

## ADDENDUM NUMBER 04

Project	LIPSEY'S	Date	03.23.2026
Project Location	HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA	Architect's Project Number	24.154
Owner/Client	LIPSEY'S		
To	ARDEL CONSTRUCTORS	Attention	NICK ZAEFF
<p>This Addendum will become part of the Contract Documents. The Contractor shall promptly inform subcontractors and all others performing or supplying any of the Work of all relevant contents of this Addendum. In case of conflicting provisions with previous addenda or communications, provisions in this Addendum supersede only those conflicting issues. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to notify all subcontractors from whom it accepts bids of all changes in the drawings and specifications covering this project. Receipt shall be acknowledged by inserting the addendum number and its date in the bid form.</p>			
Distribution	ARDEL, OWNER, CONSULTANTS		
Prepared by	Lori Prochaska	Date	03.23.2026
Instructions / Description / References / Dates			

### GENERAL:

1. RFI-03 responses are attached.

### PRIOR APPROVALS:

### SPECIFICATIONS:

### DRAWINGS:

Add the following sheets to the Volume 1 set:

C7.02	SWPPP BMPS
C7.03	SWPPP BMPS
C7.04	SWPPP BMPS
C7.05	SWPPP BMPS
C7.06	SWPPP BMPS
C7.07	SWPPP BMPS
C7.08	SWPPP BMPS

Delete the previously issued sheets and replace them with the attached:

G0.00.V1	TITLE SHEET
C1.01	DEMOLITION PLAN
C5.01	UTILITY PLAN

Project: Lipsey's New Headquarters  
 A/E: Ritter Maher  
 Contractor: Arkel Constructors

ARKEL CONSTRUCTORS LLC  
 Request for Information

Bid RFI No: 3  
 Date Submitted: 3/19/2026

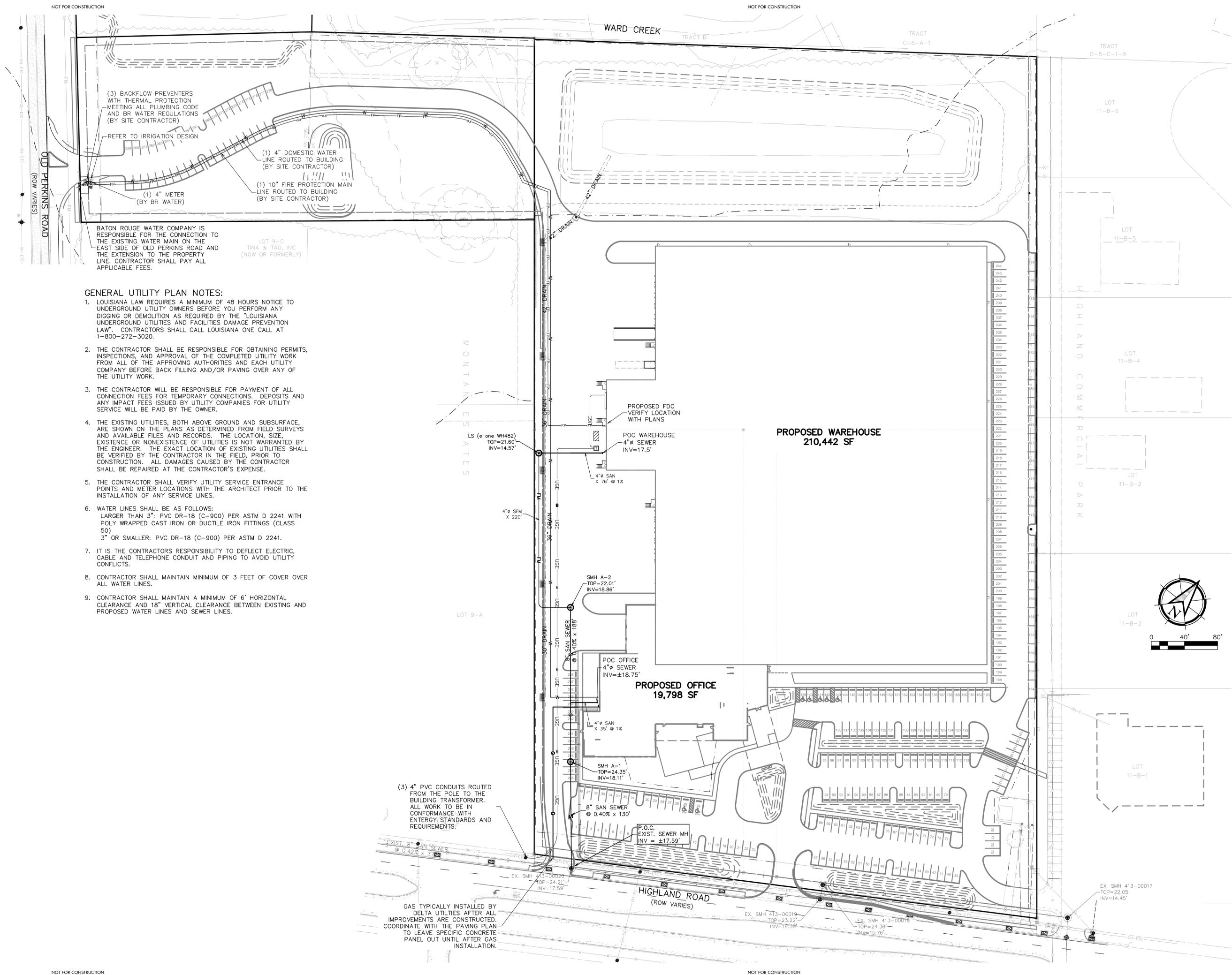
Item No.	Division/ Spec Section	Drawing Page	Detail Reference	Question	Response
1	Civil	C5.01		Sewer Manhole POC tie in invert is 10.22 however existing manhole invert is 17.59. Please clarify	The POC note on the plans has been corrected. <b>POC invert = 17.59'</b> (the 10.22' was a drafting error and shall not be used. Design Intent: The downstream end of the proposed gravity sewer shall connect to the existing invert of SMH 413-00020 (measured as 17.59' but to be field verified). The proposed sewer will be installed progressing upstream from the POC at the required pipe slope and with the intent of maintaining the gravity sewer as deep as practical. RE: updated SHT C5.01 Utility Plan
2	Civil			Add. 2, Sheet C7.01 refers to a permanent Structure control, there is no detail for this.	The intent of BMP-29 is to provide permanent erosion control at the pipe outfalls which includes, repair the existing Ward Creek outfall and install new rip-rap at outfalls B1, B2, B3 discharging into the existing pond. All rip-rap shall be installed in accordance with LADOTD section 711. For bidding purposes, provide 50 lb. stone rip rap placed on geotextile filter fabric at each pipe outfall to a pond/ditch/creek. Note: this rip-rap scope does not apply to pipe outfalls connecting to existing subsurface systems.
3	Civil			Add 2, Sheet C7.01 Please provide details for BMP 14,22, 20 and 21.	Please refer to the addition of SHTs C7.02 through C7.08 for BMP details.
4	Civil			Still need civil plan to show trees to be cleared.	Please refer to the updated SHT C1.01 Demolition Plan for depiction of the tree clearing areas. Tree/vegetation removal is limited to the following areas and as necessary to install the proposed improvements: (a) pockets at the eastern property line; (b) proposed access drive within Lot 9D; and (c) turn-lane improvements in the Old Perkins Road ROW.





All drawings and written material appearing herein constitute original and unpublished work of the architect and may not be duplicated used or disclosed without written consent of architect. Do not scale drawings. Use given dimensions only. If not shown, verify correct dimensions with the architect. Contractor shall check and verify all dimensions and conditions of job site. Any and all quantities which are included within this material are approximate and for estimating purposes only. Contractor shall be responsible for verifying actual quantities when constructing project.

KEY PLAN:



(3) BACKFLOW PREVENTERS WITH THERMAL PROTECTION MEETING ALL PLUMBING CODE AND BR WATER REGULATIONS (BY SITE CONTRACTOR)  
REFER TO IRRIGATION DESIGN  
(1) 4" DOMESTIC WATER LINE ROUTED TO BUILDING (BY SITE CONTRACTOR)  
(1) 10" FIRE PROTECTION MAIN LINE ROUTED TO BUILDING (BY SITE CONTRACTOR)  
(1) 4" METER (BY BR WATER)

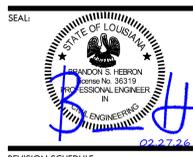
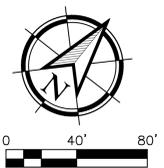
BATON ROUGE WATER COMPANY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONNECTION TO THE EXISTING WATER MAIN ON THE EAST SIDE OF OLD PERKINS ROAD AND THE EXTENSION TO THE PROPERTY LINE. CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY ALL APPLICABLE FEES.  
LOT 9-C  
TINA & TAO, INC  
(NOW OR FORMERLY)

**GENERAL UTILITY PLAN NOTES:**

- 1. LOUISIANA LAW REQUIRES A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE TO UNDERGROUND UTILITY OWNERS BEFORE YOU PERFORM ANY DIGGING OR DEMOLITION AS REQUIRED BY THE "LOUISIANA UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND FACILITIES DAMAGE PREVENTION LAW". CONTRACTORS SHALL CALL LOUISIANA ONE CALL AT 1-800-272-3020.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING PERMITS, INSPECTIONS, AND APPROVAL OF THE COMPLETED UTILITY WORK FROM ALL OF THE APPROVING AUTHORITIES AND EACH UTILITY COMPANY BEFORE BACK FILLING AND/OR PAVING OVER ANY OF THE UTILITY WORK.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENT OF ALL CONNECTION FEES FOR TEMPORARY CONNECTIONS. DEPOSITS AND ANY IMPACT FEES ISSUED BY UTILITY COMPANIES FOR UTILITY SERVICE WILL BE PAID BY THE OWNER.
- 4. THE EXISTING UTILITIES, BOTH ABOVE GROUND AND SUBSURFACE, ARE SHOWN ON THE PLANS AS DETERMINED FROM FIELD SURVEYS AND AVAILABLE FILES AND RECORDS. THE LOCATION, SIZE, EXISTENCE OR NONEXISTENCE OF UTILITIES IS NOT WARRANTED BY THE ENGINEER. THE EXACT LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE VERIFIED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE FIELD, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ALL DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE REPAIRED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY UTILITY SERVICE ENTRANCE POINTS AND METER LOCATIONS WITH THE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF ANY SERVICE LINES.
- 6. WATER LINES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:  
LARGER THAN 3": PVC DR-18 (C-900) PER ASTM D 2241 WITH POLY WRAPPED CAST IRON OR DUCTILE IRON FITTINGS (CLASS 50)  
3" OR SMALLER: PVC DR-18 (C-900) PER ASTM D 2241.
- 7. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO DEFLECT ELECTRIC, CABLE AND TELEPHONE CONDUIT AND PIPING TO AVOID UTILITY CONFLICTS.
- 8. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN MINIMUM OF 3 FEET OF COVER OVER ALL WATER LINES.
- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MINIMUM OF 6' HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE AND 18" VERTICAL CLEARANCE BETWEEN EXISTING AND PROPOSED WATER LINES AND SEWER LINES.

