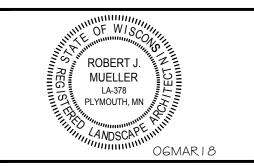




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LACROSSE, WI 54602-2107
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FAX (608) 781-8960





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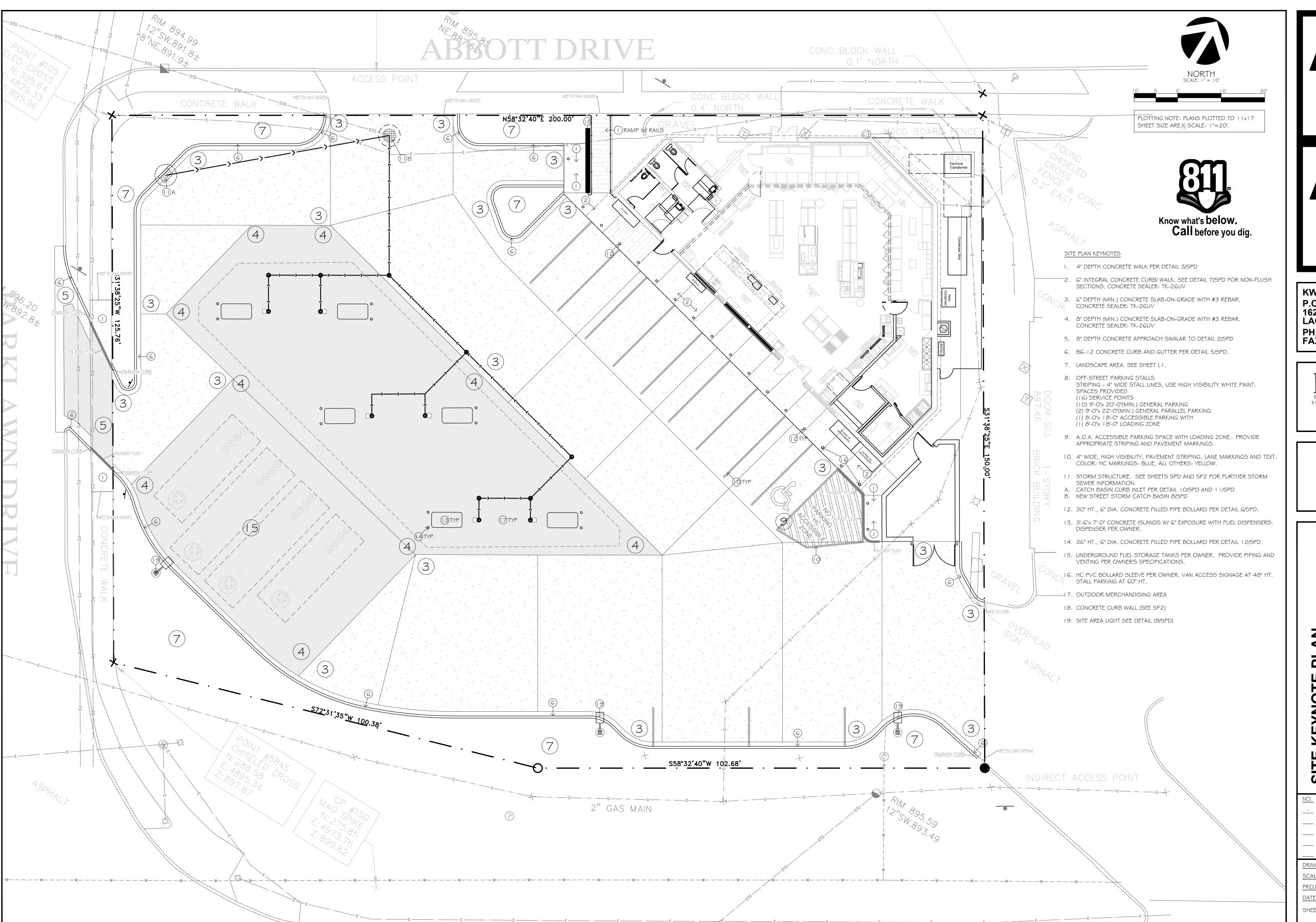
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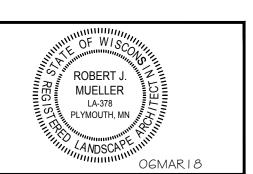




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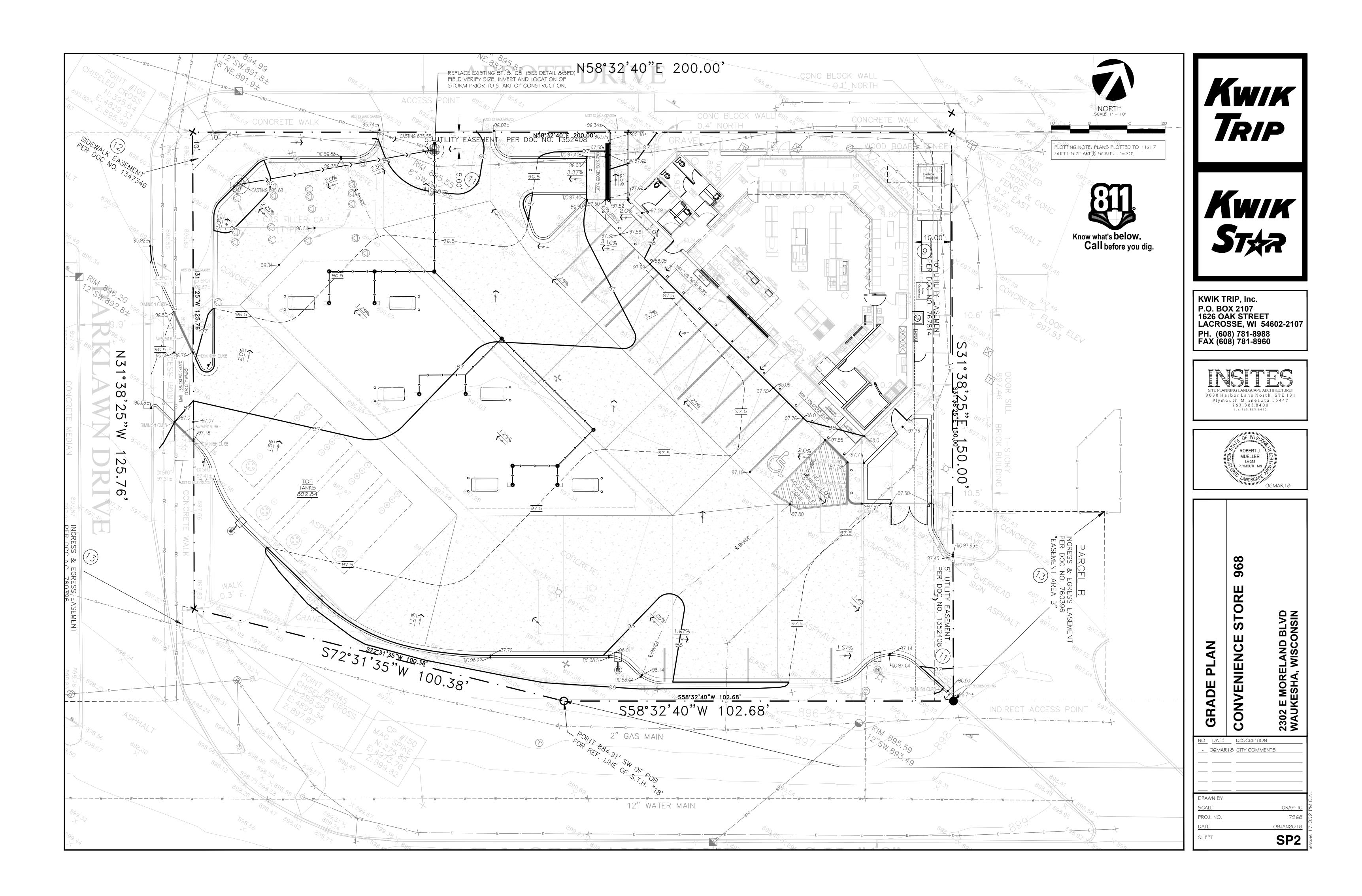


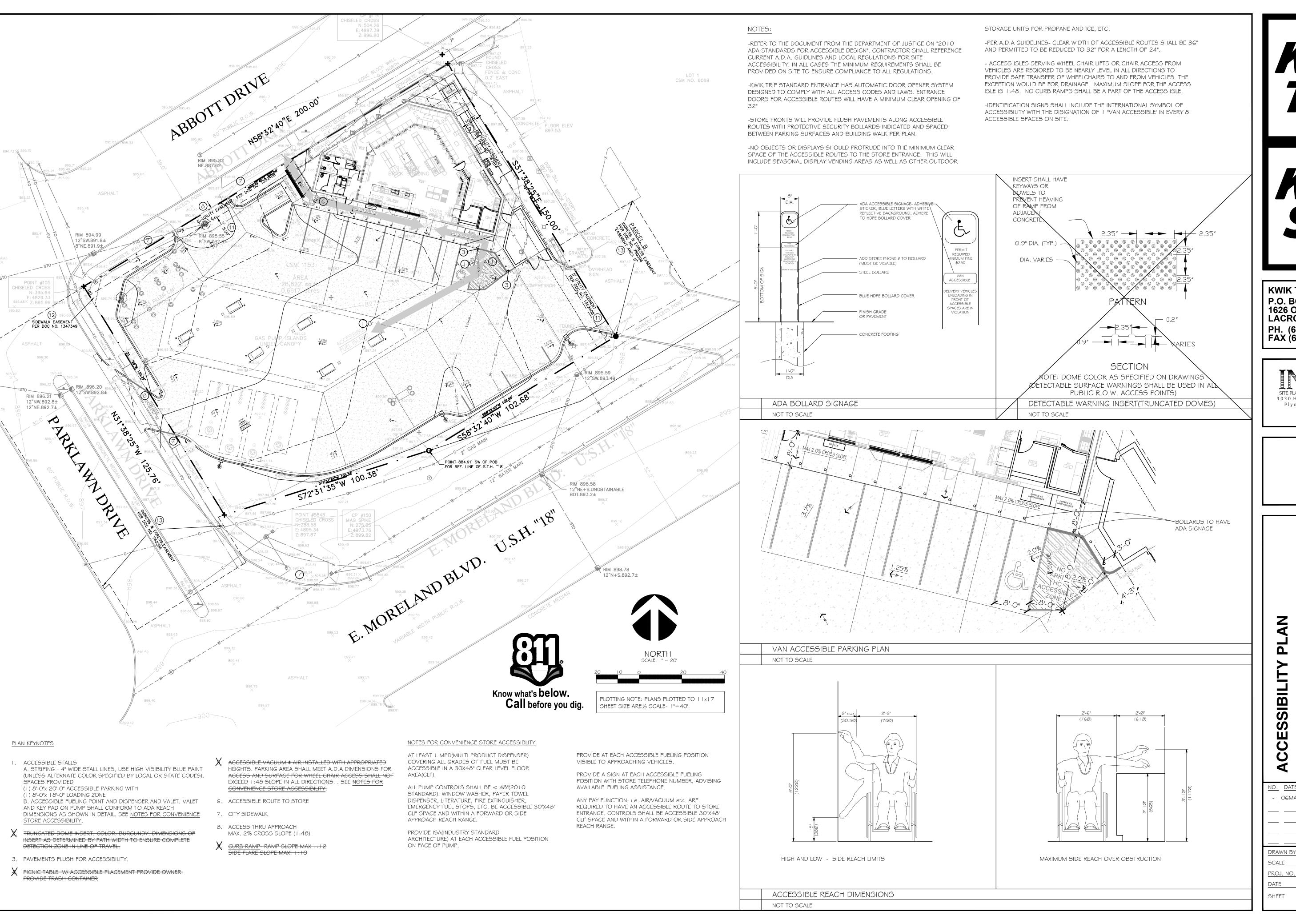
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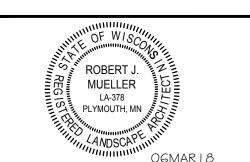


