

### GUTTERBUDDY

#### Curb Gutter Storm Drains

**Gutterbuddy Curb Inlet and Ditch Pavement Filters**

- Easy to transport, install and maintain
- Reuse and reuse, suitable for use in all climates
- Available in 12" and 18" widths

**Gutterbuddy Curb Inlet Filter**

• The Gutterbuddy Curb Inlet Filter is a precast concrete curb inlet filter that fits into the curb inlet opening. It is made of high strength concrete and is designed to filter out debris and sediment from the gutter before it enters the storm drain.

**Gutterbuddy Ditch Pavement Filter**

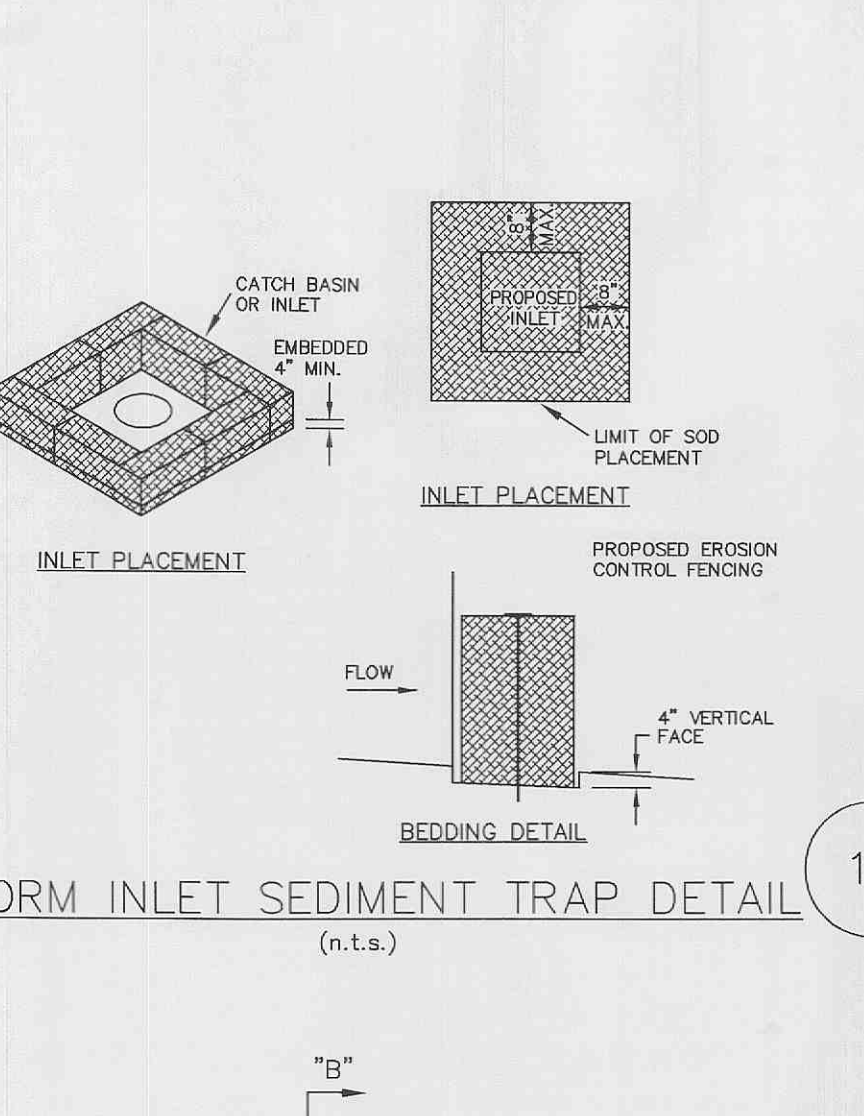
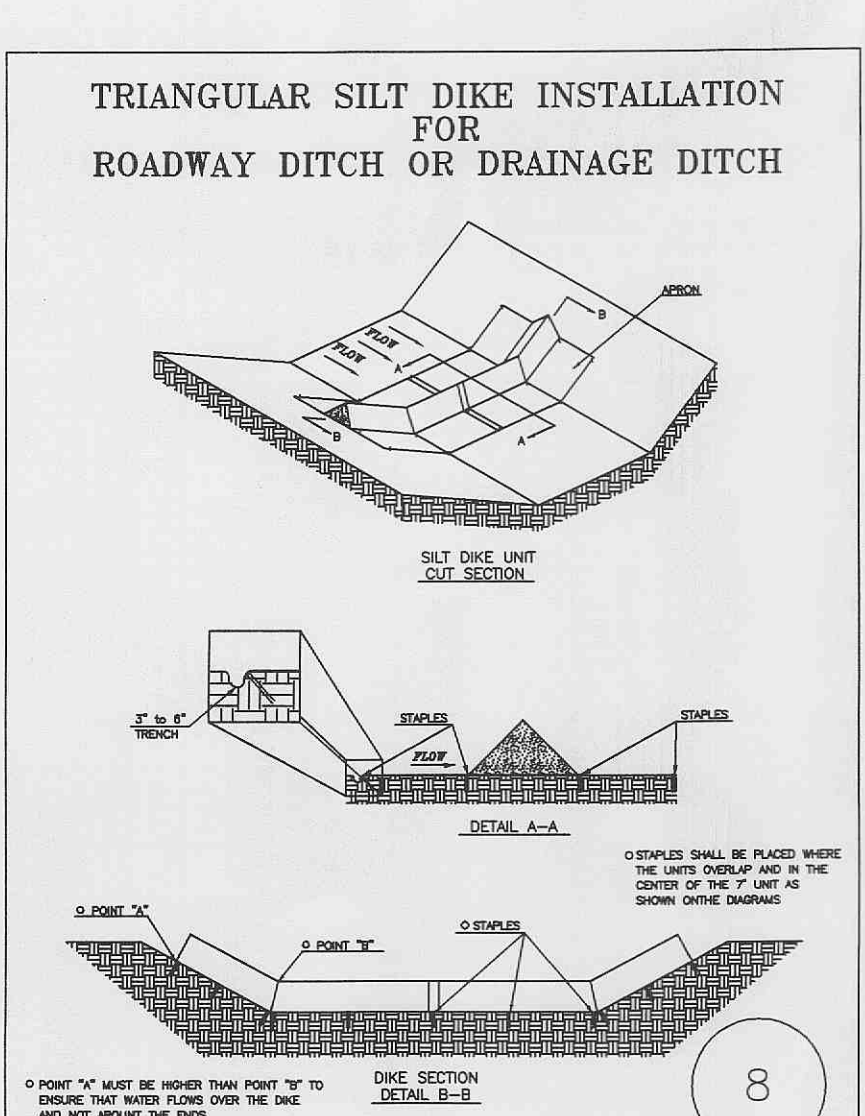
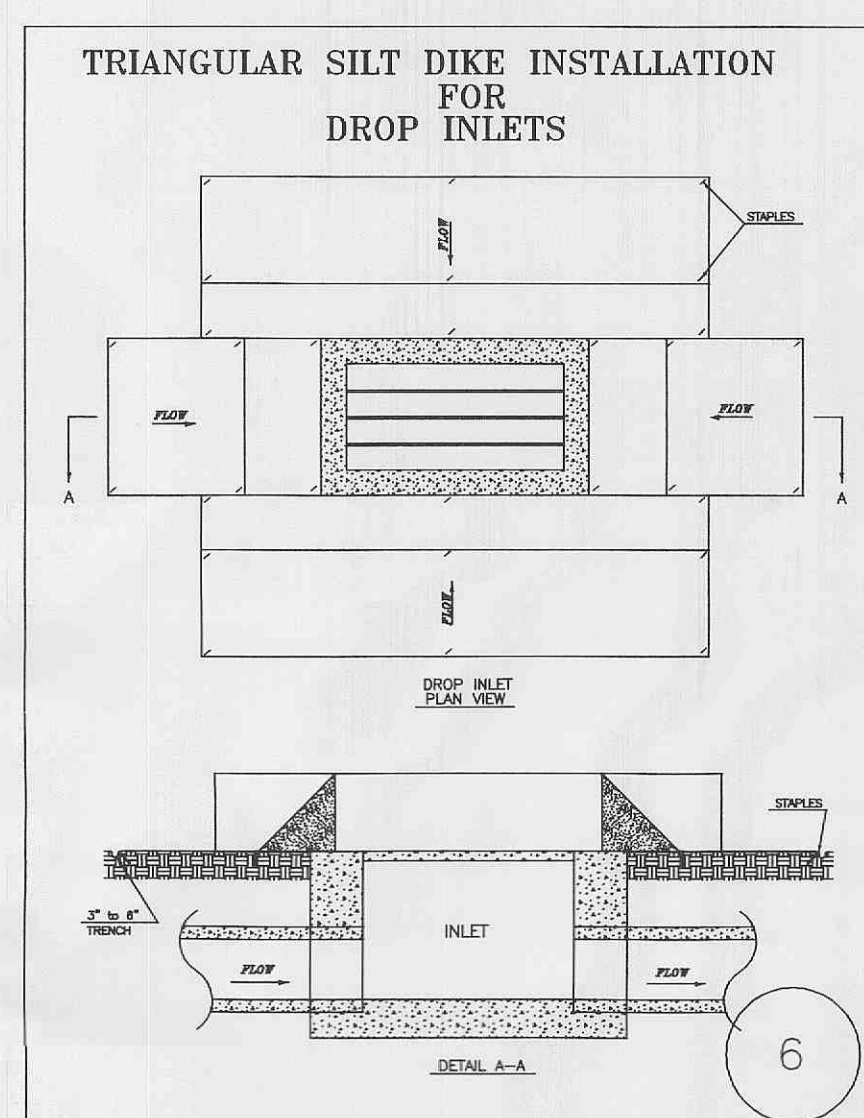
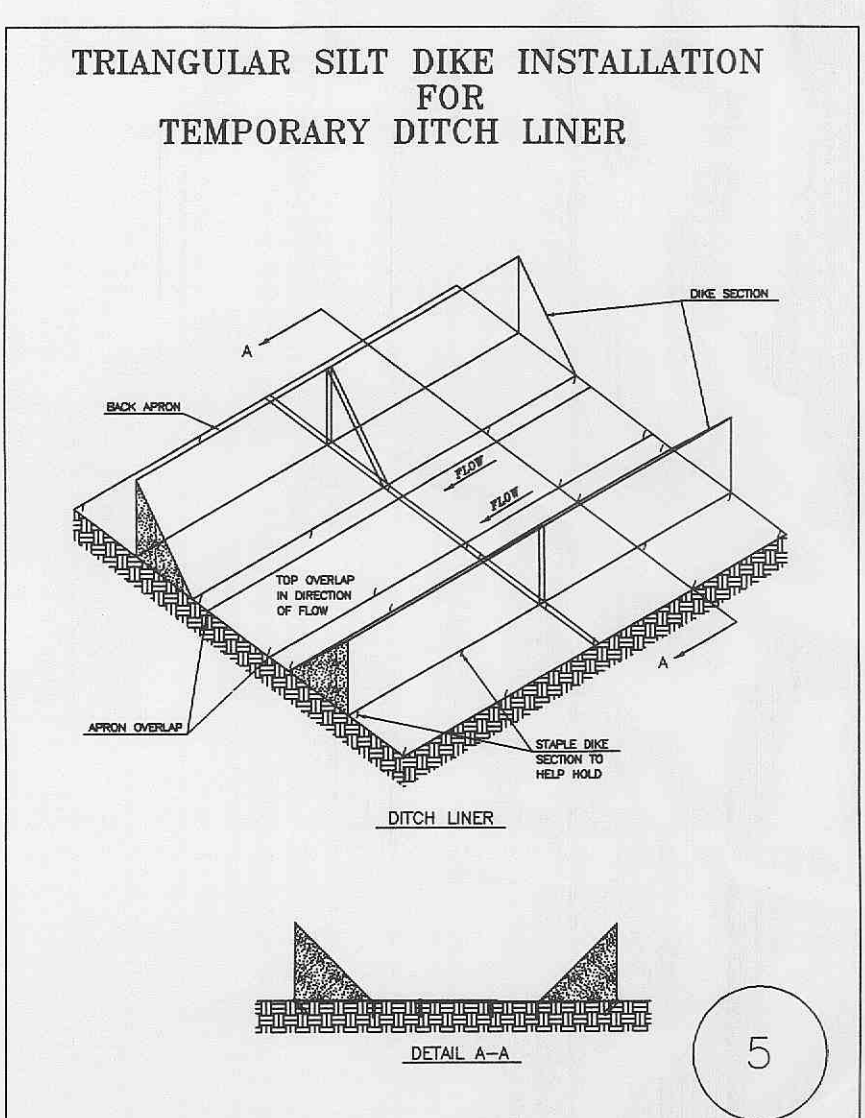
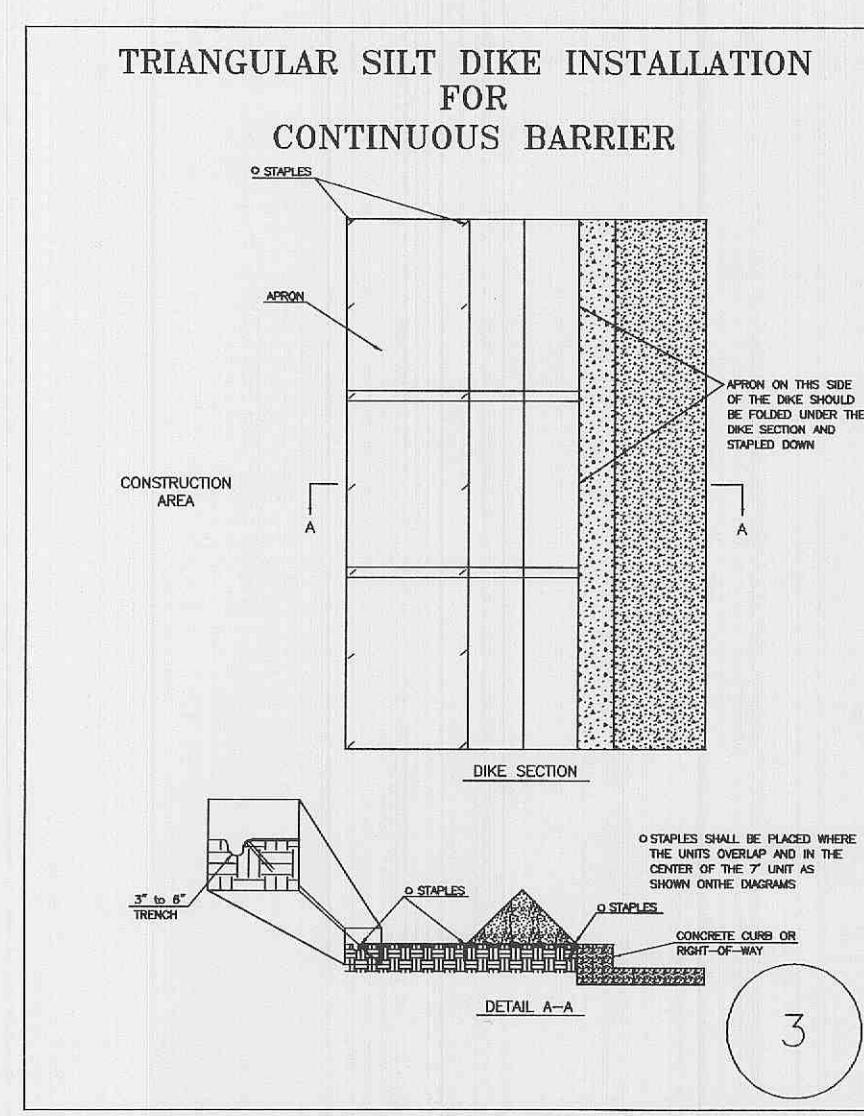
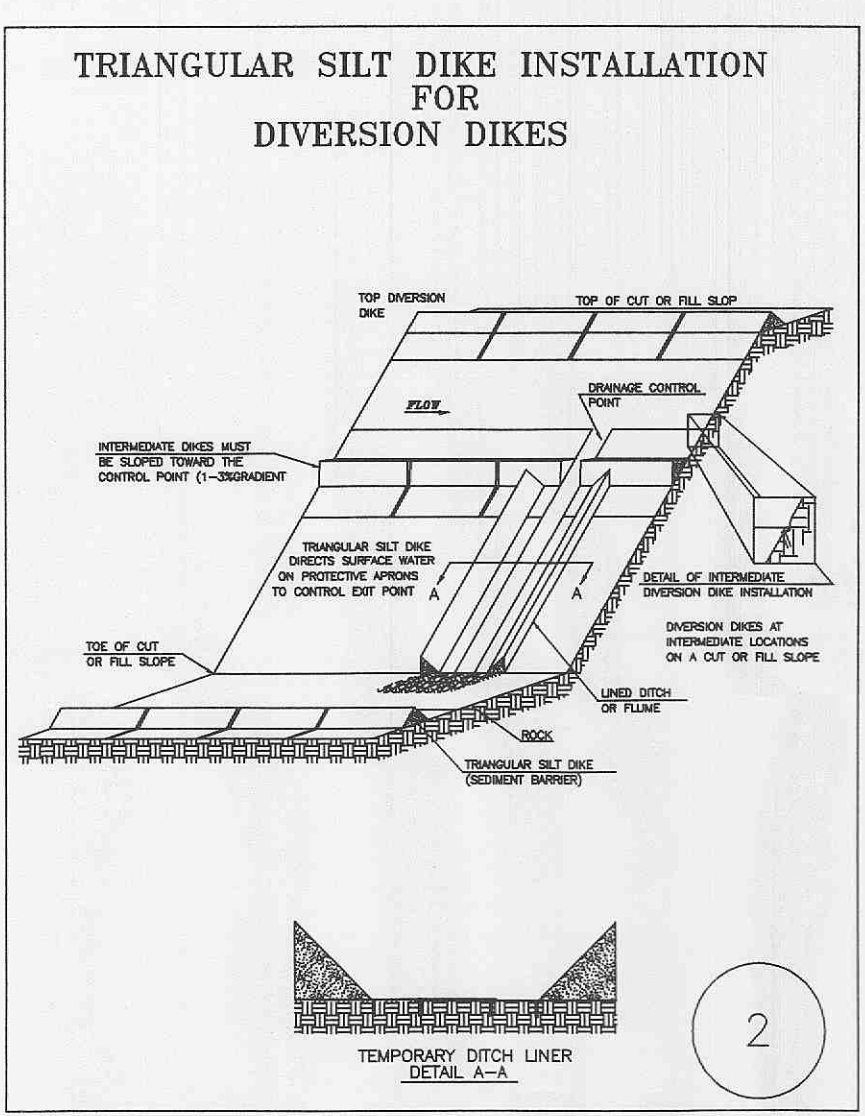
• The Gutterbuddy Ditch Pavement Filter is a precast concrete ditch pavement filter that fits into the ditch opening. It is made of high strength concrete and is designed to filter out debris and sediment from the ditch before it enters the storm drain.

