

DIVISION III STANDARD DRAWINGS

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL



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ESC-13	Stream Crossings and Diversion Channels	Erosion Control
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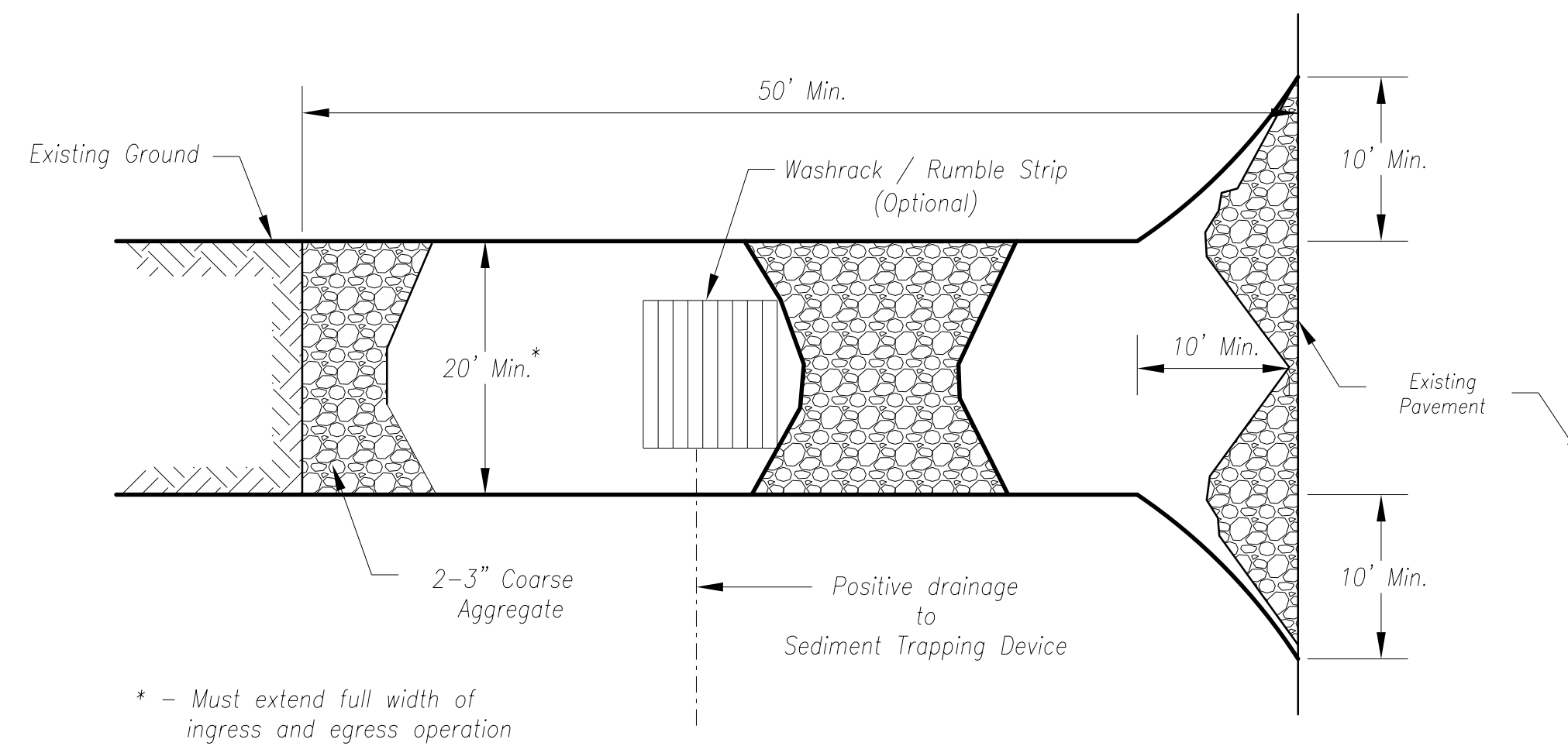
AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION



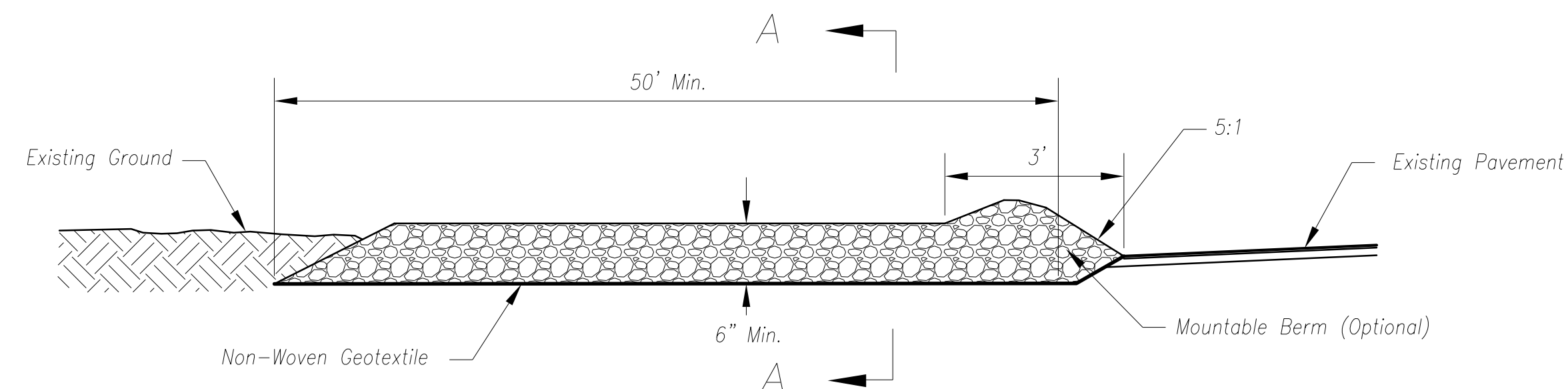
KANSAS CITY
METRO CHAPTER

COVER PAGE /
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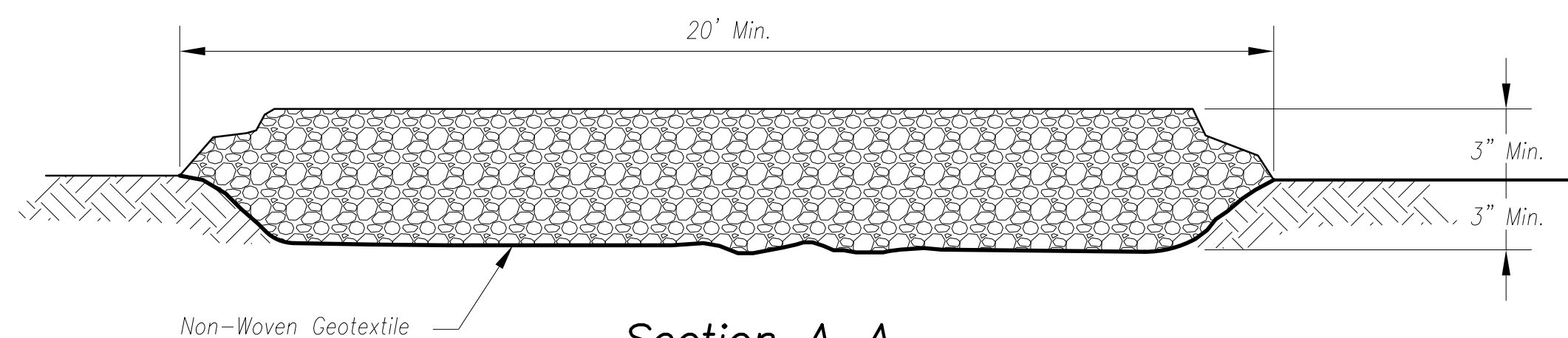
STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-TC
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016



Plan View
Not to Scale



Side Elevation
Not to Scale



Section A-A
Not to Scale

Notes for Construction Entrance:

1. Avoid locating on steep slopes, at curves on public roads, or downhill of disturbed area.
2. Remove all vegetation and other unsuitable material from the foundation area, grade, and crown for positive drainage.
3. If slope towards the public road exceeds 2%, construct a 6- to 8-inch high ridge with 3H:1V side slopes across the foundation approximately 15 feet from the edge of the public road to divert runoff from it.
4. Install pipe under the entrance if needed to maintain drainage ditches along public roads.
5. Place stone to dimensions and grade as shown on plans. Leave surface sloped for drainage.
6. Divert all surface runoff and drainage from the entrance to a sediment control device.
7. If conditions warrant, place geotextile fabric on the graded foundation to improve stability.

Maintenance for Construction Entrance:

1. Reshape entrance as needed to maintain function and integrity of Installation. Top dress with clean aggregate as needed.

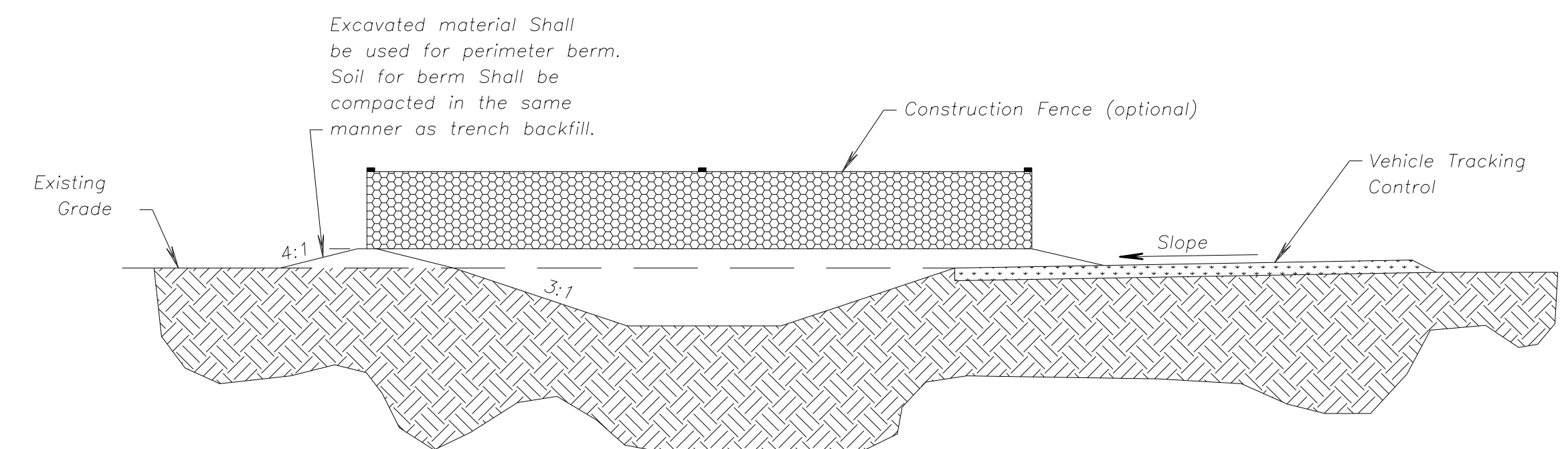
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

Notes for Concrete Washout:

1. Concrete washout areas shall be installed prior to any concrete placement on site.
2. Concrete washout area shall include a flat subsurface pit sized relative to the amount of concrete to be placed on site. The slopes leading out of the subsurface pit shall be 3:1. The vehicle tracking pad shall be sloped towards the concrete washout area.
3. Vehicle tracking control is required at the access point to all concrete washout areas.
4. Signs shall be placed at the construction site entrance, washout area and elsewhere as necessary to clearly indicate the location(s) of the concrete washout area(s) to operators of concrete truck and pump rigs.
5. A one-piece impervious liner may be required along the bottom and sides of the subsurface pit in sandy or gravelly soils.

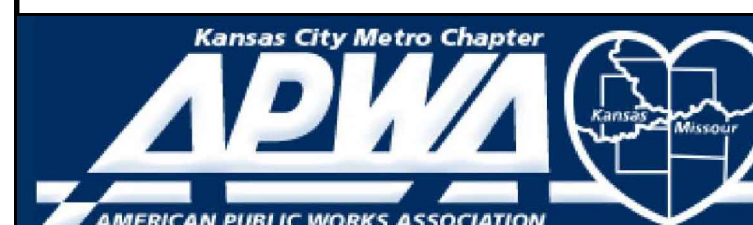
Maintenance for Concrete Washout:

1. Concrete washout materials shall be removed once the materials have filled the washout to approximately 75% full.
2. Concrete washout areas shall be enlarged as necessary to maintain capacity for wasted concrete.
3. Concrete washout water, wasted pieces of concrete and all other debris in the subsurface pit shall be transported from the job site in a water-tight container and disposed of properly.
4. Concrete washout areas shall remain in place until all concrete for the project is placed.
5. When concrete washout areas are removed, excavations shall be filled with suitable compacted backfill and topsoil, any disturbed areas associated with the installation, maintenance, and/or removal of the concrete washout areas shall be stabilized.



CONCRETE WASHOUT

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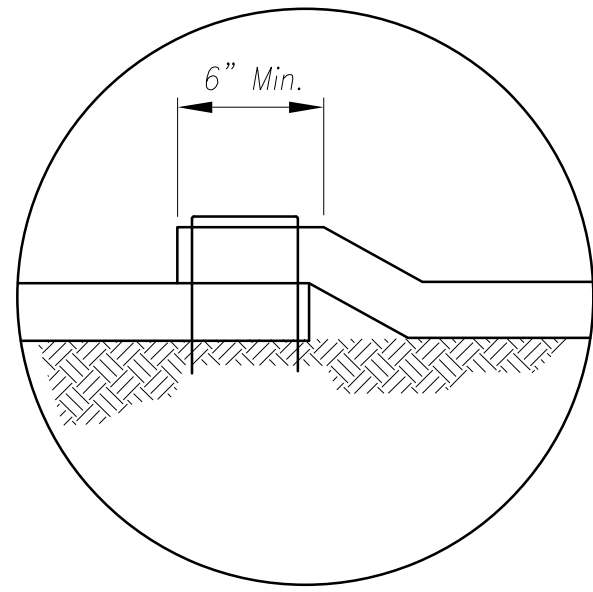
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CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
AND CONCRETE WASHOUT

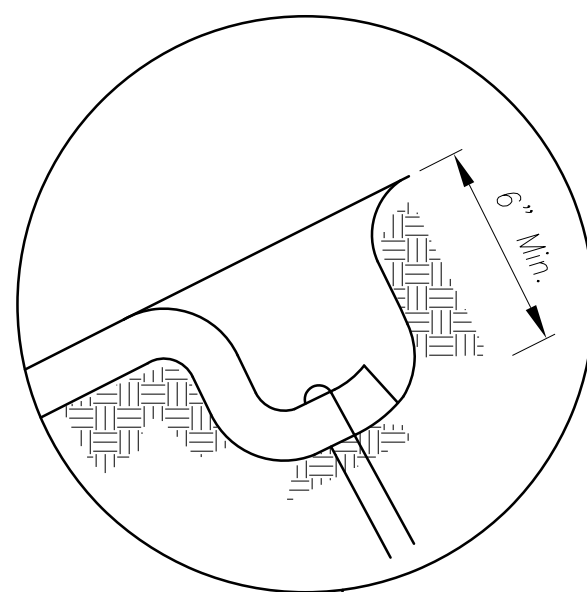
STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-01
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016

Construction Entrance modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control; Concrete Washout modified from 2009 City of Great Bend Standard Drawings.

Longitudinal Seam



Anchor Slot



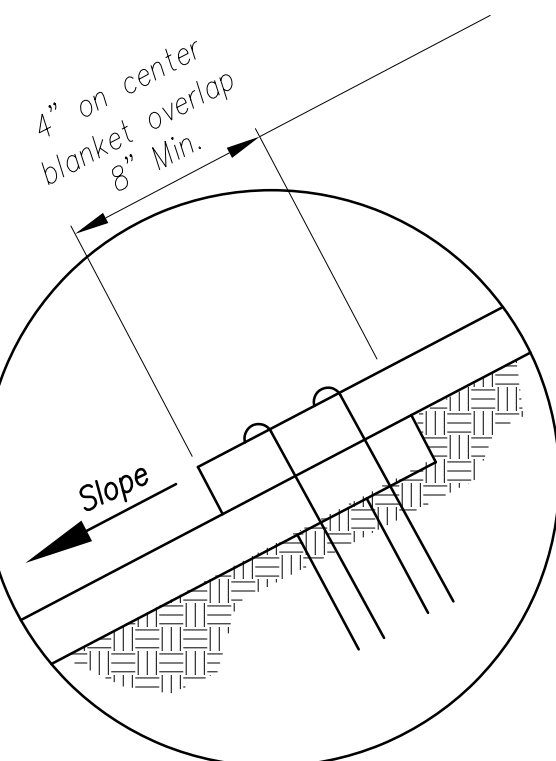
General Notes:

1. APWA Specifications 2150 and Design Guidance 5100 shall be referenced to select type of blanket or mat to be used.
2. Typical anchors and pattern/spacing shall be installed according to the manufacturers instructions.
3. LONGITUDINAL SEAMS: The edges of the blanket or mat should overlap each other a minimum of 6 inches, with anchors catching the edges of both blankets.

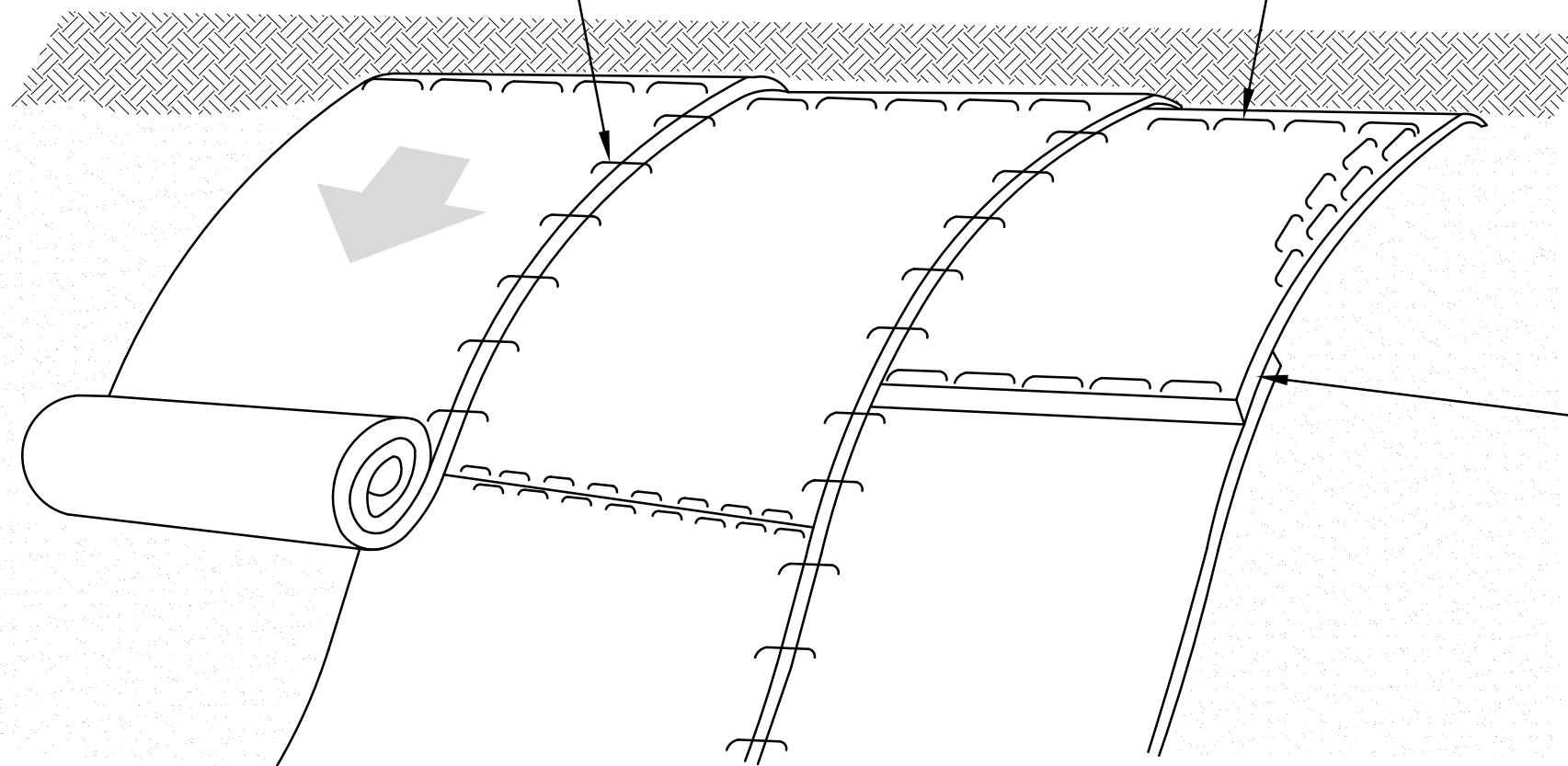
Maintenance:

1. Torn or degraded product shall be repaired or replaced, unless such degradation is within the functional longevity specified by the manufacturer.
2. Edges or seams that are loose or frayed shall be secured.

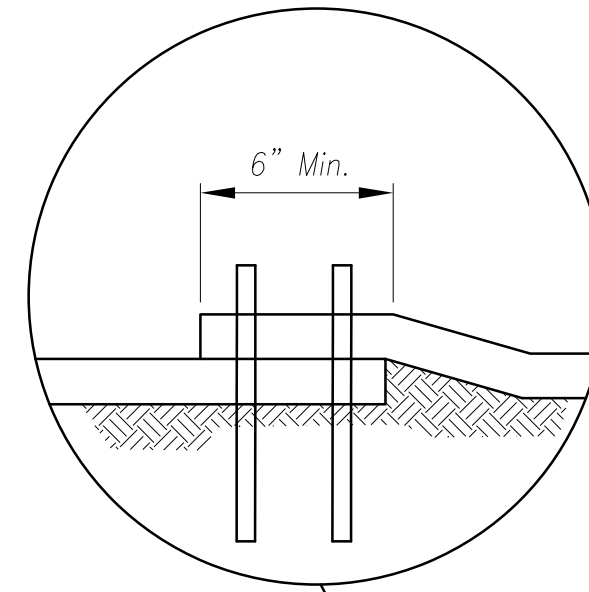
Splice Seam



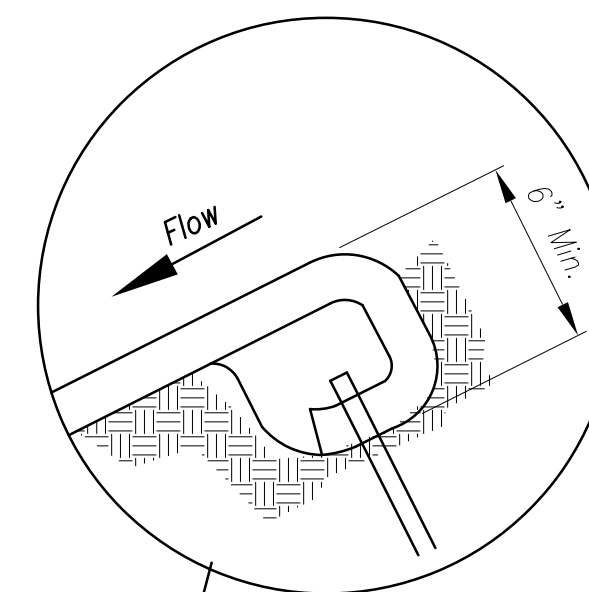
Installation on Slopes



Longitudinal Seam



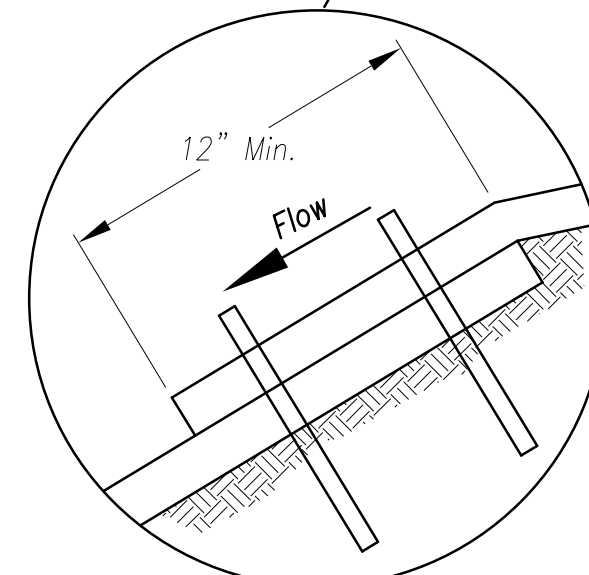
Anchor Fold



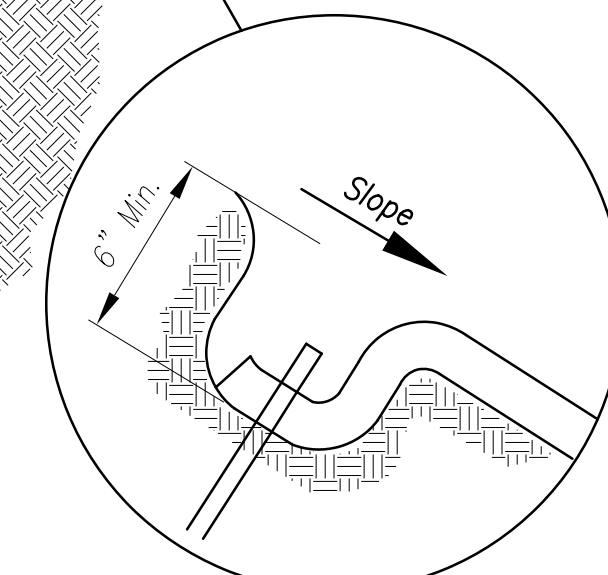
Notes for Installation in Channels:

1. Erosion Control Blankets and TRMs shall be laid in the direction of the flow, with the first course at the centerline of channel, where applicable. In order for the mat to be in contact with the soil, lay the mat loosely, avoiding stretching.
2. ANCHOR FOLD: The top of the mat should be folded under, buried and secured with wood or other approved anchors placed 6 inches apart. The top edge of the mat should be buried in a slot 6 inches wide x 6 inches deep, anchored in the bottom of the slot, backfilled, and the mat folded over the top as shown in detail.
3. SPLICE SEAM: When splices are necessary, overlap end a minimum of 12 inches in direction of water flow. Stagger splice seams.
4. CHECK SLOTS: Establish check slots transverse to slope every 30 feet. The slots should be 6 inches wide x 6 inches deep. The mat shall be cut to a length 12 inches beyond the slot. The top of the downstream mat shall be slotted in, secured and buried similar to the edge anchor fold. The upstream mat shall then cover the slot and be anchored as shown.
5. EDGE ANCHORS: Lay outside edge of mat into trench at top of the slope and anchor.
6. TERMINUS: The bottom edge of the mat shall be anchored.

