

Perimeter control

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System Permit Guidance on the use of perimeter control

Perimeter control is a category of sediment control best management practices (BMPs) that act as barriers to retain sediment on a construction site. Sediment control BMPs are intended to slow and hold flow, filter runoff, and promote the settling of sediment out of runoff via ponding behind the sediment control BMP.



Silt fence used as perimeter control

What is required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System Construction Stormwater Permit?

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/State Disposal System (NPDES/SDS) Construction Stormwater Permit (Permit) requires that certain sediment control BMPs are utilized to minimize sediment leaving a construction site. Sediment controls located at downgradient boundaries of the construction site are referred to as perimeter controls. The location and type of perimeter control BMPs, along with other sediment control BMPs required by the Permit, must be identified in the site's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Permit also requires additional sediment controls to be utilized at the base of soil stockpiles to contain sediment and must be installed prior to the initiation of stockpiling.

The perimeter sediment control BMPs must be established on all downgradient perimeters and upgradient of buffer zones before any land disturbing activities begin. These BMPs shall remain in place until final stabilization has been established. If the downgradient perimeter controls are overloaded, additional upgradient controls may be necessary to prevent further overloading. The selection of perimeter control BMPs is the permittee's decision, but the BMPs must be effective at keeping sediment on-site. If it is determined through inspection that the selected method is not effective, then the BMP must be upgraded to a method that is effective at keeping sediment on the site.

The timing of the perimeter control installation may be adjusted to accommodate short-term activities such as clearing and grubbing, and passage of vehicles. This means these BMPs may be taken down as necessary to allow vehicles on and off areas of the site or to allow work such as installation of utilities through the perimeter BMP. These short-term activities must be completed as quickly as possible, and the perimeter control BMPs must be reinstalled immediately after the activity is finished. All perimeter control BMPs, however, must be in place before the next precipitation event, even if the activity is not complete. For full details of the Permit requirements, a copy of the NPDES/SDS Permit can be found at <https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/construction-stormwater>.

Types of perimeter sediment control

Silt fence is a commonly known method of perimeter control. However, other types of perimeter controls exist that can be equally or even more effective depending on the construction site circumstances. The following sediment control BMPs are commonly used as perimeter control on construction sites of all sizes:

- Rock logs
- Compost logs
- Biorolls
- Fiber rolls
- Sand bags
- Vegetated or stabilized soil berms
- Geotextile wrapped jersey barriers
- Silt fence
 - Super duty
 - Heavy duty
 - Preassembled

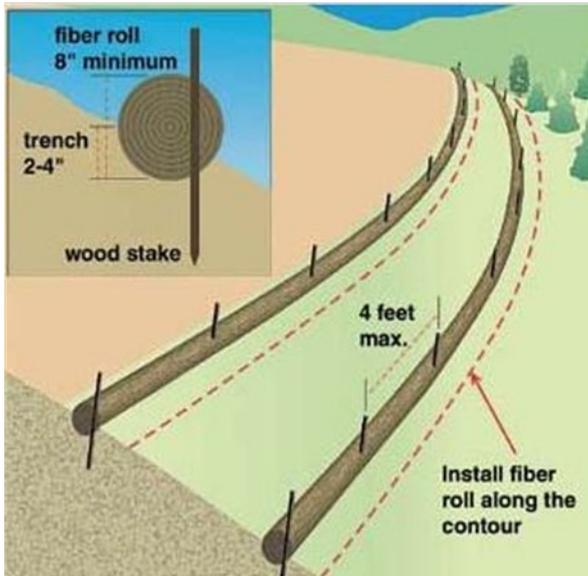
Planning perimeter sediment control

Perimeter controls should be planned as a system, taking the entire site into consideration and installed prior to any land disturbing activity, and only need to be installed in locations downgradient of the construction. The design of a site's perimeter control system should anticipate ponding that will occur upgradient of the controls and provide sufficient storage and deposition areas and stabilized outlets to prevent flows from over topping the controls. The SWPPP must account for the following factors in designing the temporary erosion prevention and sediment control BMPs, including perimeter controls:

1. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation.
2. The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features.
3. If any stormwater flow will be channelized at the site, the permittee(s) must design BMPs to control both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion.
4. The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

Flows should be strategically directed to specified deposition areas through appropriate positioning of the perimeter controls and site grading. Sometimes perimeter controls need to be added or moved to different locations on a project as conditions change. For example, perimeter control is installed above street curbs once the curb and gutter system is installed to keep sediment out of the water conveyance. Some perimeter controls can be relocated as needed, such as biorolls, rock logs, sand bags, and triangular silt dikes. Keeping a vegetated buffer between disturbed areas on a construction site and the downgradient perimeter control BMP can help the BMP perform better and need less maintenance.

