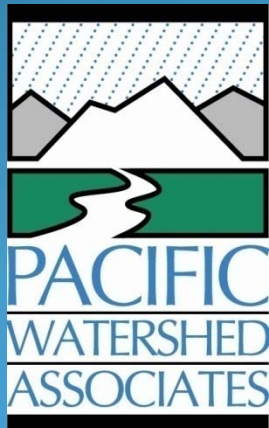


Street and Road Maintenance Best Management Practices Workshop



Prepared for the San Mateo Countywide Water
Pollution Prevention Program (SMCWPPP)

Conducted in Half Moon Bay, California

November 14, 2013

Conducted by

Pacific Watershed Associates, Inc

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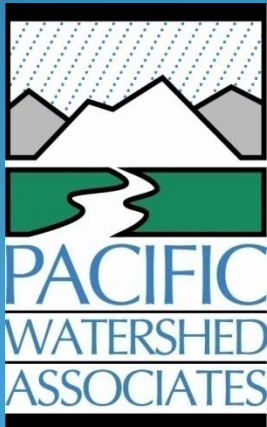
And

Tara Zuroweste

P.O. Box 2070

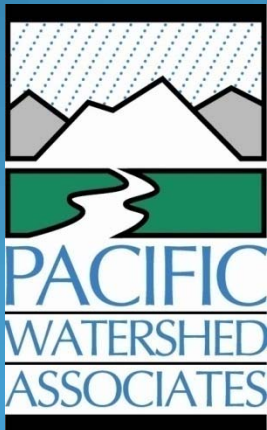
Petaluma, CA 94953

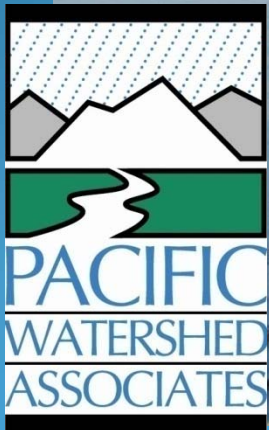
taraz@pacificwatershed.com



BMPs are Commonly used for Storm Water Pollution Prevention

Storm Water Pollution Prevention:
Why do we care?

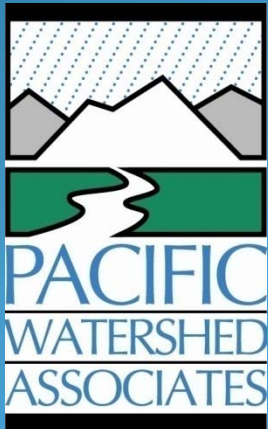




Keeping our water
ways clean

SFRWQCB

San Mateo County, along with the municipalities within the southern San Francisco Bay Area, is regulated by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFRWQCB).



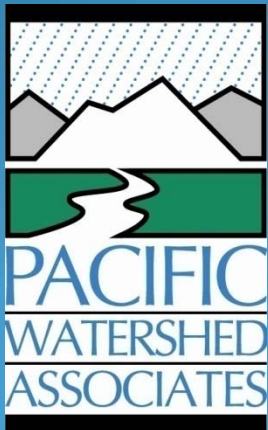
Permits

Currently there are three main types of Storm Water Permits

- ❑ Municipal Permits

- ❑ General Construction Permits

- ❑ Industrial Permits



Permits

Municipal (Separate Stormwater Sewer Systems (MS4)) Permits

- ❑ Typically an MS4 is a 5 year permit for Municipalities
- ❑ And is partly the reason we are here today. This training is part of San Mateo County's MS4 permit requirements.



This training is focused on deployment of practical and effective storm water BMPs for road maintenance activities to protect riparian habitat, aquatic species, and water quality.

Workshop Goals

The goal of this training is to provide a suite of available BMPs, include practical demonstrations of proper BMP use and installation for :

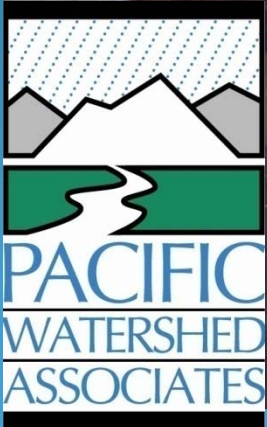
Preventing Erosion: straw mulch, erosion control blankets, re-vegetation.

Preventing Sedimentation: inlet protection, gravel bags, silt fences, straw wattles, straw bales, and re-vegetation.



Additionally it is our goal to provide you with the tools to determine what the best BMPs may be for the job.

Effects of Uncontrolled Storm Water

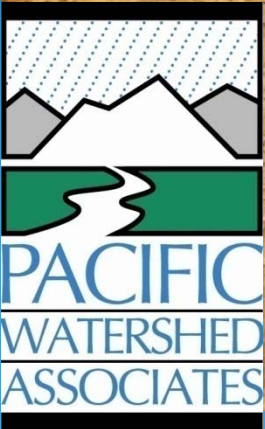


Nuisance and
Catastrophic Flooding

12 28 2005

Effects of Uncontrolled Storm Water

Erosion



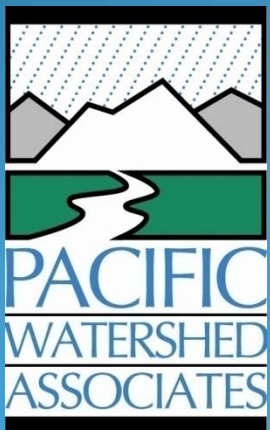
Effects of Uncontrolled Storm Water



Sedimentation

How do you control Storm Water?

To the best of your ability
by utilizing the
Best Management Practices
available or BMPs.



Best Management Practices

What is the most appropriate BMP?

