

Sediment shall be removed when accumulations reach 1/3 the above ground height of the berm.

Any section Compost Filter Berm which has been undermined or topped shall be immediately replaced. Concentrated flows shall not be directed toward any Compost Filter Berm.

STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL 4-1 Compost Filter Sock

A Compost Filter Sock is a mesh tube filled with composted material that is placed below a disturbed area, perpendicular to sheet flow, to filter sediment-laden runoff before it leaves the site.

A Compost Filter Sock shall be placed at existing level grade. Both ends of the sock shall be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main sock alignment (see Figure 4.1 on pg. 13).

Traffic shall not be permitted to cross Compost Filter Socks.

Accumulated Sediment shall be removed when it reaches ½ the above ground height of the sock and disposed in the manner described elsewhere in the plan.

Socks shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event. Damaged socks shall be repaired according to manufacturer's specifications or replaced within 24 hours of inspection.

Biodegradable Compost Filter Socks shall be replaced after 6 months; photodegradable Compost Filter Socks after 1 year.

Polypropylene Compost Filter Socks shall be replaced according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Upon stabilization of the area tributary to the sock, stakes shall be removed. The sock may be left in place and vegetated or removed. In the latter case, the mesh shall be cut open and the mulch spread as a soil supplement.



WOOD CHIP FILTER BERM

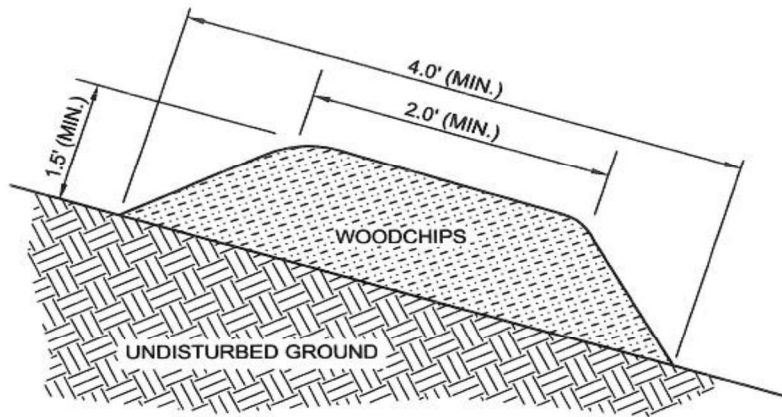
Wood Chip Filter Berms may be used on wooded or rocky slopes where staking and trenching of other BMPs is very difficult or impossible. Since they do not require trenching, Wood Chip Filter Berms disturb less soil during installation than Silt Fence and Straw Bale Barriers. However, large obstructions such as tree limbs, boulders, etc. should be removed prior to placement of the wood chips. Once the tributary drainage area is permanently stabilized, the Wood Chip Filter Berm may either be leveled or left in place.

Wood Chip Filter Berms should be aligned parallel to existing contours and located below all disturbed areas. They are not recommended for use within 50 feet of receiving surface water.

The maximum slope length above a Wood Chip Filter Berm should not exceed those shown for the Reinforced Silt Fence in Table 4.3 (on pg. 15).

Wood Chip Filter Berms should be constructed as shown in Standard Construction Detail # 4-12 (on pg. 18).

**STANDARD CONSTRUCTION DETAIL # 4-12
Wood Chip Filter Berm**



Prior to placement of the berm, obstructions such as tree limbs, large rocks, etc. shall be removed.

Wood Chip Filter Berms shall be placed at existing level grade. Both ends of the berm shall be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main barrier alignment (see Figure 4.1 on pg. 13). Wood Chip Berms may not be located in areas of concentrated flow or used to construct sediment traps or other impoundments.

A 6" thick layer of compost shall be added to the upslope side of any Wood Chip Filter Berm located in a Special Protection Watershed.

Berms shall be inspected weekly and after each runoff event. Sediment shall be removed when accumulations reach 1/2 the above ground height of the berm. Damaged or deteriorated portions of the berm shall be replaced immediately upon inspection.

Berms may be leveled when the tributary area has been permanently stabilized or left in place.



ROCK FILTER

Rock Filters may be used to control runoff within constructed channels (at the downstream end of the channel, during construction) until the protective lining is installed or during a temporary disturbance within the channel. Rock Filters may not be used to control disturbed areas tributary to the channel in which they are placed.

Rock Filters may not be used in lieu of appropriate channel linings. This practice often results in overtopping of the channel during storm events, scouring of the channel bottom below the filter, or erosion of the channel side slopes as sediment deposits build up behind the filter. Rock Filters may not be used in roadside ditches in lieu of a suitable temporary protective liner until vegetation is established except at the inflows to ditch relief culverts. Ditch relief culverts reduce road sediment delivery to nearby streams by diverting sediment-laden ditch water onto stabilized areas (i.e. such as a forest floor) where it can infiltrate and be filtered.

Rock Filters should be constructed according to the specifications shown in Standard Construction Detail # 4-14 (on pg. 20).