



Stormwater Permitting For Linear Underground Projects and Stormwater Best Management Practices





Introduction

Excavations are often necessary to work on phone, cable, or other utilities. These Linear Underground Projects (LUPs) are carried out by many public and private entities. Managing soil and materials at these sites can often be a challenging, but important part of the project.

Keep these tips in mind on your next LUP to better protect city storm drains and nearby bodies of water:

- Plan work to minimize soil exposure
- Minimize soil disturbance
- Control stormwater flow
- Detain runoff to provide time for sediment to settle
- Protect storm drain inlets
- Establish stable construction exits and perimeter controls
- Stabilize soil stockpiles and protect slopes
- Collect and retain all concrete washout water and solids

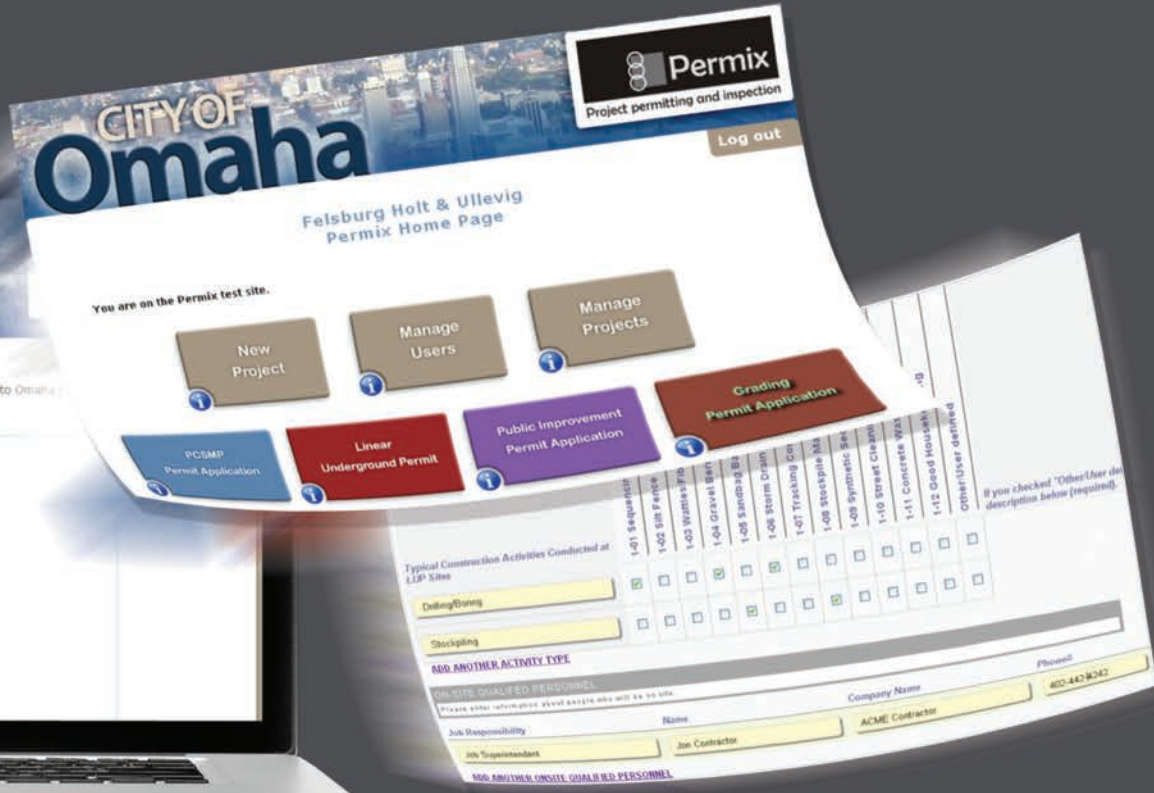


LUP Notification Requirements

All construction projects must utilize **Construction Runoff Stormwater Best Management Practices** (BMPs) to control sediment from project sites.

- Will the project be in the public right of way?
- Will the project disturb less than one acre?
- Will the project disturb more than 250 sq. ft.?
- Will the project be completed in more than 3 days?

Projects implemented in response to emergency conditions are exempt from the notification requirements.



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Minimum measures must address:

- Storm drain inlet protection
- Tracking control
- Stockpile containment

BMPs may include:

- Fiber rolls
- Gravel or sand bags
- Synthetic sediment control rolls
- Other necessary measures

Download the City of Omaha LUP notification form at:

www.omahastormwater.org

Email completed PDF at least 48 hours prior to starting project to:

lupnotification@ci.omaha.ne.us

Or mail form to:

City of Omaha Public Works

1819 Farnam St, Ste 707

Omaha, NE 68183

Best Management Practice (BMP) Selections

BMPs for typical construction activities conducted at LUP sites. A copy of the completed table should be kept in the field for reference during the project.

