

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS FOR INDIVIDUAL LOT BUILDERS

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GUIDE

Why do I need a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan?

All construction projects disturbing one acre or more or that are part of a larger common plan of development that ultimately disturbs one acre or more are required to abide by a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to meet the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). All individual lots that are part of a larger development are required to have a SWPPP.

How is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan helpful to me?

A successful SWPPP identifies the issues of concern before construction begins and is also adaptable for the many unexpected changes that come about with individual construction projects. Planning ahead is the most effective way to minimize erosion and sedimentation during construction projects. A well organized and planned out SWPPP will assist in the prevention of unnecessary permit violations.

10 Steps to Stormwater Pollution Prevention on Small Residential Construction Sites

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

1 Protect Any Areas Reserved for Vegetation or Infiltration and Preserve Existing Trees
If you will be installing infiltration-based features such as rain gardens or bioswales, make sure these areas are designated as off limits to avoid compaction. Save time and money by preserving existing mature trees during construction. Preserving mature trees minimizes the amount of soil that needs to be stabilized once construction is complete, and minimizes the amount of runoff during and after construction activity.

2 Stockpile Your Soil
IDNR's GP #2 requires operators to preserve native topsoil on site unless infeasible and protect all soil storage piles from run-on and runoff. For smaller stockpiles, covering the entire pile with a tarp may be sufficient.

3 Protect Construction Materials from Run-On and Runoff
At the end of every workday and during precipitation events, provide cover for materials that could leach pollutants.

4 Designate Waste Disposal Areas
Clearly identify separate waste disposal areas on site for hazardous waste, construction waste, and domestic waste by designating with signage, and protect from run-on and runoff.

5 Install Perimeter Controls on Downhill Lot Line
Install perimeter controls such as sediment filter logs or silt fences around the downhill boundaries of your site.

6 Install Inlet Controls
Sediment control logs, gravel barriers, and sand or rock bags are options for effective inlet controls. Make sure to remove accumulated sediment whenever it has reached halfway up the control.

7 Install a Concrete/Stucco Washout Basin
Designate a leak-proof basin lined with plastic for washing out used concrete and stucco containers. Never wash excess stucco or concrete residue down a storm drain or into a stream!

8 Maintain a Stabilized Entrance / Exit Pad
Minimize sediment track-out from vehicles exiting your site by maintaining an exit pad made of crushed rock spread over geotextile fabric. If sediment track-out occurs, remove deposited sediment by the end of the same work day.

9 Post Your NOI and Keep an Up-to-Date Copy of Your SWPPP on Site
Post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage, including your NPDES tracking number and site contact information. Also, keep a copy of your complete and up-to-date SWPPP on site and easily accessible, including site maps showing where each BMP is or will be installed.

10 Site Stabilization
Immediately stabilize exposed portions of the site whenever construction work will stop for 14 or more days, even if work is only temporarily stopped. Remember, final stabilization is required prior to terminating permit coverage.

