

Lake County Contractors' Workshop
for Stormwater Protection

*Best Management Practices
for
Construction Sites*

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What is Storm Water?

- Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage
- Pollutants include substances like:
 - sediment
 - concrete washout
 - paint rinse water
 - oil
 - waste
 - other substances



Construction Site Runoff



Getting Started

- Consider each stage of the project and phasing
- At a minimum, develop Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plans and Details for **PROPOSED and EXISTING Conditions**
- Implement the Site's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Post indication of permit coverage in prominent location
- Chapter 7 – Indiana Stormwater Quality Manual

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Selection
 - Erosion Control vs. Sediment Control
- Installation
- Inspection/Maintenance
- Alternatives
- Adapt. Every site is different...

Best Management Practices

- A BMP is a method, device, or practice for removing, reducing, or preventing pollution in stormwater runoff from reaching receiving waters.
- The following should be taken into consideration when selecting a BMP:
 - Drainage Area
 - Receiving Area (Field, Stream, Wetland, MS4)
 - Type of Pollutant
 - Type of Flow (Concentrated vs. Overland/Sheet)
 - Erosion or Sediment Control
 - Impact of Installation
 - Alternatives
 - **Prior Enforcement Acts**

Erosion Control

Implement effective erosion control, resulting in less sediment control

- Temporary Seeding
- Mulching/Polymers
- Erosion Control Blanket
- Blown and Crimped Straw
- Check Dams
- Construction Phasing
- Level Spreads and Rip Rap
- Slope Drains



Sediment Control

Sediment control is the secondary goal:

- Inlet Filters and Protection
- Sediment Traps and Basins
- Turbidity Curtains
- Floc Logs
- Sediment Filter Bags
- Silt Fence
- Coir Logs
- Filter Strips
- Construction Phasing



If the site is temporarily stabilized and the perimeter is secure, sediment control will be reduced. To start the SESC process...

Temporary Stabilization

**WEEDS DON'T
COUNT!**

As ervas daninhas não passam!

сорняки не проходят

喪服不通過

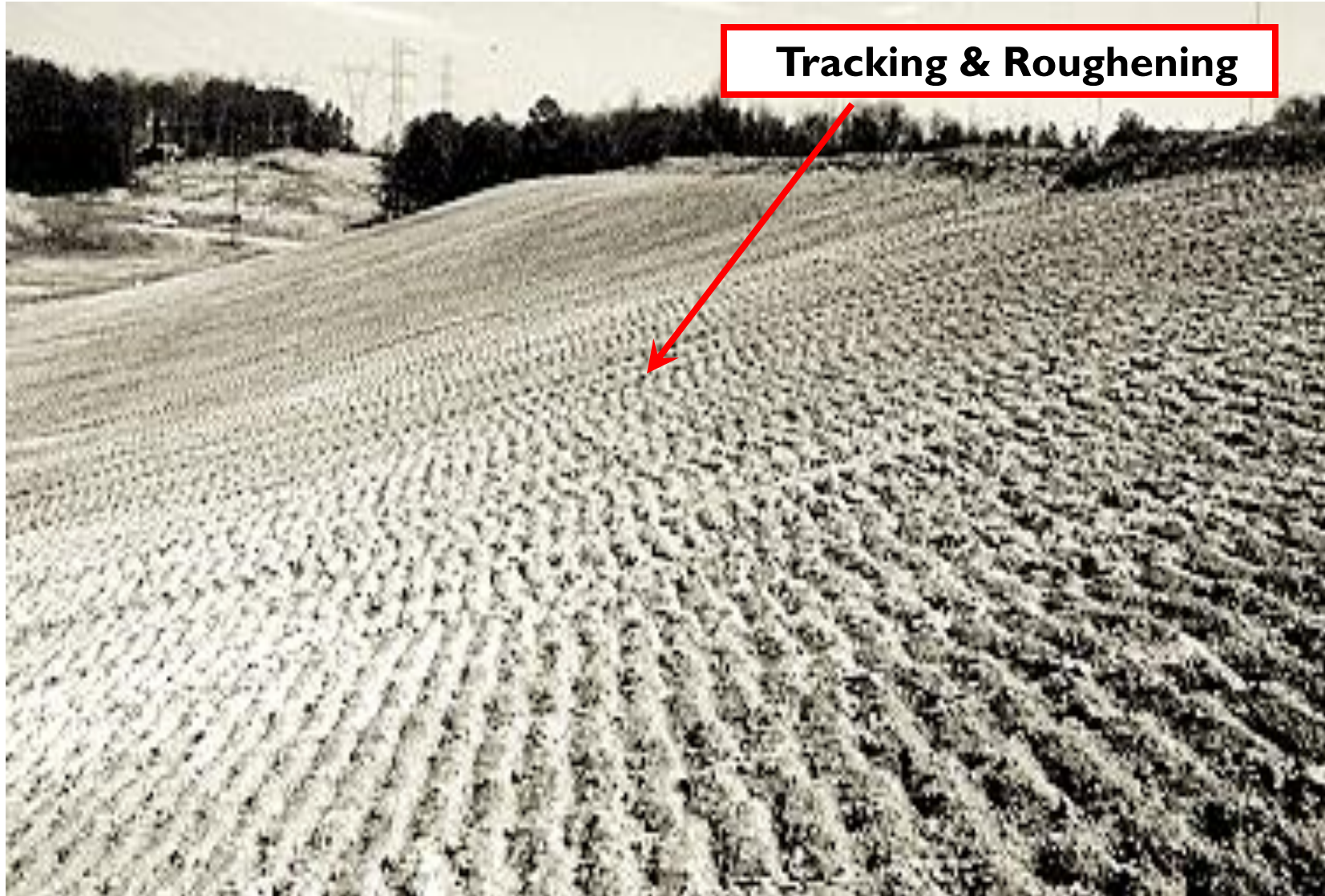
¡Las hierbas no pasan!



Temporary Stabilization

- Rule 5 Requirement
- If disturbed land sits idle for **15** or more calendar days, it should be stabilized.
- Best erosion control method for large areas
 - Seeding
 - Erosion Control Blanket
 - Hydro-Mulching
 - Polymers
 - Bonded Fiber Matrix
 - Combinations

Stabilization Practice: Straw Mulch



Tracking & Roughening

Stabilization Practice: Hydro-Mulch



Stabilization Practice: Temporary Seeding



Dust Control

- Spraying water and tilling are simple ways to control dust. Be careful with water application.
- New technologies continue to develop – Spray-on applications (Tackifiers, polymers, resins, emulsion chemicals, etc.).
 - Confirm they are environmentally friendly
- **Can trigger a regulatory inspection**



