

### SAMPLE GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES FOR SMALL BUILDING SITES

All projects or activities that disturb soil and have the potential to cause negative impacts resulting from erosion and sedimentation must implement practices to control common problems.

***For building lots that are situated on steep slopes, or are adjacent to/located on a site with a water channel, provincially significant wetland, or within 100 m of a waterbody, additional measures will be required. Please enquire as to what ESC measures will be required at time of application.***

It is critical that the owner(s), building contractor(s) and their employees understand the importance of erosion and sediment control (ESC) practices and take a proactive role in implementing, inspecting and maintaining them. On all sites, the owner(s) and building contractor(s) are responsible to employ the appropriate level of ESC measures in order to achieve sufficient protection. All areas of a site, even those rated as having low erosion potential, will require at least good housekeeping measures.

A sampling of good housekeeping ESC measures (**Note: This is not a complete list**) follows:

1. Mud Tracking – The tracking of mud on to adjacent streets and existing infrastructure is to be controlled by installation of a well-maintained entrance/exit to the building site (e.g., gravel pad, bamboo mats) and street sweeping when required. (Figure 1)
2. Stockpiles – The Town of Chestermere By-Law 022-10 prohibits the placement of stockpile materials on town streets, boulevards, or sidewalks. Stockpiles are to be properly placed and protected on site so materials will not be eroded to off-site areas, including storm inlets. Long term stockpiles (in place more than 30 days) must also be covered or stabilized with mulch and tackifier, vegetation cover or other suitable measures.
3. Construction Building Materials/Equipment – All construction building materials/debris, equipment (including garbage bins) are to be stored and housed on the building site proper. It is prohibited to place any construction materials/equipment on the street, boulevard or sidewalk. This will be strictly enforced.
4. Existing Town Vegetation – Boulevard trees are to be fenced off to include the drip line. Traffic and stockpiling of material or equipment is prohibited within this fenced-off area. (Figure 2)



Figure 1 - Vehicle entry/exit pads (Source: [www.pcc.govt.nz/](http://www.pcc.govt.nz/))

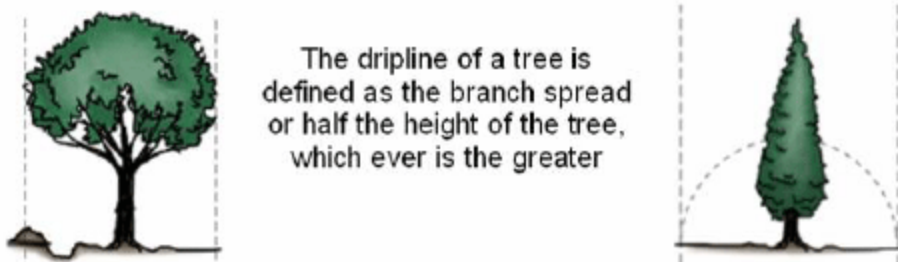


Figure 2 – Trees are to be fenced off around the drip line (Source: <http://www.mfe.govt.nz/>)

5. Concrete Drainage Swales (if applicable) – During construction concrete swales are to be kept clean of debris and materials at all time during the building and landscaping construction period.
6. Sawcutting – Cutting concrete and asphalt can result in discharge of saw-cutting slurry into storm sewer catchbasins. Slurry containing concrete residues can have an extremely high pH (alkalinity) and contains

fine sediment and heavy metals. Saw cutting slurry must not be allowed to discharge into catch basins (this requires vacuuming or sweeping up the slurry or residues and disposing of them appropriately).

7. Concrete Waste – Equipment used to transport or place concrete must be washed off into a completely contained concrete washout. Concrete trucks equipped with an enviro bucket are the best way to ensure the removal of waste from the site. Other methods for the removal of concrete waste include washout containers or a lined washout pit. Concrete washout facilities should be inspected daily to check for damage/leaks or to determine time for proper clean out and removal. The contractor/builder is responsible to ensure that truck drivers are aware of the method and location of the washout facility and to ensure there is no improper dumping of waste material.
8. Sandblasting – If sandblasting is to be performed at the site, the grit must be contained and removed from the site in proper containers or by vacuuming.
9. Sediment Control – Down-gradient perimeter protection (e.g., silt fence, compost socks or fiber rolls) is required to protect off-site areas from stormwater runoff and sedimentation during construction.
10. Dissipaters – Once downspouts have been installed energy dissipaters or splash pads will be required to promote dissipation and prevent scouring. (Figure 3)
11. Dust Control – During extended dry weather, protect exposed soils, especially stockpiles, to minimize wind erosion (dust problems). Many of the methods used to stabilize against water erosion will also effectively control wind erosion.
12. Storm Inlet Protection – Temporary sediment control at any storm inlet requires prior written approval; approval is generally for locations directly adjacent to a gravel pad or stockpile.
13. Dewatering - Discharge of all other impounded drainage (such as run-off impounded in an excavation) to a storm sewer or off-site requires a drainage or dewatering permit. A dewatering permit may be applied for through Chestermere Utilities Inc. (CUI) at (403) 207-2807.



Figure 3 – Erosion occurring from unprotected drainage of downspout (Source: <http://inspectapedia.com/>)

Source: *The City of Calgary Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual 2011 Edition Section 4.0 Erosion and Sediment Control Practices, Pages 4-1 to 4-2.*



Concrete Drainage Swale covered in soil materials (left)



Construction materials / debris on street / boulevard / sidewalk (left)



Concrete wash being dumped directly into storm system (above)



Mud Tracking (above)

