Pipe and Culvert Inlet Sediment Traps

SEDIMENT CONTROL TECHNIQUES





Photo 1 - Pipe inlet

Photo 2 - Culvert inlet

Table 1 provides the recommended default classification of various sediment control systems suitable for sheet flow conditions.

Table 1 - Default classification of sediment control techniques [1]

Type 2	Type 3
Block & Aggregate Drop Inlet Protection [2]	Excavated Drop Inlet Protection
Compost-Filled Filter Sock [2]	Fabric Drop Inlet Protection
Mesh & Aggregate Drop Inlet Protection [2]	Fabric Wrap Drop Inlet Sediment Trap
Rock & Aggregate Drop Inlet Protection [2]	

^[1] Classification is based on the technique being sized in accordance with best practice standards, otherwise the technique attracts a lower classification.

Table 2 provides guidance on the selection of the best sediment control technique for various site conditions.

Table 2 - Selection of the preferred field (drop) inlet sediment control technique

Location	Site condition	Technique preference
Pipe inlets	Small diameter pipes (<600mm)	Compost-filled filter sock
		Sediment fence with spill-through
	Large diameter pipes (>600mm)	As per culvert inlets
Culvert inlets	Small diameter pipes (<600mm)	Compost-filled filter sock, or
		Filter tube dam
	Large diameter pipes (>600mm)	Filter tube dam
	As above, 2nd preference	Sediment weir with filter tubes
	As above, 3rd preference	Block and aggregate system, or
		Timber and aggregate system, or
		Sediment weir without filter tubes
	As above, 4th preference	Mesh and aggregate system with incorporated filter cloth
	As above, 5th preference	Rock and aggregate system

^[2] Classification depends on design details.

Sediment traps at pipe and culvert inlets

Table 3 outlines the attributes of various sediment control techniques that can be used at the inlet of culverts and open stormwater pipes.

Table 3 - Sediment control techniques at the entrance to culverts and open stormwater pipes

Technique	Code	Symbol	Typical use
Block &	ВА	ВА	Type 2 or 3 sediment trap.
Aggregate sediment trap			Small to medium catchment areas.
			It is usually necessary for the Block and Aggregate barrier to be constructed in a manner that does not block or partially block the pipe or culvert entrance.
			Filter cloth may be placed between the aggregate and the support blocks to improve the removal of fine sediments.
			Heavy, solid timber planks can be used as an alternative to concrete blocks.
Compost- Filled Filter Sock	CFS	CFS	For small inlets, the compost is usually contained within a larger-diameter filter sock.
			Techniques can include Filter Socks and Compost Berms.
			Large compost or mulch berms usually require too much space to be located around most field inlets.
Filter Tube	FTD	FTD	Type 2 or 3 sediment trap.
Dam		THHE	Small to medium catchments.
		UUU	The filter tubes usually can extend into the pipe or culvert.
Mesh & Aggregate sediment trap	MA	MA	Type 2 or 3 sediment trap.
			Small to medium catchments.
			Depth of ponding upstream of the inlet is governed by the height of the aggregate filter placed in front of the wire mesh.
Rock &	RA		Type 2 or 3 sediment trap.
Aggregate Drop Inlet Protection		RA	Best used in coarse-grained (i.e. low clay) soil areas.
			Used in locations where space is not critical as these structures have a large footprint.
Sediment Fence (woven or non-woven)	SF		Type 3 sediment trap.
		SF	Not recommended unless there is a very high expectation that flows will be very low.
			Not suitable for culvert inlets.
Sediment Weir	SW	SW	Type 2 or 3 sediment trap.
			Generally stronger than a Mesh & Aggregate sediment trap.
		- · ·	Best used when high flow rates are expected.
			Best results are achieved when filter tubes are incorporated into the weir.

The following figures show various layouts of pipe and culvert inlet sediment traps. Stakes Timber with Wire mesh screendrainage (6 to 12 mm openings) **Blocks** gaps 15 to 25 mm 15 to 25 mm aggregate aggregate Flow Flow Figure 1 - Block and aggregate system Figure 2 - Timber and aggregate system Block wall supported by timber stakes and backing frame where necessary -Number of drainage holes determine by hydraulic analysis Figure 3 - Typical layout of block wall (front view without aggregate filter shown) Two or more parallel Plywood panel 15 to 25 mm wire mesh fences or similar aggregate forming dam Support post PVC pipe collar 15 to 25 mm Heavy-One or more

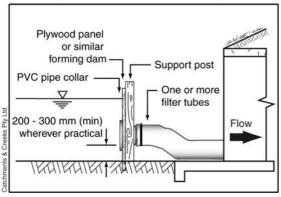


Figure 4 - Filter tube dam system

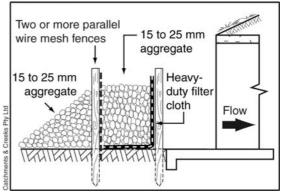


Figure 5 - Sediment weir system

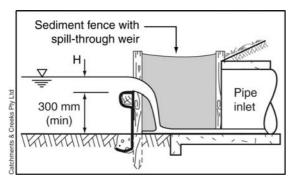


Figure 6 - Sediment fence system

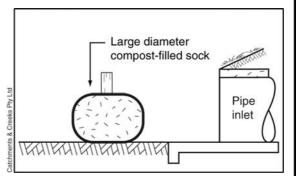


Figure 7 - Compost-filled filter sock