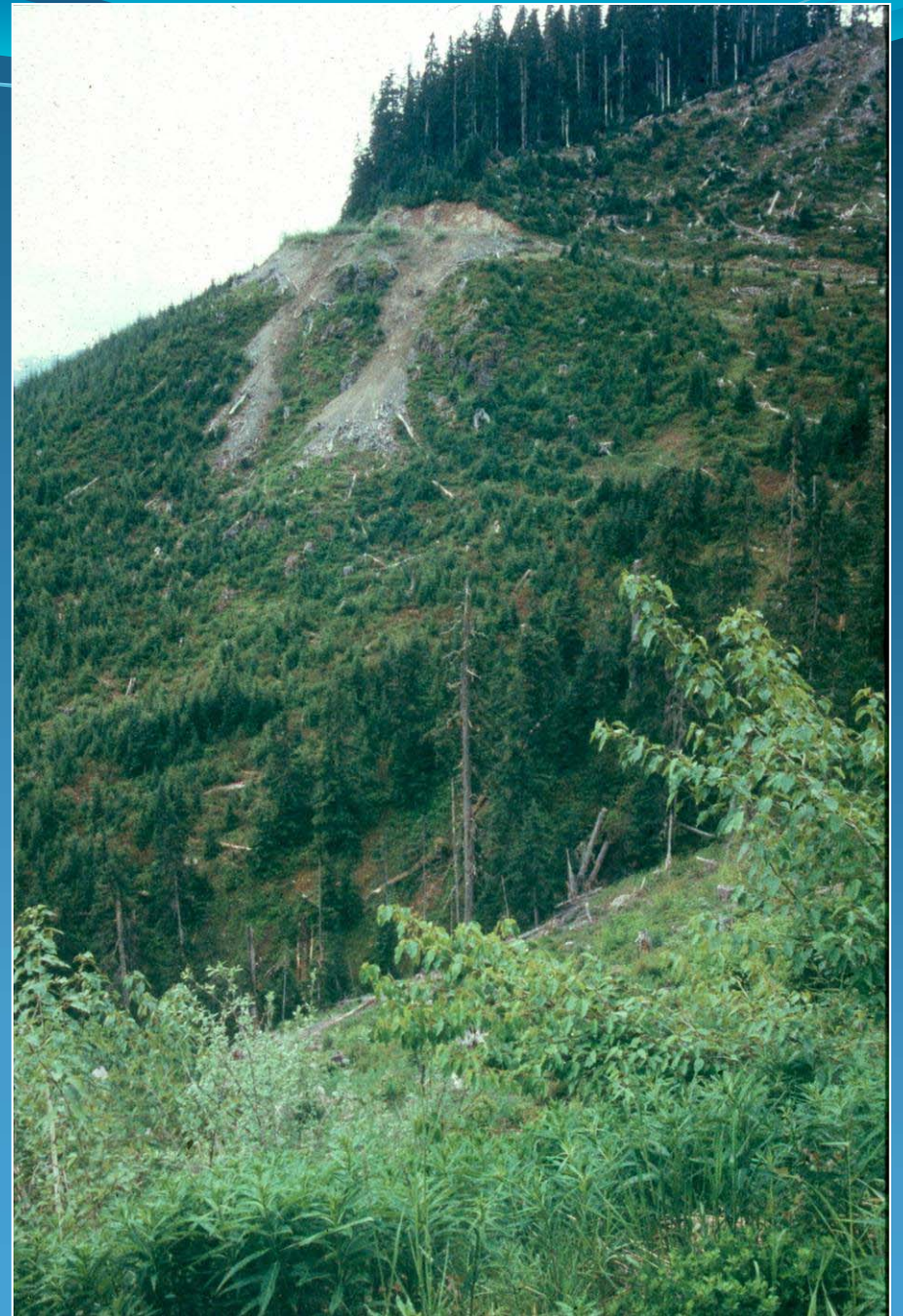
It will depend on
your problem and your objective.

Questions?



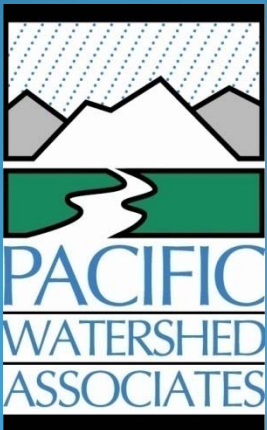
Types of Erosion

Erosion - the loss of
soil material by means
of water or wind



Types of Sedimentation

Sedimentation - the deposition and/or accumulation of material



Sediment Delivery

Sediment delivery - the deposition and/or delivery of material to watercourses.



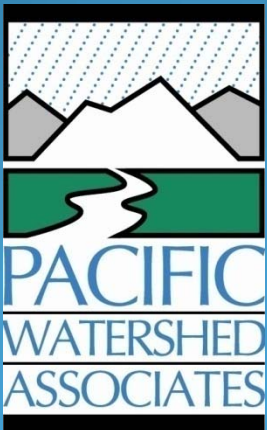
Types of Erosion and Sedimentation

Erosion and Sedimentation can be categorized as either

➤ Chronic

OR

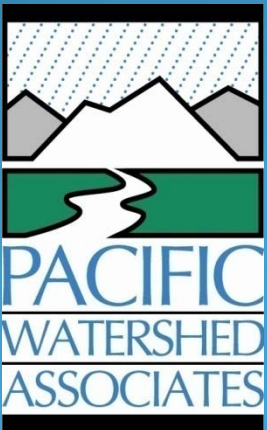
➤ Episodic



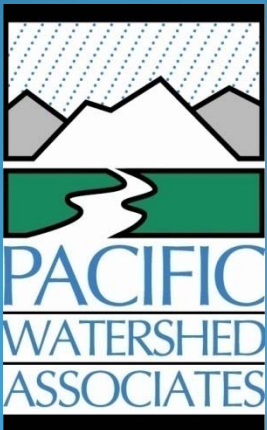
Chronic vs Episodic

Chronic - occurs on an on-going basis, during every rainfall event that results in surface runoff

Episodic - occurs during storm events that may occur over an indeterminate time

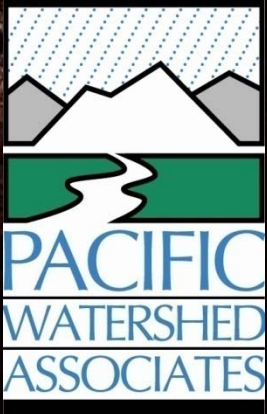


Chronic Erosion



Chronic surface erosion is caused by mechanical abrasion and poor road surface drainage...

