

Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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Alabama Handbook for

Erosion Control, Sediment Control and Stormwater Management on Construction Sites and Urban Areas



Volume 1

**Developing Plans and Designing
Best Management Practices**

**Alabama Soil and Water Conservation Committee
Montgomery, Alabama**

Construction Exit Pad (CEP)



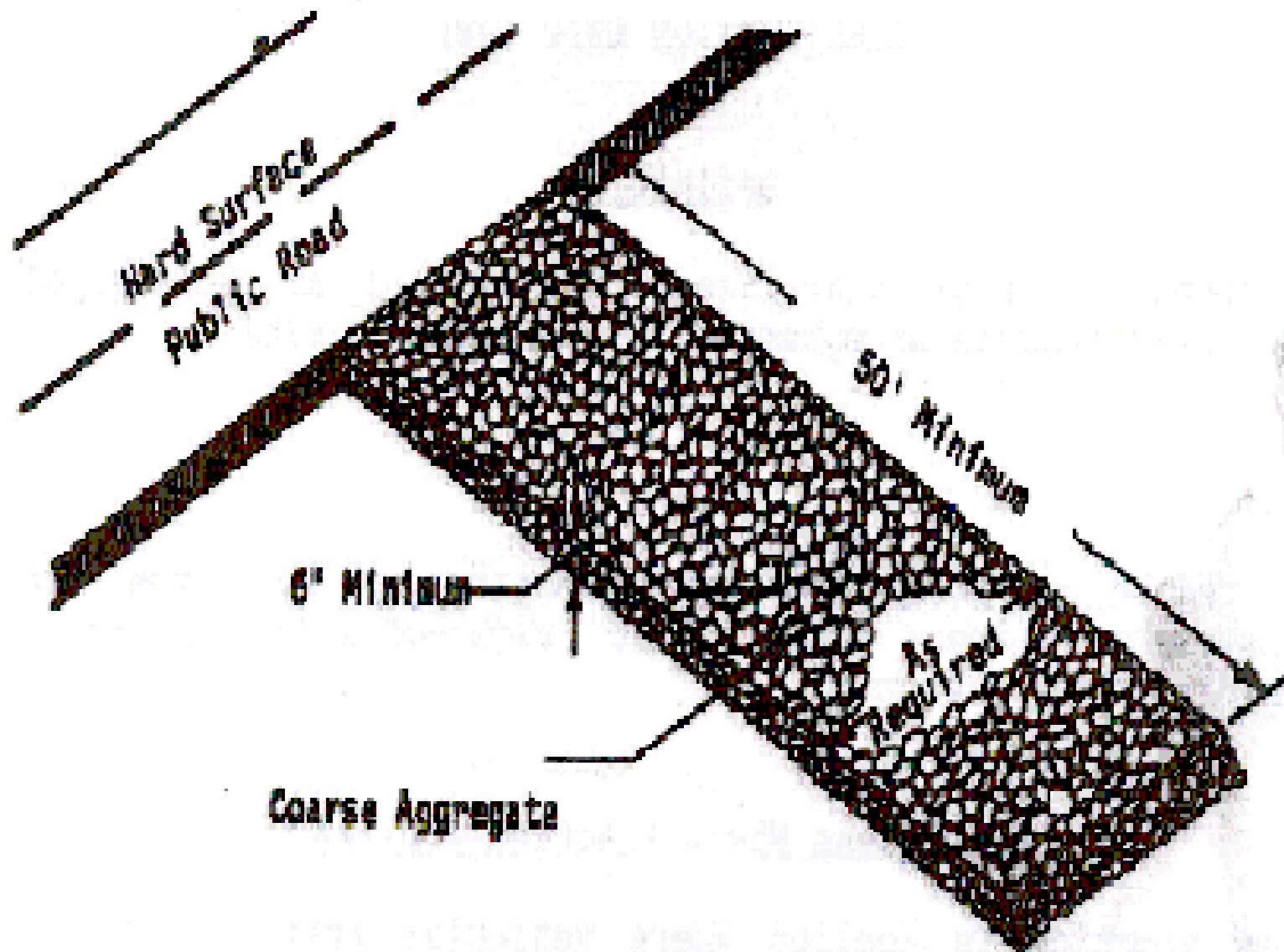


Figure CEP-1 Gravel Construction Exit

Chemical Stabilization (CHS)



Photo courtesy of Sunshine Supplies, Inc.

