

Best Management Practices for EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Below are the minimum maintenance practices recommended to avoid or minimize pollutants discharged to waterways. By following them you can help protect water quality in our streams and comply with local, state, and federal regulations. The local agency may require additional BMPs.

Stormwater runoff from construction activities can have a significant impact on water quality. As stormwater flows over a construction site, it can pick up pollutants such as sediment, debris, and chemicals and transport these to a nearby storm sewer system or directly to a water body. Polluted stormwater runoff and sedimentation can harm or kill fish and other wildlife, destroy aquatic habitat, and cause stream bank erosion. The diagram below shows the menu of maintenance practices that are suggested as needed when clearing, grading, or excavating 1 acre or less of land.

Check with your local planning and public works departments for creek setback requirements. Grading and/or building may be limited within creekside buffers.

Place port-a-potty with secondary containment features in a location behind the curb and away from gutters, storm drain inlets, and water bodies.

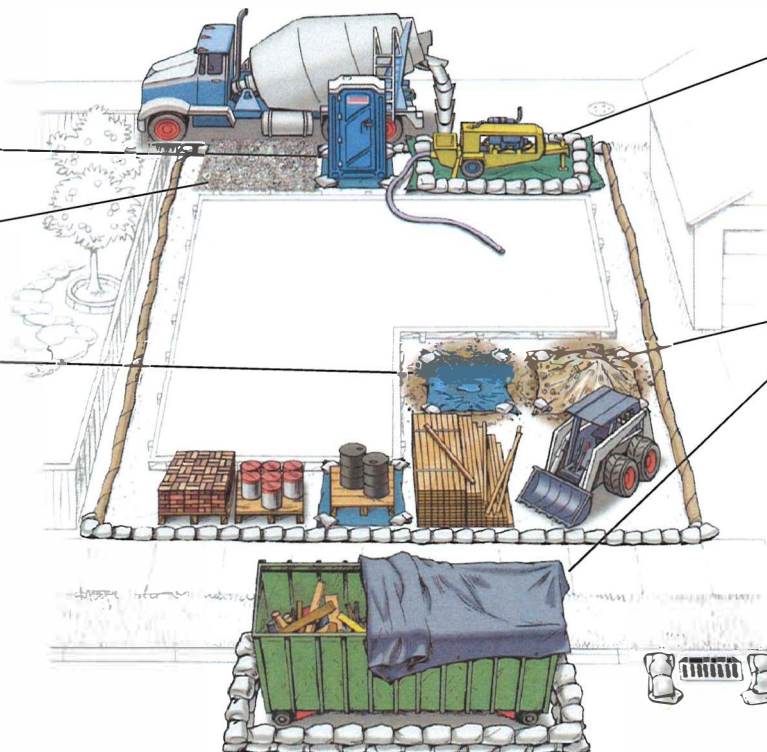
Stabilize site entrance and temporary driveway – use 3-4" crushed rock for a minimum of 50' (or as far as possible) to prevent tracking soil offsite. This can be used in conjunction with a tire wash or rumble plates.

Construct a concrete washout site adjacent to stabilized entrance. Clean as needed and remove at end of project.

Install silt fence along contours as secondary measure to keep sediment onsite and to minimize vehicle and foot traffic beyond limits of site disturbance. Silt fencing must be keyed in.

Use pea-gravel bags, (or similar product) around drain inlets located both onsite and in gutter as a last line of defense.

Install erosion control blankets (or equivalent) on any disturbed site with 3:1 slopes or steeper, keyed into the ground at least 3".



Prevent equipment fluid leaks onto ground by placing drip pans or plastic tarps under equipment. Repair equipment as necessary.

Cover all exposed soil with straw mulch and tackifier (or equivalent).

Existing vegetation should be preserved as much as possible. Areas of disturbed soil/vegetation should be revegetated as soon as practical.

Cover all stockpiles and landscape material and berm properly with straw wattles or sand bags. Keep behind silt fence, away from water bodies. Hazardous materials and refuse must be kept in closed containers that are covered and utilize secondary containment, not directly on soil.

During grading phase, track-walk up and down slopes (not parallel to them).

Use straw wattles along contours of short slopes or slopes 3:1 or flatter, keyed into ground at least 3" deep (typically 25' apart).