The City of St. George

Environmental Regulations/Requirements Regarding

Construction Sites

Contents

St. George Environmental Review Requirements

- Sites Disturbing greater than 100 sq ft of earth require an Environmental Review.

- All sites requiring an Environmental Review must submit a Posting Notice (PN) , Environmental Review Form (ERF) and ESC map. Those forms can be found here: combined-environmental-package.pdf

- Sites with greater than 1 acre disturbed also require a SWPPP.

- Sites with greater than 5 acres disturbed require a SWPPP and an NOI. The NOI must be submitted with proof of payment or LDEQ stamp.

- Sites less than 1 acre, which are located in new developments greater than 1 or 5 acres, will require a SWPPP (greater than 1) and NOI (greater than 5).

- Building a house in an older, established neighborhood:

    - *If a small portion of the original common plan of development remains undeveloped and there has been a period of time when there are no ongoing construction activities, you may reevaluate the original project based on the acreage remaining from the original common plan. You may need to consult with your local building permit office, zoning office or storm water inspectors (if located in a larger city such as Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Metairie, or New Orleans), who have access to existing subdivision plans. If less than 1 acre of undeveloped land remains of the original common plan of development, no permit is required. If less than 5 acres, but if 1 or more acres remain, you will need to comply with the terms and conditions of the small construction general permit. If 5 or more acres remain, you will need to submit an NOI for coverage under the large construction general permit (LDEQ).*
        - Permit (above) refers to a “discharge permit”. A construction permit and Environmental Review are still required.

- The Posting Notice and ESC map (or SWPPP) must be displayed on site at all times.

The Purpose of BMPs in ESC Maps

The **Clean Water Act (CWA)** was passed in 1972. Under the CWA, the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** regulates the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters of the USA. All construction site runoff will eventually enter a drainage conveyance system that will discharge into a navigable water of the USA.

BMP: Best Management Practices

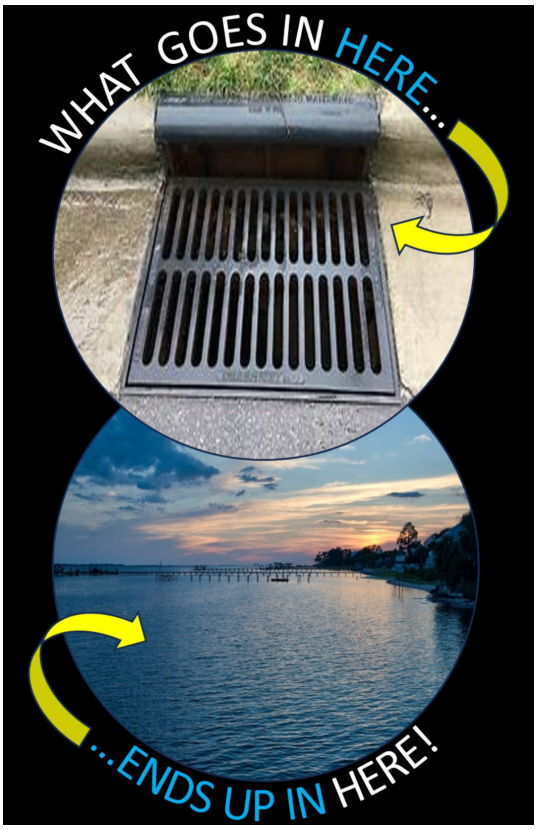
ESC Map: Erosion and Sediment Control Map

Prevent runoff from construction sites from entering:

- Storm drains
- Other drainage conveyance systems
- Waterbodies

This runoff can contain:

- Debris
- Sediment
- Chemicals/Other pollutants



As of January 8, 2025, the EPA can issue fines for CWA violations- up to $68,445 per violation.

Violations can also be issued by LDEQ and The City of St. George.

It is important to use BMPs on construction sites in order to protect water quality and avoid violations and large fines.

ESC Maps

- Below is an example ESC Map. The components of this map will be discussed in depth in later sections.
- Construction sites should match their ESC maps. Any changes to the ESC map must be submitted for further review.
- A Posting Notice and ESC Map must be present at the construction site.

