

1. Existing boundary, location, topographic, and utility information shown on this plan is from a field survey by R.A. Smith National, Inc. dated 08/10/17. The Engineer is not responsible for inaccuracies related to the survey information.

3. Comply with all applicable local, state, and federal safety regulations. Comply with the work safety practices specified by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). OSHA prohibits entry into "confined spaces," such as manholes and inlets (see 29 CFR Section 1910.146), without undertaking certain specific practices and procedures. Perform excavations in accordance with the requirements of O.S.H.A. 29 CFR, Part 1926, Subpart P, Excavations. Sloping or benching for excavations greater than 20 feet deep must be approved by a registered professional engineer

4. Safety is solely the responsibility of the Contractor, who is also solely responsible for the construction means, methods, techniques, sequences or procedures, and for safety precautions and programs in connection with the Work. 5. The Engineer shall not have control over, charge of, or responsibility for the construction means, methods, techniques,

sequences or procedures, or for safety precautions and programs in connection with the Work. The Engineer's review shall not constitute approval of safety precautions or of any construction means, methods, techniques, sequences, or

Examine all local conditions at the site, and assume responsibility as to the grades, contours, and the character of the earth, existing conditions, and other items that may be encountered during excavation work above or below the existing grades. Review the drawings, specifications, and geotechnical report covering this work and become familiar with the

7. A licensed surveyor shall perform construction staking. The Contractor shall provide and be responsible for the staking. Verify all plan and detail dimensions prior to construction staking. Stake the limits of walkways and curbing prior to valvebox, maintenance hole, and catchbasin installation. Adjust valvebox and maintenance hole locations in order to avoid conflicts with curb and autter. Adjust catchbasin locations in order to align properly with curb and autter.

8. Provide temporary fences, barricades, coverings, and other protections in order to preserve existing items to remain, and to prevent injury or damage to person or property.

9. Provide all traffic control required in order to construct the proposed improvements. Traffic control design and associated government approvals are the responsibility of the Contractor. Comply with local authorities, the latest version of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (MUTCD), and the Wisconsin Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices Supplement to the MUTCD.

10. Connect to existing storm sewer MH's by either sawcutting or coredrilling. Use saws or drills that provide water to the blade. Meet all City standards and specifications for the the connection. Reconstruct inverts after installation. Use water stop gaskets in order to provide watertight seals when penetrating a structure wall with a pipe. Take measurements before beginning construction to ensure that service connections do not cut into maintenance access

11. All existing existing sewer and watermain pipes that are to be abandoned shall either be removed, or completely filled

12. The Contractor is solely responsible for all utility locates. Contact utility companies for locations of all public and private utilities within the work area prior to beginning construction. Contact Digger's Hotline at (414) 259-1181 in th Milwaukee Metro Area, or 1-800-242-8511 elsewhere in Wisconsin for exact locations of existing utilities at least 72 hours (not including weekends and holidays) before beginning any construction. Obtain ticket number and meet with representatives of the various utilities at the site. Provide the Owner with the ticket number information. Digger's Hotline is a free service that locates municipal and utility company lines, but does not locate private utility lines. Use an independent locator service or other means in order to obtain locations of private utility lines including, but not limited to, underground electric cables, telephone, TV, and lawn sprinkler lines.

13. Pothole to verify the positions of existing underground facilities at a sufficient number of locations in order to assure that no conflict with the proposed work exists and that sufficient clearance is available.

14. Where existing gas, electric, cable, or telephone utilities conflict with the Work, coordinate the abandonment, relocation, offset, or support of the existing utilities with the appropriate local utility companies. Coordinate new gas meter and gas line installation, electric meter and electric service installation, cable service, and telephone service installation with

Arrange for and secure suitable disposal areas off-site. Dispose of all excess soil, waste material, debris, and all materials not designated for salvage. Waste material and debris includes trees, stumps, pipe, concrete, asphaltic concrete, cans, or other waste material from the construction operations. Obtain the rights to any waste area for disposal of unsuitable or surplus material either shown or not shown on the plans. All work in disposing of such material shall be considered incidental to the work. All disposal must conform to applicable solid waste disposal permit regulations. Obtain all necessary permits at no cost to the OWNER.

16. Straight line saw-cut existing bituminous or concrete surfacing at the perimeter of pavement removal areas. Use saws that provide water to the blade. Do not allow the slurry produced by this process to be tracked outside of the immediate work area or discharged into the sewer system. Tack and match all connections to existing bituminous

17. Relocate overhead power, telephone, and cable lines as required. Seal and report any existing unused on-site wells and

18. All materials required for this work shall be new material conforming to the requirements for class, kind, grade, size, auglity, and other details specified herein or as shown on the Plans. Do not use recycled or salvaged aggregate. asphaltic pavement, crushed concrete, or scrap shingles. Unless otherwise indicated, the Contractor shall furnish all

19. Reconstruct driveways and patch street to match existing pavement section and grade. Sod right-of-way. The work area shown is general and may need to be adjusted in the field.

20. Restore the public right-of-way at temporary construction entrance locations. Replace any concrete curb and gutter, bituminous pavement, sidewalk, or vegetative cover damaged by the construction activity. Restore damaged turf with sod within the public right-of-way. The work area shown is general and may need to be adjusted in the field.

construction until the permanent drainage system and structures are in place and operational. Install temporary ditches piping, pumps, or other means as necessary in order to insure proper drainage at all times. Provide low points at building pads or roadways with positive outfalls.

23. Full design strength is not available in bituminous pavement areas until the final lift of asphalt is compacted into place. Protect pavement areas from overloading by delivery trucks, construction equipment, and other vehicles.

24. When sawing or drilling concrete or masonry, use saws that provide water to the blade. Do not allow the slurry produced by this process to be tracked outside of the immediate work area or discharged into the sewer system.

