



OBJECTIVES

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

DESCRIPTION:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from contaminated or erodible surface areas by leaving as much vegetation on-site as possible, minimizing soil exposure time, stabilizing exposed soils, and preventing storm water runoff and runoff.

APPLICATION:

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

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

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 possibly if irrigation of vegetation is necessary.



TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- High Impact
: Medium Impact
9 Low or Unknown Impact

- : Capital Costs
- : O&M Costs
- 9 Maintenance
- 9 Training

- High	: Medium	9 Low
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