INDEX TO SHEETS

Title Sheet Overall Layout Plan & Profile Sheets Profiles & Intersection Details **Drainage Details** Grading Plan Detail Sheets 10-12 Soil Erosion & Sedimentation

VENICE CROSSING SECTION THREE

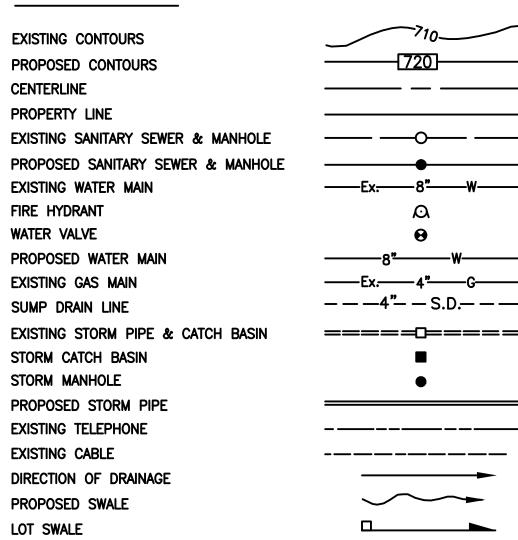


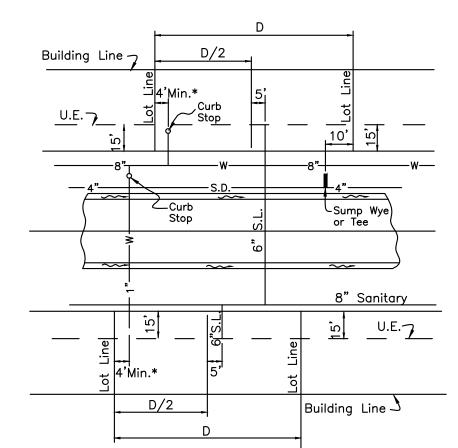
SECTION 28 & 33, TOWN 3, RANGE 2 ROSS TOWNSHIP, BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO AUGUST, 2021

Know what's below. Call before you dig.

LEGEND

Control Detail Sheet





STANDARD SERVICE **DETAIL**

*Except Otherwise shown on plan.

VICINITY MAP

OWNER/DEVELOPER

Ross Trails Inc. P.O Box 277 Ross, Ohio (513) 720-9900

BENCHMARK

O.D.O.T VRS Network NAVD88-Sanitary Manhole 17.0 Feet North of the North Terminus of Mikehill Drive Elevation = 571.04

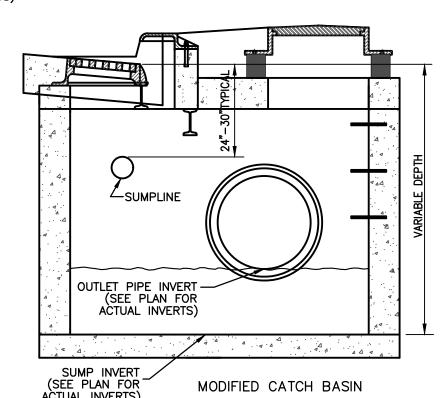


SUPPLEMENTAL PRINTS OF STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS				
C-1				
Std.MH-1A				
Std.HW-D	HW1.1 (O.D.O.T.)			
CB-3				
CB-3(Mod.)				
CB-3A				
CB-3A(Mod.)	CB-2-4(0.D.O.T.)			
	CB-2-3(0.D.0.T.)			
CB-2-3(O.D.O.T.)				
Std.R-1				

CONSTRUCTION APPROVA	L Date
Butler Co. Water & Sewer Dept. Butler Co. Engineer's Office Southwest Regional Water District Butler Co. Zoning & Drainage	
These plans are not for constru	ıction

until ALL approval dates have been

STORM STRUCTURES THAT PROVIDE WATER QUALITY ARE TO BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED FOUR (4) TIMES PER STRUCTURE INNER STRUCTURE TYPE FLOOR AREA* (SEE PLAN FOR ACTUAL INVERTS) CATCH BASIN/MANHOLE



GENERAL NOTES

Item numbers refer to the 2010 Ohio Department of Transportation construction and material specifications, and all construction work shall be done according to said specifications of Butler County requirements and standards for subdivisions. When

Items that pertain to underground utilities such as watermain pipe, sanitary sewer pipe, water valves and manhole frames and covers, etc., will remain under specifications of the utility serving the area. Storm sewers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Butler County Engineer.

3. All trenches within the right-of-way and 15' utility easement shall be compacted and backfilled in accordance with item 203

4. Surface course (item 448) and tack coat (item 407) are to be applied no sooner than nine (9) months after the leveling course, (item 403), and fifty (50) percent of the homes are completed. If after two (2) years fifty (50) percent of the homes have

A minimum 10' utility easement shall be shown on the record plat parallel and immediately adjacent to the right—of—way line allowing for installation, operation and maintenance of sewers, water, electric and telephone conduits and any other public or quasi

6. Developer shall be responsible for the installation of conduits for the full width of the public right—of—way at a depth of 36" for use by the electric, telephone and cable services. The location of the lines shall be coordinated with utility companies by the

- 7. All electrical transformers shall be located so that they do not interfere with the existing manholes or water main
- Sump line conduits are to be SDR 35, Armco 2000.
- A. Water main materials, valves, fire hydrants, fittings and appurtenances and installation to be as per Southwest Regional Water District specifications. Ductile Iron water main shall be Pressure Class 350 as per AWWA C-151 with 8-mil polyethylene encasement as per AWWA C-105. PVC water main shall be DR14 as per AWWA C-900. All fittings shall be mechanical joint ductile iron with 8-mil polyethylene encasement as per AWWA C-105.
- B. All water main valves to have a minimum depth of 2.5' and a maximum depth of 4' from proposed grade to the top of the Valve Operating Nut.
- C. Minimum 10' horizontal, 18" vertical separation between water main and sanitary and/or storm sewer.
- D. Service risers to be installed per Typical Section. Meter Facilities to be installed by Southwest Regional Water District.
- A. Sanitary sewer materials and installation to be as per Butler County specifications, using Section 3110 for PVC SDR-35 & 26 pipe; Section 3140 for ABS or PVC composite pipe; Section 3410 for manholes.
- B. Crossings Whenever a sanitary sewer and water main must cross, the sewer shall be at such an elevation that the crown of the sewer is at least 18 inches measured between the outside pipe walls, below the bottom of the water If it is absolutely impossible to maintain the 18 inch vertical separation, the water main shall be relocated or the
 - 1. A sewer passing over or under the water main shall be encased or constructed of materials that are equivalent to water main standards of construction for a minimum distance of 10 feet on each side of the
 - 2. The sewer crossing shall be constructed so that the sewer joints will be equidistant and as far as possible
 - 3. Where a water main passes under a sewer, adequate structural support shall be provided for the sewer to prevent damage to the water main.
- C. Sanitary laterals shall be extended to at least ten (10) feet beyond the Property / Right-of-Way or to the edge of the easement, whichever is greater.
- D. Sanitary sewer laterals, which shall include all pipe and appurtenances from the building to the public sewer main, and the connection to the public sewer main shall be considered private and the responsibility of the property owner to maintain. The connection to the sewer would be any piping that extends out from the main barrel of the sewer main.
- E. All buildings to be served by the public sewer system shall be constructed so as to provide a minimum of four feet (4') of vertical separation between the public sanitary sewer, at the point of connection, and the lowest building level served by a gravity sewer connection and shall not exceed a depth of 12 feet below finish grade at the end of the lateral at the right—of—way unless specifically authorized by the County. In addition, said building level
- shall be at least one (1) foot above the lowest point of free—overflow (non—sealed manhole cover) upstream of any treatment facility of wastewater pumping facility that receives the discharge from said building. Said minimum service levels shall be recorded on the "As—built" plans for the development which will be kept on file in the office of the Butler County Department Water and Sewer Department.

11. Butler County Water and Sewer Department and Southwest Regional Water District does not accept any responsibility for the relocation, repair, or replacement of any other utility installed within five (5) feet of the center line of any sanitary sewer main or

- 12. STORM SEWER
 - A. Storm sewer pipe shall meet the requirements as follows: PVC pipe as per ODOT Supplemental Specification 707.42 for all diameters.
 - . HDPE pipe as per ODOT Supplemental Specification 707.33. 6. Corrugated steel spiral rib pipe as per ODOT Supplemental Specification 707.01 or 707.02 for all diameters. . Reinforced concrete pipe as per ODOT Construction and Material Specification 706.02 for all diameters. Class shall be specified at the contractor's request. (Cincinnati Concrete Pipe, Duracrete or equal). 5. Bituminous coated corrugated steel pipe as per ODOT Specification 707.05 or 707.07.
- Installation shall meet Butler County Specifications. All joints shall be soil seal joints unless specifically noted on the

B. Deflection Testing for Storm Sewers and Culverts 15% of all storm sewers shall be tested for deflection within thirty days after they are complete. Butler County Engineer or his designated representative will determine what 15% shall be tested. If any storm sewer in the original 15% is found out of compliance, deflection tests will be required on 100% of the remaining storm sewer. A vertical ring deflection greater than 5% will not be allowed. This deflection is defined as 5% reduction in the vertical base or average inside diameter. The method of testing shall be subject to the approval of the engineer. If rigid balls or mandrels are used to test pipe deflection, no mechanical pulling devices shall be used. The deflection test may be conducted with a nine prong mandrel, a ball or a cylinder or another manner acceptable to the Butler County Engineer or his designated representative. The testing will be accomplished from manhole to manhole or catchbasin to catchbasin, following the complete flushing of the line. The contractor shall furnish all equipment required to complete the deflection testing. The deflection test shall be witnessed by the County Engineer or his designated representative. Any section of pipe that fails to meet the aforementioned requirements shall be rerounded by a procedure acceptable to the County or be excavated and either be relayed or replaced, and retested until the requirements are met.

C. All catch basins and manholes with a depth greater than 4' shall be provided with steps. Steps shall meet the requirements of ODOT STD. 604 and shall conform to the details as shown on Butler County Standard Drawing MH-1A.

