

WASTE DISCHARGE IDENTIFICATION (WDID) NUMBER:  
**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**  
for  
**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**  
CALIFORNIA CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (ORDER No. 2009-  
0009-DWQ, LAST AMENDED BY 2012-006-DWQ)



**Prepared for:**  
The City of Placerville  
Placerville, CA

**Submitted by:**

**Project Site Address**  
Forni Road and US-50

**SWPPP Developed by:**  
WRECO  
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

SWPPP Date  
July 2017

Contractor's Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (OSP) (if different from WPC Manager)

**Company Name:**

**Contact Name:**

**Address:**

**City, State, Zip:**

**Telephone Number:**

**Fax/Email:**

**RISK LEVEL: 2**

**CONTRACT NO.:**

**CALTRANS Project Identifier NUMBER:**

**Estimated Construction Dates:**

**Construction Start Date: March 1, 2018**

**Construction Completion Date: March 31, 2019**

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# SECTION 100

## SWPPP Certifications and Approval

### 100.1 Legally Responsible Person Certification and Caltrans Approval

The City of Placerville Public Works Director, as the Legally Responsible Person (LRP), has authorized the Caltrans RE to be the authorized Approved Signatory of Caltrans for reviewing, signing, and certifying the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in conformance with Section IV.I of the Construction General Permit (CGP) (CAS000002, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ). The LRP authorization for the RE to be the Approved Signatory is provided as Attachment A. The SWPPP was developed by the Contractor and submitted for review and acceptance to the RE, pursuant to the Special Provisions, the SWPPP / Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) Preparation Manual, and the Standard Specifications Section 7-1.01G - Water Pollution. The Contractor is responsible and liable at all times for compliance with applicable requirements of the CGP (CAS000002, Order No. 2009-009- DWQ as amended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ) for which compliance is ultimately determined by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and/or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Copies of the SWRCB-issued Waste Discharge Identification Number and Notice of Intent form are provided as Attachment B.

#### *For Caltrans Use Only*

#### **RE's Acceptance of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

Project Name: Western Placerville IC Phase II

Caltrans Contract Number: 03-37281

Caltrans Project  
Identification Number:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were reviewed under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

This SWPPP is accepted based on a review performed by myself or personnel acting under my direction that determined that the SWPPP meets the requirements set forth in the contract special provisions, Caltrans Standard Specifications, and the Caltrans SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual.

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RE's Signature

---

Date of SWPPP Acceptance

RE's Name

RE's Telephone Number

## 100.2 Contractor and QSD SWPPP Certification

### Contractor's Certification of SWPPP

Project Name: Western Placerville IC Phase II

Caltrans Contract Number: 03-37281

Caltrans Project  
Identification Number:

"I certify under a penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Contractor's Signature

Date

Contractor's Name

Telephone Number

To be determined

Contractor's Title

### QSD's Certification of SWPPP

Project Name: Western Placerville IC Phase II

Caltrans Contract Number: 03-37281

Caltrans Project  
Identification Number:

“I certify under penalty of law that I relied upon available project and site information, current watershed and basin plan maps and available soil data to develop this SWPPP so that Best Management Practices (BMPs) were designed and placed in accordance with industry standards and best professional judgment to reduce pollutants from leaving the job site. All other sources relied upon to gain information for this project’s SWPPP were appropriate and dependable, based on my best professional judgment. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted in this SWPPP is in compliance with all requirements of the Construction General Permit (CAS000002, Order No. 2009-009-DWQ as ammended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ). I certify that the ‘required text’ portions of this document are unaltered from the original required text and content.”

QSD’s Signature	Date
WRECO	
QSD’s Name	QSD’s Telephone Number
Senior Associate Engineer (Chris Sewell, WRECO)	
QSD’s Title	

## 100.3 Amendments

### 100.3.1 SWPPP Amendments Certification and Approval

This SWPPP is meant to be a “living document,” therefore, updated and additional information is expected to be added to the SWPPP as the project progresses, including information regarding changes in the field that do not require an amendment, such as the following:

- adding BMPs as required by a *Rain Event Action Plan*
- increasing or decreasing the quantity of BMPs in the field that are already part of the erosion control plan in the SWPPP,
- moving BMPs shown on the WPCDs to protect water quality during different phases of construction,
- updating WPCDs to reflect actual site conditions, and
- maintenance and repairs to BMPs.

This SWPPP shall be amended when:

- a change in construction or operations affects the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater(s), or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4);
- a contract change order includes additional water pollution control practices, not already specified in the approved SWPPP;
- deemed necessary by the RE;
- SWPPP objectives to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges have not been achieved; or
- a CGP violation has occurred; when the RWQCB determines that a CGP violation has occurred, the SWPPP shall be amended and corrective actions implemented within 14 calendar days after notification by the RWQCB.

The following information shall be included in each amendment:

- who requested the amendment;
- the location of proposed change;
- the reason for the change;
- the original BMP proposed, if any;
- the new BMP proposed; and
- any existing implemented BMP(s).

Approved and certified amendments shall be inserted into the appropriate section or attachment of the SWPPP. All SWPPP amendments prepared by the WPC Manager and approved by the Contractor shall be accepted and certified by the LRP or Approved Signatory. A blank copy of the CEM-2008 SWPPP/WPCP Amendment Certification and Approval form is in Appendix A. For approved amendments, the signed SWPPP Amendment Certification and Approval form shall be attached to the SWPPP amendment.

A copy of each approved and certified amendment shall be inserted into Attachment AA. All SWPPP amendments shall be listed in the SWPPP Amendment Log, available in Appendix B. The Amendment Log shall be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.02 and a copy shall be inserted into Attachment AA.

The SWPPP will be completely revised if either the number of amendments or the amount of information contained in the amendments makes implementation of the SWPPP confusing, as determined by the RE, or the Contractor requests to revise the SWPPP based on planned changes in activities that would require a major SWPPP amendment.

### **100.3.2 Amendment Log**

All approved and certified SWPPP amendments shall be shown on the SWPPP Amendment Log. A blank Amendment Log is available in Appendix B. The SWPPP Amendment Log shall include the following information:

- amendment number;
- amendment date;
- brief description of the amendment;
- name of individual requesting amendment; and
- approval date.

All SWPPP amendment(s) prepared and approved as discussed in Section 100.3.1 shall be documented in the Amendment Log and kept in SWPPP File Category 20.02: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Amendments. A copy of the Amendment Log shall also be inserted into Attachment AA.

### **100.4 Annual Compliance and Approval**

By July 15 of each year, the Contractor shall submit the Contractor's Annual Certification of Compliance to the RE stating that the project is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Permits and the SWPPP. By August 1 of each year, the Caltrans LRP, or RE as authorized Approved Signatory, will complete an Annual Certification of Compliance stating that the project is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the Permits and the SWPPP. A blank copy of the CEM-2070 SWPPP/WPCP Annual Certification of Compliance form is included in Appendix C. Completed Annual Certification of Compliance forms will be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.70: Annual Certification of Compliance.

# SECTION 200

## OBJECTIVES

This SWPPP has five (5) main objectives, which are listed below.

1. All pollutants and their sources, including sources of sediment associated with construction, construction site erosion, and all other activities associated with construction activity, are controlled.
2. Where not otherwise required to be under a California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) permit, all non-stormwater discharges are identified and either eliminated, controlled, or treated.
3. Site BMPs are effective and result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non- stormwater discharges from the construction activity to the best available technology (BAT) / best conventional technology (BCT) standard.
4. Calculations and design details for site run-on, as well as BMP controls, are complete and correct.
5. Stabilization BMPs designed to eliminate or reduce pollutants after construction is complete have been installed

This SWPPP was developed to conform to the required elements of the CGP (CAS000002, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as ammended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ) issued by the SWRCB.

This SWPPP is designed to be a useful document for those who must implement the SWPPP on a daily basis in the field. Most of the information necessary for the daily implementation of the SWPPP is contained in Attachment BB: Water Pollution Control Drawings, Attachment CC: Water Pollution Control Best Management Practices List, and Attachment DD: Water Pollution Control Schedule.

This SWPPP is also a “living document” because updated and additional information is added to the SWPPP file categories as the project progresses, including:

- SWPPP Amendments;
- Subcontractor and Material Supplier Information;
- Contractor Personnel Training Documentation;
- Site Inspection Reports;
- Monthly Status Reports;
- Rain Event Action Plans;
- Sampling and Analysis Results; and
- Notice of Discharge Reports.

The SWPPP shall be readily available on site for the duration of the project.

# SECTION 300

## PROJECT AND CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

### 300.1 Project Description

The City of Placerville proposes an eastbound direct access from US Route 50 (US 50) onto Ray Lawyer Drive with an eastbound auxiliary lane between the existing eastbound access ramp at Forni Road in addition to a proposed eastbound off-ramp at Ray Lawyer Drive. Also proposed is a retaining wall along Forni Road, resurfacing of the existing number one lane mainline US 50 and a park-and-ride facility located between the proposed offramp and Forni Road.

### 300.2 Project Risk Level

The risk level assessment of the project site was calculated to be Risk Level 2 . This risk level will determine the minimum level of BMPs that will be acceptable based on the project site and the project construction activities. The risk level is the basis for the minimum level of site-specific monitoring and reporting that will be required. The risk level is based on project duration, proximity to impaired receiving waters, and soil conditions. The Risk Level Determination is discussed in Section 500.1.3 and the calculations are included in Attachment C.

### 300.3 Construction Sites Estimates

The following are estimates of the construction site.

- Construction site area 16.09
- Percentage impervious area before construction 15%
- Runoff coefficient before construction 0.75
- Percentage impervious area after construction 42%
- Runoff coefficient after construction 0.83

Run-on from off-site areas anticipated:  Yes  No

Anticipated stormwater run-on flow rate to the construction site:

Anticipated drainage patterns following the completion of grading activities are shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB.

Per the Rational Method, discharge, Q in cubic feet per second (cfs), is estimated as follows:

$$Q = CiA$$

C = 0.54 for offsite area (unitless)

i = 3.50 in/hr (5 minute tc, small offsite watersheds)

1.01 in/hr (60 minute tc, large offsite watershed draining to inlet 12b)

A = 0.17 acre (small watershed running onto the "CJ" Line)

0.79 acre (small watershed running onto the "F-1" Line)

8.56 acre (potentially running onto the "F" Line. This area is routed to a earthen ditch but has the potential to run over the bike path onto Forni Road)

Q(CJ) = 0.32 cfs

Q(F-1) = 1.5 cfs

Q(F) = 4.7 cfs

Locations of potential run-on with the estimated flow rates shall be noted on the WPCDs. The BMPs designed to handle the run-on flows are included in Section 500.3.1.

### 300.4 Vicinity and Site Map

The construction project vicinity map showing the project location, surface water boundaries, geographic features, construction site perimeter, and general topography, is located in Attachment D. The project contract plan Title Sheet provides additional detail regarding the project location and is also included in Attachment D.

The construction Project vicinity map showing the project location, surface water boundaries, geographic features, construction site perimeter, and general topography, is located in Attachment C. The project contract plan Title Sheet provides additional detail regarding the Project location and is also included in Attachment C.

The proposed Project is located in El Dorado County on portions of US-50, Forni Road and Ray Lawyer Drive. The majority of the Project construction is centered around the Forni Road/Ray Lawyer Drive overcrossing of US-50.

### 300.5 Unique Site Features

Project has Fill Material:  Yes  No

Project has Native Material:  Yes  No

Hydrologic Soil Group:  A (high infiltration rate)  B (moderate infiltration rate)  
 C (slow infiltration rate)  D (very slow infiltration rate)

Soil Erodibility:  Slight  Moderate  Severe

Unique Features Onsite:  Water Bodies  Wetlands  Endangered or Protected Species  
 Environmentally Sensitive Areas  Other  None

### 300.6 Contact Information for Responsible Parties

The following parties are responsible for this SWPPP:

#### WPC Manager

Name:

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Title: **Water Pollution Control Manager**

Company: **To be determined.**

Address:

,

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7):

Email address:

**Resident Engineer**

Name:

Title: **Resident Engineer**

Company: **Caltrans District 3**

Address: **703 B Street**

**Marysville, CA 95901**

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7) **To be determined.**

Email address:

**Contractor**

Name:

Title: **Contractor**

Company:

Address:

,

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7) **To be determined.**

Email address:

**Erosion and Sediment Control Provider**

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Name: **To be determined.**

Title:

Company:

Address:

,

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Email address:

### **Stormwater Sampling and Testing Agent**

Name: **To be determined.**

Title:

Company:

Address:

,

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Email address:

Chris Sewell, QSD  
Chris\_Sewell@wreco.com  
925-941-0017 x 204

## **300.7 List of Subcontractor and Materials Suppliers**

The following subcontractors will be working on this project:

1 **To be determined**

SWPPP Responsibility:

2

SWPPP Responsibility:

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Contact information for each subcontractor will be provided in the SWPPP Notification log in SWPPP File Category 20.21: Subcontractor Contact Information and Notification Letters. Contact information shall include subcontractor name, type of work performed, contact name, phone number and emergency telephone number (24/7).

The following materials suppliers will be delivering materials to the project site and must comply with pertinent SWPPP requirements:

1 **To be determined**

2

Contact information for each material supplier will be provided in the SWPPP Notification log in SWPPP File Category 20.22: Material Supplier Contact Information and Notification Letters. Contact information shall include company name, type of material supplied, contact name and phone number.

All subcontractors and material suppliers shall be notified that the project is covered by the

- SWRCB Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000002, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, September 02, 2009 (Construction General Permit).

Each subcontractor and material supplier shall also be notified that the project has a SWPPP and the pertinent water pollution control BMPs with which the subcontractor or material supplier must comply. If subcontractors or material suppliers are added during the project, appropriate notification that the project has a SWPPP and the pertinent water pollution control BMPs shall be given to the subcontractor or materials supplier prior to working or supplying materials on the project site.

A SWPPP Notification Letter shall be sent to all subcontractors and material suppliers. A sample notification letter and notification letter log is provided in Appendix D. A copy of SWPPP Notification Letters sent to subcontractors and material suppliers are in SWPPP File Category 20.21: Subcontractor Contact Information and Notification Letters or 20.22 Material Supplier Contact Information and Notification Letters. Notification letter logs and contact information are filed in SWPPP File Category 20.21: Subcontractor Contact Information and Notification Letters and File Category 20.22: Material Supplier Contact Information and Notification Letters.

## 300.8 Training

The Contractor's WPC Manager is a QSD. The WPC Manager for this project, meets the qualifications and certification requirements of Section VII, Training Qualifications and Certification Requirements, of the CGP based on:

- To be determined
- 
- 

The WPC Manager has received the following training:

- To be determined
-

The WPC Manager has the following SWPPP development and implementation experience:

- To be determined
- 

Ongoing, formal training sessions for individuals responsible for SWPPP development and implementation shall be selected from one of the following organizations.

- City of Los Angeles Storm Water Program
- County of Los Angeles Storm Water Program
- State of California RWQCB
- IECA-, ABAG- and/or AGC-sponsored training
- USEPA-sponsored training
- Recognized municipal stakeholder organizations throughout California
- Professional organizations and societies in the building and construction field
- City of Los Angeles Storm Water Program
- County of Los Angeles Storm Water Program
- State of California RWQCB
- DECA-, ABAG- and/or AGC-sponsored training
- USEPA-sponsored training
- Recognized municipal stakeholder organizations throughout California
- Professional organizations and societies in the building and construction field

Contractor or subcontractor employees responsible for water pollution control BMP installation, maintenance and repair have received the following training.

- water pollution control rules and regulations
- implementation and maintenance for: temporary soil stabilization, temporary sediment control, tracking control, wind erosion control, material pollution prevention control, waste management, and non-stormwater management
- identification and handling of hazardous substances
- potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks or exposure to toxic or hazardous substances
- 

Contractor and subcontractor employees shall be trained prior to working on the site in the following subjects:

- water pollution control rules and regulations
- implementation and maintenance for:
  - temporary soil stabilization,
  - temporary sediment control,
  - tracking control,
  - wind erosion control,
  - material pollution prevention control,
  - waste management, and
  - non-stormwater management
- identification and handling of hazardous substances
- potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks or exposure to toxic or hazardous substances

Informal employee training shall include tailgate site meetings to be conducted weekly; tailgate meetings should address the following topics:

- water pollution control BMP deficiencies and corrective actions;
- BMPs that are required for work activities during the week;
- spill prevention and control;
- material delivery, storage, use, and disposal;
- waste management; and
- non-stormwater management procedures.

A summary of formal and informal training of various personnel is shown in Attachment E. A copy of all training certificate(s) (e.g., Caltrans 24-Hour Training Class and CGP Training) for the WPC Manager and the Qualified SWPPP Developer are included in Attachment E.

Training records for project personnel shall be updated by completing the CEM-2023 Stormwater Training Record form, available in Appendix E, and the CEM-2024 Stormwater Training Log - Optional form, available in Appendix F. Records of training, with training certificates attached, when applicable, and the training log will be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.23: Contractor Personnel Training Documentation. Personnel training records, with required documentation attached and an updated training log, shall be submitted to the RE within five (5) days of completion of training.

Training information, consisting of the following items, shall be provided in the Stormwater Annual Report:

- documentation of all training for individuals responsible for all activities associated with compliance with CGP,
- documentation of all training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair, and
- documentation of all training for individuals responsible for overseeing, revising, and amending the SWPPP.
- water pollution control BMP deficiencies and corrective actions;

- BMPs that are required for work activities during the week;
- spill prevention and control;
- material delivery, storage, use, and disposal;
- waste management; and
- non-stormwater management procedures.
- Training information, consisting of the following items, shall be provided in the Stormwater Annual Report:
- documentation of all training for individuals responsible for all activities associated with compliance with CGP,
- documentation of all training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair, and
- documentation of all training for individuals responsible for overseeing, revising, and amending the SWPPP.

# SECTION 400

## REFERENCES, OTHER PLANS, PERMITS AND AGREEMENTS

The documents listed below are made a part of this SWPPP by reference.

- Standard Plans and Specifications, dated 2015.
- Contract Plans and Special Provisions for Contract No. To be determined, dated June 2017, prepared by To be determined.
- SWRCB-Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ NPDES General Permit No. CAS000002, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), September 2009
- *Caltrans Statewide Storm Water Management Plan* (SWMP), dated July 2016
- *Caltrans SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual*, dated June 2011
- *Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*, August 2013
- 
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Attachment F includes copies of the Caltrans Statewide Permit, the CGP, and other local, state, and federal plans and permits. A list of the other local, state, and federal plans and permits included in Attachment F is provided below.

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# SECTION 500

## DETERMINATION OF CONSTRUCTION SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

### 500.1 Pollutant Sources

#### 500.1.1 Inventory of Materials and Activities that May Pollute Stormwater

The following table contains a list of construction activities that have the potential to contribute pollutants, including sediment, to stormwater discharges. All potential pollutants, except sediment, and their locations shall be listed in this section, and, where possible, the locations shall be shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. Details for controlling these pollutants using soil stabilization and sediment control BMPs are discussed in Sections 500.3.1 through 500.3.5. Potential non-storm water and waste management-related discharges are further described in Sections 500.4.1 and 500.4.2, respectively.

<b>TABLE 500.1.1 ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION SITE ACTIVITIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS</b>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pavement Removal (asphalt concrete, concrete) <input type="checkbox"/> Structure Demolition/Removal over or Adjacent to Water <input type="checkbox"/> Building Demolition (Structure, HVAC, insulation) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hardscape Demolition (Parking areas, curbs, gutters, sidewalks)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Earthwork	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clearing and Grubbing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grading Activities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Import and Export <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stockpiling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excavation <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance of Contaminated Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Dewatering <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Stream Crossing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drainage Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Dredging <input type="checkbox"/> Pile Driving <input type="checkbox"/> Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> Line Flushing (hydrostatic test water, pipe flushing) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscaping, Planting and Plant Maintenance, Amending of Soil and Mulching <input type="checkbox"/> Material and Equipment Use over Water
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Masonry, Concrete, Asphalt Work	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saw Cutting (cement and brick dust, saw cut slurries) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paving and Grinding

<b>TABLE 500.1.1 ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION SITE ACTIVITIES WITH THE POTENTIAL TO DISCHARGE POLLUTANTS</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Placement (colored chalks) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Curing (curing and glazing compounds) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Finishing (surface cleaners) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Waste Management
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Paint Preparation, Painting, Stenciling, and Etching <input type="checkbox"/> Material Use <input type="checkbox"/> Material Delivery and Storage <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesives (glues, resins, epoxy synthetics, caulks, sealers, putty, sealing agents and coal tars) <input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning, Polishing (metal, ceramic, tile), and Sandblasting Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing [solder (lead, tin), flux (zinc chloride), pipe fitting] <input type="checkbox"/> Framing (sawdust, particle board dust and treated woods) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Construction (tile cutting, flashing, saw-cutting drywall, galvanized metal in nails and fences, and electric wiring)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equipment Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Fueling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid Waste Management (litter, trash, and debris) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liquid Waste Management (wash water) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanitary Septic Waste Management (portable toilets, disturbance of existing sewer lines)

The WPC Manager shall update the list of potential pollutants in accordance with onsite conditions, documenting all materials or equipment that have been received or produced onsite that are not designed to be outdoors and are potential sources of stormwater contamination.

**Materials Management Plan**

Potential pollutants shall not be stored within 50 feet of stormwater conveyance features or concentrated flow paths. In addition, non-stormwater discharges shall not be made within 50 feet of potential pollutants.

A list of construction materials that will be on site and have the potential to contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff, which has been prepared to prevent or minimize the off-site discharge of those pollutants, are provided below.

The following stockpiles will be covered and bermed prior to likely precipitation events.

- Disturbed soils
- Debris from construction, removal, and clearing activities
- Soil amendments
- Erosion and landscaping material

The following materials will be kept off the ground or bermed and covered prior to likely precipitation events.

- 
- Liquid material and waste
  - Hazardous materials and waste

The following materials will be properly stored according to Material Safety Data Sheet requirements.

- Concrete materials, including cast-in-place and precast concrete items
- Asphalt concrete or hot mix asphalt
- Paint and striping material

The following dumpsters shall be covered prior to likely precipitation events.

- Trash and litter
- Construction and demolition waste

The following areas will be inspected for leaks or spills prior to likely precipitation events.

- Portable Toilets
- Portable toilets
- Drums containing liquid material

Potential pollutants shall not be stored within 50 feet of stormwater conveyance features or concentrated flow paths. In addition, non-stormwater discharges shall not be made within 50 feet of potential pollutants.

### **500.1.2 Potential Pollutants from Site Features or Known Contaminates**

Former site usage or known site contamination may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges from the site. Based on information available for the project site, the following site usage and historical contamination has been determined:

Former Industrial Operations:     Yes     No

Description of Former Industrial Operations

No known historical industrial operations existed onsite.

There is a Diamond Pacific lumber yard/timber products retail site. This site is a potential source for copper naphthenate as a wood preservative among other chemicals and by products of construction materials, including cement.

Historic Contamination:             Yes     No

- 
- 

The following contaminants are known to exist at the project site locations identified:

- Aerially deposited lead (ADL).

### 500.1.3 Risk Level Determination

Project sediment risk is High. The rainfall runoff erosivity factor (R) is 90, K factor 0.32, and LS factor is 4.5.

Project receiving water risk is Low.

Therefore the Project combined risk level is Level 2.

### 500.2 Pre-Construction Existing Stormwater Control Measures

The following are existing (pre-construction) control measures encountered within the project site.

- Sheet flow onto established vegetated surfaces
- Stormwater routing through a temporary detention basin
- Sheetflow to vegetated depression storage areas

### 500.3 BMP Selection for Erosion and Sediment Control

The Contractor shall control construction site erosion through the implementation of effective erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the CGP. The Contractor and the WPC Manager shall develop a schedule that includes the sequencing of construction activities and the implementation of effective erosion control BMPs while taking local climate (rainfall, wind, etc.) into consideration, thereby reducing the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking. The SWPPP schedule shall: describe when work activities will be performed that could cause the discharge of pollutants in stormwater; describe the water pollution control practices associated with each construction phase; and identify the soil stabilization and sediment control practices for all disturbed soil areas. Effective soil cover shall be provided for:

- Disturbed soil areas
- Stockpiles
- Inactive areas

Additional erosion and sediment control BMPs may be required in other locations on the project site as work progresses in order to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. These measures shall be determined by the Contractor and the WPC Manager in the field. As long as the water pollution control measures consist of additions to the BMPs already selected in the approved SWPPP, then these additional measures do not require a SWPPP amendment and the WPC Manager shall simply show the additional measures on the WPCDs. If erosion control or sediment control BMPs must be changed because of field conditions or because they are determined to be ineffective, the SWPPP must be amended. Once deemed necessary, corrective actions/design changes to the SWPPP shall be reviewed and signed by the WPC Manager, implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). Immediate corrective action is required for numeric action level (NAL) exceedances. Routine BMP maintenance or the implementation of an additional quantity of a BMP included in the SWPPP as recommended by the WPC Manager does not require an amendment to the SWPPP.

An effective combination of erosion (soil stabilization) and sediment control BMPs shall be implemented and maintained during the project. The following principles shall be followed to the maximum extent practicable to control erosion and sedimentation in disturbed areas at the site.

- Provide effective soil cover for inactive areas (areas that have been disturbed and are not scheduled to be redisturbed for at least 14 days).
- Apply soil stabilization measures and install sediment control measures.
- Implement effective wind erosion control measures.

The Contractor shall control construction site erosion through the implementation of effective erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the CGP. The Contractor and the WPC Manager shall develop a schedule that includes the sequencing of construction activities and the implementation of effective erosion control BMPs while taking local climate (rainfall, wind, etc.) into consideration, thereby reducing the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking. The SWPPP schedule shall: describe when work activities will be performed that could cause the discharge of pollutants in stormwater; describe the water pollution control practices associated with each construction phase; and identify the soil stabilization and sediment control practices for all disturbed soil areas.

Additional erosion and sediment control BMPs may be required in other locations on the project site as work progresses in order to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. These measures shall be determined by the Contractor and the WPC Manager in the field. As long as the water pollution control measures consist of additions to the BMPs already selected in the approved SWPPP, then these additional measures do not require a SWPPP amendment and the WPC Manager shall simply show the additional measures on the WPCDs. If erosion control or sediment control BMPs must be changed because of field conditions or because they are determined to be ineffective, the SWPPP must be amended. Once deemed necessary, corrective actions/design changes to the SWPPP shall be reviewed and signed by the WPC Manager, implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). Immediate corrective action is required for numeric action level (NAL) exceedances. Routine BMP maintenance or the implementation of an additional quantity of a BMP included in the SWPPP as recommended by the WPC Manager does not require an amendment to the SWPPP.

An effective combination of erosion (soil stabilization) and sediment control BMPs shall be implemented and maintained during the project.

A more concise listing of the BMP control measures to be implemented and maintained at the project site are denoted in the BMP selection tables in the following sub-sections.

A more concise listing of the BMP control measures to be implemented and maintained at the project site are denoted in the BMP selection tables in the following sub-sections.

### 500.3.1 Temporary Run-on Control BMPs

TABLE 500.3.1 TEMPORARY RUN-ON CONTROL BMPs						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO.(1)	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT(2)	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
SS-1	Scheduling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SS-2	Preservation of Property/ Preservation of Existing Vegetation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

SS-9	Earth Dikes / Drainage Swales & Lined Swales	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SS-10	Outlet Protection / Velocity Dissipation Devices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SS-11	Slope Drains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-12	Streambank Stabilization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-4	Temporary Check Dam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-5	Fiber Rolls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-6	Temporary Gravel Bag Berm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-8	Temporary Sandbag Barrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED<sup>(3)</sup></b>						
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						

Notes:

- (1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-5, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.
- (2) Minimum requirements are based on the required Contract Provisions, Standard Special Provisions, Plans and Specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.
- (3) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE.

**Implementation of Temporary Run-on Controls BMPs**

- SS-9 and SS-10: The Drainage Plan identifies the proposed permanent drainage. These facilities can be used or modified to provide temporary run-on control.
- SS-1: A water pollution control schedule (WPCS) is required as discussed in Section 500.7 of this SWPPP. The WPCS must reflect the construction limitations stated in the permits listed in Section 400 of this SWPPP.
- SS-2: Construction, including disturbance of soils, must be limited to the areas shown on the plans. ESA fencing must be placed as shown on the plans, stated in the permits listed in Section 400, and as directed by the County.

**500.3.2 Soil Stabilization (Erosion Control)**

Soil stabilization, also referred to as erosion control, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in stormwater runoff. Soil stabilization BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles. This project will incorporate SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual minimum temporary soil stabilization requirements, temporary soil stabilization measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Contractor.

Sufficient soil stabilization materials will be maintained on site to allow implementation in conformance with Caltrans requirements and as described in this SWPPP. This includes implementation requirements for active and non-active areas that require deployment before the onset of rain.

The following soil stabilization BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to control erosion on the construction site. Temporary soil stabilization BMPs are listed by location in the WPCBMPL in Attachment CC and are shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. Any details for temporary soil stabilization BMPs are shown in Attachment BB.

TABLE 500.3.2 TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BMPs						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO.(1)	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT(2)	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
SS-1	Scheduling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SS-2	Preservation of Property/ Preservation of Existing Vegetation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SS-3	Temporary Hydraulic Mulch (Bonded Stabilized Fiber Matrix)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SS-3	Temporary Hydraulic Mulch (Polymer Stabilized Fiber Matrix)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-4	Temporary Erosion Control (With Temporary Seeding)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-5	Temporary Soil Stabilizer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-6	Temporary Erosion Control (Straw Mulch with Stabilizing Emulsion)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-7	Temporary Erosion Control Blanket (On Slope)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-7	Temporary Erosion Control Blanket (In swale or ditch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-7	Temporary Cover (Geotextiles and Mats)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

SS-8	Temporary Mulch (Wood)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-9	Earth Dikes / Drainage Swales & Lined Swales	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-10	Outlet Protection/ Velocity Dissipation Devices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-11	Slope Drains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-12	Streambank Stabilization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SS-13	Polyacrylamide	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED <sup>(3)</sup></b>						
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						

Notes:

- (1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-3, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.
- (2) Minimum requirements are based on the required Contract Provisions, Standard Special Provisions, Plans and Specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.
- (3) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE.

The BMPs selected for the project are listed below along with an explanation of how they will be incorporated into the project.

- SS-3: Temporary hydraulic mulch will be applied to all newly graded sloped to help prevent erosion from occurring on a short-term basis.

### 500.3.3 Sediment Control

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the selected soil stabilization (erosion control) measures and reduce sediment discharges from construction areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water. This project will incorporate SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual minimum temporary sediment control requirements, temporary sediment control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Contractor.

Sediment control BMPs will be installed at all appropriate locations along the site perimeter and at all operational internal inlets to storm drain systems at all times.

Throughout the duration of the project, temporary sediment control materials, equivalent to 10 percent of the materials installed on site, will be maintained on site for implementation in event of predicted rain, or the need for rapid response to failures or emergencies, in conformance with other Caltrans requirements, and as described in the SWPPP. This includes implementation requirements for active areas and non-active areas before the onset of rain.

The following sediment control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to control sediment on the construction site. Temporary sediment control BMPs are listed by location in the WPCBMPL in Attachment CC and are shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. Any details for temporary sediment control BMPs are shown in Attachment BB.

TABLE 500.3.3 TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPs						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO.(1)	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT(2)	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
SC-1	Temporary Silt Fence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SC-2	Temporary Sediment Basin	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-3	Temporary Sediment Trap	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-4	Temporary Check Dam	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SC-5	Fiber Rolls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-6	Temporary Gravel Bag Berm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-7	Street Sweeping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SC-8	Temporary Sandbag Barrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-9	Temporary Straw Bale Barrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
SC-10	Temporary Drain Inlet Protection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
SC-11	Temporary Chemical Treatment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED (3)</b>						
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						

Notes:

- (1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-3, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.
- (2) Minimum requirements are based on the required contract provisions, standard special provisions, plans and specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.
- (3) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE

The following list of BMPs and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

- SC-7: Street sweeping is conducted to remove sediment that collects along the roadway and to prevent transport of construction debris outside the limits of the Project.
- SC-10: Drain inlet protection is placed at all existing and proposed drainage inlets for the entire duration of construction.
- SC-1: Install silt fence as a perimeter control along the right-of-way and temporary construction easement limits to limit sediment transport and at the toe of slopes.
- SC-4: Install temporary check dams at steep ditch areas to settle out sediment in the construction runoff.

### 500.3.4 Tracking Control

Tracking control BMPs are implemented to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads. This project will incorporate SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual minimum temporary tracking control requirements, temporary tracking control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Contractor.

The following tracking control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads. Temporary tracking control BMPs are listed by location in the WPCBMPL in Attachment CC and shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. Any details for temporary tracking control BMPs are shown in Attachment BB.

TABLE 500.3.4 TEMPORARY TRACKING CONTROL BMPs						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO.(1)	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT(2)	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
SC-7	Street Sweeping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
TC-1	Temporary Construction Entrance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
TC-3	Temporary Entrance / Outlet Tire Wash	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	

<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED<sup>(3)</sup></b>  <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
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Notes:

- (1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-3, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.
- (2) Minimum requirements are based on the required Contract Provisions, Standard Special Provisions, Plans and Specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.
- (3) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE.

The following list of BMPs and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

- SC-7: Street sweeping is conducted to remove sediment that collects along the roadway and to prevent transport of construction debris outside the limits of the Project.
- TC-1: A temporary construction entrance is used at the entrance to and from the staging area to Forni Road and Ray Lawyer Drive to prevent tracking of material onto the roadway.

### 500.3.5 Wind Erosion Control

Wind erosion control BMPs will be implemented to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. This project will incorporate SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual minimum temporary wind erosion control requirements, temporary wind erosion control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Contractor.

The following temporary wind erosion control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to reduce wind erosion at the construction site. Temporary wind erosion control BMPs are listed by location in the WPCBMPL in Attachment CC and shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. Any details for temporary wind erosion control BMPs are shown in Attachment BB.

<b>TABLE 500.3.5 TEMPORARY WIND EROSION CONTROL BMPs</b>						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO. <sup>(1)</sup>	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT <sup>(2)</sup>	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
WE-1	Wind Erosion Control	☑	☑	●	○	
TC-1	Temporary Construction Entrance	☑	☑	●	○	
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway	☐	☐	○	●	
----	All Soil Stabilization Measures included in Section 500.3.2	☐	☐	○	●	

<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED<sup>(3)</sup></b>  <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	
---	--

Notes:

(1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-3, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.

(2) Minimum requirements are based on the required contract provisions, standard special provisions, plans and specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.

(3) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE.

The following list of BMPs and narrative explain how the selected BMPs shall be incorporated into the project.

- WE-1: Wind erosion control measures are used in accordance with the Caltrans standard specifications. In most instances wind erosion control is achieved through the use of soil stabilization measures.
- TC-1: A temporary construction entrance is used at the entrance to and from the staging area to Forni Road and Ray Lawyer Drive to prevent tracking of material onto the roadway.

## 500.4 BMP Selection for Construction Site Management

Construction site management shall consist of controlling potential sources of water pollution before they come in contact with stormwater systems or watercourses. The Contractor shall control material pollution and manage waste and non-stormwater discharges at the construction site by implementing effective handling, storage, use, and disposal practices.

### 500.4.1 Non-Stormwater Site Management

Non-stormwater discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under the Caltrans Permit or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, shall be prohibited. The selection of non-stormwater BMPs is based on whether construction activities with a potential for non-stormwater discharges will be conducted, as discussed in the Materials Management Plan and in Section 500.4. This project will incorporate SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual minimum non-stormwater pollution control requirements, non-stormwater pollution temporary wind erosion control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the Contractor.

The following non-stormwater control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to prevent non-stormwater discharges from construction activities conducted at the project site. Non-stormwater pollution control BMPs are listed by location in the WPCBMPL in Attachment CC and shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. Any details for non-stormwater pollution control BMPs are shown in Attachment BB.

TABLE 500.4.1						
TEMPORARY NON-STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL BMPs						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO. <sup>(1)</sup>	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT <sup>(2)</sup>	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
NS-1	Water Control and Conservation	☑	☑	●	○	

NS-2	Dewatering(3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
NS-3	Paving, Sealing, Sawcutting, and Grinding Operations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-4	Temporary Stream Crossing (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
NS-5	Clear Water Diversion (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
NS-6	Illegal Connection and Illegal Discharge Detection Reporting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-7	Potable Water / Irrigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-9	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-11	Pipe Driving Operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
NS-12	Concrete Curing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-13	Material and Equipment Used Over Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
NS-14	Concrete Finishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
NS-15	Structure Demolition / Removal Over or Adjacent to Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED<sup>(4)</sup></b>						
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						

Notes:

- (1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-3, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.
- (2) Minimum requirements are based on the required contract provisions, standard special provisions, plans and specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.
- (3) The BMPs listed above are incidental and do not include operations listed as separated line items in the contract.
- (4) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE.

The following list of BMPs and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

NS-1: Use of water will be minimized to control erosion and discharge into storm drain systems or to the creek, prevent ponding, transport of sediment. Non-stormwater discharge from watering operations will be documented and reported to the Resident Engineer.

NS-3: Paving material will be transported onsite using proper equipment, only when needed, and placed by properly trained personnel. Excess paving material, and waste from sawcutting and grinding operations, will be collected, transported, and disposed of in accordance with the specifications. All inlets are protected and sediment control measures placed to prevent these materials from being transported to the creek.

NS-8, NS-9, and NS-10: Vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling, and maintenance will be performed off-site. If allowed by the Resident Engineer to be performed onsite, these actions will be performed within staging area, and any waste or contaminated water will be collected and disposed.

NS-12 and NS-14: A temporary concrete washout is provided within the staging area. Where cast-in-place concrete work is performed, concrete will be mixed to minimize aerial deposition of fines, formed and placed where shown on the plans, and excess material collected and disposed. Rubble or damaged concrete from precast concrete structures will be collected and disposed. Concrete material is prevented from entering drainage facilities or the creek through proper implementation of sediment control measures.

### 500.4.2 Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control

An inventory of construction activities, materials, and wastes is provided in Section 500.1.1. The following BMP consideration checklist lists the BMPs that have been selected to control construction site wastes and materials. Locations and details of applicable materials handling and waste management BMPs are shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB. In the narrative description, a list of waste disposal facilities and the type of waste to be disposed at each facility is also provided. The following list of BMPs and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

TABLE 500.4.2 TEMPORARY WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MATERIALS POLLUTION CONTROL BMPs						
CONSTRUCTION BMP ID NO.(1)	BMP NAME	CONTRACT MIN REQUIRE- MENT (2)	CONTRACT BID ITEM	BMP USED		IF A CONTRACT MINIMUM REQUIREMENT BUT NOT USED, STATE REASON
				Yes	No	
WM-1	Material Delivery and Storage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
WM-2	Material Use	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
WM-3	Stockpile Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
WM-4	Spill Prevention and Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
WM-5	Solid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

WM-6	Hazardous Waste Management (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
WM-7	Contaminated Soil Management (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
WM-8	Concrete Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
WM-8	Temporary Concrete Washout (Portable)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
WM-8	Temporary Concrete Washout Facility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
WM-9	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	
<b>ALTERNATIVE BMPs USED<sup>(4)</sup></b>						
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						

Notes:

- (1) The BMP designations (SS-1, SC-3, etc.) are solely for maintaining continuity with existing Caltrans documents and are not provided to imply that the Construction Site BMP Reference Manual is a required contract document.
- (2) Minimum requirements are based on the required contract provisions, standard special provisions, plans and specifications. Not all minimum requirements may be applicable to every project. Applicability to a specific project shall be determined by the QSD or WPC Manager.
- (3) The BMPs listed above are incidental and do not include operations listed as separated line items in the contract.
- (4) Use of alternative BMPs will require written approval by the RE.

WM-1 and WM-2: Minimize or eliminate the discharge of material into the air and surface drainage during delivery and construction use. Material must be stored and used in accordance with the contract specifications and plans, and MSDS sheets.

WM-3: Stockpiling is limited to the staging area. Stockpiling allowed by Resident Engineer in other areas will be covered and protected by sediment control measures.

WM-4: Spill and leak prevention procedures are implemented for chemicals and hazardous substances. All hazardous spills must be reported to the WPC Manager and Resident Engineer immediately. As soon as it is safe, spills of will be contained and cleaned as described under 40 CFR, Parts 110, 117, and 302.

WM-8: A temporary concrete washout is located in the staging area. No concrete washout outside of the staging area is allowed. Concrete waste will be disposed of off-site.

WM-9: No sanitary or septic waste is permitted to be discharged from the Project. Portable toilets will be placed in the staging area. Additional portable toilets will only be placed outside the staging area if approved by the Resident Engineer. Placement of portable toilets within or outside the staging area will be setback from drainage inlets, the creek, and any other conveyance system in accordance with the contract specifications.

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## 500.5 Water Pollution Control Drawings

The WPCDs are the component of the project SWPPP that show the BMPs, by project phase/stage, that are necessary for the project to be in compliance with the CGP. The construction activity phases used in this SWPPP are the preliminary phase, grading phase, highway construction phase, and the highway planting / erosion control establishment phase. These phases are defined below.

### **Preliminary Phase (Pre-Construction Phase – Part of the Grading Phase)**

Includes rough grading/or disking, clearing and grubbing operations, or any soil disturbance prior to mass grading.

### **Grading Phase**

Includes reconfiguring the topography for the highway, including excavation for roadway (e.g., necessary blasting of hard rock), highway embankment construction (fills); mass grading, and stockpiling of select material for capping operations.

### **Highway Construction Phase**

Encompasses both highway and structure construction. Highway construction includes final roadway excavation, placement of base materials and highway paving, finish grading, curbs, gutters and sidewalks, public utilities, public water facilities including fire hydrants, public sanitary sewer systems, storm drain systems and/or other drainage improvements, highway lighting, traffic signals and/or other highway electrical work, guardrail, concrete barriers, sign installation, pavement markers, traffic striping and pavement markings. Structure construction includes structure footings, bridges, retaining walls, major culverts, overhead sign structures and buildings.

### **Highway Planting / Erosion Control Establishment Phase**

Includes clearing and grubbing operations, soil preparation (grading, incorporation of soil amendments, and placement of topsoil), irrigation (trenching, installation and trench backfilling), minor grading (top dressing and fine grading of lawn and ground cover areas), planting (seeding and planting of vegetation), mulching (application of wood chips or other mulches) and plant establishment (weeding, plant replacement, and, if needed, fertilizer application, irrigation maintenance, and reapplication of mulch). Erosion control includes placement of permanent erosion control materials and maintenance of temporary sediment controls during the erosion control establishment period.

The WPCDs provide field staff with the information on where to install BMPs so that they are effective. The WPCDs, WPCBML and Water Pollution Control Schedule provide the necessary tools for a Contractor to plan and implement BMPs to meet the requirements of the project SWPPP.

The WPCD cover sheet(s) shall include a listing of the BMPs that will be used along with the associated BMP symbols used on the WPCDs.

WPCDs are provided for all areas that are directly related to the construction activity, including but not limited to staging areas, storage yards, material borrow areas and storage areas, access roads, etc., whether or not they reside within the Caltrans rights-of-way

The WPCDs shall show the construction project site in detail, including:

- the construction site perimeter;
- geographic features within or immediately adjacent to the site; include surface waters such as lakes, streams, springs, wetlands, estuaries, ponds, and the ocean;

- 
- site topography before and after construction; include roads, paved areas, buildings, slopes, drainage facilities, and areas of known or suspected contamination; and
  - permanent (post-construction) BMPs.

The WPCDs shall show the following site information:

- discharge points from the project to off-site storm drain systems or receiving waters;
- tributary areas and drainage patterns across the project area (show using flow arrows) into each on-site stormwater inlet or receiving water;
- tributary areas and drainage patterns to each on-site stormwater inlet, receiving water or discharge point;
- off-site tributary drainage areas that generate run-on to the project;
- temporary on-site drainage(s) to carry concentrated flows;
- drainage patterns and slopes anticipated after major grading activities are completed;
- outlines of all areas of existing vegetation, soil cover, or native vegetation that will remain undisturbed during the project;
- outlines of all areas of planned soil disturbance (disturbed soil areas, DSAs);
- known location(s) of contaminated or hazardous soils; and
- any potential non-stormwater discharges and activities, such as dewatering operations, concrete saw-cutting or coring, pressure washing, waterline flushing, diversions, cofferdams, and vehicle and equipment cleaning; if operations can't be located on the WPCDs, a narrative description should be provided.

The WPCDs show proposed locations of all construction site BMPs. Additional detail drawings are provided if necessary to convey site-specific BMP configurations. The WPCDs shall show construction site BMPs including the following:

- temporary soil stabilization and temporary sediment control BMPs that will be used during construction; any temporary on-site drainage(s) to carry concentrated flows, BMPs implemented to divert off-site drainage around or through the construction site, and BMPs that protect stormwater inlets;
- construction entrances used for site ingress and egress points and any proposed temporary construction roads;
- BMPs to mitigate or eliminate non-stormwater discharges;
- BMPs for waste management and materials pollution control, including, but not limited to storage of soil or waste; construction material loading, unloading, storage and access areas; and areas designated for waste handling and disposal; and
- BMPs for vehicle and equipment storage, fueling, maintenance, and cleaning.

The WPCDs can be found in Attachment BB of the SWPPP.

## **500.6 Water Pollution Control BMP List**

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The Water Pollution Control Best Management Practices List (WPCBMPL) provides, by location and project phase/stage, the BMPs necessary for the project to be in compliance with the CGP. The WPCBMPL provides field staff both with a list of necessary BMPs and with an estimated quantity for each BMP by location and phase/stage of the project. The construction activity phases are typically the Preliminary Phase, Grading Phase, Highway Construction Phase, and the Highway Planting / Erosion Control Establishment Phase. The construction activity phases are defined in Section 500.5.

The WPCBMPL, water pollution control drawings and water pollution control schedule provide the tools necessary for the Contractor to plan and implement BMPs to meet the requirements of the project SWPPP. The BMPs listed on the WPCBMPL are the base line for site inspections and visual monitoring.

The WPCBMPL cover sheet includes a list of all BMPs to be used on the project based on Section 500 Determination of Construction Site Best Management Practices.

The names and number of locations listed on the WPCBMPL were established so that field staff and inspectors can easily identify where BMPs need to be located. The WPCBMPL includes all locations that are directly related to the construction activity, including but not limited to staging areas, storage yards, material borrow areas and storage areas, access roads, etc., whether or not they reside within Caltrans rights-of-way.

Necessary additional information to convey site-specific BMP configurations or BMP modifications are noted on the WPCBMPL.

All construction site BMPs are listed on the WPCBMPL including the following:

- temporary soil stabilization and temporary sediment control BMPs that will be used during construction; include temporary on-site drainage(s) to carry concentrated flows
- BMPs implemented to divert off-site drainage around or through the construction site, and BMPs that protect stormwater inlets
- BMPs to mitigate or eliminate non-stormwater discharges BMPs for waste management and materials pollution control, including, but not limited to storage of soil or waste; construction material loading, unloading, storage and access areas; and areas designated for waste handling and disposal
- BMPs for vehicle and equipment storage, fueling, maintenance, and cleaning
- permanent BMPs that are a component of the project SWPPP

The WPCBMPL can be found in Attachment CC of the SWPPP.

Necessary additional information to convey site-specific BMP configurations or BMP modifications are noted on the WPCBMPL.

All construction site BMPs are listed on the WPCBMPL including the following:

- temporary soil stabilization and temporary sediment control BMPs that will be used during construction; include temporary on-site drainage(s) to carry concentrated flows
- BMPs implemented to divert off-site drainage around or through the construction site, and BMPs that protect stormwater inlets
- BMPs to mitigate or eliminate non-stormwater discharges MPs for waste management and materials pollution control, including, but not limited to storage of soil or waste; construction material loading, unloading, storage and access areas; and areas designated for waste handling and disposal

- BMPs for vehicle and equipment storage, fueling, maintenance, and cleaning
- permanent BMPs that are a component of the project SWPPP

The WPCBMPL can be found in Attachment XX of the SWPPP.

The WPCBMPL is from the contract documents. The list is based on the single WPCD prepared for the Project. The WPCBMPL must be either accepted or modified by the Contractor, QSD, and/or WPC Manager prior to approval of this SWPPP and the start of construction.

## **500.7 Water Pollution Control Schedule**

The Water Pollution Control Schedule (WPCS) is the component of the project SWPPP that shows the timeline for when BMPs will be installed so that the project is in compliance with the CGP. The WPCS provides field staff with the information necessary to plan for adequate materials and crews to install BMPs at the right time so that they are effective. The WPCS, WPCBMPL, and WPCDs provide the necessary tools for the Contractor to plan and implement BMPs to meet the requirements of the project SWPPP.

The WPCS shall contain an adequate level of detail to show major activities sequenced with the implementation of construction site BMPs, including:

- project start and finish dates, including each stage of the project
- SWPPP review and approval
- annual certifications
- mobilization dates
- mass clearing and grubbing/roadside clearing dates
- major grading/excavation dates
- dates named in other permits such as TRPA, Fish and Game and Army Corps of Engineers Permits
- dates for submittal of SWPPP amendments as required in the contract specifications

The WPCS shall show by location the dates for the deployment of:

- temporary soil stabilization BMPs
- temporary sediment control BMPs
- wind erosion control BMPs
- tracking control BMPs
- non-stormwater BMPs
- waste management and materials pollution control BMPs

The WPCS shall include:

- paving, saw-cutting, and any other pavement-related operations;
- major planned stockpiling operations;

- 
- dates for other significant long-term operations or activities that may cause non-stormwater discharges, such as dewatering, grinding, etc; and
  - final stabilization activities for each disturbed soil area of the project.

The WPCS shall be updated quarterly and the quarterly updates shall be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.03: Water Pollution Control Schedule Updates.

The Water Pollution Control Schedule can be found in Attachment DD of the SWPPP.

The Water Pollution Control Schedule (WPCS) is the component of the project SWPPP that shows the timeline for when BMPs will be installed so that the project is in compliance with the CGP. The WPCS provides field staff with the information necessary to plan for adequate materials and crews to install BMPs at the right time so that they are effective. The WPCS, WPCBMPL, and WPCDs provide the necessary tools for the Contractor to plan and implement BMPs to meet the requirements of the project SWPPP.

The WPCS shall contain an adequate level of detail to show major activities sequenced with the implementation of construction site BMPs, including:

- project start and finish dates, including each stage of the project
- SWPPP review and approval
- annual certifications
- mobilization dates
- mass clearing and grubbing/roadside clearing dates
- major grading/excavation dates
- dates named in other permits such as TRPA, Fish and Game and Army Corps of Engineers Permits
- dates for submittal of SWPPP amendments as required in the contract specifications

The WPCS shall show by location the dates for the deployment of:

- temporary soil stabilization BMPs
- temporary sediment control BMPs
- wind erosion control BMPs
- tracking control BMPs
- non-stormwater BMPs
- waste management and materials pollution control BMPs

The WPCS shall include:

- paving, saw-cutting, and any other pavement-related operations;
- major planned stockpiling operations;

- dates for other significant long-term operations or activities that may cause non-stormwater discharges, such as dewatering, grinding, etc.; and
- final stabilization activities for each disturbed soil area of the project.

The WPCS shall be updated quarterly and the quarterly updates shall be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.03: Water Pollution Control Schedule Updates.

The Water Pollution Control Schedule can be found in Attachment DD of the SWPPP.

No WPCS has been developed for this SWPPP. The WPCS must be prepared by the Contractor, QSD, and/or WPC Manager prior to approval of the SWPPP and start of construction.

# SECTION 600

## PROJECT SITE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

### ***600.1 Water Pollution Control Manager Responsibilities***

The WPC Manager shall have primary responsibility and authority to implement the SWPPP and ensure the project is in compliance with the CGP. The WPC Manager is responsible for implementing the SWPPP and amending the SWPPP when any of the conditions specified in Section 100.3 are met. The Contractor has assigned authority to the WPC Manager to mobilize crews and subcontractors, as necessary, for SWPPP and CGP compliance. The WPC Manager will be available at all times throughout duration of the project.

Duties of the Contractor's WPC Manager include but are not limited to the following

- ensuring full compliance with the SWPPP and the CGP
- implementing all elements of the SWPPP, including but not limited to implementing:
  - prompt and effective erosion and sediment control measures
  - all non-stormwater management, and materials and waste management activities such as: monitoring discharges (dewatering, diversion devices); performing general site cleanup; cleaning vehicles and equipment, performing fueling and maintenance activities; providing spill control; ensuring that no materials other than stormwater are discharged in quantities that will have an adverse effect on receiving waters or storm drain systems, etc.
- overseeing and ensuring that the following site inspections and visual site monitoring are conducted:
  - daily required BMP inspections
  - weekly routine stormwater site BMP inspections
  - quarterly non-stormwater site inspections
  - pre-storm inspections prior to forecasted storm events
  - daily inspections during extended forecasted storm events
  - post-storm inspections for qualifying rain events
- mobilizing crews to repair, replace, and/or implement additional BMPs due to deficiencies, failures or other shortcomings identified during inspections, to be completed within 24 hours of identification in compliance with Standard Specification 13-1.03A (the contractor's WPC Manager shall be assigned authority by the Contractor to mobilize crews), unless a longer period is authorized.
- coordinating with the RE to assure that if design changes to BMPs are required due to deficiencies, failures or other shortcomings identified during inspections, the changes are completed as soon as possible and the SWPPP is revised accordingly
- monitoring NWS Forecast Office forecasts for both forecasted storm events and qualifying rain events; these events are defined as follows:
  - a forecasted storm event is defined as a 50% or greater likelihood that 0.10 inch or more of precipitation will fall within a 24-hour period

- 
- a qualifying rain event is defined as a rain event that may produce or has produced ½ inch or greater of precipitation at the time of discharge, with a 72-hour dry period between events
  - monitoring weather at the project site
  - preparing and implementing qualifying rain event sampling and analysis plans
  - preparing and implementing Rain Event Action Plans for forecasted storm events
  - mobilizing crews immediately, in the event of NAL exceedances, to repair existing BMPs and/or implement additional BMPs (the Contractor's WPC Manager shall be assigned authority by the Contractor to mobilize crews),
  - coordinating with the RE in the event of NAL exceedances to assure that any SWPPP revisions (corrective actions) are made immediately, either to prevent pollutants and authorized non-stormwater discharges from contaminating stormwater, or to substantially reduce the pollutants to levels consistently below the NALs, so that the project complies with the SWPPP, the CGP and approved plans at all times,
  - submitting NAL exceedances reports to the RE
  - submitting test results for stormwater samples to the RE
  - preparing amendments to the SWPPP when required
  - preparing contractor's SWPPP Annual Compliance Certification
  - preparing the Stormwater Annual Reports
  - ensuring elimination of all unauthorized discharges
  - preparing and submitting Notice of Discharge reports to the RE
  - preparing and submitting reports of illicit connections or illegal discharges to the RE

## 600.2 Site Inspections

Stormwater site inspections and visual monitoring are necessary to ensure that the project is in compliance with the requirements of the CGP. Project site visual monitoring requirements are covered in Section 700 Construction Site Monitoring Program. Project site inspections of stormwater BMPs are conducted to identify and record:

- that BMPs are properly installed
- what BMPs need maintenance to operate effectively
- what BMPs have failed
- what BMPs could fail to operate as intended.

Routine stormwater site inspections shall be conducted by the contractor's WPC Manager or other 24-hour trained staff at the following minimum frequencies:

- daily inspections of:
  - storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
  - hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities

- 
- hazardous material delivery and storage activities
  - vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities if vehicle and equipment cleaning occurs daily
  - vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas if vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling occurs daily
  - vehicles and equipment at the job site to verify that operators are inspecting vehicles and equipment each day of use.
  - demolition sites within 50 feet of storm drain systems and receiving waters
  - pile driving areas for leaks and spills if pile driving occurs daily
  - temporary concrete washouts if concrete work occurs daily
  - paved roads at job site access points for street sweeping if earthwork and other sediment or debris generating activities occur daily
  - dewatering work if dewatering work occurs daily
  - temporary active treatment system if temporary active treatment system activities occur daily
  - work over water if work over water occurs daily
- daily inspections for projects within the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit
  - daily inspections of access roadways
  - weekly inspection of site BMPs

Stormwater site inspections shall be documented on CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report, in Appendix G. Completed stormwater inspection reports shall be submitted to the RE within 24 hours after completion of the inspection. Copies of completed inspection reports will be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.31: Contractor Stormwater Site Inspection Reports,

Deficiencies identified during site inspections and correction of deficiencies will be tracked on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary, in Appendix I. Corrective Action Summary forms shall be submitted to the RE when corrections are completed but must be submitted within five (5) days after completion of the site inspection. Completed Stormwater Site Inspection Report Corrective Actions Summary forms shall be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.35: Corrective Actions Summary. A copy of the completed Corrective Actions Summary form will also be attached to the corresponding Stormwater Site Inspection Report that generated the need for the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary

### **600.3 Weather Forecast Monitoring**

The WPC Manager shall have primary responsibility to monitor the National Weather Service Forecast Office for forecasted precipitation based on project site location. Precipitation forecast information shall be obtained from the National Weather Service Forecast Office accessible at: <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/>.

The project site location to be used for obtaining forecast from National Weather Forecast Office website is:

Forni Road and US-50

The WPC Manager shall monitor the weather forecast on a daily basis for predicted precipitation within the following 96 hours. The WPC Manager shall monitor the forecast for the next 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours to determine if the forecast for precipitation is 50 percent or greater for any 6-hour period. If the forecast for precipitation is 50 percent or greater, the WPC Manager shall calculate the amount of precipitation forecasted for each 24-hour period and the total precipitation for the forecasted storm event and record the information. Weather forecast monitoring shall be recorded be filed in File Category 20.40: Weather Monitoring Logs.

When the forecast for precipitation is 50 percent or greater and the forecasted amount of precipitation is 0.10 inch or more for any 24-hour period within the next 72 hours, the WPC Manager shall perform a pre-storm site inspection and ensure that the site is prepared for the likely forecasted storm event.

For Risk Level 2 and 3 the WPC Manager will prepare a Rain Event Action Plan for forecasted storm events.

Forecasted storm event site preparation shall include, but is not limited to, the installation of soil stabilization and sediment BMPs on active disturbed soil areas and stockpiles.

## **600.4 Weather Monitoring**

The WPC Manager shall have primary responsibility to monitor weather at the project site. The WPC Manager, on a daily basis, shall monitor the weather and record the weather conditions.

When there is precipitation, the WPC Manager shall ensure that storm precipitation data is obtained from the project site rain gauge. Precipitation monitoring will include recording the time, amount of precipitation measured in the project site rain gauge, amount of precipitation within a 24-hour period, and total cumulative amount of precipitation for the forecasted storm event.

If no pre-storm visual site monitoring was performed, and the amount of precipitation for any 24-hour period is 0.10 inch or greater, the WPC Manager will implement during storm visual site monitoring, as discussed in Section 700.1.

When a forecasted storm event was not forecasted to be a qualifying rain event, but the measured cumulative amount of precipitation for the storm event and the expected severity of the continuing storm event results in ½ inch or more of precipitation, the WPC Manager will prepare to sample.

Weather monitoring will be conducted daily. Weather monitoring documentation shall be kept in File Category 20.40: Weather Monitoring Logs.

## **600.5 Best Management Practices Status Report**

The WPC Manager shall prepare a monthly status report of the water pollution control BMPs (site BMPs) installed on the project site. The monthly BMP status report will be based on the progress of the work and the WPCBMPL for the project, with any additional BMPs the WPC Manager has determined are necessary based on the stage of construction and construction activities.

Because the SWPPP, including the WPCBMPL and WPCDs, are based on the entire project site and all construction activities, the monthly BMP status report should be a “snapshot” of which BMPs are deployed on the project site, so a project inspector or reviewer can easily determine what could be expected to be seen on the project site that month. The monthly status report will be used by stormwater inspectors and contractor personnel to ensure SWPPP compliance.

The weekly status report will be used to ensure that weekly training meetings cover BMPs that are required for work activities during the week. The weekly status report will be provided to regulatory agency staff who visit the project site to indicate which BMPs should be in place and which are scheduled to be implemented during the coming week.

The WPC Manager shall prepare a monthly status report of the water pollution control BMPs (site BMPs) installed on the project site. The monthly BMP status report will be based on the progress of the work and the WPCBMPL for the project, with any additional BMPs the WPC Manager has determined are necessary based on the stage of construction and construction activities.

Because the SWPPP, including the WPCBMPL and WPCDs, are based on the entire project site and all construction activities, the monthly BMP status report should be a “snapshot” of which BMPs are deployed on the project site, so a project inspector or reviewer can easily determine what could be expected to be seen on the project site that month. The monthly status report will be used by stormwater inspectors and contractor personnel to ensure SWPPP compliance.

The weekly status report will be used to ensure that weekly training meetings cover BMPs that are required for work activities during the week. The weekly status report will be provided to regulatory agency staff who visit the project site to indicate which BMPs should be in place and which are scheduled to be implemented during the coming week.

The monthly status of stormwater BMPs will be documented on CEM-2034 Stormwater Best Management Practices and Materials Inventory Report form, in Appendix H. Completed monthly status reports shall be submitted to the RE 48 hours prior to the beginning of the work week. Copies of the completed reports will be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.34: Monthly Best Management Practices and Materials Inventory Reports.

## **600.6 Rain Event Action Plans (REAP)**

REAPs will be prepared by the WPC Manager when there is a forecasted storm event. A forecasted storm event is any weather pattern that is forecasted to have a 50 percent or greater probability of producing precipitation of 0.10 inch or more within any 24-hour period at the project site location. The WPC Manager will prepare the REAP for the forecasted storm event based on the current construction activity phase of the project. For REAPs, the construction activity phases are the Highway Construction Phase, Highway Planting / Erosion Control Establishment Phase or Inactive Project Phase. The construction activity phases are defined in Section 500.5.

When the NWS forecast for 72 hours and greater predicts a forecasted storm event, the WPC Manager will prepare a REAP using the REAP form appropriate to the current project stage. REAP forms are available in Appendix L. Prepared REAPs shall be submitted to the RE at least 48 hours prior to a forecasted storm event. If the NWS forecast changes and a storm event is forecasted to occur within 24-72 hours then a REAP must be prepared. If the NWS forecast changes and a storm event is forecasted to occur within the next 24 hours a REAP will not be prepared and the WPC Manager will take immediate actions to ready the project site for the forecasted storm event.