**PROPOSED WAREHOUSE**  
210,442 SF

**PROPOSED OFFICE**  
19,798 SF



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

**LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS**

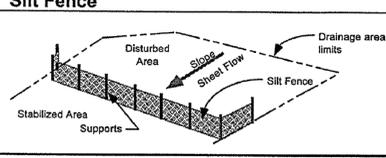
HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RMA PROJECT NO: 24.154

UTILITY PLAN

**C5.01**

### Silt Fence



<p><b>Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perimeter Control</li> <li>Slope Protection</li> <li>Sediment Trapping</li> <li>Channel Protection</li> <li>Temporary Stabilization</li> <li>Permanent Stabilization</li> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Housekeeping Practices</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeted Constituents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Toxic Materials</li> <li>Oil &amp; Grease</li> <li>Floatable Materials</li> <li>Other Construction Wastes</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b></p> <p>A silt fence consists of geotextile fabric supported by poultry netting or other backing stretched between either wooden or metal posts with the lower edge of the fabric securely embedded in the soil. The fence is typically located downstream of disturbed areas to intercept runoff in the form of sheet flow. Silt fence provides both filtration and time for sedimentation to reduce sediment and it reduces the velocity of the runoff. Properly designed silt fence is economical since it can be re-located during construction and re-used on other projects.</p>	<p><b>Implementation Requirements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital Costs</li> <li>Maintenance</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Suitability for Slopes &gt;5%</li> </ul>
<p><b>PRIMARY USE</b></p> <p>Silt fence is normally used as perimeter control located downstream of disturbed areas. It is only feasible for non-concentrated, sheet flow conditions.</p>	<p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Impact</li> <li>Medium Impact</li> <li>Low Impact</li> <li>Unknown or Questionable Impact</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESIGN CRITERIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fences are to be constructed along a line of constant elevation (along a contour line) where possible.</li> <li>Maximum slope adjacent to the fence is 1:1.</li> <li>Maximum distance of flow to silt fence should be 200 feet or less.</li> <li>Maximum concentrated flow to silt fence shall be 1 CFS per 20 feet of fence.</li> <li>If 50% or less of soil, by weight, passes the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, select the equivalent opening size (E.O.S.) to retain 85% of the soil.</li> <li>Maximum equivalent opening size shall be 70 (#70 sieve).</li> </ul>	<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>4</p> <p>City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>

### Silt Fence

- Minimum equivalent opening size shall be 100 (#100 sieve).
- If 85% or more of soil, by weight, passes the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, silt fences shall not be used due to potential clogging.
- Sufficient room for the operation of sediment removal equipment shall be provided between the silt fence and other obstructions in order to properly maintain the fence.
- The ends of the fence shall be turned upstream to prevent bypass of stormwater.

**LIMITATIONS**

Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence resulting in minor localized flooding.

Fences which are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped resulting in failure of the filter fabric. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows > 1 cfs) are not acceptable.

Silt fence can interfere with construction operations, therefore planning of access routes onto the site is critical.

Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

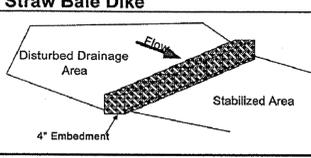
**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>4</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>
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### Straw Bale Dike



<p><b>Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perimeter Control</li> <li>Slope Protection</li> <li>Sediment Trapping</li> <li>Channel Protection</li> <li>Temporary Stabilization</li> <li>Permanent Stabilization</li> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Housekeeping Practices</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeted Constituents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Toxic Materials</li> <li>Oil &amp; Grease</li> <li>Floatable Materials</li> <li>Other Construction Wastes</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b></p> <p>A straw bale dike is a temporary barrier constructed of straw bales anchored with wood posts, that is used to intercept sediment-laden runoff generated by small disturbed areas. The straw bales can serve as both a filtration device and a dam/dike device to treat and redirect flow. Bales can consist of hay or straw in which straw is defined as best quality straw from wheat, oats or barley, free of weed and grass seed and hay is defined as straw which includes weed and grass seed.</p>	<p><b>Implementation Requirements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital Costs</li> <li>Maintenance</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Suitability for Slopes &gt;5%</li> </ul>
<p><b>PRIMARY USE</b></p> <p>A straw bale dike is used to trap sediment-laden storm runoff from small drainage areas with relatively level grades, allowing for reduction of velocity thereby causing sediment to settle out.</p>	<p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Impact</li> <li>Medium Impact</li> <li>Low Impact</li> <li>Unknown or Questionable Impact</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESIGN CRITERIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Straw bale dikes are to be constructed along a line of constant elevation (along a contour line).</li> <li>Straw bale dikes are suitable only for treating sheet flows across grades of 2% or flatter.</li> <li>Maximum contributing drainage area shall be 0.25 acre per 100 linear feet of dike.</li> <li>Maximum distance of flow to dike should be 100 feet or less.</li> </ul>	<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>5</p> <p>City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>

### Straw Bale Dike

- Dimensions for individual bales shall be 30 inches minimum length, 18 inches minimum height, 24 inches minimum width and shall weigh no less than 50 pounds when dry.
- Each straw bale shall be placed into an excavated trench having a depth of 4 inches and a width just wide enough to accommodate the bales themselves.
- Straw bales shall be installed in such a way that there is no space between bales
- Individual bales shall be held in place by at least two wood stakes driven a minimum distance of 6 inches below the 4" excavated trench to undisturbed ground, with the first stake driven at an angle toward the previously installed bale.
- The ends of the dike shall be turned upgrade to prevent bypass of stormwater.
- Place bales on sides such that bindings are not buried.

**LIMITATIONS**

Due to a short effective life caused by biological decomposition, straw bales must be replaced after a period of no more than 3 months. During the wet and warm seasons, however, they must be replaced more frequently as is determined by periodic inspections for structural integrity.

Straw bale dikes are not recommended for use with concentrated flows of any kind except for small check flows in which they can serve as a check dam.

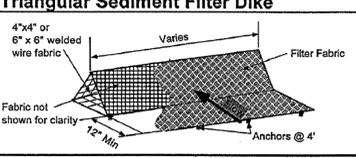
The effectiveness of straw bales in reducing sediment is very limited. Improperly maintained, straw bales can have a negative impact on the water quality of the runoff.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Straw bales shall be replaced if there are signs of degradation such as straw located downstream from the bales, structural deficiencies due to rotting straw in the bale or other signs of deterioration. Sediment should be removed from behind the bales when it reaches a depth of approximately 6 inches.

<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>5</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>
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### Triangular Sediment Filter Dike



<p><b>Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perimeter Control</li> <li>Slope Protection</li> <li>Sediment Trapping</li> <li>Channel Protection</li> <li>Temporary Stabilization</li> <li>Permanent Stabilization</li> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Housekeeping Practices</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeted Constituents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Toxic Materials</li> <li>Oil &amp; Grease</li> <li>Floatable Materials</li> <li>Other Construction Wastes</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b></p> <p>A Triangular Sediment Filter Dike is a self contained silt fence consisting of filter fabric wrapped around welded wire fabric shaped into a triangular cross section. While similar in use to a silt fence, the dike is reusable, sturdier, transportable and can be used on paved areas or in situations where it is impractical to install embedded posts for support.</p>	<p><b>Implementation Requirements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital Costs</li> <li>Maintenance</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Suitability for Slopes &gt;5%</li> </ul>
<p><b>PRIMARY USE</b></p> <p>Triangular filter dikes are used in place of silt fence, treating sediment flow at the perimeter of construction areas and at the perimeter of the site. Also, the dikes can serve as stream protection devices by preventing sediment from entering the streams or as check dams in small swales.</p>	<p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Impact</li> <li>Medium Impact</li> <li>Low Impact</li> <li>Unknown or Questionable Impact</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESIGN CRITERIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dikes are to be installed along a line of constant elevation (along a contour line).</li> <li>Maximum slope perpendicular to the dike is 1:1.</li> <li>Maximum drainage flow to the dike shall be 11 CFS per 100 linear feet of dike.</li> <li>Maximum distance of flow to dike should be 200 feet or less.</li> <li>Maximum concentrated flow to dike shall be 1 CFS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>6</p> <p>City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>

### Triangular Sediment Filter Dike

- If 50% or less of soil, by weight, passes the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, select equivalent opening size (E.O.S.) to retain 85% of the soil.
- Maximum equivalent opening size shall be 70 (#70 sieve).
- Minimum equivalent opening size shall be 100 (#100 sieve).
- If 85% or more of soil, by weight, passes the U.S. Standard sieve No. 200, triangular sediment dike shall not be used due to clogging.
- Sufficient room for the operation of sediment removal equipment shall be provided between the dike and other obstructions in order to properly remove sediment.
- The ends of the dike shall be turned upgrade to prevent bypass of stormwater.

**LIMITATIONS**

Ponding will likely occur directly adjacent to the dike which may possibly cause flooding.

Triangular sediment filter dikes are not effective for conditions which include substantial concentrated flows or when they are not constructed along a contour line due to the potential for it concentration and overtopping.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

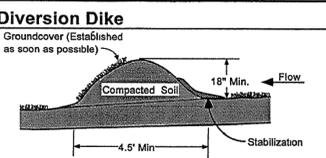
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (> 0.5 inches) storm events. The fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately 6 inches in depth. In addition inspections should be made on a regular basis to check the structural integrity of the dike. If structural deficiencies are found, the dike should be immediately repaired or replaced.

As with silt fence, integrity of the filter fabric is important to the effectiveness of the dike. Over between dike sections must be checked on a regular basis and repaired if deficient.

<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>6</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>
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### Diversion Dike



<p><b>Applications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Perimeter Control</li> <li>Slope Protection</li> <li>Sediment Trapping</li> <li>Channel Protection</li> <li>Temporary Stabilization</li> <li>Permanent Stabilization</li> <li>Waste Management</li> <li>Housekeeping Practices</li> </ul>	<p><b>Targeted Constituents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sediment</li> <li>Nutrients</li> <li>Toxic Materials</li> <li>Oil &amp; Grease</li> <li>Floatable Materials</li> <li>Other Construction Wastes</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESCRIPTION</b></p> <p>A diversion dike is a compacted soil mound which redirects runoff to a desired location. The dike is typically stabilized with natural grass for low velocities or with stone or erosion control mats for higher velocities.</p>	<p><b>Implementation Requirements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capital Costs</li> <li>Maintenance</li> <li>Training</li> <li>Suitability for Slopes &gt;5%</li> </ul>
<p><b>PRIMARY USE</b></p> <p>The diversion dike is normally used to intercept offsite flow upstream of the construction area and direct the flow around the disturbed soils. It can also be used downstream of the construction area to direct flow into a sediment reduction device such as a sediment basin or protected inlet. The diversion dike serves the same purpose and, based on the topography of the site, can be used in combination with an interceptor swale.</p>	<p><b>Legend</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant Impact</li> <li>Medium Impact</li> <li>Low Impact</li> <li>Unknown or Questionable Impact</li> </ul>
<p><b>DESIGN CRITERIA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The maximum contributing drainage area should be 10 acres or less.</li> <li>Maximum depth of flow at the dike shall be 1 foot for 2 year design storm.</li> <li>The maximum width of the flow at the dike shall be 20 feet.</li> <li>Side slopes of the diversion dike shall be 3:1 or flatter.</li> </ul>	<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>7</p> <p>City of Baton Rouge Parish of East Baton Rouge</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>

### Diversion Dike

- Minimum width of the embankment at the top shall be 2 feet.
- Minimum embankment height shall be 18 inches as measured from the toe of slope on the upgrade side of the berm
- For velocities less than 6 feet per second, the minimum stabilization for the dike and adjacent flow areas is grass, erosion control mats or mulch. For velocities greater than 6 feet per second, stone stabilization or high velocity erosion control mats should be used. Velocities greater than 8 feet per second must be approved by the local jurisdiction.
- The dikes shall remain in place until all disturbed areas which are protected by the dike are permanently stabilized unless other controls are put into place to protect the disturbed area.
- Flow line at dike shall have a positive grade to drain to a controlled outlet.

