

10-1. CONSTRUCTION SITE MANAGEMENT

GENERAL

Summary

This work includes controlling potential sources of water pollution before they come in contact with storm water systems or watercourses.

Control material pollution and manage waste and non-stormwater at the job site by implementing effective handling, storage, use, and disposal practices.

For information on documents specified in these special provisions, refer to the Department's Preparation Manual, Dewatering Guide, and BMP Manual.

Preparation Manual, Dewatering Guide, and BMP Manual are available from the Department's Construction Storm Water and Water Pollution Control web site at:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/stormwater1.htm>

Definitions and Abbreviations

active and inactive areas: (1) Active areas have soil disturbing work activities occurring at least once within 14 days, and (2) Inactive areas are areas that have not been disturbed for at least 15 days.

BMP Manual: The Department's Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual.

CDPH: California Department of Public Health

Dewatering Guide: The Department's Field Guide to Construction Site Dewatering.

ELAP: Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

minor spills: Small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint, or other material that are small enough to be controlled by a first responder upon discovery of the spill.

MSDS: Material Safety Data Sheet

Preparation Manual: The Department's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) Preparation Manual.

semi-significant spills: Spills that can be controlled by a first responder with help from other personnel.

significant or hazardous spills: Spills that cannot be controlled by construction personnel.

WPC: Water Pollution Control

WPC Manager: Water Pollution Control Manager as defined under "Water Pollution Control" of these special provisions.

Submittals

Submit the following:

1. MSDS at least 5 days before material is used or stored
2. Monthly inventory records for material used or stored
3. Copy of written approval to discharge into a sanitary sewer system at least 5 days before beginning discharge activities

Quality Control and Assurance

Not Used

MATERIALS

Not Used

CONSTRUCTION

Spill Prevention and Control

Implement spill and leak prevention procedures for chemicals and hazardous substances stored at the job site. If you spill or leak chemicals or hazardous substances at the job site, you are responsible for all associated cleanup costs and related liability.

As soon as it is safe, contain and clean up spills of petroleum products, sanitary and septic waste substances listed under CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 117, and 302.

Minor Spills

Clean up minor spills using the following procedures:

1. Contain the spread of the spill
2. Recover the spilled material by absorption
3. Clean the contaminated area
4. Dispose of the contaminated material promptly and properly

Semi-significant Spills

Clean up semi-significant spills immediately by the following procedures:

1. Contain the spread of the spill
2. Recover the spilled material using absorption whenever a spill occurs on a paved surface or an impermeable surface
3. Contain the spill with an earthen dike and dig up the contaminated soil for disposal whenever a spill occurs on soil
4. If the spill occurs during precipitation, cover the spill with plastic or other material to prevent contaminated runoff
5. Dispose of the contaminated material promptly and properly

Significant or Hazardous Spills

Immediately notify qualified personnel of significant or hazardous spills. Do not let construction personnel attempt to clean up the spill until qualified staff have arrived. Do the following:

1. Notify the Engineer and follow up with a written report
2. Obtain the services of a spills contractor or hazardous material team immediately
3. Notify the local emergency response team by dialing 911 and county officials at the emergency phone numbers kept at the job site
4. Notify the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center at (805) 852-7550
5. Notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 regarding spills of Federal reportable quantities under CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 119, and 302
6. Notify other agencies as appropriate, including:

- 6.1. Fire Department
- 6.2. Public Works Department
- 6.3. Coast Guard
- 6.4. Highway Patrol
- 6.5. City Police or County Sheriff Department
- 6.6. Department of Toxic Substances
- 6.7. California Division of Oil and Gas
- 6.8. Cal OSHA
- 6.9. Regional Water Resources Control Board

Report minor, semi-significant, and significant spills to the WPC Manager. The WPC Manager must notify the Engineer immediately. The WPC Manager must oversee and enforce proper spill prevention and control measures.

Prevent spills from entering storm water runoff before and during cleanup. Do not bury spills or wash spills with water.

Keep material or waste storage areas clean, well organized, and equipped with enough cleanup supplies for the material being stored.

Material Management

General

Material must be delivered, used, and stored for this job in a way that minimizes or eliminates discharge of material into the air, storm drain systems, and watercourses.

