

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR *DEMOLITION*, CONSTRUCTION, AND *RENOVATION* SITES UNDER FIVE ACRES

Nonpoint source pollution (pollution from diffuse sources) has a negative effect on water quality in the Lake Pontchartrain and Bayou Barataria Basins.

A major source is the discharge of pollutants from construction sites under five acres during normal operations.

Demolition, Construction, ***and Renovation*** site operators should implement the following Best Management Practices:

- 1) All mechanical equipment intended for use at the construction site must be properly maintained. This reduces the chance of breakdown, which would require on site maintenance of fluid leaks. Automotive fluids from on-site maintenance and fluid leaks would endanger the stormwater drainage system.
- 2) Erect barrier fencing around the construction site. This reduces the amount of sediment being washed from the site by stormwater.
- 3) Cover all drain inlets in the immediate area of the construction site until all work is completed. This prevent debris from the site from entering the stormwater drainage system while construction is underway.
- 4) Spread and compact all fill material within a short time after delivery. This reduces the amount of sediment which could leave the site and enter the stormwater drainage system if loose dirt piles remained on site for long periods of time.
- 5) Drive creosote pilings soon after their delivery. This reduces the risk of creosote being discharged to the stormwater drainage system.
- 6) Cover any loose piles of dirt or creosote pilings with plastic, if they will not be put into place in a short time. This helps prevent the material from being washed into the stormwater system during a storm event.

- 7) Clean all mortar and cement mixing equipment in a such a manner that the discharge does not enter the stormwater system, but is removed as solid waste to a proper location. This prevents the sediment involved with this material from entering the stormwater drainage system.
- 8) Cover all piles of sand used for mortar with plastic. This helps prevent the material from being blown or washed off site to the stormwater drainage system.
- 9) Don't store fuel, automotive fluids, paint, glue, solvents, plaster or other petroleum products on site. This reduces the risk of accidental discharge to the stormwater drainage system.
- 10) Maintain proper absorbent and diking material to guard against accidental spillage of automotive fluids and other liquid products used on site. Also, have proper containers for the placement of materials contaminated by spilled fluids and proper containers for the disposal of solid waste generated on site. This ensures that all spills and waste are disposed of quickly, preventing any run off from entering the stormwater drainage system.
- 11) Seed grass mulch and fertilize (taking care not to over-fertilize) the soil areas of the construction site after all work is completed. Also seed grass and mulch the perimeter of the site just after fill is installed, and prevent workers and equipment from treading on this area during construction. These measures aid in preventing soil erosion from filling the stormwater drainage system.

- 12) Have all workers and equipment enter the construction area from a single stable entrance. This reduces the amount of soil erosion to the stormwater drainage system since the rest of the perimeter will remain in an undisturbed state.
- 13) Have all work supervised and coordinated by a single contractor. This reduces confusion and make implementation of a BMP more efficient.