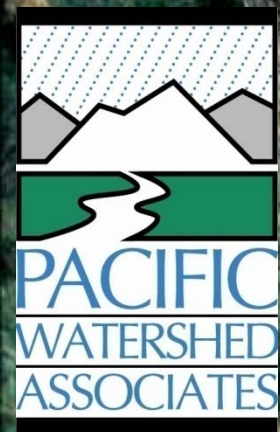
Chronic Erosion



Summer road use creates lots of
fine sediment

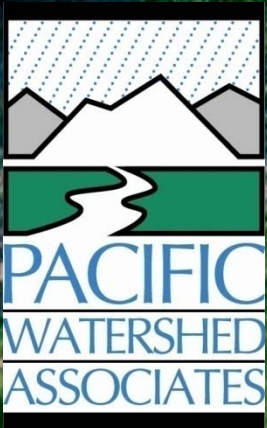
01 04 2000

Chronic Erosion



Road surface lowering:
0.1' to >0.5 ft./decade, depends on use level

Chronic Erosion



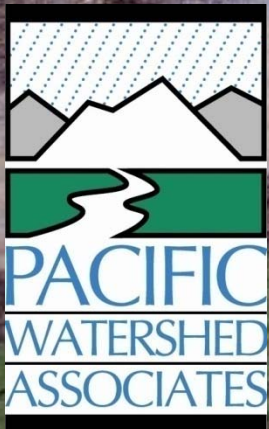
Road surface lowering: only sediment source is connected road & ditch

Chronic Sedimentation



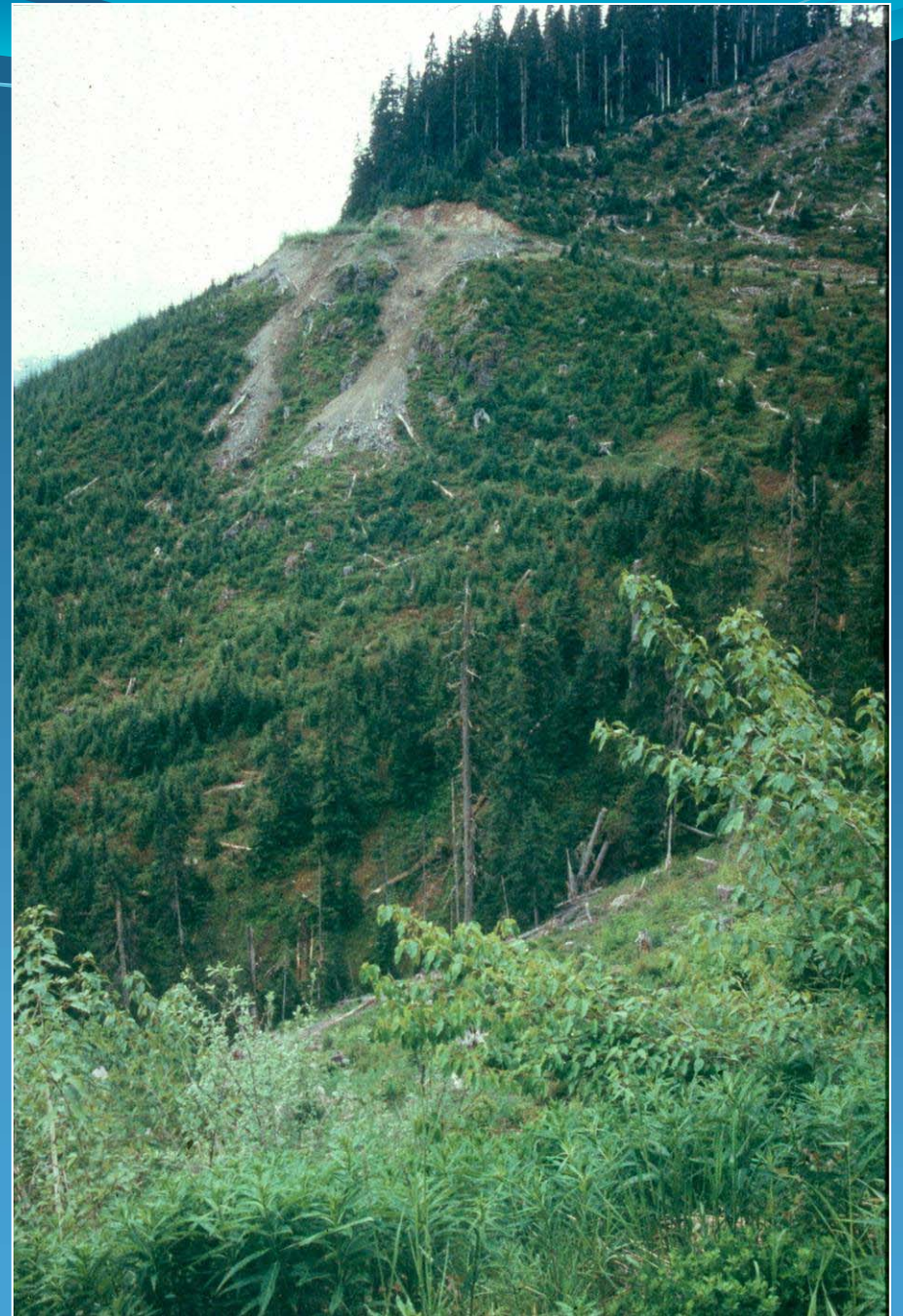
Hydrologic Connectivity
“Stealth Sediment”

