

**DESCRIPTION:**

A temporary containment control constructed of compacted soil.

**APPLICATION:**

- ▶ Construct around waste and materials storage area.
- ▶ Construct around staging and maintenance areas.
- ▶ Construct around vehicle parking and servicing areas.

**INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:**

- ▶ Construct an earthen berm down hill of the area to be controlled. The berm should surround fueling facilities and maintenance areas on three sides to provide containment.
- ▶ Berm needs to be a minimum of 1 foot tall by 1 foot wide and be compacted by earth moving equipment.

**LIMITATIONS:**

- ▶ Not effective on steep slopes.
- ▶ Limits access to controlled area.
- ▶ Personnel need to quickly respond to spills with remedial actions.

**MAINTENANCE:**

- ▶ Observe daily for any non-stormwater discharge.
- ▶ Look for runoff bypassing ends of berms or undercutting berms.
- ▶ Repair or replace damaged areas of the berm and remove accumulated sediment.
- ▶ Recompact soil around berm as necessary to prevent piping.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion



**WEBER COUNTY**

**ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

2380 Washington Blvd., Suite 240  
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(801) 399-8374

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

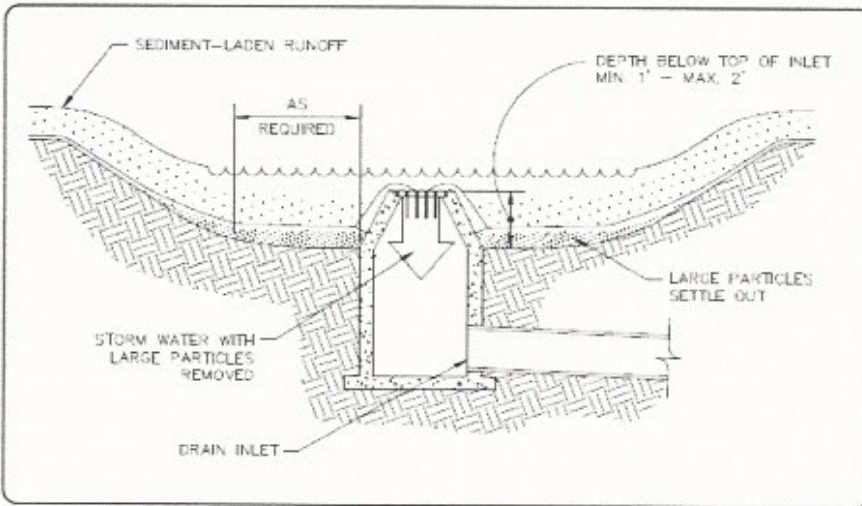
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Waste

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

**IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

- High
- Medium
- Low



**DESCRIPTION:**

An area excavated around a storm drain inlet to impound water below the inlet.

**APPLICATION:**

- ▶ Construct at storm drainage inlets located downgradient of areas to be disturbed by construction (for inlets in paved areas see other information sheets for inlet protection).

**INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:**

- ▶ Provide upgradient sediment controls, such as silt fence during construction of inlet.
- ▶ When construction of inlet is complete, excavate adjacent area 1 to 2 feet lower than the grate elevation. Size of excavated area should be based on soil type and contributing acreage.

**LIMITATIONS:**

- ▶ Recommended maximum contributing drainage area of one acre.
- ▶ Limited to inlets located in open unpaved areas.
- ▶ Requires flat area adjacent to inlet.

**MAINTENANCE:**

- ▶ Inspect inlet protection following storm event and at a minimum of once monthly.
- ▶ Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches one half of the excavated sump below the grate.
- ▶ Repair side slopes as required.

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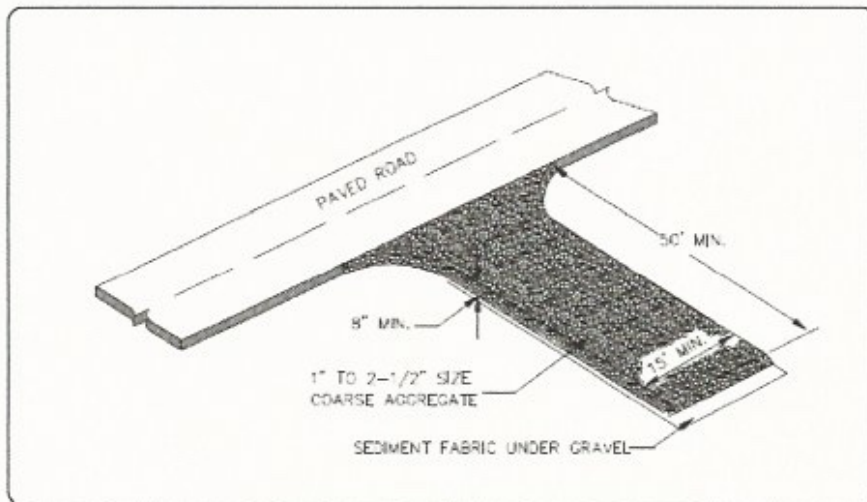
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### DESCRIPTION:

A stabilized pad of crushed stone located where construction traffic enters or leaves the site from or to paved surface.

### APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ At any point of ingress or egress at a construction site where adjacent traveled way is paved. Generally applies to sites over 2 acres unless special conditions exist.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Clear and grub area and grade to provide maximum slope of 2%.
- ▶ Compact subgrade and place filter fabric if desired (recommended for entrances to remain for more than 3 months).
- ▶ Place coarse aggregate, 1 to 2-1/2 inches in size, to a minimum depth of 8 inches.

### LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Requires periodic top dressing with additional stones.
- ▶ Should be used in conjunction with street sweeping on adjacent public right-of-way.

### MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect daily for loss of gravel or sediment buildup.
- ▶ Inspect adjacent roadway for sediment deposit and clean by sweeping or shoveling.
- ▶ Repair entrance and replace gravel as required to maintain control in good working condition.
- ▶ Expand stabilized area as required to accommodate traffic and prevent erosion at driveways.

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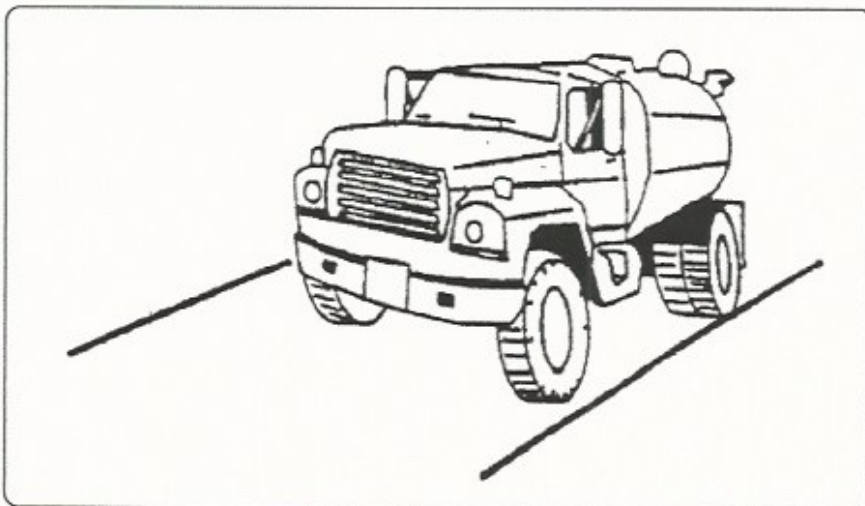
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### DESCRIPTION:

Dust control measures are used to stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust by construction activities.

### APPLICATION:

- ▶ Dust control is useful in any process area, loading and unloading area, material handling areas, and transfer areas where dust is generated. Street sweeping is limited to areas that are paved.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Mechanical dust collection systems are designed according to the size of dust particles and the amount of air to be processed. Manufacturers' recommendations should be followed for installation (as well as the design of the equipment).
- ▶ Two kinds of street sweepers are common: brush and vacuum. Vacuum sweepers are more efficient and work best when the area is dry.
- ▶ Mechanical equipment should be operated according to the manufacturers' recommendations and should be inspected regularly.

### LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Is generally more expensive than manual systems.
- ▶ May be impossible to maintain by plant personnel (the more elaborate equipment).
- ▶ Is labor and equipment intensive and may not be effective for all pollutants (street sweepers).

### MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ If water sprayers are used, dust-contaminated waters should be collected and taken
- ▶ for treatment. Areas will probably need to be resprayed to keep dust from spreading.

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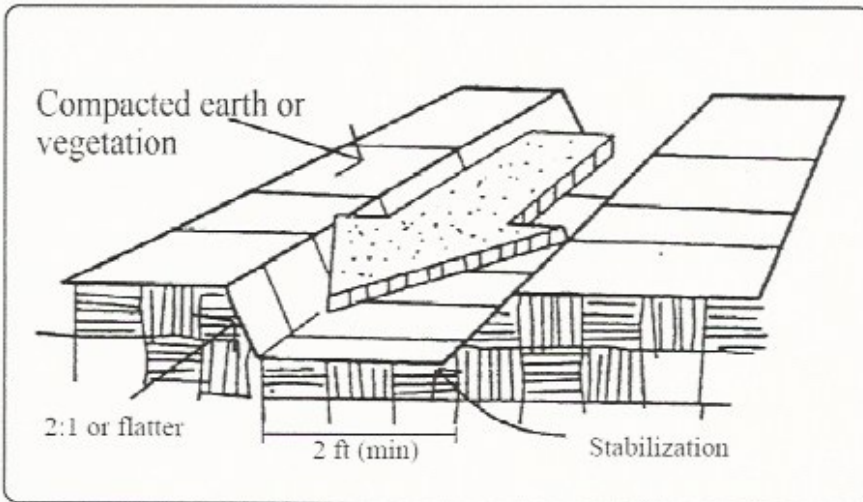
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### DESCRIPTION:

Temporary drains and swales are used to divert off-site runoff around the construction site, divert runoff from stabilized areas around disturbed areas, and direct runoff into sediment.

### APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ Temporary drains and swales are appropriate for diverting any upslope runoff around unstabilized or disturbed areas of the construction site.
- ▶ Prevent slope failures. Prevent damage to adjacent property. Prevents erosion and transport of sediments into water ways. Increases the potential for infiltration. Diverts sediment-laden runoff into sediment basins or traps.

### INSTALLATION/APPLICATION:

- ▶ Temporary drainage swales will effectively convey runoff and avoid erosion if built properly.
- ▶ Size temporary drainage swales using local drainage design criteria. A permanent drainage channel must be designed by a professional engineer (see the local drainage design criteria for proper design).
- ▶ At a minimum, the drain/swale should conform to predevelopment drainage patterns and capacities.
- ▶ Construct the drain/swale with an uninterrupted, positive grade to a stabilized outlet. Provide erosion protection or energy dissipation measures if the flow out of the drain or swale can reach an erosive velocity.

### LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Temporary drains and swales or any other diversion of runoff should not adversely impact upstream or downstream properties.
- ▶ Temporary drains and swales must conform to local floodplain management requirements.

### MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect weekly and after each rain.
- ▶ Repair any erosion immediately.
- ▶ Remove sediment which builds up in the swale and restricts its flow capacity.

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