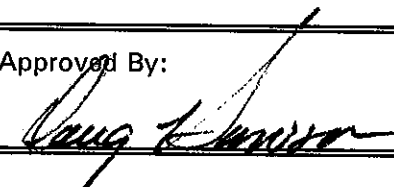


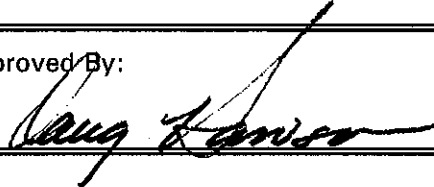
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I. Policy

The federal Clean Water Act, as amended by the 1987 Water Quality Act, requires regulated municipalities to develop and implement best management practice controls to reduce the release of pollutants in storm water from construction and new development to the maximum extent practicable. The Fresno-Clovis Storm Water Quality Management Program's effort to comply with this mandate shall include implementation of construction activity best management practices as identified in this policy.

II. Purpose

This policy provides the local development community with specific guidance regarding minimum best management practices which should be implemented during construction activities to control pollutants which can impact urban storm water runoff. Control of construction-related storm water pollution is essential to achieve the storm water quality management program's primary goals of protecting: the beneficial uses of surface waters; regional groundwater quality; and the long term use of the regional storm drainage system for flood control, groundwater recharge, and

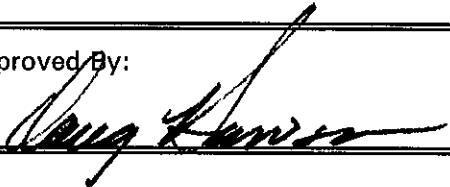
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recreation. This policy is designed and intended to ensure the clear understanding and consistent application of such controls. Additionally, these guidelines are intended to assist project owners, developers, and contractors, in the preparation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs), which are required for obtaining coverage under the State of California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Construction Activity.

While these guidelines may assist owners and developers in complying with particular aspects of the storm water regulations, mere implementation of the recommended measures will not in itself ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances. The burden of comprehensive compliance rests solely with the owner and developer of each project.

### III. Definitions

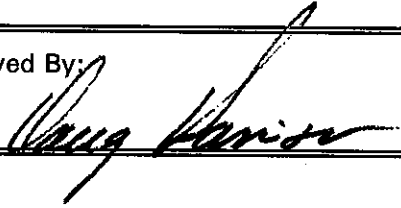
A. **Best Management Practices (BMPs)**: BMPs are the schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices used to prevent or reduce storm water pollution. BMPs include treatment

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requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control site storm water runoff, spillage or leaks, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

B. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)**: SWPPPs are required of regulated construction activities by the State to identify the sources of sediments and other pollutants that affect the quality of storm water discharges, and to describe and ensure the implementation of practices to reduce sediments and other pollutants in storm water discharges. SWPPPs must include BMPs which reduce sources of pollution, and if necessary, should include storm water quality treatment BMPs.

C. **Non-Storm Water Discharges**: Discharges consisting of any solid or liquid other than rainfall runoff, including but not limited to industrial process water, wastewater, agricultural tail-water, cooling water, wash water, well development discharge, waterline and hydrant flush water, and solids and liquids from other sources.

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IV. Regulatory References

A. Federal Clean Water Act and Implementing Regulations:

The federal Clean Water Act requires operators of municipal storm water drainage systems to develop and implement plans to reduce pollutant loads to waters of the U.S. "to the maximum extent practicable" [Section 402 (p) (3) (B)]. Municipal systems are specifically mandated to control pollutants from construction activities. The District has prepared the Construction Site Storm Water Quality Management Guidelines to assist construction site operators in implementing and maintaining structural and non-structural best management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff to the municipal storm drain system to the maximum extent practicable.

B. State National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit:

State General Permits are required for all storm water discharges associated with a construction activity where clearing, grading and excavation results in a land disturbance

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of five or more acres. Storm water discharges from a construction activity that results in a land disturbance of less than five acres, but which is part of a larger common plan of development or sale, also require a permit. Permits are required until the construction is complete. Permittees must file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with, and pay a fee to, the State Water Resources Control Board; develop and implement, upon commencement of the construction activity, a storm water pollution prevention plan, monitoring plan and reporting plan; and eliminate all prohibited non-storm water discharges.

