

Section 500

Body of SWPPP

500.1 Objectives

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has four main objectives:

- Identify all pollutant sources, including sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site, and
- Identify non-storm water discharges, and
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule, and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction, and
- Develop a maintenance schedule for BMPs installed during construction designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (post-construction BMPs).

This SWPPP conforms with the required elements of the Permit and with the required elements of the General Permit issued by the State of California, State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). This SWPPP will be modified and amended to reflect any amendments to the Permits, or any changes in construction or operations that may affect the discharge of pollutants from the construction site to surface waters, groundwaters, or the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). The SWPPP will also be amended if it is in violation of any condition of the Permit or has not achieved the general objective of reducing pollutants in storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall be readily available on-site for the duration of the project.

500.2 Vicinity 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 A. The project's Title Sheet provides more detail regarding the project location and is also included in Attachment A.

500.3 Pollutant Source Identification and BMP Selection

500.3.1 Inventory of Materials and Activities that May Pollute Storm Water

The following is a list of construction materials that will be used and activities that will be performed that will have the potential to contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to storm water

runoff (control practices for each activity are identified in the Water Pollution Control Drawings (WPCDs) and/or in Sections 500.3.4 through 500.3.9:

- (LIST)
- Vehicle Fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum and coolants
- Raw Landscaping Materials, fertilizers etc
- BMP Materials, Sand bags etc
- Asphalt Tack Oil
- Chemical Toilets
- General litter
- Asphalt Oil used in asphalt paving operations.
- Cement and Materials associated with concrete work
- Aggregate materials
- Mortar Mix
- Concrete Rubble
- Curing Compound
- Treated wood posts
- Imported Borrow/Base Material

Construction activities that have the potential to contribute sediment to storm water discharges include:

- (LIST)
- Clear and Grub Operations
- Pipeline Excavation
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- Stockpiling of Excess Materials
- Drainage Excavation

- Landscaping
- Sawcutting of PCC
- AC Removal & Replacement

Attachment C lists all Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are either minimum requirements or special contract requirements, and all BMPs selected for this project. Implementation and location of BMPs are shown on the WPCDs in Attachment B. Narrative descriptions of BMPs to be used during the project are listed by category in each of the following SWPPP sections. Attachment Q includes a copy or a list of all the BMPs selected for this project.

500.3.2 Existing (pre-construction) Control Measures

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

- Existing Drainage Facilities are in place.
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500.3.3 Nature of Fill Material and Existing Data Describing the Soil

The condition of the fill materials do not contain any known materials that could contribute to storm water pollution. The on-site materials generated will be used as backfill.

Existing site features that, as a result of past usage, may contribute pollutants to storm water (e.g., toxic materials that are known to have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked onto the construction site) include:

- (LIST)
- None Known

500.3.4 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 storm water runoff. Soil stabilization BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles. This project will incorporate minimum temporary soil stabilization requirements, temporary soil stabilization measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the

contractor. This project will implement the following practices for effective temporary and final soil stabilization during construction:

- 1) Preserve existing vegetation where required and when feasible.
- 2) Apply temporary soil stabilization (erosion control) to remaining active and non-active areas as required by the Construction Site BMPs Manual and the Special Provisions. Reapply as necessary to maintain effectiveness.
- 3) Implement temporary soil stabilization measures at regular intervals throughout the defined rainy season to achieve and maintain the contract's disturbed soil area requirements. When the project's Special Provisions require it, temporary soil stabilization will be implemented 20 days prior to the defined rainy season.
- 4) Stabilize non-active areas within 14 days of cessation of construction activities.
- 5) Control erosion in concentrated flow paths by applying erosion control blankets, check dams, erosion control seeding, and lining swales as required in the special provisions.
- 6) Apply seed to areas deemed substantially complete by the RE during the defined rainy season.
- 7) At completion of construction, apply permanent erosion control to all remaining disturbed soil areas as required in the special provisions.

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

Implementation and locations of temporary soil stabilization BMPs are shown on the Water Pollution Control Drawings (WPCDs) in Attachment B and/or described in this section. The BMP Consideration Checklist in Attachment C indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to control erosion on the construction site; these are:

- SS-1, Scheduling
- SS-2, Preservation of Existing Vegetation
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500.3.5 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 minimum temporary sediment control requirements, temporary sediment control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the contractor.

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

Implementation and locations of temporary sediment control BMPs are shown on the Water Pollution Control Drawings (WPCDs) in Attachment B. The BMP Consideration Checklist in Attachment C indicates all the BMPs that will be implemented to control sediment on the construction site; these are:

- SC-1, Silt Fence and/or SC-5, Fiber Rolls
- SC-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
- SC-10, Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- Storm drain inlet protection will be placed where there are existing drain inlets within this project. The median that is being modified contains rain inlets that will need to be protected from sediment from disturbed areas. This will be accomplished through the placement of fiber rolls, drain rock, and filter fabric.
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500.3.6 Tracking Control

The following BMPs have been selected to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads:

- SC-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

- Street Sweeping and vacuuming will be utilized throughout the project. If necessary, a street sweeper will be used to clean up any import borrow, or base material that is tracked onto the existing roadway.
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500.3.7 Wind Erosion Control

The following BMPs have been selected to control dust from the construction site:

- WE-1, Wind Erosion Control

Dust Control. A water truck will be used on site to keep any dust from raising from the site. This will be used during installation of pipeline.

500.3.8 Non-Storm Water Control

An inventory of construction activities and potential non-storm water discharges is provided in Section 5.3.1. The BMP Consideration Checklist in Attachment C and the following list indicates the BMPs that have been selected to control non-storm water pollution on the construction site. Implementation and locations of some non-storm water control BMPs are shown on the Water Pollution Control Drawings (WPCDs) in Attachment B. A narrative description of each BMP follows.

- NS-6, Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting
- NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- NS-9, Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- NS-10, Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
- NS-1, Water Conservation Practices
- NS-3, Paving and Grinding Operations
- Whitaker Contractors Inc. will implement BMP NS-6, Illicit Connection. Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting throughout the duration of the project.
- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- Typically vehicle and equipment cleaning will be limited to removal of dirt clods. Dirt clods will be removed to prevent tracking on the public roadways. This cleaning will be done on dirt areas that will not promote additional runoff. Vehicle and equipment cleaning requiring the removal of oil and grease will be conducted off-site. Should a