Temporary Diversion

PURPOSE:
A Temporary Diversion is a temporary ridge or excavated channel, or combination of the two, constructed across sloping land to protect work areas from upslope runoff and to divert sediment-laden water to a sediment trapping facility or stabilized outlet.

IMPLEMENTATION:
- There are many areas in which this practice could be used:
  - Above disturbed slopes and above cut or filled slopes to prevent runoff over the slope.
  - Across unprotected slopes, as slope breaks, to reduce slope length.
  - Below slopes to divert excess runoff to stabilized outlets.
  - Where needed to divert sediment-laden water to sediment traps.

DESIGN:
- Follow these cross sectional guidelines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top Width</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Side Slope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 ft.</td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
<td>4:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ft.</td>
<td>1 ft.</td>
<td>2:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The diversion channel grade will be dependent upon topography and must be graded to the outlet. Grade of the diversion should not exceed 1%.
- Drainage area should be limited to 3 acres. If a drainage area is larger than 3 acres, other sediment control measures may have to be considered.
- Temporary diversions must be stabilized with turf, mulch, erosion control blanket, aggregate, or a combination of the previous.
- Diverted runoff is to outlet onto a stabilized area or sediment trapping facility.

INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE:
- All temporary diversions are to be inspected every 7 calendar days and after a storm event of ½” or greater (including snowfall).
- When the protected area is stabilized, remove the temporary diversion, grade the area to match surrounding topography, and stabilize appropriately.