**LIMITATIONS**

Compacted earth dikes require stabilization immediately upon placement so as not to contribute to the problem they are addressing.

The diversion dikes can be a hindrance to construction equipment moving on the site, therefore their locations must be carefully planned prior to installation.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

Dikes must be inspected on a weekly basis and after each significant (>0.5 inch) rainfall to determine if silt is building up behind the dike, or if erosion is occurring on the face of the dike. Silt shall be removed in a timely manner. If erosion is occurring on the face of the dike, the slopes of the face shall either be stabilized through mulch or seeding or the slopes of the face shall be reduced.

<p><b>BMP</b></p> <p>7</p> <p>Department of Public Works</p>
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KEY PLAN:



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RAMA PROJECT NO: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

C7.02

### Interceptor Swale

**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**

8

City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 An interceptor swale is a small v-shaped or parabolic channel which collects runoff and directs it to a desired location. It can either have a natural grass lining or depending on slope and design velocity, a protective lining of erosion matting, stone or concrete.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 The interceptor swale can either be used to direct sediment laden flow from disturbed areas into a controlled outlet or to direct 'clean' runoff around disturbed areas. Since the swale is easy to install during early grading operations, it can serve as the first line of defense in reducing runoff across disturbed areas. As a method of reducing runoff across the disturbed construction area, it reduces the requirements of structural measures to capture sediment from runoff since the flow is reduced. By intercepting sediment laden flow downstream of the disturbed area, runoff can be directed into a sediment basin or other BMP for sedimentation as opposed to long runs of silt fence, straw bales or other filtration method.

Based on site topography, swales can be effectively used in combination with diversion dikes.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Common applications for interceptor swales include roadway projects, site development projects with substantial offsite flow impacting the site and sites with a large area(s) of disturbance. It can be used in conjunction with diversion dikes to intercept flows. Temporary swales can be used throughout the project to direct flows away from staging, storage and fueling areas along with specific areas of construction. Note that runoff which crosses disturbed areas or is directed into unstabilized swales must be routed into a treatment BMP such as a sediment basin.

Grass lined swales are an effective permanent stabilization technique. The grass effectively filters both sediment and other pollutants while reducing velocity.

### Stabilized Construction Entrance

**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**

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City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pad consisting of gravel, crushed stone, recycled concrete or other rock like material on top of geotextile filter cloth to facilitate the wash down and removal of sediment and other debris from construction equipment prior to exiting the construction site. For added effectiveness, a wash rack area can be incorporated into the design to further reduce sediment tracking. For long term projects, cattle guards or other type of permanent rack system can be used in conjunction with a wash rack. This directly addresses the problem of silt and mud deposition in roadways used for construction site access.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 Stabilized construction entrances are used primarily for sites in which significant truck traffic occurs on a daily basis. It reduces the need to remove sediment from streets. If used properly, it also directs the majority of traffic to a single location, reducing the number and quantity of disturbed areas on the site and providing protection for other structural controls through traffic control.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Stabilized construction entrances are a required part of the erosion control plan for all site developments larger than 5 acres and a recommended practice for all construction sites. It is not suitable for long, linear projects. If possible, small entrances should be incorporated into small lot construction due to the large percentage of disturbed area on the site and the high potential for offsite tracking of silt and mud.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Stabilized construction entrances are to be constructed such that drainage across the entrance is directed to a controlled, stabilized outlet on site with provisions for storage.
- The entrance must be properly graded so that storm water is not allowed to leave the site and enter roadways.
- Minimum width of entrance shall be 15 feet, but in no case shall the width be less than that of the entry way to be used.

### Check Dams

**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**

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City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 Check dams are small barriers consisting of straw bales, rock, or earth berms placed across a drainage swale or ditch. They reduce the velocity of small concentrated flows, provide a limited barrier for sediment and help disperse concentrated flows, reducing potential erosion.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 Check dams are used for long drainage swales or ditches in which permanent vegetation may not be established and erosive velocities are present. They are typically used in conjunction with other techniques such as inlet protection, rip rap or other sediment reduction techniques. Check dams provide limited treatment. They are more useful in reducing flow to acceptable levels for other techniques.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Check dams are typically used early in construction in swales for long linear projects such as roadways. They can also be used in short swales with a steep slope to reduce unacceptable velocities.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Check dams should be placed at a distance and height to allow small pools to form between each one. Typically, dam height should be between 18" and 36". Dams should be spaced such that the top of the downstream dam should be at the same elevation as the toe of the upstream dam.
- See design criteria for straw bales, sand bag berms, etc. for specific criteria. Maximum allowable flow shall be based on the specific technique utilized and the velocity of flow.
- Major flows (greater than 2 year design storm) must pass the check dam without causing excessive upstream flooding.
- Check dams should be used in conjunction with other sediment reduction techniques prior to releasing flow offsite.

### Dust Control BMP

**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**

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City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 Dust control measures are used to stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust generated by construction activities. Dust which settles on surfaces both on-site and off-site may be washed by storm water into waterways.

**APPLICATIONS**

- Cleaning and grading activities
- Construction vehicles traffic on unpaved roads
- Drilling and blasting activities
- Sediment tracking onto paved roads
- Soil and debris storage piles
- Batch drop from front end loaders
- Areas with unstabilized soil

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Schedule construction activities to minimize the area where, and time period when soils are exposed.
- Quickly stabilize exposed soils using vegetation, mulching, spray-on adhesives, calcium chloride, sprinkling, and stone/gravel layering.
- Identify and stabilize key access points prior to commencement of construction.
- Minimizing the impact of dust by anticipating the direction of prevailing winds.
- Direct most construction traffic to stabilize roadways within the project site.

**LIMITATIONS**

- Watering prevents dust only for a short period and should be applied daily (or more often) to be effective. Overwatering may cause a contaminated erosion.
- Oil should not be used for dust control because it may migrate into drainageway and/or seep into the soil.
- Certain chemically-treated subgrades may make soil water repellent, increasing runoff.

### Interceptor Swale

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Maximum depth of flow in the swale shall be 1.5 feet based on a 2 year design storm peak flow. Positive overflow must be provided to accommodate larger storms.
- Side slopes of the swale shall be 3:1 or flatter.
- Minimum design channel freeboard shall be 6 inches.
- The minimum required channel stabilization for grades less than 2 percent and velocities less than 6 feet per second may be grass, erosion control mats or mulching. For grades in excess of 2 percent, or velocities exceeding 6 feet per second, stabilization in the form of high velocity erosion mats, a three inch layer of crushed stone or rip rap is required. Velocities greater than 8 feet per second will require approval by the PROGRAM MANAGER.
- Check dams can be used to reduce velocities in steep swales. See check dam BMP fact sheet for design criteria.
- Interceptor swales must be designed for flow capacity based on Manning's Equation to ensure a proper channel section. Alternate channel sections may be used when properly designed and accepted.
- Consideration must be given to the possible impact that any swale may have on upstream or downstream conditions.
- Swales must maintain positive grade to an acceptable outlet.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 Interceptor swales must be stabilized quickly upon excavation so as not to contribute to the erosion problem they are addressing.

Swales may be unsuitable to the site conditions (too flat or steep).

Limited flow capacity for temporary swales. For permanent swales, the 1.5 feet maximum depth can be increased as long

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Inspection must be made weekly and after each significant (0.5" or greater) rain event to locate and repair any damage to the channel or to clear debris or other obstructions so as not to diminish flow capacity. Damage from storms or normal construction activities such as tire ruts or disturbance of swale stabilization shall be repaired as soon as practical.

**BMP**

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Department of Public Works

### Stabilized Construction Entrance

Minimum depth of entrance shall be 8 inches for the entire length of the control.

Minimum dimensions for the entrance shall be as follows:

Tract Area	Avg. Lot Depth	Min. Width of Entrance	Min. Depth of Entrance
< 1 Acre	100 feet	15 feet	20 feet
< 5 Acres	200 feet	20 feet	30 feet
< 10 Acres	> 200 feet	20 feet	40 feet
> 10 Acres	> 200 feet	25 feet	50 feet

**LIMITATIONS**  
 Selection of the construction entrance location is critical in that to be effective, it must be used exclusively.

Stabilized entrances are rather expensive considering that it must be installed in combination with one or more other sediment control techniques, but it may be cost effective compared to labor intensive street cleaning.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Inspections should be made on a regular basis and after large storm events in order to ascertain whether or not sediment and pollution are being effectively detained on site.

When sediment has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced.

Periodic re-grading and top dressing with additional stone must be done to keep the efficiency of the entrance from diminishing.

**BMP**

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Department of Public Works

### Check Dams

**LIMITATIONS**  
 Minor ponding will occur upstream of the check dams.

For heavy flows or high velocity flows, extensive maintenance or replacement of the dams will be required.

Check dams are not a total treatment technique.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Maintenance of the dams should adhere to the maintenance requirements of the management practice used for the dam.

**BMP**

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Department of Public Works

### Dust Control BMP

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Most dust control measures require frequent, often daily, attention.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**  
 Dust control BMPs generally stabilize exposed dust particles. For heavily traveled and disturbed areas, wet suppression (watering), chemical dust suppression, gravel or asphalt surfacing, temporary gravel construction entrances, equipment wash-out areas, and haul truck covers can be employed as dust control applications. Permanent or temporary vegetation and mulching and fences can be employed for areas of occasional or no construction traffic. Preventive measures would include minimizing surface areas to be disturbed.

Many of the reasonably available control measures for controlling dust from construction sites can also be implemented as BMPs for storm water pollution prevention. Those BMPs include:

- Pave, vegetate, or chemically stabilize access points where unpaved traffic surfaces adjoin paved roads.
- Provide covers for haul truck transporting materials that contribute to dust.
- Provide suppression or chemical stabilization of exposed soils.
- Provide for rapid clean-up of sediments deposited on paved roads. Furnish stabilized construction road entrances and vehicle wash down areas.
- Stabilize unpaved haul roads, parking and staging areas. Reduce speed and trips on unpaved roads.
- Implement dust control measures for material stockpiles.
- Prevent drainage of sediment laden storm water onto paved surfaces.
- Stabilize abandoned construction sites using vegetation or chemical stabilization methods.
- Limit the amount of areas disturbed by clearing and earth moving operations by scheduling these activities in phases.