Implement the practices described under "Material Management" of these special provisions while taking delivery of, using, or storing any of the following materials:

1. Hazardous chemicals including acids, lime, glues, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds
2. Soil stabilizers and binders
3. Fertilizers
4. Detergents
5. Plaster
6. Petroleum materials including fuel, oil, and grease
7. Asphalt components and concrete components
8. Pesticides and herbicides

Employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures must be present during the unloading of hazardous materials or chemicals.

If practicable, use less hazardous materials.

Material Storage

Use the following material storage procedures:

1. Store liquids, petroleum materials, and substances listed in CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 117, and 302 as specified by the Department, and place them in secondary containment facilities.
2. Secondary containment facilities must be impervious to the materials stored there for a minimum contact time of 72 hours.

3. Cover secondary containment facilities during non-working days and when precipitation is predicted. Secondary containment facilities must be adequately ventilated.
4. Keep secondary containment facility free of accumulated rainwater or spills. After precipitation, or in the event of spills or leaks, collect accumulated liquid and place into drums within 24 hours. Handle these liquids as hazardous waste under "Hazardous Waste" of these special provisions unless testing determines them to be nonhazardous.
5. Do not store incompatible materials, such as chlorine and ammonia, in the same secondary containment facility.
6. Store materials in the original containers with the original material labels maintained in legible condition. Replace damaged or illegible labels immediately.
7. Secondary containment facilities must have the capacity to contain precipitation from a 24-hour-long, 25-year storm, and 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all containers, or entire volume of the largest container within the facility, whichever is greater.
8. Store bagged or boxed material on pallets. Protect bagged or boxed material from wind and rain during non-working days and while precipitation is predicted.
9. Provide sufficient separation between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup or emergency response access. Storage areas must be kept clean, well organized, and equipped with cleanup supplies appropriate for the materials being stored.
10. Repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners as necessary. Inspect storage areas before and after precipitation, and at least weekly during other times.

Stockpile Management

Use the following stockpile management procedures:

1. Reduce or eliminate potential water pollution from stockpiled material including soil, paving material, and pressure treated wood.
2. Locate stockpiles:
 - 2.1. If within the floodplain, at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and inlets unless approved
 - 2.2. If outside the floodplain, at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and inlets unless approved

Install WPC practices within 15 days or before predicted precipitation, whichever occurs first.

Active and inactive soil stockpiles must be:

1. Covered with soil stabilization measures, plastic sheeting, or geosynthetic fabric
2. Surrounded with a linear sediment barrier

Portland cement concrete rubble, AC, HMA, AC and HMA rubble, aggregate base or aggregate sub-base stockpiles must be:

1. Covered with plastic sheeting, or geosynthetic fabric
2. Surrounded with a linear sediment barrier

Pressure treated wood stockpiles must be:

1. Placed on pallets
2. Covered with impermeable material

Cold mix asphalt concrete stockpiles must be:

1. Placed on impervious surface
2. Covered with impermeable material
3. Protected from run-on and runoff

Control wind erosion year round under Section 14-9.02, "Dust Control" of the Standard Specifications.

Repair or replace linear sediment barriers and covers as needed to keep them functioning properly. If sediment accumulates to 1/3 of the linear sediment barrier height, remove the sediment.

Waste Management

Solid Waste

Do not allow litter or debris to accumulate anywhere at the job site, including storm drain grates, trash racks, and ditch lines. Pick up and remove trash and debris from the job site at least once a week. The WPC Manager must monitor solid waste storage and disposal procedures at the job site.

If practicable, recycle nonhazardous job site waste and excess material. If recycling is not practicable, disposal must comply with Section 7-1.13, "Disposal of Material Outside the Highway Right of Way" of the Standard Specifications.

Furnish enough closed-lid dumpsters of sufficient size to contain any solid waste generated by work activities. When the refuse reaches the fill line, empty the dumpsters. Dumpsters must be watertight. Do not wash out dumpsters at the job site. Furnish additional containers and pick up dumpsters more frequent during the demolition phase of construction.

Solid waste includes:

1. Brick
2. Mortar
3. Timber
4. Metal scraps
5. Sawdust
6. Pipe
7. Electrical cuttings
8. Non-hazardous equipment parts
9. Styrofoam and other packaging materials
10. Vegetative material and plant containers from highway planting
11. Litter and smoking material, including litter generated randomly by the public
12. Other trash and debris

Furnish and use trash receptacles at the job site yard, field trailers, and locations where workers gather for lunch and breaks.