#### ACF/ISI Combine Forces for Solution Implementation

**A Partnership for Water Quality**

**ACF Environmental Services**  
 1000 W. 10th St.  
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 Fax: 515-281-2223  
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### SILT-SAVER, INC.

Storm Drain Filter / Safety Guard

#### Specifications

The patented Silt-Saver Frame is constructed of recycled, high molecular weight, high density polyethylene (HDPE). This material has superior strength and resistance to impact, abrasion, and tearing. The Silt-Saver Frame is currently available in 2 models:

- SS-100A - Round Base to fit the 10" D.D. (round) manhole.
- SS-200A - Square Base to fit the 20" C.D. (square) manhole.

The Silt-Saver Frame and Filter Assembly will also accommodate drainage structures smaller than those listed with no special design required.

Weight	3.0 lb
Frame strength	0.6532 4916
Elongation	0.4532 36%
Impact strength	0.2182 169
Puncture strength	0.4833 36
Tensile strength	0.4533 36
Modulus of elasticity	0.2182 169
Parity, 1"	0.4481 2.0
Flux	0.4481 152
U.V. Radiation	0.4481 152

For Product Information Contact Your Local Distributor or Silt-Saver, Inc.  
 (770) 367-7438 or Toll Free 1 (888) 367-7438  
 Web: [www.silt-saver.com](http://www.silt-saver.com) Email: [sales@silt-saver.com](mailto:sales@silt-saver.com)

### GeoRidge

#### The GeoRidge System

GeoRidge is a permeable geotextile fabric designed for erosion control. The fabric is made of a high-strength, non-woven polypropylene material. It is designed to filter out sediment and debris from the water flow, while allowing water to pass through. The fabric is available in various widths and lengths, and can be used in a variety of applications, including erosion control, sediment control, and water filtration.