25. Adjust all curb stops, valve boxes, maintenance hole castings, catchbasin castings, cleanout covers, and similar items to

26. Install all pipe with the ASTM identification numbers on the top for inspection. Commence pipe laying at the lowest point in the proposed sewer line. Lay the pipe with the bell end or receiving groove end of the pipe pointing upgrade. When connecting to an existing pipe, uncover the existing pipe in order to allow any adjustments in the proposed line and grade before laying any pipe. Do not lay pipes in water or when the trench conditions are unsuitable for such

27. Obtain and pay for all permits, tests, inspections, etc. required by agencies that have jurisdiction over the project including the NPDES permit from the State. The Contractor is responsible for all bonds, letters of credit, or cash sureties related to the work. Execute and inspect work in accordance with all local and state codes, rules, ordinances, or regulations pertaining to the particular type of work involved.

28. Obtain permits from the City for work in the public right—of—way.

29. Refer to the geotechnical report by the Soils Engineer for dewatering requirements.

30. The minimum depth of cover for building and canopy roof drain leaders without insulation is 5 feet. Insulate roof drain leaders at locations where the depth of cover is less than 5 feet. Provide a minimum insulation thickness of 2 inches. The insulation must be at least 4 feet wide and centered on the pipe. Install the insulation boards 6 inches above the tops of the pipes on mechanically compacted and leveled pipe bedding material. Use high density, closed cell, rigid board material equivalent to DOW Styrofoam HI-40 plastic foam insulation.

I. Insulate utility lines at locations indicated on the plans. Provide a minimum insulation thickness of 4 inches. The insulation must be at least 4 feet wide and centered on the pipe. Install the insulation boards 6 inches above the tops of the pipes on mechanically compacted and leveled pipe bedding material. Use high density, closed cell, rigid board material equivalent to DOW Styrofoam Highload 40 Polystyrene Insulation. Individual insulation board dimensions typically measure 4' wide by 8' long by 2" thk.

32. Construct sanitary sewer, watermain, and storm sewer utilities in accordance with the Standard Specifications for Sewer and Water Construction in Wisconsin, Sixth Edition, or the latest revised edition.

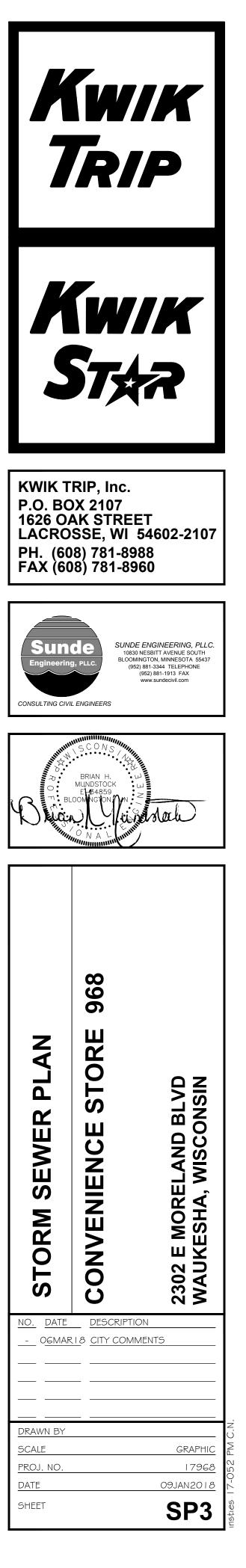
33. <u>Tracer Wire</u>: Locating requirements — a means to locate buried underground exterior non metallic sewers/mains must be provided with tracer wire or other methods in order to be located in accord with the provisions of these code sections

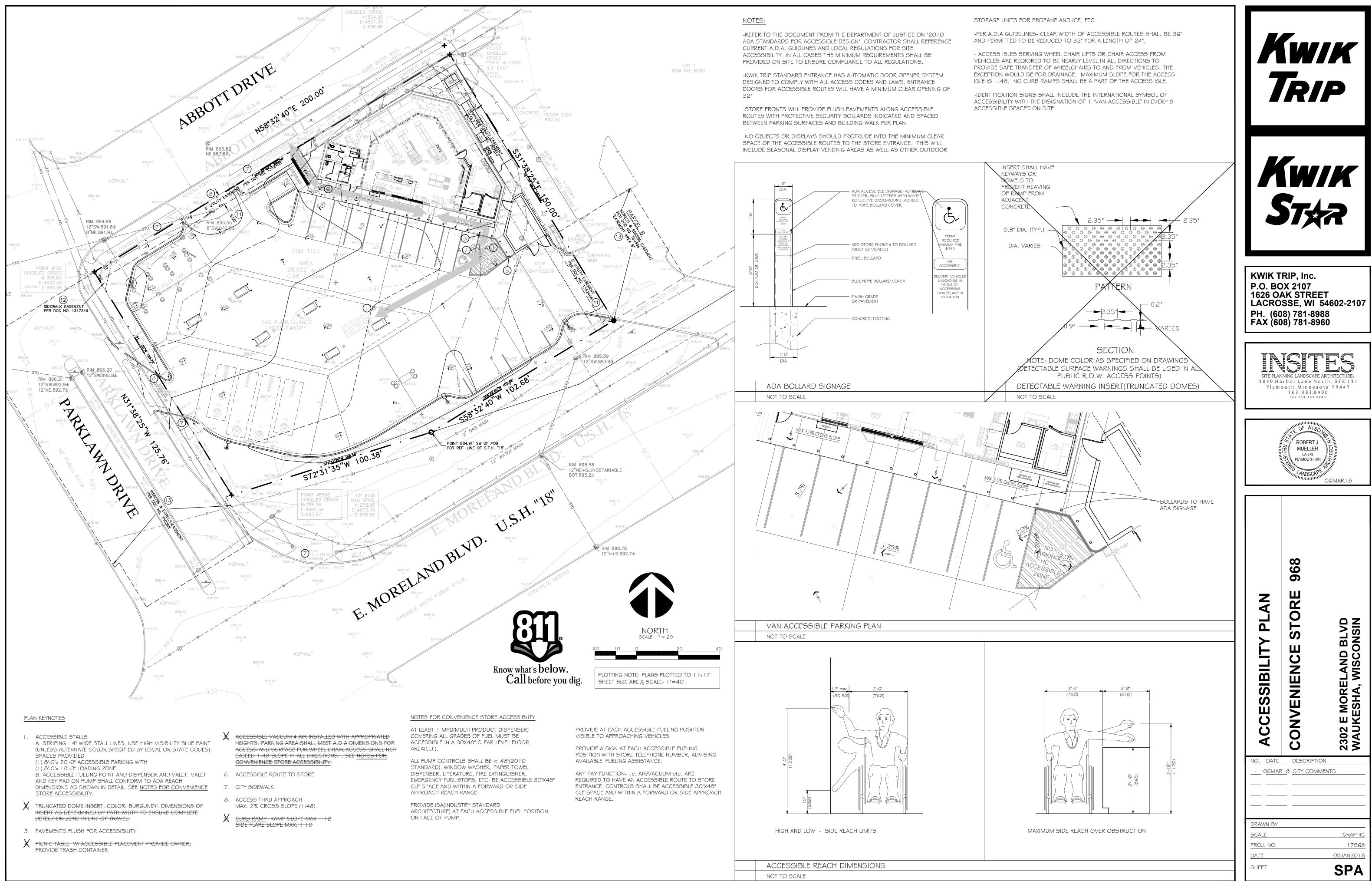
34. See architectural for building waterproofing and foundation drainage.

