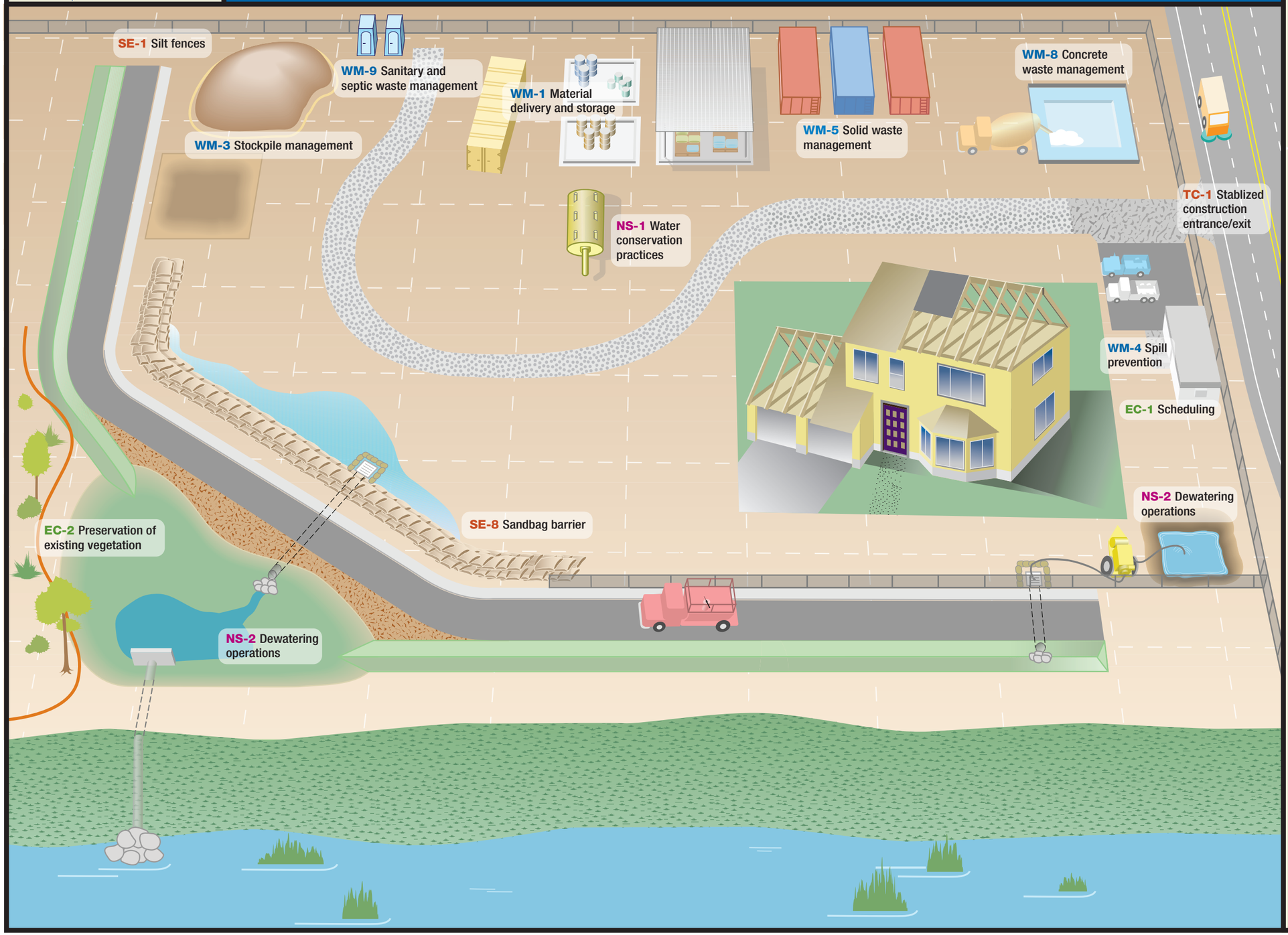
Stormwater Quality Protection Program | Construction BMPs for Projects



Stormwater runoff in the County drains directly into local creeks and into the ocean. Implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) to keep construction site runoff clean is an important part of the County's program. This brochure describes BMPs that must be implemented for construction projects.

