

### **Solid Waste & Hazardous Materials Management**

At a minimum, construction sites are required to properly dispose of solid waste. Solid waste often found on construction sites include collected sediment, asphalt, concrete, floating debris, paper, plastic, fabric, and construction and demolition debris. Place trash cans around the construction site and make sure trash cans and dumpsters are covered with temporary roofs or tarps.

Hazardous materials must be properly stored, including secondary containment, with restricted access to prevent vandalism. Hazardous materials often found on construction sites include oil, gasoline and paint. Clean up any leaks or spills that occur on site immediately. Never hose down surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry clean up methods when possible.

### **Prevent Pollution from Vehicles**

Designate one area for vehicle parking, refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated areas should be away from gutters and storm drains. Major equipment repairs and maintenance should be performed off-site in a maintenance facility.

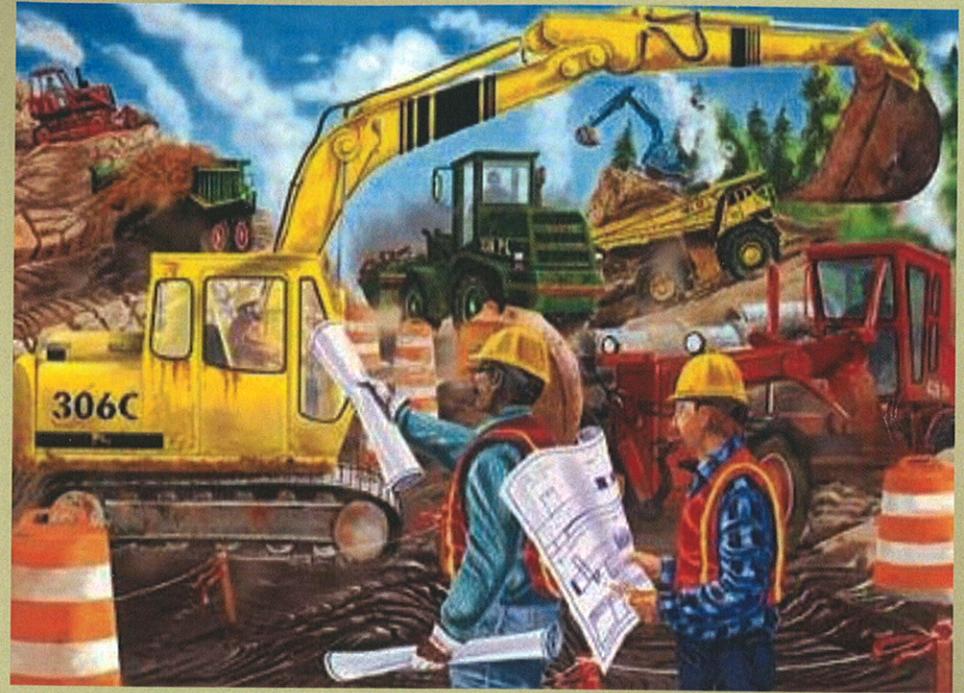
Section 122-308 of the City of Jackson Storm Water Quality Protection Ordinance states the following as it relates to the contents included in the ordinance:

### **Section. 122-308. Violations and penalties**

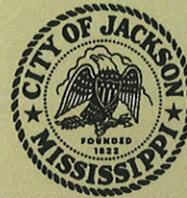
(a) The remedies specified herein are cumulative and the director of the department of public works or his designee, or the city attorney, may proceed under these or other remedies authorized by law. The director of the department of public works or his designee may issue an order to any property owner, his agent or contractor to immediately stop any construction where the construction activity or the construction project as designed or implemented violates any provision of this article. In addition, a violation of any provisions of this article shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days, or both for each offense. Each day of violation shall be a separate offense.

For More Information Contact  
The City Of Jackson  
Storm Water Management Program  
200 South President Street  
Jackson, Mississippi 39201  
601-960-0000

Website: [www.jacksonms.gov/government/publicworks](http://www.jacksonms.gov/government/publicworks)



## **Construction Site Best Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention**



**Chokwe Lumumba, Mayor**

**City of Jackson  
Department of Public Works  
Storm Water Management Program**

### What is a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)?

A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a site-specific written document that identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at construction sites. This plan describes practices used to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from construction sites and identifies procedures for contractor implementation to comply with the terms and conditions of City, State, and Federal water quality regulations. A SWPPP contains the following elements:

- ◆ Title page
- ◆ Project and SWPPP contact information
- ◆ Site and activity description, including a site map
- ◆ Identification of potential pollutants
- ◆ Description of controls to reduce pollutants
- ◆ Maintenance and inspection procedures
- ◆ Records of inspections and maintenance of best management practices used on site.
- ◆ SWPPP amendments
- ◆ SWPPP certification



