



Control Stormwater at the Construction Site



Install Effective Silt Fences

Strategically place silt fences correctly to prevent sediment from leaving the site or entering storm drains, drop inlets, or local waterways. (Photo 1) Securely attach material to fence stakes.

The silt fence should be trenched into the ground. A six-inch wide, six-inch deep trench allows for twelve inches of buried material. Inspect and maintain regularly, especially after rainfall.

Protect Storm Drains and Creeks

Protect storm drain drop inlets by installing silt fences around them (Photo 2). Other inlet controls may be used, such as sand or gravel bags.

Preserve vegetative buffers — natural areas of growth — around the edges of a site and next to waterways (Photo 3). Use rock check dams with a spillway to filter sediment (Photos 4 and 5) to protect area creeks.



Stabilize the Site

Exposed areas should be planted, mulched, or otherwise stabilized as soon as land alterations are completed (Photo 6). Operators of the golf course construction site used sod (far side of pond) and hydro-seeding (foreground) to minimize exposed soil and reduce erosion.

Site operators should schedule construction activities so soil is not exposed for long periods of time.

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