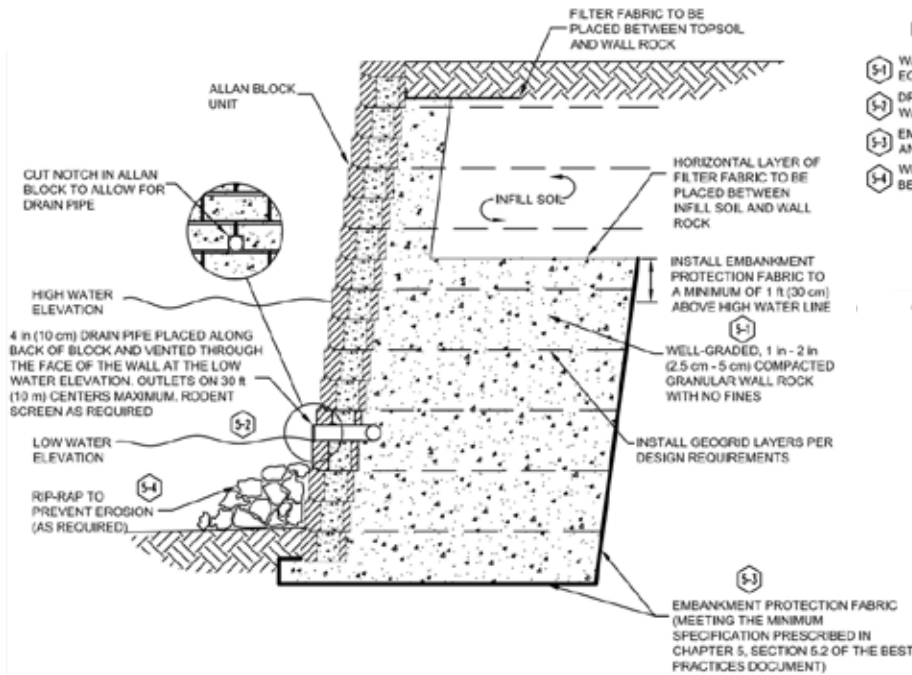


# Water Applications

Retaining walls built where there is water either moving past, has wave action, or defining a retention pond are considered water applications. Unit retaining wall systems can provide a long-lasting beautiful solution that adds value and offers erosion protection to the surrounding land. Water application solutions are unique to each site and consultation of a qualified engineer to help with the design is highly recommended.

## Best Practices Water Application



### BEST PRACTICES NOTES:

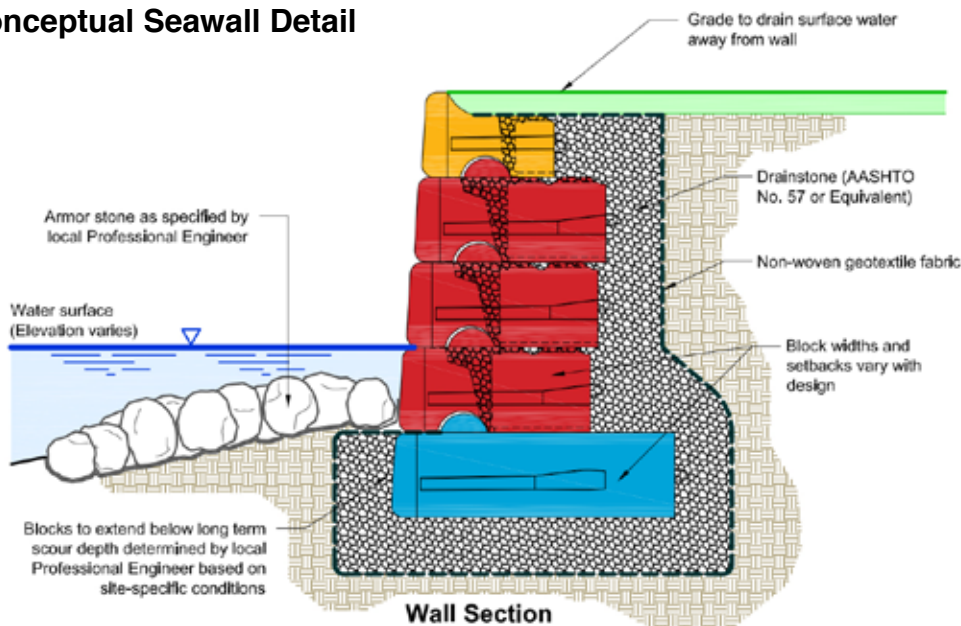
- 5-1 WALL ROCK PLACED TO THE LIMITS OF THE GEOGRID UP TO A HEIGHT EQUAL TO 12 in. (30 cm) HIGHER THAN ANY WATER SOURCE (CHAPTER 5.1)
- 5-2 DRAIN PIPE RAISED TO THE LOW WATER ELEVATION TO AID IN EVACUATION OF WATER DURING WATER FLUCTUATION (CHAPTER 5.2)
- 5-3 EMBANKMENT PROTECTION FABRIC SHOULD BE USED UNDER THE INFILL MASS AND TO A HEIGHT OF 12 in. (30 cm) HIGHER THAN HIGH WATER MARK (CHAPTER 5.2)
- 5-4 WHEN MOVING WATER IS DETERMINED, RIP-RAP IN FRONT OF THE WALL SHOULD BE PLACED TO PROTECT THE WALL FROM SCOUR EFFECTS (CHAPTER 5.2)

\* SEE BEST PRACTICES DOCUMENT CHAPTER 5.0 FOR MORE WATER APPLICATION NOTES

\* REFER TO BEST PRACTICE TYPICAL ALLAN BLOCK DRAWING 1.0 FOR REINFORCED WALL APPLICATIONS AND ALL OTHER NOTES, DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS.



## Conceptual Seawall Detail



### Notes:

- Use ASTM No. 57 stone (or as specified by local Professional Engineer) to infill between blocks.
- Preliminary wall height charts do not apply and should not be used for walls in water applications due to the variety of site-specific variables.
- Contact your local Professional Engineer for specific details and final design.
- Walls may require geogrid reinforcement.
- Refer to final engineering plans.