For the chemical stabilization, there are many products available as dust palliatives for chemically stabilizing gravel roadways and stockpiles.

In addition, there are many other BMPs identified in this

- Seeding and Plantings
- Stabilized Construction Entrances
- Construction Road Stabilization
- Mulching

**BMP**

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Department of Public Works

SEAL:

REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RAMA PROJECT NO: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

C7.03



All drawings and written material appearing herein constitute original and unpublished work of the architect and may not be duplicated used or disclosed without written consent of architect. Do not scale drawings. Use given dimensions only. If not shown, verify correct dimensions with the architect. Contractor shall check and verify all dimensions and conditions of job site. Any and all quantities which are included within this material are approximate and for estimating purposes only. Contractor shall be responsible for verifying actual quantities when constructing project.

### Inlet Protection

**DESCRIPTION**  
Inlet protection consists of a variety of methods of intercepting sediment at low point inlets through the use of stone, filter fabric and other materials. This is normally located at the inlet, providing either detention or filtration to reduce sediment and floatable materials in storm water.

**PRIMARY USE**  
Inlet protection is normally used as a secondary defense in site erosion control. It is normally used in new developments that include new inlets or roads with new curb inlets or during major repairs to existing roadways. Inlet protection has limited use in developed areas due to the potential for flooding, traffic safety and pedestrian safety and maintenance problems. Inlet protection can reduce sediment in storm sewer system by serving as a back up system to onsite controls or by reducing sediment loads from controls with limited effectiveness such as straw bale dikes.

**APPLICATIONS**  
Different variations are used for different conditions as follows:

- Filter barrier protection (similar to a silt fence barrier around the inlet) is appropriate when the drainage area is less than one acre and the basin slope is less than five (5) percent. This type of protection is not applicable in paved areas.
- Block and gravel (crushed stone, recycled concrete is also appropriate) protection is used when flows exceed 0.5 c.f.s. and it is necessary to allow for overtopping to prevent flooding
- Wire mesh and gravel protection (crushed stone, recycled concrete is also appropriate) is used when flows exceed 0.5 c.f.s. and construction traffic may occur over the inlet. This form of protection may be used with both curb and drop inlets

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
**Sediment Trapping**  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization  
Waste Management  
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Material  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
12

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Dewatering Operations

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from dewatering operations by using sediment controls and by testing the water for contamination.

**APPLICATIONS**  
There are two general classes of pollutants that may result from dewatering operations: sediment, and toxics and petroleum products. A high sediment content in dewatering discharges is common because of the nature of the operation. On the other hand, toxics and petroleum products are not commonly found in dewatering discharges unless, the site or surrounding area has been used for light or heavy industrial activities, or the area has a history of groundwater contamination.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - Use sediment controls to remove sediment from water generated from dewatering.  
 - Use filtration to remove sediment from a sediment trap or basin. Filtration can be achieved with:  
 - Sump pit and a standpipe in the center with holes and wapped in filter fabric. The standpipe is surrounded by stones which filters the water as it collects in the pit before being pumped out;  
 - Floating suction hose allowing cleaner surface water to be pumped out; or  
 - Standpipe in the sediment basin with silt and wrapped in filter fabric to remove sediments.  
 - Toxics and Petroleum Products:  
 - In areas suspected of having groundwater contamination, protect yourself early in the excavation process by sampling and having the water tested at a certified laboratory. Check with the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality and the PROGRAM MANAGER for their requirements, including additional water quality tests and disposal options.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
**Sediment Trapping**  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization  
Waste Management  
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
13

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Material Delivery And Storage

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from material delivery and storage by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials on-site, storing materials in a designated area, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspection, and training employees and subcontractors.

This best management practice covers only material delivery and storage. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs.

**APPLICATIONS**  
The following materials are commonly stored on construction sites:  
 - Pesticides and herbicides.  
 - Fertilizers.  
 - Detergents.  
 - Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease.  
 - Other hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, paints, solvents, and curing compounds.  
 Storage of these materials on-site can pose the following risks:  
 - Storm water contamination.  
 - Injury to workers or visitors.  
 - Groundwater contamination.  
 - Soil contamination.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - Designate an area of the construction site for material delivery and storage.  
 - Place near the construction entrance, away from waterways  
 - Avoid transport near drainage paths or waterways  
 - Surround with earth berms

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization  
Waste Management  
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
14

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Spill Prevention And Control

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from leaks and spills by reducing the chance for spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills, properly disposing of spill materials, and training employees.

This best management practice covers only spill prevention and control. However, Material Delivery and Storage and Material Use, also contain useful information, particularly on spill prevention. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs.

**APPLICATIONS**  
The following steps will help reduce the storm water impacts of leaks and spills:  
**General Measures**  
 - Hazardous materials and wastes should be stored in covered containers and protected from vandalism.  
 - Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.  
 - Train employees in spill prevention and cleanup.  
**Cleanup**  
 - Clean up leaks and spills immediately.  
 - On paved surfaces, clean up spills with as little water as possible. Use a rag for small spills, mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to either a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.  
 - Never down or bury dry materials spills. Sweep up or excavate the material and dispose of properly. See the waste management BMPs.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization  
Waste Management  
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
15

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Inlet Protection

- Excavated impoundment protection around a drop inlet may be used for protection against sediment entering a storm drain system. With this method, it is necessary to install weep holes to allow the impoundment to drain completely. The impoundment shall be sized such that the volume of excavation shall be equal to 1800 to 3600 cubic feet per acre of contributing drainage area entering the inlet for full effectiveness. Smaller volumes can be used for reduced effectiveness.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - Filter fabric protection shall be designed and maintained in a manner similar to silt fence.  
 - Maximum depth of flow shall be eight (8) inches or less depending on vehicular and pedestrian traffic.  
 - Positive drainage is critical in the design of inlet protection. If overflow is not provided for at the inlet, flows which exceed the capacity of the inlet protection system shall be routed through established swales, streets or other watercourses to minimize damage due to ponding and to provide for public safety.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 - Ponding will occur at the inlet with possible flooding as a result.  
 - Inlet protection is only viable at low point inlets. Inlets which are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because stormwater will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overload condition at inlets beyond.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 - Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (> 0.5 inches) storm events. When silt fence is used and the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or if necessary, replaced. Also, sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence. If a sump is used, sediment should be removed when the volume of the basin is reduced by 50%.

For systems using stone filters, when the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of gravel at a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill material and put new stone around the inlet.

**BMP**  
12

Department of Public Works

### Dewatering Operations

- Contaminated water can be expensive to treat and/or dispose of properly. However, addressing the problem before construction is much less expensive than after the structures are in place.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 - The presence of contaminated water may indicate contaminated soil as well. If contaminated water is discovered or suspected, the CONTRACTOR shall stop dewatering and immediately notify the PROGRAM MANAGER.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 - Maintain sediment controls and filters in good working order.  
 - Inspect excavated areas daily for signs of contaminated water as evidenced by discoloration, oily sheet, or odors.

**BMP**  
13

Department of Public Works

### Material Delivery And Storage

- Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids must comply with the local fire codes and BTR Airport Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) regulations. Contact ARFF, Captain Milton Thomas (504-355-2088), to review site materials, quantities, and proposed storage area to determine specific requirements. See the Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code NFPA30.
- Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory in your SWPPP of the materials delivered and stored on-site.
- Keep your inventory down. Store only the amount you need, for only as long as you need it.
- Store as few hazardous materials on-site as possible.
- Handle hazardous materials as infrequently as possible.
- Designate a secure material storage area away from drainage courses and near the site entrance.
- Whenever possible, store materials in a covered area with secondary containment such as an earthen dike, horse trough, or even kid's wading pool for non-reactive materials such as detergents, oil, grease and paints. Small amounts of material may be secondarily contained in "busboy" trays or concrete mixing trays.
- Do not store chemicals, drums, or bagged materials directly on the ground. Place these items in secondary containment.
- If drums must be kept uncovered, store them at a slight angle to reduce ponding or rainwater on the lids and to reduce corrosion.
- Try to keep chemicals in their original containers, and keep them well labeled.
- Train employees and subcontractors.
- Employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures should be present when dangerous materials or liquid chemicals are unloaded.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 - Storage sheds often must meet building and fire code requirements.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 - Keep the designated storage area clean and well organized.  
 - Conduct routine weekly inspections and check for external corrosion of material containers.  
 - Keep an ample supply of spill cleanup materials near the storage area.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works

### Spill Prevention And Control

**Reporting**  
 - Immediately report spills to the BTR Airport Rescue & Fire Fighting Unit (504-355-2088). Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 (24 hour).

**Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance**  
 - If maintenance must occur on-site, use a designated area, located away from drainage courses, prevent the runoff of storm water and the runoff of spills.  
 - Regularly inspect on-site vehicles and equipment for leaks, and repair immediately.  
 - Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment on-site.  
 - Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or deep cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.  
 - Place drip pans or absorbent materials under equipment when not in use.  
 - Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.  
 - Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around.  
 - Oil filters disposed of in trash cans or dumpsters can leak oil and contaminate storm water. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a water oil recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask your oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.  
 - Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries - even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put in into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.

**Vehicle and Equipment Fueling**  
 - If fueling must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of storm water and the runoff of spills.  
 - Discourage "lopping-off" of fuel tanks.  
 - Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan, when fueling to catch spills/leaks.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 - If necessary, use a private spill cleanup company.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 - Keep ample supplies of spill control and cleanup materials on-site, near storage, unloading, and maintenance areas.  
 - Update your spill cleanup materials as changes occur in the types of chemicals on-site.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RMA PROJECT NO: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

C7.04

### Lime Stabilization BMP

**Applications**  
 Perimeter Control  
 Slope Protection  
 Sediment Trapping  
 Channel Protection  
 Temporary Stabilization  
 Permanent Stabilization  
 Waste Management  
 Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
 16

City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge  
 Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 Lime stabilization is used extensively in some areas to stabilize pavement subbases for roadways, parking lots and other paved surfaces. Hydrated lime is applied to the soil and mixed through disk and other techniques, then allowed to cure. This practice will reduce the potential for runoff to carry lime offsite, where it may impact aquatic life through changing the pH balance of streams, ponds and other water bodies.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 This BMP consists of a series of techniques that should be implemented when lime is required for soil stabilization.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Each of the techniques listed can be used under a variety of conditions. The engineer should determine the applicability of the technique based on site conditions such as available open space, quantity of area to be stabilized, proximity of nearby water courses and other BMPs employed at the site. The use of diversion dikes and interceptor swales (see appropriate) in conjunction with these techniques to reduce the impact of the lime.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - The contractor shall limit lime operations to that which can be thoroughly mixed and compacted by the end of each work day.  
 - No traffic other than water trucks and mixing equipment shall be allowed to pass over the spread lime until after completion of mixing.  
 - Areas adjacent and downstream of stabilized areas shall be roughened to intercept lime from runoff and reduce runoff velocity.  
 - Geotextile fabrics such as those used for silt fence should not be used to address lime since the grain size of lime is significantly smaller than the equivalent opening size of the fabric.  
 - For areas which phasing of lime operations is impractical, use of a curing seal such as Liquid Asphalt, Grade MC-280 or MC-800 applied at a rate of 0.15 gallons per square yard of surface can be used to protect the base.