Hazardous Waste

Use hazardous waste management practices if waste is generated at the job site from the following substances:

1. Petroleum products
2. Asphalt products
3. Concrete curing compound
4. Pesticides
5. Acids
6. Paints
7. Stains
8. Solvents
9. Wood preservatives and treated posts
10. Roofing tar
11. Road flares
12. Lime
13. Glues and adhesives
14. Materials classified as hazardous by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5; or listed in CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 117, 261, or 302

The WPC Manager must oversee and enforce hazardous waste management practices. Minimize the production of hazardous materials and hazardous waste at the job site. If damaged, repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, and covers.

If hazardous material levels are unknown, use a laboratory certified by ELAP under CDPH to sample and test waste to determine safe methods for storage and disposal.

Separate potentially hazardous waste from nonhazardous waste at the job site. Hazardous waste must be handled, stored, and disposed of under California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5, Section 66262.34; and in CFR Title 49, Parts 261, 262, and 263.

Store hazardous waste in sealed containers constructed and labeled with the contents and date accumulated under California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5; and in CFR Title 49, Parts 172, 173, 178, and 179. Keep hazardous waste containers in temporary containment facilities under "Material Storage" of these special provisions.

Furnish containers with adequate storage volume at convenient locations for hazardous waste collection. Do not overfill hazardous waste containers. Do not mix hazardous waste. Do not allow potentially hazardous waste to accumulate on the ground. Store containers of dry waste that are not watertight on pallets. Store hazardous waste away from storm drains, watercourses, moving vehicles, and equipment.

Clean water based or oil based paint from brushes or equipment within a contained area and in a way that does not contaminate soil, watercourses, and storm drain systems. Handle and dispose of the following as hazardous waste: paints, thinners, solvents, residues, and sludges that cannot be recycled or reused. When thoroughly dry, dispose of the following as solid waste: dry, latex paint and paint cans, used brushes, rags, absorbent materials, and drop cloths.

Dispose of hazardous waste within 90 days of being generated. Use a licensed hazardous waste transporter to take hazardous waste to a Class I Disposal Site. Submit a copy of uniform hazardous waste manifest forms within 24 hours of transporting hazardous waste.

The WPC Manager must inspect the following daily:

1. Storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
2. Hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities

3. Hazardous material delivery and storage activities

Contaminated Soil

Identify contaminated soil from spills or leaks by noticing discoloration, odors, or differences in soil properties. Soil with evidence of contamination must be sampled and tested by a laboratory certified by ELAP.

If levels of contamination are found to be hazardous, handle and dispose of the soil as hazardous waste.

Prevent the flow of water, including ground water, from mixing with contaminated soil by using one or a combination of the following measures:

1. Berms
2. Cofferdams
3. Grout curtains
4. Freeze walls
5. Concrete seal course

If water mixes with contaminated soil and becomes contaminated, sample and test the water using a laboratory certified by ELAP. If levels of contamination are found to be hazardous, handle and dispose of the water as hazardous waste.

Concrete Waste

Use practices that will prevent the discharge of portland cement concrete, AC, or HMA waste into storm drain systems or watercourses.

Collect and dispose of portland cement concrete, AC, or HMA waste at locations where:

1. Concrete material, including grout, is used
2. Concrete dust and debris result from demolition
3. Sawcutting, coring, grinding, grooving, or hydro-concrete demolition of portland cement concrete, AC, or HMA creates a residue or slurry
4. Concrete truck or other concrete-coated equipment is cleaned at the job site

Sanitary and Septic Waste

Do not bury or discharge wastewater from sanitary or septic systems within Department right-of-way. The WPC Manager must inspect sanitary or septic waste storage and monitor disposal procedures at least weekly. Sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system must be properly connected and free from leaks. Place sanitary facilities at least 50 feet away from storm drains, watercourses, and flow lines.

Obtain written approval from the local health agency, city, county, and sewer district before discharging from a sanitary or septic system directly into a sanitary sewer system, and submit a copy to the Engineer. Comply with local health agency provisions while using an on-site disposal system.

