

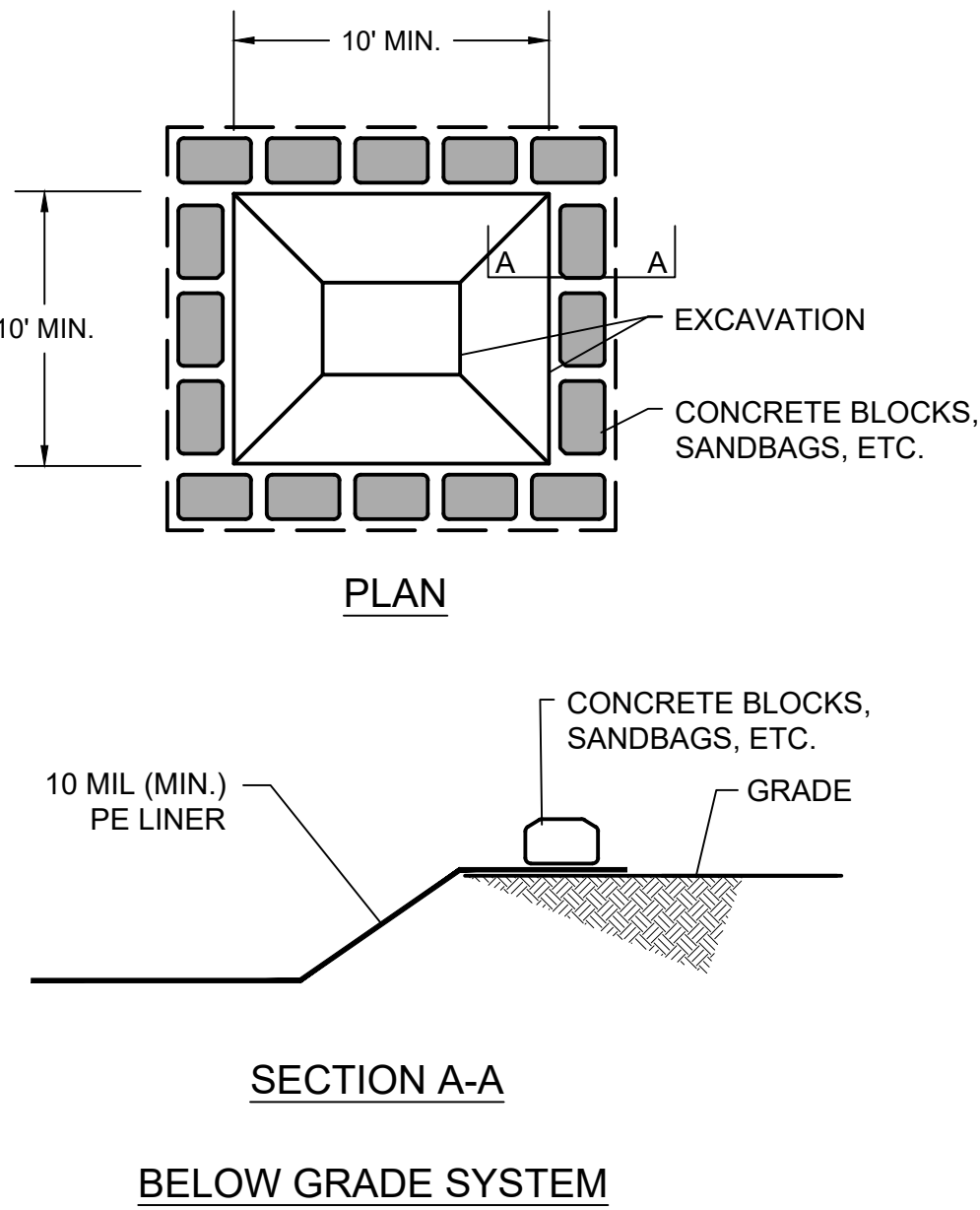
CONCRETE WASHOUT NOTES:

PURPOSE
 TO REDUCE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS THAT ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CONCRETE WASHOUT WASTE THROUGH CONSOLIDATION OF SOLIDS AND RETENTION OF LIQUIDS, UNCURED CONCRETE AND ASSOCIATED LIQUIDS ARE HIGHLY ALKALINE WHICH MAY LEACH INTO THE SOIL AND CONTAMINATE GROUND WATER OR DISCHARGE TO A WATERBODY OR WETLAND WHICH CAN ELEVATE THE pH AND BE HARMFUL TO AQUATIC LIFE. PERFORMING CONCRETE WASHOUT IN DESIGNATED AREAS AND INTO SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED SYSTEMS REDUCES THE IMPACT CONCRETE WASHOUT WILL HAVE ON THE ENVIRONMENT.

