Construction Storm Water Training for Management 1-Hour Module









CTSW-OT-06-137.18.2



General Overview of Storm Water Requirements



Introduction

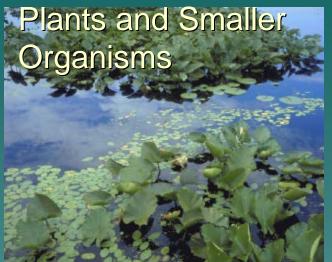
Course Highlights

- General Overview of Storm Water Requirements
- Consequences of Non-Compliance
- Causes of Erosion
- Categories of BMPs to
 Prevent Erosion and Water
 Pollution
- Dewatering Requirements
- Sampling and Analysis

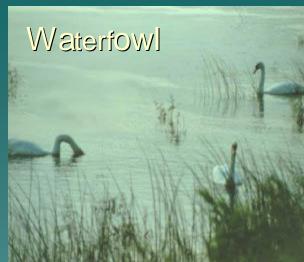




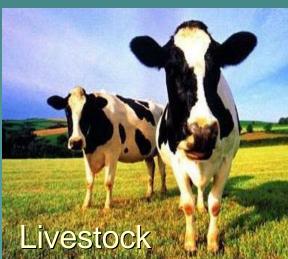
Why is Clean Water Important











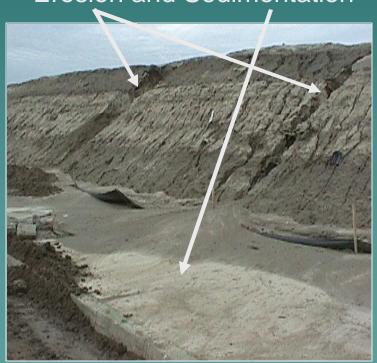


All of these life forms depend on clean water for their existence

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Construction Site Pollutants

Erosion and Sedimentation



Construction Wastes





Construction Site Pollutants

 One gallon of oil has the potential to contaminate up to one million gallons of water

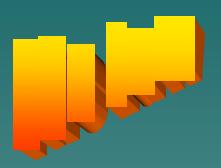
StormWater/CleanWater protection program





Regulations/Permits

- ◆ 1972 Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)
 - Amend to Prohibit Any Discharge of Pollutants from a Point Source
- 1987 Amendments to the CWA
 - Added Section 402(p) Establishing the Framework for Regulations Regarding Municipal and Industrial Discharges
- 1990 EPA Published Final Regulations
 - Established Permit Requirements for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial (Including Construction) Activities
- ♦ 1992 California's General Permit was Adopted
 - Established Requirements for Discharges Associated with Construction Activities
 - Revised in 1999; Modified in 2001 to Include Monitoring –
 02 Permit
 - Modified in 2002; Effective March 10, 2003 Construction
 Activity with Soil Disturbance = 1 acre
- 1999 Caltrans NPDES Permit was issued 03 Permit and Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)







Who Enforces These Laws/Permits?

- EPA
- SWRCB / RWQCB
- Other Agencies

- Private Citizens
 - NRDC
 - Baykeepers
 - OtherWatchdogGroups









NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL





Notification of Construction (NOC)

- Submitted to RWQCB at least
 30 days prior to construction
- Equivalent to Notice Of Intent (NOI)
- Included information:
 - Tentative start date and duration
 - Estimate of affected acres and vicinity map
 - RE in charge and telephone number
 - Field office information and location map





SWPPP Requirements

- SWPPP should be a dynamic, defensible, living document
- Identify pollutant sources or potential pollutant sources that may impact storm water discharges
- Implement BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the construction site.
- Monitor the site and perform inspections of control practices implemented as part of the SWPPP
- Document the inspections and the results, as well as corrective action which is to be taken as a result
- Evaluate and revise controls, and amend the SWPPP



NCC Requirements

- The Notice of Completion of Construction (NCC) equivalent to the NOT
- Meet Final Stabilization Requirements
 - Special Provision requirements
 - NPDES permit requirements
- Insert into SWPPP
 Attachment P at end of project
- Only required for SWPPP projects

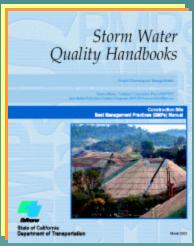
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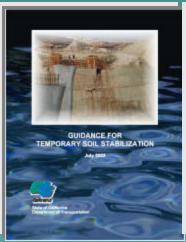


