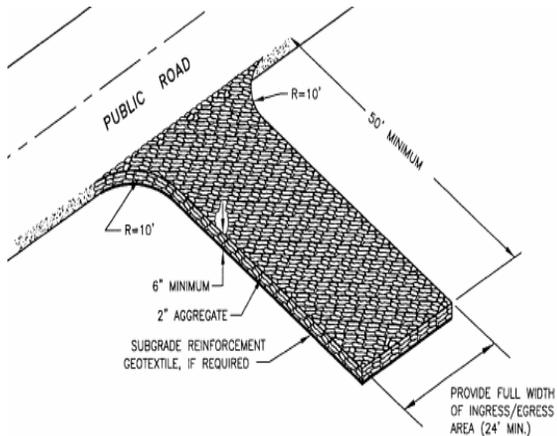


STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT CONT.....

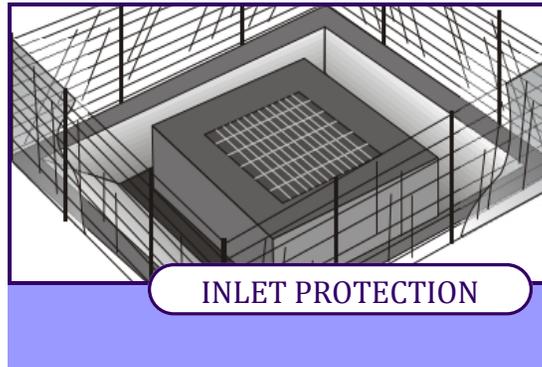
Primary concerns are:

- Entrances should limit the points of entrance and exit to the construction site. All vehicles should use the designated entrance and exit.
- Design of the entrance/exit should support the heaviest of vehicles, and should be properly graded to prevent runoff from leaving the site
- The aggregate used shall be 2-inch crushed rock or 1 to 3 inch diameter washed well graded gravel.
- Shall be constructed on relatively level ground
- Dimension must be at a minimum 50 feet in length and 24 feet wide with a radius of 10 feet , exceptions may be made
- The depth shall be at a minimum 6 inches
- Rumble racks can be used if off-tracking persists



Inspection

- Street sweeping/vacuuming may be needed if off-tracking is persistent. Removal of sediment deposits on public roadways shall be removed within 24-hours
- Refresh aggregate if clogged with sediment



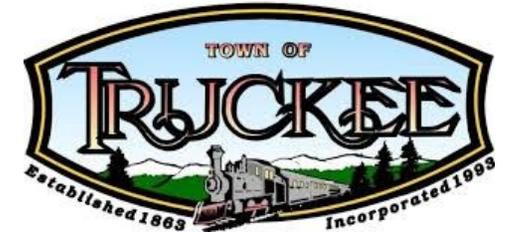
Common inlet protection techniques include:

- Silt fence
- Excavated inlet sediment trap
- Gravel bag barrier — recommended
- Block and Gravel filter
- Temporary geotextile storm drain insert



Inspections:

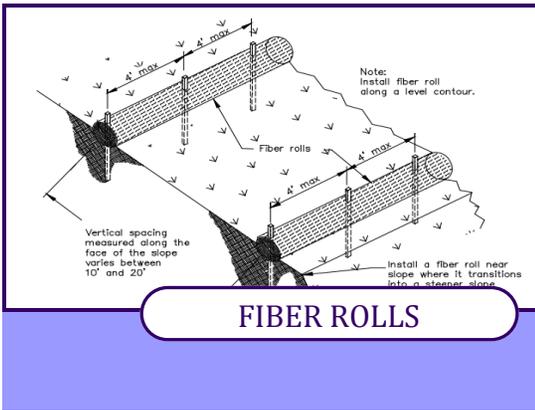
- Inspect Inlet protection weekly (important during the rainy season)
- Inspect drain inlet barriers before and after storms, at 24-hour intervals during extended storms, and
- Check to determine if sediment is by-passing the barrier during inspections.
- Check for deterioration and tears of filter fabrics and bags and replace if necessary (see pic. Below — left.)
- Sediment that accumulates in the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height (see pic below – rt.).