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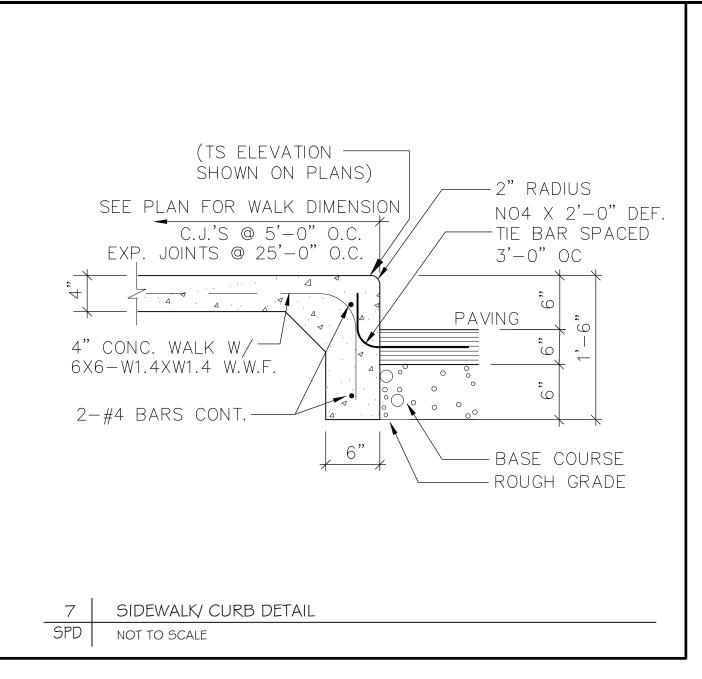
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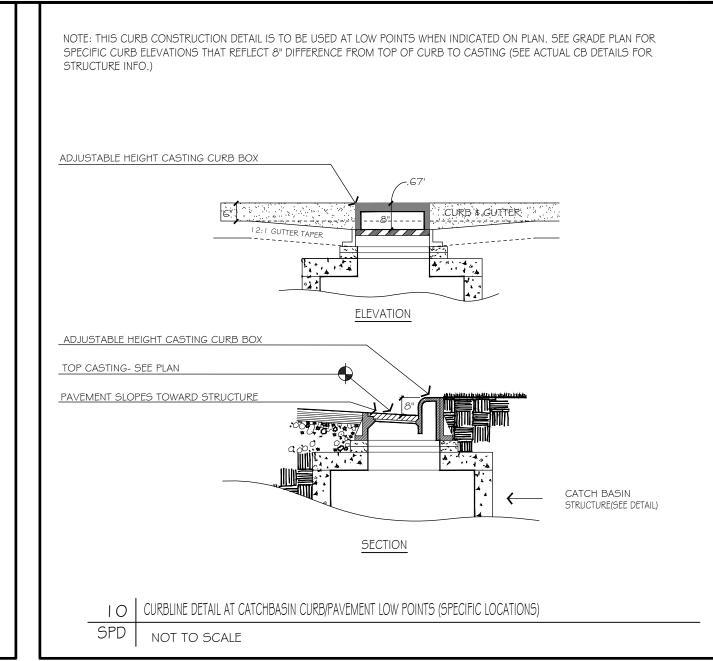
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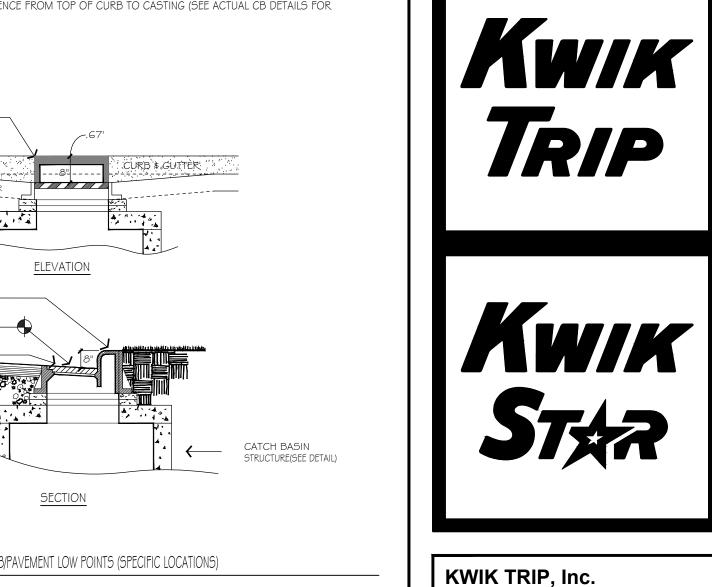
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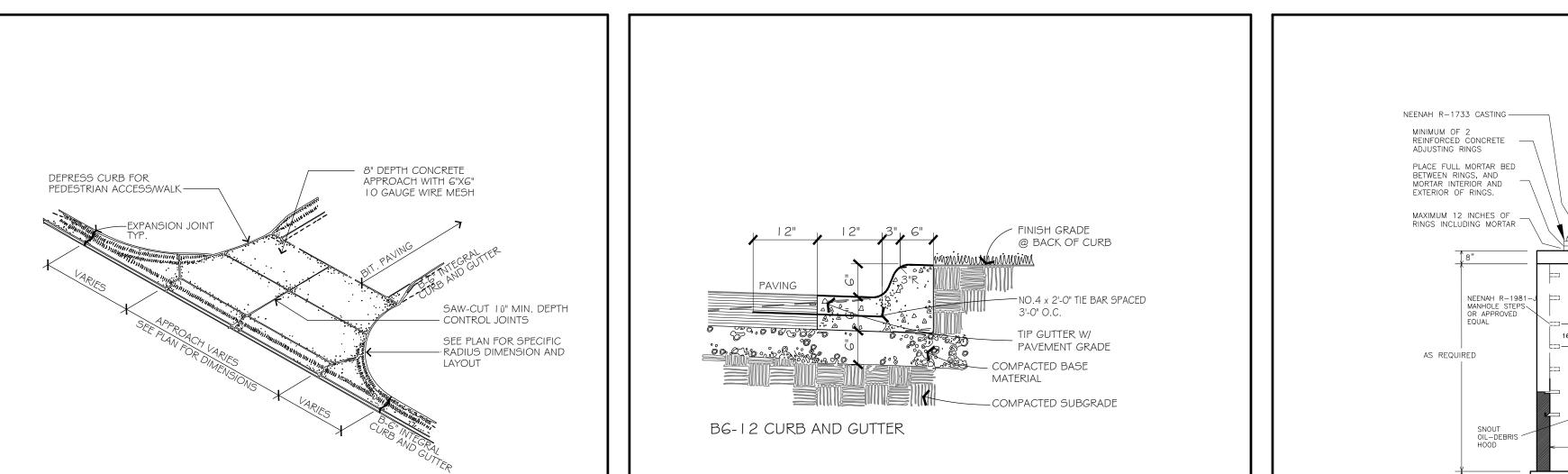
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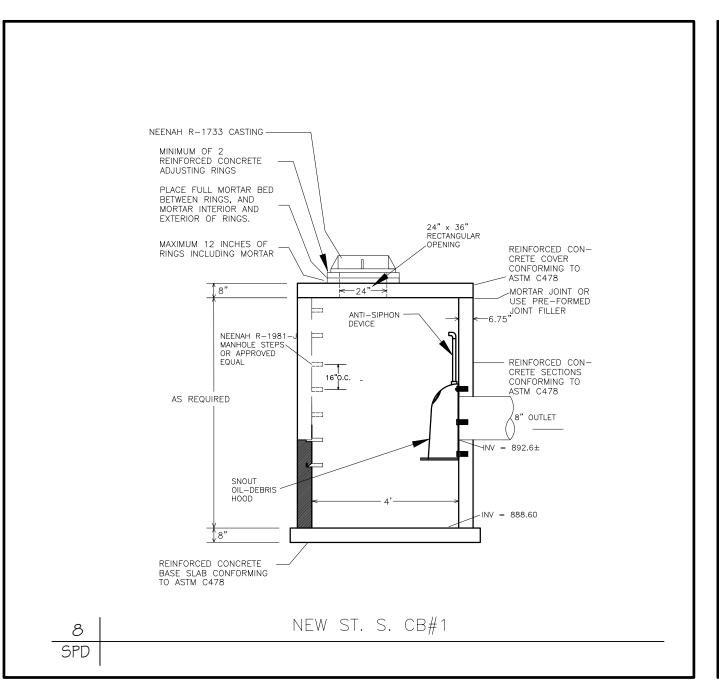


