

WHAT POLLUTES OUR WATER?

Changes in land use and land disturbance such as construction affect the quality of water that drains through the watersheds and into rivers and lakes. The increase in impervious (non-porous) surfaces causes an increase in stormwater runoff resulting in flooding and erosion because these non-porous surfaces will not allow water to soak into the ground.

As runoff increases, more human-made pollution is picked up in stormwater as it flows across construction sites, streets, parking lots, lawns, rooftops, driveways, and agricultural areas. In fact, anything found on the ground or on impervious surfaces can end up in local streams, rivers and lakes. Polluted runoff affects aquatic life, recreational activities, causes unpleasant water odors and taste. Ultimately, our drinking water and our health can be affected by polluted stormwater runoff. Please do your part to help prevent pollution from entering stormwater runoff.

Every drop counts.



Erosion Control means protecting disturbed soil from washing away causing eroding. **Sediment control** means protecting soil particles from becoming a source of pollution by properly removing or filtering soil particles after they have become dislodged from the soil surface by rain, flowing water or wind.

Erosion control measures include mulch, blankets, mats and vegetative covers to protect the soil surface from being carried away by water and provide stream bank protection.

Sediment control measures include silt fencing, inlet protection, sandbag or straw bale barriers, fiber rolls or gravel bag berms on steeper slopes, check dams, sediment traps or sediment basins.

Sediment control also means proper removal of dirt and construction debris from the site and surrounding area as described in this publication.

Erosion and sediment control measures should be used in conjunction with one another for the best pollution control protection.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY

POLLUTION CONTROL GUIDELINES

PROTECTING WATER QUALITY AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

With the adoption of Article 10 of the Jefferson County UDO, adequate control of erosion and sedimentation is required at the construction site—no matter how large or small the project.



**JEFFERSON COUNTY
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT
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IMPLEMENTING EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

Protection of Natural Areas:



1. Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees will not be disturbed by construction activity. Protect streams, stream buffers, wild woodlands, wetlands, or other

sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.

Erosion Control:

2. Stabilize the disturbed soil at the construction site by using mulch blankets or mats.



Plant a temporary vegetative cover on areas that will not be developed within a few weeks.

3. Cover or seed or silt fence in all dirt stockpiles so they don't create a mess.

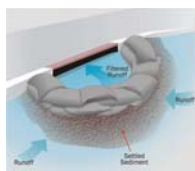


4. Terrace slopes or break up long slopes with sediment barriers or divert stormwater away from slopes.

5. Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter storm water runoff.

Sediment Control:

1. Apply silt fencing around the down grade side of area to be disturbed prior to grading. Sediment should be removed from silt fencing/ straw bales when sediment fills 1/3 of height of barrier.



2. Protect nearby storm sewer curb and drop inlets with appropriate controls.

3. Use fiber rolls or gravel bag berms on steep slopes to catch sediment or divert stormwater.



4. Sweep or vacuum sediment that has reached the street so it does not enter storm drains or nearby water bodies.

5. To drain water from a site, direct water through hay bales and filter fabric or use sediment filters to remove the sediment.

6. Stabilize the site with a vegetative cover (grass, etc.) after construction. Leave sediment controls in place until site is at least 70% protected with new grass or other vegetative cover.

Good Housekeeping



1. Dispose of hazardous materials in leak-proof bags or containers. Toxic substances should not be dumped on the ground or in a storm drain. This includes paints, thinners, solvents, glues cement dust, oils, grease and cleaning fluids.
2. Store construction materials and toxic material under cover (tarp or storage building) and in covered containers.
3. Dispose of used cleanup materials, contaminated material in covered containers or bags as hazardous material.
4. Lay tarps on outside of building to collect fallen debris and splatters. Use ground cloth or drop cloths underneath outdoor painting, scraping and sandblasting work and properly dispose of collected material daily.
5. Secure opened bags of cement to prevent powder from blowing.
6. Concrete mixers should be washed out in designated wash-out areas.
7. Sweep or shovel loose particles and dirt. Do not hose the area to a storm drain.
8. Never clean brushes or rinse paint or drywall containers into a street, gutter, storm drain or stream.
9. Raw septic waste should never be discharged or buried.
10. Store construction waste such as tar paper, asphalt shingles, metal, etc., in garbage dumpsters or other waste containers.



Stabilize your site so nothing leaves the site. Protect nearby storm drains and streams.