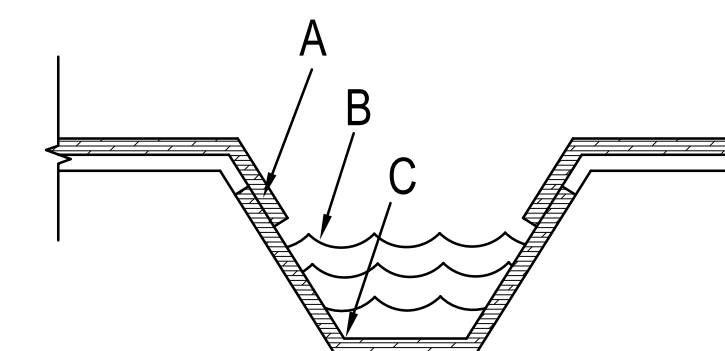
Splice Seam



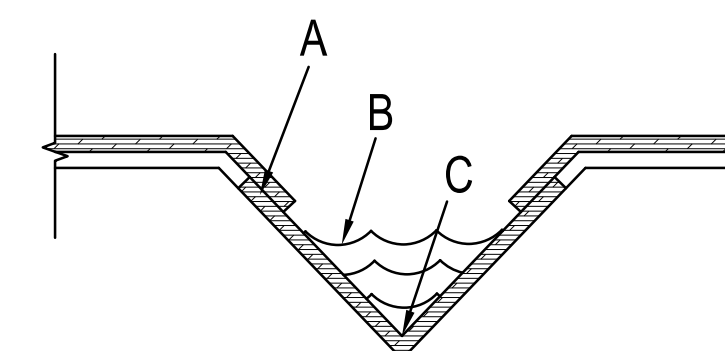
Edge Anchor



Trapezoidal Channel



V Channel

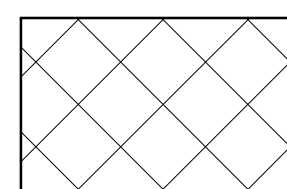


Critical Points:

- A – Overlaps and seams;
- B – Projected water line;
- C – Channel bottom / side slope vertices;

Notes for Installation on Slopes:

1. Erosion Control Blankets and TRMs shall be laid in the direction of the slope. In order for blanket to be in contact with the soil, lay blanket loosely, avoiding stretching.
2. ANCHOR SLOTS: The top of the blanket should be "slotted in" at the top of the slope and anchored in place with anchors 6 inches apart. The slots should be 6 inches wide x 6 inches deep with the blanket anchored in the bottom of the slot, then backfilled, tamped and seeded.
3. SPLICE SEAM: When splices are necessary, overlap end a minimum of 8 inches in direction of water flow. Stagger splice seams.
4. TERMINAL FOLD: The bottom edge of the blanket shall be turned under a minimum of 4 inches, then anchored in place with anchors 9 inches apart.



Limits of Erosion Control Blanket

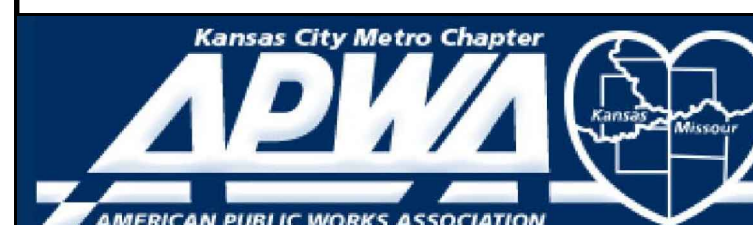
* – Erosion Control Blanket or TRM may be omitted if the area is immediately covered by permanent slope protection (where directed by the plans)

Partial Box Culvert Plan

Not to Scale

Installation Around Culvert Slope

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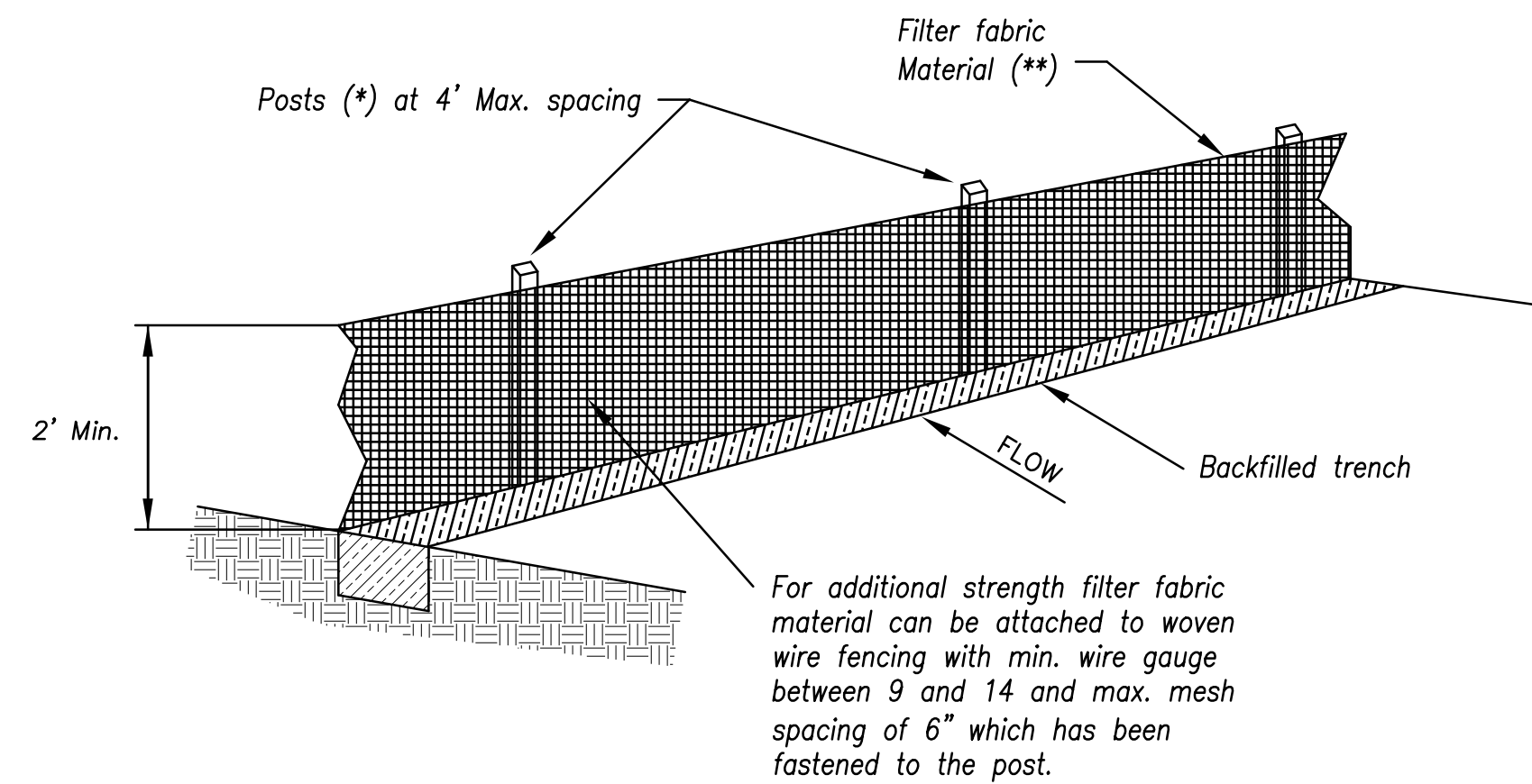


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EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS
AND TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-02
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016

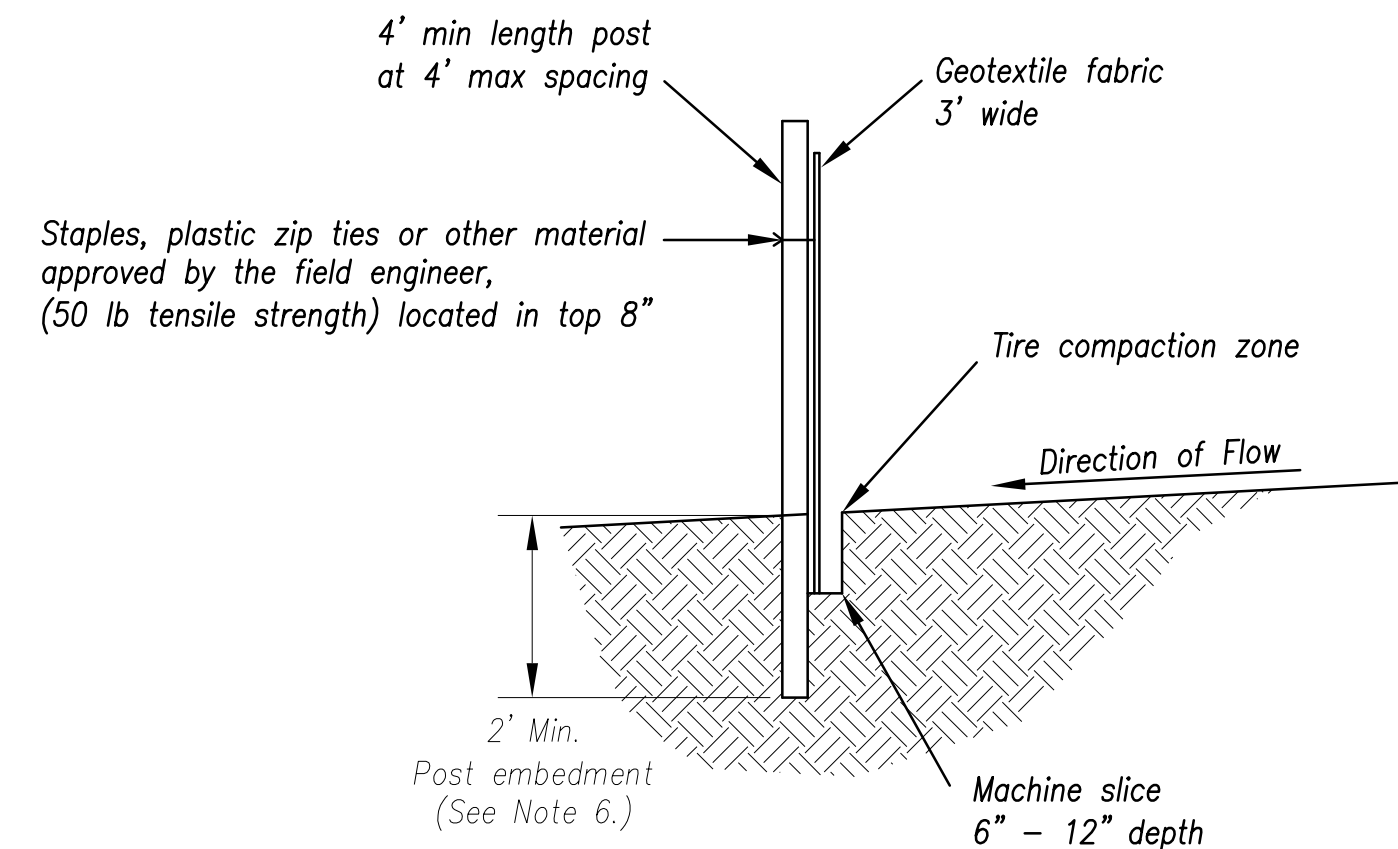
Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details
for Erosion and Sediment Control.



- (*) **POSTS**
- MIN. LENGTH 4'
 - HARDWOOD 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ " x 1 $\frac{3}{16}$ "
 - NO.2 SOUTHERN PINE 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " x 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ "
 - STEEL 1.33 LB/FT

(**) - Geotextile Fabric shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M288

SILT FENCE DETAILS
Not to Scale



Notes:

1. In order to contain water, the ends of the silt fence must be turned uphill (Figure A).
2. Long perimeter runs of silt fence must be limited to 100'. Runs should be broken up into several smaller segments to minimize water concentrations (Figure A).
3. Long slopes should be broken up with intermediate rows of silt fence to slow runoff velocities.
4. Attach fabric to upstream side of post.
5. Install posts a minimum of 2' into the ground.
6. Trenching will only be allowed for small or difficult installation, where slicing machine cannot be reasonably used.

Maintenance:

1. Remove and dispose of sediment deposits when the deposit approaches $\frac{1}{3}$ the height of silt fence.
2. Repair as necessary to maintain function and structure.

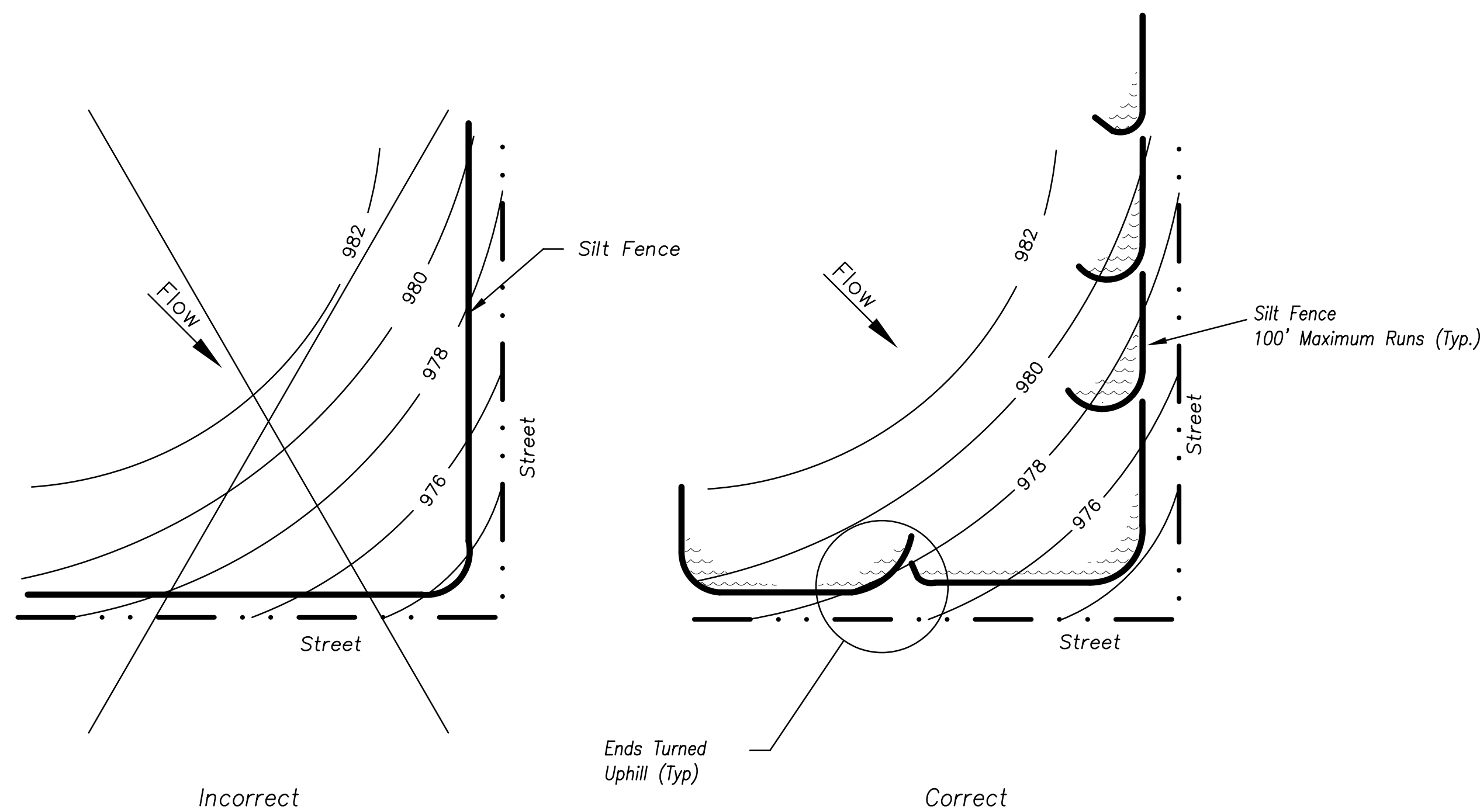
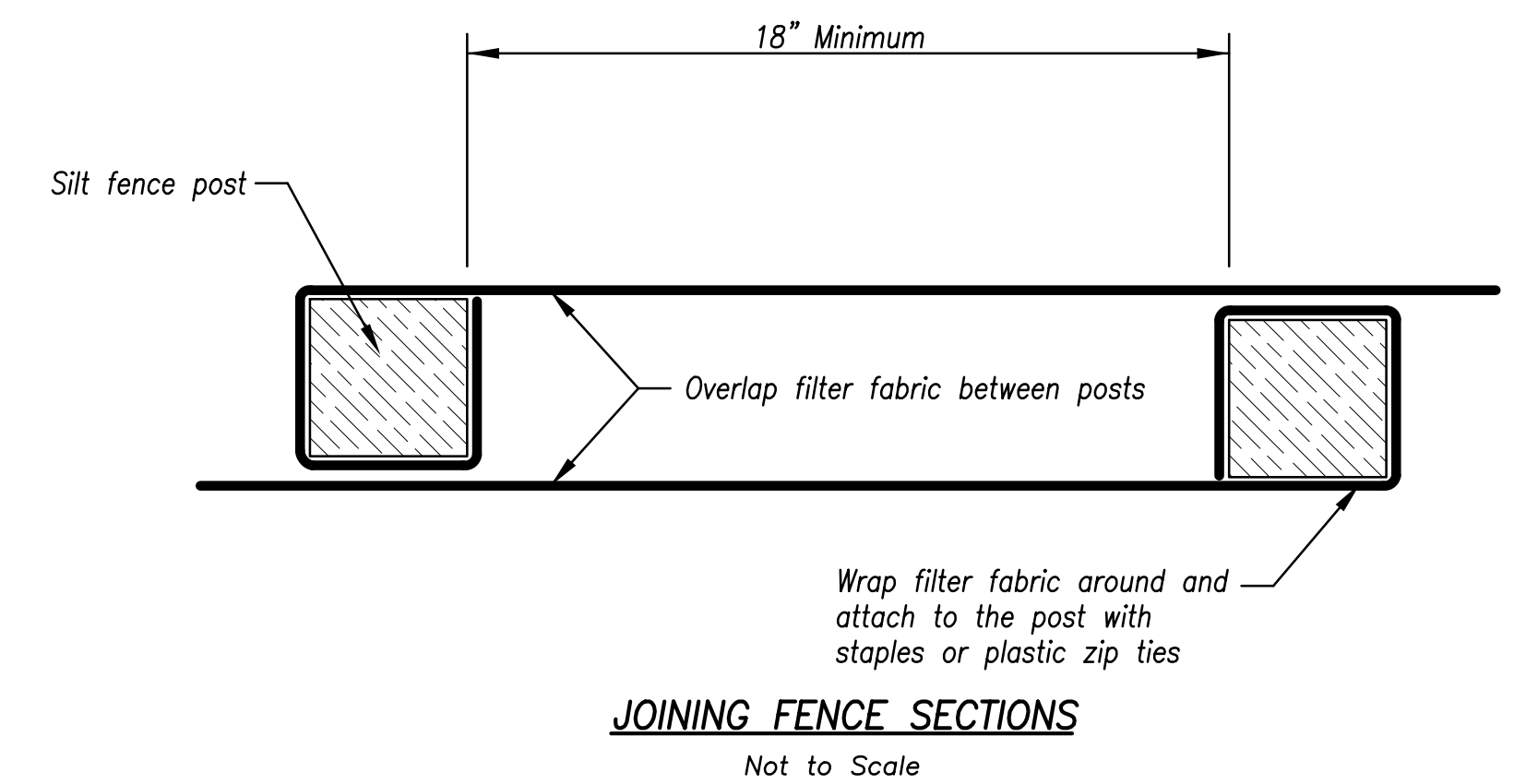
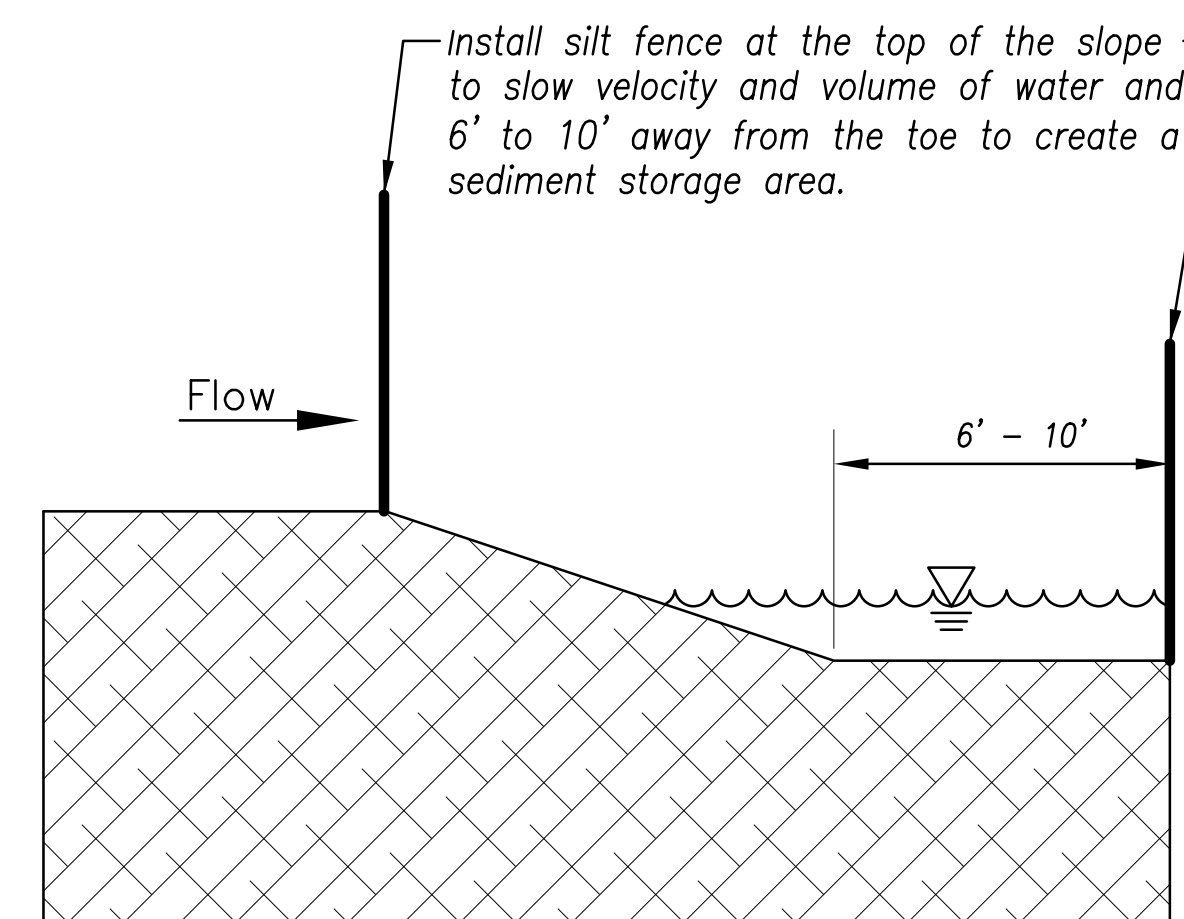


Figure A

SILT FENCE LAYOUT
Not to Scale



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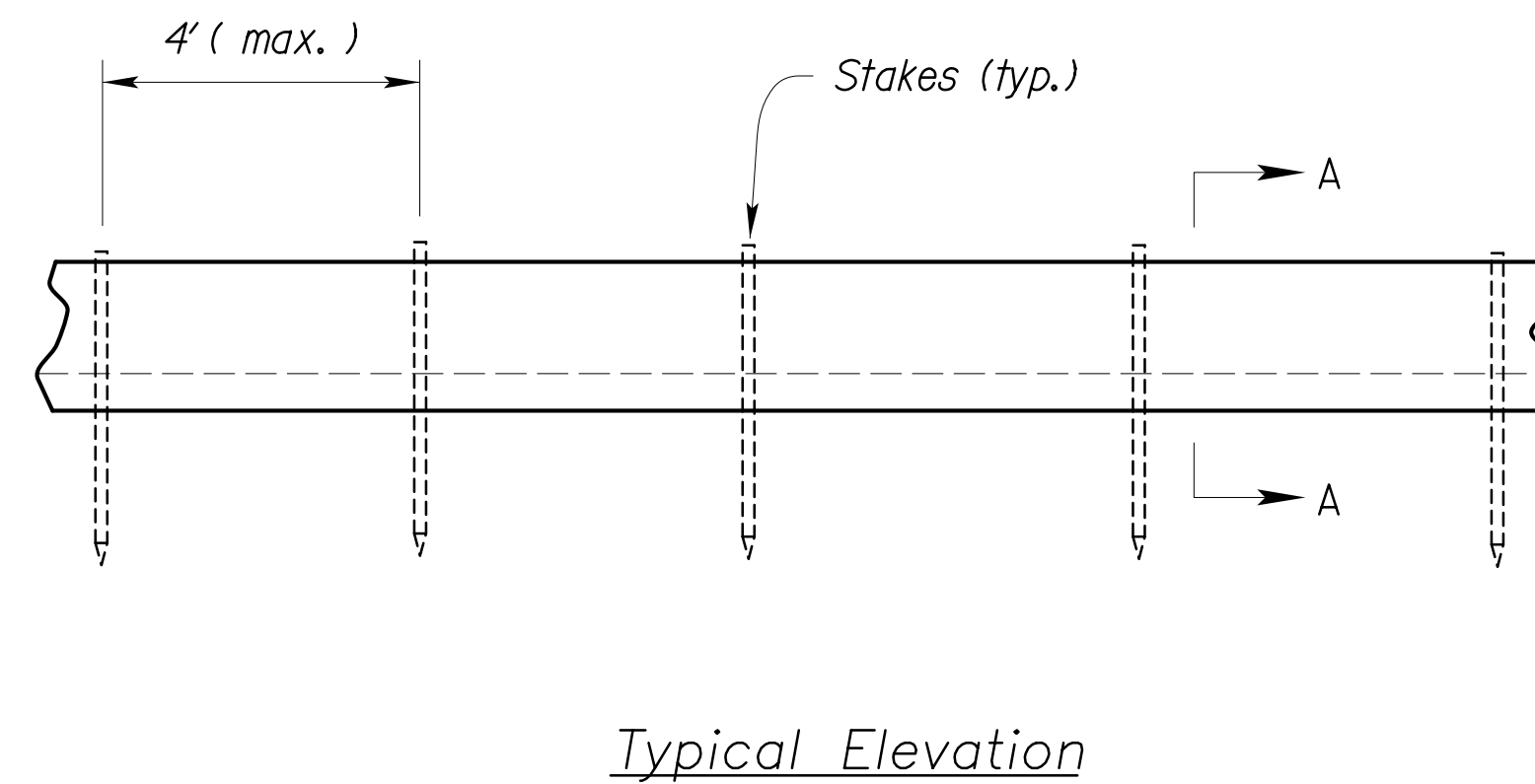
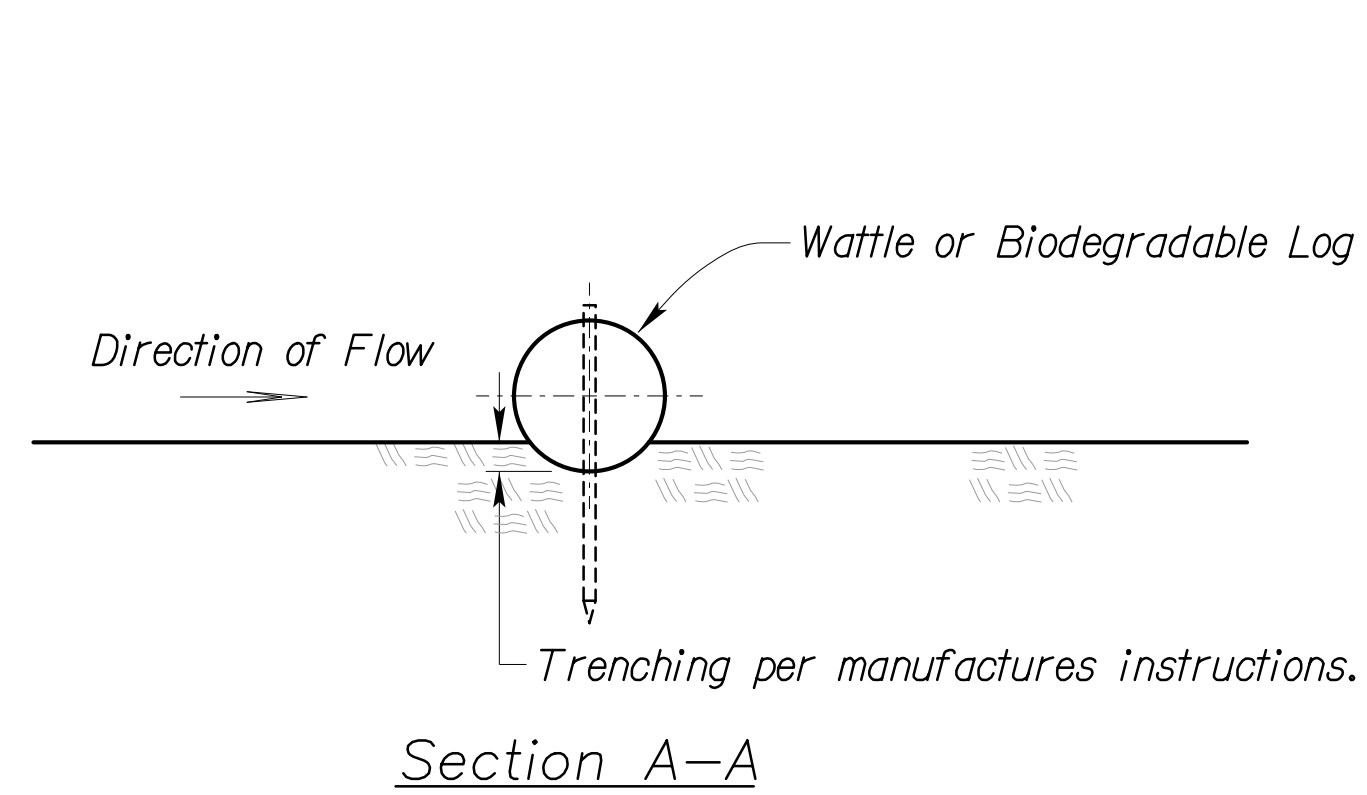


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SILT FENCE

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-03
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.