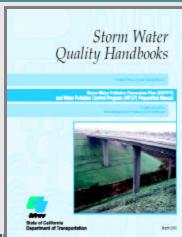
Caltrans Guidance Manuals

- Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks and Manuals
 - Project Planning and Design Guide
 - SWPPP/WPCP Preparation Manual
 - Construction Site BMPs Manual
 - Guidance for Temporary Soil Stabilization
 - Field Guide to Construction Dewatering
 - ◆ Get Manuals online at http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/manuals.htm or hard copies are available from Caltrans Publications













Consequences of Non-Compliance



Summary of Fines and Penalties

- Federal fines of up to \$32,500 PER DAY can be imposed for UNINTENTIONAL violation, up to \$55,000 per day for an INTENTIONAL violation, in addition to criminal liability and responsibility for cleanup costs
- State Penalties of up to an additional \$10,000 per day plus \$10/gallon of sediment-laden or polluted water discharged for each violation
- Failure to Submit a Notice of Intent for Coverage under the appropriate storm water NPDES permit.
 Minimum \$5,000 plus recovery of staff costs
- Failure to submit an annual report of construction certification when required by the Regional Board.
 Minimum \$1,000 plus recovery of staff costs
- Violation of Permit Terms or Basin Plan Prohibitions
 Minimum amount is the economic savings of the violation

Current Regulatory Atmosphere

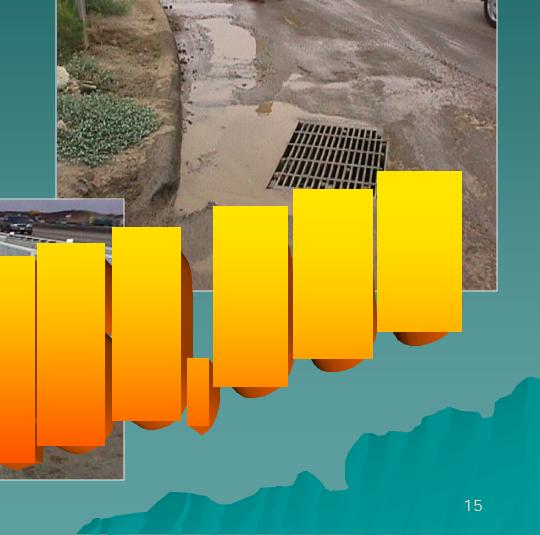
- "The Learning Curve is Over"





Violation and Order for Compliance 1998 District 11

 "..sloppy runoff-control practices at Caltrans construction sites, drainage facilities and maintenance yards"





Causes of Erosion



Definition of Erosion

 Soil erosion is the process by which soil particles become detached by water, wind, or gravity and are transported from their original location.





Types of Erosion

- -Splash Erosion
- Sheet Erosion (Overland Flow)
- -Rill Erosion
- -Gully Erosion
- -Channel Erosion



Turbidity/Sedimentation

 Turbidity is solid particulate matter, that is in suspension and is being transported





Sedimentation is the deposition of the eroded material



Categories of BMPs to Prevent Erosion and Water Pollution



BMP Installation

BMP Categories

- Temporary Soil Stabilization
- Temporary Sediment Control
- Wind Erosion Control
- Tracking Control
- Non-Storm Water Management
- Waste Management and Materials
 Pollution Control



Temporary Soil Stabilization

ID	BMP Name
SS-1	Scheduling
SS-2	Preservation of Existing Vegetation
SS-3	Hydraulic Mulch
SS-4	Hydroseeding
SS-5	Soil Binders
SS-6	Straw Mulch
SS-7	Geotextiles, Plastic Covers, & Erosion
	Control Blankets/Mats
SS-8	Wood Mulching
SS-9	Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales & Lined Ditches
SS-10	Outlet Protection/Velocity Dissipation Devices
SS-11	Slope Drains
SS-12	Streambank Stabilization 22



