Run-on Diversion

Description

Devices that intercept, divert, and convey off-site surface run-on around or through the project site to prevent site erosion. Run-on (storm water entering the site) diversion devices include dikes, swales, compost filter berms, sandbags, check dams and slope drains.

Applications

- Along paved surfaces to intercept runoff.
- Upslope from project site to prevent erosion of disturbed areas located on-site.
- Downslope of project site to convey runoff to a sediment control device such as a sediment trap or sediment basin.
- Around material storage areas, maintenance and fueling areas, or areas with runoff containing contaminants or pollutants.
- Below steep grades to intercept concentrated runoff.
- Diversion devices can provide protection from storm water runoff when located around adjacent property and buildings.
- Devices can be used to divert run-on storm water through the construction site without eroding disturbed areas.

Devices can be used to divert run-on storm water through the construction site without eroding disturbed areas.

Run-on Diversion

Installation and Implementation Requirements

- A designer should provide flow rate calculations to the Engineer for approval before installation to ensure the size of the diversion device is effective.
- Use a layered approach to divert storm water run-on and minimize sediment from leaving the site.
- Select flow velocity based on evaluation of potential risks due to erosion, overtopping, flow backup, washout, and drainage flow patterns of the project.
- Immediately stabilize earth dikes and swales. *See* section EC-5 Earth Dikes, Swales, and Ditches for more information.
- *See* section EC-7 Slope Drains and Subsurface Drains for more information.

A layered BMP approach can be used to divert storm water run-on and minimize sediment from leaving the site.

Considerations

- Run-on diversion devices do not remove sediment from runoff.
- If run-on cannot be diverted around the construction site it will need to be directed through the project without causing erosion.
- Ditches and swales may require check dams or lining to prevent erosion.
- All diversions shall have stabilized outlets that will convey concentrated runoff without erosion.
- Once storm water run-on enters a construction site, it becomes the contractor's responsibility to effectively manage.
- Not all devices are effective individually. A layered approach is more appropriate.

What to Inspect

- Is there evidence of sediment buildup at inlets?
- Is there erosion at channel embankments, washouts, or ditch beds?
- Is there evidence of erosion or scour at outlets and/or perimeter of site?
- Are there signs of storm water run-on entering the construction site?
- Is sediment accumulating at perimeter control devices?
- Are additional BMPs needed to prevent run-on?

Run-on Diversion

Maintenance

- Remove accumulated sediment and debris and repair damages as necessary.
- Temporary diversions shall be completely removed and area stabilized at the completion of construction.
- Repair/replace BMP devices that are not properly performing.

Earth Dikes, Swales, and Ditches

Description

Structures that prevent erosion by intercepting, diverting, and conveying surface run-on to a stabilized area or other sediment trapping device.

Applications

- Use earth dikes for drainage areas smaller than 10 acres.
- Use swales and ditches for drainage areas smaller than 5 acres.
- Direct runoff around unstable or disturbed areas to a stabilized water course, drainage pipe, or channel.
- Divert runoff to sediment basins or sediment traps.
- Along perimeter of the site or disturbed area to divert storm water run-on and runoff.
- Intercept runoff at the point of concentration.
- Supplement other sediment control measures.
- Intercept and divert runoff to prevent sheet flow over sloped surfaces.
- Convey surface runoff down sloping land.
- Provide containment for a specified and limited area including stockpiling or material storage areas within the project limits.

Installation and Implementation Requirements

EARTH DIKES

- Firmly compact to minimize erosion and prevent unequal settling.

Earth Dikes, Swales, and Ditches

Installation and Implementation Requirements *(continued)*

- Drain to a stabilized outlet.
- Divert sediment-laden runoff to a sediment trapping device.
- Ensure continuous, positive grade along dike to prevent ponding of runoff.
- Stabilize earth dikes with vegetation, chemicals, or other physical devices.
- Conform to predevelopment drainage patterns and capacities.
- Berm size is determined by factors including slope length and grade, soil characteristics, climate, and presence of existing vegetation.

Swales and ditches can be used to intercept, divert, and convey surface run-on to a stabilized area or other sediment trapping device.

