

Chapter 26: Stormwater

Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan Form

Product ID: <u>756</u> | 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

ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY & HEALTH DIVISION

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, for review. (See Stormwater: Construction Requirements [SLAC-I-750-0A16S-009].)

Projects must conform with SLAC's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (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 for guidance.)

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

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

Sediment Control

disturbance during project activities

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