The WPC Manager shall implement a REAP within the 48 hours prior to the forecasted storm event. A copy of the REAP shall be available on the job site at least 48 hours prior to the forecasted storm event. Copies of REAPs will be maintained in SWPPP File Category 20.45: Rain Event Action Plans in reverse chronological order.

# SECTION 700

## CONSTRUCTION SITE MONITORING PROGRAM

### *700.1 Site Visual Monitoring Inspection*

This Construction Site Monitoring Program includes conducting site visual monitoring inspections of the project site to address the following objectives:

- determine whether non-visible pollutants are present at the construction site and are causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives
- determine whether BMPs included in the SWPPP are effective in preventing or reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges
- determine whether BMPs included in the REAP are effective in preventing or reducing pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges
- demonstrate that the site is in compliance with the discharge prohibitions and applicable NALs and Receiving Water Monitor Triggers of the CGP
- determine whether immediate corrective actions, additional BMP implementation, or SWPPP amendments are necessary to reduce pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges
- demonstrate that the site is in compliance with the discharge prohibitions
- document the presence or evidence of any non-stormwater discharge (authorized or unauthorized), pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and source, if applicable, and the response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-stormwater discharges

#### *700.1.1 Visual Monitoring Locations*

##### **Locations of Visual Monitoring Prior To A Storm Event**

Visual monitoring (a pre-storm inspection) of the project site is required when the forecast for precipitation is greater than 50 percent within the next 24, 48, 72, 96 hours, and the amount of precipitation forecasted for any 24-hour period is 0.10 inch or greater. Within 48 hours of a forecasted storm event, a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection shall be performed and shall include observations of:

- stormwater drainage areas to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources
- BMPs to identify whether they have been properly implemented
- any stormwater storage and containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard

6 drainage area(s) on the project site and the Contractor's yard, staging areas, and storage areas have been identified as required forecasted storm event visual observation location(s), according to Section I.3.e of Attachments C, D, and E of the CGP. Drainage area(s) are shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and are listed by drainage area location number and location description in Table 700.1.1.1: Drainage Areas.

TABLE 700.1.1.1 DRAINAGE AREAS	
Drainage Area No.	Location
2.	Right of the "ED-50" Line from approximately 546+00 to 554+00. The construction of the HMA ditch and drainage facilities right of about 546+00. Including the highway and shoulder area grading, resurfacing, and newly constructed drainage facilities (2-j through 2h) in this area.
6.	Right and left of the "RL-2" Line from approximately 555+50 to 566+50. This includes the drainage facilities of DS-4 and 5, parts of DS-6, DS-7, DS-13 and 14 including the detention/infiltration basin.
3.	Right and left of the "F" Line on both sides from approximately 23+00 to 28+00. This includes the grading and the work on the retaining wall from about 23+50 to 27+50 and the grading and earthwork on the right side of the "F" Line.
1.	Right and left of the "F" Line from approximately 28+50 to 37+00. This includes the grading and earthwork on the right side of the "F" Line and the grading and resurfacing on the "CJ" Line.
4.	Right and left of the "F" Line from 37+00 to 42+00 of the "RL" Line. This includes the "F-1" Line and associated drainage facilities.
5.	In the Park and Ride area left of the "F" Line from approximately 30+00 to 37+00. This includes the grading and associated drainage facilities.

2 stormwater storage or containment area(s) are located on the project site. These stormwater storage and containment area(s) have been identified as required forecasted storm event visual observation location(s). Stormwater storage or containment area(s) are shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB and are listed by storage or containment area location number and location description in Table 700.1.1.2: Stormwater Storage and Containment Areas.

TABLE 700.1.1.2 STORMWATER STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT AREAS	
Location No.	Location
2.	Biofiltration swale at 556+25 of "F" Line.
1.	Detention/Infiltration Basin at 563+00 of "F" Line.

#### Locations of Visual Monitoring during Extended Forecasted Storm Events and within 48 Hours After a Qualifying Rain Event

During any extended forecasted storm events and within 48 hours after a qualifying rain event (a rain event that has produced ½ inch or more of precipitation), a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection is required to observe:

- stormwater discharges at all discharge locations
- BMPs to identify and record those that need maintenance to operate effectively, those that have failed, and those that could fail to operate as intended
- the discharge of stored or contained stormwater

3 discharge location(s) are located on the project site. These stormwater discharge location(s) have been identified as required visual observation location(s). Stormwater discharge location(s) are shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and are listed in Table 700.1.1.3: Stormwater Discharge Locations.

<b>TABLE 700.1.1.3 STORMWATER DISCHARGE LOCATIONS</b>	
<b>Unique Sampling Location Identifier</b>	<b>Location</b>
2.	Existing drainage item from previous design phase. Dishcharge from a concrete FES to small channel on private property on northwest side of US-50/Fair Lane at approximately "ED-50" 554+00.
3.	Drainage item 17d. Discharge to hillside on the northeast side of Ray Lawyer Drive from a 18" CSP DD TEE dissapator at 56' Rt "RL" 41+99.
1.	Drainage item 1c. Discharge to a OMP riser from an HMA ditch before discharge to large cross-culvert. On southeast side of US-50 between the highway and Forni Road at 64' Rt "ED-50" 545+97.

BMP locations shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and are listed on the WPCBMPL in Attachment CC.

2 stormwater storage or containment area(s) are located on the project site. Stormwater storage or containment area(s) are shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and are listed on Table 700.1.1.2: Stormwater Storage and Containment Areas.

#### **Locations of Visual Monitoring for Non-Stormwater Discharges**

A visual monitoring site inspection for non-stormwater discharges requires that each drainage area be observed for the presence of or indications of prior unauthorized and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

6 drainage area(s) are located on the project site and in the contractor's yard, staging areas, and storage areas that have been identified as observation location(s) for non-stormwater discharges. Drainage area(s) are shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and are listed in Table 700.1.1.1: Drainage Areas.

#### *700.1.2 Visual Monitoring Schedule*

On a daily basis, contractor personnel will visual monitor the all immediate access roadways.

On a daily basis contractor personnel will visually monitor BMPs during applicable activities:

- storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
- hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities
- hazardous material delivery and storage activities
- vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities if vehicle and equipment cleaning occurs daily
- vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas if vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling occurs daily



- storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
- hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities
- hazardous material delivery and storage activities
- vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities if vehicle and equipment cleaning occurs daily
- vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas if vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling occurs daily
- vehicles and equipment at the job site to verify that operators are inspecting vehicles and equipment each day of use.
- demolition sites within 50 feet of storm drain systems and receiving waters
- pile driving areas for leaks and spills if pile driving occurs daily
- temporary concrete washouts if concrete work occurs daily
- paved roads at job site access points for street sweeping if earthwork and other sediment or debris generating activities occur daily
- dewatering work if dewatering work occurs daily
- temporary active treatment system if temporary active treatment system activities occur daily
- work over water if work over water occurs daily

### **Discharge Monitoring**

During inspections, the contractor personnel shall be observant of any discharges or evidence of a prior discharge that could cause adverse conditions in the storm sewer system or the receiving water. If a discharge or evidence of a prior discharge is discovered by the contractor, the WPC Manager or contractor shall immediately notify the RE, and shall file a written report on the CEM-2061 Notice of Discharge form with the RE within 24 hours of the discharge or discovery of evidence of a prior discharge. Corrective measures shall be implemented immediately following the discovery of the discharge. Form CEM-2061 for reporting discharges is available in Appendix K.

Caltrans will notify the owner/operator of the MS4 and the RWQCB as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours after onset of or threat of discharge which can cause adverse conditions to the storm sewer system or the receiving water. This applies to any such discharge that is not covered by California Emergency Management Agency procedures for discharges from a highway to a storm sewer system subject to a MS4 permit.

Discharges requiring reporting include:

- stormwater from a DSA discharged to a waterway without treatment by an effective combination of temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs
- non-stormwater, except conditionally exempted discharges, discharged to a waterway or a storm drain system, without treatment by an approved control measure (BMP)
- stormwater discharged to a waterway or a storm drain system where the control measures (BMPs) have been overwhelmed or not properly maintained or installed
- discharge of hazardous substances above the reportable quantities, as provided in 40 CFR 110.3, 117.3 or 302.4
- stormwater runoff containing hazardous substances from spills discharged to a waterway or storm drain system

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The initial notification to the RWQCB of a discharge or threat of discharge will be made immediately for any discharge that can cause adverse conditions to the storm sewer system or the receiving water, with a follow-up in writing within 24 hours. Adverse conditions include, but are not limited to, serious violations or serious threatened violations of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), significant spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or serious damage to control facilities that could affect compliance. Caltrans shall perform follow-up monitoring of major spills and/or perform confirmation sampling to ensure that threats to waters of the U.S. have been eliminated as determined by the local RWQCB.

### **Weekly BMP Monitoring**

Weekly monitoring is required to identify and record BMPs that need maintenance to operate effectively, that have failed, or that could fail to operate as intended. The weekly BMP monitoring shall include observations of:

- all stormwater storage and containment areas identified in Table 700.1.1.2 to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard
- all BMPs for proper installation and adequate maintenance.

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Any photographs used to document observations will be referenced in the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, implemented within 24 hours.

### **Visual Monitoring Prior To A Forecasted Storm Event**

Visual monitoring of the project site is required when the forecast for precipitation is greater than 50 percent within the next 24, 48, 72, or 96 hours and the amount of precipitation forecasted for any 24-hour period during the storm event is 0.10 inch or greater within a 24-hour period. Site visual monitoring shall be conducted within 48 hours prior to a forecasted storm event. The pre-storm site visual monitoring shall include observations of:

- all drainage areas identified in Table 700.1.1.1 to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources;
- all stormwater storage and containment areas identified in Table 700.1.1.2 to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard
- all BMPs for proper installation and adequate maintenance.

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Any photographs used to document observations will be referenced in the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, implemented within 24 hours and prior to the forecasted storm event.

Any corrective actions identified by a pre-storm visual monitoring site inspection shall be included in the REAP for the forecasted storm event.

### **Visual Monitoring during Extended Forecasted Storm Events**

Stormwater visual monitoring site inspections shall be conducted at least once each 24-hour period during any extended forecasted storm events. During any extended forecasted storm event, the site visual monitoring inspector shall visually observe:

- stormwater discharges at all discharge locations (Table 700.1.1.3)

- 
- all stored or contained stormwater that is derived from and discharged subsequent to the qualifying rain event producing precipitation of ½ inch or more at the time of discharge; stored or contained stormwater that will likely discharge after working hours, due to anticipated precipitation, shall be observed prior to the discharge during working hours

Stormwater discharges and stored or contained stormwater will be observed for the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, sheens on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants.

During any forecasted storm event, stormwater visual monitoring site inspections will include the observation of all site BMPs for:

- proper installation
- achievement of maintenance requirements
- possible failure
- BMPs that could fail to operate as intended
- effectiveness, so that design changes can be implemented as soon as feasible if needed

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Any photographs used to document observations will be referenced on the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). If BMPs require design changes, the changes shall be implemented and the SWPPP shall be amended to include the changes.

#### **Visual Monitoring Within 48 Hours after a Qualifying Rain Event**

Site visual monitoring post-qualifying rain events shall be conducted within 48 hours after the qualifying rain event. The post-storm site visual monitoring inspection shall include observations of:

- discharges of stormwater that have not been processed by a BMP or evidence of stormwater that has not been processed by a BMP at all discharge locations
- evidence of a breach at stored or contained stormwater that is derived from and discharged subsequent to the qualifying rain event producing precipitation of ½ inch or more at the time of discharge; stored or contained stormwater that will likely discharge after working hours, due to anticipated precipitation, shall be observed prior to the discharge during working hours

Stormwater discharges and stored or contained stormwater will be observed for the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, sheens on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants.

Post-qualifying rain event stormwater visual monitoring site inspections will include observation of all site BMPs to determine if BMPs have failed to operate as intended because of:

- improper installation
- lack of maintenance
- lack of effectiveness

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Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Any photographs used to document observations will be referenced on the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, necessary implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). If BMPs require design changes, the changes shall be implemented and the SWPPP shall be amended to include the changes.

### **Visual Monitoring of Non-Stormwater Discharges**

For non-stormwater site visual monitoring, each drainage area will be monitored quarterly for the presence or prior indications of unauthorized and authorized non-stormwater discharges, and their sources. The presence or absence of non-stormwater discharges based on site observations will be documented in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Documentation of observed non-stormwater discharges will include presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, sheens on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants.

Site observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). If BMPs require design changes, the changes shall be implemented and the SWPPP shall be amended to include the changes. Corrective actions shall be documented in the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Any photographs used to document observations will be referenced in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report.

#### *700.1.4 Visual Monitoring Follow-up and Tracking Procedures*

For deficiencies identified during visual monitoring (site inspections), the required repairs or maintenance of BMPs shall begin and be completed as soon as possible, while taking into consideration worker safety. For deficiencies identified during visual site inspections that require design changes, including additional BMPs, the implementation, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, will begin within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). When design changes to BMPs are required, the SWPPP shall be amended, including the WCBMPL and WPCDs. If NALs are exceeded, corrective actions shall be approved by the WPC Manager and implemented immediately.

Deficiencies identified on site inspection reports, as well as corrections of deficiencies, will be tracked on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary, in Appendix I. Corrective action summaries shall be submitted to the RE when corrections are completed, but must be submitted within five (5) days of a site inspection.

#### *700.1.5 Data Management and Reporting*

The results of site visual monitoring (pre-storm, during storm, post-storm, and quarterly inspections) shall be recorded on the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report, in Appendix G. A copy of each report shall be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.33.

All reports shall be provided to the RE within 24 hours of the site inspection.

Deficiencies identified during visual monitoring (site inspections) and correction of deficiencies will be tracked on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary, in Appendix I. Corrective Action Summary forms shall be submitted to the RE when corrections are completed, but must be submitted within five (5) days of the site inspection. Completed Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary forms shall be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.35: Corrective Actions Summary. A copy of the completed Corrective Actions Summary form will also be attached to the corresponding inspection report and shall be kept in the SWPPP Category 20.33.

If a discharge or evidence of a prior discharge that could cause adverse condition in the storm sewer or the receiving water is discovered by the Contractor, the WPC Manager or Contractor shall immediately notify the RE, and no more than 6 hours after discovery, and will file a written report to the RE within 24 hours of the discovery of evidence of a prior discharge. The written report to the RE will contain:

- the date, time, location, and type of unauthorized discharge;
- The nature of the operation that caused the discharge;
- An initial assessment of any impacts caused by the discharge;
- the BMPs deployed before the discharge;
- the date of deployment and type of BMPs deployed after the discharge, including additional measures installed or planned to reduce or prevent re-occurrence
- steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and/or prevent recurrence of the discharge

Reporting of discharges shall be documented on the CEM-2061 Notice of Discharge form, in Appendix K. Completed Notice of Discharge reports shall be submitted to the RE within 24 hours of discovery of evidence of a discharge. Copies of the Notice of Discharge reports will be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.61: Notice of Discharge Reports.

## 700.2 *Sampling and Analysis Plans*

### 700.2.1 *General SAP*

A sampling and analysis plan (SAP) describes how samples will be collected, under what conditions, where and when the samples will be collected, what the sample will be tested for, what test methods and detection limits will be used, and what methods/procedures will be performed to ensure the integrity of the sample during collection, storage, shipping and testing (i.e., quality assurance/quality control protocols). Therefore, a SAP shall include the components listed below.

1. Scope of Monitoring Activities
2. Monitoring Preparation
3. Monitoring Strategy
4. Sample Collection and Handling
5. Sampling Analysis
6. Quality Control and Assurance
7. Data Management and Reporting
8. Data Evaluation

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9. Change of Conditions

This SWPPP contains a non-visible pollutants SAP. The SWPPP may also contain four additional specific SAPS based on the project risk level, project dewatering requirements, RWQCB sampling and analysis requirements, and a SAP for monitoring an active treatment system.

700.2.1.1 Scope of Monitoring Activities

For specific details with regard to monitoring activities, refer to the specific SAP identified below.

- Non-visible Pollutants (Section 700.2.2.1)
- Non-Stormwater Discharges (Section 700.2.3.1)
- Stormwater pH and Turbidity (Section 700.2.4.1)
- Monitoring required by the Regional Board (Section 700.2.5.1)
- Monitoring for Active Treatment Systems (ATS) (Section 700.2.6.1)

700.2.1.2 Monitoring Preparation

To ensure an effective construction site monitoring and reporting program, the following monitoring preparation activities are required:

- identifying qualified sampling personnel
- ensuring the availability of an adequate quantity of monitoring supplies
- ensuring the availability of field instruments; field instruments must be properly maintained and calibrated prior to sampling events
- identifying a qualified testing laboratory that is capable of performing stormwater and non-stormwater analysis for those constituents that must be tested in a laboratory

700.2.1.2.1 Qualified Sampling Personnel

Sampling personnel shall be trained to collect, maintain, and ship samples in accordance with the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) 2008 Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPrP).

Samples on the project site will be collected by the following To be determined:

Company Name: **To be determined**

Address:

,

Contact Name: **To be determined**

Title:

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7)

Email Address:

- Stormwater sampling and field analysis will be performed by the following primary and alternative stormwater samplers: To be determined

- 

The primary stormwater sampler has received the following stormwater sampling training:

- 
- 

The primary stormwater sampler has the following stormwater sampling experience:

- 
- 

The alternate stormwater sampler has received the following stormwater sampling training:

- 
- 

The alternate stormwater sampler has the following stormwater sampling experience:

- 
- 

Training records of designated contractor sampling personnel are provided in Attachment D, Contractor Personnel Stormwater Training.

Safety practices for sample collection will be in accordance with the To be determined.

#### 700.2.1.2.2 Monitoring Supplies

To be determined will provide monitoring supplies and equipment, including, but not limited to, surgical gloves, sample collection equipment, coolers, appropriate number and volume of sample bottles, identification labels, re-sealable storage bags, paper towels, personal rain gear, and ice.

To be determined will obtain and maintain the field testing instruments, identified in Section 700.2.1.2.3, for analyzing samples in the field by their sampling and testing personnel.

#### 700.2.1.2.3 Field Instruments

The field instrument(s) shown in Table 700.2.1.2.3: Field Instruments will be used to analyze the constituents shown:

TABLE 700.2.1.2.3 FIELD INSTRUMENTS	
Field Instrument	Constituent

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The instrument(s) shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

The instrument(s) shall be calibrated before each sampling and analysis event.

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for calibration and maintenance of field instruments shall be implemented based on the meter manufacturer's instructions. A copy of the manufacturer's instructions shall be attached to the SOP so that they are readily available.

Maintenance and calibration records shall be maintained in SWPPP File Category 20.55: Field Testing Equipment Maintenance and Calibration Records.

The instrument(s) shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

The instrument(s) shall be calibrated before each sampling and analysis event.

A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for calibration and maintenance of field instruments shall be implemented based on the meter manufacturer's instructions. A copy of the manufacturer's instructions shall be attached to the SOP so that they are readily available.

#### 700.2.1.2.4 Testing Laboratory

Samples collected on the project site that require laboratory testing will be tested by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services. Samples collected on the project site will be analyzed by:

Laboratory Name: **To be determined**

Address:

,

Contact Name: **To be determined**

Title:

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7):

Email Address:

#### 700.2.1.3 Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring strategy includes identifying analytical constituents, potential sampling locations, identification of actual sampling locations, and sampling schedule,

##### 700.2.1.3.1 Analytical Constituents

Stormwater and non-stormwater discharges shall be monitored for the analytical constituents specified in the specific SAP(s) in this SWPPP.

##### 700.2.1.3.2 Potential Sampling Locations

Potential sampling locations must be representative of the stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from the construction site. Existing conditions and associated construction activities within each drainage area form the basis for determining representative stormwater sampling locations.

Project drainage areas and potential sampling locations have been determined by:

- reviewing project plans
- visiting project site
- reviewing topography maps

The WPCDs show the demarcation of all drainage areas that are either:

- within the project site
- cover part of the project site

The QSD must identify potential sampling locations where concentrated run-off:

- leaves the Caltrans right-of-way
- drains into an MS4
- discharges into a receiving water

Potential run-on sampling locations were determined where concentrated run-on:

- enters the right-of-way
- combines with the stormwater on site and then discharges into an MS4, including the location(s) of discharge into the MS4

The following locations were determined when runoff discharges directly into receiving water bodies:

- the discharge location(s) into the receiving water
- a potential sampling location upstream of all discharge locations
- a potential sampling location downstream from all discharge location(s) into the receiving water.

Necessary potential sampling locations were determined when:

- there are potential sources of non-visible pollutants, as discussed in Section 500.1, and discharge locations are downgradient
- run-on locations are present that may contribute non-visible pollutants
- there are potential non-stormwater discharges and corresponding discharge locations are downgradient
- there are proposed dewatering construction activities

If an ATS is used on site, then sample locations must be included in Section 700.2.6.

Potential stormwater and non-stormwater sampling locations must be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed in Attachment EE: Stormwater Sample Locations. The QSD has identified each of the potential sampling locations with a unique sample location identification code, as shown below. The identification code must start with a number and must be different for each location. If the construction site lies in a west-to-east orientation, starting with one (01) from the east, the potential sampling locations shall be numbered toward the west. If the construction site lies in a south-to-north orientation, the potential sampling locations shall be numbered toward the north.

To further distinguish among the locations, each potential sampling location has been identified with one of the following abbreviations based on the sampling location type:

- discharge locations leaving Caltrans right-of-way: DL
- discharge locations from areas with known non-visible pollutants: NVP
- discharge locations upgradient of areas with known non-visible pollutants: UNVP
- discharge locations to an MS4: MS
- run-on locations: RO
- discharge locations into a receiving water: RW
- downstream of all discharge locations: RWD
- upstream of all discharge locations: RWU
- dewatering discharge locations: DDL
- contained stormwater discharge locations: CSDL
- discharge locations for ATS: ATS

The unique sample location identification code shall follow this format, **SSSTTTTXX** , where:

SSS	=	sampling location identifier number (e.g., 010)
TTTT	=	sampling location type (e.g. DL)
XX	=	identifier number for the type of sampling location

For example, the sampling location identification for the 15th sampling location based on starting from the south end of the project for a stormwater discharge location that has been identified to be the ninth discharge location would be **015DL09**.

Potential sampling locations shown on the WPCDs shall be identified with unique sampling location identifiers. Each potential sample location must be listed on Stormwater Sample Locations in Attachment EE. The unique identification of each potential sampling location based on its number and abbreviation of type shall be used on all sampling documentation.

The WPC Manager may have to revise and/or add additional sampling locations during the course of construction as conditions dictate.

#### 700.2.1.3.3 Identification of Actual Sampling Locations

For each forecasted storm event, actual sampling locations will be determined by the WPC Manager based on the strategy described in each specific SAP.

#### 700.2.1.3.4 Sampling Schedule

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For the sampling schedule, see the specific SAPs in this CSMP. If a scheduled sampling activity is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding and electrical storms, then the stormwater sampler shall document why an exception to performing the sampling was necessary.

#### 700.2.1.4 Sample Collection and Handling

Sample collection procedures shall be used to ensure that representative samples are collected and that the potential for contamination of samples is minimized. Sample handling procedures are followed to ensure that samples are identified accurately and that the required analysis is clearly documented. Chain-of-custody requirements for samples are necessary to trace the possession of the sample from collection through analysis.

##### 700.2.1.4.1 Sample Collection Procedures

Samples shall be collected, maintained and shipped in accordance with the SWAMP's 2008 QAPrP.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in each specific SAP. Only personnel trained in proper water quality sampling shall collect samples.

Samples from areas of sheet flow can be collected using the collection procedures shown in the video at <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmEJUNp44aU>. For pH and turbidity sampling, sheet flow sampling can be conducted as described below to concentrate the flow in order to collect a sample or follow other procedures approved by the RE.

- Place several rows of sandbags in a half circle directly in the path of the sheet flow to pond water, and wait for enough water to spill over. Then place a cleaned or decontaminated flexible hose along the top, and cover with another sandbag so that ponded water will only pour through the flexible hose and into sample bottles. Do not reuse the same sandbags during future sampling events as they may cross-contaminate future samples.
- Place a cleaned or decontaminated dustpan with open handle in the path of the sheet flow so that water will pour through the handle and into sample bottles.

For receiving water sampling, upstream samples shall be collected to represent the water body upgradient of the construction site. Downstream samples shall be collected to represent the water body mixed with direct discharge from the construction site. Samples shall not be collected directly from ponded, sluggish, or stagnant water.

Receiving water upstream and downstream samples shall be collected using one of the following methods:

- placing a sample bottle directly into the stream flow in or near the main current upstream of sampling personnel and allowing the sample bottle to fill completely;
- OR
- placing a decontaminated or sterile bailer or other sterile collection device in or near the main current to collect the sample and then transferring the collected water to appropriate sample bottles allowing the sample bottle to fill completely.

To maintain sample integrity and prevent cross-contamination, sampling collection personnel shall follow the procedures listed below.

- Wear a clean pair of surgical gloves donned prior to the collection and handling of each sample at each location.

- 
- Decontaminate sampling equipment prior to sample collection using a TSP-soapy water wash, distilled water rinse, and final rinse with distilled water. Dispose of decontamination water/soaps appropriately (i.e., do not discharge to the storm drain system or receiving water).
  - Do not allow the inside of the sample bottle to come into contact with any material other than the run-off sample.
  - Discard sample bottles or sample lids that have been dropped onto the ground prior to sample collection.
  - Do not leave the cooler lid open for an extended period of time once samples are placed inside.
  - Do not sample near a running vehicle where exhaust fumes may impact the sample.
  - Do not touch the exposed end of a sampling tube, if applicable.
  - Avoid allowing rainwater to drip from rain gear or other surfaces into sample bottles.
  - Do not eat, smoke, or drink during sample collection/field measurement.
  - Do not sneeze or cough in the direction of an open sample bottle.
  - Minimize the exposure of the samples to direct sunlight, as sunlight may cause biochemical transformation of the sample.

#### 700.2.1.4.2 Sample Handling Procedures

Immediately following collection, sample bottles to be forwarded for laboratory analytical testing shall be capped, labeled, documented on the Chain-of-Custody Record, sealed in a re-sealable storage bag, placed in an ice-chilled cooler, at  $0 \pm 4$  degrees Celsius, and delivered within 24 hours to the laboratory shown in sub-section 700.2.1.2.4.

Immediately following collection, samples used for field analysis shall be tested in accordance with the field instrument manufacturer's instructions and results recorded on the CEM-2052 Stormwater Sample Field Test Report form.

#### 700.2.1.4.3 Sample Documentation Procedures

All original data documented on sample bottle identification labels, the Chain-of-Custody, and the CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log - Optional Form, shall be recorded using waterproof ink. These shall be considered accountable documents. If an error is made on an accountable document, the individual shall make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information shall not be obliterated. All corrections shall be initialed and dated.

The following form, used for sample documentation, is provided in the SWPPP appendices:

- CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log - Optional Form, in Appendix M

Duplicate samples shall be identified in a manner consistent with the numbering system for other samples to prevent the laboratory from identifying duplicate samples. Duplicate samples can be identified in the CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log - Optional Form.

Sample Bottle Identification Labels: Sampling personnel shall attach an identification label to each sample bottle, which shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

- project name
- contract number and/or project identifier number

- unique sample identification code, which shall follow this format, SSSSYMMDDHhmmTT , where

SSSSS = sampling location identifier number (e.g., 01MS1)

YY = last two digits of the year (e.g. 11)

MM = month (01-12)

DD = day (01-31)

HH = hour sample collected (00-23)

mm = minute sample collected (00-59)

TT = Type or QA/QC Identifier (if applicable)

G = grab

FS = field duplicate

For example, the sample number for a grab sample collected at Station 01MS1, collected at 4:15PM on December 8, 2011 would be **01MS11112081615G**.

- constituent to be analyzed
- initials of person who collected the sample

Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log: A log of sampling events and test results shall include:

- sampling date
- separate times for collected samples and QA/QC samples, recorded to the nearest minute
- unique sample identification number and location
- constituent analyzed
- names of sampling personnel
- weather conditions (including precipitation amount)
- test results
- other pertinent data

Sample Information, Identification and Chain-of-Custody Record Forms: All samples to be analyzed by a laboratory will be accompanied by a Chain-of-Custody. The samplers will sign the Chain-of-Custody when samples are turned over to the testing laboratory. Chain-of-custody procedures will be strictly adhered to for QA/QC purposes.

#### 700.2.1.5 Sample Analysis

For the analytical methods to be used to determine the presence of pollutant(s), see the specific SAPs in this CSMP.

#### 700.2.1.6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

For verification of laboratory or field analysis, duplicate samples shall be collected at a rate of 10 percent or 1 minimum duplicate per sampling event. The duplicate sample shall be collected, handled, and analyzed using the same protocols as primary samples. A duplicate sample shall be collected immediately after the primary sample has been collected. Duplicate samples shall not influence any evaluations or conclusions; however, they shall be used as a check on laboratory or field analysis quality assurance.

#### 700.2.1.7 Data Management and Reporting

All test results shall be documented on either the CEM-2052 Stormwater Sample Field Test Report form and/or may be entered on the CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log - Optional Form. These shall be considered accountable documents. If an error is made on an accountable document, the individual shall make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information shall not be obliterated. All corrections shall be initialed and dated.

For field tests, the submitted information shall include a signed copy of the Chain-of-Custody and CEM-2052 Stormwater Sample Field Test Report form. Appendix N contains the CEM-2052 Stormwater Sample Field Test Report form, which must accompany the Chain-of-Custody Record. The test results can be recorded on the CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log - Optional Form, in Appendix M.

For laboratory testing, all laboratory analysis results shall be reviewed for consistency among laboratory methods, sample identifications, dates, and times for both primary samples and QA/QC samples. The test results may be recorded on the CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Log - Optional Form.

All sampling and testing documentation, including the Chain-of-Custody, CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Activity Logs - Optional Form, CEM-2052 Stormwater Sample Field Test Reports, and Laboratory Test Reports shall be kept in the appropriate SWPPP file category. Sampling and testing documentation shall be filed in the appropriate following SWPPP file category based on the specific SAP that required the sampling and analysis:

- non-visible pollutant sampling and testing – SWPPP File Category 20.51;
- non-stormwater discharge sampling and testing – SWPPP File Category 20.50
- turbidity, pH, and SSC sampling and testing – SWPPP File Category 20.52
- required RWQCB sampling and testing – SWPPP File Category 20.53
- ATS sampling and testing – SWPPP File Category 20.54

If corrective actions are taken as a result of the data evaluation, a copy of the completed CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary shall be filed in File Category 20.35: Corrective Actions Summary.

A copy of completed sampling records and reports and an updated CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing Log - Optional shall be submitted to the RE. All water quality analytical results, including QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the RE within 48 hours of sampling for field analyzed samples, and within 30 days for laboratory analyses.

In addition to a paper copy of the water quality test results, the test results shall be submitted electronically in Microsoft Excel (.xls) format, and shall include, at a minimum, the following information from the lab: Sample ID Number, Contract Number, Constituent, Reported Value, Laboratory Name, Method Reference, Method Number, Method Detection Limit, and Reported Detection Limit. Electronic copies of stormwater data shall be forwarded by email to at for inclusion into a statewide database.

#### 700.2.1.8 Data Evaluation

For data evaluation of stormwater sample test results, see specific SAPs.

### 700.2.1.9 Change of Conditions

Whenever stormwater visual monitoring site inspections indicate a change in site conditions that might affect the appropriateness of sampling locations, sampling and testing protocols shall be revised accordingly. All such revisions shall be implemented as soon as feasible, and the SWPPP updated or amended.

## 700.2.2 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Visible Pollutants

This SAP has been prepared for monitoring non-visible pollutants in stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from the project site and off-site activities directly related to the project, in accordance with the requirements of the CGP and applicable requirements of the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, August 2013. This SAP for monitoring non-visible pollutants includes all of the components listed in Section 700.2.1.

### 700.2.2.1 Scope of Monitoring Activities

The scope of monitoring for discharges of non-visible pollutants from the construction site is based on the construction materials and construction activities to be performed on the project site, potential for the presence of non-visible pollutants, based on the historical use of the site, and potential non-visible pollutants in run-off from areas where soil amendments have been used on the project site.

The construction materials, wastes or activities listed below, and identified in Section 500.1.1, are potential sources of non-visible pollutants to stormwater discharges from the project. Storage, use, and operational locations are shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB.

- ●Demolition of the roadway
- ●Concrete and asphalt work and waste
- ●Vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling, and maintenance
- ●Hazardous, solid, liquid, and sanitary septic waste

The existing site features listed below, and identified in Section 500.1.2, are potential sources of non-visible pollutants to stormwater discharges from the project.

- ●None
- 

The soil amendments listed below have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil and will be used on the project site.

- ●Compost
- ●Imported soil (bioretention area)

### 700.2.2.2 Monitoring Preparation

Refer to the general requirements in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2 for monitoring preparation.

#### 700.2.2.2.1 Qualified Sampling Personnel

Refer to the general requirements in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.1 for Qualified Sampling Personnel.

Refer to the general requirements in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.1 for Qualified Sampling Personnel.

#### 700.2.2.2.2 Monitoring Supplies

Refer to the general information in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.2 regarding monitoring supplies.

Refer to the general information in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.2 regarding monitoring supplies.

#### 700.2.2.2.3 Field Instruments

Refer to the general information in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.3 regarding field instruments.

Refer to the general information in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.3 regarding field instruments.

#### 700.2.2.2.4 Testing Laboratory

Refer to the contact information found in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.4 for the Testing Laboratory.

Refer to the contact information found in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.4 for the Testing Laboratory.

### 700.2.2.3 Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring strategy for non-visible pollutants in stormwater discharges is to identify all potential non-visible pollutants that may be on the project site, non-visible pollutant sources, and water quality indicators that will indicate the presence of the non-visible pollutant in stormwater discharges. Locations will be identified where sources of non-visible pollutants will be used, stored or exist because of historical use of the project site so that these areas are monitored prior to and during forecasted storm events.

Non-visible pollutant monitoring is only required where a discharge can cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard based on one of the following triggers:

- construction materials are waste are exposed
- the site contains historical non-visible pollutants
- construction activity has occurred or material has been placed within the past 24 hours that may cause an exceedance of a water quality standard
- there is run-on to the site that may contains non-visible pollutants
- there is a breach, malfunction, leak or spill from a BMP

When one of the triggers that indicates a non-visible pollutant source may have come in contact with stormwater is discovered during a site inspection conducted prior to, during or after a forecasted storm event, the WPC Manager will require that sampling and analysis of the stormwater discharge be conducted for the applicable non-visible pollutant water quality indicator(s).

For the forecasted storm event in which a trigger for a non-visible pollutant sampling and analysis has occurred, the WPC Manager will also require the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-visible pollutants. The WPC Manager will perform an evaluation of the analysis results from the non-visible pollutant stormwater discharge sampling location and the analysis results from the uncontaminated run-off sampling location to determine if there is an increased level of the tested non-visible pollutant analyte in the stormwater discharge.

#### 700.2.2.3.1 Analytical Constituents

##### Identification of Potential Non-Visible Pollutants

The following table lists the specific sources and types of potential non-visible pollutants on the project site and the applicable water quality indicator constituent(s) for that pollutant.

<b>TABLE 700.2.2.3.1 POTENTIAL NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANTS AND WATER QUALITY INDICATOR CONSTITUENTS</b>		
<b>Pollutant Source</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Water Quality Indicator Constituent</b>
Adhesives	Adhesives	COD, phenols, SVOC
Vehicle	Antifreeze, batteries, fuel, lubricants	Sulfuric acid, lead, pH
Concrete	Sealant, curing compounds	pH, alkalinity, methyl methacrylate, cobalt, zinc, calcium, SVOC, VOC
Hydromulch	Tackifier	BOD, COD, DOC, nitrate, and sulfate

#### 700.2.2.3.2 Potential Sampling Locations

Using the criteria in Section 700.2.1.3.2, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring non-visible pollutants were identified. Sampling locations are based on: proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage; occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, latest edition. Sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE:

Using the criteria in Section 700.2.1.3.2, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring non-visible pollutants were identified. Sampling locations are based on: proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage; occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, latest edition. Sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE:

<b>TABLE 700.2.2.3.2.1 POTENTIAL NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANT SAMPLING LOCATIONS</b>	
<b>Sampling Location Identifier</b>	<b>Location Description</b>

Potential non-visible pollutant sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE:

Y sampling location(s) has been identified for the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-visible pollutants. This location(s) was selected such that the sample will not have come in contact with (1) operational or storage areas associated with the materials, wastes, and activities identified in Section 500.1.1; (2) potential non-visible pollutants due to historical use of the site, as identified in Section 500.1.2; (3) areas in which soil amendments that have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil have been applied; or (4) disturbed soils areas. Potential non-visible pollutant uncontaminated sampling locations are listed in Table 700.2.2.3.2.2: Potential Uncontaminated Non-visible Pollutant Sampling Locations. sampling location(s) has been identified for the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-

TABLE 700.2.2.3.2.2 POTENTIAL UNCONTAMINATED NON-VISIBLE POLLUTANT SAMPLING LOCATIONS	
Sampling Location Identifier	Location Description

Potential non-visible pollutant uncontaminated sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE.

### 700.2.2.3.3 Actual Sampling Locations

Sampling for non-visible pollutants at any potential non-visible pollutant sampling location will be based on any of the conditions listed below having been identified during the visual monitoring site inspections.

- Locations where materials or wastes containing potential non-visible pollutants are not stored under watertight conditions. Watertight conditions are defined as (1) storage in a watertight container, (2) storage under a watertight roof or within a building, or (3) protected by temporary cover and containment that prevents stormwater contact and runoff from the storage area.
- Locations where materials or wastes containing potential non-visible pollutants are stored under watertight conditions, but (1) a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill is observed, (2) the leak or spill is not cleaned up prior to the forecasted storm event, and (3) the potential exists for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.
- Locations where a construction activity ( including but not limited to those identified in Section 500.1.1) with the potential to contribute non-visible pollutants (1) was occurring during or within 24 hours prior to the forecasted storm event, (2) involved the use of applicable BMPs that were observed to be breached, malfunctioning, or improperly implemented, and (3) resulted in the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.
- Locations where soil amendments that have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil have been applied, and the potential exists for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.
- Locations where stormwater runoff from an area contaminated by historical usage of the site has been observed to combine with stormwater runoff from the site, and the potential exists for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.

If the presence of a material storage, waste storage, or operations area where spills have been observed or the potential for the discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system was noted during a site inspection conducted prior to or during a forecasted storm event and such an area has not been identified on the list of potential non-visible pollutant sampling locations, the WPC Manager must identify the corresponding discharge location and the corresponding upgradient sampling location as actual non-visible sampling locations. The additional sampling location for non-visible pollutant monitoring shall be shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB and added to Attachment EE: Stormwater Sampling Locations.

For forecasted storm events, the selection of the actual sampling locations for non-visible pollutants by the WPC Manager will be documented on the CEM-2048 Storm Event Sampling and Analysis Plan form, in Appendix N. The completed SAP for each storm event will be filed in File Category 20.46: Storm/Rain Event Action, Sampling and Analysis Plans. Within 24 hours prior to a storm event, a copy of the storm event SAP shall be submitted to the RE.

For qualifying rain events, the selection of the actual sampling locations for non-visible pollutants by the WPC Manager will be documented on the CEM-2049 Qualifying Rain Event Sampling and Analysis Plan, in Appendix O. The completed SAP for each qualifying rain event will be filed in File Category 20.46: Storm/Rain Event Sampling and Analysis Plans. Within 24 hours prior to a storm event, a copy of the SAP shall be attached to the REAP and submitted to the RE.

#### 700.2.2.3.4 Sampling Schedule

In addition to the general scheduling requirements in General SAP Section 700.2.1.3.4, samples for non-visible pollutant monitoring, including both the non-visible pollutants samples and uncontaminated background samples, shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from storm events that result in a sufficient discharge for sample collection. Samples shall be collected during daylight hours, 7 days a week.

In addition to the general scheduling requirements in General SAP Section 700.2.1.3.4, samples for non-visible pollutant monitoring, including both the non-visible pollutants samples and uncontaminated background samples, shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from storm events that result in a sufficient discharge for sample collection. Samples shall be collected during daylight hours, 7 days a week.

#### 700.2.2.4 Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.

##### 700.2.2.4.1 Sample Collection Procedures

Refer to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.1.

Refer to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.1.

##### 700.2.2.4.2 Sample Handling Procedures

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.2.

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.2.

##### 700.2.2.4.3 Sample Documentation Procedures

In addition to the general sample documentation procedures provided in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.3, when applicable, the contractor's stormwater inspector will document in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report, that samples for non-visible pollutants were taken during a storm event, based on the criteria for non-visible pollutant sampling described in Section 700.2.2.3.3.

In addition to the general sample documentation procedures provided in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.3, when applicable, the contractor's stormwater inspector will document in the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report, that samples for non-visible pollutants were taken during a storm event, based on the criteria for non-visible pollutant sampling described in Section 700.2.2.3.3.

### 700.2.2.5 Sample Analysis

Samples collected for monitoring of non-visible pollutants will be analyzed by the laboratory identified in Section 700.2.1.2.4. Samples shall be analyzed for the constituents identified in Table 700.2.2.3.1, using the analytical methods identified in the following table, entitled "Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Non-Visible Pollutants."

<b>TABLE 700.2.2.5 SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND ANALYSIS FOR MONITORING NON-VISIBLE</b>						
<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Analytical Method</b>	<b>Minimum Sample Volume</b>	<b>Sample Bottle</b>	<b>Sample Preservation</b>	<b>Reporting Limit</b>	<b>Maximum Holding Time</b>
VOCs-Solvent	EPA 8260B	3 x 40 mL	VOA-glass	Store at 4°C, HCl to pH<2	1 µg/L	14 days
SVOCs	EPA 8270C	1 x 1 L	Glass-Amber	Store at 4°C	10 µg/L	7 days
COD	EPA 410.04	1 x 250 mL	Glass-Amber	Store at 4°C, H2SO4 to pH<2	5 mg/L	28 days
pH	pH Field test with calibrated portable instrument	1 x 100 mL	Polypropylene	None	Unitless	15 minutes
Lead	EPA 200.8 (Pb)	1 x 500 mL	Polypropylene or Glass	Store at 4°C, HCl to pH<2	1 µg/L	7 days

### 700.2.2.6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Refer to the general requirements regarding Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) in General SAP Section 700.2.1.6.

### 700.2.2.7 Data Management and Reporting

Refer to general requirements for data management and reporting in Section General SAP 700.2.1.7.

### 700.2.2.8 Data Evaluation

Water quality sample analytical results for non-visible pollutants shall be compared to the uncontaminated background sample results. Should the discharge (downgradient) sample show an increased level of the tested non-visible pollutant analyte relative to the background sample, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences shall be assessed to determine the probable cause for the increase.

As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate discharges of non-visual pollutant concentrations. Once deemed necessary, corrective actions shall be implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter), and documented on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Revisions/design changes to BMPs required as a result of data evaluation and site assessment shall be implemented based on an amendment to the SWPPP.

Water quality sample analytical results for non-visible pollutants shall be compared to the uncontaminated background sample results. Should the discharge (downgradient) sample show an increased level of the tested non-visible pollutant analyte relative to the background sample, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences shall be assessed to determine the probable cause for the increase.

As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate discharges of non-visual pollutant concentrations. Once deemed necessary, corrective actions shall be implemented, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter), and documented on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Revisions/design changes to BMPs required as a result of data evaluation and site assessment shall be implemented based on an amendment to the SWPPP.

#### 700.2.2.9 Change of Conditions

Refer to the general requirements for change of conditions in General SAP Section 700.2.1.9.

### 700.2.3 *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Stormwater Discharges*

This SAP has been prepared for monitoring non-stormwater discharges from the project site and off-site activities directly related to the project, in accordance with the requirements of the CGP and applicable requirements of the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, August 2013. This SAP for monitoring non-stormwater discharges includes all of the components listed in Section 700.2.1.

#### 700.2.3.1 Scope of Monitoring Activities

Non-stormwater discharges can be authorized by a separate NPDES permit or conditional exemption. For non-stormwater discharges that are unauthorized where runoff is discharged off site, sampling and testing of the discharge must be conducted in compliance with the CGP.

Examples of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges common to construction activities include:

- vehicle and equipment wash water, including concrete washout water
- slurries from concrete cutting and coring operations, or grinding operations
- slurries from concrete or mortar mixing operations

- residue from high-pressure washing of structures or surfaces
- wash water from cleaning painting equipment
- runoff from dust control applications of water or dust palliatives
- sanitary and septic wastes
- chemical leaks and/or spills of any kind, including but not limited to, petroleum, paints, cure compounds, etc

When an unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the WPC Manager will require sampling and analysis of the effluent to detect whether non-visible pollutants are present in the discharge. Sampling and analysis of non-stormwater discharges shall be performed in accordance with Section 700.2.2, the SAP for non-visible pollutants.

Sampling and analysis for pH and turbidity of stored or impounded stormwater discharges subsequent to a qualifying rain event (a rain event that has produced ½ inch or more of precipitation at the time of discharge) shall be performed in accordance with Section 700.2.4, the SAP for stormwater pH and turbidity.

Non-stormwater discharges can be authorized by a separate NPDES permit or conditional exemption. For non-stormwater discharges that are unauthorized where runoff is discharged off site, sampling and testing of the discharge must be conducted in compliance with the CGP.

Examples of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges common to construction activities include:

- vehicle and equipment wash water, including concrete washout water
- slurries from concrete cutting and coring operations, or grinding operations
- slurries from concrete or mortar mixing operations
- residue from high-pressure washing of structures or surfaces
- wash water from cleaning painting equipment
- runoff from dust control applications of water or dust palliatives
- sanitary and septic wastes
- chemical leaks and/or spills of any kind, including but not limited to, petroleum, paints, cure compounds, etc.

When an unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the WPC Manager will require sampling and analysis of the effluent to detect whether non-visible pollutants are present in the discharge. Sampling and analysis of non-stormwater discharges shall be performed in accordance with Section 700.2.2, the SAP for non-visible pollutants.

Non-stormwater from dewatering operations or impounded stormwater may be discharged off site during this project. Stored stormwater is defined as rain collected in trenches, foundation excavations, and excavations for pavement structural sections. Non-stormwater dewatering discharges or discharges of impounded stormwater shall be monitored for turbidity, pH and potential non-visible pollutants.

Sampling and analysis for pH and turbidity of stored or impounded stormwater discharges subsequent to a qualifying rain event (a rain event that has produced ½ inch or more of precipitation at the time of discharge) shall be performed in accordance with Section 700.2.4, the SAP for stormwater pH and turbidity.

### 700.2.3.2 Monitoring Preparation

Refer to the general requirements for monitoring preparation in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.

#### 700.2.3.2.1 Qualified Sampling Personnel

Refer to the general requirements for Qualified Sampling Personnel in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.1.

Refer to the general requirements in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.1 for Qualified Sampling Personnel.

#### 700.2.3.2.2 Monitoring Supplies

Refer to the general information regarding monitoring supplies in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.2.

Refer to the general information in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.2 regarding monitoring supplies.

#### 700.2.3.2.3 Field Instruments

Refer to the general information regarding field instruments in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.3.

Refer to the general information in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.3 regarding field instruments.

#### 700.2.3.2.4 Testing Laboratory

Refer to the contact information for the testing laboratory found in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.4.

Refer to the contact information found in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.4 for the Testing Laboratory.

### 700.2.3.3 Monitoring Strategy

Non-stormwater discharges from the construction site will be monitored for exceedances of water quality standards.

Non-stormwater discharges from the construction site will be monitored for exceedances of water quality standards.

#### 700.2.3.3.1 Analytical Constituents

For non-stormwater dewatering discharges and discharges of stored stormwater, samples shall be analyzed for the following constituents:

- turbidity
- pH
- 
- 

For non-stormwater dewatering discharges and discharges of stored stormwater, samples shall be analyzed for the following constituents:

- turbidity
- pH

#### 700.2.3.3.2 Potential Sampling Locations

Using the criteria in Section 700.2.1.3.2, potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring dewatering discharges, discharges of impounded stormwater, and other non-stormwater discharges were identified. Sampling locations were based on: proximity to planned non-stormwater dewatering; non-stormwater occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the

*Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*, August 2013

Sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE.

0 sampling location(s) on the project site have been identified as potential locations for the collection of non-stormwater dewatering samples. sampling location(s) on the project site have been identified as potential locations for the collection of non-stormwater dewatering samples and the sampling location(s) are listed in Table 700.2.3.3.2.1: Potential Non-stormwater Dewatering Sampling Locations

TABLE 700.2.3.3.2.1 POTENTIAL NON-STORMWATER DEWATERING SAMPLING LOCATIONS	
Sampling Location Identifier	Location Description

2 sampling location(s) on the project site been identified as potential locations for the collection of discharge samples of impounded stormwater and the sampling location(s) are listed in Table 700.2.3.3.2.2: Potential Impounded Stormwater Discharge Sampling Locations. sampling location(s) on the project site been identified as potential locations for the collection of discharge samples of impounded stormwater and the sampling location(s) are listed in Table 700.2.3.3.2.2: Potential Impounded Stormwater Discharge Sampling Locations.

TABLE 700.2.3.3.2.2 POTENTIAL IMPOUNDED STORMWATER DISCHARGE SAMPLING LOCATIONS	
Sampling Location Identifier	Location Description
006CSDL02	Drainage item 3e. 29.19' Rt "RL-2" 556+30.64
004CSDL01	Drainage item 4h. 100.27' Rt "ED-50" 562+47.02

Using the criteria in Section 700.2.1.3.2, potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring dewatering discharges, discharges of impounded stormwater, and other non-stormwater discharges were identified. Sampling locations were based on: proximity to planned non-stormwater dewatering; non-stormwater occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the *Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*, August 2013

Sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE.

### 700.2.3.3.3 Actual Sampling Locations

Actual sampling locations will be determined by the WPC Manager prior to dewatering activities based on the potential dewatering discharge sample locations initially selected.

When stormwater is impounded in excavations on the project site and the impounded stormwater has the potential to create runoff from the project site, the WPC Manager will determine the actual sampling location for collecting impounded stormwater discharge samples.

If new locations for dewatering discharges or impounded stormwater discharges that have not been identified on the list of potential stormwater and non-stormwater sampling locations are identified during the course of construction, the WPC Manager must create sampling location identifiers for the dewatering discharge sampling location. The additional sampling location for dewatering discharge monitoring shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and added to Attachment EE: Stormwater Sampling Locations.

Actual sampling locations will be determined by the WPC Manager prior to dewatering activities based on the potential dewatering discharge sample locations initially selected.

When stormwater is impounded in excavations on the project site and the impounded stormwater has the potential to create runoff from the project site, the WPC Manager will determine the actual sampling location for collecting impounded stormwater discharge samples.

If new locations for dewatering discharges or impounded stormwater discharges that have not been identified on the list of potential stormwater and non-stormwater sampling locations are identified during the course of construction, the WPC Manager must create sampling location identifiers for the dewatering discharge sampling location. The additional sampling location for dewatering discharge monitoring shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and added to Attachment EE: Stormwater Sampling Locations.

#### 700.2.3.3.4 Sampling Schedule

Whenever there are dewatering discharges or impounded stormwater discharges, sampling will be performed daily during discharging. Sampling will be performed upon commencement of the dewatering discharge or impounded stormwater discharge, and then at least a minimum of three (3) samples per day will be collected for analysis, depending on visual monitoring.

For the sampling schedule, see the specific SAPs in this CSMP. If a scheduled sampling activity is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding and electrical storms, then the stormwater sampler shall document why an exception to performing the sampling was necessary.

#### 700.2.3.4 Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.

##### 700.2.3.4.1 Sample Collection Procedures

Refer to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.1.

Refer to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.1.

##### 700.2.3.4.2 Sample Handling Procedures

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.2.

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.2.

700.2.3.4.3 Sample Documentation Procedures

In addition to the general procedures for sample documentation in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.3, when applicable, the contractor’s stormwater inspector will document on the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report that samples for non-stormwater discharge pollutants were taken based on a visual monitoring site inspection.

In addition to the general procedures for sample documentation in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.3, when applicable, the contractor’s stormwater inspector will document on the CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report that samples for non-stormwater discharge pollutants were taken based on a visual monitoring site inspection.

700.2.3.5 Sample Analysis

Samples from non-stormwater discharges shall be analyzed for pH and turbidity.

The WPC Manager may determine that samples of non-stormwater discharges, need to be analyzed for non-visible pollutants. If the WPC Manager determines that non-visible pollutants may have contaminated the discharge, the samples shall be analyzed for the suspected pollutants. Sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants in non-stormwater discharges shall be performed following the guidance in Section 700.2.2, the SAP for non-visible pollutants.

Samples shall be analyzed for the constituents indicated in the following table, titled “Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Water Extracted by Dewatering or Impounded Stormwater Discharges.”

<b>TABLE 700.2.3.5 SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND ANALYSIS FOR MONITORING WATER EXTRACTED BY DEWATERING OR IMPOUNDED STORMWATER DISCHARGES</b>						
<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Test Method</b>	<b>Sample Preservation</b>	<b>Minimum Sample Volume<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Sample Bottle</b>	<b>Maximum Holding Time</b>	<b>Detection Limit (min)</b>
Turbidity	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	Store at 4° C (39.2° F)	100 mL	Polypropylene or Glass	48 hours	1 NTU
pH	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	Store at 4° C (39.2° F)	100 mL	Polypropylene	15 Minutes	0.2

Notes: 1. Minimum sample volume recommended. Specific volume requirements will vary by instrument; check instrument manufacturer instructions.

- °C - degrees Celsius
- °F - degrees Fahrenheit
- L - liter
- ML - milliliters
- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

700.2.3.6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

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Refer to the general requirements regarding Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) in Section General SAP 700.2.1.6. For samples analyzed for turbidity and pH the following replaces the requirements for QA/QC in Section 700.2.1.6:

The contractor shall coordinate with the Caltrans RE on sampling locations and timing for quality assurance verification of field sampling and analysis. The contractor shall notify the RE at least 24 hours prior to dewatering discharge or impounded stormwater discharge sampling events.

Refer to the general requirements regarding Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) in Section General SAP 700.2.1.6. For samples analyzed for turbidity and pH the following replaces the requirements for QA/QC in Section 700.2.1.6:

The contractor shall coordinate with the County RE on sampling locations and timing for quality assurance verification of field sampling and analysis. The contractor shall notify the RE at least 24 hours prior to dewatering discharge or impounded stormwater discharge sampling events.

#### 700.2.3.7 Data Management and Reporting

Refer to the general requirements for data management and reporting in General SAP Section 700.2.1.7.

#### 700.2.3.8 Data Evaluation

An evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results, including sampling locations and the QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the RE for every day that the water from dewatering is discharged. Should the dewatering discharge concentrations exceed applicable water quality standards, discharging will be stopped immediately and the WPC Manager or other personnel shall evaluate the dewatering BMPs to determine the probable cause for the exceedance. For dewatering discharges, Caltrans requires that the turbidity of any sample must not exceed 200 NTU. The pH value of any sample must be within the range of 6.7 to 8.3 pH units.

Samples of non-stormwater collected during discharge shall be evaluated by determining if suspected contaminants are present. Unauthorized discharges will be stopped as soon as possible and the RE will be notified immediately and a written report of discharge shall be completed and submitted to the RE. Authorized discharges shall be sampled for pH and turbidity and all suspected pollutants. For pH and turbidity, sample results shall be compared to the NAL.

As determined by the data evaluation and project site assessment, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate the exceedances. Corrective actions taken shall be documents on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Any revisions/design changes to BMPs shall be implemented based on an amendment to the SWPPP.

#### 700.2.3.9 Changes of Conditions

Refer to the general requirements for changes of conditions in General SAP Section 700.2.1.9.

### 700.2.4 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Stormwater pH and Turbidity

This SAP has been prepared for monitoring pH and turbidity in stormwater discharges from the project site and off-site activities directly related to the project in accordance with the requirements of the CGP and applicable requirements of the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, August 2013. This SAP for monitoring pH and turbidity includes all of the components listed in Section 700.2.1.

#### 700.2.4.1 Scope of Monitoring Activities

The scope of monitoring for this SAP includes monitoring for pH and turbidity in stormwater discharges from the project site and, run-on to the project site.

#### 700.2.4.2 Monitoring Preparation

Refer to the general requirements for monitoring preparation in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.

##### 700.2.4.2.1 Qualified Sampling Personnel

Refer to the general requirements for Qualified Sampling Personnel in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.1.

Refer to the general requirements for Qualified Sampling Personnel in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.1.

##### 700.2.4.2.2 Monitoring Supplies

Refer to the general information regarding monitoring supplies in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.2.

Refer to the general information regarding monitoring supplies in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.2.

##### 700.2.4.2.3 Field Instruments

Refer to the general information regarding field instruments in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.3.

Refer to the general information regarding field instruments in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.3.

##### 700.2.4.2.4 Testing Laboratory

Refer to the contact information for the testing laboratory found in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.4.

Refer to the contact information for the testing laboratory found in General SAP Section 700.2.1.2.4.

#### 700.2.4.3 Monitoring Strategy

Monitor representative stormwater discharges from the project site for pH and turbidity during qualifying rain events (a rain event that has produced precipitation in the form of rain and produced run-off at the time of discharge).

##### 700.2.4.3.1 Analytical Constituents

Stormwater discharge samples are to be analyzed for pH and turbidity.

Stormwater discharge samples are to be analyzed for pH and turbidity.

When a stormwater discharge exceeds the turbidity daily average Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger of 500 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), then, for subsequent discharges, samples must be analyzed for SSC.

##### 700.2.4.3.2 Potential Sampling Locations

Using the criteria in Section 700.2.1.3.2, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring pH and turbidity were identified. Potential sampling locations for monitoring stormwater discharges for pH and turbidity are based on drainage areas; run-on and runoff locations; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, August 2013. Stormwater discharge locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sample Locations in Attachment EE:

The stormwater discharge locations on the project site are listed in Table 700.2.4.3.2.1 “Stormwater Discharge Locations.”

<b>TABLE 700.2.4.3.2.1 STORMWATER DISCHARGE LOCATIONS</b>	
<b>Sampling Location Identifier</b>	<b>Location</b>
002DL01	Drainage item 17d. 56.03' Rt "RL" 41+98.90
007DL02	Existing drainage item (Concrete FES). 110' Lt "RL-1" 553+95
004CSDL01	Drainage item 4h. 100.27' Rt "ED-50" 562+47.02
006CSDL02	Drainage item 3e. 29.19' Rt "RL-2" 556+30.64

Using the criteria in Section 700.2.1.3.2, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring pH and turbidity were identified. Potential sampling locations for monitoring stormwater discharges for pH and turbidity are based on drainage areas; run-on and runoff locations; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, August 2013. Stormwater discharge locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sample Locations in Attachment EE:

The stormwater discharge locations on the project site are listed in Table 700.2.4.3.2.1 “Stormwater Discharge Locations.”

The project receives run-on with the potential to combine with stormwater discharges at the locations listed in Table 700.2.4.3.2.4 “Run-on Locations With Potential to Combine With Stormwater Discharges.”

<b>TABLE 700.2.4.3.2.4 RUN-ON LOCATIONS WITH POTENTIAL TO COMBINE WITH STORMWATER DISCHARGES</b>	
<b>Sampling Location Identifier</b>	<b>Location</b>
001RO01	Drainage item 7j. 28.20' Rt "F-1" 11+50.00
003RO02	Drainage item 11b. 15.97' Rt "CJ" 11+31.66
005RO03	Drainage item 6p. 49.39' Rt "F" 29+91.50

Potential run-on sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE:

The project receives run-on with the potential to combine with stormwater discharges at the locations listed in Table 700.2.4.3.2.4 “Run-on Locations With Potential to Combine With Stormwater Discharges.”

Potential run-on sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE:

If stormwater discharge location test results exceed the Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger and the stormwater discharges into receiving waters, then sampling of the receiving waters is required for the duration of the project.

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Upstream and downstream receiving water sampling locations are listed in the Table 700.2.4.3.2.5 “Receiving Water Sampling Locations.”

### 700.2.4.3.3 Actual Sampling Locations

The WPC Manager shall select sampling locations from the list of potential sampling locations for stormwater discharge sampling shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE. If the construction activity has not started within the drainage area at a sampling location, and there is no disturbed soil within a drainage area, sampling from the stormwater discharge location from that drainage area is not required.

Within 72 to 48 hours prior to each qualifying rain event, the WPC Manager must identify the drainage areas that must be sampled. To identify these drainage areas, the WPC Manager must refer to the WPCDs and consider the conditions described below and activities within each drainage area that could have an effect on the stormwater discharge pH or turbidity.

1. **Turbidity:** The area of the disturbed soil at the time of precipitation could have an impact on the stormwater run-off turbidity. The area of the disturbed soil at the time of predicted precipitation must be expressed as a percentage of the total drainage area. It is reasonable to assume that a larger percentage of disturbed soil area could result in a more turbid run-off.
2. **pH:** The type of construction activities that could have an impact on stormwater run-off pH (for example, concrete work and saw cutting, lime stabilization work, use of crushed concrete, etc).

For representative sampling of construction site discharges, 20 percent of the drainage areas with disturbed soil areas and 20 percent of the drainage areas where activities that could potentially have an impact on the discharge pH must be sampled. At least five (5) drainage area discharge locations for each qualifying rain event must be sampled. If there are five (5) or fewer drainage area sampling locations in a project, then all drainage area sampling locations must be sampled. The drainage areas with the largest percentage of disturbed soil area must be included in the selected drainage areas to be sampled. The drainage areas where the most extensive activities (activities that potentially can alter discharge pH) are in progress must be included in the selected drainage areas to be sampled.

This representative monitoring strategy for stormwater discharges requires collection of additional samples based upon the preceding sampling event stormwater discharge pH or turbidity analysis results when the:

- turbidity analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have exceeded 200 NTU, the number of drainage areas with disturbed soil areas requiring sampling will be raised to 50 percent.
- turbidity analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have exceeded 250 NTU, the number of drainage areas with disturbed soil areas requiring sampling will be raised to 100 percent.
- pH analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have not fallen within 6.5 to 8.5 pH unit range, the number of drainage areas requiring sampling where construction activities could have an impact on the discharge pH readings will be raised to 50 percent.
- pH analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have not fallen within 6.0 to 9.0 pH unit range, the number of drainage areas requiring sampling where construction activities could have an impact on the discharge pH readings will be raised to 100 percent.