- Obtain guidance from the District Maintenance Engineer or Highways Division's Hydraulic Section and refer to Highways Division's Standard Plans for dike design review. The review will evaluate structural stability and drainage capacity.
- Berms may be vegetated or unvegetated.
- Use velocity dissipation devices within and at the outlet of temporary drains and swales to minimize erosive flow velocities. *See* section EC-8 Outlet Protection and Velocity Dissipation Devices for more information.
- Determine design flow and safety factor by an evaluation of risks associated with overtopping, flow backups, or washout of structures.
- Evaluate potential run-on from off-site properties. Install before earth-disturbing activity on slopes.
- Determine flow velocity limit by on-site soil type and drainage flow patterns.
- Establish minimum flow velocity requiring lining (rip-rap, geotextile filter fabric, vegetation, concrete) for earthen diversion devices. Refer to Highways Division's *Statewide Uniform Design Manual for Streets and Highways* for more information.
- Incorporate an emergency overflow section or bypass area into the design for storms exceeding the design storm.

SWALES AND DITCHES

- If rip-rap is used, use 4- to 12-inch rock depending on the grade. Check with Highways Division's Hydraulics Section.
- Stabilize earth dikes, drains, and swales with vegetation, chemicals, or other physical devices.

Earth Dikes, Swales, and Ditches

Considerations

- Access and space can prohibit or limit the installation of a dike.
- Despite simplicity of installation, improper design can limit effectiveness.
- Use of additional sediment and erosion control devices may be required to prevent scour and erosion in recently graded dikes, swales, and ditches.
- Select size and location to prevent unintended consequences such as erosion along steep and unlined ditches and ponding within the travelway or material storage areas.
- Alteration of existing waterways and clearing of existing vegetation are subject to permit requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and state or local agencies.
- Unsuitable for use as a sediment trapping device.

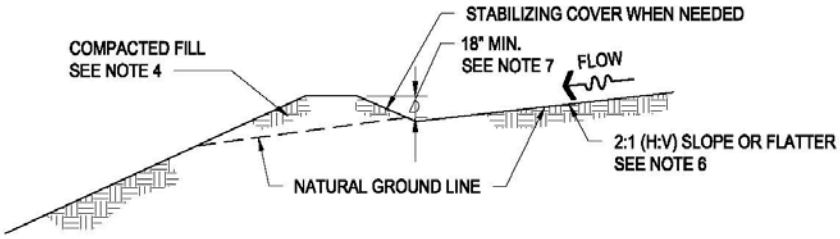
What to Inspect

- Is there erosion along berms, channel linings, embankments, beds of ditches and downgradient?
- Is there excess sediment/debris evident in the swale?
- Is there sediment accumulation along dike?
- Is proper size rip-rap used?
- Will runoff remain within diversion channel?
- Are embankments stabilized?
- Is there evidence of potential signs of failure for dike walls, embankments, compacted fills, and earthen channel sidewalls?

Maintenance

- Restore all bare areas with the appropriate lining material.
- Remove accumulated sediment and debris once it reaches one-half the height of the dike.
- As needed, reseed/stabilize the dike as needed to maintain stability.
- Remove dikes, swales, and ditches after stabilization of the surrounding drainage area or completion of construction.
- Restore any cracks, washouts, animal habitation, exposed materials, or other signs of potential failure. Coordinate restoration with Maintenance Engineer or Material Testing and Research Section as necessary. The Hydraulic Section shall also be consulted for problems associated with structural design or runoff flow patterns.