- SITE MANAGEMENT
- COMPLETE CONSTRUCTION/INSTALLATION OF THE SYSTEM AND HAVE WASHOUT LOCATIONS OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO CONCRETE DELIVERY.
 - DO NOT WASH OUT CONCRETE TRUCKS OR EQUIPMENT INTO STORM DRAINS, WETLANDS, STREAMS, RIVERS, CREEKS, DITCHES, OR STREETS.
 - NEVER WASH OUT INTO A STORM SEWER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. THESE SYSTEMS ARE TYPICALLY CONNECTED TO A NATURAL CONVEYANCE SYSTEM.
 - WHERE NECESSARY, PROVIDE STABLE INGRESS AND EGRESS (SEE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION INGRESS/EGRESS PAD ON PAGE 17).
 - IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT WASHOUT SYSTEMS BE RESTRICTED TO WASHING CONCRETE FROM MIXER AND PUMP TRUCKS AND NOT USED TO DISPOSE OF EXCESS CONCRETE OR CONCRETE WASHOUT 248 CHAPTER 7 OCTOBER 2007 CONCRETE WASHOUT RESIDUAL LOADS DUE TO POTENTIAL TO EXCEED THE DESIGN CAPACITY OF THE WASHOUT SYSTEM. SMALL AMOUNTS OF EXCESS OR RESIDUAL CONCRETE (NOT WASHOUT WATER) MAY BE DISPOSED OF IN AREAS THAT WILL NOT RESULT IN FLOW TO AN AREA THAT IS TO BE PROTECTED.
 - INSTALL SYSTEMS AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS THAT ARE CONVENIENT AND IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO WORK AREAS AND IN SUFFICIENT NUMBER TO ACCOMMODATE THE DEMAND FOR DISPOSAL.
 - INSTALL SIGNAGE IDENTIFYING THE LOCATION OF CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS.

- LOCATION
- LOCATE CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM ANY CREEKS, WETLANDS, DITCHES, KARST FEATURES, OR STORM DRAINS/MANMADE CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS.
 - TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL, LOCATE CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS IN RELATIVELY FLAT AREAS THAT HAVE ESTABLISHED VEGETATIVE COVER AND DO NOT RECEIVE RUNOFF FROM ADJACENT LAND AREAS.
 - LOCATE IN AREAS THAT PROVIDE EASY ACCESS FOR CONCRETE TRUCKS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
 - LOCATE AWAY FROM OTHER CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC TO REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR DAMAGE TO THE SYSTEM.

- GENERAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS
- THE STRUCTURE OR SYSTEM SHALL BE DESIGNED TO CONTAIN THE ANTICIPATED WASHOUT WATER ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
 - THE SYSTEM SHALL BE DESIGNED, TO THE EXTENT PRACTICAL, TO ELIMINATE RUNOFF FROM ENTERING THE WASHOUT SYSTEM.
 - RUNOFF FROM A RAINSTORM OR SNOWMELT SHOULD NOT CARRY WASTES AWAY FROM THE WASHOUT LOCATION.
 - WASHOUT WILL NOT IMPACT FUTURE LAND USES (I.E., OPEN SPACES, LANDSCAPED AREAS, HOME SITES, PARKS).
 - WASHOUT SYSTEMS/CONTAINMENT MEASURES MAY ALSO BE UTILIZED ON SMALLER INDIVIDUAL BUILDING SITES. THE DESIGN AND SIZE OF THE SYSTEM CAN BE ADJUSTED TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXPECTED CAPACITY.

