**DESCRIPTION:**

- ▶ A temporary sediment barrier consisting of entrenched filter fabric stretched across and secured to supporting posts.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Perimeter control: place barrier at downgradient limits of disturbance
- ▶ Sediment barrier: place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile
- ▶ Protection of existing waterways: place barrier at top of stream bank
- ▶ Inlet protection: place fence surrounding catchbasins

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Place posts 6 feet apart on center along contour (or use preassembled unit) and drive 2 feet minimum into ground. Excavate an anchor trench immediately upgradient of posts.
- ▶ Secure wire mesh (14 gage min. With 6 inch openings) to upslope side of posts. Attach with heavy duty 1 inch long wire staples, tie wires or hog rings.
- ▶ Cut fabric to required width, unroll along length of barrier and drape over barrier. Secure fabric to mesh with twine, staples, or similar, with trailing edge extending into anchor trench.
- ▶ Backfill trench over filter fabric to anchor.

LIMITATIONS:

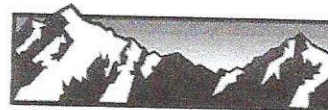
- ▶ Recommended maximum drainage area of 0.5 acre per 100 feet of fence
- ▶ Recommended maximum upgradient slope length of 150 feet
- ▶ Recommended maximum uphill grade of 2:1 (50%)
- ▶ Recommended maximum flow rate of 0.5 cfs
- ▶ Ponding should not be allowed behind fence

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- ▶ Look for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.
- ▶ Repair or replace damaged areas of the barrier and remove accumulated sediment.
- ▶ Reanchor fence as necessary to prevent shortcutting.
- ▶ Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches $\frac{1}{2}$ the height of the fence.

OBJECTIVES

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



WEBER COUNTY

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

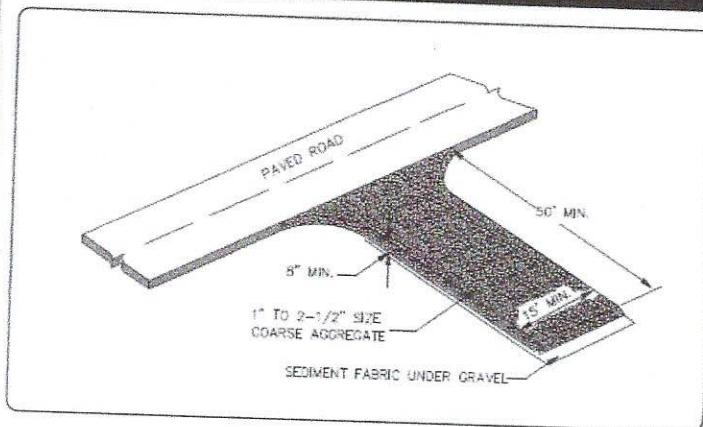
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low



OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
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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.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

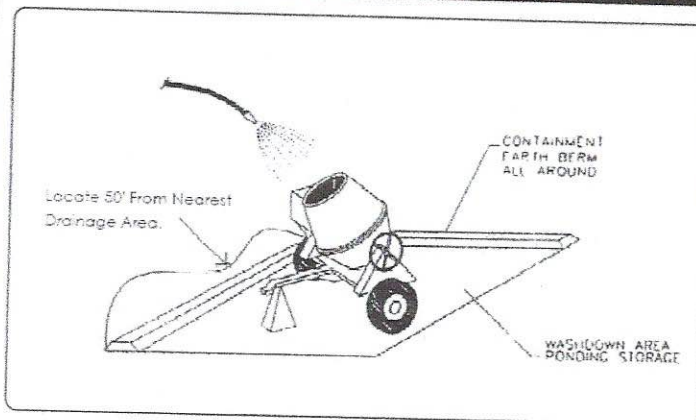
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from concrete waste by conducting washout off-site, performing on-site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ This technique is applicable to all types of sites.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- ▶ Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement on-site.
- ▶ Perform washout of concrete trucks off-site or in designated areas only.
- ▶ Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- ▶ Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated areas.
- ▶ When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water within a bermed or level area. (See Earth Berm Barrier information sheet.)
- ▶ Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

LIMITATIONS:

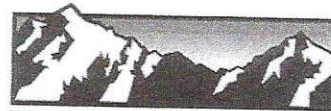
- ▶ Off-site washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
- ▶ If using a temporary pit, dispose hardened concrete on a regular basis.