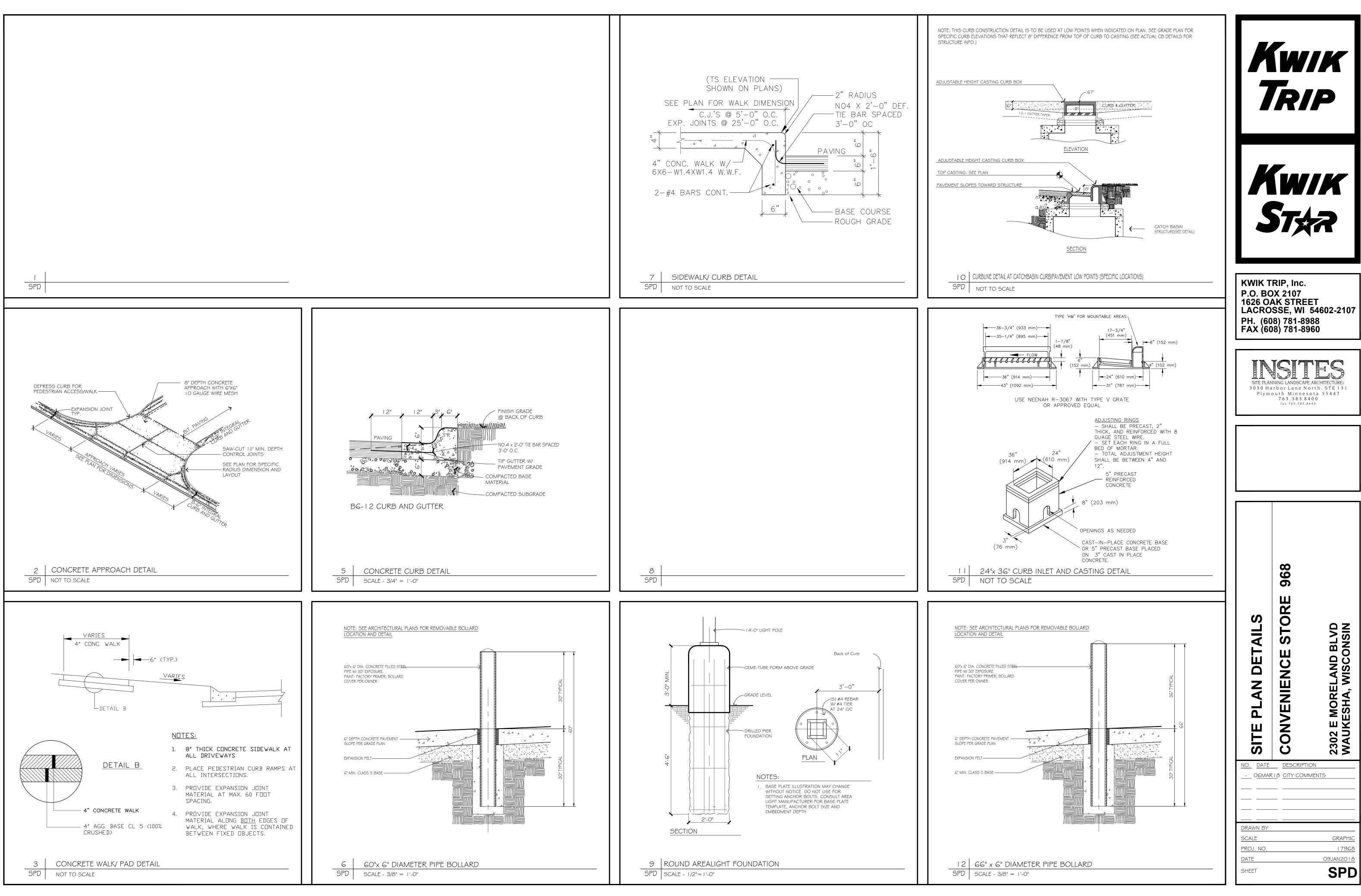
35. Secure and deliver to the Owner as-built information showing locations, top, and invert elevations of maintenance holes, catchbasins, cleanouts, inlet and outlet pipes, valves, hydrants, and related structures. Location ties shall be to

