ITEM 719

INLET PROTECTION BARRIERS

719.1 Description. This Item shall govern for furnishing, installing, and removing temporary erosion protection and sediment control inlet protection barriers in accordance with these Standard Specifications and construction drawings, and as directed by the Engineer. The inlet protection barrier consists of a geotextile fabric (filter fabric) supported by a net reinforced fence structure and constructed around a storm drain inlet, catch basin, or culvert. An alternative design of the inlet protection barrier, as approved by the Engineer, consists of fiber rolls placed around a frame, staked in place (or weighted down with clean gravel bags), and constructed around a storm drain inlet, catch basin or culvert. This work shall be performed during construction operations and prior to final stabilization to control erosion and sedimentation.

719.2 Materials. Geotextile fabric (filter fabric) shall consist of long-chain synthetic polymers composed of at least 95 percent by weight of polyolefins in a woven fabric. The geotextile fabric shall meet or exceed the following specifications shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1

Silt Fence Geotextile Fabric Properties			**Requirements Unsupported Silt Fence**	
	Units	Supported Silt Fence	Geotextile Elongation ≥50%	Geotextile Elongation <50%
Grab Strength				
Machine Direction	Lbs.	90	123	123
X-Machine Direction	Lbs.	90	100	100
Permittivity	Sec^{-1}	0.05	0.05	0.05
Apparent Opening Size (maximum average roll value)	Mm/sieve	0.6/30	0.6/30	0.6/30
Ultraviolet Stability (Retained Tensile Strength)	%	70 after 500 hrs exposure	70 after 500 hrs exposure	70 after 500 hrs exposure

NOTES:
1. Table 1 adapted from AASHTO M 288 *Geotextile Specification for Highway Applications* Table 6. Temporary Silt Fence Property Requirements.
2. All numeric values in Table 1 except Apparent Opening Size (AOS) represent minimum average roll values (MARV). Values for AOS represent maximum average roll values.

Geotextile fabric shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors to make the fabric resistant to deterioration resulting from exposure to sunlight or heat. Geotextile fabric shall be resistant to commonly encountered soil chemicals, mildew, rot, and insects. Geotextile fabric shall be free of defects or flaws that affect its physical and/or filtering properties. Geotextile fabric shall provide an expected useable life comparable to the anticipated construction period.

Posts shall be either steel or hardwood, essentially straight, with a minimum length of 4 feet. Hardwood posts shall be 2 inch x 2 inch minimum, or equivalent. Metal posts shall be either studded T or U steel type with a minimum weight of 1.28 lbs. per linear foot. Fin anchors shall be used to resist post movement as directed by the Engineer.

Support beams shall be either steel or hardwood essentially straight. Hardwood support beams shall be 2 inch x 2 inch minimum, or equivalent. Metal support beams shall be either studded T or U steel type with or minimum weight of 1.28 lbs per linear foot, or as approved by the Engineer.

Net reinforced fence shall be 2 inch wide by 4 inch high welded wire fabric mesh, 14 gauge minimum. The mesh support height shall be the equivalent height, or greater, of the geotextile fabric to be attached. Plastic grid mesh or other support mesh may be substituted for welded wire mesh as approved by the Engineer.

Attachment of net reinforced fence and geotextile fabric shall be with wire ties, staples, or rings. Wire ties shall be 14 gauge minimum, staples shall be no. 9 wire minimum with a 1/2 inch minimum crown length, and rings shall be galvanized, or as approved by the Engineer.

A prefabricated unit with geotextile fabric, posts, supports, and wire mesh meeting the minimum specifications in this Item may be used in lieu of a constructed inlet protection barrier.

Fiber roll material for inlet protection barrier alternative design shall be as approved by the Engineer.

719.3 Construction Methods. No clearing and grubbing or rough cutting, other than as specifically directed by the Engineer to allow for soil testing, surveying and installation of erosion protection and sediment control measures, shall be permitted until sediment control and erosion protection systems are in place.

Inlet protection barriers shall be installed at the locations shown on the construction drawings and in accordance with the Standard Civil Drawing or as directed by the Engineer. Inlet protection barriers shall be constructed in accordance with an approved schedule that clearly describes the timing during the construction process that the various erosion control measures will be implemented. Inlet protection barriers shall be installed so as surface runoff will percolate through the system and allow sediment to be retained and accumulated.