#### GeoRidge Advantages

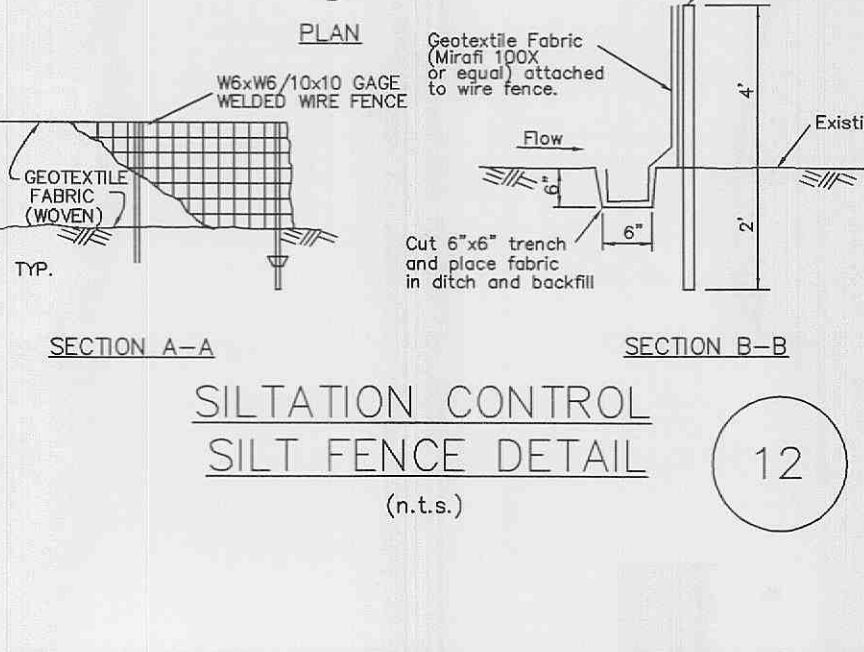
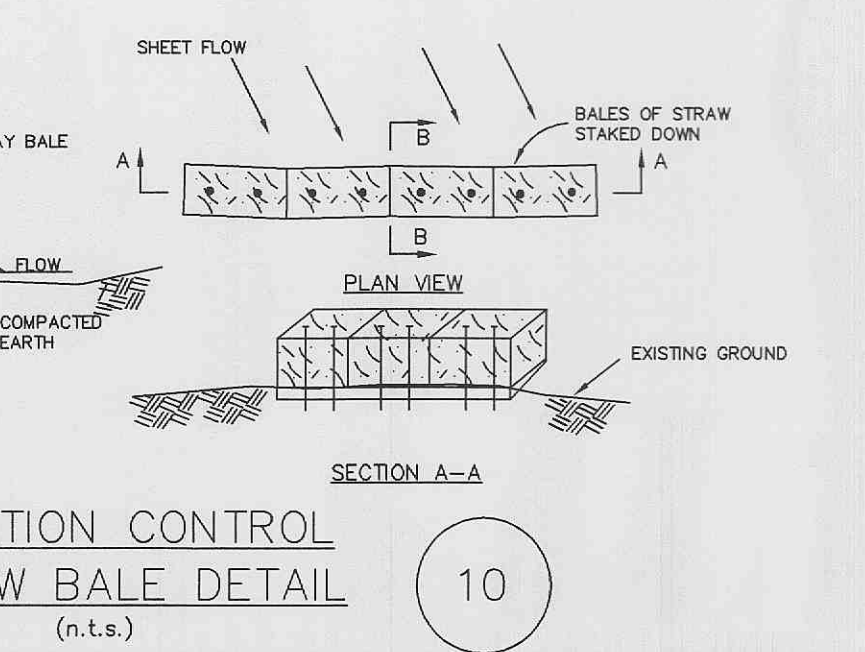
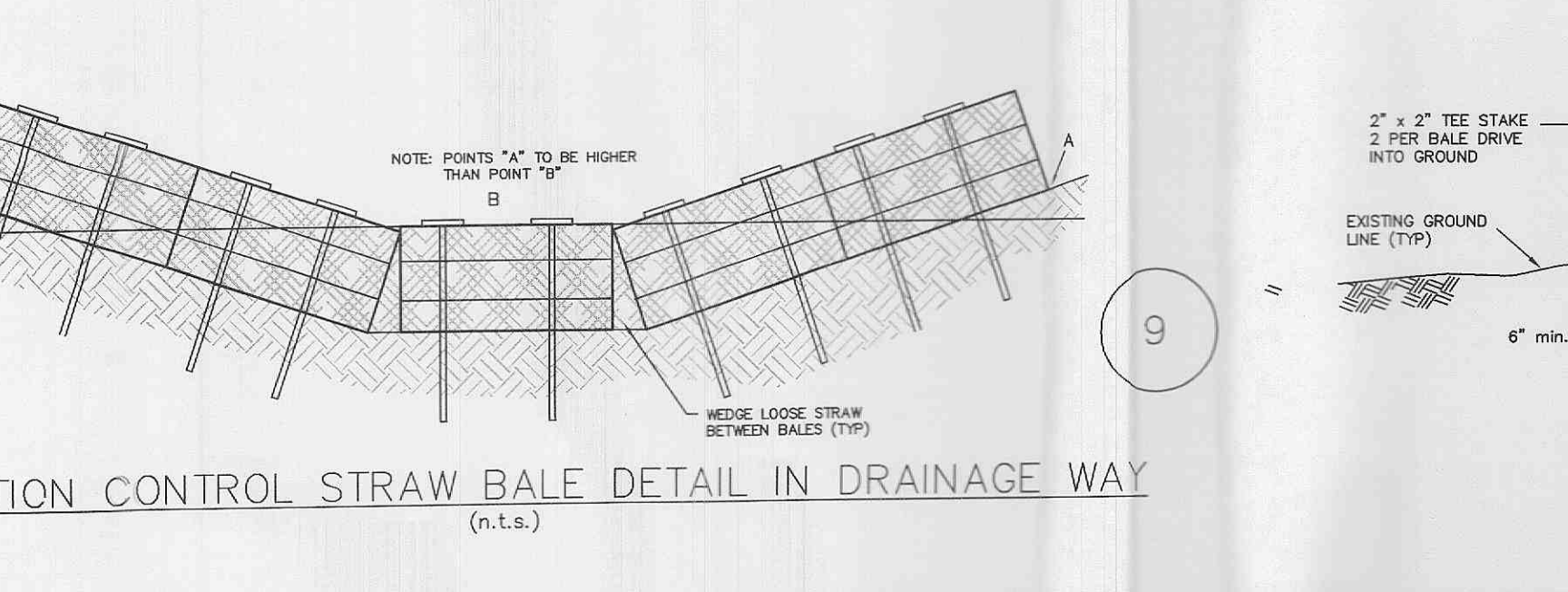
- Constructed of a 100% recycled HDPE
- Lightweight - about 1 kg (2.2 lbs.)
- Available in various widths and lengths
- Permeable and non-woven - 100% Geotextile
- Can be used in a variety of applications
- Quick and easy installation
- No machine handling required
- Simple packaging system
- Minimum maintenance
- Collects sediment and debris
- Reduces sediment from runoff
- Open structure allows permeability
- Complements the performance of erosion control blankets

