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## UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UML dated 1 April 2006

Latest change indicated by CHG tags

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##### SECTION 01 57 23.00 10

#### STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION MEASURES

04/06

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sent to the appropriate state licensing office or USEPA Regional Office. At this time, it has not been determined when to send in the NOI, but it must be done after preparation of a storm water pollution prevention plan, and perhaps after award of the contract because the names of the Contractors must be give on the NOI.

(2) After construction is completed, a Notice of Termination (NOT) must be sent to the state office or Regional USEPA Regional Office.

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## 1.1 REFERENCES

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NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a RID outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

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The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

### ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D 4439	(2004) Geosynthetics
ASTM D 4491	(1999; R 2004) Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity
ASTM D 4533	(2004) Trapezoid Tearing Strength of Geotextiles
ASTM D 4632	(1991; R 2003) Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles
ASTM D 4751	(2004) Determining Apparent Opening Size of a Geotextile
ASTM D 4873	(2002) Identification, Storage, and Handling of Geosynthetic Rolls and Samples

## 1.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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NOTE: Current studies indicate contaminants bind to soil particles and can be carried with the eroded soils into streams. The intent of this specification is to prevent sediment from entering streams or water bodies adjacent to construction sites. The Contracting Officer, when necessary, should provide information to the Contractor emphasizing the need for source and sediment controls.

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Contractor shall implement the storm water pollution prevention measures to prevent sediment from entering streams or water bodies as specified in this Section in conformance with the requirements of Section 01 57 20.00 10 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, and the requirements of the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit attached to that Section.

## 1.3 SUBMITTALS

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NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project. Submittals should be kept to the minimum required for adequate quality control.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For submittals requiring Government approval on Army projects, a code of up to three characters within the submittal tags may be used following the "G" designation to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy, Air Force, and NASA projects.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

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Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are for [Contractor Quality Control approval.] [information only. When used, a designation following the "G"

designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] The following shall be submitted in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

#### SD-07 Certificates

##### Mill Certificate or Affidavit

Certificate attesting that the Contractor has met all specified requirements.

#### 1.4 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

The controls and measures required by the Contractor are described below.

##### 1.4.1 Stabilization Practices

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**NOTE: Describe interim stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and disturbed areas are stabilized. Show locations for stabilization practices on the drawings.**  
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The stabilization practices to be implemented shall include [temporary seeding,] [mulching,] [geotextiles,] [sod stabilization,] [vegetative buffer strips,] [erosion control matts,] [protection of trees,] [preservation of mature vegetation,] [etc]. On his daily CQC Report, the Contractor shall record the dates when the major grading activities occur, (e.g., [clearing] [and grubbing,] [excavation,] [embankment,] [and] [grading]); when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and when stabilization practices are initiated. Except as provided in paragraphs UNSUITABLE CONDITIONS and NO ACTIVITY FOR LESS THAN 21 DAYS, stabilization practices shall be initiated as soon as practicable, but no more than 14 days, in any portion of the site where construction activities have [temporarily or] permanently ceased.

##### 1.4.1.1 Unsuitable Conditions

Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the fourteenth day after construction activity [temporarily or] permanently ceases is precluded by unsuitable conditions caused by the weather, stabilization practices shall be initiated as soon as practicable after conditions become suitable.

##### 1.4.1.2 No Activity for Less Than 21 Days

When the total time period in which construction activity is temporarily ceased on a portion of the site is [21] [\_\_\_\_\_] days minimum, stabilization practices do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site until 14 days have elapsed after construction activity temporarily ceased.

##### 1.4.2 Structural Practices

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**NOTES: Describe structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise**

limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable. A permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act may be required for certain structural practices. Check with Permits Branch.

For common drainage locations that serve a disturbed area of 4 or more hectares (10 or more acres) at one time, a temporary or permanent detention basin providing 252 cubic meters of storage per hectare (3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre) drained, or equivalent control measures, shall be provided where attainable until stabilization of the site. The 252 cubic meters of storage per hectare (3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre) drained does not apply to flows from offsite areas and flows from onsite areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around the sediment basin. For drainage locations which serve a disturbed area of 4 or more hectares (10 or more acres) at one time and where a temporary sediment basin providing 252 cubic meters of storage per hectare (3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre) drained, or equivalent sediment controls, is not attainable, sediment controls are required for all sideslope and downslope boundaries of the construction area.

For drainage locations serving less than 4 hectares (10 acres), sediment traps, silt fences, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all sideslope and downslope boundaries of the construction area unless a sediment basin providing storage for 252 cubic meters of storage per hectare (3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre) drained is provided.