The selection of additional sampling locations, based on turbidity results, will involve drainage areas with the highest percentage of disturbed soil area. The selection of additional sampling locations, based on pH results, will be involve drainage areas with construction activities that are most likely to affect stormwater discharge pH.

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This project receives run-on from surrounding area that may contribute to exceedances of NALs or Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers. Potential sampling locations have been selected from locations where run-on enters the Caltrans right-of-way.

The WPC Manager shall select sampling locations from the list of potential sampling locations for stormwater discharge sampling shown on the WPCDs from Attachment BB and listed on Stormwater Sampling Locations in Attachment EE.

If the construction activity has not started within the drainage area at a sampling location, and there is no disturbed soil within a drainage area, sampling from the stormwater discharge location from that drainage area is not required.

Within 72 to 48 hours prior to each qualifying rain event, the WPC Manager must identify the drainage areas that must be sampled. To identify these drainage areas, the WPC Manager must refer to the WPCDs and consider the conditions described below and activities within each drainage area that could have an effect on the stormwater discharge pH or turbidity.

1. Turbidity: The area of the disturbed soil at the time of precipitation could have an impact on the stormwater run-off turbidity. The area of the disturbed soil at the time of predicted precipitation must be expressed as a percentage of the total drainage area. It is reasonable to assume that a larger percentage of disturbed soil area could result in a more turbid run-off.

2. pH: The type of construction activities that could have an impact on stormwater run-off pH (for example, concrete work and saw cutting, lime stabilization work, use of crushed concrete, etc.).

For representative sampling of construction site discharges, 20 percent of the drainage areas with disturbed soil areas and 20 percent of the drainage areas where activities that could potentially have an impact on the discharge pH must be sampled. At least five (5) drainage area discharge locations for each qualifying rain event must be sampled. If there are five (5) or fewer drainage area sampling locations in a project, then all drainage area sampling locations must be sampled. The drainage areas with the largest percentage of disturbed soil area must be included in the selected drainage areas to be sampled. The drainage areas where the most extensive activities (activities that potentially can alter discharge pH) are in progress must be included in the selected drainage areas to be sampled.

This representative monitoring strategy for stormwater discharges requires collection of additional samples based upon the preceding sampling event stormwater discharge pH or turbidity analysis results when the:

- turbidity analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have exceeded 200 NTU, the number of drainage areas with disturbed soil areas requiring sampling will be raised to 50 percent.
- turbidity analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have exceeded 250 NTU, the number of drainage areas with disturbed soil areas requiring sampling will be raised to 100 percent.
- pH analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have not fallen within 6.5 to 8.5 pH unit range, the number of drainage areas requiring sampling where construction activities could have an impact on the discharge pH readings will be raised to 50 percent.
- pH analysis results – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have not fallen within 6.0 to 9.0 pH unit range, the number of drainage areas requiring sampling where construction activities could have an impact on the discharge pH readings will be raised to 100 percent.

The selection of additional sampling locations, based on turbidity results, will involve drainage areas with the highest percentage of disturbed soil area. The selection of additional sampling locations, based on pH results, will involve drainage areas with construction activities that are most likely to affect stormwater discharge pH.

The stormwater discharge sampling locations identified in Table 700.2.4.3.2.1 are based on the drainage outfalls shown

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on the Drainage Plan. This table does not reflect stormwater discharge locations considering the pre-Project condition or as needed during construction prior to completion of the permanent drainage.

This project receives run-on from surrounding area that may contribute to exceedances of NALs or Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers. Potential sampling locations have been selected from locations where run-on enters the County right-of-way.

1 potential sampling location(s) have been identified for the collection of samples of run-on with the potential to combine with runoff from the construction site, which discharge either to an MS4 or to a sediment-sensitive water body. Run-on samples taken from these locations will be analyzed to identify potential turbidity and pH that originates off the project site and contributes directly to stormwater discharges from the construction site to the MS4 or receiving water body.

The selection of run-on sampling locations will be made by the WPC Manager. Run-on sampling locations will be selected based on stormwater discharge locations. If there is an NAL or Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger exceedance at a stormwater discharge location, any stormwater run-on location that contributes to the stormwater discharges from the construction site shall be selected for sampling.

The one run-on sampling location identified in Table 700.2.4.3.2.4 is based on the Drainage Plan where there is a drainage system conveying concentrated run-on across the roadway. Because much of project is in cut, other run-on locations will be encountered and must be sampled.

If test results from stormwater discharge locations exceed a Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger and the runoff discharges to the receiving water, then sampling of the receiving water is required for the duration of the project.

Sampling location (designated number ) is upstream of all direct discharges from the construction site. Upstream samples shall be collected and analyzed for the prevailing condition of the receiving water without any influence from the construction site. The upstream samples will be used to determine the background levels of turbidity, suspended sediment concentration, and pH in the sediment-sensitive listed water body upstream of the project.

Sampling location number is 004RWU01 located upstream end of temporary creek diversion system.

Sampling location (designated number ) is immediately downstream from the last point of direct discharge from the construction site for the collection of a sample to be analyzed for potential increases in turbidity, suspended sediment concentration, or potential exceedance in pH level in the sediment-sensitive listed water body caused by stormwater discharges from the project.

Sampling location number 005RWD01 is located downstream end of temporary creek diversion. potential sampling location(s) have been identified for the collection of samples of run-on with the potential to combine with runoff from the construction site, which discharge either to an MS4 or to a sediment-sensitive water body. Run-on samples taken from these locations will be analyzed to identify potential turbidity and pH that originates off the project site and contributes directly to stormwater discharges from the construction site to the MS4 or receiving water body.

The selection of run-on sampling locations will be made by the WPC Manager. Run-on sampling locations will be selected based on stormwater discharge locations. If there is an NAL or Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger exceedance at a stormwater discharge location, any stormwater run-on location that contributes to the stormwater discharges from the construction site shall be selected for sampling.

#### 700.2.4.3.4 Sampling Schedule

Discharge samples shall be collected for turbidity and pH for qualifying rain events that result in a discharge from the project site. When applicable, upstream, downstream, and run-on samples shall be collected for analysis of turbidity and pH. Sampling and testing for turbidity and pH will be performed daily during all qualifying rain events. Samples shall be collected during working hours.

At least 48 hours prior to each qualifying rain event, the WPC Manager must prepare a list of sampling locations that must be sampled for the qualifying rain event.

The locations shall include all of the following sampling location types:

- discharge locations from the drainage areas with the largest percentage of disturbed soil areas,
- discharge locations from the drainage areas where construction activities that could have an impact on stormwater run-off pH are in progress, and
- if applicable, at least one sampling location from drainage areas where the disturbed soil areas have been stabilized.

The sampling locations must be sampled in the following order: starting with the sampling location on the northwest corner of the WPCDs as the first entry and move clockwise on the WPCDs.

The Caltrans stormwater site inspector and contractor inspector must coordinate and select the sampling locations and the time to meet and collect simultaneous samples for the purposes of QA/QC.

Every reasonable attempt has to be made to collect at least three grab samples per day from each sampling location during the qualifying rain event.

Sampling must start immediately after the flow begins or as soon as possible thereafter. The individual responsible for collecting samples must begin sampling with the first sampling location identified and move on to the next sampling location until all locations are sampled. It is preferable that the three rounds of sampling are performed over the first three hours of the flow; however, depending on the time of the day or other dictating conditions in the field, the three rounds of sampling could be performed over a shorter period of time to ensure that three samples per location are collected.

If stormwater sampling is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding and electrical storms, then the stormwater sampler shall document the conditions resulting in the sampling not being performed as planned.

Discharge samples shall be collected for turbidity and pH for qualifying rain events that result in a discharge from the project site. When applicable, upstream, downstream, and run-on samples shall be collected for analysis of turbidity and pH. Sampling and testing for turbidity and pH will be performed daily during all qualifying rain events. Samples shall be collected during working hours.

At least 48 hours prior to each qualifying rain event, the WPC Manager must prepare a list of sampling locations that must be sampled for the qualifying rain event.

The locations shall include all of the following sampling location types:

- discharge locations from the drainage areas with the largest percentage of disturbed soil areas,
- discharge locations from the drainage areas where construction activities that could have an impact on stormwater run-off pH are in progress, and

- if applicable, at least one sampling location from drainage areas where the disturbed soil areas have been stabilized.

The sampling locations must be sampled in the following order: starting with the sampling location on the northwest corner of the WPCDs as the first entry and move clockwise on the WPCDs.

The County stormwater site inspector and contractor inspector must coordinate and select the sampling locations and the time to meet and collect simultaneous samples for the purposes of QA/QC.

Every reasonable attempt has to be made to collect at least three grab samples per day from each sampling location during the qualifying rain event.

Sampling must start immediately after the flow begins or as soon as possible thereafter. The individual responsible for collecting samples must begin sampling with the first sampling location identified and move on to the next sampling location until all locations are sampled. It is preferable that the three rounds of sampling are performed over the first three hours of the flow; however, depending on the time of the day or other dictating conditions in the field, the three rounds of sampling could be performed over a shorter period of time to ensure that three samples per location are collected.

If stormwater sampling is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding and electrical storms, then the stormwater sampler shall document the conditions resulting in the sampling not being performed as planned.

#### 700.2.4.4 Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.

##### 700.2.4.4.1 Sample Collection Procedures

In addition to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.1, the procedures described below apply to sample collection for monitoring of pH and turbidity.

- Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in Table 700.2.4.5.1: Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH, provided in Section 700.2.4.5.
- Only personnel trained in proper water quality sampling shall collect samples.

In addition to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.1, the procedures described below apply to sample collection for monitoring of pH and turbidity.

- Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in Table 700.2.4.5.1: Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH, provided in Section 700.2.4.5.

- Only personnel trained in proper water quality sampling shall collect samples.

##### 700.2.4.4.2 Sample Handling Procedures

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.2.

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.2.

##### 700.2.4.4.3 Sample Documentation Procedures

Refer to the general procedures for sample documentation in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.3.

Refer to the general procedures for sample documentation in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.3.

#### 700.2.4.5 Sample Analysis

Samples shall be analyzed for the constituents indicated in Table 700.2.4.5.1: “Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH.”

**TABLE 700.2.4.5.1  
SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND ANALYSIS FOR MONITORING TURBIDITY AND PH**

Parameter	Test Method	Sample Bottle	Minimum Sample Volume <sup>(1)</sup>	Sample Preservation	Maximum Holding Time	Detection Limit (min)
Turbidity	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	Polypropylene or Glass	100 mL	Store at 4° C (39.2° F)	48 hours	1 NTU
pH	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	Polypropylene	100 mL	Store at 4° C (39.2° F)	15 minutes	0.2

**Acronyms/Notes:**

C	=	Celsius
F	=	Fahrenheit
Min	=	minimum
mL	=	milliliter
NTU	=	Nephelometric Turbidity Units

(1) Minimum sample volume recommended. Specific volume requirements will vary by instrument; check instrument manufacturer instructions.

If turbidity exceeds the Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger of 500 NTU, samples shall be analyzed for the constituents indicated in Table 700.2.4.5.2, titled “Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Suspended Sediment Concentration.”

#### 700.2.4.6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Refer to the general requirements regarding Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) in General SAP Section 700.2.1.6. The following replaces the requirements for QA/QC in Section 700.2.1.6 for turbidity and pH quality assurance testing. However, Section 700.2.1.6 requirements apply for SSC quality assurance testing: The contractor shall coordinate with Caltrans RE on sampling locations and timing for quality assurance verification of field sampling and analysis activities. The contractor shall notify the RE at least 24 hours prior to sampling events.

The following replaces the requirements for QA/QC in Section 700.2.1.6 for turbidity and pH quality assurance testing. However, Section 700.2.1.6 requirements apply for SSC quality assurance testing: The contractor shall coordinate with County RE on sampling locations and timing for quality assurance verification of field sampling and analysis activities. The contractor shall notify the RE at least 24 hours prior to sampling events.

#### 700.2.4.7 Data Management and Reporting

Refer to general requirements for data management and reporting in General SAP Section 700.2.1.7.

In addition to the general requirements for data management and reporting in Section 700.2.1.7, the additional reporting described below is required.

Numeric Action Limit Exceedance Reporting - This project is subject to NALs for pH and turbidity as shown in Table 700.2.4.7.1 “NALs for Monitoring pH and Turbidity.”

If the NAL for pH or turbidity or both are exceeded, then form CEM-2062 NAL Exceedance Report will be completed and submitted to the RE within 48 hours after the sampling and analysis event. The NAL Exceedance Report will

- test results, analytical methods, reporting units, and detection limits
- date, sampling location, time of sampling, and visual observations
- predicted quantity of precipitation of the forecasted storm event, and estimated quantity of precipitation at the time of sampling
- description of BMPs
- corrective actions taken to manage the NAL exceedance

Once deemed necessary, corrective actions shall be immediately implemented and documented. Appendix I contains the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary form and Appendix O contains the CEM-2062 NAL Exceedance Report form. NAL exceedance reports will be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.62: Numeric Action Level Exceedance Reports.

In addition to the general requirements for data management and reporting in Section 700.2.1.7, the additional reporting described below is required.

**Numeric Action Limit Exceedance Reportin** - This project is subject to NALs for pH and turbidity as shown in Table 700.2.4.7.1 “NALs for Monitoring pH and Turbidity.”

TABLE 700.2.4.7.1 NALs FOR MONITORING pH AND TURBIDITY				
Parameter	Test Method	Detection Limit (min)	Unit	Numeric Action Level
pH	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	0.2	pH units	Lower NAL = 6.5 Upper NAL = 8.5
Turbidity	Field test with calibrated portable instrument	1	NTU	250 NTU

**Acronyms:**

Min = Minimum

NAL = numeric action level

NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units

If the NAL for pH or turbidity or both are exceeded, then form CEM-2062 NAL Exceedance Report will be completed and submitted to the RE within 48 hours after the sampling and analysis event. The NAL Exceedance Report will

- test results, analytical methods, reporting units, and detection limits
- date, sampling location, time of sampling, and visual observations

- 
- predicted quantity of precipitation of the forecasted storm event, and estimated quantity of precipitation at the time of sampling
  - description of BMPs
  - corrective actions taken to manage the NAL exceedance

Once deemed necessary, corrective actions shall be immediately implemented and documented. Appendix I contains the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary form and Appendix O contains the CEM-2062 NAL Exceedance Report form. NAL exceedance reports will be filed in SWPPP File Category 20.62: Numeric Action Level Exceedance Reports.

#### 700.2.4.8 Data Evaluation

An evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results, including sampling locations and the QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the RE for every day of stormwater sampling. If the stormwater discharge concentrations exceed applicable water quality standards, the WPC Manager or other personnel shall evaluate the project site BMPs to determine the probable cause for the exceedance.

As determined by the data evaluation and project site assessment, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate the exceedances. Corrective actions taken shall be documented on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Any revisions/design changes to BMPs shall be implemented based on an amendment to the SWPPP.

An evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results, including sampling locations and the QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the RE for every day of stormwater sampling. If the stormwater discharge concentrations exceed applicable water quality standards, the WPC Manager or other personnel shall evaluate the project site BMPs to determine the probable cause for the exceedance.

As determined by the data evaluation and project site assessment, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate the exceedances. Corrective actions taken shall be documented on the CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Any revisions/design changes to BMPs shall be implemented based on an amendment to the SWPPP.

#### 700.2.4.9 Change of Condition

Refer to the general requirements for changes of conditions in General SAP Section 700.2.1.9.

### 700.2.5 Sampling and Analysis Plan for Monitoring Required by Regional Board

This project does not require a Sampling and Analysis Plan for Monitoring required by a RWQCB.

# SECTION 800

## POST-CONSTRUCTION CONTROL PRACTICES

### ***800.1 Post-Construction Control Practices***

The following are the post-construction BMPs for the project site

- Rock slope protection
- Flared end sections
- Permanent erosion control (netting, hydromulch, fiber rolls, straw, hydroseed, and compost)
- Infiltration/detention basin
- Bioretention areas

Please refer to the Storm Water Data Report for a description of the Post-Construction BMPs.

### ***800.2 Post-Construction Operation/Maintenance***

The post-construction BMPs that are listed above will be funded and maintained in the following manner.

short-term funding: El Dorado County and the City of Placerville.

long-term funding: El Dorado County and the City of Placerville.

The responsible party for the long-term maintenance of post-construction BMPs is Caltrans maintenance for all BMPs within Caltrans Right-of-Way and the Placerville Public Works Department for everything outside Caltrans Right-of-Way.

# SECTION 900

## SWPPP REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### 900.1 Recordkeeping

To manage the various documents required by the SWPPP and to provide easy access to the documents, the following SWPPP file categories will be used to file SWPPP compliance documents:

File Category 20.01	.....Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
File Category 20.02	.....Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Amendments
File Category 20.03	.....Water Pollution Control Schedule Updates
File Category 20.05	.....Notice of Construction or Notice of Intent
File Category 20.06	.....Legally Responsible Person Authorization of Approved Signatory
File Category 20.10	.....Correspondence
File Category 20.21	.....Subcontractor Contact Information and Notification Letters
File Category 20.22	.....Material Suppliers Contact Information and Notification Letters
File Category 20.23	.....Contractor Personnel Training Documentation
File Category 20.31	.....Contractor Stormwater Site Inspection Reports
File Category 20.32	.....Caltrans Stormwater Site Inspection Reports
File Category 20.33	.....Site Visual Monitoring Inspection Reports
File Category 20.34	.....Best Management Practices Weekly Status Reports
File Category 20.35	.....Corrective Actions Summary
File Category 20.40	.....Weather Monitoring Logs
File Category 20.45	.....Rain Event Action Plans
File Category 20.46	.....Storm/Rain Event Sampling and Analysis Plan
File Category 20.50	.....Non-Stormwater Discharge Sampling and Test Results
File Category 20.51	.....Non-Visible Pollutant Sampling and Test Results
File Category 20.52	.....Turbidity, pH and SSC Sampling and Test Results
File Category 20.53	.....Required Regional Water Board Monitoring Sampling and Test Results
File Category 20.54	.....ATS Monitoring Sampling and Test Results
File Category 20.55	.....Field Testing Equipment Maintenance and Calibration Records
File Category 20.61	.....Notice of Discharge Reports
File Category 20.62	.....Numeric Action Level Exceedance Reports
File Category 20.63	.....Numeric Effluent Limitation Violation Reports
File Category 20.70	.....Annual Certification of Compliance
File Category 20.80	.....Stormwater Annual Reports
File Category 20.90	.....Notice of Termination

Records shall be retained for a minimum of three years for the following items:

- approved SWPPP document and amendments
- Stormwater Site Inspection Reports
- Site Inspection Report Corrections Summary
- Rain Event Action Plans (REAPs)
- Notice of Discharge Reports
- Numeric Action Limit (NAL) Exceedance Reports
- Numeric Effluent Limitation (NEL) Violation Reports
- sampling records and analysis reports
- Annual Compliance Certifications
- copies of all applicable permits

## **900.2 Stormwater Annual Report**

A Stormwater Annual Report will be prepared for this project to document the stormwater monitoring information and training information.

The stormwater monitoring information listed below shall be included in the Stormwater Annual Report.

- A summary and evaluation of all sampling and analysis results, including copies of laboratory reports.
- The analytical method(s), method reporting unit(s), and method detection limit(s) of each analytical parameter.
- A summary of all corrective actions taken during the compliance year.
- Identification of any compliance activities or corrective actions that were not implemented.
- A summary of all violations of the CGP.
- The names of individual(s) who performed site inspections, sampling, site visual monitoring inspections and/or measurements.
- The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, site visual monitoring inspections, and/or measurements, including precipitation (rain gauge).
- Any site visual monitoring inspection and sample collection exception records.

The stormwater training information listed below shall be included in the Stormwater Annual Report.

- Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for all activities associated with compliance with the CGP.
- Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair.
- Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for overseeing, revising and amending the SWPPP.

## **900.3 Discharge Reporting**

---

If an unauthorized discharge is discovered or evidence of a previously unseen discharge is discovered, the Contractor shall notify the RE within 6 hours of the discovery, and will file a written report with the RE within 24 hours after the discovery. The written report to the RE will contain the following items:

- date, time, location, and type of unauthorized discharge
- nature of operation that caused the discharge
- initial assessment of any impacts caused by the discharge
- BMPs deployed before the discharge event and date(s) of deployment
- BMPs deployed after the discharge event, including re-installation, maintenance or repair of initial BMPs
- steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and/or prevent recurrence of the discharge

Reporting of discharges shall be documented on the CEM-2061 Notice of Discharge form in Appendix M. A log of all reportable discharges shall be documented on CEM-2065 Discharge Reporting Log form in Appendix Z. Completed CEM-2061 Notice of Discharge forms shall be submitted to the RE within 24 hours after the discharge event or discovery of evidence of a prior discharge. Copies of completed forms will be kept in File Category 20.61: Notice of Discharge Reports.

#### **900.4 Regulatory Agency Notice or Order Reporting**

If a written notice or order is issued to the project by any regulatory agency, the Contractor will notify the RE within 6 hours of receiving the notice or order and will file a written report to the RE within 48 hours of receiving the notice or order. Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following receipt of the notice or order.

The report to the RE will contain the following items

- the date, time, location, and cause or nature of the notice or order
- the BMPs deployed prior to receiving the notice or order
- the date of deployment and type of BMPs deployed after receiving the notice or order, including additional BMPs installed or planned to reduce or prevent recurrence
- an implementation and maintenance schedule for any affected BMPs

#### **900.5 Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Reporting**

If the Contractor discovers an illicit connection to a storm drain system or any pipe discharging onto the project site, not shown on the project plans, the Contractor shall notify the RE within 6 hours of the discovery and shall file a written report to the RE within 48 hours of the discovery.

If the Contractor discovers any illegal discharge, including illegal disposing of material on the project site, the Contractor shall immediately notify the RE and shall file a written report to the RE within 3 days of discovery.

The report to the RE will contain the following items:

- the date, time, and location of the discovery
- the details for the illicit connection or illegal discharge, including any photographs taken
- any actions taken to contain the illegal discharge

- any sampling and testing performed on material that was illegally disposed of or discharged

# **ATTACHMENT A**

**LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON**

**AUTHORIZATION OF APPROVED SIGNATORY**

\*\*Not provided – This has been completed in-house by the City of Placerville

# **ATTACHMENT B**

## **NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)**

\*\*Will be provided by the City of Placerville once the NOI has been certified

# **ATTACHMENT C**

## **Risk Level Determination**

## R Factor

### Facility Information

- Start Date: 03/01/2018
- End Date: 03/31/2019
- Latitude: 38.7275
- Longitude: -120.8248

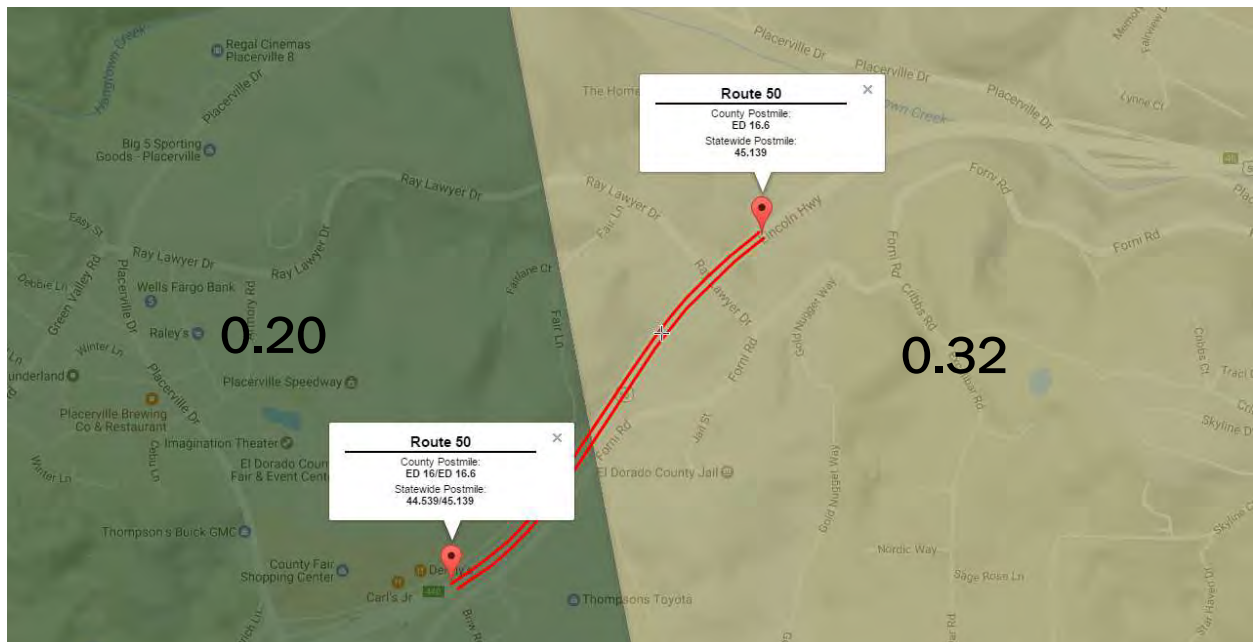
### Erosivity Index Calculator Results

An erosivity index value Of **90.18** has been determined for the construction period of **03/01/2018 - 03/31/2019**.

A rainfall erosivity factor of 5.0 or greater has been calculated for your site and period of construction. **You do NOT qualify for a waiver from NPDES permitting requirements.**

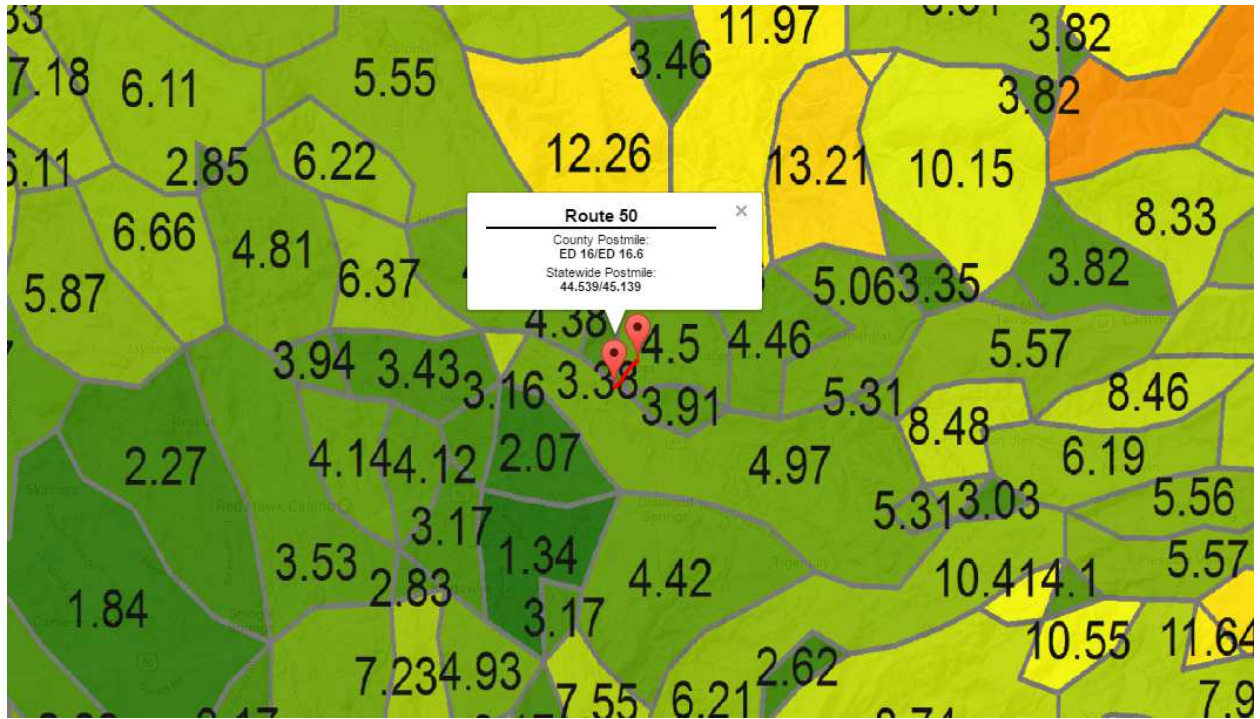
Source: U.S. EPA

## K Factor



Source: State Water Resources Control Board

[LS Factor](#)



Source: State Water Resources Control Board

Sediment Risk Factor Worksheet		Entry
<b>A) R Factor</b>		
<p>Analyses of data indicated that when factors other than rainfall are held constant, soil loss is directly proportional to a rainfall factor composed of total storm kinetic energy (E) times the maximum 30-min intensity (I30) (Wischmeier and Smith, 1958). The numerical value of R is the average annual sum of EI30 for storm events during a rainfall record of at least 22 years. "Isoerodent" maps were developed based on R values calculated for more than 1000 locations in the Western U.S. Refer to the link below to determine the R factor for the project site.</p> <p><a href="http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/LEW/lewCalculator.cfm">http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/LEW/lewCalculator.cfm</a></p>		
<b>R Factor Value</b>		90.18
<b>B) K Factor (weighted average, by area, for all site soils)</b>		
<p>The soil-erodibility factor K represents: (1) susceptibility of soil or surface material to erosion, (2) transportability of the sediment, and (3) the amount and rate of runoff given a particular rainfall input, as measured under a standard condition. Fine-textured soils that are high in clay have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.15) because the particles are resistant to detachment. Coarse-textured soils, such as sandy soils, also have low K values (about 0.05 to 0.2) because of high infiltration resulting in low runoff even though these particles are easily detached. Medium-textured soils, such as a silt loam, have moderate K values (about 0.25 to 0.45) because they are moderately susceptible to particle detachment and they produce runoff at moderate rates. Soils having a high silt content are especially susceptible to erosion and have high K values, which can exceed 0.45 and can be as large as 0.65. Silt-size particles are easily detached and tend to crust, producing high rates and large volumes of runoff. Use Site-specific data must be submitted.</p> <p><a href="#">Site-specific K factor guidance</a></p>		
<b>K Factor Value</b>		0.32
<b>C) LS Factor (weighted average, by area, for all slopes)</b>		
<p>The effect of topography on erosion is accounted for by the LS factor, which combines the effects of a hillslope-length factor, L, and a hillslope-gradient factor, S. Generally speaking, as hillslope length and/or hillslope gradient increase, soil loss increases. As hillslope length increases, total soil loss and soil loss per unit area increase due to the progressive accumulation of runoff in the downslope direction. As the hillslope gradient increases, the velocity and erosivity of runoff increases. Use the LS table located in separate tab of this spreadsheet to determine LS factors. Estimate the weighted LS for the site prior to construction.</p> <p><a href="#">LS Table</a></p>		
<b>LS Factor Value</b>		4.5
<b>Watershed Erosion Estimate (=R<sub>x</sub>K<sub>x</sub>LS) in tons/acre</b>		130
<b>Site Sediment Risk Factor</b>		<b>High</b>
Low Sediment Risk: < 15 tons/acre Medium Sediment Risk: >=15 and <75 tons/acre High Sediment Risk: >= 75 tons/acre		

Receiving Water (RW) Risk Factor Worksheet	Entry	Score
<b>A. Watershed Characteristics</b>	yes/no	
A.1. Does the disturbed area discharge (either directly or indirectly) to a <b>303(d)-listed waterbody impaired by sediment</b> (For help with impaired waterbodies please visit the link below) or has a <b>USEPA approved TMDL implementation plan for sediment</b> ?: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2010.shtml</a>	<b>No</b>	<b>Low</b>
<b>OR</b>		
A.2. Does the disturbed area discharge to a waterbody with designated beneficial uses of SPAWN & COLD & MIGRATORY? (For help please review the appropriate Regional Board Basin Plan) <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterboards_map.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterboards_map.shtml</a>		

Combined Risk Level Matrix				
		<u>Sediment Risk</u>		
		Low	Medium	High
<u>Receiving Water Risk</u>	Low	Level 1	Level 2	
	High	Level 2		Level 3
Project Sediment Risk:		<b>High</b>		
Project RW Risk:		<b>Low</b>		
Project Combined Risk:		<b>Level 2</b>		

# Beneficial Uses

## Watershed Information

### CALWATER WATERSHED

Hydrologic Unit	AMERICAN RIVER	Hydrologic Area	South Fork American	Hydrologic Sub-Area #	514.31
Hydrologic Sub-Area Name	Weber Creek	Planning Watershed	5514310201	HSA Area (acres)	64154
Latitude, Longitude	38.7266, -120.8245				

### WATERSHED BOUNDARY DATASET

Watershed	Weber Creek	Subwatershed	Indian Creek-Weber Creek	Hydrologic Unit Code	180201290603
Average Annual Precipitation (inches)	37.94				

## TMDLs & 303(d) Listed Water Bodies (2012 List)

Key: Water body on 303(d) list Water body with a TMDL

Name	Pollutant	Size	Status
------	-----------	------	--------

No listings found.

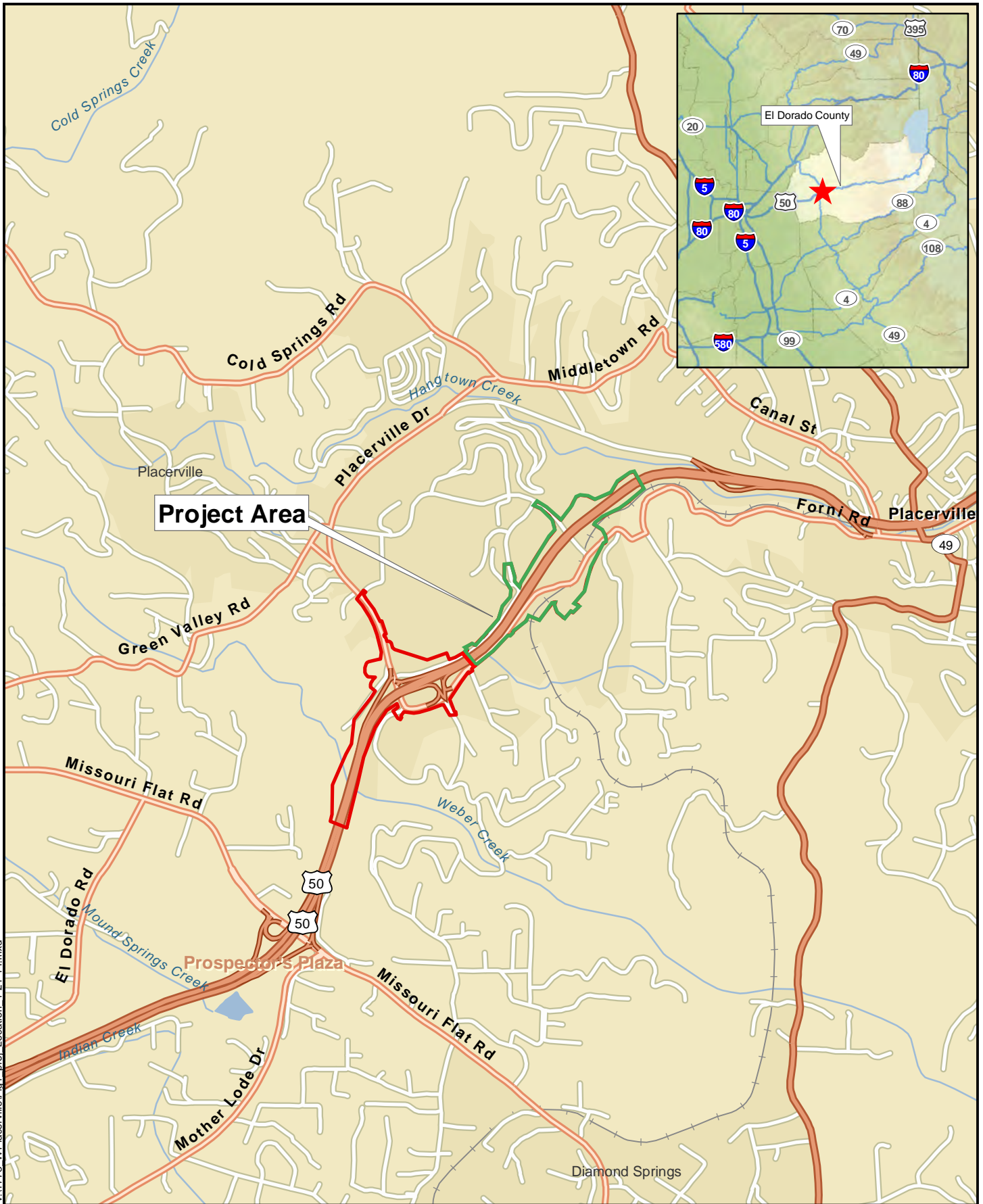
## Water Quality Objectives

The following waterbodies are in or near HSA 514.31. Click on the waterbody to get information on water quality objectives and beneficial uses

Waterbody Name	Beneficial Uses	Sediment-Sensitive Waterbody
<a href="#">American River - Placerville to Folsom Lake</a>	AGR, COLD, MUN, POW, REC1, REC2, WARM, WILD	False

# **ATTACHMENT D**

**Vicinity Map and Site Map**



V:\1773\_WPlacerville\Fig1\_proj\_Location\_1-21-14.mxd

Source: ESRI 2014; Dokken Engineering: 1/21/2014; Created By: jamesh



0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

**Figure 1**  
**Project Location**

Western Placerville Interchange Project  
City of Placerville, El Dorado County, California

# **ATTACHMENT E**

## **CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL STORMWATER TRAINING**

\*\*Will be provided by the Contractor

**SWPPP/WPCP ATTACHMENT  
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL TRAINING RECORD**

CEM-20DCON (NEW 9/2012)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM	
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER	
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT WATER POLLUTION CONTROL <input type="checkbox"/> WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP	SWPPP PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
Submitted by Contractor (Print and Sign Name)		Date

**CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD**

**Project Manager**

NAME	TITLE		PHONE
<b>Training Course Title</b>	<b>Training Objective</b>	<b>Date Training Completed</b>	<b>Course Length (Hours)</b>

**Water Pollution Control Manager**

NAME	COMPANY		PHONE
TITLE			AFTER HOURS PHONE NUMBER
<b>Training Course Title</b>	<b>Training Objective</b>	<b>Date Training Completed</b>	<b>Course Length (Hours)</b>

**SWPPP/WPCP ATTACHMENT D  
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL TRAINING RECORD**

CEM-20DCON (NEW 9/2012)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER

**STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD CONTINUED**

Include the following when the WPC Manager does not develop the SWPPP.

**Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)**

NAME	COMPANY		PHONE
TITLE			AFTER HOURS PHONE NUMBER
Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

Include the following when a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner will be assisting the WPC Manager with SWPPP/WPCP implementation.

**Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP)**

NAME	COMPANY		PHONE
TITLE			AFTER HOURS PHONE NUMBER
Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

**SWPPP/WPCP ATTACHMENT D  
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL TRAINING RECORD**

CEM-20DCON (NEW 9/2012)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER

**STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD CONTINUED**

Include the following training record information when a storm water inspector will be assisting the WPC Manager.

**Stormwater Inspector**

NAME	COMPANY		PHONE
TITLE			AFTER HOURS PHONE NUMBER
<b>Training Course Title</b>	<b>Training Objective</b>	<b>Date Training Completed</b>	<b>Course Length (Hours)</b>

Include the following when contractor employees will be responsible for stormwater discharge sampling testing.

**Primary Stormwater Discharge Sampler and Tester**

NAME	COMPANY		PHONE
TITLE			AFTER HOURS PHONE NUMBER
<b>Training Course Title</b>	<b>Training Objective</b>	<b>Date Training Completed</b>	<b>Course Length (Hours)</b>

**Alternate Stormwater Discharge Sampler and Tester**

NAME	COMPANY		PHONE
TITLE			AFTER HOURS PHONE NUMBER
<b>Training Course Title</b>	<b>Training Objective</b>	<b>Date Training Completed</b>	<b>Course Length (Hours)</b>

**SWPPP/WPCP ATTACHMENT D  
CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL TRAINING RECORD**

CEM-20DCON (NEW 9/2012)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER

**STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD CONTINUED**

Include the following when contractor employees will be responsible for BMP installation, maintenance, and repair.

**Employees Responsible for BMP Installation, Maintenance, and Repair**

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)



**SWPPP/WPCP ATTACHMENT**

**SUBCONTRACTOR PERSONNEL STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD**

CEM-20DSUB (NEW 9/2012)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM	
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER	
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT WATER POLLUTION CONTROL <input type="checkbox"/> WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP	SWPPP PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
SUBCONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS		
Subcontractor (Print and Sign Name)		Date
Submitted by Contractor (Print and Sign Name)		Date

**SUBCONTRACTOR PERSONNEL STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD**

**Subcontractor Superintendent/Foreman**

NAME	TITLE	PHONE	
<b>Training Course Title</b>	<b>Training Objective</b>	<b>Date Training Completed</b>	<b>Course Length (Hours)</b>

**SUBCONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD**

Employee Name	Title of Training Course	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

**SWPPP/WPCP ATTACHMENT D  
SUBCONTRACTOR PERSONNEL STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD**

CEM-20DSUB (NEW 9/2012)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER

**STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD CONTINUED**

Include the following when subcontractor employees will be responsible for BMP installation, maintenance, and repair.

**Employees Responsible for BMP Installation, Maintenance, and Repair**

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)

EMPLOYEE NAME

Training Course Title	Training Objective	Date Training Completed	Course Length (Hours)



# **ATTACHMENT AA**

## **SWPPP AMENDMENTS**

\*\*Will be provided by the Contractor

# **ATTACHMENT BB**

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL DRAWINGS**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**EdGibbons**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR  
 HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CHECKED BY  
 CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 REVISOR BY  
 JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 DATE REVISOR  
 DATE REVISOR

**NOTES:**

- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
- FOR UTILITIES, SEE LAYOUT SHEETS.
- STATION & OFFSET TIES TO DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ARE MEASURED PER DETAILS ON SHEET DD-1.
- LOCATIONS OF EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE. VERIFY LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILITIES PRIOR TO MODIFYING.
- FOR GCP INLET INFO, SEE STD PLAN D75B

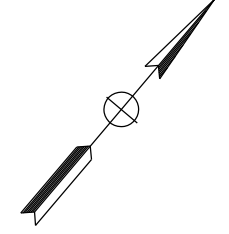
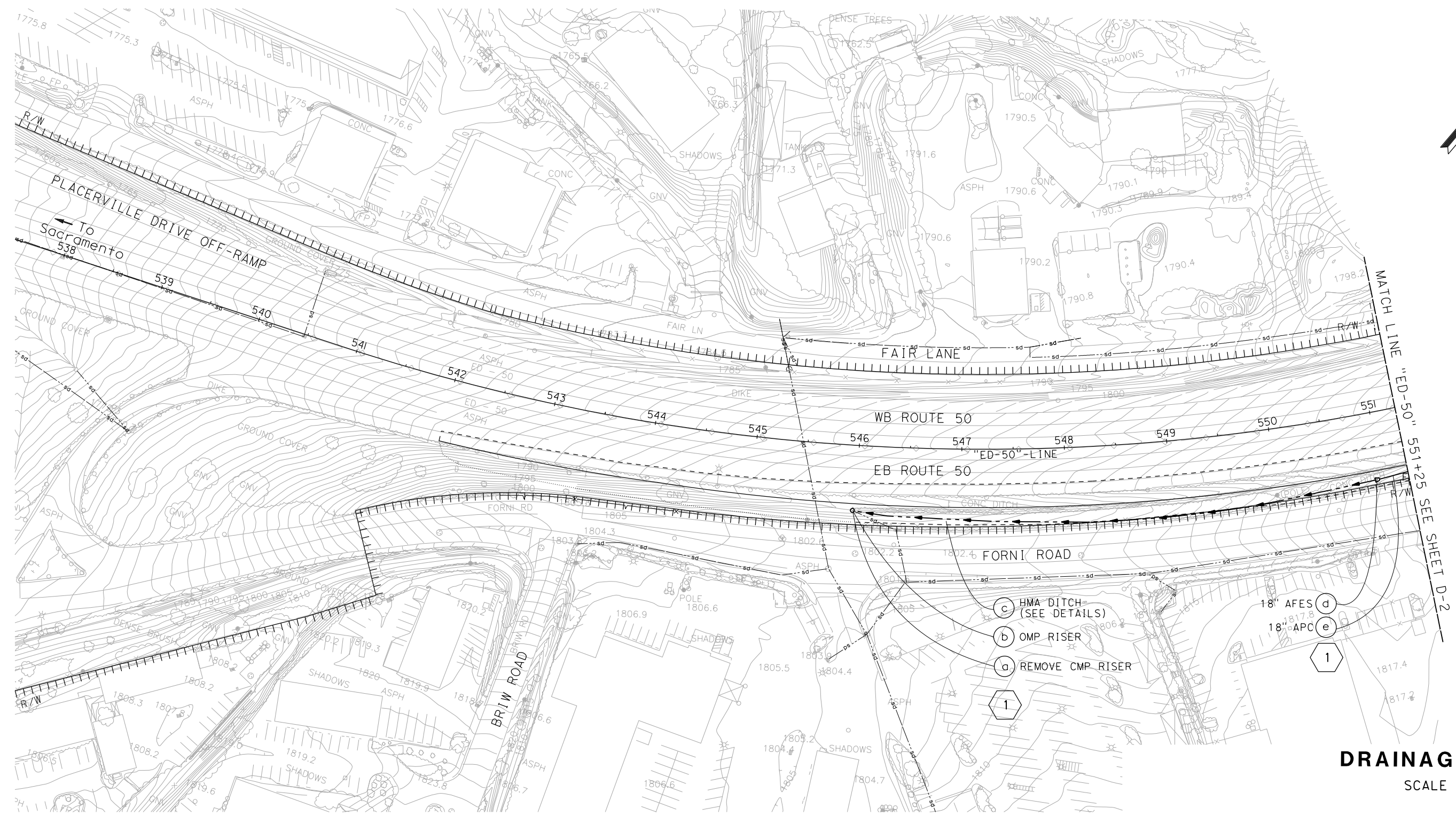
**LEGEND:**

- DRAINAGE INLET (DI)
- EXISTING DI
- △ FLARED END SECTION (FES)
- GRADE TO DRAIN
- ⊙ STORM DRAIN MANHOLE (SDMH)
- ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION (RSP)
- GCP INLET
- ▬ CONC LINED DITCH

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

SDMH STORM DRAIN MANHOLE

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER			DATE		
PLANS APPROVAL DATE			No.		
			Exp.		
<small>THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.</small>					
WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596			CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667		



**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

**DRAINAGE PLAN**  
 SCALE 1"=50'

**D-1**

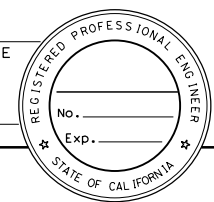
Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE \_\_\_\_\_

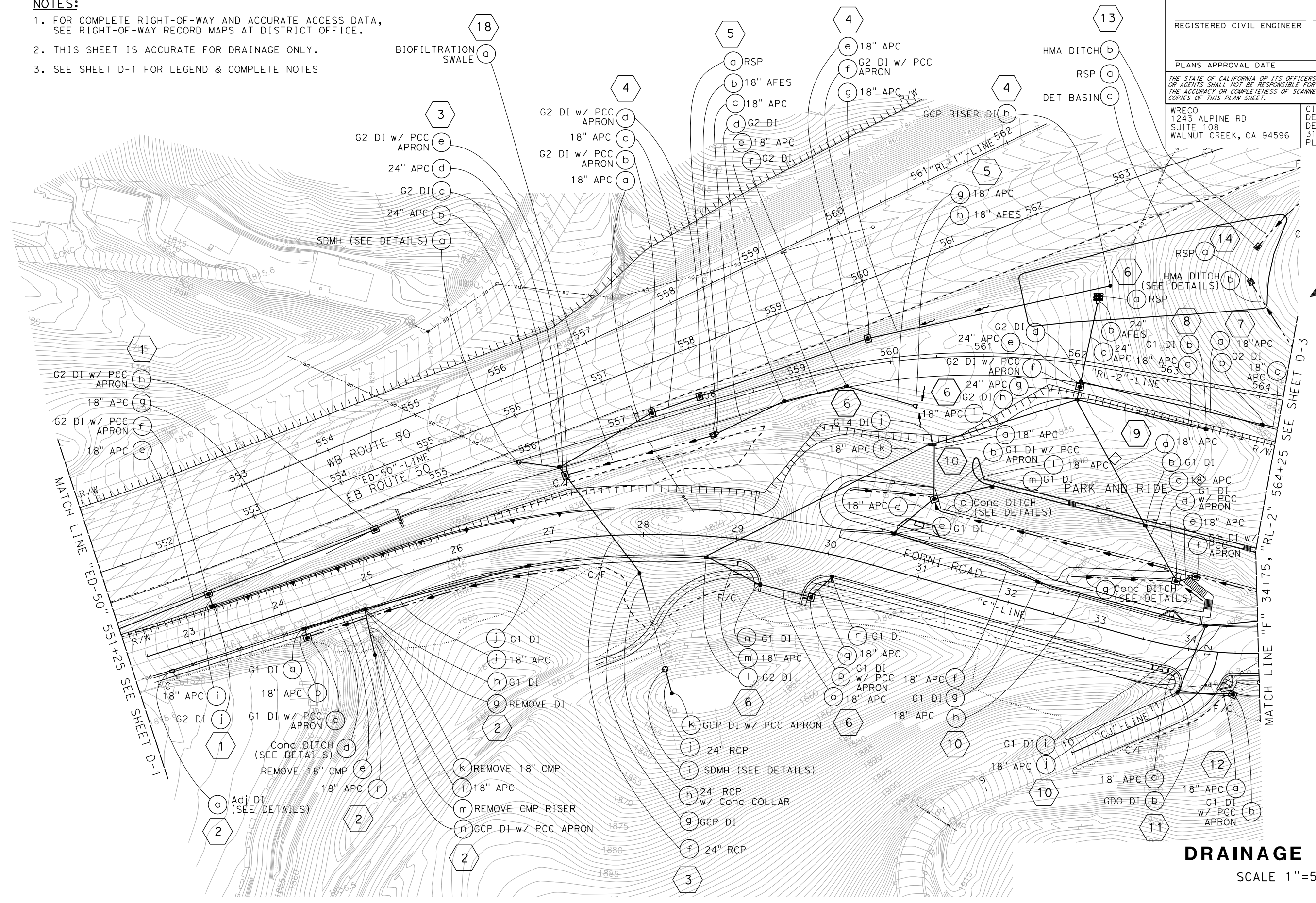
PLANS APPROVAL DATE \_\_\_\_\_

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596	CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
--	--



- NOTES:**
- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
  - THIS SHEET IS ACCURATE FOR DRAINAGE ONLY.
  - SEE SHEET D-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES



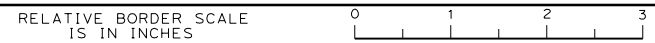
**DRAINAGE PLAN**  
SCALE 1"=50'

**D-2**

**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CHECKED BY	DESIGNED BY	REVISIONS
<b>Caltrans</b>	HAN-BIN LIANG	CHRISTOPHER SEWELL	JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE	
				DATE REVISIONS

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008



USERNAME => Jeremy\_Miller-Schulz  
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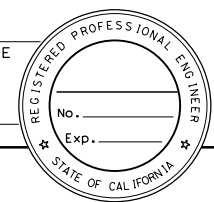
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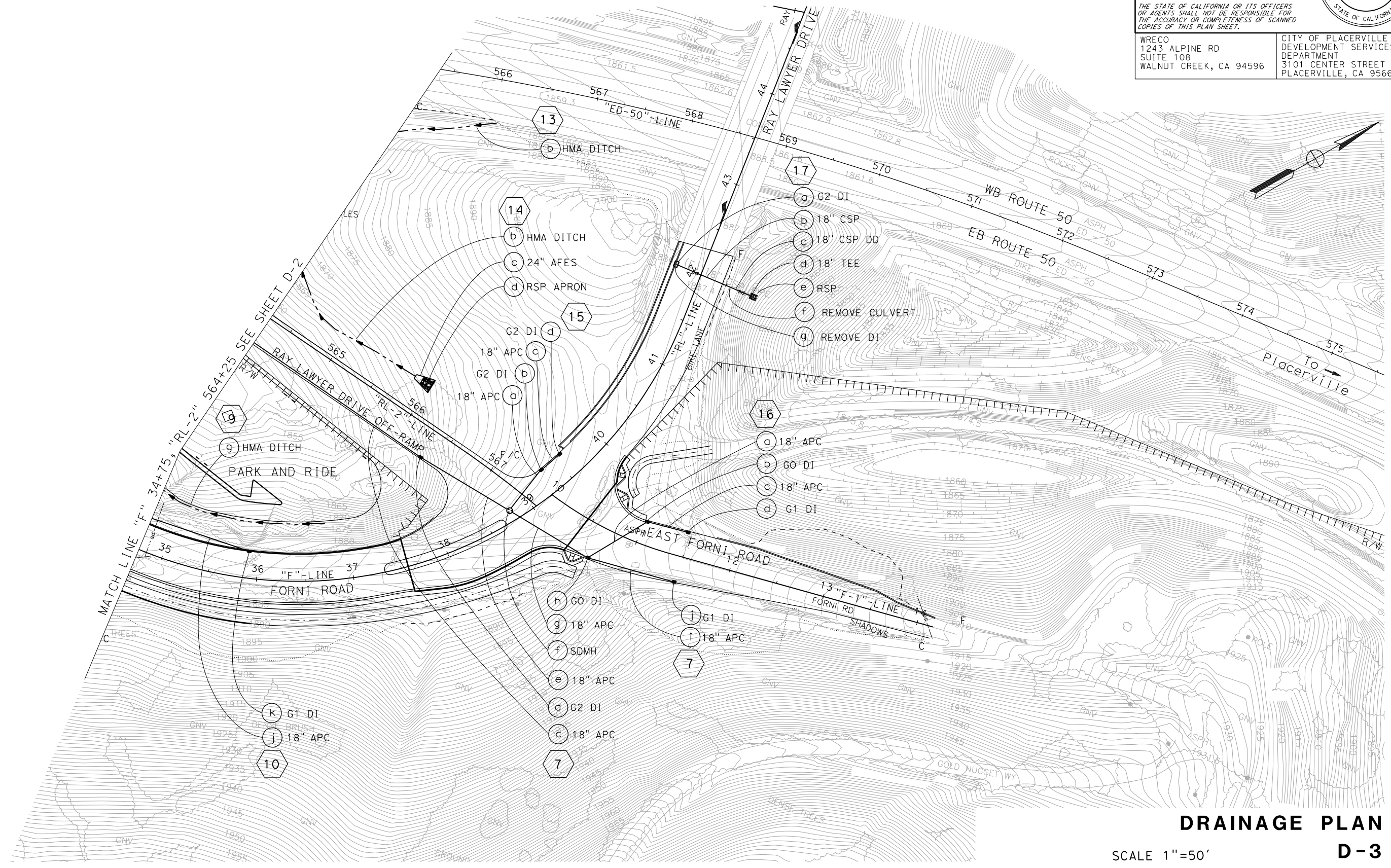
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR: HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CALCULATED-DESIGNED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 CHECKED BY: CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 REVISED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 DATE REVISED: CHRISTOPHER SEWELL

**NOTES:**

1. FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. THIS SHEET IS ACCURATE FOR DRAINAGE ONLY.
3. SEE SHEET D-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER			DATE		
PLANS APPROVAL DATE					
WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596			CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667		



**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

**DRAINAGE PLAN**




SCALE 1"=50'  
**D-3**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR: HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CHECKED BY: CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 DESIGNED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 REVISIONS: REVISED BY: DATE REVISED

**NOTES:**

- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
- FOR UTILITIES, SEE LAYOUT SHEETS.
- STATION & OFFSET TIES TO DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ARE MEASURED PER DETAILS ON SHEET ECD-1.

**LEGEND:**

-  EROSION CONTROL TYPE 1  
CUT AND FILL SLOPES
-  EROSION CONTROL TYPE 2  
BIOFILTRATION SWALES
-  FIBER ROLL

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX

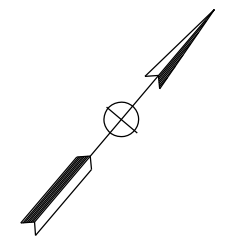
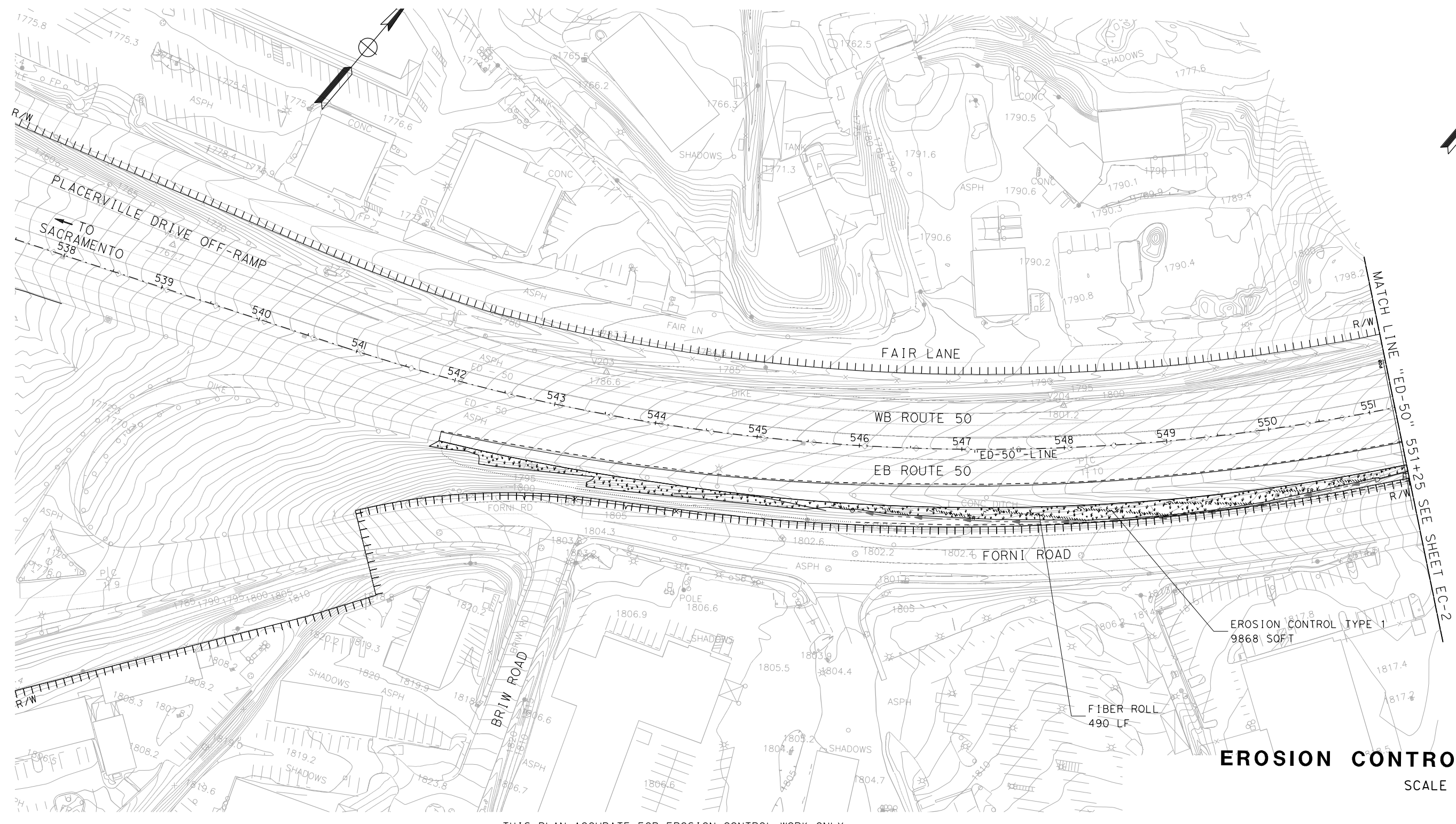
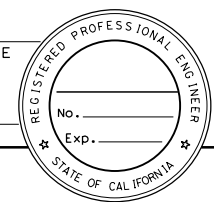
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE

PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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 PLACERVILLE, CA 95667



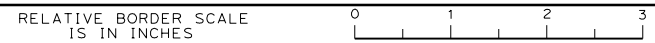
**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

**EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

SCALE 1"=50'

**EC-1**

THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR EROSION CONTROL WORK ONLY



USERNAME => Alvin\_Yim  
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CU 00000 EA 000000

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008

LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => 2/15/2017 00:00:00 TIME PLOTTED => 5:44:14 PM

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REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER	DATE
PLANS APPROVAL DATE	

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

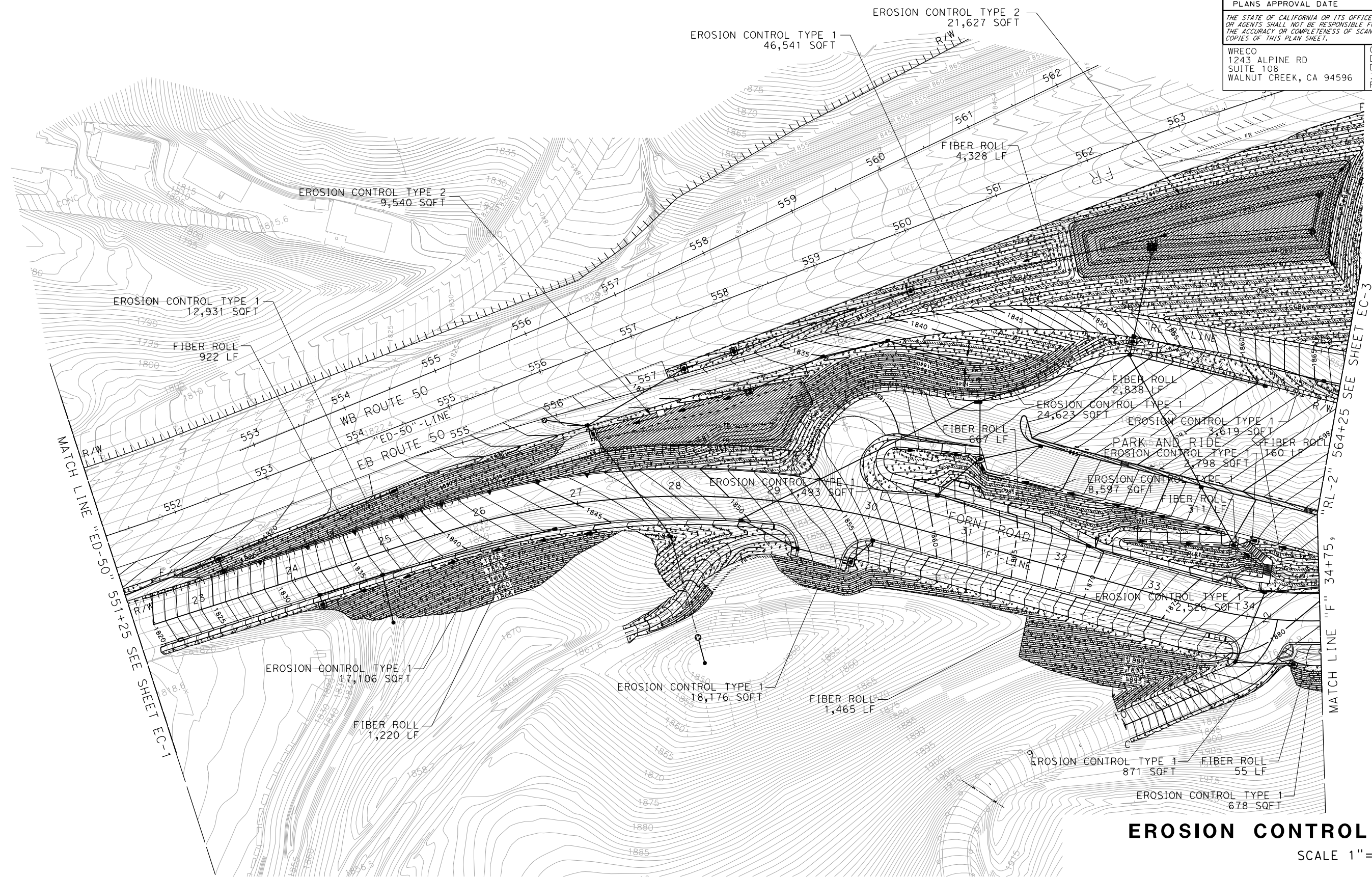
WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596	CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
--	--



**NOTES:**

- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
- SEE SHEET EC-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CHECKED BY	DESIGNED BY	REVISOR
EC-Gilbans®	HAN-BIN LIANG	JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE CHRISTOPHER SEWELL		



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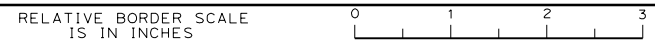
**EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

SCALE 1"=50'

**EC-2**

THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR EROSION CONTROL WORK ONLY

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008



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CU 00000

EA 000000

LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => 2/15/2017  
00-00-00 TIME PLOTTED => 5:45:30 PM

**NOTES:**

- 1. FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
- 2. SEE SHEET EC-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES.

