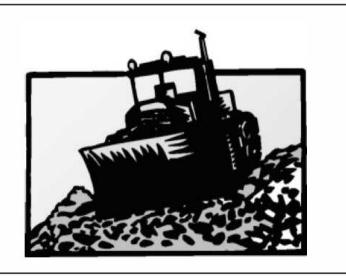
BMP: Contaminated or Erodible Surface Areas



OBJECTIVES

- New Development
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- □ Illegal Discharges



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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minimizing soil exposure time, stabilizing exposed soils, and preventing stormwater runon and runoff.

APPROACH:

DESCRIPTION:

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

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from contaminated

or erodible surface areas by leaving as much vegetation on-site as possible,

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 if irrigation of vegetation is necessary.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substance
- Oil & Grease
- E Floatable Materials
- □ Bacteria & Viruses
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- □ Regulatory
- □ Training
- Staffing
- Administrative
- High
- 🗵 Medium
- □ Low