Erosion Control Blanket



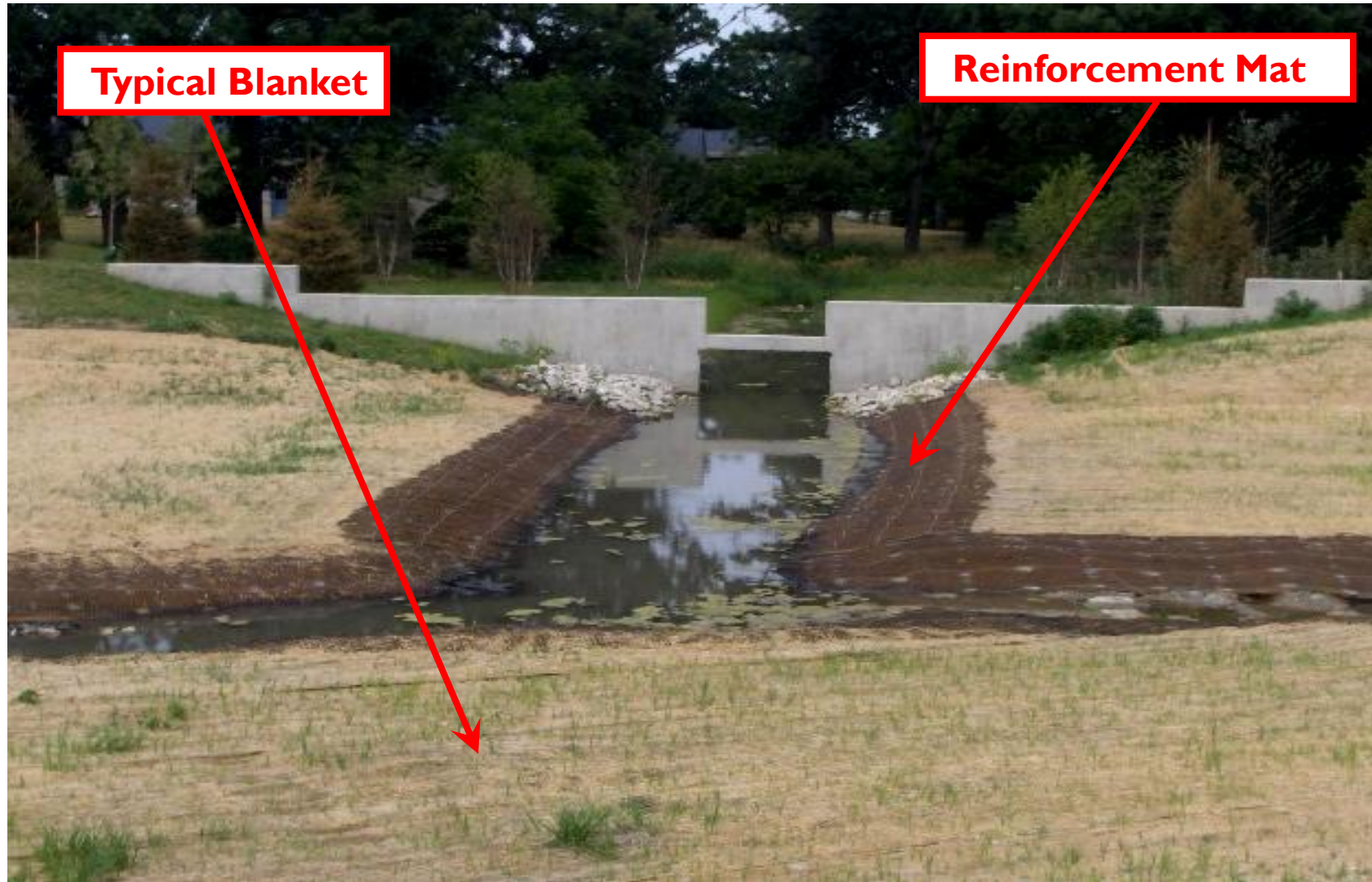
Installation

- Trenched-in
- Unrolled parallel to primary direction of flow
- Overlapped in the direction of flow
- Direct contact with soil
- Staple Patterns

Erosion Control Blanket



Erosion Control Blanket



Typical Blanket

Reinforcement Mat

Log Matting Access Roads



Silt Fence

- Tributary area to fence is appropriate
- Trenched into ground
- Backfilled
- Stake spacing w/ lath
 - 6 ft. no mesh, 8 ft. w/
- Wire Backing (if required)
- Sometimes double row
- Not for Concentrated Flow
- Initial Installations
- **NOT A FIX ALL!**



TRENCHED IN?

Silt Fence Indicating Natural Resource Area



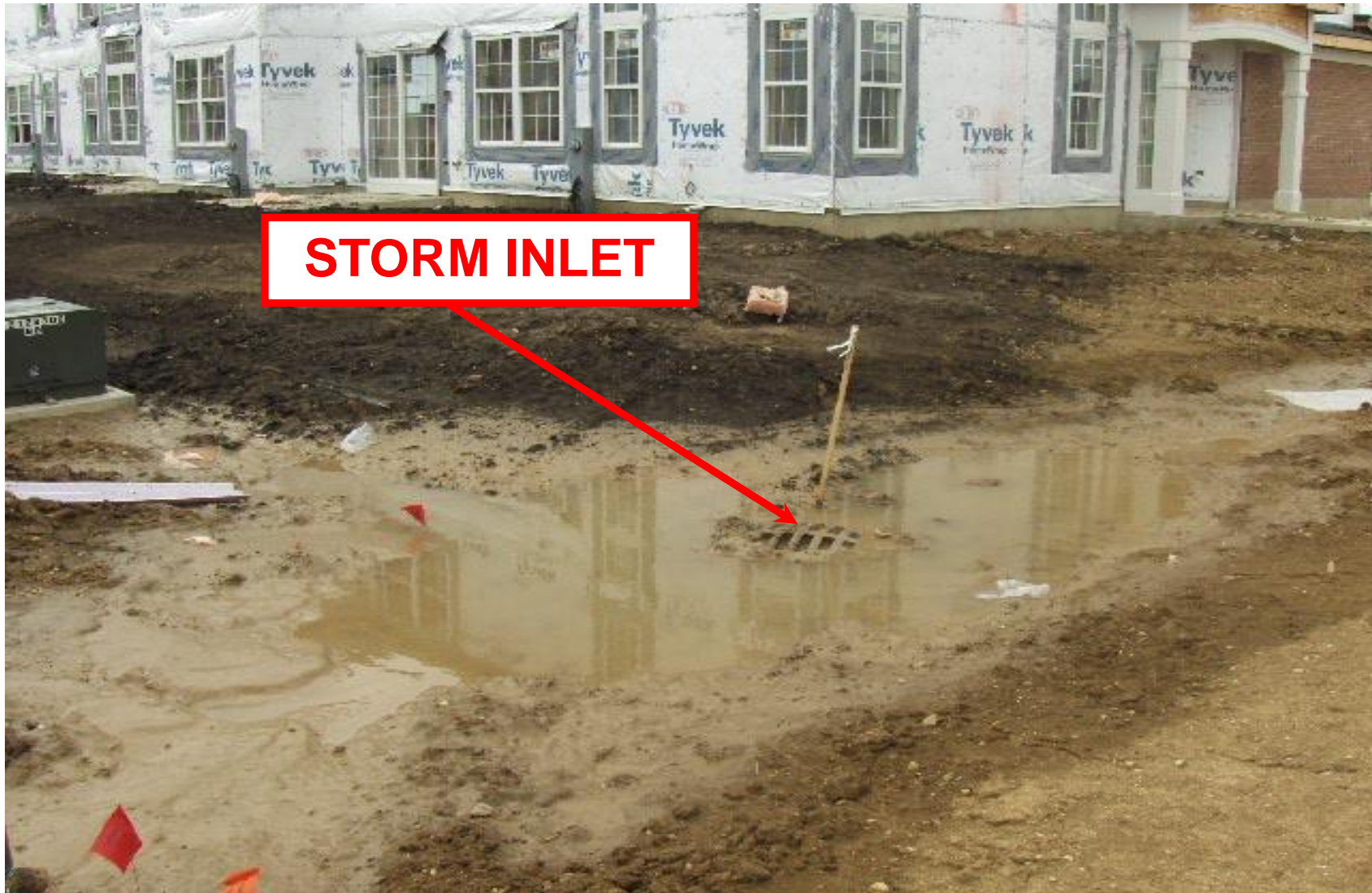
Silt Fence Indicating an Erosion Problem...



Inlet Protection

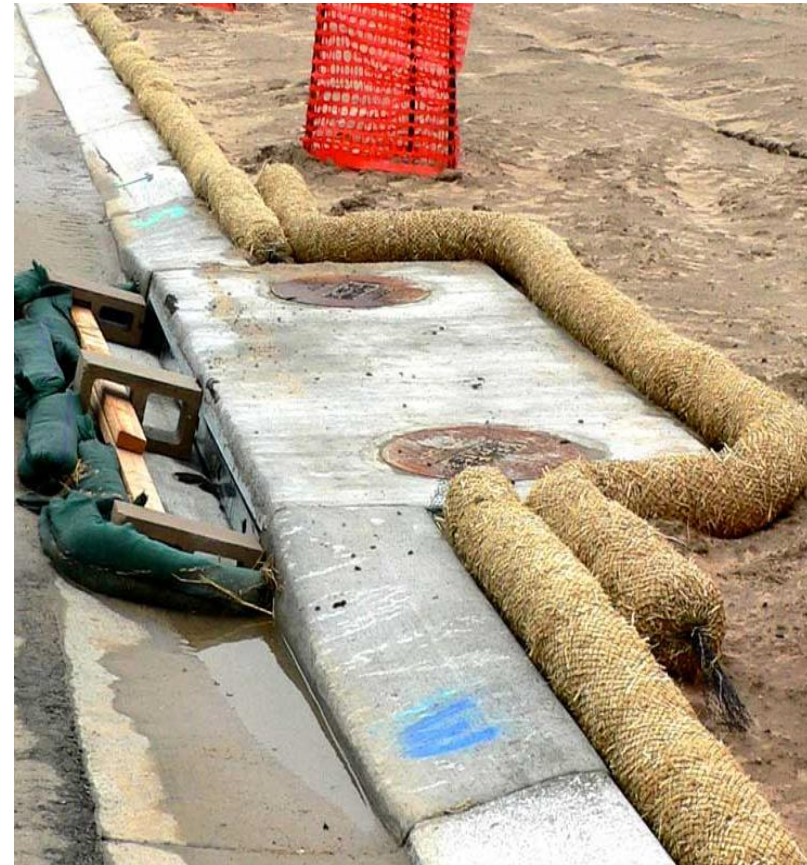
- Choose the appropriate BMP for each situation.
- Types of inlet protection include:
 - Pre-Fabricated Devices
 - Filter Baskets
 - Wattles
 - Stone
 - Vegetated Buffers
 - Silt Fence (if installed correctly), not under RIMs
 - Any combination of the above

