



NOTES TO THE DESIGNER
Maryland Erosion & Sediment Control Narrative
January 15, 2019

General Information

Provide an Erosion & Sediment Control (ESC) plan sheet for the entire project limits. (M Sheets)

On the ESC plans, show a "Limits of Disturbance" (LOD) line that encompasses the proposed work and perimeter control BMP's. There is a Microstation "LOD" linestyle available for this use.

Show existing AND proposed contours on the ESC plans.

Show the USDA soil map on the ESC plan sheets.

Provide a Legend on each ESC plan sheet that defines the symbols shown on that sheet.

See the Supplemental Guidance below for adding the "Standard Stabilization Note" to each ESC plan sheet.

Maintenance and Inspection Procedures

USE MDE's STANDARD DETAILS FOR ALL ESC BMPs

These can be found at:

http://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/StormwaterManagementProgram/Pages/2011_ESC_details.aspx

Use MDE's line types and symbols.

- Edit the list of BMPs (silt fence, filter bags, fiber roll, etc) to include ONLY the erosion & sediment control measures being used on the project. Contact Environment for maintenance and inspection procedures for BMP's not listed.**

- **Silt Fence: Inspect for buildup of excess sediment, under cutting, sags, and other failures. If the fabric becomes damaged, repair or replace as necessary. Remove sediment from behind the silt fence when it becomes 0.5 feet deep at the fence.**

Silt Fence Design

How does silt fence work to reduce the amount of sediment leaving a site?

Silt fence allows sediment to settle out of the sheet-flow runoff by ponding water and also provides limited filtering of larger soil particles.

3 Components of Silt Fence Design

1. Determine the direction of the slope.

Silt fence should be placed parallel to the contour / perpendicular to the slope. If silt fence is placed off the contour it will act as a diversion!

2. Determine the steepness of the slope.

The maximum slope perpendicular to the silt fence line should be 2H:1V.

3. Determine the drainage area (the drainage area of a silt fence is the area perpendicular to the fence).

The drainage area should not exceed 1/4 acre per 100 feet of silt fence.

Additional Notes

Design the silt fence with a "smile" or J-hook shape to create a storage area and to prevent the water from running around the ends of the silt fence.

Avoid long runs of silt fence, smaller segments are preferable.

Place beyond the toe of the slope to increase the ponding effect.

Do not use in streams, channels, drain inlets, or anywhere flow is concentrated.

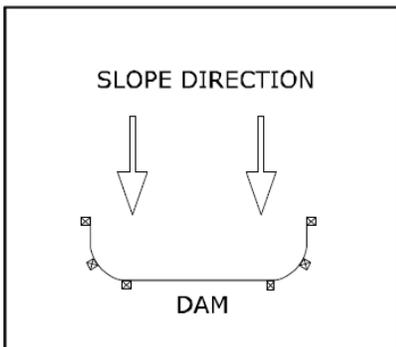
Do not lay out "perimeter control" silt fence along property lines; all sediment laden runoff will concentrate and overwhelm the system.

The distance of sheet flow to the silt fence should not exceed 100 feet.

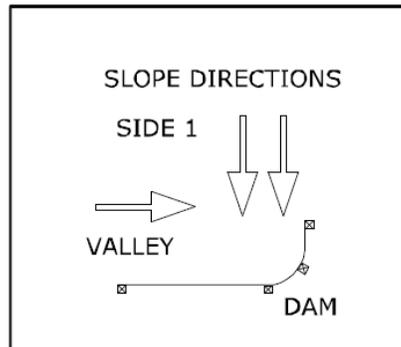
| Land Slope to Flow Length | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Land Slope | Maximum Sheet Flow Distance to Fence |
| 3% - 5% | 100-ft. |
| 5% - 10% | 75-ft. |
| 10% - 20% | 50-ft. |
| 20% - 50% | 25-ft. |

Silt Fence Design Examples

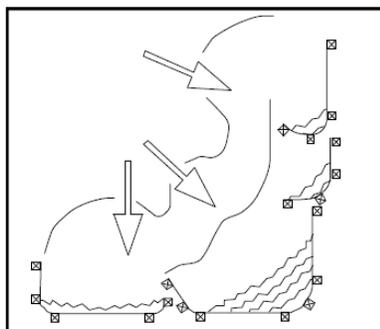
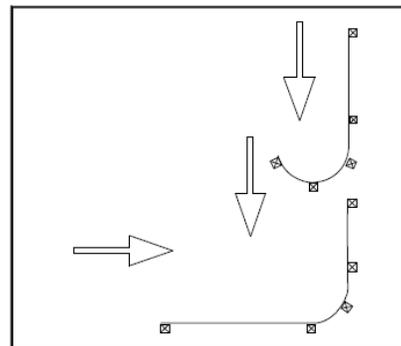
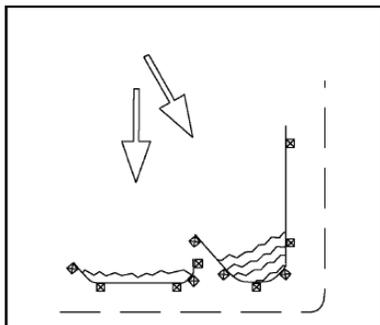
Placement on One Slope