OBJECTIVES

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



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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

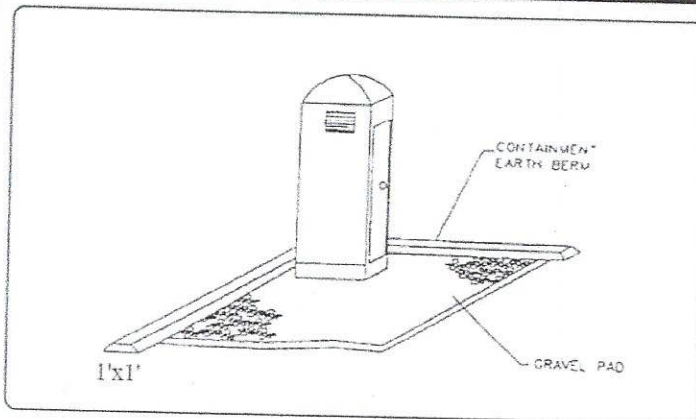
- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☒ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

Temporary on-site sanitary facilities for construction personnel.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ All sites with no permanent sanitary facilities or where permanent facility is too far from activities.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Locate portable toilets in convenient locations throughout the site.
- ▶ Prepare level, gravel surface and provide clear access to the toilets for servicing and for on-site personnel.
- ▶ Construct earth berm perimeter (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), control for spill/protection leak.

LIMITATIONS:

No limitations.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Portable toilets should be maintained in good working order by licensed service with daily observation for leak detection.
- ▶ Regular waste collection should be arranged with licensed service.
- ▶ All waste should be deposited in sanitary sewer system for treatment with appropriate agency approval.

OBJECTIVES

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



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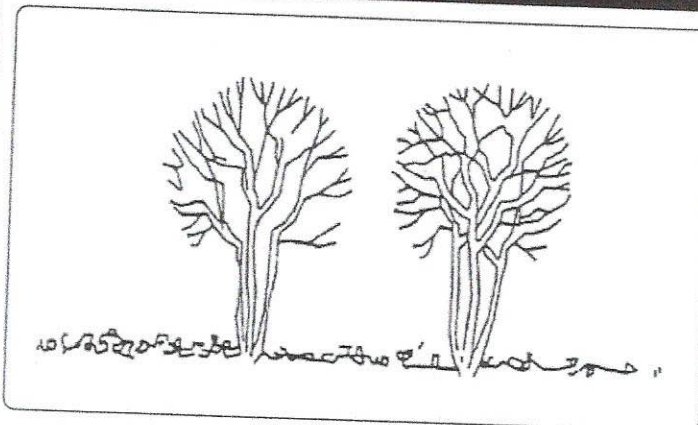
- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☒ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

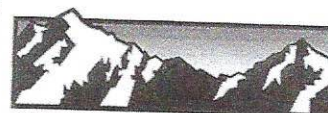
- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☒ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
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DESCRIPTION:

Carefully planned preservation of existing vegetation minimizes the potential of removing or injuring existing trees, vines, shrubs and/or grasses that serve as erosion controls.

APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ This technique is applicable to all types of sites. Areas where preserving vegetation can be particularly beneficial are floodplains, wetlands, stream banks, steep slopes, and other areas where erosion controls would be difficult to establish, install, or maintain.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Clearly mark, flag or fence vegetation or areas where vegetation should be preserved.
- ▶ Prepare landscaping plans which include as much existing vegetation as possible and state proper care during and after construction.
- ▶ Define and protect with berms, fencing, signs, etc. a setback area from vegetation to be preserved.
- ▶ Propose landscaping plans which do not include plant species that compete with the existing vegetation.
- ▶ Do not locate construction traffic routes, spoil piles, etc. where significant adverse impact on existing vegetation may occur.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Requires forward planning by the owner/developer, contractor and design staff.
- ▶ For sites with diverse topography, it is often difficult and expensive to save existing trees while grading the site satisfactorily for the planned development.
- ▶ May not be cost effective with high land costs.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspection and maintenance requirements for protection of vegetation are low.
- ▶ Maintenance of native trees or vegetation should conform to landscape plan specifications.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

