Stormwater and the Construction Industry

**Protect Natural Features**
- **Good:** Minimize ditching.
- **Good:** Minimize the amount of exposed soil.
- **Good:** Identify and protect features where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- **Good:** Protect streamers, stream buffers, wetlands, wetlands, and other sensitive areas from ditching, borrow-pit excavation, or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.

**Construction Phasing**
- **Bad:** Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long outside of time.
- **Bad:** Schedule or avoid grading in small areas.
- **Bad:** Install Kelly sediment control practices after grading begins.
- **Bad:** Stabilize sediment control practices, such as revegetating.

- **Good:** Stabilize sediment control practices, such as revegetating. (inside margin)
- **Good:** Maintain sediment control practices immediately after the land has been graded and prior to final grading.

**Vegetative Buffers**
- **Bad:** Prized and instant vegetation buffers along water bodies to slow the flow of sediment.
- **Bad:** Install buffers by having or planting by periodically ensuring their effectiveness.

**Maintain your BMPs!**
[www.epa.gov/hpdes/menuofbmps](http://www.epa.gov/hpdes/menuofbmps)

**Silt Fencing**
- **Bad:** Inspect and maintain all fences after each storm.
- **Bad:** Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried in the ground.
- **Bad:** Secure all ties in the fence to the ties.
- **Bad:** Dunt all fences along the edge of a roadway or use them as a chevron edge.
- **Bad:** Make sure silt fence is not flowing around the silt fence.

**Construction Entrances**
- **Good:** Remove mud and debris from the area of construction entrances before they enter a paved roadway.
- **Good:** Property owners or operators for the construction site.

**Slopes**
- **Good:** Rough grade of lateral terraces.
- **Good:** Break up long slopes with sediment barriers, or other devices, or drill soil-rupturing ditches along slopes.

**Storm Drain Inlet Protection**
- **Bad:** Use lots of other poorly maintained rock or cover the storm drain with bollards and masonry.
- **Bad:** Make sure the rock size is approximately cubic.
- **Bad:** Keep a clean filter, maintain them regularly.

**Site Stabilization**
- **Good:** Vegetables, palms, or alternate stabilizing soil around exposed areas as soon as land alterations have been completed.

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**Stormwater and the Construction Industry**

**Planning and Implementing Erosion and Sediment Control Practices**

**Developing and Implementing a Plan**
- **4. Certification and Notification**
  - Certify for the Plan
  - Issueelope for the Plan
  - Submit for the Plan

**Environ and sediment**
- **Construction practices are only**
- **as good as the installation**
- **and maintenance.**

**5. Implementing and**
- **Maintaining a plan**
  - Peeling and sediment control
  - Land recovery and maintenance
  - Aftereffects of the Plan

**6. Completing the Project**
- **Final stabilization**
  - Inertial velocity
  - Oversee design
  - Permit

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**For more information visit - www.epa.gov/hpdes/stormwater or www.dot.gov/dids/palet/enviromental/storm-water/orm-water-management.htm**

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*Image: Graphic showing various construction practices and their impacts on stormwater management. Information on the page covers topics such as protecting natural features, construction phasing, vegetative buffers, and maintenance of BMPs. The EPA website [www.epa.gov/hpdes/menuofbmps](http://www.epa.gov/hpdes/menuofbmps) is also provided for further resources.*