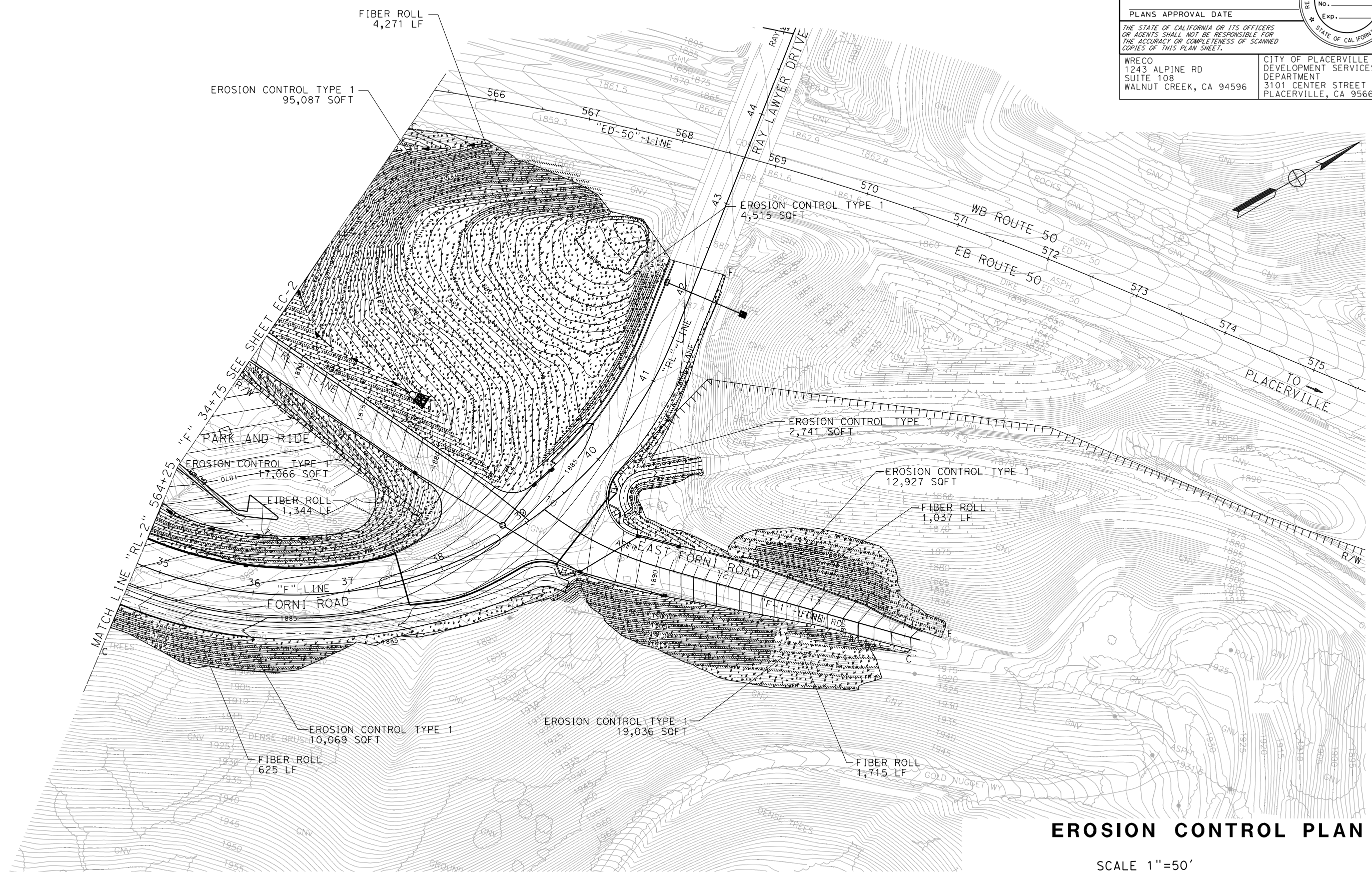
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03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER	DATE
PLANS APPROVAL DATE	

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WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596	CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
--	---



**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

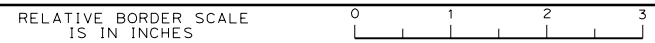
**EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

SCALE 1"=50'

**EC-3**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	CHECKED BY	DESIGNED BY	REVISOR
	HAN-BIN LIANG	CHRISTOPHER SEWELL	JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE	
				DATE REVISED

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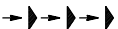
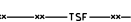
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LAST REVISION: DATE PLOTTED => 2/15/2017  
00-00-00 TIME PLOTTED => 5:47:15 PM

**NOTES:**

1. FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.

**LEGEND:**

-  TEMPORARY HYDRAULIC MULCH
-  TEMPORARY DRAINAGE INLET PROTECTION
-  TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
-  TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT
-  TEMPORARY CHECK DAM
-  TEMPORARY SILT FENCE

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PLANS APPROVAL DATE \_\_\_\_\_

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WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596

CITY OF PLACERVILLE  
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
DEPARTMENT  
3101 CENTER STREET  
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

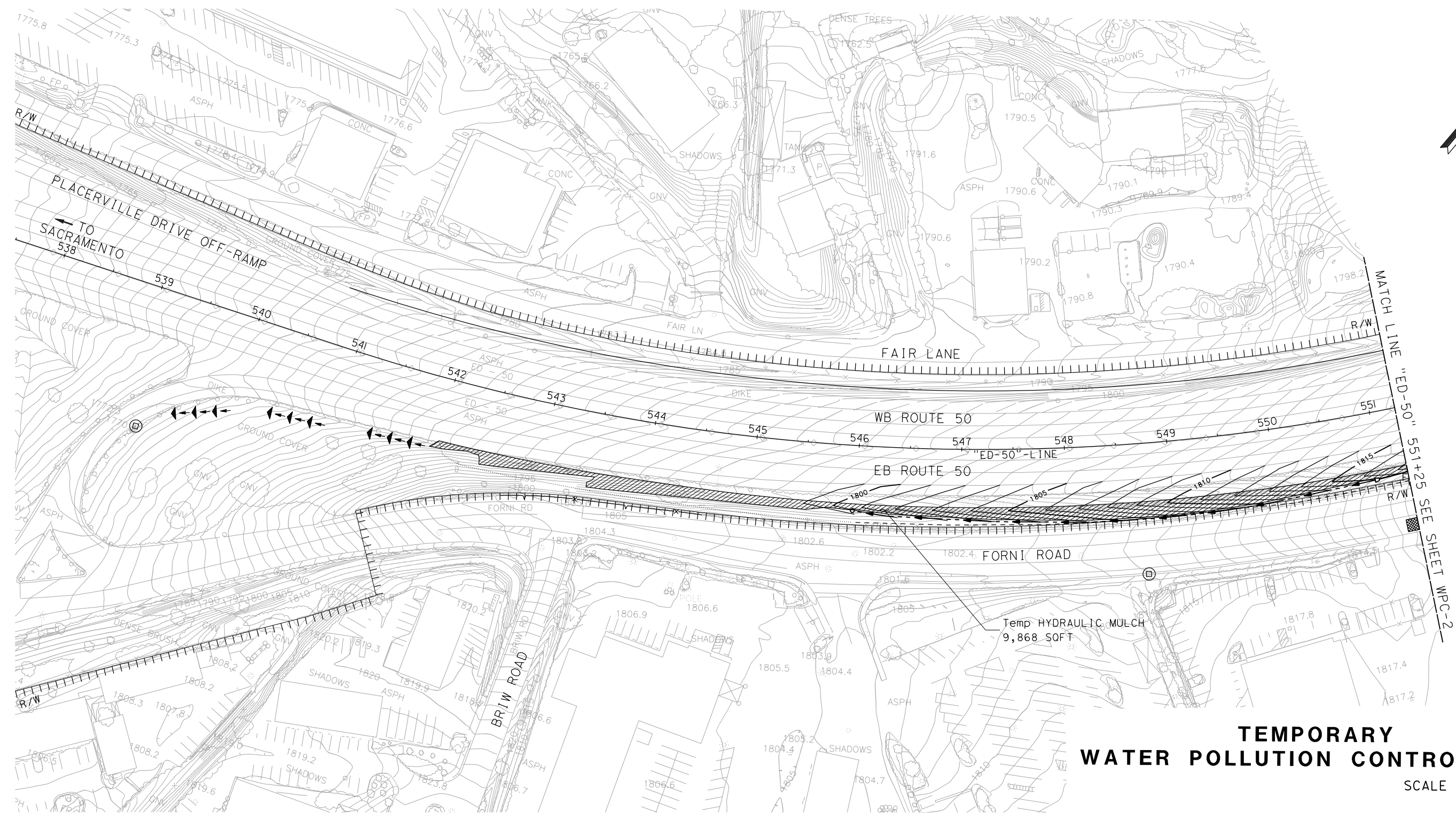
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR  
HAN-BIN LIANG

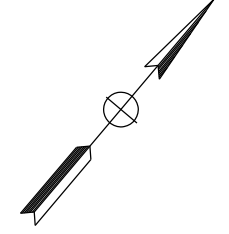
CHECKED BY  
CHRISTOPHER SEWELL

DESIGNED BY  
JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE

REVISOR  
DATE REVISOR



Temp HYDRAULIC MULCH  
9,868 SQFT



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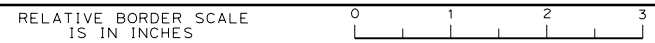
**TEMPORARY WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN**

SCALE 1"=50'

**WPC-1**

THIS PLAN ACCURATE FOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL WORK ONLY

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008



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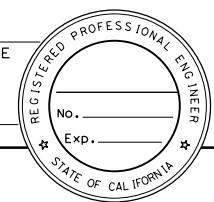
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LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => 2/15/2017 00:00:00 TIME PLOTTED => 5:55:43 PM

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
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REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE \_\_\_\_\_

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS  
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 COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

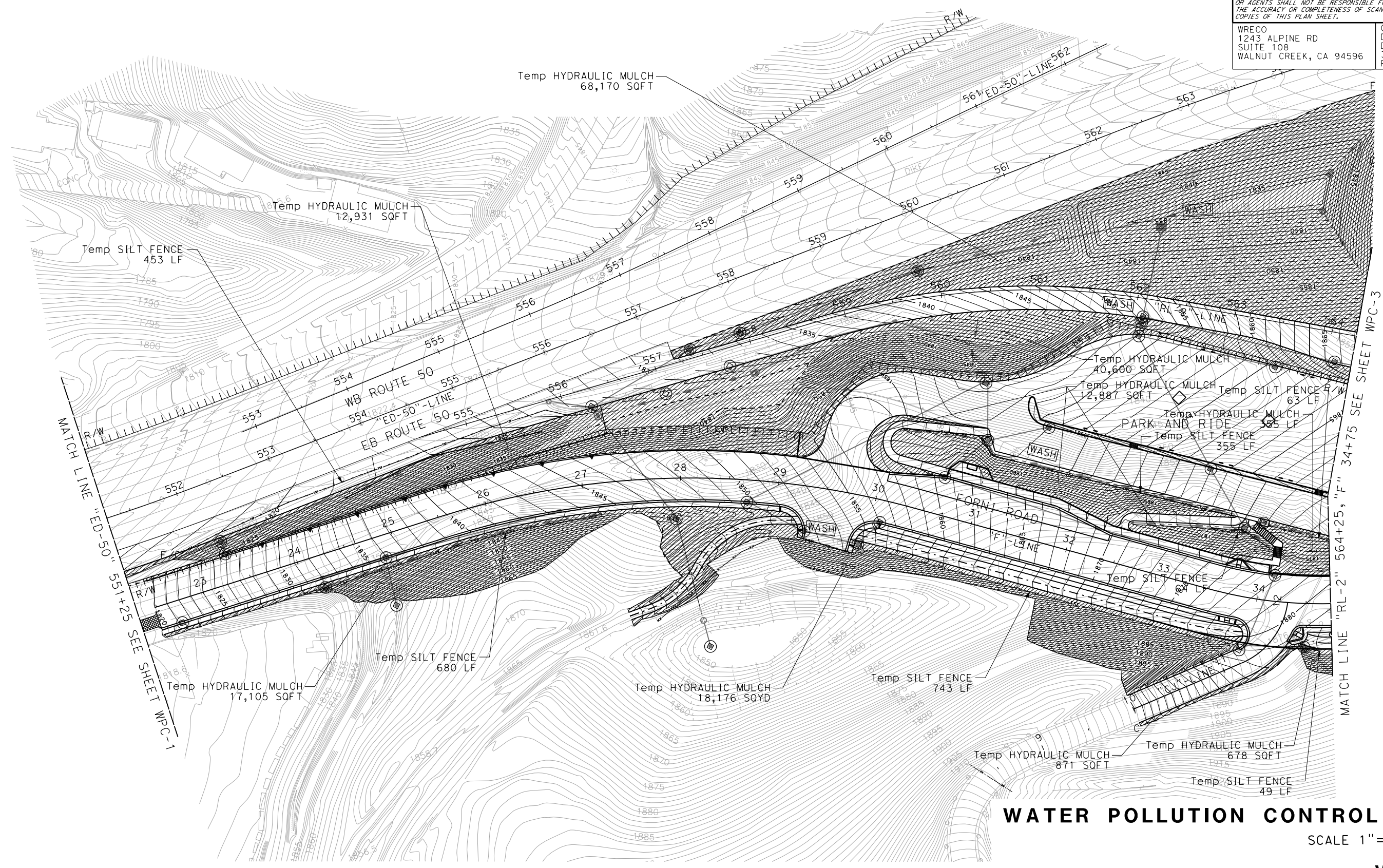


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 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596

CITY OF PLACERVILLE  
 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
 DEPARTMENT  
 3101 CENTER STREET  
 PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

- NOTES:**
- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA,  
SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
  - SEE SHEET WPC-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR  
 HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CHECKED BY  
 JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 DESIGNED BY  
 REVISOR  
 DATE REVISED



**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN**

SCALE 1"=50'





**WPC-2**

**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**



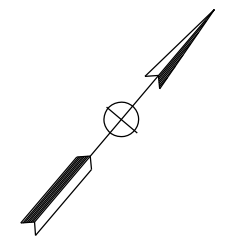
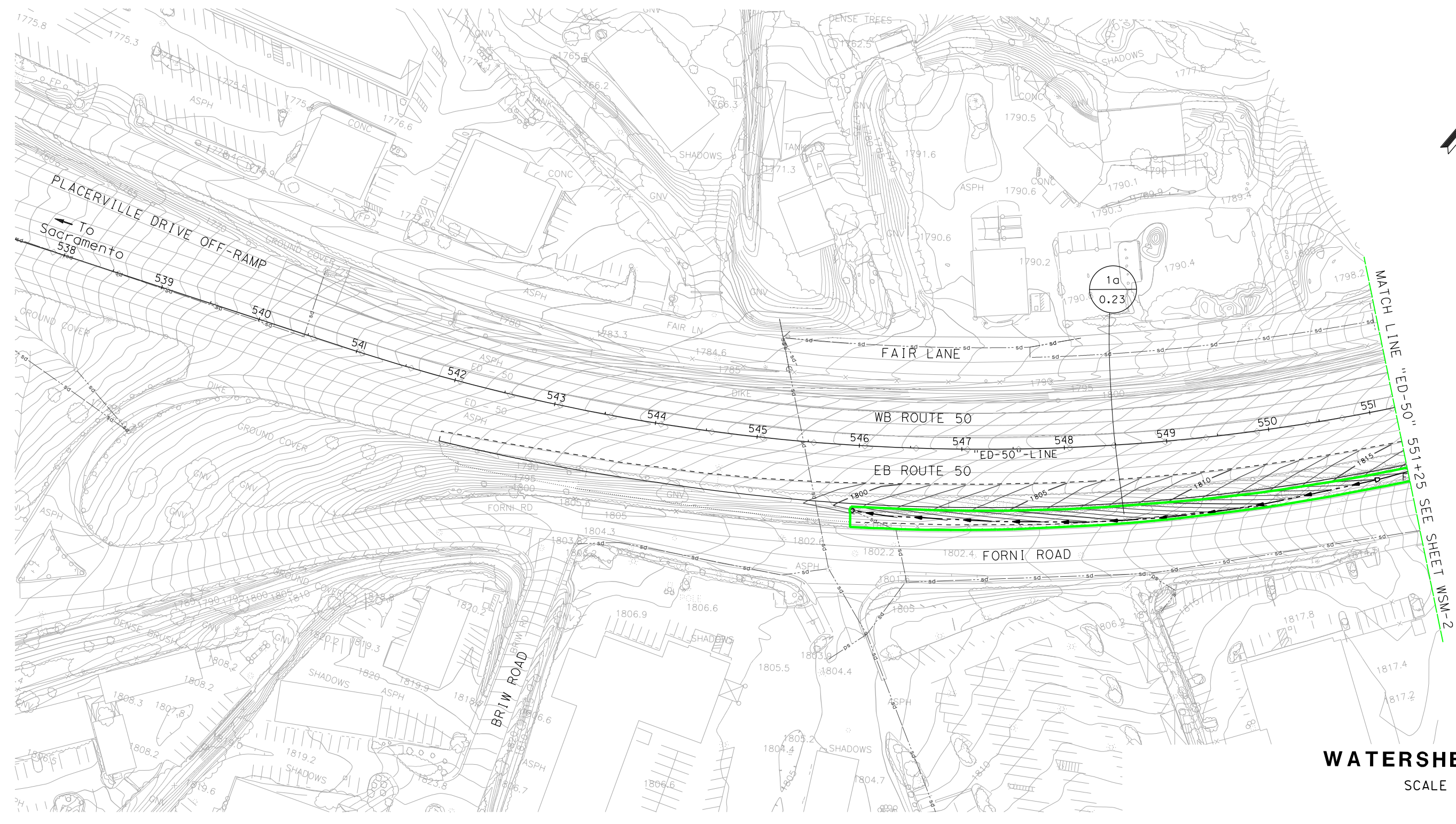
FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA,  
SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0-16.6	12	XX

 DRAINAGE SYSTEM UNIT AREA (ac)  
 FLOW DIRECTION  
 ONSITE WATERSHED  
 OFFSITE WATERSHED

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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 WRECO  
 1243 ALPINE RD  
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 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596  
 CITY OF PLACERVILLE  
 DEVELOPMENT SERVICES  
 DEPARTMENT  
 3101 CENTER STREET  
 PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

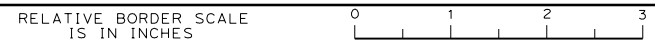
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CHECKED BY CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 CALCULATED/DESIGNED BY JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 REVISED BY DATE REVISED



**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

**WATERSHED MAP**  
 SCALE 1"=50'  
**WSM-1**

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008

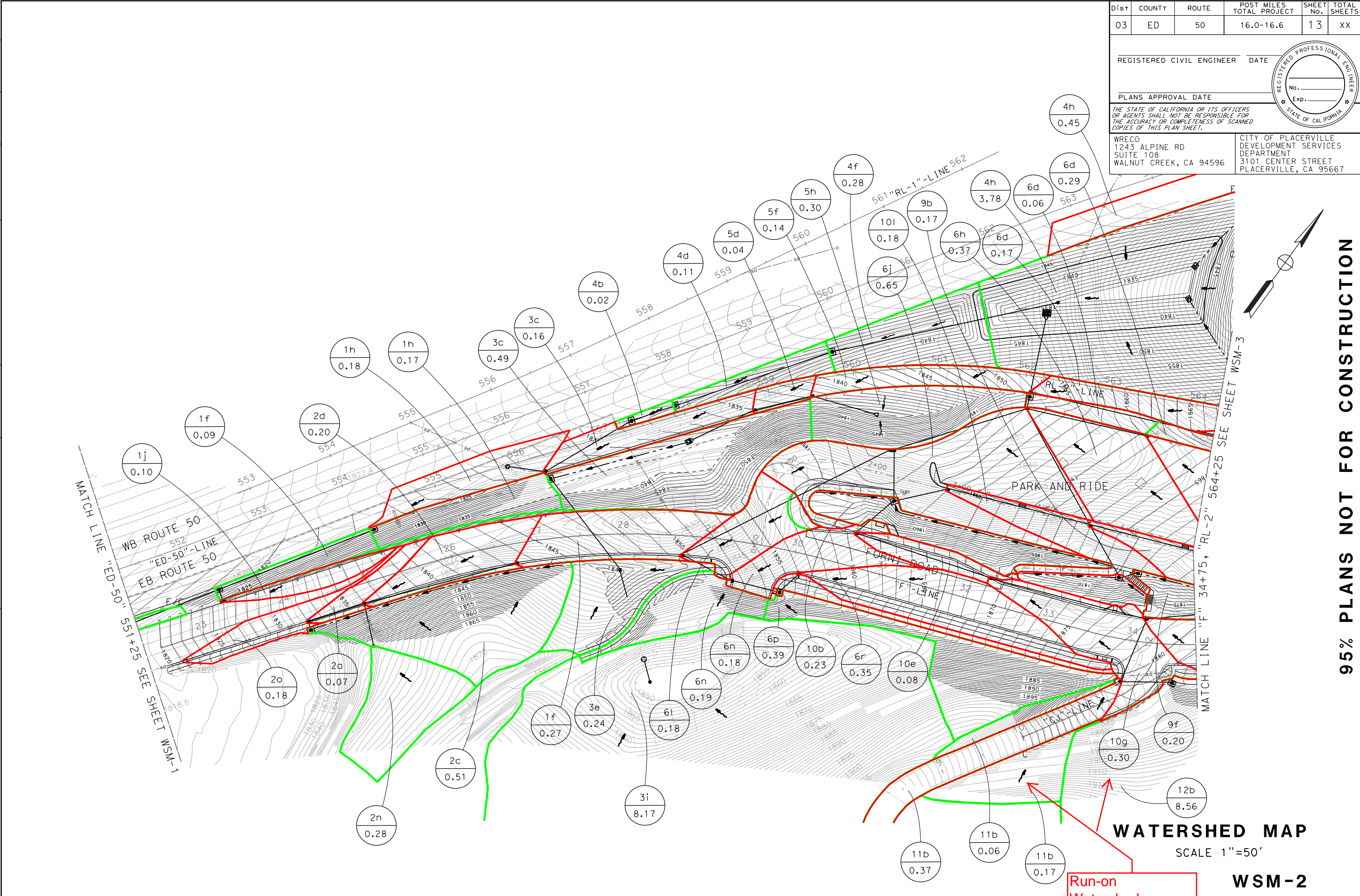


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CU 00000  
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LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => \$DATE  
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**EdGibbons**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR: HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CALCULATED/DESIGNED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 CHECKED BY: CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 REVISIONS: (Grid of 'x' marks)



Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
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REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLANS APPROVAL DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.  
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 CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

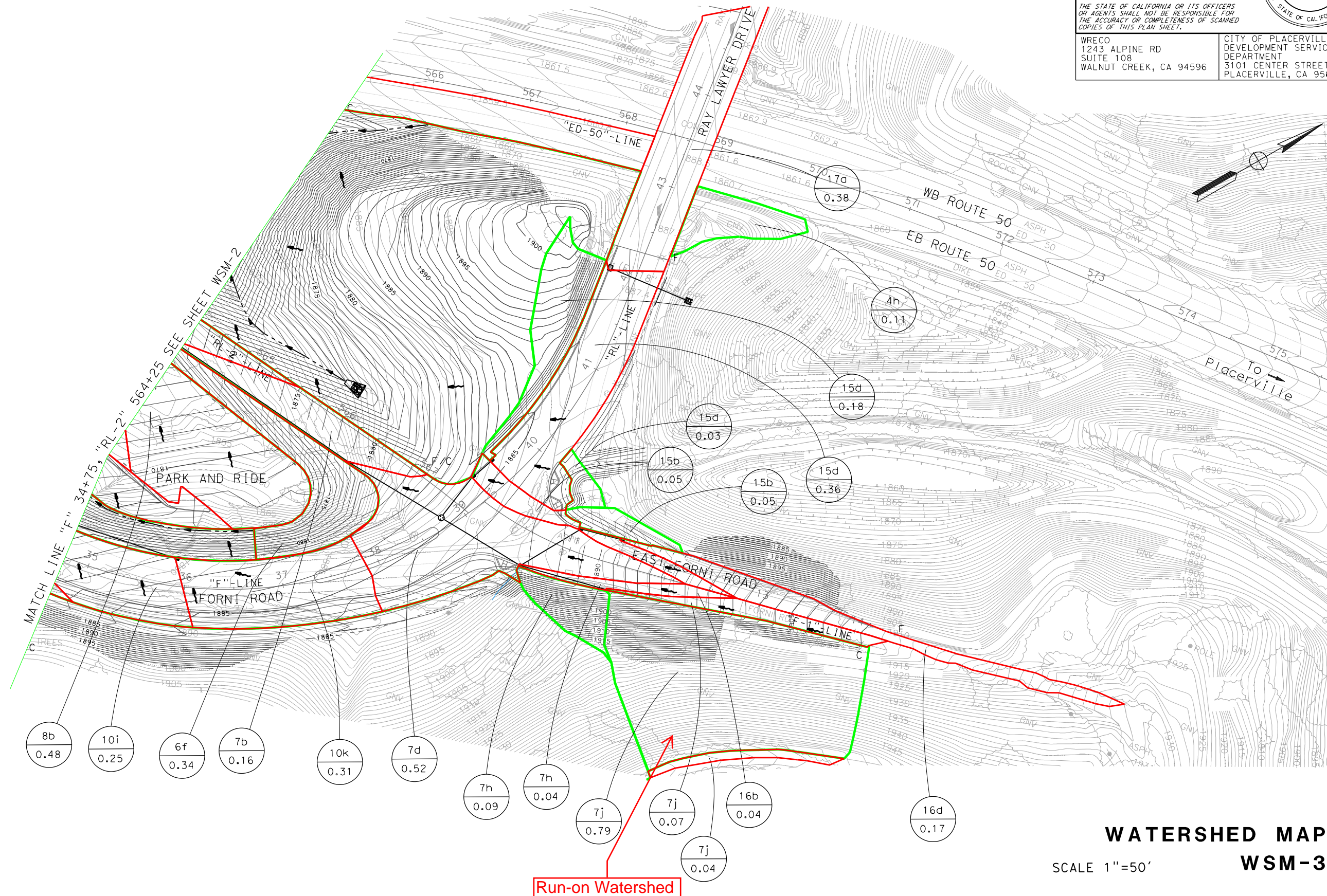
**WATERSHED MAP**  
 SCALE 1"=50'

**WSM-2**

Run-on Watersheds

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR: HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CALCULATED-DESIGNED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 CHECKED BY: CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 REVISED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 DATE REVISED: CHRISTOPHER SEWELL

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0-16.6	14	XX
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER			DATE		
PLANS APPROVAL DATE			No.		
			Exp.		
<small>THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.</small>					
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95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

**WATERSHED MAP**  
**WSM-3**

SCALE 1"=50'

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008

RELATIVE BORDER SCALE  
 IS IN INCHES  
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CU 00000

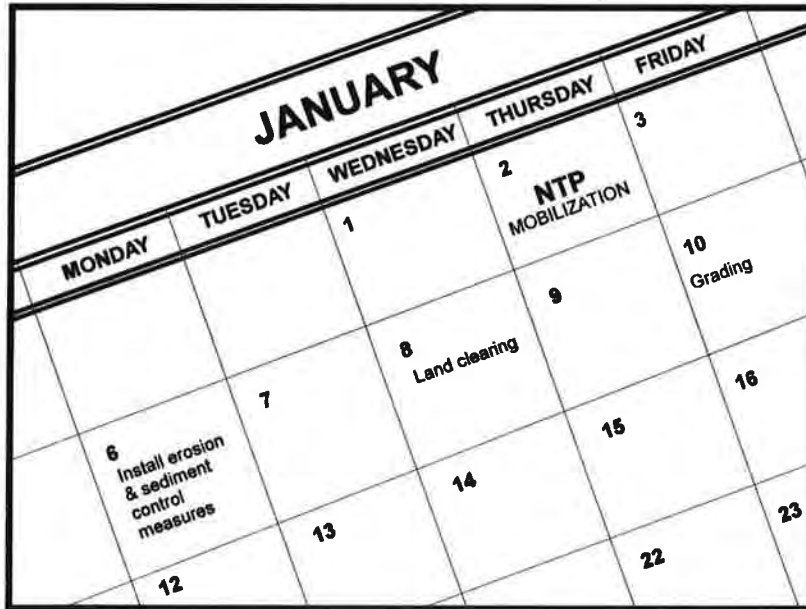
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LAST REVISION: 00-00-00 DATE PLOTTED => \$DATE TIME PLOTTED => \$TIME

# **ATTACHMENT CC**

**WATER POLLUTION CONTROL BEST  
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES LIST**

<b>Item Code</b>	<b>Item Description</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Estimated Quantity</b>
130100	Job Site Management	LS	1
130300	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan	LS	1
130310	Rain Event Action Plan	EA	1
130200	Prepare Water Pollution Control Program	LS	1
130620	Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection	EA	41
210350	Fiber Roll	LF	21,450
130680	Temporary Silt Fence	LF	3,500
130710	Temporary Construction Entrance	EA	2
130730	Street Sweeping	LS	1
130900	Temporary Concrete Washout	LS	1
130520	Temporary Hydraulic Mulch	SY	76,000
130610	Temporary Check Dam	LF	350
210600	Compost	CY	920
210420	Straw	SF	309,000
210630	Incorporate Materials	SF	309,000
210270	Rolled Erosion Control Product (Netting)	SF	340,000
210430	Hydroseed	SF	340,000
202006	Soil Amendment	CY	1,750
066596	Additional Water pollution Control	LS	1
066595	Water Pollution Control Maintenance Sharing	LS	1



### Description and Purpose

Scheduling is the development of a written plan that includes sequencing of construction activities and the implementation of BMPs such as erosion control and sediment control while taking local climate (rainfall, wind, etc.) into consideration. The purpose is to reduce the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking, and to perform the construction activities and control practices in accordance with the planned schedule.

### Suitable Applications

Proper sequencing of construction activities to reduce erosion potential should be incorporated into the schedule of every construction project especially during rainy season. Use of other, more costly yet less effective, erosion and sediment control BMPs may often be reduced through proper construction sequencing.

### Limitations

- Environmental constraints such as nesting season prohibitions reduce the full capabilities of this BMP.

### Implementation

- Avoid rainy periods. Schedule major grading operations during dry months when practical. Allow enough time before rainfall begins to stabilize the soil with vegetation or physical means or to install sediment trapping devices.
- Plan the project and develop a schedule showing each phase

### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WE	Wind Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

### Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

### Potential Alternatives

None



of construction. Clearly show how the rainy season relates to soil disturbing and re-stabilization activities. Incorporate the construction schedule into the SWPPP.

- Include on the schedule, details on the rainy season implementation and deployment of:
  - Erosion control BMPs
  - Sediment control BMPs
  - Tracking control BMPs
  - Wind erosion control BMPs
  - Non-stormwater BMPs
  - Waste management and materials pollution control BMPs
- Include dates for activities that may require non-stormwater discharges such as dewatering, sawcutting, grinding, drilling, boring, crushing, blasting, painting, hydro-demolition, mortar mixing, pavement cleaning, etc.
- Work out the sequencing and timetable for the start and completion of each item such as site clearing and grubbing, grading, excavation, paving, foundation pouring utilities installation, etc., to minimize the active construction area during the rainy season.
  - Sequence trenching activities so that most open portions are closed before new trenching begins.
  - Incorporate staged seeding and re-vegetation of graded slopes as work progresses.
  - Schedule establishment of permanent vegetation during appropriate planting time for specified vegetation.
- Non-active areas should be stabilized as soon as practical after the cessation of soil disturbing activities or one day prior to the onset of precipitation.
- Monitor the weather forecast for rainfall.
- When rainfall is predicted, adjust the construction schedule to allow the implementation of soil stabilization and sediment treatment controls on all disturbed areas prior to the onset of rain.
- Be prepared year round to deploy erosion control and sediment control BMPs. Erosion may be caused during dry seasons by un-seasonal rainfall, wind, and vehicle tracking. Keep the site stabilized year round, and retain and maintain rainy season sediment trapping devices in operational condition.
- Apply permanent erosion control to areas deemed substantially complete during the project's defined seeding window.

## Costs

Construction scheduling to reduce erosion may increase other construction costs due to reduced economies of scale in performing site grading. The cost effectiveness of scheduling techniques should be compared with the other less effective erosion and sedimentation controls to achieve a cost effective balance.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

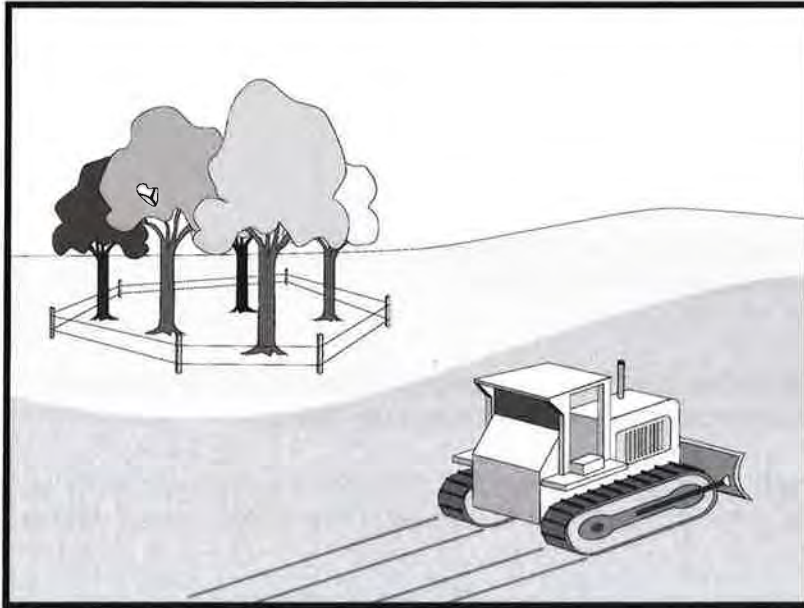
- Verify that work is progressing in accordance with the schedule. If progress deviates, take corrective actions.
- Amend the schedule when changes are warranted.
- Amend the schedule prior to the rainy season to show updated information on the deployment and implementation of construction site BMPs.

## **References**

Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices (EPA 832-R-92-005), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, September 1992.

# Preservation Of Existing Vegetation EC-2



## Description and Purpose

Carefully planned preservation of existing vegetation minimizes the potential of removing or injuring existing trees, vines, shrubs, and grasses that protect soil from erosion.

## Suitable Applications

Preservation of existing vegetation is suitable for use on most projects. Large project sites often provide the greatest opportunity for use of this BMP. Suitable applications include the following:

- Areas within the site where no construction activity occurs, or occurs at a later date. This BMP is especially suitable to multi year projects where grading can be phased.
- Areas where natural vegetation exists and is designated for preservation. Such areas often include steep slopes, watercourse, and building sites in wooded areas.
- Areas where local, state, and federal government require preservation, such as vernal pools, wetlands, marshes, certain oak trees, etc. These areas are usually designated on the plans, or in the specifications, permits, or environmental documents.
- Where vegetation designated for ultimate removal can be temporarily preserved and be utilized for erosion control and sediment control.

## Limitations

- Requires forward planning by the owner/developer,

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

None



# **Preservation Of Existing Vegetation EC-2**

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contractor, and design staff.

- Limited opportunities for use when project plans do not incorporate existing vegetation into the site design.
- For sites with diverse topography, it is often difficult and expensive to save existing trees while grading the site satisfactory for the planned development.

## **Implementation**

The best way to prevent erosion is to not disturb the land. In order to reduce the impacts of new development and redevelopment, projects may be designed to avoid disturbing land in sensitive areas of the site (e.g., natural watercourses, steep slopes), and to incorporate unique or desirable existing vegetation into the site's landscaping plan. Clearly marking and leaving a buffer area around these unique areas during construction will help to preserve these areas as well as take advantage of natural erosion prevention and sediment trapping.

Existing vegetation to be preserved on the site must be protected from mechanical and other injury while the land is being developed. The purpose of protecting existing vegetation is to ensure the survival of desirable vegetation for shade, beautification, and erosion control. Mature vegetation has extensive root systems that help to hold soil in place, thus reducing erosion. In addition, vegetation helps keep soil from drying rapidly and becoming susceptible to erosion. To effectively save existing vegetation, no disturbances of any kind should be allowed within a defined area around the vegetation. For trees, no construction activity should occur within the drip line of the tree.

## **Timing**

- Provide for preservation of existing vegetation prior to the commencement of clearing and grubbing operations or other soil disturbing activities in areas where no construction activity is planned or will occur at a later date.

## **Design and Layout**

- Mark areas to be preserved with temporary fencing. Include sufficient setback to protect roots.
  - Orange colored plastic mesh fencing works well.
  - Use appropriate fence posts and adequate post spacing and depth to completely support the fence in an upright position.
- Locate temporary roadways, stockpiles, and layout areas to avoid stands of trees, shrubs, and grass.
- Consider the impact of grade changes to existing vegetation and the root zone.
- Maintain existing irrigation systems where feasible. Temporary irrigation may be required.
- Instruct employees and subcontractors to honor protective devices. Prohibit heavy equipment, vehicular traffic, or storage of construction materials within the protected area.

# **Preservation Of Existing Vegetation EC-2**

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## **Costs**

There is little cost associated with preserving existing vegetation if properly planned during the project design, and these costs may be offset by aesthetic benefits that enhance property values. During construction, the cost for preserving existing vegetation will likely be less than the cost of applying erosion and sediment controls to the disturbed area. Replacing vegetation inadvertently destroyed during construction can be extremely expensive, sometimes in excess of \$10,000 per tree.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

During construction, the limits of disturbance should remain clearly marked at all times. Irrigation or maintenance of existing vegetation should be described in the landscaping plan. If damage to protected trees still occurs, maintenance guidelines described below should be followed:

- Verify that protective measures remain in place. Restore damaged protection measures immediately.
- Serious tree injuries shall be attended to by an arborist.
- Damage to the crown, trunk, or root system of a retained tree shall be repaired immediately.
- Trench as far from tree trunks as possible, usually outside of the tree drip line or canopy. Curve trenches around trees to avoid large roots or root concentrations. If roots are encountered, consider tunneling under them. When trenching or tunneling near or under trees to be retained, place tunnels at least 18 in. below the ground surface, and not below the tree center to minimize impact on the roots.
- Do not leave tree roots exposed to air. Cover exposed roots with soil as soon as possible. If soil covering is not practical, protect exposed roots with wet burlap or peat moss until the tunnel or trench is ready for backfill.
- Cleanly remove the ends of damaged roots with a smooth cut.
- Fill trenches and tunnels as soon as possible. Careful filling and tamping will eliminate air spaces in the soil, which can damage roots.
- If bark damage occurs, cut back all loosened bark into the undamaged area, with the cut tapered at the top and bottom and drainage provided at the base of the wood. Limit cutting the undamaged area as much as possible.
- Aerate soil that has been compacted over a trees root zone by punching holes 12 in. deep with an iron bar, and moving the bar back and forth until the soil is loosened. Place holes 18 in. apart throughout the area of compacted soil under the tree crown.
- Fertilization
  - Fertilize stressed or damaged broadleaf trees to aid recovery.
  - Fertilize trees in the late fall or early spring.

# **Preservation Of Existing Vegetation EC-2**

- Apply fertilizer to the soil over the feeder roots and in accordance with label instructions, but never closer than 3 ft to the trunk. Increase the fertilized area by one-fourth of the crown area for conifers that have extended root systems.
- Retain protective measures until all other construction activity is complete to avoid damage during site cleanup and stabilization.

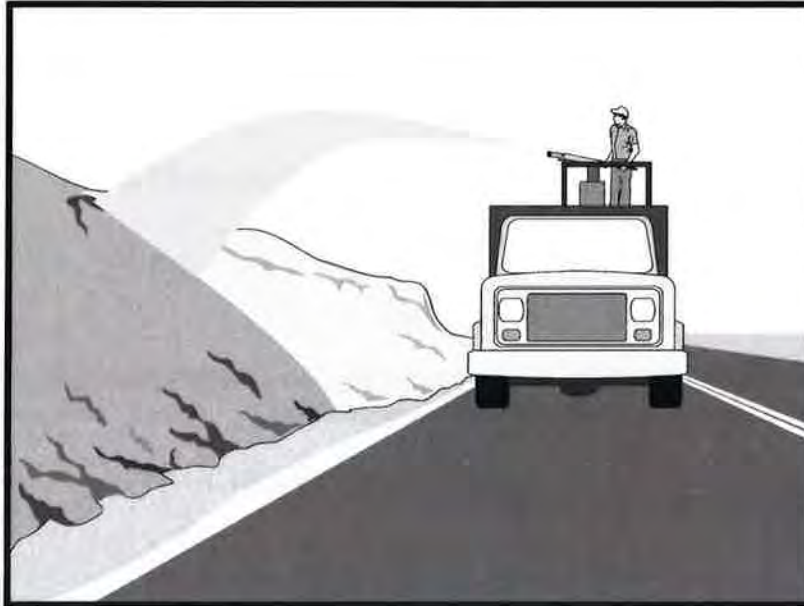
## **References**

County of Sacramento Tree Preservation Ordinance, September 1981.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, Washington State Department of Ecology, February 1992.

Water Quality Management Plan for The Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of Management Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988.



## Description and Purpose

Hydraulic Mulch consists of various types of fibrous materials mixed with water and sprayed onto the soil surface in slurry form to provide a layer of temporary protection from wind and water erosion.

## Suitable Applications

Hydraulic mulch as a temporary, stand alone, erosion control BMP is suitable for disturbed areas that require temporary protection from wind and water erosion until permanent soil stabilization activities commence. Examples include:

- Rough-graded areas that will remain inactive for longer than permit-required thresholds (e.g., 14 days) or otherwise require stabilization to minimize erosion or prevent sediment discharges.
- Soil stockpiles.
- Slopes with exposed soil between existing vegetation such as trees or shrubs.
- Slopes planted with live, container-grown vegetation or plugs.
- Slopes burned by wildfire.

Hydraulic mulch can also be applied to augment other erosion control BMPs such as:

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

- EC-4 Hydroseeding
- EC-5 Soil Binders
- EC-6 Straw Mulch
- EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats
- EC-8 Wood Mulching
- EC-14 Compost Blanket
- EC-16 Non-Vegetative Stabilization



- In conjunction with straw mulch (see EC-6 Straw Mulch) where the rate of hydraulic mulch is reduced to 100-500 lbs per acre and the slurry is applied over the straw as a tackifying agent to hold the straw in place.
- Supplemental application of soil amendments, such as fertilizer, lime, gypsum, soil bio-stimulants or compost.

## Limitations

In general, hydraulic mulch is not limited by slope length, gradient or soil type. However, the following limitations typically apply:

- Most hydraulic mulch applications, particularly bonded fiber matrices (BFMs), require at least 24 hours to dry before rainfall occurs.
- Temporary applications (i.e., without a vegetative component) may require a second application in order to remain effective for an entire rainy season.
- Treatment areas must be accessible to hydraulic mulching equipment.
- Availability of water sources in remote areas for mixing and application.
- As a stand-alone temporary BMP, hydraulic mulches may need to be re-applied to maintain their erosion control effectiveness, typically after 6-12 months depending on the type of mulch used.
- Availability of hydraulic mulching equipment may be limited just prior to the rainy season and prior to storms due to high demand.
- Cellulose fiber mulches alone may not perform well on steep slopes or in coarse soils.

## Implementation

- Where feasible, it is preferable to prepare soil surfaces prior to application by roughening embankments and fill areas with a crimping or punching type roller or by track walking.
- The majority of hydraulic mulch applications do not necessarily require surface/soil preparation (See EC-15 Soil Preparation) although in almost every case where re-vegetation is included as part of the practice, soil preparation can be beneficial. One of the advantages of hydraulic mulch over other erosion control methods is that it can be applied in areas where soil preparation is precluded by site conditions, such as steep slopes, rocky soils, or inaccessibility.
- Avoid mulch over spray onto roads, sidewalks, drainage channels, existing vegetation, etc.
- Hydraulic mulching is generally performed utilizing specialized machines that have a large water-holding/mixing tank and some form of mechanical agitation or other recirculation method to keep water, mulch and soil amendments in suspension. The mixed hydraulic slurry can be applied from a tower sprayer on top of the machine or by extending a hose to areas remote from the machine.

- Where possible apply hydraulic mulch from multiple directions to adequately cover the soil. Application from a single direction can result in shadowing, uneven coverage and failure of the BMP.
- Hydraulic mulch can also include a vegetative component, such as seed, rhizomes, or stolons (see EC-4 Hydraulic Seed).
- Typical hydraulic mulch application rates range from 2,000 pounds per acre for standard mulches (SMs) to 3,500 pounds per acre for BFMs. However, the required amount of hydraulic mulch to provide adequate coverage of exposed topsoil may appear to exceed the standard rates when the roughness of the soil surface is changed due to soil preparation methods (see EC-15 Soil Preparation) or by slope gradient.
- Other factors such as existing soil moisture and soil texture can have a profound effect on the amount of hydraulic mulch required (i.e. application rate) applied to achieve an erosion-resistant covering.
- Avoid use of mulch without a tackifier component, especially on slopes.
- Mulches used in the hydraulic mulch slurry can include:
  - Cellulose fiber
  - Thermally-processed wood fibers
  - Cotton
  - Synthetics
  - Compost (see EC-14, Compost Blanket)
- Additional guidance on the comparison and selection of temporary slope stabilization methods is provided in Appendix F of the Handbook.

## Categories of Hydraulic Mulches

### Standard Hydraulic Mulch (SM)

Standard hydraulic mulches are generally applied at a rate of 2,000 pounds per acre and are manufactured containing around 5% tackifier (i.e. soil binder), usually a plant-derived guar or psyllium type. Most standard mulches are green in color derived from food-color based dyes.

### Hydraulic Matrices (HM) and Stabilized Fiber Matrices (SFM)

Hydraulic matrices and stabilized fiber matrices are slurries which contain increased levels of tackifiers/soil binders; usually 10% or more by weight. HMs and SFMs have improved performance compared to a standard hydraulic mulch (SM) because of the additional percentage of tackifier and because of their higher application rates, typically 2,500 – 4,000 pounds per acre. Hydraulic matrices can include a mixture of fibers, for example, a 50/50 blend of paper and wood fiber. In the case of an SFM, the tackifier/soil binder is specified as a polyacrylamide (PAM).

## Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM)

Bonded fiber matrices (BFMs) are hydraulically-applied systems of fibers, adhesives (typically guar based) and chemical cross-links. Upon drying, the slurry forms an erosion-resistant blanket that prevents soil erosion and promotes vegetation establishment. The cross-linked adhesive in the BFM should be biodegradable and should not dissolve or disperse upon re-wetting. BFMs are typically applied at rates from 3,000 to 4,000 lbs/acre based on the manufacturer's recommendation. BFMs should not be applied immediately before, during or immediately after rainfall or if the soil is saturated. Depending on the product, BFMs typically require 12 to 24 hours to dry and become effective.

## Mechanically-Bonded Fiber Matrices (MBFM)

Mechanically-bonded fiber matrices (MBFMs) are hydraulically applied systems similar to BFM that use crimped synthetic fibers and PAM and are typically applied to a slope at a higher application rate than a standard BFM.

## Hydraulic Compost Matrix (HCM)

Hydraulic compost matrix (HCM) is a field-derived practice whereby finely graded or sifted compost is introduced into the hydraulic mulch slurry. A guar-type tackifier can be added for steeper slope applications as well as any specified seed mixtures. A HCM can help to accelerate seed germination and growth. HCMs are particularly useful as an in-fill for three-dimensional re-vegetation geocomposites, such as turf reinforcement mats (TRM) (see EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats).

## **Costs**

Average installed costs for hydraulic mulch categories are provided in Table 1, below.

**Table 1  
HYDRAULIC MULCH BMPs  
INSTALLED COSTS**

BMP	Installed Cost/Acre
Standard Hydraulic Mulching (SM)	\$1,700 - \$3,600 per acre
Hydraulic Matrices (HM) and Stabilized Fiber Matrices	
Guar-based	\$2,000 - \$4,000 per acre
PAM-based	\$2,500 - \$5,610 per acre
Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM)	\$3,900 - \$6,900 per acre
Mechanically Bonded Fiber Matrix (MBFM)	\$4,500 - \$6,000 per acre
Hydraulic Compost Matrix (HCM)	\$3,000 - \$3,500 per acre

Source: Caltrans Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls, July 2007

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Maintain an unbroken, temporary mulched ground cover throughout the period of construction when the soils are not being reworked.
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected

weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.

- Areas where erosion is evident should be repaired and BMPs re-applied as soon as possible. Care should be exercised to minimize the damage to protected areas while making repairs, as any area damaged will require re-application of BMPs.
- Compare the number of bags or weight of applied mulch to the area treated to determine actual application rates and compliance with specifications.

## References

Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls: Cost Survey Technical Memorandum, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), July 2007.

Controlling Erosion of Construction Sites, Agricultural Information #347, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) (formerly Soil Conservation Service – SCS).

Guides for Erosion and Sediment Control in California, USDA Soils Conservation Service, January 1991.

Manual of Standards of Erosion and Sediment Control Measures, Association of Bay Area Governments, May 1995.

Sedimentation and Erosion Control, An Inventory of Current Practices Draft, US EPA, April 1990.

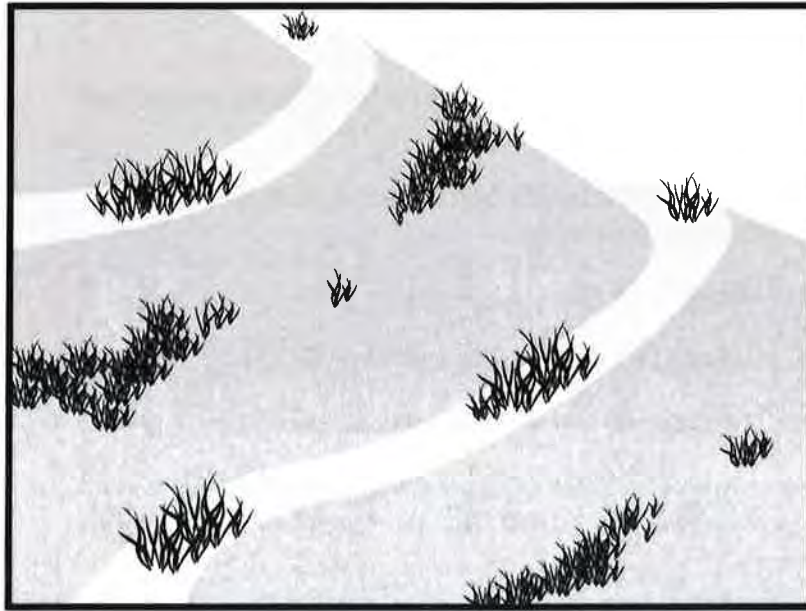
Soil Erosion by Water, Agriculture Information Bulletin #513, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Guidance Document: Soil Stabilization for Temporary Slopes, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 1999

Stormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, Washington State Department of Ecology, February 1992.

Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of Management Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988.



## Description and Purpose

Hydroseeding typically consists of applying a mixture of a hydraulic mulch, seed, fertilizer, and stabilizing emulsion with a hydraulic mulcher, to temporarily protect exposed soils from erosion by water and wind. Hydraulic seeding, or hydroseeding, is simply the method by which temporary or permanent seed is applied to the soil surface.

## Suitable Applications

Hydroseeding is suitable for disturbed areas requiring temporary protection until permanent stabilization is established, for disturbed areas that will be re-disturbed following an extended period of inactivity, or to apply permanent stabilization measures. Hydroseeding without mulch or other cover (e.g. EC-7, Erosion Control Blanket) is not a stand-alone erosion control BMP and should be combined with additional measures until vegetation establishment.

Typical applications for hydroseeding include:

- Disturbed soil/graded areas where permanent stabilization or continued earthwork is not anticipated prior to seed germination.
- Cleared and graded areas exposed to seasonal rains or temporary irrigation.
- Areas not subject to heavy wear by construction equipment or high traffic.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

- EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch
- EC-5 Soil Binders
- EC-6 Straw Mulch
- EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats
- EC-8 Wood Mulching
- EC-14 Compost Blanket
- EC-16 Non-Vegetative Stabilization



## Limitations

- Availability of hydroseeding equipment may be limited just prior to the rainy season and prior to storms due to high demand.
- Hydraulic seed should be applied with hydraulic mulch or a stand-alone hydroseed application should be followed by one of the following:
  - Straw mulch (see Straw Mulch EC-6)
  - Rolled erosion control products (see Geotextiles and Mats EC-7)
  - Application of Compost Blanket (see Compost Blanket EC-14)

Hydraulic seed may be used alone only on small flat surfaces when there is sufficient time in the season to ensure adequate vegetation establishment and coverage to provide adequate erosion control.

- Hydraulic seed without mulch does not provide immediate erosion control.
- Temporary seeding may not be appropriate for steep slopes (i.e., slopes readily prone to rill erosion or without sufficient topsoil).
- Temporary seeding may not be appropriate in dry periods without supplemental irrigation.
- Temporary vegetation may have to be removed before permanent vegetation is applied.
- Temporary vegetation may not be appropriate for short term inactivity (i.e. less than 3-6 months).

## Implementation

In order to select appropriate hydraulic seed mixtures, an evaluation of site conditions should be performed with respect to:

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| - Soil conditions                         | - Maintenance requirements       |
| - Site topography and exposure (sun/wind) | - Sensitive adjacent areas       |
| - Season and climate                      | - Water availability             |
| - Vegetation types                        | - Plans for permanent vegetation |

The local office of the U.S.D.A. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) is an excellent source of information on appropriate seed mixes.

The following steps should be followed for implementation:

- Where appropriate or feasible, soil should be prepared to receive the seed by disking or otherwise scarifying (See EC-15, Soil Preparation) the surface to eliminate crust, improve air and water infiltration and create a more favorable environment for germination and growth.

- Avoid use of hydraulic seed in areas where the BMP would be incompatible with future earthwork activities.
- Hydraulic seed can be applied using a multiple step or one step process.
  - In a multiple step process, hydraulic seed is applied first, followed by mulch or a Rolled Erosion Control Product (RECP).
  - In the one step process, hydraulic seed is applied with hydraulic mulch in a hydraulic matrix. When the one step process is used to apply the mixture of fiber, seed, etc., the seed rate should be increased to compensate for all seeds not having direct contact with the soil.
- All hydraulically seeded areas should have mulch, or alternate erosion control cover to keep seeds in place and to moderate soil moisture and temperature until the seeds germinate and grow.
- All seeds should be in conformance with the California State Seed Law of the Department of Agriculture. Each seed bag should be delivered to the site sealed and clearly marked as to species, purity, percent germination, dealer's guarantee, and dates of test. The container should be labeled to clearly reflect the amount of Pure Live Seed (PLS) contained. All legume seed should be pellet inoculated. Inoculant sources should be species specific and should be applied at a rate of 2 lb of inoculant per 100 lb seed.
- Commercial fertilizer should conform to the requirements of the California Food and Agricultural Code, which can be found at [http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/.html/fac\\_table\\_of\\_contents.html](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/.html/fac_table_of_contents.html). Fertilizer should be pelleted or granular form.
- Follow up applications should be made as needed to cover areas of poor coverage or germination/vegetation establishment and to maintain adequate soil protection.
- Avoid over spray onto roads, sidewalks, drainage channels, existing vegetation, etc.
- Additional guidance on the comparison and selection of temporary slope stabilization methods is provided in Appendix F of the Handbook.

## Costs

Average cost for installation and maintenance may vary from as low as \$1,900 per acre for flat slopes and stable soils, to \$4,000 per acre for moderate to steep slopes and/or erosive soils. Cost of seed mixtures vary based on types of required vegetation.

BMP	Installed Cost per Acre
Hydraulic Seed	\$1,900-\$4,000

Source: Caltrans Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls, July 2007

## Inspection and Maintenance

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Areas where erosion is evident should be repaired and BMPs re-applied as soon as possible. Care should be exercised to minimize the damage to protected areas while making repairs, as any area damaged will require re-application of BMPs.
- Where seeds fail to germinate, or they germinate and die, the area must be re-seeded, fertilized, and mulched within the planting season, using not less than half the original application rates.
- Irrigation systems, if applicable, should be inspected daily while in use to identify system malfunctions and line breaks. When line breaks are detected, the system must be shut down immediately and breaks repaired before the system is put back into operation.
- Irrigation systems should be inspected for complete coverage and adjusted as needed to maintain complete coverage.

## References

Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls: Cost Survey Technical Memorandum, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), July 2007.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Guidance Document: Soil Stabilization for Temporary Slopes, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 1999.



## Description and Purpose

A silt fence is made of a woven geotextile that has been entrenched, attached to supporting poles, and sometimes backed by a plastic or wire mesh for support. The silt fence detains sediment-laden water, promoting sedimentation behind the fence.

## Suitable Applications

Silt fences are suitable for perimeter control, placed below areas where sheet flows discharge from the site. They could also be used as interior controls below disturbed areas where runoff may occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion and around inlets within disturbed areas (SE-10). Silt fences are generally ineffective in locations where the flow is concentrated and are only applicable for sheet or overland flows. Silt fences are most effective when used in combination with erosion controls. Suitable applications include:

- Along the perimeter of a project.
- Below the toe or down slope of exposed and erodible slopes.
- Along streams and channels.
- Around temporary spoil areas and stockpiles.
- Around inlets.
- Below other small cleared areas.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

- SE-5 Fiber Rolls
- SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm
- SE-8 Sandbag Barrier
- SE-10 Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- SE-14 Biofilter Bags



## Limitations

- Do not use in streams, channels, drain inlets, or anywhere flow is concentrated.
- Do not use in locations where ponded water may cause a flooding hazard. Runoff typically ponds temporarily on the upstream side of silt fence.
- Do not use silt fence to divert water flows or place across any contour line. Fences not constructed on a level contour, or fences used to divert flow will concentrate flows resulting in additional erosion and possibly overtopping or failure of the silt fence.
- Improperly installed fences are subject to failure from undercutting, overtopping, or collapsing.
- Not effective unless trenched and keyed in.
- Not intended for use as mid-slope protection on slopes greater than 4:1 (H:V).
- Do not use on slopes subject to creeping, slumping, or landslides.

## Implementation

### General

A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of woven geotextile stretched across and attached to supporting posts, trenched-in, and, depending upon the strength of fabric used, supported with plastic or wire mesh fence. Silt fences trap sediment by intercepting and detaining small amounts of sediment-laden runoff from disturbed areas in order to promote sedimentation behind the fence.

The following layout and installation guidance can improve performance and should be followed:

- Use principally in areas where sheet flow occurs.
- Install along a level contour, so water does not pond more than 1.5 ft at any point along the silt fence.
- The maximum length of slope draining to any point along the silt fence should be 200 ft or less.
- The maximum slope perpendicular to the fence line should be 1:1.
- Provide sufficient room for runoff to pond behind the fence and to allow sediment removal equipment to pass between the silt fence and toes of slopes or other obstructions. About 1200 ft<sup>2</sup> of ponding area should be provided for every acre draining to the fence.
- Turn the ends of the filter fence uphill to prevent stormwater from flowing around the fence.
- Leave an undisturbed or stabilized area immediately down slope from the fence where feasible.

- Silt fences should remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized, after which, the silt fence should be removed and properly disposed.
- Silt fence should be used in combination with erosion source controls up slope in order to provide the most effective sediment control.
- Be aware of local regulations regarding the type and installation requirements of silt fence, which may differ from those presented in this fact sheet.