Preservation of Vegetation (PV)



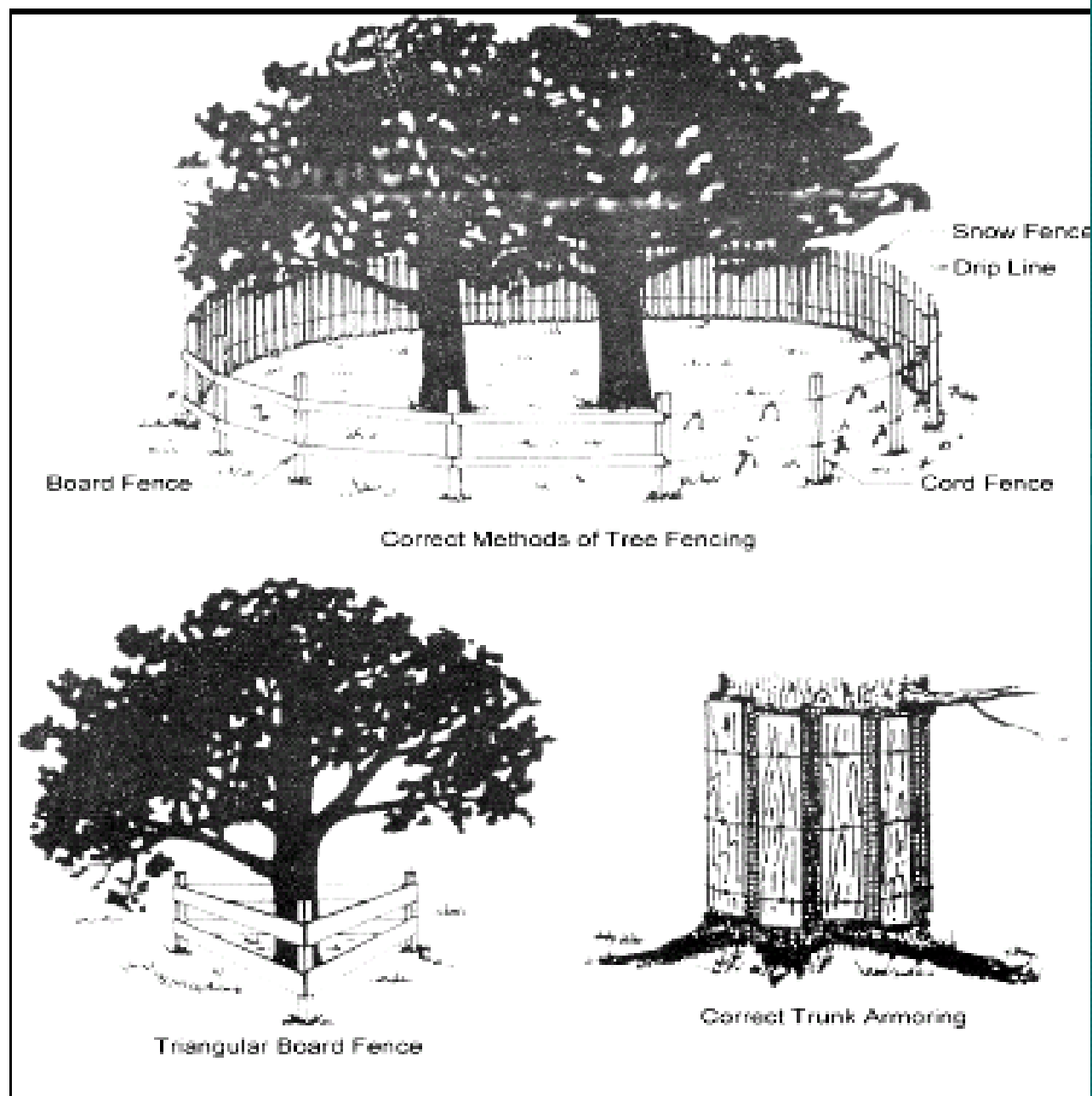


Figure PV-1 Fencing and Armoring

Temporary Seeding (TS)



Mulching (MU)



Erosion Control Blanket (ECB)