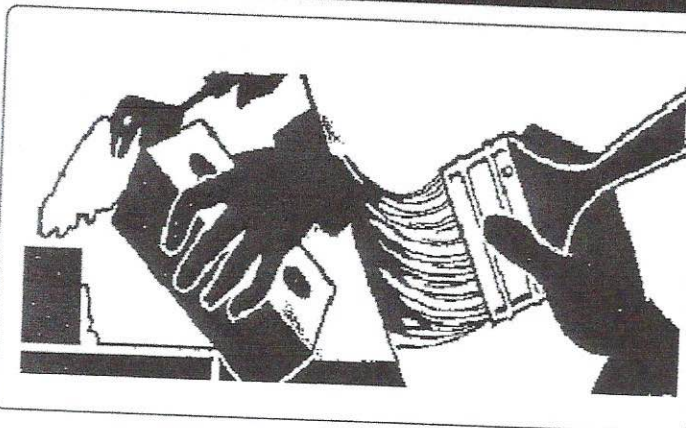
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ New Development
- ☐ Residential
- ☒ Commercial Activities
- ☒ Industrial Activities
- ☒ Municipal Facilities
- ☐ Illegal Discharges



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DESCRIPTION:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building repair, remodeling and construction by using soil erosion controls, enclosing or covering building material storage areas, using good housekeeping practices, using safer alternative products, and training employees.

APPROACH:

- ▶ Use soil erosion control techniques if bare ground is temporarily exposed.
- ▶ Use permanent soil erosion control techniques if the remodeling clears buildings that are not to be replaced.
- ▶ Enclose painting operations consistent with local air quality regulations and OSHA.
- ▶ Properly store materials that are normally used in repair and remodeling such as paints and solvents.
- ▶ Properly store and dispose waste materials generated from the activity.
- ▶ Maintain good housekeeping practices while work is underway.

LIMITATIONS:

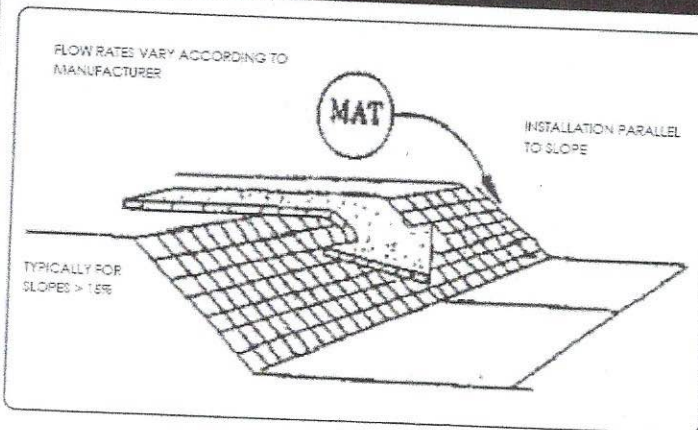
- ▶ This BMP is for minor construction only.
- ▶ Hazardous waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.
- ▶ Safer alternative products may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.
- ▶ Be certain that actions to help stormwater quality are consistent with OSHA and air quality regulations.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Heavy Metals
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oxygen Demanding Substance
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☒ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Bacteria & Viruses
- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☐ Regulatory
- ☒ Training
- ☒ Staffing
- ☒ Administrative
- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low



DESCRIPTION:

Mats made of natural or synthetic material, which are used to temporarily or permanently stabilize soil.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Typically suited for post-construction site stabilization, but may be used for temporary stabilization of highly erosive soils.
- ▶ Channels and streams.
- ▶ Steep slopes.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Mats may be applied to disturbed soils and where existing vegetation has been removed.
- ▶ The following organic matting materials provide temporary protection until permanent vegetation is established, or when seasonal circumstances dictate the need for temporary stabilization until weather or construction delays are resolved: Jute mats and straw mats.
- ▶ The following synthetic mats may be used for either temporary or post-construction stabilization, both with and without vegetation: excelsior matting, glass fiber matting, and mulch matting.
- ▶ Staples are needed to anchor the matting.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Mats are more costly than other BMP practices, limiting their use to areas where other BMPs are ineffective (e.g., channels, steep slopes).
- ▶ May delay seed germination, due to reduction in soil temperature.
- ▶ Installation requires experienced contractor to ensure soil stabilization and erosion protection.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect monthly and after significant rainfall.
- ▶ Re-anchor loosened matting and replace missing matting and staples as required.