### Lime Stabilization BMP

- Use of sediment basins with a significant (>36 hour) drawdown time is encouraged for large stabilized areas (see Sediment Basin BMP).

**LIMITATIONS**  
 These techniques are part of an overall plan to reduce pollutants from an active construction site, in the case of pollution due to lime, prevention of contamination is the only effective method to address this pollutant. Proper application and mixing along with avoiding applications when there is a significant probability of rain will reduce lime runoff.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 None.

**BMP**  
 16

Department of Public Works

### Sand Bag Berm

**Applications**  
 Perimeter Control  
 Slope Protection  
 Sediment Trapping  
 Channel Protection  
 Temporary Stabilization  
 Permanent Stabilization  
 Waste Management  
 Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
 17

City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge  
 Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 Sandbag berms consist of stacked sandbags installed across a watercourse to direct flow around construction or to allow sedimentation to occur for flows downstream of disturbed areas. There are overflow pipes located in the top of the berm to allow controlled outflow of water after sedimentation has occurred.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 A sandbag berm is a temporary sediment control method that addresses the problem of construction in creeks, channels and other watercourses which carry a constant flow and is subjected to high, concentrated flows. A sandbag berm can also be used to create a small sedimentation pond prior to the completion of a permanent detention basin.

Sandbag berms can be used as check dams in temporary swales or borrow ditches.

Sandbag berms are not recommended for typical perimeter controls where sheet flow is prevalent.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 During utility or any type of construction in channels or stream beds, sandbag berms can be used as check dams across channels, serve as a barrier for utility trenches or even provide a temporary channel crossing for construction equipment without seriously affecting stream conditions. Sandbag berms can also be installed parallel to a roadway, providing a corridor of sediment control similar to that provided by a silt fence or hay bales with the exception that a sand bag dike is capable of controlling much higher flows and is much more durable. For site construction sandbag berms can be used to divert or direct flow or create a temporary sediment basin with the added dimension of being able to be moved to accommodate changes in construction much more easily than compacted earth berms.

### Sand Bag Berm

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - Berms are to be constructed along a line of constant elevation (a contour line) for use as perimeter control devices.  
 - Maximum flow through rate shall be 0.1 CFS per square foot of berm surface.  
 - Minimum height shall be 18 inches.  
 - Minimum width of the berm shall be 18 inches at the top and 64 inches measured at the bottom.  
 - Maximum side slopes shall be 2:1.  
 - Maximum design freeboard shall be 0.3 feet  
 - Sandbags shall be consist of jute, polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide woven fabric. Jute shall be composed of a uniform weave of undyed and unbleached single jute jars weighing an average of 1.2 pounds per linear yard and of cloth with approximately 78 warp ends per width of cloth. Polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide woven fabric shall have a minimum unit weight of 4 ounces per square yard, a mullen burst strength of 300 psi minimum and ultraviolet stability exceeding 70 percent, and shall be filled with coarse sand or pea gravel.  
 - 4" diameter Schedule 40 or greater PVC pipe segments approximately 24 inches in length shall be used immediately below the top layer of sandbags to allow for flow through the berm.  
 - For severe velocities or high flows, woven wire mesh can be used to maintain the integrity of the berm.  
 - Sufficient room for the operation of sediment removal equipment shall be provided between the berm and other obstructions in order to properly remove sediment.  
 - The ends of the berm shall be turned up or shall tie into natural grades to prevent bypass of stormwater.  
 - In channel applications, the center of the berm must be lower than the outside ends to prevent bypass around the berm.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 Sandbag berms are a costly, labor intensive technique which is suitable only for areas subjected to high concentrated flows. The permeability of the berms makes it unsuitable for low flow, perimeter conditions.

Ponding will occur directly upstream from the berm creating the possibility of a flooding concern which should be considered prior to its placement.

For sandbag berms located in high flow areas such as creeks, the potential for berm damage during high flows increases the requirement for maintenance.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Inspections should be made on a daily basis and after each significant (>0.5 inches) rain event. The sandbags shall be reshaped or replaced as need during the inspection. Silt should be removed when it reaches a depth of six (6) inches. In addition, weekly inspections should be made on the PVC pipe segments to assure clear flow.

**BMP**  
 17

Department of Public Works

### Sediment Basin

**Applications**  
 Perimeter Control  
 Slope Protection  
 Sediment Trapping  
 Channel Protection  
 Temporary Stabilization  
 Permanent Stabilization  
 Waste Management  
 Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
 18

City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge  
 Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 A sediment basin is a pond area with a controlled outlet in which sediment-laden runoff is directed to allow settling of suspended sediment from the runoff. It provides treatment for the runoff as well as detention and controlled release of runoff, minimizing flood impacts downstream.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 Sediment basins should be used for all sites with adequate open space to site the basin and the ability to direct a majority of the site drainage into the basin. For sites with disturbed areas of 10 acres and larger that are part of a common drainage area, sediment basins are required as either temporary or permanent controls unless specific site conditions limit their use.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Sediment basins serve as treatment devices which can be used on a variety of project types. It is normally used in site development projects in which large areas of land are available for the basin, a stream or drainage way crosses the site, or a specific water feature is planned for the site. Sediment basins are highly effective at reducing sediment and other pollutants for design storm conditions. It also reduces maintenance requirements due to the central location of the sediment and minimal structural requirements of the basin.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - Maximum drainage area contributing to the basin should be 10 acres or less. Larger sediment basins will require specific measures to address the potential for overtopping of the basin and possible failure of the berm.  
 - Minimum capacity of the basin shall be 3600 cubic feet per disturbed acre of contributing drainage area.  
 - Deposited sediment shall be removed when the storage capacity of the basin has been depleted by 20%.  
 - Minimum width of the embankment at the top shall be 8 feet.  
 - Minimum embankment slope shall be 3:1.  
 - Maximum embankment height shall be 6 feet as measured from the toe of slope on the downstream side.

### Sediment Basin

- The toe of slope on the downstream side.  
 - The basin outlet shall be designed to accommodate a 10 year design storm without causing damage to the containment structure.  
 - Minimum outlet capacity shall be 0.2 CFS per acre of contributing drainage area.  
 - The sediment basin shall have a minimum design dewatering time of 36 hours.  
 - The basin must be laid out such that the effective flow length of the basin should be at least twice the effective flow width.  
 - The outlet of the outfall pipe shall be stabilized with rip rap or other form of stabilization with design flows and velocities based on 25 year design storm peak flows. For velocities in excess of 5 feet per second, velocity dissipation measures should be used to reduce outfall velocities.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 Sediment basins can be rather large depending on site conditions, requiring the use of expensive development area and comprehensive planning for construction phasing prior to implementation.

Storm events which exceed the design storm event can cause damage to the spillway structure of the basin and may impact downstream concerns.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Sediment shall be removed and the basin shall be regraded to its original dimensions at such point that the capacity of the impoundment has been reduced to 20% of its original storage capacity. The removed sediment shall be stockpiled or redistributed in areas which are protected from erosion.

The basin outlet structure and emergency spillway (if present) should be checked frequently and after each major rain event to check for damage and to insure that obstructions are not diminishing the effectiveness of the structures.

**BMP**  
 18

Department of Public Works

### Stone Outlet Sediment Trap

**Applications**  
 Perimeter Control  
 Slope Protection  
 Sediment Trapping  
 Channel Protection  
 Temporary Stabilization  
 Permanent Stabilization  
 Waste Management  
 Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
 Sediment  
 Nutrients  
 Toxic Materials  
 Oil & Grease  
 Floatable Materials  
 Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
 Capital Costs  
 Maintenance  
 Training  
 Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
 Significant Impact  
 Medium Impact  
 Low Impact  
 Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
 19

City of Baton Rouge  
 Parish of East Baton Rouge  
 Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
 A stone outlet sediment trap is a small ponding area formed by placing a stone embankment or gabion core with an integral stone filter outlet across a drainage swale for the purpose of detaining sediment-laden runoff generated by construction activities. The sediment trap detains runoff long enough to allow most of the suspended sediment to settle while still allowing for diffused flow of runoff.

**PRIMARY USE**  
 A sediment trap is used in situations where flows are concentrated in a drainage swale or channel. The sediment trap reduces velocities and allows for settling of sediment while allowing the area behind the trap to de-water. This is normally used for long term (18 months or less) applications in which a sediment basin is not feasible due to site or construction method restrictions. The use of a gabion core as opposed to a dewatering the area as necessary.

**APPLICATIONS**  
 Temporary stone outlet sediment traps are installed at locations where concentrated flows require a protected outlet to contain sediment or spread flow prior to discharge.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
 - Maximum drainage area contributing to the trap shall be 3 acres. For larger drainage areas, a sediment basin should be used.  
 - The minimum length of the crest, in feet, of the stone outlet shall be equal to 6 times the size (acres) of the contributing drainage area.  
 - Deposited sediment shall be removed when the depth of sediment is equal to one-third of the height of the outlet structure as measured from the original toe of slope to the crest of the outlet, or has reached a depth of one foot, whichever is less.  
 - Minimum width of the embankment at the top shall be 3 feet.  
 - Minimum embankment slope shall be 3:1.

### Stone Outlet Sediment Trap

- Maximum embankment height shall be 2 feet as measured from the toe of slope to the crest of the stone outlet. The height of the compacted earth embankment shall be one foot higher than the crest of the outlet.  
 - The maximum allowable flow-through rate shall be 0.1 CFS per square foot of the frontal area of the outlet structure.  
 - The effective life of the stone outlet sediment trap is approximately 18 months.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 Limited applications due to cost of construction, availability of materials, and the amount of land required.

Can cause minor flooding upstream of dam, impacting construction operations.

This technique serves as a temporary measure during construction. It should not be used for more than 18 months due to reduced efficiency.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 Sediment shall be removed and the area directly behind the berm shall be regraded to its original dimensions at such point when the capacity of the impoundment has been reduced to one-half of its original storage capacity. The removed sediment shall be stockpiled or redistributed in areas which are protected from erosion.

The stone outlet structure should be inspected frequently and after each major rain event to check for clogging of the void spaces between stones. If the aggregate appears to be silted in such that efficiency is diminished, the stone should be replaced.

**BMP**  
 19

Department of Public Works



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RMA PROJECT NO.: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

### Vehicle And Equipment Cleaning



**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization  
Waste Management  
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
● Sediment  
○ Nutrients  
○ Toxic Materials  
● Oil & Grease  
○ Floatable Materials  
○ Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
○ Capital Costs  
● Maintenance  
● Training  
○ Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
● Significant Impact  
○ Medium Impact  
○ Low Impact  
? Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
20

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from vehicle and equipment cleaning by using off-site facilities, washing in designated areas only, discharges to the storm drain by infiltrating or recycling the wash water and training employees and subcontractors.