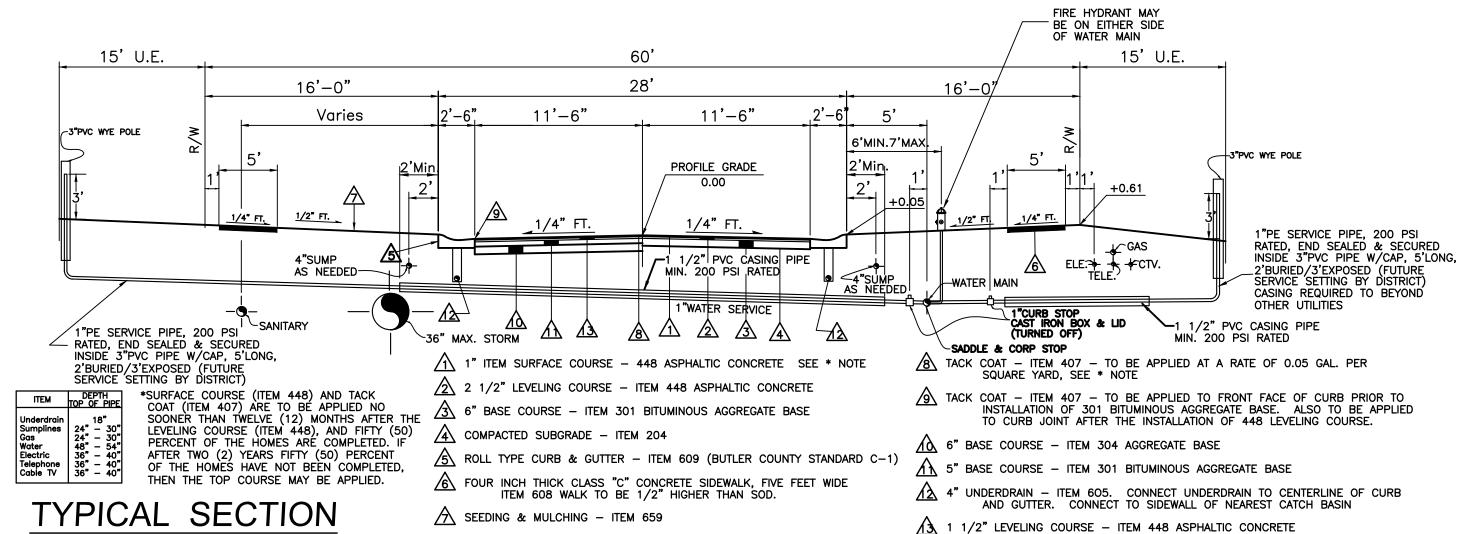
- D. Headwall: HW-4A to be used with Corrugated Metal pipe or HW-4B to be used with Concrete Pipe.
- 13. Roof drains, foundation drains, and other clean water connections to the sanitary sewer system are prohibited.
- 14. Private driveways, parking lots and other paved areas, earthen berms or structures should not be constructed over private water or sewer service lines within the public road right of way or within the easement areas for the public utilities. Should this occur, the property owner shall be held responsible for the protection and repair and for providing access to any curb stops, meter pits, manholes, clean—outs, etc. installed in conjunction with these private service lines and for any damage or restoration of the paved surfaces or structures that may result from the future operation, maintenance, repair or replacement of said service lines and

15. Any detention basin on site should be constructed prior to the clearing of topsoil and grading of the site. All trees and vegetation shall be removed from all proposed detention basins regardless of maintenance responsibility.

- The project has been designed to control erosion and prevent damage to other property. All stripping, earthwork, and regrading shall be performed to minimize erosion. Natural vegetation shall be retained wherever possible. The proposed plan will allow almost all eroded material to be retained on site.
- All areas disturbed by the construction of the roadways, ditches and sediment basins shall be seeded and strawed as soon as possible to limit the erosion and stabilize the soil. Payment will be by the number of square yards disturbed as per the grading plan. For additional sedimentation control details, see grading plan.
- 17. Butler County and Southwest Regional Water District will not be responsible for any pavement or storm sewer repairs resulting from water main and sanitary sewer repairs. Butler County and Southwest Regional Water District also will not be responsible for adjusting manholes, valves, fire hydrants, meter pits, etc. as a result of grade changes. The grantor shall be responsible for proper djustment of manholes, valves, fire hydrants, meter pits, etc. to the satisfaction of Butler County and Southwest Regional Water District, due to grade changes, paving, repairing, etc. initiated by the grantor.

A typical five (5) foot drainage easement is to be provided on both sides of every lot line. For Patio Home lots, the drainage easement will be provided between the lots in the open space.

- 18. Any roadway settlement greater than one inch will be required to be repaired with Item 613 Low Strength Mortar Backfill (Type 1). See Detail on Sheet #10.
- 19. Provide the Butler County Engineer's Office with a forty—eight (48) hour notice prior to the start of any construction, including sanitary installation. Phone 785—4145.
- 20. Contractors to accept all Quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.
- Contractor shall include the cost of County and Southwest Regional Water District inspection and extension fees in unit price
- 22. Existing Zoning: R-PUD
- 23. Total Acreage: 26.475 Acres



Detectable Warning (Truncated Domes) are to be installed in the location shown. Dimensions of the

domes are 24" from the back of the curb by the

linimum Landing is to be 4' but 5' is preferred.

The slope of the ramp is preferred to be 12:1 or flatter related to the horizontal, but the minimum

slope shall be 12:1 relative to the existing or

Curb ramps shall be design A or design B per ODOT Drawing 7—12—02, sheets 1 through 3.

Truncated domes are to meet the specifications of the companion of the

ODOT drawing 7-12-02 sheet 3.

EXPANSION JOINTS

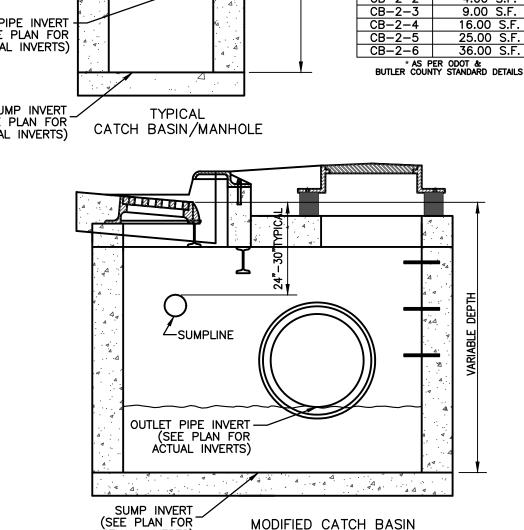
STANDARD ROLL TYPE CURB &

GUTTER C-1

Ramp Length 5'Landing Sidewalk

CURB RAMP DETAIL

4.00'

