

When it rains, stormwater washes over the construction site combining with anything it contacts.

When not managed properly, this runoff flows directly to our lakes, streams and wetlands. Typical construction site pollutants that are picked up by stormwater include metals, nutrients and petroleum products, which can pollute our lakes, destroy habitat and reduce recreational value. Additionally, the sediment that gets picked up in the runoff reduces the amount of sunlight reaching aquatic plants, clogs fish gills and smothers aquatic habitats.

Special Considerations



LAKEFRONT CONSTRUCTION & DOCKS

- Use a double row of perimeter controls
- Have a plan to treat turbidity
- Obtain additional permits as needed
- Protect berm and swale areas during vertical construction

CONSERVATION AREAS

- Keep undisturbed and free of trash
- Protect with a double row of perimeter controls
- Protect berm and swale areas during vertical construction



POOLS

- Provide a stabilized exit pad for pool contractors
- Properly manage concrete waste
- Use perimeter controls

Orange County Code, Chapter 15, Article IV, Water Quality, Section 15-115 Prohibition: *It shall be unlawful for any person to cause, permit, suffer or allow any illicit discharge or illicit connection into the county's permitted Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or into waters of the county.*

Common Best Management Practices (BMPs)



SILT FENCE

- Install two parallel rows adjacent to sensitive areas
- Connect segments by rolling ends together
- Cut trenches and bury bottom edges
- Install so posts are on the downstream side of a disturbance, supporting the fabric

STABILIZATION

- Initiate within seven days of inactivity
- Distribute vegetative cover evenly to achieve at least 70% density
- Revegetate or repair areas that have not established within 14 days

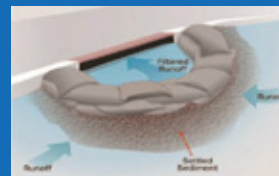


FLOCCULANTS

- Use to manage turbidity
- Test soil for appropriate formula
- Test pH after use to prevent water quality violations
- Allow for proper mixing and settling time
- Use only FDEP approved, anionic flocculants
- Use the right application at the right dose
- Always follow manufacturer specifications

INLET PROTECTION

- Completely protect inlet
- Maintain to prevent flooding



Rev. 10/2018



SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION

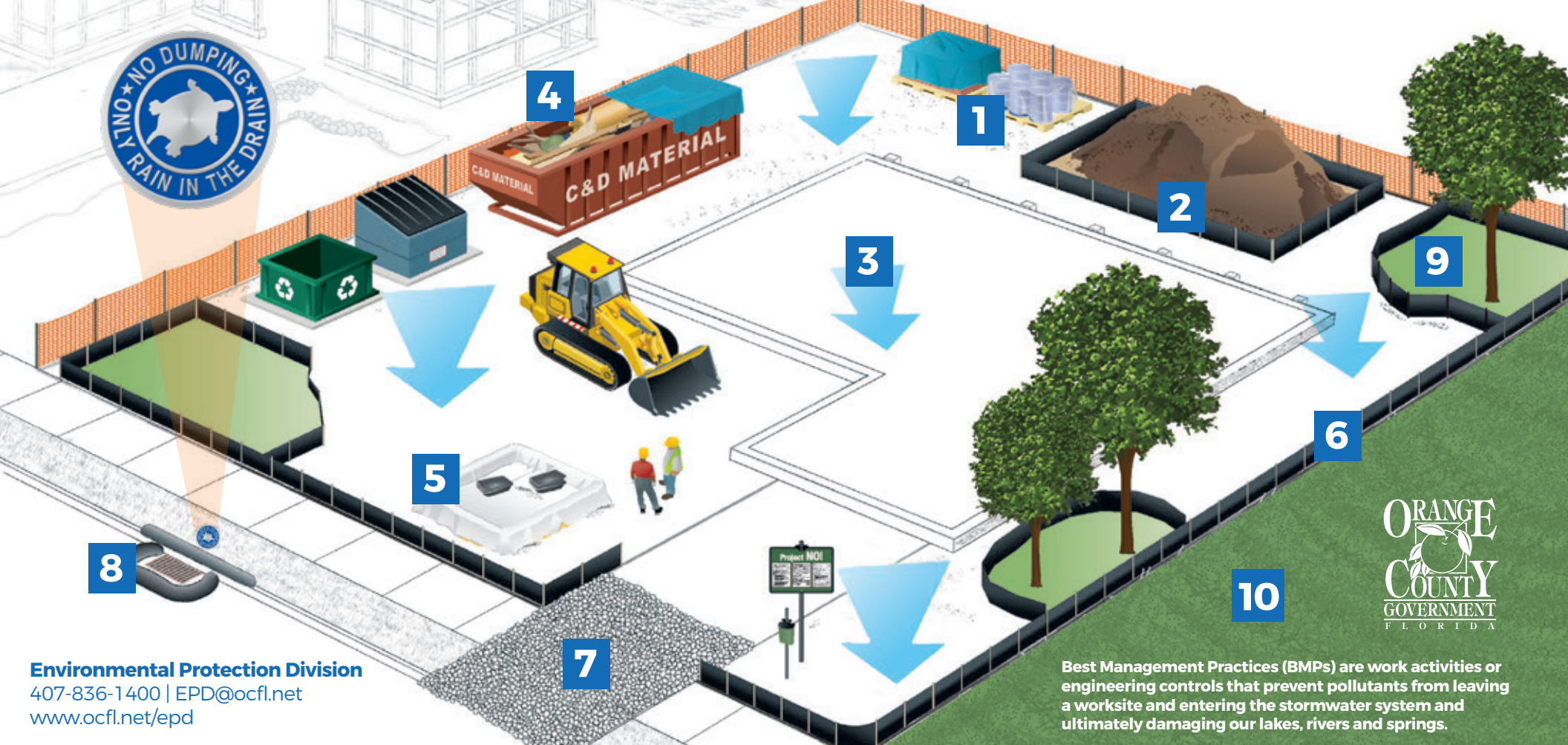
Preventing Stormwater Pollution From Small Construction Sites