Notes for Wattles and Biodegradable Log Slope Protection:

1. The Slope barriers shall be placed along contour lines, with a short section turned upgrade at each end of the barrier. The maximum length of the slope barrier shall not exceed 250 feet, and the barrier ends need to be staggered.
2. Install wattles and biodegradable logs per manufacturer's instructions.
3. Spacing of stakes per manufacturer's instructions with 4' max. spacing. Length of stakes shall be a minimum of 2 times the diameter of the log with minimum of 24".

WATTLES AND BIODEGRADABLE LOG

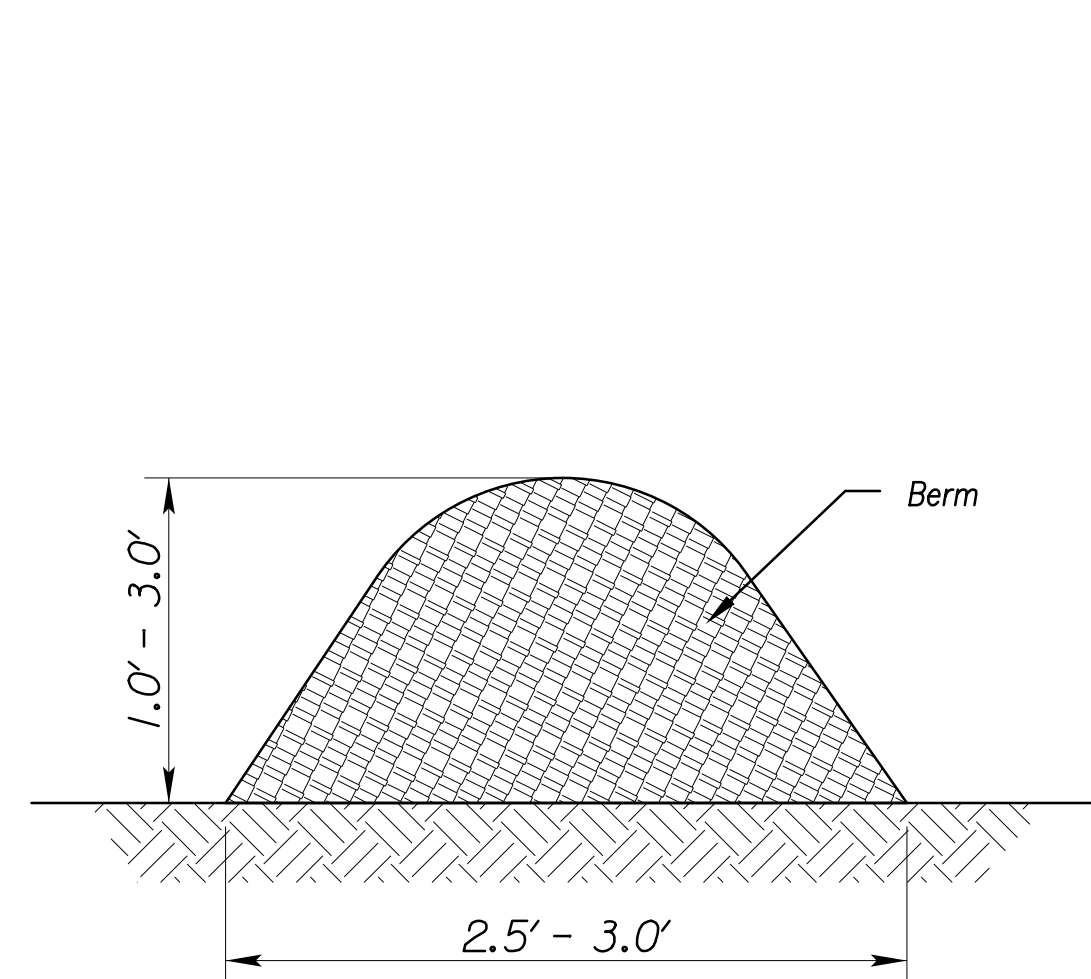


Figure 1
(Perimeter Control)

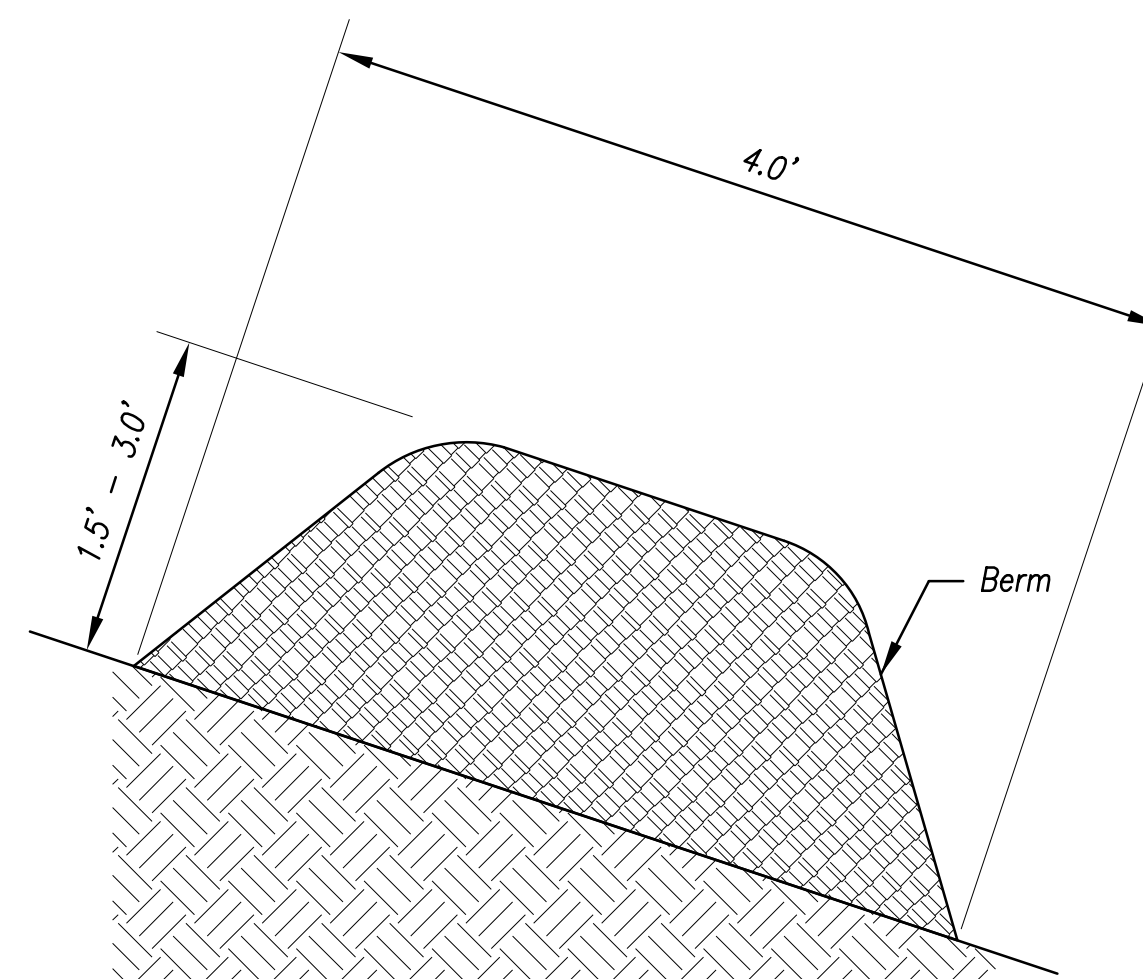


Figure 2
(Steep Slopes)

Notes for Mulch and Compost Filter Beam:

1. The sediment control berm shall be placed uncompacted in a windrow at locations shown on the plans or as directed by the engineer.
2. Parallel to the base of the slope, or around the perimeter of other affected areas, construct a 1 to 3 foot high by 2.5 to 3 foot wide berm (see Figure 1). For maximum water treatment ability or for steep slopes, construct a 1.5 to 3 foot high trapezoidal berm that is a minimum of 4 feet wide at the base (see Figure 2). In extreme conditions, or where specified by the engineer, a second berm shall be constructed at the top of the slope. Engineer will specify berm requirements.
3. If berm is to be left as permanent or part of the natural landscape, the compost berm may be seeded during application for permanent vegetation.
4. Do not use compost or wood mulch berms in any runoff channels or concentrated flow areas.
5. Wood mulch shall consist of tree and shrub debris resulting from clearing and grubbing and shall be ground by the mechanical means such as a chipper, hammermill, tub grinder or other approved method. Mulch sizing varies with a maximum width of 2" and a maximum length of 10".

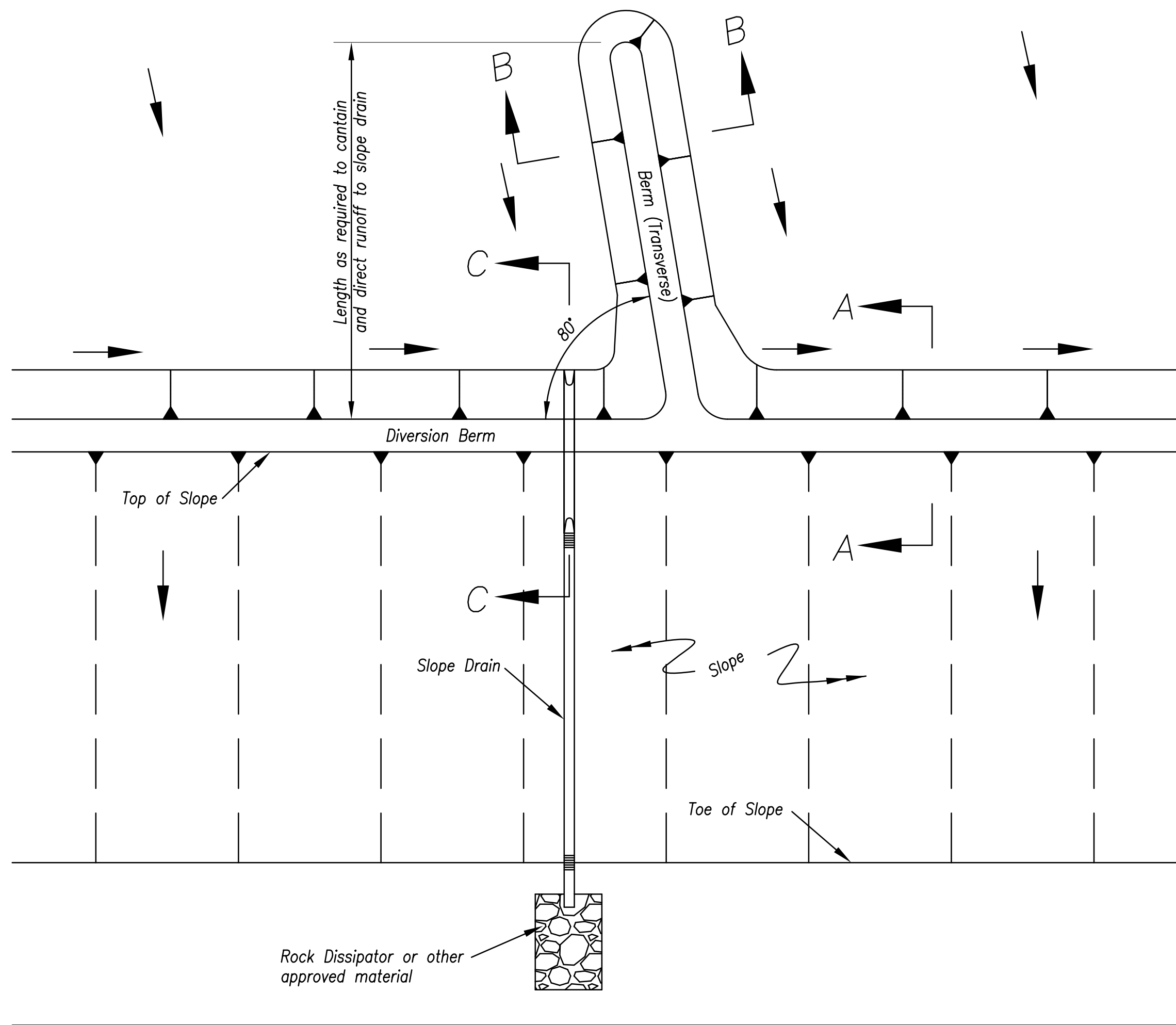
Maintenance for Mulch and Compost Filter Beam:

1. Berm shall be reshaped and material added as necessary to maintain function and dimensions.
2. Breaches in the berm shall be repaired promptly.

MULCH OR COMPOST FILTER BERMS

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.

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	KANSAS CITY METRO CHAPTER
WATTLES/Biodegradable Log AND Mulch/Compost Filter Berm	STANDARD DRAWING NUMBER ESC-04 ADOPTED: 10/24/2016



**TYPICAL PLAN VIEW OF DIVERSION BERM
AND SLOPE DRAIN**

Notes for Diversion Berm:

1. Slope drains are optional, but may be required by the engineer if the berm is at the top of a steep slope.
2. Diversion berms must be installed as a first step in the land-disturbing activity and must be functional prior to upslope land disturbance.
3. The berm should be adequately compacted to prevent failure.
4. Temporary or permanent seeding and mulch shall be applied to the berm immediately following its construction.
5. Place the berm so to minimize damages by construction operations and traffic.
6. The berm must discharge to a temporary sediment trap or stabilized area.
7. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere with the proper functioning of diversion.
8. The diversion shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross-section as required to meet the criteria specified herein, free of irregularities which will impede flow.
9. Fills shall be compacted as needed to prevent unequal settlement that would cause damage in the completed diversion. Fill shall be composed of soil which is free from excessive organic debris, rocks or other objectionable materials.

Maintenance:

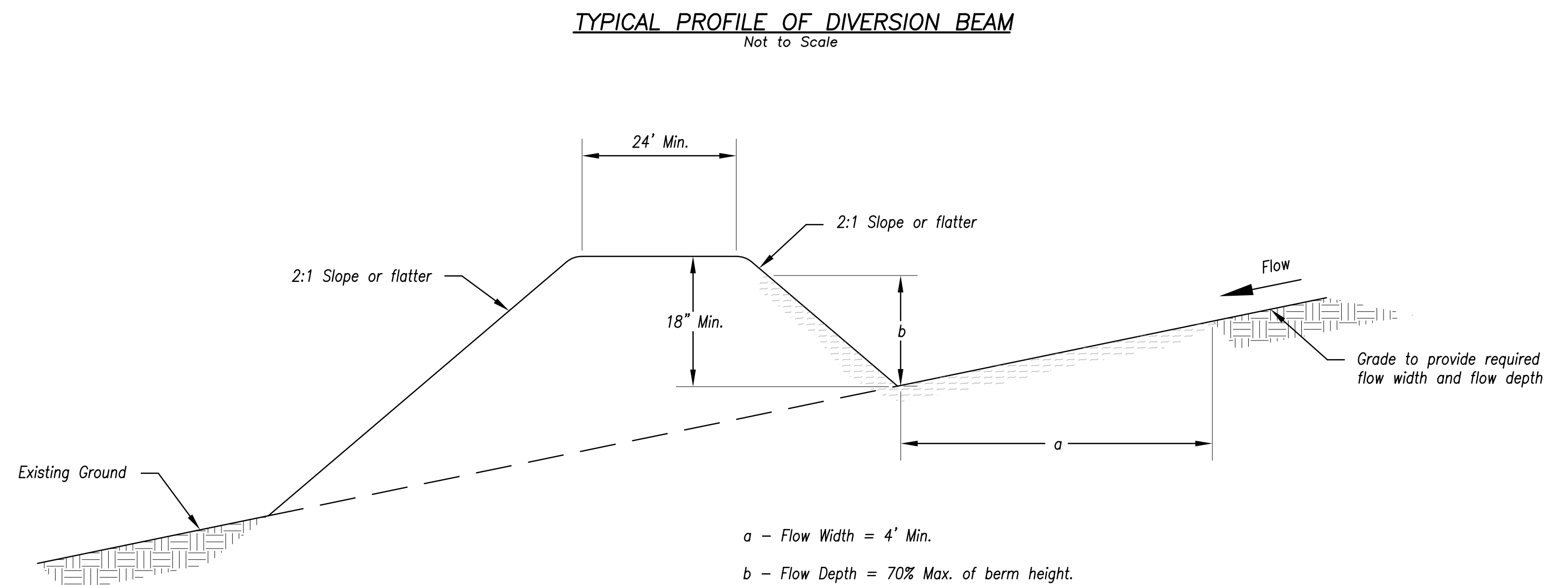
1. Berm shall be reshaped, compacted, and stabilized as necessary to maintain its function.
2. Breaches in the berm shall be repaired immediately.

Notes for Slope Drain:

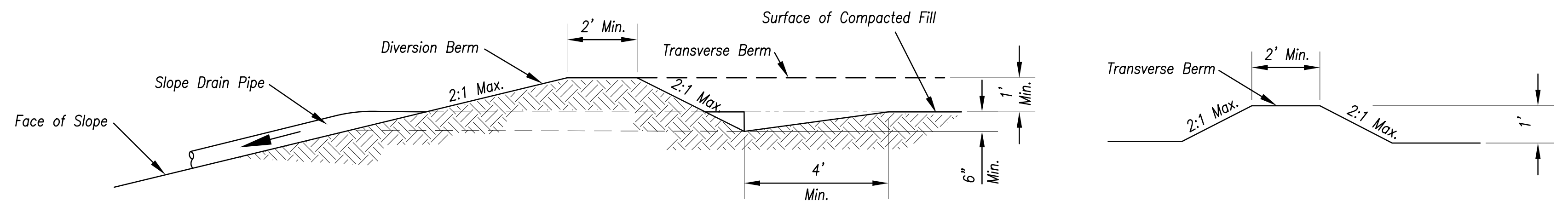
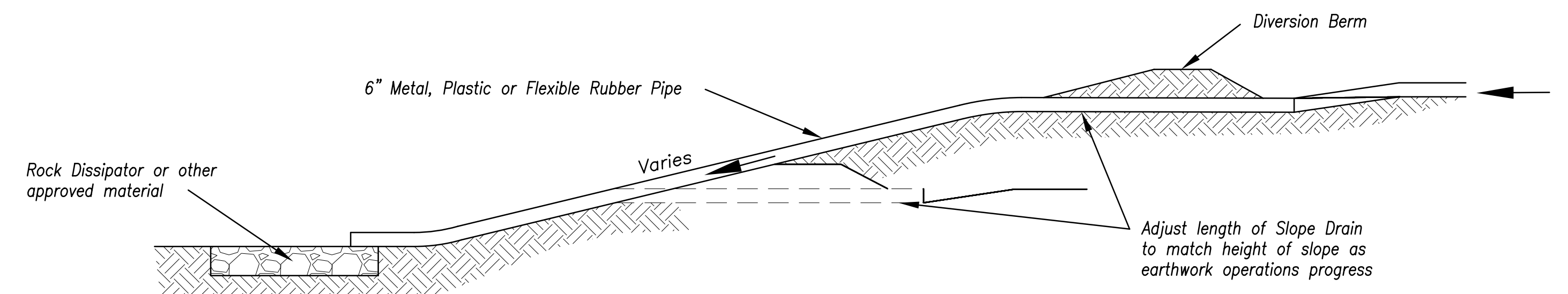
1. Slope Drain and Diversion Berm may be used on either project foreslopes or project backslopes.
2. Discharge of Slope Drains shall be into stabilized ditch or area, or into Sediment Basin.
3. Pipe shall be secured in place as approved by Engineer.

Maintenance:

1. Accumulation of any visible sediment at the inlet and outlet shall be removed promptly.
2. Outlet conditions shall be repaired if scour is observed. Leaking or damaged section of pipe shall be repaired immediately.
3. Barriers directing water to the inlet shall be monitored for continuity and effectiveness.



TYPICAL PROFILE OF DIVERSION BERM



Section C-C

Section B-B

TYPICAL PROFILE OF DIVERSION BERM WITH SLOPE DRAIN

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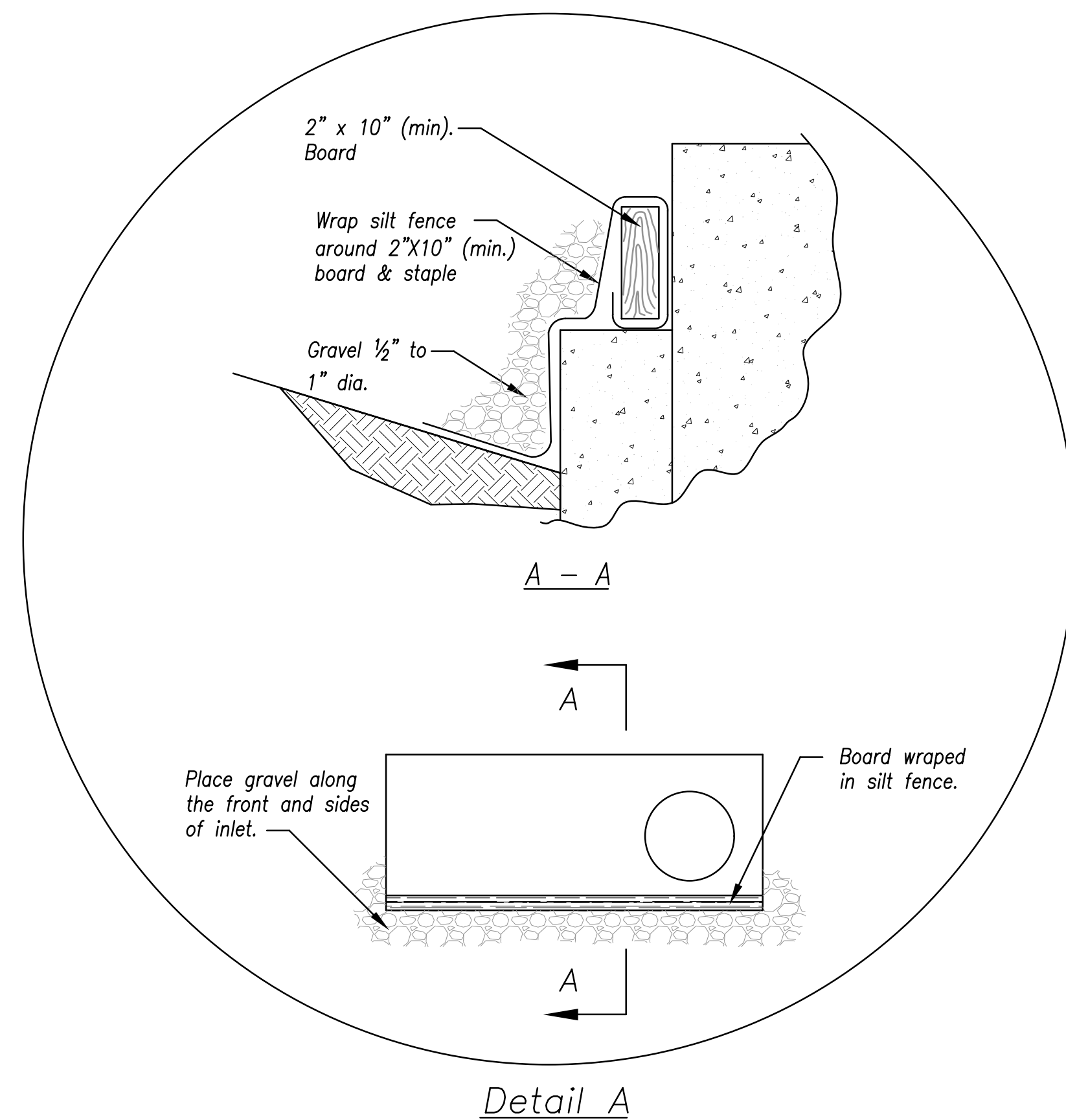
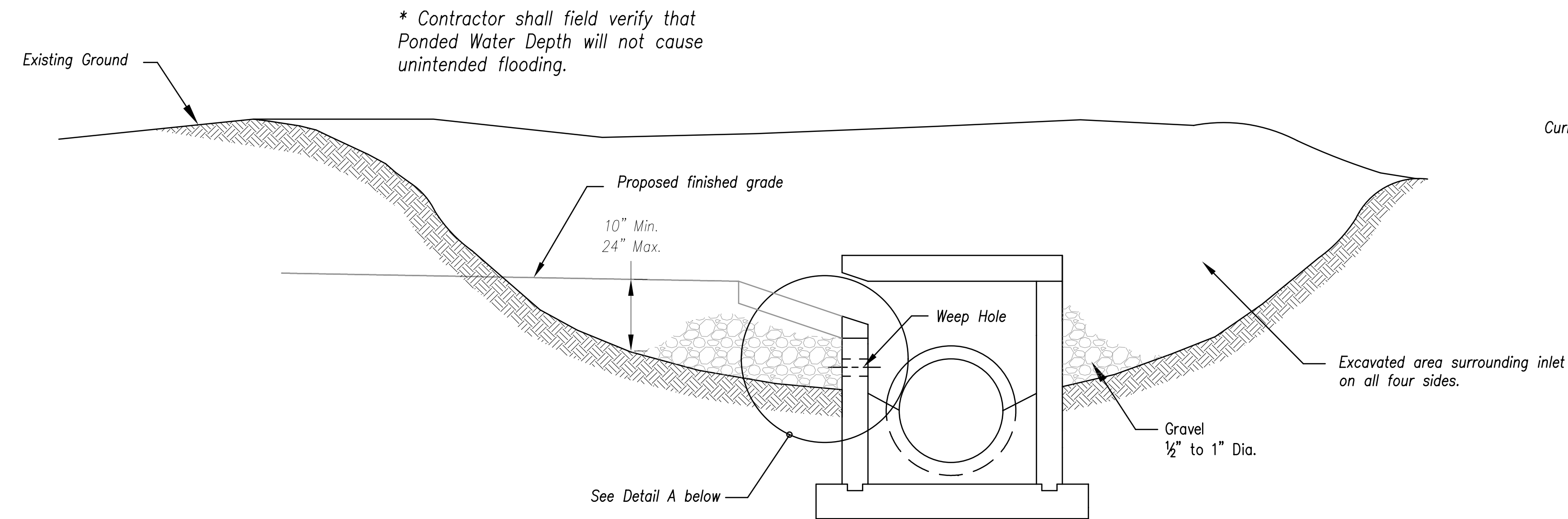


