

MUNGER CONSTRUCTION

SAFETY NEWSLETTER



SEPTEMBER 2021



What's inside?

**Stormwater Management
on construction sites.**

WHY YOU SHOULD PROTECT STORMWATER SYSTEMS

When rain falls or snow melts, the water that runs off construction sites can wash sediment, chemicals, and other pollutants into adjacent properties, storm drains, and nearby bodies of water. **Erosion from a one-acre construction site can discharge as much as 20 to 150 tons of sediment in 1 year if not properly managed.**

Proper Stormwater protection should:

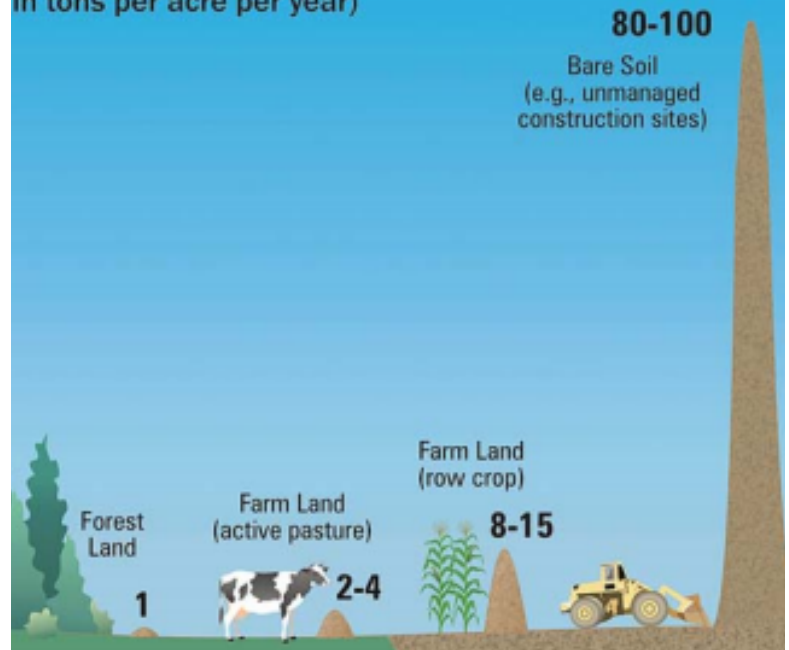
- Reduce soil erosion.
- Reduce sediment loss from the site.
- Manage materials and waste.

Examples of Stormwater protection include:

- Silt fencing.
- Concrete washouts.
- Inlet protection.
- Stabilized construction exits.

Typical erosion rates for land-based activities

(soil loss from various land areas,
in tons per acre per year)





Silt Fence

- Typically located downstream of disturbed areas to intercept runoff.
- Must be securely embedded 6 inches in soil.
- Must be inspected regularly for holes or soil bypass.
- Can fail structurally under heavy storm flows.

Concrete Washouts

- Ensure proper signage is used to identify concrete washout area.
- Rock should be placed at the entrance of washout to prevent offsite tracking.
- May be an approved build structure or a prefabricated container.



Inlet Protection

- Utilize depressed grading, filter stone, filter fabric, inlet inserts etc.
- Evaluate drainage patterns to ensure inlet doesn't cause flooding.
- Inspect regularly for damage or flow bypass.

Stabilized Const. Exit

- Minimizes the tracking of soil onto public roadways.
- Check and repair any voids between stone that may be filled with sediment.
- Try to slope exit away from offsite paved surface, where possible.
- Periodically re-grade with additional stone.