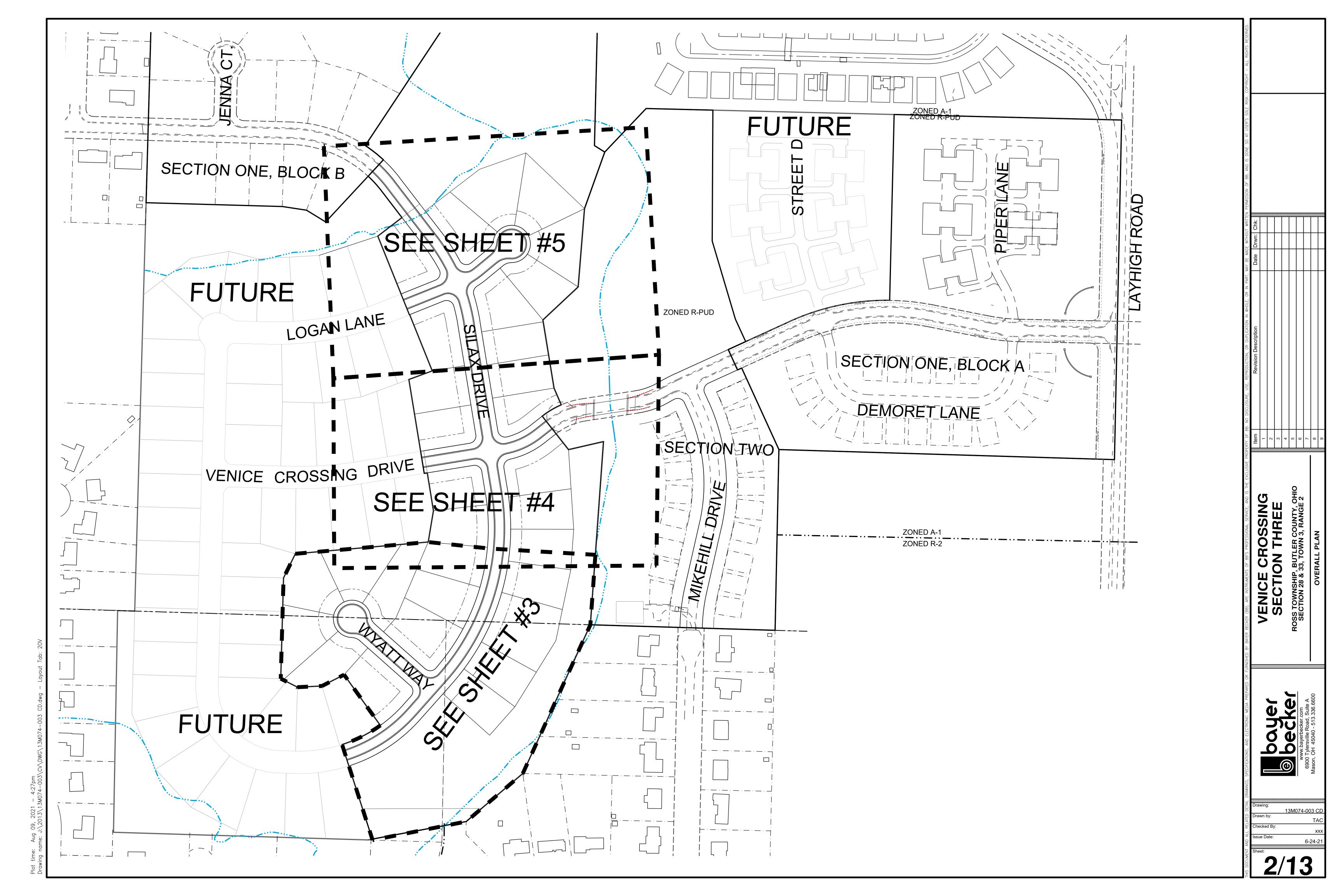


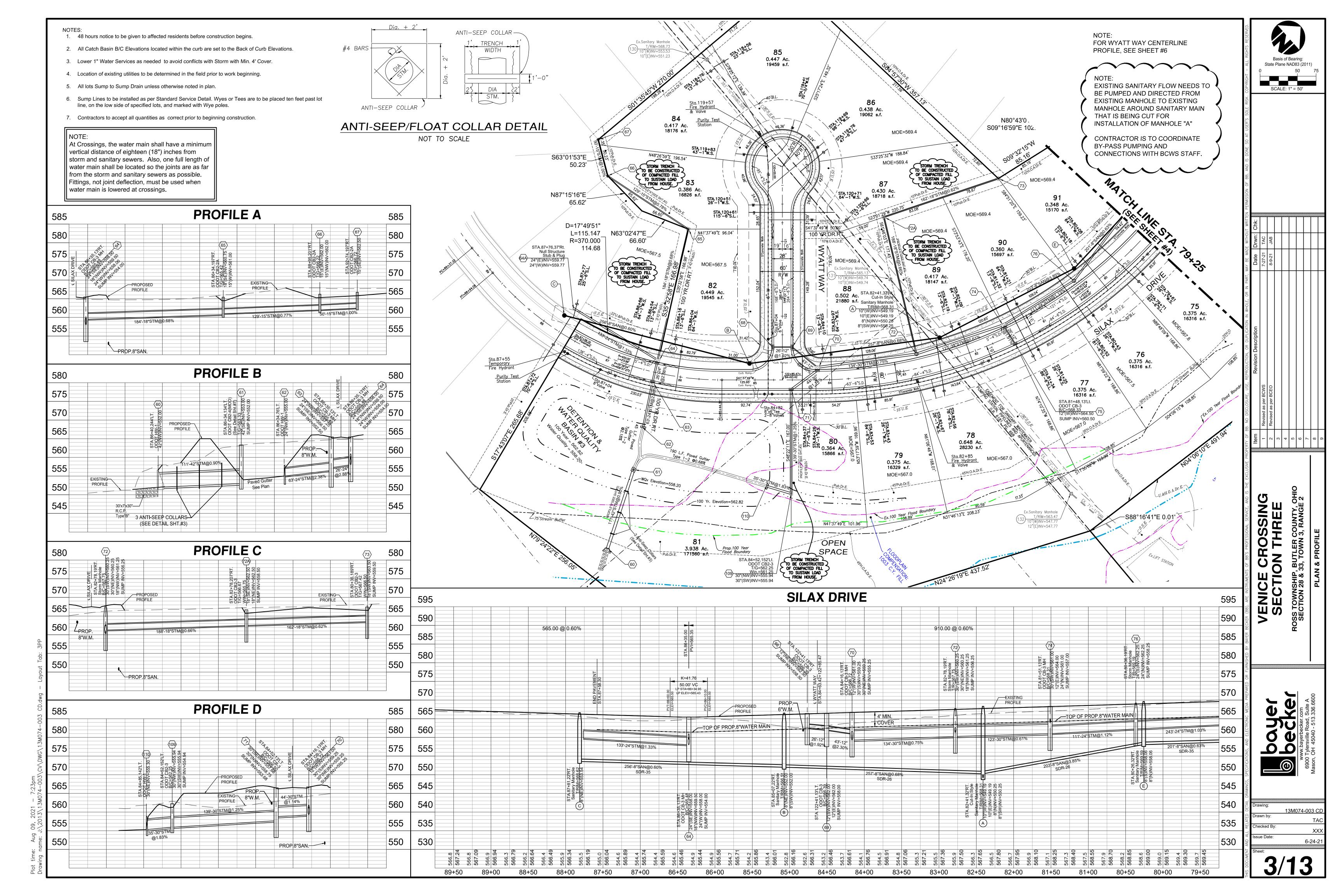
STORM WATER QUALITY STRUCTURE DETAILS

VENICE CROSSING DRIVE

SOSSING

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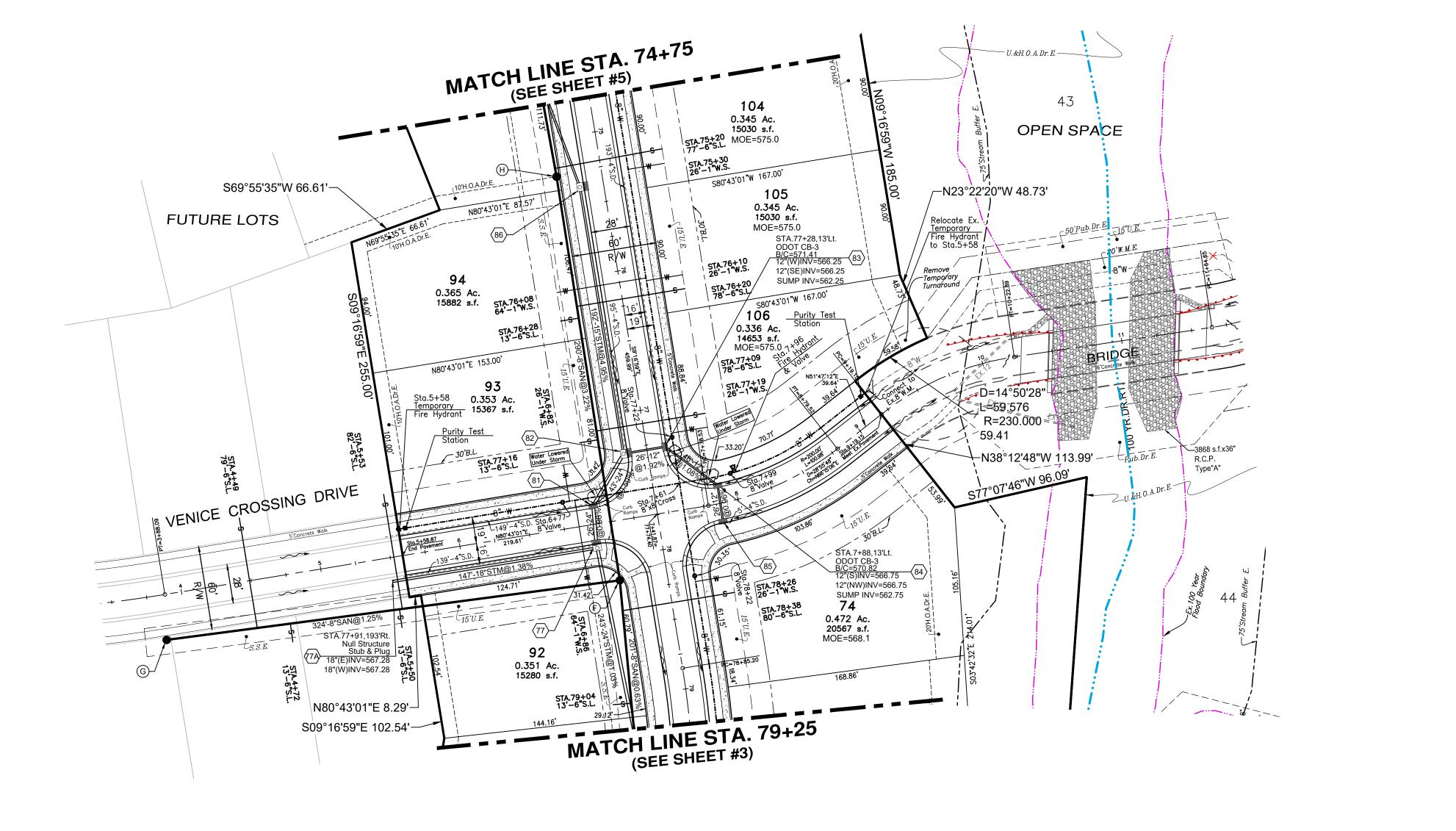


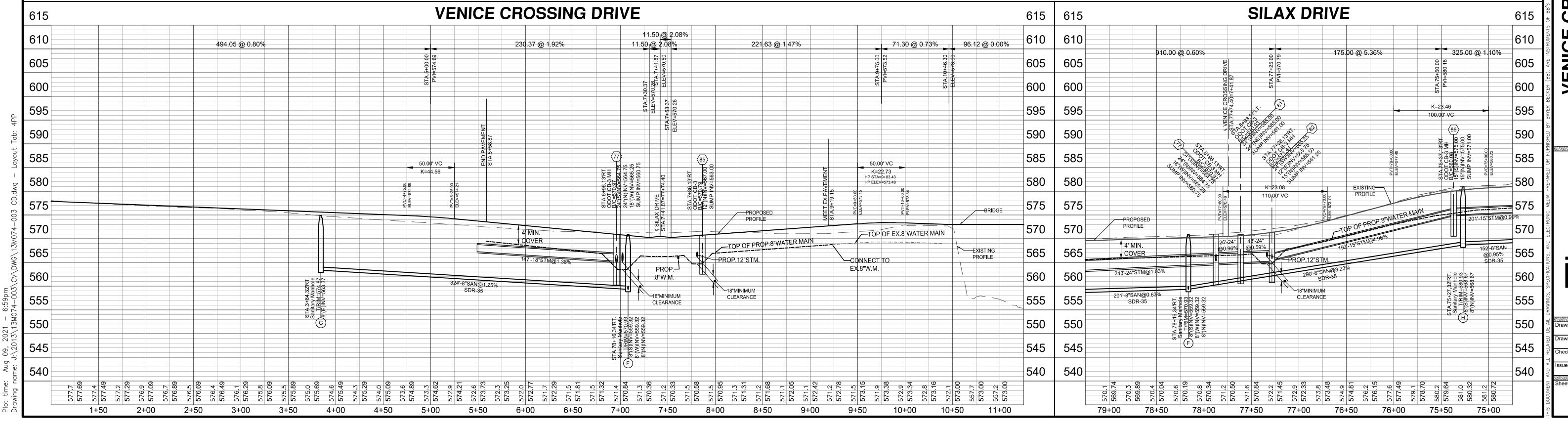
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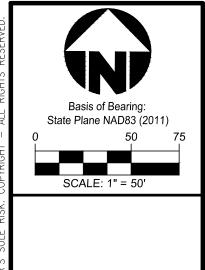
- 1. 48 hours notice to be given to affected residents before construction begins.
- 2. All Catch Basin B/C Elevations located within the curb are set to the Back of Curb Elevations.
- 3. Lower 1" Water Services as needed to avoid conflicts with Storm with Min. 4' Cover.
- 4. Location of existing utilities to be determined in the field prior to work beginning.
- 5. All lots Sump to Sump Drain unless otherwise noted in plan.
- 6. Sump Lines to be installed as per Standard Service Detail.
 Wyes or Tees are to be placed ten feet past lot line, on the low side of specified lots, and marked with Wye poles.
- 7. Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

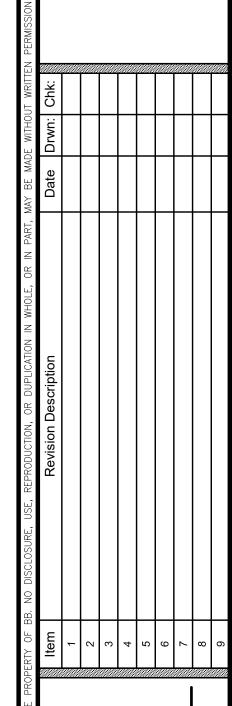
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At Crossings, the water main shall have a minimum vertical distance of eighteen (18") inches from storm and sanitary sewers. Also, one full length of water main shall be located so the joints are as far from the storm and sanitary sewers as possible. Fittings, not joint deflection, must be used when water main is lowered at crossings.









