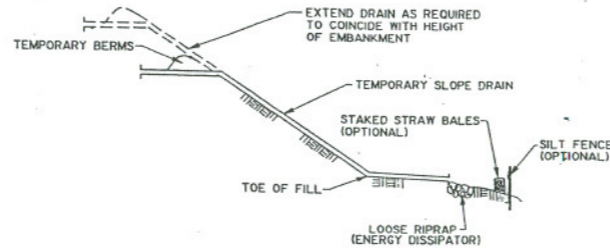
TEMPORARY STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND/OR WASH RACK

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 at least 6 inches thick;
2. The stone shall conform to Section 711(02)(Class 2LB) of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications;
3. The length of the pad must be at least 75 feet and it must extend the full width of the vehicular ingress and egress;
4. A geotextile fabric underliner is required. The geotextile fabric shall be in accordance with Section 1019 (Type D) of the LA DOTD Standard Specifications;
5. 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.



PLAN



ELEVATION

NOTES:

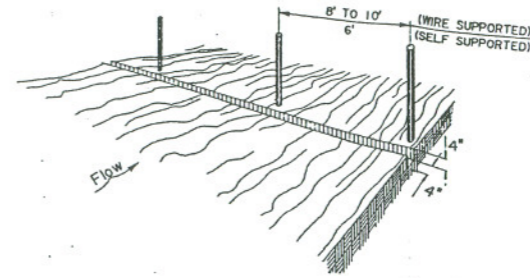
A temporary slope drain is a device used to carry water from the construction work area to a lower elevation. Slope drains may be plastic sheets, metal or plastic pipe, stone gutters, fiber mats, or concrete or asphalt ditches. A few basic design guidelines for the use of a Temporary Slope Drain are:

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'
 Greater than 5.0% use 100'
2. Slope drain material: Smooth pipe - 6" minimum
 Corrugated pipe - 12" minimum
 Plastic sheeting - 4' wide minimum
 Plastic sheeting - 3 mils thick min.
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 a 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 silt traps cleaned if necessary.

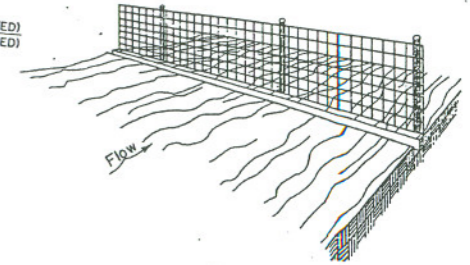
TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN

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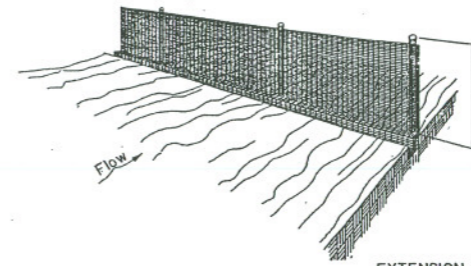
1. SET POSTS AND EXCAVATE A 4" X 4" TRENCH UPSLOPE ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS.



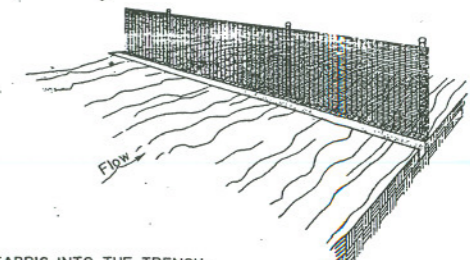
2. STAPLE WIRE FENCING TO THE POSTS.



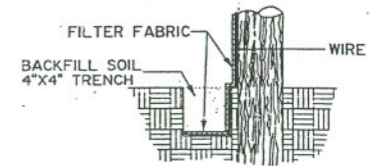
3. ATTACH THE FILTER FABRIC TO THE WIRE FENCE AND EXTEND IT INTO THE TRENCH.



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 supported by post and stretched across an area to intercept and detain small amounts of sediment. The silt fencing shall be in accordance with Section 204 of the LA DOTD 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 1/4 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.

STANDARD PLAN NO.	EC-01	SHEET	2 of 2
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CONTROL DETAILS

STATE OF LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND DEVELOPMENT			
DESIGNED JCM	Detailed KAJ	bwl/cadd/dgn/s/dplans	
DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY	CHECKED
	REVISIONS		
Approved By: Civil Engineer Original Signed by Chief Engineer Date			