12 19 2002



Episodic Erosion

Mass Wasting



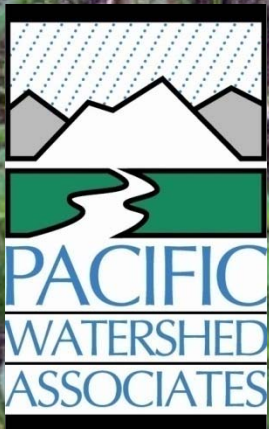
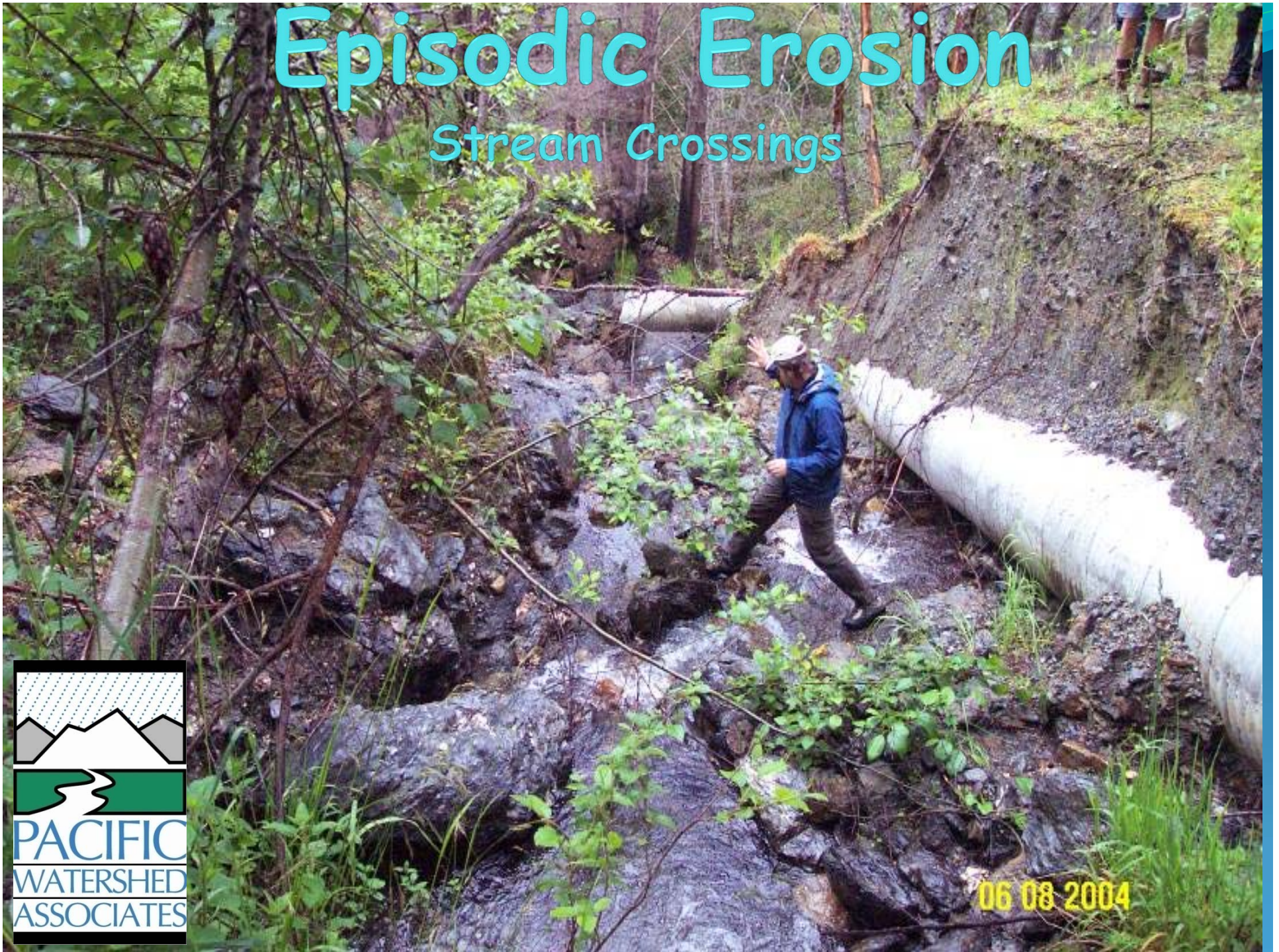
Episodic Erosion