Inlet Protection

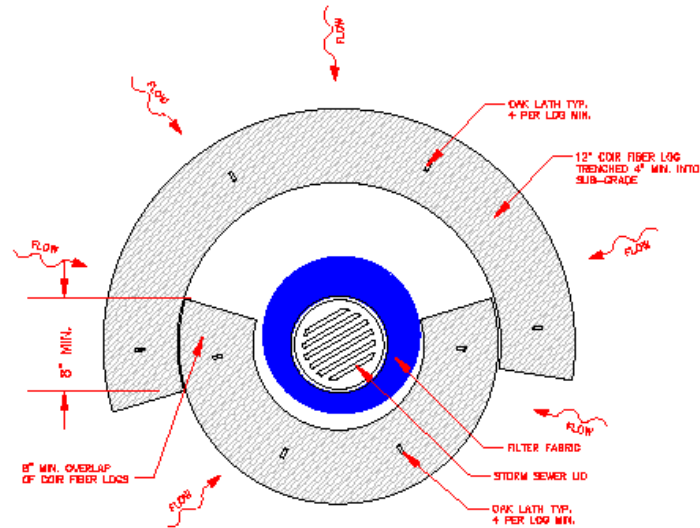


Wattles to Replace Straw Bales

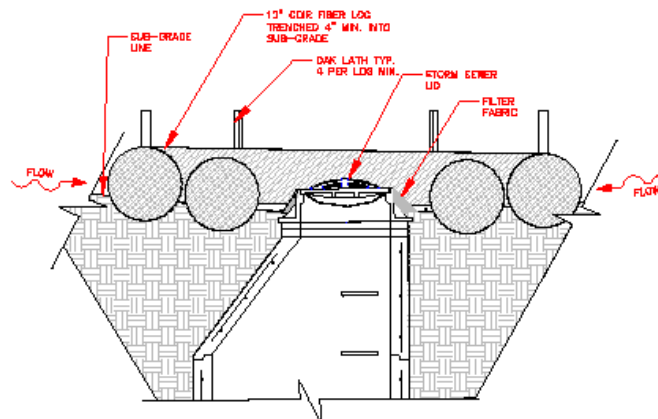
- Can be used in different applications
 - Ditch Checks
 - Bank Stabilization
 - Perimeter Control



Inlet Protection: Wattles



YARD GRATE INLET PROTECTION
PLAN VIEW



YARD GRATE INLET PROTECTION
SECTION

Inlet Protection: Wattles



06/13/2007



Inlet Protection: Wattles Shortcomings...



Prefabricated: Long Term and High Flow



06/23/2007



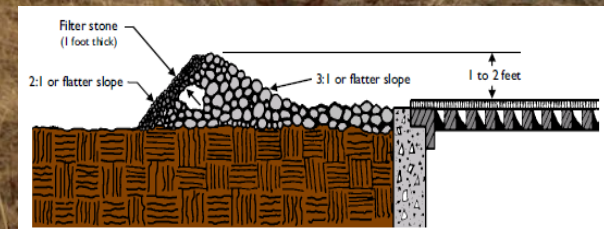
Prefabricated: Long Term and High Flow



1 Ac or less tributary area

Stone Inlet Protection

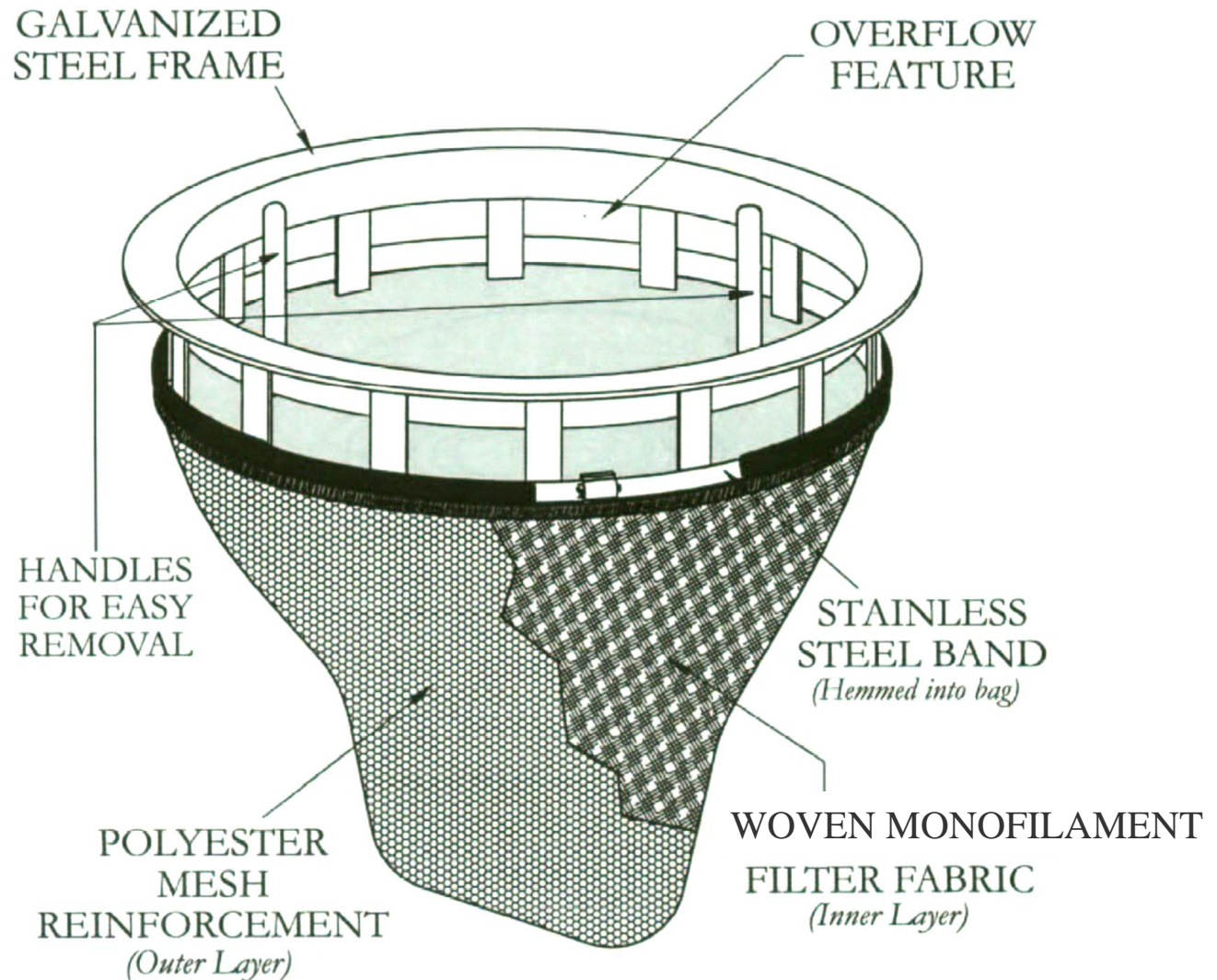
Existing Vegetation Undisturbed
INDOT Agg. No. 5



