DRY OPEN-CUT, DAM-AND-PUMP CROSSING METHOD DESCRIPTION

- Install upstream dam structure, consisting of sand bags wrapped in plastic sheeting, at the location shown on the ES&CP (or approved plans).
- Place appropriately sized pump(s), within secondary containment, at a location that allows the pump intake to be placed in the pool above the upstream dam structure. Pumps refueled only by hand using 5-gallon containers or smaller and within the secondary containment structure itself. Equipment working in the stream crossing area are not refueled within 100 feet of the stream.
- Intake is to be suspended above the bottom of the stream back, with a mesh screen over the hose inlet to protect aquatic wildlife.
- Install the downstream dam structure, consisting of sand bags wrapped in plastic sheeting, and the location shown on the ESC plans.
- Install velocity dissipation device at the downstream end of the pumping unit.
- Install dewatering structure in an upland area, as shown on the ESC plans. Any seepage encountered into the construction work area will be dewatered through a sediment filter bag, into a well vegetated upland area. For dewatering activities that take place within the Expanded Buffer (XB) redundant controls will be installed, such as a hay bale structure or super silt fence installed around the sediment filter bag.
- Once pump(s) are transporting the stream flow, begin in-stream construction activities.
- Remove and segregate 6-12 inches of stream bottom material, placed at least 10ft away from the stream and with approved BMPs, to be reused during restoration.
- Once pipe is lowered in, backfilled and compacted, replace segregated stream bottom material within the channel, returning the construction work area to original pre-construction contour.
- Once in-stream construction activities are complete, permanently stabilize stream bottom and banks prior to returning flow to the channel.
- Remove the downstream dam structure first, followed by upstream dam structure.
- Shut off pumps and remove.
- Each waterbody crossing is treated as a specialized separate construction activity, such that trenching, pipe installation, backfilling, and permanent stabilization are completed in as few calendar days as possible and in no event greater than 5 days.