

In Summary

Construction sites contribute to storm water quality degradation by introducing sediment into water ways when allowed to flow into the storm drainage systems. Unlike sanitary sewers, storm drains are not connected to a treatment plant. This water ultimately flows into our local waterways.

Anyone caught discharging anything but rain into the storm drain is subject to penalties and/or fines, plus the cost of clean up.

Please help stop storm water pollution at the source.



Remember

Only rain in the drain

Contact Information

To report a spill during regular business hours (M-Fri 8:00AM-4:30PM) contact: Alpine City Public Works at 801-763-9862.

To report a spill after hours contact: Jed Muhlestein at 801-473-0076

For waste disposal questions contact: Utah County Health Division at 801-851-7525 or visit the following website:
<http://www.utahcountyonline.org/dep/Health/hhw/>

For general storm water program information contact the Storm Water Quality Program Manager at 801-763-9862 or check out our website:
<http://alpinecity.org/engineer-public-works>

Alpine City
Storm Water Division
181 E 200 N
Alpine, Utah 84004



Erosion Control for Home Builders



Alpine City Storm Water Division



This brochure has been prepared to educate the general public about ways it improve the quality of storm water runoff that ultimately discharges to Utah Lake and / or local groundwater aquifers.

What is Storm Water?

In open fields, forests, and wetlands, most rain is absorbed by the soil or taken up by plants and trees. In developed areas, rain or snow that falls on impermeable roofs, parking lots, and streets is not absorbed into the ground. This precipitation (called storm water or storm water runoff) enters local water bodies through drainage systems.



Why Should I care about storm water?

According to U.S. EPA National Water Quality Inventory, polluted storm water runoff is a leading cause of impairment to U.S. water bodies that do not meet water quality standards. This discharge can destroy fish, wildlife, and aquatic life habitats; lessen aesthetic value; and threaten public health with contaminated food, drinking water supplies, and recreational waterways. Unlike pollution from sewage treatment plants, storm water pollution comes from many different sources. Storm water runoff can dissolve, pick up and transport many types of household products that cause this pollution.

Erosion Control Practices

Straw Bale/Silt Fence –

- Install within 24 hours of land disturbance
- Install on downslope of site parallel to contour of the land
- Leave no gaps. Stuff straw between bales, overlap sections of silt fence or twist ends of silt fence together

Soil Piles –

- Locate away from any downslope street, driveway, stream, lake, wetland, ditch or drainage way.
- Temporary seed such as annual rye or winter wheat is recommended for topsoil piles

Access Drive –

- Install an access drive using two-to-three inch aggregate before any excavation begins.
- Lay stone six inches deep and at least seven feet wide from the foundation to the street (or 50 feet if less)
- Use to prevent tracking mud onto the road by all vehicles
- In clay soils, use of geotextile under the stone is recommended

Erosion Control Practices

Sediment Cleanup –

- By the end of each work day, sweep or scrape up soil tracked onto the road
- By the end of the next work day after a storm, clean up soil washed off-site

Inlet Protection –

- Protect on-site storm drain inlets with straw bales, silt fence or equivalent measures
- Inspect, repair and remove sediment deposits after every storm

Preserving Existing Vegetation–

- Where ever possible, preserve existing trees, shrubs, and other vegetation
- To prevent root damage, do not grade, place soil piles, or park vehicles near trees marked for preservation
- Place plastic mesh or snow fence barriers around trees to protect the area below their branches

Re-Vegetation–

- Seed, sod, or mulch bare soil as soon as possible. Vegetation is the most effective way to control erosion