Street Inlet Protection



Inlet Protection: Filter Baskets



Filter Basket



Result of Failing to Maintain Inlet Protection



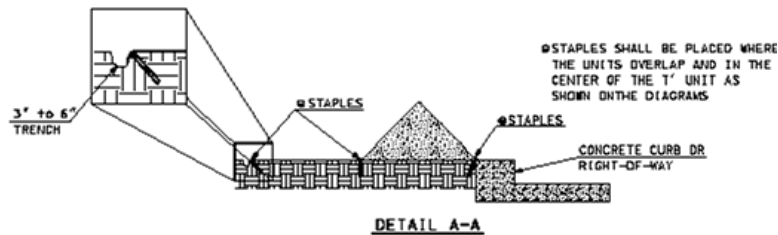
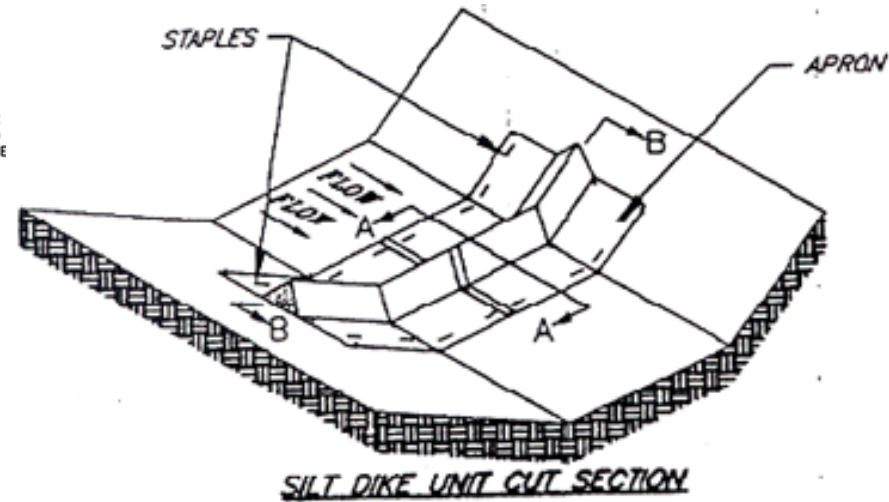
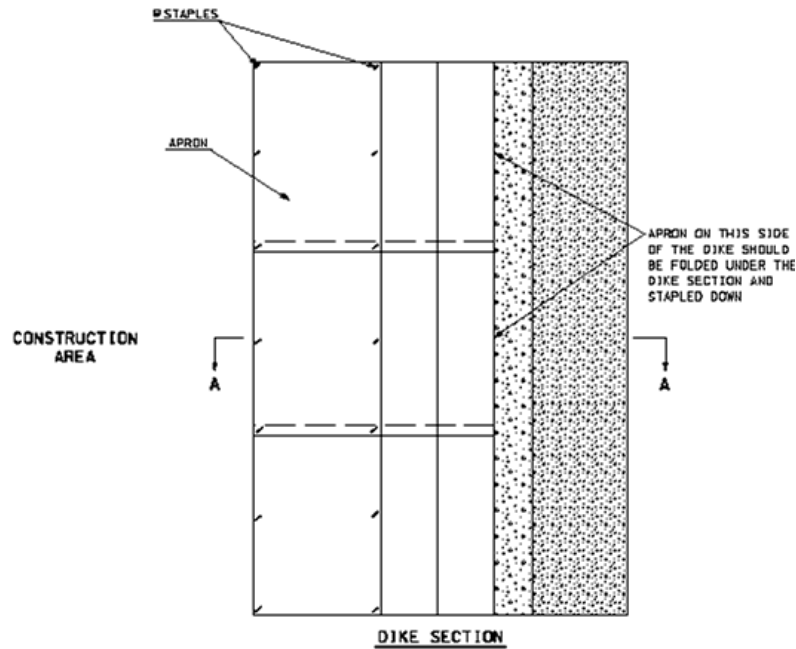
Vegetated Buffers

- Establish dense vegetation
- Width is determined by drainage area
- Combine with other BMPs
- Slows flow to promote infiltration and trapping
- Works well along paved roads/right of ways
- Not intended for concentrated flows
- More common in rural settings



Triangular Silt Dikes

TRIANGULAR SILT DIKE INSTALLATION FOR CONTINUOUS BARRIER



Silt Dike Versatility

- Bale Alternative
- Durable
- Used in Direct Flows
- Perimeter Control
- Diversions
- Reusable



Check Dams...Looks Good?

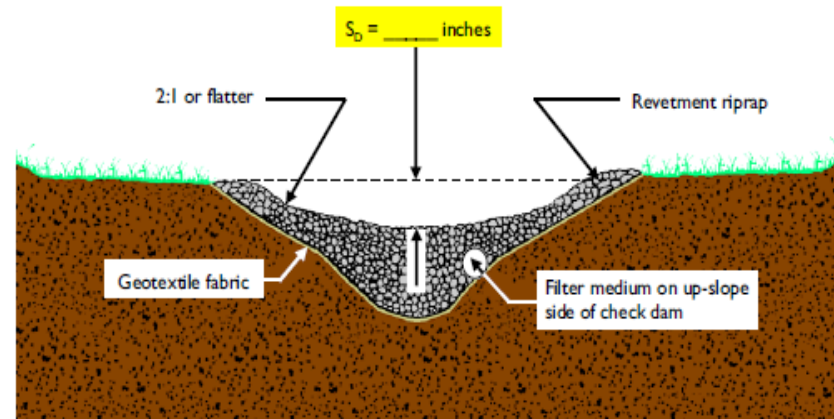


Check Dams... Take Your Mulligan



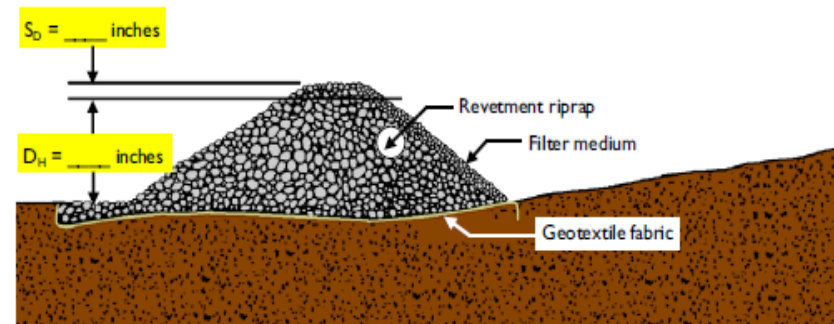
Rock Check Dams

- Proper Stone Size
 - Riprap (INDOT Agg. No. 8)
 - 3-Inch Face stone
- Concentrated Flow
- Require Maintenance
- 2:1 Max Side Slopes
- 2-ft Max Height
- Maximum Height
- Drainage Area
 - 2 Ac or less



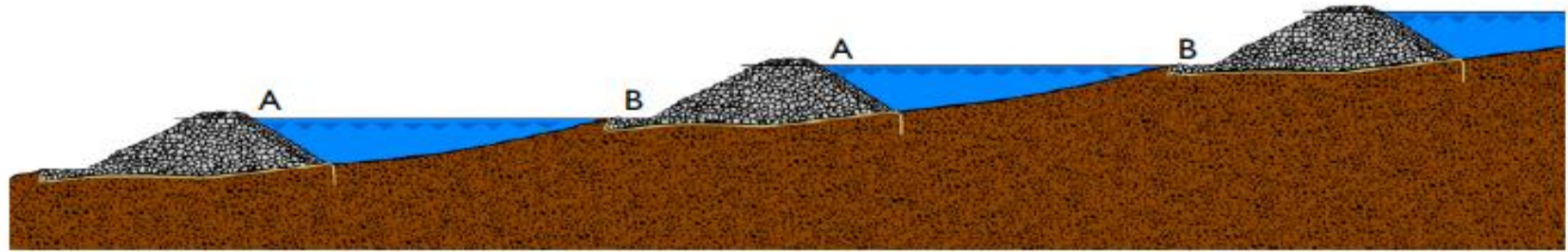
S_D = Spillway Depth

NOTE: For minimum dimensions see the "Specifications" section of this measure.