Stream Crossings



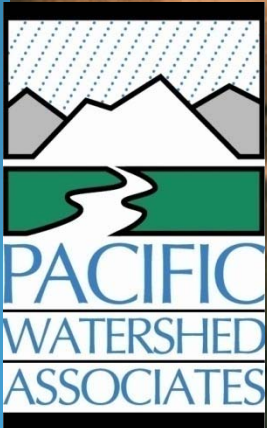
Episodic Erosion

Stream Crossings

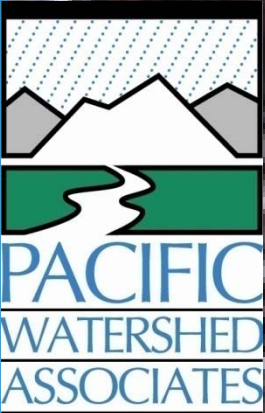


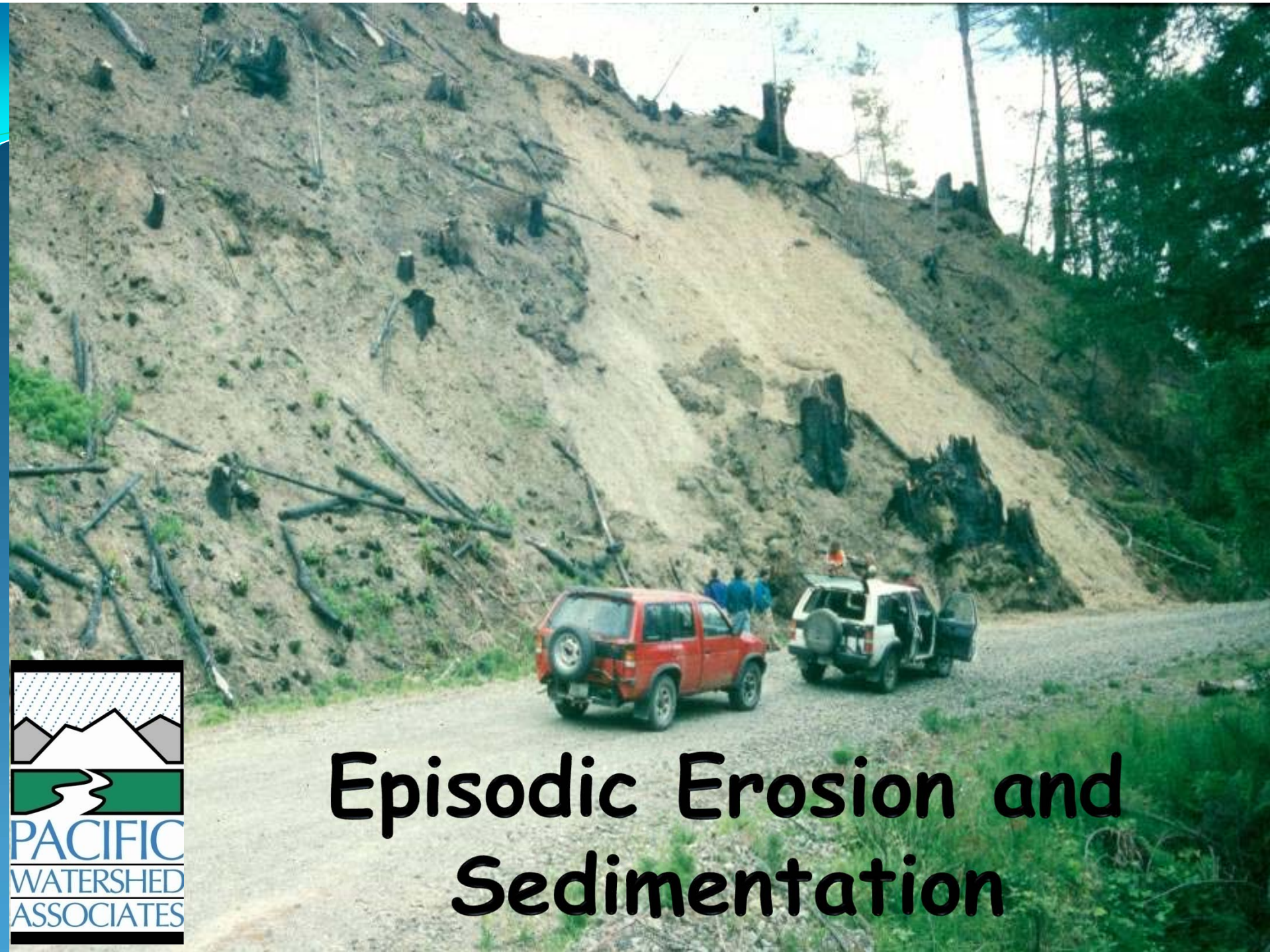
06 08 2004

Episodic Sedimentation



Episodic Sedimentation





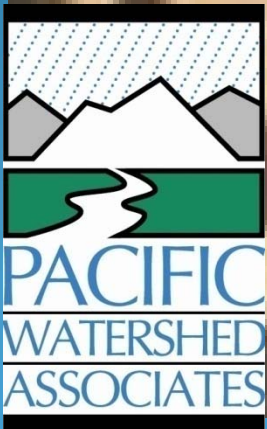
Episodic and Chronic Erosion



Gully erosion can develop in a single storm event (episodic). However, if left untreated, erosion will continue every time it rains (chronic).

