**DESCRIPTION:**

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

**Application:**

- ◆ Perimeter control: place barrier at down-gradient 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:**

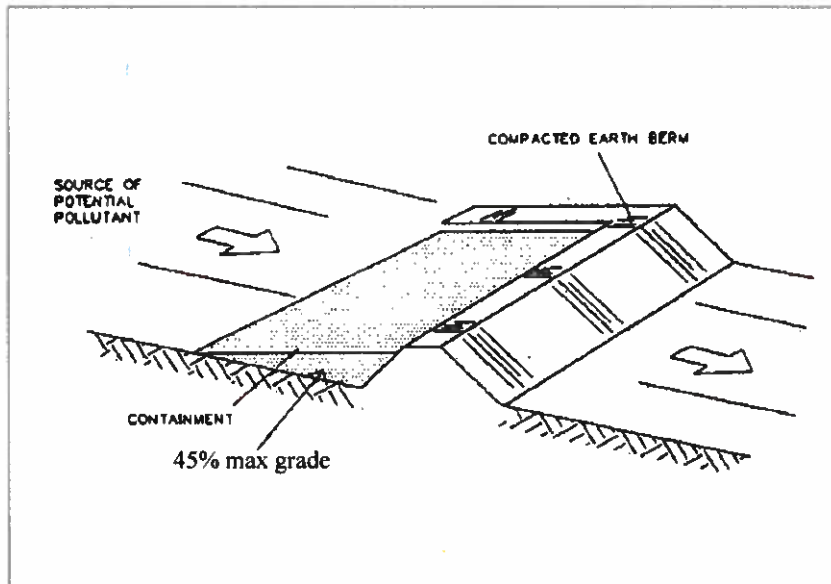
- ◆ Place posts 6 feet apart on center along contour (or use preassembled unit) and drive 2 feet minimum into ground. Excavate an anchor trench immediately up-gradient of posts.
- ◆ Secure wire mesh (14 gage min. with 6-inch openings) to upslope side of posts. Attach with heavy duty 1 inch long wire 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 up-gradient 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.

**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:**

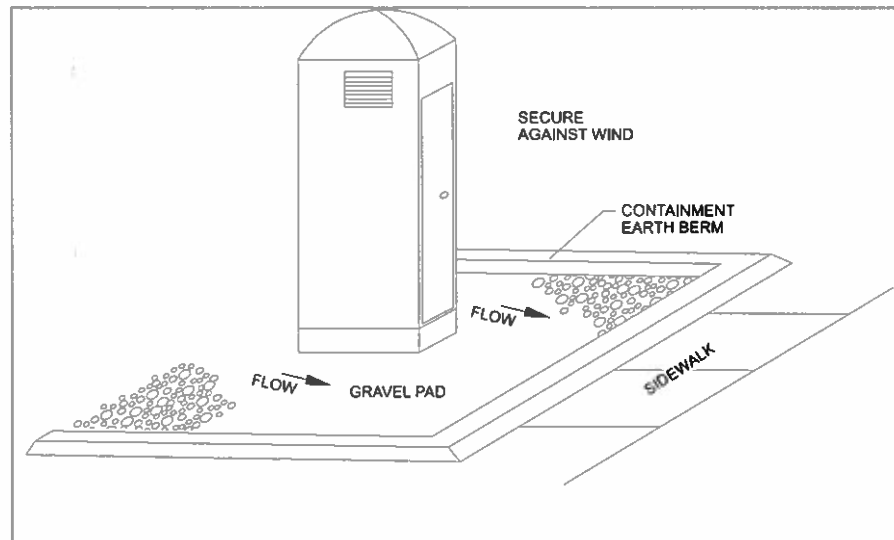
- ◆ Construct an earthen berm down hill of the area to be controlled. The berm should surround fueling facilities and maintenance areas on three sides to provide containment.
- ◆ Berm needs to be a minimum of 1 foot tall by 1 foot wide and be compacted by earth moving equipment.