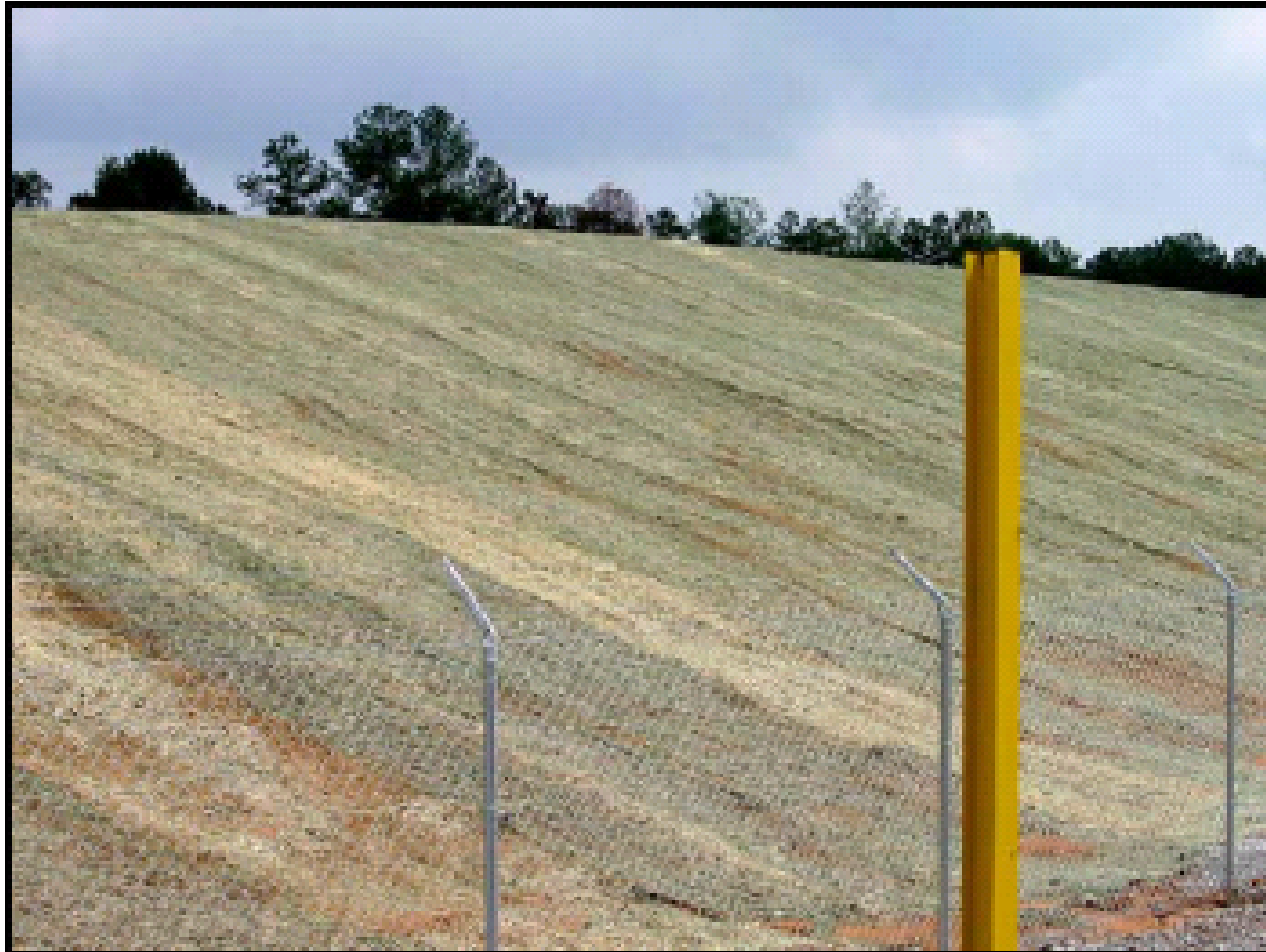