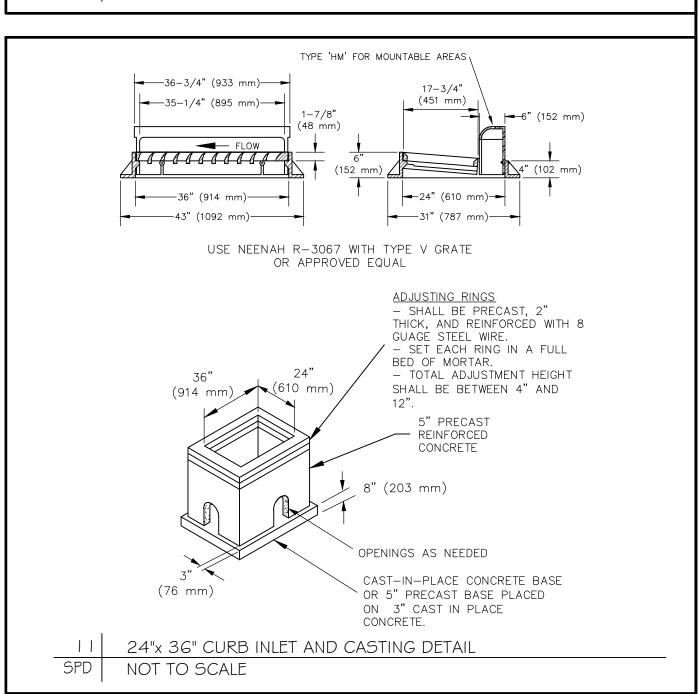


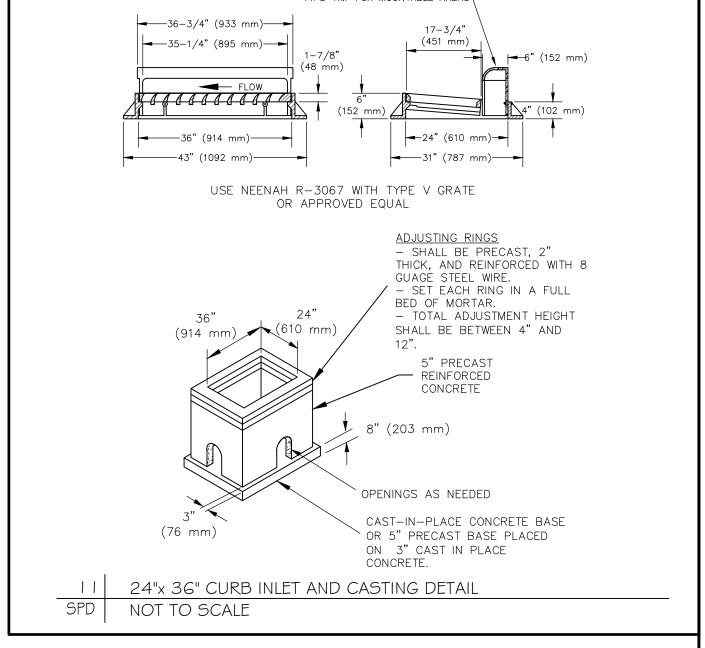


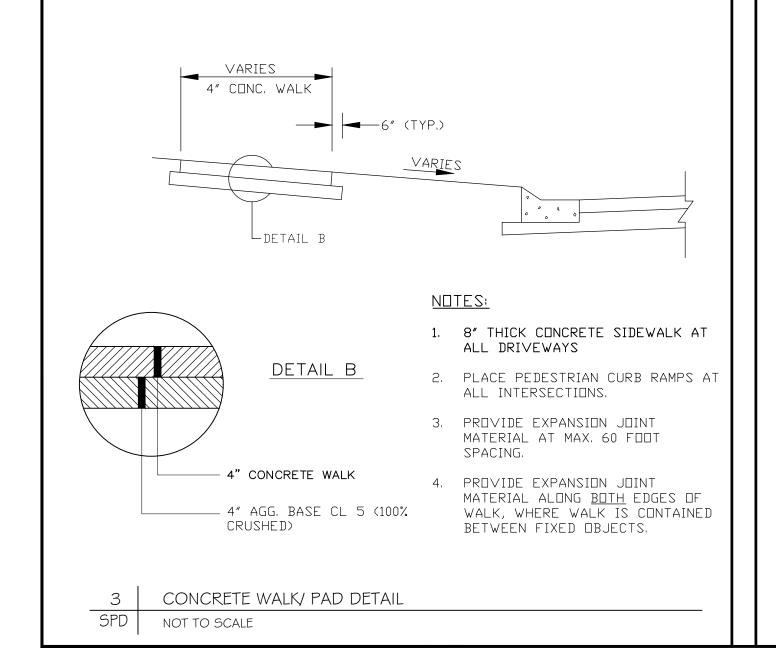
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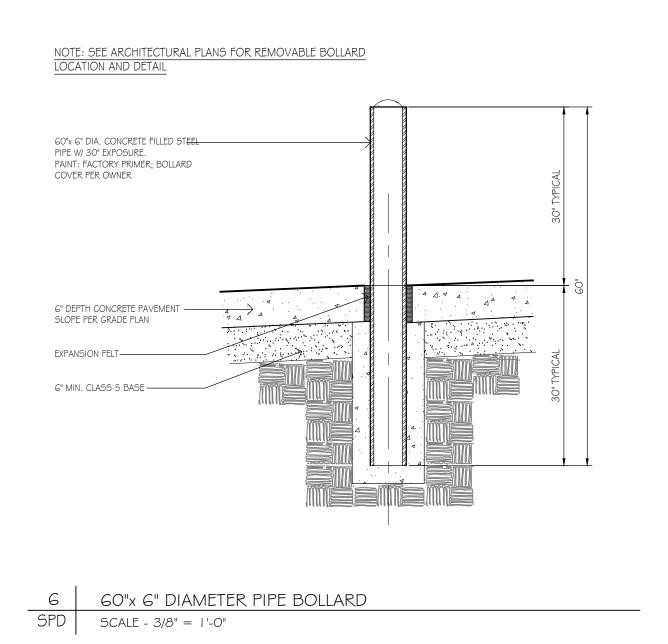


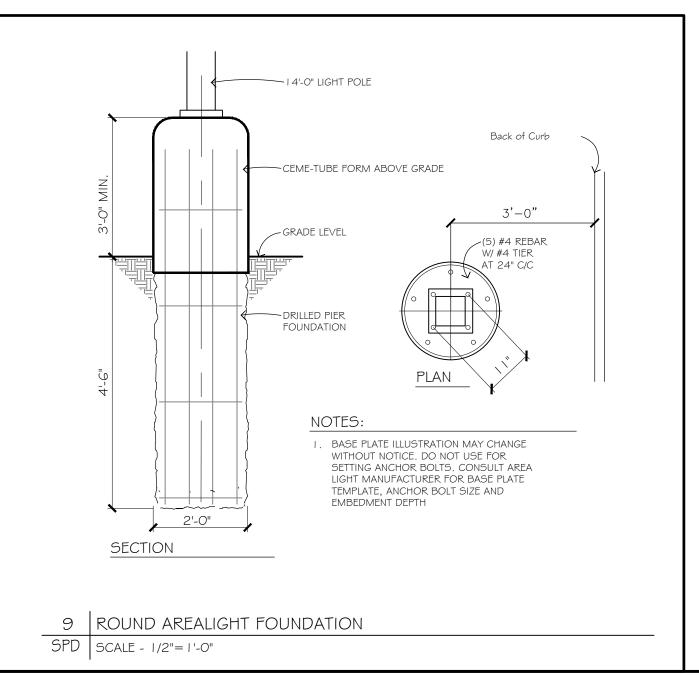


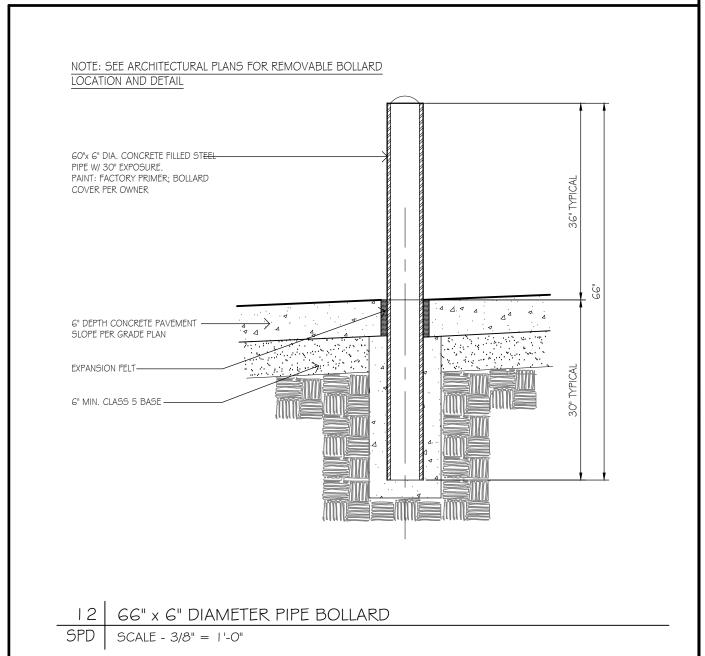


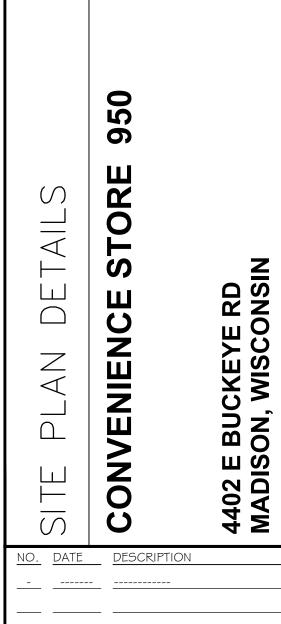
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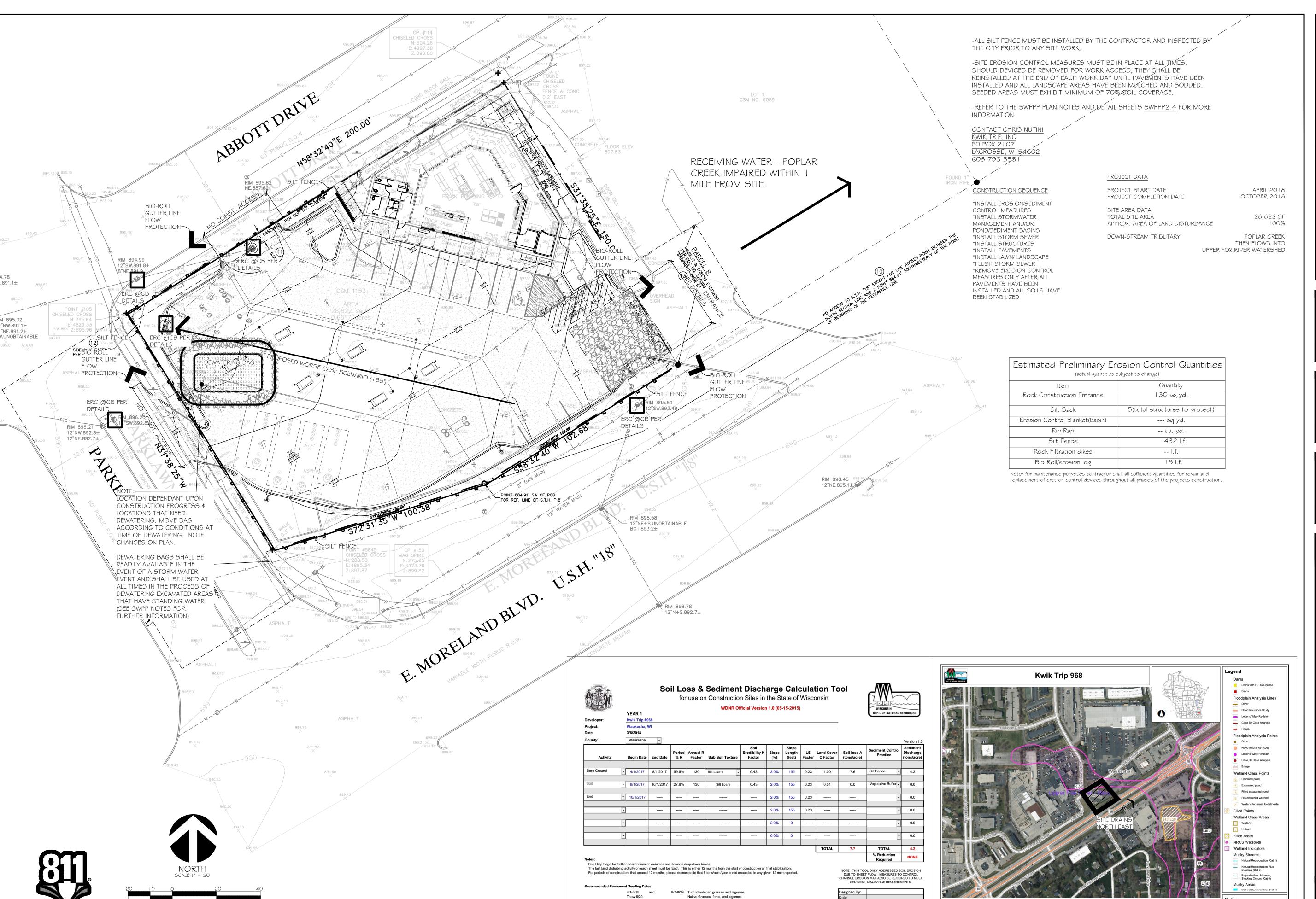
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1626 OAK STREET LACROSSE, WI 54602-2107

SITE PLANNING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

3030 Harbor Lane North, STE 131 Plymouth Minnesota 55447

763.383.8400



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Know what's below.

