

## 15. AVOIDING COMMON MISTAKES: A Sub-Chapter Summary

### 3. Verification of Siting and LID Practice Design:

**Physical site inspection** is often the most overlooked aspect of LID. Surveys, aerial photography, and incomplete or old mapping is often unsatisfactory for a fully functional LID design and construction.

- Soil borings and test pits
- Understanding the site's context
- Knowing contributing watersheds



### 4. Tendering and Ownership:

**Emergency Erosion Control Measures** to address major storm events and flooding are difficult to predict and budget for. A separate line item for emergency erosion control is one strategy to ensure EC is performed properly and contractors are paid for their additional work.



### 5. Site Preparation:

**Insufficient marking of protected areas** can lead to natural resource destruction and mass sediment loss due to large, unprotected areas of bare soil exposed to storm events. Clearing activities must be coordinated with the construction schedule to limit the duration and size of disturbed areas. Down gradient perimeter control must be in place prior to conducting any up gradient activities.

**Placement and maintenance of perimeter controls** is critical throughout the construction process:

- Infiltration practices are resources that should be protected with perimeter controls.
- A failure of a single portion of any perimeter control can cause sedimentation of the LID practice.
- Perimeter controls are only effective with routine inspection and maintenance.