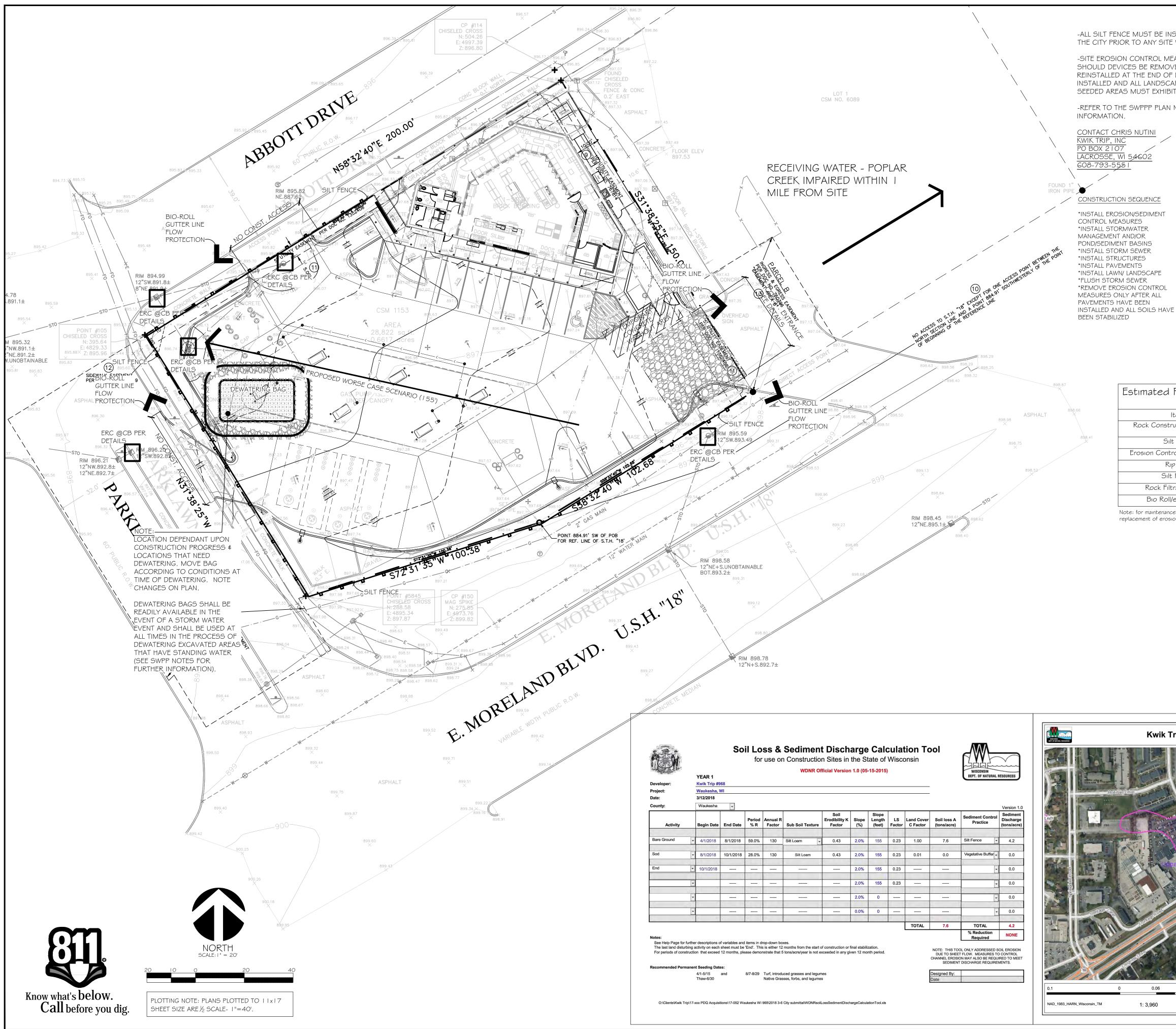
36. Place #3 rebar at 3' on center in all 6" thick concrete pavement locations. Place #4 rebar at 3' on center in all 8"

37. Place  $#4 \times 2'-0''$  tie bar at 3' on center in all concrete curb and gutter.









-ALL SILT FENCE MUST BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND INSPECTED BY THE CITY PRIOR TO ANY SITE WORK.

-SITE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MUST BE IN PLACE AT ALL JIMES. SHOULD DEVICES BE REMOVED FOR WORK ACCESS, THEY SHALL BE REINSTALLED AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY UNTIL PAVEMENTS HAVE BEEN INSTALLED AND ALL LANDSCAPE AREAS HAVE BEEN MULCHED AND SODDED. SEEDED AREAS MUST EXHIBIT MINIMUM OF 70% & OIL COVERAGE.

-REFER TO THE SWPPP PLAN NOTES AND DETAIL SHEETS SWPPP2-4 FOR MORE

PROJECT DATA PROJECT START DATE PROJECT COMPLETION DATE SITE AREA DATA

DOWN-STREAM TRIBUTARY

TOTAL SITE AREA

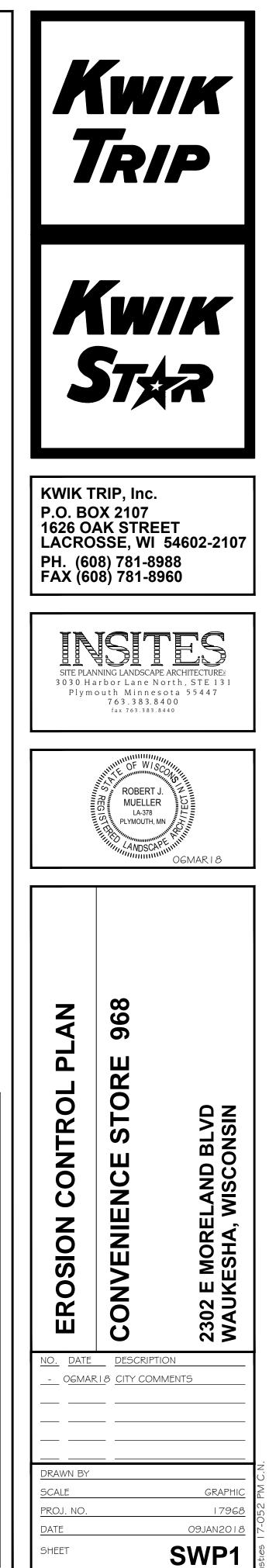
APRIL 2018 OCTOBER 2018

28,822 SF APPROX. AREA OF LAND DISTURBANCE 100% POPLAR CREEK THEN FLOWS INTO UPPER FOX RIVER WATERSHED

Estimated Preliminary Erosion Control Quantities (actual quantities subject to change) Quantity ltem 130 sq.yd. Rock Construction Entrance Silt Sack 5(total structures to protect) Erosion Control Blanket(basin) --- sq.yd. Rip Rap -- cu. yd. 432 I.f. Silt Fence Rock Filtration dikes -- I.f.

Bio Roll/erosion log 181.f. Note: for maintenance purposes contractor shall all sufficient quantities for repair and replacement of erosion control devices throughout all phases of the projects construction.