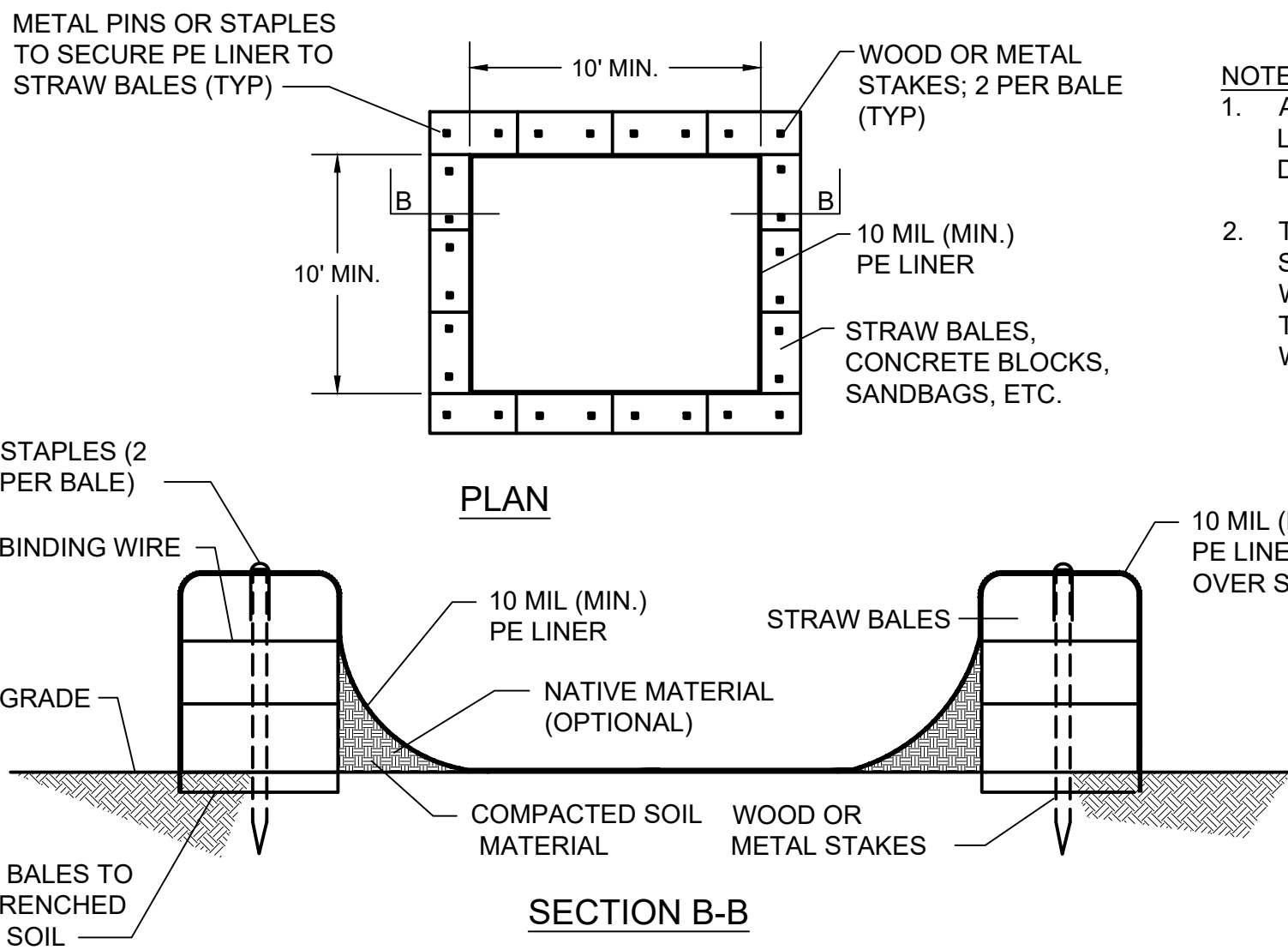


- PREFABRICATED WASHOUT SYSTEMS/CONTAINERS
- SELF-CONTAINED STURDY CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS THAT ARE DELIVERED TO A SITE AND LOCATED AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS FOR CONCRETE DISPOSAL.
 - THESE SYSTEMS ARE MANUFACTURED TO RESIST DAMAGE FROM CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND PROTECT AGAINST LEAKS OR SPILLS.
 - MANUFACTURER OR SUPPLIER PROVIDES THE CONTAINERS. THE PROJECT SITE MANAGER MAINTAINS THE SYSTEM OR THE SUPPLIER PROVIDES COMPLETE SERVICE THAT INCLUDES MAINTENANCE AND DISPOSAL.
 - UNITS ARE OFTEN AVAILABLE WITH OR WITHOUT RAMPS. UNITS WITH RAMPS LEND THEMSELVES TO ACCOMMODATE PUMP TRUCKS.
 - MAINTAIN ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

- DESIGNED AND INSTALLED UNITS
- THESE UNITS ARE DESIGNED AND INSTALLED ON SITE. THEY TEND TO BE LESS RELIABLE THAN PREFABRICATED SYSTEMS AND ARE OFTEN PRONE TO FAILURE. CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS CAN BE CONSTRUCTED ABOVE OR BELOW GRADE. IT IS NOT UNCOMMON TO HAVE A SYSTEM THAT IS PARTLY BELOW GRADE WITH AN ADDITIONAL CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE ABOVE GRADE.
- WASHOUT SYSTEMS SHALL UTILIZE A PIT OR BERMED AREA DESIGNED AND MAINTAINED AT A CAPACITY TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.
 - THE VOLUME OF THE SYSTEM MUST ALSO BE DESIGNED TO CONTAIN RUNOFF THAT DRAINS TO THE SYSTEM AND RAINFALL THAT ENTERS THE SYSTEM FOR A TWO-YEAR FREQUENCY, 24-HOUR STORM EVENT.

- BELOW GRADE SYSTEM
- A WASHOUT SYSTEM INSTALLED BELOW GRADE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF TEN FEET WIDE BY TEN FEET LONG, BUT SIZED TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND WASTE THAT IS EXPECTED TO BE GENERATED BETWEEN SCHEDULED CLEANOUT PERIODS. THE SIZE OF THE PIT MAY BE LIMITED BY THE SIZE OF POLYETHYLENE AVAILABLE. THE POLYETHYLENE LINING SHOULD BE OF ADEQUATE SIZE TO EXTEND OVER THE ENTIRE EXCAVATION.
 - INCLUDE A MINIMUM 12-INCH FREEBOARD TO REASONABLY ENSURE THAT THE STRUCTURE WILL NOT OVERTOP DURING A RAIN EVENT.
 - LINE THE PIT WITH TEN MILLIMETER POLYETHYLENE LINING TO CONTROL SEEPAGE.
 - THE BOTTOM OF EXCAVATED PIT SHOULD BE ABOVE THE SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE.

