



**DESCRIPTION:**

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from material use by using alternative products, minimizing hazardous material use on-site, and training employees and subcontractors.

**APPLICATION:**

The following materials are commonly used on construction sites:

- ▶ Pesticides and herbicides, fertilizers, detergents, plaster and other products, petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease.
- ▶ Other hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, paints, solvents, and curing compounds.

**INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:**

- ▶ Use less hazardous, alternative materials as much as possible.
- ▶ Minimize use of hazardous materials on-site.
- ▶ Use only materials where and when needed to complete the construction activity.
- ▶ Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding uses, protective equipment, ventilation, flammability, and mixing of chemicals.
- ▶ Personnel who use pesticides should be trained in their use.
- ▶ Do not over apply fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed.
- ▶ Unless on steep slopes, till fertilizers in to the soil rather than hydroseeding.
- ▶ Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains.

**LIMITATIONS:**

- ▶ Alternative materials may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.

**MAINTENANCE:**

- ▶ Maintenance of this best management practice is minimal.

**OBJECTIVES**

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



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**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

- Sediment
  - Nutrients
  - Toxic Materials
  - Oil & Grease
  - Floatable Materials
  - Other Construction Waste
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- High Impact
  - Medium Impact
  - Low or Unknown Impact

**IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

- Capital Costs
  - O&M Costs
  - Maintenance
  - Training
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- High
  - Medium
  - Low