Legend Kwik Trip 968 Dams Dams with FERC License Dams Floodplain Analysis Lines Left Other Flood Insurance Study Letter of Map Revision Case By Case Analysis Bridge Floodplain Analysis Points Other Flood Insurance Study Letter of Map Revisior Case By Case Analysis Bridge Vetland Class Points Dammed pond Excavated pond Filled excavated pond Filled/drained wetland Wetland too small to delineat Filled Points Wetland Class Areas Wetland Upland Filled Areas NRCS Wetspots Wetland Indicators Musky Streams Natural Reproduction (Cat Natural Reproduction Plue Stocking (Cat 2) Reproduction Unknown, Stocking Occurs (Cat 0) LmB Musky Areas Natural Rannoduc 0.06 0.1 Miles DISCLAIMER: The information shown on these maps has been obtained from various sources, and are of varying age, reliability and resolution. These maps are not intend used for navigation, nor are timese maps an a uthoritative source of information about ownership or public access. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made regarding ac applicability for a particular use, completeness, or legality of the information depicture map. For more information, see the DNR Legal Notices web page: http://dnr.wi.gov/le 1: 3,960



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:

WIK TRIP

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 erosion
- 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 200 feet 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 immediately.

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:

- I. 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 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 prohibited.

- 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. <u>Machinery</u>: 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: WIMCO

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

b. Silt Sack manufactured by ACF ENVIRONMENTAL 2831 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. Distributed by:

ROYAL ENTERPRISES AMERICA 30622 Forest Boulevard Stacy, MN, 55079 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 or approved equal

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

- hours after discovery, or as soon as field conditions allow access.
- etc, and kept with the SWPPP by the contractor.
- washing is allowed only after sediment has been removed by shoveling or sweeping.
- the soil has been stored and stabilized.
- design condition immediately following stabilization of the site.
- 72 hours, or as soon as field conditions allow access.
- sediment immediately ensuring subsoils are not compacted by machinery.
- trapping device.
- 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 mulched.

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

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

2. All inspections and maintenance activities must be recorded in writing DAILY in a detailed record(notes, photographs, sketches,

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

4. All soil hauled from the site shall be accounted for and documented in the SWPP by the contractor. Its final destination and how

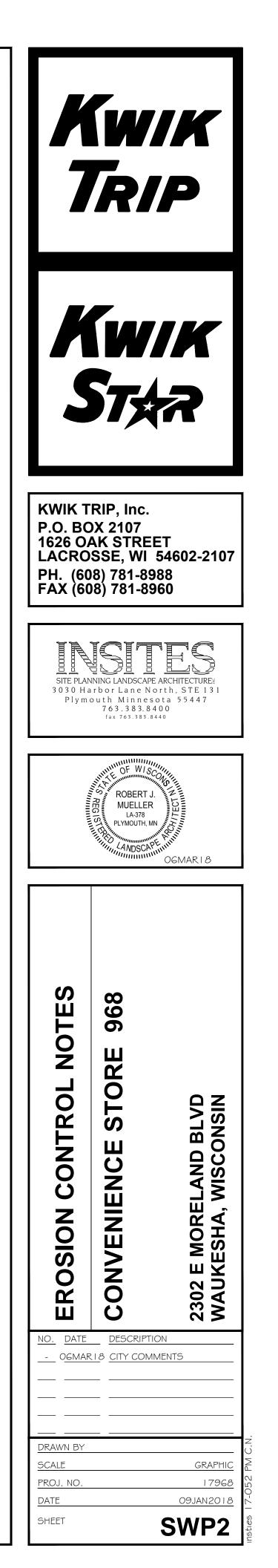
5. Contractor shall maintain all temporary erosion and sediment control devices in place until the contributing drainage area has been stabilized (hard-surfaced areas paved and vegetation established in greenspace). Repair any rilling, gully formation, or washouts. After final establishment of permanent 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

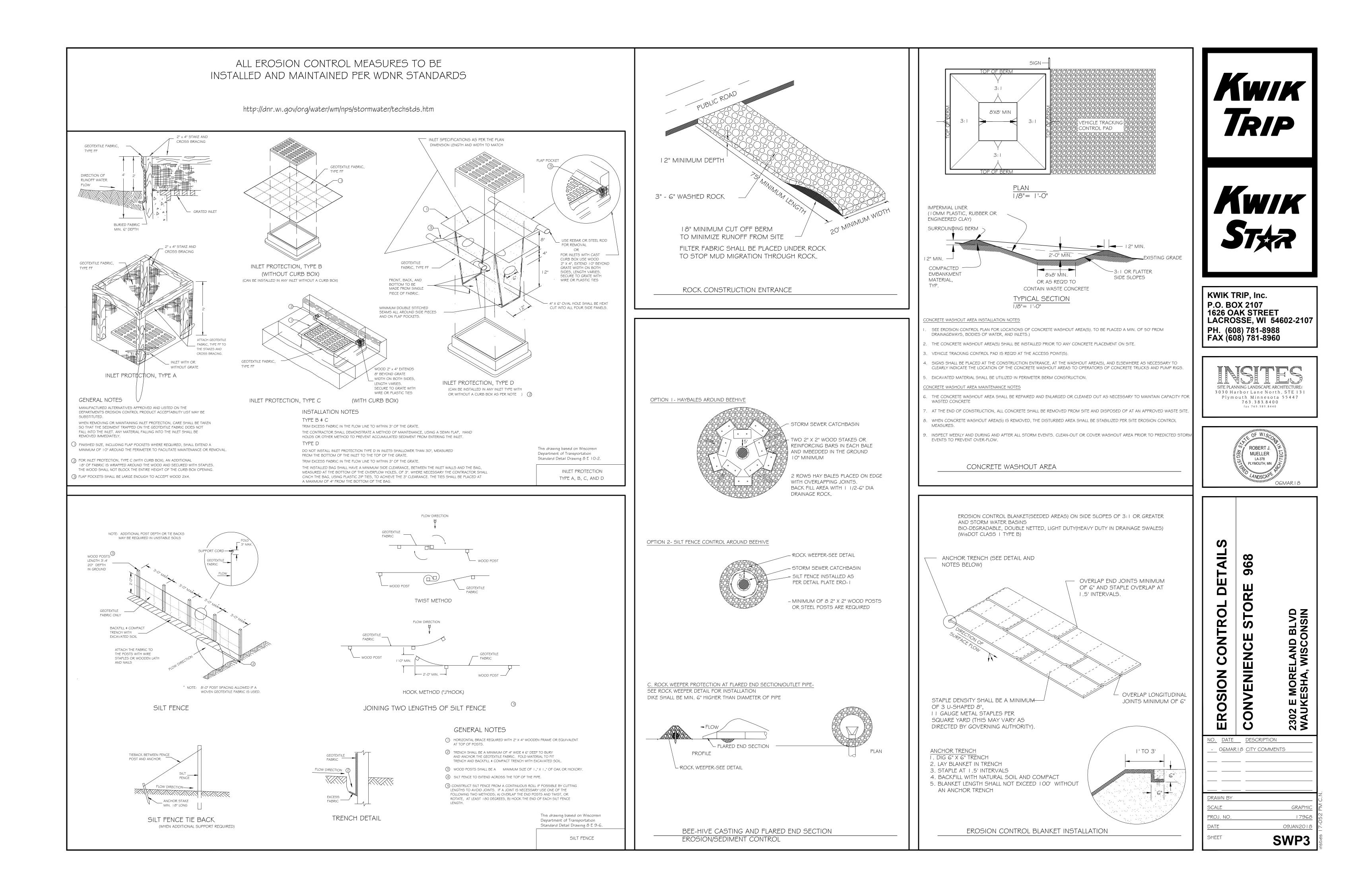
6. Contractor shall clean sedimentation basins, storm sewer catchbasins, ditches, and other drainage facilities as required in order to maintain their effectiveness. Temporary and permanent sedimentation basins must be drained and the sediment removed when the depth of sediment collected in the basin reaches 1/2 of the storage volume. Drainage and removal must be completed within