- ABOVE GRADE SYSTEM
- A SYSTEM DESIGNED AND BUILT ABOVE GRADE SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF TEN FEET WIDE BY TEN FEET LONG, BUT SIZED TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND WASTE THAT IS EXPECTED TO BE GENERATED BETWEEN SCHEDULED CLEANOUT PERIODS. THE SIZE OF THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM MAY BE LIMITED BY THE SIZE OF 250 CHAPTER 7 OCTOBER 2007 CONCRETE WASHOUT POLYETHYLENE AVAILABLE. THE POLYETHYLENE LINING SHOULD BE OF ADEQUATE SIZE TO EXTEND OVER THE BERM OR CONTAINMENT SYSTEM.
 - THE SYSTEM DESIGN MAY UTILIZE AN EARTHEN BERM, STRAW BALES, SANDBAGS, OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE BARRIERS THAT WILL MAINTAIN ITS SHAPE AND INTEGRITY AND SUPPORT THE POLYETHYLENE LINING.
 - INCLUDE A MINIMUM FOUR-INCH FREEBOARD AS PART OF THE DESIGN.



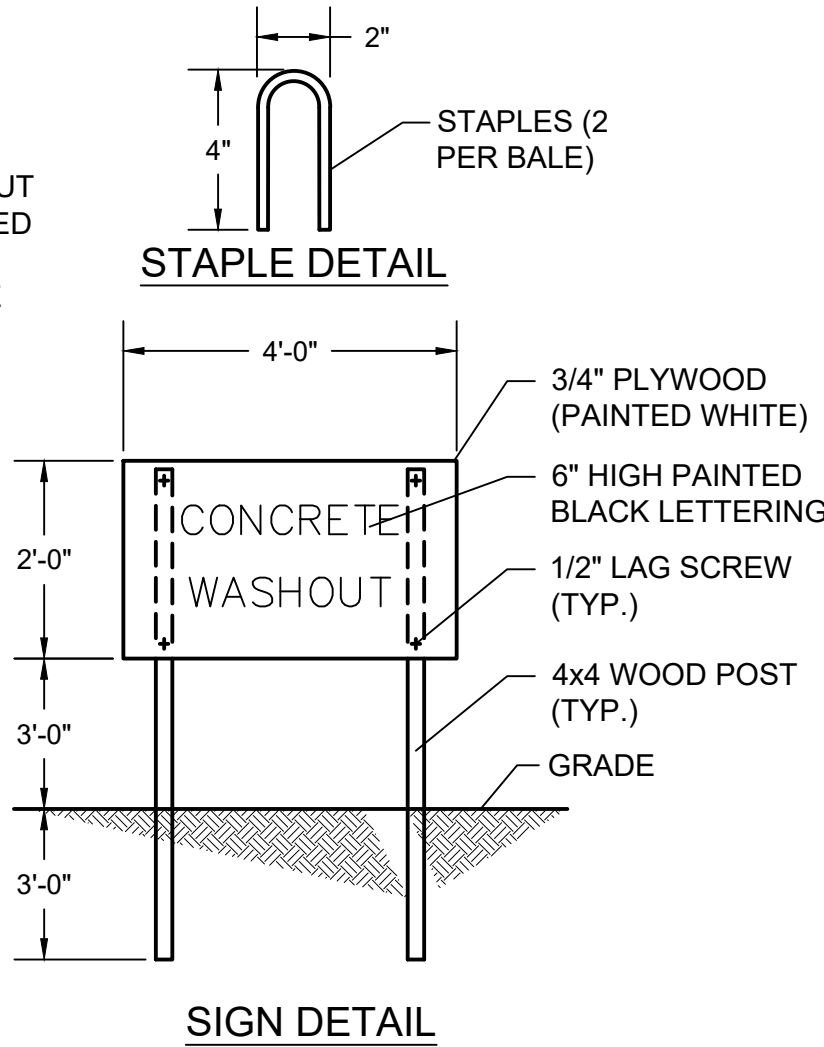
ABOVE GRADE SYSTEM

- WASHOUT PROCEDURES
- DO NOT LEAVE EXCESS MUD IN THE CHUTES OR HOPPER AFTER THE POUR. EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO EMPTY THE CHUTES AND HOPPER AT THE POUR. THE LESS MATERIAL LEFT IN THE CHUTES AND HOPPER, THE QUICKER AND EASIER THE CLEANOUT. SMALL AMOUNTS OF EXCESS CONCRETE (NOT WASHOUT WATER) MAY BE DISPOSED OF IN AREAS THAT WILL NOT RESULT IN FLOW TO AN AREA THAT IS TO BE PROTECTED.
 - AT THE WASHOUT LOCATION, SCRAPE AS MUCH MATERIAL FROM THE CHUTES AS POSSIBLE BEFORE WASHING THEM. USE NON-WATER CLEANING METHODS TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCE FOR WASTE TO FLOW OFF SITE.
 - REMOVE AS MUCH MUD AS POSSIBLE WHEN WASHING OUT.
 - STOP WASHING OUT IN AN AREA IF YOU OBSERVE WATER RUNNING OFF THE DESIGNATED AREA OR IF THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM IS LEAKING OR OVERFLOWING AND INEFFECTIVE.
 - DO NOT BACK FLUSH EQUIPMENT AT THE PROJECT SITE. BACK FLUSHING SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THE PLANT AS IT GENERATES LARGE VOLUMES OF WASTE THAT MORE THAN LIKELY WILL EXCEED THE CAPACITY OF MOST WASHOUT SYSTEMS. IF AN EMERGENCY ARISES, BACK FLUSH SHOULD ONLY BE PERFORMED WITH THE PERMISSION OF AN ON-SITE MANAGER FOR THE PROJECT.