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION



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Best Management Practices (BMPs) are work activities or engineering controls that prevent pollutants from leaving a worksite and entering the stormwater system and ultimately damaging our lakes, rivers and springs.



YOU MUST PREVENT STORMWATER POLLUTION FROM SMALL CONSTRUCTION SITES

- 1 MATERIAL STORAGE** - Ensure that all materials on the site that have the potential to contaminate runoff are stored off the ground, under cover and within secondary containment, if required. This includes, but is not limited to, paint, fuel, mortar, fertilizer, roofing materials, solvents, adhesives, etc.
- 2 SOIL STOCKPILES** - Protect soil stockpiles from erosion and from creating nuisance dust. Install silt fence around stockpiled soil and cover, or temporarily stabilize, to prevent it from washing away and into storm drains or off the site when it rains.
- 3 STORMWATER FLOW ARROWS** - The blue arrows represent the flow of stormwater based on the grade of the site. Be mindful of stormwater flow on your site when storing materials and selecting BMPs.

- 4 DUMPSTERS & CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS** - Use dumpsters to contain all trash and construction debris generated on site. Cover your dumpsters at the end of each day and prior to any rainfall to ensure that stormwater does not come in contact with these wastes, which can contaminate the runoff.
- 5 WASHOUT CONTROLS** - Provide designated, leak-proof areas for washing out liquid construction wastes such as concrete, paint and stucco. Always plan and provide for proper storage and disposal. Never dispose of these materials on the ground, into storm drains or into waterbodies.
- 6 PERIMETER CONTROLS** - Protect all areas not within the active and permitted

- 7 STABILIZED EXIT PAD** - Prevent tracking sediment and debris to roadways. Install a stabilized exit using rock, mulch or geotextiles to keep soils from leaving the site. Limit site traffic to only essential vehicles and equipment. Any sediment tracked to the street must be removed immediately.
- 8 INLET PROTECTION** - Install inlet protection at all inlets downgradient of

- 9 TREE PROTECTION** - Protect trees by installing a silt fence at the drip-line of the tree to keep construction traffic from damaging the roots and killing the tree.
- 10 STABILIZATION** - Landscape your site prior to removing perimeter controls such as silt fence. Areas that are inactive for more than seven days must be temporarily stabilized to prevent erosion. Vegetation (sod, seeding) or non-vegetative cover (mulch, geotextiles) may be used.