OBJECTIVES

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



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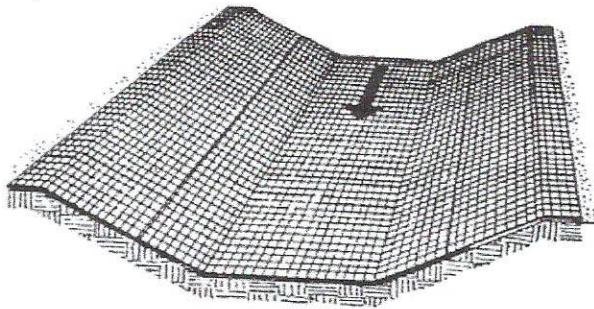
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

- ▶ Erosion control blankets are used in place of mulch on areas of high velocity runoff and/or steep grade, to aid in controlling erosion on critical areas by protecting young vegetation.

APPLICATIONS:

- ▶ Where vegetation is likely to grow too slowly to provide adequate cover.
- ▶ In areas subject to high winds where mulch would not be effective.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Install erosion control blankets parallel to the direction of the slope.
- ▶ In ditches, apply in direction of the flow.
- ▶ Place erosion control blankets loosely on soil - do not stretch.
- ▶ Ends of blankets should be buried no less than six inches deep.
- ▶ Staple the edges of the blanket at least every three feet.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Not recommended in areas which are still under construction.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Check for erosion and undermining periodically, particularly after rainstorms.
- ▶ Repair dislocations or failures immediately.
- ▶ If washouts occur, reinstall after repairing slope damage.
- ▶ Monitor until permanently stabilized.

OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
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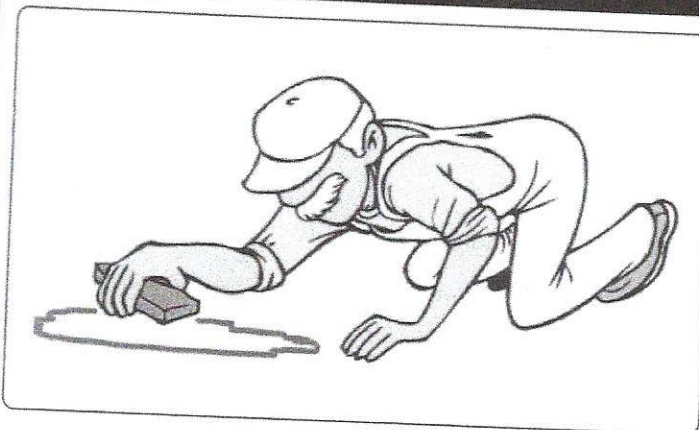
- ☒ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low



DESCRIPTION:

Practices to clean-up leakage/spillage of on-site materials that may be harmful to receiving waters.

APPLICATION:

- All sites

GENERAL:

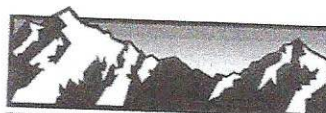
- Store controlled materials within a storage area.
- Educate personnel on prevention and clean-up techniques.
- Designate an Emergency Coordinator responsible for employing preventative practices and for providing spill response.
- Maintain a supply of clean-up equipment on-site and post a list of local response agencies with phone numbers.

METHODS:

- Clean-up spills/leaks immediately and remediate cause.
- Use as little water as possible. NEVER HOSE DOWN OR BURY SPILL CONTAMINATED MATERIAL.
- Use rags or absorbent material for clean-up. Excavate contaminated soils. Dispose of clean-up material and soil as hazardous waste.
- Document all spills with date, location, substance, volume, actions taken and other pertinent data.
- Contact local Fire Department and State Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (Phone #536-4100) for any spill of reportable quantity.