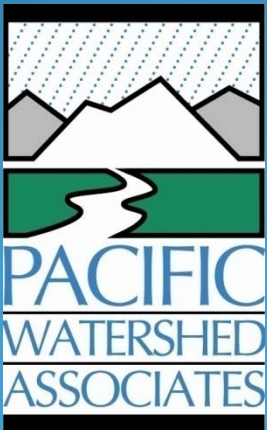


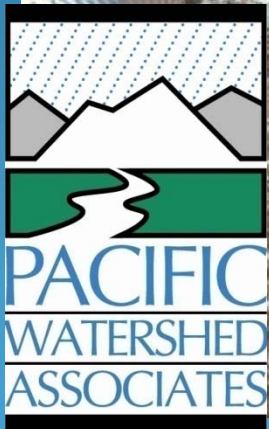
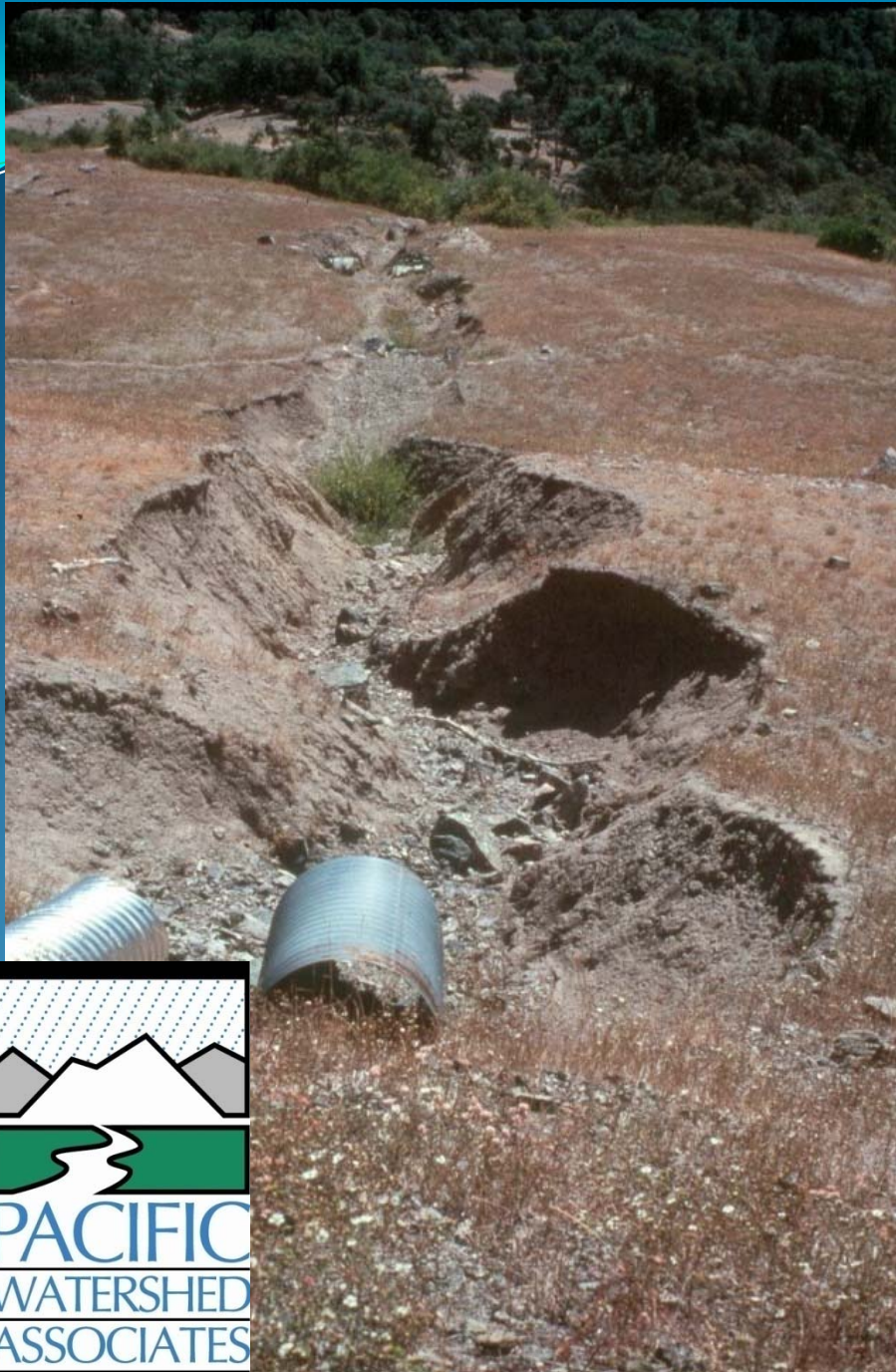
Episodic and Chronic Sedimentation