## V. Procedure

### A. District Construction Projects

A.1 District project specifications state the contractor is responsible for comprehensive compliance with all requirements set forth in the storm water regulations and construction site guidelines. The District shall submit the Notice of Intent and fee for coverage under the State's General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit

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to the State Water Resources Control Board. The District shall require its contractors to prepare and implement the SWPPP for all District related construction projects. The SWPPP shall incorporate the applicable practices presented in the construction site guidelines for all the potential sources of pollution occurring on the construction site.

A.2 The District's Construction Manager, Construction Technician, and Environmental Resources Technician shall ensure the contractors are properly implementing the construction site guidelines on the project site by inspecting District construction projects and documenting their findings in an inspection report.

A.3 The District may take any action available to it through the construction contract to ensure and enforce implementation of the terms of the agreement related to storm water quality compliance.

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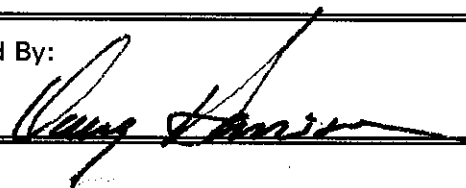


## B. Private Construction Projects

B.1 The District shall provide the construction site guidelines to all citizens that inquire about related storm water regulations and compliance information.

B.2 The applicable best management practices presented in these guidelines should be incorporated by the site developer into the SWPPP for each regulated construction activity, and implemented on-site from the time ground-breaking occurs through completion of all construction phases.

B.3 District design review staff shall recommend to the applicable jurisdiction that development applicants incorporate and implement the construction site guidelines into their development project. Such recommendations may extend to sites not required to secure State General Permits.

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B.4 The District Environmental Resources Technician shall provide upon request the construction site guidelines to construction contractors in the field during any routine inspections or complaint response activities. The District shall ensure implementation of the guidelines as follows:

B.4.a. The District will distribute the construction site guidelines with associated reference materials to all applicable agencies, and will hold workshops for the local construction and development community, and local agency staff. Periodic inspector training will be provided by the District.

B.4.b. The Environmental Resources Technician shall focus on addressing all storm water quality control issues identified under state, federal and local requirements and guidances by providing informational materials, and compliance assistance to the general public.



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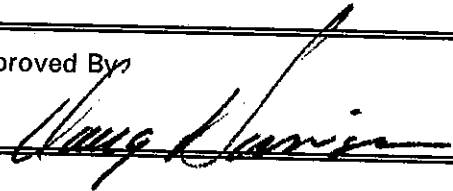
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B.4.c. When violations of state and federal storm water regulations or local ordinances are significant, and repeated or remain uncorrected, the District will work with the construction and building inspection departments of the other agencies to utilize appropriate enforcement mechanisms authorized by local ordinances.

**FRESNO-CLOVIS STORM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
CONSTRUCTION SITE  
STORM WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

## 1.1 PURPOSE AND BACKGROUND

These guidelines have been prepared by the Fresno-Clovis Storm Water Quality Management Program (Program) to provide the local development community with specific guidance regarding minimum best management practices (BMPs) which should be implemented at construction sites to control pollutants in site storm water runoff. Control of construction-related storm water pollution is essential to achieve the Program's primary goals of protecting the beneficial uses of surface waters, protecting regional groundwater quality, and protecting the long term use of the regional storm drainage system for flood control, groundwater recharge, and recreation.

The Program prepared these guidelines in response to requirements contained in the 1987 revisions to the Clean Water Act which specify that municipalities shall develop programs "to implement and maintain structural and non-structural best management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites to the municipal storm sewer system." Additionally, these guidelines are intended to assist project owners, developers, and contractors in the preparation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs), which are required for obtaining coverage under the State of California's General Permit for Storm Water Discharges associated with Construction Activity.

