

Erosion Control

Mulching

- Apply mulch to a uniform depth of 1–3 inches depending on slope. Straw should be crimped.
- Inspect for signs of thin or bare spots. Add mulch as required to maintain initial thickness.
- Eroded areas should be repaired and may require additional protection with an erosion



Hydomulching

- Apply in two directions in a uniform manner to cover all exposed soil.
- Seed can be added to the hydromulch. Most are biodegradable and use a green dye to visually assist with coverage.



Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Products & Turf Reinforcement Mats

- Use on bare ground that is susceptible to erosion, such as slopes and channels, and in locations where establishing vegetation may otherwise be difficult.
- Soil surface should be smooth. Inspect for signs of rill or gully erosion below the matting until vegetation is fully established.



Turf Reinforcement Mats Cont.

- Repair erosion, tearing, tenting, or areas where product is no longer anchored firmly to the ground.



Seeding (Permanent & Temporary)



- Newly seeded areas should be mulched and protected from vehicular and foot traffic.
- Inspect thickness of vegetation several feet above vegetation. Repair bare spots. Water and fertilize as needed.
- Bare spots, or eroded areas should be re-seeded immediately.

Temporary Slope Drain



- Flexible pipe/tube, runs from top to bottom of a disturbed slope.
- Inspect for leaking joints, pipe movement, erosion at inlet/outlet and seepage through the berm at the inlet.

Sediment Control

Silt Fence



- Maintenance is needed when accumulated sediment reaches approximately 1/2 of silt fence height.
- Repair tears and fabric post anchor.
- Remove when area is stabilized and the project is complete.

Stabilized Exit

- Remove any sediment tracked onto paved roadways.
- Rock exit, engineering fabric and any accumulated sediment should be removed when project is completed.



Filter Socks

- Secure with stakes.
- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches one-half of the sock diameter.
- If sheet flows are bypassing or breaching the sock during design storm events, repair immediately and augment with additional erosion and sediment control practices.



Inlet Protection



- Remove debris; may have to remove external devices seasonally to prevent street flooding and snow plow damage. Replace, when necessary.

Temporary Sediment Basin



- Inspect embankment for seepage, settlement or slumping, repair immediately by vegetating berms.
- Remove sediment when it accumulates to 1/2 of the wet storage volume.

Dewatering Temporary Sediment Basin



- Turbid water should not be discharged to storm sewers and streams.
- Use an environmentally safe flocculent.
- Periodically clean-out roll-off and basin systems and properly dispose of waste.

Velocity Control

Outlet Protection



- Consider at all pipe and culvert outlets.
- If scour erosion is occurring, consider additional stabilization methods.
- Vegetation surrounding or within should be well established with no bare spots.

Rock Chutes and Flumes



- Permanent at release point where runoff enters a ditch, stream, or lake.
- Inspect in Spring to ensure it is level. Correct movement caused by freeze-thaw, add more rock if needed.



The right size rock in the right place is key to success or the cause of failure with velocity control.

Velocity Control, cont.

Check Dams



- Spaced so that the elevation of the toe of the upstream check dam is equal to the elevation of the crest of the downstream check dam.
- Inspect for repairs until final stabilization is achieved.
- Sediment should be removed when it reaches one-half of the original dam height.

Diversion Structure



- Use around the perimeter of sites to prevent run-on of off-site flows over disturbed ground.
- Any damage to the vegetated lining should be repaired.
- Remove and properly dispose of all debris to provide adequate flow conveyance.

Good Housekeeping

Trash & Construction Debris



Contain, cover and remove debris from the site. Protect from wind and plug drainage ports.

Other Waste Management



- Locate away from storm drains.
- Unit should be staked down, if not on concrete.
- Maintain on a regular schedule.

Dust Control



Use water or environmentally friendly dust suppressants.

Secondary Containment



Use secondary containment if chemicals are used on site to prevent leaks.

Concrete Washout



- Wash water should be contained.
- Waste should be removed when container is full.
- Care should be taken to prevent soil contamination by using lined systems, roll offs or rock chute washouts.

Paints and other hazardous materials



- Paint, grout and thinners should be contained to prevent soil contamination or polluted runoff.
- Locate away from storm sewers.
- Washout containers should be staked down.
- Maintained on a regular schedule.

Dispose of any Hazardous Waste in a safe and an environmentally sound manner by contacting your local solid waste agency or landfill.

Soil Quality Management

Healthy Landscapes



Soil that isn't compacted and has plenty of organic matter is best for turf growth. The Iowa Stormwater Management Manual outlines two management methods to preserve soil quality; five management methods to restore soil quality for new construction and one management method to restore soil quality for areas with established turf.



Report Illicit Discharges

Waterloo Spill Reporting Hotlines

8:00 am—5:00 pm Monday—Friday

(319) 291-4312

After Hours and on Weekends

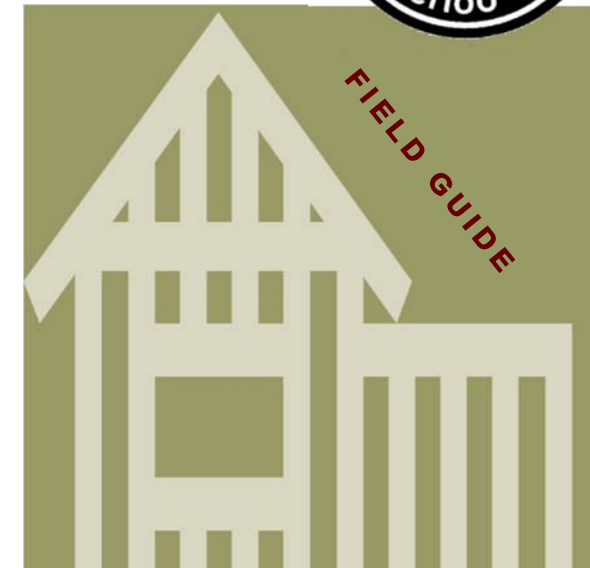
(319) 291-4553

Or report Spills On-Line, Anytime

Ci.Waterloo.Ia.Us/IllicitDischarge

CONSTRUCTION SITE RUNOFF CONTROL AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Best Management Practices



IowaStormwater.org