Liquid Waste

Use practices that will prevent job site liquid waste from entering storm drain systems or watercourses. Liquid waste includes the following:

1. Drilling slurries or fluids

2. Grease-free or oil-free wastewater or rinse water
3. Dredgings, including liquid waste from drainage system cleaning
4. Liquid waste running off a surface including wash or rinse water
5. Other non-stormwater liquids not covered by separate permits

Hold liquid waste in structurally sound, leak proof containers such as:

1. Roll-off bins
2. Portable tanks

Liquid waste containers must be of sufficient quantity and volume to prevent overflow, spills and leaks.

Store containers:

1. At least 50 feet from moving vehicles and equipment
2. If within the floodplain, at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved
3. If outside the floodplain, at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved

Remove and dispose of deposited solids from sediment traps under "Solid Waste" of these special provisions unless the Engineer approves another method.

Liquid waste may require testing to determine hazardous material content before disposal.

Drilling fluids and residue must be disposed of outside the highway right-of-way.

If an approved location is available within the job site, fluids and residue exempt under California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2511(g) may be dried by evaporation in a leak proof container. Dispose of remaining solid waste under "Solid Waste" of these special provisions.

Non-Storm Water Management

Water Control and Conservation

Manage water used for work activities to prevent erosion or discharge of pollutants into storm drain systems or watercourses. Obtain approval before washing anything at the job site with water that could discharge into a storm drain system or watercourse. Report discharges immediately.

If water is used at the job site, implement water conservation practices. Inspect irrigation areas. Adjust watering schedules to prevent erosion, excess watering, or runoff. Shut off water source to broken lines, sprinklers, or valves, and repair breaks within 24 hours. If possible, reuse water from waterline flushing for landscape irrigation. Sweep and vacuum paved areas; do not wash them with water.

Direct job site water runoff, including water from water line repair, to areas where it can infiltrate into the ground and not enter storm drain systems or watercourses. Do not allow spilled water to escape water truck filling areas. If possible, direct water from off-site sources around the job site. Minimize the contact of off-site water with job site water.

Illegal Connection and Discharge Detection and Reporting

Inspect the job site and the site perimeter before starting work for evidence of illegal connections, discharges, or dumping. After starting work, inspect the job site and perimeter on a daily schedule.

Whenever illegal connections, discharges, or dumping are discovered, notify the Engineer immediately. Take no further action unless ordered by the Engineer. Assume unlabeled or unidentifiable material is hazardous.

Look for the following evidence of illegal connections, discharges, or dumping:

1. Debris or trash piles
2. Staining or discoloration on pavement or soils
3. Pungent odors coming from drainage systems
4. Discoloration or oily sheen on water
5. Stains or residue in ditches, channels or drain boxes
6. Abnormal water flow during dry weather
7. Excessive sediment deposits
8. Nonstandard drainage junction structures
9. Broken concrete or other disturbances near junction structures

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

Limit vehicle and equipment cleaning or washing at the job site except what is necessary to control vehicle tracking or hazardous waste. Notify the Engineer before cleaning vehicles and equipment at the job site with soap, solvents, or steam. Contain and recycle or dispose of resulting waste under "Liquid Waste" or "Hazardous Waste" of these special provisions, whichever is applicable. Do not use diesel to clean vehicles or equipment, and minimize the use of solvents.

Clean or wash vehicles and equipment in a structure equipped with disposal facilities. If using a structure is not possible, clean or wash vehicles and equipment in an outside area. The outside area must be:

1. Paved with AC, HMA, or concrete paving
2. Surrounded by a containment berm
3. Equipped with a sump to collect and dispose of wash water
4. If within the floodplain, located at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved
5. If outside the floodplain, located at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved

When washing vehicles or equipment with water, use as little water as possible. Hoses must be equipped with a positive shutoff valve.

Discharge liquid from wash racks to a recycle system or to another approved system. Remove liquids and sediment as necessary.

The WPC Manager must inspect vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities:

1. Daily if vehicle and equipment cleaning occurs daily
2. Weekly if vehicle and equipment cleaning does not occur daily

Vehicle and Equipment Fueling and Maintenance

If practicable, perform maintenance on vehicles and equipment off the job site.

If fueling or maintenance must be done at the job site, designate a site, or sites, and obtain approval before using. Minimize mobile fueling or maintenance.

If vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance must be done at the job site, areas for the following activities must be:

1. On level ground
2. Protected from storm water run-on
3. If within the floodplain, located at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved
4. If outside the floodplain, located at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved

Use containment berms or dikes around the fueling and maintenance area. Keep adequate quantities of absorbent spill cleanup material and spill kits in the fueling and maintenance area and on fueling trucks. Dispose of spill cleanup material and kits immediately after use. Use drip pans or absorbent pads during fueling or maintenance.

Fueling or maintenance activities must not be left unattended. Fueling nozzles must be equipped with an automatic shutoff control. Vapor recovery fueling nozzles must be used where required by the Air Quality Management District. When not in use, nozzles must be secured upright. Do not top-off fuel tanks.

Recycle or properly dispose of used batteries and tires.

The WPC Manager must inspect vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas:

1. Daily when vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling occurs daily
2. Weekly when vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling does not occur daily

The WPC Manager must inspect vehicles and equipment at the job site for leaks and spills on a daily schedule. Operators must inspect vehicles and equipment each day of use.

If leaks cannot be repaired immediately, remove the vehicle or equipment from the job site.

Material and Equipment Used Over Water

Place drip pans and absorbent pads under vehicles or equipment used over water. Keep an adequate supply of spill cleanup material with the vehicle or equipment. If the vehicle or equipment will be idle for more than one hour, place drip pans or plastic sheeting under the vehicle or equipment on docks, barges, or other surfaces over water.

Furnish watertight curbs or toe boards on barges, platforms, docks, or other surfaces over water to contain material, debris, and tools. Secure material to prevent spills or discharge into water due to wind.

Structure Removal Over or Adjacent to Water

Do not allow demolished material to enter storm water systems or watercourses. Use approved covers and platforms to collect debris. Use attachments on equipment to catch debris on small demolition activities. Empty debris catching devices daily and handle debris under "Waste Management" of these special provisions.

The WPC Manager must inspect demolition sites within 50 feet of storm water systems or watercourses daily.

Paving, Sealing, Sawcutting, Grooving, and Grinding Activities

Prevent the following materials from entering storm drain systems or water courses:

1. Cementitious material
2. Asphaltic material
3. Aggregate or screenings
4. Grinding grooving, or sawcutting residue
5. Pavement chunks
6. Shoulder backing
7. Methacrylate

Cover drainage inlets and use linear sediment barriers to protect downhill watercourses until paving, sealing, sawcutting, grooving, or grinding activities are completed and excess material has been removed. Cover drainage inlets and manholes during the application of seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, or fog seal.

If precipitation is predicted, limit paving, sawcutting, and grinding to places where runoff can be captured.

Do not start seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, or fog seal activities if precipitation is predicted during the application or curing period. Do not excavate material from existing roadways during precipitation.

Use a vacuum to remove slurry immediately after slurry is produced. Do not allow slurry to run onto lanes open to traffic or off the pavement.

Collect residue from portland cement concrete grinding and grooving activities with a vacuum attachment on the grinding machine. Do not leave any residue on the pavement or allow the residue to flow across the pavement.

If approved, material excavated from existing roadways may be stockpiled under "Stockpile Management" of these special provisions.

Do not coat asphalt trucks and equipment with substances that contain soap, foaming agents, or toxic chemicals.

When paving equipment is not in use, park over drip pans or plastic sheeting with absorbent material to catch drips.

Thermoplastic Striping and Pavement Markers

Thermoplastic striping and preheating equipment shutoff valves must work properly at all times. Do not preheat, transfer, or load thermoplastic within 50 feet of drainage inlets or watercourses. Do not fill a preheating container above a level that is 6 inches below the top. Truck beds must be cleaned daily of scraps or melted thermoplastic.

Do not unload, transfer, or load bituminous material for pavement markers within 50 feet of drainage inlets or watercourses. Release all pressure from a melting tank before removing the lid to fill or service. Do not fill a melting tank above a level that is 6 inches below the top.

Collect bituminous material from the roadway after marker removal.

Pile Driving

Keep spill kits and cleanup material at pile driving locations. Pile driving equipment must be parked over drip pans, absorbent pads, or plastic sheeting with absorbent material. If precipitation is predicted, protect pile driving equipment by parking on plywood and covering with plastic.