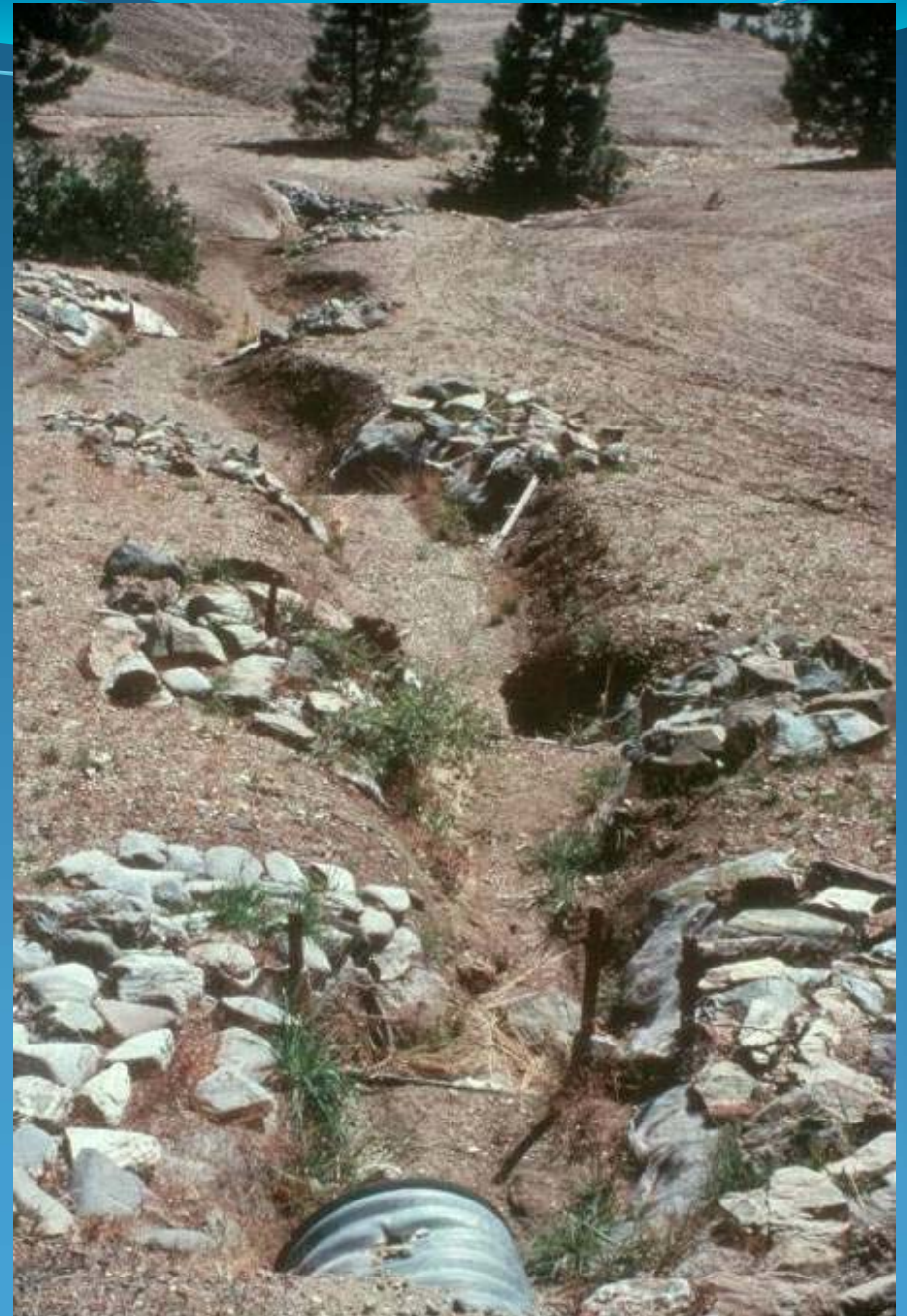


Episodic can lead to Chronic

Treat the cause, not the symptom.
If you don't change anything, it's
just going to happen again...







Introduction to Field Assessment

Six Step Process

- 1) Problem identification - through inventory and assessment
- 2) Problem quantification - determining future sediment delivery
- 3) Prescription development - heavy equipment and labor intensive treatments
- 4) Treatment prioritization
- 5) Implementation
- 6) Maintenance



Step 1: Identifying the Problems

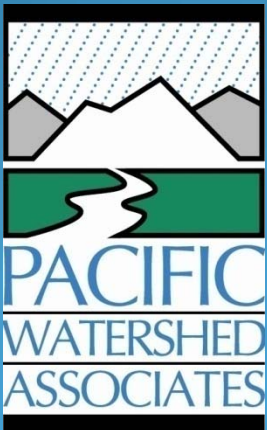
The Forward-Looking Erosion Inventory

Predictive

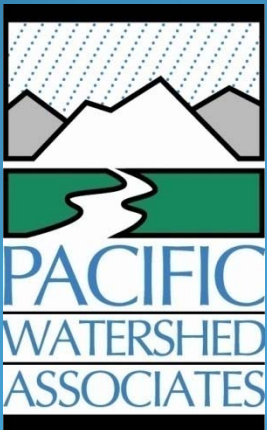
Systematic, repeatable, semi-quantitative

Develops logical and effective erosion control and erosion prevention treatments

Prioritizes treatment immediacy (priority) based on erosion potential, potential sediment delivery, treatment cost-effectiveness or other variables



Problem
identification
identifying
problems of
erosion,
sedimentation,
and their sources



What to Inventory... (The “Big” Three)

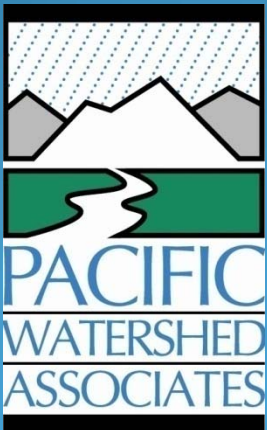
Stream crossings

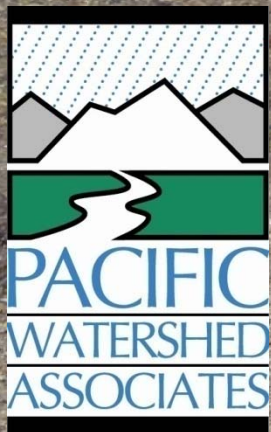
- ✓ Culvert capacity
- ✓ Plugging potential
- ✓ Diversion potential
- ✓ Site erosion

Road-related landslides

Road surface runoff and related erosion

- ✓ Hydrologically connected roads and ditches
- ✓ Gullies





Problem qualification and quantification determining potential hazards and future sediment delivery volumes



Prescription development: Identifying treatment solutions and associated materials, equipment and labor needs

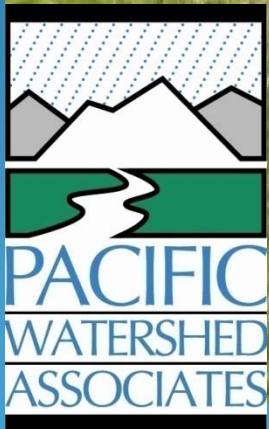


Before: 3 undersized culverts

09 05 2002



After: 1 properly sized culvert



Cost-effectiveness evaluation and prioritization: prioritizing treatments based on available funds, potential hazards, and anticipated results



Implementation: based on prioritization available funds, potential hazards, and anticipated results

Hydrologic Connectivity treatments:

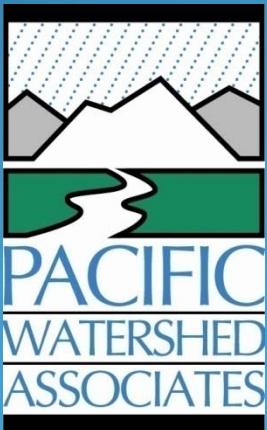
Road shaping (insloping, outsloping, crowning)

Road surface drainage structures (rolling dips, ditch relief culverts, cross road drains, waterbars)

Site Specific treatment options:

Stream crossings (culvert sizing, culvert placement, eliminate diversion potential, reduce plugging potential)

Landslides (remove overburden, redirect runoff)



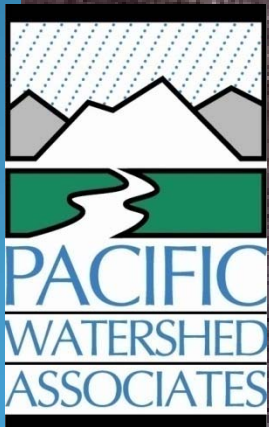
When dealing with roads, it is best
to get the water off the road as
soon as you can.