Call before you dig.

PLOTTING NOTE: PLANS PLOTTED TO 11x17

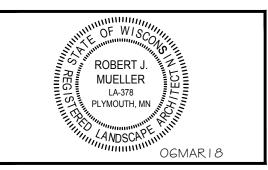
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SITE PLANNING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 3030 Harbor Lane North, STE 131 Plymouth Minnesota 55447 763.383.8400 fax 763.383.8440



CONTROL PLAN

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09JAN2018 **SWP1**

GENERAL STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION:

Apply for and obtain all necessary permits for Construction Activity

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP): The SWPPP includes this narrative, Plan Sheets SP3, SP3.1 and SP3.2, and the Stormwater Management Calculations. Keep a copy of the SWPPP, all changes to it, and inspections and maintenance records at the site during the construction. During the construction process the SWPP will have to be amended for all changes performed by the contractor. the owner shall be aware of the amendments prior to changes made to the SWPP plan. All notes, photographs, recorded dates, sketches, references, and diagrams will have to be recorded and made available as part of the SWPP permit.

Individual(s) preparing the SWPPP for the project, overseeing implementation of the SWPPP, revising and amending the SWPPP, and at least one individual on the project performing installation, inspection, maintenance, and repairs of BMP's must be trained. The training must be done by a local, state, federal agencies; professional organization; or other entities with expertise in erosion prevention, sediment control, or permanent Stormwater management.

Responsible Parties: The contractor must designate a person knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs who will oversee the implementation of the SWPPP, and the installation, inspection, and maintenance of the erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs before and during construction.

The owner is responsible for identifying who will have responsibility for the long term operation and maintenance of the permanent stormwater management systems.

Owner contact:

SITE INVESTIGATION, INSTALLATION, IMPLIMENTATION

- I. Prior to any work, contractor shall visit the site, document existing conditions as necessary(photos, notes, etc) and note existing drainage patterns on and off site that are related to the project. These notes shall be part of the SWPP.
- 2. Install all temporary erosion and sediment control measures including silt fence, rock construction entrance(s), erosion control berms, rock filters, silt sacks, rock /earth berms, and sedimentation basins. Protect all receiving waters, catch basins, ditches, inlets etc. in and around the site. All protective and preventative measures must be in place and inspected prior to beginning site clearing, grading, or other land-disturbing activity.
- 3. Prior to beginning site clearing and grading, protect all storm sewer inlets that receive runoff from disturbed areas. In order to prevent sediment from leaving the site and entering the downstream storm sewer system, seal all storm sewer inlets that are not needed for site drainage during construction. Protect all other storm sewer inlets by installing sediment control devices, such as silt sacks, or rocked filtration logs/wiers. Straw bales or fabric under the grates are not acceptable forms of inlet protection. Protect new storm sewer inlets as they are completed. Maintain storm sewer inlet protection in place until all sources with potential for discharging to the inlets are stabilized.
- 4. Before beginning construction, install a TEMPORARY ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE at each point where vehicles exit the construction site When at all possible contractor shall designate only one access point for vehicles entering and exiting the site. The rock on the entrance will have to be inspected daily and replaced or rock supplemented by the contractor when over 50% of the voids in the rock are filled. A cleaning station should be made available to drivers and visibly signed as such. Provide shovels, brooms and/or hose with a wash out area so soils can be removed from vehicles on site.
- 5. Avoid entire removal of trees and surface vegetation all at once whenever possible as this limits the amount of site susceptable to erosion. Schedule construction zones and note this on the SWPP plan in order to expose the smallest practical area of soil at any given time. Utilize vegetation removed by on site grinding and mulching and using this material to protect the soil from
- 6. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, complete permanent or temporary stabilization against erosion due to rain, wind, and running water within 7 calendar days on all disturbed or graded areas. This requirement does not apply to those areas that are currently being used for material storage on a daily basis or for those areas on which grading, site building, or other construction activities are actively underway. Provide temporary cover on all stacked topsoil piles, and other areas of stockpiled excavated material in order to prevent soil erosion and rapid runoff during the construction period. Stockpiles can be mulched, covered with poly or fabric, and or seeded during prolonged exposure. Prolonged periods of open, bare earth without grass cover will not be permitted. Stabilize all disturbed greenspace areas with a minimum of 4" topsoil immediately after final subgrade completion. Seed and mulch, or sod and protect these areas within 48 hours after completion of final grading work (weather permitting). Stabilize all disturbed areas to be paved using early application of gravel base. Stabilize the normal wetted perimeter of any temporary or permanent drainage ditch that conveys water from the construction site, or diverts water around the construction site, within 200 lineal feet from the property edge, or within 200 feet from the point of discharge to any surface water. Stabilize temporary or permanent drainage ditches within 24 hours of connecting to a surface water. Protect outfalls minimum of 200feet down stream and to the side of the discharge point. Additional settling "pots" achieved by filter logs or filtered stick bales staked in the channel will dissipate the water energy. Provide pipe outlets with temporary or permanent energy dissipation within 24 hours of connection to a surface water.
- 7. Receiving Waters It is the contractors responsibility to inspect the site discharge point as well as downstream to the receiving body of water(pond, lake, stream, etc.) on a regular basis including after each storm event and document if any differences or changes in normal in discharge and if material is leaving the construction site. If so it shall be documented and removed

NOTE: ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES WILL BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR AFTER EACH STORM EVENT AND BE MAINTAINED, OR IMPROVED UPON AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT TO ENSURE ADEQUATE PERFORMANCE.

POLLUTION CONTROL:

- 1. Designate a Concrete Wash-out and truck wash area:
- Make it visible in the field to vehicle operators and note this on the SWPP plan.

a. When washouts occur on the site, concrete washout water must be contained in a leak-proof containment facility or impermeable liner. Liquid and solid wastes is may not touch the ground and there must not be runoff from the concrete washout operations or areas.

b. On sites where Concrete Washout areas are not feasible as shown on the Detail Sheet, above ground methods and/or off-site methods can be utilized as approved by Owner.

c. Concrete washout may be provided off-site by Concrete Contractor or Concrete Supplier, at an approved washout disposal area. Concrete Supplier may provide Concrete Washout Areas on-board their transports for disposal off-site. Concrete Contractor shall verify with Supplier in regards to provided Concrete Washout areas on and off-site, as necessary.

d. Limit external washing of trucks and other construction vehicles to a defined area preferably before the construction access/exit point. Wash vehicles only on an area stabilized with stone that drains into an approved sediment trapping device. Contain runoff and properly dispose of waste. Engine degreasing is

- 2. Solid Waste: Properly dispose of collected sediment, asphalt and concrete millings, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, construction and demolition debris, and other wastes in compliance with State requirements.
- 3. Hazardous Materials: Properly dispose of all waste and unused building materials (including garbage debris, cleaning wastes, oil, gasoline, paint, wastewater, toxic materials, and hazardous materials) off-site. Do not allow waste and unused building materials to be carried by runoff into a receiving channel or storm sewer system. Properly store oil, gasoline, paint, and other hazardous materials in order to prevent spills, leaks, or other discharge. Include secondary containment. Restrict access to storage areas in order to prevent vandalism. Storage and disposal of hazardous materials must be in compliance with regulations.
- 4. Machinery: and mechanized equipment that leaks waste shall have a protective barrier or containment under the device adequate to contain the waste. Properly dispose of the waste.
- 5. Emergency spill station: Contractor shall locate and sign an emergency spill station that has necessary containment or cleanup devices for all workers to access

EROSION CONTROL

Apply necessary moisture to the construction area and haul roads to prevent the spread of dust.

Contractor shall utilize coarsely ground wood and tree mulches to cover exposed soils. Mulches shall be stored on site to supplement and use in problem areas during all phases of the construction project.

Contractor shall uses star tack or other organic substances in situations to prevent soil from eroding away by wind or rain.

Whenever possible contractor shall grade areas of soil to limit potential of erosion, to include tracking perpendicular to fall line of grades as well as diverting water flows from problematic areas on the site.

Seeding, fiber blankets, poly/tarps or cover mulches, disked mulches and compost can be used to cover temporarily exposed areas from wind and rain. Other methods by the contractor shall be documented in the SWPP.

SEDIMENT CONTROL:

nlet Sediment Control Protection Devices: The following area approved Inlet Sediment Control Devices:

a. Road Drain Top Slab Model RD 23 (fits rough opening for 2'x3' inlet), Road Drain Top Slab Model RD 27 (fits rough opening for 27" inlet), or Road Drain Top Slab Model CG 3067 (fits Neenah Casting with 35-1/4"x17-3/4" dimensions) manufactured by:

799 Theis Drive Shakopee, MN, 55379 Phone (952) 233-3055

or approved equal

b. Silt Sack manufactured by ACF ENVIRONMENTAL 283 | Cardwell Road

Richmond, VA, 23234 Phone (800) 448-3636 or approved equal

c. InfraSafe Sediment Control Barrier. Install geotextile sock on the outside of the barrier in order to trap additional fines. Standard frames are available to fit 24" to 30" diameter and 2'x3' openings.

ROYAL ENTERPRISES AMERICA 30622 Forest Boulevard

Stacy, MN, 55079

Distributed by:

Phone (651) 462-2130 or approved equal

d. Ridge Bag Rock Log. Use rock logs only for curb inlets after pavement is in place. Manufactured by RED BARN RIDGE, 3135

County Road 136, Saint Cloud, MN, 35301 Phone (320) 253-3744

e. Inflatable drain plugs by Interstate Products www.interstateproducts.com or approved equal

Place a 450 mm (18 inch) thick layer of riprap onto a 225 mm (9 inch) thick layer of granular filter material at locations indicated on the plan in accordance with WIDOT Specification 606. Install two layers of medium duty Geotextile fabric (WIDOT HR, section 645.3.7) beneath the granular filter material. At pipe outfalls configure the installation as shown on detail sheet for the size of pipe indicated and extend the geotextile fabric under the culvert apron a minimum of 3 feet. For pipe sizes smaller than 300 mm (12 inch) diameter, the minimum quantity of riprap and filter blanket shall be no less than that required for 300 mm (12 inch) diameter pipes.