## ***Design and Layout***

The fence should be supported by a plastic or wire mesh if the fabric selected does not have sufficient strength and bursting strength characteristics for the planned application (as recommended by the fabric manufacturer). Woven geotextile material should contain ultraviolet inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 °F to 120 °F.

- Layout in accordance with attached figures.
- For slopes steeper than 2:1 (H:V) and that contain a high number of rocks or large dirt clods that tend to dislodge, it may be necessary to install additional protection immediately adjacent to the bottom of the slope, prior to installing silt fence. Additional protection may be a chain link fence or a cable fence.
- For slopes adjacent to sensitive receiving waters or Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), silt fence should be used in conjunction with erosion control BMPs.

## ***Standard vs. Heavy Duty Silt Fence***

### ***Standard Silt Fence***

- Generally applicable in cases where the slope of area draining to the silt fence is 4:1 (H:V) or less.
- Used for shorter durations, typically 5 months or less
- Area draining to fence produces moderate sediment loads.

### ***Heavy Duty Silt Fence***

- Use is generally limited to 8 months or less.
- Area draining to fence produces moderate sediment loads.
- Heavy duty silt fence usually has 1 or more of the following characteristics, not possessed by standard silt fence.
  - Fence fabric has higher tensile strength.
  - Fabric is reinforced with wire backing or additional support.
  - Posts are spaced closer than pre-manufactured, standard silt fence products.
  - Posts are metal (steel or aluminum)

## ***Materials***

### **Standard Silt Fence**

- Silt fence material should be woven geotextile with a minimum width of 36 in. and a minimum tensile strength of 100 lb force. The fabric should conform to the requirements in ASTM designation D4632 and should have an integral reinforcement layer. The

reinforcement layer should be a polypropylene, or equivalent, net provided by the manufacturer. The permittivity of the fabric should be between  $0.1 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  and  $0.15 \text{ sec}^{-1}$  in conformance with the requirements in ASTM designation D4491.

- Wood stakes should be commercial quality lumber of the size and shape shown on the plans. Each stake should be free from decay, splits or cracks longer than the thickness of the stake or other defects that would weaken the stakes and cause the stakes to be structurally unsuitable.
- Staples used to fasten the fence fabric to the stakes should be not less than 1.75 in. long and should be fabricated from 15 gauge or heavier wire. The wire used to fasten the tops of the stakes together when joining two sections of fence should be 9 gauge or heavier wire. Galvanizing of the fastening wire will not be required.

### Heavy-Duty Silt Fence

- Some silt fence has a wire backing to provide additional support, and there are products that may use prefabricated plastic holders for the silt fence and use metal posts or bar reinforcement instead of wood stakes. If bar reinforcement is used in lieu of wood stakes, use number four or greater bar. Provide end protection for any exposed bar reinforcement for health and safety purposes.

### ***Installation Guidelines – Traditional Method***

Silt fences are to be constructed on a level contour. Sufficient area should exist behind the fence for ponding to occur without flooding or overtopping the fence.

- A trench should be excavated approximately 6 in. wide and 6 in. deep along the line of the proposed silt fence (trenches should not be excavated wider or deeper than necessary for proper silt fence installation).
- Bottom of the silt fence should be keyed-in a minimum of 12 in.
- Posts should be spaced a maximum of 6 ft apart and driven securely into the ground a minimum of 18 in. or 12 in. below the bottom of the trench.
- When standard strength geotextile is used, a plastic or wire mesh support fence should be fastened securely to the upslope side of posts using heavy-duty wire staples at least 1 in. long. The mesh should extend into the trench.
- When extra-strength geotextile and closer post spacing are used, the mesh support fence may be eliminated.
- Woven geotextile should be purchased in a long roll, then cut to the length of the barrier. When joints are necessary, geotextile should be spliced together only at a support post, with a minimum 6 in. overlap and both ends securely fastened to the post.
- The trench should be backfilled with native material and compacted.
- Construct silt fences with a setback of at least 3 ft from the toe of a slope. Where, due to specific site conditions, a 3 ft setback is not available, the silt fence may be constructed at the

toe of the slope, but should be constructed as far from the toe of the slope as practicable. Silt fences close to the toe of the slope will be less effective and more difficult to maintain.

- Construct the length of each reach so that the change in base elevation along the reach does not exceed  $\frac{1}{3}$  the height of the barrier; in no case should the reach exceed 500 ft.
- Cross barriers should be a minimum of  $\frac{1}{3}$  and a maximum of  $\frac{1}{2}$  the height of the linear barrier.
- See typical installation details at the end of this fact sheet.

### ***Installation Guidelines - Static Slicing Method***

- Static Slicing is defined as insertion of a narrow blade pulled behind a tractor, similar to a plow blade, at least 10 inches into the soil while at the same time pulling silt geotextile fabric into the ground through the opening created by the blade to the depth of the blade. Once the geotextile is installed, the soil is compacted using tractor tires.
- This method will not work with pre-fabricated, wire backed silt fence.
- Benefits:
  - Ease of installation (most often done with a 2 person crew). In addition, installation using static slicing has been found to be more efficient on slopes, in rocky soils, and in saturated soils.
  - Minimal soil disturbance.
  - Greater level of compaction along fence, leading to higher performance (i.e. greater sediment retention).
  - Uniform installation.
  - Less susceptible to undercutting/undermining.

### **Costs**

- It should be noted that costs vary greatly across regions due to available supplies and labor costs.
- Average annual cost for installation using the traditional silt fence installation method (assumes 6 month useful life) is \$7 per linear foot based on vendor research. Range of cost is \$3.50 - \$9.10 per linear foot.
- In tests, the slicing method required 0.33 man hours per 100 linear feet, while the trenched based systems required as much as 1.01 man hours per linear foot.

### **Inspection and Maintenance**

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Repair undercut silt fences.

- Repair or replace split, torn, slumping, or weathered fabric. The lifespan of silt fence fabric is generally 5 to 8 months.
- Silt fences that are damaged and become unsuitable for the intended purpose should be removed from the site of work, disposed, and replaced with new silt fence barriers.
- Sediment that accumulates in the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height.
- Silt fences should be left in place until the upstream area is permanently stabilized. Until then, the silt fence should be inspected and maintained regularly.
- Remove silt fence when upgradient areas are stabilized. Fill and compact post holes and anchor trench, remove sediment accumulation, grade fence alignment to blend with adjacent ground, and stabilize disturbed area.

## References

Manual of Standards of Erosion and Sediment Control Measures, Association of Bay Area Governments, May 1995.

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2002.

Proposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, Work Group-Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992.

Sedimentation and Erosion Control Practices, and Inventory of Current Practices (Draft), UESPA, 1990.

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SWRPC). Costs of Urban Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Control Measures. Technical Report No. 31. Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Waukesha, WI. 1991

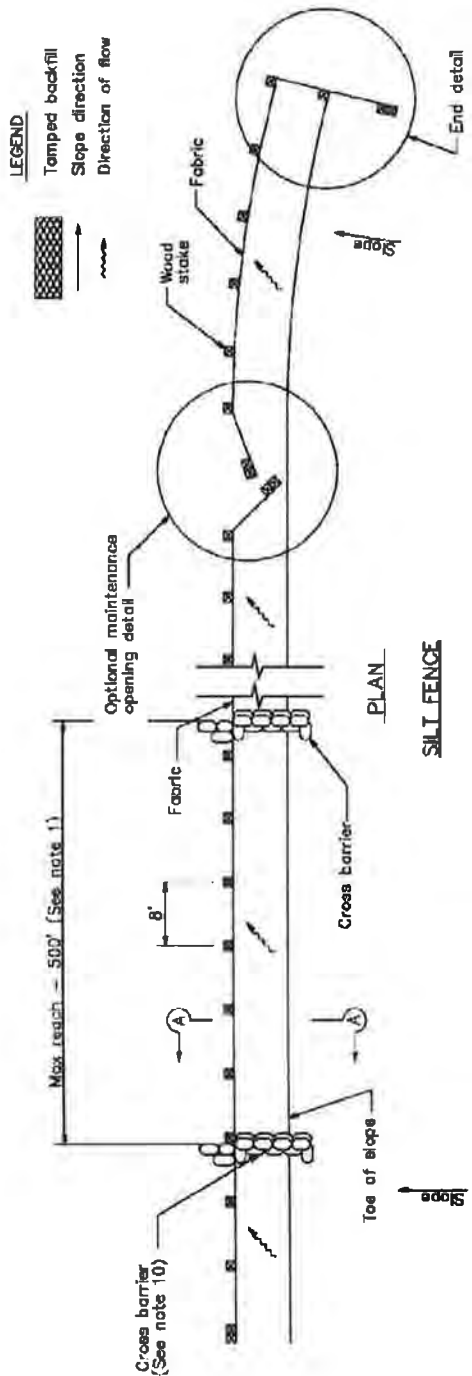
Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management Manual for The Puget Sound Basin, Washington State Department of Ecology, Public Review Draft, 1991.

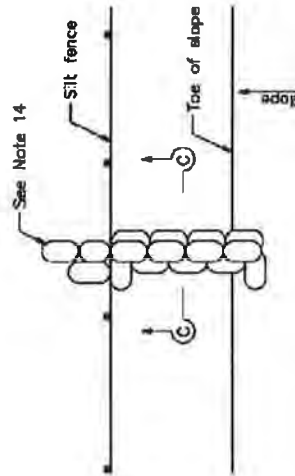
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Stormwater Management for Industrial Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1992.

Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of Management Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988. Soil Stabilization BMP Research for Erosion and Sediment Controls: Cost Survey Technical Memorandum, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), July 2007.

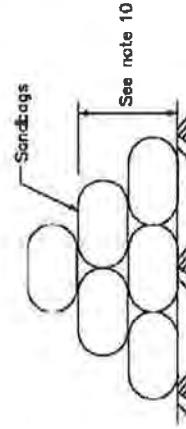
Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.



**SILT FENCE**



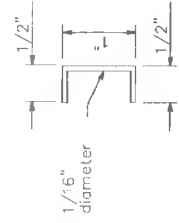
**CROSS BARRIER DETAIL**



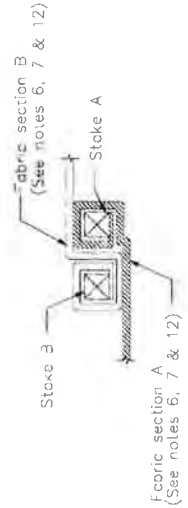
**SECTION C-C**

**NOTES**

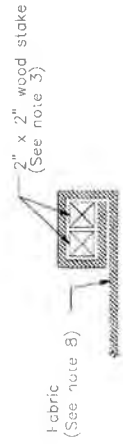
1. Construct the length of each reach so that the change in base elevation along the reach does not exceed 1/3 the height of the linear barrier, in no case shall the reach length exceed 500.
2. The last 8'-0" of fence shall be turned up slope.
3. Stake dimensions are nominal.
4. Dimension may vary to fit field condition.
5. Stakes shall be spaced at 8'-0" maximum and shall be positioned on downstream side of fence.
6. Stakes to overlap and fence fabric to fold around each stake one full turn. Secure fabric to stake with 4 staples.
7. Stakes shall be driven tightly together to prevent potential flow-through of sediment at joint. The tops of the stakes shall be secured with wire.
8. For end stake, fence fabric shall be folded around two stakes one full turn and secured with 4 staples.
9. Minimum 4 staples per stake. Dimensions shown are typical.
10. Cross barriers shall be a minimum of 1/3 and a maximum of 1/2 the height of the linear barrier.
11. Maintenance openings shall be constructed in a manner to ensure sediment remains behind silt fence.
12. Joining sections shall not be placed at sump locations.
13. Sandbag rows and layers shall be offset to eliminate gaps.
14. Add 3-4 bags to cross barrier on downgradient side of silt fence as needed to prevent bypass or undermining and as allowable based on site limits of disturbance.



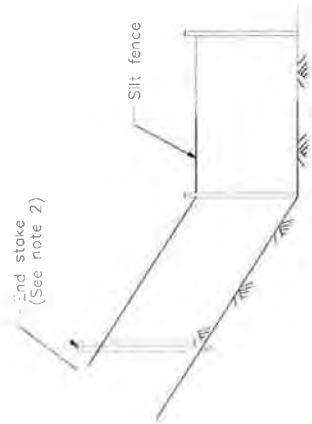
STAPLE DETAIL  
 (SEE NOTE 9)



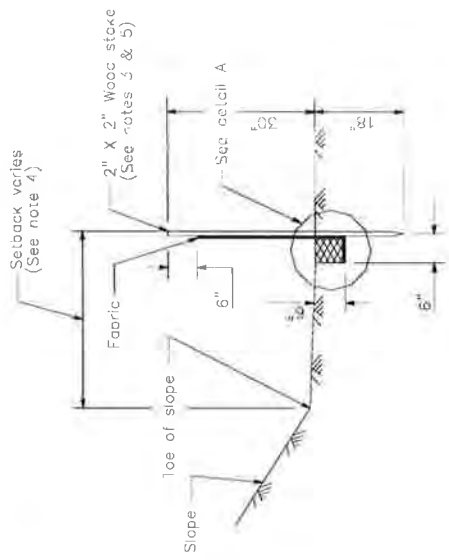
JOINING SECTION DETAIL (TOP VIEW)



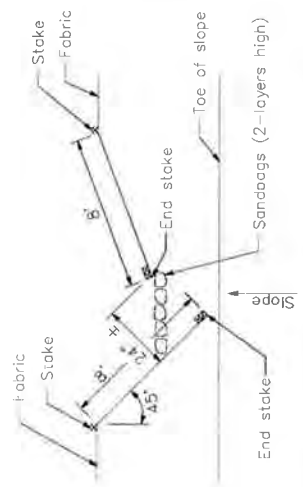
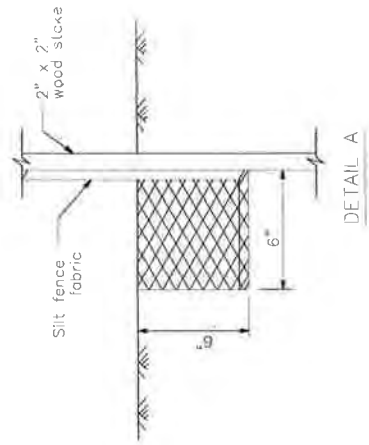
END STAKE DETAIL (TOP VIEW)



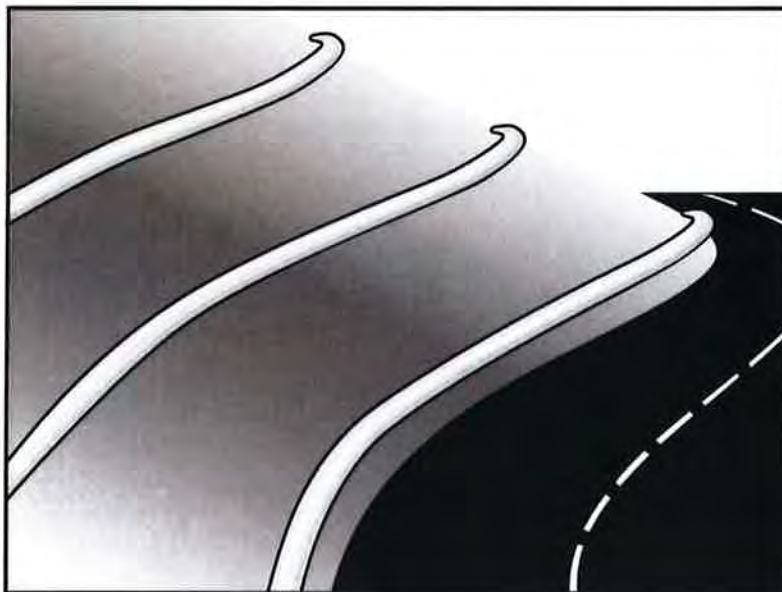
END DETAIL



SECTION A-A



OPTIONAL MAINTENANCE OPENING DETAIL  
 (SEE NOTE 11)



## Description and Purpose

A fiber roll consists of straw, coir, or other biodegradable materials bound into a tight tubular roll wrapped by netting, which can be photodegradable or natural. Additionally, gravel core fiber rolls are available, which contain an imbedded ballast material such as gravel or sand for additional weight when staking the rolls are not feasible (such as use as inlet protection). When fiber rolls are placed at the toe and on the face of slopes along the contours, they intercept runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow, and provide removal of sediment from the runoff (through sedimentation). By interrupting the length of a slope, fiber rolls can also reduce sheet and rill erosion until vegetation is established.

## Suitable Applications

Fiber rolls may be suitable:

- Along the toe, top, face, and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow.
- At the end of a downward slope where it transitions to a steeper slope.
- Along the perimeter of a project.
- As check dams in unlined ditches with minimal grade.
- Down-slope of exposed soil areas.
- At operational storm drains as a form of inlet protection.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

- SE-1 Silt Fence
- SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm
- SE-8 Sandbag Barrier
- SE-14 Biofilter Bags



- Around temporary stockpiles.

## **Limitations**

- Fiber rolls are not effective unless trenched in and staked.
- Not intended for use in high flow situations.
- Difficult to move once saturated.
- If not properly staked and trenched in, fiber rolls could be transported by high flows.
- Fiber rolls have a very limited sediment capture zone.
- Fiber rolls should not be used on slopes subject to creep, slumping, or landslide.
- Rolls typically function for 12-24 months depending upon local conditions.

## **Implementation**

### ***Fiber Roll Materials***

- Fiber rolls should be prefabricated.
- Fiber rolls may come manufactured containing polyacrylamide (PAM), a flocculating agent within the roll. Fiber rolls impregnated with PAM provide additional sediment removal capabilities and should be used in areas with fine, clayey or silty soils to provide additional sediment removal capabilities. Monitoring may be required for these installations.
- Fiber rolls are made from weed free rice straw, flax, or a similar agricultural material bound into a tight tubular roll by netting.
- Typical fiber rolls vary in diameter from 9 in. to 20 in. Larger diameter rolls are available as well.

### ***Installation***

- Locate fiber rolls on level contours spaced as follows:
  - Slope inclination of 4:1 (H:V) or flatter: Fiber rolls should be placed at a maximum interval of 20 ft.
  - Slope inclination between 4:1 and 2:1 (H:V): Fiber Rolls should be placed at a maximum interval of 15 ft. (a closer spacing is more effective).
  - Slope inclination 2:1 (H:V) or greater: Fiber Rolls should be placed at a maximum interval of 10 ft. (a closer spacing is more effective).
- Prepare the slope before beginning installation.
- Dig small trenches across the slope on the contour. The trench depth should be 1/4 to 1/3 of the thickness of the roll, and the width should equal the roll diameter, in order to provide area to backfill the trench.

- It is critical that rolls are installed perpendicular to water movement, and parallel to the slope contour.
- Start building trenches and installing rolls from the bottom of the slope and work up.
- It is recommended that pilot holes be driven through the fiber roll. Use a straight bar to drive holes through the roll and into the soil for the wooden stakes.
- Turn the ends of the fiber roll up slope to prevent runoff from going around the roll.
- Stake fiber rolls into the trench.
  - Drive stakes at the end of each fiber roll and spaced 4 ft maximum on center.
  - Use wood stakes with a nominal classification of 0.75 by 0.75 in. and minimum length of 24 in.
- If more than one fiber roll is placed in a row, the rolls should be overlapped, not abutted.
- See typical fiber roll installation details at the end of this fact sheet.

## **Removal**

- Fiber rolls can be left in place or removed depending on the type of fiber roll and application (temporary vs. permanent installation). Typically, fiber rolls encased with plastic netting are used for a temporary application because the netting does not biodegrade. Fiber rolls used in a permanent application are typically encased with a biodegradable material and are left in place. Removal of a fiber roll used in a permanent application can result in greater disturbance.
- Temporary installations should only be removed when up gradient areas are stabilized per General Permit requirements, and/or pollutant sources no longer present a hazard. But, they should also be removed before vegetation becomes too mature so that the removal process does not disturb more soil and vegetation than is necessary.

## **Costs**

Material costs for regular fiber rolls range from \$20 - \$30 per 25 ft roll.

Material costs for PAM impregnated fiber rolls range between 7.00-\$9.00 per linear foot, based upon vendor research.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Repair or replace split, torn, unraveling, or slumping fiber rolls.
- If the fiber roll is used as a sediment capture device, or as an erosion control device to maintain sheet flows, sediment that accumulates in the BMP should be periodically removed

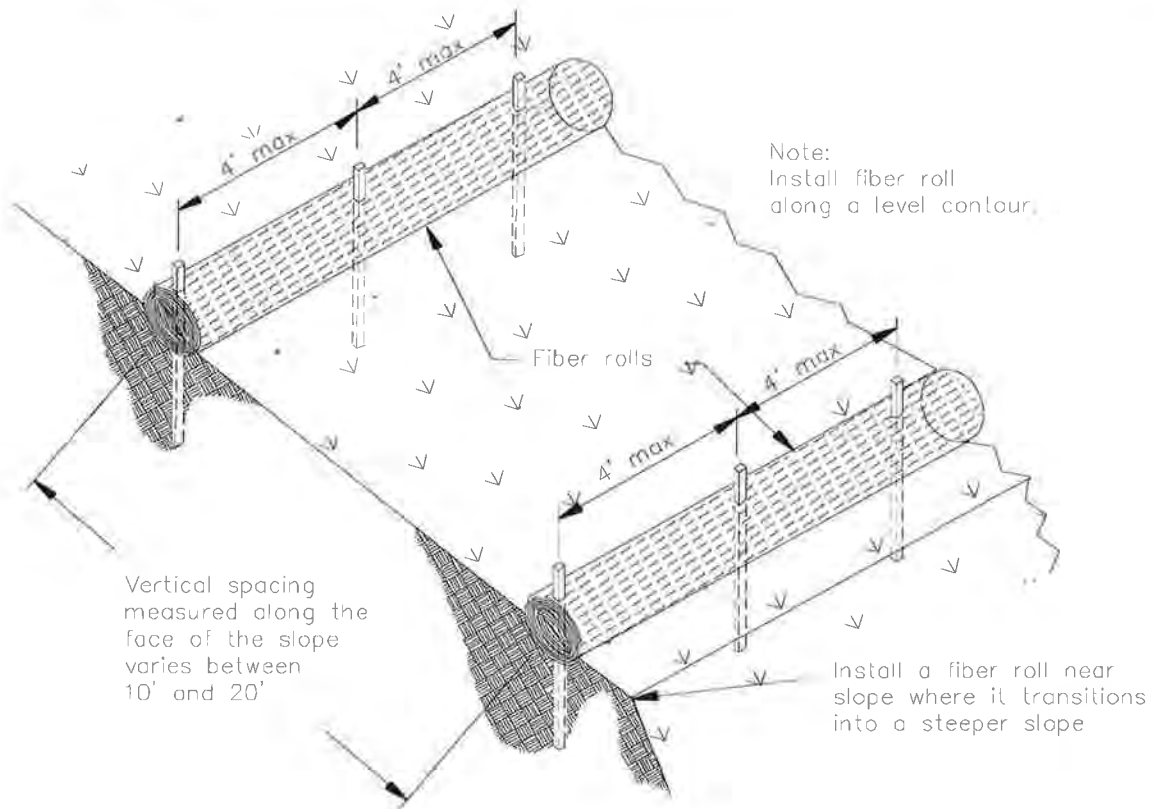
in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when sediment accumulation reaches one-third the designated sediment storage depth.

- If fiber rolls are used for erosion control, such as in a check dam, sediment removal should not be required as long as the system continues to control the grade. Sediment control BMPs will likely be required in conjunction with this type of application.
- Repair any rills or gullies promptly.

## References

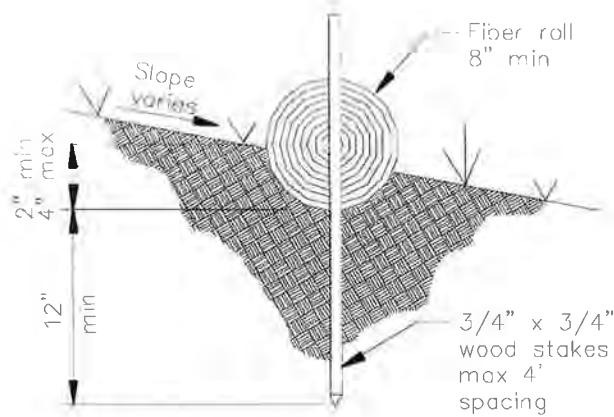
Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.



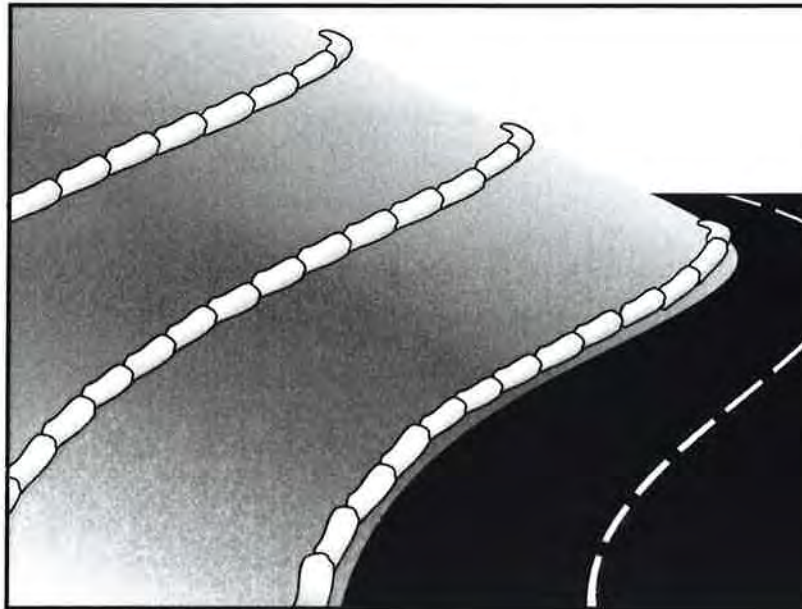
TYPICAL FIBER ROLL INSTALLATION

N.T.S.



IN TRENCHMENT DETAIL

N.T.S.



## Description and Purpose

A gravel bag berm is a series of gravel-filled bags placed on a level contour to intercept sheet flows. Gravel bags pond sheet flow runoff, allowing sediment to settle out, and release runoff slowly as sheet flow, preventing erosion.

## Suitable Applications

Gravel bag berms may be suitable:

- As a linear sediment control measure:
  - Below the toe of slopes and erodible slopes
  - As sediment traps at culvert/pipe outlets
  - Below other small cleared areas
  - Along the perimeter of a site
  - Down slope of exposed soil areas
  - Around temporary stockpiles and spoil areas
  - Parallel to a roadway to keep sediment off paved areas
  - Along streams and channels
- As a linear erosion control measure:
  - Along the face and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

- SE-1 Silt Fence
- SE-5 Fiber Roll
- SE-8 Sandbag Barrier
- SE-14 Biofilter Bags



- At the top of slopes to divert runoff away from disturbed slopes.
- As chevrons (small check dams) across mildly sloped construction roads. For use check dam use in channels, see SE-4, Check Dams.

## Limitations

- Gravel berms may be difficult to remove.
- Removal problems limit their usefulness in landscaped areas.
- Gravel bag berm may not be appropriate for drainage areas greater than 5 acres.
- Runoff will pond upstream of the berm, possibly causing flooding if sufficient space does not exist.
- Degraded gravel bags may rupture when removed, spilling contents.
- Installation can be labor intensive.
- Durability of gravel bags is somewhat limited and bags may need to be replaced when installation is required for longer than 6 months.
- Easily damaged by construction equipment.
- When used to detain concentrated flows, maintenance requirements increase.

## Implementation

### General

A gravel bag berm consists of a row of open graded gravel-filled bags placed on a level contour. When appropriately placed, a gravel bag berm intercepts and slows sheet flow runoff, causing temporary ponding. The temporary ponding allows sediment to settle. The open graded gravel in the bags is porous, which allows the ponded runoff to flow slowly through the bags, releasing the runoff as sheet flows. Gravel bag berms also interrupt the slope length and thereby reduce erosion by reducing the tendency of sheet flows to concentrate into rivulets, which erode rills, and ultimately gullies, into disturbed, sloped soils. Gravel bag berms are similar to sand bag barriers, but are more porous. Generally, gravel bag berms should be used in conjunction with temporary soil stabilization controls up slope to provide effective erosion and sediment control.

### Design and Layout

- Locate gravel bag berms on level contours.
- When used for slope interruption, the following slope/sheet flow length combinations apply:
  - Slope inclination of 4:1 (H:V) or flatter: Gravel bags should be placed at a maximum interval of 20 ft, with the first row near the slope toe.
  - Slope inclination between 4:1 and 2:1 (H:V): Gravel bags should be placed at a maximum interval of 15 ft. (a closer spacing is more effective), with the first row near the slope toe.

Slope inclination 2:1 (H:V) or greater: Gravel bags should be placed at a maximum interval of 10 ft. (a closer spacing is more effective), with the first row near the slope toe.

- Turn the ends of the gravel bag barriers up slope to prevent runoff from going around the berm.
- Allow sufficient space up slope from the gravel bag berm to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage.
- For installation near the toe of the slope, gravel bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the gravel bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers.
- Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres.
- In Non-Traffic Areas:
  - Height = 18 in. maximum
  - Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction
  - Top width = 12 in. minimum for one or two layer construction
  - Side slopes = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter
- In Construction Traffic Areas:
  - Height = 12 in. maximum
  - Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction.
  - Top width = 12 in. minimum for one or two layer construction.
  - Side slopes = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter.
- Butt ends of bags tightly.
- On multiple row, or multiple layer construction, overlap butt joints of adjacent row and row beneath.
- Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags.

## **Materials**

- **Bag Material:** Bags should be woven polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide fabric or burlap, minimum unit weight of 4 ounces/yd<sup>2</sup>, Mullen burst strength exceeding 300 lb/in<sup>2</sup> in conformance with the requirements in ASTM designation D3786, and ultraviolet stability exceeding 70% in conformance with the requirements in ASTM designation D4355.

- **Bag Size:** Each gravel-filled bag should have a length of 18 in., width of 12 in., thickness of 3 in., and mass of approximately 33 lbs. Bag dimensions are nominal, and may vary based on locally available materials.
- **Fill Material:** Fill material should be 0.5 to 1 in. crushed rock, clean and free from clay, organic matter, and other deleterious material, or other suitable open graded, non-cohesive, porous gravel.

## Costs

Material costs for gravel bags are average and are dependent upon material availability. \$2.50-3.00 per filled gravel bag is standard based upon vendor research.

## Inspection and Maintenance

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Gravel bags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degrading of the bags.
- Reshape or replace gravel bags as needed.
- Repair washouts or other damage as needed.
- Sediment that accumulates in the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height.
- Remove gravel bag berms when no longer needed and recycle gravel fill whenever possible and properly dispose of bag material. Remove sediment accumulation and clean, re-grade, and stabilize the area.

## References

Handbook of Steel Drainage and Highway Construction, American Iron and Steel Institute, 1983.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Pollution Plan Handbook, First Edition, State of California, Department of Transportation Division of New Technology, Materials and Research, October 1992.

Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.



### Description and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use of self-propelled and walk-behind equipment to remove sediment from streets and roadways, and to clean paved surfaces in preparation for final paving. Sweeping and vacuuming prevents sediment from the project site from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

### Suitable Applications

Sweeping and vacuuming are suitable anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site onto public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. Sweeping and vacuuming are also applicable during preparation of paved surfaces for final paving.

### Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when sediment is wet or when tracked soil is caked (caked soil may need to be scraped loose).

### Implementation

- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.
- Do not use kick brooms or sweeper attachments. These tend to spread the dirt rather than remove it.

### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

### Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	

### Potential Alternatives

None



- If not mixed with debris or trash, consider incorporating the removed sediment back into the project

## Costs

Rental rates for self-propelled sweepers vary depending on hopper size and duration of rental. Expect rental rates from \$58/hour (3 yd<sup>3</sup> hopper) to \$88/hour (9 yd<sup>3</sup> hopper), plus operator costs. Hourly production rates vary with the amount of area to be swept and amount of sediment. Match the hopper size to the area and expect sediment load to minimize time spent dumping.

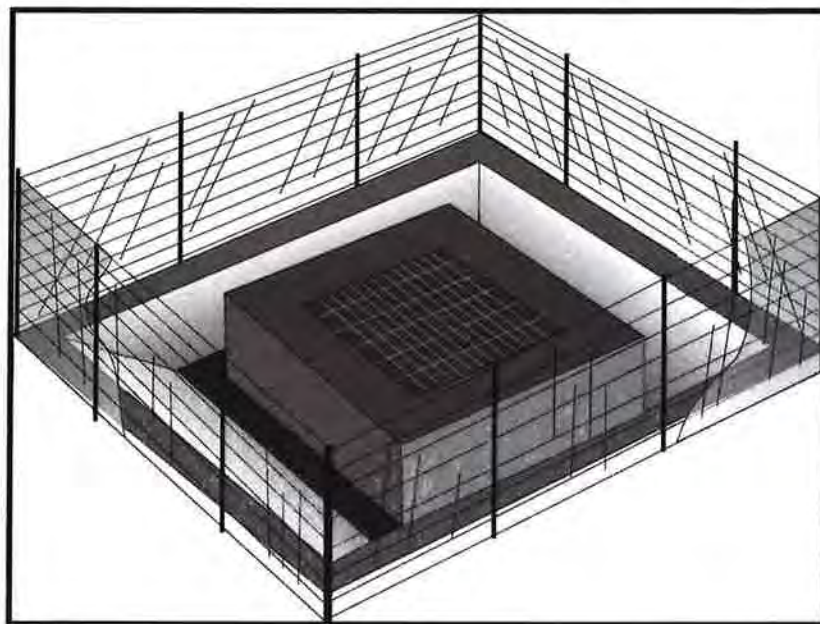
## Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect BMPs prior to forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at two-week intervals during the non-rainy season.
- When actively in use, points of ingress and egress must be inspected daily.
- When tracked or spilled sediment is observed outside the construction limits, it must be removed at least daily. More frequent removal, even continuous removal, may be required in some jurisdictions.
- Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially hazardous.
- Adjust brooms frequently; maximize efficiency of sweeping operations.
- After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes at an approved dumpsite.

## References

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003.



## Description and Purpose

Storm drain inlet protection consists of a sediment filter or an impounding area in, around or upstream of a storm drain, drop inlet, or curb inlet. Storm drain inlet protection measures temporarily pond runoff before it enters the storm drain, allowing sediment to settle. Some filter configurations also remove sediment by filtering, but usually the ponding action results in the greatest sediment reduction. Temporary geotextile storm drain inserts attach underneath storm drain grates to capture and filter storm water.

## Suitable Applications

Every storm drain inlet receiving runoff from unstabilized or otherwise active work areas should be protected. Inlet protection should be used in conjunction with other erosion and sediment controls to prevent sediment-laden stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from entering the storm drain system.

## Limitations

- Drainage area should not exceed 1 acre.
- In general straw bales should not be used as inlet protection.
- Requires an adequate area for water to pond without encroaching into portions of the roadway subject to traffic.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

- SE-1 Silt Fence
- SE-5 Fiber Rolls
- SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm
- SE-8 Sandbag Barrier
- SE-14 Biofilter Bags



- Sediment removal may be inadequate to prevent sediment discharges in high flow conditions or if runoff is heavily sediment laden. If high flow conditions are expected, use other onsite sediment trapping techniques in conjunction with inlet protection.
- Frequent maintenance is required.
- Limit drainage area to 1 acre maximum. For drainage areas larger than 1 acre, runoff should be routed to a sediment-trapping device designed for larger flows. See BMPs SE-2, Sediment Basin, and SE-3, Sediment Traps.
- Excavated drop inlet sediment traps are appropriate where relatively heavy flows are expected, and overflow capability is needed.

## Implementation

### *General*

Inlet control measures presented in this handbook should not be used for inlets draining more than one acre. Runoff from larger disturbed areas should be first routed through SE-2, Sediment Basin or SE-3, Sediment Trap and/or used in conjunction with other drainage control, erosion control, and sediment control BMPs to protect the site. Different types of inlet protection are appropriate for different applications depending on site conditions and the type of inlet. Alternative methods are available in addition to the methods described/shown herein such as prefabricated inlet insert devices, or gutter protection devices.

### *Design and Layout*

Identify existing and planned storm drain inlets that have the potential to receive sediment-laden surface runoff. Determine if storm drain inlet protection is needed and which method to use.

- The key to successful and safe use of storm drain inlet protection devices is to know where runoff that is directed toward the inlet to be protected will pond or be diverted as a result of installing the protection device.
  - Determine the acceptable location and extent of ponding in the vicinity of the drain inlet. The acceptable location and extent of ponding will influence the type and design of the storm drain inlet protection device.
  - Determine the extent of potential runoff diversion caused by the storm drain inlet protection device. Runoff ponded by inlet protection devices may flow around the device and towards the next downstream inlet. In some cases, this is acceptable; in other cases, serious erosion or downstream property damage can be caused by these diversions. The possibility of runoff diversions will influence whether or not storm drain inlet protection is suitable; and, if suitable, the type and design of the device.
- The location and extent of ponding, and the extent of diversion, can usually be controlled through appropriate placement of the inlet protection device. In some cases, moving the inlet protection device a short distance upstream of the actual inlet can provide more efficient sediment control, limit ponding to desired areas, and prevent or control diversions.

- Six types of inlet protection are presented below. However, it is recognized that other effective methods and proprietary devices exist and may be selected.
  - Silt Fence: Appropriate for drainage basins with less than a 5% slope, sheet flows, and flows under 0.5 cfs.
  - Excavated Drop Inlet Sediment Trap: An excavated area around the inlet to trap sediment (SE-3).
  - Gravel bag barrier: Used to create a small sediment trap upstream of inlets on sloped, paved streets. Appropriate for sheet flow or when concentrated flow may exceed 0.5 cfs, and where overtopping is required to prevent flooding.
  - Block and Gravel Filter: Appropriate for flows greater than 0.5 cfs.
  - Temporary Geotextile Storm drain Inserts: Different products provide different features. Refer to manufacturer details for targeted pollutants and additional features.
  - Biofilter Bag Barrier: Used to create a small retention area upstream of inlets and can be located on pavement or soil. Biofilter bags slowly filter runoff allowing sediment to settle out. Appropriate for flows under 0.5 cfs.
- Select the appropriate type of inlet protection and design as referred to or as described in this fact sheet.
- Provide area around the inlet for water to pond without flooding structures and property.
- Grates and spaces around all inlets should be sealed to prevent seepage of sediment-laden water.
- Excavate sediment sumps (where needed) 1 to 2 ft with 2:1 side slopes around the inlet.

## **Installation**

- **DI Protection Type 1 - Silt Fence** - Similar to constructing a silt fence; see BMP SE-1, Silt Fence. Do not place fabric underneath the inlet grate since the collected sediment may fall into the drain inlet when the fabric is removed or replaced and water flow through the grate **will be blocked resulting in flooding**. See typical Type 1 installation details at the end of this fact sheet.
  1. Excavate a trench approximately 6 in. wide and 6 in. deep along the line of the silt fence inlet protection device.
  2. Place 2 in. by 2 in. wooden stakes around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 ft apart and drive them at least 18 in. into the ground or 12 in. below the bottom of the trench. The stakes should be at least 48 in.
  3. Lay fabric along bottom of trench, up side of trench, and then up stakes. See SE-1, Silt Fence, for details. The maximum silt fence height around the inlet is 24 in.
  4. Staple the filter fabric (for materials and specifications, see SE-1, Silt Fence) to wooden stakes. Use heavy-duty wire staples at least 1 in. in length.

5. Backfill the trench with gravel or compacted earth all the way around.
- **DI Protection Type 2 - Excavated Drop Inlet Sediment Trap** - Install filter fabric fence in accordance with DI Protection Type 1. Size excavated trap to provide a minimum storage capacity calculated at the rate 67 yd<sup>3</sup>/acre of drainage area. See typical Type 2 installation details at the end of this fact sheet.
  - **DI Protection Type 3 - Gravel bag** - Flow from a severe storm should not overtop the curb. In areas of high clay and silts, use filter fabric and gravel as additional filter media. Construct gravel bags in accordance with SE-6, Gravel Bag Berm. Gravel bags should be used due to their high permeability. See typical Type 3 installation details at the end of this fact sheet.
    1. Construct on gently sloping street.
    2. Leave room upstream of barrier for water to pond and sediment to settle.
    3. Place several layers of gravel bags – overlapping the bags and packing them tightly together.
    4. Leave gap of one bag on the top row to serve as a spillway. Flow from a severe storm (e.g., 10 year storm) should not overtop the curb.
  - **DI Protection Type 4 – Block and Gravel Filter** - Block and gravel filters are suitable for curb inlets commonly used in residential, commercial, and industrial construction. See typical Type 4 installation details at the end of this fact sheet.
    1. Place hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with 0.5 in. openings over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond each side of the inlet structure. If more than one strip is necessary, overlap the strips. Place woven geotextile over the wire mesh.
    2. Place concrete blocks lengthwise on their sides in a single row around the perimeter of the inlet, so that the open ends face outward, not upward. The ends of adjacent blocks should abut. The height of the barrier can be varied, depending on design needs, by stacking combinations of blocks that are 4 in., 8 in., and 12 in. wide. The row of blocks should be at least 12 in. but no greater than 24 in. high.
    3. Place wire mesh over the outside vertical face (open end) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the blocks. Use hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with 0.5 in. opening.
    4. Pile washed stone against the wire mesh to the top of the blocks. Use 0.75 to 3 in.
  - **DI Protection Type 5 – Temporary Geotextile Insert (proprietary)** – Many types of temporary inserts are available. Most inserts fit underneath the grate of a drop inlet or inside of a curb inlet and are fastened to the outside of the grate or curb. These inserts are removable and many can be cleaned and reused. Installation of these inserts differs between manufacturers. Please refer to manufacturer instruction for installation of proprietary devices.

- **DI Protection Type 6 - Biofilter bags** – Biofilter bags may be used as a substitute for gravel bags in low-flow situations. Biofilter bags should conform to specifications detailed in SE-14, Biofilter bags.
  1. Construct in a gently sloping area.
  2. Biofilter bags should be placed around inlets to intercept runoff flows.
  3. All bag joints should overlap by 6 in.
  4. Leave room upstream for water to pond and for sediment to settle out.
  5. Stake bags to the ground as described in the following detail. Stakes may be omitted if bags are placed on a paved surface.

## Costs

- Average annual cost for installation and maintenance of DI Type 1-4 and 6 (one year useful life) is \$200 per inlet.
- Temporary geotextile inserts are proprietary and cost varies by region. These inserts can often be reused and may have greater than 1 year of use if maintained and kept undamaged. Average cost per insert ranges from \$50-75 plus installation, but costs can exceed \$100. This cost does not include maintenance.

## Inspection and Maintenance

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Silt Fences. If the fabric becomes clogged, torn, or degrades, it should be replaced. Make sure the stakes are securely driven in the ground and are in good shape (i.e., not bent, cracked, or splintered, and are reasonably perpendicular to the ground). Replace damaged stakes. At a minimum, remove the sediment behind the fabric fence when accumulation reaches one-third the height of the fence or barrier height.
- Gravel Filters. If the gravel becomes clogged with sediment, it should be carefully removed from the inlet and either cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning gravel at a construction site may be difficult, consider using the sediment-laden stone as fill material and put fresh stone around the inlet. Inspect bags for holes, gashes, and snags, and replace bags as needed. Check gravel bags for proper arrangement and displacement.
- Sediment that accumulates in the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height.
- Inspect and maintain temporary geotextile insert devices according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Remove storm drain inlet protection once the drainage area is stabilized.

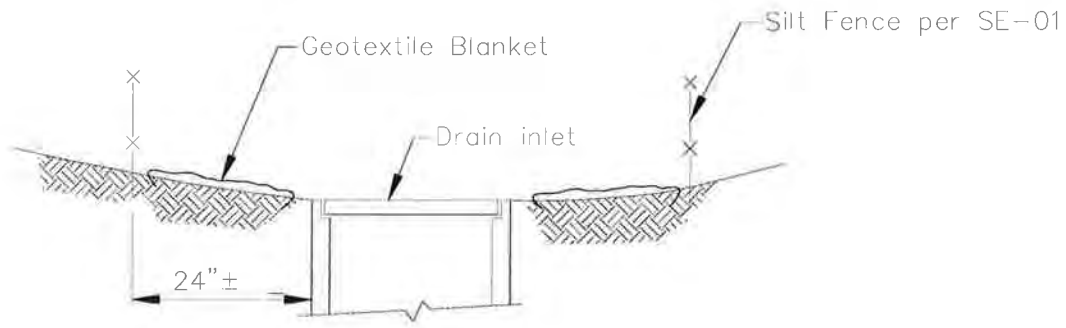
- Clean and regrade area around the inlet and clean the inside of the storm drain inlet, as it should be free of sediment and debris at the time of final inspection.

## References

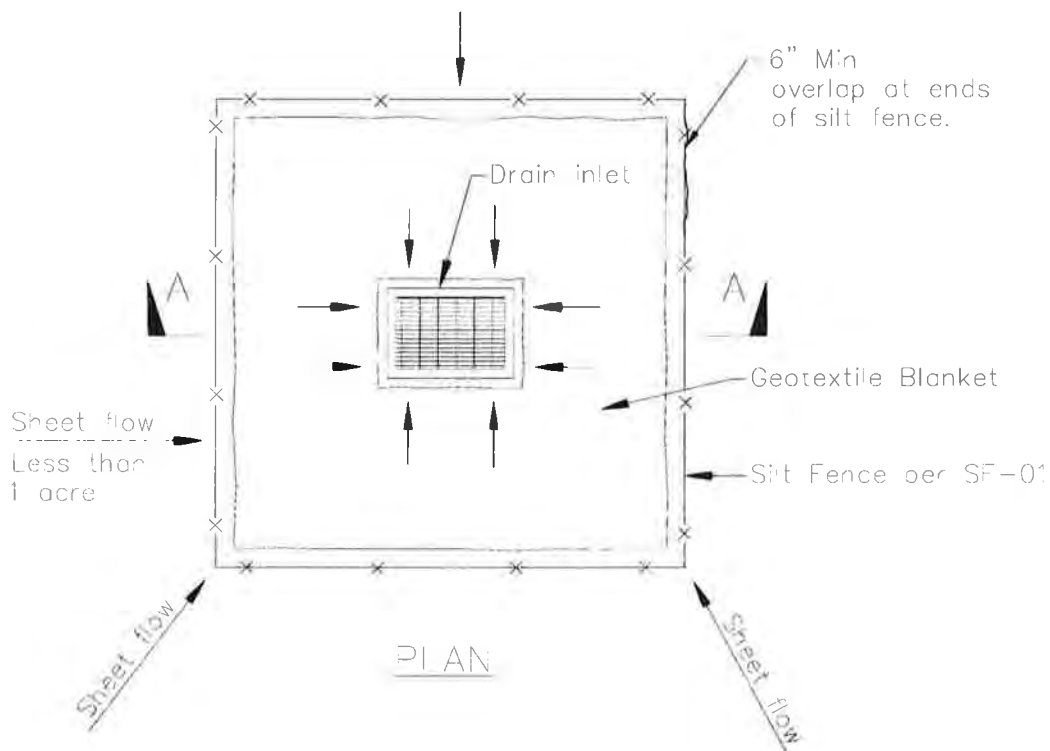
Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management Manual for The Puget Sound Basin, Washington State Department of Ecology, Public Review Draft, 1991.

Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.



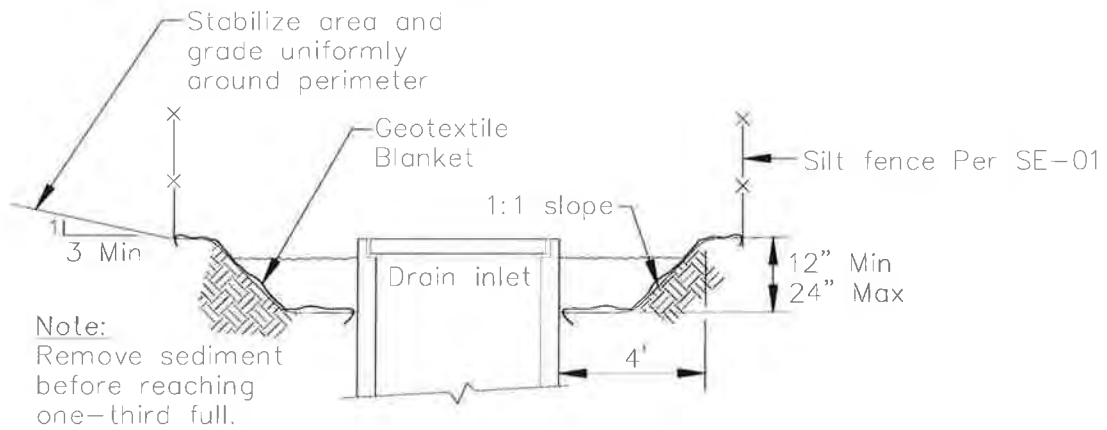
SECTION A--A



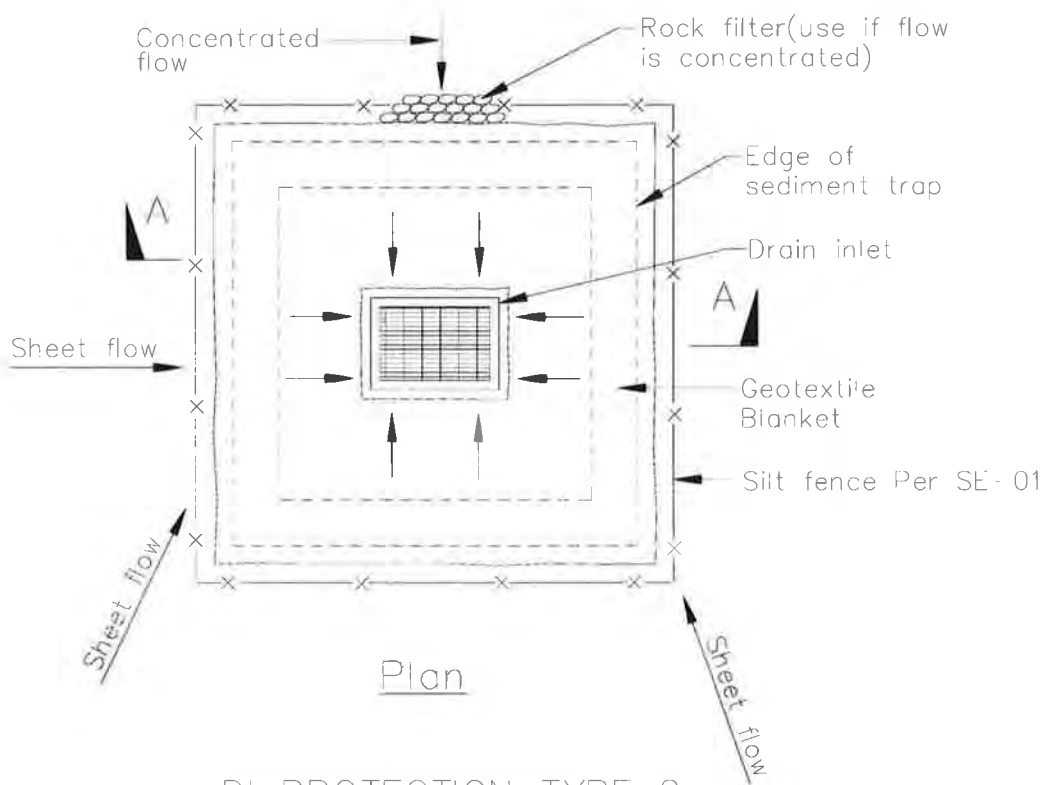
DI PROTECTION TYPE 1  
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

1. For use in areas where grading has been completed and final soil stabilization and seeding are pending.
2. Not applicable in paved areas.
3. Not applicable with concentrated flows.



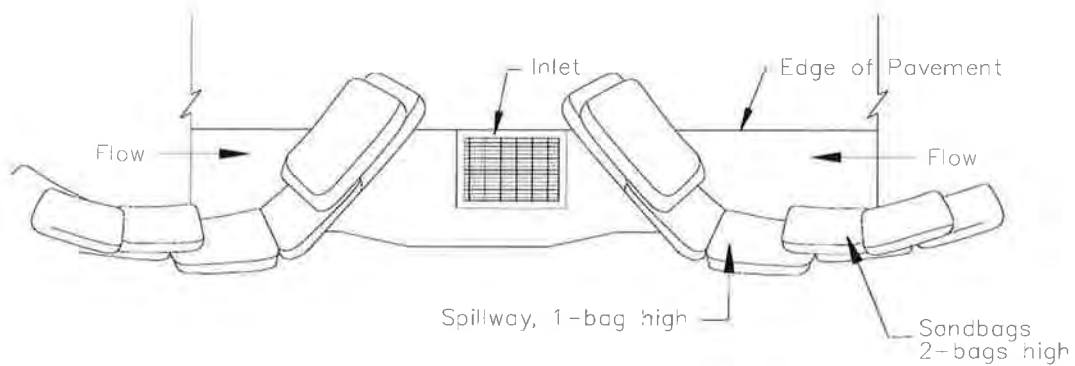
Section A-A



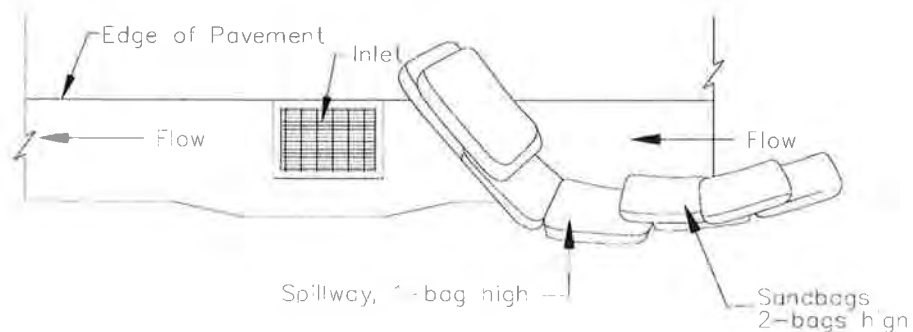
DI PROTECTION TYPE 2  
NOT TO SCALE

Notes

1. For use in cleared and grubbed and in graded areas.
2. Shape basin so that longest inflow area faces longest length of trap
3. For concentrated flows, shape basin in 2:1 ratio with length oriented towards direction of flow.



TYPICAL PROTECTION FOR INLET ON SUMP

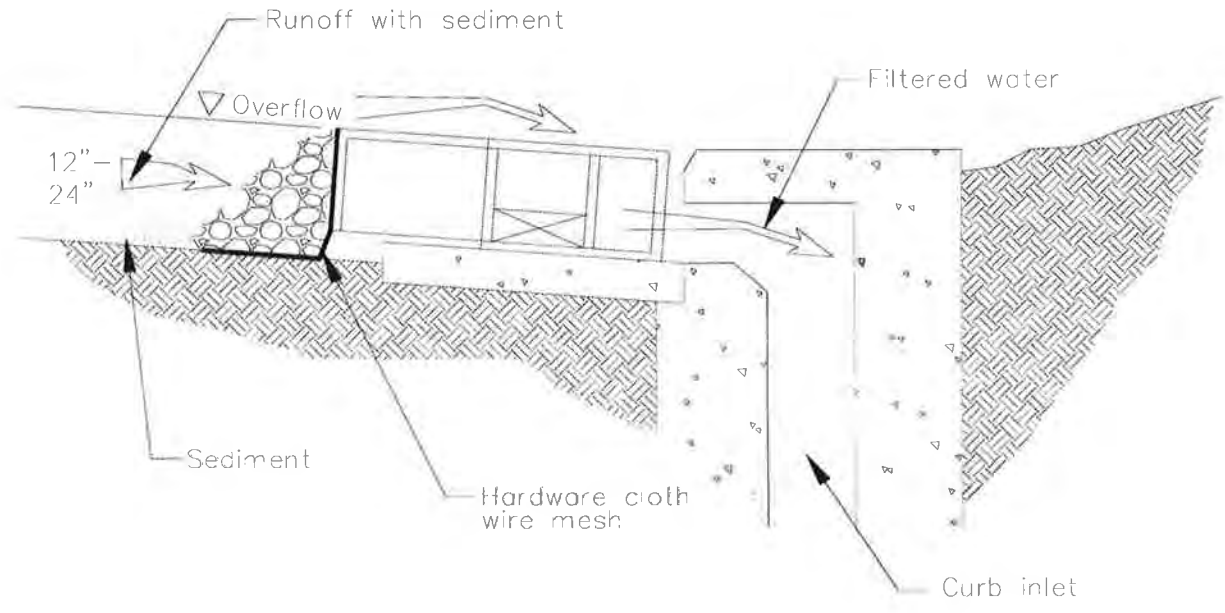
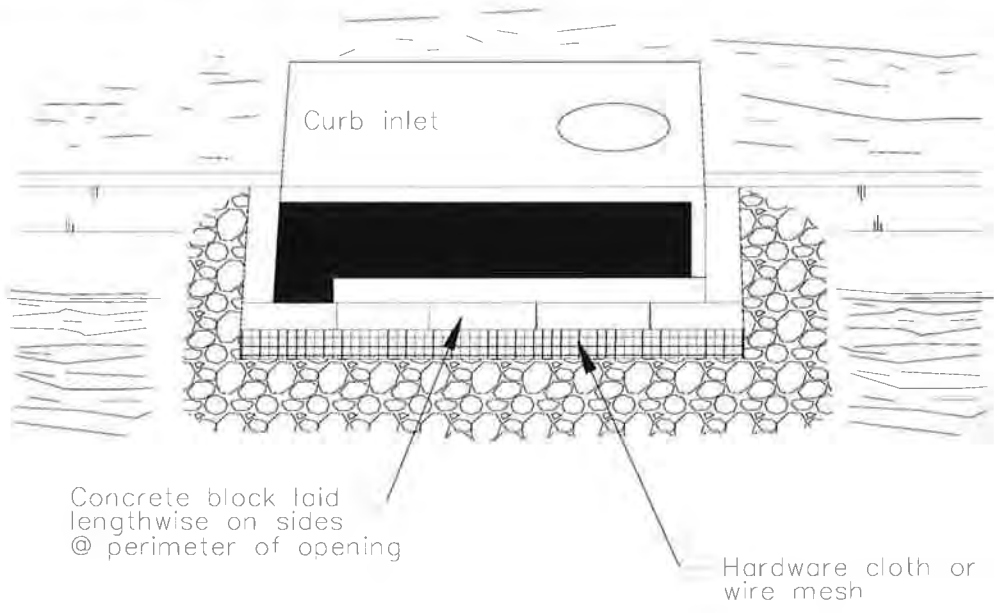


TYPICAL PROTECTION FOR INLET ON GRADE

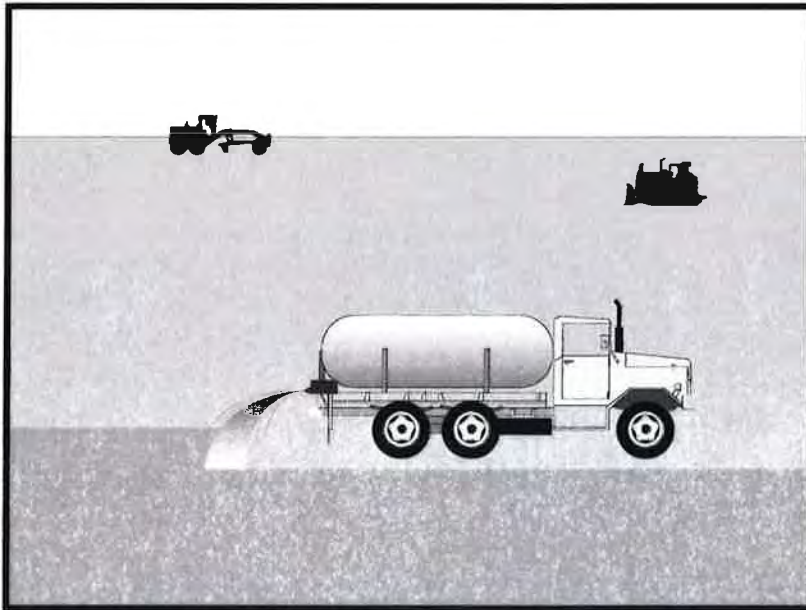
NOTES:

1. Intended for short-term use.
2. Use to inhibit non-storm water flow.
3. Allow for proper maintenance and cleanup.
4. Bags must be removed after adjacent operation is completed.
5. Not applicable in areas with high silts and clays without filter fabric.

DI PROTECTION TYPE 3  
NOT TO SCALE



DI PROTECTION – TYPE 4  
NOT TO SCALE



## Description and Purpose

Wind erosion or dust control consists of applying water or other chemical dust suppressants as necessary to prevent or alleviate dust nuisance generated by construction activities. Covering small stockpiles or areas is an alternative to applying water or other dust palliatives.

California's Mediterranean climate, with a short "wet" season and a typically long, hot "dry" season, allows the soils to thoroughly dry out. During the dry season, construction activities are at their peak, and disturbed and exposed areas are increasingly subject to wind erosion, sediment tracking and dust generated by construction equipment. Site conditions and climate can make dust control more of an erosion problem than water based erosion. Additionally, many local agencies, including Air Quality Management Districts, require dust control and/or dust control permits in order to comply with local nuisance laws, opacity laws (visibility impairment) and the requirements of the Clean Air Act. Wind erosion control is required to be implemented at all construction sites greater than 1 acre by the General Permit.

## Suitable Applications

Most BMPs that provide protection against water-based erosion will also protect against wind-based erosion and dust control requirements required by other agencies will generally meet wind erosion control requirements for water quality protection. Wind erosion control BMPs are suitable during the following construction activities:

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

EC-5 Soil Binders



- Construction vehicle traffic on unpaved roads
- Drilling and blasting activities
- Soils and debris storage piles
- Batch drop from front-end loaders
- Areas with unstabilized soil
- Final grading/site stabilization

## Limitations

- Watering prevents dust only for a short period (generally less than a few hours) and should be applied daily (or more often) to be effective.
- Over watering may cause erosion and track-out.
- Oil or oil-treated subgrade should not be used for dust control because the oil may migrate into drainageways and/or seep into the soil.
- Chemical dust suppression agents may have potential environmental impacts. Selected chemical dust control agents should be environmentally benign.
- Effectiveness of controls depends on soil, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and traffic.
- Chemical dust suppression agents should not be used within 100 feet of wetlands or water bodies.
- Chemically treated subgrades may make the soil water repellent, interfering with long-term infiltration and the vegetation/re-vegetation of the site. Some chemical dust suppressants may be subject to freezing and may contain solvents and should be handled properly.
- In compacted areas, watering and other liquid dust control measures may wash sediment or other constituents into the drainage system.
- If the soil surface has minimal natural moisture, the affected area may need to be pre-wetted so that chemical dust control agents can uniformly penetrate the soil surface.