Perimeter control BMPs serve no function along ridges or drainage divides where there is little movement of water. Perimeter controls should be installed on the contour of slopes, and the ends of the BMP should bend up slope forming a crescent shape or a "J- hook" rather than a straight line. This will prevent runoff from flowing around the ends of the controls.



Install biorolls or other sediment controls along the contour of the slope.



"J-hooked" silt fencing

Maintenance considerations

The NPDES/SDS Permit requires that all BMPs are inspected once every seven days or within 24 hours of a rainfall event greater than 0.5 inches in 24 hours. All perimeter control devices must be repaired, replaced, or supplemented when they become nonfunctional or the sediment reaches one-half (1/2) of the height of the device. These repairs must be made by the end of the next business day after discovery, or thereafter as soon as field conditions allow access.

After the contributing drainage area has been stabilized, all sediment controls and the associated sediment build up must be removed and disposed of properly. Care should be taken to dispose of sediment in a location that is not susceptible to erosion.

Cold weather considerations

It is important to consider winter conditions when planning a perimeter control system. All construction sites must remain in compliance with the NPDES/SDS Permit throughout the winter even if no construction is occurring. It is imperative that properly functioning sediment controls are in place during minor thaws and for the large spring snowmelt to prevent transport of sediment to area surface waters. For this reason, the BMPs must be installed and functional prior to winter freeze up. The BMPs must be inspected and maintained immediately following intermittent snowmelt or rainfall that occurs in winter months. If construction resumes during the winter, then the weekly inspection schedule must also resume.

The best way to ensure proper functioning of perimeter controls throughout the winter is to have all sediment controls installed prior to the first freeze. Stakes needed for some sediment control BMPs will be difficult, if not impossible, to install into frozen ground. The site's SWPPP should clearly outline the strategy to prepare the site for the winter months.

If construction is going to continue during the winter and new areas will be disturbed, that requires new sediment controls; materials such as compost logs, fiber rolls, rock bags, and rock filters can be installed over the snow cover. These installations will need extra care and frequent inspections to assure continued effectiveness.



Regular maintenance is needed to ensure that a site's perimeter control is functioning properly.

Use of downgradient perimeter sediment control for work in or near open water

It is critical to ensure downgradient perimeter controls are utilized during work on stream banks and lakeshores to keep sediment from washing into open water. Sediment discharges resulting from this type of construction can result in enforceable water quality violations.

Redundant (double) perimeter controls are required when earth must be disturbed within the 50 foot natural buffer of any surface water (including wetlands). For the purposes of this requirement, surface waters do not include ditches. The two rows of perimeter control must be installed at least five feet apart unless limited by a lack of available space. Sheet piling counts as two perimeter controls.

Sites that include work in public waters permits from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that also have coverage under the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) general construction stormwater permit are required to comply with the conditions in both permits, including the use of redundant downgradient perimeter controls to minimize sediment discharges.

More specialized types of sediment control BMPs may be needed to protect surface waters during construction



Redundant perimeter control is required within 50 feet of a surface water.



Coffer dams made of sheet metal to isolate the work area from the surface water.

that extends below the water surface. Whenever possible, work below the ordinary high water table should be done in a manner that keeps water out of the work area or separated from flowing water. For example, coffer dams made of sheet pilings or other materials to isolate the work from the water or water diversions to divert water around the work area may be the best choice during bridge construction or any work that encroaches into open water.