Install and maintain per WIDNR Conservation Practice Standard 1056.

Install silt fence along the contour (on a level horizontal plane) with the ends turned up (J-hooks) in order to help pond water behind the fence. Install the silt fence on the uphill side of the support posts. Provide a post spacing of 1.2 m (4 feet) or less. Drive posts at least 0.6 m (2 feet) into the ground. Anchor the silt fence fabric in a trench at least 152 mm (6 inches) deep and 152 mm (6 inches) wide dug on the upslope side of the support posts. Lay the fabric in the trench and then backfill and compact with a vibratory plate compactor. Make any splices in the fabric at a fence post. At splices, overlap the fabric at least 152 mm (6 inches), fold it over, and securely fasten it to the fence post. Silt fence supporting posts shall be 51 mm (2 inch) square or larger hardwood, pine, or standard T- or U-section steel posts. T- or U-section steel posts shall weigh not less than 1.8602 kg per meter (1.25 lb per lineal foot). Posts shall have a minimum length of 1524 mm (5 feet). Posts shall have projections to facilitate fastening the fabric and prevent slippage. Geotextile fabric shall meet the requirements of WIDOT Standard Specification 628 for preassembled silt fence, furnished in a continuous roll in order to avoid splices. Geotextile fabric shall be uniform in texture and appearance and have no defects, flaws, or tears. The fabric shall contain sufficient ultraviolet (UV) ray inhibitor and stabilizers to provide a minimum two-year service life outdoors. Fabric color shall be international orange. In high traffic areas contractor shall reinforce silt fence with wire fencing and metal posts. extreme circumstances will require temporary concrete median sections to support material backing of stock piled soil or filled earth.

Install siltfence, or other effective sediment controls, around all temporary soil stockpiles. Locate soil or dirt stockpiles containing more than 10 cubic yards of material such that the downslope drainage length is no less than 8 m (25 feet) from the toe of the pile to a roadway or drainage channel. If remaining for more than seven days, stabilize the stockpiles by mulching, vegetative cover, tarps, or other means. Control erosion from all stockpiles by placing silt fence barriers around the piles. During street repair, cover construction soil or dirt stockpiles located closer than 8 m (25 feet) to a roadway or drainage channel with tarps, and protect storm sewer inlets with silt sacks or staked siltfence. Do not stock pile soil or material near catch basins or drainage ways.

Stone Tracking Pad (Temporary Rock Construction Entrance:

Install and maintain per WIDNR Conservation Practice Standard 1057. Use 3inch to 6" diameter rock. Place the aggregate in a layer at least 300 mm (12 inches) thick across the entire width of the entrance. Extend the rock entrance at least 15 m (50 feet) into the construction zone. Use a WIDOT Type R permeable geotextile fabric material beneath the aggregate in order to prevent migration of soil into the rock from below. Maintain the entrance in a condition that will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto paved roadways. Provide periodic top dressing with additional stone as required. Close entrances not protected by temporary rock construction entrances to all construction traffic.

Temporary Sediment Basins

n the construction process or if noted on the plan the contractor shall construct temporary sediment basin(s). As per general rule the sediment basin shall be sized appropriately to a capacity related to the drainage area on a ratio of 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage zone entering the basin. Basins shall be inspected after every rainfall event, material removed and stabilized. If changes to the basin are made, document and amend the SWPP plan.

DEWATERING:

If dewatering is required and sump pumps are used, all pumped water must be discharged through an erosion control facility (temporary sedimentation basin, grit chamber, sand filter, upflow chamber, hydro-cyclone, swirl concentrator, dewatering bag or other appropriate facility) prior to leaving the construction site. Proper energy dissipation must be provided at the outlet of the pump system. Discharge clear water only. To achieve better separation of the material suspended in the water a biodegradable not toxic flocculant agent may be required.

For more information and materials go to by Interstate Products www.interstateproducts.com

INSPECTIONS-MAINTENANCE-DAILY RECORD-AMEND THE SWPP PLAN

- I. Contractor shall inspect all erosion and sediment control devices, stabilized areas, and infiltration areas on a daily basis until land-disturbing activity has ceased. Thereafter, inspect at least on a weekly basis until vegetative cover is established. Inspect all erosion and sediment control devices, stabilized areas, and infiltration areas within 24 hours after a rainfall event greater than 0.5 inches in 24 hours. Remove accumulated sediment deposits from behind erosion and sediment control devices as needed. Do not allow sediment to accumulate to a depth of more than one-third of the height of the erosion and sediment control devices. Immediately replace deteriorated, damaged, rotted, or missing erosion control devices. Document inspections and dates of rainfall events. Maintain a written log of all inspection, maintenance, and repair activities related to erosion and sediment control facilities. All nonfunctional BMPs must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented with functional BMPs within 24 hours after discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access.
- 2. All inspections and maintenance activities must be recorded in writing DAILY in a detailed record(notes, photographs, sketches, etc, and kept with the SWPPP by the contractor.
- 3. Contractor shall remove all soils and sediments tracked or otherwise deposited onto adjacent property, pavement areas, sidewalks, streets, and alleys. Removal shall be on a daily basis throughout the duration of the construction and/or as directed by the City. Clean paved roadways by shoveling or wet-sweeping. Do not dry sweep. If necessary, scrape paved surfaces in order to loosen compacted sediment material prior to sweeping. Haul sediment material to a suitable disposal area. Street washing is allowed only after sediment has been removed by shoveling or sweeping.
- 4. All soil hauled from the site shall be accounted for and documented in the SWPP by the contractor. Its final destination and how the soil has been stored and stabilized.
- 5. Contractor shall maintain all temporary erosion and sediment control devices in place until the contributing drainage area has been stabilized (hard-surfaced areas paved and vegetation established in greenspace). Repair any rilling, gully formation, or washouts. After final establishment of permanent stabilization, remove all temporary synthetic, structural, and non-biodegradable erosion and sediment control devices and any accumulated sediments. Dispose-of off site. Restore permanent sedimentation basins to their design condition immediately following stabilization of the site.
- 6. Contractor shall clean sedimentation basins, storm sewer catchbasins, ditches, and other drainage facilities as required in order to maintain their effectiveness. Temporary and permanent sedimentation basins must be drained and the sediment removed when the depth of sediment collected in the basin reaches 1/2 of the storage volume. Drainage and removal must be completed within 72 hours, or as soon as field conditions allow access.
- 7. Contractor shall inspect infiltration areas to ensure that no sediment from ongoing construction activities is accumulating. Remove sediment immediately ensuring subsoils are not compacted by machinery.
- 8. Every vehicle shall not track material off-site. Clean the wheels of construction vehicles in order to remove soils before the vehicles leave the construction site. Wash vehicles only on an area stabilized with stone that drains into an approved sediment
- 9. Contractor shall reinforce erosion control facilities in areas where concentrated flows occur (such as swales, ditches, and areas in front of culverts and catchbasins) by backing them with snow fence, wire mesh, or stiff plastic mesh reinforcement until paving and turf establishment operations have been completed. Posts for the reinforcing fence shall be 100 mm (4 inch) diameter wood posts, or standard steel fence posts weighing not less than 0.59 kg (1.3 lbs) per lineal foot, with a minimum length of 762 mm (30 inches) plus burial depth. Space posts for the reinforcing fence at intervals of 3 m (10 feet) or less. Drive posts for the reinforcing fence at least 0.6 m (2 feet) into the ground.

GENERAL SOIL STABILIZATION: (SEE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR MORE INFORMATION)

Establishment of lawn, prairie/wildflower and/or plant bed areas will be noted on the landscape plan

to ensure stabilization of soils, restaking of sod where applicable, proper watering and mulch maintenance will be required. Inspect seeded or sodded areas on a timely day-to-day basis. In the event of a seeding failure, reseed and remulch the areas where the original seed has failed to grow and perform additional watering as necessary at no additional cost to the Owner. Special maintenance provisions for wild and prairie grass seeded areas as noted in the landscape plan. Promptly replace all sod that dries out to the point where it is presumed dead and all sod that has been damaged, displaced, weakened, or heavily infested with weeds at no additional cost to the Owner.

In areas to be temporarily seeded, use introduced seed mixture equivalent to WIDOT #10 or #20. Apply seed mixture per WIDOT 630.3.3.5. Incorporate a fertilizer (slow release type with 10 week residual) consisting of 23-0-30 (%N-P-K) into the soil at an application rate of 224 kg per hectare (200 lbs per acre) by disking prior to seeding. In problematic areas it may be necessary to use a low phosphorus organic fertilizer in cases where seeds may not germinate. If this is the case, seed and fertilizer shall be disked into the surface and mulched properly to ensure germination and uptake of the Phosphorus by the seed.

To ensure adequate germination of the seed the work will be performed as follows:

Spring- from April 1 through May 15. Fall- from August 15 to September 20.

After September 20, wait until October 30 to perform dormant seeding. Dormant seeding will only be allowed if the maximum soil temperature at a depth of 25 mm (1 inch) does not exceed 4.44 degrees C (40 degrees F) in order to prevent germination.

In seeded areas with slopes steeper than 3:1 and lengths less than 15 meters (50 feet), install biodegradable erosion control blankets uniformly over the soil surface by hand within 24 hours after seeding in accordance with manufacturers recommendations. Use WIDOT Urban Type B or owner approved equal.

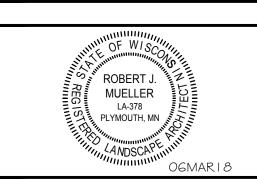
In areas where irrigation is to be installed, contractor shall work in zones to finish grade and install the system in zones. Note-Erosion control measures shall remain in place until soils have been stabilized with sod or seeded areas that exhibit minimum of 70% lawn vegetative coverage. If silt fence has to be removed to install the irrigation system, it shall be reinstalled at the end of each work day or use bio rolls to provide protection during the installation process until lawn areas have sod and/or plant beds are

In areas to be sodded, silt fence can be removed short term for working, but exposed soil areas shall be sodded or erosion control measures shall be reinstalled at the end of each work day.

