

Small-scale Construction

Prevent erosion and protect Minnesota's water during construction, remodeling and landscaping projects.

Bare soil can erode easily during construction and landscaping projects. Though soil is natural, it can pollute lakes, rivers and streams by smothering habitat and making the water cloudy and unsafe for swimming.



Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Building a new home?

Refer to the diagram on the back of this page for guidance on preventing erosion and stormwater pollution.

When construction is in progress, verify that your builder has installed silt fence or other sediment control measures along the down slope perimeter of your property and near curbs, gutters, ditches, streams, lakes and wetlands. All bare soil must be covered and soil piles must be stabilized as well.

As a homeowner, you are responsible for inspecting and maintaining temporary stabilization measures until permanent ground cover is established on your yard. Reinstall or replace ripped, collapsed, or decomposed silt fence and remove sediment if deposits reach 1/3 of the silt fence height. Use downspout extenders to protect temporarily stabilized areas from roof runoff until permanent vegetation is established.

Establishing a new lawn?

Cover bare soil with erosion control fabric, mulch, or quick-growing annual grasses such as annual rye, oats or winter wheat until you are able to lay sod or seed your lawn. Erosion control fabric can also help to protect hilly areas until new grass is fully established.

Beginning a landscaping project?

Schedule large landscaping projects for dry weather. Cover bare soil with mulch and avoid disturbing the soil along stream banks and lakeshores. Study how water flows across your property and use trees, shrubs, deep-rooted native plants, and raingardens to slow down runoff and prevent erosion.

We need your help to keep our waters clean!

Learn more about Minnesota water at www.pca.state.mn.us/water/construction-stormwater

10 Steps to Stormwater Pollution Prevention on Small Residential Construction Sites

Note: this graphic does not address post-construction stormwater treatment permit requirements.

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

MPCA's CGP 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. Make sure to remove accumulated sediment whenever it has reached halfway up the control.

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 Exit Pad

Minimize sediment track out from vehicles exiting your site by maintaining an exit pad made of crushed rock spread over geotextile fabric, a shaker rack, or a wash rack at the construction site exit. If sediment track-out occurs, remove deposited sediment within 24 hours of discovery.

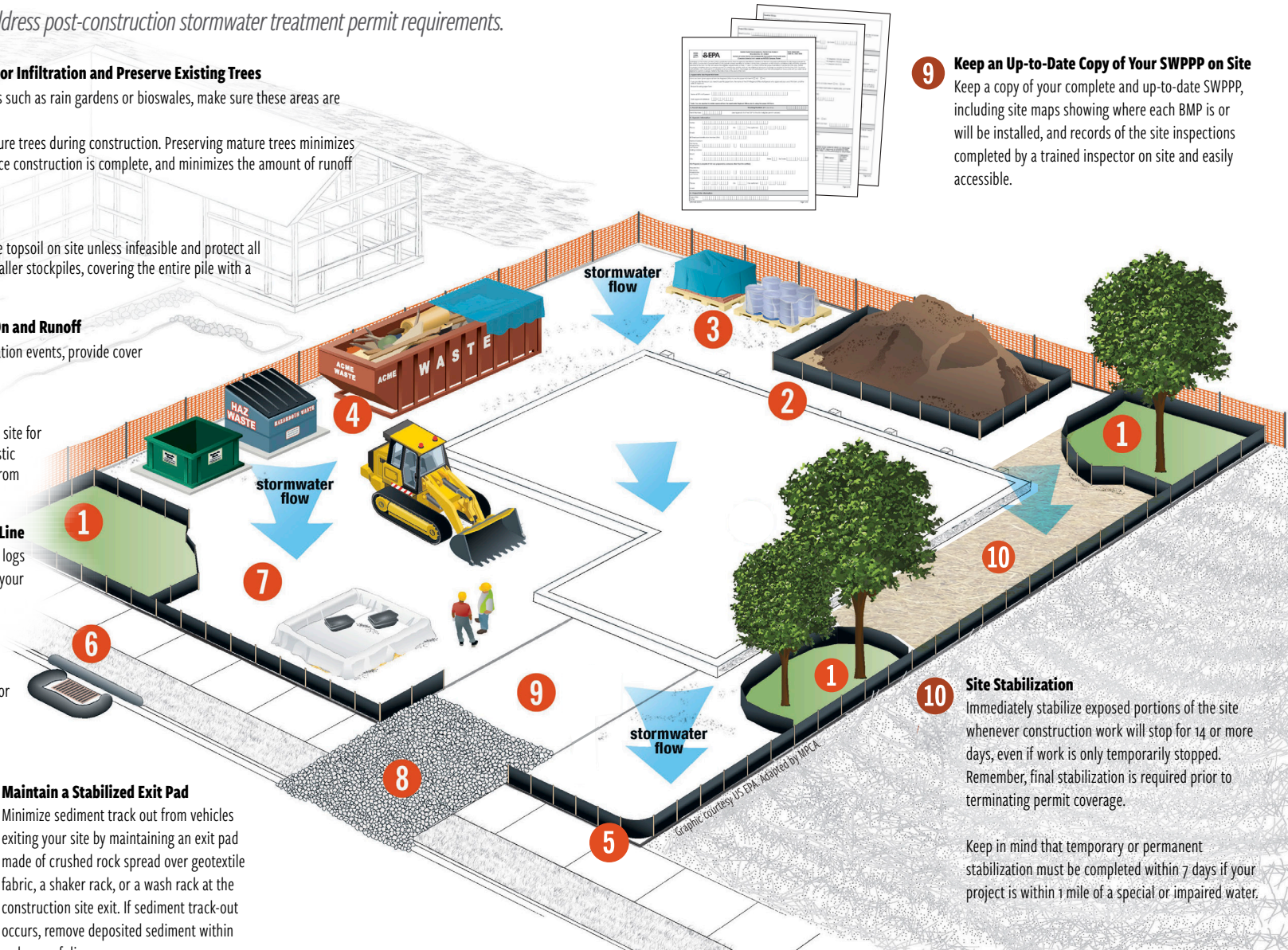
9 Keep an Up-to-Date Copy of Your SWPPP on Site

Keep a copy of your complete and up-to-date SWPPP, including site maps showing where each BMP is or will be installed, and records of the site inspections completed by a trained inspector on site and easily accessible.

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.

Keep in mind that temporary or permanent stabilization must be completed within 7 days if your project is within 1 mile of a special or impaired water.



Small-scale Construction Considerations

Thanks for doing your part to protect Minnesota water!

www.pca.state.mn.us/water/construction-stormwater

For more information, contact:
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