Erosion and Sediment Control Map (ESC) Requirements

- ❖ **Please submit a one page 8.5 x 11 simple plot plan showing BMP's**
- ❖ **Your BMP installation methods must be included with your map**

ESC MAP MUST BE DISPLAYED AT SITE WITH POSTING NOTICE

Write the following on the map

- Title it "ESC Map"
- Permit/Project number
- Project's physical address, including zip code and lot number
- Contractor or Builders name, email, and phone number
- Name of subdivision or business
- Contractor must sign and date the map

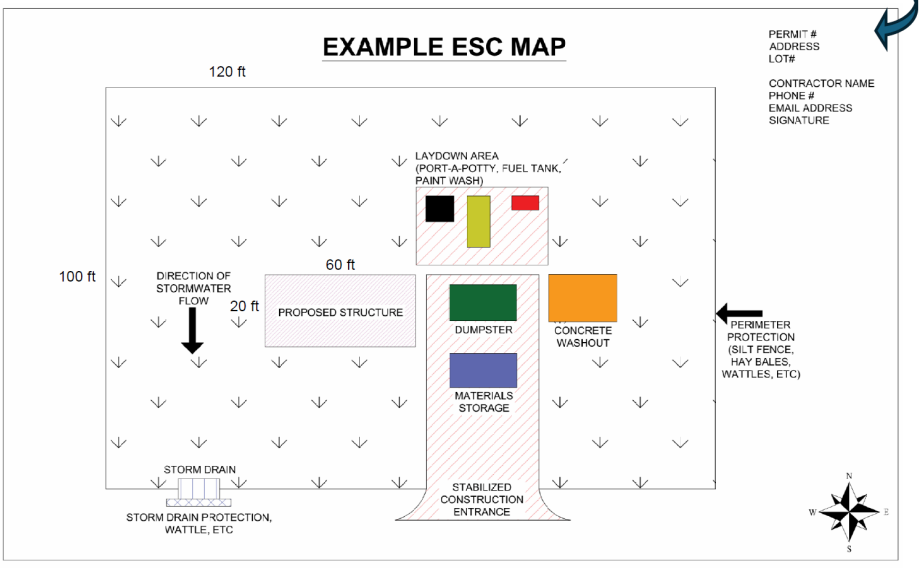
Map Must Include:

BMP Locations:

- Stabilized Construction Entrance
- Perimeter Protection
- Concrete washout
- Laydown area containing:
  - Port-a-Potty
  - Fuel Tank
  - Paint washout
  - *This area should be far from any waterbody or drainage conveyance*
- Dumpster (with closing/cover method)
- On-Site location of Posting Notice, ESC Map, and SWPPP (if necessary)
- Material storage location

Also Include:

- Geographic Compass arrows
- Location of storm drains/conveyance/waterbodies within 100 ft of site
- Show direction of stormwater flow
- Dimensions of lot and proposed building/area disturbed



❖ If items are not in use on site (for example, there is no port-a-potty), note this on map.

Perimeter Protection

There are numerous perimeter protection methods that may be used. Several options will be discussed in this section. This is not a comprehensive list, and it is also not an instruction guide on installation. There are in-depth installation manuals that can be accessed from suppliers, this document gives a general idea of what will be looked for on inspection. Your installation methods must be included with your ESC Map or SWPPP. Grass buffers can only be used on very large properties where site is 100ft or greater from any waterbody or drainage conveyance. Grass buffers must also be at least 50 ft from property lines on all sides.

Silt Fences

- Silt fences must be placed in an at least 4-inch-deep trench, with at least 8 inches of fabric extending into the trench. The trench should then be backfilled
- Posts should be no more than 6 ft apart
- Fabric should be continuous, splices can only be at posts
- Silt fences must be inspected by site operator on a regular basis:
  - Check for slumping fence and undercut areas bypassing flows.
  - Sediment accumulation behind fence should be removed regularly
  - Observe the material for holes or tears

Properly Installed Silt Fences

Silt Fence Fails

Wattles

- Wattles must be trenched and staked.
- They must overlap with abutting wattles
- Repair or replace split, torn, unraveling, dislodged or slumping wattles
- Inspect wattles when rain is forecast, following rainfall events and once daily during prolonged rainfall. Perform maintenance as needed.
- Ensure wattles are in functional condition, replace as needed

Correct

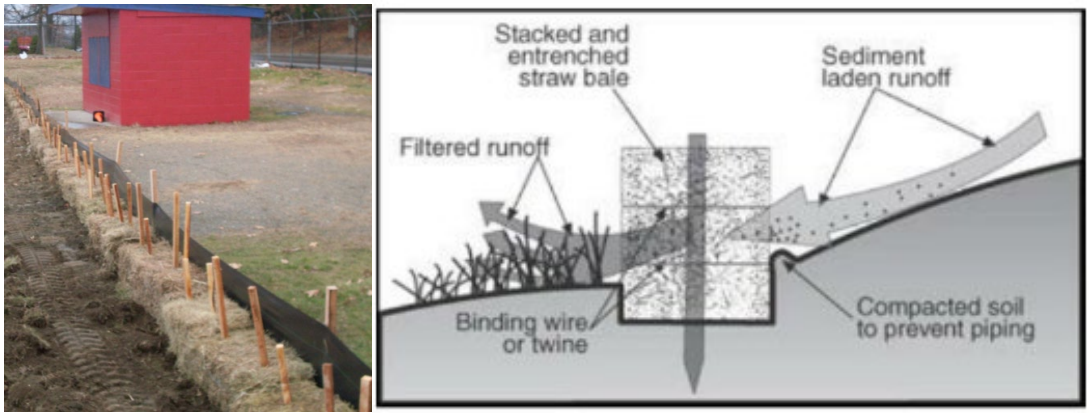
A properly installed wattle is entrenched, has an adequate overlap with abutting wattles, is properly secured using stakes, and is installed perpendicular to the flow path of the stormwater.