**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.

**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:**

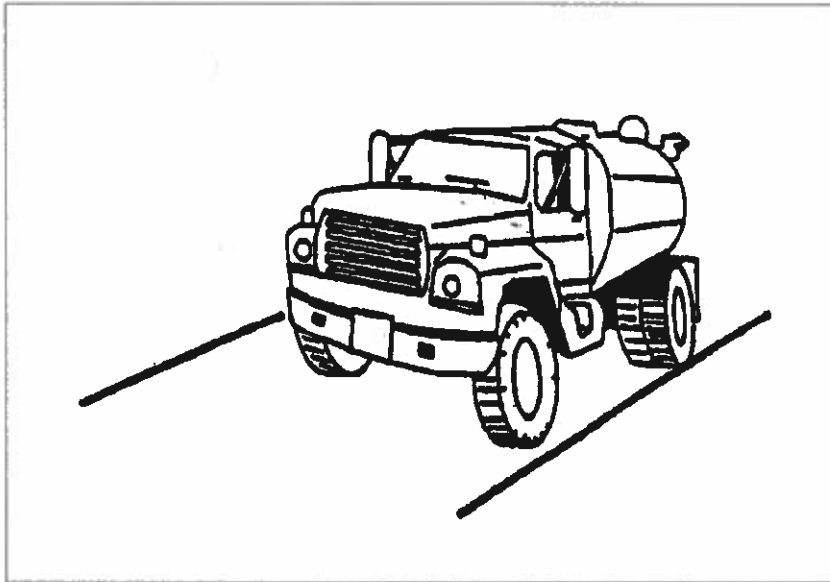
- ◆ Locate portable toilets in convenient locations throughout the site.
- ◆ Prepare level, gravel surface and provide clear access to the toilets for servicing and for on-site personnel.
- ◆ Construct earth berm perimeter (6" tall by 6" wide), control for spill/protection leak.

**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.

**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:**

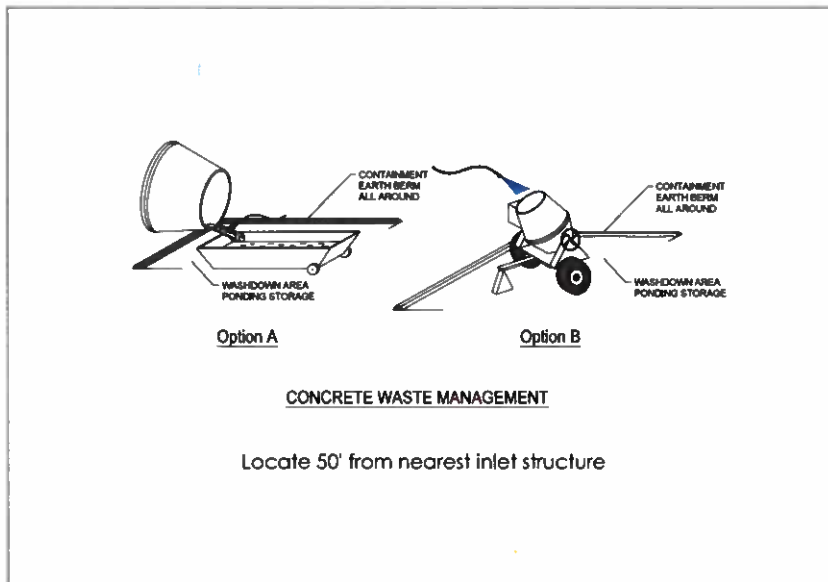
- ◆ Mechanical dust collection systems are designed according to the size of dust particles and the amount of air to be processed. Manufacturers' recommendations should be followed for installation (as well as the design of the equipment).
- ◆ Two kinds of street sweepers are common: brush and vacuum. 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:**

- ◆ Generally more expensive than manual systems.
- ◆ May be impossible to maintain by plant personnel (the more elaborate equipment).
- ◆ 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.

**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.

**APPLICATION:**

This technique is applicable to all types of sites.

**INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:**

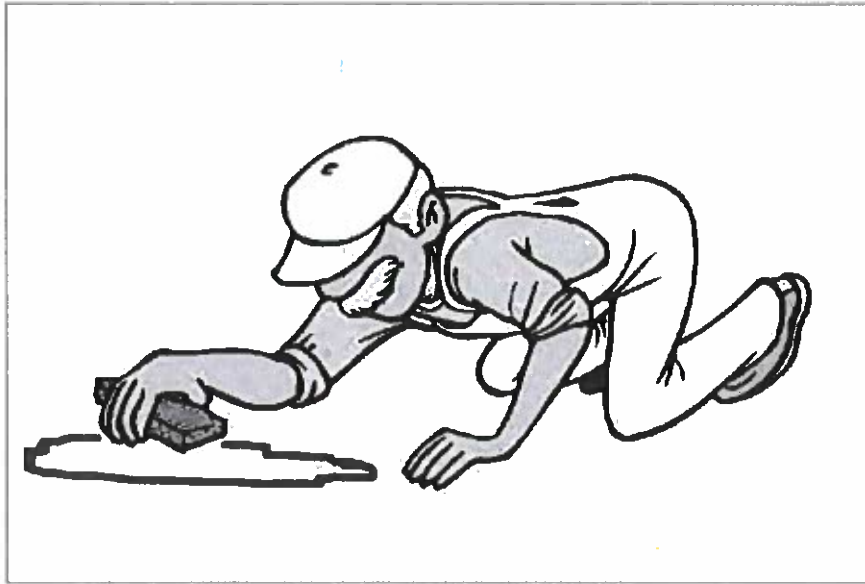
- ◆ Store dry materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- ◆ Minimize excess mixing of fresh concrete, mortar or cement on-site.
- ◆ Perform washout of concrete trucks off-site or in designated areas only.
- ◆ Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- ◆ 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. (6" tall by 6" wide).
- ◆ 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.

