What to DO and What NOT to do
Best Management Practices (BMP’s)

1. Work site perimeter protection
   - Install straw wattles or mulch berms where sediment fencing is not practical.
   - Utilize sidewalk sub-grade area to trap sediments in runoff where possible.
   - Mark construction limits with sediment or construction fencing.
   - Make sure that all workers are aware of the limits to construction activities.

2. Gravel construction entrance
   - Install an entrance adequate to last through the job.
   - Use clean, large crushed rock with no fines (placed over geotextile fabric if necessary).
   - Consider rockin other areas necessary for subcontractor parking.

3. Ground cover and vegetation
   - Stabilize soils as soon as grading is complete.
   - Use compost, straw mulch and seed, or other ground covers before the wet season.
   - Coordinate the application of ground covers (straw, bark dust or wood chips) with landscaping plans.

4. Inlet protection
   - Use catch basin inserts in high traffic areas. Use bio-bags to protect irregular-shaped inlets.
   - Check daily, as traffic can knock barriers out of place, and accumulated sediments will need to be removed. Maintain after every major storm.

5. Covered earth stockpile
   - Cover stockpiles during the wet weather season (October 1 through April 30).
   - Use weighted plastic or a 3-inch layer of mulch, straw or wood chips.
   - Make sure that concentrated flows from plastic covered stockpiles do not generate erosion.
   - Seed stockpiles for long-term protection.

6. Solid waste containment
   - Keep trash and building wastes out of streets and storm drain systems.
   - Separate and cover construction wastes, or remove them from the site.

7. Rain drains
   - Protect areas under the eaves with straw, compost, gravel or plywood.
   - Connect rain drains to the storm drain system as soon as gutters are installed.

8. Street cleaning
   - Don’t clean up mud on sidewalks or streets by hosing it down.
   - Mechanically remove sediments from streets and sidewalks by scraping with a flat blade shovel or sweeping. Remove the sediments to a stable site.
   - Call a vacuum sweeper if necessary, before tracking results in a project shutdown.