DEFINITION
Disposal of surplus excavated materials.

PURPOSE
To dispose of excess soil from construction activities in an environmentally sound manner that minimizes soil erosion, protects water quality and fits with the land use and landscape.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES
This practice applies to sites where spoil material is available from the excavation of open channels, ponds or other construction sites.

CRITERIA
Plan and design spoil spreading to comply with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

Locate spoil spreading areas as close as practical to the excavation area to minimize haul distance. Spread spoil in relatively uniform layers, maintaining positive drainage away from the spoil. Do not spread spoil when the ground or spoil is frozen or excessively wet.

Design spoil areas to blend with the landscape and planned land use. Use slopes that are stable and fit the land use. For areas that will be cropped or mowed use slopes of 4 horizontal to 1 (4:1) vertical or flatter.

Establish vegetation on spoil areas immediately after spreading unless the area will be cropped within 30 days. Use plant species appropriate to the soil, climate conditions and land use. Refer to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 342, Critical Area Planting for criteria on vegetative establishment.

If spoil spreading is completed at a time of year that is not conducive to the establishment of the desired plant species, utilize temporary erosion control measures immediately and maintain the measures until the site can be successfully vegetated.

Before placing spoil material that has physical or chemical characteristics that prevent the establishment of adequate vegetation, strip topsoil from the spoil area. Use the topsoil or other suitable soil material to cover the spoil with a minimum of 6 inches of soil prior to seeding.

Spoils that are known or suspected to be contaminated with toxic substances must be tested to determine the nature and toxicity of the contamination. This is particularly true of waterborne sediments that drain from industrial or urban areas. Based upon the evaluation develop a plan to remove and dispose of the spoil in an environmentally sound manner.

Additional Criteria for Spoil Spreading Along Channels, Canals and Streambanks.

Choose the location and placement of spoil to avoid the destruction of vegetation in Riparian Zones 1 and 2 as defined in NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 391, Riparian Forest Buffer and 390, Riparian Herbaceous Cover.

Design the placement of spoil so that it does not endanger the stability of the channel. Place the spoil so that it will not immediately fall or erode back into the channel.

If the spoil is used to establish a berm along a channel, design slopes on the channel side not steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1).
On the land side, design slopes not steeper than 4 horizontal to 1 vertical (4:1). Heights of berms shall not exceed 3 feet above the original ground.

Check the channel capacity with the spoil in place to ensure that channel capacity will not adversely affect upstream drainage.

Design the placement of spoil to provide for the safe passage of surface water that collects on the land side of the spoil into the channel. Where necessary, use pipes, channels or structures to convey runoff into the channel. Refer to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 410, Grade Stabilization Structure for criteria for structure design.

Where a travel way is needed to facilitate maintenance along the bank of a channel, place and shape the spoil to provide access for maintenance or other activities. Refer to NRCS Conservation Practice Standard 560, Access Road for criteria for the construction of a travel way along the spoil.

CONSIDERATIONS

Spoil areas need not be waste areas. Spoil areas should blend with the landscape and the land use. Plan the location, slopes and vegetation to benefit the planned land use.

Landscape quality can be improved by the creative placement of spoil material. Spoil material can be used to block undesirable views, deflect or redirect agricultural runoff, wind or snow, or block noise.

Spoil areas with permanent vegetation can provide excellent wildlife habitat. When choosing vegetation for these areas select native species that will provide food and cover for wildlife.

The construction of berms along one or both sides of a channel can affect channel capacity, and out of bank flow. When planning the location of spoil areas consider how the spoil placement will affect the flow regime of the channel.

Cultural Resources

NRCS policy is to avoid any effect to cultural resources and protect them in their original location. Determine if installation of this practice or associated practices in the plan could have an effect on cultural resources. The National Historic Preservation Act may require consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer.

http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/cultural.html is the primary website for cultural resources information. The California Environmental Handbook and the California Environmental Assessment Worksheet also provide guidance on how the NRCS must account for cultural resources. The e-Field Office Technical Guide, Section II contains general information, with Web sites for additional information.

Document any specific considerations for cultural resources in the design docket and the Practice Requirements worksheet.

Endangered Species

If during the Environmental Assessment NRCS determines that installation of this practice, along with any others proposed, will have an effect on any federal or state listed Rare, Threatened or Endangered species or their habitat, NRCS will advise the client of the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and recommend alternative conservation treatments that avoid the adverse effects. Further assistance will be provided only if the client selects one of the alternative conservation treatments for installation; or with concurrence of the client, NRCS initiates consultations concerning the listed species with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service and/or California Department of Fish and Game.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications for spoil spreading that describe the requirements for applying the practice according to this standard. Plans and specifications for this practice may be incorporated into the plans and specification for the practice it serves. As a minimum the plans and specifications shall include:

- A plan view showing the location of the spoil area.
- Lift thickness for spoil placement.
- Maximum and/or minimum slopes for spoil areas.
Typical cross sections of spoil areas.

Maximum and or minimum heights of spread spoil above existing ground surface.

An estimate of quantities.

Construction specifications that describe in writing the site specific installation requirements for the spoil spreading.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Prepare an operation and maintenance (O&M) plan for the operator. The minimum requirements to be addressed in a written O&M plan are:

- Inspection of the spoil areas within six months after spreading and periodically thereafter.
- Fill or repair any excessive rills or gullies in the spoil.
- Reestablish vegetation as necessary on the repaired areas.
- Mow the vegetation as necessary to maintain a dense, vigorous stand.
- Control undesirable species and/or noxious weeds as necessary.

REFERENCES