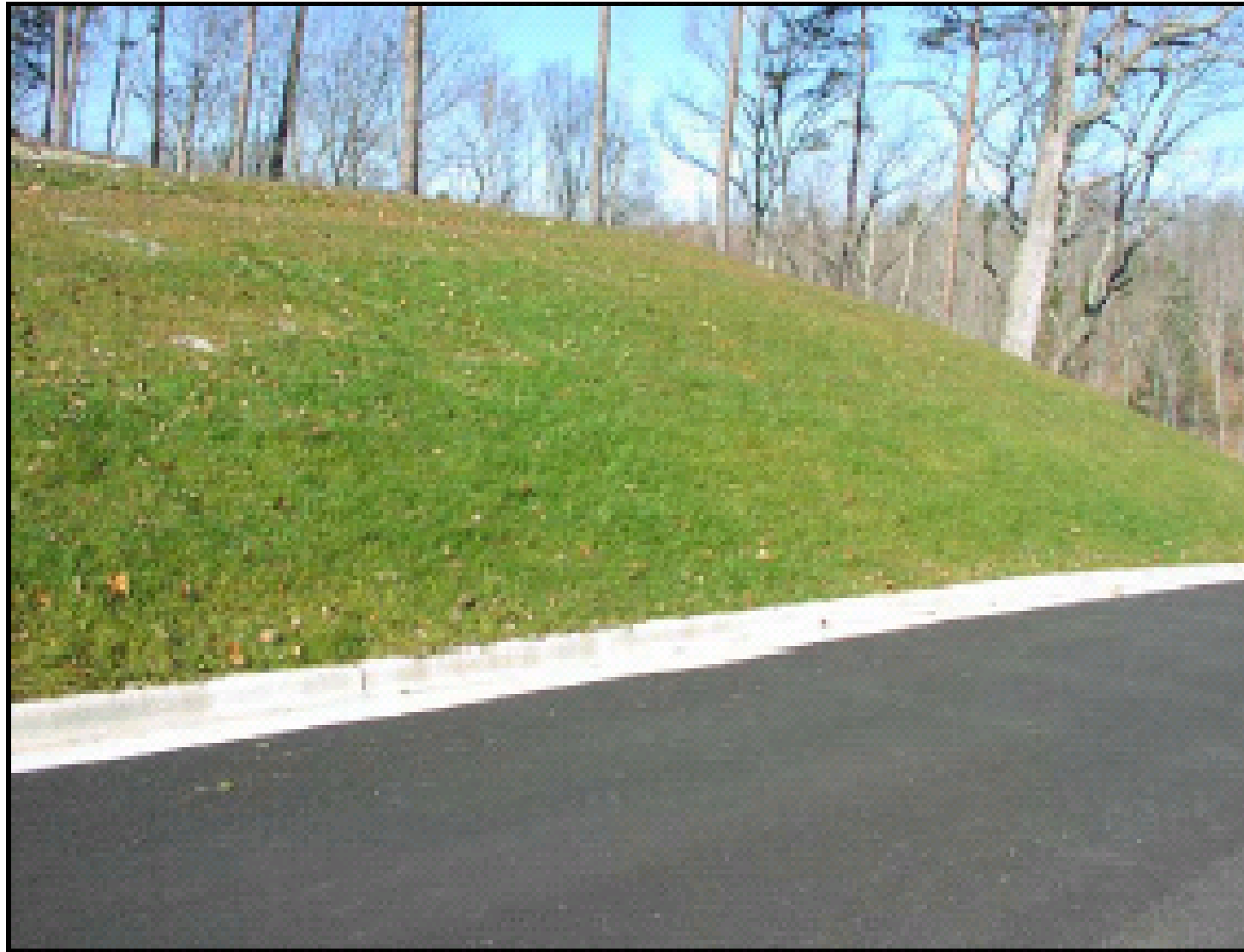


