

This fact sheet was developed and distributed as a part of the City's Municipal Stormwater Management Plan.

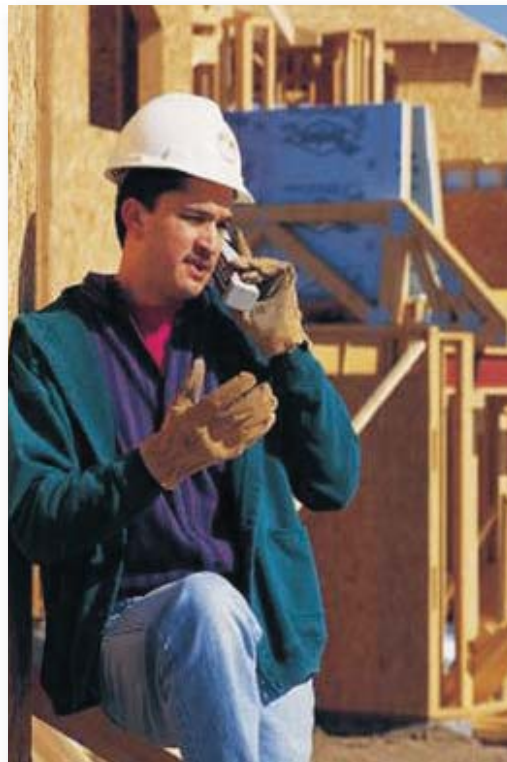
What is stormwater or non-point source pollution?

It occurs when runoff from a rain event picks up pollutants and deposits them in our waterways. Some examples of these pollutants are eroded soil, used oil, pesticides, fertilizers, pet wastes, and litter.

Important Numbers:

- Building Division
228-435-6280
- Code Enforcement
228-435-6270
- Stormwater Management
228-435-6269
stormwater@biloxi.ms.us

Construction Activities



When land is disturbed for a new construction project our local environment feels the effects. One major concern is the potential for sediment and contaminants in the runoff from the construction sites. As the vegetation is cleared, soil is exposed and susceptible to the forces of erosion. Wind, water, humans and machines carry sediments, contaminants, soil, litter and debris away from the site and into our local waterways, degrading water quality. Everything carried, pushed, and picked up by water flowing over the site finds its way into the storm drains and eventually into our local creeks, rivers, Biloxi Back Bay and the Mississippi Sound. This untreated runoff affects water quality and environmental health; and can cause flooding when storm drains are clogged or blocked by sediment and debris.

Maintain Your Site

- Follow your approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- Install your controls even if they are in the way of subsequent work. It is not an acceptable excuse that controls were not installed because work would require their replacement or cause their destruction.
- Train employees in proper erosion and sediment control installation and maintenance.
- Perform your weekly inspections and document on MDEQ Inspection Forms.

- Correct any deficiencies and cleanup any resulting sediment or other debris within 24 hours of discovery.





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A scaled erosion and sediment control plan included in your construction plans including detailed notes addressing the erosion and sediment controls installation and maintenance on the drawings; a written SWPPP; a Large Construction Notice of Intent; and an MDEQ Certificate of Compliance. Monthly Inspection Forms shall be performed with records kept on-site.

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Construction Activities

Erosion Control

- **Preserve existing vegetation** – Keeping existing vegetation minimized potential soil erosion by stabilizing the soil.
- **Geotextiles/Mats** – Used for temporary or permanent soil stabilization, and are especially effective on steep slopes and channels. Geotextiles and mats are used to reduce erosion from rainfall impact and hold soil in place.
- **Hydroseeding** – Consists of applying a mixture of wood fiber, seed, fertilizer, and stabilizing emulsion with hydromulching equipment. It is typically applied to disturbed areas required temporary protection from erosion.
- **Re-Vegetate ASAP** – Planting ground cover, sod, shrubs, and trees provides long term benefits such as slope stabilization, water infiltration and sediment filtration.
- **Earthen Dikes** – These are structures that intercept, divert, and convey surface runoff to sediment trapping device or stabilized outlet.
- **Drainage Swales** – These are used to divert runoff around the construction sites, from stabilized areas around disturbed areas, and direct into sediment basins or traps.
- **Outlet Protection** – Physical devices composed of rock, grouted riprap, or concrete rubble placed at pipe outlets to prevent scour and reduce the velocity of runoff.
- **Slope Roughening or Terracing** – Creating uneven depressions or steps in the slope traps sediment and impeded erosion by reducing runoff velocity.

Sediment Control

- **Storm Drain Inlet Protection** – Devices such as gravel bags or tubes, or silt fence are

used at storm drain inlets to detain and/or filter sediment-laden runoff to allow sediment to settle.

- **Silt Fence** – A silt fence is a temporary barrier of permeable fabric designed to intercept and slow the flow of sediment laden sheet flow runoff from exposed erosion prone areas. They must be properly installed to be effective.
- **Sandbag or Gravel Bag Barriers** – This is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of stacked bags designed to intercept and slow the flow of sediment laden runoff and allow sediment to settle.
- **Sediment Basin** – Sediment laden runoff is directed to a designed temporary or permanent basin that allows sediment to settle out before leaving the construction site.
- **Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit** – Stabilized entrances/exits to construction sites reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads where it will be washed into the storm drain system.

Waste Management

- Properly contain all hazardous materials onsite by storing them either indoors or protected from the weather.
- Immediately and properly clean up and spills and dispose of all used materials properly. **NEVER WASH DOWN A SPILL INTO THE STREETS TO DRAINAGE SYSTEM.**
- Properly dispose of all construction wastes.
- Wash out concrete trucks in a designated washout area.
- Perform all vehicle and equipment maintenance and repairs offsite.