D_H = Dam Height
 S_D = Spillway Depth

Rock Check Dams



A = Crest of Dam
B = Toe of Dam

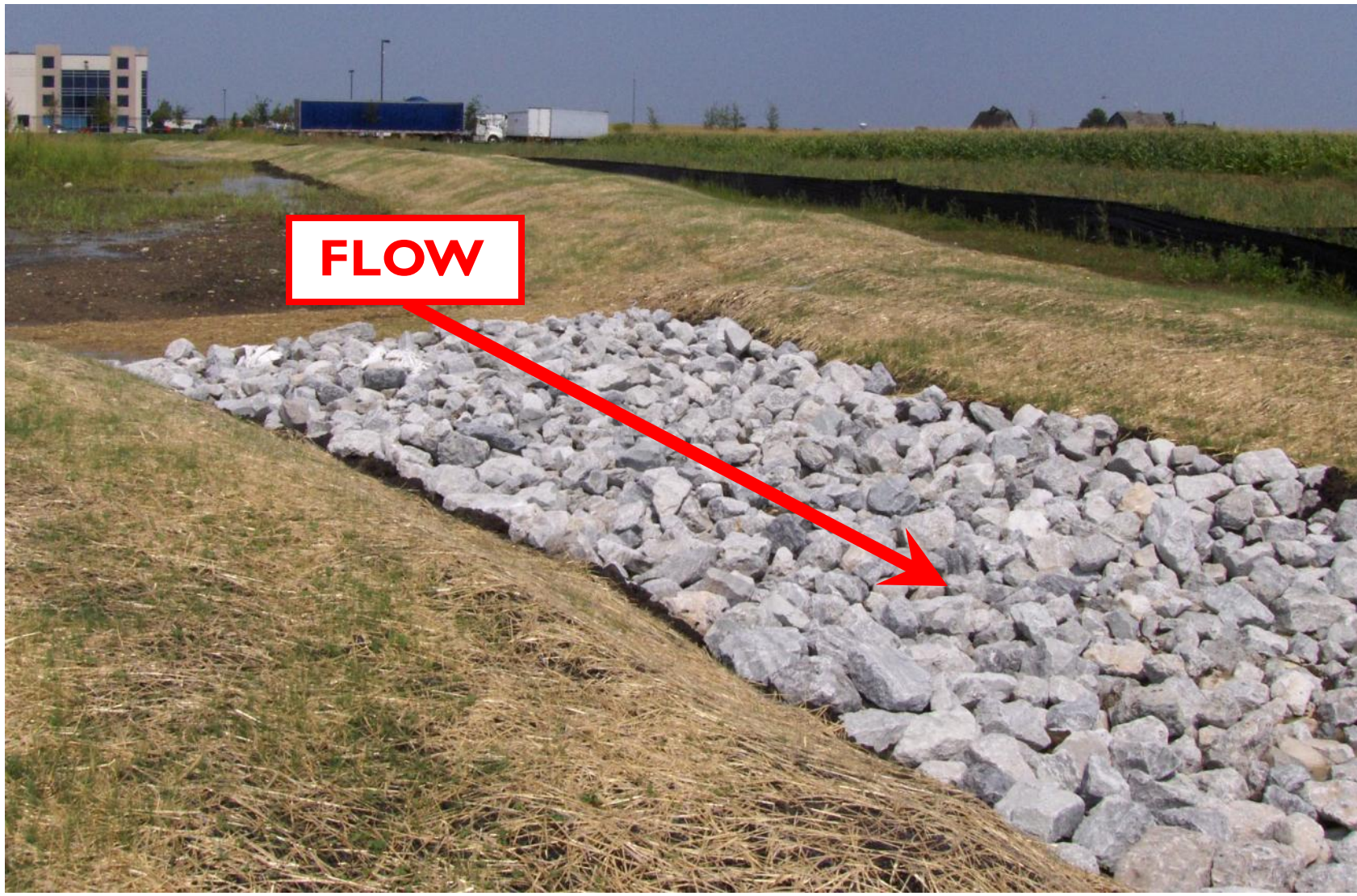


Diversions



FLOW

Diversion with Riprap Swale



Pump Around Diversion



Hard Pipe Diversion

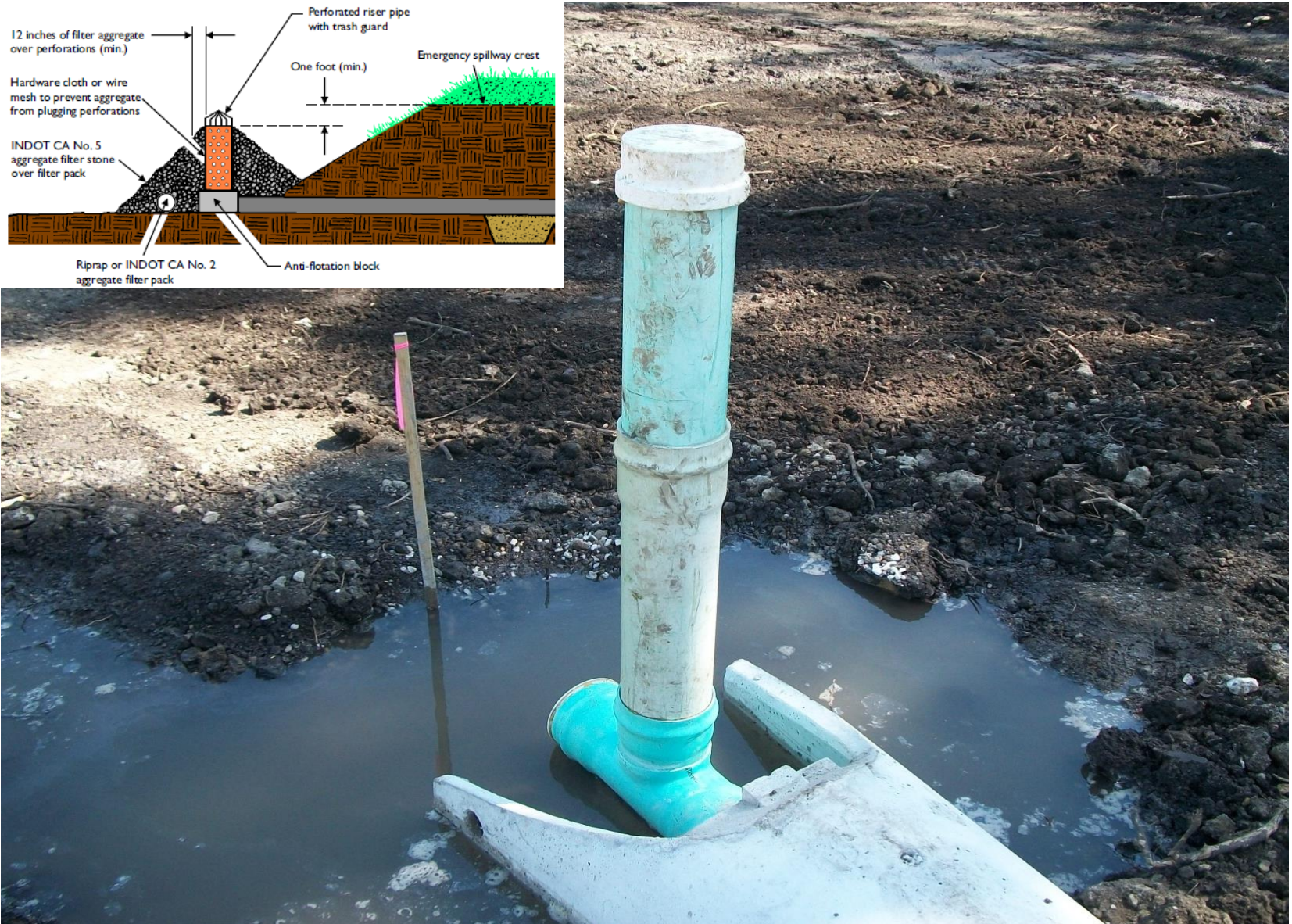
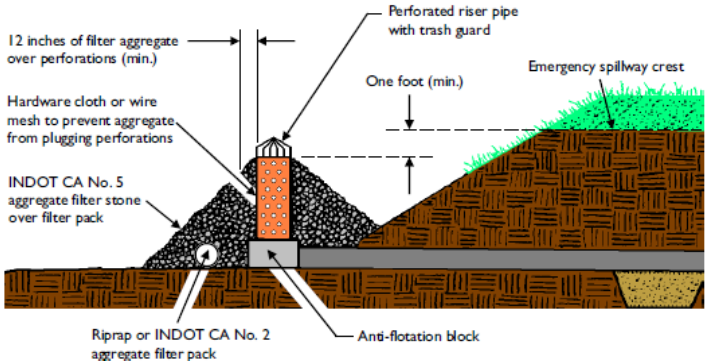


Detention Basins

- Basins are a BMP.
- Can be over excavated and used as a sediment basin.
- Construct as soon as possible
- Immediately stabilize after grading.
- Install BMPs at outfalls
- Monitor Discharges



Perforated Riser Detention Basins



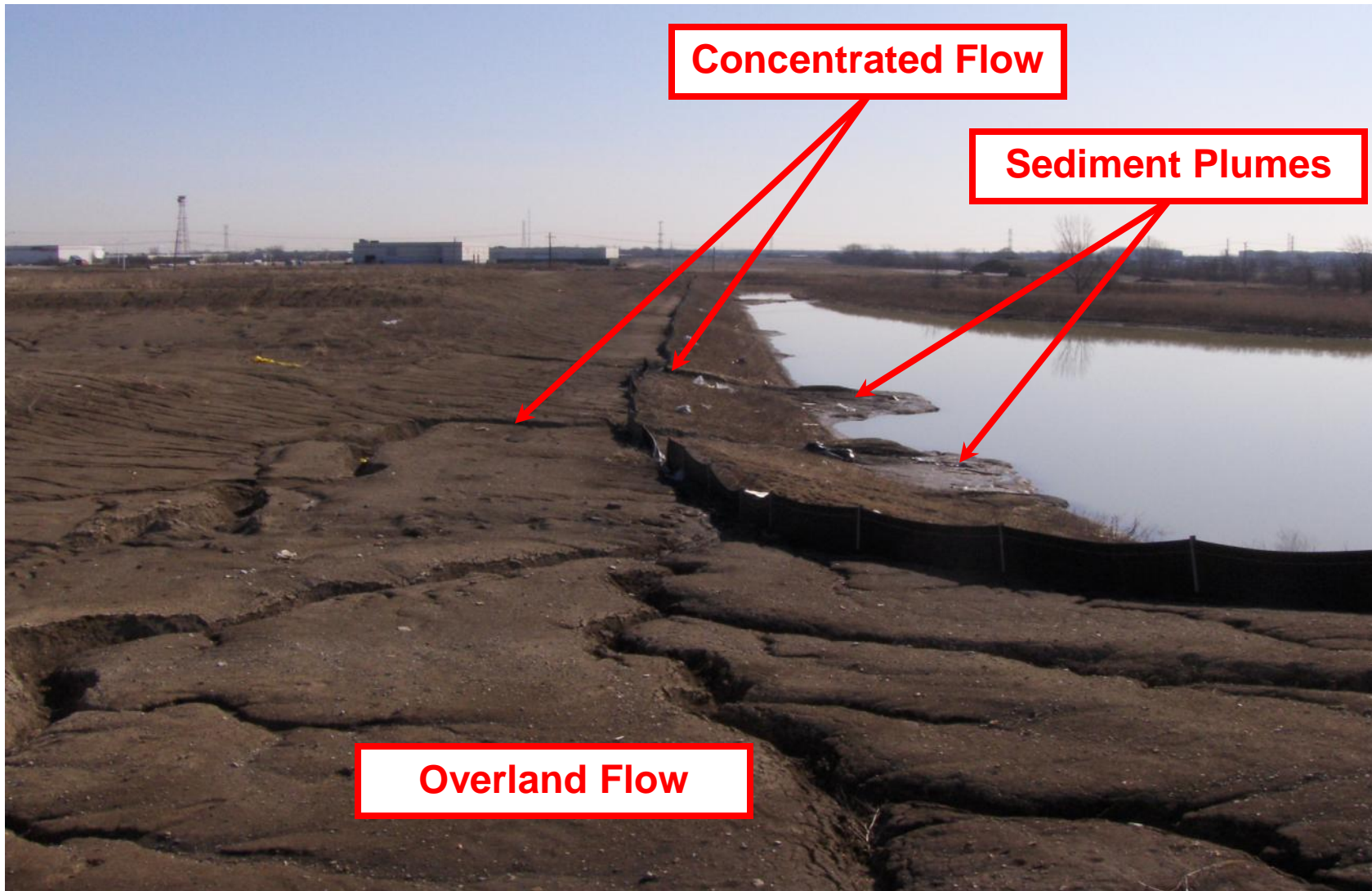
Basin Management: Construction Phasing...Looks Good?