**APPLICATIONS**  
Washing vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where wash water flows onto the ground can pollute storm water.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
- Use off-site commercial washing businesses as much as possible. For operations involving a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider conducting this work at an off-site commercial business equipped to handle and dispose of the wash waters properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate washing operation at your site.  
- If washing must occur on-site, use designated, bermed wash areas to prevent wash water contact with storm water, creeks, rivers, and other water bodies.  
- For wash water collection and subsequent infiltration into the ground.  
- Use as little water as possible to avoid having to install erosion and sediment controls for the wash area.  
- Use phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps.  
- Educate employees and subcontractors on pollution prevention measures.  
- Do not permit steam cleaning on-site. Steam cleaning can generate significant pollutant concentrations leading to potential storm water and groundwater contamination.  
- In construction areas where truck tires collect mud, provide a cleaning area for removing soil before truck leaves site. Truck tires cleaning area should not be directly adjacent to drainage conveyances. A vegetated buffer area should be located downstream of the tire wash. For heavy use of tire wash area, silt fencing, or sediment trapping may be necessary.

### Vehicle And Equipment Fueling



**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization  
Waste Management  
Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**  
○ Sediment  
○ Nutrients  
○ Toxic Materials  
● Oil & Grease  
○ Floatable Materials  
○ Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**  
● Capital Costs  
○ Maintenance  
● Training  
○ Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
● Significant Impact  
○ Medium Impact  
○ Low Impact  
? Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
21

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce their impacts to storm water by using off-site facilities, fueling in designated areas only, enclosing or covering stored fuel, implementing spill controls, and training employees and subcontractors.

**APPLICATIONS**  
Fueling vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where wash water flows onto the ground can pollute storm water.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
- Use of off-site fueling stations as much as possible. If you fuel a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider using an off-site fueling station equipped to handle fuel and spills properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate fueling area at your site.  
- If fueling must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from drainage course to prevent the runoff of storm water and the runoff of spills.  
- Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.  
- Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan, when fueling to catch spills/leaks.  
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.  
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.  
- Carry out all Federal and State requirements regarding stationary above ground storage tanks.  
- Do not use mobile fueling of mobile construction equipment around the site; rather, transport the equipment to designated fueling areas. With the exception of tracked equipment such as bulldozers and perhaps small forklifts, most vehicles should be able to travel to a designated area with little lost time.

### Solid Waste Management

**DESCRIPTION**  
Large volumes of solid waste are often generated at construction sites including: packaging, pallets, wood waste, concrete waste, soil, electrical wiring, cuttings, and a variety of other materials. The solid waste management practice lists techniques to minimize the potential of storm water contamination from solid waste through appropriate storage and disposal practices.

**PRIMARY USE**  
These practices should be a part of all construction practices. By limiting the trash and debris on site, storm water quality is improved along with reduced clean up requirements at the completion of the project.

**APPLICATIONS**  
The solid waste management practice for construction sites is based on proper storage and disposal practices by construction workers and supervisors. Key elements of the program are education and modification of improper disposal habits. Cooperation and vigilance is required on the part of supervisors and workers to ensure that the recommendations and procedures are followed. Following are lists describing the targeted materials and recommended procedures:

**Targeted Solid Waste Materials**  
Paper and cardboard containers  
Plastic packaging  
Styrofoam packing and forms  
Insulation materials (non-hazardous)  
Wood pallets  
Wood cuttings  
Pipe and electrical cuttings  
Concrete, brick, and mortar waste  
Shingle cuttings and waste  
Roofing tar  
Steel (cuttings, nails, rust residue)  
Gypsum board cuttings and waste  
Sheathing cuttings and waste  
Miscellaneous cutting and waste  
Food waste  
Demolition waste

**Storage Procedures**  
- Whenever possible, minimize production of solid waste materials.  
- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee and enforce proper solid waste procedures.  
- Instruct construction workers in proper solid waste procedures.  
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site debris.

**Implementation Requirements**  
● Capital Costs  
○ Maintenance  
● Training  
○ Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
● Significant Impact  
○ Medium Impact  
○ Low Impact  
? Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
22

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Hazardous Waste Management

**DESCRIPTION**  
The hazardous waste management BMP addresses the problem of storm water polluted with hazardous waste through spills or other forms of contact. The objective of the Management Program is to minimize the potential of stormwater contamination from common construction site hazardous wastes through appropriate recognition, handling, storage and disposal practices.

It is not the intent of this Management Program to supersede or replace normal site assessment and remediation procedures. Significant spills and/or contamination warrant immediate response by trained professionals. Suspected job-site contamination should be immediately reported to regulatory authorities and protective actions taken. The General Permit requires reporting of significant spills to the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802.

**PRIMARY USE**  
These management practices along with applicable OSHA and EPA guidelines should be incorporated at all construction sites which use or generate hazardous wastes. Many wastes such as fuel, oil, grease, fertilizer and pesticide are present at most construction sites.

**INSTALLATION, APPLICATION AND DISPOSAL CRITERIA**  
The hazardous waste management techniques presented here are based on proper recognition, handling, and disposal practices by construction workers and supervisors. Key elements of the management program are education, proper disposal practices, as well as provisions for safe storage and disposal. Following are lists describing the targeted materials and recommended procedures:

**Targeted Hazardous Waste Materials**  
Paints  
Solvents  
Stains  
Wood preservatives  
Cutting oils  
Greases  
Roofing tar  
Fuels & lube oils  
Pesticides  
Lead based paints (Demolition)

**Storage Procedures**  
- Whenever possible, minimize use of hazardous materials.  
- Minimize generation of hazardous wastes on the job-site.  
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site debris.

**Implementation Requirements**  
● Capital Costs  
○ Maintenance  
● Training  
○ Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**  
● Significant Impact  
○ Medium Impact  
○ Low Impact  
? Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
23

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Vehicle And Equipment Cleaning

**LIMITATIONS**  
Even phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps have been shown to degrade. Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with Entrance BMP.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Minimal.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works

### Vehicle And Equipment Fueling

- Train employees and subcontractors in proper fueling and cleanup procedures.

**LIMITATIONS**  
Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with Stabilized Construction Entrance BMP.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site. Inspect fueling areas and storage tanks on a regular schedule.

**BMP**  
21

Department of Public Works

### Solid Waste Management

- Keep solid waste materials under cover in either a closed dumpster or other enclosed trash container that limits contact with rain and runoff.  
- Store waste materials away from drainage ditches, swales and catch basins.  
- Do not allow trash containers to overflow.  
- Do not allow waste materials to accumulate on the ground.  
- Prohibit littering by workers and visitors.  
- Police site daily for litter and debris.  
- Enforce solid waste handling and storage procedures.

**Disposal Procedures**  
- If feasible, segregate recyclable wastes from non-recyclable waste materials and dispose of properly.  
- General construction debris may be hauled to a licensed construction debris landfill (typically less expensive than a sanitary landfill).  
- Use waste facilities approved by local jurisdiction.  
- Runoff which comes into contact with unprotected waste shall be directed into structural treatment such as silt fence to remove debris.

**Education**  
- Educate all workers on solid waste storage and disposal procedures.  
- Instruct workers in identification of solid waste and hazardous waste.  
- Have regular meetings to discuss and reinforce disposal procedures (incorporate in regular safety seminars).  
- Clearly mark on all solid waste containers which materials are acceptable.

**Quality Control**  
- Foreman and/or construction supervisor shall monitor on-site solid waste storage and disposal procedures.  
- Discipline workers who repeatedly violate procedures.

**Requirements**  
- Job-site waste handling and disposal education and awareness program.  
- Commitment by management to implement and enforce Solid Waste Management Program.  
- Compliance by workers.  
- Sufficient and appropriate waste storage containers.  
- Timely removal of stored solid waste materials.  
- Possible modest cost impact for additional waste storage containers.  
- Small cost impact for training and monitoring  
- Minimal overall cost impact.

**LIMITATIONS**  
Only addresses non-hazardous solid waste. One part of a comprehensive construction site management program.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works

### Hazardous Waste Management

- Designate a foreman or supervisor to oversee hazardous materials handling procedures.  
- Keep liquid or semi-liquid hazardous waste in appropriate containers (closed drums or similar) and under cover.  
- Store waste materials away from drainage ditches, swales and catch basins.  
- Use containment berms in fueling and maintenance areas and where the potential for spills is high.  
- Ensure that adequate hazardous waste storage volume is available.  
- Ensure that hazardous waste collection containers are conveniently located.  
- Do not allow potentially hazardous waste materials to accumulate on the ground.  
- Enforce hazardous waste handling and disposal procedures.  
- Clearly mark on all hazardous waste containers which materials are acceptable for the container.

**Disposal Procedures**  
- Regularly schedule hazardous waste removal to minimize on-site storage.  
- Use only reputable, licensed hazardous waste haulers.

**Education**  
- Instruct workers in identification of hazardous waste  
- Educate workers of potential dangers to humans and the environment from hazardous wastes  
- Instruct workers on safety procedures for common construction site hazardous wastes  
- Educate all workers on hazardous waste storage and disposal procedures  
- Have regular meetings to discuss and reinforce identification, handling and disposal procedures (incorporate in regular safety seminars)  
- Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.

**Quality Assurance**  
- Foreman and/or construction supervisor shall monitor on-site hazardous waste storage and disposal procedures.  
- Educate and if necessary, discipline workers who violate procedures.  
- Ensure that the hazardous waste disposal contractor is reputable and licensed.

**Requirements**  
- Job-site hazardous waste handling and disposal education and awareness program.  
- Commitment by management to implement hazardous waste management practices.  
- Compliance by workers.  
- Sufficient and appropriate hazardous waste storage containers.  
- Timely removal of stored hazardous waste materials.

**Costs**  
- Possible modest cost impact for additional hazardous storage containers.  
- Small cost impact for training and monitoring.  
- Potential cost impact for hazardous waste collection and disposal by licensed hauler - actual cost depends on type of material and

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RMA PROJECT NO: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

C7.06

### Concrete Waste Management

**DESCRIPTION**  
Concrete waste at construction sites comes in two forms; 1) excess fresh concrete mix including truck and equipment washing, and 2) concrete dust and concrete debris resulting from demolition. Both forms have the potential to impact water quality through storm water runoff contact with the waste.

**PRIMARY USE**  
Concrete waste is present at most construction sites. This BMP should be utilized at sites in which concrete waste is present.

**APPLICATIONS**  
A number of water quality parameters can be affected by introduction of concrete - especially fresh concrete. Concrete affects the pH of runoff, causing significant chemical changes in water bodies and harming aquatic life. Suspended solids in the form of both cement and aggregate dust are also generated from both fresh and demolished concrete waste.

**Current Unacceptable Waste Concrete Disposal Practices**

- Dumping in vacant areas on the job-site
- Illicit dumping off-jobsite
- Dumping into ditches or drainage facilities

**Recommended Disposal Practices**

- Avoid unacceptable disposal practices listed above.
- Develop pre-determined, safe concrete disposal areas.
- Provide a washout area with a minimum of 6 cubic feet of containment area volume for every 10 cubic yards of concrete poured.
- Never dump waste concrete illicitly or without property owners knowledge and consent.
- Treat runoff from storage areas through the use of structural controls as required.

**Education**

- Drivers and equipment operators should be instructed on proper disposal and equipment washing practices (see above).
- Supervisors must be made aware of the potential environmental consequences of improperly handled concrete waste.