Earth Dikes, Swales, and Ditches



SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

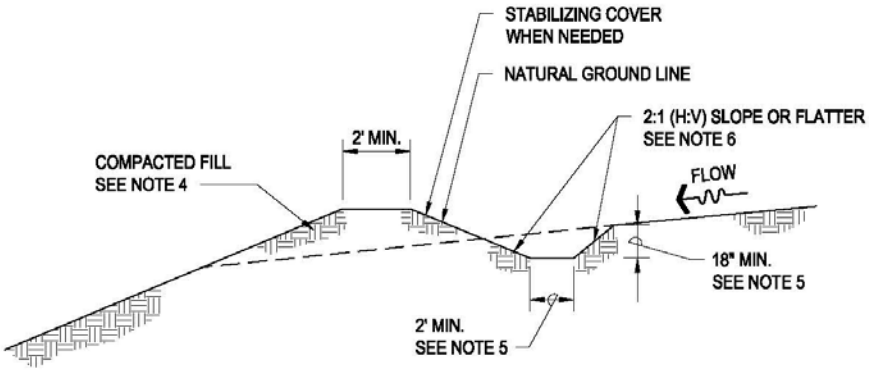
NOTES:

1. ALL DIKES SHOULD BE COMPACTED BY EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT.
2. ALL DIKES SHOULD HAVE POSITIVE DRAINAGE TO AN OUTLET.
3. ALL DIKES SHOULD HAVE 2:1 OR FLATTER SIDE SLOPES, 18 INCH MINIMUM HEIGHT, AND A MINIMUM TOP WIDTH OF 24 INCHES. WIDE TOP WIDTHS AND FLAT SLOPES ARE USUALLY NEEDED AT CROSSINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.
4. THE OUTLET FROM THE EARTH DIKE SHOULD FUNCTION WITH A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF EROSION. RUNOFF SHOULD BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE SUCH AS SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN WHEN EITHER THE DIKE CHANNEL OR DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE DIKE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.
5. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MAY BE ACHIEVED USING SEED AND MULCHING FOR SLOPES LESS THAN 5% AND EITHER RIP-RAP OR SOD FOR SLOPES IN EXCESS OF 5%. IN EITHER CASE, STABILIZATION OF THE EARTH DIKE SHOULD BE COMPLETED IMMEDIATELY AFTER CONSTRUCTION OR PRIOR TO THE FIRST RAIN.
6. IF RIP-RAP IS USED TO STABILIZE THE CHANNEL FORMED ALONG THE TOE OF THE DIKE, THE FOLLOWING TYPICAL SPECIFICATIONS APPLY:

CHANNEL GRADE	RIP-RAP STABILIZATION
0.5-1.0%	4 IN. ROCK
1.1-2.0%	6 IN. ROCK
2.1-4.0%	8 IN. ROCK
4.1-5.0%	8 IN. - 12 IN. ROCK

EARTH DIKE

Earth Dikes, Swales, and Ditches



SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. PLACE DRAINAGE SWALES ABOVE OR BELOW, NOT ON, A CUT OR FILL SLOPE.
2. DRAINAGE OR SWALES SHOULD BE LAID AT A GRADE OF AT LEAST 1 PERCENT, BUT NOT MORE THAN 15 PERCENT.
3. REMOVE ALL TREES, STUMPS, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL FROM THE SWALE.
4. FILL MATERIAL ALONG THE PATH OF THE SWALE SHOULD BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% COMPACTION.
5. SWALE TOP AND BOTTOM WIDTH SHOULD BE AT LEAST 2 FT.
6. SIDE SLOPES SHOULD BE 2:1 OR FLATTER.
7. DEPTH OF THE SWALE SHOULD BE AT LEAST 18 IN.
8. CONSTRUCT THE DRAINAGE SWALE WITH A POSITIVE GRADE TO A STABILIZED OUTLET.
9. USE A LINED DITCH FOR HIGH FLOW VELOCITIES.
10. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MAY BE ACHIEVED USING SEED AND MULCHING FOR SLOPES LESS THAN 5% AND EITHER RIP-RAP OR SOD FOR SLOPES IN EXCESS OF 5%.
11. IF RIP-RAP IS USED TO STABILIZE THE CHANNEL FORMED ALONG THE TOE OF THE DIKE, THE FOLLOWING TYPICAL SPECIFICATIONS APPLY:

CHANNEL GRADE	RIP-RAP STABILIZATION
0.5-1.0%	4 IN. ROCK
1.1-2.0%	6 IN. ROCK
2.1-4.0%	8 IN. ROCK
4.1-5.0%	8 IN. - 12 IN. ROCK

TEMPORARY DRAINAGE SWALE