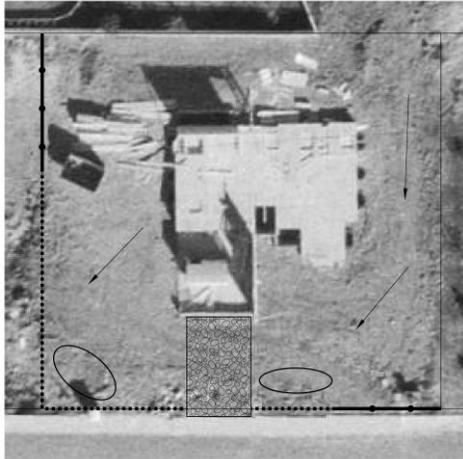


# BMP: Sediment Control on Small Construction Sites

SCSCS



## APPLICATIONS

- Manufacturing
- Material Handling
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Construction
- Commercial Activities
- Roadways
- Waste Containment
- Housekeeping Practices

## DESCRIPTION:

Control the perimeter, vehicular access, and the delivery of materials to small construction sites so that sediment, landscaping materials and other construction debris is not in the street. This BMP is intended to be applied to residential construction sites and small nonresidential sites.

## APPROACH:

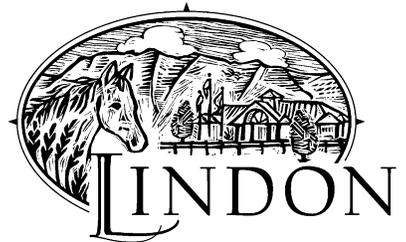
- Prior to any building construction on a site, identify the point of access to the property. This should generally be the location of the future driveway. Fence the remainder of the street frontage of the property, as well as side lot lines (as far as necessary to prevent access) with temporary fencing (silt fence may be used where silt fence is needed). This fencing is to remain in place until all construction or landscape material deliveries are complete. **No access is to be made at any point other than the designated point of access.**
- Control the perimeter of the site so that sediment-laden storm water does not leave the site during construction. This may involve sediment control measures such as silt fences, drainage swales or berms, straw or hay bale barriers, or rock check dams.
- Either utilize the curb cut or leave the curb, gutter and sidewalk in place (and replace it if needed when work is complete). **Do not place anything in the gutter, including dirt ramps.**
- Excavate for and place a bed of gravel or drain rock the full width of the future driveway (16' minimum), from the street to the garage. Place the rock to the depth necessary to prevent material delivery vehicles from contacting the on-site soils.
- At the proper time, the gravel or rock bed can be modified to serve as the base for concrete driveway placement. At that point, the concrete driveway will prevent delivery and other vehicles from coming into contact with on-site soils.

## LIMITATIONS:

- It may be necessary to pump concrete to locations away from the bed of gravel or rock.
- Parking of workers' vehicles may require that the bed of gravel or rock be enlarged to make space for vehicle parking that keeps the vehicles from contacting the on-site soils.
- Builders, subcontractors, material suppliers, vendors and other visitors to the site must be educated to adhere to the practices outlined.
- Landscaping and construction materials must be placed on the lot, not the street or walk.

## MAINTENANCE:

- Repair fencing as needed to maintain control of access.
- Repair sediment control measures as needed during construction.
- Replenish and dress up the gravel/rock area as needed during the course of construction.
- Any tracking of soil onto the adjacent street indicates inadequate performance of this BMP. Remove soil tracked onto the street at the end of any day that it occurs and take corrective measures to prevent soil tracking onto the street from recurring.



## TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substances
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses

- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

## IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

- High
- Medium
- Low