 - DO NOT USE ADDITIVES WITH WASH WATER. DO NOT USE SOLVENTS OR ACIDS THAT MAY BE USED AT THE TARGET PLANT.

- MATERIALS
- MINIMUM OF TEN MILLIMETER POLYETHYLENE SHEETING THAT IS FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, AND OTHER DEFECTS. THE SHEETING SELECTED SHOULD BE OF AN APPROPRIATE SIZE TO FIT THE WASHOUT SYSTEM WITHOUT SEAMS OR OVERLAP OF THE LINING (DESIGNED AND INSTALLED SYSTEMS).
 - SIGNAGE.
 - ORANGE SAFETY FENCING OR EQUIVALENT.
 - STRAW BALES, SANDBAGS (BAGS SHOULD BE ULTRAVIOLET-STABILIZED GEOTEXTILE FABRIC), SOIL MATERIAL, OR OTHER APPROPRIATE MATERIALS THAT CAN BE USED TO CONSTRUCT A CONTAINMENT SYSTEM (ABOVE GRADE SYSTEMS).
 - METAL PINS OR STAPLES AT A MINIMUM OF SIX INCHES IN LENGTH, SANDBAGS, OR ALTERNATIVE FASTENER TO SECURE POLYETHYLENE LINING TO THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM.
 - NON-COLLAPSING AND NON-WATER HOLDING COVER FOR USE DURING RAIN EVENTS (OPTIONAL).

- INSTALLATION
- PREFABRICATED WASHOUT SYSTEMS/CONTAINERS
 - INSTALL AND LOCATE ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
 - DESIGNED AND INSTALLED SYSTEMS
 - UTILIZE AND FOLLOW THE DESIGN IN THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN TO INSTALL THE SYSTEM.
 - DEPENDENT UPON THE TYPE OF SYSTEM, EITHER EXCAVATE THE PIT OR INSTALL THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM.
 - A BASE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND PREPARED THAT IS FREE OF ROCKS AND OTHER DEBRIS THAT MAY CAUSE TEARS OR PUNCTURES IN THE POLYETHYLENE LINING.
 - INSTALL THE POLYETHYLENE LINING. FOR EXCAVATED SYSTEMS, THE LINING SHOULD EXTEND OVER THE ENTIRE EXCAVATION. THE LINING FOR BERMED SYSTEMS SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER THE POOLING AREA WITH ENOUGH MATERIAL TO EXTEND THE LINING OVER THE BERM OR CONTAINMENT SYSTEM. THE LINING SHOULD BE SECURED WITH PINS, STAPLES, OR OTHER FASTENERS.
 - PLACE FLAGS, SAFETY FENCING, OR EQUIVALENT TO PROVIDE A BARRIER TO CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND OTHER TRAFFIC.