Listed are examples of typical structural devices. Requirements for Silt Fences, Straw Bales, and Diversion Dikes are contained within this Guide Specification. Specifications for other structural practices used in the project must be added to this section.

- a. [Silt fences.]
- b. [Straw bales.]
- c. [Diversion dikes.]
- d. [Drainage swales.]
- e. [Check dams.]
- f. [Subsurface drains.]
- g. [Pipe Slope drains.]
- h. [Level spreaders.]
- i. [Storm drain inlet protection.]
- j. [Rock outlet protection.]
- k. [Sediment traps.]
- l. [Reinforced soil retaining systems.]
- m. [Gabions.]
- n. [Sediment basins.]
- o. [\_\_\_\_\_].

The permanent stabilization practices which are to be installed under the contract should be specified in other section of the specifications. These are measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

A goal of 80 percent removal of total suspended solids from these flows which exceed predevelopment levels should be used in designing and installing storm water management controls (where practicable).

Where this goal is not met, the permittee shall provide justification for rejecting each practice listed above based on site conditions.

Velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.

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Structural practices shall be implemented to divert flows from exposed soils, temporarily store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Structural practices shall be implemented in a timely manner during the construction process to minimize erosion and sediment runoff. Structural practices shall include the following devices. [Location and details of installation and construction are shown on the drawings.]

#### 1.4.2.1 [Silt Fences]

The Contractor shall provide silt fences as a temporary structural practice to minimize erosion and sediment runoff. Silt fences shall be properly installed to effectively retain sediment immediately after completing each phase of work where erosion would occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion (e.g. clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment, and grading). Silt fences shall be installed in the locations indicated on the drawings. Final removal of silt fence barriers shall be upon approval by the Contracting Officer.]

#### 1.4.2.2 [Straw Bales]

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NOTE: EPA may not recommend the use of straw bales in certain rugged locations because bales do not easily conform to the ground contours. Other materials like fiber or coir rolls should be investigated.

For item d. below, space rows a maximum of 60 meters (200 feet) apart in drains with slopes equal to or



less than 5 percent and 30 meters (100 feet) apart in drains with slopes steeper than 5 percent. If drainage ditches have slopes above and below the 5 percent limit the spacing should be shown on the drawings.

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The Contractor shall provide [bales of straw] [\_\_\_\_\_] as a temporary structural practice to minimize erosion and sediment runoff. If bales are used, the bales shall be properly placed to effectively retain sediment immediately after completing each phase of work (e.g., clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment, and grading) in each independent runoff area (e.g., after clearing and grubbing in a area between a ridge and drain, bales shall be placed as work progresses, bales shall be removed/replaced/relocated as needed for work to progress in the drainage area). Areas where straw bales are to be used are shown on the drawings. Final removal of straw bale barriers shall be upon approval by the Contracting Officer. Rows of bales of straw shall be provided as follows:

- a. Along the downhill perimeter edge of all areas disturbed.
- b. Along the top of the slope or top bank of drainage ditches, channels, swales, etc. that traverse disturbed areas.
- c. Along the toe of all cut slopes and fill slopes of the construction areas.
- d. Perpendicular to the flow in the bottom of existing drainage ditches, channels, swales, etc. that traverse disturbed areas or carry runoff from disturbed areas. Rows shall be spaced [a maximum of [\_\_\_\_\_] meters feet apart] [as shown on the drawings].
- e. Perpendicular to the flow in the bottom of new drainage ditches, channels, and swales. Rows shall be spaced [a maximum of [\_\_\_\_\_] m feet apart] [as shown on the drawings].
- f. At the entrance to culverts that receive runoff from disturbed areas.
- g. [\_\_\_\_\_] .]

#### 1.4.2.3 [Diversion Dikes]

Diversion dikes shall have a maximum channel slope of 2 percent and shall be adequately compacted to prevent failure. The minimum height measured from the top of the dike to the bottom of the channel shall be 0.5 m 18 inches. The minimum base width shall be 1.8 m 6 feet and the minimum top width shall be 0.6 m 2 feet. The Contractor shall ensure that the diversion dikes are not damaged by construction operations or traffic. Diversion dikes shall be located as shown on the drawings.]

