APPENDIX I

CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
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SECTION 1. TYPICAL DETAILS

Figure 1. Silt Fence.

NOTES:
1. Silt fence shall be placed on slope contours to maximize ponding efficiency.
2. Inspect and repair fence after each storm event and remove sediment when necessary. 6" maximum recommended storage height.
3. Removed sediment shall be deposited to an area that will not contribute sediment off-site and can be permanently stabilized.
NOTES
1. INSTALL WATTLE ALONG CONTOURS PER MANUFACTURER’S SPECIFICATIONS.
2. WATTLE SHALL BE INSPECTED REGULARLY, AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER A RUNOFF PRODUCING RAINFALL, TO ENSURE THEY REMAIN THOROUGHLY ENTRANCED AND IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.
3. LIVE STAKES MAY BE USED FOR PERMANENT INSTALLATIONS.
4. PERFORM MAINTENANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER’S SPECIFICATIONS.
5. INSTALL WATTLE TRUSS INTO THE TRENCH, ABUT ADJACENT WATTLE TIGHTLY, END TO END, WITHOUT OVERLAPPING THE ENDS.
6. PILOT HOLES MAY BE DRIVEN THROUGH THE WATTLE AND INTO THE SOIL, WHEN SOIL CONDITIONS REQUIRE.

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**WATTLE SPACING TABLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLOPE</th>
<th>MAXIMUM SPACING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>20 FEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:1</td>
<td>30 FEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:1</td>
<td>40 FEET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:1</td>
<td>50 FEET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Figure 2. Wattle.**
Figure 3a. Rock Check Dam.
**Point "A" must be higher than point "B" to ensure that water flows over the dike and not around the ends.**

**STAPLES shall be placed where the units overlap and in the center of the 7" unit as shown on the diagrams.**

Section 'B-B'

Section 'A-A'

Cut Section

Figure 3b. Silt Dike Check Dam.
TYPICAL SECTION

NOTE:
'\( t \) = THICKNESS: THICKNESS SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER.
MINIMUM THICKNESS SHALL BE 1.5x THE MAXIMUM STONE DIAMETER, NEVER LESS THAN 6” (150mm).

Figure 4. Riprap Protection.
CONSTRUCTION EXIT NOTES

1. REPLACE CONTAMINATED STONE AS REQUIRED TO PREVENT TRACKING OF SEDIMENT OR MUD ON PUBLIC STREETS.
2. CLEAN STREETS DAILY WITH BROOM AND SHOVEL. THE USE OF WATER IS PROHIBITED.
3. ALL VEHICLES MUST USE CONSTRUCTION EXIT.
4. WHEN WHEEL WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.

Figure 5. Construction Entrance/Exit.
INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG DOWN GRADIENT SIDE OF WASH AREA

CONSTRUCT GRAVEL PAD FOR WASH AREA OR MAINTAIN NATURAL VEGETATION IF UNDISTURBED

VEGETATED AREA

NATURAL SLOPE

CONSTRUCT HAY BALE DIKE ALONG LOW POINT OF FENCE OR USE WIRE REINFORCED SILT FENCE

LENGTH AS REQUIRED FOR PROJECT EQUIPMENT

WIDTH AS REQUIRED FOR PROJECT EQUIPMENT

NOTES:

1. MODIFY CONFIGURATION OF WASH AREA AS NECESSARY TO FIT FIELD CONDITIONS.

2. GRADE WASH AREA AS NECESSARY TO DRAIN TO OUTLET.

3. DO NOT USE DETERGENTS OR SOAPS.

4. DO NOT DISCHARGE DIRECTLY TO A STORM DRAIN OR WATER COURSE IF POSSIBLE.

Figure 6. Equipment Wash Area.
TYPICAL TEMPORARY DIVERSION DIKE

NOTES:
1. THE DIKE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ON CONTOUR.

Figure 7. Rock Dike.
DESIGN HEIGHT (H), WIDTH AND STONE SIZE SHALL BE DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER

MINIMUM 6” (150mm) THICK LAYER OF 2” (50mm) MINIMUM DIAMETER DRAIN ROCK. LARGER STONE SHALL BE USED DEPENDENT UPON GRADIENT, SOIL TYPE, AND DESIGN FLOW.

TYPICAL SECTION

Figure 8. Rock Lined Channel.
Typical Fill Diversion

Typical Temporary Diversion Dike

Notes:
1. The channel behind the dike shall have positive grade to a stabilized outlet.
2. The dike shall be adequately compacted to prevent failure.
3. The dike shall be stabilized with temporary or permanent seeding or riprap.

Figure 9. Earth Dike.
Figure 10. Storm Drain Outlet Protection.

Notes:

1. Place curb type sediment barriers on gently sloping street segments, where water can pond and allow sediment to separate from runoff.
2. Sandbags of either burlap or woven ‘geotextile’ fabric, are filled with gravel, layered and packed tightly.
3. Leave a one sandbag gap in the top row to provide a spillway for overflow.
4. Inspect barriers and remove sediment after each storm event. Sediment and gravel must be removed from the traveled way immediately.
NOTES:

1. SLOPE SURFACE SHALL BE FREE OF ROCKS, CLODS, STICKS, AND GRASS. MATS/BLANKETS SHALL HAVE GOOD SOIL CONTACT.

2. APPLY PERMANENT SEEDING BEFORE PLACING BLANKETS.

3. LAY BLANKETS LOOSELY AND STAKE OR STAPLE TO MAINTAIN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE SOIL. DO NOT STRETCH.

4. REFER TO MANUFACTURER’S RECOMMENDED STAPLING PATTERN FOR SLOPE TO BE BLANKETED.

**Figure 12. Erosion Blanket Installation.**
Notes: 1.

Use block and gravel type sediment barrier when curb inlet is located in gently sloping street segment, where water can pond and allow sediment to separate from runoff.

2. Barrier shall allow for overflow from severe storm event.

3. Inspect barriers and remove sediment after each storm event. Sediment and gravel must be removed from the traveled way immediately.

Figure 13. Curb Inlet Protection.
NOTES:

1. DROP INLET SEDIMENT BARRIERS ARE TO BE USED FOR SMALL, NEARLY LEVEL DRAINAGE AREAS. (LESS THAN 5%)

2. EXCAVATE A BASIN OF SUFFICIENT SIZE ADJACENT TO THE DROP INLET.

3. THE TOP OF THE STRUCTURE (PONDING HEIGHT) MUST BE WELL BELOW THE GROUND ELEVATION DOWNSLOPE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM BYPASSING THE INLET. A TEMPORARY DIKE MAY BE NECESSARY ON THE DOWNSLOPE SIDE OF THE STRUCTURE.

Figure 14. Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Sediment Barrier.
Figure 15. Flexible Down Drain.
‘Tracking’ with machinery on sandy soil provides roughening without undue compaction.

**STRAW ANCHORING**

**NOTES:**

1. Roughen slope with bulldozer
2. Broadcast seed and fertilizer.
3. Spread straw mulch 3” (76mm) thick. (2 1/2 tons per acre)
4. Punch straw mulch into slope by running bulldozer up and down slope.

Figure 16. Straw Anchoring.