Erosion Control
- EC-1 Scheduling
- EC-2 Preservation of existing vegetation

Sediment Control
- SE-1 Silt fences
- SE-8 Sandbag barrier
- TC-1 Stabilized construction entrance/exit

Non-Stormwater Management
- NS-1 Water conservation practices
- NS-2 Dewatering operations

Waste Management
- WM-1 Material delivery and storage
- WM-3 Stockpile management
- WM-4 Spill prevention
- WM-5 Solid waste management
- WM-8 Concrete waste management
- WM-9 Sanitary and septic waste management

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BMPs at Construction Sites Definitions

Erosion Control

EC-1 Scheduling is the development of a written plan that includes sequencing of activities and BMPs taking local climate (e.g., rainfall, wind) into consider-ation. A primary objective of scheduling is to reduce the area and duration of soil exposed to erosion.

EC-2 Preservation of existing vegetation identifies and protects desirable existing vegetation to provide erosion and sediment control benefits.

WE-1 **Wind Erosion Controls** consists of applying water or other dust palliatives to prevent or minimize dust nuisance, reducing soil-moving activities during high winds, and installing erosion control BMPs for temporary wind control.

Sediment Control

SE-1 Silt fences are woven geotextiles that are trenched, attached to support stakes, and sometimes backed by a strengthening mesh. A silt fence ponds sediment-laden runoff allowing sediment to settle out behind the fence.

SE-8 A **sandbag barrier** is a series of sand-filled bags placed on a level contour to intercept or to divert sheet flows. Sandbag barriers can be used to pond runoff allowing sediment to settle out.

TC-1 A **stabilized construction entrance/exit** is a defined access point that is stabilized to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads. The access point can be stabilized with a rumble strip or a layer of appropriately sized rock underlain with a geotextile fabric.

Site Management

N/A **Housekeeping** practices promote efficient and safe storage, use, and cleanup when handling potentially harmful materials. These practices include regular cleanup of debris and waste materials, proper storage and handling of construction materials, immediate clean up of spills and leaks, and maintenance of equipment to prevent leaks.

Non-Stormwater Management

NS-1 Water conservation practices use water during the construction in a manner that prevents erosion and the transport of pollutants offsite. BMPs include: limiting water use; repairing water leaks; limiting the contact of water with construction materi-als; and containing and reusing water or soaking water into the ground.

NS-2 Dewatering operations manage the discharge of pollutants (primarily sediment) when contained stormwater must be removed from the site. These practices employ BMPs that trap sediment or cause it to settle out before discharge. Dewatering ground-water requires a separate NPDES permit from the Regional Board.

Waste Management

WM-1 Material delivery and storage practices include: minimizing the storage of materials onsite; storing materials in watertight containers; enclosed areas (e.g., sheds); or installing secondary contain-ment (e.g., double-lined tank); and conducting regular inspections of stored materials.

WM-3 Stockpile management practices prevent air and stormwater pollution from stockpiles (e.g., soil, sand, paving materials, and pressure treated wood) by properly locating stockpiles, using perimeter barriers, and covering stockpiles.

WM-4 Spill prevention reduces the discharge of pollutants from leaks and spills by reducing the chance for spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills, and properly disposing of spill materials.

WM-5 Solid waste management prevents the discharge of pollutants by providing appropriate, designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular waste collection, and proper disposal.

WM-8 Concrete waste management is conducting washout in a designated, contained area and properly disposing of wastes. Workers need be informed about proper washout, and the washout must be regularly inspected.

WM-9 Sanitary and septic waste management is achieved by providing convenient, appropriately placed, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.

For more information contact:
Ventura County Stormwater Program staff at (805) 645-1382 or (805) 654-5051 or visit Surface Water Quality Section at https://www.onestoppermits.vcrma.org/departments/stormwater-program

Detailed information on the BMPs described in this brochure can be obtained from: California Stormwater Quality Association http://www.casqa.org, or California Department of Transportation https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks

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COUNTY of VENTURA