### How Can Construction Site Operators Prevent Storm Water Pollution?

Implementing an effective SWPPP is important. If sediment and erosion controls and good housekeeping practices are not followed, construction activity can result in the discharge of significant amounts of sediment and other pollutants into storm water runoff. During construction activity, it is important to ensure that sediment and other pollutants leaving the site in storm water runoff do not impact local waterways. Common compliance problems found at construction sites include:

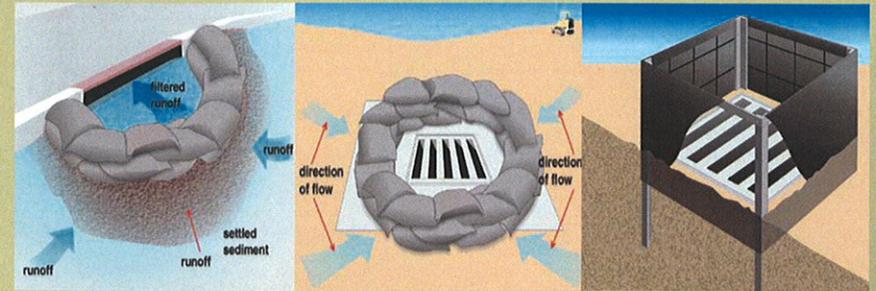
1. **No temporary or permanent cover** - exposed soils must be stabilized no later than 14 days after construction activity has ceased.
2. **No sediment controls on site** - sediment control measures should be established on site (i.e. silt fences, check).
3. **No sediment control for temporary stock piles** - stock piles must have silt fence or other effective sediment control measures.
4. **No inlet protection** - storm drain inlets must be protected before construction begins.
5. **No construction entrance/exit pads to minimize vehicle tracking on the street** - entrance/exit should use stone pads to minimize vehicle tracking.
6. **Sediment on the road** - sediment tracked on the road must be removed by practices such as street sweeping.
7. **Improper solid waste and hazardous materials management** - solid waste must be disposed of properly, and hazardous materials (i.e. oil, paint, gasoline) must be properly stored.
8. **Concrete washout** - all liquid and solid waste generated from concrete truck washouts must be contained in a leak-proof containment facility.

### Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Erosion and sediment controls are practices used during the construction process to keep sediment in place and to capture any sediment that is moved by storm water before it leaves the site. Erosion controls are the heart of any effective SWPPP. A SWPPP should rely on erosion and sediment controls as the primary means of preventing storm water pollution. An effective SWPPP includes a combination of BMPs that are designed to work together. The following are examples of commonly implemented BMPs on construction sites:

#### **Storm Drain Inlet Protection**

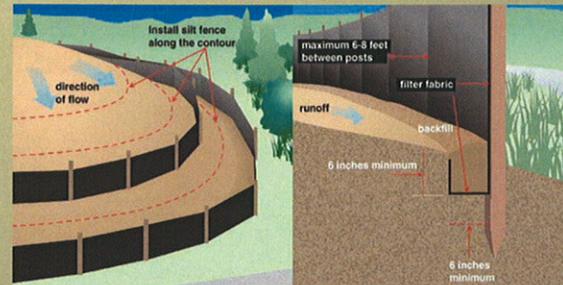
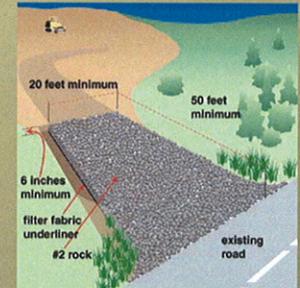
Storm drain inlet protection prevents sediment from entering a storm drain by surrounding or covering the inlet with a filtering material. This allows sediment in runoff to pond and settle before entering the storm drain. Several types of filters are



commonly used for inlet protection: silt fence, sand bags and block and gravel. The type of filter used will depend on inlet type (curb inlet, drop inlet), slope, and amount of flow. Many different commercial inlet filters are also available. Some commercial inlet filters are placed in front of or on top of an inlet, others are placed inside the inlet and under the grate.

#### **Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit**

A rock construction exit can reduce the amount of sediment transported onto paved roads by vehicles. The construction exit does this by knocking mud off the vehicle tires before the vehicle enters a public road.



#### **Silt Fence**

A silt fence or sediment filter (i.e. geotextile fabric, fiber roll and wattle) is a down-gradient barrier intended to intercept sheet flow runoff and settle out sediment upslope while allowing runoff to filter through.