OBJECTIVES

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



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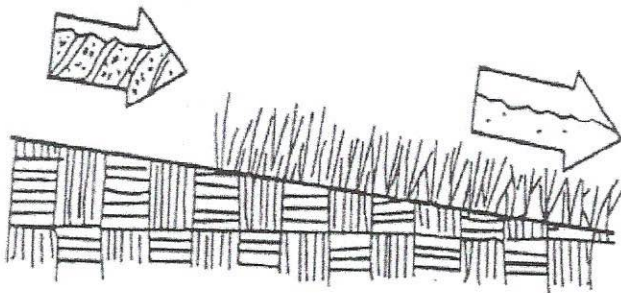
- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

- ▶ Seeding of grass and plantings of trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers provide long-term stabilization of soil. In some areas, with suitable climates, grasses can be planted for temporary stabilization.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Appropriate for site stabilization both during and after construction
- ▶ Any graded/cleared areas where construction activities have ceased.
- ▶ Open space cut and fill areas.
- ▶ Steep slopes, spoil piles, vegetated swales, landscape corridors, stream banks.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

Type of vegetation, site and seedbed preparation, planting time, fertilization and water requirements should be considered for each application. Grasses:

- ▶ Ground preparation: fertilize and mechanically stabilize the soil.
- ▶ Tolerant of short-term temperature extremes and waterlogged soil composition.
- ▶ Appropriate soil conditions: shallow soil base, good drainage, slope 2:1 or flatter.
- ▶ Mowing, irrigating, and fertilizing are vital for promoting vigorous grass growth.

Trees and Shrubs:

- ▶ Selection criteria: vigor, species, size, shape & wildlife food source.
- ▶ Soil conditions: select species appropriate for soil, drainage & acidity.
- ▶ Other factors: wind/exposure, temperature extremes, and irrigation needs.

Vines and Ground Covers:

- ▶ Ground preparation: lime and fertilizer preparation.
- ▶ Use proper seeding rates.
- ▶ Appropriate soil conditions: drainage, acidity and slopes.
- ▶ Generally avoid species requiring irrigation.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Permanent and temporary vegetation may not be appropriate in dry periods without irrigation.
- ▶ Fertilizer requirements may have potential to create stormwater pollution.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Shrubs and trees must be adequately watered and fertilized and if needed pruned.
- ▶ Grasses may need to be watered and mowed.

OBJECTIVES

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



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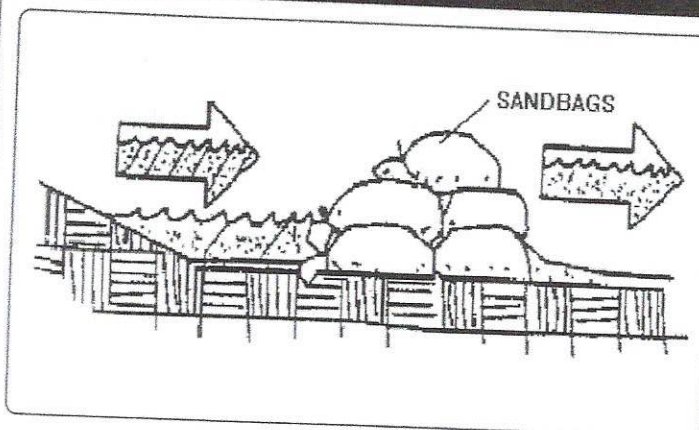
- ☒ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

Stacking sand bags along a level contour creates a barrier which detains sediment laden water, ponding water upstream of the barrier and promoting sedimentation.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Along the perimeter of the site.
- ▶ May be used in drainage areas up to 5 acres.
- ▶ Along streams and channels
- ▶ Across swales with small catchments.
- ▶ Around temporary spoil areas.
- ▶ Below the toe of a cleared slope.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Install along a level contour.
- ▶ Base of sand bag barrier should be at least 48 inches wide.
- ▶ Height of sand bag barrier should be at least 18 inches high.
- ▶ 4 inch PVC pipe may be installed between the top layers of sand bags to drain large flood flows.
- ▶ Provide area behind barrier for runoff to pond and sediment to settle.
- ▶ Place below the toe of a slope.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Sand bags are more expensive than other barriers, but also more durable.
- ▶ Burlap should not be used.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect after each rain.
- ▶ Reshape or replace damaged sand bags immediately.
- ▶ Replace sediment when it reaches six inches in depth.