Photo courtesy of Environmental Plans and Review Section, Development Department, DeKalb County, GA.

Table ECB-1 Temporary Erosion Control Blanket Classes and Applications

Class	Application
1.A	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 5:1 and channels with shear stresses up to .25 pounds per square foot.
1.B	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 4:1 and channels with shear stresses up to .5 pounds per square foot.
1.C	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 3:1 and channels with shear stresses up to 1.5 pounds per square foot.
1.D	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 2:1 and channels with shear stresses up to 1.75 pounds per square foot.
2.A	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 5:1 and channels with shear stresses up to .25 pounds per square foot.
2.B	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 4:1 and channels with shear stresses up to .5 pounds per square foot.
2.C	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 3:1 and channels with shear stresses up to 1.5 pounds per square foot.
2.D	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 2:1 and channels with shear stresses up to 1.75 pounds per square foot.
3.A	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 5:1 and channels with shear stresses up to .25 pounds per square foot.
3.B	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 1.5:1 and channels with shear stresses up to 2 pounds per square foot.
4	Designed for use on geotechnically stable slopes with gradients up to 1:1 and channels with shear stresses up to 2.25 pounds per square foot.

Permanent Seeding (PS)



Sodding (SOD)



Buffer Zone (BZ)



Grass Swale (GS)



Filter Strip (FS)



Brush/Fabric Barrier (BFB)

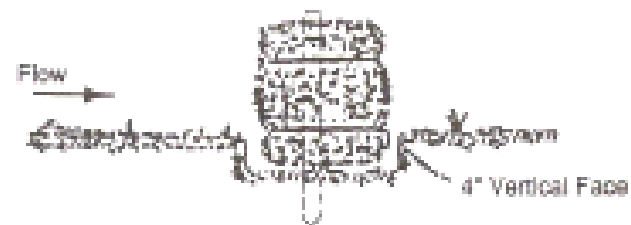


Sediment Barrier (SB)

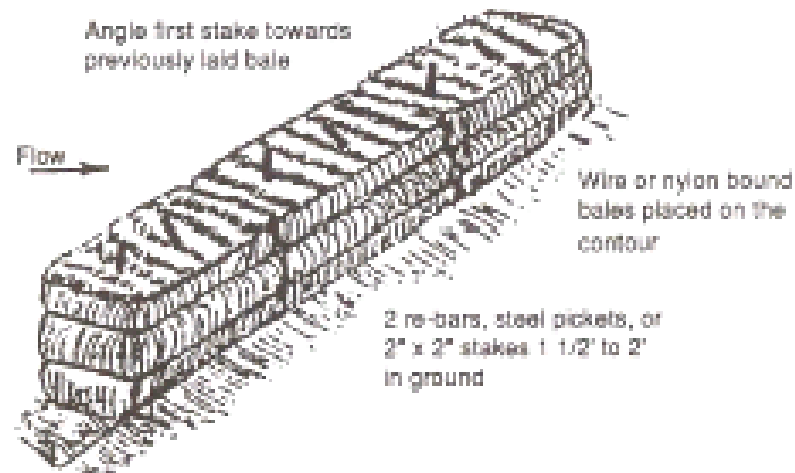


Straw Bale Sediment Trap (SST)





EMBEDDING DETAIL



ANCHORING DETAIL

NOTE:

- Anchor and embed into soil to prevent washout or water working under barrier
- Repair or replacement must be made promptly as needed

Figure SST-2 Anchoring Technique for Haybales

Temporary Sediment Trap (TST)



Photo courtesy of CH2M Hill Inc.