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 COMPONENTS FOR SILT FENCES

#### 2.1.1 Filter Fabric

The geotextile shall comply with the requirements of ASTM D 4439, and shall consist of polymeric filaments which are formed into a stable network

such that filaments retain their relative positions. The filament shall consist of a long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 percent by weight of ester, propylene, or amide, and shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistance to deterioration due to ultraviolet and heat exposure. Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of -18 to plus 49 degrees C 0 to 120 degrees F. The filter fabric shall meet the following requirements:

#### FILTER FABRIC FOR SILT SCREEN FENCE

PHYSICAL PROPERTY	TEST PROCEDURE	STRENGTH REQUIREMENT
Grab Tensile	ASTM D 4632	445 N min.
Elongation (%)		30 % max.
Trapezoid Tear	ASTM D 4533	245 N min.
Permittivity	ASTM D 4491	0.2 sec-1
AOS (U.S. Std Sieve)	ASTM D 4751	20-100

#### FILTER FABRIC FOR SILT SCREEN FENCE

PHYSICAL PROPERTY	TEST PROCEDURE	STRENGTH REQUIREMENT
Grab Tensile	ASTM D 4632	100 lbs. min.
Elongation (%)		30 % max.
Trapezoid Tear	ASTM D 4533	55 lbs. min.
Permittivity	ASTM D 4491	0.2 sec-1
AOS (U.S. Std Sieve)	ASTM D 4751	20-100

#### 2.1.2 Silt Fence Stakes and Posts

The Contractor may use either wooden stakes or steel posts for fence construction. Wooden stakes utilized for silt fence construction, shall have a minimum cross section of 50 by 50 mm 2 by 2 inches when oak is used and 100 by 100 mm 4 by 4 inches when pine is used, and shall have a minimum length of 1.5 m 5 feet. Steel posts (standard "U" or "T" section) utilized for silt fence construction, shall have a minimum mass of 1.98 kg/linear meter weight of 1.33 pounds/linear foot and a minimum length of 1.5 m 5 feet.

#### 2.1.3 Mill Certificate or Affidavit

A mill certificate or affidavit shall be provided attesting that the fabric and factory seams meet chemical, physical, and manufacturing requirements specified above. The mill certificate or affidavit shall specify the actual Minimum Average Roll Values and shall identify the fabric supplied by roll identification numbers. The Contractor shall submit a mill certificate or affidavit signed by a legally authorized official from the company manufacturing the filter fabric.

#### 2.1.4 Identification Storage and Handling

Filter fabric shall be identified, stored and handled in accordance with

ASTM D 4873.

## 2.2 COMPONENTS FOR STRAW BALES

The straw in the bales shall be stalks from oats, wheat, rye, barley, rice, or from grasses such as byhalia, bermuda, etc., furnished in air dry condition. The bales shall have a standard cross section of 350 by 450 mm 14 by 18 inches. All bales shall be either wire-bound or string-tied. The Contractor may use either wooden stakes or steel posts to secure the straw bales to the ground. Wooden stakes utilized for this purpose, shall have a minimum dimensions of 50 by 50 mm 2 by 2 inches in cross section and shall have a minimum length of 1 m 3 feet. Steel posts (standard "U" or "T" section) utilized for securing straw bales, shall have a minimum mass of 1.98 kg/linear meter weight of 1.33 pounds/linear foot and a minimum length of 1 m 3 feet.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

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NOTE: Additional execution topics such as the requirements for a contractor to take rain gage measurements; detail record keeping on the contractors inspection of its BMPs and repairs; the ability to allow the DPW to get the COE to assess fines using liquidated damages, etc. may be added when necessary.  
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### 3.1 INSTALLATION OF SILT FENCES

Silt fences shall extend a minimum of 400 mm 16 inches above the ground surface and shall not exceed 860 mm 34 inches above the ground surface. Filter fabric shall be from a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are unavoidable, filter fabric shall be spliced together at a support post, with a minimum 150 mm 6 inch overlap, and securely sealed. A trench shall be excavated approximately 100 mm 4 inches wide and 100 mm 4 inches deep on the upslope side of the location of the silt fence. The 100 by 100 mm 4 by 4 inch trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric. Silt fences shall be removed upon approval by the Contracting Officer.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION OF STRAW BALES

Straw bales shall be placed in a single row, lengthwise on the contour, with ends of adjacent bales tightly abutting one another. Straw bales shall be installed so that bindings are oriented around the sides rather than along the tops and bottoms of the bales in order to prevent deterioration of the bindings. The barrier shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated the width of a bale and the length of the proposed barrier to a minimum depth of 100 mm 4 inches. After the bales are staked and chinked (gaps filled by wedging with straw), the excavated soil shall be backfilled against the barrier. Backfill soil shall conform to the ground level on the downhill side and shall be built up to 100 mm 4 inches against the uphill side of the barrier. Loose straw shall be scattered over the area immediately uphill from a straw bale barrier to increase barrier efficiency. Each bale shall be securely anchored by at least two stakes driven through the bale. The first stake or steel post in each bale shall be driven toward the previously laid bale to force the bales together. Stakes or steel pickets shall be driven a

minimum 450 mm 18 inches deep into the ground to securely anchor the bales.