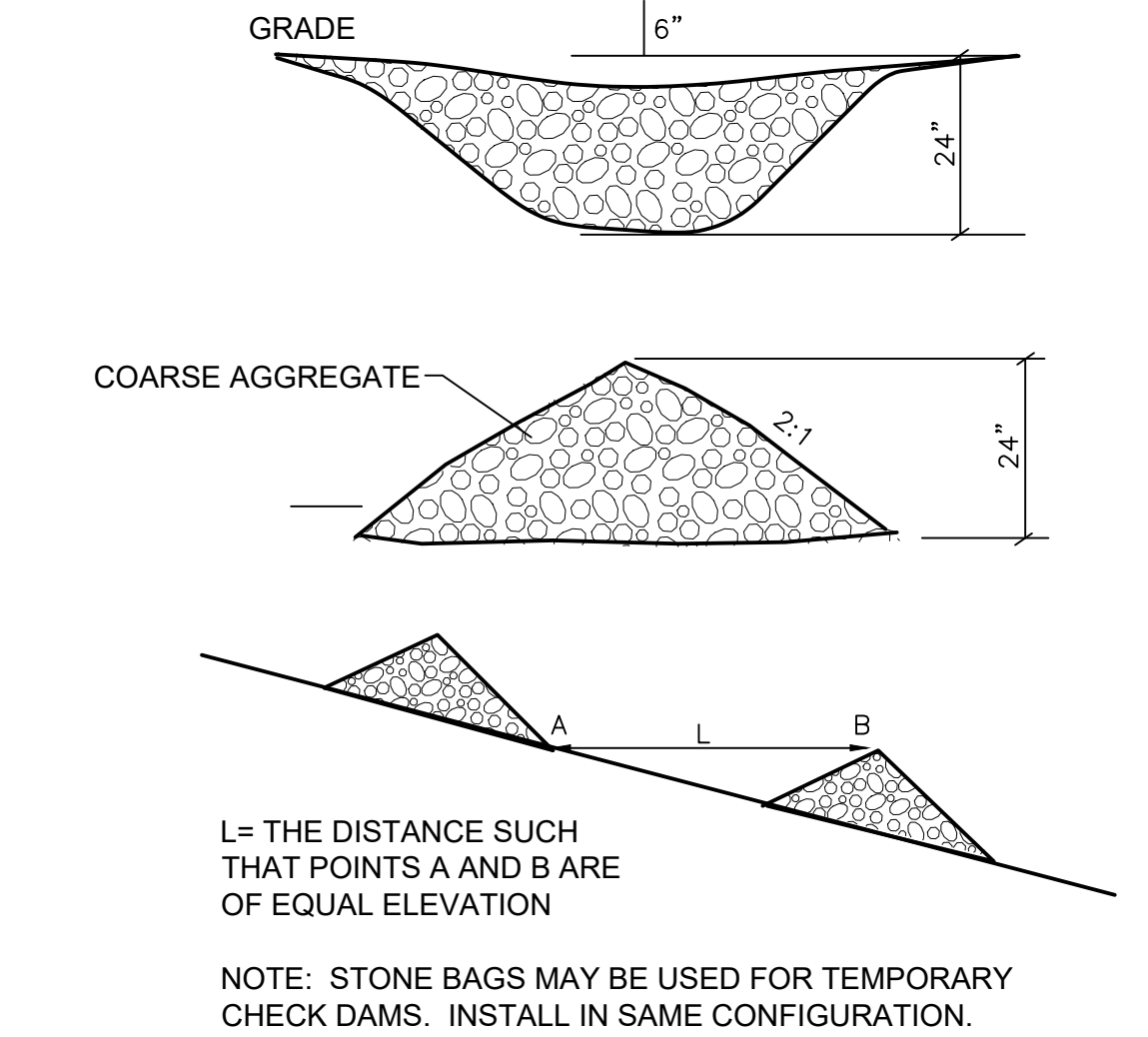
- NOTES:
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT AND LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED IN FIELD.
 2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 30 FT. OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.



SIGN DETAIL

- PLACE A NON-COLLAPSING, NON-WATER HOLDING COVER OVER THE WASHOUT FACILITY PRIOR TO A PREDICTED RAINFALL EVENT TO PREVENT ACCUMULATION OF WATER AND POSSIBLE OVERFLOW OF THE SYSTEM (OPTIONAL).
- INSTALL SIGNAGE THAT IDENTIFIES CONCRETE WASHOUT AREAS.
- POST SIGNS DIRECTING CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS TO DESIGNATED LOCATIONS.
- WHERE NECESSARY, PROVIDE STABLE INGRESS AND EGRESS OR ALTERNATIVE APPROACH PAD FOR CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS.