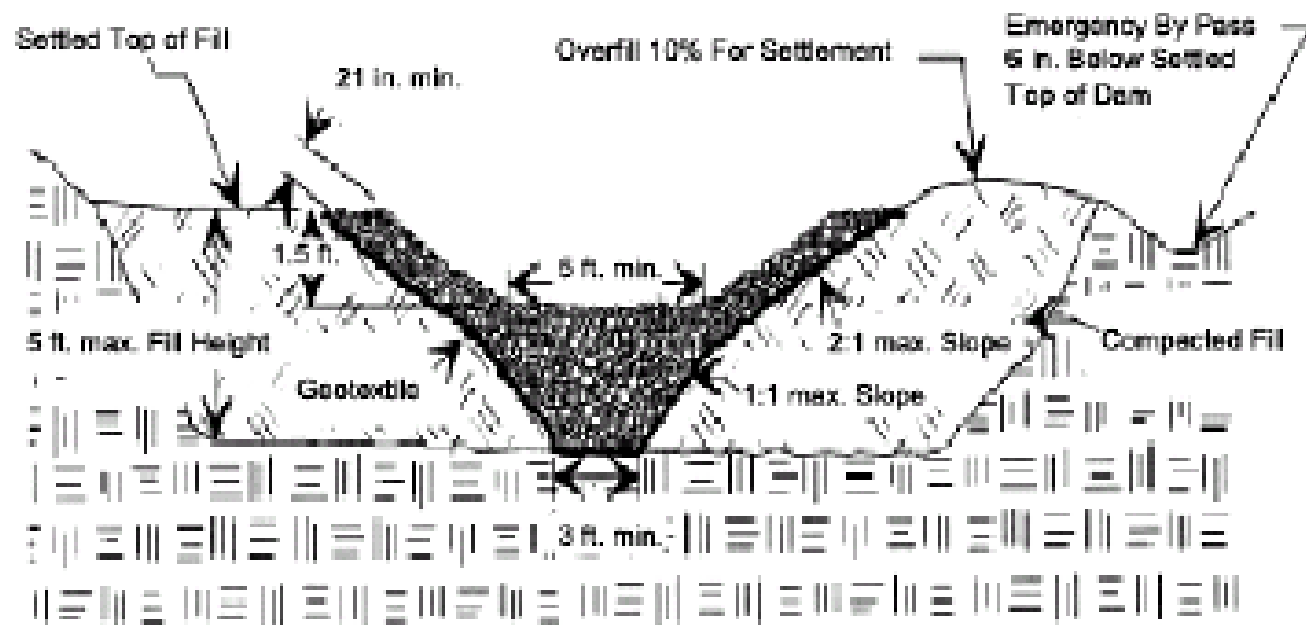
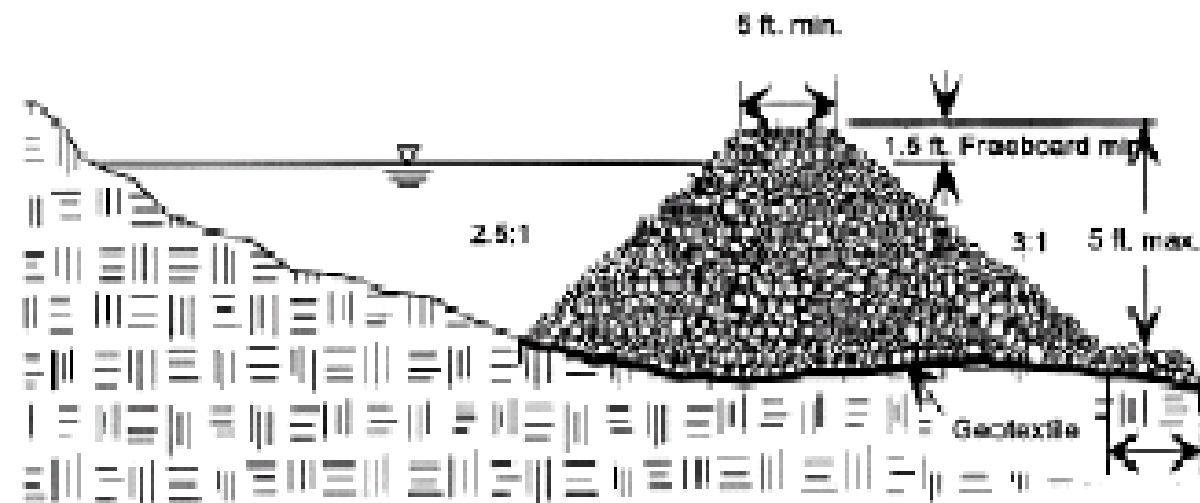


