



**OBJECTIVES**

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

**TARGETED POLLUTANTS**

**H M L**

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses
- Other Waste

**IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS**

**H M L**

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- Staffing
- Administrative

**H = High M = Medium L = Low**

**DESCRIPTION:**

A rock filter is made of rock 3/4" - 3" in diameter and placed along a level contour. A brush filter is composed of brush (usually obtained during the site clearing) wrapped in filter cloth and anchored to the toe of the slope. If properly anchored brush or rock filters may be used for sediment trapping and velocity reduction.

**APPLICATION:**

- As check dams across mildly sloped construction roads
- Below the toe of slopes
- Along the site perimeter
- In areas where sheet flow occurs
- Around temporary spoil areas
- At sediment traps or culvert/pipe outlets

**INSTALLATION / APPLICATION CRITERIA:**

- For rock filter, use larger rock and place in a staked, woven wire sheathing if placed where concentrated flows occur
- Install along a level contour
- Leave area behind berm where runoff can pond and sediment can settle
- Drainage areas should not exceed 5 acres

**LIMITATIONS:**

- Rock berms may be difficult to remove
- Removal problems limit their usefulness in landscaped areas
- Runoff will pond upstream of the filter, possibly causing flooding if sufficient space does not exist

**MAINTENANCE:**

- Inspect after each rainfall and at a minimum of once every two weeks
- If berm is damaged, reshape and replace lost/dislodged rock
- Remove sediment when depth reaches 1/3 of berm height or 1 ft



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