#### GeoRidge Applications

- Roadside ditches
- Developments
- Stormwater
- Construction sites
- Sediment control
- Erosion control
- Mining sites
- Slopes
- Ditch covers
- Retention

**Recommended Options**

- 2" x 2" Tee Stake
- 2" Per Bale Drive
- Compacted Earth
- Hay Bale
- Bales of Straw
- Staked Down



### SILTATION CONTROL NOTES

#### Straw Bale Siltation Control Specifications

##### Sheet Flow Applications

- Bales shall be placed in a single row, lengthwise on the contour, with both ends of adjacent bales tightly abutting one another.
- All bales shall be either wire-bound or string-tied. Straw bales shall be installed so that buildings are oriented around the sides rather than along the tops and bottoms of the bales (in order to prevent deterioration of the bindings). See detail this sheet.
- The barrier shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated the width of a bale and the length of the proposed barrier to a minimum depth of 4 inches. After the bales are stacked and chinked, the excavated soil shall be backfilled against the barrier. Backfill soil shall conform to the ground level on the downhill and shall be built up to 4 inches against the uphill side of the barrier.
- Each bale shall be securely anchored by at least two stakes or rebar driven through the bale. The first stake in each bale shall be driven toward the previously laid bale to force the bales together. Stakes or rebars shall be driven deep enough into the ground to securely anchor the bales.
- The gaps between bales shall be chinked (filled by wedging) with straw to prevent water from escaping between the bales. Loose straw scattered over the area immediately uphill from a straw bale barrier tends to increase barrier efficiency.
- Inspection shall be frequent and repair or replacement shall be made promptly as needed.
- Straw bale barriers shall be removed when they have served their usefulness, but not before the upslope areas have been permanently stabilized.

##### Channel Flow Applications

- Bales shall be placed in a single row, lengthwise, oriented perpendicular to the contour, with ends of adjacent bales tightly abutting one another.
- The barrier shall be extended to such a length that the bottoms of the end bales are higher in elevation than the top of the lowest middle bale to assure that sediment-laden runoff will flow either through or over the barrier but not around it.

##### Maintenance

- Straw bale barriers shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged fence, end runs and undercutting beneath fence.
- Necessary repairs to barriers or replacement of silt fence shall be accomplished promptly.
- Sediment deposits should be removed after each rainfall. They must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier.
- Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the straw bale barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.

### Vegetation

Both temporary and permanent roads and parking areas may require periodic top dressing with new gravel. Seeded areas adjacent to the roads and parking areas should be checked periodically to ensure that a vigorous stand of vegetation is maintained. Roadside ditches and other drainage structures should be checked regularly to ensure that they do not become clogged with silt or other debris.