VENICE CROSSING
SECTION THREE

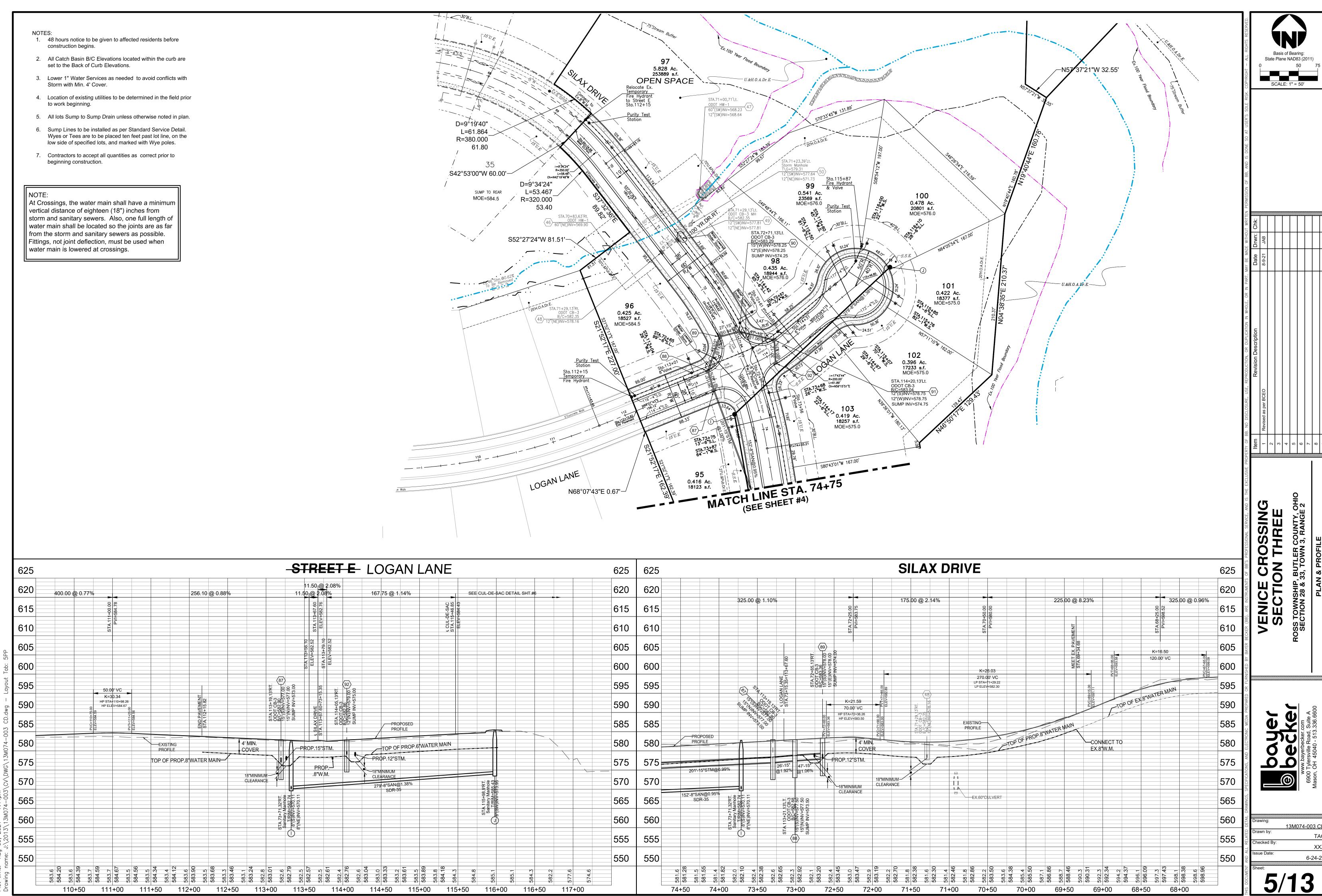
becker

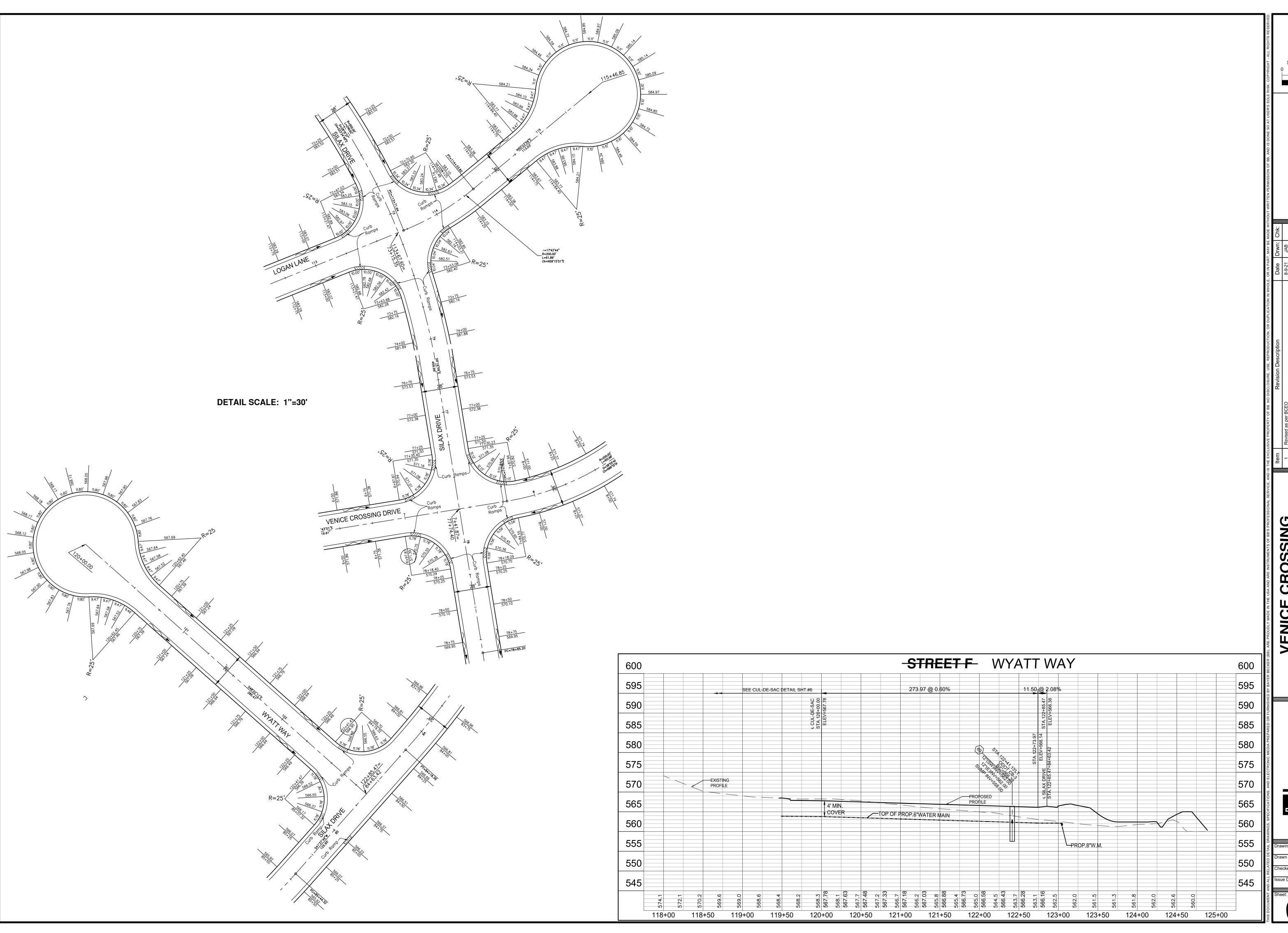
www.bayerbecker.com
6900 Tylersville Road, Suite A
Mason, OH 45040 - 513.336.6600

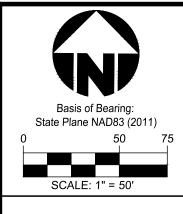
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Chk:									
Drwn:	JAB								
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Revision Description	Revised as per BCEO								
Item	_	2	3	4	2	9	7	8	6

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VENICE CROSSING
SECTION THREE

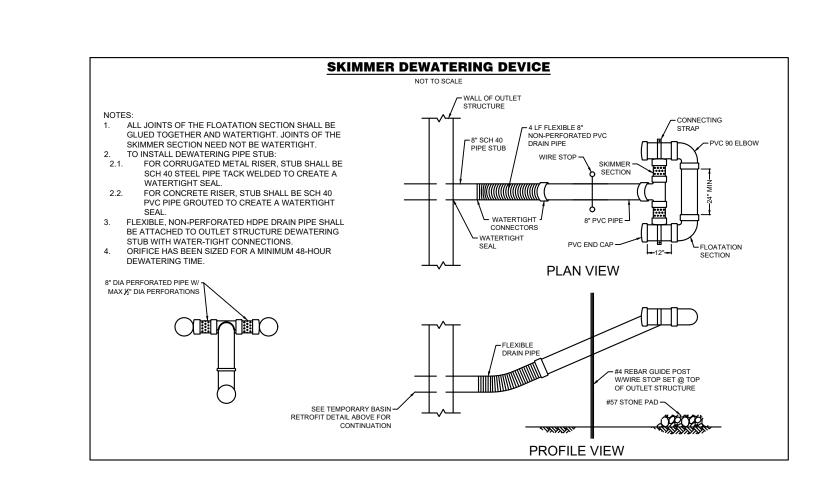
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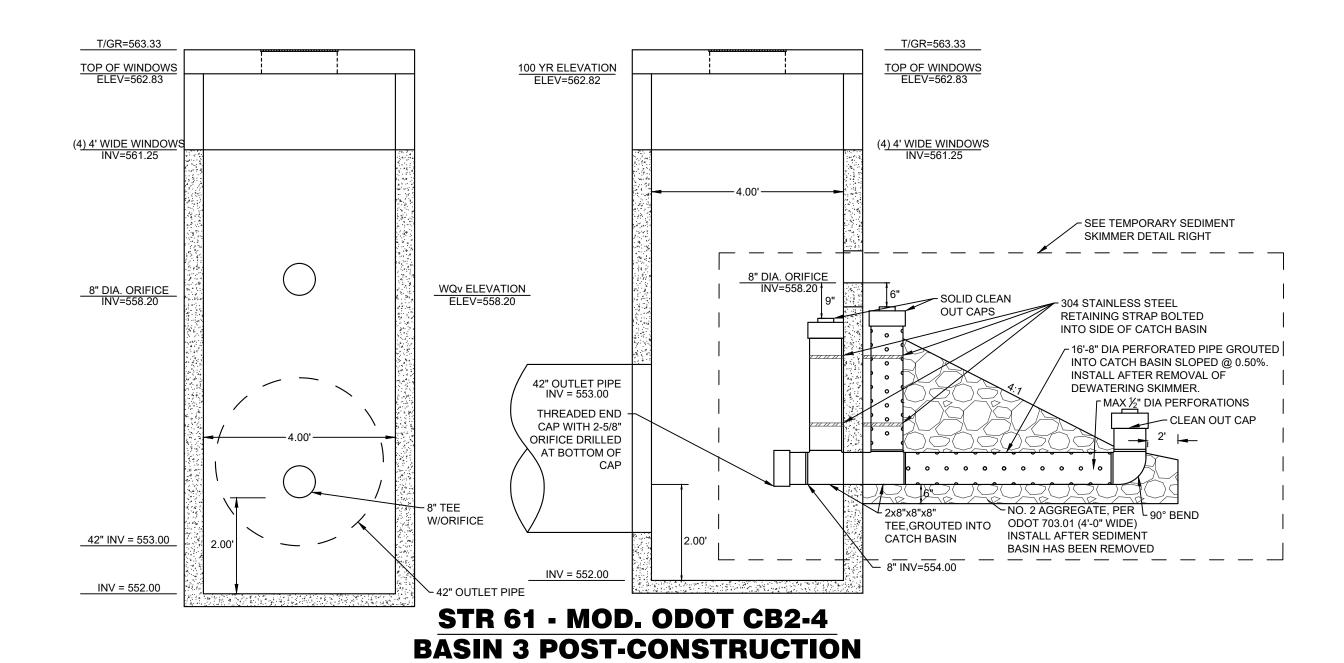
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Mason, OH 45040 - 513.336.6600