NOTE: THE PROJECT'S LANDSCAPE PLAN IS PART OF THE SWPP FOR SOIL STABILIZATION. REFERENCES SHALL BE MADE TO THE APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLAN. AMENDMENTS TO THE LANDSCAPE PLAN SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE OWENER AND DOCUMENTED AS PART OF THE SWPP

KWIK TRIP, Inc. P.O. BOX 2107 **1626 OAK STREET** LACROSSE, WI 54602-2107 PH. (608) 781-8988 FAX (608) 781-8960





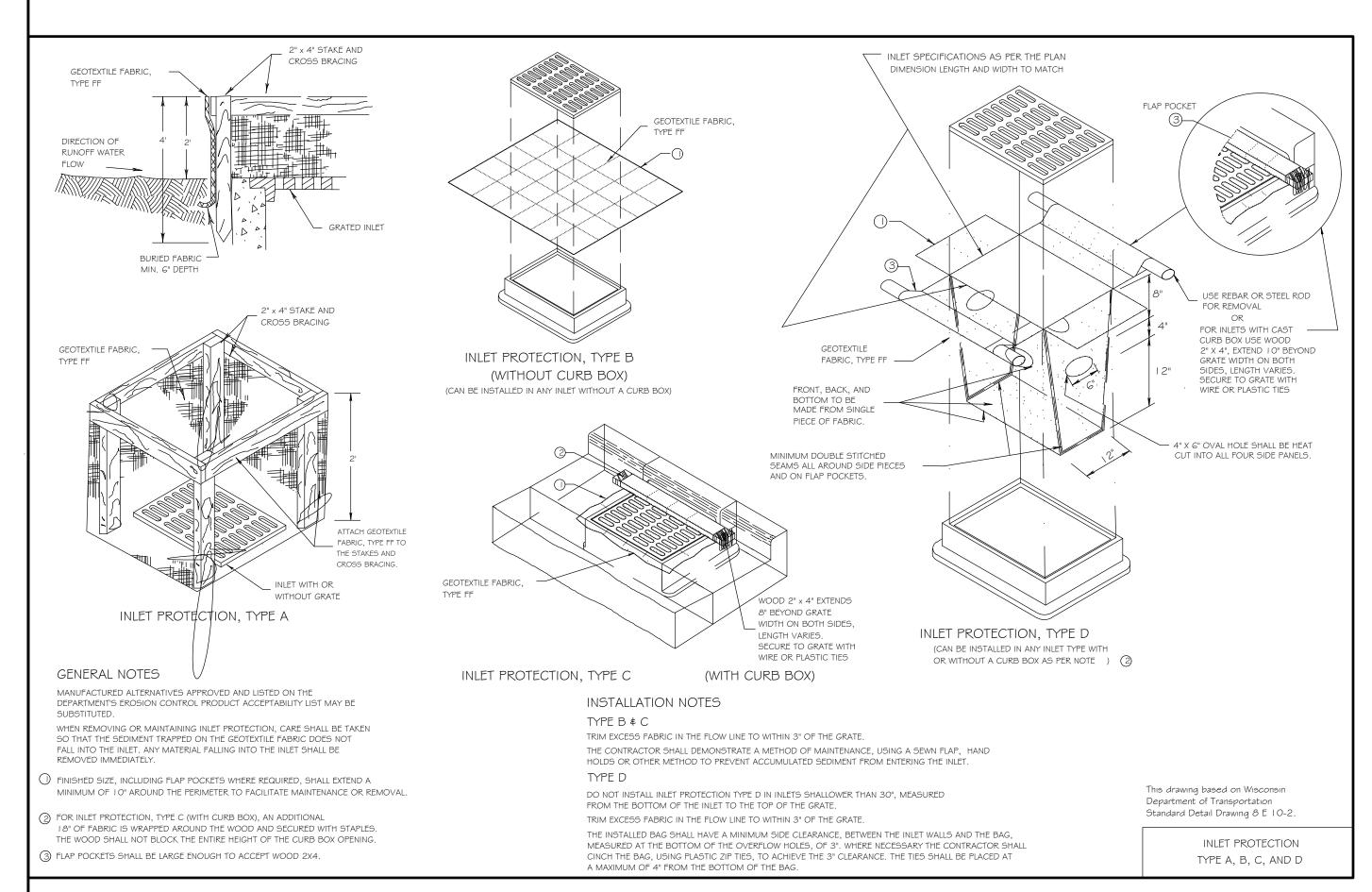
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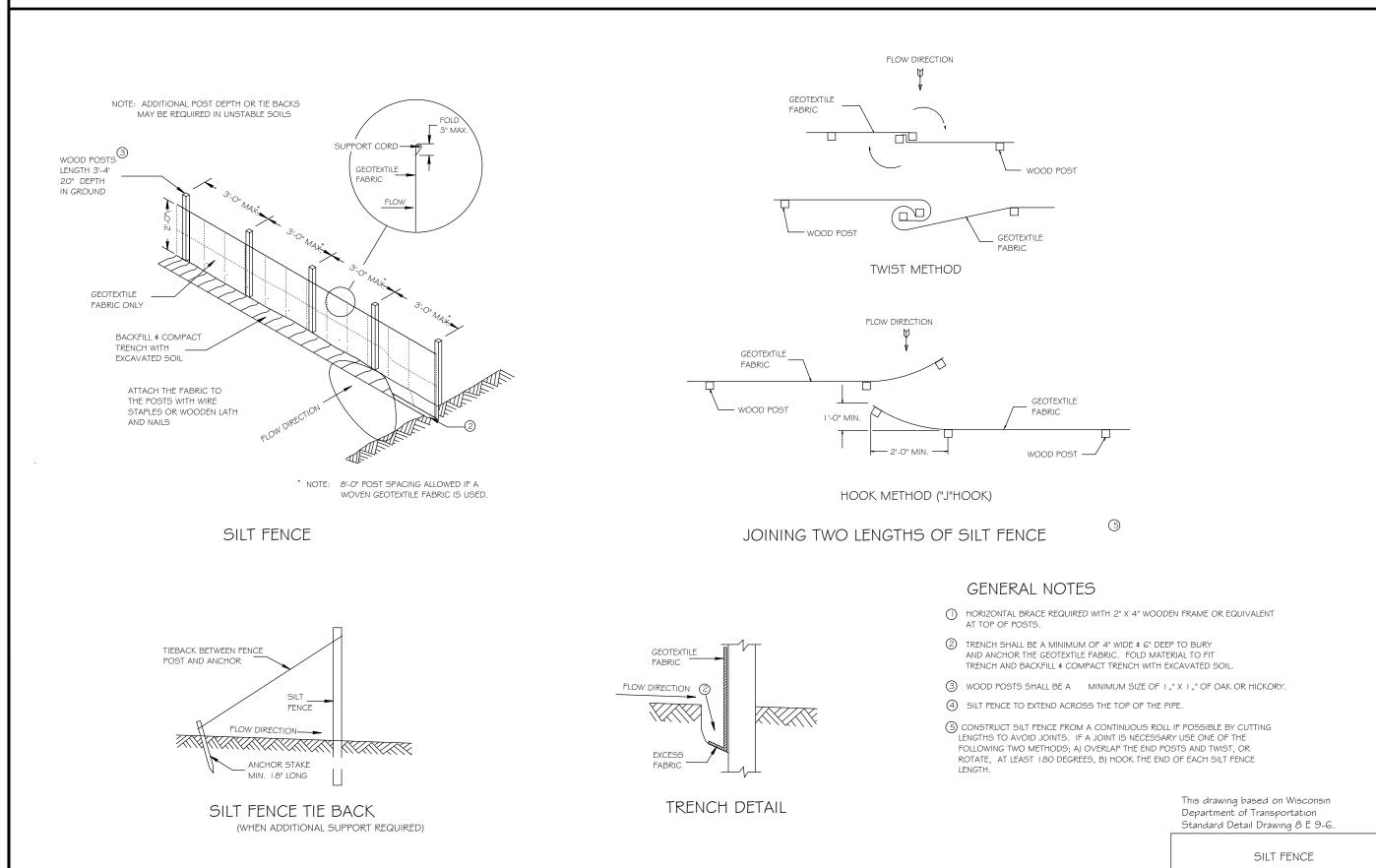
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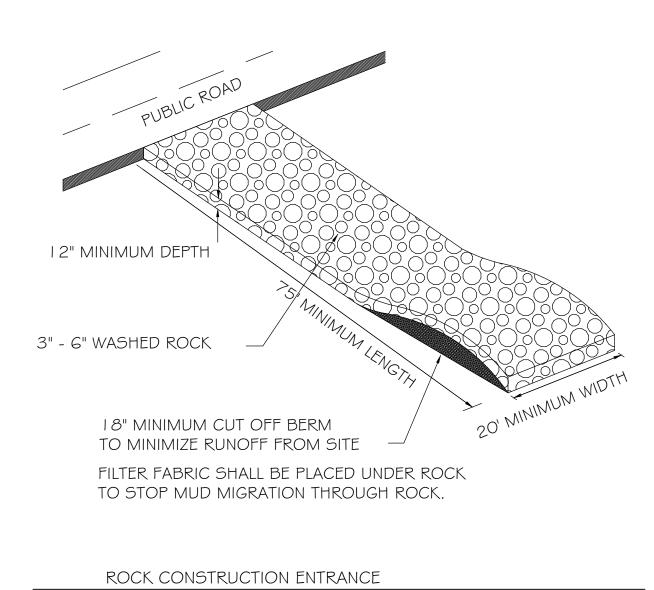
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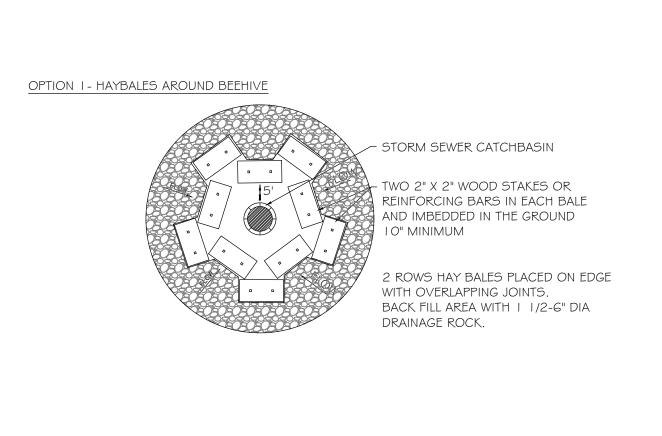
ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO BE INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED PER WDNR STANDARDS

http://dnr.wi.gov/org/water/wm/nps/stormwater/techstds.htm



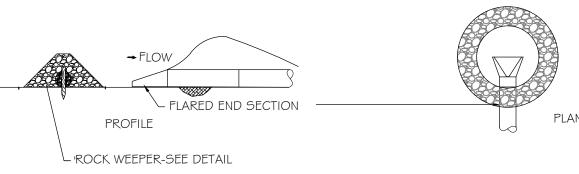




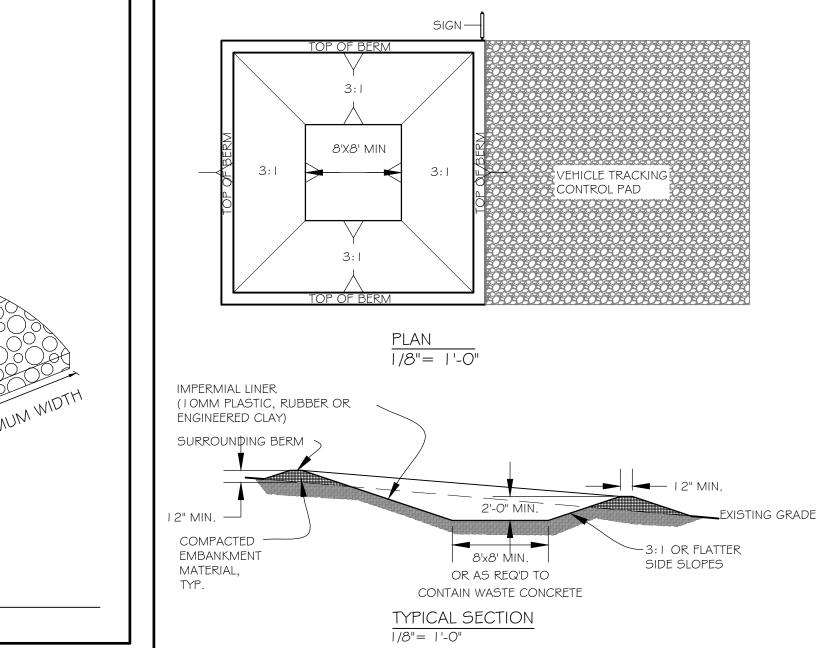


OPTION 2- SILT FENCE CONTROL AROUND BEEHIVE - ROCK WEEPER-SEE DETAIL STORM SEWER CATCHBASIN SILT FENCE INSTALLED AS PER DETAIL PLATE ERO- I - MINIMUM OF 8 2" X 2" WOOD POSTS OR STEEL POSTS ARE REQUIRED