Basin Management: Construction Phasing



Basin Management



Concentrated Flow

Sediment Plumes

Overland Flow

Control Overland Flow

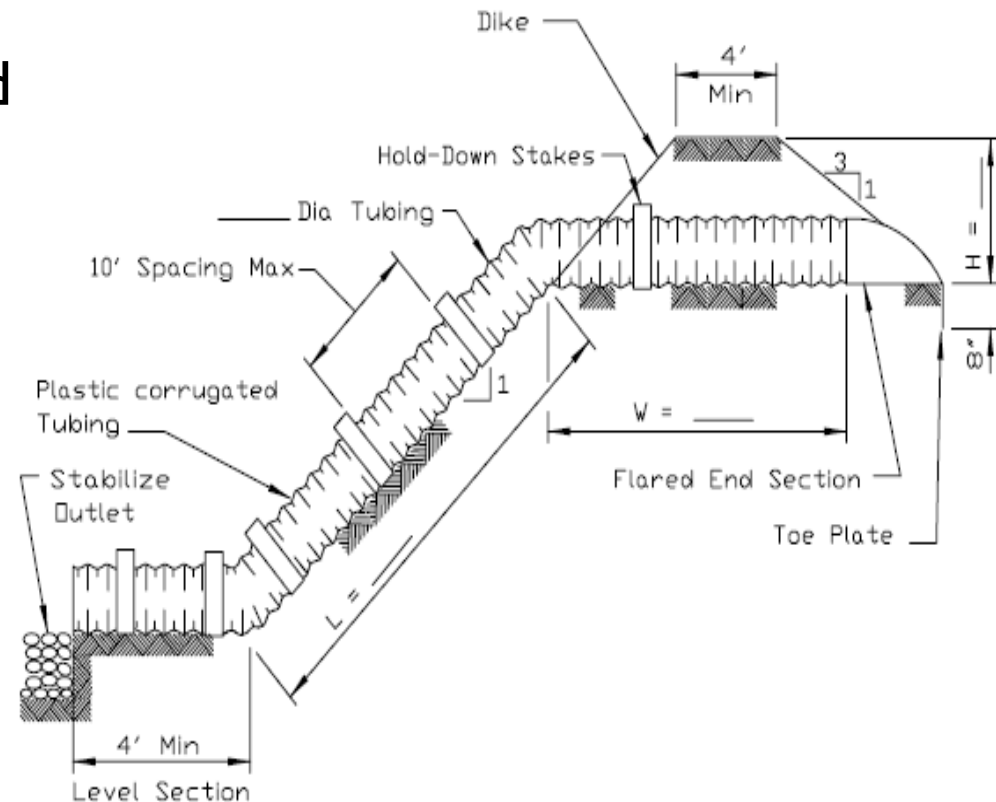


Riprap Swale for Overland Flow



Slope Drains

- HDPE or PVC Plastic
- Used on slopes with temporary concentrated flow
- Stabilize inlet and outlet
- Alternative to stone swale.
- Allows for vegetation to establish
- Combine with Floc?



Slope Drains



OUTLET PROTECTION

Outlet Protection: Rip Rap



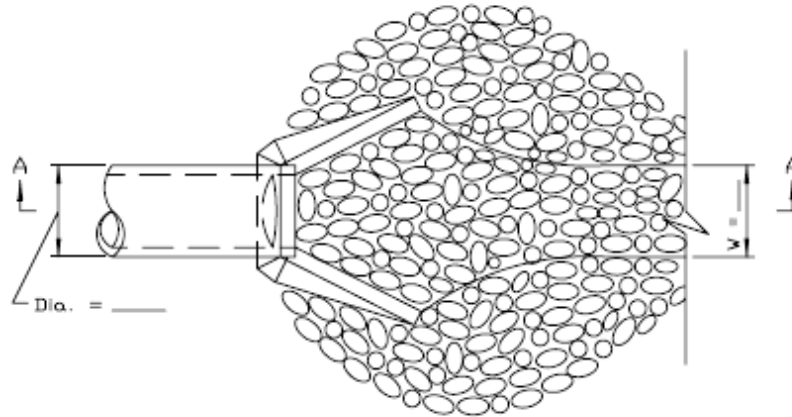
Riprap Outlet Protection

- Apron Sizing
- Stone Sizing
- Evidence of erosion, scour, slumping, etc?
- Sediment deposited on stone...check inlet protection?

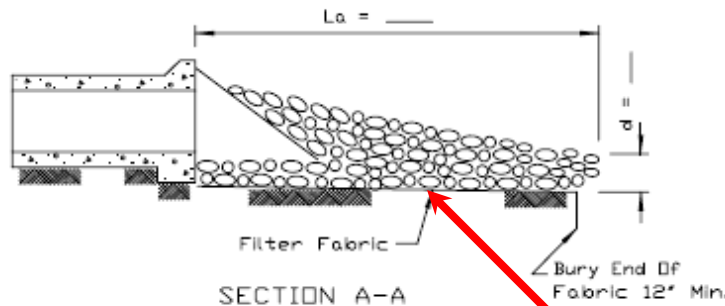


Outlet Protection: Rip Rap

Pipe Outlet To Well-Defined Channel

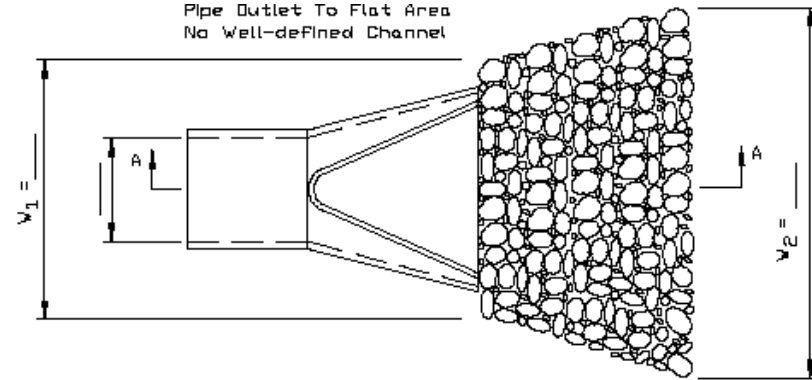


PLAN

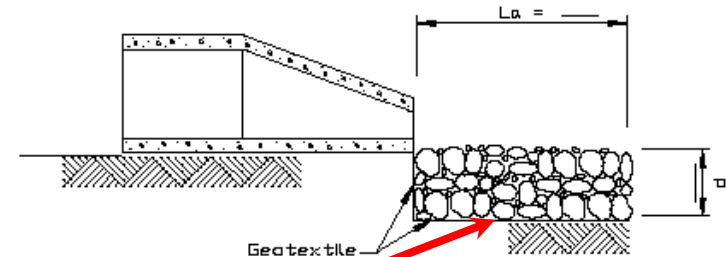


SECTION A-A

Pipe Outlet To Flat Area
No Well-defined Channel



PLAN



SECTION A-A

NOTES:

1. The filter fabric shall meet the requirements in material specification 592 GEOTEXTILE Table 1 or 2, class I, II or III.
2. The rock riprap shall meet the IDOT gradation _____.
3. The riprap shall be placed according to construction specification 61 LOOSE ROCK RIPRAP. The rock may be equipment placed.