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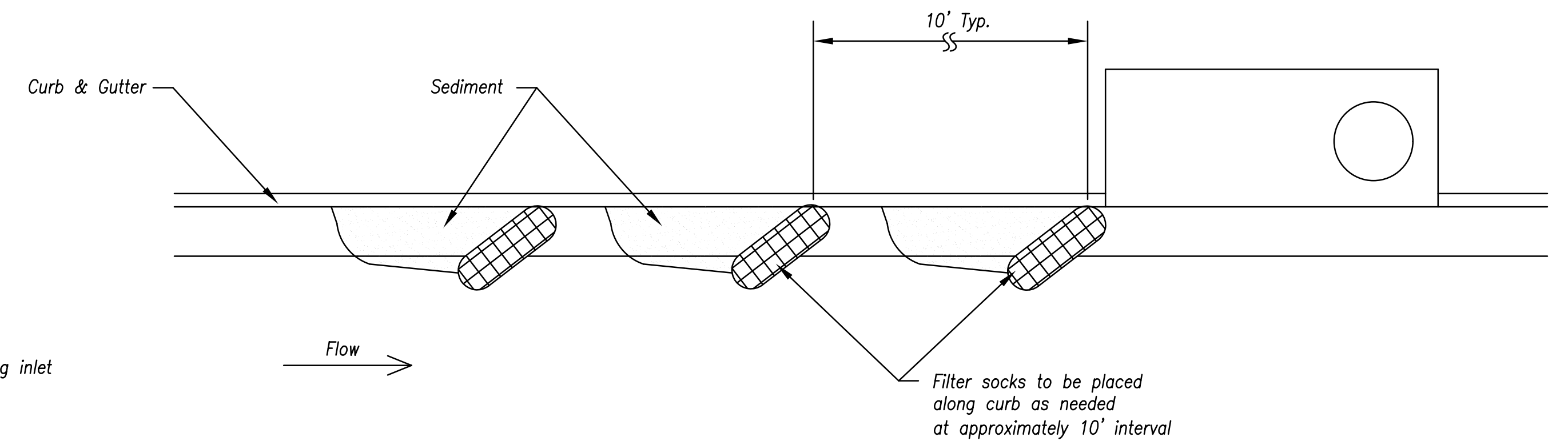
**DIVERSION BERMS AND
SLOPE DRAINS**

**STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-05
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016**

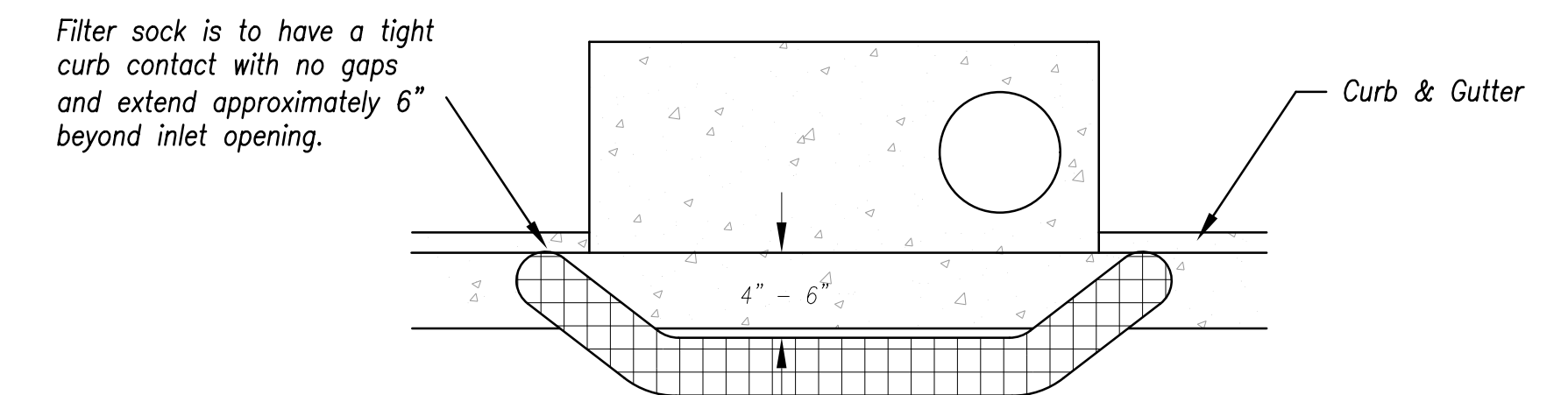
Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details
for Erosion and Sediment Control.



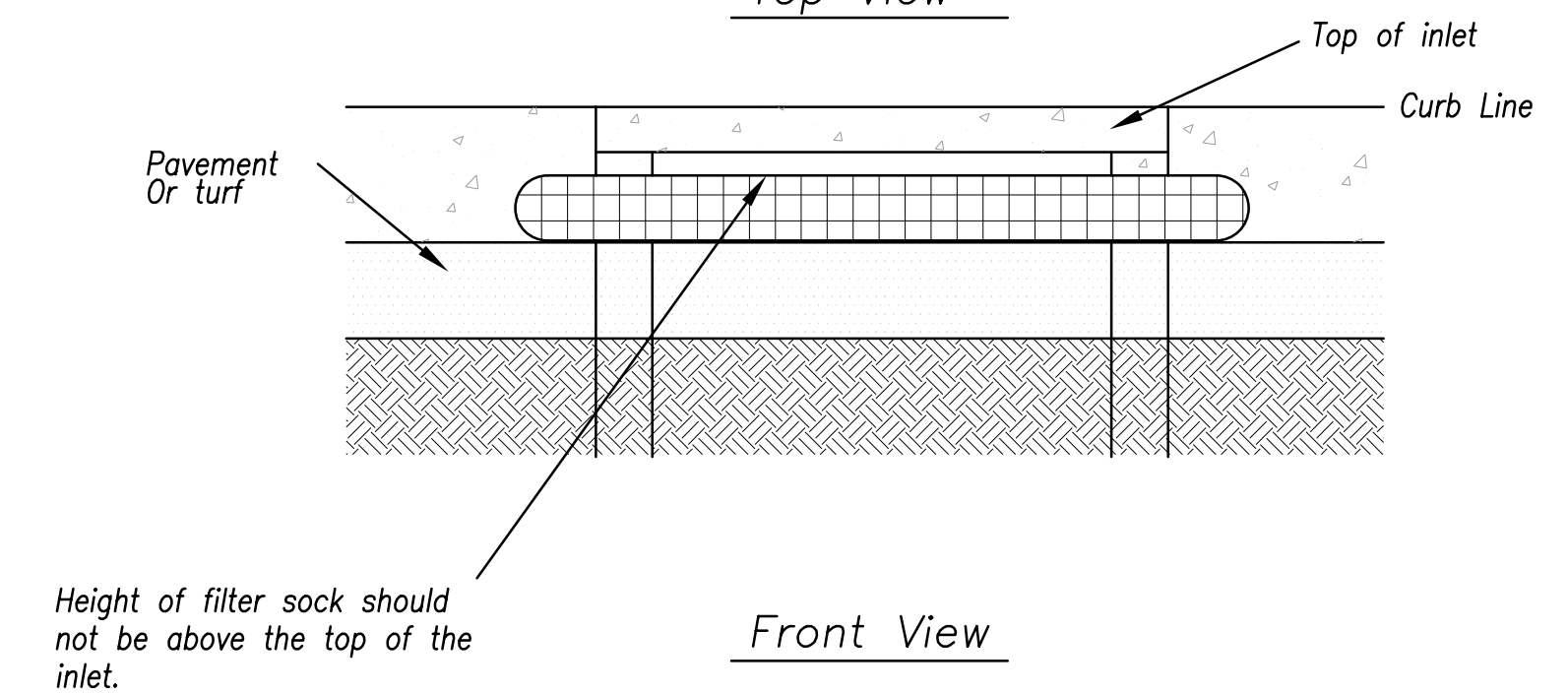
EARLY STAGE CURB INLET
(Open Box and Prior to Pouring Curb and Inlet Throat)



On Grade Curb Inlet Protection



Top View



Front View

Sump Inlet Sediment Filter

Notes:

1. Immediately following inlet construction and prior to construction of curb and inlet throat, protect inlet opening by installing 2" X 10" (min.) board wrapped in silt fence. Structures shall have excavated storage area on all four sides to allow settling of sediment (Early Stage Curb Inlet).
2. When inlet is completed and curb poured, filter socks or approved equal should be used (Late Stage Curb Inlet). Straw wattles are not approved for curb inlet use.
3. Contractor to field verify ponding water shall not create a traffic hazard.

Maintenance:

1. Remove deposited sediment from excavated storage areas when available storage has been reduced by 20%.
2. Remove deposited sediment from filter socks or similar when any accumulation of sediment is visible.
3. Repair or replace as necessary to maintain function and integrity of installation.

LATE STAGE CURB INLET
(After Pouring Curb and Inlet Throat)

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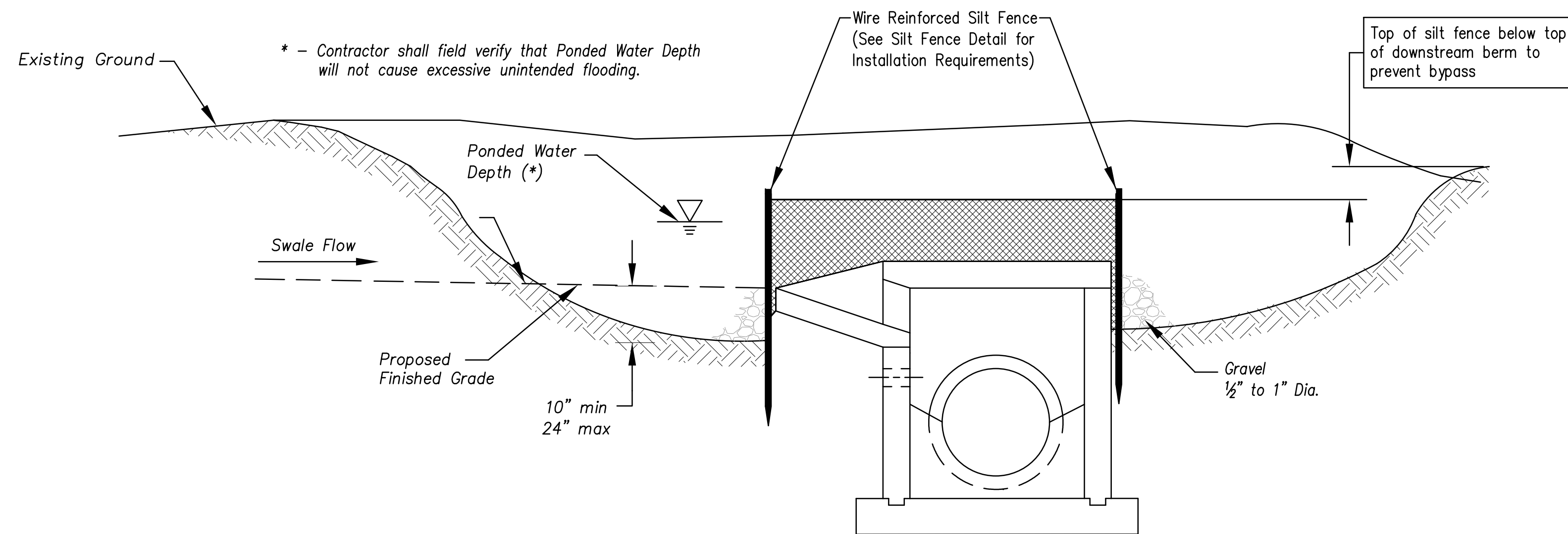


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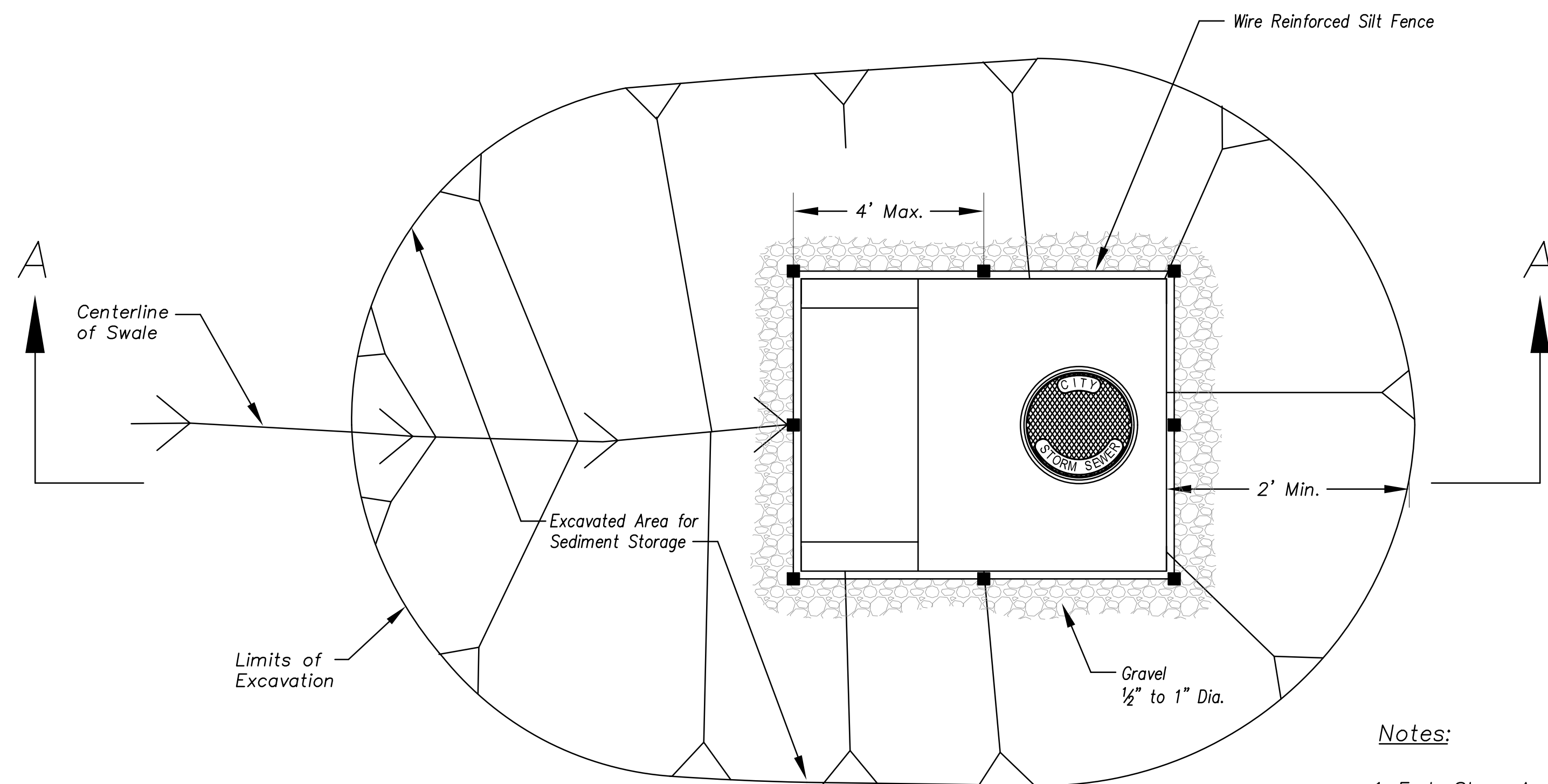
CURB INLET PROTECTION

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-06
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.



Section A-A
Not to Scale

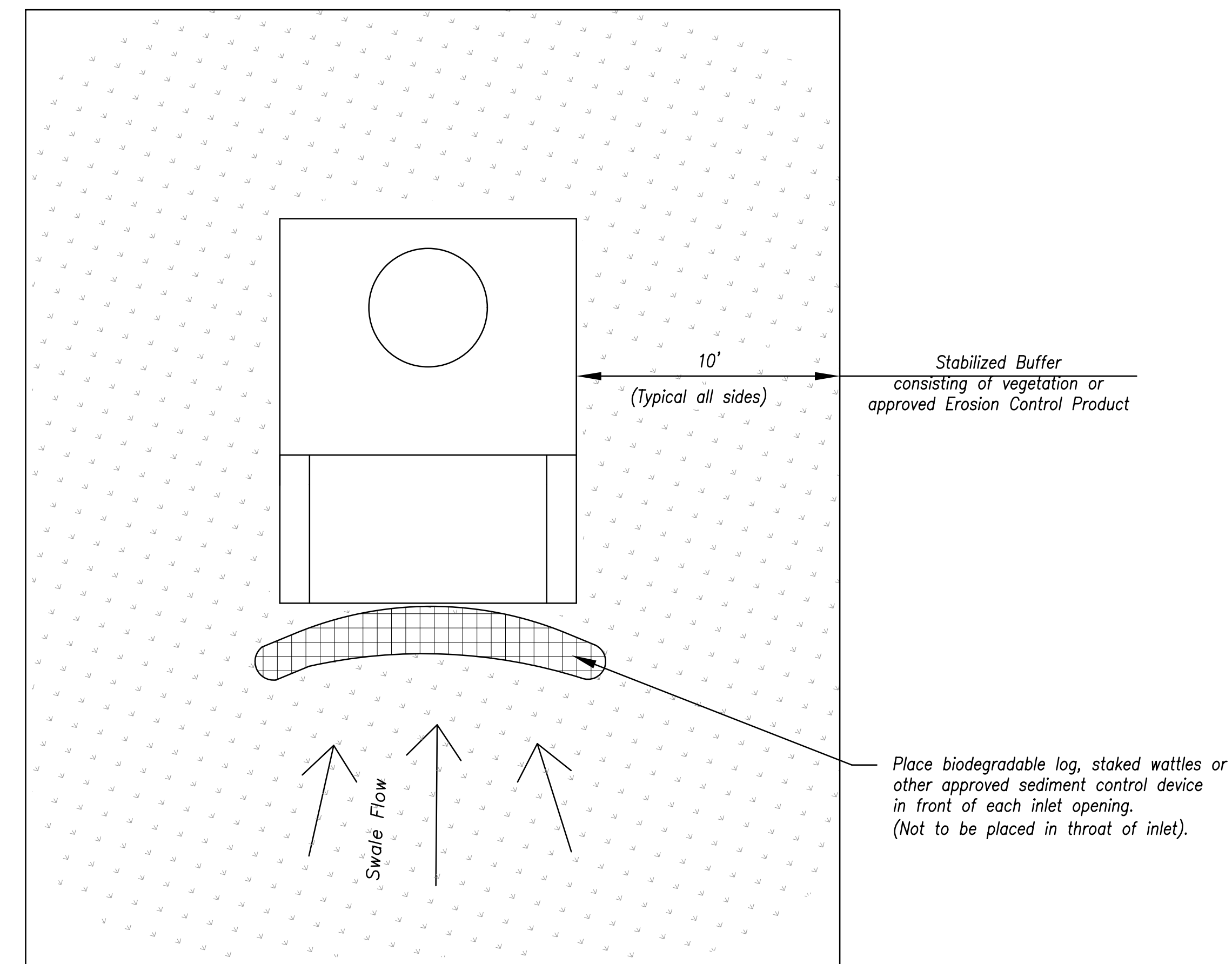


Plan
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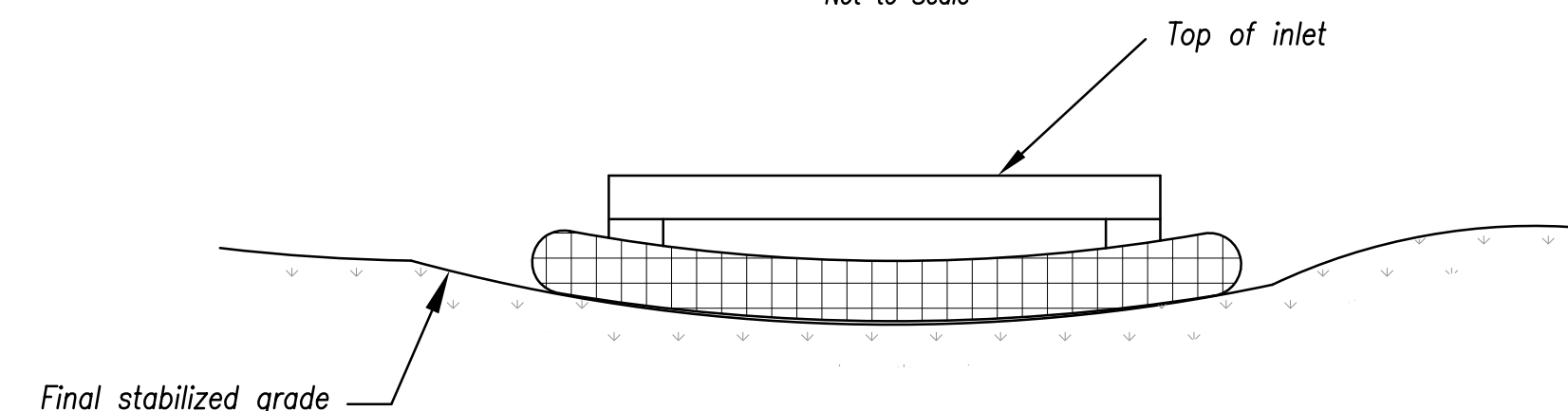
EARLY STAGE AREA INLET
(All open boxes and inlets not at final grade)

Notes:

1. Early Stage Area Inlet Sediment Barrier to be installed immediately after inlet or junction box is constructed.
2. Silt fence shall remain in place until excavated area is removed and Late Stage Area Inlet is being installed.
3. Backfill excavated area ONLY after final grading of the site. Stabilization of the site is to immediately follow.
4. Wire reinforced silt fence may be used in place of silt fence attached to wood frame.



Plan
Not to Scale



Front View

LATE STAGE AREA INLET
(Area inlets at final grade and existing inlets)

Maintenance:

1. Remove deposited sediment from excavated storage areas when available storage has been reduced by 20%.
2. Remove deposited sediment from filter socks or similar when any accumulation of sediment is visible.
3. Repair or replace as necessary to maintain function and integrity of installation.