Figure TST-1 Typical Section of Temporary Sediment Trap

Sediment Basin (SBN)



Rock Filter Dam (RD)



Stormwater Detention Basin (SDB)

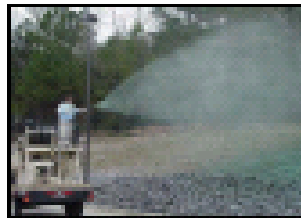


Channel Stabilization (CS)



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Fabric Drop Inlet Protection (FIP)



Block and Gravel Inlet Protection (BIP)



Photo courtesy of CPESC, Inc.

Drop Structure (DS)



Table GS-2 Retardance for Grassed Swales

Retardance	Species	Cover Condition
A	Reed Canarygrass	Excellent stand, tall (average 35")
	Yellow Bluestem <i>Ischaemum</i>	Excellent stand, tall (average 35")
B	Smooth Bromegrass	Good stand, mowed (average 12 to 15")
	Bermudagrass	Good stand, tall (average 12")
	Native Grass mixture (Little Bluestem, Blue Grama, and other long and short Midwest Grasses)	Good stand, unmowed
	Tall Fescue	Good stand, unmowed (average 18")
	Lespedeza <i>Sericea</i>	Good stand, not woody, tall (average 19")
	Grass-Legume mixture-Timothy, smooth Bromegrass, or Orchardgrass	Good stand, uncut (average 20")
	Reed Canarygrass	Good stand, mowed (average 12 to 15")
	Tall Fescue, with Bird's Foot Trefoil or Ladino Clover	Good stand, uncut (average 18")
	Blue Grama	Good stand, uncut (average 13")
	Bahagrass	Good stand, uncut (average 6 to 8")
C	Bermudagrass	Good stand, mowed (average 6")
	Redtop	Good stand, headed (15 to 20")
	Grass-legume mixture-summer (Orchardgrass, Redtop, Italian Ryegrass, and Common Lespedeza)	Good stand, uncut (6 to 8")
	Centipedegrass	Very dense cover (average 6")
	Kentucky Bluegrass	Good stand, headed (6 to 12")
	Bermudagrass	Good stand, cut to 2.5" height
D	Red Fescue	Good stand, headed (12 to 18")
	Buffalograss	Good stand, uncut (3 to 6")
	Grass-Legume mixture-fall, spring (Orchard Grass, Redtop, Italian Ryegrass, and Common Lespedeza)	Good stand, uncut (4 to 5")
	Lespedeza <i>Sericea</i>	After cutting to 2" height. Very good stand before cutting
	Bermudagrass	Good stand, cut to 1.5" height.
	Bermudagrass	Burned stubble

Outlet Protection (OP)



Lined Swale (LS)



Check Dam (CD)



Retaining Wall (RW)



