10 Steps to Stormwater Pollution Prevention on Small Residential Construction Sites

Stormwater management on small residential construction sites need not be complicated.

1 Install Perimeter Controls on Downhill Lot Line
Install and maintain perimeter controls such as silt fence or compost filter sock around the downhill boundaries of the site. Controls must be installed before any work starts or following clearing the site. See restrictions for compost filter sock use below.

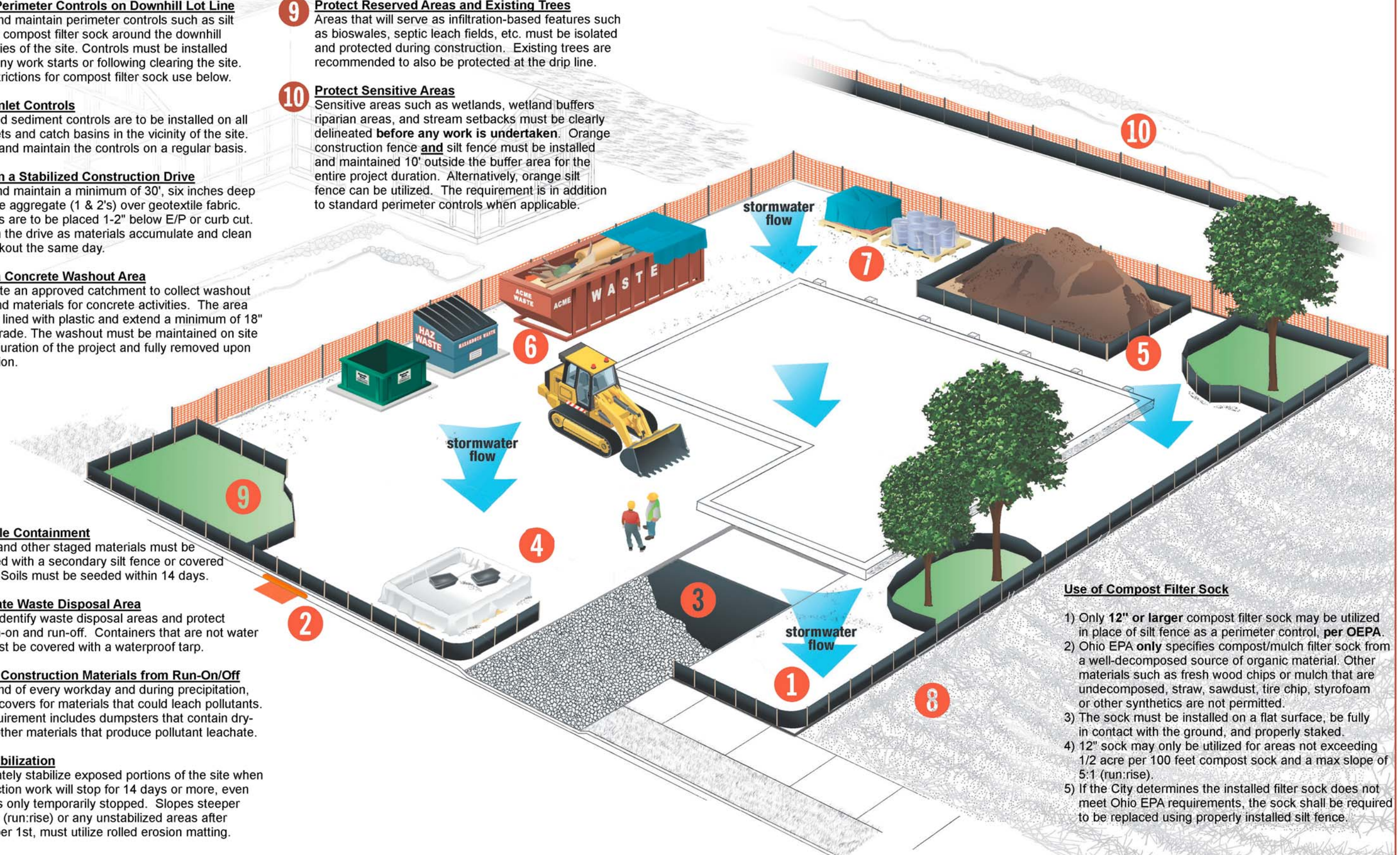
2 Install Inlet Controls
Approved sediment controls are to be installed on all curb inlets and catch basins in the vicinity of the site. Inspect and maintain the controls on a regular basis.

3 Maintain a Stabilized Construction Drive
Place and maintain a minimum of 30', six inches deep of coarse aggregate (1 & 2's) over geotextile fabric. Materials are to be placed 1-2" below E/P or curb cut. Maintain the drive as materials accumulate and clean any trackout the same day.

4 Install a Concrete Washout Area
Designate an approved catchment to collect washout water and materials for concrete activities. The area must be lined with plastic and extend a minimum of 18" above grade. The washout must be maintained on site for the duration of the project and fully removed upon completion.

9 Protect Reserved Areas and Existing Trees
Areas that will serve as infiltration-based features such as bioswales, septic leach fields, etc. must be isolated and protected during construction. Existing trees are recommended to also be protected at the drip line.

10 Protect Sensitive Areas
Sensitive areas such as wetlands, wetland buffers riparian areas, and stream setbacks must be clearly delineated **before any work is undertaken**. Orange construction fence **and** silt fence must be installed and maintained 10' outside the buffer area for the entire project duration. Alternatively, orange silt fence can be utilized. The requirement is in addition to standard perimeter controls when applicable.



5 Stockpile Containment
Topsoil and other staged materials must be contained with a secondary silt fence or covered entirely. Soils must be seeded within 14 days.

6 Designate Waste Disposal Area
Clearly identify waste disposal areas and protect from run-on and run-off. Containers that are not water tight must be covered with a waterproof tarp.

7 Protect Construction Materials from Run-On/Off
At the end of every workday and during precipitation, provide covers for materials that could leach pollutants. The requirement includes dumpsters that contain dry-wall or other materials that produce pollutant leachate.

8 Site Stabilization
Immediately stabilize exposed portions of the site when construction work will stop for 14 days or more, even if work is only temporarily stopped. Slopes steeper than 3:1 (run:rise) or any unstabilized areas after November 1st, must utilize rolled erosion matting.

Use of Compost Filter Sock

1) Only **12" or larger** compost filter sock may be utilized in place of silt fence as a perimeter control, **per OEPA**.
2) Ohio EPA **only** specifies compost/mulch filter sock from a well-decomposed source of organic material. Other materials such as fresh wood chips or mulch that are undecomposed, straw, sawdust, tire chip, styrofoam or other synthetics are not permitted.
3) The sock must be installed on a flat surface, be fully in contact with the ground, and properly staked.
4) 12" sock may only be utilized for areas not exceeding 1/2 acre per 100 feet compost sock and a max slope of 5:1 (run:rise).
5) If the City determines the installed filter sock does not meet Ohio EPA requirements, the sock shall be required to be replaced using properly installed silt fence.

Modified from USEPA document 830-F-15-001