NOTES:

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GEO-TEXTILE FABRIC

Sedimentation



Proper Outlet Protection

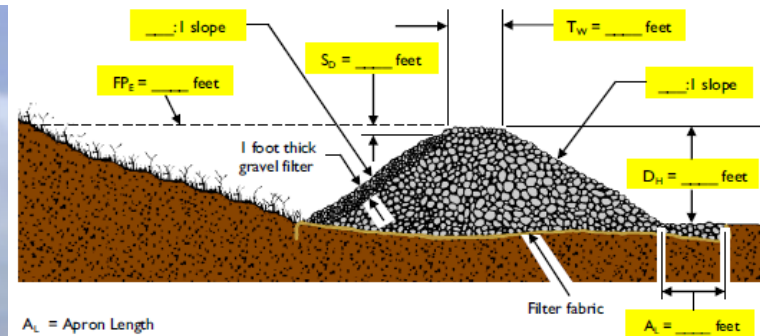


Sediment Traps/Basins

- Appropriately sized for tributary
 - Traps for drainage area of 1-5 acre
 - Basins for drainage area greater than 5 acres.
 - Basins have an outfall
- Appropriate Residence Time (2 Yr Max)
- Outflow is stabilized
- Pre-sized on plans by design engineer
- Perform maintenance as necessary (1/2 full)

Sediment Traps/Basins

Notch for Overflow



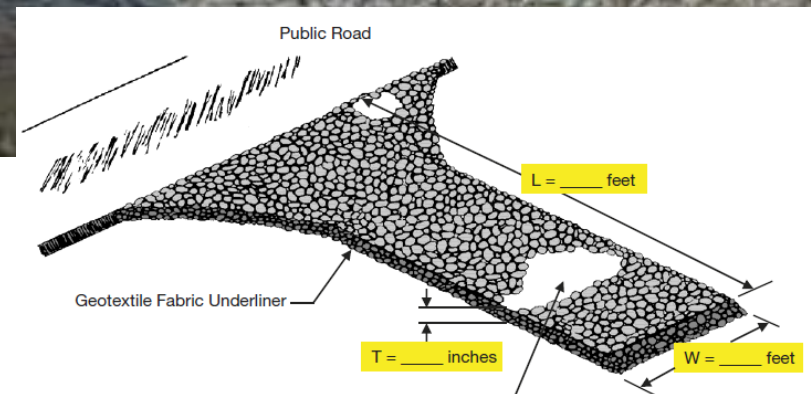
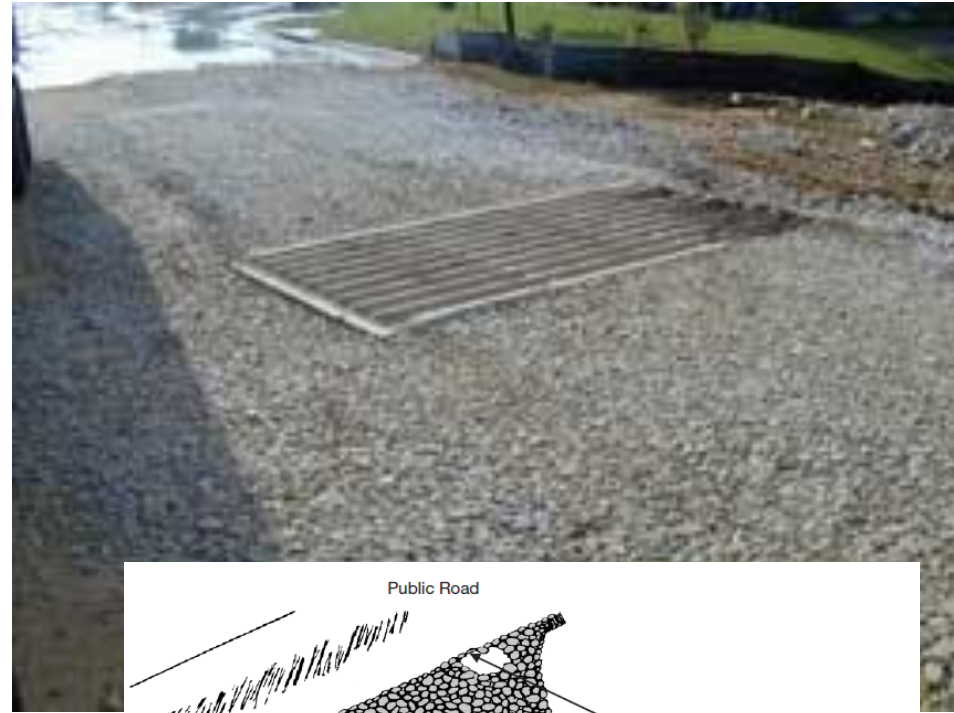
- A_L = Apron Length
- D_H = Dam Height
- FP_E = Flood Pool Elevation
- S_D = Spillway Depth
- T_W = Top Width



INDOT Agg. No. 5

Construction Entrance / Exit

- Install at:
 - Concrete Washout
 - Construction Roads
- Proper size
- Correct materials used to construct
 - **Fabric Installed**
- Remove accumulated sediment, install new stone, as applicable
- Initial Installation



INDOT CA No. 2 Aggregate
Top-Dress First 50 Feet Adjacent to
Public Roadway with 2-3 Inches of
INDOT CA No. 53 Aggregate (optional)

L = Ingress/Egress Pad Length
W = Ingress/Egress Pad Width
T = Aggregate Thickness

Construction Entrance / Exit



Internal Access Location

Construction Entrance / Exit

Individual Lot Control



Street Sweeping

- Streets are scraped, and swept to maintain sediment free roadways
- Curb ramps are constructed of non-erodible materials
- Removes dirt and debris before entering a stormwater management facility.
 - Reduces catch basin maintenance.



- **Regulators will comment**

Concrete/Construction Washouts



Storm Inlet

Concrete/Construction Washouts

- Make the drivers aware...SIGNAGE
- Washout area is located at least **50'** from storm drains or drainageways
- Must have a min 10-Mil Impermeable Liner
- One of the few BMPs that hay bale usage is acceptable
- Deposal Methods?
- Recycling?

...Didn't Make the 50' Mark



Concrete/Construction Washouts



Concrete/Construction Washouts



Dewatering Activities

- Intake placed in sump pit or floated
- Outlet onto impervious, energy-dissipating surface
- Use filter bag to capture additional sediment and dispense flow
- Flocculants
- Once you filter the water... keep it clean, stabilize the flow path



Dewatering...Floating the Pump



Anti-Freeze Jugs Are Not IDEM Approved

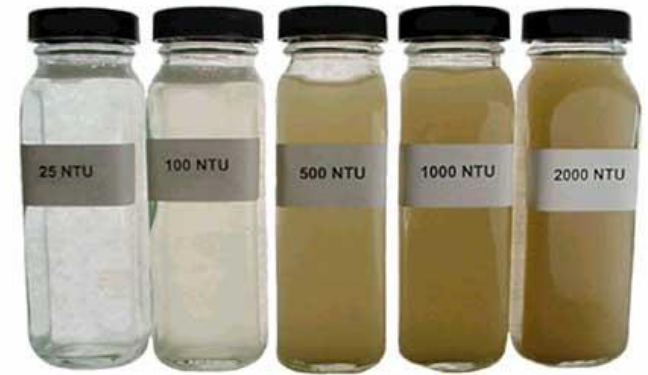
Dewatering – Include a Sump Pit



Filter Bag...At Capacity



Turbidity Curtains: Corps & EPA Water Clarity



Polymer/Flocculants Treatment Swale



Polymer/Flocculants Treatment Swale

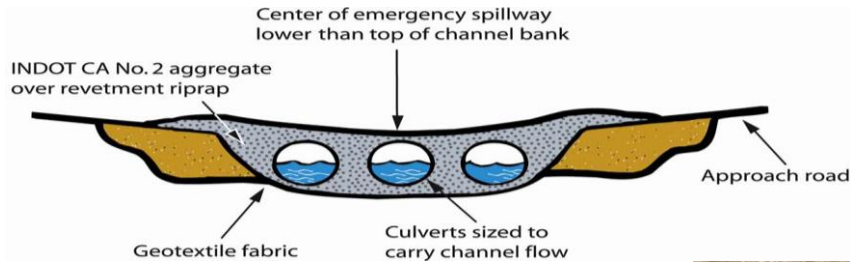


- Negatively charged sediment particles bind to positively charged polymers causing heavier particles to settle out. The two particles bind to form flocculants.
- Used for strict discharge and clarity requirements.
- Potential costly alternative to more standard sediment control and gravitational settling methods.
- Both synthetic and “natural” polymers available.
- Generally, selected by a known incoming flow and sediment load.
 - Proper dosing is important to reduce any increased effluent toxicity.
- Proper disposal is crucial.
- EPA Fact Sheet: http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/polymer_fluc.pdf

Temporary Stream Crossing



Temporary Stream Crossing



- Use INDOT rip-rap and Agg. No. 2 for driving surface
- Install filter fabric
- Stabilize immediately after use is no longer req'd
- Limit waterway disturbance as much as possible
- Follow other regulatory requirements, as necessary



Pollutant Storage

Designate chemical storage area(s) onsite to store:

- Fuel Trucks
- Fuel Tanks
- Form Oil
- Hydraulic Oil
- Tar Buckets
- Port-a-Potty's
- Secondary Containment



Honestly...?

