

SEDIMENT & WHY IT IS BAD FOR WATER QUALITY



Sediment is loose sand, clay, silt, or other soil particles.

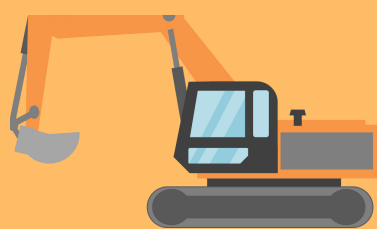
Erosion is the movement of loose sediment.

Sediment can accumulate in stormwater runoff– which flows untreated into our streams and rivers.



Sediment is the most common pollutant in streams and rivers.

The most concentrated sediment release comes from construction activities that leave exposed soils.



Why is sediment a problem?

- Sediment can destroy aquatic habitats.
- Murky water prevents aquatic vegetation from growing.
- Sediment can cause stream bank erosion.
- Sediment can make drinking water taste or smell bad.
- Sediment can bring excessive nutrients into the water and cause blue-green algal blooms.

What can you Do?

Keep soils covered; plant grass, use mulch, or rocks.

Use sediment and erosion controls if you do have exposed soil areas; like silt fence, wattle, or straw matting.

Notify HSU if you see sediment on streets or entering stream.

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SILT FENCE



WATTLES



SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE LIKE WATTLE, EROSION EEL, OR SILT FENCE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS ONE OF THE FIRST STEPS IN GRADING. THESE NEED TO BE INSPECTED AFTER RAIN EVENTS OR EVERY WEEK. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES 50 % OF THE FENCE.

INLET PROTECTION



STORM DRAIN INLETS SHALL BE PROTECTED DURING CONSTRUCTION. INLETS SHOULD BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AT A MINIMUM AND DAILY DURING STORM EVENTS. INLET PROTECTION DEVICES SHOULD BE CLEANED OR REMOVED AND REPLACED BEFORE SIX INCHES OF SEDIMENT CAN ACCUMULATE.

PRESERVING EXISTING VEGETATION



PROTECTIVE FENCING SHOULD BE INSTALLED ANYTIME EXISTING NATURAL VEGETATION IS TO BE PRESERVED. THIS WILL KEEP HEAVY EQUIPMENT FROM DAMAGING PROTECTED PLANTS.

CONSTRUCTION EXIT



CONSTRUCTION EXIT SHOULD BE NO LESS THAN 70 FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT WHERE A 30 FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY). WIDTH SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET AND THE THICKNESS SHOULD BE 6 INCHES DEPTH. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO THE PLACING OF STONE

TEMPORARY OR PERMANANT SEEDING



VEGETATION CONTROLS EROSION BY REDUCING THE VELOCITY AND THE VOLUME (BY INCREASING INFILTRATION) OF OVER LAND FLOWS. SOIL STOCKPILES MUST BE STABILIZED AND PROTECTED ALSO. ALL GRADED AREAS THAT ARE AT FINAL GRADE MUST BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITHIN 7 DAYS.