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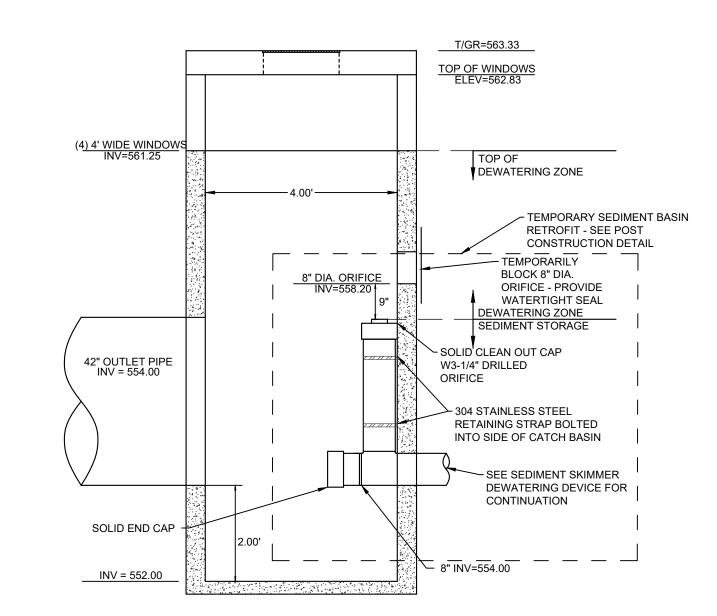
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DETENTION BASIN OUTLET STRUCTURE

NOT TO SCALE



BASIN 3 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT
BASIN OUTLET DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

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13M074-003 CD

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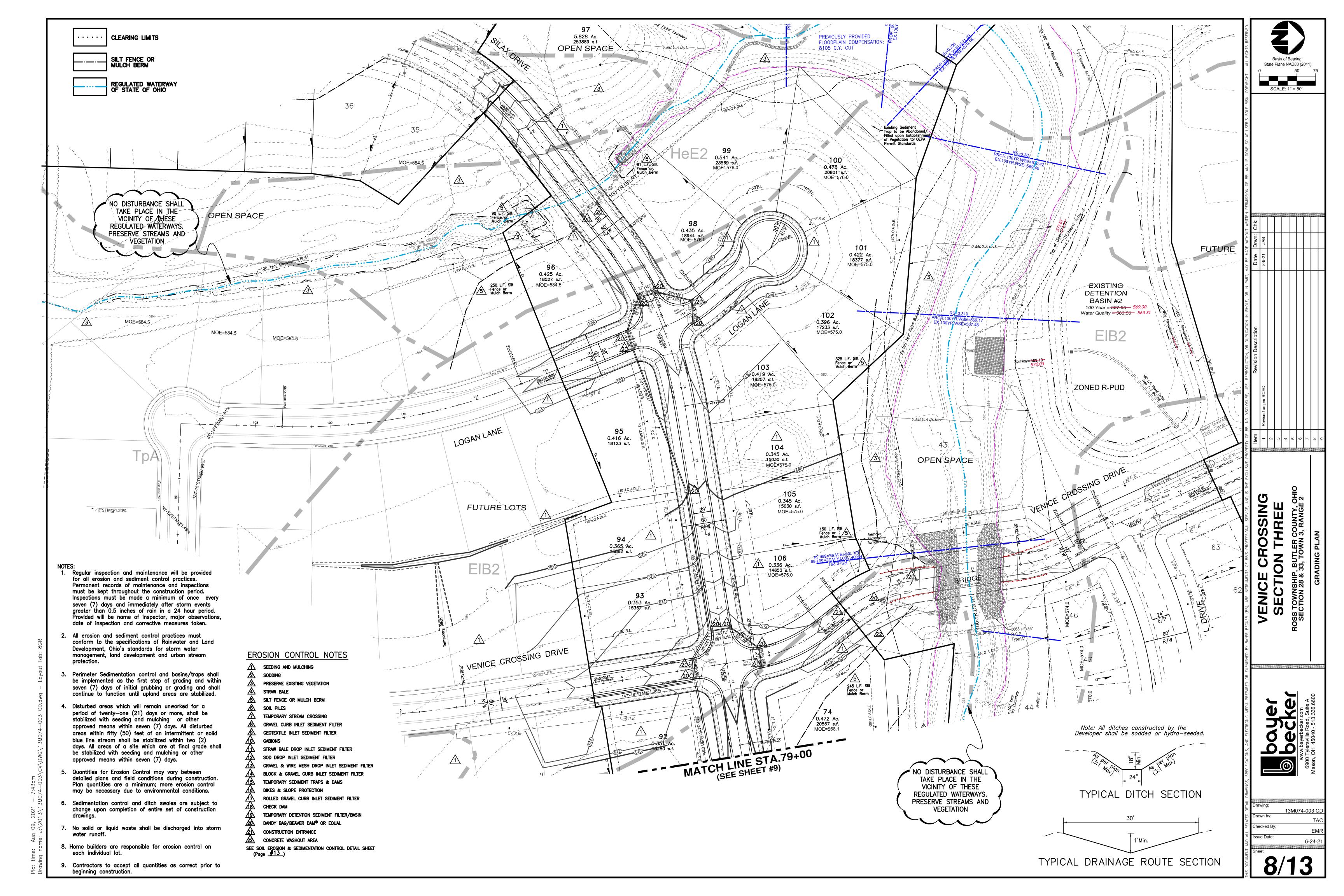
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Sue Date:

6-24-21

heet:

7/13



- 2. All erosion and sediment control practices must conform to the specifications of Rainwater and Land Development, Ohio's standards for storm water management, land development and urban stream protection.
- 3. Perimeter Sedimentation control and basins/traps shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven (7) days of initial grubbing or grading and shall continue to function until upland areas are stabilized.
- 4. Disturbed areas which will remain unworked for a period of twenty—one (21) days or more, shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days. All disturbed areas within fifty (50) feet of an intermittent or solid blue line stream shall be stabilized within two (2) days. All areas of a site which are at final grade shall be stabilized with seeding and mulching or other approved means within seven (7) days.
- 5. Quantities for Erosion Control may vary between detailed plans and field conditions during construction. Plan quantities are a minimum; more erosion control may be necessary due to environmental conditions.
- Sedimentation control and ditch swales are subject to change upon completion of entire set of construction drawings.
- 7. No solid or liquid waste shall be discharged into storm water runoff.
- 8. Home builders are responsible for erosion control on each individual lot.
- 9. Contractors to accept all quantities as correct prior to beginning construction.

	PROJEC	CT DATA	
	Area	26.48 Ac.	
	je Area	34.50 Ac.	
-	ed Tributary Area		
	ed Sediment Storage		
	ed Dewatering Storage		
Water Quality Volume Required 0.94 Ac./Ft.			
	eloped Runoff Coefficient		
Post-Dev	veloped Runoff Coefficient	0.50	
Estimated	Proposed Impervious Area	12.08 Ac.(45.6%)	
Immediat	e Receiving Waters	Dry Run Creek	
Subseque	ent Receiving Waters	Great Miami River	
	SOIL .	TYPES	
Symbol	Na	me	Туре
EIB2	Eldean loam 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderately eroded		В
Gn	Genesee loam		В
HeH2	Hennepin-Miamian silt loams 18 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded		В
OcA	Ockley silt loam 0 to 2 percent slopes		В
RvB2	Russell-Miamian silt loams, 2 to 6 percent slopes, moderate	y eroded	В
ТрА	Tippecanoe silt loam 0 to 2 percent slopes		В
UnB	Uniontown silt loam 2 to 6 percent slopes		В

NOTE:
The Temporary Sediment Basins are to be cleaned out in accordance with the Rainwater and Land Development Manual and Butler County standards.

GRADING NOTES

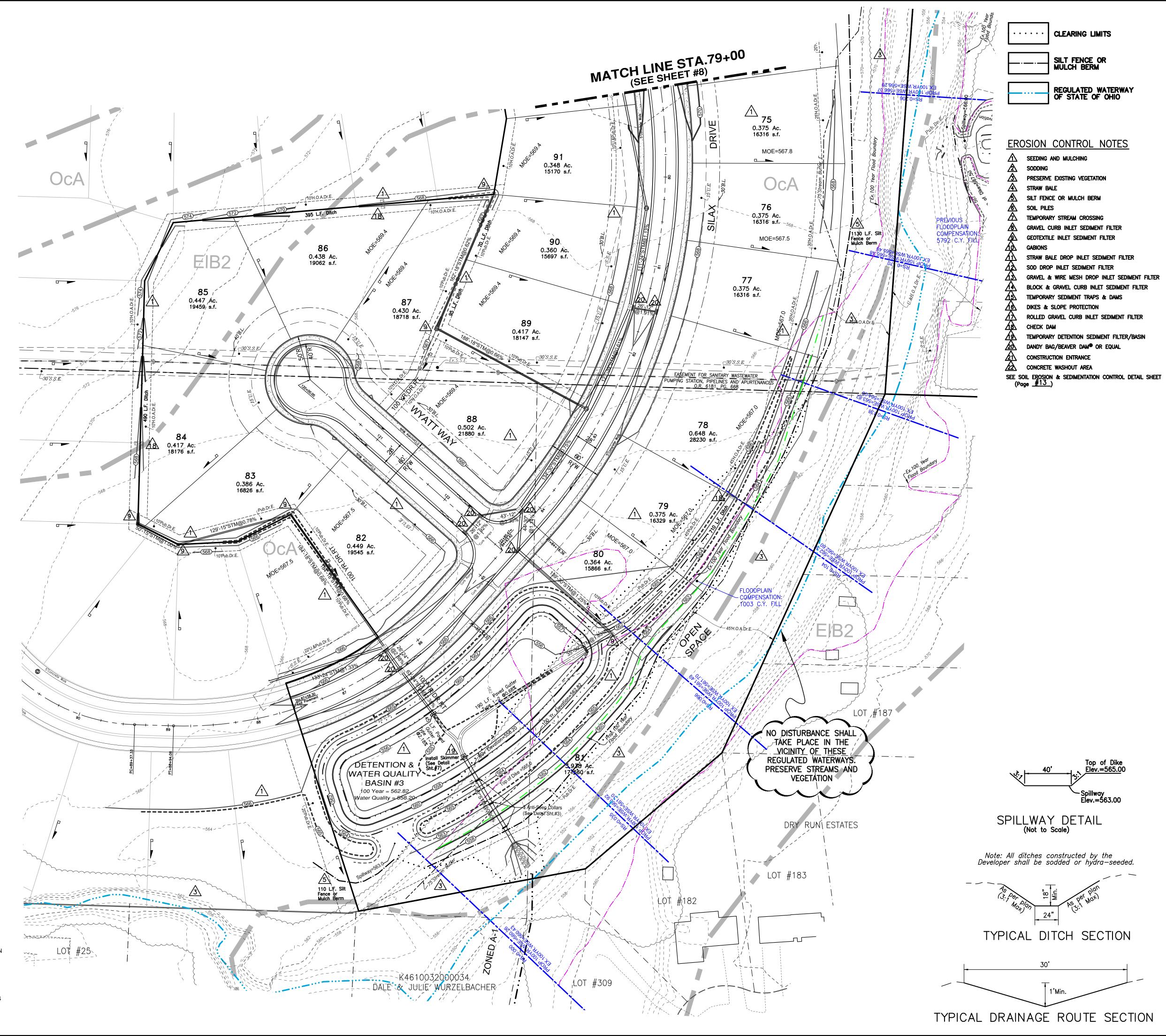
- LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES TO BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A COPY OF THE COMPLETE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT PRIOR TO BIDDING THE PROJECT.
 CONTRACTORS SHALL SET UP AN ONSITE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE BUTLER COUNTY STORM WATER DISTRICT/BCEO DEVELOPER, PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER, EARTHWORK CONTRACTOR, AND SITE CIVIL ENGINEER
- PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.

