BMP: Contaminated or Erodible Surface Areas

CESA

OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from contaminated or erodible surface areas by leaving as much vegetation on-site as possible, minimizing soil exposure time, stabilizing exposed soils, and preventing storm water runon and runoff.

APPLICATION:

This BMP addresses soils which are not so contaminated as to exceed criteria but the soil is eroding and carrying pollutants off in the storm water.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

Contaminated or erodible surface areas can be controlled by:
Preservation of natural vegetation, re-vegetation, chemical stabilization, removal of contaminated soils or geosynthetics.

LIMITATIONS:

Disadvantages of preserving natural vegetation or re-vegetating include:

- Requires substantial planning to preserve and maintain the existing vegetation.
- May not be cost-effective with high land costs.
- Lack of rainfall and/or poor soils may limit the success of re-vegetated areas.
- Disadvantages of chemical stabilization include:
- Creation of impervious surfaces.
- May cause harmful effects on water quality.
- Is usually more expensive than vegetative cover.

MAINTENANCE:

Maintenance should be minimal, except possibly if irrigation of vegetation is necessary.

LEHI

PIONEERING UTAH'S FUTURE

ADAPTED FROM SALT LAKE COUNTY BMP FACT SHEET

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ■ Nutrients
- ■ Toxic Materials
- ■ Oil & Grease
- ■ Floatable Materials
- ■ Other Waste

- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

■ High ☒ Medium ☐ Low