. ROCK WEEPER PROTECTION AT FLARED END SECTION/OUTLET PIPE-SEE ROCK WEEPER DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION DIKE SHALL BE MIN. 6" HIGHER THAN DIAMETER OF PIPE



BEE-HIVE CASTING AND FLARED END SECTION EROSION/SEDIMENT CONTROL



CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

SEE EROSION CONTROL PLAN FOR LOCATIONS OF CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA(S), TO BE PLACED A MIN. OF 50' FROM DRAINAGEWAYS, BODIES OF WATER, AND INLETS.)

- THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA(S) SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
- VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL PAD IS REQ'D AT THE ACCESS POINT(S).
- SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE WASHOUT AREA(S), AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
- EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHALL BE UTILIZED IN PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

- THE CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE REPAIRED AND ENLARGED OR CLEANED OUT AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR
- AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION, ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SITE AND DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED WASTE SITE.
- WHEN CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA(S) IS REMOVED, THE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PER SITE EROSION CONTROL
- INSPECT WEEKLY AND DURING AND AFTER ALL STORM EVENTS. CLEAN-OUT OR COVER WASHOUT AREA PRIOR TO PREDICTED STORM

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

KWIK TRIP, Inc. P.O. BOX 2107 1626 OAK STREET LACROSSE, WI 54602-2107

> ROBERT J. MUELLER LA-378 06MAR18

SITE PLANNING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

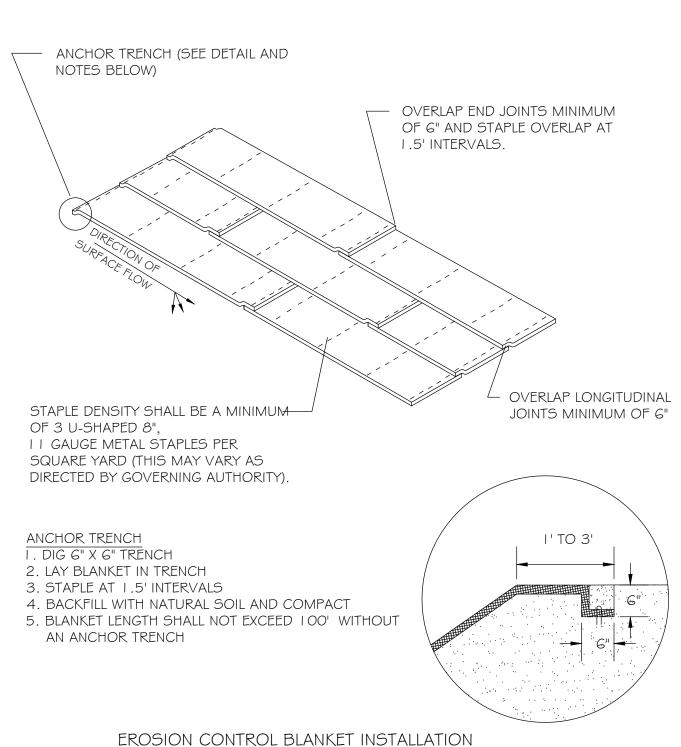
3030 Harbor Lane North, STE 131

Plymouth Minnesota 55447

763.383.8400

PH. (608) 781-8988 FAX (608) 781-8960

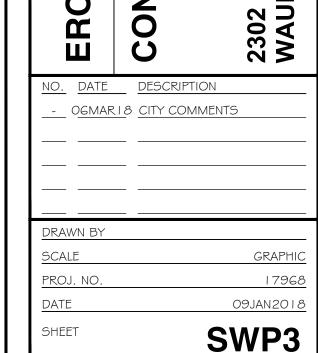
EROSION CONTROL BLANKET(SEEDED AREAS) ON SIDE SLOPES OF 3:1 OR GREATER AND STORM WATER BASINS BIO-DEGRADABLE, DOUBLE NETTED, LIGHT DUTY(HEAVY DUTY IN DRAINAGE SWALES) (WISDOT CLASS | TYPE B)

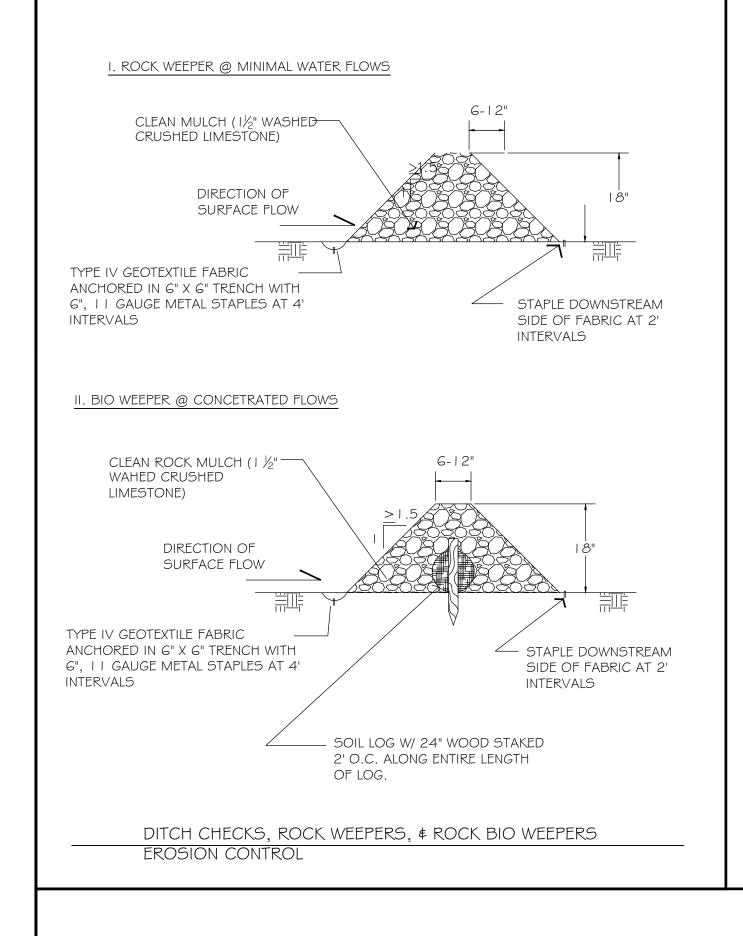


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WOOD STAKE, SEE DETAIL 5/18

Channel Erosion Mat

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Conservation Practice Standard

A protective soil cover of straw, wood, coconut fiber or other suitable plant residue, or plastic fibers formed into a mat, usually with a plastic or biodegradable mesh on one or both sides. Erosion mats are rolled products available in many varieties and combination of materials and with varying life spans.

II. Purpose

The purpose of this practice is to protect the channel from erosion or act as turf reinforcement during and after the establishment of grass or other vegetation in a channel. This practice applies to both Erosion Control Revegative Mats (ECRM) and Turf-Reinforcement Mats (TRM).

III. Conditions Where Practice Applies

This standard applies where runoff channelizes in intermittent flow and vegetation is to be established. Some products may have limited applicability in projects adjacent to navigable

IV. Federal, State, and Local Laws

Users of this standard shall be aware of applicable federal, state, and local laws, rules, regulations, or permit requirements governing the use and placement of erosion mat. This standard does not contain the text of federal, state, or local laws.

This section establishes the minimum standards for design, installation and performance requirements. To complete the shear calculations, a 2 year, 24 hour storm event shall be used to calculate depth of flows for an ECRM. For sizing a TRM, use the depth of flow corresponding to the maximum design capacity of the channel.

Only mats listed in the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT) Erosion Control Product Acceptability List (PAL) will be accepted for use in this standard.

- To differentiate applications WisDOT organizes erosion mats into three classes of mats, which are further broken down into various Types.
- A. Class I: A short-term duration (minimum of 6 months), light duty, organic ECRM with plastic or biodegradable netting.

Type A – Only suitable for slope

- applications, not channel applications. Type B – Double netted product for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress is 1.5 lbs/ft2 or
- B. Class II: A long-term duration (three years or greater), organic ECRM.
- Type A Jute fiber only for use in channels to reinforce sod.
- Type B For use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress is 2.0 lbs/ft2 or less. Made with plastic or biodegradable mat.
- 3. Type C A woven mat of 100% organic material for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress is 2.0 lbs/ft2 or less. Applicable

Conservation Practice Standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your local WDNR office or the Standards Oversight Council office in Medison. 1 Words in the standard that are shown in italics are described in X. Definitions. The words are italicized the first time they are used in the text.

for use in environmentally sensitive areas where plastic netting is inappropriate.

C. Class III: A permanent 100% synthetic ECRM or TRM. Class I, Type B erosion mat or Class II, Type B or C erosion mat

stress of 3.5 lbs/ft² or less.

stress of 5.0 lbs/ft² or less.

ECRM shall be installed after all

seeding is complete.

recommendations.

stabilized.

topsoiling, fertilizing, liming, and

2. Erosion mats shall extend for whichever

is greater: upslope one-foot minimum

vertically from the ditch bottom or 6

inches higher than the design flow

3. The mat shall be in firm and continuous

contact with the soil. It shall be

anchored, overlapped, staked and

entrenched per the manufacturer's

4. TRM shall be installed in conjunction

be followed by ECRM installation.

5. At time of installation, document the

with the topsoiling operation and shall

manufacturer and mat type by saving

material labels and manufacturer's

installation instructions. Retain this

documentation until the site is

D. Installation

- must be placed over a soil filled TRM. Type A – An ECRM for use in channels where the calculated (design)
- shear stress of 2.0 lbs/ft² or less. Type B – A TRM for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress of 2.0 lbs/ft² or less. applicability.
- 3. Type C A TRM for use in channels D. Once a gully has formed in a channel, it where the calculated (design) shear 4. Type D - A TRM for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear

or riprap.