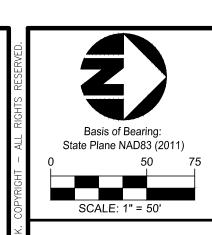
 CONTRACTOR SHALL ASSUME THE TOP 8" OF EXISTING GROUND IS TOPSOIL.

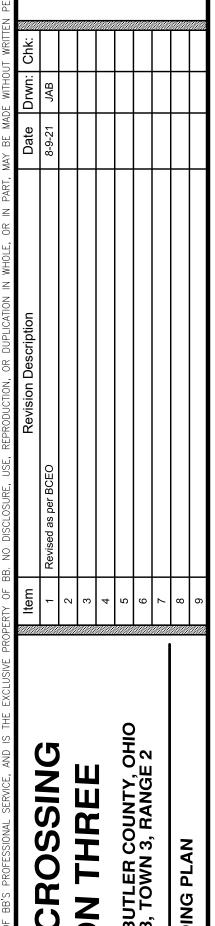
 TOPSOIL REMOVED TO DEPTHS GREATER THAN 8" SHALL BE DONE ONLY AFTER

 CONSULTATION WITH THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND APPROVAL OF
- THE DEVELOPER.

 ALL EARTHWORK AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE PERFORMED PER THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AS DESCRIBED II THE GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION REPORT AND ALL ADDENDUMS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EARTHWORK QUANTITIES PRIOR TO AWARD OF CONTRACT. PAY QUANTITIES ARE FINAL EXCEPT FOR DOCUMENTED UNDERCUT APPROVED BY DEVELOPER PRIOR TO COMPLETION OF THE EXTRA WORK. UPON REQUEST, CONTRACTORS MAY HAVE ACCESS TO THE SITE TO FIELD CHECK
- 7. THE AREAS LABELED <u>DENSE VEGETATION</u> ARE WHERE THE EXISTING GROUND WAS OBSCURED FROM VIEW BY EXISTING VEGETATION. THE EXISTING CONTOURS SHOWN IN THIS AREA MAY VARY.







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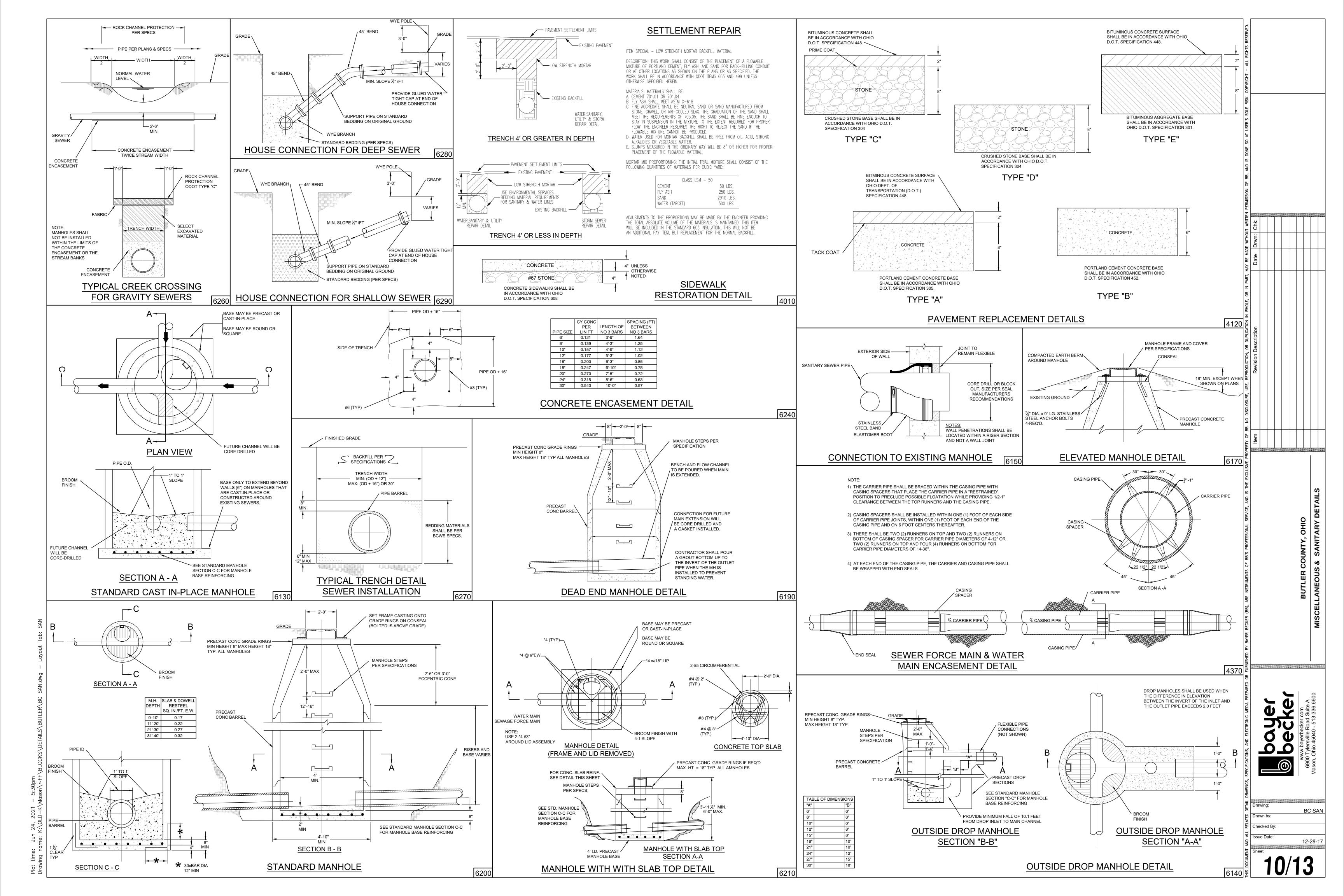
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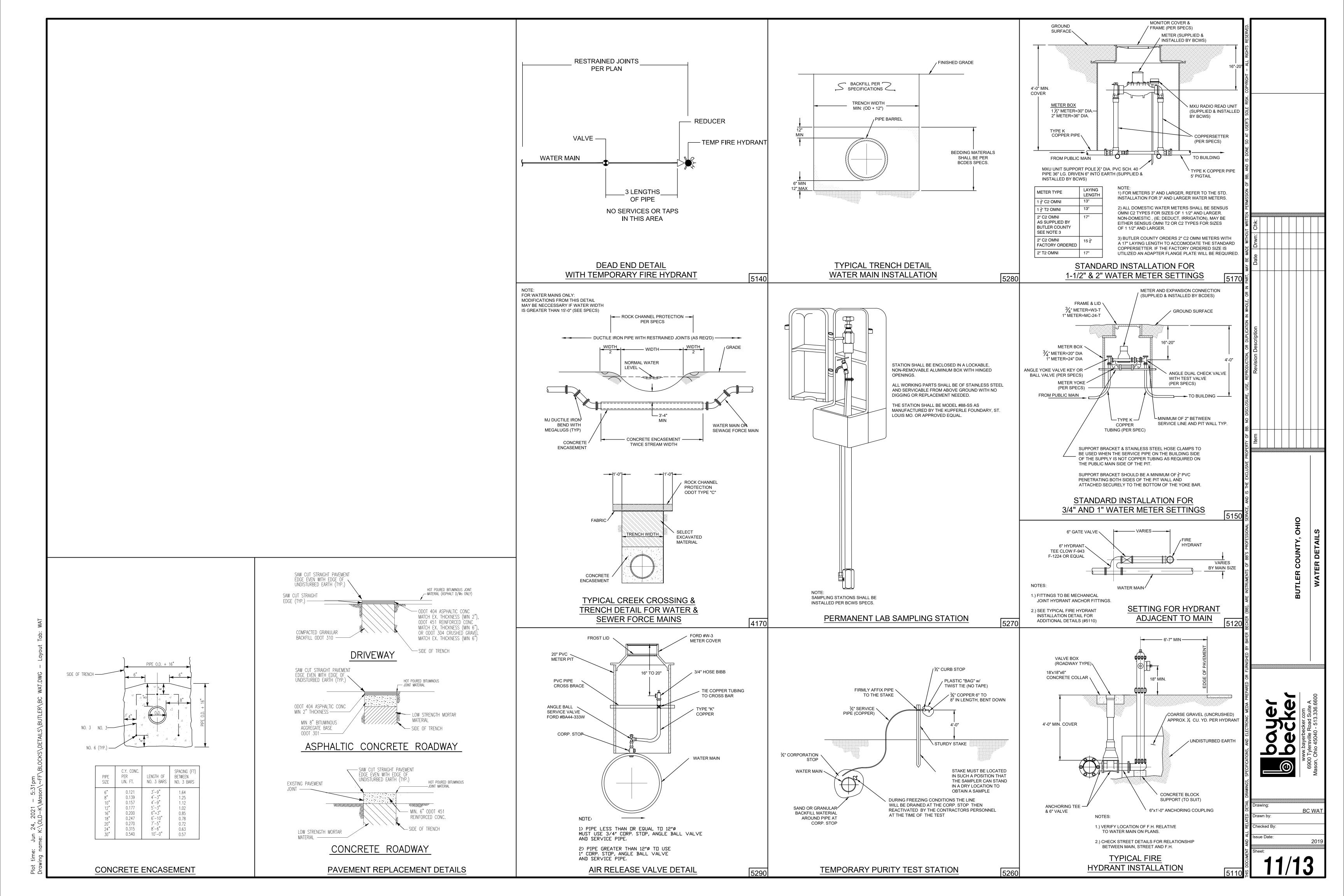
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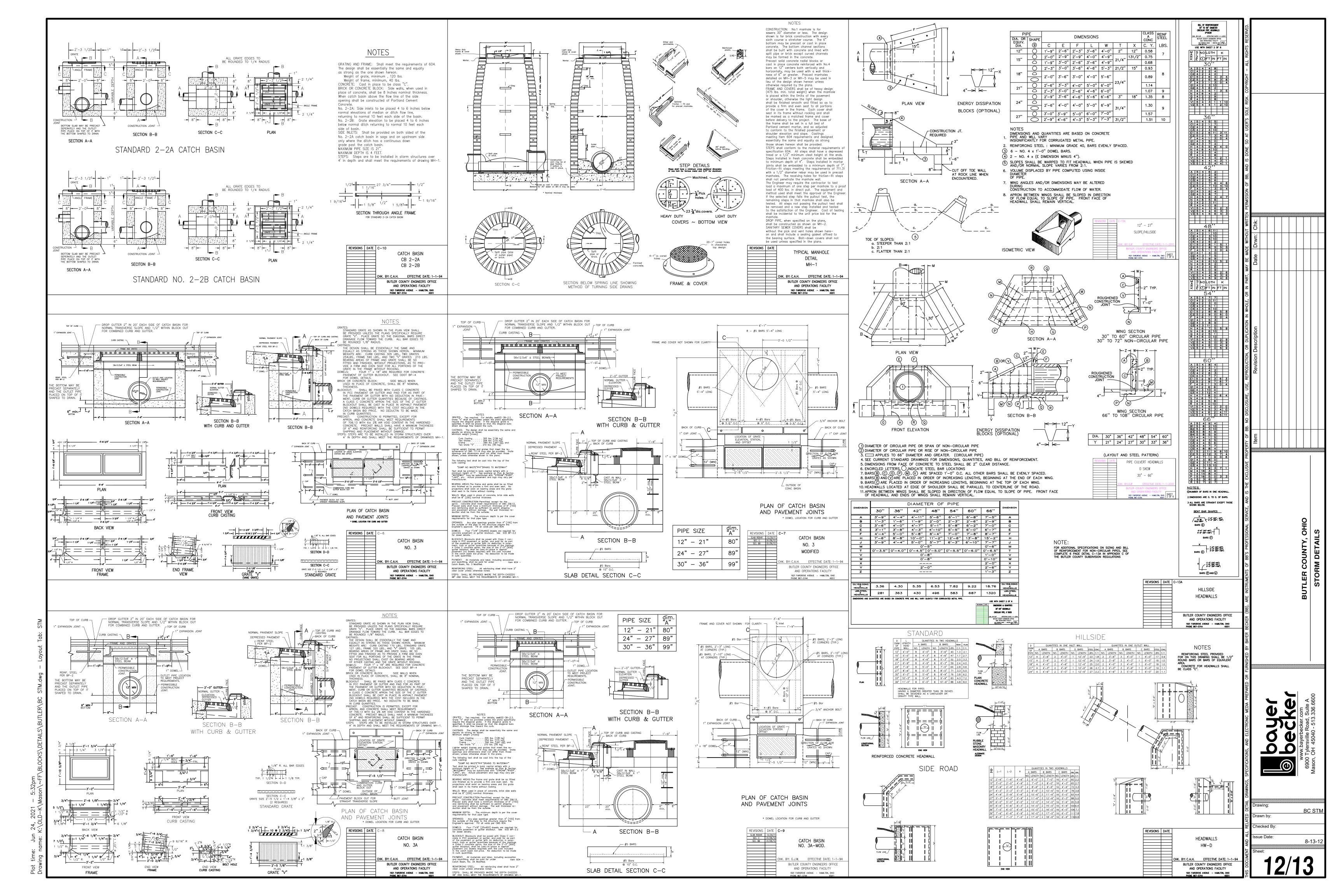
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stabilization shall be applied to disturbed areas within seven (7) days after final grade is reached on any portion of the site. Structural Practices Structural practices shall be used to control erosion and trap sediment from all sites remaining disturbed for more than fourteen