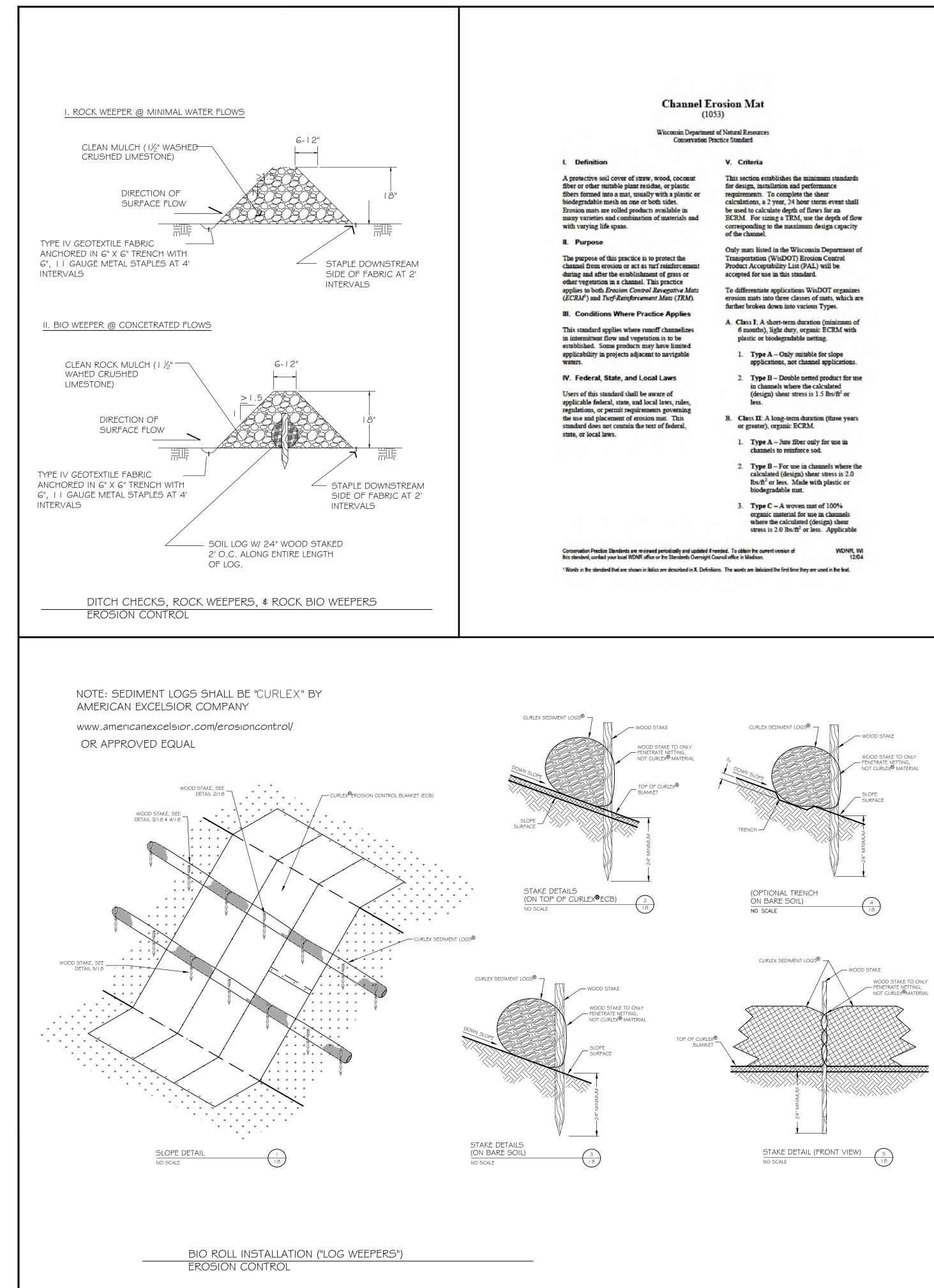
7. Contractor shall inspect infiltration areas to ensure that no sediment from ongoing construction activities is accumulating. Remove

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







	V. Criteria
oconut	This section establishes the minimum standards
lastic	for design, installation and performance
plastic or	requirements. To complete the shear
	calculations, a 2 year, 24 hour storm event shall
le in	be used to calculate depth of flows for an
rials and	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
the	Transportation (WisDOT) Erosion Control
proement	Product Acceptability List (PAL) will be
iss or	accepted for use in this standard.

