STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY

INDY DPW RECOMMENDATIONS FOR UTILITIES

DEWATERING

Dewatering may be used in a variety of construction operations, and the outflow of the dewatering activity should be reviewed and planned for in the design of the system. Components of the dewatering process should include the use of water filtering and stabilized outlets; these greatly reduce the transportation and unintended discharge of sediments.

- Locate the desired outflow location and coordinate the filter and stabilization method with the installer.
- Construct a secondary containment BMP such as a rock filter berm or sediment trap near waterway.
- Inspect daily during dewatering operations.
- Repair any pumps, filters or piping that appear to be damaged, leaking or failing.
- Repair eroded areas and stabilize.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

A construction entrance is a stone pad made up of a geotextile fabric placed under #2 stone, which allows access to a construction site while minimizing the tracking of mud and sediments onto public roads. This reduces the chance of a roadway safety hazard as well as the possibility of unwanted sediments entering local waterways.

- Do not block ditches; install an appropriately sized culvert if crossing a ditch.
- Monitor tracking onto public roads.
- Redress #2 stone as necessary to provide clean stone capable of trapping sediment.
- Sweep sediment from public roads as necessary.

PERMANENT SEEDING

Permanent seeding is one method to provide vegetation to manage erosion, minimize maintenance and help filter pollutants. Timing of seeding is critical; September is the best time to plant due to temperature and moisture. Seeding is allowed through the year, but may need a warranty bond and/or watering.

- When seeding, topsoil should be capable of supporting vegetation, free of noxious weeds, and have a neutral pH value.
- Address rills that form with more seed or mulch.
- It is recommended that permanent mulch be applied at 2 tons per acre.
- Alternatively, use an erosion control blanket, recommended on slopes steeper than 3:1.

THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS

CONCRETE WASHOUT

Concrete washout areas are designed to contain concrete slurry. Uncured concrete and associated liquids are highly alkaline; if not contained, these may enter local water bodies or ground water, raising the pH to harmful levels. Elevated pH levels in the soil may also prevent vegetation growth.

- Ensure that the washout structure can completely contain all concrete slurry and accommodate the full day's operations.
- Use one continuous sheet of plastic to line a washout; do not overlap 2 sheets. Secure the sheet with stakes, stone or other.
- Inspect daily and address leaks; never washout into storm drains, water bodies, vegetation or soil.

OTHER POLLUTION PREVENTION STRATEGIES

Careful handling of chemicals and construction materials as well as maintenance of construction equipment will help ensure our natural resources are protected.

- Locate stockpiles, temporary toilets, fueling operations, etc. far away from sensitive areas such as streams, wetlands and storm inlets.
- Remove cofferdams, temporary crossing and other features within streams as carefully as possible.
- Do not over excavate or churn up muddy water unnecessarily.
- Store chemicals such as fertilizers, petroleum products and sealants indoors if possible.
- Always protect chemicals in sealed containers so there is no exposure to stormwater.
- Use secondary containment for all fuel storage.
- Ensure all equipment is maintained in good working order. Fix fuel, oil or other fluid leaks as soon as they are discovered
- Immediately remove contaminated soils or otherwise clean up the job site due to leaks.