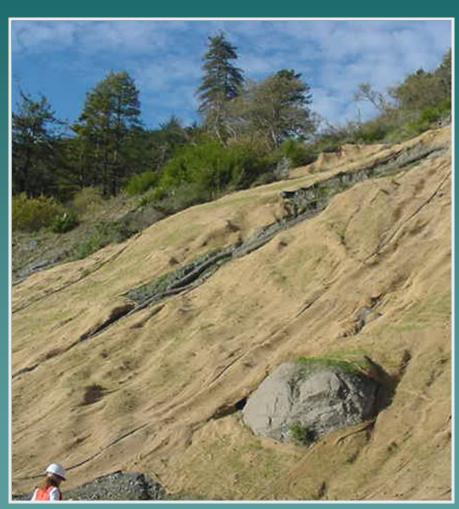
Soil Stabilization

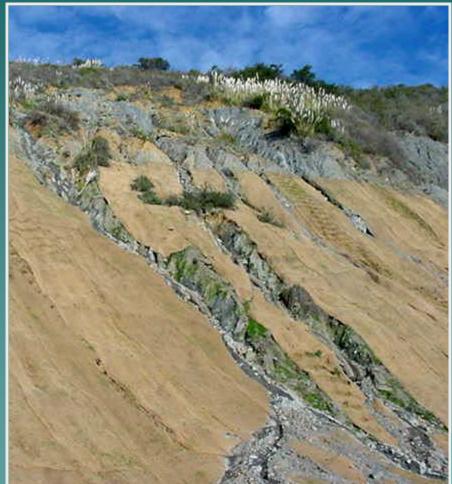


Unstabilized slope vs. Stabilized slope



Inadequate Soil Stabilization







Temporary Sediment Control

ID	BMP Name
SC-1	Silt Fence
SC-2	Sediment / Desilting Basin
SC-3	Sediment Trap
SC-4	Check Dam
SC-5	Fiber Rolls
SC-6	Gravel Bag Berm
SC-7	Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
SC-8	Sandbag Barrier
SC-9	Straw Bale Barrier
SC-10	Storm Drain Inlet Protection



Inadequate Sediment Control





Adequate Sediment Control







Tracking Control

ID	BMP Name
TC-1	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway
TC-3	Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash



Inadequate Tracking Control



Stabilized entrance/exit on right gets little use vs.
unstabilized area on left



Adequate Tracking Control





Possible solution: Block other entrance/exit



Wind Erosion Control

IDWE-1 Wind Erosion Control



Lack of wind erosion controls



Adequate dust control



Non-Storm Water Management BMPs

ID	BMP Name
NS-1	Water Conservation Practices
NS-2	Dewatering Operations
NS-3	Paving and Grinding Operations
NS-4	Temporary Stream Crossing
NS-5	Clear Water Diversion
NS-6	Illicit Connection / Illegal Discharge Detection and Reporting
NS-7	Potable Water / Irrigation
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
NS-9	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
NS-11	Pile Driving Operations
NS-12	Concrete Curing
NS-13	Material and Equipment Use over Water
NS-14	Concrete Finishing
NS-15	Structure Demolition/Removal Over or Adjacen

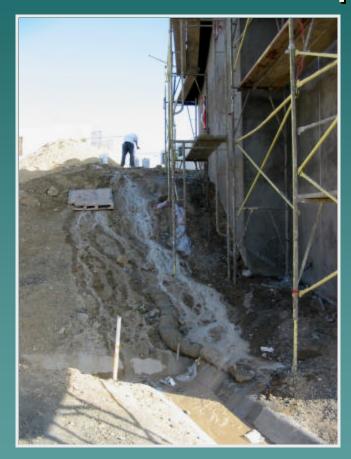
Adequate and Inadequate Non-Storm Water BMP Implementation



Mobile fueling operations require BMPs



Inadequate Non-Storm Water BMP Implementation



Prevent non-storm water discharges



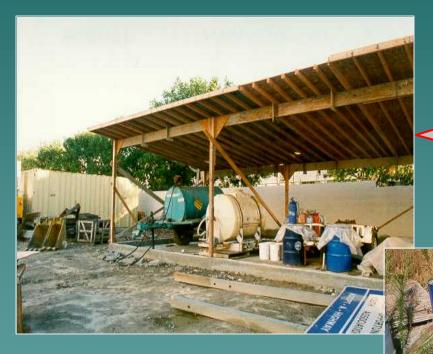


Waste Management and Material Pollution Control BMPs

ID	BMP Name
WM-1	Material Delivery and Storage
WM-2	Material Use
WM-3	Stockpile Management
WM-4	Spill Prevention and Control
WM-5	Solid Waste Management
WM-6	Hazardous Waste Management
WM-7	Contaminated Soil Management
WM-8	Concrete Waste Management
WM-9	Sanitary / Septic Waste Management
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management