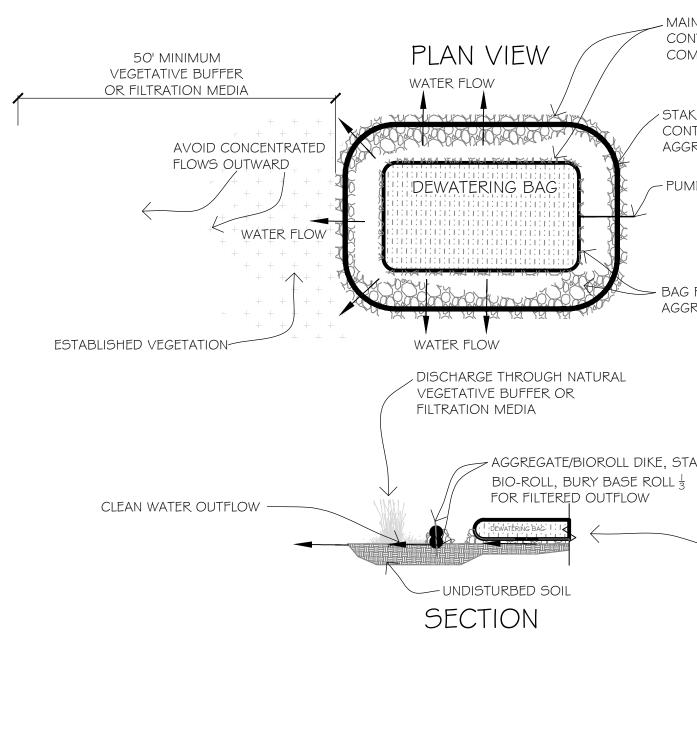
for use in environmentally sensitive areas where plastic netting is inappropriate.

- 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 must be placed over a soil filled TRM.
- 1. Type A An ECRM for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress of 2.0 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> or less.
- 2. Type B A TRM for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress of 2.0 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> or less.
- Type C A TRM for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress of 3.5 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> or less.
- 4. Type D A TRM for use in channels where the calculated (design) shear stress of 5.0 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup> or less. D. Installation
- 1. ECRM shall be installed after all topsoiling, fertilizing, liming, and seeding is complete.
- 2. Erosion mats shall extend for whichever is greater: upslope one-foot minimum vertically from the ditch bottom or  $\delta$ inches higher than the design flow depth.
- 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 recommendations.
- 4. TRM shall be installed in conjunction with the topsoiling operation and shall be followed by ECRM installation.
- 5. At time of installation, document the manufacturer and mat type by saving material labels and manufacturer's installation instructions. Retain this documentation until the site is stabilized.

VI. Considerations

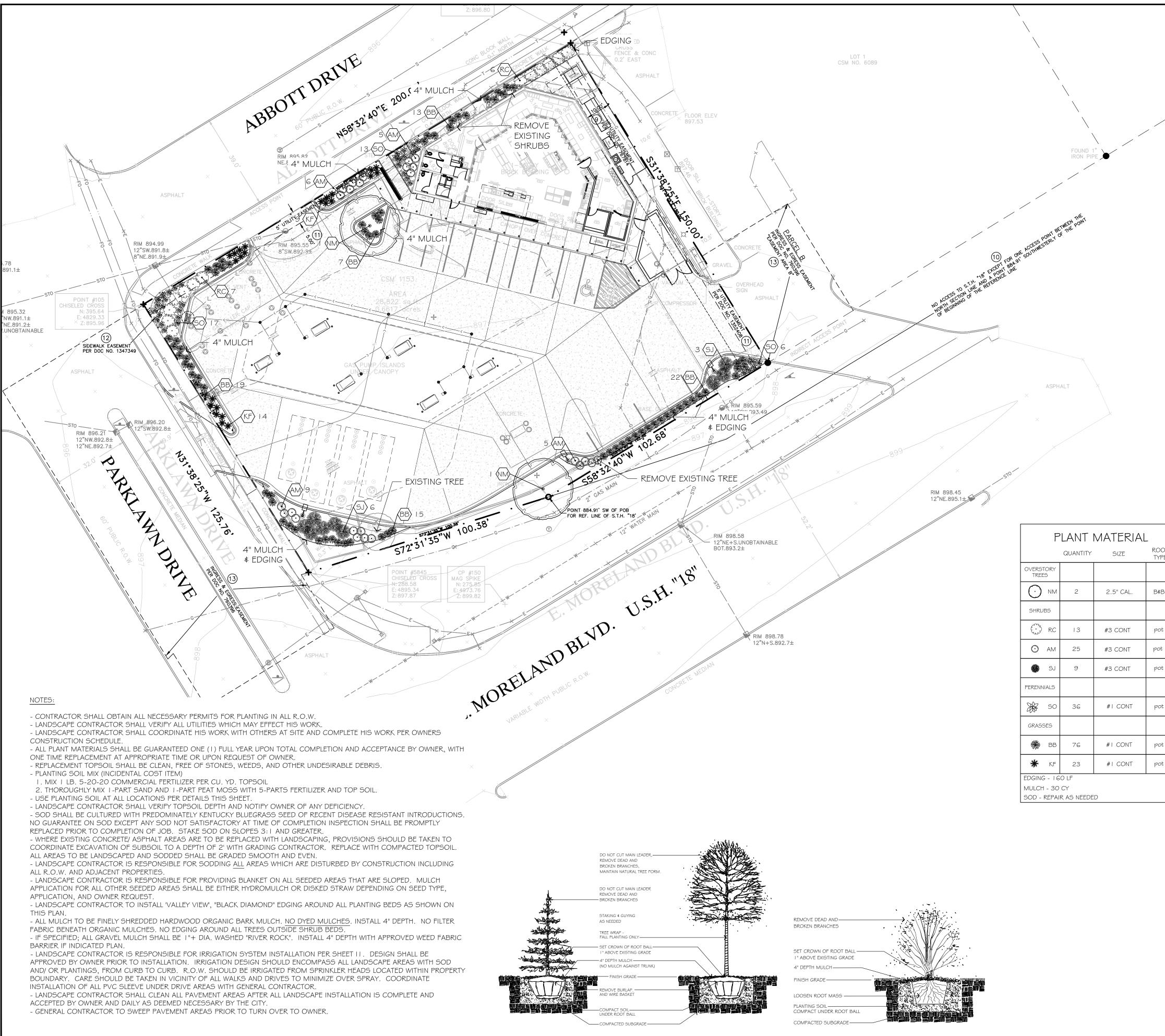
- A. Erosion mats shall be selected so that they last long enough for the grass or other vegetation to become densely established.
- B. Consider using Class II, Type C mats adjacent to waterways where trapping small animals is to be avoided.
- C. Class III TRM may be appropriate as a replacement for riprap as a channel liner. Check the shear stress criteria for the channel to determine mat applicability.
- D. Once a gully has formed in a channel, it 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 reevaluated, including other mat classes or riprap.
- E. It may be difficult to establish permanent vegetation and adequate erosion protection in a channel with continuous flow. Consider riprap or planting wetland species with an ECRM.
- F. Documentation of materials used, monitoring logs, project diary, and weekly inspection forms including erosion and stormwater management plans, should be provided to the authority charged with long term maintenance of the site.
- G. Channel cross sections may be parabolic, v-shaped or trapezoidal. The use of "V" channels is generally discouraged due to erosion problems experienced.
- H. To help determine the appropriate channel liner, designers can refer to the design matrix in the back of 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 mm), the designer will need to design

