

**TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING****DEFINITION AND PURPOSE:**

A temporary stream crossing is a structure placed across a waterway that allows vehicles to cross the waterway during construction, minimizing, reducing, or managing erosion and downstream sedimentation caused by the vehicles. Use of temporary stream crossings is discouraged-crossings are a direct source of pollution and should be avoided if alternatives are feasible.

APPROPRIATE APPLICATIONS:

Temporary stream crossings are installed at sites: where appropriate permits have been secured (404, 401, etc.), where construction equipment or vehicles need to frequently cross a waterway, when alternate access routes impose significant constraints, and where construction activities will be less than 1 year.

CONDITIONS FOR EFFECTIVE USE:

Design considerations include: current and proposed watershed conditions, average and peak discharge (2 year rainfall intensity event), effect on water surface elevation off-site, velocity, sediment removal, and protection of fish and trees. Criteria for a Low Water Crossing includes: light traffic, bank height less than 5 feet, and perpendicular to flow or with a slight upstream arc. Criteria for a culvert crossing includes: sized for 2 year rainfall intensity event with 1 foot freeboard and no flooding of offsite areas, pipe parallel to flow, embankment perpendicular to channel or with a slight upstream arc, riprap on exposed faces sized for overtopping during a peak storm period.

WHEN BMP IS TO BE INSTALLED:

During dry periods-installation may require dewatering or temporary diversion of the stream.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS:

Procedures are specific to the type of crossing used. Generally, provide a stable means to bypass normal channel flow prior to disturbing channel, stabilize channel bottom, install culvert (if used), grade and compact access ramps and soil embankment, install fabric, stone, and riprap according to design.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES:

Inspect every week and after every ½” storm event-checking for: blockage in channel, debris buildup, erosion of abutments, channel scour, riprap displacement, piping of soil, and structural weakening. Remove sediment and trash accumulation. Repair and stabilize eroded areas-extend riprap if necessary.

SITE CONDITIONS FOR REMOVAL:

Remove as soon as alternative access is available. All foreign materials should be removed from creek. The streambed/banks should be returned to the original contour and stabilized if necessary.

TYPICAL DETAILS:

EC-15.1 and EC-15.2