Adequate and Inadequate Waste Management and Materials Pollution BMP Implementation



Well maintained temporary containment facility

Substances that require storage in a containment facility



Inadequate Waste Management and Materials Pollution BMP Implementation



Concrete washout





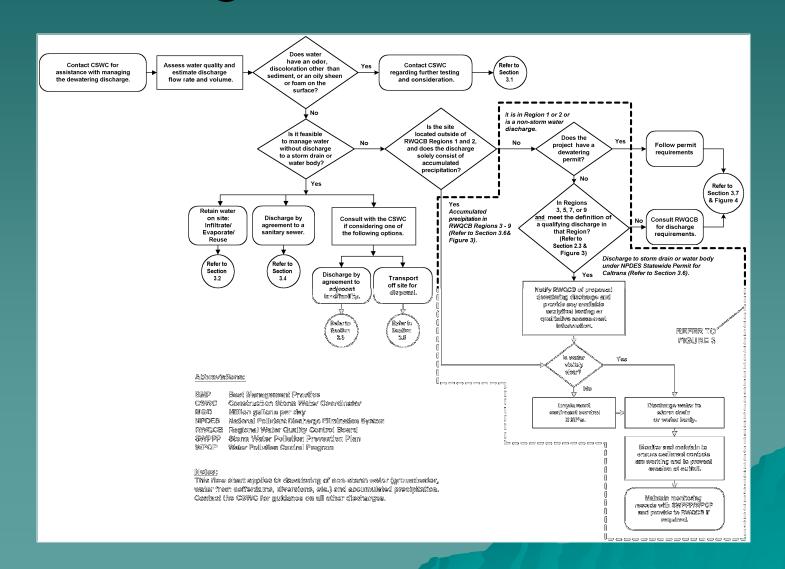
Uncontrolled concrete washouts



Dewatering Requirements

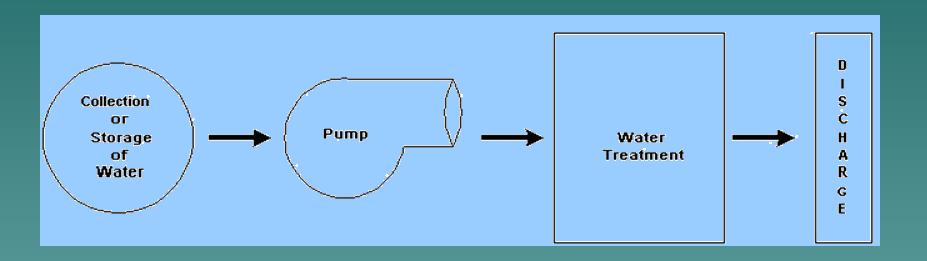


Dewatering Operations Management Flow Chart





General Dewatering and Discharge Process





Sampling and Analysis



Sampling and Analysis Requirements

- Modification to the General Construction Permit adopted April 2001
 - Implement specific sampling and analytical procedures to determine whether BMPs implemented are:
 - Preventing further impairment, from storm water discharge, of 303(d) listed water bodies for sedimentation/siltation or turbidity.
 - Preventing other non-visible pollutants from causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives.
- The Modification is Now included in the "02" Permit



Intention of Sampling and Analysis

The requirements are intended to determine if BMPs implemented on the construction site are effective for preventing sediment/silt and other non-visible pollutants from impacting water quality objectives.

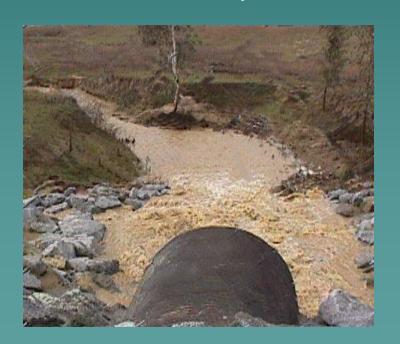






Types of Pollutants

Sediment/Silt and Turbidity



Non Visible Pollutants -