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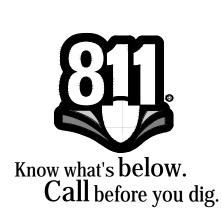


DEWATERING BAG INSTALLATION, FOR DISCHARGING ERODED NOT TO SCALE

way to do this is to force" method pre Hydraulic Engine- No. 15. This meth calculated maximu channel is not to e shear stress of the this method, perm	channel liner. One o use the "tractive sented in FHWA's ering Circular (HEC) hod requires that the um shear stress of a exceed the permissible channel liner. To use issible shear stress next to each device el matrix.	<ul> <li>D. Maintenance shall be completed a possible with consideration to site conditions.</li> <li>IX. References</li> <li>WisDOT "Erosion Control Product A List" is available online at http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/businee pal.htm.</li> </ul>	e Loceptability		<b>K</b>	IK P
<ul> <li>VII. Plans and Specification erosion mat shall be in standard and shall dest for applying the practinintended purpose. The specifications shall add 1. Location of erosic 2. Installation sequen 3. Material specifications shall add 1. Location of erosic 2. Installation sequen 3. Material specifications shall and the specifications shall inconstallation, inspection The responsible party standard B. All plans, standard det specifications shall inconstallation, inspection The responsible party standard det specification and Mail A. Erosion mats shall at a inspected weekly and the every precipitation every inches of rain or more period.</li> <li>B. If there are signs of rill install more staples or anchoring trenches. If severe enough to previous vegetation, remove the the damage has occurrarea with topsoil, compare place the section of the overlapping ends per top recommendations. Additional comparemendet on the severe with topsoil, comparemendet mear with topsoil. Additional comparemendations. Additional comparemendet mear with topsoil.</li> </ul>	ations as for installing theeping with this cribe the requirements ce to achieve its plans and dress the following: on mat nce tion conforming to ail drawings, or clude schedule for the schedule for the schedule for the schedule for that maintenance. shall be identified. Intenance minimum be within 24 hours after ant that produces 0.5 during a 24-hour ling under the mat, more frequent filling becomes ent establishment of e section of mat where ed. Fill the eroded pact, reseed and manufacturer's kitional staking is	X. Definitions Channel Erosion: The deepening and of a channel due to soil loss caused by water. As rills become larger and flox concentrate, soil detachment occurs p a result of shear. Erosion Control Revegative Mats (EC Erosion control revegetative mats are be placed on top of soil. Turf-Reinforcement Mats (TRM) (II): reinforcement mats are permanent der constructed from various types of symmaterials and buried below the surfact stabilize the soil. TRMs must be used conjunction with an ECRM or an appresabilizer Type A (as classified in the PAL)	y flowing ws begin to minarily as CRM() (II): designed to Turf- vices thetic is to help d in roved soil	KWIK T P.O. BO 1626 O, LACRO PH. (60	RIP, Inc. DX 2107 AK STRE	ET 54602-2107 988
C. If the reinforcing plast separated from the mai and if necessary replac	ic netting has t, remove the plastic	w	DNR, WI 3 1204	3030 H. Plym	outh Minnes 763.383.8 fax 763.383.8 OF W/S	E ARCHITECTURE orth, STE 131 sota 55447 400 <sup>8440</sup>
	NOTES: MAINTAIN 50' CONTAINMEN' SEWERS. THE OWNER C PERMIT, AS M DEWATERING OF THE PERM	IENT OR RECONSTRUCT LTRATION HAS BEEN MINIMUM SEPARATION FROM T AND WETLANDS, WATER BO OR CONTRACTOR SHALL OBT MAY BE REQUIRED, FROM THE OPERATIONS DISCHARGING I SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE V IT.	DDIES, OR STORM AIN DEWATERING E STATE PRIOR TO ANY FROM THE SITE. ALL	EROSION CONTROL DETAILS	CONVENIENCE STORE 968	
D, SUSPENDED	PARTICLES IN	WATER		DRAWN BY SCALE PROJ. NO. DATE SHEET		GRAPHIC 17968 09JAN2018 SWP4



)OT (PE	COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT' X WIDTH'
¢B	NORTHWOOD MAPLE Acer rubrum 'Northwood'	50' x 35'
ot	BRILLIANTISSIMA RED CHOKEBERRY Aronia arbutifolia 'Brilliantissima'	
ot	AUTUMN MAGIC CHOKEBERRY Aronia melanocarpa 'Autumn Magic'	4' x 3'
ot	GREEN SARGENT JUNIPER Juniperus chinensis 'var. sargentii Viridis'	20" x 8'
ot	STELLA DE ORO DAYLILY Hemerocallis 'Stella de Oro'	2' x 3'
ot	BIG BLUESTEM Andropogon gerardıı	5' x 6'
ot	KARL FORESTER FEATHER REED GRASS Calamagrotis x acutiflora 'Karl Forester'	4' x 30"
	·	·



			RTH  " = 20'	
0	10	0	20	40
			S PLOTTED TO 11x ALE- 1"=40'.	17

