ATTACHMENT C1

EXAMPLE CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

A. Erosion Control

Physical stabilization BMPs, vegetation stabilization BMPs, or both, will be required to prevent erosion and sediment runoff from exposed graded areas. BMPs for physical and vegetation stabilization include:

1) Physical Stabilization
a) Geotextiles
b) Mats
c) Fiber rolls
d) Sprayed on binders
e) Mulch on flat areas
f) Other material approved by the City for use in specific circumstances

If physical stabilization is selected, materials must be appropriate to the circumstances in which they are deployed, and sufficient material must be deployed.

2) Vegetation Stabilization
a) Preservation of existing vegetation
b) Established interim vegetation (via Hydroseed, seeded mats, etc.)
c) Established permanent landscaping

If vegetation stabilization is selected, the stabilizing vegetation must be installed, irrigated and established (uniform vegetative coverage with 70% coverage established) prior to October 1. In the event stabilizing vegetation has not been established by October 1, other forms of physical stabilization must be employed to prevent erosion until the stabilizing vegetation is established.

B. Sediment Control

2) Perimeter protection. Protect the perimeter of the site or exposed area from sediment ingress/discharge in sheet flows using:
a) Silt fencing
b) Gravel bag barriers
c) Fiber rolls

3) Resource protection. Protect environmentally sensitive areas, and watercourses from sediment in sheet flows by using:
a) Silt fencing
b) Gravel bag barriers
c) Fiber rolls

4) Sediment Capture. Capture sediments in channeled storm water by using:

a) Storm-drain inlet protection measures
b) De-silting basins (Designed in accordance with an industry standard such as Caltrans, California Storm water BMP manual etc. If the project is 5 acres or greater the desilting basin(s) must be designed in accordance with the State General Construction Permit, Order DWQ 99-08.)

5) Velocity Reduction. Reduce the velocity of storm water by using:
a) Outlet protection (energy dissipater)
b) Equalization basins
c) Check dams

6) Off-site Sediment Tracking. Prevent sediment from being tracked off-site by using:
a) Stabilized construction entrances/exits
b) Construction road stabilization
c) Tracking control (i.e., corrugated steel panels, wheel washes)
d) Dust control

C. Materials Management
7) Prevent the contamination of storm water by wastes through proper management of the following types of wastes:
a) Solid
b) Sanitary
c) Concrete
d) Hazardous
e) Equipment – related wastes
f) Stock piles (protection from wind and rain)

8) Prevent the contamination of storm water by construction materials by:
a) Covering and/or providing secondary containment of storage areas
b) Taking adequate precautions when handling materials.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION POLLUTION PREVENTION BMPS

Specific pollution prevention BMPs that will be required from construction sites may include one or more of the following, depending on the nature of the activities performed at the site:

- Review construction activities, materials storage, and waste disposal methods for ways to reduce or eliminate generation of pollutants.
- Use less toxic alternative materials as far as possible.
- Reduce waste generation through recycling and better site management methods.
- Use dry and mechanical cleaning processes instead of using chemicals.
- Make routine inspection of equipment for detection of leaking or faulty parks. For washing of equipment and tools contain and store the effluent and dispose of it according to applicable laws and regulations

- Minimize use of hazardous materials.
- Store hazardous materials in locked enclosures.
- Keep an inventory of all hazardous materials received, used, and stored at the construction site. Order hazardous materials in quantities that will not require storage of large quantities at the site.
- Dispose of excess hazardous materials and containers according to all applicable laws and regulations.
- Provide adequate trash containers and receptacles at the site, and arrange for regular pickup of trash as necessary. Regularly clean trash enclosures, and replace leaky or damaged trash containers with new ones.
- Educate and train staff on pollution prevention methods and require them to implement such methods at all times.
- Prevent contact of storm water with materials that may cause pollution of runoff from the facility.
- Minimize dry weather flows from the site.
- Protect all storm drain inlets or catch basins from pollution. Preferably provide filter inserts in all inlets and catch basins where there is a potential for pollutants to enter the inlet or catch basin.
- Inspect the site on a regular basis for any leaks, potential spills, faulty equipment that may cause pollution of runoff, and repair such deficiencies immediately.
- Monitor storm water runoff for pollutants if required by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board or the City of Chula Vista.
- Plan for erosion control and sediment control in advance. Arrange for all disturbed areas to be protected during the rainy season.
- Divert runoff from disturbed areas as much as possible.
- Locate service areas and equipment storage areas away from natural or man made watercourses.

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