- MAINTENANCE
- INSPECT DAILY AND AFTER EACH STORM EVENT.
 - INSPECT THE INTEGRITY OF THE OVERALL STRUCTURE INCLUDING, WHERE APPLICABLE, THE CONTAINMENT SYSTEM.
 - INSPECT THE SYSTEM FOR LEAKS, SPILLS, AND TRACKING OF SOIL BY EQUIPMENT.
 - INSPECT THE POLYETHYLENE LINING FOR FAILURE, INCLUDING TEARS AND PUNCTURES.
 - ONCE CONCRETE WASTES HARDEN, REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF THE MATERIAL.
 - EXCESS CONCRETE SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THE WASHOUT SYSTEM REACHES 50 PERCENT OF THE DESIGN CAPACITY. USE OF THE SYSTEM SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL APPROPRIATE MEASURES CAN BE INITIATED TO CLEAN THE STRUCTURE. PREFABRICATED SYSTEMS SHOULD ALSO UTILIZE THIS CRITERION, UNLESS THE MANUFACTURER HAS ALTERNATE SPECIFICATIONS.
 - UPON REMOVAL OF THE SOLIDS, INSPECT THE STRUCTURE. REPAIR THE STRUCTURE AS NEEDED OR CONSTRUCT A NEW SYSTEM.
 - DISPOSE OF ALL CONCRETE IN A LEGAL MANNER. REUSE THE MATERIAL ON SITE, RECYCLE, OR HAUL THE MATERIAL TO AN APPROVED CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION LANDFILL SITE. RECYCLING OF MATERIAL IS ENCOURAGED. THE WASTE MATERIAL CAN BE USED FOR MULTIPLE APPLICATIONS INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ROADBEDS AND BUILDING. THE AVAILABILITY FOR RECYCLING SHOULD BE CHECKED LOCALLY.
 - THE PLASTIC LINER SHOULD BE REPLACED AFTER EVERY CLEANING; THE REMOVAL OF MATERIAL WILL USUALLY DAMAGE THE LINING.
 - THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEM SHOULD BE REPAIRED OR ENLARGED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN CAPACITY FOR CONCRETE WASTE.
 - CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE EVAPORATION. HOWEVER, IF THE LIQUIDS DO NOT EVAPORATE AND THE SYSTEM IS NEAR CAPACITY IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO VACUUM OR REMOVE THE LIQUIDS AND DISPOSE OF THEM IN AN ACCEPTABLE METHOD. DISPOSAL MAY BE ALLOWED AT THE LOCAL SANITARY SEWER AUTHORITY PROVIDED THEIR NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMITS ALLOW FOR ACCEPTANCE OF THIS MATERIAL. ANOTHER OPTION WOULD BE TO UTILIZE A SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEM OR BASIN FOR FURTHER DEWATERING.
 - PREFABRICATED UNITS ARE OFTEN PUMPED AND THE COMPANY SUPPLYING THE UNIT PROVIDES THIS SERVICE.
 - INSPECT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON A REGULAR BASIS TO ENSURE SUPPLIERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS ARE UTILIZING DESIGNATED WASHOUT AREAS. IF CONCRETE WASTE IS BEING DISPOSED OF IMPROPERLY, IDENTIFY THE VIOLATORS AND TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION.
 - WHEN CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED, THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SYSTEMS SHALL BE CLOSED. DISPOSE OF ALL HARDENED CONCRETE AND OTHER MATERIALS USED TO CONSTRUCT THE SYSTEM.
 - HOLES, DEPRESSIONS AND OTHER LAND DISTURBANCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SYSTEM SHOULD BE BACKFILLED, GRADED, AND STABILIZED.



ROCK CHECK DAM NOTES:

- PURPOSE
- TO REDUCE EROSION IN A DRAINAGE CHANNEL BY SLOWING VELOCITY OF FLOW. (CHECK DAMS ARE COMMONLY USED (A) IN CHANNELS THAT ARE ERODING, BUT WHERE PERMANENT STABILIZATION IS IMPRACTICAL DUE TO THEIR SHORT PERIOD OF USEFULNESS, AND (B) IN ERODING CHANNELS WHERE CONSTRUCTION DELAYS OR WEATHER CONDITIONS PREVENT TIMELY INSTALLATION OF EROSION-RESISTANT LININGS.)
 - TO REDUCE FLOW VELOCITIES IN A DRAINAGE CHANNEL.
 - NOTE: DO NOT USE CHECK DAMS IN PERENNIAL STREAMS.

- SPECIFICATIONS
- CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA = TWO ACRES MAXIMUM.
 - RIPRAP CHECK DAM HEIGHT = TWO FEET MAXIMUM.
 - CENTER OF THE DAM AT LEAST NINE INCHES LOWER THAN THE POINTS OF CONTACT BETWEEN THE UPPERMOST POINTS OF THE RIPRAP DAM AND CHANNEL BANKS.
 - SIDE SLOPE - RATIO OF 2:1 OR FLATTER.
 - SPACING - TOE OF THE UPSTREAM DAM AT SAME ELEVATION AS OVERFLOW WEIR OF THE DOWNSTREAM DAM.
 - OVERFLOW AREAS STABILIZED TO REDUCE SCOUR/EROSION ALONG SIDES AND BELOW THE DAM.
 - FILTER MEDIUM PLACED ON UP-SLOPE SIDE OF DAM. HEIGHT - TO BASE OF OVERFLOW WEIR NOTCH.
 - GEOTEXTILE FABRIC (8 OUNCE OR HEAVIER; NONWOVEN).
 - INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION REVETMENT RIPRAP (SEE APPENDIX D) FOR DAM. INDOT CA NO. 5 AGGREGATE (SEE APPENDIX D) FOR USE AS FILTER MEDIUM (AGGREGATE MUST BE WELL-GRADED). NOTE: INDOT CA NO. 8 AGGREGATE IS ACCEPTABLE IF NO. 5 AGGREGATE IS NOT AVAILABLE. THE USE OF NO. 8 AGGREGATE MAY RESULT IN MORE FREQUENT OVERTOPPING OF THE STRUCTURE AND WILL INCREASE THE FREQUENCY OF STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE.

