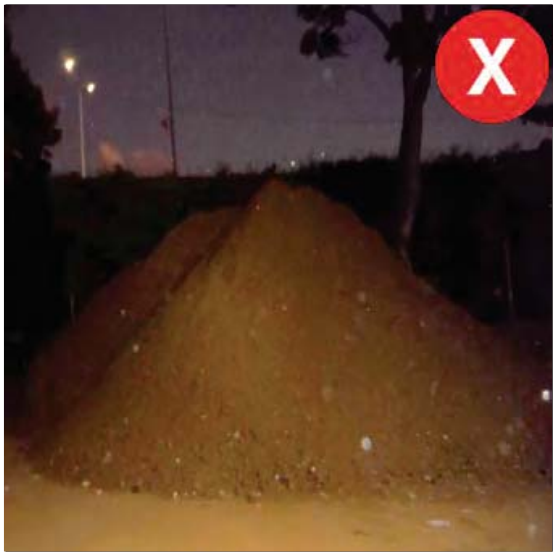
Stockpile Management

Stockpile protection measures reduce the potential for air and water pollution originating from stockpiles of construction materials and spoil piles. Stockpiled materials may include soil, Portland cement concrete (PCC), asphalt concrete (AC), cold mix asphalt, and aggregate. Spoil piles may include materials excavated from a trench, tunnel, shaft or other excavation activity.

What to Inspect

- ☐ Are stockpiles located away from concentrated flows, open waterbodies, and inlets?
- ☐ Does stockpiled material have fines and need to be covered?
- ☐ Are stockpiles completly covered?
  - Stockpiles must be covered with impermeable material (i.e., plastic).
- ☐ Are proper soil stabilization measures used to stabilize soil stockpiles?
  - Hydroseeding, hydromulching, and tackifiers can be used to stabilize soil stockpiles.
- ☐ Is perimeter control installed at the base of the stockpile?
- ☐ Are stockpiles of paving materials, waste asphalt, and/or cold patch stored on impermeable material?
  - Stockpiles of paving materials, waste asphalt, and cold patch cannot be stored directly on the ground or mixed with other stock/soil piles.
- ☐ Is there evidence of water or wind erosion?
- ☐ Is the stockpile taller than surrounding structures?

Stockpile Management



Active stockpiles need to have proper BMPs implemented at the end of every work day and before each anticipated rain event.



Stockpiles must be covered with plastic and surrounded with perimeter controls one to two feet away from its base.



Gaps in cover and perimeter control expose stockpiles to wind and water erosion.



A continuous cover and full perimeter control reduces the potential of wind and water pollution from stockpiles.