Rolling Dip

Outslope

12 03 2003



Practical objectives for road sediment control treatments

Reduce failure potential (likelihood)

Reduce failure magnitude (volume)

Reduce road-related sediment delivery

Lower, more predictable aquatic and water quality impacts

Lower cost of storm damage repair

Less time “out of service” after storms -fewer washouts and road failures

Potential increased ability to access and use under “wet” conditions



Maintenance



The BMP Tool Bag

Selection of appropriate BMP will depend on the problem and your goals

They are:

- Scheduling
- Vegetation Preservation
- Erosion Control BMPs
- Run-On/Runoff Control BMPs
- Sediment Control BMPs

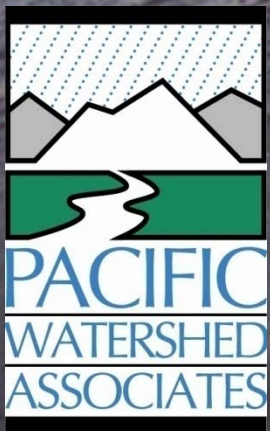


Scheduling

Scheduling

Scheduling IS your BEST BMP

You don't want to be installing BMPs in the rain.



Vegetation Preservation

Vegetation Protection

Don't disturb an area
if you don't have to.

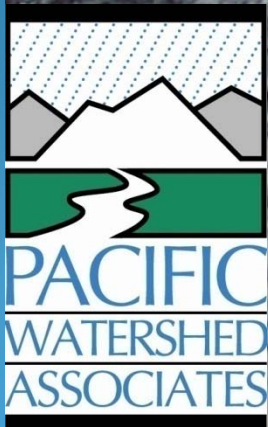


Run-On/Runoff Control BMP Practices

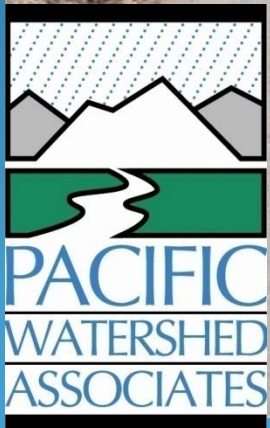
Perimeter control
Ingress/egress protection
Designate and protect ESAs



Run-Off/Run-On Control BMPs

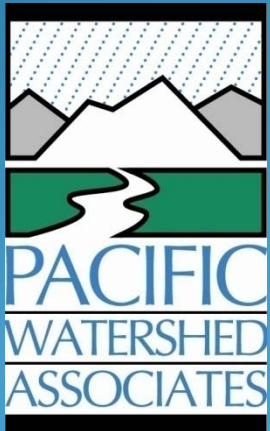


Run-Off/Run-On Control BMPs

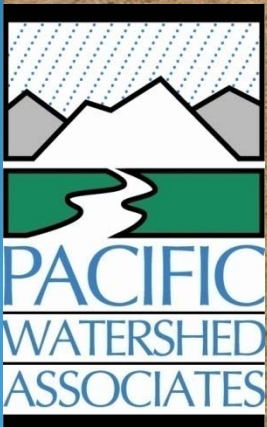


Erosion Control BMPs

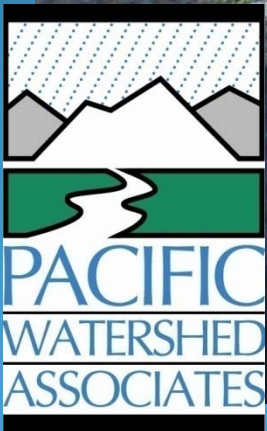
The first goal is to
keep sediment where it is.



Erosion Control BMPs



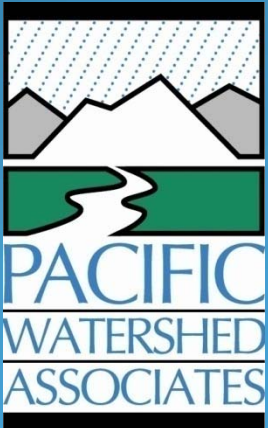
Erosion Control BMPs



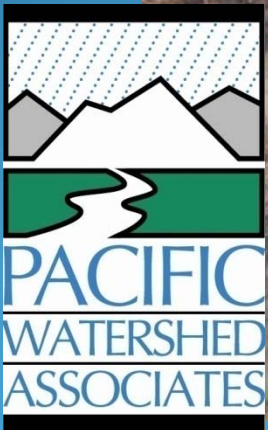
Sediment Control BMPs



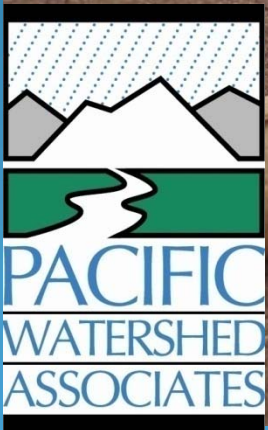
Sediment Control BMPs



Sediment Control BMPs



Sediment Control BMPs



Questions?