## USE OF DIVERSIONS TO PROTECT CUT OR FILL SLOPES, PROTECT STRUCTURES OR OFF-SITE PROPERTY, OR BREAK LONG SLOPES.

DIKE AND
CHANNEL
CHANNEL

## CROSS-SECTION FOR PERMANENT DIVERSION LOCATED ABOVE A SLOPE.



## Minimum Design Storm for Degrees of Hazard

| Level of <br> Protection | Area to Be Protected | Minimum <br> Design Storm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Low | All erosion control facilities. Open areas, <br> parking lots, minor recreation areas. | 10 year |
| Medium | Recreation development, low-capacity <br> roads and minor structures. | 25 year, 24 hour <br> 50 year, 24 hour |
| High | Major structures, homes, main school <br> buildings, high-capacity roads. | 100 year, 24 <br> hour |

NOTES:

1. Permanent Diversions can be installed as temporary diversions until the site is stabilized and then completed as a permanent measure, or they can be installed in final form during the initial construction operation, so long as they function properly and meet all temporary measure standards.
2. Remove and properly dispose of all trees, brush, stumps, or other objectionable material. Fill and compact all ditches, swales, or gullies that will be crossed to natural ground level or above.
3. Just before placement of fill, the base of the ridge should be disked by machinery.
4. Excavate, shape, and stabilize the diversion to line, grade, and cross section, as required in the design plan.
5. Compact the ridge to prevent unequal settlement, and to provide stability against seepage.
6. Stabilized the diversion with Permanent vegetation after installation.

MAINTENANCE:

1. Inspect permanent diversions at least weekly and after each rainfall of 1.0 inch or greater.
2. Immediately remove any obstructions from the flow area, and repair the diversion ridge.
3. Check outlets, and make timely repairs as needed.
4. Maintain the vegetation in a vigorous, healthy condition at all times.
