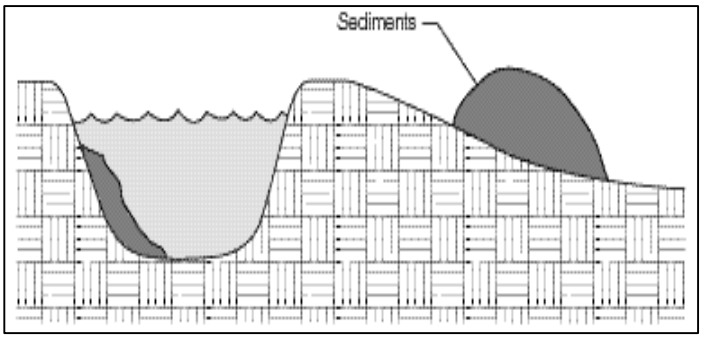

- Sediment Control
- Wildlife Protection
- Habitat Protection

Description

Practices to protect channel water from re-deposition of removed sediments or from erosion of material stockpiles such as soil, sand, waste concrete, waste asphalt, or materials smaller in diameter than 4.75 mm.

Applicability

- Channels and streams requiring sedimentation removal.
- Stockpiles of soil, sand, or materials smaller than 4.75 mm in diameter.
- Stockpiles of waste concrete or asphalt.

Approach and Standards

- For removing sediment, use a hydraulic or barge-mounted dredge to reduce the impacts to vegetation and wildlife on channel banks.
- Remove sediment to an upland site or landfill. If the stockpiled material is appropriate, it can be used to repair levee or maintenance roads, as road base material, or other reuse needs. Sediment should not be used to fill waters of the United States unless the responsible party that uses the material has all of the appropriate permits and approvals.
- Sediment should not be removed outside of the San Francisco Bay watershed to prevent the further spread of exotic species such as mitten crabs. Trucks should be cleaned before leaving the job site (see BMP EV-2).
- Create a stockpile for wet sediments at or nearby the removal site to allow for drying before disposal.
- Temporary storage stockpiles should be located so that runoff will not discharge to surface water outside of the active work area. The stockpiles could be located so that runoff is directed towards sediment traps in the active work area.

- In wet areas where a stockpile is not feasible, trucks may be lined with an impervious material such as plastic. Alternatively, the trucks could drain excess water by slightly tilting their loads and allowing the water to drain out to a sediment basin. Water should not drain directly to channels or city streets without proper water quality control measures in effect.
- Do not stock pile dredged sediments or silt removed from sediment basins in an area where runoff can redeposit sediment in the channel.
- At the off-site disposal area, all drainage outlets at the site should be protected from sediment laden runoff from the stockpiles by using one or some combination of the following BMPs:
  - ➔ Cover stockpiles with plastic sheeting in a manner to prevent rainfall from having contact with the stockpiled materials. Securely attach the plastic sheeting to the stockpile.
  - ➔ Cover the entire stockpile with an erosion control blanket(s). The erosion control blanket(s) should be installed as per the manufacturer's directions (see BMP SS-1).
  - ➔ Surround the downslope/downstream area of the stockpile with silt fences or hay bales (see BMP SC-7 or SC-5, respectively) as needed to reduce turbidity.
  - ➔ Divert all storm water runoff from the stockpile to a sediment trap or sediment basin (see BMP SC-6).
  - ➔ Remnants of any stockpiles should be swept up using dry sweeping methods, rather than hosed away.
- Individual site characteristics may require different combinations of the best management practices described above.

Limitations

- None.

Requirements

Maintenance

- Stockpiles should be located so as not to flow to channels or storm drain inlets without being treated first. Regularly inspect and maintain plastic or blanket coverings, sediment traps, silt fences, and hay bale dikes, as necessary.

Costs

- Costs in staff time for inspection and maintenance.

- Costs for materials (blankets, plastic, fencing, hay bales, etc.).

Training

- Train employees on correct placement of stockpiles, exotic species threats, and correct placement of and maintenance of erosion control blankets, hay bale barriers, sediment traps, silt fences, and plastic coverings.

References

Santa Clara Valley Water District, "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Best Management Practices for Construction and Maintenance Activities: Soil and Material Stockpiles, BMP No.: 106, July 16, 1996," *Final Best Management Practices Plan for the 1998 Sediment Removal Project*, September 18, 1998.