## Implementation

### *Dust Control Practices*

Dust control BMPs generally stabilize exposed surfaces and minimize activities that suspend or track dust particles. The following table presents dust control practices that can be applied to varying site conditions that could potentially cause dust. For heavily traveled and disturbed areas, wet suppression (watering), chemical dust suppression, gravel asphalt surfacing, temporary gravel construction entrances, equipment wash-out areas, and haul truck covers can be employed as dust control applications. Permanent or temporary vegetation and mulching can be employed for areas of occasional or no construction traffic. Preventive measures include minimizing surface areas to be disturbed, limiting onsite vehicle traffic to 15 mph or less, and controlling the number and activity of vehicles on a site at any given time.

Chemical dust suppressants include: mulch and fiber based dust palliatives (e.g. paper mulch with gypsum binder), salts and brines (e.g. calcium chloride, magnesium chloride), non-petroleum based organics (e.g. vegetable oil, lignosulfonate), petroleum based organics (e.g. asphalt emulsion, dust oils, petroleum resins), synthetic polymers (e.g. polyvinyl acetate, vinyls, acrylic), clay additives (e.g. bentonite, montmorillonite) and electrochemical products (e.g. enzymes, ionic products).

Site Condition	Dust Control Practices							
	Permanent Vegetation	Mulching	Wet Suppression (Watering)	Chemical Dust Suppression	Gravel or Asphalt	Temporary Gravel Construction Entrances/Equipment Wash Down	Synthetic Covers	Minimize Extent of Disturbed Area
Disturbed Areas not Subject to Traffic	X	X	X	X	X			X
Disturbed Areas Subject to Traffic			X	X	X	X		X
Material Stockpiles		X	X	X			X	X
Demolition			X			X	X	
Clearing/Excavation			X	X				X
Truck Traffic on Unpaved Roads			X	X	X	X	X	
Tracking					X	X		

Additional preventive measures include:

- Schedule construction activities to minimize exposed area (see EC-1, Scheduling).
- Quickly treat exposed soils using water, mulching, chemical dust suppressants, or stone/gravel layering.
- Identify and stabilize key access points prior to commencement of construction.
- Minimize the impact of dust by anticipating the direction of prevailing winds.
- Restrict construction traffic to stabilized roadways within the project site, as practicable.
- Water should be applied by means of pressure-type distributors or pipelines equipped with a spray system or hoses and nozzles that will ensure even distribution.
- All distribution equipment should be equipped with a positive means of shutoff.
- Unless water is applied by means of pipelines, at least one mobile unit should be available at all times to apply water or dust palliative to the project.
- If reclaimed waste water is used, the sources and discharge must meet California Department of Health Services water reclamation criteria and the Regional Water Quality

Control Board (RWQCB) requirements. Non-potable water should not be conveyed in tanks or drain pipes that will be used to convey potable water and there should be no connection between potable and non-potable supplies. Non-potable tanks, pipes, and other conveyances should be marked, "NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK."

- Pave or chemically stabilize access points where unpaved traffic surfaces adjoin paved roads.
- Provide covers for haul trucks transporting materials that contribute to dust.
- Provide for rapid clean up of sediments deposited on paved roads. Furnish stabilized construction road entrances and wheel wash areas.
- Stabilize inactive areas of construction sites using temporary vegetation or chemical stabilization methods.

For chemical stabilization, there are many products available for chemically stabilizing gravel roadways and stockpiles. If chemical stabilization is used, the chemicals should not create any adverse effects on stormwater, plant life, or groundwater and should meet all applicable regulatory requirements.

## Costs

Installation costs for water and chemical dust suppression vary based on the method used and the length of effectiveness. Annual costs may be high since some of these measures are effective for only a few hours to a few days.

## Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities.
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Check areas protected to ensure coverage.
- Most water-based dust control measures require frequent application, often daily or even multiple times per day. Obtain vendor or independent information on longevity of chemical dust suppressants.

## References

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Manual for Construction Sites, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Arizona, September 1992.

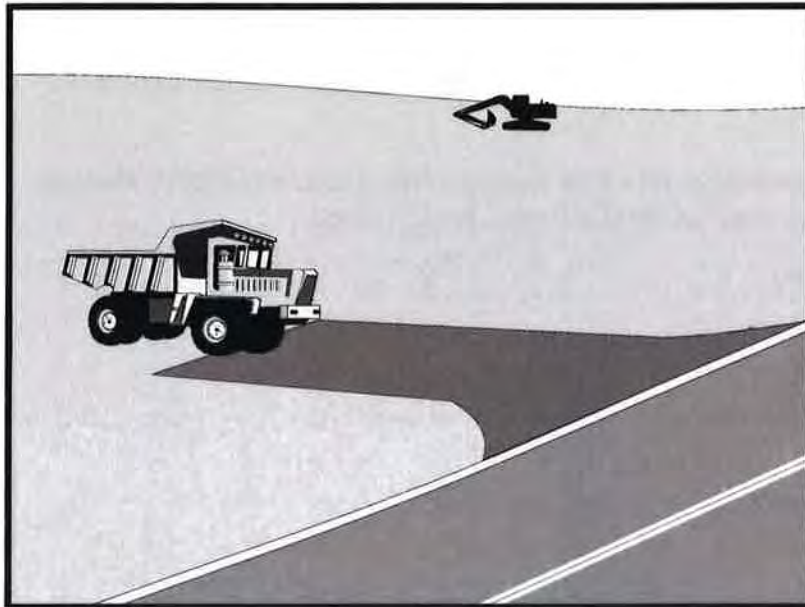
California Air Pollution Control Laws, California Air Resources Board, updated annually.

Construction Manual, Chapter 4, Section 10, "Dust Control"; Section 17, "Watering"; and Section 18, "Dust Palliative", California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), July 2001.

Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Suspended Particulate Matter (PM<sub>10</sub>), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and Hydrogen Sulfide, California Air Resources Board, April 1991.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

# Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1



## Description and Purpose

A stabilized construction access is defined by a point of entrance/exit to a construction site that is stabilized to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles.

## Suitable Applications

Use at construction sites:

- Where dirt or mud can be tracked onto public roads.
- Adjacent to water bodies.
- Where poor soils are encountered.
- Where dust is a problem during dry weather conditions.

## Limitations

- Entrances and exits require periodic top dressing with additional stones.
- This BMP should be used in conjunction with street sweeping on adjacent public right of way.
- Entrances and exits should be constructed on level ground only.
- Stabilized construction entrances are rather expensive to construct and when a wash rack is included, a sediment trap of some kind must also be provided to collect wash water

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

None



# **Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1**

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runoff.

## **Implementation**

### ***General***

A stabilized construction entrance is a pad of aggregate underlain with filter cloth located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right of way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area. The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance is to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights of way or streets. Reducing tracking of sediments and other pollutants onto paved roads helps prevent deposition of sediments into local storm drains and production of airborne dust.

Where traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site, a stabilized construction entrance should be used. NPDES permits require that appropriate measures be implemented to prevent tracking of sediments onto paved roadways, where a significant source of sediments is derived from mud and dirt carried out from unpaved roads and construction sites.

Stabilized construction entrances are moderately effective in removing sediment from equipment leaving a construction site. The entrance should be built on level ground. Advantages of the Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit is that it does remove some sediment from equipment and serves to channel construction traffic in and out of the site at specified locations. Efficiency is greatly increased when a washing rack is included as part of a stabilized construction entrance/exit.

### ***Design and Layout***

- Construct on level ground where possible.
- Select 3 to 6 in. diameter stones.
- Use minimum depth of stones of 12 in. or as recommended by soils engineer.
- Construct length of 50 ft minimum, and 30 ft minimum width.
- Rumble racks constructed of steel panels with ridges and installed in the stabilized entrance/exit will help remove additional sediment and to keep adjacent streets clean.
- Provide ample turning radii as part of the entrance.
- Limit the points of entrance/exit to the construction site.
- Limit speed of vehicles to control dust.
- Properly grade each construction entrance/exit to prevent runoff from leaving the construction site.
- Route runoff from stabilized entrances/exits through a sediment trapping device before discharge.
- Design stabilized entrance/exit to support heaviest vehicles and equipment that will use it.

# **Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1**

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- Select construction access stabilization (aggregate, asphaltic concrete, concrete) based on longevity, required performance, and site conditions. Do not use asphalt concrete (AC) grindings for stabilized construction access/roadway.
- If aggregate is selected, place crushed aggregate over geotextile fabric to at least 12 in. depth, or place aggregate to a depth recommended by a geotechnical engineer. A crushed aggregate greater than 3 in. but smaller than 6 in. should be used.
- Designate combination or single purpose entrances and exits to the construction site.
- Require that all employees, subcontractors, and suppliers utilize the stabilized construction access.
- Implement SE-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming, as needed.
- All exit locations intended to be used for more than a two-week period should have stabilized construction entrance/exit BMPs.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMPs are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and of two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect local roads adjacent to the site daily. Sweep or vacuum to remove visible accumulated sediment.
- Remove aggregate, separate and dispose of sediment if construction entrance/exit is clogged with sediment.
- Keep all temporary roadway ditches clear.
- Check for damage and repair as needed.
- Replace gravel material when surface voids are visible.
- Remove all sediment deposited on paved roadways within 24 hours.
- Remove gravel and filter fabric at completion of construction

## **Costs**

Average annual cost for installation and maintenance may vary from \$1,200 to \$4,800 each, averaging \$2,400 per entrance. Costs will increase with addition of washing rack, and sediment trap. With wash rack, costs range from \$1,200 - \$6,000 each, averaging \$3,600 per entrance.

## **References**

Manual of Standards of Erosion and Sediment Control Measures, Association of Bay Area Governments, May 1995.

# **Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1**

National Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas, USEPA Agency, 2002.

Proposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992.

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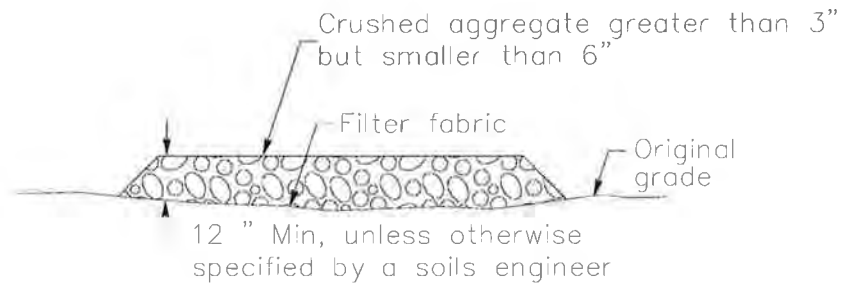
Stormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, Washington State Department of Ecology, February 1992.

Virginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991.

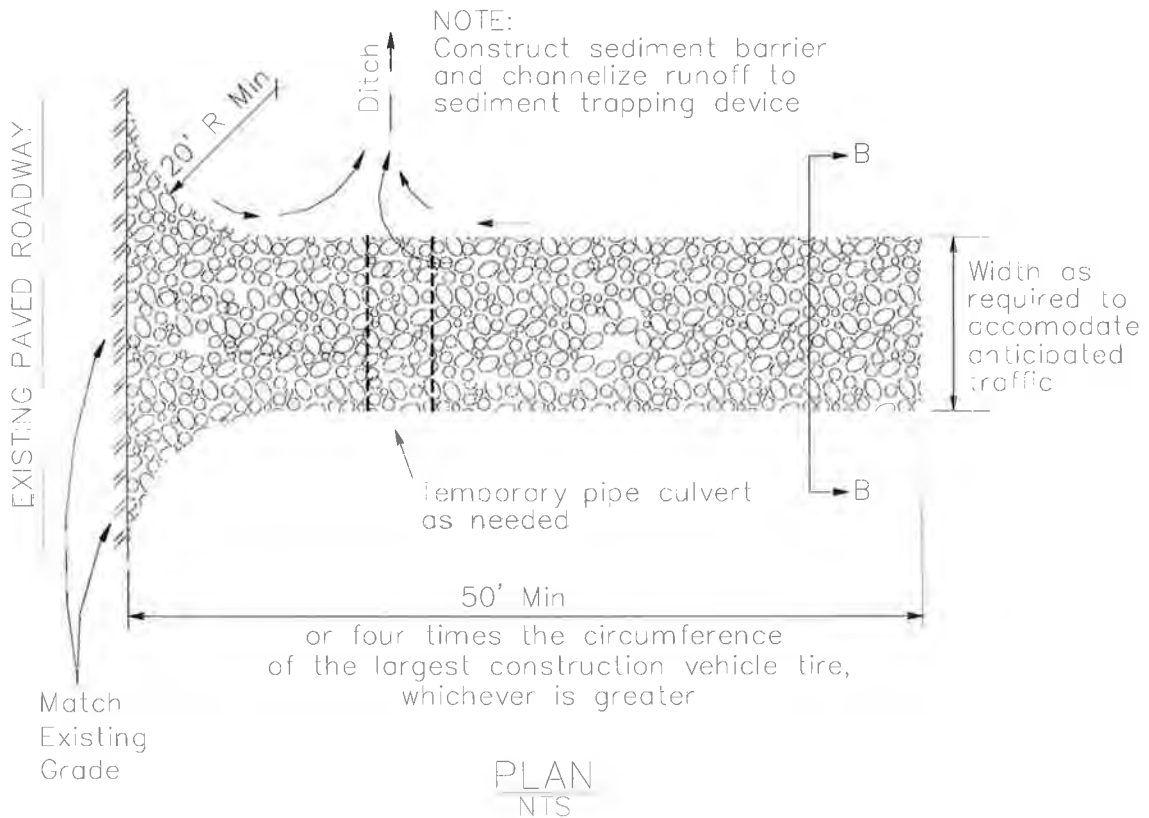
Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA 840-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993.

Water Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of Management Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988.

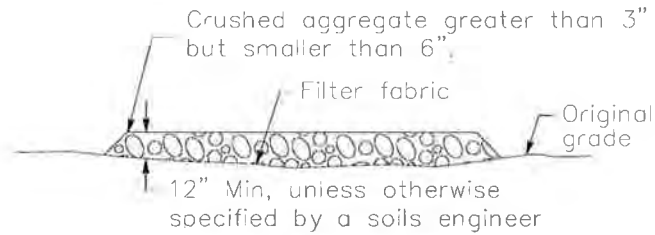
# Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1



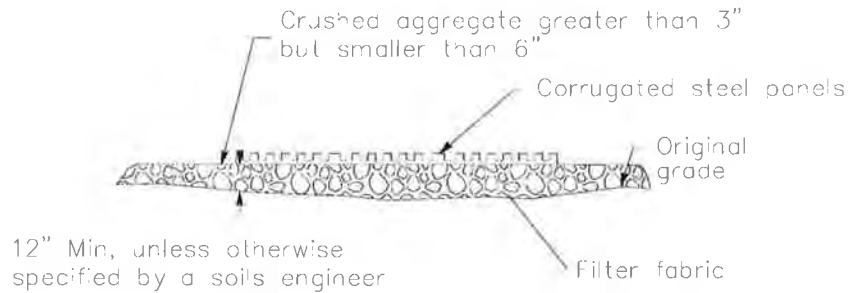
SECTION B-B  
NTS



# Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1

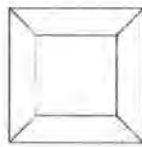


SECTION B-B  
N/S

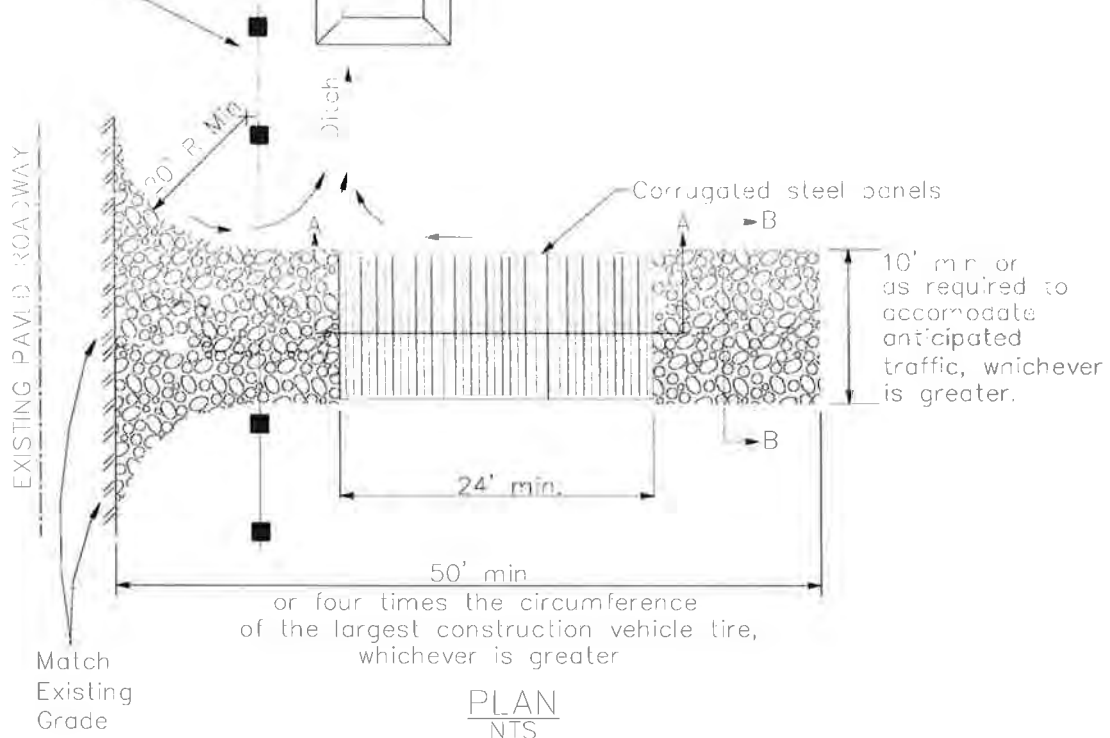


SECTION A-A  
NOT TO SCALE

NOTE:  
Construct sediment barrier and channelize runoff to sediment trapping device



Sediment trapping device



PLAN  
NTS



## Description and Purpose

Water conservation practices are activities that use water during the construction of a project in a manner that avoids causing erosion and the transport of pollutants offsite. These practices can reduce or eliminate non-stormwater discharges.

## Suitable Applications

Water conservation practices are suitable for all construction sites where water is used, including piped water, metered water, trucked water, and water from a reservoir.

## Limitations

- None identified.

## Implementation

- Keep water equipment in good working condition.
- Stabilize water truck filling area.
- Repair water leaks promptly.
- Washing of vehicles and equipment on the construction site is discouraged.
- Avoid using water to clean construction areas. If water must be used for cleaning or surface preparation, surface should be swept and vacuumed first to remove dirt. This will minimize amount of water required.
- Direct construction water runoff to areas where it can soak

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

None



into the ground or be collected and reused.

- Authorized non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain system, channels, or receiving waters are acceptable with the implementation of appropriate BMPs.
- Lock water tank valves to prevent unauthorized use.

## **Costs**

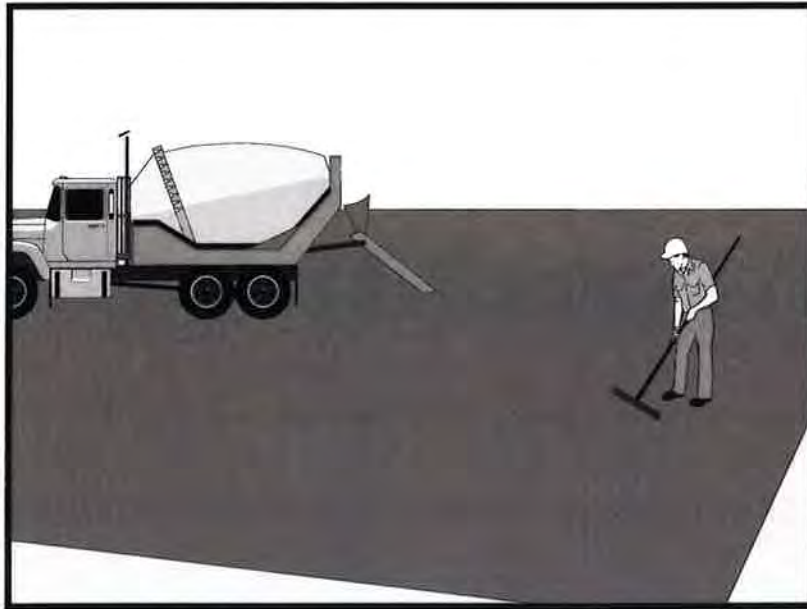
The cost is small to none compared to the benefits of conserving water.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Inspect and verify that activity based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharges daily while non-stormwater discharges are occurring.
- Repair water equipment as needed to prevent unintended discharges.
  - Water trucks
  - Water reservoirs (water buffalos)
  - Irrigation systems
  - Hydrant connections

## **References**

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.



## Description and Purpose

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from paving operations, using measures to prevent runoff and runoff pollution, properly disposing of wastes, and training employees and subcontractors.

The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits (NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH and turbidity (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Many types of construction materials associated with paving and grinding operations, including mortar, concrete, and cement and their associated wastes have basic chemical properties that can raise pH levels outside of the permitted range. Additional care should be taken when managing these materials to prevent them from coming into contact with stormwater flows, which could lead to exceedances of the General Permit requirements.

## Suitable Applications

These procedures are implemented where paving, surfacing, resurfacing, or sawcutting, may pollute stormwater runoff or discharge to the storm drain system or watercourses.

## Limitations

- Paving opportunities may be limited during wet weather.
- Discharges of freshly paved surfaces may raise pH to environmentally harmful levels and trigger permit violations.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

None



## Implementation

### *General*

- Avoid paving during the wet season when feasible.
- Reschedule paving and grinding activities if rain is forecasted.
- Train employees and sub-contractors in pollution prevention and reduction.
- Store materials away from drainage courses to prevent stormwater runoff (see WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage).
- Protect drainage courses, particularly in areas with a grade, by employing BMPs to divert runoff or to trap and filter sediment.
- Stockpile material removed from roadways away from drain inlets, drainage ditches, and watercourses. These materials should be stored consistent with WM-3, Stockpile Management.
- Disposal of PCC (Portland cement concrete) and AC (asphalt concrete) waste should be in conformance with WM-8, Concrete Waste Management.

### *Saw Cutting, Grinding, and Pavement Removal*

- Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from site. Cover or barricade storm drains during saw cutting to contain slurry.
- When paving involves AC, the following steps should be implemented to prevent the discharge of grinding residue, uncompacted or loose AC, tack coats, equipment cleaners, or unrelated paving materials:
  - AC grindings, pieces, or chunks used in embankments or shoulder backing should not be allowed to enter any storm drains or watercourses. Install inlet protection and perimeter controls until area is stabilized (i.e. cutting, grinding or other removal activities are complete and loose material has been properly removed and disposed of) or permanent controls are in place. Examples of temporary perimeter controls can be found in EC-9, Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales; SE-1, Silt Fence; SE-5, Fiber Rolls, or SE-13 Compost Socks and Berms
  - Collect and remove all broken asphalt and recycle when practical. Old or spilled asphalt should be recycled or disposed of properly.
- Do not allow saw-cut slurry to enter storm drains or watercourses. Residue from grinding operations should be picked up by a vacuum attachment to the grinding machine, or by sweeping, should not be allowed to flow across the pavement, and should not be left on the surface of the pavement. See also WM-8, Concrete Waste Management, and WM-10, Liquid Waste Management.
- Pavement removal activities should not be conducted in the rain.
- Collect removed pavement material by mechanical or manual methods. This material may be recycled for use as shoulder backing or base material.

- If removed pavement material cannot be recycled, transport the material back to an approved storage site.

## ***Asphaltic Concrete Paving***

- If paving involves asphaltic cement concrete, follow these steps:
  - Do not allow sand or gravel placed over new asphalt to wash into storm drains, streets, or creeks. Vacuum or sweep loose sand and gravel and properly dispose of this waste by referring to WM-5, Solid Waste Management.
  - Old asphalt should be disposed of properly. Collect and remove all broken asphalt from the site and recycle whenever possible.

## ***Portland Cement Concrete Paving***

- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into a storm drain system. Collect waste materials by dry methods, such as sweeping or shoveling, and return to aggregate base stockpile or dispose of properly. Allow aggregate rinse to settle. Then, either allow rinse water to dry in a temporary pit as described in WM-8, Concrete Waste Management, or pump the water to the sanitary sewer if authorized by the local wastewater authority.

## ***Sealing Operations***

- During chip seal application and sweeping operations, petroleum or petroleum covered aggregate should not be allowed to enter any storm drain or water courses. Apply temporary perimeter controls until structure is stabilized (i.e. all sealing operations are complete and cured and loose materials have been properly removed and disposed).
- Inlet protection (SE-10, Storm Drain Inlet Protection) should be used during application of seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, and fog seal.
- Seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, or fog seal should not be applied if rainfall is predicted to occur during the application or curing period.

## ***Paving Equipment***

- Leaks and spills from paving equipment can contain toxic levels of heavy metals and oil and grease. Place drip pans or absorbent materials under paving equipment when not in use. Clean up spills with absorbent materials and dispose of in accordance with the applicable regulations. See NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance, WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control, and WM-10, Liquid Waste Management.
- Substances used to coat asphalt transport trucks and asphalt spreading equipment should not contain soap and should be non-foaming and non-toxic.
- Paving equipment parked onsite should be parked over plastic to prevent soil contamination.
- Clean asphalt coated equipment offsite whenever possible. When cleaning dry, hardened asphalt from equipment, manage hardened asphalt debris as described in WM-5, Solid Waste Management. Any cleaning onsite should follow NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning.

## ***Thermoplastic Striping***

- Thermoplastic striper and pre-heater equipment shutoff valves should be inspected to ensure that they are working properly to prevent leaking thermoplastic from entering drain inlets, the stormwater drainage system, or watercourses.
- Pre-heaters should be filled carefully to prevent splashing or spilling of hot thermoplastic. Leave six inches of space at the top of the pre-heater container when filling thermoplastic to allow room for material to move.
- Do not pre-heat, transfer, or load thermoplastic near drain inlets or watercourses.
- Clean truck beds daily of loose debris and melted thermoplastic. When possible, recycle thermoplastic material.

## ***Raised/Recessed Pavement Marker Application and Removal***

- Do not transfer or load bituminous material near drain inlets, the stormwater drainage system, or watercourses.
- Melting tanks should be loaded with care and not filled to beyond six inches from the top to leave room for splashing.
- When servicing or filling melting tanks, ensure all pressure is released before removing lids to avoid spills.
- On large-scale projects, use mechanical or manual methods to collect excess bituminous material from the roadway after removal of markers.

## **Costs**

- All of the above are low cost measures.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of paving and grinding operations.
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Sample stormwater runoff required by the General Permit.
- Keep ample supplies of drip pans or absorbent materials onsite.
- Inspect and maintain machinery regularly to minimize leaks and drips.

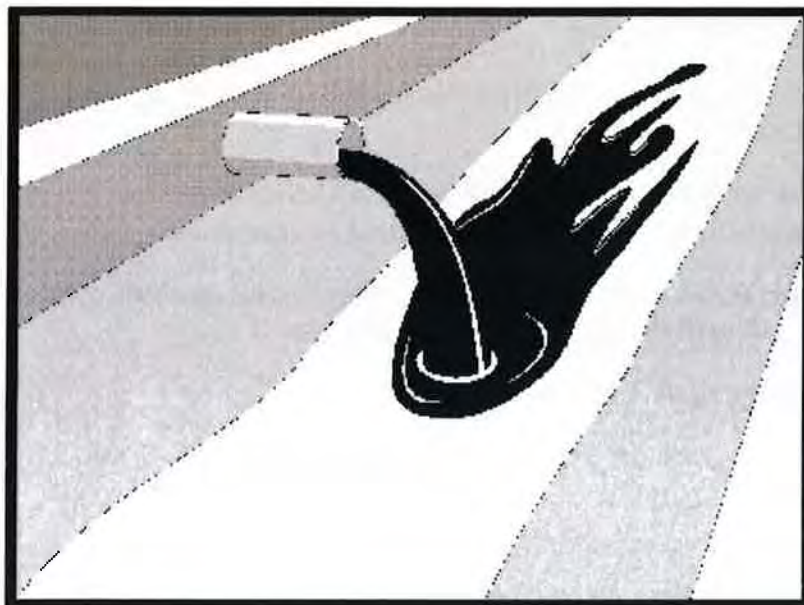
## **References**

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Hot Mix Asphalt-Paving Handbook AC 150/5370-14, Appendix I, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, July 1991.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.



### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

### Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Potential Alternatives

None

### Description and Purpose

Procedures and practices designed for construction contractors to recognize illicit connections or illegally dumped or discharged materials on a construction site and report incidents.

### Suitable Applications

This best management practice (BMP) applies to all construction projects. Illicit connection/discharge and reporting is applicable anytime an illicit connection or discharge is discovered or illegally dumped material is found on the construction site.

### Limitations

Illicit connections and illegal discharges or dumping, for the purposes of this BMP, refer to discharges and dumping caused by parties other than the contractor. If pre-existing hazardous materials or wastes are known to exist onsite, they should be identified in the SWPPP and handled as set forth in the SWPPP.

### Implementation

#### Planning

- Review the SWPPP. Pre-existing areas of contamination should be identified and documented in the SWPPP.
- Inspect site before beginning the job for evidence of illicit connections, illegal dumping or discharges. Document any pre-existing conditions and notify the owner.
- Inspect site regularly during project execution for evidence



of illicit connections, illegal dumping or discharges.

- Observe site perimeter for evidence for potential of illicitly discharged or illegally dumped material, which may enter the job site.

### ***Identification of Illicit Connections and Illegal Dumping or Discharges***

- **General** – unlabeled and unidentifiable material should be treated as hazardous.
- **Solids** - Look for debris, or rubbish piles. Solid waste dumping often occurs on roadways with light traffic loads or in areas not easily visible from the traveled way.
- **Liquids** - signs of illegal liquid dumping or discharge can include:
  - Visible signs of staining or unusual colors to the pavement or surrounding adjacent soils
  - Pungent odors coming from the drainage systems
  - Discoloration or oily substances in the water or stains and residues detained within ditches, channels or drain boxes
  - Abnormal water flow during the dry weather season
- **Urban Areas** - Evidence of illicit connections or illegal discharges is typically detected at storm drain outfall locations or at manholes. Signs of an illicit connection or illegal discharge can include:
  - Abnormal water flow during the dry weather season
  - Unusual flows in sub drain systems used for dewatering
  - Pungent odors coming from the drainage systems
  - Discoloration or oily substances in the water or stains and residues detained within ditches, channels or drain boxes
  - Excessive sediment deposits, particularly adjacent to or near active offsite construction projects
- **Rural Areas** - Illicit connections or illegal discharges involving irrigation drainage ditches are detected by visual inspections. Signs of an illicit discharge can include:
  - Abnormal water flow during the non-irrigation season
  - Non-standard junction structures
  - Broken concrete or other disturbances at or near junction structures

### ***Reporting***

Notify the owner of any illicit connections and illegal dumping or discharge incidents at the time of discovery. For illicit connections or discharges to the storm drain system, notify the local stormwater management agency. For illegal dumping, notify the local law enforcement agency.

### ***Cleanup and Removal***

The responsibility for cleanup and removal of illicit or illegal dumping or discharges will vary by location. Contact the local stormwater management agency for further information.

## Costs

Costs to look for and report illicit connections and illegal discharges and dumping are low. The best way to avoid costs associated with illicit connections and illegal discharges and dumping is to keep the project perimeters secure to prevent access to the site, to observe the site for vehicles that should not be there, and to document any waste or hazardous materials that exist onsite before taking possession of the site.

## Inspection and Maintenance

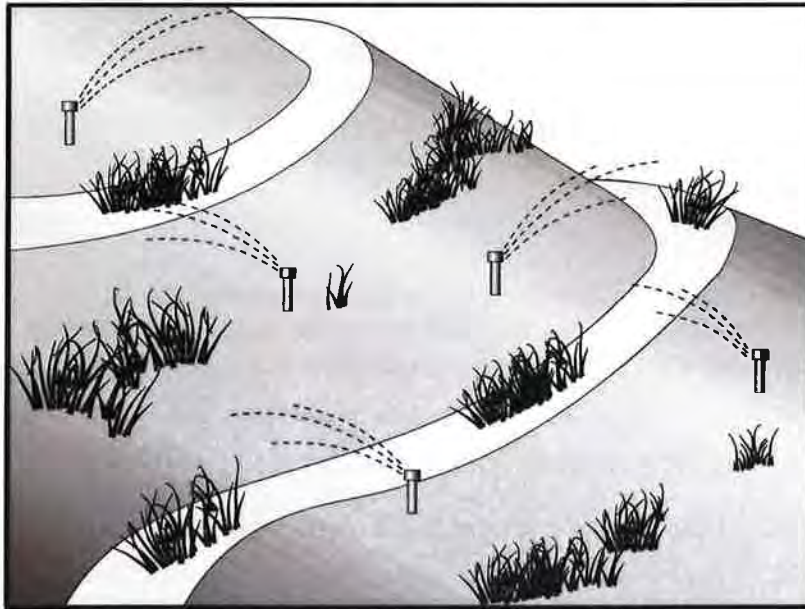
- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and at two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect the site regularly to check for any illegal dumping or discharge.
- Prohibit employees and subcontractors from disposing of non-job related debris or materials at the construction site.
- Notify the owner of any illicit connections and illegal dumping or discharge incidents at the time of discovery.

## References

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



### Description and Purpose

Potable Water/Irrigation consists of practices and procedures to manage the discharge of potential pollutants generated during discharges from irrigation water lines, landscape irrigation, lawn or garden watering, planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources, water line flushing, and hydrant flushing.

### Suitable Applications

Implement this BMP whenever potable water or irrigation water discharges occur at or enter a construction site.

### Limitations

None identified.

### Implementation

- Direct water from offsite sources around or through a construction site, where feasible, in a way that minimizes contact with the construction site.
- Discharges from water line flushing should be reused for landscaping purposes where feasible.
- Shut off the water source to broken lines, sprinklers, or valves as soon as possible to prevent excess water flow.
- Protect downstream stormwater drainage systems and watercourses from water pumped or bailed from trenches excavated to repair water lines.
- Inspect irrigated areas within the construction limits for

### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

### Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Potential Alternatives

None



excess watering. Adjust watering times and schedules to ensure that the appropriate amount of water is being used and to minimize runoff. Consider factors such as soil structure, grade, time of year, and type of plant material in determining the proper amounts of water for a specific area.

## **Costs**

Cost to manage potable water and irrigation are low and generally considered to be a normal part of related activities.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

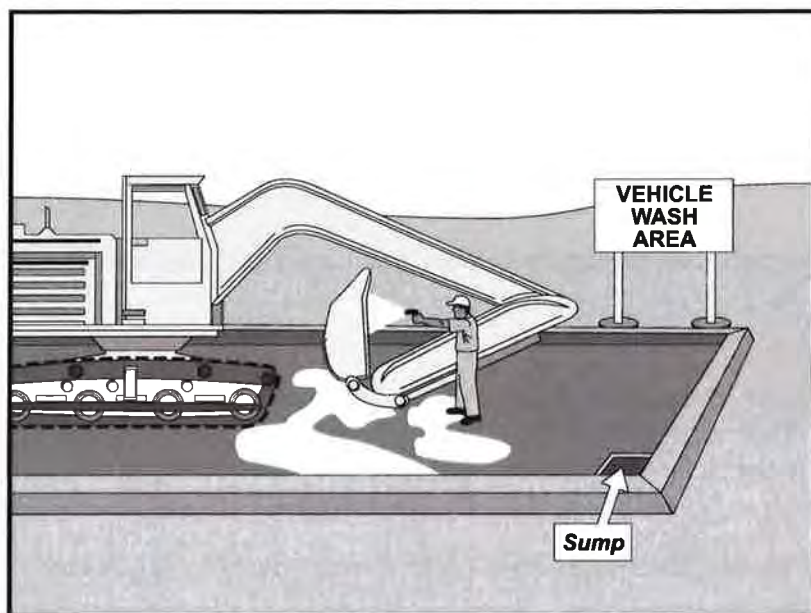
- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and at two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharges daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.
- Repair broken water lines as soon as possible.
- Inspect irrigated areas regularly for signs of erosion and/or discharge.

## **References**

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



## Description and Purpose

Vehicle and equipment cleaning procedures and practices eliminate or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from vehicle and equipment cleaning operations. Procedures and practices include but are not limited to: using offsite facilities; washing in designated, contained areas only; eliminating discharges to the storm drain by infiltrating the wash water; and training employees and subcontractors in proper cleaning procedures.

## Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable on all construction sites where vehicle and equipment cleaning is performed.

## Limitations

Even phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps have been shown to be toxic to fish before the soap degrades. Sending vehicles/equipment offsite should be done in conjunction with TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit.

## Implementation

Other options to washing equipment onsite include contracting with either an offsite or mobile commercial washing business. These businesses may be better equipped to handle and dispose of the wash waters properly. Performing this work offsite can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate washing operation onsite.

If washing operations are to take place onsite, then:

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None



- Use phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on pollution prevention measures.
- Do not permit steam cleaning onsite. Steam cleaning can generate significant pollutant concentrates.
- Cleaning of vehicles and equipment with soap, solvents or steam should not occur on the project site unless resulting wastes are fully contained and disposed of. Resulting wastes should not be discharged or buried, and must be captured and recycled or disposed according to the requirements of WM-10, Liquid Waste Management or WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management, depending on the waste characteristics. Minimize use of solvents. Use of diesel for vehicle and equipment cleaning is prohibited.
- All vehicles and equipment that regularly enter and leave the construction site must be cleaned offsite.
- When vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning must occur onsite, and the operation cannot be located within a structure or building equipped with appropriate disposal facilities, the outside cleaning area should have the following characteristics:
  - Located away from storm drain inlets, drainage facilities, or watercourses
  - Paved with concrete or asphalt and bermed to contain wash waters and to prevent runoff
  - Configured with a sump to allow collection and disposal of wash water
  - No discharge of wash waters to storm drains or watercourses
  - Used only when necessary
- When cleaning vehicles and equipment with water:
  - Use as little water as possible. High-pressure sprayers may use less water than a hose and should be considered
  - Use positive shutoff valve to minimize water usage
  - Facility wash racks should discharge to a sanitary sewer, recycle system or other approved discharge system and must not discharge to the storm drainage system, watercourses, or to groundwater

## Costs

Cleaning vehicles and equipment at an offsite facility may reduce overall costs for vehicle and equipment cleaning by eliminating the need to provide similar services onsite. When onsite cleaning is needed, the cost to establish appropriate facilities is relatively low on larger, long-duration projects, and moderate to high on small, short-duration projects.

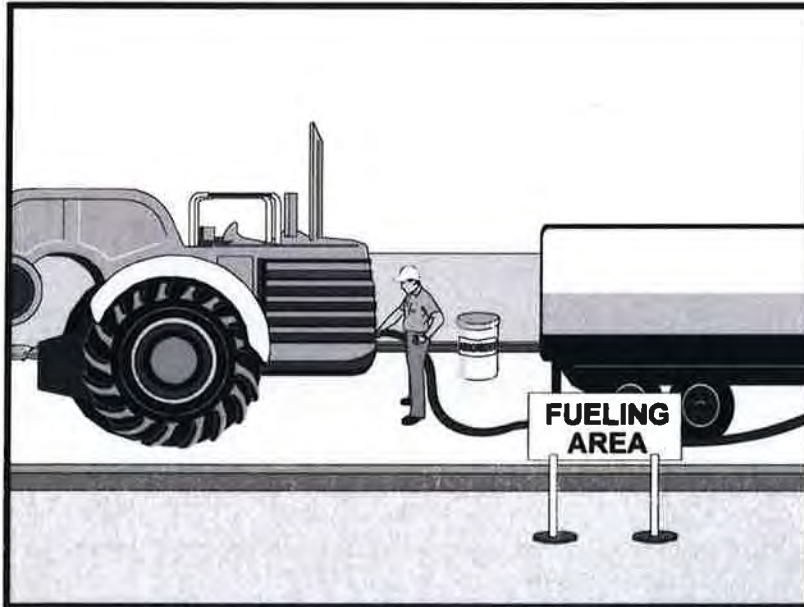
## Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and at two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharges daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.
- Inspection and maintenance is minimal, although some berm repair may be necessary.
- Monitor employees and subcontractors throughout the duration of the construction project to ensure appropriate practices are being implemented.
- Inspect sump regularly and remove liquids and sediment as needed.
- Prohibit employees and subcontractors from washing personal vehicles and equipment on the construction site.

## References

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Swisher, R.D. Surfactant Biodegradation, Marcel Decker Corporation, 1987.



### Description and Purpose

Vehicle equipment fueling procedures and practices are designed to prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce or eliminate contamination of stormwater. This can be accomplished by using offsite facilities, fueling in designated areas only, enclosing or covering stored fuel, implementing spill controls, and training employees and subcontractors in proper fueling procedures.

### Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable on all construction sites where vehicle and equipment fueling takes place.

### Limitations

Onsite vehicle and equipment fueling should only be used where it is impractical to send vehicles and equipment offsite for fueling. Sending vehicles and equipment offsite should be done in conjunction with TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/ Exit.

### Implementation

- Use offsite fueling stations as much as possible. These businesses are better equipped to handle fuel and spills properly. Performing this work offsite can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate fueling area at a site.
- Discourage “topping-off” of fuel tanks.
- Absorbent spill cleanup materials and spill kits should be available in fueling areas and on fueling trucks, and should

### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

### Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	

### Potential Alternatives

None



be disposed of properly after use.

- Drip pans or absorbent pads should be used during vehicle and equipment fueling, unless the fueling is performed over an impermeable surface in a dedicated fueling area.
- Use absorbent materials on small spills. Do not hose down or bury the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- Avoid mobile fueling of mobile construction equipment around the site; rather, transport the equipment to designated fueling areas. With the exception of tracked equipment such as bulldozers and large excavators, most vehicles should be able to travel to a designated area with little lost time.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper fueling and cleanup procedures.
- When fueling must take place onsite, designate an area away from drainage courses to be used. Fueling areas should be identified in the SWPPP.
- Dedicated fueling areas should be protected from stormwater runoff and should be located at least 50 ft away from downstream drainage facilities and watercourses. Fueling must be performed on level-grade areas.
- Protect fueling areas with berms and dikes to prevent runoff, and to contain spills.
- Nozzles used in vehicle and equipment fueling should be equipped with an automatic shutoff to control drips. Fueling operations should not be left unattended.
- Use vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution where required by Air Quality Management Districts (AQMD).
- Federal, state, and local requirements should be observed for any stationary above ground storage tanks.

## **Costs**

- All of the above measures are low cost except for the capital costs of above ground tanks that meet all local environmental, zoning, and fire codes.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Vehicles and equipment should be inspected each day of use for leaks. Leaks should be repaired immediately or problem vehicles or equipment should be removed from the project site.
- Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials onsite.
- Immediately clean up spills and properly dispose of contaminated soil and cleanup materials.

## References

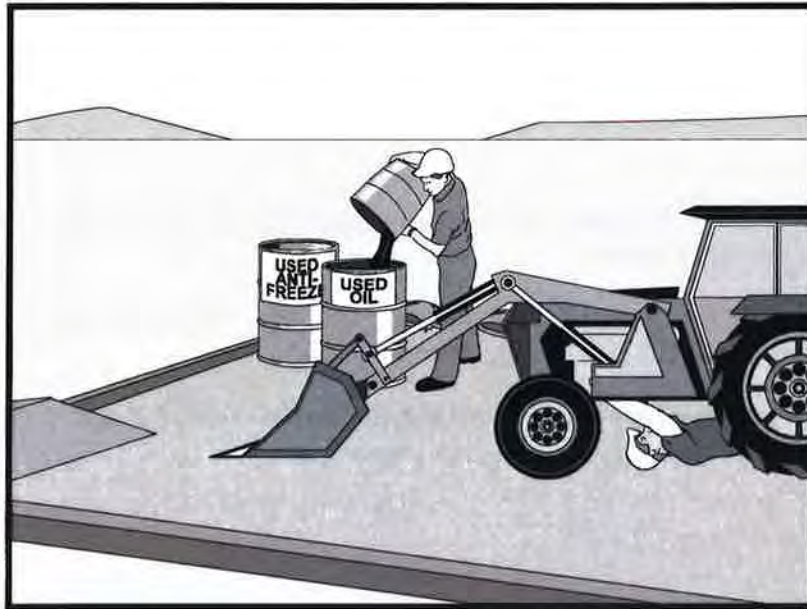
Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Program Development and Approval Guidance, Working Group Working Paper; USEPA, April 1992.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.

# Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance NS-10



## Description and Purpose

Prevent or reduce the contamination of stormwater resulting from vehicle and equipment maintenance by running a “dry and clean site”. The best option would be to perform maintenance activities at an offsite facility. If this option is not available then work should be performed in designated areas only, while providing cover for materials stored outside, checking for leaks and spills, and containing and cleaning up spills immediately. Employees and subcontractors must be trained in proper procedures.

## Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable on all construction projects where an onsite yard area is necessary for storage and maintenance of heavy equipment and vehicles.

## Limitations

Onsite vehicle and equipment maintenance should only be used where it is impractical to send vehicles and equipment offsite for maintenance and repair. Sending vehicles/equipment offsite should be done in conjunction with TC-1, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit.

Outdoor vehicle or equipment maintenance is a potentially significant source of stormwater pollution. Activities that can contaminate stormwater include engine repair and service, changing or replacement of fluids, and outdoor equipment storage and parking (engine fluid leaks). For further information on vehicle or equipment servicing, see NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning, and NS-9, Vehicle and

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
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WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None



# **Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance NS-10**

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Equipment Fueling.

## **Implementation**

- Use offsite repair shops as much as possible. These businesses are better equipped to handle vehicle fluids and spills properly. Performing this work offsite can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate maintenance area.
- If maintenance must occur onsite, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses. Dedicated maintenance areas should be protected from stormwater runoff and should be located at least 50 ft from downstream drainage facilities and watercourses.
- Drip pans or absorbent pads should be used during vehicle and equipment maintenance work that involves fluids, unless the maintenance work is performed over an impermeable surface in a dedicated maintenance area.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- All fueling trucks and fueling areas are required to have spill kits and/or use other spill protection devices.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- Inspect onsite vehicles and equipment daily at startup for leaks, and repair immediately.
- Keep vehicles and equipment clean; do not allow excessive build-up of oil and grease.
- Segregate and recycle wastes, such as greases, used oil or oil filters, antifreeze, cleaning solutions, automotive batteries, hydraulic and transmission fluids. Provide secondary containment and covers for these materials if stored onsite.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper maintenance and spill cleanup procedures.
- Drip pans or plastic sheeting should be placed under all vehicles and equipment placed on docks, barges, or other structures over water bodies when the vehicle or equipment is planned to be idle for more than 1 hour.
- For long-term projects, consider using portable tents or covers over maintenance areas if maintenance cannot be performed offsite.
- Consider use of new, alternative greases and lubricants, such as adhesive greases, for chassis lubrication and fifth-wheel lubrication.
- Properly dispose of used oils, fluids, lubricants, and spill cleanup materials.
- Do not place used oil in a dumpster or pour into a storm drain or watercourse.
- Properly dispose of or recycle used batteries.
- Do not bury used tires.

# **Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance NS-10**

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- Repair leaks of fluids and oil immediately.

Listed below is further information if you must perform vehicle or equipment maintenance onsite.

## ***Safer Alternative Products***

- Consider products that are less toxic or hazardous than regular products. These products are often sold under an “environmentally friendly” label.
- Consider use of grease substitutes for lubrication of truck fifth-wheels. Follow manufacturers label for details on specific uses.
- Consider use of plastic friction plates on truck fifth-wheels in lieu of grease. Follow manufacturers label for details on specific uses.

## ***Waste Reduction***

Parts are often cleaned using solvents such as trichloroethylene, trichloroethane, or methylene chloride. Many of these cleaners are listed in California Toxic Rule as priority pollutants. These materials are harmful and must not contaminate stormwater. They must be disposed of as a hazardous waste. Reducing the number of solvents makes recycling easier and reduces hazardous waste management costs. Often, one solvent can perform a job as well as two different solvents. Also, if possible, eliminate or reduce the amount of hazardous materials and waste by substituting non-hazardous or less hazardous materials. For example, replace chlorinated organic solvents with non-chlorinated solvents. Non-chlorinated solvents like kerosene or mineral spirits are less toxic and less expensive to dispose of properly. Check the list of active ingredients to see whether it contains chlorinated solvents. The “chlor” term indicates that the solvent is chlorinated. Also, try substituting a wire brush for solvents to clean parts.

## ***Recycling and Disposal***

Separating wastes allows for easier recycling and may reduce disposal costs. Keep hazardous wastes separate, do not mix used oil solvents, and keep chlorinated solvents (like, trichloroethane) separate from non-chlorinated solvents (like kerosene and mineral spirits). Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around. Provide cover and secondary containment until these materials can be removed from the site.

Oil filters can be recycled. Ask your oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.

Do not dispose of extra paints and coatings by dumping liquid onto the ground or throwing it into dumpsters. Allow coatings to dry or harden before disposal into covered dumpsters.

Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries, even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put it into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.

## **Costs**

All of the above are low cost measures. Higher costs are incurred to setup and maintain onsite maintenance areas.

# **Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance NS-10**

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## **Inspection and Maintenance**

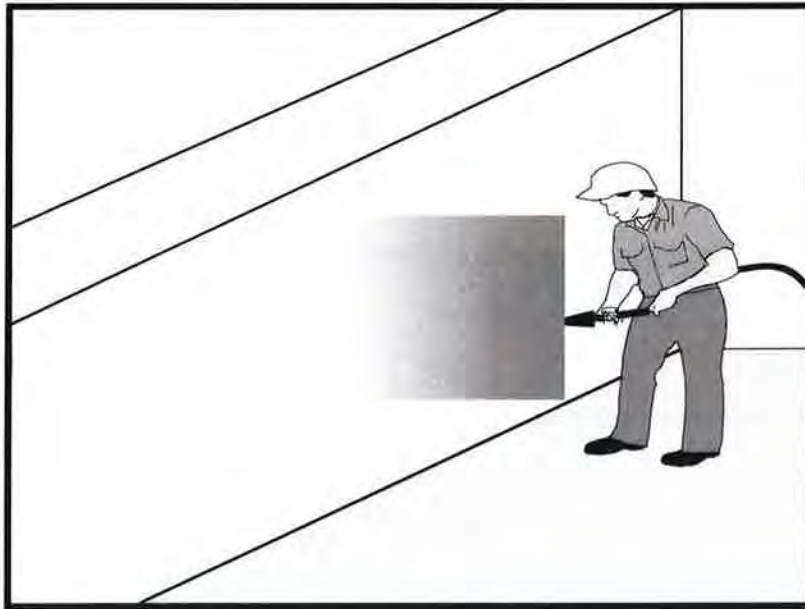
- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and at two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharges daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.
- Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials onsite.
- Maintain waste fluid containers in leak proof condition.
- Vehicles and equipment should be inspected on each day of use. Leaks should be repaired immediately or the problem vehicle(s) or equipment should be removed from the project site.
- Inspect equipment for damaged hoses and leaky gaskets routinely. Repair or replace as needed.

## **References**

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program; Program Development and Approval Guidance, Working Group, Working Paper; USEPA, April 1992.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.



## Description and Purpose

Concrete curing is used in the construction of structures such as bridges, retaining walls, pump houses, large slabs, and structured foundations. Concrete curing includes the use of both chemical and water methods.

Concrete and its associated curing materials have basic chemical properties that can raise the pH of water to levels outside of the permitted range. Discharges of stormwater and non-stormwater exposed to concrete during curing may have a high pH and may contain chemicals, metals, and fines. The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits (NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Proper procedures and care should be taken when managing concrete curing materials to prevent them from coming into contact with stormwater flows, which could result in a high pH discharge.

## Suitable Applications

Suitable applications include all projects where Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) and concrete curing chemicals are placed where they can be exposed to rainfall, runoff from other areas, or where runoff from the PCC will leave the site.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

None



## Limitations

- Runoff contact with concrete waste can raise pH levels in the water to environmentally harmful levels and trigger permit violations.

## Implementation

### *Chemical Curing*

- Avoid over spray of curing compounds.
- Minimize the drift by applying the curing compound close to the concrete surface. Apply an amount of compound that covers the surface, but does not allow any runoff of the compound.
- Use proper storage and handling techniques for concrete curing compounds. Refer to WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage.
- Protect drain inlets prior to the application of curing compounds.
- Refer to WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control.

### *Water Curing for Bridge Decks, Retaining Walls, and other Structures*

- Direct cure water away from inlets and watercourses to collection areas for evaporation or other means of removal in accordance with all applicable permits. See WM-8 Concrete Waste Management.
- Collect cure water at the top of slopes and transport to a concrete waste management area in a non-erosive manner. See EC-9 Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales, EC-10, Velocity Dissipation Devices, and EC-11, Slope Drains.
- Utilize wet blankets or a similar method that maintains moisture while minimizing the use and possible discharge of water.

## Education

- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers on proper concrete curing techniques to prevent contact with discharge as described herein.
- Arrange for the QSP or the appropriately trained contractor's superintendent or representative to oversee and enforce concrete curing procedures.

## Costs

All of the above measures are generally low cost.

## Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities.
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.

- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharges daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.
- Sample non-stormwater discharges and stormwater runoff that contacts uncured and partially cured concrete as required by the General Permit.
- Ensure that employees and subcontractors implement appropriate measures for storage, handling, and use of curing compounds.
- Inspect cure containers and spraying equipment for leaks.

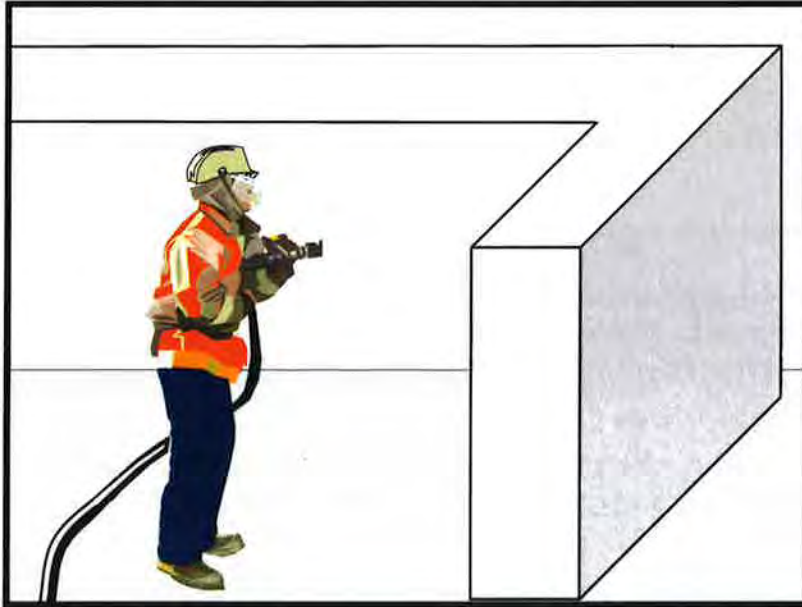
## References

Blue Print for a Clean Bay-Construction-Related Industries: Best Management Practices for Stormwater Pollution Prevention; Santa Clara Valley Non Point Source Pollution Control Program, 1992.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.

Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.



### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Potential Alternatives

None

### Description and Purpose

Concrete finishing methods are used for bridge deck rehabilitation, paint removal, curing compound removal, and final surface finish appearances. Methods include sand blasting, shot blasting, grinding, or high pressure water blasting. Stormwater and non-stormwater exposed to concrete finishing by-products may have a high pH and may contain chemicals, metals, and fines. Proper procedures and implementation of appropriate BMPs can minimize the impact that concrete-finishing methods may have on stormwater and non-stormwater discharges.

The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits (NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Concrete and its associated curing materials have basic chemical properties that can raise pH levels outside of the permitted range. Additional care should be taken when managing these materials to prevent them from coming into contact with stormwater flows, which could lead to exceedances of the General Permit requirements.

### Suitable Applications

These procedures apply to all construction locations where concrete finishing operations are performed.



## Limitations

- Runoff contact with concrete waste can raise pH levels in the water to environmentally harmful levels and trigger permit violations.

## Implementation

- Collect and properly dispose of water from high-pressure water blasting operations.
- Collect contaminated water from blasting operations at the top of slopes. Transport or dispose of contaminated water while using BMPs such as those for erosion control. Refer to EC-9, Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales, EC-10, Velocity Dissipation Devices, and EC-11, Slope Drains.
- Direct water from blasting operations away from inlets and watercourses to collection areas for infiltration or other means of removal (dewatering). Refer to NS-2 Dewatering Operations.
- Protect inlets during sandblasting operations. Refer to SE-10, Storm Drain Inlet Protection.
- Refer to WM-8, Concrete Waste Management for disposal of concrete debris.
- Minimize the drift of dust and blast material as much as possible by keeping the blasting nozzle close to the surface.
- When blast residue contains a potentially hazardous waste, refer to WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management.

## Education

- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers on proper concrete finishing techniques to prevent contact with discharge as described herein.
- Arrange for the QSP or the appropriately trained contractor's superintendent or representative to oversee and enforce concrete finishing procedures.

## Costs

These measures are generally of low cost.

## Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities.
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharges daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.
- Sample non-stormwater discharges and stormwater runoff that contacts concrete dust and debris as required by the General Permit.

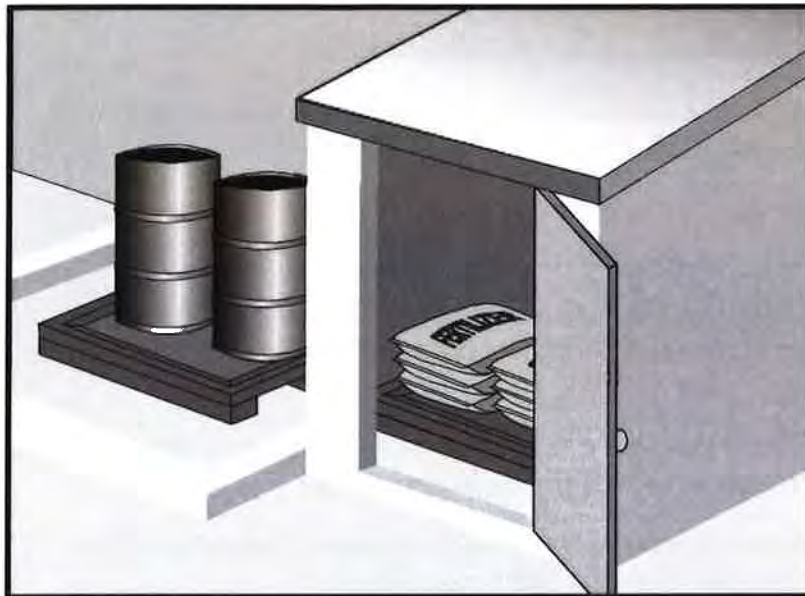
- Sweep or vacuum up debris from sandblasting at the end of each shift.
- At the end of each work shift, remove and contain liquid and solid waste from containment structures, if any, and from the general work area.
- Inspect containment structures for damage prior to use and prior to onset of forecasted rain.

## References

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
<b>WM</b>	<b>Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Legend:

- Primary Category**
- Secondary Category**

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None

## Description and Purpose

Prevent, reduce, or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from material delivery and storage to the stormwater system or watercourses by minimizing the storage of hazardous materials onsite, storing materials in watertight containers and/or a completely enclosed designated area, installing secondary containment, conducting regular inspections, and training employees and subcontractors.

This best management practice covers only material delivery and storage. For other information on materials, see WM-2, Material Use, or WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs in this section.

## Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable for use at all construction sites with delivery and storage of the following materials:

- Soil stabilizers and binders
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Fertilizers
- Detergents
- Plaster
- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease



- Asphalt and concrete components
- Hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds
- Concrete compounds
- Other materials that may be detrimental if released to the environment

## Limitations

- Space limitation may preclude indoor storage.
- Storage sheds often must meet building and fire code requirements.

## Implementation

The following steps should be taken to minimize risk:

- Chemicals must be stored in water tight containers with appropriate secondary containment or in a storage shed.
- When a material storage area is located on bare soil, the area should be lined and bermed.
- Use containment pallets or other practical and available solutions, such as storing materials within newly constructed buildings or garages, to meet material storage requirements.
- Stack erodible landscape material on pallets and cover when not in use.
- Contain all fertilizers and other landscape materials when not in use.
- Temporary storage areas should be located away from vehicular traffic.
- Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) should be available on-site for all materials stored that have the potential to effect water quality.
- Construction site areas should be designated for material delivery and storage.
- Material delivery and storage areas should be located away from waterways, if possible.
  - Avoid transport near drainage paths or waterways.
  - Surround with earth berms or other appropriate containment BMP. See EC-9, Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales.
  - Place in an area that will be paved.
- Storage of reactive, ignitable, or flammable liquids must comply with the fire codes of your area. Contact the local Fire Marshal to review site materials, quantities, and proposed storage area to determine specific requirements. See the Flammable and Combustible Liquid Code, NFPA30.
- An up to date inventory of materials delivered and stored onsite should be kept.

- Hazardous materials storage onsite should be minimized.
- Hazardous materials should be handled as infrequently as possible.
- Keep ample spill cleanup supplies appropriate for the materials being stored. Ensure that cleanup supplies are in a conspicuous, labeled area.
- Employees and subcontractors should be trained on the proper material delivery and storage practices.
- Employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures must be present when dangerous materials or liquid chemicals are unloaded.
- If significant residual materials remain on the ground after construction is complete, properly remove and dispose of materials and any contaminated soil. See WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management. If the area is to be paved, pave as soon as materials are removed to stabilize the soil.

