



# UC Santa Cruz Storm Water

Spring 2011

## Considerations in Construction Sequence Scheduling

- Pre-Construction Evaluation: Before construction, evaluate, mark, and protect trees, areas to be preserved, and areas of vegetation suitable for filter strips.
- Construction Access: Construct a stabilized entrance and limit vehicle access to the site to the stabilized entrance. Stabilize all roads to be used during construction.
- Sediment Barriers: Install principle sediment barriers around site. Add barriers and traps as needed during grading
- Land Clearing and Grading: Do not start clearing and grading until key sediment and runoff measures are in place.
- Surface Stabilization: Apply temporary or permanent stabilization measure immediately on all disturbed areas where work is delayed or completed.
- During Construction: Install necessary erosion and sediment control practices as the site changes.
- Landscaping and Final Stabilization: All disturbed areas must be stabilized. All temporary erosion and sediment control measures must be removed



(Source: NRCS – Illinois)

## Maintenance of Sediment Control Practices

- Sediment control BMPs are best implemented as “back-up” systems to catch any sediment not retained by erosion control BMPs.
- The combination of erosion control and sediment control is the most successful means to prevent sediment from leaving the project site and potentially entering storm drains or receiving waters.
- Sediment that accumulates in the BMPs must be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness.
- Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third the barrier height.
- Sediment removed during maintenance may be incorporated into earthwork on the site or disposed at an appropriate location



(source: <http://aaconservation.org/UrbanHome.aspx>)

## Housekeeping Practices

**NUMBER 1 RULE: Prevent pollutants from construction activities from entering storm drains.**

### Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance, Cleaning, and Fueling

- When maintaining, cleaning, and fueling vehicles and equipment, the best option is to use offsite facilities.
- If activities must be done onsite, be sure they are performed only in designated contained areas that are approved by the University Representative.
- If washing must be done onsite, do not use soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment, and prevent wash water from entering storm drains.
- Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials onsite.
- Guarantee waste fluid containers are leak proof.
- Vehicles and equipment should be inspected on each day of use. Leaks should be repaired immediately or the problem vehicle(s) or equipment should be removed from the project site.
- Immediately clean up spills and properly dispose of contaminated soil and cleanup materials.
- Prohibit employees and subcontractors from washing personal vehicles and equipment on construction site



(source: [www.hellotrade.com/aaatarps/waterproof-sideroll-tarp-kit.html](http://www.hellotrade.com/aaatarps/waterproof-sideroll-tarp-kit.html))

### Solid Waste Management

- Designate locations on site for trash.
- Arrange for regular waste collection.
- Cover open dumpsters at the end of every day. Insure sheeting or tarps are secure.
- Inspect construction waste area regularly.

## Stockpile Management

- Protection of stockpiles is a year-round requirement.
- Stockpiled soil and materials should be covered and stabilized with tarps, geotextile fabric, hydroseeding, and/or erosion control blankets at all times when not active.
- Create a berm and/or install silt fencing around stockpiled materials to prevent storm water runoff from transporting sediment offsite.



(source: <http://joyce-road.blogspot.com/2011/05/pad-construction-day-45.html>)

This brochure created for the for the  
UCSC Storm Water Management Program

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