Site Notes

Date visited:__________

Site name:__________

Site location:__________

Streams onsite:__________

Drains to:__________

Weather:__________

Rain w/in 24 hours: Yes No

Type of Project:

- ☐ Commercial
- ☐ Residential
- ☐ Utility
- ☐ Roadway/DOT
- ☐ Other

Sediment Control continued...

Silt Fence

- Maintenance is needed when accumulated sediment reaches approximately one-half of the fence height.
- Repair tears and fabric post anchor.
- Remove when project is completed and stabilize the area.

Stabilized Exit

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

Pollution Prevention

Dust Control

- Use water or environmentally friendly dust suppressants.

Debris & Secondary Containment

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

Dewatering

Credit: D. Stenlund

- Turbid water should not be discharged to storm sewers and streams.
- Secure filter fabric, inspect for tears, repair.
- Use only environmentally safe flocculents.
- Periodically clean-out roll-off and basin systems and properly dispose of waste.

On-Site Waste Management

- Locate away from storm sewers.
- Should be staked down.
- Maintained regularly.

Waste Containment

- Paint, grout and thinners should be contained to prevent soil contamination or polluted runoff.
- All wastes must be disposed of properly.

Topsoil & Compaction Reduction

- Loosen soil by ripping or tilling 8 inches.
- Add compost / topsoil with high organic matter and low clay content.

Contact your local City or Educator member for more information

www.iowastormwater.org

Construction Site Runoff Control and Pollution Prevention

Best Management Practices

Iowa Storm Water Education Program ISWEP

FIELD GUIDE

www.iowastormwater.org

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 the thickness of the cover.
- Eroded areas should be repaired and may require additional protection with an erosion control blanket.

Hydromulching

- 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 food grade 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

Turf Reinforcement Mats continued...

matting until vegetation is fully established.

- Repair any erosion, tearing, tenting, or areas where the 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.
- Areas that have bare spots, or where erosion has occurred should be re-seeded.

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.

Velocity Control

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.

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 and add more rock if needed.

Sediment Control

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,

Filter Socks continued...

repair immediately and augment with additional erosion and sediment control practices.

Inlet Protection

- Use as a last line of defense.
- Clean out or replace to remove debris; may have to remove external devices seasonally to prevent street flooding and snow plow damage.

Sediment Basin

- Inspect embankment for seepage, settlement or slumping, repair immediately.
- Remove sediment when it accumulates to one-half of the wet storage volume and clear trash from basin, dewatering device and riser pipe. Vegetate berms.