**DESCRIPTION:**

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

**APPLICATION:**

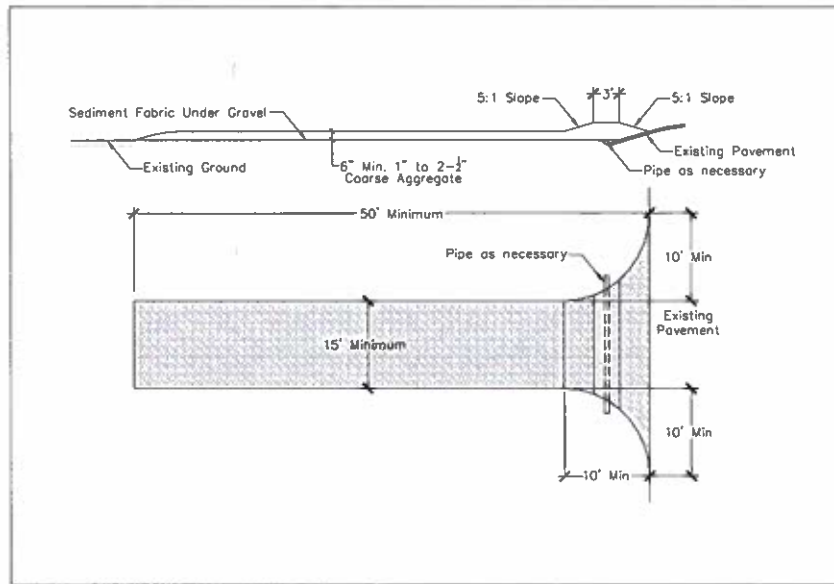
All sites

**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 the Salt Lake County Health Department (313-6700) for any spill of reportable quantity.

**DESCRIPTION:**

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

**APPLICATION:**

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:**

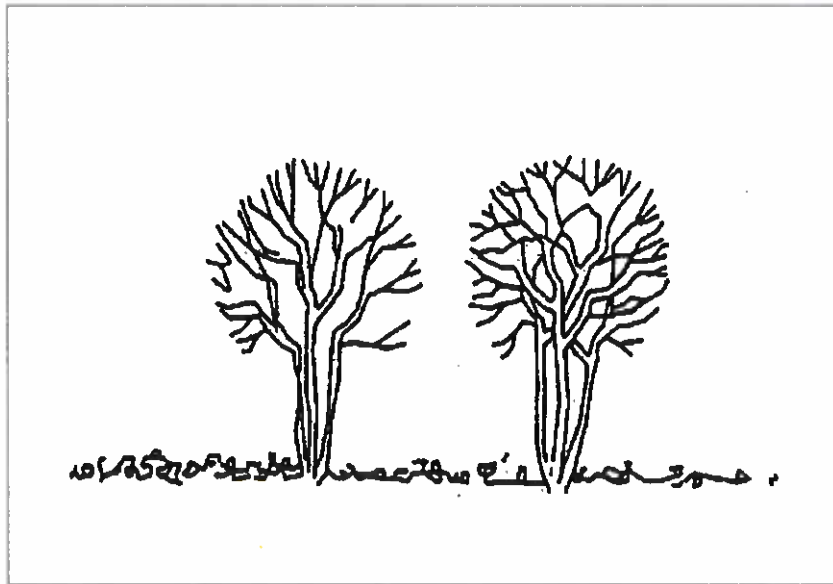
- ◆ Clear and grub area and grade to provide maximum slope of 2%.
- ◆ Compact subgrade and place filter fabric if desired (recommended for entrances to remain for more than 3 months).
- ◆ Place coarse aggregate, 1 to 2-1/2 inches in size, to a minimum depth of 8 inches.

**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.

**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.