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| SLAC_Logo_hires_small Environment, Safety & Health Division | Chapter 26: [Stormwater](https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/environment/stormwater/)  Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Form  Product ID: [756](https://www-internal.slac.stanford.edu/esh/docreview/reports/revisions.asp?ProductID=756) | Revision ID: 2571 | Date Published: 19 April 2023 | Date Effective: 19 April 2023  URL: <https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/stormFormErosionControlPlan.pdf> | [docx](https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/stormFormErosionControlPlan.docx) |

Form for documenting erosion and sedimentation control measures to be taken for construction projects that disturb less than one acre of soil but have the potential to impact stormwater. To be completed by the project manager (PM) or field construction manager (FCM) and submitted via e-mail to the [stormwater program manager](https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/environment/stormwater/), for review. (See [Stormwater: Construction Requirements](https://www-group.slac.stanford.edu/esh/eshmanual/references/stormReqConstruction.pdf) [SLAC-I-750-0A16S-009].)

Projects must conform with SLAC’s [Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)](https://www-internal.slac.stanford.edu/esh/documents_internal/SWPPP.pdf) (SLAC-I-750-0A16M-002) regardless of project size.

All synthetic material used for stormwater BMPs, such as wattles encased in plastic netting and synthetic silt fences, must be removed at the end of construction and not become part of the final site restoration.

Attach a sketch or map of the project area (include storm drain features and BMPs). (See Caltrans’ [Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual](https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/construction/documents/environmental-compliance/csbmp-may-2017-final.pdf) for guidance.)

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| Project Information | | |
| Title | Location | Nearest building |
| Description | | |
| Date | Estimated start date | Estimated end date |
| PM or FCM | | Phone |

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Best Management Practices To Be Implemented  Check all best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented (refer to “BMP Glossary”). | | |
| Erosion Control |  |  |
| Compost blankets | Drill seeding | Preservation of existing vegetation |
| Mulch (straw or wood) | Grassy swales and buffers | Permanent / vegetation stabilization |
| Hydroseeding |  |  |
| Sediment Control |  |  |
| Silt fences | Catch basin inserts | Sandbag/straw bale barrier |
| Wattles/fiber rolls/compost socks | Sediment traps | Earthen berm |
| Street sweeping | Sediment basin | Dust control |
| Tracking Control |  |  |
| Stabilized construction entrance and exit |  |  |
| Non-stormwater Management Control |  |  |
| Clear water diversion |  |  |
| Materials Pollution Control |  |  |
| Stockpile management (containment / cover) | Water management (capture / disposal) |  |
| Materials Management |  |  |
| Material/dumpster covers |  |  |
| Other *(please specify)* |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# BMP Glossary

## Erosion Control

*compost blanket*. Fiber blanket made of compostable/organic materials, which may include mulch or vegetation/seeds, applied to the top of soil surface

*drill seeding*. Planting seeds in the soil surface at a uniform rate with proper spacing and depth using mechanized methods

*grassy swales and buffers*. Gently sloped vegetated channels used to filter and infiltrate stormwater from impervious surfaces

*hydroseeding*. Spraying layer of slurry (i.e., seed, fertilizer, and mulch, held together by bonding agent) over disturbed area

*mulch (straw or wood)*. Layer of biodegradable materials used to cover disturbed soil areas

*permanent/vegetation stabilization*. Permanent planting/landscaping on project area, typically as part of established vegetation plan

*preservation of existing vegetation.* Protecting existing vegetation and vegetation cover (including trees, grasses, and other plants) by preventing disturbance during project activities

Sediment Control

*catch basin insert*. Storm drain filters placed under drain openings to capture sediment from stormwater runoff

*dust control*. Control measures, such as water spraying, used to prevent dust from infiltrating into stormwater

*earthen berm.* Mound of compacted earth/soil with sloping sides to contain flow and/or allow infiltration

*sandbag / straw bale barrier.* Linear wall using sandbags or straw bales to intercept flow and trap runoff sediment

*sediment basin*. Temporary basin formed by excavation or embankment construction to detain sediment-laden runoff to allow sedimentation prior to runoff release

*sediment trap*. Structure, typically concrete, fitted with slotted grate(s) to provide sump below outlet pipe to hold stormwater runoff and allow sedimentation prior to runoff

*silt fence*. Woven geotextile, sometimes backed by plastic or wire mesh, used as barrier to detain sediment-laden water behind fence to allow sedimentation prior to runoff release

*street sweeping.* Sweeping project area with a broom or mechanized sweeper to remove dirt, dust, and debris from project area

*wattle / fiber roll / compost sock*. Long, tubular filtration roll filled with compost material (e.g., straw, wood fiber) used to filter water flowing into drain system

### Tracking Control

*Stabilized construction entrance and exit*. Placement of stabilizing equipment, such as tracking pads, at site entry and exit points to minimize tracking of sediment from vehicles onto roads or near water bodies or drains

### Non-stormwater Management Control

*Clear water diversion*. Intercepting clear surface water runoff upstream of project, transporting it around work area, and discharging it downstream with minimal water quality degradation from project operations

### Materials Pollution Control

*Stockpile management (containment / cover)*. Protecting stockpiles from stormwater and precipitation through use of barriers or containment mechanism and/or secure covers

*Water waste management (capture / disposal)*. Preventing discharge of pollutants to storm drainage systems or waterways through use of controlled containment area or device (e.g., holding pit, portable tank) and properly disposing

### Materials Management

*Material/dumpster cover*. Covering materials using a tarp or lid, if contained, to protect materials from precipitation and prevent runoff to storm drainage systems or waterways