BMP INSTALLATION QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE



TOWN OF TRUCKEE BUILDING SAFETY
DIVISION AND ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
10183 TRUCKEE AIRPORT ROAD, CA 96161
(530) 582-7700

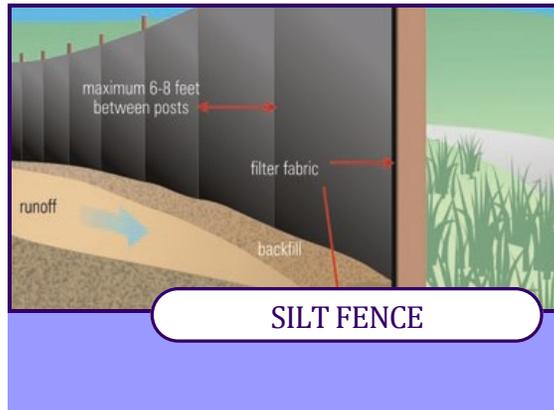
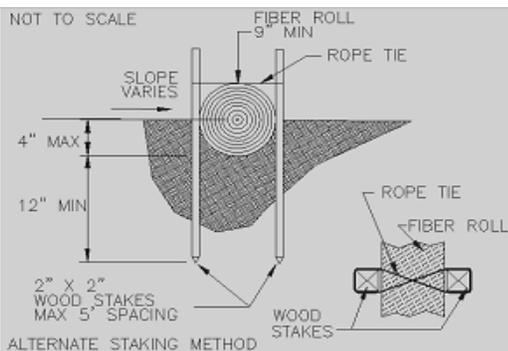


FIBER ROLLS

Installing a fiber roll is relatively easy. The primary concern when using this BMP is that it is anchored appropriately to prevent the roll from being transported or moved during a large event, thus leaving it ineffectual. Trenching is also important because even on minimally sloped sites water may undermine the rolls and create rills and gullies – trenching helps to prevent this scenario.

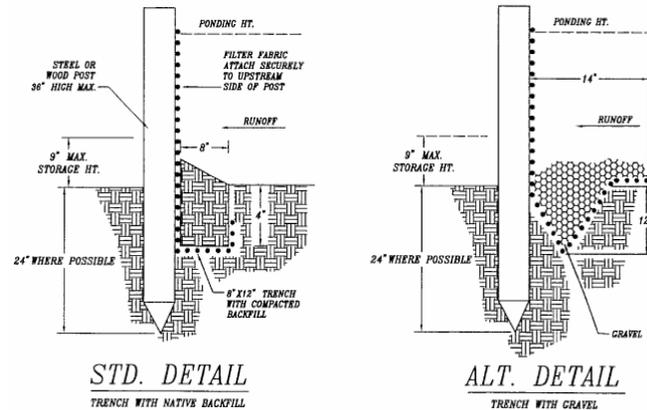
Two types of staking methods can be used.

- In general, the most common method is to drive a stake through the center of the wattle, every four feet is recommended .
- The second method utilizes stakes and rope to secure the wattle. This is more laborious but is required on steeper slopes or in areas where higher runoff volumes may be expected (pictured below), especially during the rainy season.



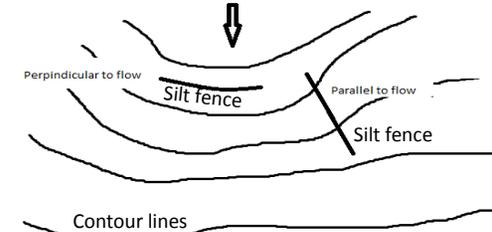
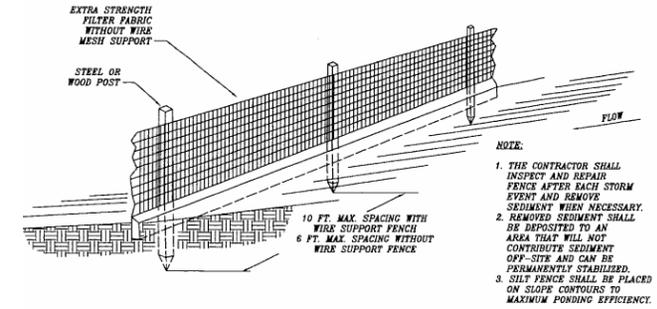
SILT FENCE

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier made of porous fabric. It's held up by wooden or metal posts driven into the ground, it's inexpensive and relatively easy to remove. The fabric ponds sediment-laden stormwater runoff, causing the sediment to be retained behind the fence by the settling processes.



The keys to installation are:

- Proper trenching in of the fabric (buried at least 4 inches) (shown in the picture above)
- Proper staking (6 ft. max. without wire backing, 10ft. Max with wire reinforcement)
- Placement should be perpendicular to flow (see picture to the right "Place fence perpendicular to flow")



Place fence perpendicular to flow

Placement is important because where a fence starts, runs, and ends is critical to its effectiveness. Improper placement can make the fence a complete waste of money. Analyze the construction site's contours to determine the proper placement. Segment the site into manageable sediment storage areas for using multiple silt fence runs.



STABILIZED ENTRANCE/EXIT

Stabilized construction site entrances and exits should be implemented at all construction sites. This BMP is especially important on sites where dirt or mud can be tracked onto public roads, adjacent to water bodies, where poor soils are encountered, where dust is a problem during dry weather conditions, and during wet season conditions.