

## **CHAPTER 2    TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL MANAGEMENT**

### **2.1    Introduction**

The requirement that sediment control be initiated on all exposed soil surfaces within a given timeframe is an integral compliance component on virtually all construction and maintenance projects. Temporary sediment control best management practices (BMPs) are short-term measures that should be considered during a period where areas are disturbed due to construction or maintenance.

A temporary sediment control BMP is normally used for 1—6 months, or until a more permanent BMP is put into place. Temporary sediment control BMPs are typically used in conjunction with erosion control BMPs and are designed and installed to keep as much sediment on-site as possible.

The proper use of temporary sediment control BMPs allows for cleaner water runoff into receiving waters such as streams, rivers, and lakes. Erosion control is the primary and initial consideration in a construction project that disturbs soil, and sediment control or collection should be the secondary consideration. If erosion control is implemented correctly, there should be little or no sediment control or collection needed.

### **2.2    Temporary Sediment Control Management Goals**

Temporary sediment control goals consist of:

#### **1.    Perimeter Controls**

- a.    Ensure that no sediment, or only a minimal amount, enters or leaves the project area.
- b.    Treat or filter sediment-laden discharge waters, before leaving the project area, as many times as needed to meet receiving water standards.

#### **2.    Controls within the Project**

- a.    Maintain erosion and sediment control on cut-and-fill slopes and in the ditches or channels.
- b.    Divert stormwater away from the project, especially disturbed areas.
- c.    Protect all potential receiving bodies of water (ponds, streams, wetlands, etc.).

#### **3.    Final Product**

- a.    Coordinate all temporary sediment controls to facilitate permanent measures.