### 3.3 MAINTENANCE

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**NOTE: Describe the procedures to be follow during  
construction to maintain the vegetation, erosion and  
sediment control measures, and other protective  
measures in good and effective operating condition.**  
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The Contractor shall maintain the temporary and permanent vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures, and other protective measures in good and effective operating condition by performing routine inspections to determine condition and effectiveness, by restoration of destroyed vegetative cover, and by repair of erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures. The following procedures shall be followed to maintain the protective measures.

#### 3.3.1 Silt Fence Maintenance

Silt fences shall be inspected in accordance with paragraph INSPECTIONS. Any required repairs shall be made promptly. Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged silt fence resulting from end runs and undercutting. Should the fabric on a silt fence decompose or become ineffective, and the barrier is still necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach one-third of the height of the barrier. When a silt fence is no longer required, it shall be removed. The immediate area occupied by the fence and any sediment deposits shall be shaped to an acceptable grade. The areas disturbed by this shaping shall [receive erosion control] [be seeded in accordance with Section 32 05 33 LANDSCAPE ESTABLISHMENT, except that the coverage requirements in paragraph ESTABLISHMENT do not apply].

#### 3.3.2 Straw Bale Maintenance

Straw bale barriers shall be inspected in accordance with paragraph INSPECTIONS. Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged bales, end runs and undercutting beneath bales. Necessary repairs to barriers or replacement of bales shall be accomplished promptly. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach one-half of the height of the barrier. Bale rows used to retain sediment shall be turned uphill at each end of each row. When a straw bale barrier is no longer required, it shall be removed. The immediate area occupied by the bales and any sediment deposits shall be shaped to an acceptable grade. The areas disturbed by this shaping shall be seeded in accordance with Section 32 92 19 SEEDING.

#### 3.3.3 Diversion Dike Maintenance

Diversion dikes shall be inspected in accordance with paragraph INSPECTIONS. Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged diversion dikes and necessary repairs shall be accomplished promptly. When diversion dikes are no longer required, they shall be shaped to an acceptable grade. The areas disturbed by this shaping shall be seeded in accordance with Section 32 92 19 SEEDING.

### 3.4 INSPECTIONS

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NOTE: Currently some of the installations are assigned small MS4 permits which require them to develop, implement and enforce construction site inspections allowing enforcement on the Contractor for CWA violations.

In some cases it may be desirable to require the Contractor to inspect the BMPs before, during, and after a storm event. By inspecting during a storm event, the Contractor can determine if the BMPs are actually working or whether they are being breached.

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#### 3.4.1 General

The Contractor shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site, areas that have not been finally stabilized used for storage of materials exposed to precipitation, stabilization practices, structural practices, other controls, and area where vehicles exit the site at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of any storm that produces 13 mm 0.5 inches or more rainfall at the site. Where sites have been finally stabilized, such inspection shall be conducted at least once every month.

#### 3.4.2 Inspections Details

Disturbed areas [and areas used for material storage that are exposed to precipitation] shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Discharge locations or points shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.

#### 3.4.3 Inspection Reports

For each inspection conducted, the Contractor shall prepare a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, maintenance performed, and actions taken. The report shall be furnished to the Contracting Officer within 24 hours of the inspection as a part of the Contractor's daily CQC REPORT. A copy of the inspection report shall be maintained on the job site.

#### 3.4.4 [Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form for Erosion and Sediment Controls

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NOTE: Some States require submittal of inspection reports to their respective agency. If this is required in the state where the proposed project is located, the following example should be appropriately edited and included in the project specifications. The designer should attach the appropriate state forms at the end of this section.

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On the first working day of each month the Contractor shall complete, sign, and submit the original form to the State of [\_\_\_\_], [Office of Pollution Control (OPC)] at the following address:

Chief, [\_\_\_\_]  
[\_\_\_\_]  
[\_\_\_\_]  
[\_\_\_\_]

A copy of the State of [\_\_\_\_]'s [Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Form for Erosion and Sediment Controls] is attached to the end of this section. On the first working day of each month the Contractor shall also furnish one copy of the form submitted to the [OPC] to the Contracting Officer as part of the Contractor's daily CQC Report and attach a copy of the completed form to the Plan. Unless otherwise notified by the [OPC], the Contractor shall submit the [Monthly Inspection Report and Certification Forms] for an additional two months after the final completion of all storm water pollution prevention measures required in this contract have been implemented.]

-- End of Section --