OBJECTIVES

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



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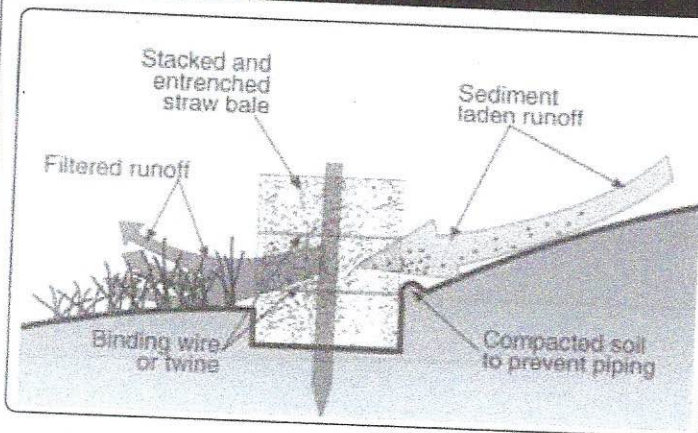
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

Temporary sediment barrier consisting of a row of entrenched and anchored straw bales.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Perimeter Control: place barrier at downgradient limits of disturbance.
- ▶ Sediment barrier: place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile.
- ▶ Protection of existing waterways: place barrier at top of stream bank.
- ▶ Inlet Protection.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Excavate a 4-inch minimum deep trench along contour line, i.e. parallel to slope, removing all grass and other material that may allow underflow.
- ▶ Place bales in trench with ends tightly abutting; fill any gaps by wedging loose straw into openings.
- ▶ Anchor each bale with 2 stakes driven flush with the top of the bale.
- ▶ Backfill around bale and compact to prevent piping, backfill on uphill side to be built up 4-inches above ground at the barrier.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Recommended maximum area of 0.5 acre per 100 feet of barrier
- ▶ Recommended maximum upgradient slope length of 150 feet
- ▶ Recommended maximum uphill grade of 2:1 (50%)

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- ▶ Look for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.
- ▶ Repair or replace damaged areas of the barrier and remove accumulated sediment.
- ▶ Realign bales as necessary to provide continuous barrier and fill gaps.
- ▶ Recompect soil around barrier 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

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

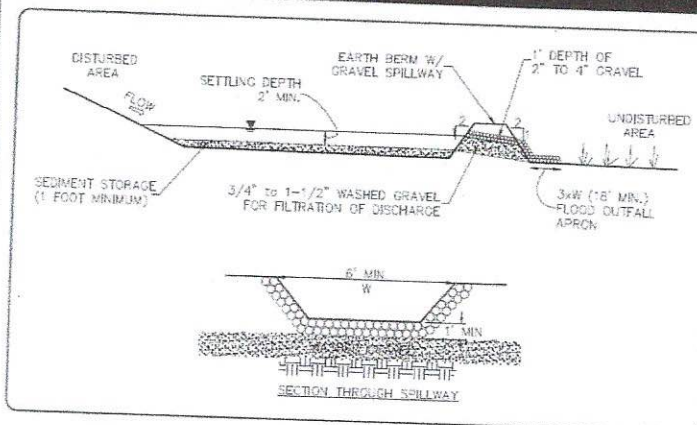
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

A sediment trap is a small excavated or bermed area where runoff from small drainage areas is detained and sediment can settle.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Temporary control for runoff from disturbed areas of less than 3 acres.
- ▶ Temporary control for discharge from diversion dike, surface benching, or other temporary drainage measures.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Design basin for site specific location.
- ▶ Excavate basin or construct compacted berm containment.
- ▶ Construct outfall spillway with apron.
- ▶ Provide downstream silt fence if necessary.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Should be sized based on anticipated runoff, sediment loading and drainage area size.
- ▶ May require silt fence at outlet for entrapment of very fine silts and clays.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect after each rainfall event and at a minimum of monthly.
- ▶ Repair any damage to berm, spillway or sidewalls.
- ▶ Remove accumulated sediment as it reaches 2/3 height of available storage.
- ▶ Check outlet for sedimentation/erosion of downgradient area and remediate as necessary. Install silt fence if sedimentation apparent.