Biorolls, rock logs, sand bags, triangular silt dikes, geotextile wrapped jersey barriers, or stabilized soil berms that can easily be relocated may be best during stream bank restoration work. The perimeter control method may need to change as work changes at the site. Therefore, multiple perimeter control methods may be employed at one site at different times or at the same time.

If the work is conducted within the required 100 foot buffer of an MPCA designated special water, such as a trout stream or scenic and recreational river segment, redundant BMPs must be employed.

Protection of wildlife

Perimeter controls have been known to trap amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals within a construction area. Of concern is the inadvertent harm to rare species. Inspectors of perimeter controls should move rare species out of harm's way if they appear trapped or are in imminent danger. If not in danger, they should be left alone. In areas of known rare species populations, silt fence may also be helpful in keeping these animals out the construction area. In all cases, it is critical that silt fencing be removed after the area has been revegetated.

More information on Minnesota's rare species can be found on the DNR website:

<http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/ets/index.html>.

Floating silt curtain is not perimeter control

Frequently, floating silt curtains are employed during work in water. However, it is important to note that floating curtains will not satisfy MPCA's NPDES/SDS Permit requirement for downgradient perimeter control. Even if a floating curtain is utilized, redundant downgradient perimeter controls must still be installed between the work and the surface water to prevent sediment from entering the surface water. A nuisance condition (as described in Minn. R. 7050.0210 sub. 2) caused by allowing sediment runoff into the water body is a water quality violation.

Floating silt curtain is not designed to prevent sediment from entering surface water. It is designed to help contain suspended sediment within the water column until it has settled to the bottom of the water body. Therefore, floating curtain's only use may be for work that cannot be done outside the water or as an additional containment to minimize the impact of a water quality violation and keep the damage to the water body near the shore and the sediment recoverable.



Use floating silt curtain for work in the water as secondary containment to contain sediment close to the work area.



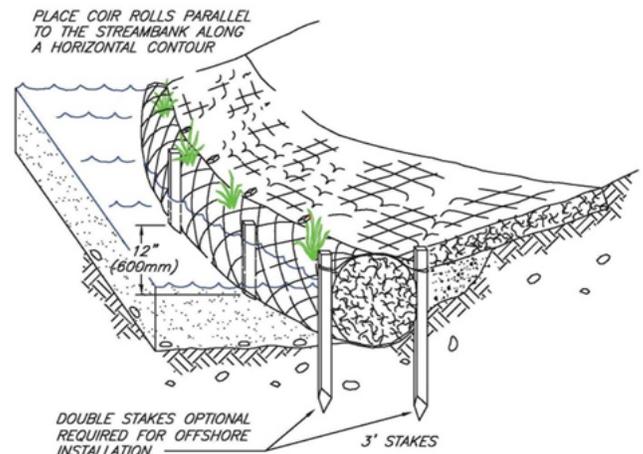
Relying on floating curtain as downgradient perimeter control will result in permit violations for failure to install sediment control and in most cases will result in water quality violations.

Proper placement of perimeter sediment controls near water

When work must occur within the 50-foot natural buffer of a surface water, redundant perimeter controls need to be installed before upgradient work begins. The perimeter controls should be placed five feet apart at the water's edge during work on the bank or shoreline. If possible, vegetation should be left between disturbed areas and the sediment control BMPs. As work is completed on the bank and the bank is fully stabilized, the perimeter controls can be moved upward away from the water's edge above the vegetated or rip rapped areas.



Move perimeter controls up the bank as the bank is stabilized.



Fiber roll installation at shoreline.

Additional resources

Additional information on the use of perimeter controls for work in or near waters—including use of floating silt curtain, water diversions, and coffer dams—as well as all other applications can be found in the following resources:

Minnesota Stormwater Manual – *Perimeter controls for disturbed areas*

https://stormwater.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?title=Sediment_control_practices_-_Perimeter_controls_for_disturbed_areas

Minnesota DNR species protection information

http://files.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/pwpermits/gp_2004_0001_chapter1.pdf.

MPCA Stormwater Construction Inspection Guide

<https://www.pca.state.mn.us/sites/default/files/wq-strm2-10.pdf>.

National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Stormwater– Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control – Sediment Control – *Silt Fences* <https://www3.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/siltfences.pdf>