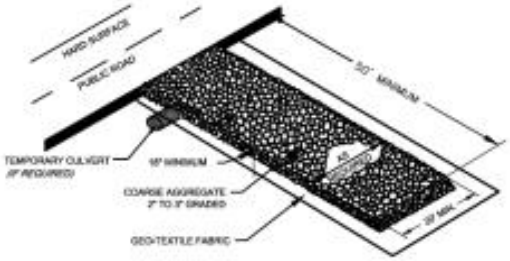
Construction Exits

Construction exits are defined points of access to a site that are stabilized to reduce the tracking of sediment (ie, mud and dirt) onto public roads by construction vehicles. They are an effective method for reducing the amount of sediment that is deposited on streets from the tires of trucks and other equipment. Construction exits are a preventive method rather than a treatment method, such as street sweeping, for controlling the amount of sediment that leaves your site.

Proper Installation

- Must be at least 50’ long or 4 times the circumference of the largest tire that will cross it
- Place geotextile material between the soil and the aggregate to prevent the rock from being pushed into the soil under wet or heavy traffic conditions
- Use rock at least 2” to 3” in diameter and lay at a depth of at least 18”
- Grade to prevent sediment-laden water from flowing down the construction exit and into the roadway



Maintenance

- Remove accumulated sediment routinely
- Replace aggregate periodically
- Lengthen the exit or use an alternative if excessive tracking occurs
- Direct equipment and vehicles to the exit

Alternatives

Wheel Wash

Trackout Control Mat System

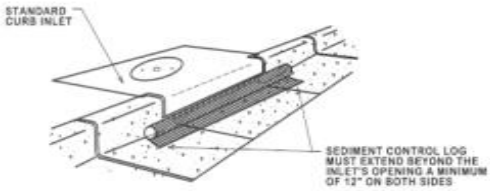
Rumble or Trackout Plates

Inlet Protection

Inlet protection is used to reduce sediment entering inlet structures by allowing sediment to settle or be filtered out before entering the storm drain system. It is one of the last lines of sediment control defense.

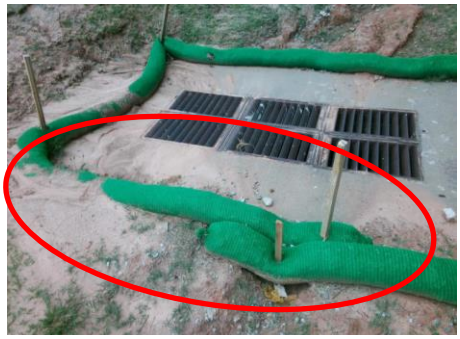
Proper Installation

- Install a permeable barrier around an inlet in conjunction with upgradient BMPs
- Protect the entire inlet, including any ground-level grating and/or hoods
- Protect all inlets in general proximity to the site that could be affected by site activities
- Consider inlet type, traffic, flows, safety and how device will be secured when selecting these BMPs



Maintenance

- Inspect for tears or rips that could cause a discharge to the inlet
- Inspect for flows that bypass the BMP
- Inspect for BMP displacement
- Remove sediment accumulations around BMP
- Remove sediment from inserts in a timely manner to avoid breakage and spillage



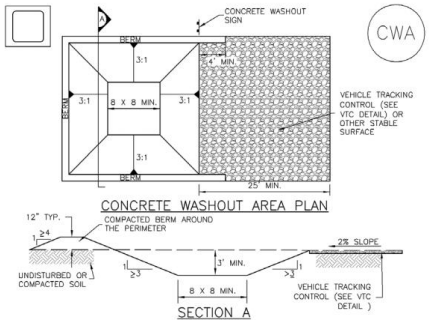
Examples

Materials Washout Structures

Materials Washout Structures are leak-proof structures used to collect and retain wash water from concrete work, paint and stucco work, drywall work, and other work that requires tools or containers to be washed. Washout from large and small activities must be collected and retained.

Proper Installation

- Use lined excavated pits, prefabricated washout containers, or aboveground bermed and lined holding areas
- Place structure in a convenient locations for users but keep it at leat 50’ away from storm drains, ditches or waterbodies
- Use signage and training to direct users to structure



Maintenance

- Inspect structures for proper sizing to contain all wash water without spills
- Inspect liner for rips and tears
- Replace structure or remove hardened material when structure is two-thirds full
- Recycle hardened concrete

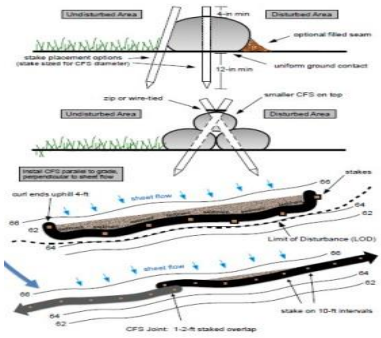
Examples

Sediment Barriers

Sediment barriers are used to retain sediment on-site by ponding stormwater runoff which allows sediment to settle out of the water. They consist of items like silt fence, compost socks, berms, or wattles. In order to function properly, installation and maintenance should be performed correctly.

Proper Installation

- Silt fence should be trenched in no less than 6”, backfilled and 100% compacted on either side
- Wattles should be trenched in from 2” to 3”; compost socks are not trenched
- Silt fence should not be used in concentrated flow conditions, such as in a drainage ditch
- Barriers should be placed on countours



Maintenance

- Inspect barriers for tears and holes
- Inspect silt fence for slumping
- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches 50% of the height of the barrier
- Inspect the barrier for weather degradation

Examples

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste management consists of practices that address the collection, handling, and disposal of trash in order to minimize its exposure to stormwater. Routine litter control and inspection of receptacles is very important for effective implementation.

Proper Installation

- Locate containers in areas with little flooding potential and at least 50 feet from waterways
- Cover containers when not in use
- Determine and use the correct number and size of containers necessary to adequately contain the waste generated on-site
- Educate personnel and contractors about proper collection and handling procedures

Maintenance

- Inspect containers for overfilling
- Inspect containers for watertightness and in-place bungs
- Inspect tarps for rips and tears
- Inspect containers for proper emptying
- Inspect site for litter

Examples