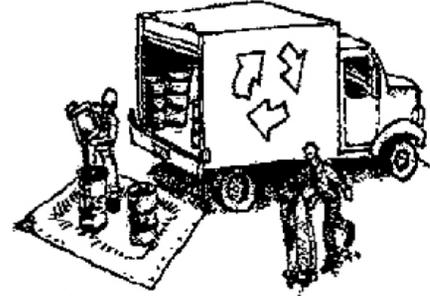


# Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Construction projects are required to implement year-round stormwater BMPs.

## Materials & Waste Management



### Non-Hazardous Materials

- ❑ Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or when they are not in use.
- ❑ Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.
- ❑ Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

### Hazardous Materials

- ❑ Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with City, County, State and Federal regulations.
- ❑ Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ❑ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and do not use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- ❑ Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

### Waste Management

- ❑ Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. A plastic liner is recommended to prevent leaks. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
- ❑ Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure they are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.
- ❑ Dispose of all wastes and demolition debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation.
- ❑ Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Keep site free of litter (e.g. lunch items, cigarette butts).
- ❑ Prevent litter from uncovered loads by covering loads that are being transported to and from site.

### Construction Entrances and Perimeter

- ❑ Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.
- ❑ Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

## Equipment Management & Spill Control



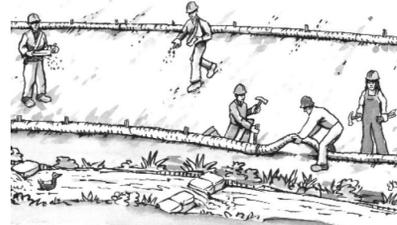
### Maintenance and Parking

- ❑ Designate an area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets and fitted with appropriate BMPs, for auto and equipment parking, and storage.
- ❑ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- ❑ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done onsite, work in a bermed area away from storm drains and over a drip pan or drop cloths big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done onsite, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
- ❑ Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment, and do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts onsite.

### Spill Prevention and Control

- ❑ Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
- ❑ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- ❑ Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- ❑ Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible (absorbent materials, cat litter and/or rags).
- ❑ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.
- ❑ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- ❑ Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies immediately. If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment, you must report it to the State Office of Emergency Services. (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

## Earthmoving



### Grading and Earthwork

- ❑ Schedule grading and excavation work during dry weather.
- ❑ Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- ❑ Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary, plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- ❑ Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, drainage courses and streams by installing and maintaining appropriate BMPs (i.e. silt fences, gravel bags, fiber rolls, temporary swales, etc.).
- ❑ Keep excavated soil on site and transfer it to dump trucks on site, not in the streets.

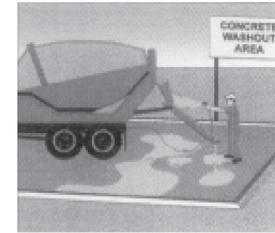
### Contaminated Soils

- ❑ If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Regional Water Quality Control Board:
  - Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor.
  - Abandoned underground tanks.
  - Abandoned wells
  - Buried barrels, debris, or trash.
- ❑ If the above conditions are observed, document any signs of potential contamination and clearly mark them so they are not disturbed by construction activities.

### Landscaping

- ❑ Protect stockpiled landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps all year-round.
- ❑ Stack bagged material on pallets and under cover.
- ❑ Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during wet weather.

## Concrete Management and Dewatering



### Concrete Management

- ❑ Store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Store materials off the ground, on pallets. Protect dry materials from wind.
- ❑ Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) block any storm drain inlets and vacuum washwater from the gutter. If possible, sweep first.
- ❑ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a designated washout area onsite, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and make sure wash water does not leach into the underlying soil. (See CASQA Construction BMP Handbook for properly designed concrete washouts.)

### Dewatering

- ❑ Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible, send dewatering discharge to landscaped area or sanitary sewer. If discharging to the sanitary sewer, call your local wastewater treatment plant.
- ❑ Divert run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas.
- ❑ When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- ❑ In areas of known or suspected contamination, call your local agency to determine whether the ground water must be tested. Pumped groundwater may need to be collected and hauled off-site for treatment and proper disposal.

## Paving/Asphalt Work



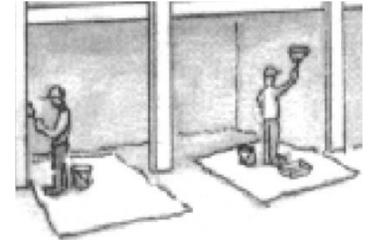
### Paving

- ❑ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.
- ❑ Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar materials.
- ❑ Collect and recycle or properly dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do NOT sweep or wash it into gutters.

### Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- ❑ Protect storm drain inlets during saw cutting.
- ❑ If saw cut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.
- ❑ Shovel or vacuum saw cut slurry deposits and remove from the site. When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Sweep up, and properly dispose of all residues.

## Painting & Paint Removal



### Painting Cleanup and Removal

- ❑ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.
- ❑ For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- ❑ For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Sweep up or collect paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting into plastic drop cloths and dispose of as trash.
- ❑ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.



**Santa Clara Valley  
Urban Runoff  
Pollution Prevention Program**

**Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of up to \$10,000 per day!**