



Put it in the can.



**Don't let
your trash
end up
here.**



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The dangers of plastic in our waterways:

- In the water, plastic bags specifically, can be mistaken as food and be consumed by a wide range of marine species, especially those that eat jellyfish or squid, which look similar when floating in the water column.
- On shore, seabirds mistake old lighters and toothbrushes for fish, choking when they try to regurgitate the plastic trash for their starving chicks. They seem especially drawn to red, pink and brown pigmented objects which can look like shrimp.
- When plastic ingestion occurs, it blocks the digestive tract, gets lodged in animals' windpipes cutting airflow causing suffocation, or fills the stomach, resulting in malnutrition, starvation and potentially death. Indeed, it is found that debris often accumulates in the animals' gut and gives a false sense of fullness, causing the animal to stop eating and slowly starve to death.

Source: plastic-pollution.org

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Detrimental Effects of Littering:

Litter has the potential to cause harm to human health, safety, welfare, as well as the environment.

- The harmful impact of litter includes trapping or poisoning animals, killing aquatic life directly through choking and indirectly through its impact on water quality.
- Litter can become a fire hazard.
- Litter attracts pests and rodents which can carry germs and spread diseases.
- Litter can cause accidents on roadways as drivers try to avoid it.
- Young children can fall on litter in playgrounds and become injured.
- Litter harms plants, vegetation and other natural areas.

Bottom line, litter is a problem that can be controlled!

Source: ecomena.org

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*A new online system called Interactive Notice of Intent (iNOI) is now available to the public. Applicants that use iNOI can complete, save, edit, pay for (using a credit card) and submit NPDES Stormwater applications online. The use of iNOI is encouraged but voluntary. Applicants can still submit paper notices. iNOI is available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/

5. If you complete a paper NOI, submit it along with the application fee, as indicated below, to the NPDES Stormwater Notices Center. Authorization is usually granted 48 hours after the date the complete NOI is post-marked to the Notices Center.

The fee is required by Rule 62-4.050(4)(d), F.A.C.. Make checks payable to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Large Construction (disturbs 5 or more acres of land) is \$400.

Small Construction (disturbs between 1 and 5 acres) is \$250.

6. Re-apply for coverage every five years (if the construction activity extends beyond a 5-year period) or submit an NOT to terminate coverage.

Where Can I Find More Information?

DEP's Web site provides more information on program - coverage and requirements, useful Web links, and electronic - versions of the CGP, all regulations and forms cited herein, - and SWPPP guidance. In addition, the NPDES Stormwater - Notices Center provides hardcopies of permits and forms. -

NPDES Stormwater Section

Florida Department of Environmental Protection -
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #2500 -
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400 -
(850) 245-7522 -
Email NPDES-stormwater@dep.state.fl.us -

iNOI

www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center

Florida Department of Environmental Protection -
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #2510 -
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400 -
(866) 336-6312 (toll free) or (850) 297-1232



Florida Department of Environmental Protection
NPDES Stormwater Section
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS #2500
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

The Florida NPDES Stormwater Permitting Program for

Construction Activity





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.

Which Construction Activities Are Regulated Under The Program?

DEP's permitting program regulates construction activity that meets the following criteria:

- - Contributes stormwater discharges to surface waters of the State or into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4).
- - Disturbs one or more acres of land. Less than one acre also is included if the activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will meet or exceed the one acre threshold. Disturbance includes clearing, grading and excavating.

What Does the CGP Require?

- A **CGP Notice of Intent (NOI)** (DEP Form 62-621.300(4)(b)) must be submitted to DEP.
- A **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**. In part, the plan must include the following:
 - A site evaluation of how and where pollutants may be mobilized by stormwater
 - A site plan for managing stormwater runoff,
 - Identification of appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to reduce erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater pollution,
 - A maintenance and inspection schedule,
 - A recordkeeping process, and
 - Identification of stormwater exit areas.
- A **Notice of Termination (NOT)** (DEP Form 62-621.300(6)) must be submitted to DEP to discontinue permit coverage. An NOT may be submitted only when the site meets the eligibility requirements for termination specified in the CGP.

What Are Some Examples of BMPs?

A comprehensive SWPPP includes both structural and non-structural controls. Some commonly used controls follow:



Structural Controls

- - **Retention Ponds.** Permanent structures designed to allow time for sediments to settle and water to infiltrate the ground.
- - **Temporary Sediment Basins.** Structures designed to detain sediment-laden runoff from disturbed areas long enough for sediments to settle out and control the release of stormwater.
- - **Entrance/Exit Controls.** Temporary controls, such as gravel, used to stabilize the entrances/exits to the site to reduce the amount of soils transported onto paved roads by vehicles (known as “track-out”).
- - **Silt Fencing.** A temporary erosion and sediment control used to prevent dirt from entering waterways before bare soil is stabilized with vegetation.
- - **Berms.** A temporary erosion and sediment control that physically prevents polluted runoff from entering nearby storm drain inlets and waters.

Non-Structural Controls

- - **Stabilization.** Techniques such as sodding, seeding/ mulching and stone cover, which reduce the erosion of exposed soils and steep grades.
- - **Phased Construction.** Scheduling construction to occur during the dry season or to minimize the amount of land cleared at any one time.
- - **Good Housekeeping.** Techniques such as oil and fuel containment, spill prevention and clean-up, and street sweeping of “tracked-out” soils, which help prevent the contamination of stormwater runoff.

How Do I Obtain Permit Coverage?

To obtain NPDES stormwater permit coverage, complete the following steps:

1. Obtain a copy of the CGP.
2. Carefully read the permit language.
3. Develop and implement a SWPPP.
4. Complete an NOI in its entirety online using the iNOI system * or by submitting a paper NOI.