Placement on Two Slopes



Placement for Perimeter Control



- **Stabilized construction exit: Inspect every 7 calendar days and after a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater. If vehicles passing through stabilized exit continue to track sediment onto adjacent roadways, replenish stone or replace it completely. Immediately sweep any sediment on roadway.**
- **Floating turbidity curtain: Inspect daily and repair if necessary. Remove any floating construction or natural debris immediately to prevent damage. If necessary, remove sediment deposited behind the curtain by hand prior to removal. Remove curtain by carefully pulling it toward the construction site to minimize the release of attached sediment.**
- **On-site concrete washout structure: Inspect for damage regularly. Immediately repair any damage to ensure that no materials leave the washout area. Remove concrete materials and dispose of the offsite.**
- **Filter bags: Check filter bags daily during dewatering operations for punctures, tears or other damage and for capacity. Immediately cease pumping and replace damaged filter bags, or bags that have reached their rated capacity.**
- **Fiber Roll: Inspect weekly and after each runoff event. Removal sediment deposits from the fiber roll when it reaches half the height of the device. Replace damaged fiber roll within 24 hours of inspection.**
- **Rolled erosion control product: Inspect matting after every significant rainfall (0.5 inch or greater) event for damage and erosion beneath the matting. Replacement of matting may be necessary if damaged by equipment. Check staples and stakes to make sure they are securely in the ground.**
- **Inlet protection – Inspect to ensure that inlet protection remains firmly in place and is not damaged or clogged. Clean clogged inlet protection or replace clogged or damaged inlet protection as necessary.**
- **Temporary earth berm: Inspect after every rainfall event and at least once every 14 days, regardless of storm events. Remove accumulated debris and maintain positive drainage. Ensure that runoff is diverted at the outlet of the earth berm as designed. Keep earth dike and point of discharge free of erosion. Do not allow vehicular or construction traffic to travel across or near the earth berm.**

Supplemental Guidance

Add the following to EVERY M – Erosion & Sediment Control Plan Sheet;

STANDARD STABILIZATION NOTE

Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization must be completed within:

a.) Three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and

b.) Seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site not under active grading.

**** The above is NOT needed on the ESC Narrative Sheet ****

SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)

Every project with greater than 5,000 sqft of disturbance triggers MDE's ESC/SWM review. Every project over one acre of ground disturbance also requires an NPDES permit and needs to have a stand-alone Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. The SWPPP is intended to be a stand-alone document, separate from the project plans, that is updated throughout the construction of the project, and remains on-site. A template of the stand-alone SWPPP can be found here:

http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/exampleswppp_smallcommercial.pdf

Runoff Coefficient

Typically each state will have a table of runoff coefficients in their stormwater manual.

For example, **Virginia**:

http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/stormwater_management/documents/smhbdraft05.pdf.

Another example is here: <http://water.me.vccs.edu/courses/civ246/table2b.htm>,

North Carolina's table is listed below;

Rational runoff coefficients (ASCE, 1975; Viessman, et al., 1996; and Malcom, 1999)

| Description of Surface | Rational Runoff Coefficients, C |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Unimproved Areas | 0.35 |
| Asphalt | 0.95 |
| Concrete | 0.95 |
| Brick | 0.85 |
| Roofs, inclined | 1.00 |
| Roofs, flat | 0.90 |
| Lawns, sandy soil, flat (<2%) | 0.10 |
| Lawns, sandy soil, average (2-7%) | 0.15 |
| Lawns, sandy soil, steep (>7%) | 0.20 |
| Lawns, heavy soil, flat (<2%) | 0.15 |
| Lawns, heavy soil, average (2-5%) | 0.20 |
| Lawns, heavy soil, steep (>7%) | 0.30 |
| Wooded areas | 0.15 |

Use your State’s specific runoff coefficients, if available.

If none are available in the State’s stormwater manual, use the table above or compute manually using the form at;

M:\Engineering_Software\Cadd_resource_v8i\Standard_Shts\ESC_Narrative\ESC_Computing Runoff Coefficients.docx

Area Calculations

For Maryland, the disturbed (site) area is all of the area contained within the Limits of Disturbance (LOD). The LOD includes all of the work where the ground is being disturbed. Mill/overlay or just overlay is not disturbance and should be excluded from the LOD. MD defined disturbance as any activity by which the surface is removed or altered, making the soil susceptible to erosion. Anything that touches the base material below the asphalt is considered disturbance.

Impervious Area Requiring Treatment (IART): Impervious area is any surface that does not allow stormwater to infiltrate (asphalt, concrete and gravel surfaces). Requiring Treatment means treated to satisfy stormwater management requirements. IART=impervious area within the LOD.