**Enforcement**

- The construction site manager or foreman must ensure that employees and pre-mix companies follow proper procedures for concrete disposal and equipment washing.
- Employees violating disposal or equipment cleaning directives must be re-educated or disciplined if necessary.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization

**Waste Management**  
**Housekeeping Practices**

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP 24**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Sandblasting Waste Management

**DESCRIPTION**  
The objective of this management program is to minimize the potential of storm water quality degradation from sandblasting activities at construction sites. The key issues in this program are prudent handling and storage of sandblast media, dust suppression, and proper collection and disposal of spent media. It is not the intent of this program to outline all of the worker safety issues pertinent to this practice. Safety issues should be addressed by construction safety programs as well as local, state, and federal regulations.

**INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA**

Since the media consists of fine abrasive granules, it can be easily transported by air and running water. Sandblasting activities typically create a significant dust problem which must be contained and collected to prevent off-site migration of fines.

**Operational Procedures**

- Use only inert, non-degradable sandblast media.
- Use appropriate equipment for the job, do not over-blast.
- Wherever possible, blast in a downward direction.
- Install a wind sock or other wind direction instrument.
- Cease blasting activities in high winds or if wind direction could transport grit to drainage facilities.
- Install dust shielding around sandblasting areas.
- Collect and dispose of all spent sandblast grit, use dust containment fabrics and dust collection hoppers and barrels.
- Non-hazardous sandblast grit may be disposed in permitted construction debris landfills or permitted sanitary landfills.
- If sandblast media cannot be fully contained, construct sediment traps downstream from blasting area where appropriate.
- Use fencing where appropriate in areas where blast media cannot be fully contained.
- If necessary, install misting equipment to remove sandblast grit from the air - prevent runoff from misting operations from entering drainage systems.
- Use vacuum grit collection systems where possible.
- Keep records of sandblasting materials, procedures, and weather conditions on a daily basis.
- Take all reasonable precautions to ensure that sandblasting grit is contained and kept away from drainage structures.

**Educational Issues**

- Educate all on-site employees of potential dangers to humans and the environment from sandblast grit.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization

**Waste Management**  
**Housekeeping Practices**

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP 25**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Contaminated Soil Management

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from contaminated soil and highly acidic or alkaline soils by conducting pre-construction surveys, inspecting excavations regularly, and remediating contaminated soil promptly.

**APPLICATIONS**  
Contaminated soils may occur on your site for several reasons including:  
- Past site uses and activities;  
- Detected or undetected spills and leaks; and

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Conduct thorough site planning including pre-construction geologic surveys.
- Look for contaminated soil as differences in soil properties.
- Seal bedrock fractures with grout or bentonite to reduce seepage from excavation.
- Prevent leaks and spills to the maximum extent practicable. Contaminated soil can be expensive to treat and/or dispose of properly. However, addressing the problem before building construction is much less expensive than after the buildings are in place.
- Test suspected soils at a certified laboratory.
- If the soil is contaminated, work with the local regulatory agencies to develop options for treatment and/or disposal.

**LIMITATIONS**  
If necessary, use a private spill cleanup company.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Contaminated soils that cannot be treated on-site must be disposed of off-site by a licensed hazardous waste hauler. The presence of contaminated soil may indicate contaminated water as well.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization

**Waste Management**  
**Housekeeping Practices**

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP 26**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Pipe Slope Drain

**DESCRIPTION**  
A pipe slope drain is a temporary pipe line typically utilizing flexible pipe that conveys runoff down unstaibilized slopes. The drain is anchored on the upstream end with some form of headwall to limit erosion and secure the pipe.

**PRIMARY USE**  
A pipe slope drain is used on sites with a long, unstaibilized, steep slope area which is subject to erosion from overland flow. It is normally used in combination with interceptor swales or diversion dikes to direct the flow into the pipe area. The pipe slope drain can provide service for a relatively large area. It does not treat the runoff, therefore if the runoff contains sediment, treatment through a controlled outlet will be required before the flow is released offsite.

**APPLICATIONS**  
Sites with large berms or grade changes such as roadway embankments are candidates for a pipe slope drain. Slope provisions must be made to direct the flow into the pipe drain, some grading is normally required upstream of the pipe slope drain. Installed properly, slope erosion can be greatly reduced (but not entirely eliminated) through the use of the drain.

Pipe slope drains also require a stabilized outlet. This is critical since the velocities at the outfall are normally high. Velocity dissipators as well as stone or concrete rip rap are typically required to reduce the velocity and spread the flow, reducing erosion. Flow from a pipe slope drain should be routed to a sediment reduction practice through interceptor swales, diversion dikes or other suitable methods.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- The entrance to the pipe slope drain may be a standard corrugated metal prefabricated flared end section with an integral toe plate extending a minimum of 6 inches from the bottom of the end section. The grade of the entrance shall be 3 percent maximum.
- The berm at the entrance shall have a minimum height of the pipe diameter + 6" and a minimum width of 3 times the pipe diameter.
- All sections of the pipe slope drain shall be connected using watertight couplers or gasketed watertight fittings.
- All sediment-laden runoff conveyed by the pipe slope drain shall be directed to a sediment trapping facility.
- Temporary pipe slope drains are to be sized to accommodate runoff flows equivalent to a 10 year storm as calculated using the Rational Method and Manning's equation, but in no case shall pipes be sized smaller than is shown in the following table:

Minimum Pipe Size	Maximum Contributing Drainage Area
12"	0.5 Acres
18"	1.5 Acres
21"	2.5 Acres
24"	3.5 Acres
30"	5.0 Acres

**LIMITATIONS**

- Drains must be located away from construction areas since the drain can easily be damaged by construction traffic.
- Securing the pipe to the slope can be difficult and require significant maintenance during the life of the system.
- In situations where pipe slope drains convey sediment-laden runoff, pipes can become clogged during large rain events causing water to overflow the diversion dike thereby creating a serious erosion condition.
- Grading is normally required upstream of the pipe slope drain in order to direct flow into the system. This can cause additional cost and maintenance.
- A pipe slope drain reduces erosion but does not prevent it or reduce the amount of sediment in runoff. Additional measures should be used in conjunction with the pipe slope drain to treat the flow.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Inspection must be made of the pipe after each significant (>0.5 inch) rain event to locate and repair any damage to joints or clogging of the pipe. In cases where the diversion dike has deteriorated from around the entrance of the pipe, it may be necessary to reinforce the dike with sandbags or to install a concrete collar to prevent failure. Signs of erosion around the pipe drain should be addressed in a timely manner by stabilizing the area with erosion control mats, crushed stone, concrete or other acceptable method.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization

**Waste Management**  
**Housekeeping Practices**

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP 28**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Concrete Waste Management

**Demolition Practices**

- Monitor weather and wind direction to ensure concrete dust is not entering drainage structures and surface waters.
- Where appropriate, construct sediment traps or other types of sediment detention devices downstream of demolition activities.

**Requirements**

- Use a pre-determined disposal site(s) approved by LADEQ for waste concrete (See BMP 22 Solid Waste Management). Inform PROGRAM MANAGER of selected disposal site(s).
- Prohibit dumping waste concrete anywhere but pre-determined areas.
- Assign pre-determined truck and equipment washing areas.
- Educate drivers and operators on proper disposal and equipment cleaning procedures.

**Costs**

- Minimal cost impact for training and monitoring.
- Concrete disposal cost depends on availability and distance to suitable disposal areas
- Additional costs involved in equipment washing could be significant.

**LIMITATIONS**  
This concrete waste management program is one part of a comprehensive construction site waste management program.

**BMP 24**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Sandblasting Waste Management

- Instruct all on-site employees of the potential hazardous nature of sandblast grit and the possible symptoms of over-exposure to sandblast grit.
- Instruct operators of sandblasting equipment on safety procedures and personal protection equipment.
- Instruct operators on proper procedures regarding storage, handling and containment of sandblast grit.
- Instruct operators to recognize unfavorable weather conditions regarding sandblasting activities.
- Instruct operators and supervisors on current local, state and federal regulations regarding fugitive dust and hazardous waste from sandblast grit.
- Have weekly meetings with operators to discuss and reinforce proper operational procedures.
- Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.

**Materials Handling Recommendations**

- Sandblast media should always be stored under cover away from drainage structures.
- Ensure that stored media or grit is not subject to transport by wind.
- Ensure that all sandblasting equipment as well as storage containers comply with current local, state and federal regulations.
- Refer to Hazardous Waste BMP hazardous components.
- Capture and treat runoff which comes into contact with sandblasting material or waste.

**Quality Assurance**

- Foremen and/or construction supervisor should monitor all sandblasting activities and safety procedures.
- Educate and if necessary, discipline workers who violate procedures.
- Take all reasonable precautions to ensure that sandblast grit is not transported off-site or into drainage facilities.

**Requirements**

- Education and awareness program for all employees regarding control of sandblasting and potential dangers to humans and the environment.
- Operator and supervisor education program for those directly involved in sandblasting activities instructions on material handling, proper equipment operation, personal protective equipment, fugitive dust control, record keeping and reporting.
- Proper sandblast equipment for the job.
- Site-specific fugitive dust control and containment equipment.
- Site-specific fugitive dust control procedures.
- Compliance by supervisors and workers.

**Costs**

- Minimal cost for training and monitoring.
- Potential for significant cost for containment procedures on large jobs.
- Potential for significant costs associated with cleanup, correction and remediation if contamination occurs.

**BMP 25**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Sanitary/Septic Waste Management

**DESCRIPTION**  
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from sanitary/septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.

**APPLICATIONS**  
This BMP is:

**DESIGN CRITERIA**

- Sanitary or septic wastes should be treated or disposed of in accordance with State and local requirements.
- Locate sanitary facilities in a convenient location.
- Untreated raw sewage should never be discharged or buried.
- Temporary septic systems should treat wastes to appropriate levels before discharging.
- If using an on-site disposal system (OSDS), such as a septic system, contact the local health department.
- If discharging to the sanitary sewer, contact the local sewage treatment plant for their requirements.
- Sanitary/septic facilities should be maintained in good working order by a licensed service.
- Arrange for regular waste collection by a licensed hauler before facilities overflow.

**LIMITATIONS**  
There are no major limitations to this best management practice.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Inspect facilities regularly. Arrange for regular waste collection.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization

**Waste Management**  
**Housekeeping Practices**

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP 27**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works

### Pipe Slope Drain

Manning's equation, but in no case shall pipes be sized smaller than is shown in the following table:

Minimum Pipe Size	Maximum Contributing Drainage Area
12"	0.5 Acres
18"	1.5 Acres
21"	2.5 Acres
24"	3.5 Acres
30"	5.0 Acres

**LIMITATIONS**

- Drains must be located away from construction areas since the drain can easily be damaged by construction traffic.
- Securing the pipe to the slope can be difficult and require significant maintenance during the life of the system.
- In situations where pipe slope drains convey sediment-laden runoff, pipes can become clogged during large rain events causing water to overflow the diversion dike thereby creating a serious erosion condition.
- Grading is normally required upstream of the pipe slope drain in order to direct flow into the system. This can cause additional cost and maintenance.
- A pipe slope drain reduces erosion but does not prevent it or reduce the amount of sediment in runoff. Additional measures should be used in conjunction with the pipe slope drain to treat the flow.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Inspection must be made of the pipe after each significant (>0.5 inch) rain event to locate and repair any damage to joints or clogging of the pipe. In cases where the diversion dike has deteriorated from around the entrance of the pipe, it may be necessary to reinforce the dike with sandbags or to install a concrete collar to prevent failure. Signs of erosion around the pipe drain should be addressed in a timely manner by stabilizing the area with erosion control mats, crushed stone, concrete or other acceptable method.

