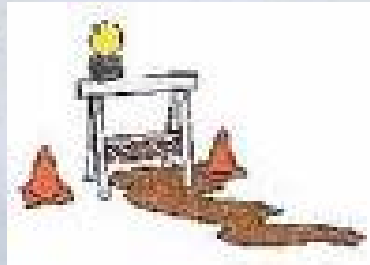


STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

PROTECTING WATER QUALITY ON CONSTRUCTION SITES



Tom Keegan, Dry Creek Rancheria

Construction occurring in Indian Country

- Subject to the Clean Water Act
- Over one acre may need to apply for a storm water discharge permit
- Constructing in streams, washes, and wetlands may need a CWA 404 permit.



PURPOSE & NEED

Sediment loading in storm water has potential to:

- Destroy aquatic habitat;
- prevent fish feeding, migration and spawning;
- interfere with recreation;
- threaten drinking water supplies



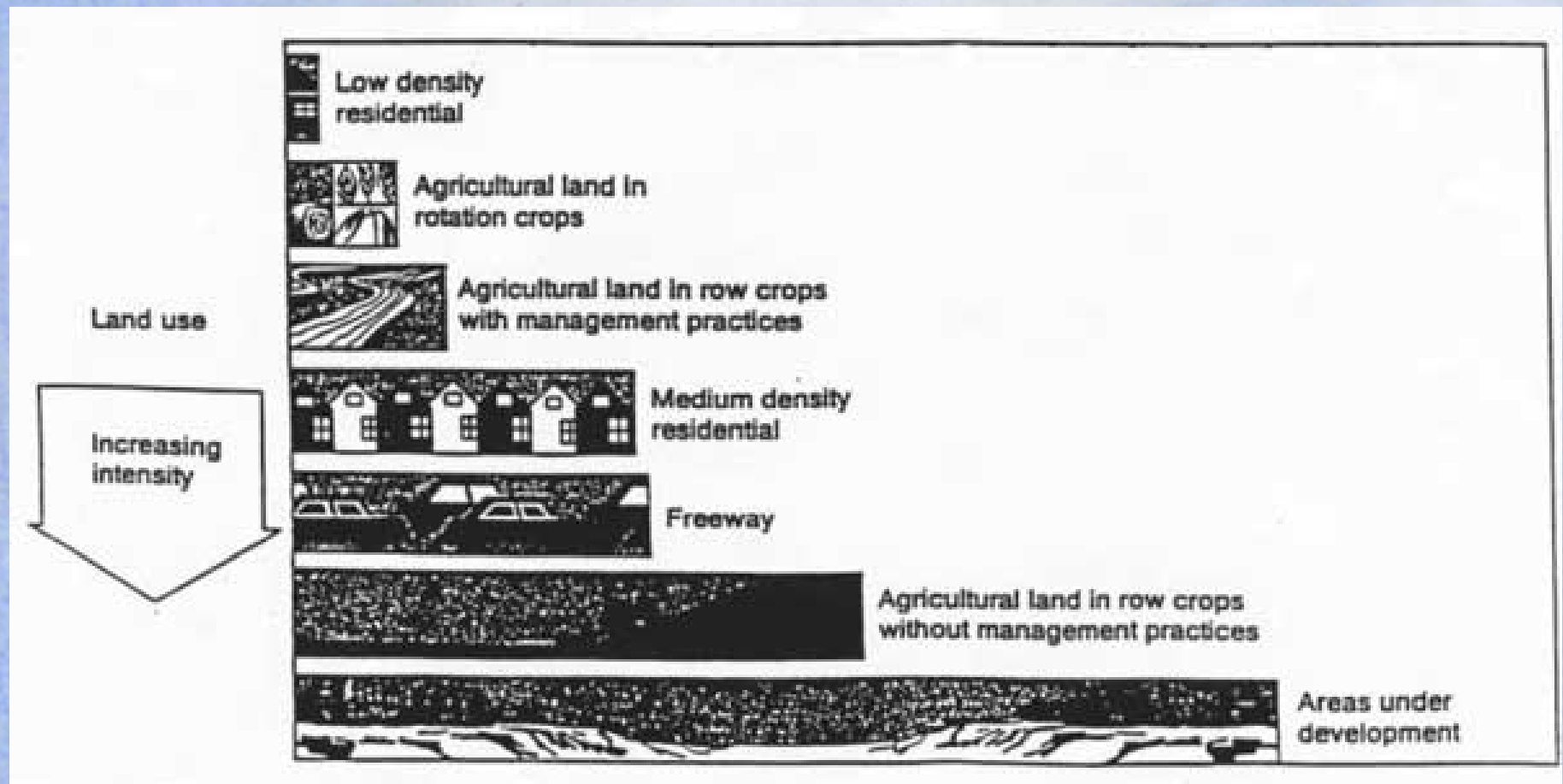
PURPOSE & NEED

Other potential pollution includes:

- Nutrients cause algae blooms and low oxygen levels;
- Oil, grease and other petroleum products;
- Debris from construction activities;



SEDIMENT LOSSES RELATED TO LAND USE PRACTICES



BMP'S - SLOPES

Potential Riling:

Straw Wattles



BMP'S – SWALES

PROTECT STORM DRAINS:

STRAW BAILES



SILT FENCES



BMP'S – VEHICLES

1) WHEEL TRACKING

2) CONCRETE WASHOUT



BMP'S – HYDROSEED

TIMING OF PLACEMENT IS CRITICAL

SEED MIX SPECIFICATIONS SHOULD BE REVIEWED



STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

- Prior to submitting NOI to EPA;
- Site Description;
- Potential Pollutant Sources;
- BMP's
- Training Log
- Inspection Log
- Update Ammendments