(14) days. Sediment control structures shall be functional throughout earth disturbing activity. Sediment ponds and perimeter sediment barriers shall be implemented as the first step of grading and within seven days from the start of grubbing. They shall

continue to function until the upslope development area is restabilized.

Sediment Barriers Sheet flow runoff from denuded areas shall be intercepted by sediment barriers. Sediment barriers, such as sediment fences or diversions direction runoff to settling facilities, shall protect adjacent properties and water resources from sediment transported

by sheet flow. Erosion and sediment control practices used to satisify the conditions of this plan shall meet the standards and specifications in the current edition of Water Management and Sediment Control in Urbanized Areas (Soil Conservation Service.)

<u>Waste Disposal</u> No solid or liquid waste, including building materials, shall be discharged in storm water runoff. Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments shall be minimized. The plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance and applicable State of local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

All temporary and permanent control practices shall be maintained and repaired as needed to assure continued performance of their

. Seedings shall not be planted from October 1 through November 20. During this period the seeds are likely to germinate but probably will not be able to survive the winter.

<u>Dormant Seedings</u>

2. The following methods may be used for "Dormant Seeding"

From October 1 through November 20, prepare the seedbed, add the required amounts of lime and fertilizer, then mulch and anchor. After November 20 and before March 15, broadcast the selected seed mixture. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.

From November 20 through March 15, when soil conditions permit, prepare the seedbed, lime and fertilize, apply the selected seed mixture, mulch and anchor. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.

Apply seed uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker seeder, or hydro-seeder (slurry may include seed and fertilizer) on a firm, moist seedbed. Where feasible, except when a cultipacker type seeder is used, the

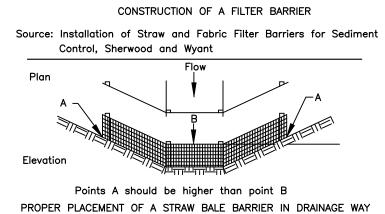
seedbed should be firmed following seeding operations with a cultipacker, roller, or light drag. On sloping land, seeding operations should be on the contour where feasible.

\ Seed, sod or mulch bare soil as soon as possible SEEDING AND MULCHING

Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil. Fertilize according to soil test (or apply 10 lb./1000 sq. ft. of 20-10-10 or 10-10-10 fertilizer.) Seed with an appropriate mix for the site (see table.) Rake lightly to cover seed with 1/4" of soil. Roll lightly. Mulch with straw (70-90 lb. or one bale per 1000 sq. ft.) Anchor mulch by punching 2 inches into the soil with a dull, weighted disk or by using netting or other measures on steep slopes, or windy areas. Water gently every day or two to keep soil moist. Less watering is needed once grass is 2 inches tall. SODDING

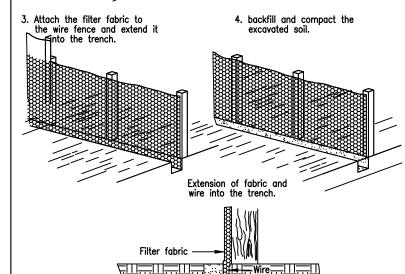
Spread 4 to 6 inches of topsoil. Fertilize according to soil test (or apply 10lb./1000 sq. ft. of 20-10-10 or 10-10-10 $\frac{2}{2}$ fertilizer.) Lightly water the soil. Lay sod. Tamp or roll lightly. On slopes, lay sod starting at the bottom and work toward the top. Peg each piece down in several places. Initial watering should wet soil 6 inches deep (or until water stands 1 inch deep in a straight-sided container.) Then water lightly every day or two for 2 weeks. If construction is completed after October 31, seeding or sodding may be delayed. Applying mulch or temporary seed (such as rye or winter wheat) is recommended if weather permits. Straw bale or silt fences must be maintained until final seeding or sodding is completed in spring March 15— May 31.

5\SILT FENCE OR MULCH BERM DETAILS 2. Excavate a 4" x 4" trench upslope along the line of Staple filter material to 4. Backfill and compact the stakes and extend it into CONSTRUCTION OF A FILTER BARRIER Source: Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers for Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant



Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers fo Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant

Set the posts and excavate a 4" x 4" 2. Staple wire fencing to 4. backfill and compact the

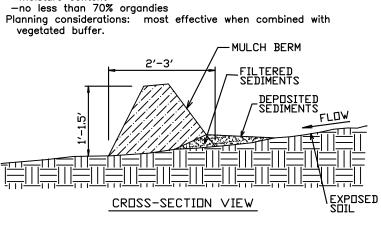


Sediment Control, Sherwood and Wyant NSTALLATION NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR MULCH BERM: . Mulch berm should be placed along a level contour so that it

will not channel runoff and create concentrated flows.

Source: Adapted from Installation of Straw and Fabric Filter Barriers fo

Upland drainage limitations (sheet flow) Design Criteria: -particle sizes (99% passing 1 inch sieve etc.) -moisture content



PRESERVING EXISTING VEGETATION $\sqrt{3}$ Wherever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation. To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation. Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the area below their branches.

established.

SILT FENCE or MULCH BERM $\sqrt{5}$ Put up before any other work is done. Install on downslope side(s) of site with ends extended up sideslopes a short distance. Place parallel to the contour of the land to allow water to pond behind fence. Entrench 4 inches deep (see back page.) Stake (2 stakes per bale OR 1 stake every 3 feet for silt fence.) Leave no gaps between bales or sections of silt fence. Inspect and repair once a week and after every 1/2 inch rain. Remove sediment if deposits reach half the fence or straw bale height. Maintain until a lawn is established.

SOIL PILES /6\Located away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainageway. Temporary seed such as annual rye is recommended for topsoil

piles. Surround with straw bales or silt fence. GRAVEL DRIVE Install a single access drive using 3 to 5 inch aggregate over a geotextile material. Lay gravel 6 inches deep and 10 feet wide from the foundation to the street. Use to prevent tracking dirt onto the road by all vehicles. Maintain throughout construction until driveway is paved. Park all construction vehicles on the street and off of

the site. SEDIMENT CLEANUP By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road. By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up soil washed off—site, and check straw bales and silt fence for damage or sediment buildup. DOWNSPOUT EXTENDERS Not required, but highly recommended. Install as soon as

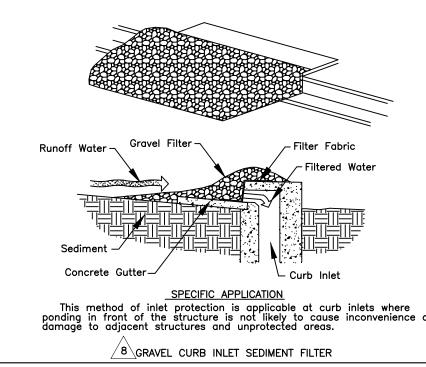
gutters and downspouts are completed. Route water to a

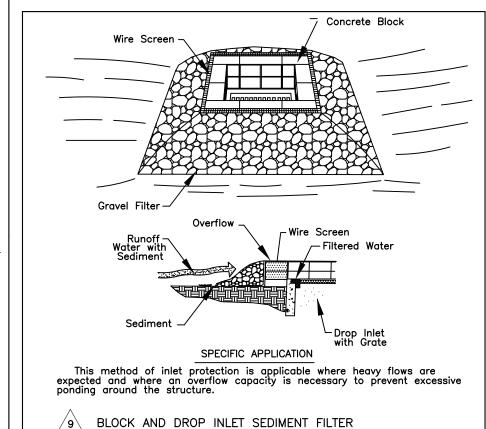
grassed or paved area. Maintain until a lawn is

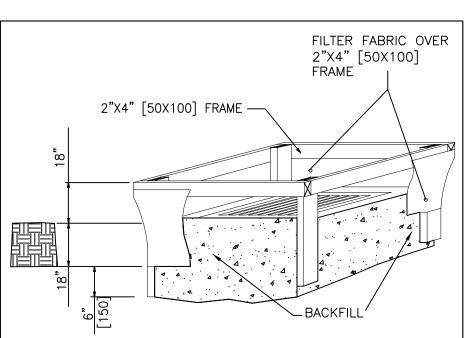
/7 \setminus Temporary Stream Crossing

ODOT No. 57 Aggregate for Road Surface

SECTION







Inlet protection shall be constructed either before upslope land disturbance begins of before the storm drain becomes operational.