Store pile driving equipment when not in use. Stored pile driving equipment must be:

1. Kept on level ground
2. Protected from storm water run-on
3. If within the floodplain, at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved
4. If outside the floodplain, at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, watercourses, and storm drain inlets unless approved

If practicable, use vegetable oil instead of hydraulic fluid.

The WPC Manager must inspect the pile driving area for leaks and spills:

1. Daily when pile driving occurs daily
2. Weekly when pile driving does not occur daily

Concrete Curing

Do not overspray chemical curing compound. Minimize the drift by spraying as close to the concrete as possible. Cover drainage inlets before applying the curing compound.

Minimize the use and discharge of water by using wet blankets or similar methods to maintain moisture while curing concrete.

Concrete Finishing

Collect and dispose of water and solid waste from high-pressure water blasting. Cover drainage inlets within 50 feet before sandblasting. Minimize drift of dust and blast material by keeping the nozzle close to the surface of the concrete. The blast residue may contain hazardous material.

Inspect concrete finishing containment structures for damage before each day of use and before predicted precipitation. Remove liquid and solid waste from containment structures after each work shift.

Sweeping

Sweeping must be done using hand or mechanical methods such as vacuuming.

Monitor paved areas and roadways within the job site for sediment and debris generating activities such as:

1. Clearing and grubbing
2. Earthwork
3. Trenching
4. Roadway structural section work
5. Vehicles entering and leaving the job site
6. Soil disturbing work
7. Work that causes offsite tracking of material

If sediment or debris is observed, perform sweeping:

1. Within:
 - 1.1. 8 hours of predicted rain

- 1.2. 24 hours unless the Engineer approves a longer period
2. On paved roads at job site entrances and exit locations
3. On paved areas within the job site that flow to storm drains or receiving waters

You may stockpile collected material at the job site. Remove collected material including sediment from paved shoulders, drain inlets, curbs and dikes, and other drainage areas. If stockpiled, dispose of collected material at least once per week.

You may dispose of sediment within the job site that you collected during sweeping activities. Protect disposal areas against erosion.

Remove and dispose of trash collected during sweeping under Section 7-1.13, "Disposal of Material Outside the Highway Right of Way" of the Standard Specifications.

Dewatering

Dewatering consists of discharging accumulated storm water, ground water, or surface water from excavations or temporary containment facilities.

If dewatering and discharging activities are specified under a work item such as "Temporary Active Treatment System" or "Dewatering and Discharge," perform dewatering work as specified in the section involved.

If dewatering and discharging activities are not specified under a work item and you will be performing dewatering activities, you must:

1. Submit a Dewatering and Discharge Plan under Section 5-1.02, "Plans and Working Drawings," of the Standard Specifications and "Water Pollution Control" of these special provisions at least 10 days before starting dewatering activities. The Dewatering and Discharge Plan must include:
 - 1.1. Title sheet and table of contents
 - 1.2. Description of dewatering and discharge activities detailing locations, quantity of water, equipment, and discharge points
 - 1.3. Estimated schedule for dewatering and discharge (start and end dates, intermittent or continuous)
 - 1.4. Discharge alternatives such as dust control or percolation
 - 1.5. Visual monitoring procedures with inspection log
2. Conduct dewatering activities under the Departments' s "Field Guide for Construction Dewatering."
3. Ensure that any dewatering discharge does not cause erosion, scour, or sedimentary deposits that could impact natural bedding materials.
4. Discharge the water within the project limits. Dispose of the water in the same way as specified for material in Section 7-1.13 "Disposal of Material Outside the Highway Right of Way" of the Standard Specification if it cannot be discharged within project limits due to site constraints.
5. Do not discharge storm water or non-stormwater that has an odor, discoloration other than sediment, an oily sheen, or foam on the surface. Notify the Engineer immediately upon discovering any such condition.

The WPC manager must inspect dewatering activities:

1. Daily when dewatering work occurs daily
2. Weekly when dewatering work does not occur daily

PAYMENT

The contract lump sum price paid for construction site management includes full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals and for doing all the work involved in spill prevention and control, material management, waste management, non-stormwater management, and dewatering and identifying, sampling, testing, handling, and disposing of hazardous waste resulting from your activities, as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, and as ordered by the Engineer.