Best Management Practices	Typical Construction Activities Conducted at LUP Sites													
	Grading	Trench/Excavation	Stockpiling	Drilling/Boring	Concrete Work (e.g., Sidewalks)	Paving	Conduit/Pipe Installation	Wire/Cable/Conductor Installation	Substructure/Pad Installation	Equipment Installation	Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance & Fueling	Hazardous Substance Management	Dewatering	Other
1-01 Sequencing														
1-02 Silt Fence														
1-03 Wattles														
1-04 Gravel Bag Berm														
1-05 Sandbag Barrier														
1-06 Storm Drain Inlet Protection														
1-07 Tracking Controls														
1-08 Stockpile Management														
1-09 Synthetic Sediment Control Rolls														
1-10 Street Cleaning														
1-11 Concrete Washout														
1-12 Good Housekeeping														
Other/User Defined														



1-01 Sequencing

- Plan your project to minimize the extent of area exposed.

1-02 Silt Fences

- Effective as a temporary sediment control option.
- Install before other excavation begins.
- Best when used for smaller projects (< 250 sq. ft.).
- Proper embedded installation is essential.
- Proper post spacing is important (6.5 ft. or less between posts).





1-03 Wattles

- Best option for controlling sediment in a small area.
- Use at perimeter of construction site, near highways, on the downslope of exposed soil area and around temporary stockpiles.
- Should be secured to the ground at regular intervals.
- Wattles are biodegradable and need to be replaced after extended periods.

1-04 Gravel Bag Berm

- Portable and reusable temporary ridges that slow and divert stormwater.
- Use to divert flow to keep runoff from your project.
- Can route water through stable ditches.
- Useful for forming a berm around an inlet.



GOOD



1-05 Sand Bag Barrier

- Stacking sandbags is a quick and effective water impoundment.
- Place on a level contour to pond or divert runoff.
- Use on paved surfaces or other areas where it is not feasible to install posts or stakes.

GOOD

1-06 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

- Not a replacement for perimeter sediment controls.
- Use only as a last line of defense for water quality.
- Temporary protection that must be in place before beginning of project.
- Make sure it doesn't create a flooding hazard.

GOOD



Inlet protection is NOT a replacement for perimeter sediment controls and is strictly a last line of defense for water quality.

GOOD



BAD



BAD**GOOD****GOOD****GOOD**

1-07 Tracking Control

- Consider crushed rock stabilization or temporary access pads.
- If track-out can't be avoided, clean site at the end of each day.
- Be prepared to provide adequate dust control in heavy traffic areas.
- Control dust using water suppression, wind blocks, or dust suppression agents.

1-08 Stockpile Management

- Prevent stockpiles of materials from washing into streets and storm sewer systems.
- Cover piles with tarps or plastic and secure with weights.
- Protect the toe of erodible stockpiles with a silt fence or other BMP.
- Never place a stockpile directly uphill from a storm drain inlet.



GOOD

1-09 Synthetic Sediment Control Rolls

- SSCRs are typically used as temporary stabilizers for silt control in ditches and channels.
- Effectively trap sediment, reduce slope lengths and decrease runoff velocity.
- They are reusable and constructed of polymeric sheets in hollow tube assemblies.

1-10 Street Cleaning

- Keep streets clean to prevent sediment from entering sewers or bodies of water.
- Reduces risks to motorists and pedestrians.
- Dry power-brooming and washing streets with water are **NOT acceptable** methods.



GOOD

1-11 Concrete Washout

- Remaining slurry from concrete trucks must be removed from your job site.
- Concrete washout should be kept away from storm sewer inlets, vacant lots, streets and vegetated areas.
- Use portable washout containers to collect and haul the waste off the site.

GOOD

1-12 Good Housekeeping

- Limit quantities of chemicals and materials on a job site.
- Clean litter and debris daily.
- Designate a material storage area and provide containment for liquid storage.
- Have spill kits on site. Store materials away from areas of high traffic

GOOD





User Defined Options

Educate yourself on the many options available to minimize soil and construction material exposure.

- Use berms to contain and filter stormwater.
- Erosion control matting devices can help stabilize disturbed areas.
- Straw mulch is effective for stabilization. And many others...



Environmental Quality Control

402-444-3908

www.OmahaStormwater.org

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