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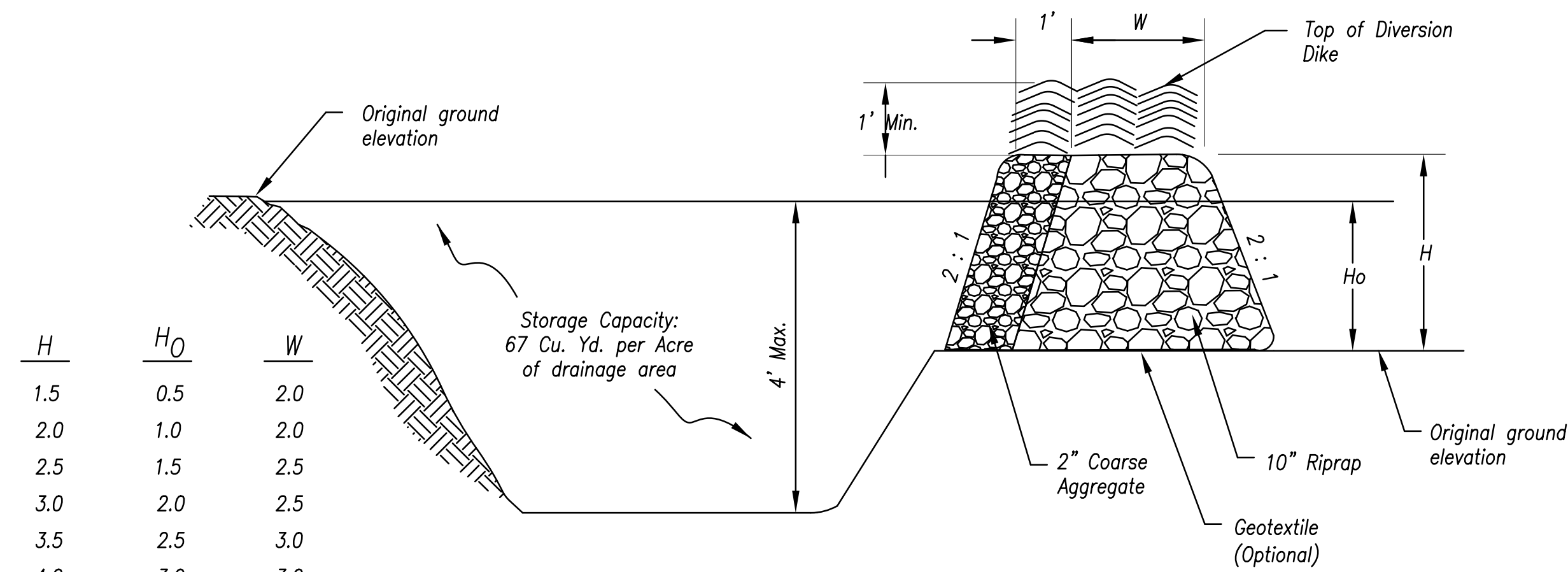


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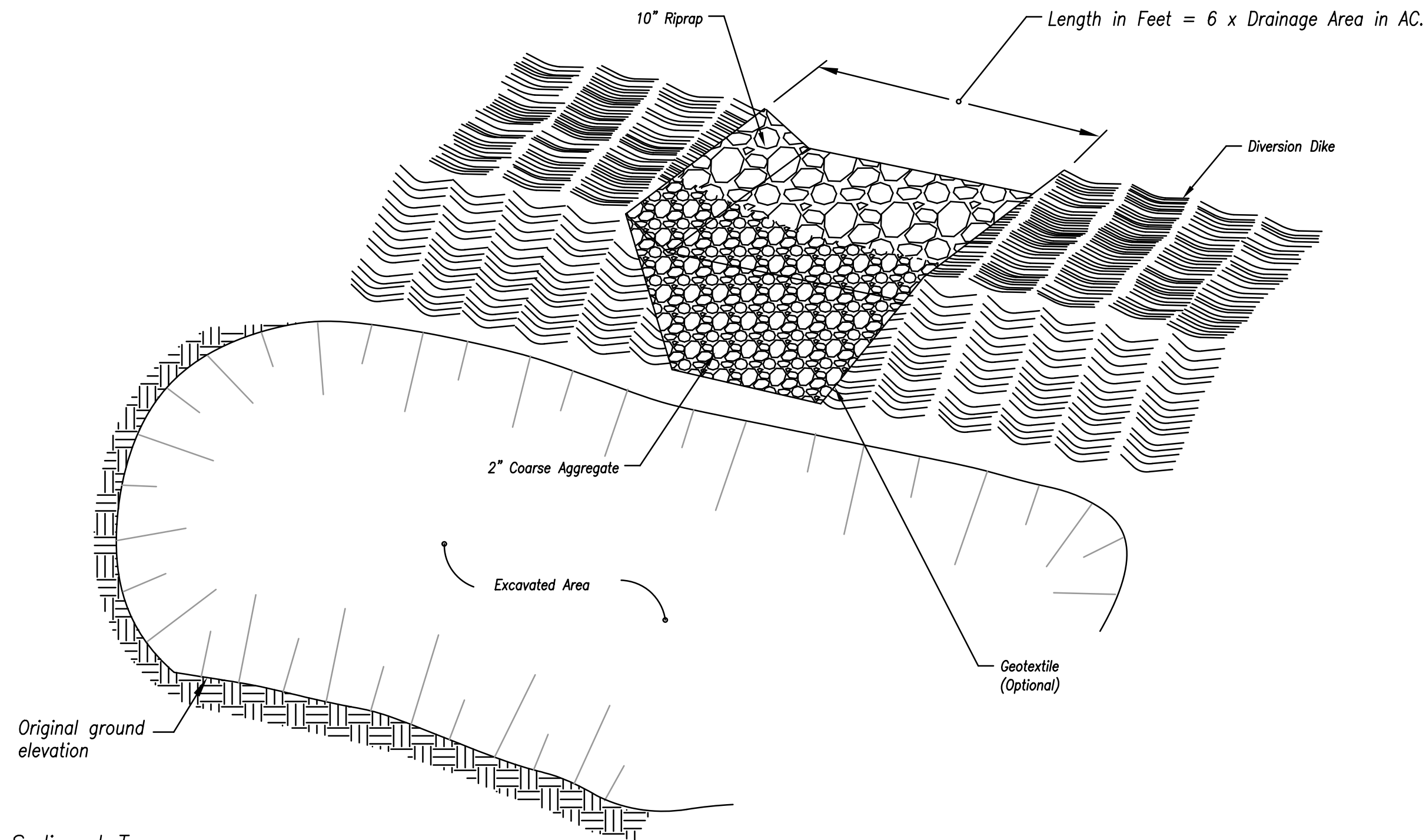
**AREA INLET AND
JUNCTION BOX PROTECTION**

**STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-07
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016**

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.



(*) Cross Section of Outlet
Not to Scale



(*) Perspective View of Outlet
Not to Scale

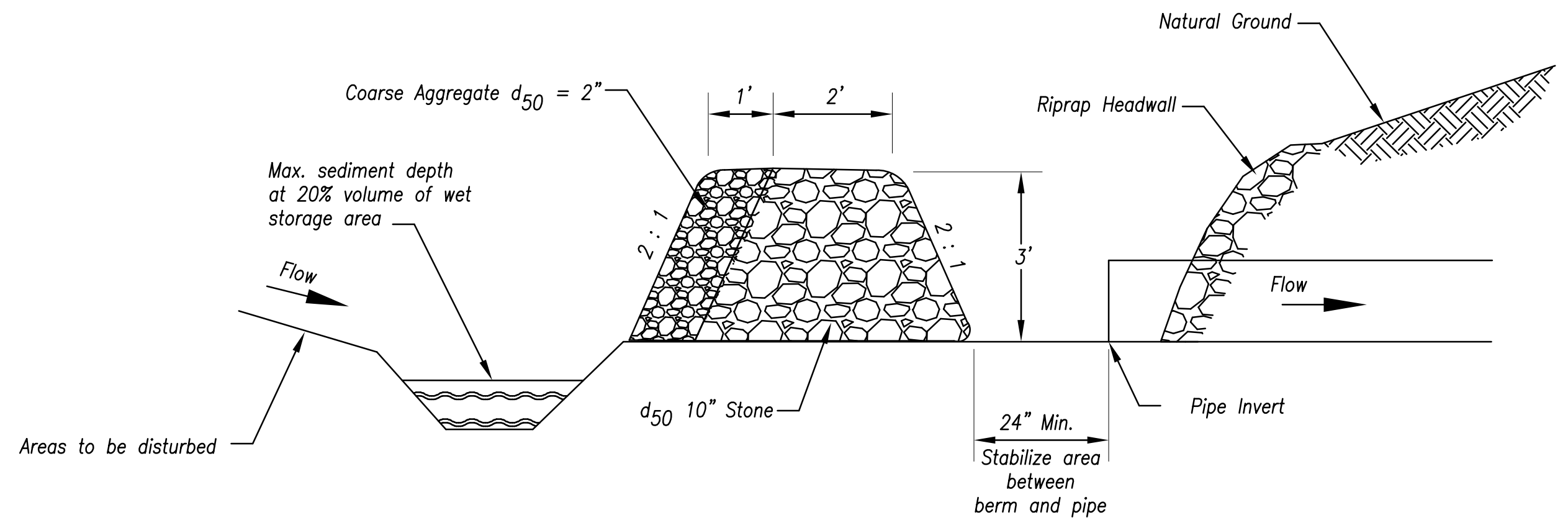
Notes for Sediment Trap:

1. The area under the embankment shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped of any vegetation and root mat.
2. Fill material for the embankment shall be free of roots or other woody vegetation, organic material, large stones, and other objectionable material. The embankment should be compacted in 6-inch layers by traversing with construction equipment.
3. The earthen embankment shall be stabilized immediately after installation.
4. Construction operations shall be carried out to minimize erosion and water pollution.
5. The structure shall be removed and the area stabilized when the upslope drainage area has been stabilized.
6. All cut and fill slopes shall be 2H : 1V or flatter, except for excavated, wet storage areas which may be at a maximum 1H : 1V grade.

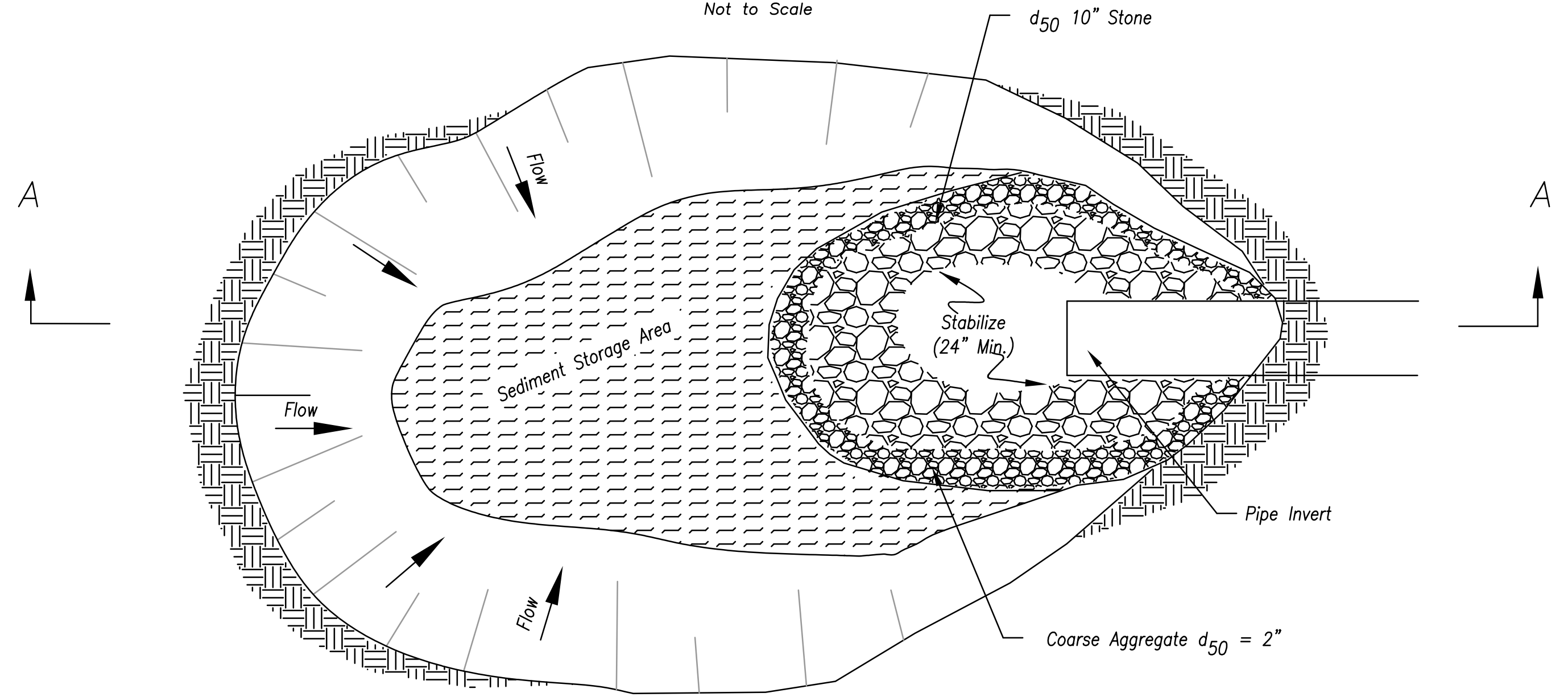
Maintenance for Sediment Trap:

1. Check sediment traps after periods of significant runoff.
2. Remove sediment and restore the trap to its original dimensions when sediment accumulates to 20% of the storage capacity.
3. Immediately repair any erosion damage to the embankment and outlet.
4. Keep outlet and pool area free of all trash and other debris.

SEDIMENT TRAP



Section A-A
Not to Scale



Plan View
Not to Scale

Notes for Sediment Trap at Culvert Opening:

1. The inlet protection device shall be constructed in a manner that will facilitate clean-out and disposal of trapped sediment and minimize interference with construction activities.
2. The inlet protection devices shall be constructed in such manner that any resultant ponding stormwater will not cause excessive inconvenience or damage to adjacent areas or structures.
3. Geometry of the design will be a horseshoe shape around the culvert inlet.
4. The toe of the riprap shall be no closer than 24" from the culvert opening to provide an acceptable emergency outlet for flows from larger storm events.
5. Storage requirements equivalent to that of temporary sediment trap.
6. 67 C.Y./Acre wet storage below base of stone.
7. 67 C.Y./Acre dry storage from base of stone to top of stone berm.

Maintenance for Sediment Trap at Culvert Opening:

1. Check sediment traps after periods of significant runoff.
2. Remove sediment and restore the trap to its original dimensions when sediment accumulates to 20% of the storage capacity.
3. Immediately repair any erosion damage to the embankment and outlet.
4. Keep outlet and pool area free of all trash and other debris.

SEDIMENT TRAP AT CULVERT OPENING

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.

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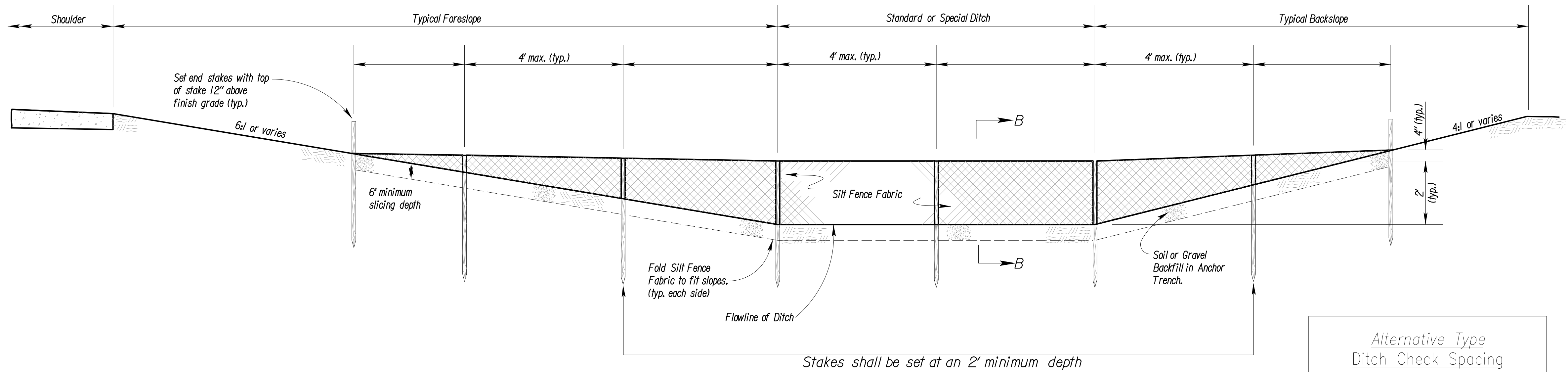
KANSAS CITY
METRO CHAPTER

SEDIMENT TRAPS

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-08
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016

Notes for Silt Fence Ditch Check:

1. Stakes shall be 4' (min.) long and one of the following materials:
 - a. Hardwood - 1 3/16" x 1 3/16";
 - b. Southern Pine (No. 2) - 2 5/8" x 2 5/8";
 - c. Steel U, T, L, or C Section - .95 lbs. per 1'-0";
 - d. Synthetic - same strength as wood stakes.
2. Cross pieces shall be of same material as stakes.
3. Attach fence fabric securely on 6" centers (max.).
4. Use of high flow material is acceptable.
5. Refer to plan sheets to estimate the length of silt fence required.
6. Use support fencing when tributary area is greater than 2.4 acres or when ditch gradient is greater than 2 percent.
7. Silt fence sliced in to a 6" minimum depth.
8. Elevation at tie in points shall be a minimum of 4" higher than the center.

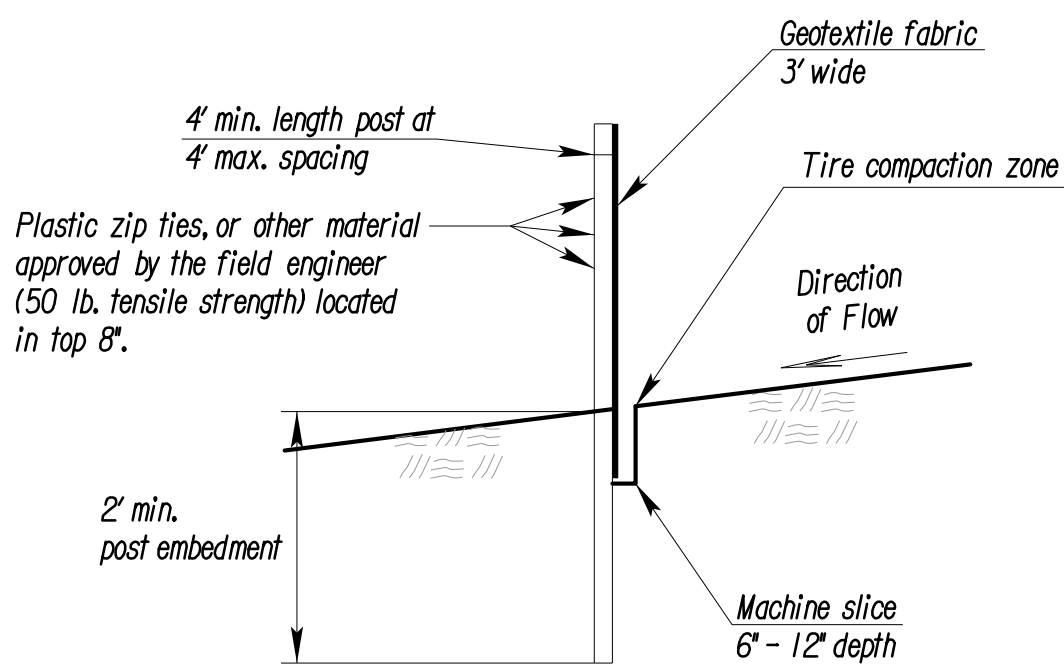


TYPICAL ELEVATION

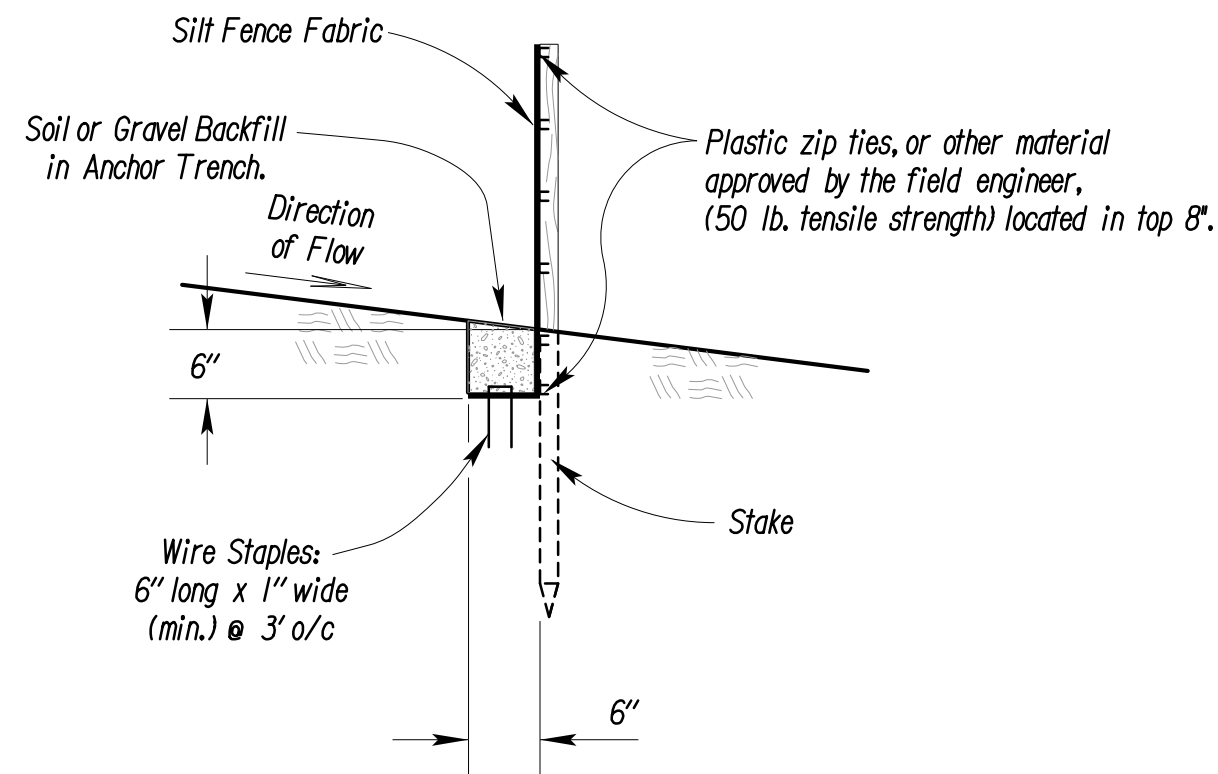
Alternative Type
Ditch Check Spacing

Ditch Centerline Slope (%)	Spacing Interval (Feet)
1.0	200
2.0	100
3.0	65
4.0	50
5.0	40
6.0	33

Note: Use this spacing for all except Rock Ditch Checks.

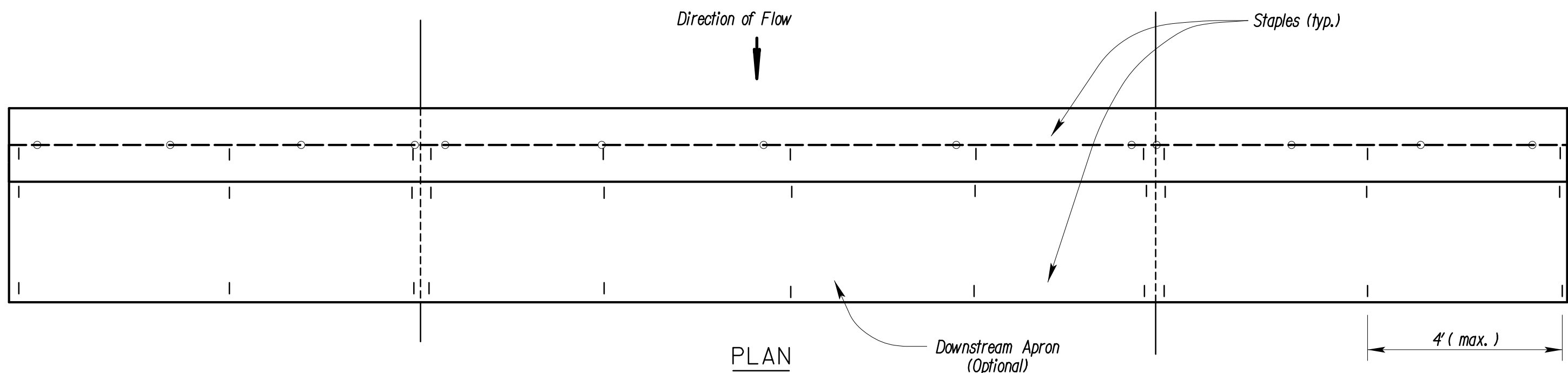


SECTION B-B

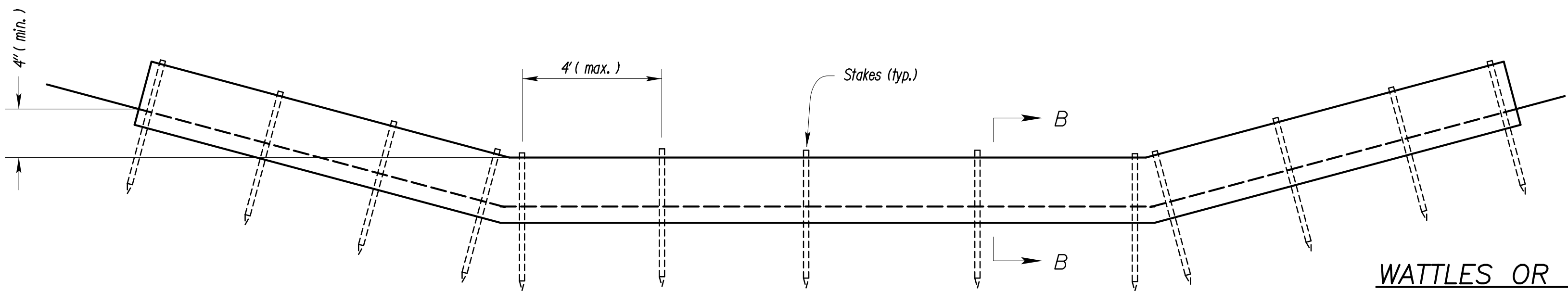


SILT FENCE DITCH CHECK

NO SCALE



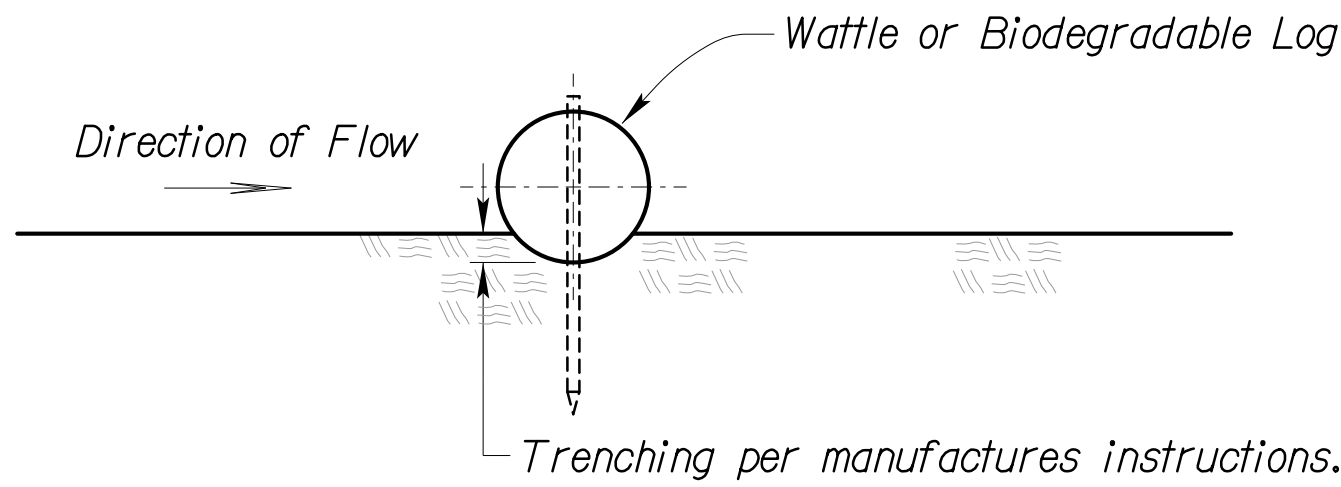
PLAN



TYPICAL ELEVATION

Notes for Wattles and Biodegradable Log Ditch Check:

1. Use as many biodegradable log sections as necessary to ensure water does not flow around end of ditch check.
2. Overlap sections a minimum of 18"
3. Stakes shall be per manufacturer's instructions. Length of stakes shall be a minimum of 2 times the diameter of the log or 24" minimum.
4. Use Erosion Control (Class 1) (Type C) as the downstream apron when directed by the Engineer.
5. Use 9" diameter logs when used with Erosion Control (Class 2) (Any Type) channel lining. Smaller diameter logs may be used with Erosion Control (Class 2) (Any Type) channel lining as directed by the Engineer.



SECTION B - B

WATTLES OR BIODEGRADABLE LOG DITCH CHECKS

OR Filter Sock Ditch Check

NO SCALE

Modified from Kansas Department of Transportation Standard
Details for Erosion Control and Sediment Control.

