


Oak Park Conservancy District Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) Stormwater Pollution Prevention (SPPs)		SPP-05	
Activity: Gradient Terraces and Slope Roughening			
PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS: Design Life: Life Acreage Needed: N/A Estimated Unit Cost: N/A Monthly Maintenance: Negligible		<div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> SR <div style="display: inline-block; width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: black; margin-left: 5px;"></div>	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 40px; height: 40px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center; margin: 0 auto;"> SR </div>	
	Target Pollutants		
	Significant ♦ Partial ♦ Low or Unknown ◇ Sediment ♦ Heavy Metals ◇ Nutrients ◇ Oxygen Demanding Substances ◇ Toxic Materials ◇ Oil & Grease ◇ Bacteria & Viruses ◇ Floatable Materials ◇ Construction Waste ◇		
Description	Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or to watercourses as a result of construction activity by terracing slopes to reduce erosion by decreasing runoff velocities, tapping sediment, increasing infiltration, and aiding in supporting vegetative cover.		
Suitable Applications	Slopes steeper than 3:1 (H:V) and greater than 5 ft. in height Graded areas with smooth hard surfaces Where length of slopes needs to be sirtened by terracing. Note: terracing is usually permanent, and should be designed under the direction of and approved by a licensed professional civil engineer based in site conditions. Terraces must be designed with adequate drainage and stabilized outlets.		
Installation Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ These systems should be designed by a licensed professional civil engineer. ➤ Terracing installation techniques are presented in EPP-11: Terracing. Refer the BMP to review Technical Figures. ➤ In the event that terraced slopes become unstable or flow is diverted to them to an extent that the practice becomes ineffective in limiting erosion or stabilizing vegetation, then alternative measures should be considered. Alternative measures can include flow diversion, drains, swales, level spreaders, geotextiles and bank stabilization practices described in the EPP section. These measures should be designed to consider the permanent structure/slope and other site conditions. 		

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Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Periodically check the seeded or planted slopes for rills and washes, particularly after significant storm events greater than 0.5 in. (12 mm). Fill these areas slightly above the original grade, then reseed and mulch as soon as possible. ➤ Inspect monthly for the first year after construction. The slope should be inspected in early fall thereafter.
Inspection Checklist	<input type="checkbox"/> Stair-step grading may not be practical for sandy, steep, or shallow soils.