- E. It may be difficult to establish permanent vegetation and adequate erosion protection in a channel with continuous flow. Consider riprap or
- F. Documentation of materials used, monitoring logs, project diary, and plans, should be provided to the
- G. Channel cross sections may be use of "V" channels is generally

maintenance of the site.

design matrix in the back of the mm), the designer will need to design

VI. Considerations

- A. Erosion mats shall be selected so that they last long enough for the grass or other vegetation to become densely
- B. Consider using Class II, Type C mats adjacent to waterways where trapping
- C. Class III TRM may be appropriate as a replacement for riprap as a channel liner. Check the shear stress criteria for the channel to determine mat
- is difficult to stabilize due to loss of soil structure. Even when the gully is filled with topsoil and reseeded, the soil has a tendency to dislodge in the same pattern. If gully formation continues to be a problem the design should be
- planting wetland species with an
- parabolic, v-shaped or trapezoidal. The discouraged due to erosion problems

- channel is not to exceed the permissible
- small animals is to be avoided.
- reevaluated, including other mat classes
- weekly inspection forms including erosion and stormwater management authority charged with long term
- H. To help determine the appropriate channel liner, designers can refer to the WisDOT PAL. However, for channels not conforming to the typical section shown in the channel matrix or having a depth of flow greater than 6 inches (150

WDNR, WI

for an appropriate channel liner. One way to do this is to use the "tractive force" method presented in FHWA's Hydraulic Engineering Circular (HEC) No. 15. This method requires that the calculated maximum shear stress of a

shear stress of the channel liner. To use

this method, permissible shear stress

values are stated next to each device

listed in the channel matrix.

A. Plans and specifications for installing

intended purpose. The plans and

Location of erosion mat

Installation sequence

B. All plans, standard detail drawings, or

VIII. Operation and Maintenance

A. Erosion mats shall at a minimum be

erosion mat shall be in keeping with this

for applying the practice to achieve its

specifications shall address the following:

3. Material specification conforming to

specifications shall include schedule for

installation, inspection, and maintenance

The responsible party shall be identified.

inspected weekly and within 24 hours after

every precipitation event that produces 0.5

inches of rain or more during a 24-hour

B. If there are signs of rilling under the mat,

install more staples or more frequent

anchoring trenches. If rilling becomes

severe enough to prevent establishment of

the damage has occurred. Fill the eroded

area with topsoil, compact, reseed and

overlapping ends per manufacturer's

C. If the reinforcing plastic netting has

and if necessary replace the mat.

COMPROMISED.

recommendations. Additional staking is

recommended near where rilling was filled.

separated from the mat, remove the plastic

MAINTAIN FILTRATION & REMOVE SEDIMENT OR RECONSTRUCT CONTAINMENT AS NECESSARY WHEN FILTRATION HAS BEEN

replace the section of mat, trenching and

vegetation, remove the section of mat where

standard and shall describe the requirements

VII. Plans and Specifications

WisDOT "Erosion Control Product Acceptability List" is available online at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/business/engrserv/ pal.htm.

D. Maintenance shall be completed as soon as

possible with consideration to site

X. Definitions

Channel Erosion: The deepening and widening of a channel due to soil loss caused by flowing water. As rills become larger and flows begin to concentrate, soil detachment occurs primarily as a result of shear.

Erosion Control Revegative Mats (ECRM) (II): Erosion control revegetative mats are designed to be placed on top of soil.

Turf-Reinforcement Mats (TRM) (II): Turfreinforcement mats are permanent devices constructed from various types of synthetic materials and buried below the surface to help stabilize the soil. TRMs must be used in conjunction with an ECRM or an approved soil stabilizer Type A (as classified in the WisDOT

WDNR, WI 3

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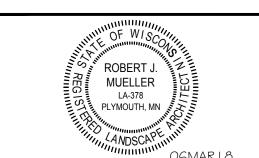
KWIK TRIP, Inc.

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1626 OAK STREET

SITE PLANNING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE 3030 Harbor Lane North, STE 131 Plymouth Minnesota 55447 763.383.8400

LACROSSE, WI 54602-2107



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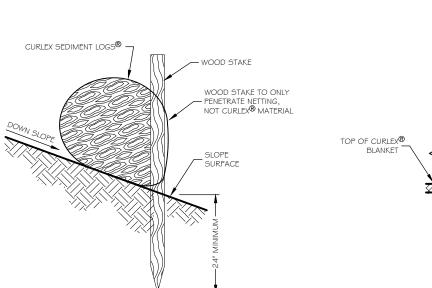
WATER FLOW STAKED BIO-ROLL CONTAINMENT WITH AGGREGATE FILTER DIKE AVOID CONCENTRATED FLOWS OUTWARD - PUMP WATER INLET DEWATERING BAG WATER FLOW - BAG PLACED ON MAINTAIN 50' MINIMUM SEPARATION FROM DISCHARGE AGGREGATE BED CONTAINMENT AND WETLANDS, WATER BODIES, OR STORM ESTABLISHED VEGETATION-WATER FLOW THE OWNER OR CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN DEWATERING DISCHARGE THROUGH NATURAL PERMIT, AS MAY BE REQUIRED, FROM THE STATE PRIOR TO ANY VEGETATIVE BUFFER OR DEWATERING OPERATIONS DISCHARGING FROM THE SITE. ALL FILTRATION MEDIA DEWATERING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PERMIT. - AGGREGATE/BIOROLL DIKE, STAKE BIO-ROLL, BURY BASE ROLL 3 FOR FILTERED OUTFLOW CLEAN WATER OUTFLOW -AGGREGATE BED - UNDISTURBED SOIL SECTION

PLAN VIEW

DEWATERING BAG INSTALLATION. FOR DISCHARGING ERODED. SUSPENDED PARTICLES IN WATER NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: SEDIMENT LOGS SHALL BE "CURLEX" BY AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COMPANY CURLEX SEDIMENT LOGS® www.americanexcelsior.com/erosioncontrol/ CURLEX SEDIMENT LOGS® — ✓ WOOD STAKE OR APPROVED EQUAL CURLEX[®]EROSION CONTROL BLANKET (ECB) WOOD STAKE, SEE DETAIL 3/18 \$ 4/18

- PENETRATE NETTING, NOT CURLEX® MATERIAL STAKE DETAILS (ON TOP OF CURLEX®ECB) (OPTIONAL TRENCH ON BARE SOIL) CURLEX SEDIMENT LOGS® -



STAKE DETAILS

(ON BARE SOIL)

BIO ROLL INSTALLATION ("LOG WEEPERS") EROSION CONTROL

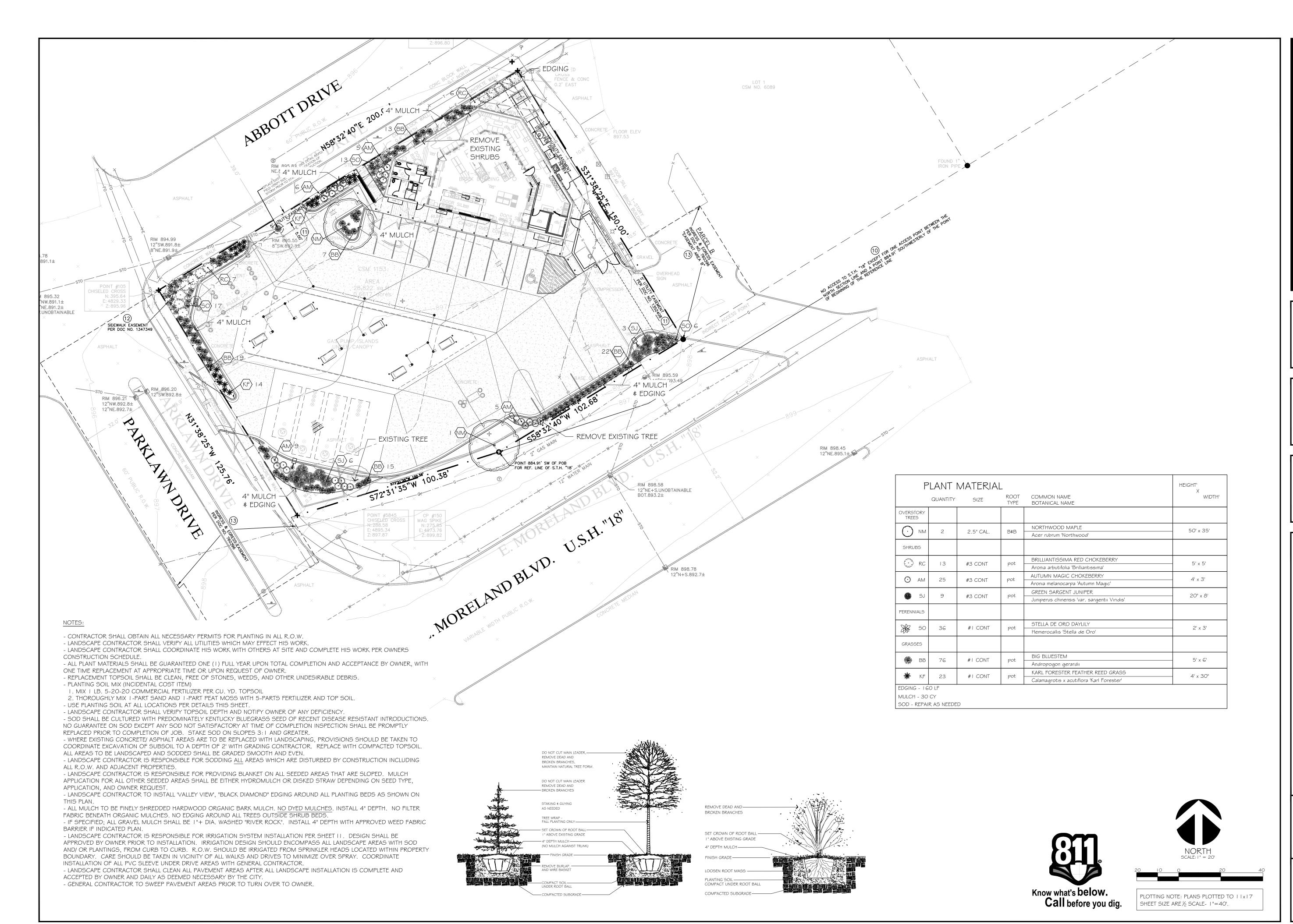
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50' MINIMUM VEGETATIVE BUFFER OR FILTRATION MEDIA

- WOOD STAKE

STAKE DETAIL (FRONT VIEW) 5

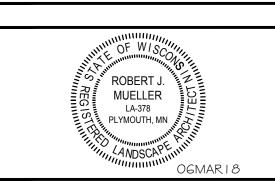




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OLICE MORELAND BLVD
AUKESHA, WISCONSIN

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