**Applications**  
Perimeter Control  
Slope Protection  
Sediment Trapping  
Channel Protection  
Temporary Stabilization  
Permanent Stabilization

**Waste Management**  
**Housekeeping Practices**

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP 28**  
City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge  
Department of Public Works



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
01.16.2026	100% DD	
02.27.2026	ISSUED FOR BID	
03.16.2026	ADDENDUM #1	
03.20.2026	ADDENDUM #4	

LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RAMA PROJECT NO.: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

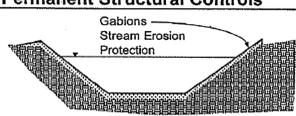
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All drawings and written material appearing herein constitute original and unpublished work of the architect and may not be duplicated used or disclosed without written consent of architect. Do not scale drawings. Use given dimensions only. If not shown, verify correct dimensions with the architect. Contractor shall check and verify all dimensions and conditions of job site. Any and all quantities which are included within this material are approximate and for estimating purposes only. Contractor shall be responsible for verifying actual quantities when constructing project.

KEY PLAN:

### Permanent Structural Controls



**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
29

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
Permanent erosion techniques consist of a wide variety of erosion prevention methods including gabions, retaining walls, and rip rap. These are not included as individual BMPs since they go beyond construction phase measures and due to the fact that their use is widespread in the region and the variety of design factors influencing design.

**PRIMARY USE**  
Permanent erosion control is required at the completion of the construction phase of the project. This includes permanent structural methods as well as non-structural methods such as vegetation.

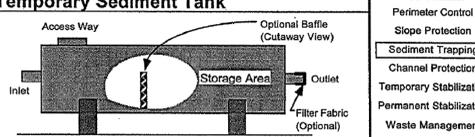
**APPLICATIONS**  
Due to high installation cost and long term maintenance, permanent structural methods should be used only when necessary to address severe erosive conditions. In certain instances however, retaining walls are an effective method to reduce site slopes, reducing runoff velocity. Gabions and concrete rip-rap are effective in reducing stream bank erosion under severe concentrated flow conditions and at pipe outfalls.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
Most structural controls such as gabions and rip-rap are designed based on the velocity of flow and the size of the stone used. Project plans will address this as part of standard details. Specifications for rip rap will be provided in design specifications for stone size based on the design velocity of flow across the structure. Manufacturers' information addresses stone size along with basket dimensions for gabions.

Design of retaining walls is based on a variety of structural conditions including soil compressive strength, wall height and water table influence. Tables of dimensions for retaining walls based on site conditions are available from a variety of sources including the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI).

A critical aspect with regards to the design of many permanent controls is adequate anchoring of the structure to prevent undermining of the

### Temporary Sediment Tank



**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
30

City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**DESCRIPTION**  
A temporary sediment tank (TST) is a large truck mounted tank used to hold sediment laden water to provide for sedimentation and filtration. For smaller applications, 55 gallon drums or other water tight container can be used for storage. Water is pumped into the tank where it is detained. If desired an outlet with a geofabric filter can be provided to release the flow after a period of detention.

**PRIMARY USE**  
A TST is typically used at construction sites in urban areas where conventional methods of sediment removal (e. g., sediment traps, sediment basins) are not practical.

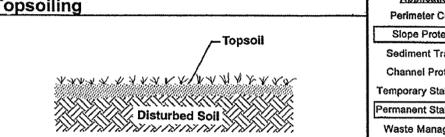
**APPLICATIONS**  
Applications for a TST include utility construction in confined areas (such as a business district or large developed area) or localized construction in which other BMPs are not required such as small, depressed construction (tank farms). This includes pumpage from excavation in heavily developed areas, such as a central business district, with flows due to groundwater or runoff entering the trench or excavated area.

**DESIGN CRITERIA**  
A TST can be used as either a sedimentation or filtration device. If an oil sheen is present in the runoff, additional treatment will be required before release of runoff.

For use as a small scale sedimentation basin, de-watering discharge is directed into the TST to a level below the tank midpoint and held for a minimum of 2 hours to allow settlement of a majority of the suspended particles. The tank should be designed for a controlled release when the contents of the tank reach a level higher than the midpoint. When sediment occupies 1/3 the capacity of the TST, it should be removed from the tank.

As a filtration device, a TST is used for collecting de-watering discharge and flowing it through a filtered opening at the outlet of

### Topsailing



**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
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City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**STANDARD FOR TOPSOILING**  
**TOPSOILING**  
**Definitions:** Topsoiling is the stripping, storing and spreading of fertile topsoil over disturbed areas.

**Purpose:** Topsoiling will provide a more suitable soil medium if the existing or constructed surface is unfavorable for plant growth. Topsoiling will greatly increase the success of establishing good vegetations, help reduce soil erosion, and enhance the beauty of the development.

**Conditions Where Practices Applies:**  
**Topsoiling is Used Where:**

- The texture and quality of the exposed subsoil or parent material are not suitable for producing adequate vegetative growth.
- The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants with continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
- The soil is extremely acidic or contains material toxic to plant growth.

**Design Criteria**

- Topsoil Materials**  
The site should be explored to determine if there is sufficient surface soil of good quality to justify stripping. If

additional off-site topsoil is needed, it should meet the following standards as well:

- Topsoil should be friable and loamy (loam, sandy loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam).
- Topsoil should be free of debris, objectionable weeds and stones, and contain no toxic substances that may be harmful to plant growth.
- Organic matter content should not be less than 0.75 percent by weight; pH range should be from 5.0 - 7.5.

**Stripping and Stockpiling**  
Stripping should be confined to the immediate construction area. A 4-8 inch stripping depth is common, but may vary depending on the particular soil.

Topsoil should be stockpiled so that natural drainage is not obstructed and off-site sediment damage does not occur. stockpile sideslopes should not exceed 2:1. A perimeter dike with a outlet or straw bale barriers should surround the stockpiles. Temporary seeding should be completed within 15 days of stockpile formation.

**Site Preparation**  
When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion control practices such as diversion dikes, sediment basins, waterways, etc.

**Grading** - Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, should be maintained.

**Liming** - Where the pH of the subsoil is .0 or less or the soil is composed of heavy clays, agricultural lime be spread in accordance with the soil test on the vegetative establishment practice being used.

### Topsoiling

**Applications**

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

**Targeted Constituents**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Wastes

**Implementation Requirements**

- Capital Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Suitability for Slopes >5%

**Legend**

- Significant Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low Impact
- Unknown or Questionable Impact

**BMP**  
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City of Baton Rouge  
Parish of East Baton Rouge

Department of Public Works

**Bonding** - After and immediately prior to dumping and spreading the topsoil, the subgrade should be loosened by disk and scarifying to a depth of at least two inches to insure bonding of the topsoil and subsoil.

**Applying Topsoil**  
Topsoil should be handled when it is dry enough to work without damaging soil structure. A uniform application of 4 to 6 inches unsettled should be made.

No sod or seed should be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants until sufficient time has elapsed to permit dissipation of toxic materials.

**General Notes**  
There are advantages and disadvantages in topsoiling:

- Stripping, stockpiling, reapplying or importing topsoil may not always be cost-effective. Topsoiling can delay seeding or sodding operations and increase the exposure time of denuded areas. Also, most topsoils contain weed seeds, and weeds may compete with desirable species.
- On the other hand, the advantages of topsoil include its high organic matter content, friable nature, water-holding capacity, and nutrient content, which makes it an excellent medium for growth and greatly reduces chances of failure.

Further, preparing a seedbed in subsoil may be considered instead of topsoiling, as some subsoils may provide a good growth medium which is generally free of weed seeds.

If topsoiling is to be done, it should be determined if an adequate volume of topsoil exists on the site. The stockpile should be located for proper non-erosive drainage and such that it does not interfere with work on the site. Sufficient time should be allowed for spreading and bonding topsoil

### Permanent Structural Controls

foundation and washout of sediment at the edges of the structure. Where applicable, proper anchoring in the form of embedment or toe in' of the structure is required.

**LIMITATIONS**  
The initial cost is an important consideration in selection of permanent structural controls.

Stream bank erosion protection such as rip rap provides limited protection unless used extensively due to the potential for erosion at the edges of the rip rap.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
Most stone or concrete structures require little maintenance, but may be subject to vandalism. As mentioned above, erosion around the structure may undermine the integrity of the structure. When maintenance is required, it is typically very extensive and costly.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works

### Temporary Sediment Tank

the tank to reduce suspended sediment volume. The filter opening in the TST should have an EOS (see silt fence BMP) of 70 or smaller.

**LIMITATIONS**  
This is a specialized technique for the situations listed. It is not cost effective for normal sediment removal conditions.

The use of a temporary sediment tank is limited by the capacity of the tank, the time required for settlement of suspended material, and disposal of the water and the sediment.

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
The temporary sediment tank should be inspected periodically during and after use. A tank should be cleaned out when it becomes 1/3 full of sediment.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works

### Topsoiling

additional off-site topsoil is needed, it should meet the following standards as well:

- Topsoil should be friable and loamy (loam, sandy loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam).
- Topsoil should be free of debris, objectionable weeds and stones, and contain no toxic substances that may be harmful to plant growth.
- Organic matter content should not be less than 0.75 percent by weight; pH range should be from 5.0 - 7.5.

**Stripping and Stockpiling**  
Stripping should be confined to the immediate construction area. A 4-8 inch stripping depth is common, but may vary depending on the particular soil.

Topsoil should be stockpiled so that natural drainage is not obstructed and off-site sediment damage does not occur. stockpile sideslopes should not exceed 2:1. A perimeter dike with a outlet or straw bale barriers should surround the stockpiles. Temporary seeding should be completed within 15 days of stockpile formation.

**Site Preparation**  
When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion control practices such as diversion dikes, sediment basins, waterways, etc.

**Grading** - Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, should be maintained.

**Liming** - Where the pH of the subsoil is .0 or less or the soil is composed of heavy clays, agricultural lime be spread in accordance with the soil test on the vegetative establishment practice being used.

**BMP**  
31

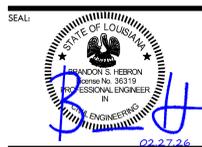
Department of Public Works

### Topsoiling

prior to seeding, sodding or planting; topsoil and subsoil should be properly bonded. Topsoil should not be applied to a subsoil with contrasting texture (as a clay) unless the surface of the subsoil is scarified to provide a good bond with the topsoil.

**BMP**  
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Department of Public Works



REVISION SCHEDULE

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
11.18.2025	SD	
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LIPSEY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS

HIGHLAND ROAD, ST. GEORGE, LA

RMA PROJECT NO: 24.154

SWPPP BMPS

C7.08