The Earth around the inlet shal be excavated completely to a depth at least 18 in. The wooden frame shall be constructed of 2-by-4-in. constuction-grade lumber. the 2-by-4in. Posts shall be driven 1 ft. into the ground at four corners of the inlet and the top portion of the 2-by-4-in. frame assembled using the overlap joint shown. The top of the frame shall be at least 6-in. below adjacent roadsif ponded water

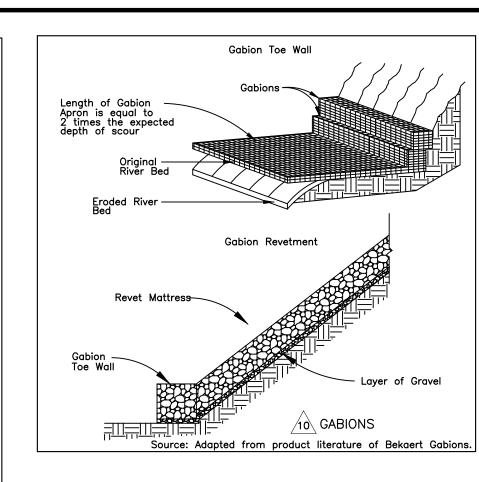
pose a safety hazard to traffic. Wire mesh shall be of sufficient strength to support fabric with water fully impounded against it. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely to the frame.

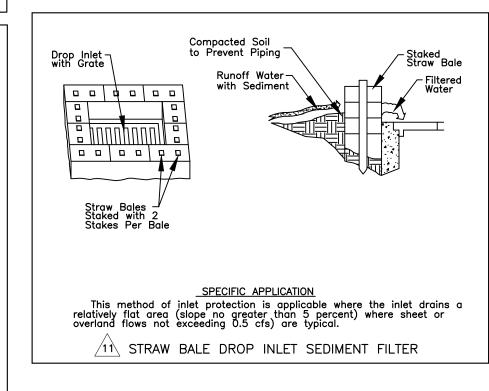
Geotextile shall have an equivalent opening size of 20-40 sieve and be resistant to sunlight. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely. It shall extend from the top of the frame to 18 in. below the inlet notch elevation. The geotextile shall overlap across one side of the inlet so the ends of the cloth are not fastened to the same post.

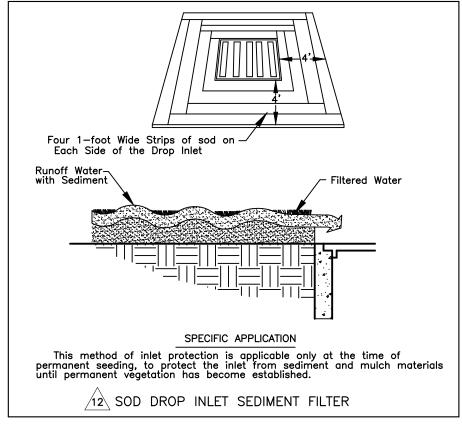
Backfill shall be placed around the inlet in compacted

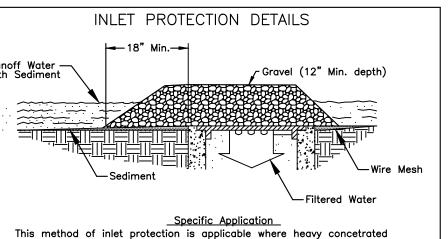
6—in. layers until the earth is even with notch elevation on ends and top elevation on sides. A compacte earth dike or a check dam shall be constructed in the ditch line below the inlet if the inlet is not in a depression and if runoff bypassing the inlet will not flow to a settling pond. The top of earth dikes shall be at least 6 in. higher than the top of the frame.

GEOTEXTILE INLET PROTECTION IN SWALES, DITCH LINES OR YARD INLETS

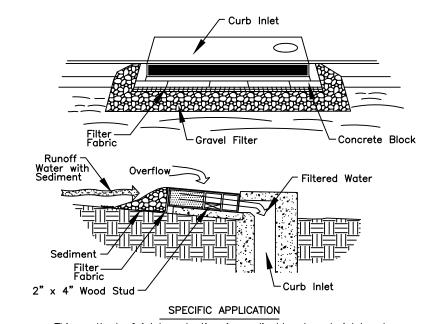




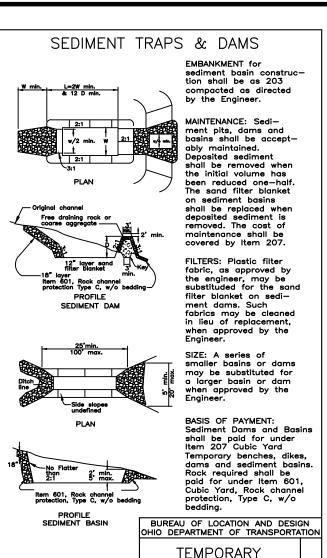




flows are expected, but not where ponding around the structure might cause excessive inconvenience or damage to adjacent structures and unprotected /13\ GRAVEL AND WIRE MESH DROP INLET SEDIMENT FILTER



This method of inlet protection is applicable at curb inlets where an overflow capability is necessary to prevent excessive ponding in front of the structure. 14 BLOCK AND GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER



EROSION CONTROL

This method of inlet protection is applicable at curb inlets where ponding in from of the structure is not likely to cause inconvenience or damage to adjacent

√→ WRAPPED GRATE. ROLLED GRAVEL CURB INLET FILTER

18 CHECK DAM DETAILS

CROSS SECTION

PROFILE

Check Dam Spacing

30 ft.

65 ft.

100 ft.

. The check dam shall be constructed of 4 to 8 inch

2. The top of the check dam shall be constructed so that

the center is approximately 6 inches lower than the outer

edges so water will flow across the center and not around

3. The maximum height of the check dam at the center of

4. Spacing between dams shall be as shown by the check

Check dams are small rock dams constructed in swales,

grassed waterways or diversions. They reduce the velocity of

concentrated flows, thereby reducing erosion within the swale

or waterway. While this practice often traps some sediment,

its trapping efficiency is extremely poor, thus, it should not

This practice is limited to use in small open channels where

prevent erosion. Applications include temporary swales which,

because of their short length of service, are not practical to

receive a nonerodible lining or swales which need protection

during the establishment of grass linings, See specifications

for rock check and gravel riffle for larger channels and

Check dams must not be relied upon to remove sediment

reduce erosion of the channel itself. However, innovative

than 2 % slope and less than 2 ac. drainage area.

downstream of the check dam to prevent flows from

and its length two times the height of the dam.

from runoff flowing through a channel but rather are used to

applications may produce effective ponding areas behind check

dam or silt fence structures adequate to trap sediment from

Where check dams are expected to be in use for an extended

period of time, a stone apron may be constructed immediately

undercutting the structure. The apron should be 6 inches thick

sites with very little slope and very little drainage area, less

it is necessary to slow the velocity of flows in order to

diameter stone, placed so that it completely covers the

| Dam Height

(ft.)

CHECK DAMS

the ends.

DESCRIPTION

streams.

DESIGN LIMITS

SPLASH APRON

width of the channel.

dam spacing table.

the weir shall not exceed 3 ft.

be used as a sediment trapping practice.

< 5%

65 ft.

130 ft.

200 ft.

Channel Slope

5-10% | 10-15% | 15-20%

20 ft.

40 ft.

65 ft.

15 ft.

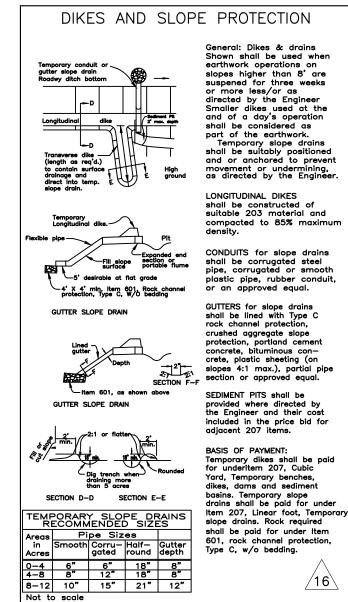
30 ft.

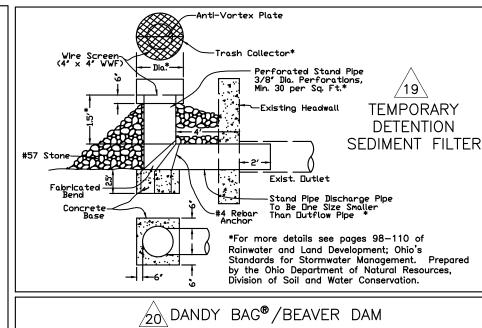
50 ft.

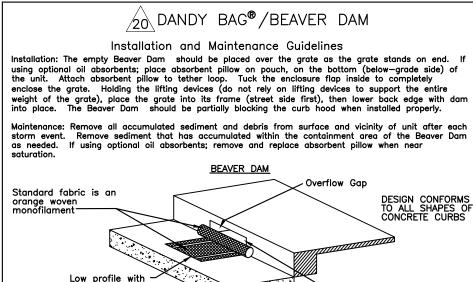
- Filtered Water

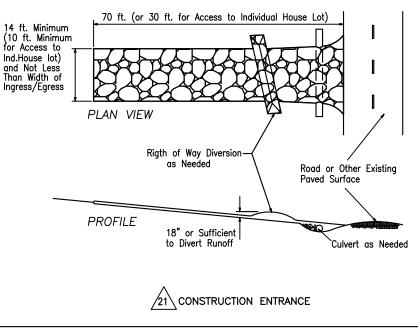
Not to scale

Concrete Gutter-









1. Stone Size - ODOT #2 (1.5-2.5 inch) stone shall be used, or recycled concrete equivalent. 2. Length — The construction entrance shall be as long as required to stabilize high traffic areas but not less than 70 ft. (exception: apply 30 ft. minimum to 3. Thickness — The stone layer shall be at least 6 inches thick for light duty entrance or at least 10 inches for heavy duty use. 4. Width — The entrance shall be at least 14 ft. wide, (10 ft. wide for access to individual house lots) but not less than the full width at points where ingress or egress occurs. 5. Geotextile — A geotextile shall be laid over the entire area prior to placing stone. Is shall be composed of strong rot—proof polymeric fibers and meet the specifications of 7.4.1 of the OEPA Rainwater & Land Development Manual. 6. Timing — The construction entrance shall be installed as soon as is practicable before major grading activities. 7. Culvert - A pipe or culvert shall be constructed under the entrance if needed to prevent surface water flowing across the entrance or to prevent runoff from the first the state of the forest of the construction services in needed to prevent surface runoff from flowing the length of the construction entrance and out onto paved surfaces. 3. Maintenance — Top dressing of additional stone shall be applied as conditions demand. Mud spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public roads, or any surface where runoff is not checked by sediment controls, shall be removed immediately. Removal shall be accomplished by scraping or sweeping. 10. Construction entrances shall not be relied upon to remove mud from vehicles Removal — The entrance shall remain in place until the disturbed area is stabilized or replaced with a permanent roadway of entrance.

