



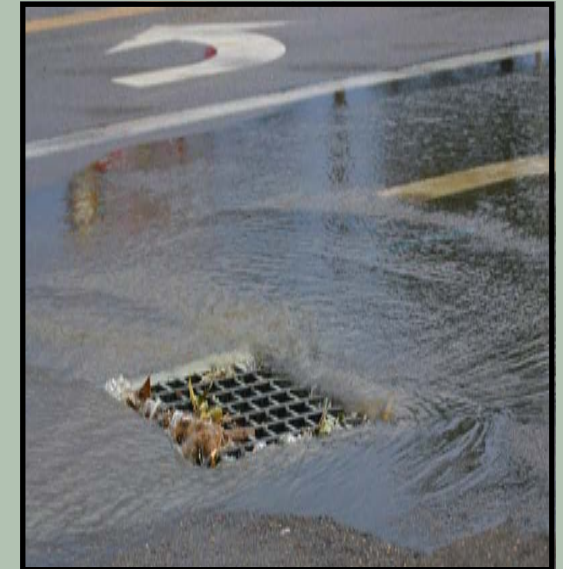
Questions?

For more information about the FIU Stormwater Management Program contact the department of Environmental Health and Safety at 305-248-2621

Information cited from Florida Department of Environmental Protection.



Stormwater Management Program



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & SAFETY

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**An ounce of prevention is worth far more
than a pound of cure.**

What is Stormwater?



Stormwater is water from precipitation that flows across the ground and pavement when it rains. The water seeps into the ground or drains into what we call storm sewers. These are the drains you see at street corners or at low points on the side of streets.

Collectively, the draining water is called storm water outfalls. Stormwater becomes a problem when it picks up ground surface debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants as it flows or when it causes flooding and erosion of stream banks. Stormwater travels through a system of pipes and roadside ditches that make up storm sewer systems.

It eventually flows directly to a lake, canal, river, stream, wetland, or coastal water. All of the pollutants storm water carries along the way empty into our waters, too, because storm water does not get treated!

WHAT IS FLORIDA'S NPDES STORMWATER PERMITTING PROGRAM FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY?

In October 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authorized the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) to implement the National



Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Permitting Program in the State of Florida (with the exception of Indian Country lands). The program regulates point source discharges of stormwater runoff from certain construction sites and was developed by EPA in two phases: Phase I regulates “large” construction activity (disturbing 5 or more acres of total land area) and Phase II regulates “small” construction activity (disturbing between 1 and 5 acres of total land area).

The “operator” (i.e., the entity that owns or operates the project and has authority to ensure compliance) of regulated construction sites must obtain an NPDES stormwater permit and implement appropriate pollution prevention techniques to minimize erosion and sedimentation and properly manage stormwater. DEP adopted under Rule 62-621.300(4), F.A.C., the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities (CGP) (DEP Document 62-621.300(4)(a)) which is applicable

to Phase I large construction and Phase II small construction.

It is important to note that the permit required under DEP’s NPDES Stormwater permitting program is separate from the Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) required under Part IV, Chapter 373, F.S., a stormwater discharge permit required under Chapter 62-25, F.A.C., or any local government’s stormwater discharge permit for construction activity.

WHAT CAN YOU DO TO HELP?

Stormwater runoff from construction activities can have a major impact on water quality by forcing sediment and other pollutants into streams, ponds, lakes and other sources of water. There are many practices in which proper construction preparation can avoid such runoffs from construction sites.

Construction Entrance

- Protect Construction entrance from becoming burred in soil by entering and exiting vehicles.
- Remove mud from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter public roadways.

Storm Drain Protection

- Cover storm drain inlets with items such as rocks or gravel to filter out debris.
- If using inlet filters, keep up with maintenance.

Silt Fencing

- Maintain & inspect fencing after each rain storm.
- Inspection should conclude that rainwater is not flowing around the silt fencing.