

WATER POLLUTION - SILT



particles of soil. Silt mixed with water in the form of mud,

Silt is the term used for very fine

can be washed off construction sites into nearby watercourses and drains. Pollution by silt can be caused by:

rainwater run off from uncovered areas of the site, pumping out and dewatering of excavations, tunnelling operations and cleaning of ditches and drains. Proper planning will prevent these

pollution incidents.





High levels of silt suspended in water can suffocate fish by blocking their gills, can

AVOID ENVIRONMENTAL HARM:

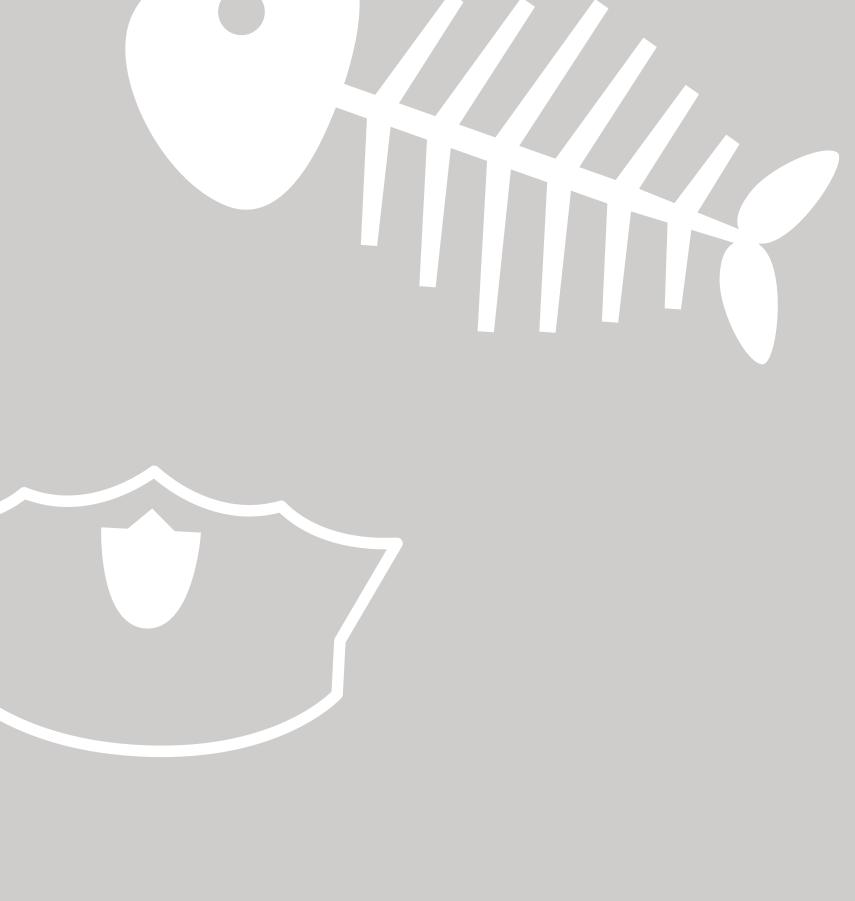
remove essential oxygen from the water and can kill plants, animals and insects living in

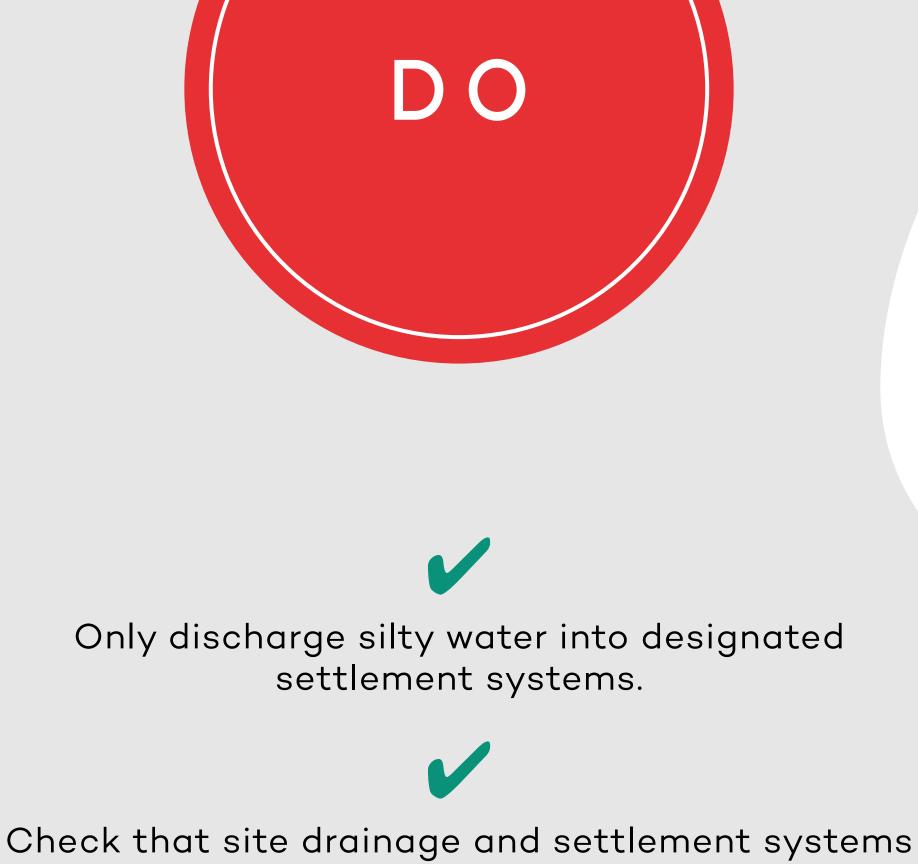
the water by stopping sunlight reaching them. **AVOID ENVIRONMENTAL HARM:** Silt often combines with other contaminants such as oils and chemicals potentially causing

AVOID PROSECUTION:

greater pollution than silt alone.

Because of the potential for harm, it is illegal to allow silt to enter a watercourse or drain. Silt pollution spoils the appearance of watercourses, is easily traceable to the site from where it originated and, in the past, has been a major cause of prosecution.

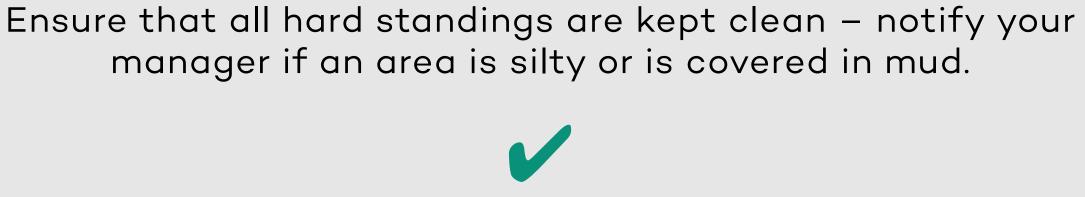




Stop pumping and contact your manager if you think a problem is arising.

are working – discolouration may indicate high

pollutant loading.



Notify your manager immediately if you see silty water

entering a watercourse or drain and do try to stop it or

divert it away by, for example, using sand bags.





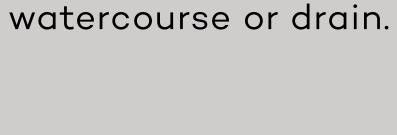
ditches or surface water drains.

DON'T strip land of vegetation unless it is absolutely

necessary – vegetation reduces silt run-off.



DON'T store soil, stone or similar materials within 10 meters of watercourses or drains.



DON'T dig a grip to release ponded water to a