### ***Material Storage Areas and Practices***

- Liquids, petroleum products, and substances listed in 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, or 302 should be stored in approved containers and drums and should not be overfilled. Containers and drums should be placed in temporary containment facilities for storage.
- A temporary containment facility should provide for a spill containment volume able to contain precipitation from a 25 year storm event, plus the greater of 10% of the aggregate volume of all containers or 100% of the capacity of the largest container within its boundary, whichever is greater.
- A temporary containment facility should be impervious to the materials stored therein for a minimum contact time of 72 hours.
- A temporary containment facility should be maintained free of accumulated rainwater and spills. In the event of spills or leaks, accumulated rainwater and spills should be collected and placed into drums. These liquids should be handled as a hazardous waste unless testing determines them to be non-hazardous. All collected liquids or non-hazardous liquids should be sent to an approved disposal site.
- Sufficient separation should be provided between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup and emergency response access.
- Incompatible materials, such as chlorine and ammonia, should not be stored in the same temporary containment facility.
- Materials should be covered prior to, and during rain events.
- Materials should be stored in their original containers and the original product labels should be maintained in place in a legible condition. Damaged or otherwise illegible labels should be replaced immediately.

- Bagged and boxed materials should be stored on pallets and should not be allowed to accumulate on the ground. To provide protection from wind and rain throughout the rainy season, bagged and boxed materials should be covered during non-working days and prior to and during rain events.
- Stockpiles should be protected in accordance with WM-3, Stockpile Management.
- Materials should be stored indoors within existing structures or completely enclosed storage sheds when available.
- Proper storage instructions should be posted at all times in an open and conspicuous location.
- An ample supply of appropriate spill clean up material should be kept near storage areas.
- Also see WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management, for storing of hazardous wastes.

## ***Material Delivery Practices***

- Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory of material delivered and stored onsite.
- Arrange for employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures to be present when dangerous materials or liquid chemicals are unloaded.

## ***Spill Cleanup***

- Contain and clean up any spill immediately.
- Properly remove and dispose of any hazardous materials or contaminated soil if significant residual materials remain on the ground after construction is complete. See WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management.
- See WM-4, Spill Prevention and Control, for spills of chemicals and/or hazardous materials.
- If spills or leaks of materials occur that are not contained and could discharge to surface waters, non-visible sampling of site discharge may be required. Refer to the General Permit or to your project specific Construction Site Monitoring Plan to determine if and where sampling is required.

## **Cost**

- The largest cost of implementation may be in the construction of a materials storage area that is covered and provides secondary containment.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Keep storage areas clean and well organized, including a current list of all materials onsite.
- Inspect labels on containers for legibility and accuracy.

- Repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners as needed to maintain proper function.

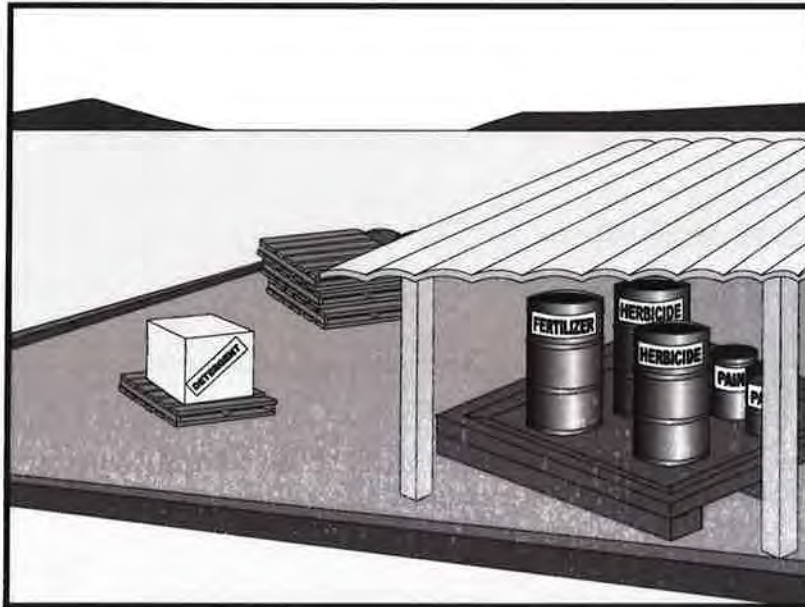
## References

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Program Development and Approval Guidance, Working Group Working Paper; USEPA, April 1992.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



### Description and Purpose

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or watercourses from material use by using alternative products, minimizing hazardous material use onsite, and training employees and subcontractors.

### Suitable Applications

This BMP is suitable for use at all construction projects. These procedures apply when the following materials are used or prepared onsite:

- Pesticides and herbicides
- Fertilizers
- Detergents
- Petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease
- Asphalt and other concrete components
- Other hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds
- Other materials that may be detrimental if released to the environment

### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Potential Alternatives

None



## Limitations

Safer alternative building and construction products may not be available or suitable in every instance.

## Implementation

The following steps should be taken to minimize risk:

- Minimize use of hazardous materials onsite.
- Follow manufacturer instructions regarding uses, protective equipment, ventilation, flammability, and mixing of chemicals.
- Train personnel who use pesticides. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation and county agricultural commissioners license pesticide dealers, certify pesticide applicators, and conduct onsite inspections.
- The preferred method of termiticide application is soil injection near the existing or proposed structure foundation/slab; however, if not feasible, soil drench application of termiticides should follow EPA label guidelines and the following recommendations (most of which are applicable to most pesticide applications):
  - Do not treat soil that is water-saturated or frozen.
  - Application shall not commence within 24-hours of a predicted precipitation event with a 40% or greater probability. Weather tracking must be performed on a daily basis prior to termiticide application and during the period of termiticide application.
  - Do not allow treatment chemicals to runoff from the target area. Apply proper quantity to prevent excess runoff. Provide containment for and divert stormwater from application areas using berms or diversion ditches during application.
  - Dry season: Do not apply within 10 feet of storm drains. Do not apply within 25 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds).
  - Wet season: Do not apply within 50 feet of storm drains or aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to, lakes; reservoirs; rivers; permanent streams; marshes or ponds; estuaries; and commercial fish farm ponds) unless a vegetative buffer is present (if so, refer to dry season requirements).
  - Do not make on-grade applications when sustained wind speeds are above 10 mph (at application site) at nozzle end height.
  - Cover treatment site prior to a rain event in order to prevent run-off of the pesticide into non-target areas. The treated area should be limited to a size that can be backfilled and/or covered by the end of the work shift. Backfilling or covering of the treated area shall be done by the end of the same work shift in which the application is made.
  - The applicator must either cover the soil him/herself or provide written notification of the above requirement to the contractor on site and to the person commissioning the

application (if different than the contractor). If notice is provided to the contractor or the person commissioning the application, then they are responsible under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to ensure that: 1) if the concrete slab cannot be poured over the treated soil within 24 hours of application, the treated soil is covered with a waterproof covering (such as polyethylene sheeting), and 2) the treated soil is covered if precipitation is predicted to occur before the concrete slab is scheduled to be poured.

- Do not over-apply fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions. Over-application is expensive and environmentally harmful. Unless on steep slopes, till fertilizers into the soil rather than hydraulic application. Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application, to allow time for infiltration and to avoid excess material being carried offsite by runoff. Do not apply these chemicals before predicted rainfall.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper material use.
- Supply Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for all materials.
- Dispose of latex paint and paint cans, used brushes, rags, absorbent materials, and drop cloths, when thoroughly dry and are no longer hazardous, with other construction debris.
- Do not remove the original product label; it contains important safety and disposal information. Use the entire product before disposing of the container.
- Mix paint indoors or in a containment area. Never clean paintbrushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or watercourse. Dispose of any paint thinners, residue, and sludge(s) that cannot be recycled, as hazardous waste.
- For water-based paint, clean brushes to the extent practicable, and rinse to a drain leading to a sanitary sewer where permitted, or contain for proper disposal off site. For oil-based paints, clean brushes to the extent practicable, and filter and reuse thinners and solvents.
- Use recycled and less hazardous products when practical. Recycle residual paints, solvents, non-treated lumber, and other materials.
- Use materials only where and when needed to complete the construction activity. Use safer alternative materials as much as possible. Reduce or eliminate use of hazardous materials onsite when practical.
- Document the location, time, chemicals applied, and applicator's name and qualifications.
- Keep an ample supply of spill clean up material near use areas. Train employees in spill clean up procedures.
- Avoid exposing applied materials to rainfall and runoff unless sufficient time has been allowed for them to dry.
- Discontinue use of erodible landscape material within 2 days prior to a forecasted rain event and materials should be covered and/or bermed.

- Provide containment for material use areas such as masons' areas or paint mixing/preparation areas to prevent materials/pollutants from entering stormwater.

## Costs

All of the above are low cost measures.

## Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities.
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Ensure employees and subcontractors throughout the job are using appropriate practices.

## References

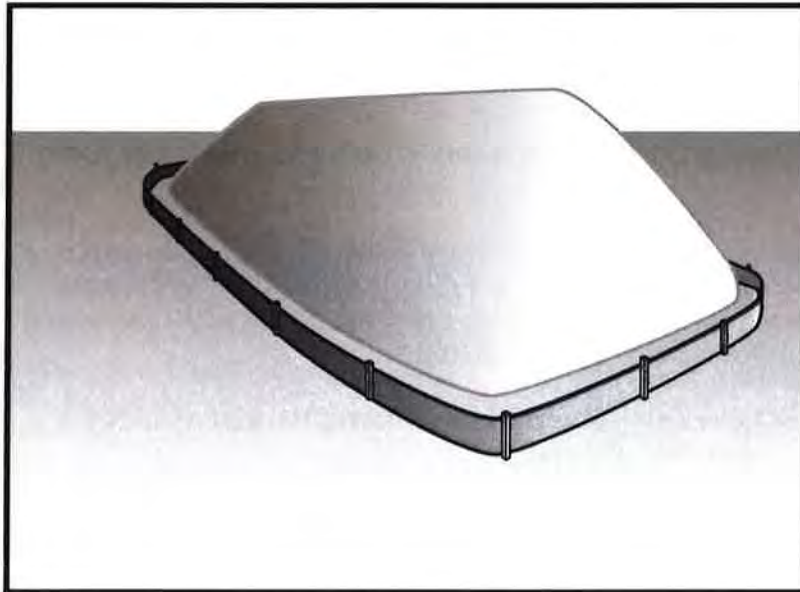
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Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program: Program Development and Approval Guidance, Working Group Working Paper; USEPA, April 1992.

Comments on Risk Assessments Risk Reduction Options for Cypermethrin: Docket No. OPP-2005-0293; California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) letter to USEPA, 2006. Environmental Hazard and General Labeling for Pyrethroid Non-Agricultural Outdoor Products, EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0331-0021; USEPA, 2008.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



## Description and Purpose

Stockpile management procedures and practices are designed to reduce or eliminate air and stormwater pollution from stockpiles of soil, soil amendments, sand, paving materials such as portland cement concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate sub base or pre-mixed aggregate, asphalt minder (so called “cold mix” asphalt), and pressure treated wood.

## Suitable Applications

Implement in all projects that stockpile soil and other loose materials.

## Limitations

- Plastic sheeting as a stockpile protection is temporary and hard to manage in windy conditions. Where plastic is used, consider use of plastic tarps with nylon reinforcement which may be more durable than standard sheeting.
- Plastic sheeting can increase runoff volume due to lack of infiltration and potentially cause perimeter control failure.
- Plastic sheeting breaks down faster in sunlight.
- The use of Plastic materials and photodegradable plastics should be avoided.

## Implementation

Protection of stockpiles is a year-round requirement. To properly manage stockpiles:

### Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

### Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### Potential Alternatives

None



- On larger sites, a minimum of 50 ft separation from concentrated flows of stormwater, drainage courses, and inlets is recommended.
- All stockpiles are required to be protected immediately if they are not scheduled to be used within 14 days.
- Protect all stockpiles from stormwater runoff using temporary perimeter sediment barriers such as compost berms (SE-13), temporary silt dikes (SE-12), fiber rolls (SE-5), silt fences (SE-1), sandbags (SE-8), gravel bags (SE-6), or biofilter bags (SE-14). Refer to the individual fact sheet for each of these controls for installation information.
- Implement wind erosion control practices as appropriate on all stockpiled material. For specific information, see WE-1, Wind Erosion Control.
- Manage stockpiles of contaminated soil in accordance with WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management.
- Place bagged materials on pallets and under cover.
- Ensure that stockpile coverings are installed securely to protect from wind and rain.
- Some plastic covers withstand weather and sunlight better than others. Select cover materials or methods based on anticipated duration of use.

### ***Protection of Non-Active Stockpiles***

Non-active stockpiles of the identified materials should be protected further as follows:

#### *Soil stockpiles*

- Soil stockpiles should be covered or protected with soil stabilization measures and a temporary perimeter sediment barrier at all times.
- Temporary vegetation should be considered for topsoil piles that will be stockpiled for extended periods.

#### *Stockpiles of Portland cement concrete rubble, asphalt concrete, asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, or aggregate sub base*

- Stockpiles should be covered and protected with a temporary perimeter sediment barrier at all times.

#### *Stockpiles of "cold mix"*

- Cold mix stockpiles should be placed on and covered with plastic sheeting or comparable material at all times and surrounded by a berm.

#### *Stockpiles of fly ash, stucco, hydrated lime*

- Stockpiles of materials that may raise the pH of runoff (i.e., basic materials) should be covered with plastic and surrounded by a berm.

*Stockpiles/Storage of wood (Pressure treated with chromated copper arsenate or ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate)*

- Treated wood should be covered with plastic sheeting or comparable material at all times and surrounded by a berm.

## **Protection of Active Stockpiles**

Active stockpiles of the identified materials should be protected as follows:

- All stockpiles should be covered and protected with a temporary linear sediment barrier prior to the onset of precipitation.
- Stockpiles of “cold mix” and treated wood, and basic materials should be placed on and covered with plastic sheeting or comparable material and surrounded by a berm prior to the onset of precipitation.
- The downstream perimeter of an active stockpile should be protected with a linear sediment barrier or berm and runoff should be diverted around or away from the stockpile on the upstream perimeter.

## **Costs**

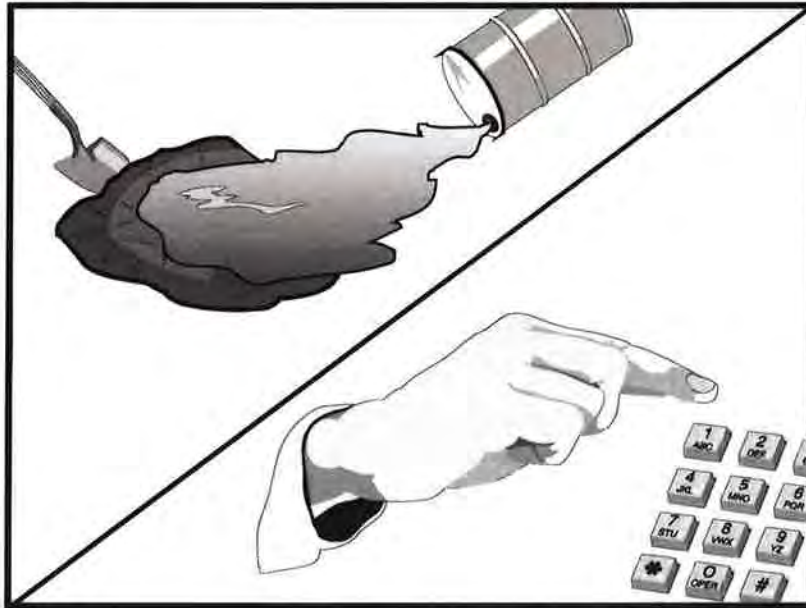
For cost information associated with stockpile protection refer to the individual erosion or sediment control BMP fact sheet considered for implementation (For example, refer to SE-1 Silt Fence for installation of silt fence around the perimeter of a stockpile.)

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Stockpiles must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- It may be necessary to inspect stockpiles covered with plastic sheeting more frequently during certain conditions (for example, high winds or extreme heat).
- Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and covers as needed to keep them functioning properly.
- Sediment shall be removed when it reaches one-third of the barrier height.

## **References**

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.



## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None

### Description and Purpose

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to drainage systems or watercourses from leaks and spills by reducing the chance for spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills, properly disposing of spill materials, and training employees.

This best management practice covers only spill prevention and control. However, WM-1, Materials Delivery and Storage, and WM-2, Material Use, also contain useful information, particularly on spill prevention. For information on wastes, see the waste management BMPs in this section.

### Suitable Applications

This BMP is suitable for all construction projects. Spill control procedures are implemented anytime chemicals or hazardous substances are stored on the construction site, including the following materials:

- Soil stabilizers/binders
- Dust palliatives
- Herbicides
- Growth inhibitors
- Fertilizers
- Deicing/anti-icing chemicals



- Fuels
- Lubricants
- Other petroleum distillates

## **Limitations**

- In some cases it may be necessary to use a private spill cleanup company.
- This BMP applies to spills caused by the contractor and subcontractors.
- Procedures and practices presented in this BMP are general. Contractor should identify appropriate practices for the specific materials used or stored onsite

## **Implementation**

The following steps will help reduce the stormwater impacts of leaks and spills:

### ***Education***

- Be aware that different materials pollute in different amounts. Make sure that each employee knows what a “significant spill” is for each material they use, and what is the appropriate response for “significant” and “insignificant” spills.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks.
- Hold regular meetings to discuss and reinforce appropriate disposal procedures (incorporate into regular safety meetings).
- Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.
- Have contractor’s superintendent or representative oversee and enforce proper spill prevention and control measures.

### ***General Measures***

- To the extent that the work can be accomplished safely, spills of oil, petroleum products, substances listed under 40 CFR parts 110,117, and 302, and sanitary and septic wastes should be contained and cleaned up immediately.
- Store hazardous materials and wastes in covered containers and protect from vandalism.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- Train employees in spill prevention and cleanup.
- Designate responsible individuals to oversee and enforce control measures.
- Spills should be covered and protected from stormwater runoff during rainfall to the extent that it doesn’t compromise clean up activities.
- Do not bury or wash spills with water.

- Store and dispose of used clean up materials, contaminated materials, and recovered spill material that is no longer suitable for the intended purpose in conformance with the provisions in applicable BMPs.
- Do not allow water used for cleaning and decontamination to enter storm drains or watercourses. Collect and dispose of contaminated water in accordance with WM-10, Liquid Waste Management.
- Contain water overflow or minor water spillage and do not allow it to discharge into drainage facilities or watercourses.
- Place proper storage, cleanup, and spill reporting instructions for hazardous materials stored or used on the project site in an open, conspicuous, and accessible location.
- Keep waste storage areas clean, well organized, and equipped with ample cleanup supplies as appropriate for the materials being stored. Perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners should be repaired or replaced as needed to maintain proper function.

## ***Cleanup***

- Clean up leaks and spills immediately.
- Use a rag for small spills on paved surfaces, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to either a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Clean up as much of the material as possible and dispose of properly. See the waste management BMPs in this section for specific information.

## ***Minor Spills***

- Minor spills typically involve small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint, etc. which can be controlled by the first responder at the discovery of the spill.
- Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill.
- Absorbent materials should be promptly removed and disposed of properly.
- Follow the practice below for a minor spill:
  - Contain the spread of the spill.
  - Recover spilled materials.
  - Clean the contaminated area and properly dispose of contaminated materials.

## ***Semi-Significant Spills***

- Semi-significant spills still can be controlled by the first responder along with the aid of other personnel such as laborers and the foreman, etc. This response may require the cessation of all other activities.

- Spills should be cleaned up immediately:
  - Contain spread of the spill.
  - Notify the project foreman immediately.
  - If the spill occurs on paved or impermeable surfaces, clean up using "dry" methods (absorbent materials, cat litter and/or rags). Contain the spill by encircling with absorbent materials and do not let the spill spread widely.
  - If the spill occurs in dirt areas, immediately contain the spill by constructing an earthen dike. Dig up and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
  - If the spill occurs during rain, cover spill with tarps or other material to prevent contaminating runoff.

### ***Significant/Hazardous Spills***

- For significant or hazardous spills that cannot be controlled by personnel in the immediate vicinity, the following steps should be taken:
  - Notify the local emergency response by dialing 911. In addition to 911, the contractor will notify the proper county officials. It is the contractor's responsibility to have all emergency phone numbers at the construction site.
  - Notify the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (916) 845-8911.
  - For spills of federal reportable quantities, in conformance with the requirements in 40 CFR parts 110,119, and 302, the contractor should notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
  - Notification should first be made by telephone and followed up with a written report.
  - The services of a spills contractor or a Haz-Mat team should be obtained immediately. Construction personnel should not attempt to clean up until the appropriate and qualified staffs have arrived at the job site.
  - Other agencies which may need to be consulted include, but are not limited to, the Fire Department, the Public Works Department, the Coast Guard, the Highway Patrol, the City/County Police Department, Department of Toxic Substances, California Division of Oil and Gas, Cal/OSHA, etc.

### ***Reporting***

- Report significant spills to local agencies, such as the Fire Department; they can assist in cleanup.
- Federal regulations require that any significant oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 (24 hours).

Use the following measures related to specific activities:

## ***Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance***

- If maintenance must occur onsite, use a designated area and a secondary containment, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- Regularly inspect onsite vehicles and equipment for leaks and repair immediately
- Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment onsite.
- Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials under paving equipment when not in use.
- Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around
- Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and pollute stormwater. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil-recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask the oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.
- Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put it into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.

## ***Vehicle and Equipment Fueling***

- If fueling must occur onsite, use designate areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runoff of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks.
- Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan, when fueling to catch spills/ leaks.

## **Costs**

Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/ or disposal of contaminated soil or water can be quite expensive.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and of two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharge daily while non-stormwater discharges occur.

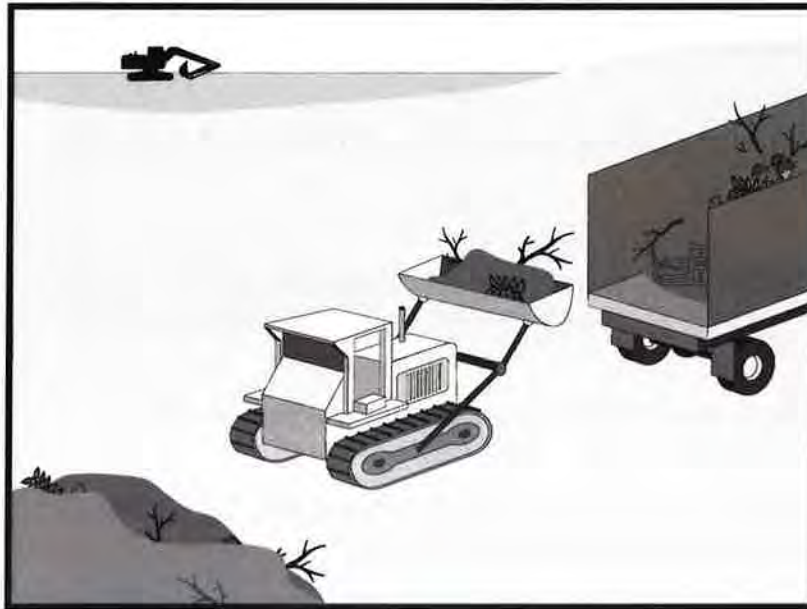
- Keep ample supplies of spill control and cleanup materials onsite, near storage, unloading, and maintenance areas.
- Update your spill prevention and control plan and stock cleanup materials as changes occur in the types of chemicals onsite.

## References

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



## Description and Purpose

Solid waste management procedures and practices are designed to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from solid or construction waste by providing designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular disposal, and training employees and subcontractors.

## Suitable Applications

This BMP is suitable for construction sites where the following wastes are generated or stored:

- Solid waste generated from trees and shrubs removed during land clearing, demolition of existing structures (rubble), and building construction
- Packaging materials including wood, paper, and plastic
- Scrap or surplus building materials including scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass pieces and masonry products
- Domestic wastes including food containers such as beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, plastic wrappers, and cigarettes
- Construction wastes including brick, mortar, timber, steel and metal scraps, pipe and electrical cuttings, non-hazardous equipment parts, styrofoam and other materials used to transport and package construction materials
- Highway planting wastes, including vegetative material,

## Categories

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## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None



plant containers, and packaging materials

## Limitations

Temporary stockpiling of certain construction wastes may not necessitate stringent drainage related controls during the non-rainy season or in desert areas with low rainfall.

## Implementation

The following steps will help keep a clean site and reduce stormwater pollution:

- Select designated waste collection areas onsite.
- Inform trash-hauling contractors that you will accept only watertight dumpsters for onsite use. Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair any dumpster that is not watertight.
- Locate containers in a covered area or in a secondary containment.
- Provide an adequate number of containers with lids or covers that can be placed over the container to keep rain out or to prevent loss of wastes when it is windy.
- Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.
- Collect site trash daily, especially during rainy and windy conditions.
- Remove this solid waste promptly since erosion and sediment control devices tend to collect litter.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, and paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Do not hose out dumpsters on the construction site. Leave dumpster cleaning to the trash hauling contractor.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- Clean up immediately if a container does spill.
- Make sure that construction waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.

## Education

- Have the contractor's superintendent or representative oversee and enforce proper solid waste management procedures and practices.
- Instruct employees and subcontractors on identification of solid waste and hazardous waste.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on solid waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Hold regular meetings to discuss and reinforce disposal procedures (incorporate into regular safety meetings).

- Require that employees and subcontractors follow solid waste handling and storage procedures.
- Prohibit littering by employees, subcontractors, and visitors.
- Minimize production of solid waste materials wherever possible.

### ***Collection, Storage, and Disposal***

- Littering on the project site should be prohibited.
- To prevent clogging of the storm drainage system, litter and debris removal from drainage grates, trash racks, and ditch lines should be a priority.
- Trash receptacles should be provided in the contractor's yard, field trailer areas, and at locations where workers congregate for lunch and break periods.
- Litter from work areas within the construction limits of the project site should be collected and placed in watertight dumpsters at least weekly, regardless of whether the litter was generated by the contractor, the public, or others. Collected litter and debris should not be placed in or next to drain inlets, stormwater drainage systems, or watercourses.
- Dumpsters of sufficient size and number should be provided to contain the solid waste generated by the project.
- Full dumpsters should be removed from the project site and the contents should be disposed of by the trash hauling contractor.
- Construction debris and waste should be removed from the site biweekly or more frequently as needed.
- Construction material visible to the public should be stored or stacked in an orderly manner.
- Stormwater runoff should be prevented from contacting stored solid waste through the use of berms, dikes, or other temporary diversion structures or through the use of measures to elevate waste from site surfaces.
- Solid waste storage areas should be located at least 50 ft from drainage facilities and watercourses and should not be located in areas prone to flooding or ponding.
- Except during fair weather, construction and highway planting waste not stored in watertight dumpsters should be securely covered from wind and rain by covering the waste with tarps or plastic.
- Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site waste.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, and paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- For disposal of hazardous waste, see WM-6, Hazardous Waste Management. Have hazardous waste hauled to an appropriate disposal and/or recycling facility.

- Salvage or recycle useful vegetation debris, packaging and surplus building materials when practical. For example, trees and shrubs from land clearing can be used as a brush barrier, or converted into wood chips, then used as mulch on graded areas. Wood pallets, cardboard boxes, and construction scraps can also be recycled.

## Costs

All of the above are low cost measures.

## Inspection and Maintenance

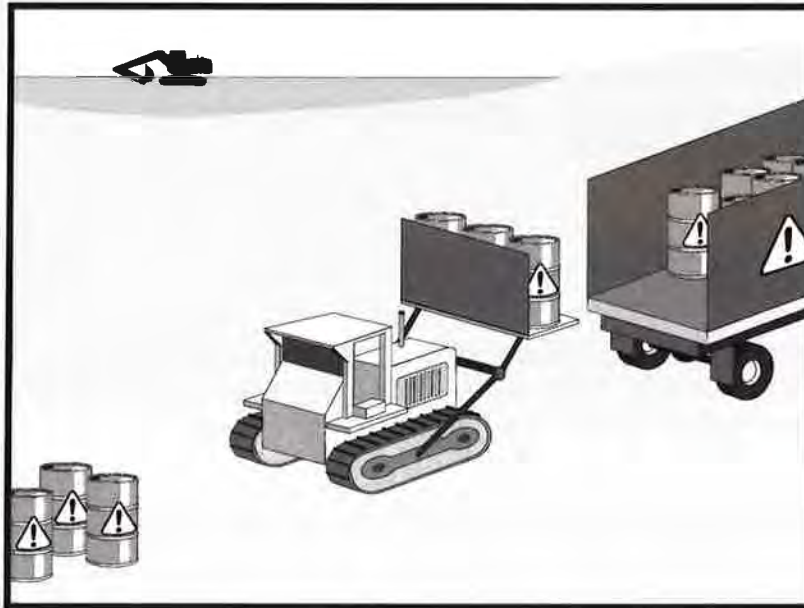
- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and of two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharge daily while non-stormwater discharges occur
- Inspect construction waste area regularly.
- Arrange for regular waste collection.

## References

Processes, Procedures and Methods to Control Pollution Resulting from All Construction Activity, 430/9-73-007, USEPA, 1973.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Legend:

- Primary Objective
- Secondary Objective

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None

## Description and Purpose

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from hazardous waste through proper material use, waste disposal, and training of employees and subcontractors.

## Suitable Applications

This best management practice (BMP) applies to all construction projects. Hazardous waste management practices are implemented on construction projects that generate waste from the use of:

- Petroleum Products
- Concrete Curing Compounds
- Palliatives
- Septic Wastes
- Stains
- Wood Preservatives
- Asphalt Products
- Pesticides
- Acids
- Paints
- Solvents
- Roofing Tar
- Any materials deemed a hazardous waste in California, Title 22 Division 4.5, or listed in 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, 261, or 302



In addition, sites with existing structures may contain wastes, which must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. These wastes include:

- Sandblasting grit mixed with lead-, cadmium-, or chromium-based paints
- Asbestos
- PCBs (particularly in older transformers)

## **Limitations**

- Hazardous waste that cannot be reused or recycled must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.
- Nothing in this BMP relieves the contractor from responsibility for compliance with federal, state, and local laws regarding storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes.
- This BMP does not cover aerially deposited lead (ADL) soils. For ADL soils refer to WM-7, Contaminated Soil Management.

## **Implementation**

The following steps will help reduce stormwater pollution from hazardous wastes:

### ***Material Use***

- Wastes should be stored in sealed containers constructed of a suitable material and should be labeled as required by Title 22 CCR, Division 4.5 and 49 CFR Parts 172, 173, 178, and 179.
- All hazardous waste should be stored, transported, and disposed as required in Title 22 CCR, Division 4.5 and 49 CFR 261-263.
- Waste containers should be stored in temporary containment facilities that should comply with the following requirements:
  - Temporary containment facility should provide for a spill containment volume equal to 1.5 times the volume of all containers able to contain precipitation from a 25 year storm event, plus the greater of 10% of the aggregate volume of all containers or 100% of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary, whichever is greater.
  - Temporary containment facility should be impervious to the materials stored there for a minimum contact time of 72 hours.
  - Temporary containment facilities should be maintained free of accumulated rainwater and spills. In the event of spills or leaks, accumulated rainwater and spills should be placed into drums after each rainfall. These liquids should be handled as a hazardous waste unless testing determines them to be non-hazardous. Non-hazardous liquids should be sent to an approved disposal site.
  - Sufficient separation should be provided between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup and emergency response access.

- Incompatible materials, such as chlorine and ammonia, should not be stored in the same temporary containment facility.
- Throughout the rainy season, temporary containment facilities should be covered during non-working days, and prior to rain events. Covered facilities may include use of plastic tarps for small facilities or constructed roofs with overhangs.
- Drums should not be overfilled and wastes should not be mixed.
- Unless watertight, containers of dry waste should be stored on pallets.
- Do not over-apply herbicides and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions. Over application is expensive and environmentally harmful. Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application. Allow time for infiltration and avoid excess material being carried offsite by runoff. Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains. People applying pesticides must be certified in accordance with federal and state regulations.
- Paint brushes and equipment for water and oil based paints should be cleaned within a contained area and should not be allowed to contaminate site soils, watercourses, or drainage systems. Waste paints, thinners, solvents, residues, and sludges that cannot be recycled or reused should be disposed of as hazardous waste. When thoroughly dry, latex paint and paint cans, used brushes, rags, absorbent materials, and drop cloths should be disposed of as solid waste.
- Do not clean out brushes or rinse paint containers into the dirt, street, gutter, storm drain, or stream. "Paint out" brushes as much as possible. Rinse water-based paints to the sanitary sewer. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess oil-based paints and sludge as hazardous waste.
- The following actions should be taken with respect to temporary contaminant:
  - Ensure that adequate hazardous waste storage volume is available.
  - Ensure that hazardous waste collection containers are conveniently located.
  - **Designate hazardous waste storage areas onsite away from storm drains or watercourses and away from moving vehicles and equipment to prevent accidental spills.**
  - Minimize production or generation of hazardous materials and hazardous waste on the job site.
  - Use containment berms in fueling and maintenance areas and where the potential for spills is high.
  - Segregate potentially hazardous waste from non-hazardous construction site debris.
  - Keep liquid or semi-liquid hazardous waste in appropriate containers (closed drums or similar) and under cover.

- Clearly label all hazardous waste containers with the waste being stored and the date of accumulation.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Do not allow potentially hazardous waste materials to accumulate on the ground.
- Do not mix wastes.
- Use all of the product before disposing of the container.
- Do not remove the original product label; it contains important safety and disposal information.

## ***Waste Recycling Disposal***

- Select designated hazardous waste collection areas onsite.
- Hazardous materials and wastes should be stored in covered containers and protected from vandalism.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Do not mix wastes, this can cause chemical reactions, making recycling impossible and complicating disposal.
- Recycle any useful materials such as used oil or water-based paint.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, and paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- Make sure that hazardous waste (e.g., excess oil-based paint and sludge) is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.

## ***Disposal Procedures***

- Waste should be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste transporter at an authorized and licensed disposal facility or recycling facility utilizing properly completed Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest forms.
- A Department of Health Services certified laboratory should sample waste to determine the appropriate disposal facility.
- Properly dispose of rainwater in secondary containment that may have mixed with hazardous waste.
- Attention is directed to "Hazardous Material", "Contaminated Material", and "Aerially Deposited Lead" of the contract documents regarding the handling and disposal of hazardous materials.

## ***Education***

- Educate employees and subcontractors on hazardous waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Educate employees and subcontractors on potential dangers to humans and the environment from hazardous wastes.
- Instruct employees and subcontractors on safety procedures for common construction site hazardous wastes.
- Instruct employees and subcontractors in identification of hazardous and solid waste.
- Hold regular meetings to discuss and reinforce hazardous waste management procedures (incorporate into regular safety meetings).
- The contractor's superintendent or representative should oversee and enforce proper hazardous waste management procedures and practices.
- Make sure that hazardous waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.
- Warning signs should be placed in areas recently treated with chemicals.
- Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- If a container does spill, clean up immediately.

## **Costs**

All of the above are low cost measures.

## ***Inspection and Maintenance***

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and of two week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect BMPs subject to non-stormwater discharge daily while non-stormwater discharges occur
- Hazardous waste should be regularly collected.
- A foreman or construction supervisor should monitor onsite hazardous waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Waste storage areas should be kept clean, well organized, and equipped with ample cleanup supplies as appropriate for the materials being stored.
- Perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners should be repaired or replaced as needed to maintain proper function.
- Hazardous spills should be cleaned up and reported in conformance with the applicable Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the instructions posted at the project site.

- The National Response Center, at (800) 424-8802, should be notified of spills of federal reportable quantities in conformance with the requirements in 40 CFR parts 110, 117, and 302. Also notify the Governors Office of Emergency Services Warning Center at (916) 845-8911.
- A copy of the hazardous waste manifests should be provided.

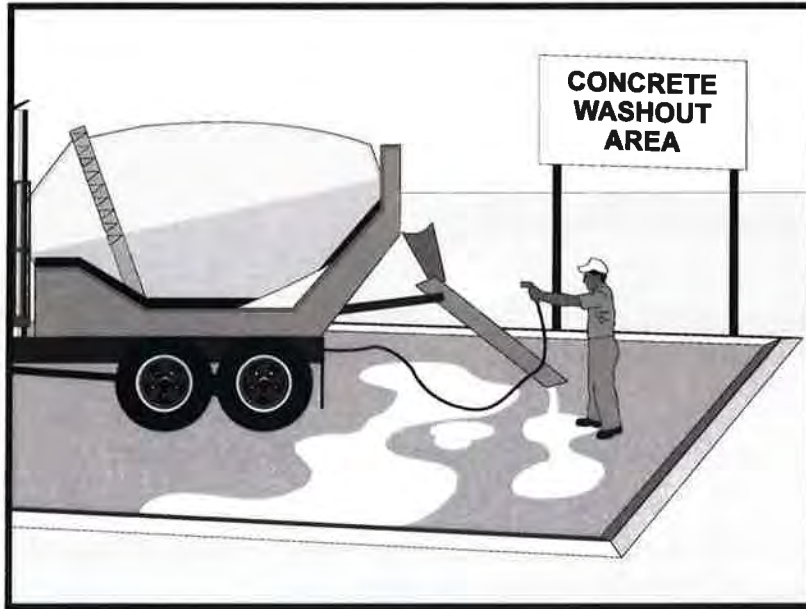
## References

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Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.



## Description and Purpose

Prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from concrete waste by conducting washout onsite or offsite in a designated area, and by employee and subcontractor training.

The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits (NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Many types of construction materials, including mortar, concrete, stucco, cement and block and their associated wastes have basic chemical properties that can raise pH levels outside of the permitted range. Additional care should be taken when managing these materials to prevent them from coming into contact with stormwater flows and raising pH to levels outside the accepted range.

## Suitable Applications

Concrete waste management procedures and practices are implemented on construction projects where:

- Concrete is used as a construction material or where concrete dust and debris result from demolition activities.
- Slurries containing portland cement concrete (PCC) are generated, such as from saw cutting, coring, grinding, grooving, and hydro-concrete demolition.

## Categories

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## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

## Potential Alternatives

None



- Concrete trucks and other concrete-coated equipment are washed onsite.
- Mortar-mixing stations exist.
- Stucco mixing and spraying .
- See also NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning.

## **Limitations**

- Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.
- Multiple washouts may be needed to assure adequate capacity and to allow for evaporation.

## **Implementation**

The following steps will help reduce stormwater pollution from concrete wastes:

- Incorporate requirements for concrete waste management into material supplier and subcontractor agreements.
- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas. Refer to WM-1, Material Delivery and Storage for more information.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of concrete.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks in designated areas only, where washout will not reach stormwater.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, streams or onto the ground. Trucks should always be washed out into designated facilities.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite, except in designated areas.
- For onsite washout:
  - On larger sites, it is recommended to locate washout areas at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.
  - Washout wastes into the temporary washout where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed properly.
  - Washout should be lined so there is no discharge into the underlying soil.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile or dispose in the trash.
- See typical concrete washout installation details at the end of this fact sheet.

## **Education**

- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers on the concrete waste management techniques described herein.

- Arrange for contractor's superintendent or representative to oversee and enforce concrete waste management procedures.
- Discuss the concrete management techniques described in this BMP (such as handling of concrete waste and washout) with the ready-mix concrete supplier before any deliveries are made.

### ***Concrete Demolition Wastes***

- Stockpile concrete demolition waste in accordance with BMP WM-3, Stockpile Management.
- Dispose of or recycle hardened concrete waste in accordance with applicable federal, state or local regulations.

### ***Concrete Slurry Wastes***

- PCC and AC waste should not be allowed to enter storm drains or watercourses.
- PCC and AC waste should be collected and disposed of or placed in a temporary concrete washout facility (as described in Onsite Temporary Concrete Washout Facility, Concrete Transit Truck Washout Procedures, below).
- A foreman or construction supervisor should monitor onsite concrete working tasks, such as saw cutting, coring, grinding and grooving to ensure proper methods are implemented.
- Saw-cut concrete slurry should not be allowed to enter storm drains or watercourses. Residue from grinding operations should be picked up by means of a vacuum attachment to the grinding machine or by sweeping. Saw cutting residue should not be allowed to flow across the pavement and should not be left on the surface of the pavement. See also NS-3, Paving and Grinding Operations; and WM-10, Liquid Waste Management.
- Concrete slurry residue should be disposed in a temporary washout facility (as described in Onsite Temporary Concrete Washout Facility, Concrete Transit Truck Washout Procedures, below) and allowed to dry. Dispose of dry slurry residue in accordance with WM-5, Solid Waste Management.

### ***Onsite Temporary Concrete Washout Facility, Transit Truck Washout Procedures***

- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be located a minimum of 50 ft from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities, and watercourses. Each facility should be located away from construction traffic or access areas to prevent disturbance or tracking.
- A sign should be installed adjacent to each washout facility to inform concrete equipment operators to utilize the proper facilities.
- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be constructed above grade or below grade at the option of the contractor. Temporary concrete washout facilities should be constructed and maintained in sufficient quantity and size to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.

- Temporary washout facilities should have a temporary pit or bermed areas of sufficient volume to completely contain all liquid and waste concrete materials generated during washout procedures.
- Temporary washout facilities should be lined to prevent discharge to the underlying ground or surrounding area.
- Washout of concrete trucks should be performed in designated areas only.
- Only concrete from mixer truck chutes should be washed into concrete wash out.
- Concrete washout from concrete pumper bins can be washed into concrete pumper trucks and discharged into designated washout area or properly disposed of or recycled offsite.
- Once concrete wastes are washed into the designated area and allowed to harden, the concrete should be broken up, removed, and disposed of per WM-5, Solid Waste Management. Dispose of or recycle hardened concrete on a regular basis.
- Temporary Concrete Washout Facility (Type Above Grade)
  - Temporary concrete washout facility (type above grade) should be constructed as shown on the details at the end of this BMP, with a recommended minimum length and minimum width of 10 ft; however, smaller sites or jobs may only need a smaller washout facility. With any washout, always maintain a sufficient quantity and volume to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
  - Materials used to construct the washout area should conform to the provisions detailed in their respective BMPs (e.g., SE-8 Sandbag Barrier).
  - Plastic lining material should be a minimum of 10 mil in polyethylene sheeting and should be free of holes, tears, or other defects that compromise the impermeability of the material.
  - Alternatively, portable removable containers can be used as above grade concrete washouts. Also called a “roll-off”; this concrete washout facility should be properly sealed to prevent leakage, and should be removed from the site and replaced when the container reaches 75% capacity.
- Temporary Concrete Washout Facility (Type Below Grade)
  - Temporary concrete washout facilities (type below grade) should be constructed as shown on the details at the end of this BMP, with a recommended minimum length and minimum width of 10 ft. The quantity and volume should be sufficient to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
  - Lath and flagging should be commercial type.
  - Plastic lining material should be a minimum of 10 mil polyethylene sheeting and should be free of holes, tears, or other defects that compromise the impermeability of the material.

- The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner.

## ***Removal of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities***

- When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations..
- Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired.

## **Costs**

All of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly than other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to traditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will determine the cost of the washout.

## **Inspection and Maintenance**

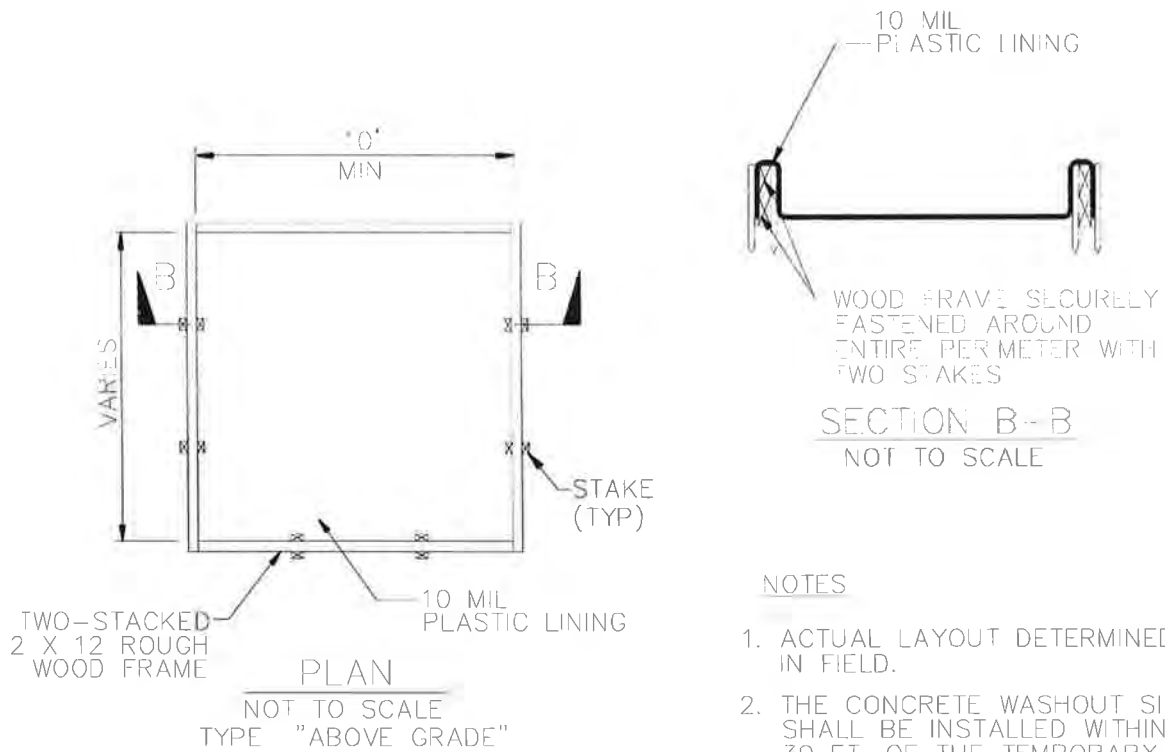
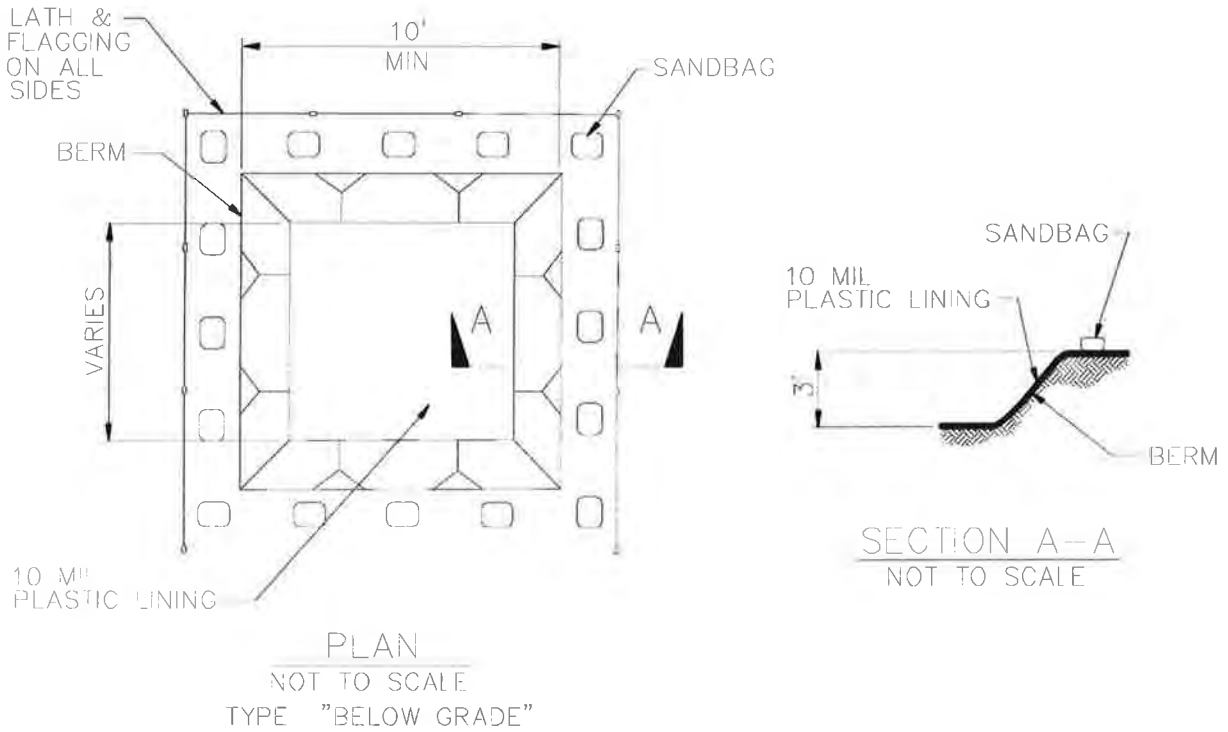
- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding capacity with a minimum freeboard of 4 in. for above grade facilities and 12 in. for below grade facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities should include removing and disposing of hardened concrete and returning the facilities to a functional condition. Hardened concrete materials should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.
- Washout facilities must be cleaned, or new facilities must be constructed and ready for use once the washout is 75% full.
- Inspect washout facilities for damage (e.g. torn liner, evidence of leaks, signage, etc.). Repair all identified damage.

## **References**

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

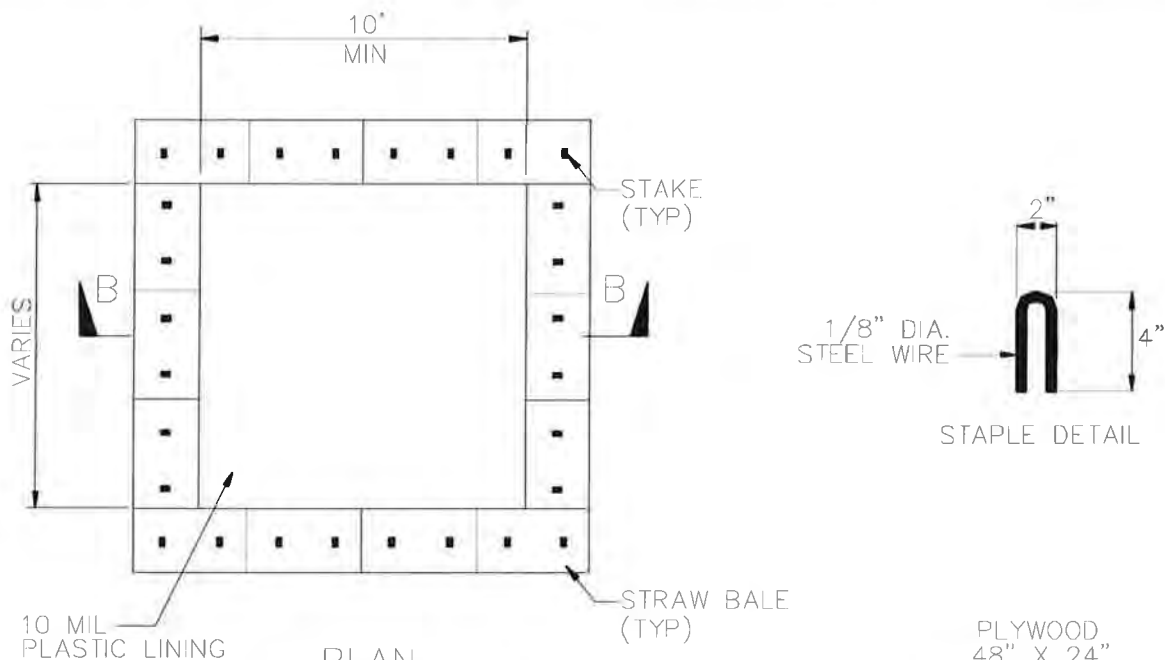
Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000, Updated March 2003.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.

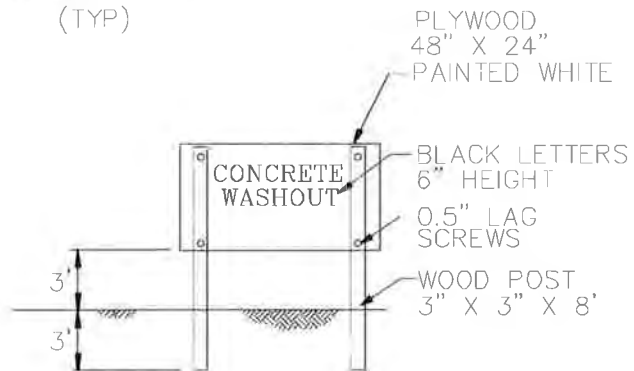


### NOTES

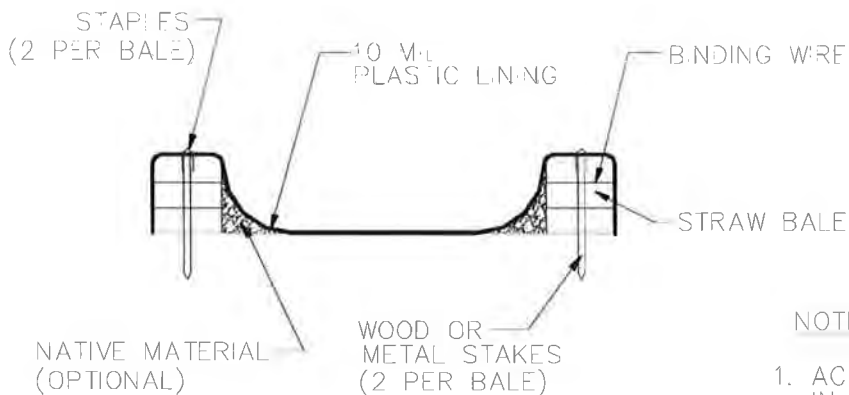
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 30 FT. OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.



**PLAN**  
NOT TO SCALE  
TYPE "ABOVE GRADE"  
WITH STRAW BALES



**CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN DETAIL**  
(OR EQUIVALENT)

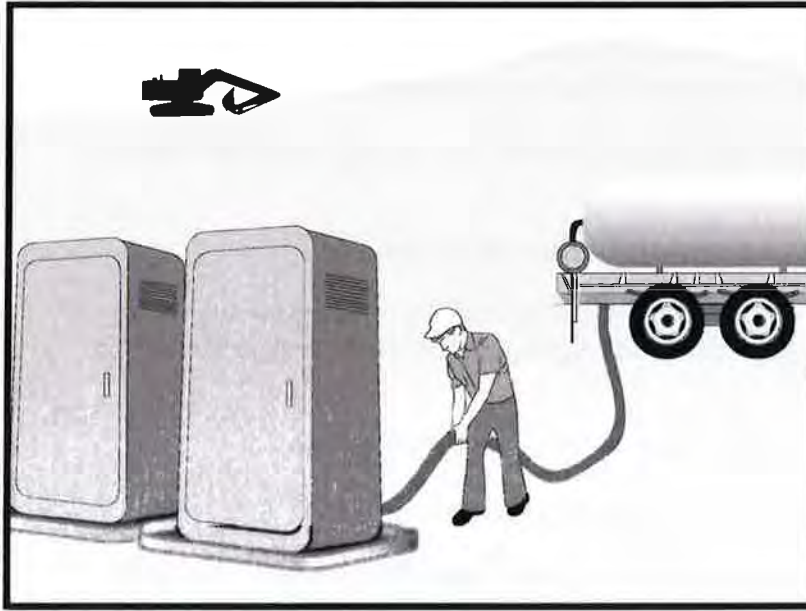


**SECTION B-B**  
NOT TO SCALE

**NOTES**

1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 30 FT. OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.

# Sanitary/Septic Waste Management WM-9



## Description and Purpose

Proper sanitary and septic waste management prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from sanitary and septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.

## Suitable Applications

Sanitary septic waste management practices are suitable for use at all construction sites that use temporary or portable sanitary and septic waste systems.

## Limitations

None identified.

## Implementation

Sanitary or septic wastes should be treated or disposed of in accordance with state and local requirements. In many cases, one contract with a local facility supplier will be all that it takes to make sure sanitary wastes are properly disposed.

## Storage and Disposal Procedures

- Temporary sanitary facilities should be located away from drainage facilities, watercourses, and from traffic circulation. If site conditions allow, place portable facilities a minimum of 50 feet from drainage conveyances and traffic areas. When subjected to high winds or risk of high winds, temporary sanitary facilities should be secured to prevent overturning.

## Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Legend:

- Primary Category
- Secondary Category

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	
Bacteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

## Potential Alternatives

None



# **Sanitary/Septic Waste Management WM-9**

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- Temporary sanitary facilities must be equipped with containment to prevent discharge of pollutants to the stormwater drainage system of the receiving water.
- Consider safety as well as environmental implications before placing temporary sanitary facilities.
- Wastewater should not be discharged or buried within the project site.
- Sanitary and septic systems that discharge directly into sanitary sewer systems, where permissible, should comply with the local health agency, city, county, and sewer district requirements.
- Only reputable, licensed sanitary and septic waste haulers should be used.
- Sanitary facilities should be located in a convenient location.
- Temporary septic systems should treat wastes to appropriate levels before discharging.
- If using an onsite disposal system (OSDS), such as a septic system, local health agency requirements must be followed.
- Temporary sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system should be properly connected to avoid illicit discharges.
- Sanitary and septic facilities should be maintained in good working order by a licensed service.
- Regular waste collection by a licensed hauler should be arranged before facilities overflow.
- If a spill does occur from a temporary sanitary facility, follow federal, state and local regulations for containment and clean-up.

## ***Education***

- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers on sanitary and septic waste storage and disposal procedures.
- Educate employees, subcontractors, and suppliers of potential dangers to humans and the environment from sanitary and septic wastes.
- Instruct employees, subcontractors, and suppliers in identification of sanitary and septic waste.
- Hold regular meetings to discuss and reinforce the use of sanitary facilities (incorporate into regular safety meetings).
- Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.

## **Costs**

All of the above are low cost measures.

# **Sanitary/Septic Waste Management WM-9**

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## **Inspection and Maintenance**

- BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
- Arrange for regular waste collection.
- If high winds are expected, portable sanitary facilities must be secured with spikes or weighed down to prevent over turning.
- If spills or leaks from sanitary or septic facilities occur that are not contained and discharge from the site, non-visible sampling of site discharge may be required. Refer to the General Permit or to your project specific Construction Site Monitoring Plan to determine if and where sampling is required.

## **References**

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practice, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.