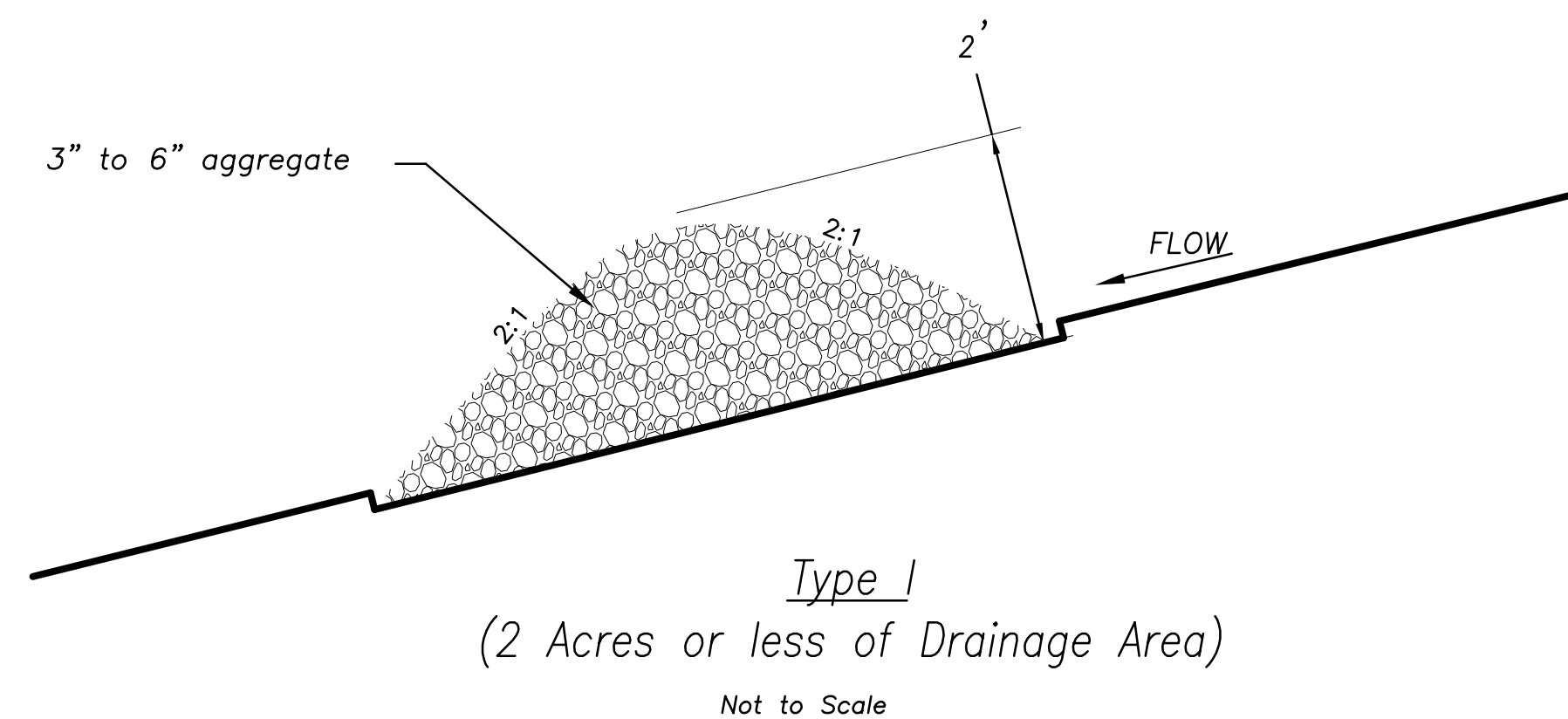
AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION



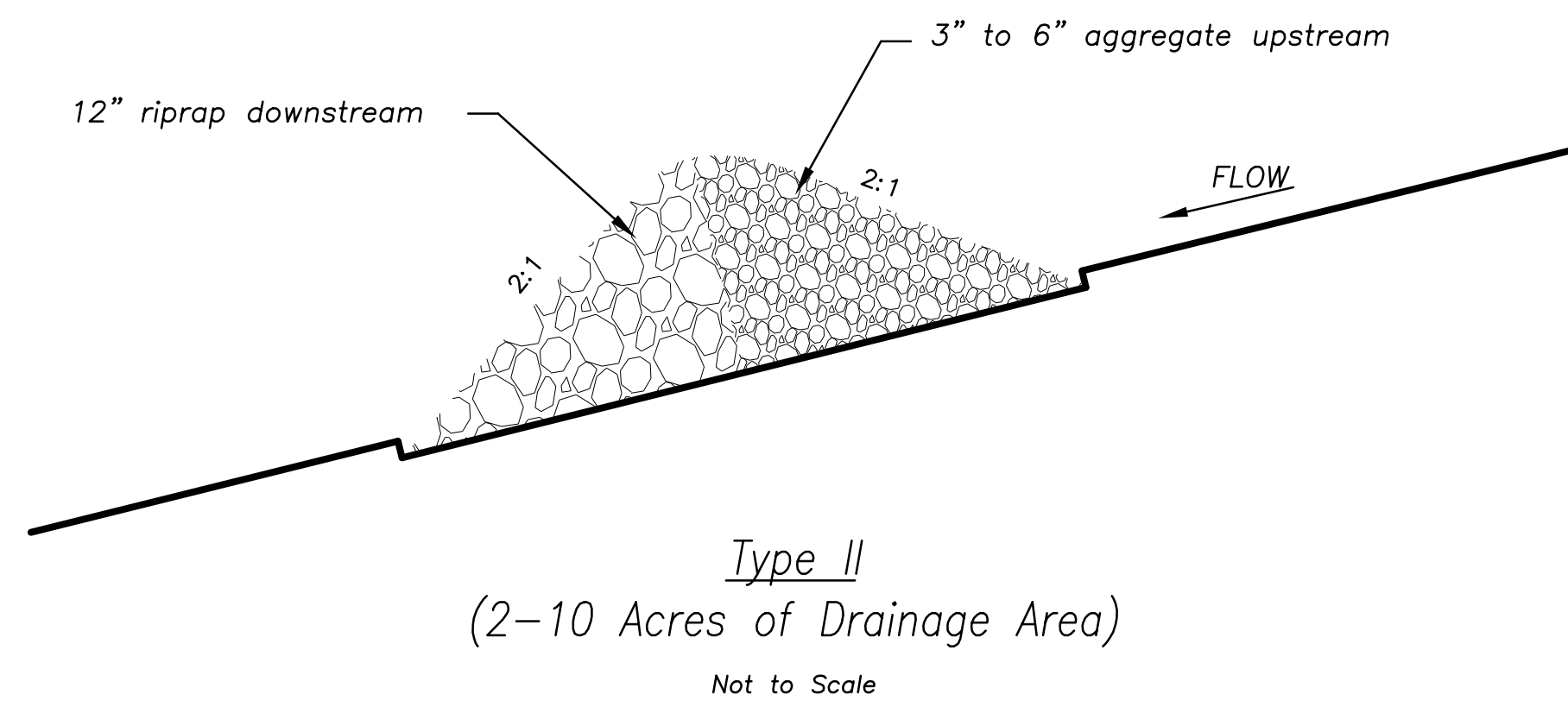
KANSAS CITY
METRO CHAPTER

SILT FENCE AND WATTLE/
BIODEGRADABLE LOG
DITCH CHECKS

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-09
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016



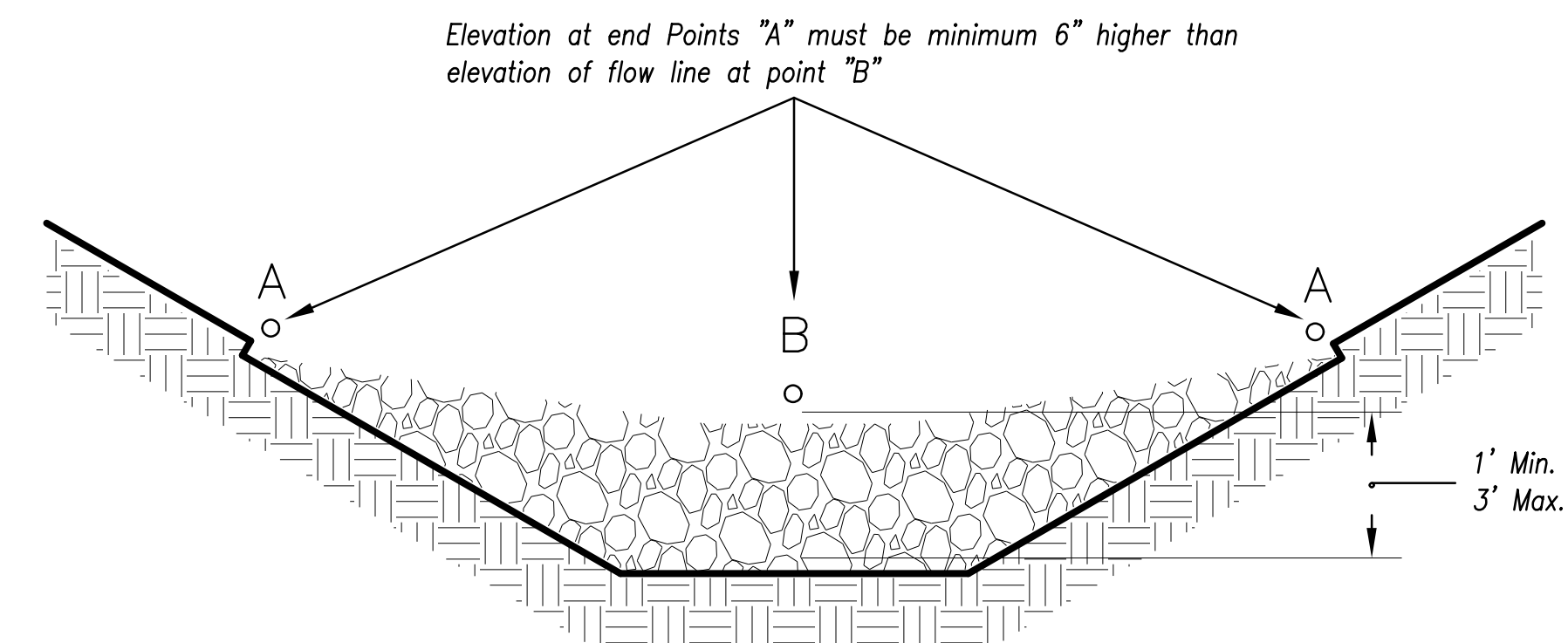
Type I
(2 Acres or less of Drainage Area)
Not to Scale



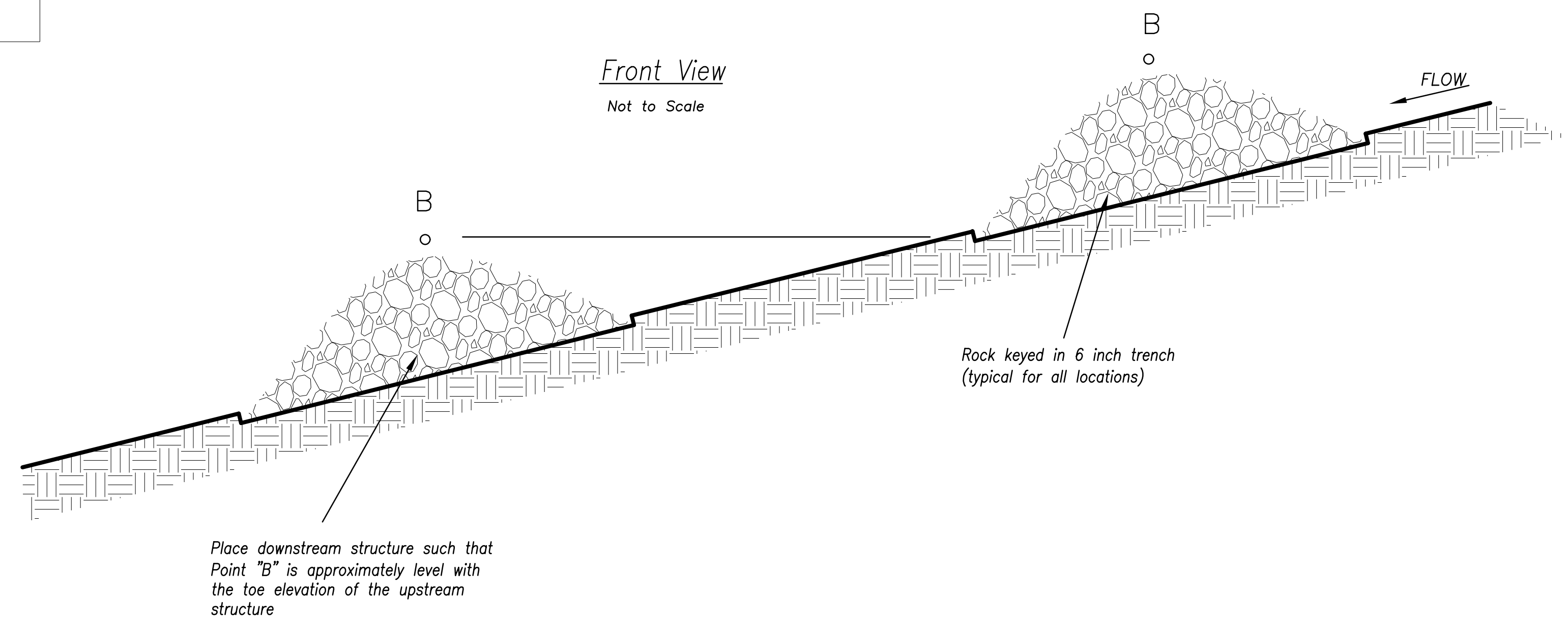
Type II
(2–10 Acres of Drainage Area)
Not to Scale

ROCK DITCH CHECK

<u>Temporary Rock Ditch Check Spacing</u>	
Ditch Centerline Slope (%)	Spacing Interval (Feet)
5.0	60
6.0	50
7.0	43
8.0	36
9.0	33
10.0	29
Note: Use this spacing only for Rock Ditch Checks.	



Front View
Not to Scale



Spacing Between Check Dams (all types)
Not to Scale

Notes:

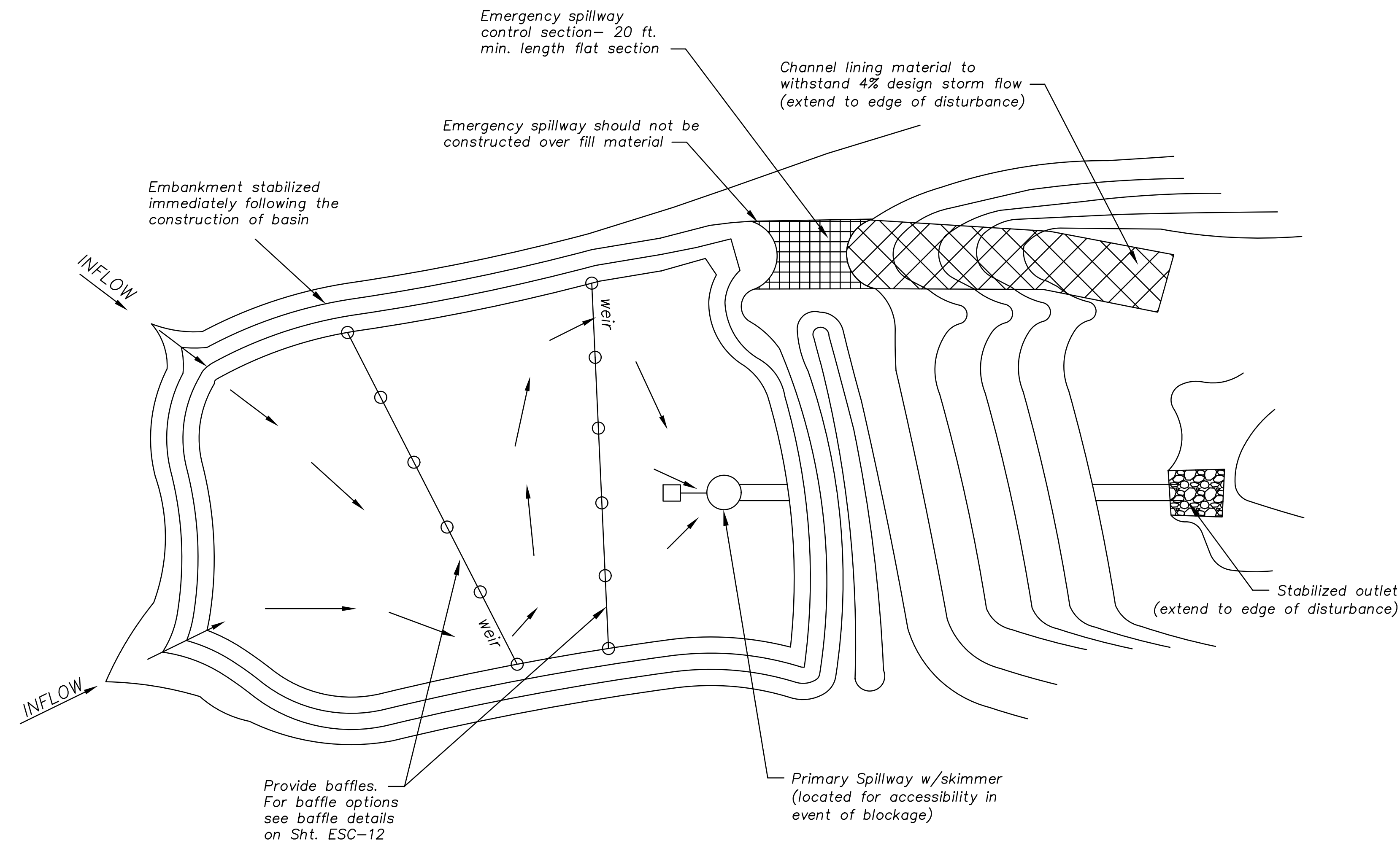
1. Rock check dams shall be used only for drainage areas less than 10 acres unless approved by the City Engineer.
2. Use rock checks only in situations where the ditch slope exceeds 6%.

Maintenance:

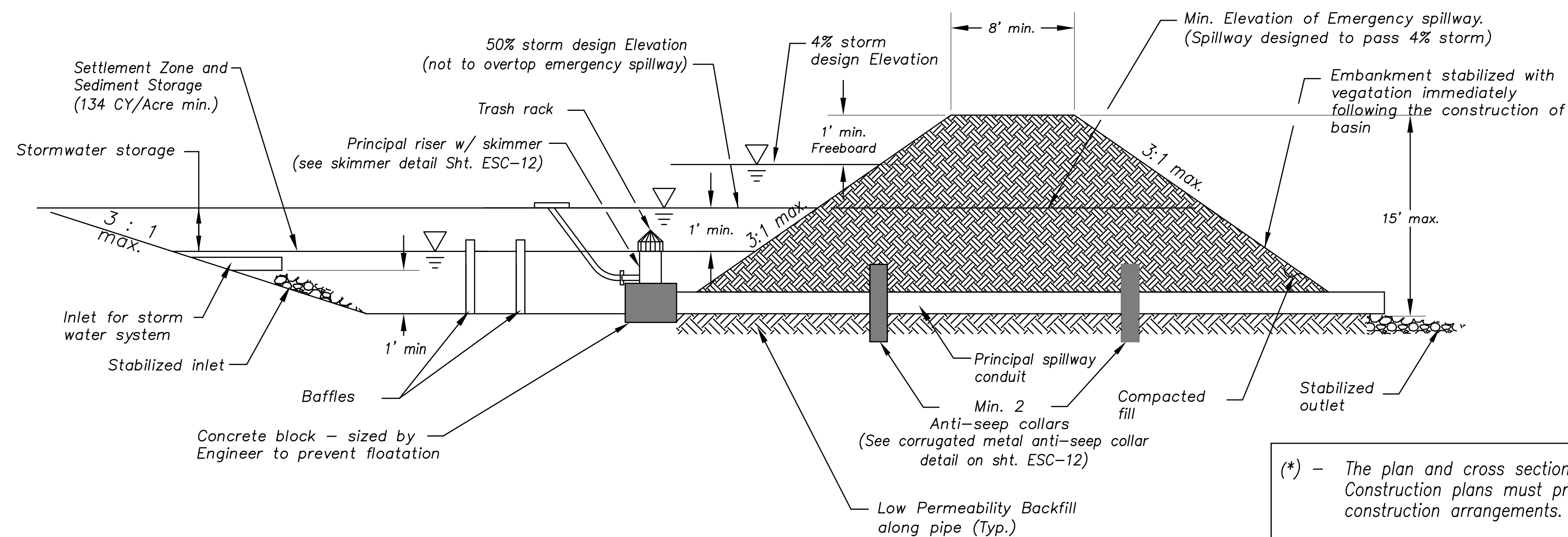
1. Remove and dispose of sediment deposits when the deposit approaches ½ the height of the ditch check.
2. Replace and reshape as necessary to maintain function and integrity of installation.

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.

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	KANSAS CITY METRO CHAPTER
ROCK DITCH CHECKS	STANDARD DRAWING NUMBER ESC-10 ADOPTED: 10/24/2016



Plan View (*)
Not to Scale



Cross Section (*)
Not to Scale

(*) — The plan and cross section are schematic in nature. Construction plans must provide specific site construction arrangements.

Sediment Basin Design Summary (**)

Design Item	Basin #1	Basin #2	Units	Notes
Site Data:				
Tributary Drainage Area to Pond			Acres	
50% (2 yr) Design Flow			cfs	
4% (25 yr) Design Flow			cfs	
Pond Data:				
Minimum Sediment Storage Volume			cu yd	134 cy/acre required minimum
Provided Sediment Storage Volume			cu yd	
Bottom Elevation			Ft	
Sediment Cleanout Elevation			Ft	Elevation equal to 20% of original design volume
Top of Riser Elevation			Ft	Top of dry storage volume
Emergency Spillway Elevation			Ft	at or above Q-2 elevation. 1.0 ft min above principal spillway
Top of Dam Elevation			Ft	1.0 ft min above Q-25 elevation
Basin Shape Data:				
A = Area at Normal Pool			SF	
L = Length of Flow Path			Ft	
We = Effective Width = A/L			Ft	
Length to Width Ratio = L/We				
Principal Spillway Data:				
Riser Pipe dia			in	15" min. Size for 2 year flow minimum
Barrel Pipe dia			in	15" min. Size for 2 year flow minimum
Concrete Base size for Riser Pipe			CY	Size to prevent flotation. 1.25 safety factor required
Skimmer Size				Designer to provide specific details and calculations per application to dewater in 48 to 72 hours
Emergency Spillway Data:				
Design Depth in Spillway			ft	
Design Velocity in Spillway			ft/sec	
Lining Material				Designer to provide specific details and calculations per application
(**) — Required on all Sediment Basin Plan Sheets				

Sediment Basin Notes:

- Interior baffles shall be provided to reduce short-circuiting of the basin. See Sht. ESC-12 for approved baffle options.
- Emergency spillways to be located in a non-fill location when feasible and shall be lined with a non-erodible material such as Riprap or Turf Reinforcement Mat.
- When directed, sediment basins shall be fenced using construction fence or other material for safety reasons and include warning signs, reading: "Danger — KEEP OUT".

Maintenance:

- Check temporary sediment basins after periods of significant runoff.
- Remove sediment and restore the basin to its original dimensions when sediment accumulates to 20% of the storage capacity.
- Immediately repair any erosion damage to the embankment and outlets.
- Repair and/or replace baffles as necessary to maintain function and integrity of installation.
- Keep outlet, skimmer and pool area free of all trash and other debris.

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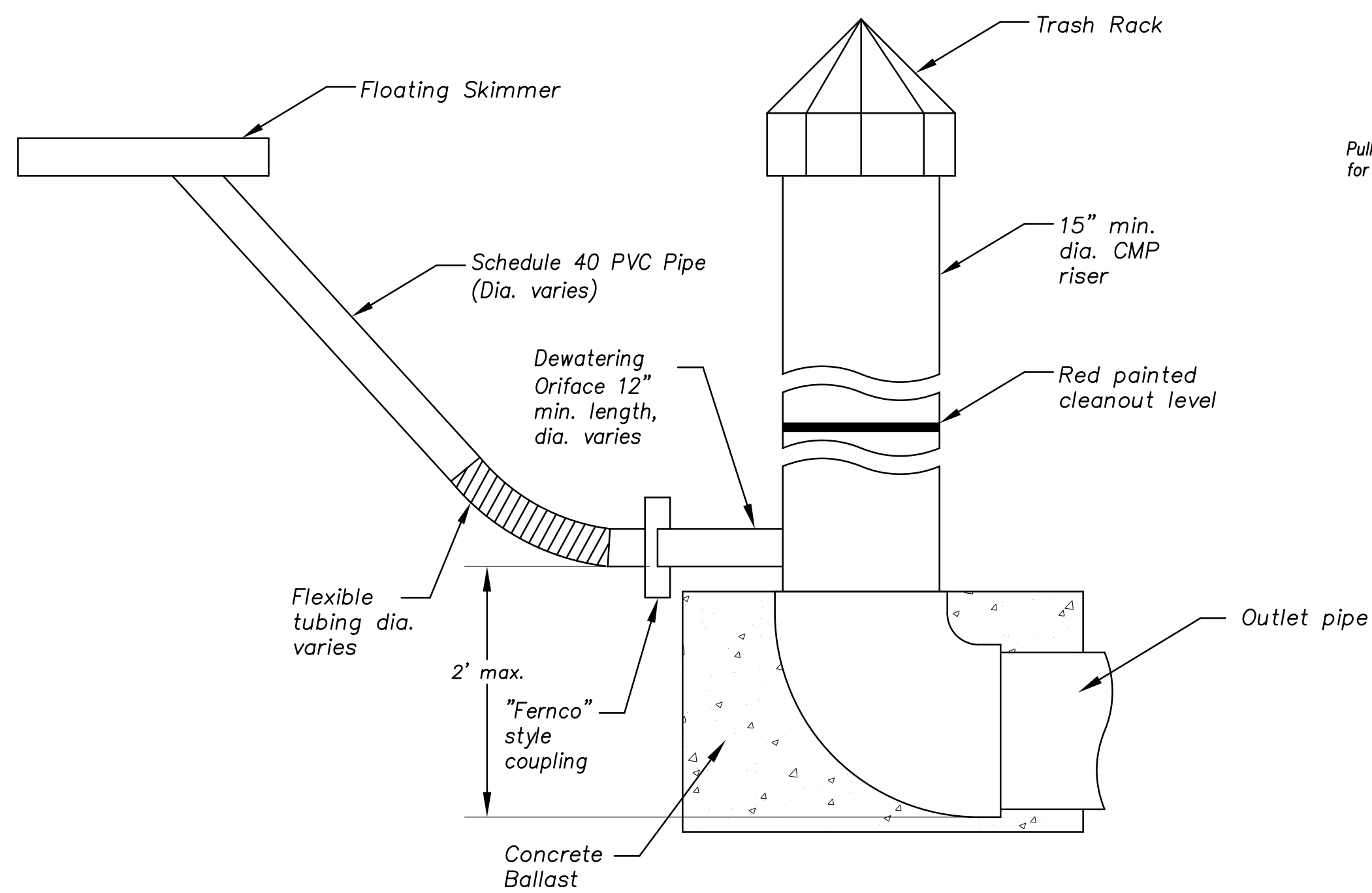


KANSAS CITY
METRO CHAPTER

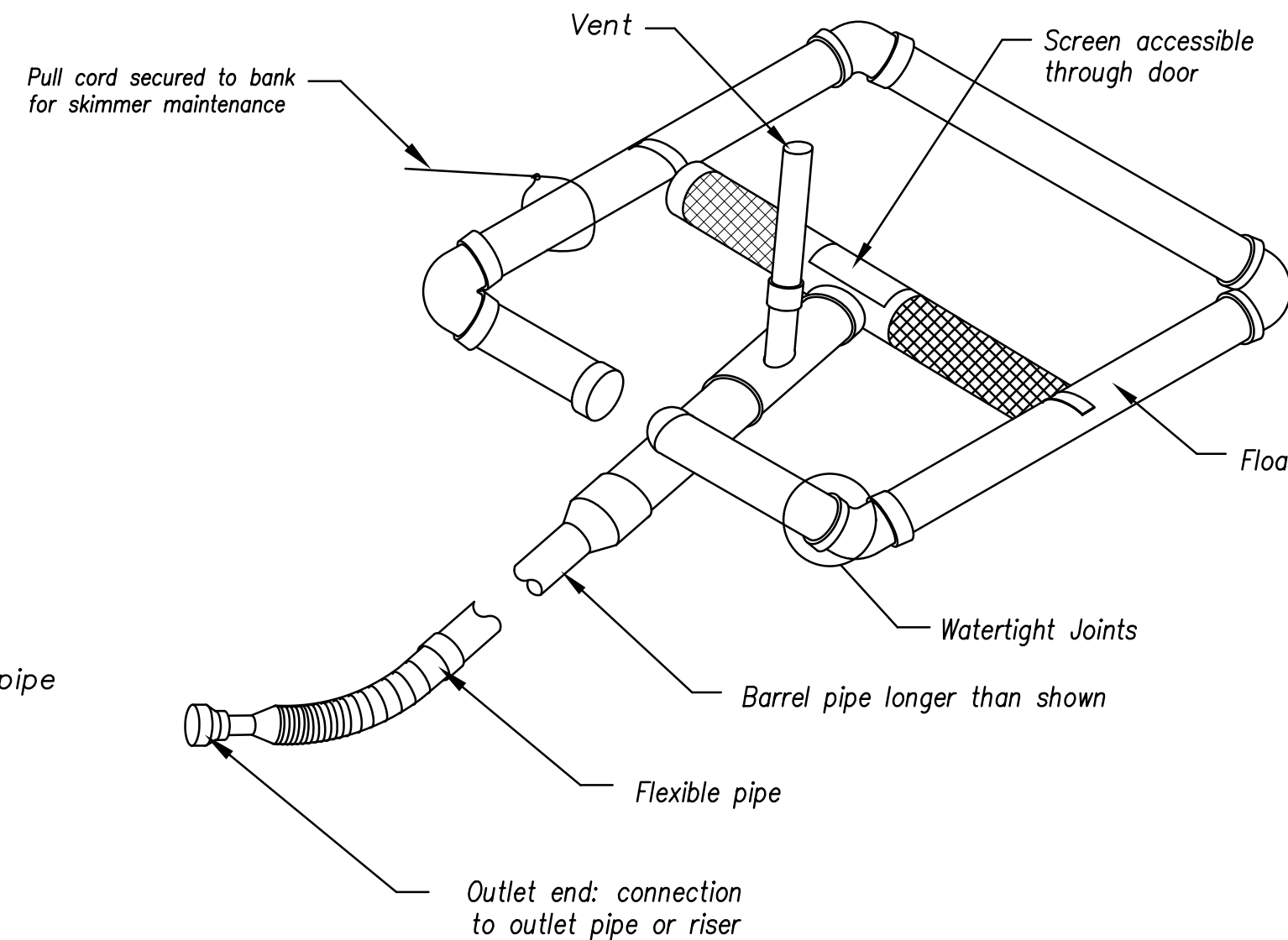
SEDIMENT BASIN

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-II
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details
for Erosion and Sediment Control.

