



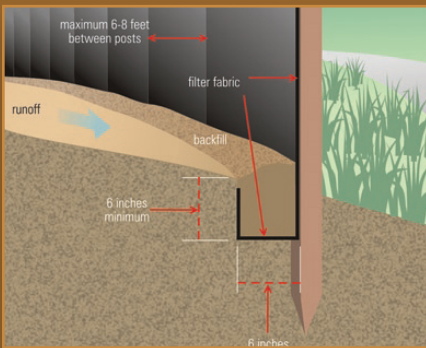
# MBL

## LAND DEVELOPMENT & PERMITTING, CORP.

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### SILT FENCING

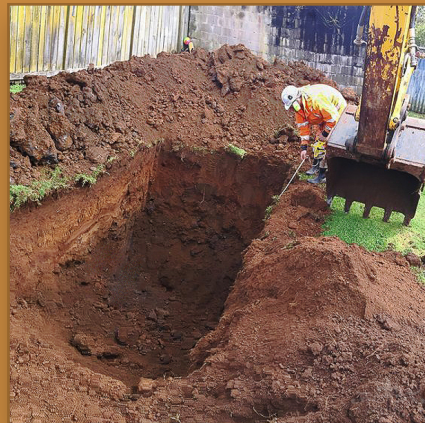


A silt fence or otherwise called "filter fence" is a temporary sediment control device used on construction sites to protect water quality in nearby streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands and seas from sediment in stormwater runoff. Proper installation of a silt fence is paramount to its effectiveness. Improper installation, poor placement, and/or inadequate maintenance can contribute to poor functionality.



### TEST PITS

A test pit or "trial pit" is where a section of ground is excavated in order to study or sample the composition and structure of the subsurface. It is usually dug during a site investigation, a soil survey or a geological survey. Trial pits are dug before construction begins.



Test pits are dug to determine the geology and the water table of that site, are usually between 3 and 12 feet deep, and are dug either by hand or by using a mechanical digger. Some of the reasons for a test pit are standard penetration test, permeability tests, pile integrity tests (see February's newsletter), and sample series tests.

### STRAW WATTLE



Fiber rolls are used for temporary erosion control and sediment control on construction sites similar to silt fencing. It is used to protect water quality in nearby streams, rivers, lakes and seas from sediment erosion. It is usually made of straw, coconut fiber or similar material and formed into a tubular roll. Rows of fiber rolls are installed on slopes, ending with one at the base of the slope, below an active construction area before soil disturbance (earth moving) begins. The space between each roll is dependent on the slope.