#### Vegetation

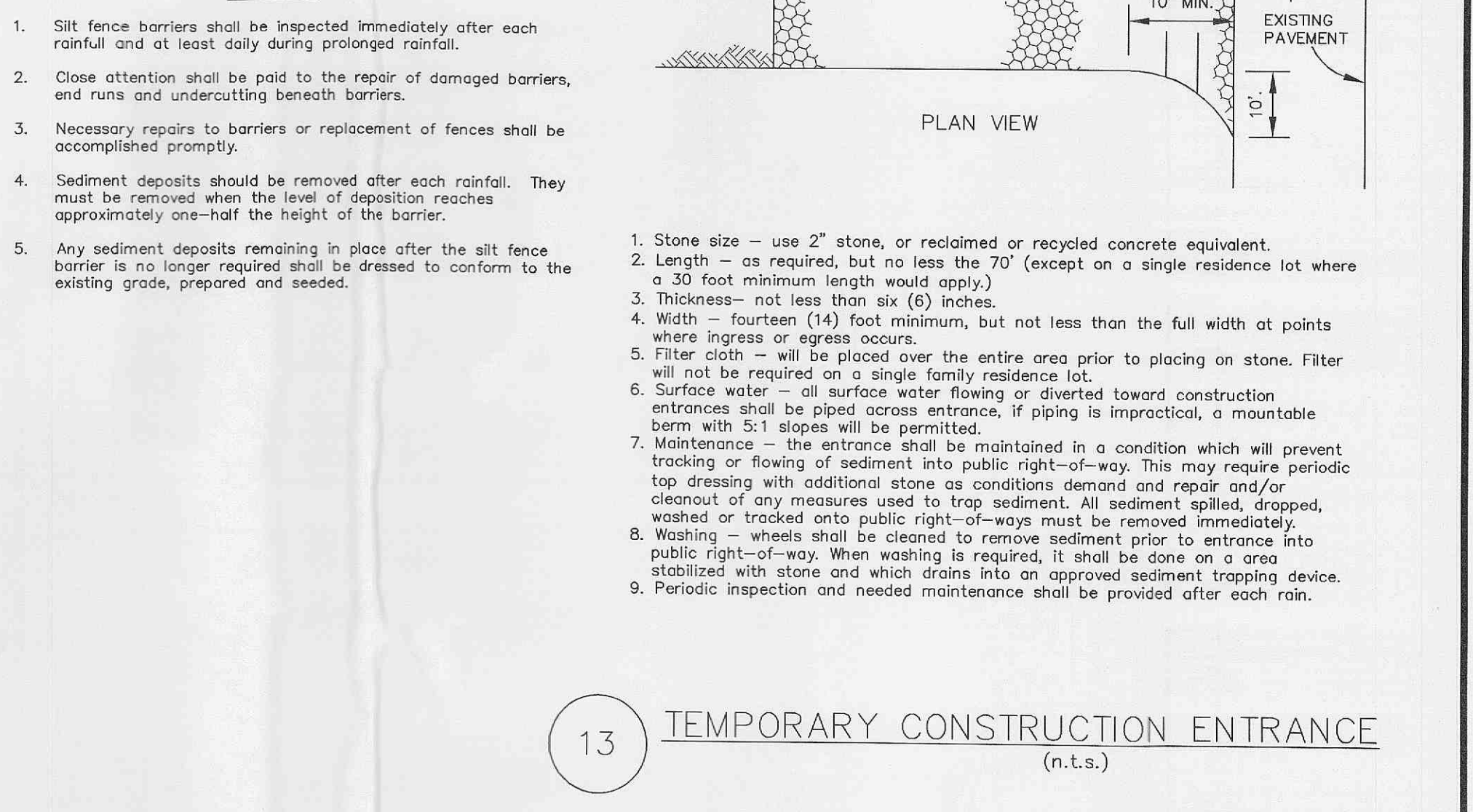
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##### Silt Fence Specifications

- Silt Fence to be woven geotextile fabric Mirafi 100X or equal.
- Fabric to be supported by metal tee post with spade base spaced on 5' centers or per approved manufacturer's recommendations.
- Fabric shall be entrenched and backfilled. A trench shall be excavated a minimum of 6 inches deep for the length of the fence. The excavated soil shall be backfilled against the fence. See detail this sheet.
- Fence height shall be a minimum of 2 feet in height, with the fabric installed on the fence on the upstream side.
- Silt fences shall be used only on sheet flow conditions.
- Silt fences shall be installed around all storm sewer structures.

##### Maintenance

- Silt fence barriers shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
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- Necessary repairs to barriers or replacement of fences shall be accomplished promptly.
- Sediment deposits should be removed after each rainfall. They must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier.
- Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.



### EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

#### FIFTH THIRD BANK - HIGHWAY K

P&Z NOS: 0106  
 APPROVED ON 05/04/2006

06-16-06

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