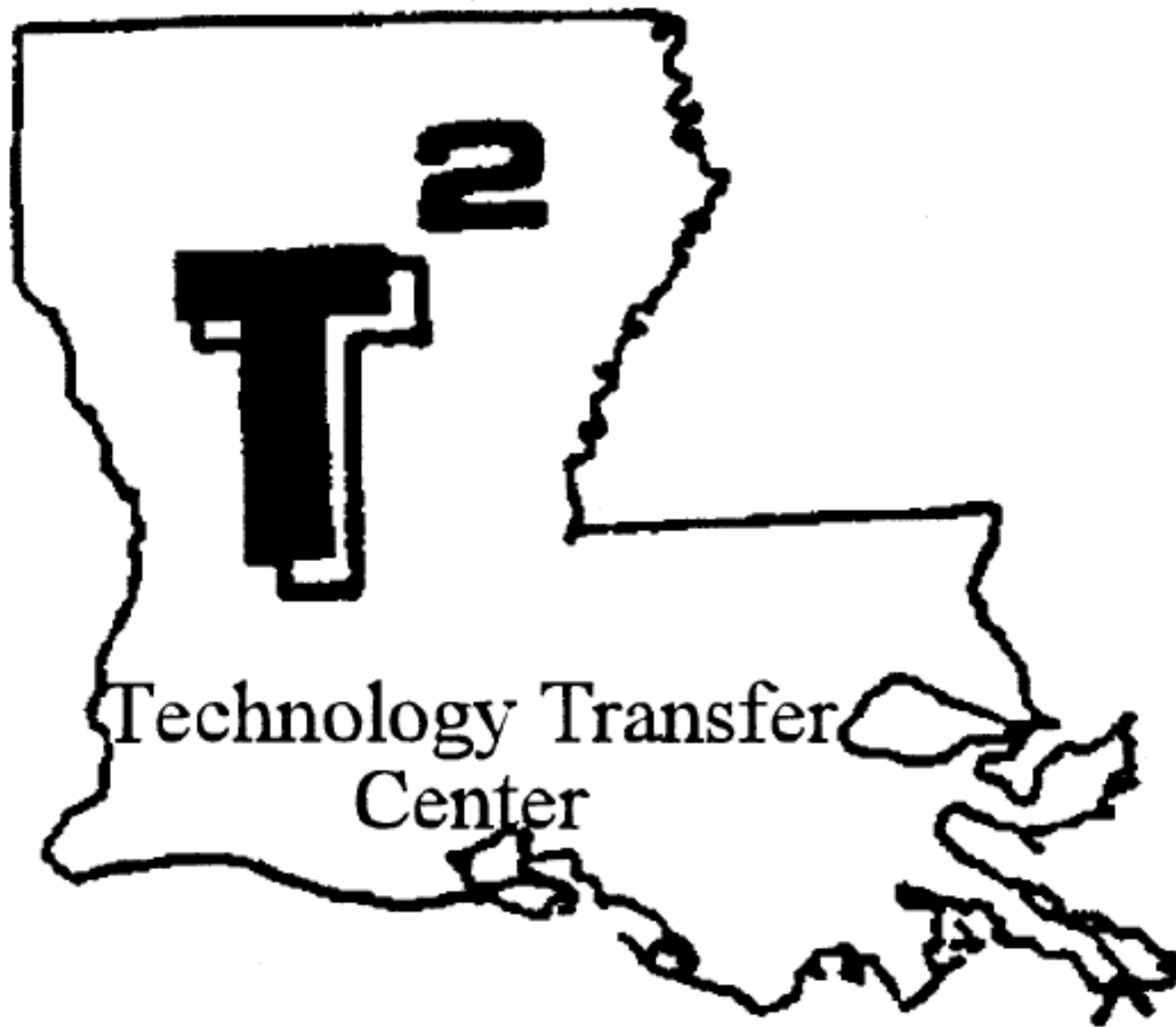
Subsurface Drain (SD)



Temporary Slope Drain (TSD)



Photo courtesy of CPESC, Inc.



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