- INSTALLATION
- LAY OUT THE LOCATION OF THE CHECK DAM.
 - EXCAVATE A CUTOFF TRENCH INTO THE CHANNEL BOTTOM AND DITCH BANKS, EXTENDING IT A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES BEYOND THE TOP OF THE DITCH BANK.
 - INSTALL AND ANCHOR FILTER FABRIC IN THE CHANNEL AND CUTOFF TRENCH.
 - PLACE RIPRAP IN THE CUTOFF TRENCH AND CHANNEL TO THE LINES AND DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS. THE CENTER OF EACH DAM MUST BE AT LEAST NINE INCHES LOWER THAN THE UPPERMOST POINTS OF CONTACT BETWEEN THE RIPRAP DAM AND CHANNEL BANKS.
 - EXTEND THE RIPRAP AT LEAST 18 INCHES BEYOND THE TOP OF THE CHANNEL BANKS TO KEEP OVERFLOW WATER FROM ERODING AREAS ADJACENT TO THE CHANNEL BANKS BEFORE IT RE-ENTERS THE CHANNEL.
 - PLACE FILTER MEDIUM (INDOT CA NO. 5 AGGREGATE) ON THE UP-SLOPE SIDE OF THE DAM. PLACE FILTER MEDIUM OVER THE ENTIRE FACE OF THE DAM UP TO THE BASE OF THE OVERFLOW WEIR NOTCH.
 - STABILIZE THE CHANNEL ABOVE THE UPPERMOST DAM.
 - INSTALL AN EROSION-RESISTANT LINING IN THE CHANNEL BELOW THE LOWERMOST DAM. THE LINING SHOULD EXTEND A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF SIX FEET BELOW THE DAM.
 - ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT STORAGE CAN BE PROVIDED BY EXCAVATING A SMALL SEDIMENT TRAP ON THE UPSTREAM SIDE OF THE CHECK DAM.

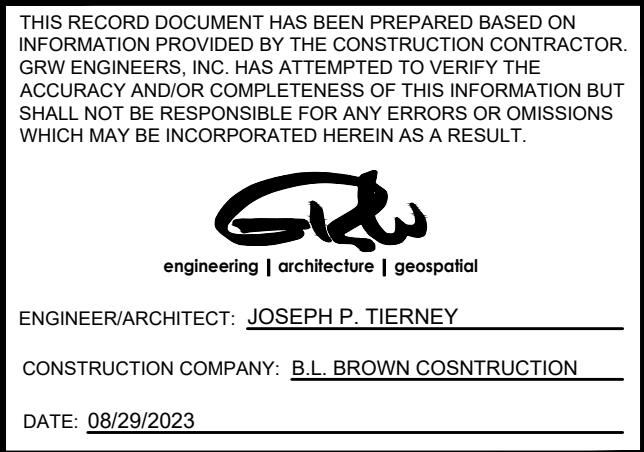
- MAINTENANCE
- INSPECT WITHIN 24 HOURS OF EACH RAIN EVENT AND AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN CALENDAR DAYS.
 - IF SIGNIFICANT EROSION OCCURS BETWEEN DAMS, INSTALL AN EROSION-RESISTANT LINER IN THAT PORTION OF THE CHANNEL.
 - REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT WHEN IT REACHES ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE DAM TO MAINTAIN CHANNEL CAPACITY. ALLOW DRAINAGE THROUGH THE DAM, AND PREVENT LARGE FLOW FROM DISPLACING SEDIMENT.
 - ADD RIPRAP AND AGGREGATE AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN DESIGN HEIGHT AND CROSS SECTION OF THE DAMS.
 - WHEN DAMS ARE NO LONGER NEEDED, REMOVE THE RIPRAP AND AGGREGATE AND STABILIZE THE CHANNEL, USING AN EROSION-RESISTANT LINING IF NECESSARY. (RIPRAP AND AGGREGATE FROM THE DAM MAY BE REMOVED OR UTILIZED TO STABILIZE THE CHANNEL.)

DETAIL - ROCK CHECK DAM

NOT TO SCALE

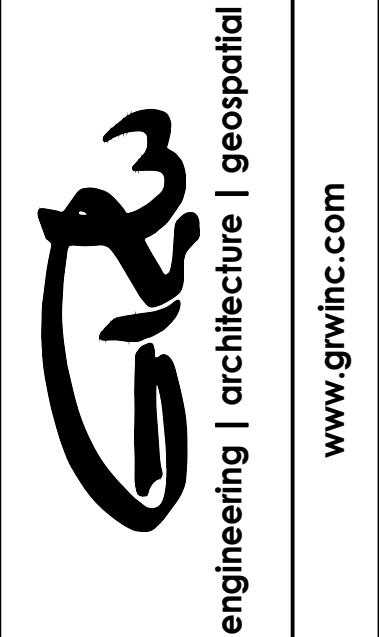
DETAIL - CONCRETE WASHOUT

NOT TO SCALE



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GRW PROJECT NO. 4923	CLIENT PROJECT NO. --
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EROSION CONTROL DETAILS IV

NEW LIFT STATION AND FORCEMAIN
 TOWN OF PENDLETON, INDIANA

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DESIGNED		DRAWN		REVIEWED		APPROVED	
		DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY	DATE	BY

DATE:	JULY 2022
SCALE:	N.T.S.
SHEET NO.	