



# 1 Preservation of Existing Vegetation

- Minimize clearing and the amount of exposed soil.
- Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- Protect streams, stream barriers, wild wood lands, wetlands, or other sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.



# 2 Construction Phasing

- Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long periods of time.
- Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
- Install key sediment control practices before site grading begins.
- Schedule site stabilization activities, such as landscaping, to be completed immediately after the land has been graded to its final contour.



# 3 Construction Entrances

- Remove mud and dirt from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
- Make sure that the construction entrance does not become buried in soil.
- Properly site entrance BMPs for all anticipated vehicles.



# 4 Silt Fencing

- Inspect and maintain silt fences after each storm.
- Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried.
- Securely attach the material to the stakes.
- Don't place silt fences in the middle of a waterway or use them as a check dam.
- Stormwater should not flow around the silt fence.

# TOP TEN BMPs

## for Pollution Prevention at the Construction Site

For more information on Best Management Practices (BMPs), go to DEQ's BMPs for Construction Site at:

[www.DEQ.Utah.gov/Business\\_Assistance/Construction/](http://www.DEQ.Utah.gov/Business_Assistance/Construction/)

For general stormwater questions and assistance, contact the Division of Water Quality at:

801-536-4300

To report an Environmental Emergency, call:

**1-800-458-0145**



# 5 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

- Use rock or other appropriate material to cover the storm drain inlet to filter out trash and debris.
- Make sure the rock size is appropriate (usually 1 to 2 inches in diameter).
- If you use inlet filters, maintain them regularly.



# 6 Vegetative Buffers

- Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter stormwater run-off.
- Maintain buffers by mowing or replanting periodically to ensure their effectiveness.



# 7 Site Stabilization

- Vegetate, mulch, or otherwise stabilize all exposed areas as soon as land alterations have been completed.



# 8 Equipment Fueling and Containment

- Use offsite fueling stations as much as possible, or dedicated fueling areas onsite.
- Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Dedicated fueling areas should be level, and in consideration of downstream drainage facilities and watercourses.
- Protect fueling areas with berms and dikes to prevent run-on, run-off, and to contain spills.
- Use vapor recovery nozzles with automatic shutoffs to control drips as well as air pollution.



# 9 Waste Management

- Collect concrete and wash water in concrete washout facilities, especially when operations are near water resources. Containers must be adequately sized to handle solids, wash water and possible rainfall.
- Choose smaller, covered containers and more frequent collection.
- Do not allow waste to accumulate on-site.
- Separate recyclable materials from waste and keep covered.
- Conduct visual inspections of dumpsters and recycling bins, removing contaminants and keeping containers covered.
- Stockpile processed materials on-site separately. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.



# 10 Fugitive Dust Suppression

- Apply water on haul roads.
- Haul materials in properly tarped or sealed containers.
- Restrict vehicle speeds to 10 mph.
- Cover excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases.
- Reduce the excavation size and/or number of excavations.
- Water-down equipment and excavation faces.

# Construction and Best Management Practices

## Preconstruction & Planning

The prebid period is the best time to plan Pollution Prevention into your project. You will find that this type of planning will help you conserve resources, reduce your pollution and clean-up costs, and avoid enforcement action—all resulting in cost savings to you! The best time to begin identifying BMPs is before a project is bid. Remodeling and repair work requires special considerations to ensure worker safety and environmental protection.

### Good Housekeeping

- Environmental Management System (EMS)
- Traffic Plan and Haul Routes
- Noise Suppression

### Waste & Material Management

- Material Storage
- Portable Toilets
- Recycling of Materials
- Waste Disposal

### Environmental Compliance & Permitting Requirements

- General Storm Water Permit for Construction Sites
- Fugitive Dust Control Plan
- Water Source Protection, Stream Alterations, and Wetlands
- Waste Oil Recycling
- Hazardous Waste and Materials

### Washdown Areas

- Vehicles and Equipment
- Concrete Washout Area
- Dust Suppressant Watering

1-800-458-0145

Note: Call Utah DWQ at 1-801-536-4300 for assistance, or, to report an environmental emergency, call the DEQ Hotline at:

## Mobilization & Site Preparation

Good site preparation will save you both time and money during the course of the project.

### Good Housekeeping

- Establish Jobsite Standard Operating Procedures
- Water Source Protection
- Minimize Fugitive Dust

### Site Stabilization

- Preservation of Existing Vegetation
- Stabilized Construction Entrance / Track-out Pad
- Sequential Clearing
- Dust Suppression and Controls / Limit Access Points

### Vehicle & Equipment Management

- Washdown Areas
- Equipment Fueling and Containment
- Equipment Cleaning

### Waste & Materials Management

- Material Separation and Recycling
- Waste Disposal and Management
- Portable Toilets
- Spill Prevention and Containment

## Construction Operations & Maintenance

It takes constant vigilance to make sure that BMPs are maintained and operating correctly.

### Good Housekeeping

- BMP Inspection and Maintenance

### Site Stabilization

- Grading and Compaction
- Construction Road Stabilization
- Dust Suppression and Controls
- Erosion Control Blankets
- Filter Strips
- Mulching
- Seeding and Planting

## Vehicle & Equipment Management

- Washdown Areas
- Equipment Fueling and Containment
- Equipment Cleaning
- Diesel Engine Emissions' Control

### Waste & Materials Management

- Concrete Waste Management
- Earth Berm Barrier
- Material Use and Recycling
- Spill Prevention and Cleanup
- Waste Containment and Disposal
- Hazardous Waste Management

### Erosion & Run-off Control

- Check Dams
- Slope Dikes
- Temporary Stream Crossings
- Stormdrain Inlet and Outlet Protection
- Surface Roughening
- Silt Fencing
- Sediment Traps
- Vegetative Buffers
- Straw Bale, or Sand Bag Barriers

## Site Cleanup & Restoration

Strive to leave the construction site better than it was when you arrived.

### Final Site Stabilization

- Erosion Control Blankets
- Filter Strips
- Mulching
- Seeding and Planting
- Restoration of Existing Vegetation

### Waste & Materials Management

- Materials Reuse and Disposal
- Cleanup and Final Site Reclamation
- Waste Characterization, Containment, and Disposal

## Environmental

# BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

## for Construction Sites

## Pollution Prevention

### Pollution Prevention & the Construction Site

Are you involved in construction projects? Are you an owner, developer, contractor, subcontractor, architect, construction manager, or design engineer? If so, this guide is for YOU to help prevent pollution at the construction site. While the guide can be used during all stages of construction projects, the best time to begin using this guide is BEFORE a project is bid.

Pollution Prevention (P2) is about reducing the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant released into the environment in order to reduce the hazards to public health and the environment. Pollution Prevention is also about preserving resources through wise use.

Most regulations tell you what you have to do to be in compliance, but they don't explain how to do it. That's where "best management practices," or BMP, come into play. BMP are proven methods that help you to get into compliance and stay there while minimizing waste that can result in cost savings to you!

The Division of Water Quality has modified the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) electronic Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) template to fit the needs of Notice of Intent (NOI) applicants in Utah. The template is designed to help guide you through the SWPPP development process and help ensure that your SWPPP addresses all the necessary elements stated in your construction general permit. You can find the DWQ template at:

[www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/stormwatercon.htm](http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/stormwatercon.htm)

Use this guide to start a dialogue with all responsible parties involved to ensure that the requirements are met.

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