Stockpiles

- Stockpiles are surrounded by silt fence
- Stockpiles are stabilized
- Stabilized Entrances
- Tarping
- Location!



Stabilization Practices

- Keep a record of the following dates:
 - When major grading activities occur
 - When construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site
 - When stabilization measures are initiated



Stabilization Practices

Major Grading/Construction Activity and Stabilization Log

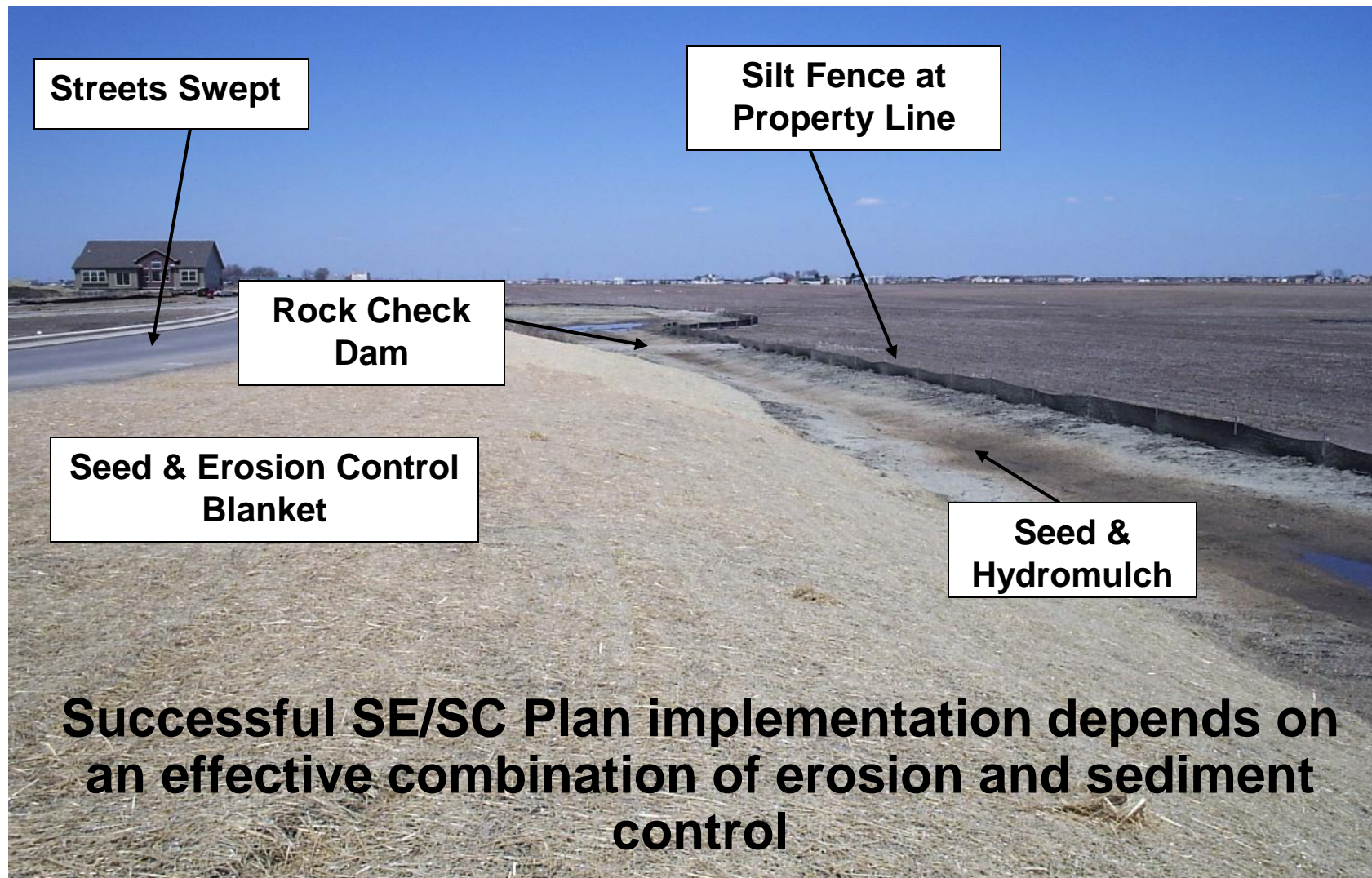
Activity		Dates		
Description	Location	Begin	End	Initials

Final Stabilization

- All land disturbing activities are complete
- A uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% on pervious surface is considered functional
- Permanent structures or an equivalent permanent stabilization (e.g., riprap, gabions, geotextiles)



Erosion & Sediment Control



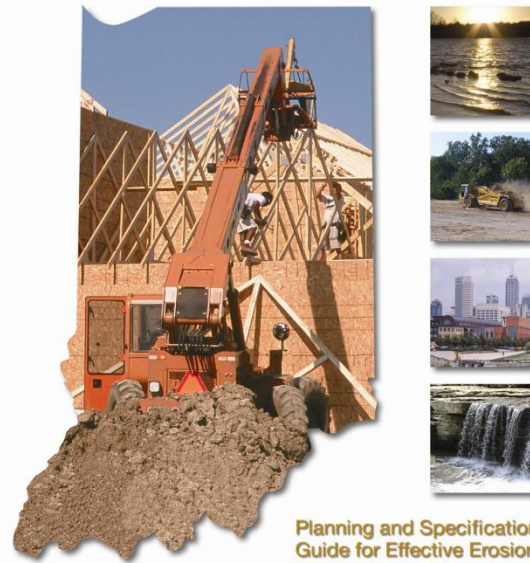
BMP Recap

- Require Proper Installation and Maintenance for Success
- Factor in BMP Costs in Pre-Construction Budgeting
- When a BMP Continually Fails Select an Alternative BMP (ADAPT)
- Stabilize Idle Disturbed Ground
- **More Erosion Control = Less Sediment Control**

Resources

- Indiana Stormwater Quality Manual
 - <http://www.in.gov/idem/4899.htm>

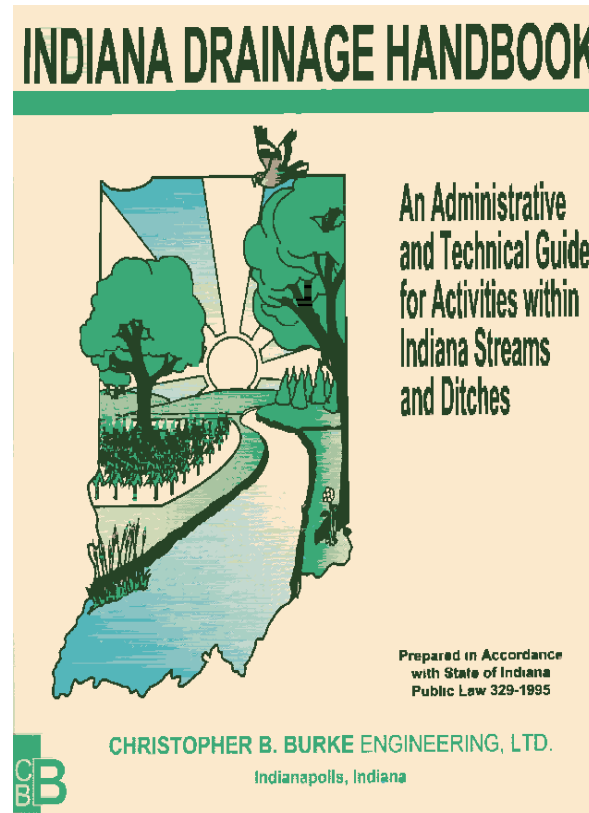
Indiana Storm Water Quality Manual



Planning and Specification
Guide for Effective Erosion
and Sediment Control
and Post-Construction
Water Quality

Resources

- Indiana Drainage Handbook
 - <http://www.in.gov/dnr/water/4893.htm>



Resources

- Indiana LTAP Stormwater Drainage Manual
 - <http://rebar.ecn.purdue.edu/LTAPmobile%20-%20Copy/Resources/GeneralPublications.aspx>
- Local Ordinances and Technical Manuals





QUESTIONS?