



7E-X

Stockpile Management

New Section
 Need Photo

BENEFITS			
	L	M	H
Flow Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Erosion Control			
Sediment Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Runoff Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Flow Diversion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Commented [SK2]: Need a picture of a local stockpile with appropriate E&SC in place.

Description: Stockpiles are leading contributor of soil erosion and sediment runoff on many construction sites. Stockpile management is employed to control erosion and contain sediment at the source.

Typical Uses: Typical erosion and sediment control best management practices can be employed around construction site stockpiles.

Advantages:

- Ability to employ effective erosion and sediment control practices within targeted area.
- Address one of the leading causes of sediment runoff at the source.

Limitations:

- Actively graded stockpiles do not provide opportunities for stabilization.
- Small stockpiles may only be present on the site for a short time, making stabilization impractical.

Longevity: Varies depending on the practice

SUDAS Specifications: Refer to [Section 9040.XXXXX](#)

Commented [SK3]: May not be applicable since this is more of an approach rather than a described product or material.

A. Description/Uses

Stockpile management practices should be employed whenever topsoil, on-site soils, or imported soils are stored on a construction site. Stockpile management uses regular erosion and sediment control best management practices that are employed to protect the stockpile and contain sediment runoff from the stockpile.

B. Design Considerations

1. **Erosion and Sediment Control:** In determining which best management practices to employ, consideration needs to be given to the 0 and 14 day rule in the NPDES General Permit Number 2. NPDES requires that stabilization measures be initiated immediately when earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased or if temporarily ceased and will not resume for 14 or more days. Typical stabilization practices include temporary or permanent seeding, straw or hydro-mulching, or rolled erosion control products.

Since stabilization of actively graded stockpiles is not practical, sediment control measures should be carefully planned and employed around and downslope of the stockpile. Typical sediment control practices may include filter socks, wattles, silt fence, diversion berms, sediment basins and traps, and vegetative filter strips.

2. **Alternative Protection:** For small material stockpiles or very short-term stockpiles, typical erosion and sediment control best management practices may not be practical. For these situations alternative protection measures may be appropriate.

Manufactured tarp systems designed for stockpile protection can be utilized to cover the surface of a small or short-term stockpiles to protect them from erosion. In lieu of a manufactured system, plastic sheeting, weighted down to prevent displacement, may also be implemented.

Need local photo of tarp system in use

Commented [SK4]: Do we need to add something to the specifications (material requirements)?

This seems like a “good housekeeping” practice, not something we would include as a pay item or require the contractor to do on a large scale.

C. Application

Erosion and sediment control practices utilized for stockpile management should be designed in accordance with the guidelines provided for those same practices described elsewhere in this manual.

D. Maintenance

The maintenance requirements of erosion and sediment control practices implemented on or around stockpiles is the same as for those same practices described elsewhere in this manual.