# **ATTACHMENT DD**

## **WATER POLLUTION CONTROL SCHEDULE**

\*\*Will be provided by the Contractor

# **ATTACHMENT EE**

**STORMWATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR  
 HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CHECKED BY  
 CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 DESIGNED BY  
 JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 REVISED BY  
 DATE REVISOR

**NOTES:**

- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
- FOR UTILITIES, SEE LAYOUT SHEETS.
- STATION & OFFSET TIES TO DRAINAGE STRUCTURES ARE MEASURED PER DETAILS ON SHEET DD-1.
- LOCATIONS OF EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE. VERIFY LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF EXISTING DRAINAGE FACILITIES PRIOR TO MODIFYING.
- FOR GCP INLET INFO, SEE Std PLAN D75B

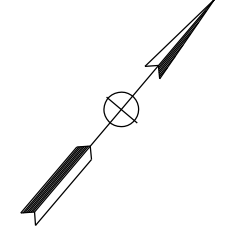
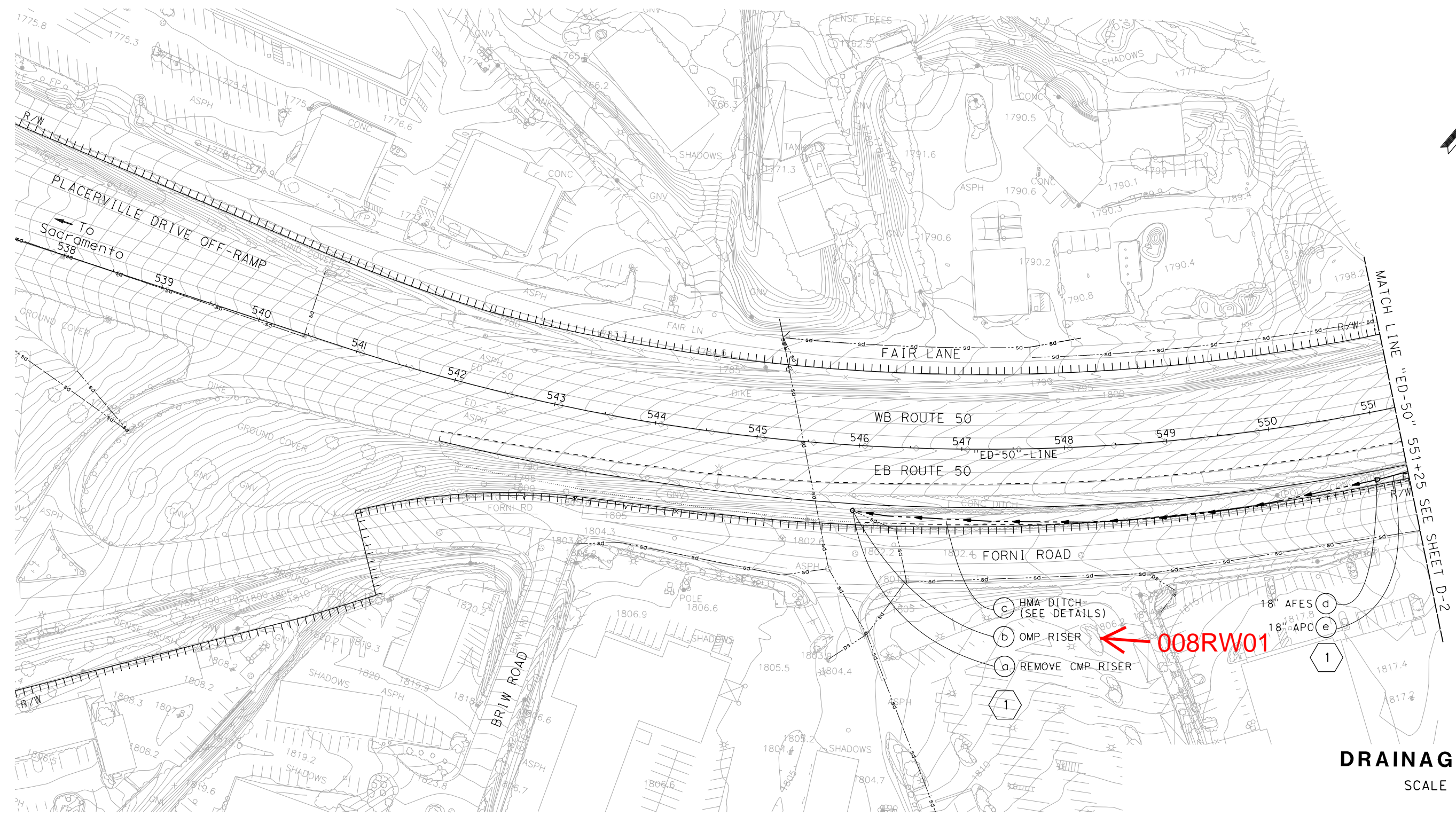
**LEGEND:**

- DRAINAGE INLET (DI)
- EXISTING DI
- △ FLARED END SECTION (FES)
- GRADE TO DRAIN
- ⊙ STORM DRAIN MANHOLE (SDMH)
- ROCK SLOPE PROTECTION (RSP)
- GCP INLET
- ▬ Conc LINED DITCH

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

SDMH STORM DRAIN MANHOLE

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER			DATE		
PLANS APPROVAL DATE			No.		
			Exp.		
<small>THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.</small>					
WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596			CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667		



**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

- (c) HMA DITCH (SEE DETAILS)
- (b) OMP RISER ← **008RW01**
- (a) REMOVE CMP RISER
- (d) 18" AFES
- (e) 18" APC

**DRAINAGE PLAN**  
 SCALE 1"=50'  
**D-1**

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX

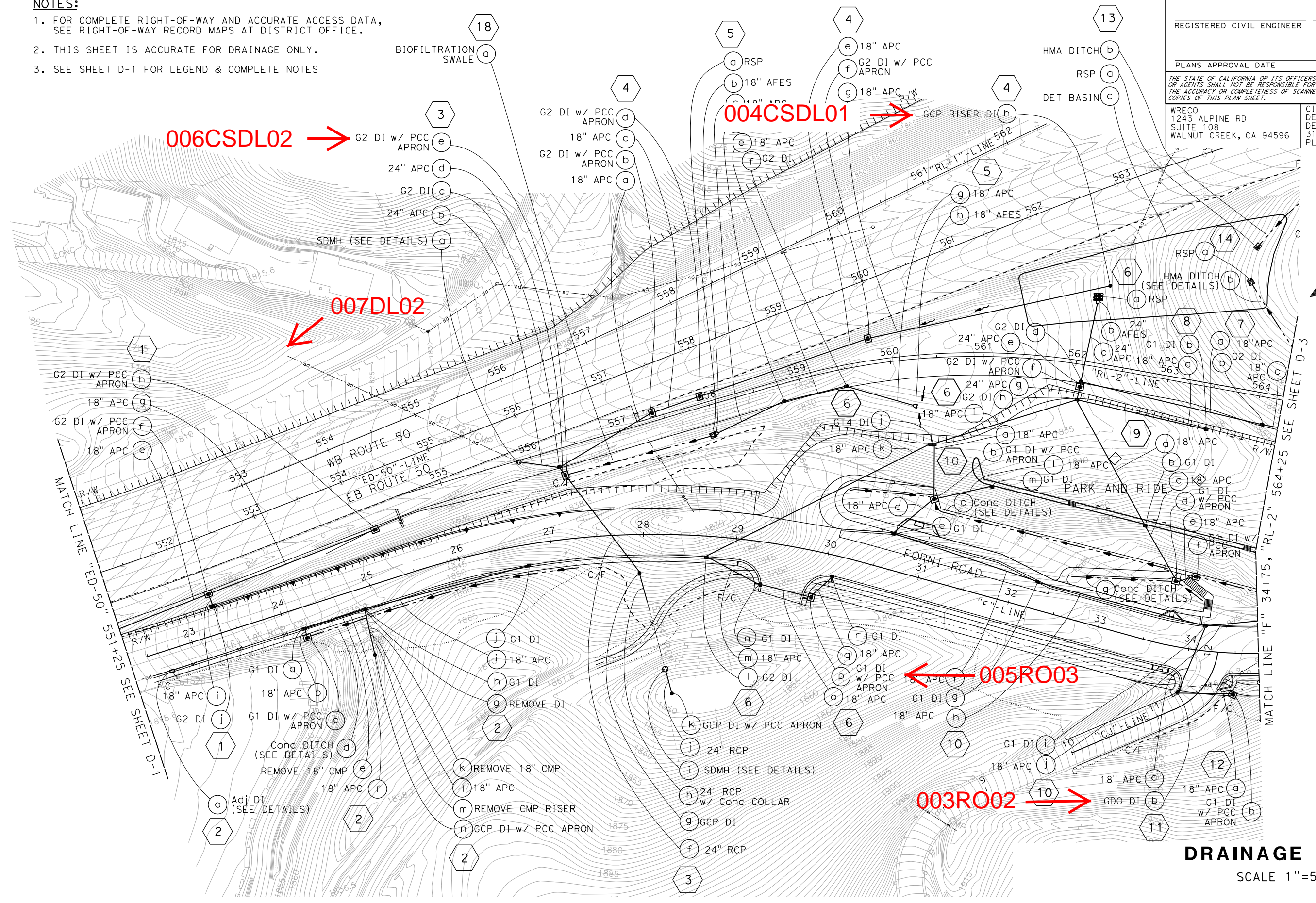
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PLANS APPROVAL DATE \_\_\_\_\_

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596	CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
--	--

- NOTES:**
- FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
  - THIS SHEET IS ACCURATE FOR DRAINAGE ONLY.
  - SEE SHEET D-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES



**DRAINAGE PLAN**  
SCALE 1"=50'

**D-2**

**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**Caltrans**  
 CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR: HAN-BIN LIANG  
 CHECKED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE, CHRISTOPHER SEWELL  
 DESIGNED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE  
 REVISIONS: REVISIONED BY: JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE, DATE REVISIONED: \_\_\_\_\_

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008



USERNAME => Jeremy\_Miller-Schulz  
 DGN FILE => ...\\dgn\Drainage Plan\DRN\_2.dgn

CU 00000 EA 000000

LAST REVISION: DATE PLOTTED => 2/15/2017  
 00-00-00 TIME PLOTTED => 5:28:31 PM

Dist	COUNTY	ROUTE	POST MILES TOTAL PROJECT	SHEET No.	TOTAL SHEETS
03	ED	50	16.0/16.6		XX

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER	DATE
PLANS APPROVAL DATE	

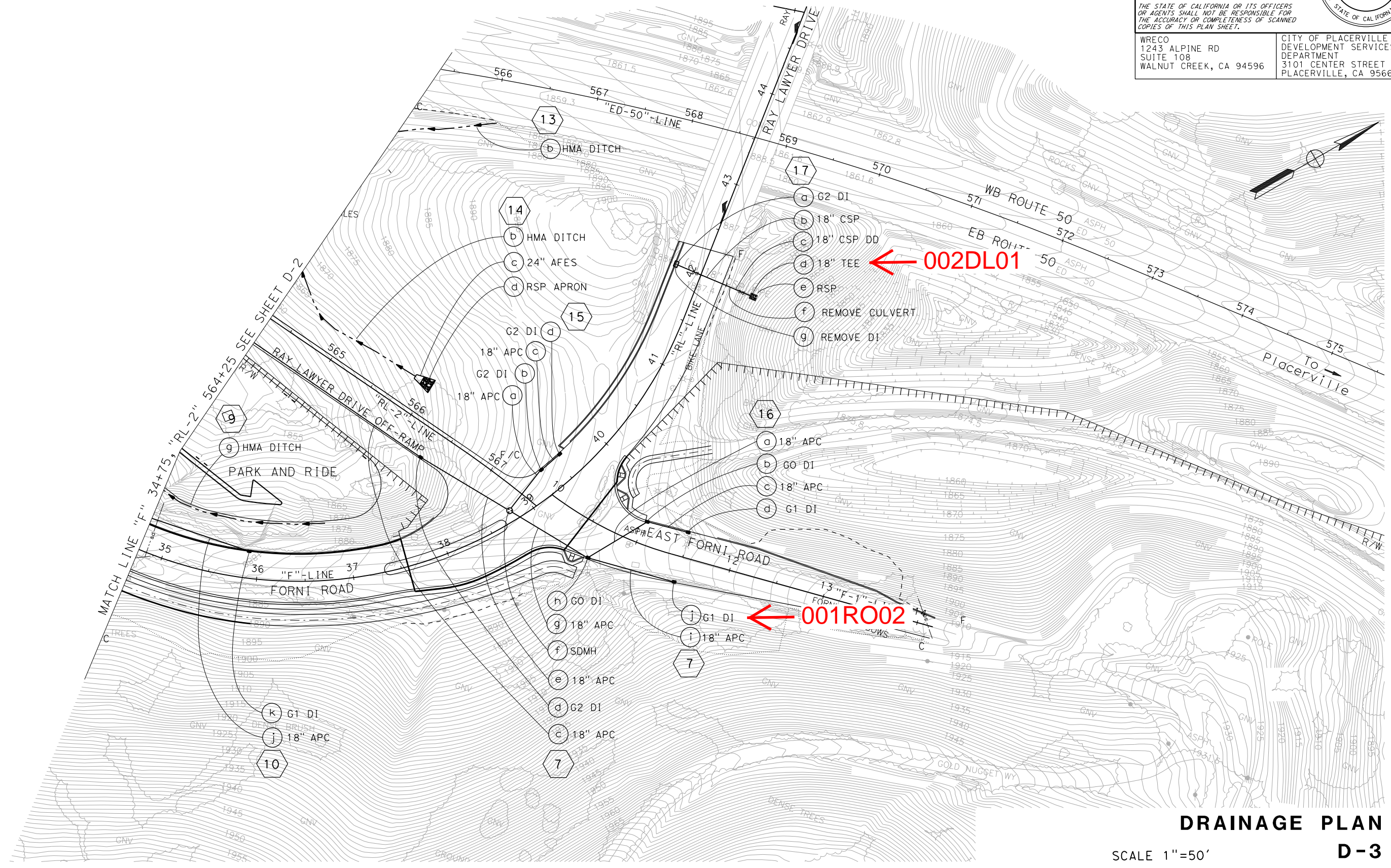
  

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA OR ITS OFFICERS OR AGENTS SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF SCANNED COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

WRECO 1243 ALPINE RD SUITE 108 WALNUT CREEK, CA 94596	CITY OF PLACERVILLE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPARTMENT 3101 CENTER STREET PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
--	---

**NOTES:**

1. FOR COMPLETE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND ACCURATE ACCESS DATA, SEE RIGHT-OF-WAY RECORD MAPS AT DISTRICT OFFICE.
2. THIS SHEET IS ACCURATE FOR DRAINAGE ONLY.
3. SEE SHEET D-1 FOR LEGEND & COMPLETE NOTES



**95% PLANS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION**

**DRAINAGE PLAN**  
**D-3**

SCALE 1"=50'

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	CONSULTANT FUNCTIONAL SUPERVISOR	DESIGNED BY	REVISOR
EB	HAN-BIN LIANG	JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE	JEREMY MILLER-SCHULZE
	CHECKED BY	CHRISTOPHER SEWELL	DATE REVISED

BORDER LAST REVISED 4/11/2008



USERNAME => Jeremy\_Miller-Schulz  
DGN FILE => ...Dwg\Drainage Plan\DRN\_3.dgn

CU 00000 EA 000000

LAST REVISION DATE PLOTTED => 2/15/2017  
00-00-00 TIME PLOTTED => 5:34:10 PM

# **APPENDIX A**

**CEM-2008 SWPPP/WPCP Amendment  
Certification and Acceptance Form**

**SWPPP/WPCP AMENDMENT CERTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE**

CEM-2008 (REV 11/2013)

Page 1 of 3

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3

**Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)/Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP)  
Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_**

CONTRACTOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MANAGER SIGNATURE	DATE
CONTRACTOR WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MANAGER NAME	PHONE NUMBER

**Contractor Certification of SWPPP or WPCP Amendment**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that significant penalties exist for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

CONTRACTOR SIGNATURE	DATE
CONTRACTOR NAME	PHONE NUMBER
TITLE	

**Resident Engineer Acceptance of SWPPP or WPCP Amendment**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that significant penalties exist for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

RESIDENT ENGINEER SIGNATURE	DATE OF AMENDMENT ACCEPTANCE
RESIDENT ENGINEER NAME	PHONE NUMBER

**SWPPP/WPCP AMENDMENT CERTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE**

CEM-2008 (REV 11/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Required for Private Entity Administered Projects**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted, to the best of my knowledge and belief is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that significant penalties exist for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON SIGNATURE	DATE
LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE PERSON NAME	PHONE NUMBER
TITLE	

**Required for Local Agency/Private Entity Administered Project****Caltrans Oversight Engineer's Concurrence With SWPPP/WPCP Amendment**

I and personnel acting under my direction and supervision have reviewed this SWPPP/ WPCP and find that it meets the requirements set forth in the contract Special Provisions, Caltrans *Standard Specifications*, and the Caltrans SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual.

OVERSIGHT ENGINEER SIGNATURE	DATE OF AMENDMENT CONCURRENCE
OVERSIGHT ENGINEER NAME	PHONE NUMBER

## SWPPP/WPCP AMENDMENT CERTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE

CEM-2008 (REV 11/2013)

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### Instructions

#### General Information

- The information on CEM-2008 is required for projects with either a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or a Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) to document amendment acceptance and certification.
- SWPPP amendments must be certified by the approved signatory as identified in CEM-2006 or 2006T, "Legally Responsible Person Authorization of Approved Signatory," signed by the legally responsible person (LRP).
  1. For Caltrans, the LRP is the district director. The LRP may authorize the project resident engineer to be approved signatory.
  2. For a local agency, the LRP is either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. The local agency LRP may authorize the project resident engineer to be approved signatory.
  3. For a private entity performing work in the state right-of-way under an encroachment permit, the LRP must be one of the following:
    - a. For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer.
    - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.The private entity LRP may not authorize an approved signatory.
  4. Attach a completed copy of CEM-2008 to each SWPPP or WPCP amendment, and include it in the SWPPP Attachment DD or the WPCP Attachment C.

#### Form

##### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

##### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number. For projects without one, write "N/A" in the field.

##### WDID Number

For projects that have a Water Pollution Control Program enter "WPCP" in this field.

# **APPENDIX B**

## **CEM-2009 SWPPP/WPCP Amendments Log Form**



## SWPPP/WPCP AMENDMENTS LOG

CEM-2009 (REV 11/2013)

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### Instructions

#### General Information

- Projects with either a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) require the information on this form to track amendments.
- Attach a completed copy of the form to each accepted SWPPP/WPCP amendment, and include in SWPPP Attachment DD or WPCP Attachment C.

#### Form

##### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

##### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a project identifier number. For projects without one, write "N/A" in the field.

##### WDID Number

For projects with WPCP enter "WPCP" in this field.

When the resident engineer has accepted SWPPP or WPCP amendments, enter:

1. The amendment number.
2. The date the Water Pollution Control Manager signed form CEM-2008.
3. A brief description of the amendment.
4. The name and title of person who requested the amendment.
5. The date the resident engineer accepted form CEM-2008.

# **APPENDIX C**

**CEM-2070 SWPPP/WPCP Annual  
Certification of Compliance Form**



**SWPPP/WPCP ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE**

CEM-2070 (REV 12/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Required for Private Entity Administered Projects  
Private Entity Legally Responsible Person Annual Certification of Compliance**

I certify that the project is in compliance with the project site approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan or Water Pollution Control Program including approved amendments. The project site and activities thereon are in compliance with the Caltrans Statewide NPDES Permit No. CAS000003, the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000002, or Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG-616002, whichever is applicable.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that significant penalties exist for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Legally responsible person signature	Date
Legally responsible person name	Phone number
Title	

**SWPPP/WPCP ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE**

CEM-2070 (REV 12/2013)

Page 3 of 4

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Resident Engineer Approval of Annual Certification of Compliance**

An inspection of the project site for annual certification of compliance was conducted on (date) _____	Annual Certification of Compliance project site inspection conducted by _____
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I certify that I, or personnel acting under my direction and supervision, have inspected the project site and find the following:

- Yes    No   Water pollution control measures are being implemented in accordance with the SWPPP or WPCP approved for the project, including approved SWPPP/WPCP amendments.
- Yes    No   The project site and activities thereon are in compliance with the Caltrans Statewide NPDES Permit No. CAS000003, the NPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000002, or Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG-616002, whichever is applicable.

The box above is checked "no" based on the project site annual certification inspection, and the following corrective actions are necessary for the project to be in compliance with SWPPP/WPCP or NPDES Permits

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that significant penalties exist for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Resident engineer signature	Date of approval
Resident engineer name	Phone number

**Required for Local Agency or Private Entity-Administered Project  
Caltrans Oversight Engineer's Concurrence With Annual Certification of Compliance**

I, or personnel acting under my direction and supervision, have reviewed this Annual Certification of Compliance and concur that the project is in compliance with SWPPP or WPCP approved for the project, including approved SWPPP/WPCP amendments and applicable NPDES Permits.

Oversight engineer signature	Date of concurrence
Oversight engineer name	Phone number

**SWPPP/WPCP ANNUAL CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE**

CEM-2070 (REV 12/2013)

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## Instructions

### General Information

- Projects with either a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) require an Annual Certification of Compliance by July 15th of each year.
- Document the project site inspection for annual certification on form CEM-2030, "Stormwater Site Inspection Report."
- A legally responsible person (LRP) or a signatory approved by the LRP must certify the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Annual Certification of Compliance.
  - For Caltrans, the LRP is the district director. The LRP may authorize the project resident engineer to be the approved signatory.
  - For a local agency, the LRP is either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. The local agency's LRP may authorize the project resident engineer to be the approved signatory. If the local agency's LRP has not approved the local agency's resident engineer to be an approved signatory then the local agency's LRP must sign in the resident engineer signature box of the Annual Certification of Compliance.
  - For a private entity performing work in the state right-of-way under an encroachment permit, the LRP must be one of the following:
    - For a corporation—a responsible corporate officer.
    - For a partnership or sole proprietorship—a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
    - The private entity's LRP may not authorize an approved signatory.
- File a completed copy of this form in SWPPP/WPCP file category 20.70, Annual Certification of Compliance.
- This form is used for Annual Certification as well as replaces form CEM-2001.

### Form

#### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

#### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, write "N/A" in the field.

#### WDID Number

For projects that have Water Pollution Control Program, enter "WPCP" in this field.

#### SWPPP Projects Site Risk Level

Check the box for the appropriate SWPPP risk level, or N/A for projects residing in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, or N/A for projects that have Water Pollution Control Program.

# **APPENDIX D**

**Subcontractor/Material Supplier Notification  
Letter and Contact Information**



# **APPENDIX E**

**CEM-2023 Stormwater Training Record Form**





# STORMWATER TRAINING RECORD

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## Instructions

### General Information

- Projects with either a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) require the information on this form to document stormwater training for contractor and subcontractor managers, supervisors, and employees. Include the form and required training documentation in the stormwater annual report for SWPPP projects.
- Use this form to document training for employees responsible for activities associated with Construction General Permit compliance and contract specifications. Use this form to document required weekly stormwater training.
- Provide this training record and an updated copy of CEM-2024 (CEM-2024 is an optional form used at the WPCM's discretion) "Stormwater Training Log," to the resident engineer (RE) within five days of the date of training.
- Attach additional copies of page 2 of this form if necessary to record all individuals attending this training.
- Stormwater training needs to be completed at the frequency stipulated in the project specifications and/or the SWPPP, whichever is more frequent.
- Names may be written or typed. Initials must be original. Originals are filed with RE as stipulated above.
- Attach copy of training material/topic with submittal to RE.

### Form

- **Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM**  
For local agency encroachment permit projects write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.
- **Project Identifier Number**  
Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, write N/A in the field.
- **WDID Number**  
For projects with Water Pollution Control Program, enter "WPCP."
- **Attendee Roster**  
Enter employee name, contractor or subcontractor company name and employee phone number.
- **Training Audience**  
Enter one of the following responses:  
  
General—Training for individuals responsible for activities associated with compliance with the Construction General Permit.  
  
BMPs—Training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair.  
  
SWPPP—Training for individuals responsible for overseeing, revising, and amending the SWPPP.

# **APPENDIX F**

**CEM-2024 Stormwater Training Log-Optional  
Form**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**STORMWATER TRAINING LOG - OPTIONAL**

CEM-2024 (REV 11/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
SUBMITTED BY CONTRACTOR (PRINT AND SIGN NAME)	DATE

**STORMWATER TRAINING LOG**

Date of Training	Training Audience	Number of Training Attendees	Stormwater Training Course Title or Topics Covered	Date Training Documentation (CEM-2023) Provided to Resident Engineer
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			
	<input type="checkbox"/> General <input type="checkbox"/> BMPs <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP			

## STORMWATER TRAINING LOG - OPTIONAL

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### Instructions

#### General Information

- For projects with either a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) or a Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) the information shown on this form may be used to document stormwater training for contractor and subcontractor managers, supervisors, and employees. The stormwater annual report for SWPPP projects will include required training documentation and the information on this form, or in another form used at the discretion of the Water Pollution Control Manager (WPCM).
- If this form is used, provide an updated copy of CEM-2024 with attached training documentation to the resident engineer within five days of training, along with CEM-2023 and a copy of training materials and topic(s) covered.
- This form is optional, and provided as a management tool for the WPCM to assist in compiling and organizing information required of the annual report.

#### Form

##### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

##### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, write N/A in the field.

##### WDID Number

For projects with Water Pollution Control Program enter "WPCP" in this field.

##### Training Audience

Check one of the following responses:

General—training for individuals responsible for activities associated with compliance with the General Construction Permit.

BMPs—training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair.

SWPPP—training for individuals responsible for overseeing revising and amending the SWPPP.

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# **APPENDIX G**

## **CEM-2030 Stormwater Site Inspection Report**

# STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

CEM-2030 (REV 3/2014)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in The Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-019, NPDES No. CAG616002 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
Submitted by contractor (print and sign name)	Date
Water Pollution Control Manager name and company name	Phone number
	Emergency (24/7) phone number

**General Information**

Inspector's Name	Accompanied by Caltrans staff? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO   If Yes, Name/Initials: _____	Date of Inspection
Weather Condition  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Partly cloudy <input type="checkbox"/> Cloudy	Precipitation Condition  <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Misty <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy rain <input type="checkbox"/> Light rain <input type="checkbox"/> Hail <input type="checkbox"/> Rain <input type="checkbox"/> Snow	Wind Condition  <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 5 mph <input type="checkbox"/> Greater than 5 mph

Construction Phase  <input type="checkbox"/> Highway construction <input type="checkbox"/> Plant establishment <input type="checkbox"/> Suspension of work (inactive site)	Site Information Total project area: _____ acres Total project disturbed soil area: _____ acres Current phase disturbed soil area: _____ acres Current phase inactive disturbed soil: _____ acres
--	---

Inspection Type <i>Check appropriate box(es)</i>	Storm Information	
<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	Time elapsed since last storm _____ days	Precipitation amount from last storm _____ inches
<input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly non-stormwater		
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm	Time storm is expected _____ (time) _____ (date)	Expected precipitation amount _____ inches
<input type="checkbox"/> During storm event	Time elapsed since storm began _____ hours-minutes	Precipitation amount from storm recorded from site rain gauge _____ inches
<input type="checkbox"/> Post storm	Time elapsed since storm _____ hours-minutes	Precipitation amount from storm recorded from site rain gauge _____ inches

Date	Daily Site Inspection of Best Management Practices (BMP) List Daily inspections for previous calendar week. Do not include weekly inspection.	Daily inspection performed by	Any corrective actions identified as completed or new?		If yes, were the actions added or verified on CEM-2035, as appropriate?		Date shown on corrective action form
			YES	NO	YES	NO	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**ADA Notice**

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information, call (916) 445-1233, TTY 711, or write to Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Site Inspection of Best Management Practices**

*If this form will be completed by hand in the field, click on "Show Entire Form" button at the top of page one to expand the sections, then print the form to take to the field.  
 If the inspection form does not contain enough lines for all locations, use the "Add Item" button so that all BMP locations are inspected and reported.*

Preservation of Existing Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Right location?		Properly installed?		Maintenance or repair necessary?		Photos?	Comments and Required Actions			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes				
Location 1											
Location 2											
Location 3											

Disturbed Soil Area (DSA) Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No  List all potential DSAs by location	Has area been disturbed?  If no, stop here.		Date DSA first disturbed?	Is the DSA inactive and listed as a location on both temporary soil stabilization and temporary linear sediment barriers?  If yes, stop here.		Is there a storm event forecasted?  If yes, stop here and take action.		Are there construction activities currently in progress within the DSA?  If yes, stop here.		If no to previous question, what is the last day construction activities were in progress?	How many days has the DSA been active?  If more than 14 days, take action.
	Yes	No	Date	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Date	Days
Location 1											
Location 2											

**Notes:**

- If it has been 14 days since a DSA has had active construction activities, the DSA is inactive and must be reported as a location on temporary soil stabilization and temporary linear sediment barriers.
- DSAs must have erosion control and have temporary linear sediment barriers installed prior to a storm event.

Location Number	Comments / Corrective Actions	Action No.
1		
2		

Temporary Soil Stabilization <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Inactive areas covered?		100% coverage of required areas?		Stabilized areas free from visible erosion?		Photos?	Comments and Required Actions				Action No.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes					
Location 1												
Location 2												
Location 3												

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

CEM-2030 (REV 3/2014)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Site Inspection of Best Management Practices, continued**  
*For project specific BMPs, insert the BMP name and additional inspection requirements below.*

Temporary Linear Sediment Barriers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Right location?		Properly installed or cross barriers installed?		Maintenance performed when 1/3 height or repair needed?		Photos?	Comments and Required Actions	Action No.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Location 1									
Location 2									
Location 3									

Storm Drain Inlet Protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	All inlets protected?		Properly installed?		Maintenance or repair needed?		Photos?	Comments and Required Actions	Action No.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes		
Location 1									
Location 2									
Location 3									

Stockpile Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Date stockpile created	Is the stockpile listed as a location on stockpile management inactive stockpiles? <small>If yes, stop here.</small>		Is there a storm event forecasted? <small>If yes, stop here and take action.</small>		Is stockpile being actively used? <small>If yes, stop here.</small>		If no to previous question, what is the last day stockpile was actively used?	How long since stockpile actively used?	Has it been 3 days since the stockpile has been actively used? <small>If yes, take action.</small>	
	Date	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Date	Days	Yes	No
Location 1											
Location 2											

- Notes:
- If it has been 3 days (72 hours) since a stockpile has been active then the stockpile is inactive and must be reported as a location on stockpile management inactive stockpiles.
  - Stockpiles must be covered and have perimeter control installed prior to a storm event.

Location Number	Comments / Corrective Actions	Photos?	Action No.
		Yes	
1			
2			

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

CEM-2030 (REV 3/2014)

Page 4 of 9

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

Inactive Stockpile Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Type of Material or Waste	Is the stockpile properly located?		Is the stockpile covered?		Does the stockpile have a perimeter control?		Does the stockpile need maintenance or repair?	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Location 1									
Location 2									

Location Number	Comments / Corrective Actions	Photos?	Action No.
		Yes	
1			
2			

Sediment and Desilting Basins <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Not Needed
--	------------

Tracking Controls <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Do all entrances and exits have tracking controls?		Is pavement free from visible sediment tracking?		Does sediment need to be removed from rock or ribbed plates?		Is daily sweeping done?		Photos?	Comments and Required Actions	Action No.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Location 1											
Location 2											
Location 3											

Wind Erosion Control <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water trucks on-site?		Visible dust?		Photos?	Comments and Required Actions	Action No.
	Yes	No	Yes	No			
Location 1							
Location 2							
Location 3							

Dewatering Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Not Needed
--	------------

Temporary Stream Crossing <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Not Needed
--	------------



PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Site Inspection of Best Management Practices, continued**  
*For project specific BMPs, insert the BMP name and additional inspection requirements below.*

Project-specific BMP  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Properly located?		Properly installed?		Maintenance or repair needed?						Photos?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	
Location 1												
Location 2												
Location 3												
Comments and Required Actions											Action No.	
Location 1												
Location 2												
Location 3												

# STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT

CEM-2030 (REV 3/2014)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Site Inspection Report General Comments**

Are the BMPs installed as required by the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for the phase of construction?

Yes     No

Does the SWPPP need to be amended?

Yes     No

Does the SWPPP currently reflect the current site conditions and contractor operations?

Yes     No

Is hazardous waste stored on the jobsite?

Yes     No

Are there water pollution control concerns on the project site not addressed by the comments and required actions shown above for BMPs, based on the field review of the jobsite?

Yes     No

*If yes, provide details, comments, and required actions below for each location.*

Location	Water Pollution Control Concern	Comments and Required Actions	Action No.

**STORMWATER SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

CEM-2030 (REV 3/2014)

Page 8 of 9

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Stormwater Inspection Report Certification**

I certify under penalty of law that this Stormwater Inspection Report was performed in accordance with the General Permit. The information contained in this inspection report was gathered from a field site inspection. I am aware that Section 309 (c)(4) of the Clean Water Act provides for significant penalties, including fines and imprisonment for knowingly submitting a false material statement, representation, or certification.

Stormwater Inspector (Name)	Date Report Completed
-----------------------------	-----------------------

Stormwater Inspector (Signature)
----------------------------------

I certify under penalty of law that this Stormwater Inspection Report was performed in accordance with the General Permit by me or under my direction or supervision. The information contained in this inspection report was gathered and evaluated by qualified personnel prior to submittal. Based on my review of the information and inquiry of those who gathered and evaluated the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that Section 309 (c)(4) of the Clean Water Act provides for significant penalties, including fines and imprisonment for knowingly submitting a false material statement, representation, or certification.

Water Pollution Control Manager (Name)	Date
--	------

Water Pollution Control Manager (Signature)
---

**Stormwater Inspection Report Acceptance**

If hazardous waste is stored on the jobsite, the resident engineer should notify the district hazardous waste coordinator.

Was the District Hazardous Waste Coordinator notified?

- N/A, no hazardous waste stored on the jobsite
- YES, Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_
- NO

Accepted by Resident Engineer (Print Name)	Date
--	------

Resident Engineer (Signature)
-------------------------------

---

## Instructions

### General Information

- Construction General Permit attachments C, D, and E, Section G.5. require the information on this form.
- If the inspection form does not contain enough lines to report all locations on a jobsite, click on the "Add Item" button so that all locations are inspected and reported.
- Obtain forecasted precipitation information from the National Weather Service Forecast Office website, <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast>.
- Weather information should be the best estimate of the beginning of the storm event, duration of the event, and time elapsed since the last storm.
- Rainfall amounts should be recorded from the project site rain gauge.
- "Daily Site Inspection of Best Management Practices" section is to be filled out by the water pollution control manager.

### Storm Visual Inspections

- For non-visible pollutant inspections, report on all locations shown in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

### Required Actions

- All corrective actions identified in this report must also be recorded on Form CEM-2035, "Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary."
- Locations identified where BMPs are failing or have other shortcomings require implementation of repairs or design changes within 72 hours of identification, and BMP repairs or other changes must be completed as soon as possible.

# **APPENDIX H**

**CEM-2034 Monthly Stormwater Best  
Management & Materials Inventory Report  
Form**



**MONTHLY STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES & MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORT - OPTIONAL**

CEM-2034 (NEW 12/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Stormwater Best Management Practices and Materials on Site**

	Location where stored:	BMP ID	Quantity on hand	Unit	Estimated quantity needed if rain event predicted, spill occurs or BMP fails
2	_____				
	BMP Name				
3	_____				
	BMP Name				

**ADA Notice**

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information, call (916) 445-1233, TTY 711, or write to Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.



# MONTHLY STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES & MATERIALS INVENTORY REPORT - OPTIONAL

CEM-2034 (NEW 12/2013)

Page 4 of 4

## Instructions

### General Information

- The Water Pollution Control Manager must oversee preparation of this form and submit a copy to the resident engineer every month.
- Attach additional copies of page 2 and page 3 of this form to include all required locations.
- Insert consecutive numbers for each location when using page 2 or page 3 of this form

BMP Name	BMP ID	BMP Name	BMP ID
<b>Temporary Soil Stabilization</b>		<b>Non-Stormwater Management</b>	
Preservation of existing vegetation	SS-02	Water conservation practices	NS-01
Hydraulic mulch	SS-03	Dewatering operations	NS-02
Hydroseeding	SS-04	Paving and grinding operations	NS-03
Soil binders	SS-05	Temporary stream crossing	NS-04
Straw mulch	SS-06	Clear water diversion	NS-05
Geotextiles, mats, plastic covers, and lined ditches	SS-07	Illegal connection or discharge detection and reporting	NS-06
Wood mulching	SS-08	Potable water and irrigation	NS-07
Earth dikes, drainage swales and lined ditches	SS-09	Vehicle and equipment cleaning	NS-08
Outlet protection and velocity dissipation devices	SS-10	Vehicle and equipment fueling	NS-09
Slope drains	SS-11	Vehicle and equipment maintenance	NS-10
Streambank stabilization	SS-12	Pile-driving operations	NS-11
<b>Temporary Sediment Control</b>		Concrete curing	NS-12
Silt fence	SC-01	Material and equipment use over water	NS-13
Sediment or distilling basin	SC-02	Concrete finishing	NS-14
Sediment trap	SC-03	Structure demolition or removal over or adjacent to water	NS-15
Checkdams	SC-04	<b>Waste Management and Pollution Control</b>	
Fiber rolls	SC-05	Material delivery and storage	WM-01
Gravel bag berm	SC-06	Material use	WM-02
Sandbag barrier	SC-08	Stockpile management	WM-03
Straw bale barrier	SC-09	Spill prevention and control	WM-04
Storm drain inlet protection	SC-10	Solid waste management	WM-05
<b>Wind Erosion Control</b>		Hazardous waste management	WM-06
Wind erosion control	WE-01	Contaminated soil management	WM-07
<b>Tracking Controls</b>		Concrete waste management	WM-08
Stabilized construction entrance and exit	TC-01	Sanitary or septic waste management	WM-09
Stabilized construction roadway	TC-02	Liquid waste management	WM-10
Entrance and exit tire wash	TC-03		
Street sweeping	TC-04		

### ADA Notice

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information, call (916) 445-1233, TTY 711, or write to Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.

# **APPENDIX I**

## **CEM-2035 Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary**

# STORMWATER CORRECTIVE ACTIONS SUMMARY

CEM-2035 (REV 11/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	SWPPP PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3      Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002.
Submitted by contractor (print and sign name)	
	Date

**Implement required actions identified in this Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary as soon as possible, but actions must begin within 72 hours of the site inspection, or be completed before the next predicted rain event, whichever is sooner.**

Corrective action number	Verification of Stormwater Site Inspection Corrective Actions	Date Corrective Actions Identified:
	BMP Type	Location
	Required Action	Comments
	Date Completed	Verified by (print name and title)      Verified by (signature)
	BMP Type	Location
	Required Action	Comments
	Date Completed	Verified by (print name and title)      Verified by (signature)
	BMP Type	Location
	Required Action	Comments
	Date Completed	Verified by (print name and title)      Verified by (signature)
	BMP Type	Location
	Required Action	Comments
	Date Completed	Verified by (print name and title)      Verified by (signature)
	BMP Type	Location
	Required Action	Comments
	Date Completed	Verified by (print name and title)      Verified by (signature)
	BMP Type	Location
	Required Action	Comments
	Date Completed	Verified by (print name and title)      Verified by (signature)

**STORMWATER CORRECTIVE ACTIONS SUMMARY**

CEM-2035 (REV 11/2013)

Page 2 of 2

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Stormwater Site Inspection Report Corrective Action Summary Certification**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision according to a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the people who manage the system or are directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment of knowing violations.

Water Pollution Control Manager (name)	Date
Water Pollution Control Manager (signature)	

**Stormwater Site Inspection Report Corrective Action Summary Acceptance**

Resident Engineer (name)	Date
Resident Engineer (signature)	

**Instructions****General Information**

- If the summary form does not have enough lines to report all required actions, use additional copies of this form's page 1 to report all required corrective actions from an inspection form.
- On page 1 of this form and additional copies of page 1, insert consecutive numbers for each required corrective action.

**Required Actions**

- Identified locations—where BMPs are failing or have other shortcomings—require repairs or design changes within 72 hours of identification and complete BMP repairs or other changes as soon as possible, or before the next predicted rain event, whichever is sooner, per the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit Permit.
- Daily inspections required for waste containers (covered at end of shift), tracking, and others per project specifications.

**ADA Notice**

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information, call (916) 445-1233, TTY 711, or write to Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.

# **APPENDIX J**

**CEM-2045 Rain Event Action Plan Forms**

**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
Submitted by contractor (print and sign name) _____ Date _____	
Water Pollution Control Manager name and company name	Phone number _____ Emergency (24/7) phone number _____
Erosion and sediment control provider or subcontractor name and company	Phone number _____ Emergency (24/7) phone number _____
Stormwater sampling and testing agent or subcontractor name and company	Phone number _____ Emergency (24/7) phone number _____

**Storm Information**

Attach forecasted precipitation information from the National Weather Service Forecast Office website, <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast>.

Project site ZIP code	Date forecast checked	Time forecast checked
Forecast percentage probability of precipitation in 0 - 24 hours	Expected precipitation amount	Date
Forecast percentage probability of precipitation in 24 - 48 hours	Expected precipitation amount	Date
Forecast percentage probability of precipitation in 48 - 72 hours	Expected precipitation amount	Date
Will predicted weather pattern rain event produce 1/2-inch or more rain? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Note: A qualifying rain event happens when a predicted weather pattern will produce 1/2-inch or more of precipitation. A qualifying rain event will require stormwater visual monitoring site inspections and sampling and analysis of stormwater discharges.	

**Phase Information**

Highway Construction Phase                       Plant Establishment Phase                       Inactive

**Sampling Schedule**

Based on the weather forecast, stormwater discharge sampling is required to begin on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) at approximately \_\_\_\_\_ (time).  
Stormwater discharge sampling is required every 24 hours during an extended storm event based on the predicted duration of the storm event. It is required on the following dates:

\_\_\_\_\_

**ADA Notice**

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**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Activities Associated with Highway Construction Projects, Plant Establishment, Inactive Projects**

*Check ALL boxes below that apply to current project site.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Cleaning and grubbing <input type="checkbox"/> Earthwork <input type="checkbox"/> Culvert construction <input type="checkbox"/> Rough grading <input type="checkbox"/> Storm drain installation <input type="checkbox"/> Utility installation water-gas-sewer <input type="checkbox"/> Structure foundations (including piles) <input type="checkbox"/> Subgrade grading <input type="checkbox"/> Subbase and base placement	<input type="checkbox"/> Finish grading <input type="checkbox"/> Structure construction <input type="checkbox"/> Soundwall construction <input type="checkbox"/> Curbs, gutters, and sidewalks <input type="checkbox"/> Paving operations <input type="checkbox"/> Finishing roadway <input type="checkbox"/> Metal beam guard rail installation <input type="checkbox"/> Sign installation <input type="checkbox"/> Highway electrical work	<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic striping and pavement markings <input type="checkbox"/> Highway planting <input type="checkbox"/> Soil amendments <input type="checkbox"/> Plant establishment <input type="checkbox"/> Material delivery and storage <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment maintenance and fueling <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion and sediment control <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
---	--	---

**Subcontractors or Trades Active on Site for Highway Construction, Plant Establishment, Inactive Projects**

*Check All boxes below that apply to current project site.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Grading (operating engineers) <input type="checkbox"/> Underground storm drain (operating engineers and laborers) <input type="checkbox"/> Underground utilities (operating engineers and laborers) <input type="checkbox"/> Underground utilities (public or private utility company) <input type="checkbox"/> Pile installation (pile butts) <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete foundations (carpenters, laborers, and concrete finishers) <input type="checkbox"/> Bar reinforcement placement <input type="checkbox"/> Structure construction (carpenters and laborers) <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete placement (operating engineer, laborers and concrete finishers) <input type="checkbox"/> Hot mix asphalt placement (operating engineers and laborers)	<input type="checkbox"/> Curb, gutter and sidewalk (carpenters, laborers and concrete finishers) <input type="checkbox"/> Lighting and signals (operating engineers and electricians) <input type="checkbox"/> Metal beam guard rail (operating engineers and laborers) <input type="checkbox"/> Signs (operating engineers) <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic striping and pavement markings <input type="checkbox"/> Masonry soundwalls (masons and laborers) <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion and sediment control <input type="checkbox"/> Highway planting <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
--	---

**Trade (Subcontractor) Information Provided**

*Check ALL boxes below that apply to current project site.*

<input type="checkbox"/> Project SWPPP Handout <input type="checkbox"/> Contract Specifications <input type="checkbox"/> Educational Material Handout <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP Training Workshop	<input type="checkbox"/> Tailgate Meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Poster and Signage <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
---	---

**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Predicted Rain-Event-Triggered Actions**

Activity	Actions Required Before Predicted Rain Event
Information and Scheduling	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Project superintendent informed of predicted rain at _____ (time) on _____ (date).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Foreman and subcontractors informed of predicted rain.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Erosion control or sediment control provider notified to provide:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm crew with at least _____ people</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm crew to start implementing storm event actions by _____ (time) on _____ (date)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Sample collection and testing provider alerted if non-visible pollutant sampling and testing required.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">List of non-visible pollutant sampling locations and parameters:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">1. _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">2. _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3. _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">4. _____</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">5. _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Check that adequate erosion and sediment control materials are on hand for:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm required actions</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><input type="checkbox"/> Extended storm event maintenance and repair</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Confirm that the BMP site map is updated and provide a copy to erosion and sediment control provider or subcontractor.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</p>
	<b>Additional Actions Required Before a Qualifying Rain Event</b>
	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm stormwater site inspection completed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Listed corrective actions identified by pre-storm stormwater site inspection that must be corrected before storm event on page 7 of this Rain Event Action Plan (REAP).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Staff scheduled for inspections during storm.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Erosion control or sediment control provider notified at _____ (time) on _____ (date) to provide crew during the storm event of at least _____.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The attached contingency plan is to be implemented in the event of flooding:</p>

**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Predicted Rain-Event-Triggered Actions, (continued)**

Activity	Construction Site Monitoring Program Actions Required Before a Qualifying Rain Event
<p>Information and Scheduling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Review the discharge location site map for the current phase of the project and include additional non-visible pollutant sampling locations identified during pre-storm stormwater site inspection.</li>   <li><input type="checkbox"/> Alert sample collection and testing provider that sampling will be required and provide the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Updated discharge location site map</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The required number of sampling locations for this phase of the project:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> _____ Discharge points</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> _____ Run-on locations</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> _____ Receiving waters for Risk Level 3</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> _____ Non-visible potential discharge points</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li>   <li>Run-on Sampling Locations                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____</li> <li>2. _____</li> <li>3. _____</li> <li>4. _____</li> <li>5. _____</li> </ol> </li>   <li>Discharge Sampling Locations                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____</li> <li>2. _____</li> <li>3. _____</li> <li>4. _____</li> <li>5. _____</li> </ol> </li>   <li>Receiving Water Sampling Locations                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. _____</li> <li>2. _____</li> <li>3. _____</li> <li>4. _____</li> <li>5. _____</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Predicted Rain-Event-Triggered Actions, (continued)**

Activity	Actions Required Before Predicted Rain Event
Material Storage Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Material covered or in sheds (For example: treated wood and metals) <input type="checkbox"/> Stockpiles covered and perimeter control installed <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Waste Management Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Dumpsters closed <input type="checkbox"/> Drain holes plugged <input type="checkbox"/> Recycling bins covered <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary stations bermed and protected from tipping <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Concrete Rinse Out Areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Wash-out bins covered <input type="checkbox"/> Adequate capacity for rain <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Operations to shut down for rain event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Grading</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Concrete pours</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Hot mix asphalt paving</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Other _____</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> Soil amendments not to be applied within the 24 hours before a rain event <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Predicted Rain-Event-Triggered Actions, (continued)**

Activity	Actions Required Before Predicted Rain Event																				
Secure Site for Storm Event	<input type="checkbox"/> Trenches and excavation protected. <input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter and excavations protected. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____																				
Site Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/> Site perimeter controls are in place. <input type="checkbox"/> Catch basin and drop inlet protection are in place. <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment basins and traps have adequate capacity. <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy temporary perimeter control on inactive areas. <input type="checkbox"/> Deploy temporary perimeter control around active disturbed soil areas and active stockpiles. <input type="checkbox"/> Sweep access roads. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____																				
Spills and Drips	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean up all spills and drips, including paint, fuel, and oil. <input type="checkbox"/> Empty drip pans. <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____																				
Pre-storm Inspection Identified Corrective Actions	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Corrective Action Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> <tr><td><input type="checkbox"/> _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">_____</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Corrective Action Number	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____
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<input type="checkbox"/> _____	_____																				

**RAIN EVENT ACTION PLAN**

CEM-2045 (REV 05/2015)

Page 7 of 8

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS

CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM

PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER

WDID NUMBER

**Certification of Rain Event Action Plan**

I certify under penalty of law that this Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) will be implemented in accordance with the Construction General Permit by me or under my direction or supervision. The information contained in this REAP was gathered and evaluated by qualified personnel before submittal. Based on my review of the information and inquiry of those who gathered and evaluated the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete.

I am aware that Section 309 (c)(4) of the Clean Water Act provides for significant penalties, including fines and imprisonment for knowingly submitting false material statement, representation or certification.

Water Pollution Control Manager name

Date

Water Pollution Control Manager signature

Accepted by resident engineer name

Date

Resident engineer signature

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## Instruction

### General Information

- This form must be completed for Risk Level 2 and Risk Level 3 projects with the chance for precipitation of 50 percent or greater, within 72 hours of the forecast date. The Rain Event Action Plan (REAP) must be developed 48 hours prior to any likely precipitation rain event (any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 50 percent or greater probability of producing precipitation in the project area).
- The CGP requires a pre-storm inspection within two business days (48 hours) prior to a "qualifying rain event" which is defined as any event producing precipitation of 0.5 inch or more over the duration of the rain event. Because the size of a rain event cannot be accurately predicted, Caltrans requires a pre-storm inspection based on a forecasted storm event, which is defined as any rain event that is forecasted to produce 0.1 inch or more of precipitation within any 24-hour period. The trigger for a pre-storm event visual inspection is the same as for a REAP: 50 percent or greater probability of producing 0.1 inch or more of precipitation within any 24-hour period in the project area based on the National Weather Service Forecast Office (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration).
- Within 24 hours prior to a storm event, the REAP must be submitted to the resident engineer. The REAP must be made available on site and implementation begun no later than 24 hours prior to the likely precipitation event.
- File this form in SWPPP File Category 20.45.

### Form

- **Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM**  
For encroachment permit projects, write the local agency or private entity encroachment permit number in the contract number field.
- **Project Identifier Number**  
For projects without a number, write N/A in the field.

# **APPENDIX K**

**CEM-2061 Notice of Discharge Form**

**NOTICE OF DISCHARGE REPORT**

CEM-2061 (REV 11/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL
	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
Submitted by contractor (print and sign name)	Date

**Notice of Discharge General Information**

Location			Date discharge discovered		
Discharge identified by stormwater visual site inspection? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Discharge discovered by contractor during daily work? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Discharge samples taken? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Discharge type <input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater <input type="checkbox"/> Authorized non-stormwater <input type="checkbox"/> Non-authorized non-stormwater	Exceedance of applicable water quality standard <input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____	
Discharge identified by Regional Water Quality Control Board? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Discharge identified by State Water Resources Control Board? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date and time water pollution control manager notified of discharge			
		Date and time resident engineer notified of discharge			

**Storm Event Information**

*Complete this section for stormwater discharges*

Start of storm event _____ <i>Date</i> _____ <i>Time</i>	End of storm event _____ <i>Date</i> _____ <i>Time</i>	Duration of storm event _____ <i>Hours : Minutes.</i>	Storm event precipitation amount recorded from site rain gauge _____ <i>inches</i>	Storm event precipitation amount recorded from governmental rain gauge _____ <i>inches</i>
--	--	---	--	--

**Notice of Discharge Information**

The nature and cause of the water quality standard exceedance, based on a visual observation of the discharge location	Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
BMPs currently installed at the location of the discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce pollutants causing or contributing to exceedance of a water quality standard	

Implementation schedule for additional BMPs

**ADA Notice**

For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information, call (916) 445-1233, TTY 711, or write to Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.

# NOTICE OF DISCHARGE REPORT

CEM-2061 (REV 11/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

### Notice of Discharge Information (continued)

Maintenance or repair of BMPs

Implementation schedule for BMPs maintenance or repair

Other required corrective actions

Implementation schedule for corrective actions

Summary of actions taken to reduce the pollutants causing or contributing to the water quality standard exceedance

### Sampling and Analysis Results

Required when discharge samples are taken. Attach CEM-2052 or lab results report

- Are discharge samples taken?  YES  NO
- Is CEM-2052 attached?  YES  NO  N/A
- Is lab results report attached?  YES  NO  RESULTS PENDING
- If applicable, provide lab information: lab name, contract name, date samples sent, attach a copy of chain of custody, etc.

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**NOTICE OF DISCHARGE REPORT**

CEM-2061 (REV 11/2013)

Page 3 of 4

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Notice of Discharge Report Certification**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Water Pollution Control Manager (name)	Date
--	------

Water Pollution Control Manager (signature)

**For Caltrans Use**

Accepted by Resident Engineer (name)	Date
--------------------------------------	------

Resident Engineer (signature)

Discharge reported by telephone or email to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) within 48 hours of discovery? A. Immediately and no later than 24 hours after discovery? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO B. Within 5 working days? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO C. As soon as possible but within 48 hours? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date discharge reported to RWQCB	Resident engineer initials
Notice of Discharge Report submitted to RWQCB within 14 days (3 days for District 7 and District 11)? A. Within 24 hours? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO B. Within 14 days (3 days for District 7 and 11)? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date report submitted to RWQCB	Resident engineer initials
Discharge reported orally to the Lahontan RWQCB within 24 hours of discovery? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date called Lahontan RWQCB	Resident engineer initials
Electronic submittal of NEL exceedance sample results to Lahontan RWQCB and SMARTS within 5 business days? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date report submitted	Resident engineer initials

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**NOTICE OF DISCHARGE REPORT**

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**Instructions****General Information**

- This form is required for compliance with provisions in Section E-2, "Receiving Water Limitations for Construction," of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Statewide Storm Water Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the State of California, Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Order No. 99-06-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000003.
- This form is to be completed when the contractor, Caltrans, State Water Resources Control Board, or Regional Water Quality Control Board staff determines that stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, or non-authorized, non-stormwater discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard.
- This form is appropriate when there is evidence of a discharge that occurred outside of business hours where no sampling occurred.
- Water quality standards are contained in the Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or applicable Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) Basin Plan.
- Water quality standards are contained in the Statewide Water Quality Control Plan or applicable Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs) Basin Plan.
- Sampling guidance is found in the current edition of the *Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*.
- Include a copy of the completed form in the project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) files.

**Form**

- **Project Identifier Number**  
Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a project identifier number. For projects without a number, write N/A in the field.
- **Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM**  
For encroachment permit projects, write the local agency or private entity encroachment permit number in the contract number field.
- **Storm Event Information**  
Leave section blank if box is checked for either authorized or non-authorized non-stormwater discharge.
- **Discharge Information**  
Do not leave any subsection blank. Caltrans permit specifically requires Caltrans to submit the information in this section to RWQCBs. For non-stormwater discharges, describe the construction operation or activity that caused the discharge.
- **Sampling and Analysis Results**  
Leave this section blank if the no box is checked for discharge samples taken.
- **Analysis Results**  
Analytical results less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "Less than the method detection limit."
- **Analysis Information**  
Leave section blank if the no box is checked for discharge samples taken.
- **Notice of Discharge Report Certification**  
For instruction on reporting timelines, see Section 9.4, Noncompliance Reporting, of Statewide Stormwater Management Plan, May 2003.

# **APPENDIX L**

**CEM-2058 Stormwater Meter Calibration  
Record– Specialty Meters Form**

# STORMWATER METER CALIBRATION RECORD - SPECIALTY METERS

CEM-2058 (REV 12/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3

SUBMITTED BY CONTRACTOR (PRINT AND SIGN NAME)	DATE
---	------

**Meter**

Multi-meter:  YES  NO

Meter Manufacturer	Meter Model Number	Meter Serial Number
--------------------	--------------------	---------------------

**Conductivity Meter Calibration Date** \_\_\_\_\_

Standard Solution (uS/cm)	Cal Standard Solution Expiration Date	Initial Calibration		Re-Calibration		Drift Check		Notes	Initials
		Time		Time		Time			
		Cal	Read	Cal	Read	Read	Acceptable Performance		

Meter Manufacturer	Meter Model Number	Meter Serial Number
--------------------	--------------------	---------------------

**Dissolved Oxygen Meter Calibration Date** \_\_\_\_\_

Standard	Cal Standard Solution Expiration Date	Initial Calibration		Re-Calibration		Drift Check		Notes	Initials
		Time		Time		Time			
		Cal	Read	Cal	Read	Read	Acceptable Performance		

**ADA Notice**

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**STORMWATER METER CALIBRATION RECORD - SPECIALTY METERS**

CEM-2058 (REV 12/2013)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS		CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM	
		PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER	
		WDID NUMBER	
Meter Manufacturer	Meter Model Number	Meter Serial Number	

**Meter Calibration Date**

Standard	Cal Standard Solution Expiration Date	Initial Calibration		Re-Calibration		Drift Check		Notes	Initials
		Time		Time		Time			
		Cal	Read	Cal	Read	Read	Acceptable Performance		

Meter Manufacturer	Meter Model Number	Meter Serial Number	
--------------------	--------------------	---------------------	--

**Meter Calibration Date**

Standard	Cal Standard Solution Expiration Date	Initial Calibration		Re-Calibration		Drift Check		Notes	Initials
		Time		Time		Time			
		Cal	Read	Cal	Read	Read	Acceptable Performance		

Date	Notes

**Review**

I have reviewed this document and, based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system of those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

Water Pollution Control Manager	Date
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Water Pollution Control Manager Signature

**ADA Notice**

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## STORMWATER METER CALIBRATION RECORD - SPECIALTY METERS

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### Instructions

#### General Information

- Projects with a Construction Site Monitoring Program require the information on this form as part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for specialty stormwater analysis meter calibration if a specialty meter was used. This form is not intended to be used with a turbidity or pH meter.
- Completed forms shall be filed in project file category 20.55, Field Testing Equipment Maintenance and Calibration Records.

#### Form

##### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

##### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, write "N/A" in the field.

Acceptable performance for conductivity drift is  $\pm 10$  percent, and acceptable performance for dissolved oxygen is  $\pm 10$  percent.

# **APPENDIX M**

**CEM-2051 Stormwater Sampling and Testing  
Activity Log – Optional Form**

# STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS LOG - OPTIONAL

CEM-2051 (REV 1/2014)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL
	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2
	<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
SUBMITTED BY CONTRACTOR (PRINT AND SIGN NAME)	DATE

### STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS LOG REVIEW

I have reviewed this document and based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete.

Are laboratory test results attached to this stormwater sampling and analysis log submittal?

YES     NO

Water Pollution Control Manager Signature	Date
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS LOG - OPTIONAL**  
 CEM-2051 (REV 1/2014)

CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER	WDID NUMBER	DATE
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**STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS LOG**

Log Number	Date of Sampling	Sampling Location	Time Sample Taken	Amount of Precipitation	Sample Identification	Analysis	Analysis Result	Daily Average Analysis Result	Lab Report Attached
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
						<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity <input type="checkbox"/> pH <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

## STORMWATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS LOG - OPTIONAL

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### Instructions

#### General Information

- The information shown on this form is required for projects with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to document stormwater sampling and analysis. The information on this form is required for the stormwater annual report for SWPPP projects.
- Complete this form after every storm event that requires sampling and analysis.
- Complete this form weekly for logging non-stormwater sampling and analysis, and indicate in the sampling location column the reason for non-stormwater samples, such as sample from dewatering operation.
- This form is provided as an optional management tool, to be used at the discretion of the water pollution control manager.

#### Form

##### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

##### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, write N/A in the field.

##### Log No.

Log numbering should be consecutive starting from the first storm event to the last storm event for a project.

##### Amount of Precipitation

Enter the cumulative amount of precipitation from the storm event at the time each sample is taken.

##### Analysis Result

For turbidity and pH, a minimum of three samples is required to determine the daily average. If more than three daily samples are taken, use two rows to report all samples, and report the daily average in the second row.

# **APPENDIX N**

**CEM-2052 Stormwater Sample Field Test  
Report Form**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA • DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**STORMWATER SAMPLE FIELD TEST REPORT/  
 RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REPORT**  
 CEM-2052 (REV 7/2014)

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 1 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. WPCP <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A. Project resides in the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit and is regulated under Order No. R6T-2011-0019, NPDES No. CAG616002. <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
Submitted by contractor (print and sign name)	Date

**Stormwater Samples Analysis**

Date of sampling	
Sample location identification number	Date of Analysis
Sample Analyzed By (signature)	Samples to be analyzed for parameters
Sampled Analyzed By (print name)	<input type="checkbox"/> Turbidity
Analyzer Phone Number	<input type="checkbox"/> pH
(    )	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
Company	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____

**Turbidity Analysis Information**

Meter Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Calibration Date
Analytical Method	Method Reporting Unit	Method Detection Limit	

**pH Analysis Information**

pH Meter Manufacturer	Model Number	Serial Number	Calibration Date
Analytical Method	Method Reporting Unit	Method Detection Limit	

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## Instructions

### General Information

- This form is required for compliance with provisions in Section I of Attachments C, D, and E of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002 and provisions of General Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit for Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit Order No. R6T-2011-0019 NPDES No. CAG616002.
- The Caltrans, *Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*, latest edition, contains sampling guidance.
- Complete form CEM-2058 if other parameters are tested.
- Sampling and sample preservation must be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association).
- Collect, maintain, and ship samples according to the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB), Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program's (SWAMP) Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPrP), latest edition.
- Complete a separate stormwater sample field analysis report daily for each sampling location.
- Include a copy of the completed form in the project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan files.

### Form

#### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects, write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

#### Analysis Result

Analytical results less than the method detection limit must be reported as "less than the method detection limit".

#### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, enter N/A in the field.

#### Qualifying Rain Event Daily Average Analysis Result

A minimum of three daily samples are required to calculate the daily average for a qualifying rain event.

#### Sample pH Analysis

Sample pH reading must be done within 15 minutes of sample collection.

#### Numeric Action Level Exceedance

In the event that any daily average effluent samples analysis results exceeds an applicable Numeric Action Level (NAL), complete form CEM-2062 "Numeric Action Level Exceedance Report," and submit all storm event sampling results to the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) no later than ten days after the conclusion of the storm event.

#### Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger (RWMT) Exceedance

In the event that any daily average RWMT is exceeded, complete form CEM-2062, "Numeric Action Level Exceedance Report / Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger Report" and submit all storm event sampling results to the resident engineer within six hours.

#### Add Exceptions Reasons:

- N - No Run-off at time of inspection
- O - Outside of normal business hours
- U - Unsafe conditions/unsafe access

# **APPENDIX O**

**CEM-2062 Numeric Action Level Exceedance  
Report Form**

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER
CONTRACTOR NAME AND ADDRESS	PROJECT SITE RISK LEVEL <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Risk Level 3
Submitted by contractor (print and sign name)	Date

**Numeric Action Level Exceedance Information: Attach CEM-2052**

**Storm Event Information**

Start of storm event	End of storm event	Duration of storm event	Storm event precipitation amount recorded from site rain gauge	Storm event precipitation amount recorded from governmental rain gauge
_____ <i>Date</i>	_____ <i>Date</i>	_____ <i>Hours : Minutes</i>	_____ <i>inches</i>	_____ <i>inches</i>
_____ <i>Time</i>	_____ <i>Time</i>			

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PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Exceedance Location Information**

Photographs

Visual observation of location	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
The nature and cause of the water quality standard exceedance, based on a visual observation of the discharge location	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
BMPs currently installed at the location of the discharge	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce pollutants causing or contributing to exceedance of a water quality standard	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Implementation schedule for additional BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Maintenance or repair of BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Implementation schedule for BMPs maintenance or repair	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Other required corrective actions	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
Implementation schedule for corrective actions	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

PROJECT INFORMATION NAME AND SITE ADDRESS	CONTRACT NUMBER/CO/RTE/PM
	PROJECT IDENTIFIER NUMBER
	WDID NUMBER

**Numeric Action Level Exceedance Report Certification**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those person directly responsible for gathering the information, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Water Pollution Control Manager name	Date
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Water Pollution Control Manager signature
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**For Caltrans Use**

Resident engineer name	Date
------------------------	------

Resident engineer signature
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Numeric Action Level Exceedance Report submitted to State Board SMARTS database within 24 hours after NAL exceedance was identified?  <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date input	Resident engineer initials
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All storm event sampling results submitted to State Water Board SMARTS database within 10 days after the conclusion of the storm event?  <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date input	Resident engineer initials
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**Notice of Discharge Reporting**

Discharge reported by telephone or email to the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) within 48 hours of discovery?  <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date discharge reported to RWQCB	Resident engineer initials
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Notice of Discharge Report submitted to RWQCB within 14 days (3 days for District 7 and District 11)?  <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO	Date report submitted to RWQCB	Resident engineer initials
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## Instructions

### General Information

- This form is required for compliance with provisions for Numeric Action Level (NAL) Exceedance Report in Section I of Attachment D or E of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002.
- Sampling guidance is found in the Caltrans, *Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*, latest edition.
- In the event that any daily average effluent sample analysis result exceeds an applicable NAL, submit all storm event sampling results to the State Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) no later than 10 days after the conclusion of the storm event.
- RWQCBs have the authority to require the submittal of an NAL Exceedance Report.
- You may submit an NAL Exceedance Report to RWQCB instead of a Notice of Discharge Report.
- Include a copy of the completed form in the project Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP) files.

### Form

#### Contract Number/Co/Rte/PM

For local agency encroachment permit projects write the encroachment permit number in the Contract Number field.

#### Project Identifier Number

Caltrans projects starting July 1, 2010, will have a Project Identifier Number (PIN). For projects without a PIN, write N/A in the field.

#### Storm Event Precipitation Amount at Sample Time

At time of sample collection, record amount of precipitation from onsite rain gauge.

#### Analysis Results

Analytical results that are less than the method detection limit shall be reported as "Less than the method detection limit."

#### Qualifying Rain Event Daily Average Analysis Result

A minimum of three daily samples is required to calculate the daily average for a qualifying rain event.

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# **SWPPP FILES**

\*\*Will be provided by the Contractor