Posts shall be driven to a minimum depth of 1 foot into the ground. Posts shall be a minimum of 18” above the ground. Posts shall be placed with a maximum spacing of 4 feet. Horizontal support beams shall be securely attached from post to post and no higher than the top of the filtering material.

Trenches shall be dug along the upstream side of the barrier to anchor at least 8 inches of the geotextile fabric to prevent underflow. The trench shall be a 6 inch x 6 inch square, or a 4 inch deep V-trench.

Net reinforced fence shall be attached to the posts. Attachment shall be at the top and mid-section. Additional ties or staples shall be added to secure the net reinforced fence to the posts as directed by the Engineer.

Geotextile fabric shall be placed against the side of the trench with approximately 2 inches across the bottom in the upstream direction. Using wire ties or rings, the geotextile fabric shall be attached to the net reinforced fence. The fabric shall be attached at the top and mid-section. The horizontal spacing of the attachment shall be every 24 inches, or less. Additional ties, rings, or staples shall be added to secure fabric to the net reinforced fence or posts as directed by the Engineer. Geotextile fabric shall be entrenched and attached to the posts so as a minimum of 18 inches of the fabric is above the ground.

Geotextile fabric shall be provided in continuous rolls and cut to the length of the barrier, so as to minimize joints. When joints of two sections of fabric are necessary, the fabric shall be spliced together only at a support post. The fabric shall be overlapped a minimum of 6 inches at a post, folded, and secured at six or more places.

After the geotextile fabric has been securely attached, the trench shall be backfilled and hand tamped as approved by the Engineer.

For inlet protection barriers with reinforced filter fabric, if the immediately adjacent surface is a hard packed surface, the geotextile fabric shall extend outward away from the inlet protection barrier and upstream along the hard packed surface for at least 12 inches and be weighed down continuously along the perimeter of the structure with at least 4 inches of clean gravel or nylon gravel filled bags

The Contractor shall inspect the inlet protection barriers at least once every week or as directed by the Engineer. The Contractor shall remove irregularities which will impede normal flow. Erosion protection and sediment control systems shall be maintained by the Contractor until final stabilization. Damage caused to erosion protection and sediment control systems shall be repaired immediately.

The Contractor is responsible for removal and proper disposal of sediment and debris from the inlet protection barrier system and as directed by the Engineer. Sediment and debris shall not be allowed to flush into the storm sewer system, waterways, and jurisdictional wetlands, or onto adjacent properties. Sediment deposits shall be removed before they reach one-third of the height of the inlet protection barrier.

Uncontaminated sediment can be placed at the project spoil site or, if properly handled, spread out to supplement fill requirements. The Engineer will designate how the sediment deposits are to be handled.

Uncontaminated sediment shall not be placed in waterways or jurisdictional wetlands, unless as approved by the Engineer. If sediment has been contaminated, then it shall be disposed of in compliance with current local, State and Federal Regulations. Offsite disposal shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

After final stabilization and at the direction of the Engineer, the Contractor, when required, shall be responsible for removing all erosion protection and sediment control systems that are not permanent, from the project.

719.4 Quality Assurance. The Contractor is responsible for the control of the quality of materials incorporated into the construction and the quality of completed construction. The County will engage materials engineering services to provide quality assurance testing and inspection to assist the Engineer in determining the acceptability of materials and completed construction. Quality assurance services provided by the County do not relieve the Contractor of his responsibility for quality control. The Materials Engineer shall not have control of the means, methods, techniques, sequences or procedures of construction selected by the Contractor.

719.5 Measurement. When paid for separately as a pay item, measurement shall be by the unit, for each inlet protection barrier, complete in place.

719.6 Payment. Payment for each unit of an inlet protection barrier shall include and be full compensation for all labor, equipment, materials, supervision and for all incidental expenses for the construction of these items, complete in place, where 60 percent of the total unit cost shall be for the furnishing and installing all material. Thus, 40 percent of the total unit cost shall be for the removal of erosion protection and sediment control systems: inlet protection barriers, after final stabilization, at the end of the project.

There are line code(s), description(s), and unit(s) for this Item.

NOTE: This Item requires a Standard Civil Drawing that shall be incorporated into the contract documents.

END OF ITEM 719