OBJECTIVES

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



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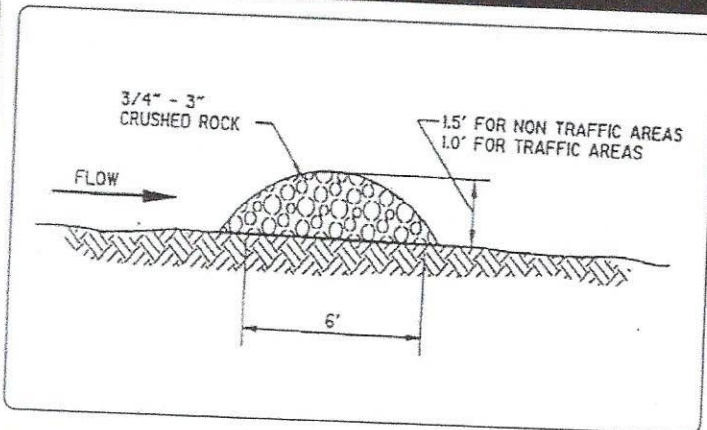
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low



OBJECTIVES

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



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DESCRIPTION:

A rock filter is made of rock 3/4 - 3" in diameter and placed along a level contour. A brush filter is composed of brush (usually obtained during the site clearing) wrapped in filter cloth and anchored to the toe of the slope. If properly anchored brush or rock filters may be used for sediment trapping and velocity reduction.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ As check dams across mildly sloped construction roads.
- ▶ Below the toe of slopes.
- ▶ Along the site perimeter.
- ▶ In areas where sheet or rill flow occurs.
- ▶ Around temporary spoil areas.
- ▶ At sediment traps or culvert/pipe outlets.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ For rock filter, use larger rock and place in staked, woven wire sheathing if placed where concentrated flows occur.
- ▶ Install along a level contour.
- ▶ Leave area behind berm where runoff can pond and sediment can settle.
- ▶ Drainage areas should not exceed 5 acres.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Rock berms may be difficult to remove.
- ▶ Removal problems limit their usefulness in landscaped areas.
- ▶ Runoff will pond upstream of the filter, possibly causing flooding if sufficient space does not exist.

MAINTENANCE:

- ▶ Inspect monthly after each rainfall.
- ▶ If berm is damaged, reshape and replace lost/dislodged rock.
- ▶ Remove sediment when depth reaches 1/3 of berm height, or 1 ft.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

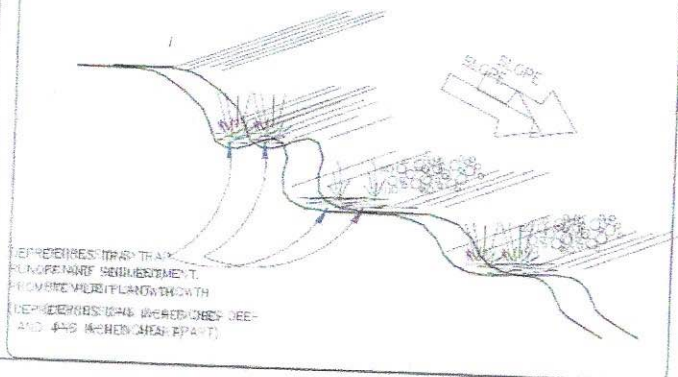
- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

**DESCRIPTION:**

Rough prep prepared working line areas using depressions and uneven surface. Depressions must be filled on prepared dot courses.

APPLICATION:

- Surface stabilization is appropriate for all construction that will not be receiving inspection within 7 days and that will be exposed less than 60 days (days of exposure to traffic are 60 days).

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Surface stabilization should be completed during initial road work activity.
- Surface stabilization should be completed before the equipment traffic is allowed on the road. The use of a slope should be completed before the front end loader is allowed to operate on the road. The use of a slope should be completed before the front end loader is allowed to operate on the road. The use of a slope should be completed before the front end loader is allowed to operate on the road.
- Avoid compacting soils during hauling as this inhibits plant growth and proper seed establishment. If track marks are visible, soil should be reseeded and covered with straw or mulch.
- Employ dust control (See Dust Control Detail Sheet).

LIMITATIONS:

- Will not withstand heavy rainfall.
- Slopes greater than 2:1 (50% slope) should be checked (See Engineering Detail Sheet).

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect for following any time wind and rain occur weekly.
- If erosion is visible, reseed (seed mix waterways) by hand or broadcast, perform maintenance on the area.
- For vegetation to establish, the area should be covered with straw or mulch.

OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Erosion Prevention
- ☐ Control of Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Soil Erosion
- ☒ Control Soil Erosion



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TARGET POLLUTANTS

- ☒ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floating Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ☒ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- ☒ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low