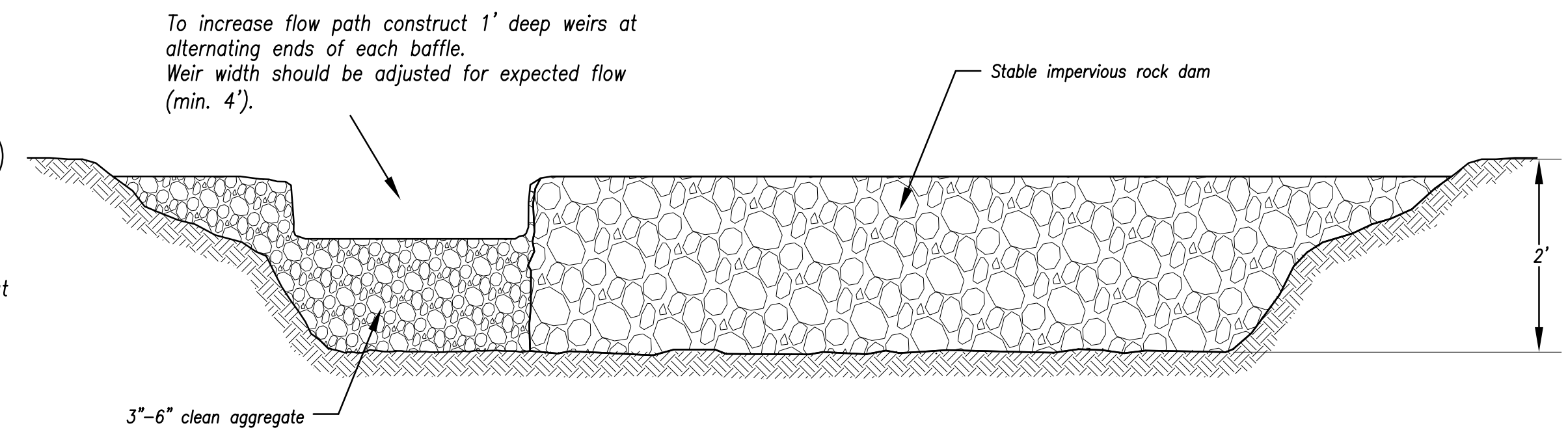


PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY DETAIL

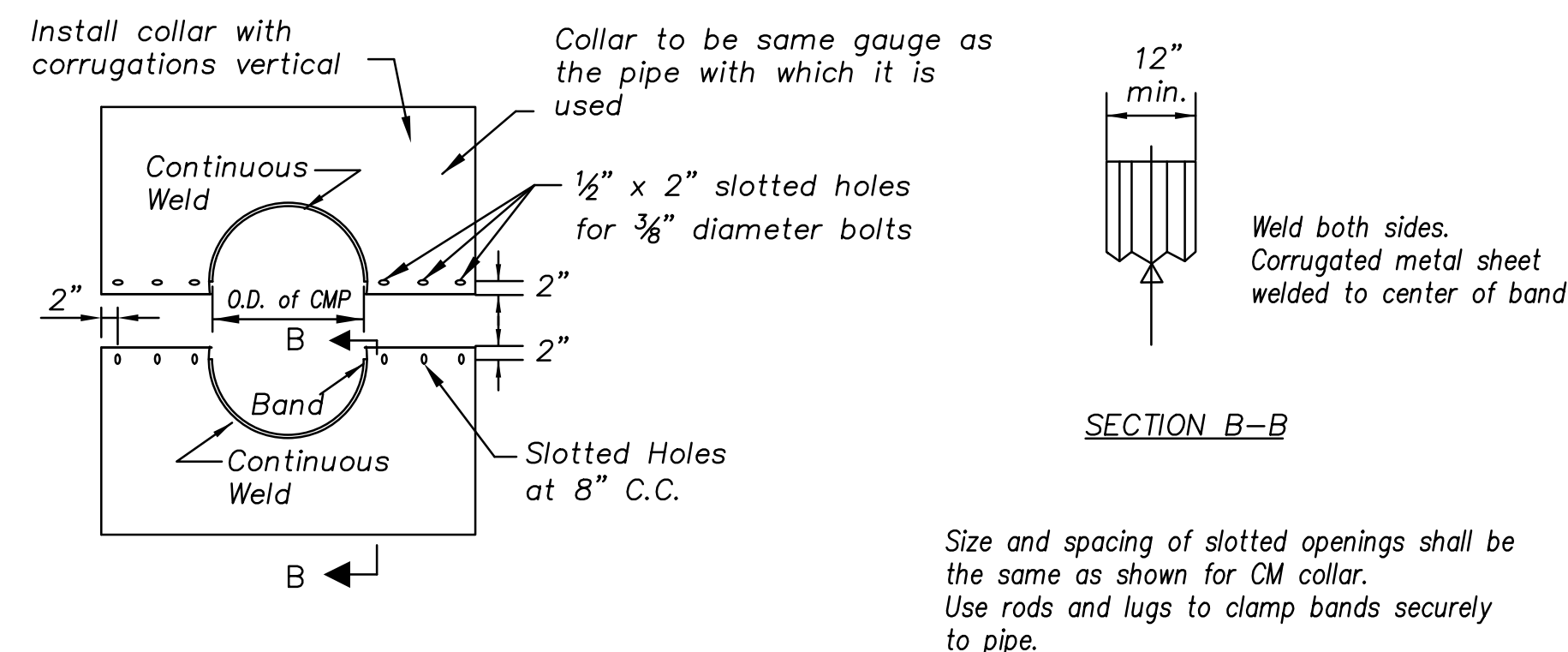


SKIMMER DETAIL (Typ.) *

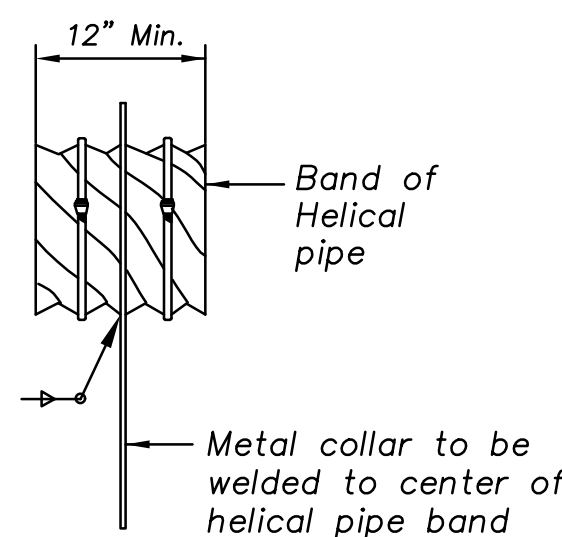
* Designer to provide specific details per application (e.g. pipe sizes, screen sizes, perforation, etc.) as required.



Option A - Rock with Weir

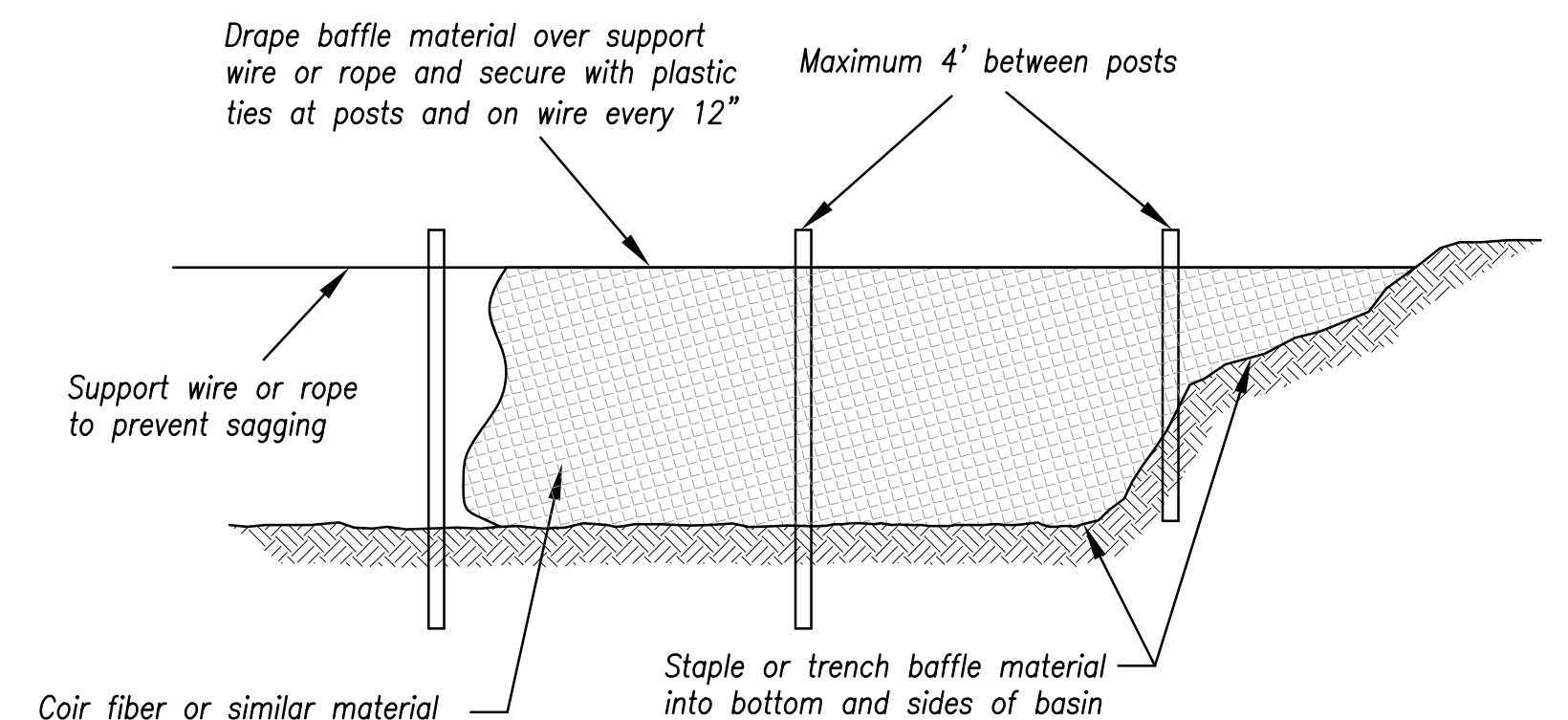
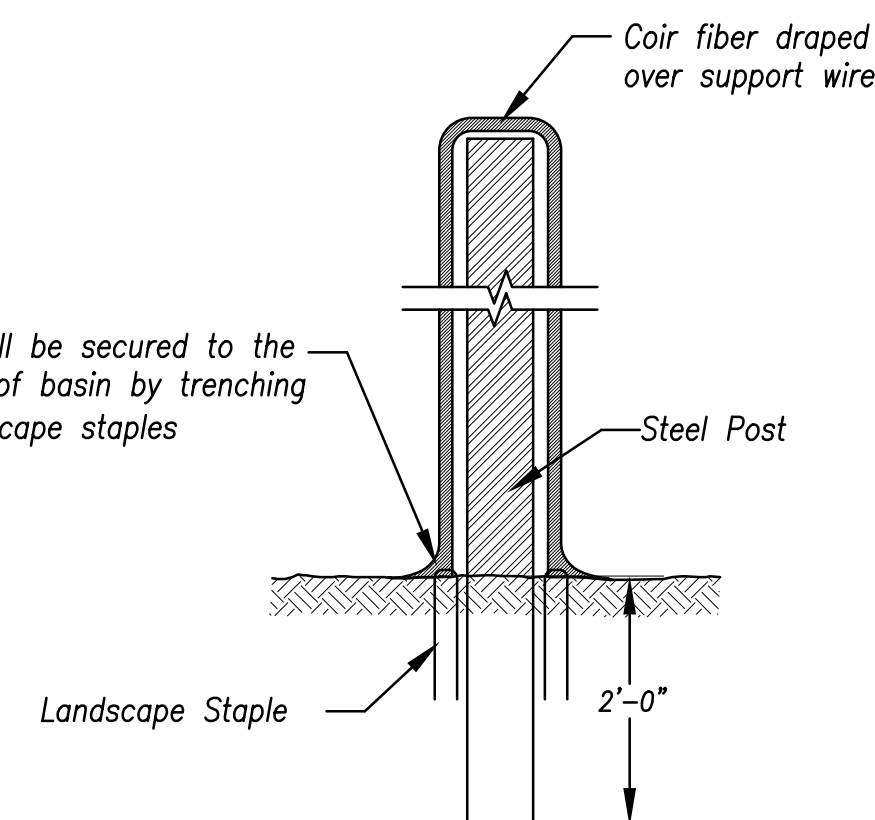


SECTION B-B



PARTIAL ELEVATION

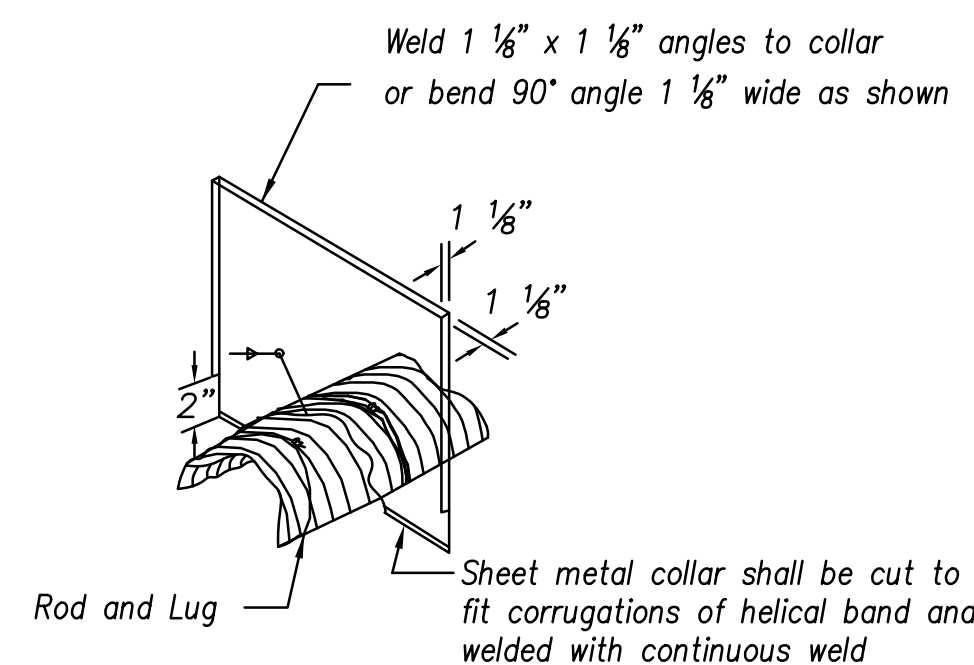
Baffle material shall be secured to the bottom and sides of basin by trenching or using 12" landscape staples



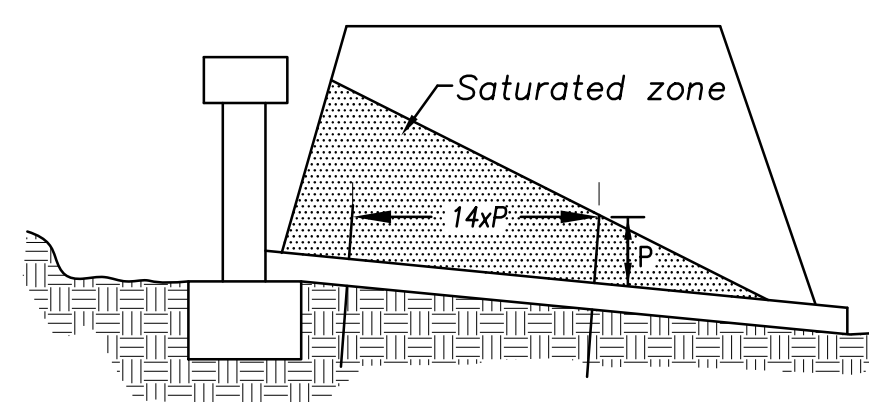
Option B - Coir Fiber Material

BAFFLE DETAILS

Not to Scale



ISOMETRIC VIEW



ANTI-SEEPAGE COLLAR LOCATIONS

CORRUGATED METAL ANTI-SEEPAGE COLLAR DETAIL

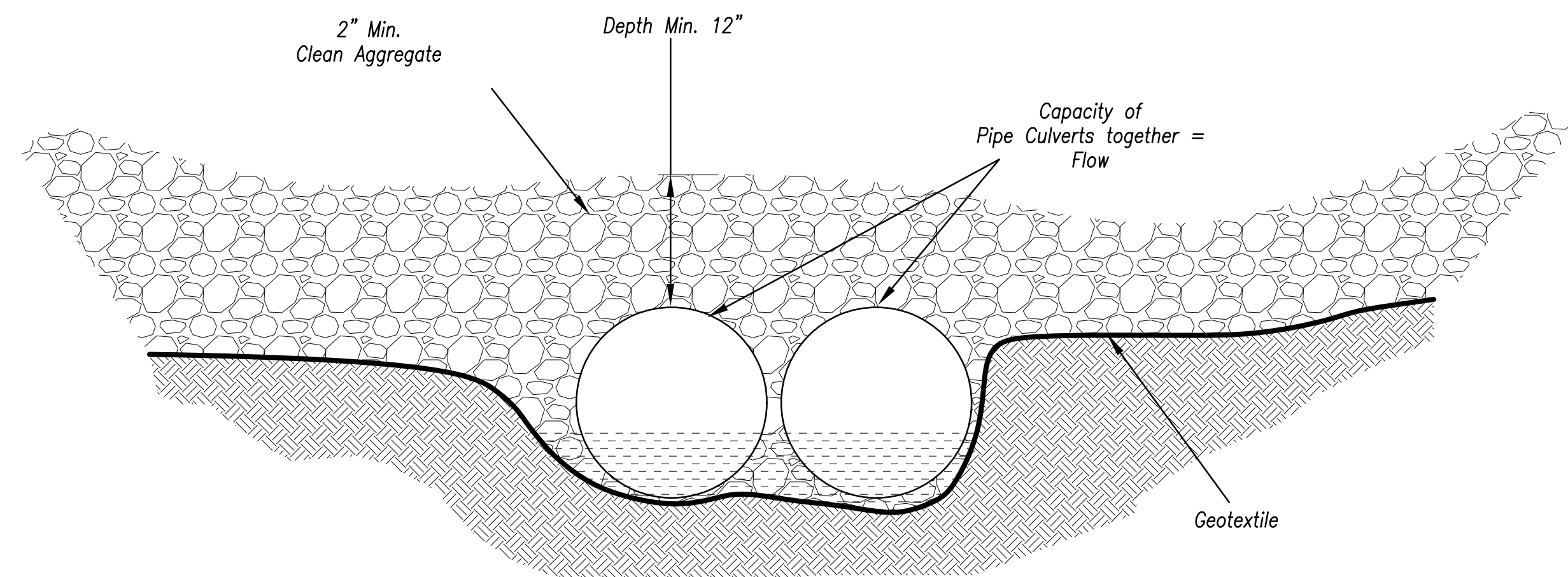
Not to Scale

Anti-Seepage Collar Notes:

- Connections between the anti-seepage collar and the barrel must be watertight.
- P = projection distance. Sized as required to achieve at least a 10% increase in seepage length.
- $14xP$ = Max. spacing between collars.
- Collars shall generally be placed in the middle third of the embankment, and within the saturated zone.
- All materials to be in accordance with construction material specifications.
- When specified on the plans, coating of collars shall be in accordance with construction material specifications.
- Unassembled collars shall be marked by painting or tagging to identify matching pairs.
- The lap between the two half sections and between the pipe and connecting band shall be caulked with asphalt mastic at the time of installation.
- Each collar shall be furnished with two (2) $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter rods with standard tank lugs for connecting the collars to the pipe.
- For bands and collars, modification of the details shown may be used providing equal water tightness is maintained and detailed drawings are Submitted and approved by the Engineer prior to delivery.
- Two other types of anti-seep collars are:
 - Corrugated metal, similar to above, except shop welded to a 4 ft. section of the pipe and connected to the pipe with connecting bands.
 - Concrete, 6 inches thick, formed around the pipe with #3 rebar spaced 15".

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.

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 Kansas City Metro Chapter	KANSAS CITY METRO CHAPTER
SEDIMENT BASIN - DETAILS	
STANDARD DRAWING NUMBER ESC-I2 ADOPTED: 10/24/2016	



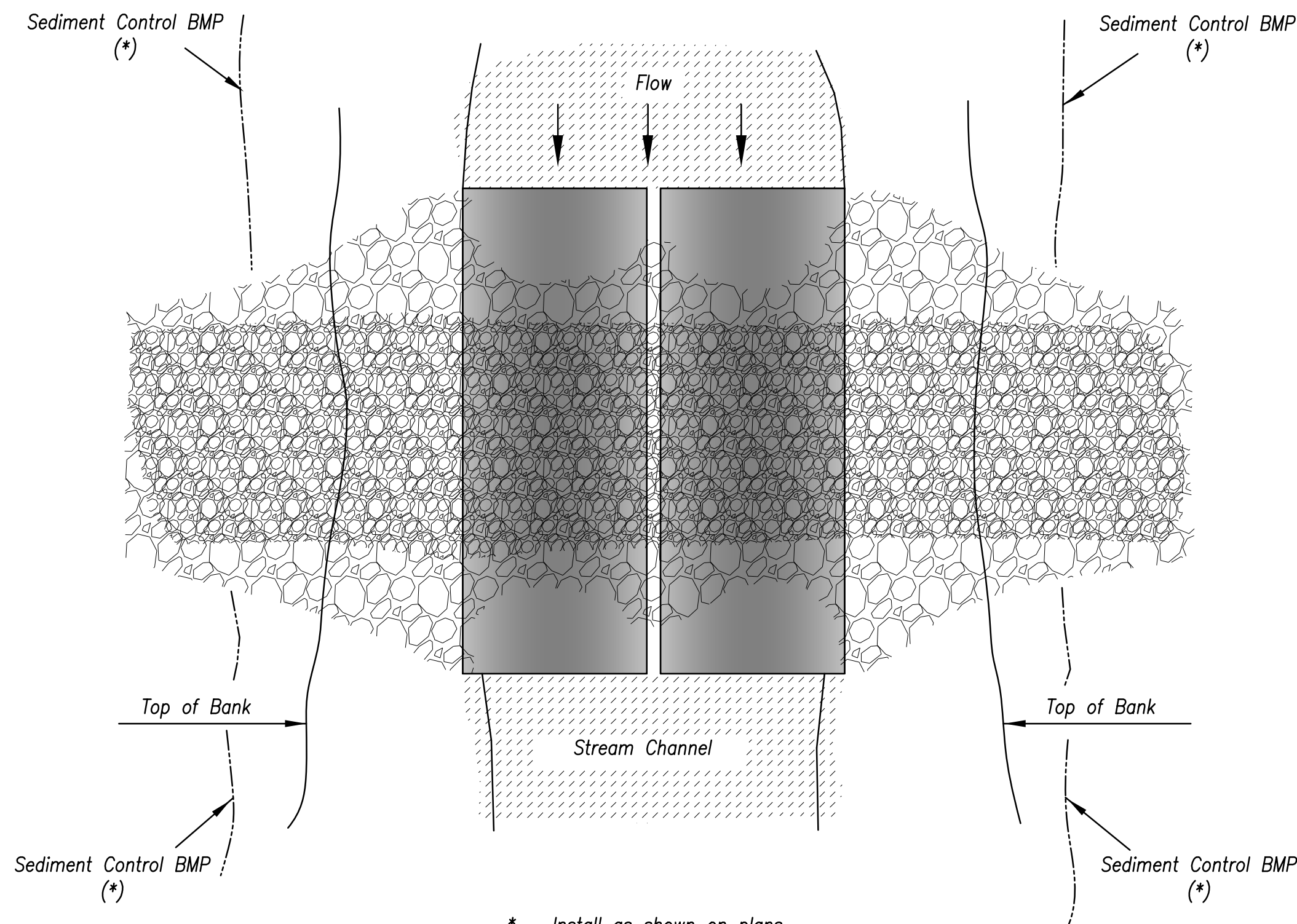
ELEVATION

Maintenance:

1. Repair stream bank erosion by stabilizing with erosion control BMPs such as erosion control blankets.
2. For in-stream degradation, armor the culvert outlet(s) with riprap to dissipate energy.
3. If sediment or debris is accumulating upstream of the crossing, remove as needed to maintain the functionality of the crossing.
4. If a temporary crossing is requiring excessive maintenance, replacement with a larger culvert or alternate design may be necessary.