Incorrect

Straw or Hay Bales

- Trenches should be dug and backfilled (at least 4 inch depth)
- At least two stakes driven through the bale and penetrating at least 18 inches into the ground, should securely anchor each bale.
- All bales should be either wire-bound or string-tied.
- The gaps between bales should be chinked (filled by wedging) with hay to prevent water from escaping between the bales
- Must be replaced after 60 days

Correct



Erosion Control Mats

- Mats should be secured with staples every 2 feet along edges
- Mat sections should overlap by 4-6 inches
- Mats should be checked regularly for alignment and for signs of damage or deterioration

Overlap is correct on right side, incorrect on left side

Inlet Protection

- Inspect Inlet protection BMP weekly (important during the rainy season)
- Inspect drain inlet barriers before and after storms, and at 24-hour intervals during extended storms
- Check to determine if sediment is by-passing the barrier during inspections.
- Check for deterioration and tears of filter fabrics and bags and replace if necessary.
- Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height

Correct

Protection should also be placed above drain to keep
Runoff from spilling over into drain

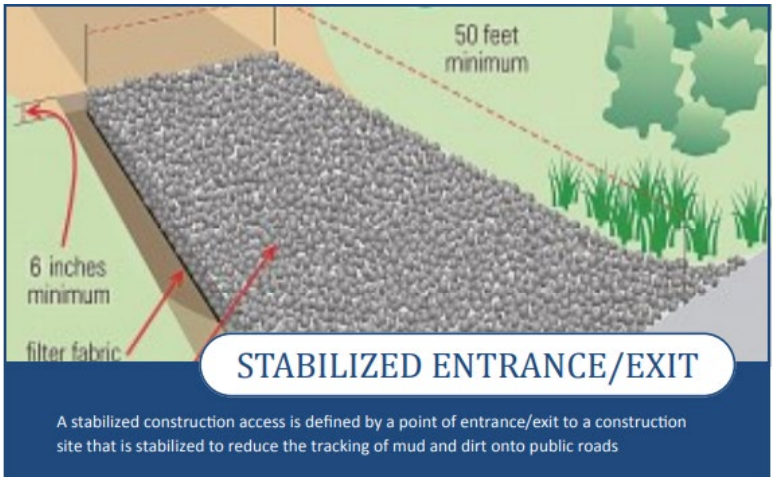
Stabilized Construction Entrance

Purpose

- To prevent vehicles from carrying sediment and pollution off site
- Existing driveway can be used for small projects

Inspection

- Consists of filter Cloth under rock pad (coarse aggregate, 3-6 inch stones)
- Must be a minimum of 50 ft long, 20 ft wide with aggregate 6 inches deep
- Must be large enough for all vehicles exiting site



Correct

Incorrect

Port-a-Potty, Fuel Tanks, Paint Washout

- Must be located inside perimeter protection
- Must be located in laydown area with impervious surface underneath (concrete surface or fabric with gravel, sand etc 4-6 inches thick)
    - This will prevent any seepage into the ground
    - This area must extend beyond length of fuel hose
- Port-a-Potty must be secured to prevent tip over

* Impervious area extends beyond length of fuel hose.

Dumpsters

- Must be placed as far as possible from drainage conveyance and waterbodies
- Must have a solid leak-proof bottom and sides, and must be covered when not in use and in rain events

Correct

Not acceptable

Concrete Washout

- Washout must be located inside perimeter protection
- It mustt not be over capacity, contractor must remove and replace when full

Correct

Concrete washouts areas are designated locations within a construction site that are either a prefabricated unit or a designed measure that is constructed to contain concrete washout. Concrete washout systems are typically used to contain washout water when chutes and hoppers are rinsed after delivery.

Not Acceptable

Above is an attempted containment area that was too small and now has illicit overflow. Below is an example of a properly maintained washout.

Materials Storage

- Hazardous Materials must be properly stored
- Materials must be tied down and covered
- Materials can be stored in a garage, pod etc.
- Nothing should be left out that could blow away, or wash away in a storm
- Plastic wrappers, ties, cups etc. must be properly disposed of

Correct

Hazardous Materials

Not Acceptable