

[illegible]

Surface collection

4.5% side slope

100 mm deep gutter

Shoulder material 300 mm from gutter edge to gutter edge

Topsoil depth 100 mm from gutter edge to gutter edge for 40/60 mm to 40/100 mm stone, 150 mm from gutter edge to gutter edge for 40/100 mm stone, 200 mm from gutter edge to gutter edge for 40/100 mm stone

[illegible][illegible]

Diagram illustrating the cross-section of a road embankment. The embankment is 150 mm wide at the base. The top layer is 300 mm thick and labeled "At binder grades 2 1/2 (V) inch". Below this is a layer of "Gravel or coarse sand, compacted with 100 lb. rammer". The base layer is "Compacted with 100 lb. rammer". The total height of the embankment is 100 inches. The diagram also shows "Direction of flow" and "Center of drain".

NOTE: Only to be used as temporary bank where maximum upright height is 60 inches.

[illegible][illegible]

STOCKPILES

The diagram consists of two main views: a PLAN VIEW and a CROSS SECTION A-A.

PLAN VIEW: Shows a trapezoidal stockpile with a top width of 100, a bottom width of 100, and a height of 100. The sides are labeled 'Slopes'. A 'Discharge pipe' is shown at the bottom left. A 'Needle-puncture probe' is shown at the bottom right. A 'Discharge pipe' is also shown at the bottom left. A 'Discharge pipe' is also shown at the bottom left.

CROSS SECTION A-A: Shows a cross-section of the stockpile. The top width is 100, the bottom width is 100, and the height is 100. The sides are labeled 'Slopes'. A 'Discharge pipe' is shown at the bottom left. A 'Needle-puncture probe' is shown at the bottom right. A 'Discharge pipe' is also shown at the bottom left.

Construction Notes

1. Compact the subgrade fill to the density of the surrounding undisturbed material.
2. Place the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade and spread the needle-punctured geotextile so that it is fully covered by the material above it.
3. Spread any minor damage to the geotextile occur, repair it before spreading any more material.
4. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.
5. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.
6. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.
7. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.
8. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.
9. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.
10. Lay the needle-punctured geotextile over the compacted subgrade, making sure that all areas and portions overlap more than 300 mm.

ENERGY DISSIPATER

[illegible]

TEMPORARY WATERWAY CROSSING

SD 5-1

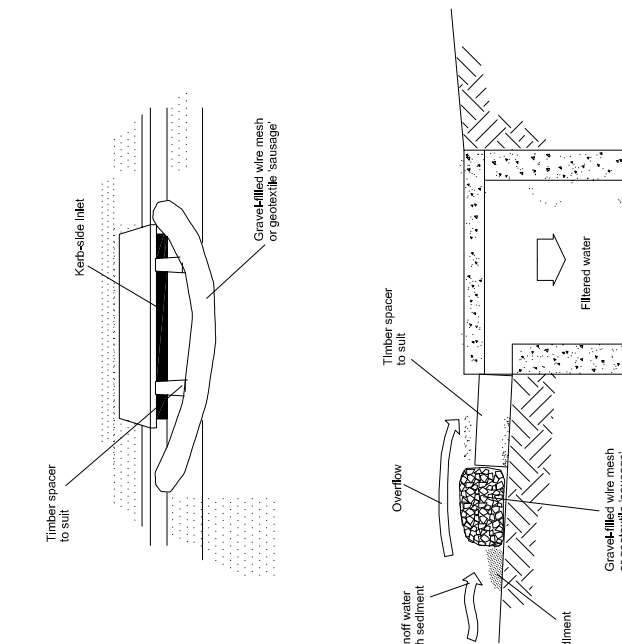
Construction Notes

1. Construct sediment fence as shown as possible to being parallel to the contours of the site.
2. The chain section should be small enough to limit water flow (if concentrated at one point to the fabric section).
3. Cut a 150-mm (6-in) trench along the outside line of the fence for the bottom of the fabric to be embedded.
4. Lay the chain section into ground at 2.5-metre (8-foot) intervals (max) at the downstream edge of the trench. Ensure any spare fabric is fitted with safety caps.
5. Lay the fabric section into ground at 2.5-metre (8-foot) intervals (max) at the downstream edge of the trench. Fit the geotextile with two ties as recommended by the manufacturer. Only use geotextile specifically produced for sediment fencing. The use of shade cloth for fills is not recommended.
6. Join sections of fabric at a support post with a 150-mm overlap.
7. Backfill the trench over the base of the fabric and compact it thoroughly over the geotextile.

SEDIMENT FENCE

SD 5-1

ROCK CHECK DAM



NOTE: The position only to be used when specified in an approved SPECIFICATION.

Construction Notes

1. Install filters to water inlets only at bag points.
2. Fill the filter with 25 mm to 50 mm gravel.
3. Place the filter in the opening leaving at least a 100-mm space between it and the bag.
4. Place the filter at the opening leaving at least a 100-mm space between it and the bag.
5. Maintain the opening with spoor blades.
6. Sandbags filled with gravel can substitute for the mesh or geotextile providing they are placed so that they firmly abut each other and administration waters cannot pass between.

MESH AND GRAVEL INLET FILTER

EARTH BANK (LOW FLOW)

SD 6-5-

Star points

1 meter rise

Close knit with gaps

Wine or weed mats

Coarse knit with gaps

Filter geotextile

River bed

River water with sediment

Vertical geotextile

Star point filter pipe every 100 cm

Sediment

Inletway

Extension

Earth bank

For close knit of coarsen points, 100 cm mesh size geotextile is used to prevent silt and sand from passing.

Construction Notes

1. Fabricate a sediment barrier made from geotextile or straw bales.
2. Follow Standard Drawing (C-1) for installation procedures for river canaries.
3. In waterways, artificial sag points can be created with sandbags or earth bents as shown in the drawing.
4. Do not cover the inlet with geotextile, unless the design is adequate to allow for all waters to bypass it.

SD 6-12-

GEOTEXTILE INLET FILTER

[illegible][illegible]

SEDIMENTATION AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

[illegible]