

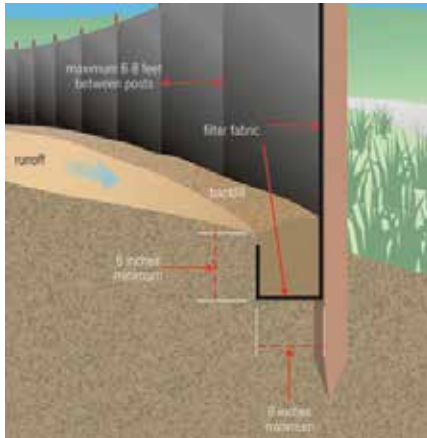


EROSION CONTROL BEST PRACTICES

During construction it is your responsibility to keep all sediment from leaving your job site. If your construction will disturb soil then erosion control measures must be practiced.

SILT FENCE

Silt fences are used as temporary perimeter controls around sites where construction activities will disturb the soil. A silt fence consists of a length of filter fabric stretched between anchoring posts spaced at regular intervals along the site at low/downslope areas. When installed correctly and inspected frequently, silt fences can be an effective barrier to sediment leaving the site in storm water runoff.



INSTALLATION

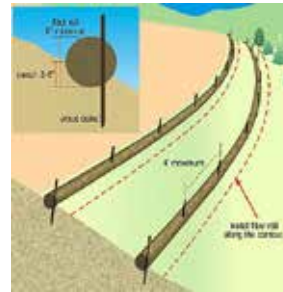
- Erect silt fence in a continuous fashion from a single roll of fabric to eliminate gaps in the fence. If a continuous roll of fabric is not available, overlap the fabric from both directions only at stakes or posts.
- Overlap at least 6 inches. Excavate a trench to bury the bottom of the fabric fence at least 6 inches below the ground surface. This helps to prevent gaps from forming near the ground surface. Gaps would make the fencing useless as a sediment barrier.
- Inspect silt fences regularly and frequently, as well as after each rainfall event, to make sure that they are intact and that there are no gaps where the fence meets the ground or tears along the length of the fence. If you find gaps or tears, repair or replace the fabric immediately.

FIBER ROLL

A fiber roll is a temporary erosion control and sediment control device used on construction sites to protect water quality in nearby streams and rivers. It is made of straw, coconut fiber or similar material formed into a tubular roll.

INSTALLATION

- Install on slope or at the base of slope below the active construction area, before soil disturbance (earth moving) begins.
- Install in shallow trenches (see diagram) 2 to 4 inches deep, and fastened to the ground with wooden stakes.



During rain storms, the rolls intercept stormwater runoff and reduce the velocity of flows, which reduces erosion.



STORMWATER DEPARTMENT
105 MCFARLAND STREET
CHARLESTON, WV 25301
(304) 348-8106

www.charlestonstormwater.org
Facebook: CharlestonStormwater

EMAIL

swm@cityofcharleston.org



This Brochure has been distributed to you by the City of Charleston, West Virginia in an effort to increase your knowledge of our storm water management program and educational efforts.

HOME REPAIR, REMODELING, STORMWATER, & You



City of Charleston
STORMWATER DEPARTMENT



GUIDELINES FOR HOME REPAIRS AND REMODELING

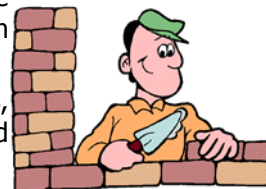
General Construction

- Keep all construction debris away from the street, gutter, and storm drain.
- During cleanup, check the street and gutters for sediment, refuse, or debris. Look around the corner or downstream for material that may have already traveled away from your property. Clean and dispose of the material properly.
- Be sure to securely cover any dumpsters or stockpiles at your site with a lid or tarp when they are not in use.
- Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure toilets are in working order. Check frequently for and repair any leaks.
- Clean up all spills when they happen. Do not flush spills into storm drains.



Concrete, Asphalt, Masonry, and Tile Work

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you need for each project.
- If rain is predicted, cover asphalt mixing equipment with tarps or a simple structure to avoid rain contact.
- Cover and protect bags of cement and plaster after they are open. Be sure to keep windblown cement powder away from gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Wash down exposed aggregate concrete and equipment only when wash water can flow onto a dirt area, or be collected, pumped, and disposed of properly to a process water treatment system. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- Properly contain and collect any discarded concrete slurry.
- Never wash excess material from bricklaying or patio or driveway construction into a street or storm drain.
- Empty mixing container onto a dirt area, or allow material to dry and put in trash.
- Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash. Call your local refuse hauler for weight and size limits.
- Collect and reuse excess abrasive gravel and sand. Recycle broken concrete and asphalt.
- Never hose down driveways, sidewalks, or streets. Dry sweep or shovel and collect for proper disposal instead.



Painting

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to aquatic animals and other wildlife in our creeks, marshes, and Bay. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues on rags.



Paint Cleanup

- Never clean brushes or painting equipment (buckets, pans, hoses, etc.) in an area where paint or paint cleanup water can flow to a gutter, street, storm drain or stream.
- For water-based paints, (e.g. latex) paint out brushes on scrap material to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible before soaking in paint thinner to clean. Filter and reuse thinner and solvents. Dispose of unwanted oil-based paint, used thinner, and paint residue at a hazardous waste collection event.
- When they are thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, spent brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as trash. Add kitty litter or sawdust to old paint and let dry before placing into trash. Leave the lids off paint cans so the refuse collector can see that they are empty.
- Dispose of empty aerosol paint cans as household hazardous waste.

Landscaping/Foundation Work

Intensive gardening, landscaping, and all excavation projects such as foundation repair or pool construction expose soils and increase the likelihood that garden chemicals and earth will wash into the storm drains. Be careful to control erosion and minimize runoff to all driveways, gutters, and storm drains.