Notes for Temporary Stream Crossing:

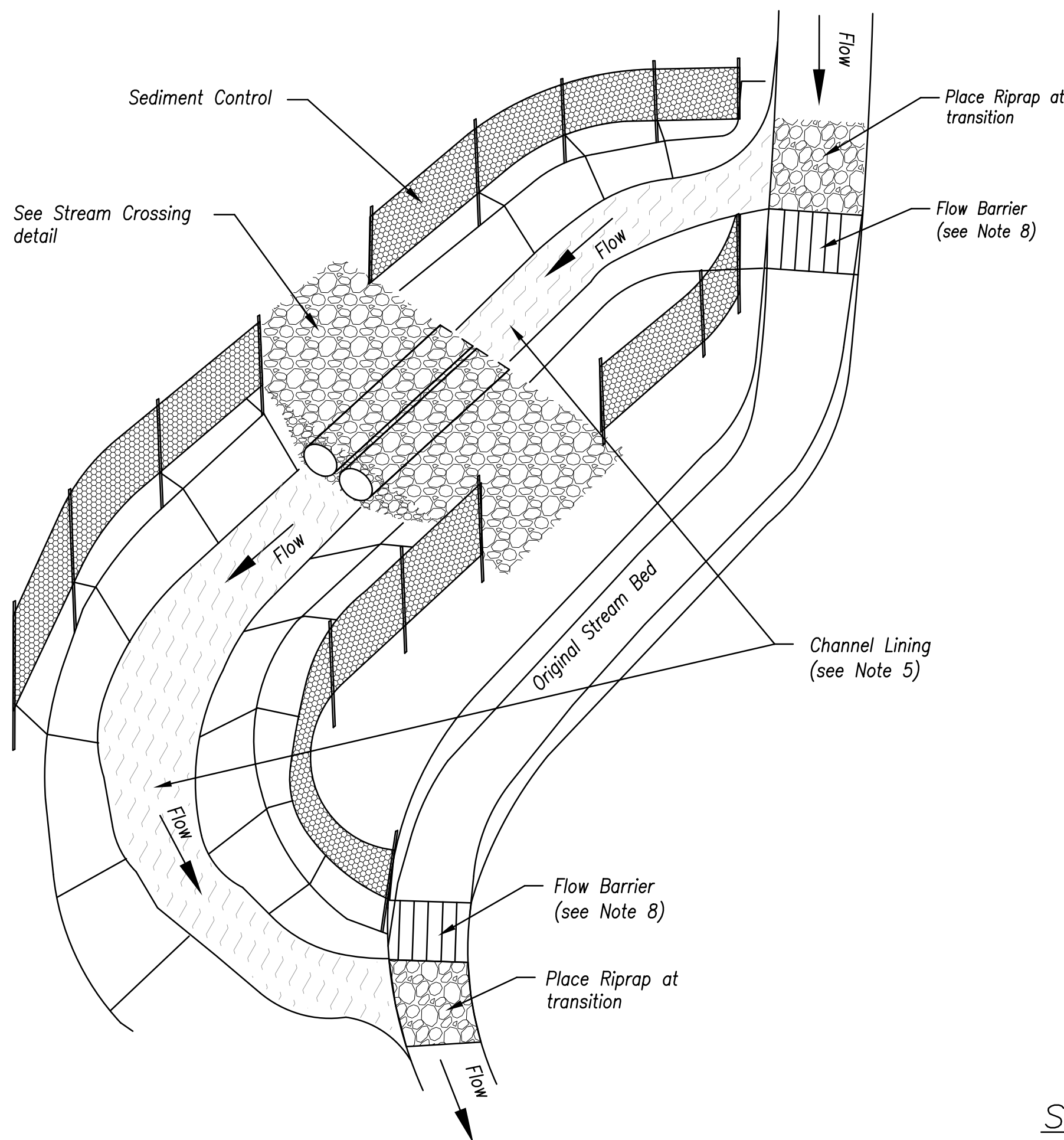
1. Clearing and excavation of the stream bed and banks shall be kept to a minimum.
2. Place one pipe, buried 6" into the stream bottom, at the lowest point of the channel to allow the passage of aquatic organisms. Additional pipes shall be placed along the remainder of the stream channel bottom such that ordinary high water (OHW) flows designated in the Contract Documents shall flow through the pipes without overtopping the crossing. (See Specification for more information).
3. Geotextile shall be placed on the streambed and streambanks prior to placement of the pipe culvert and aggregate. The geotextile shall cover the streambed and extend a minimum of 6 inches and a maximum of 1 foot beyond the end of culvert and bedding material. Filter cloth reduces settlement and improves crossing stability.
4. The culvert shall extend a minimum of 1 foot beyond the upstream and downstream toe of the aggregate placed around the culvert. In no case shall the culvert exceed 40 feet in length.
5. The culvert shall be covered with a minimum of 1 foot of aggregate. If multiple culverts are used, they shall be separated by at least 12" of compacted aggregate fill.
6. As soon as crossing no longer needed, all structures including culverts, bedding and geotextile materials shall be removed. Removal of the structure and clean-up of the area shall be accomplished without construction equipment working in the channel.
7. Upon removal of the structure, the stream and banks shall immediately be shaped to its original cross-section and properly stabilized. Take care to minimize the amount of sediment lost into the stream.



* - Install as shown on plans

PLAN VIEW

TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING



Notes for Temporary Diversion Channel:

1. The diversion channel crossing must be operational before work is done in the stream. Construction will be performed in the dry.
2. Minimum width of bottom shall be 6 feet or equal to bottom width of existing streambed, whichever is less.
3. Maximum steepness of side slopes shall be 2H:1V. Depth and grade may be variable, dependent on site conditions, but shall be sufficient to ensure continuous flow of water in diversion.
4. Channel must be lined with riprap or turf reinforcement mat depending on the expected velocity and shear stress in the channel.
5. Stream diversion liners shall be secured at the upstream and downstream sides with non-erodible weights such as riprap. These weights shall allow normal flow of the stream. Soil shall not be mixed with stream diversion weights. Weights may also be needed along the diversion's length to secure liner.
6. Stream diversion liners shall be entrenched at the top of slopes along with a sediment control BMP.
7. Non-erodible materials such as riprap, Jersey barriers, sand bags, plywood, or sheet piling shall be used as flow barriers to divert the stream away from its original channel and prevent or reduce water backup into the construction area.
8. Stream should be re-diverted only after backfilling and re-stabilization of original streambed and banks is completed.

STREAM DIVERSION CHANNEL

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.

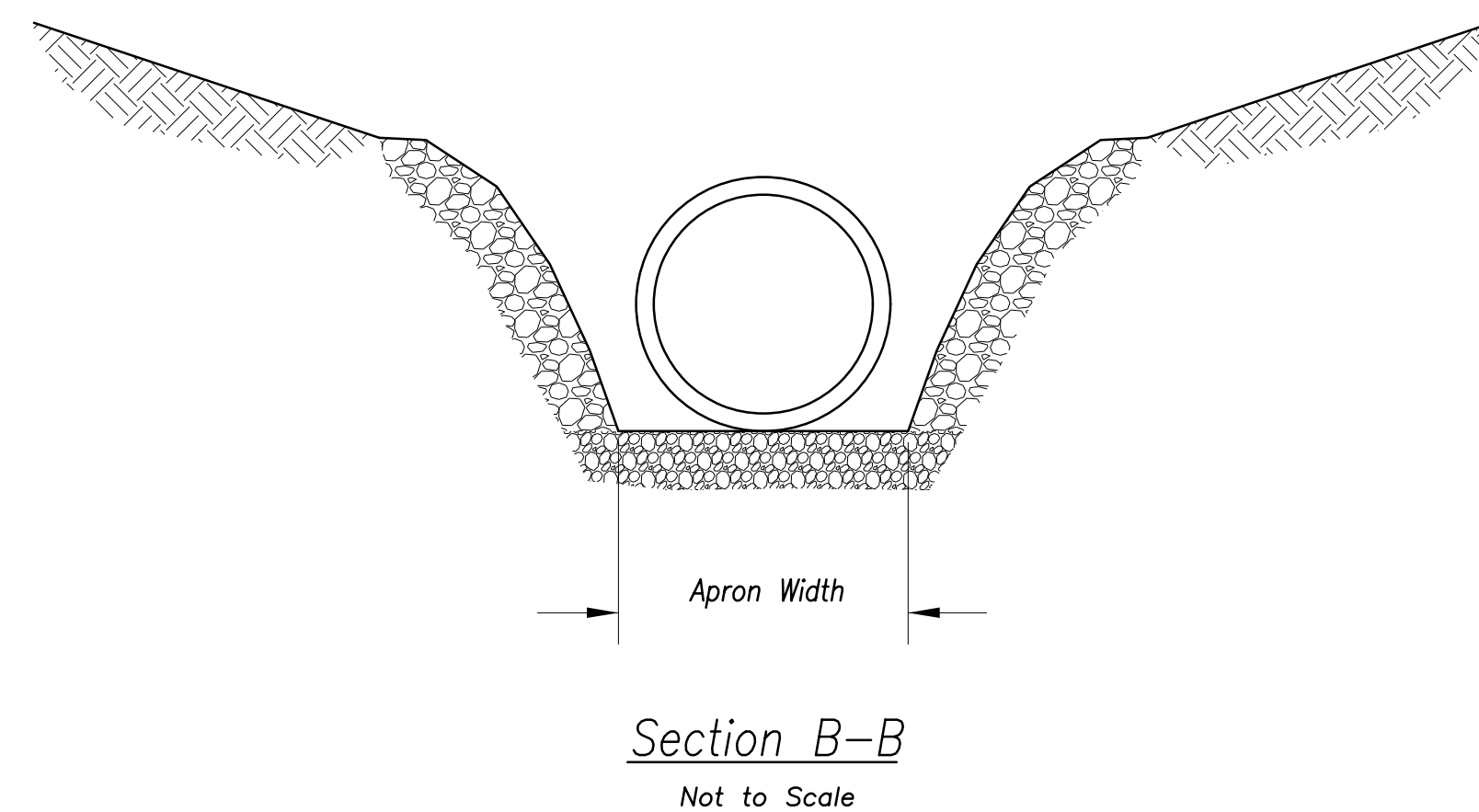
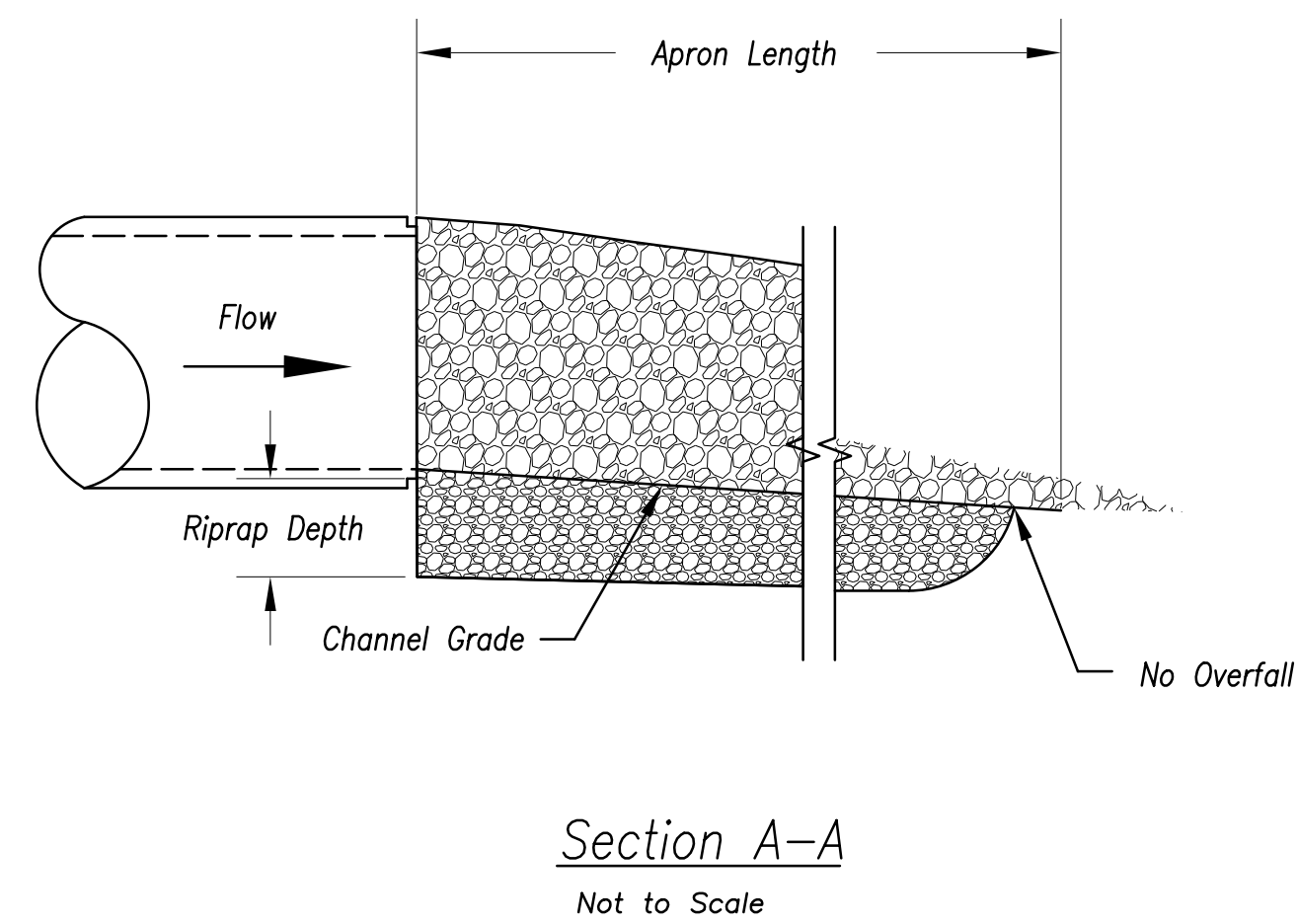
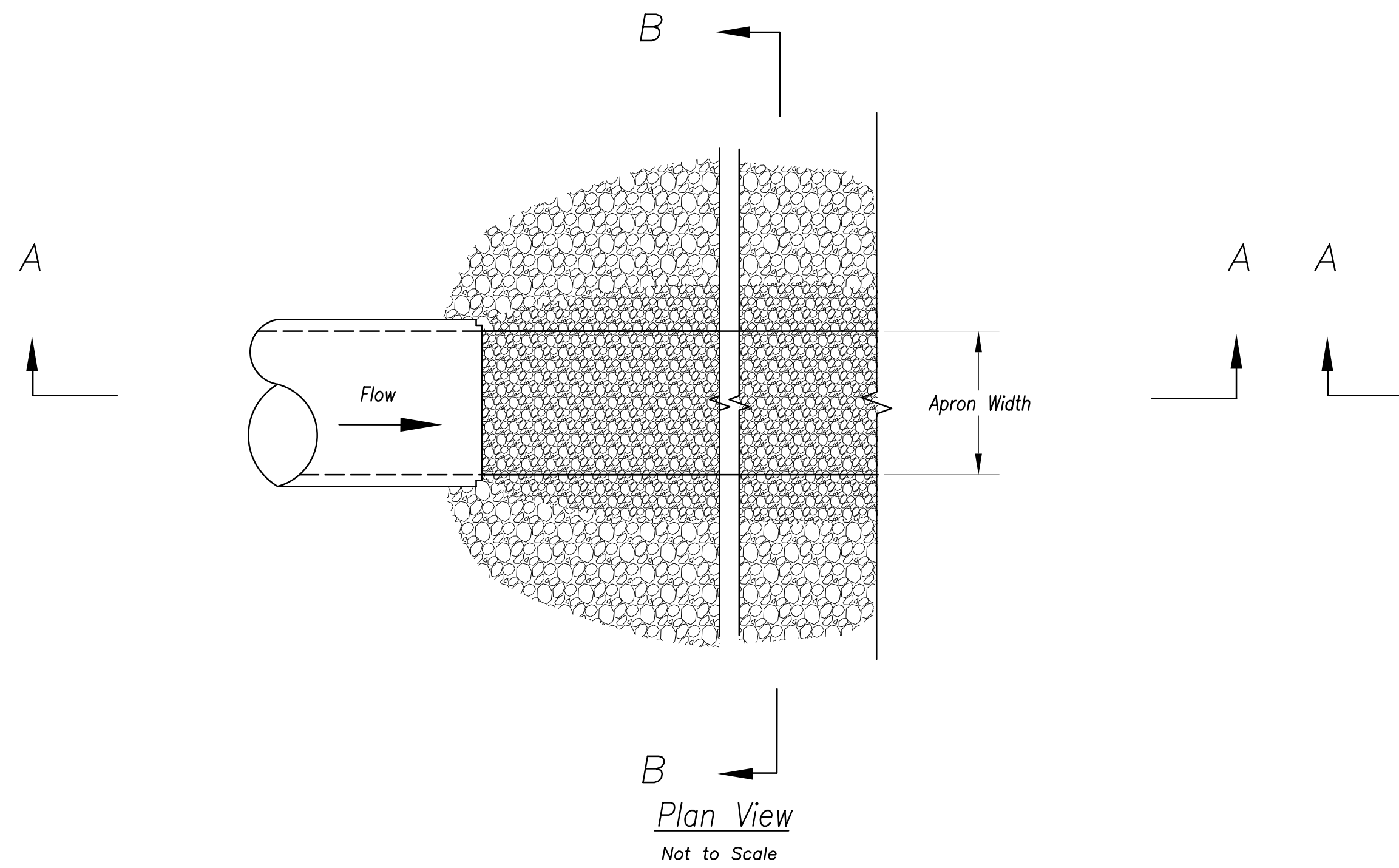
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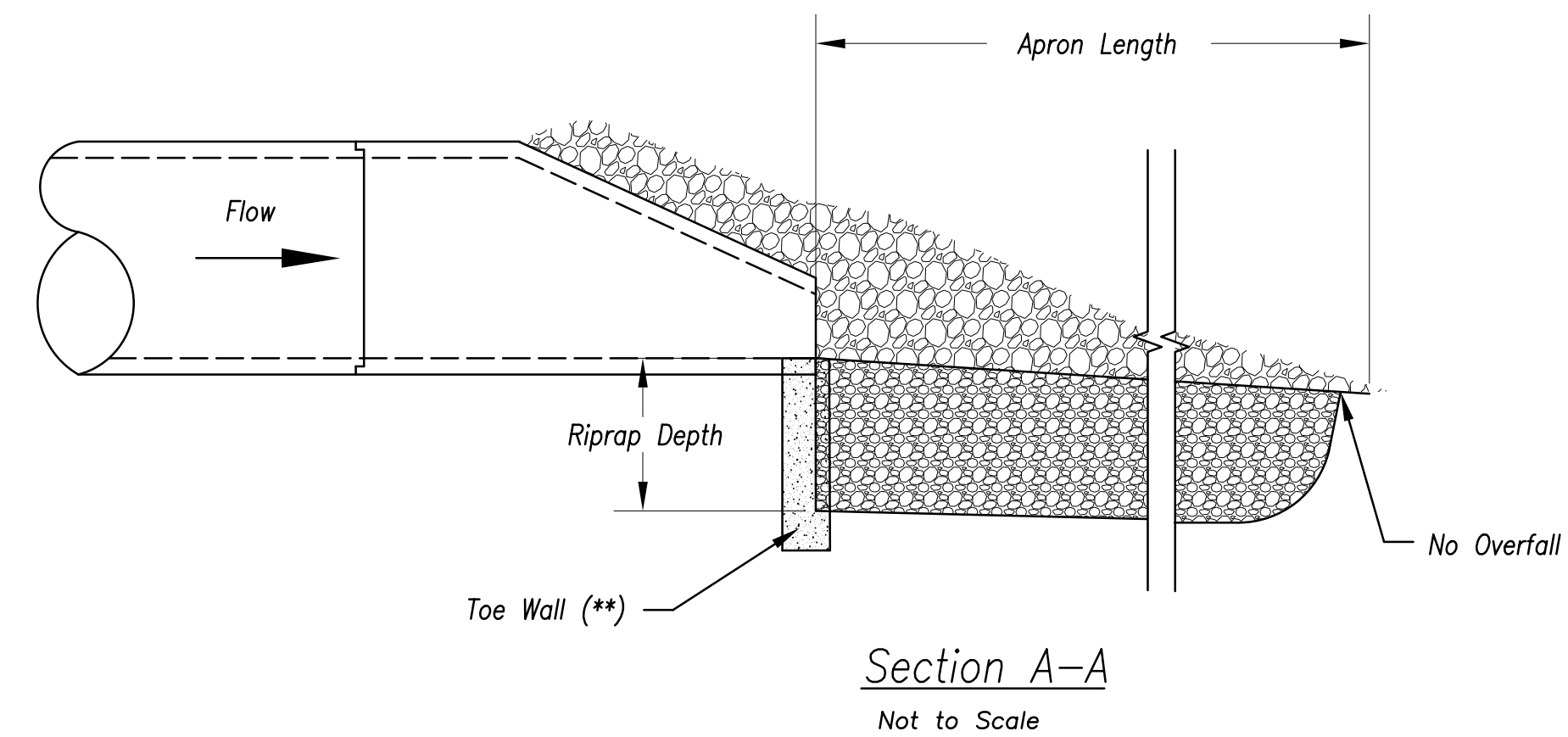
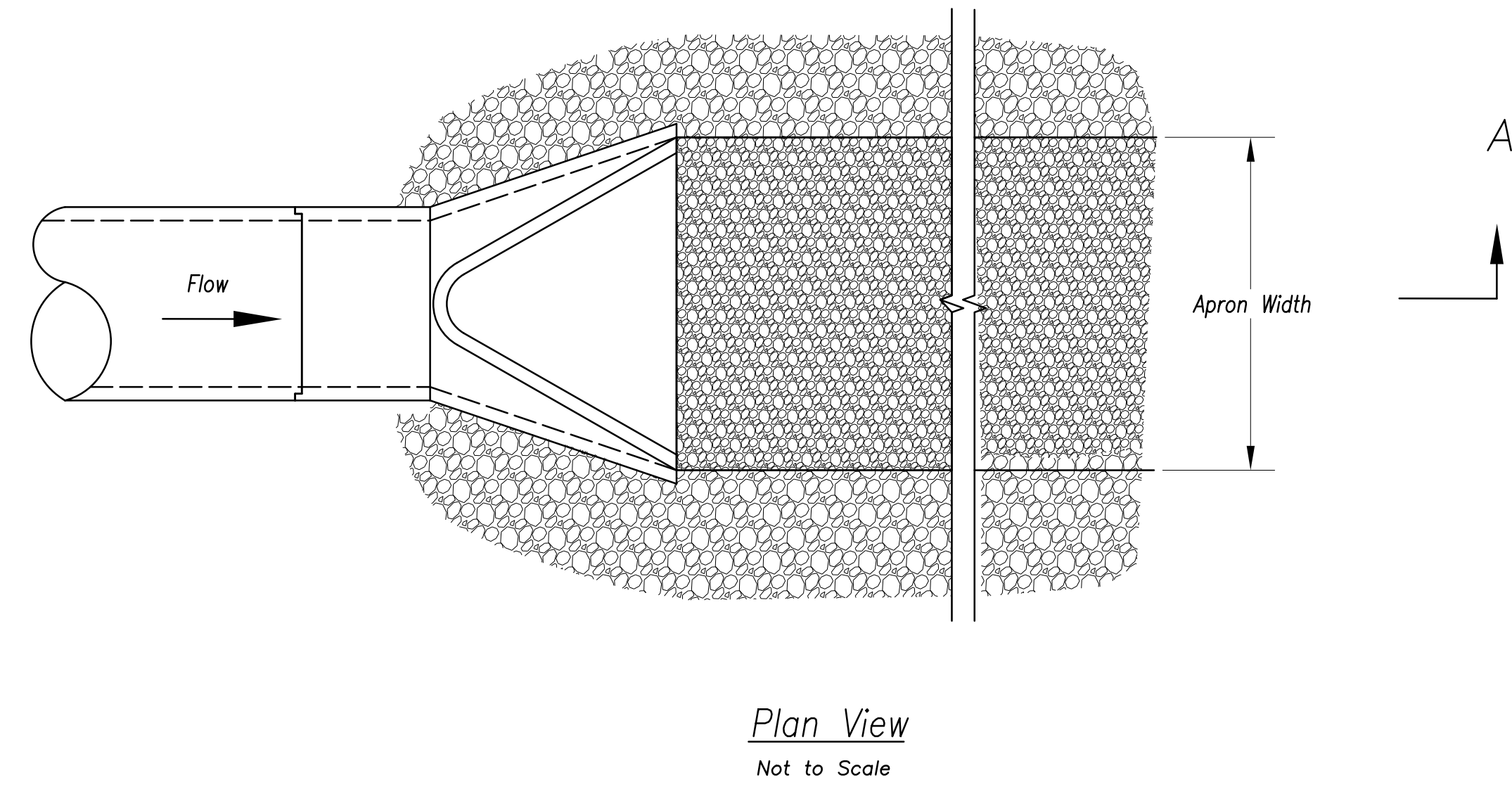
KANSAS CITY
METRO CHAPTER

STREAM CROSSINGS AND
DIVERSION CHANNELS

STANDARD DRAWING
NUMBER ESC-I3
ADOPTED:
10/24/2016



OUTLET PROTECTION W/O END SECTION



OUTLET PROTECTION WITH END SECTION

Notes:

1. Rock all sides steeper than 3:1.
2. Stabilize all disturbed areas downstream of outlet to the limits of disturbance.
3. Alternative outlet protection and slope stabilization measures may be used with approval by the Engineer.
4. Install riprap apron so that it is no higher than flowline of pipe.
5. Reference APWA Specification 2650 for rock type, size, and placement.

Modified from 2015 Overland Park Standard Details for Erosion and Sediment Control.

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OUTLET PROTECTION		STANDARD DRAWING NUMBER ESC-14 ADOPTED: 10/24/2016