

4.5-n STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

Alternative Name: Spoil Pile Management

DESCRIPTION

Stock/spoil pile management is the practice of properly storing excess construction materials for future use. This practice is designed to reduce or eliminate wind and water erosion.

SITE SUITABILITY

Applicable for all projects requiring stock/spoil pile storage of excavated soil, unwashed gravel, recovered paving rubble, and other spoil materials.

Advantages

- Minimizes contamination of ambient air and stormwater runoff at active construction sites.

Disadvantages

- Improper stockpile management can result in additional disturbance and damage to vegetation.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

- Conduct management of stock and spoil piles year-round.
- Locate all stock piles within construction area boundaries and, where possible, on paved areas. When practical, they should be located near construction site entrances.
- Locate stock/spoil piles a minimum of 50 feet from drainage courses and stormdrain inlets. This distance should be increased in sensitive areas such as steep slopes, SEZs, and shorezone areas and whenever feasible.
- Educate construction site managers so that stockpiles are managed properly throughout the construction period.
- Stockpile materials at approved off-site locations when project area storage space is limited.
- Lake Tahoe Region's Mediterranean climate, having a prolonged dry season with low humidity, results in excessively dry soils during the construction season. Management of stock/spoil piles subject to wind erosion is critical.

INSTALLATION

- Remove construction stock/spoil piles from construction sites as soon as possible.
- Protect all stock/spoil piles from stormwater runoff using temporary perimeter sediment barriers, such as berms, dikes, fiber rolls, silt fences, and/or gravel bags. Extend barriers around the entire perimeter of stock/spoil piles.
- Cover all stock/spoil piles with tarp, plastic, or other waterproof material overnight and when precipitation is forecasted. Tie down or weight covers to prevent movement.

BMP DESIGN APPROACH

Pollutant Source Control

Hydrologic Source Control

Stormwater Treatment

SCALE OF APPLICATION

All SFR and MFR < 1 acre

MFR 1-5 Acre and CICU < 5 acres

MFR and CICU > 5 acres and all WQIPs

TYPE OF APPLICATION

Temporary

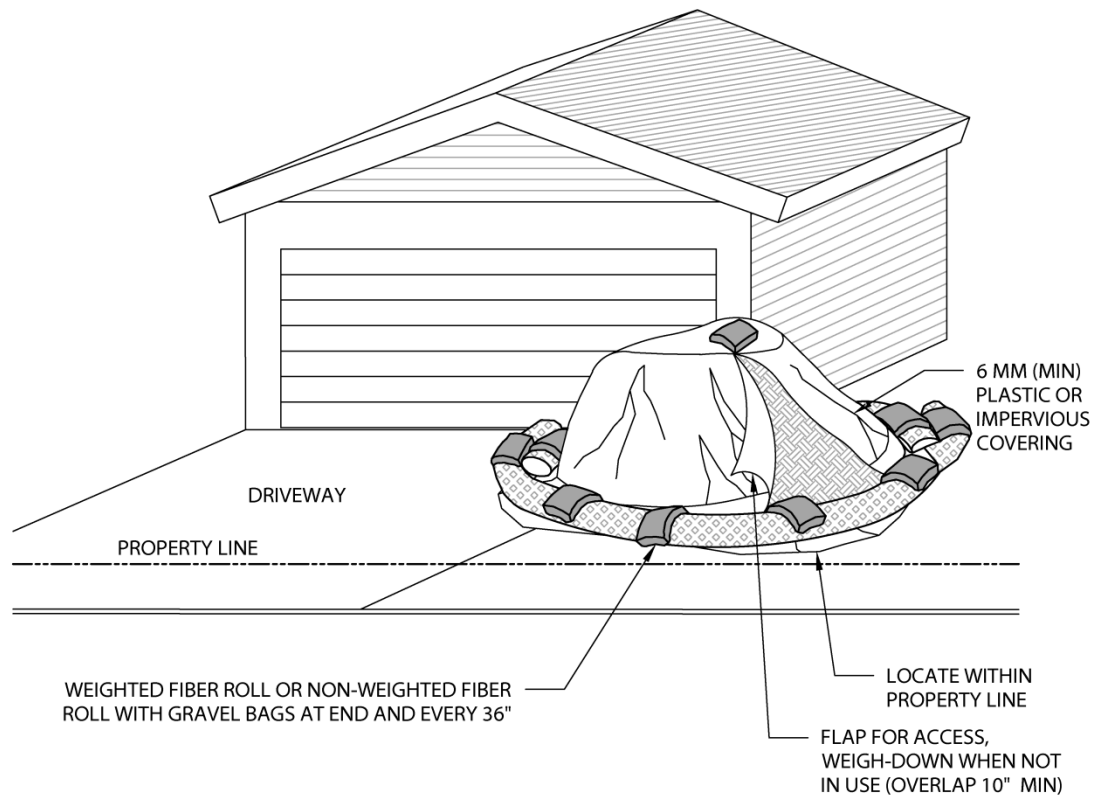
Permanent

- Underlay and cover stockpiles of asphalt *cold mix* with plastic or comparable material.
- Protect spoil piles of *sediment laden slash*, such as whole-tree root wads, with sediment control barriers such as silt fences and fiber rolls.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- Review medium term (five days) weather forecasts to determine the potential need to cover stock/spoil piles. Thunderstorms during summer months can cause substantial runoff and stock/spoil pile erosion.
- Inspect and verify that stockpile protection is in place prior to commencement of construction.
- Frequently inspect and promptly repair/replace stock/spoil pile protections.

Stockpile Management Figure



NOTES:

1. LOCATE STOCK AND/OR SPOIL PILES AWAY FROM DRAINAGE COURSES, DRAIN INLETS OR CONCENTRATED FLOWS OF STORMWATER.
2. ALL STOCK AND/OR SPOIL PILE PERIMETERS SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH TEMPORARY LINEAR SEDIMENT BARRIERS.
3. COVER ALL STOCK AND/OR SPOIL PILES WITH 6 MM PLASTIC, CANVAS TARP OR IMPERVIOUS COVER TO PREVENT WIND AND RAIN EROSION. EVENLY SPACE WEIGHTS (GRAVEL BAGS) ON COVER TO KEEP IN PLACE DURING WIND.
4. CONDUCT REGULAR INSPECTIONS OF STOCK AND/OR SPOIL PILES DURING AND AFTER RAIN EVENTS
5. VERY LARGE STOCK AND/OR SPOIL PILES MAY REQUIRE SILT FENCE IN LIEU OF FIBER ROLLS.
6. REMOVE SPOIL PILES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
7. STOCK/SPOIL PILES MUST BE STORED WITHIN THE APPROVED STAGING AREA.

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