While the guidelines may assist owners and developers in complying with particular aspects of the storm water regulations, mere implementation of the recommended measures will not in itself ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and ordinances. The burden of comprehensive compliance rests solely with the owner and developer of each project.

## 1.2 GUIDELINES OBJECTIVES

These guidelines have the following general objectives:

- Reduce erosion potential and minimize sedimentation - While the relatively flat topography in the Fresno-Clovis area has a relatively low potential for erosion, there is still need for site-specific erosion and sediment controls to protect local surface water bodies.
- Prevent construction site activities and materials management practices from causing contamination of surface or ground waters - Casual materials handling, usage, and storage practices can lead to the contamination of site runoff with such pollutants as solvents, paints, petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides, heavy metals, and nutrients. In the Fresno-Clovis area, contaminated runoff has potential to impact surface water bodies, such as the San Joaquin River, as well as the regional drinking water aquifer, which receives recharged storm water runoff through a system of retention (infiltration) basins.
- Eliminate non-storm water discharges from construction sites - Potential non-storm water discharges associated with construction sites include runoff from vehicle/machinery washing, concrete truck wash water, pavement saw-cut slurry, highly chlorinated pipe flushing water, and other contaminated process water discharges. Non-storm water discharges are prohibited by the Clean Water Act because of their potential to impact the beneficial uses of surface water bodies. In the Fresno-Clovis area, non-storm water discharges also have potential to impact the regional drinking water aquifer.

These guidelines are intended for the control of construction-phase pollutants only, and emphasize best management practices for contractor activities. A separate set of guidelines will be available for the control of pollutants in post-construction site runoff. Both guidelines should be reviewed before construction begins, preferably during the project planning and design phase, to ensure appropriate control selection and timely implementation.

## HOW TO DETERMINE MINIMUM PRACTICES

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The BMPs contained in Section 3.0 are organized by potential pollutant source, site runoff destination and project timing. Specifically, for each construction activity that has potential for causing storm water pollution, different BMPs are outlined for:

- rainy season versus dry season; and
- areas that drain to storm water quality treatment facilities (e.g., regional retention and detention basins) versus areas that drain directly to surface water bodies, either overland or through a conveyance system.

Determination of which BMPs apply to a specific site requires some preliminary planning and information collection. This section defines information that must be collected to allow determination of appropriate BMPs for a construction site. In general, large construction sites, such as subdivisions or commercial developments, will have more potential pollutant sources, and hence more applicable minimum BMPs, than small construction sites, such as single family homes.

Also, note that many of the BMPs are written as *performance* measures. For example, one BMP for paving operations is to "minimize entry of paving materials into the storm drain system." By phrasing the BMP as a performance measure, instead of dictating how the performance will be achieved (e.g., install hay bales around each inlet in the vicinity of paving activities), the owner or developer is free to select the most appropriate device or method for the project.

### 2.1 POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The owner and developer should implement the applicable practices presented in the guidelines for all the potential sources of pollution occurring on the project. These guidelines present practices to control pollutants from the following sources:

- Erosion and Sedimentation
- Materials Delivery and Storage
- Waste Management
- Vehicle/Equipment Management
- Paving Operations
- Painting and Roofing
- Landscaping Activities
- Non-Storm Water Discharges

The State of California General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity currently allows non-storm water discharges associated with landscape irrigation of erosion control measures, pipe flushing and testing, street washing, and dewatering. These discharges are only allowed if control measures are used to reduce pollutant loadings as outlined in the required SWPPP, and if such discharges do not lead to violation of any water quality standards.

Using the above categories, the owner and developer should make a list of all the activities and sources which will be present at a project site and will have potential for causing storm water pollution. If possible, a list of potential storm water pollutants associated with each source or activity should also be made.

## **2.2 DETERMINE SITE RUNOFF DESTINATIONS**

The next step in determining appropriate minimum practices for a project is to determine where runoff ends up after it leaves the site. In the Fresno-Clovis area there are two potential destinations of concern for site runoff:

- 1) Retention or Detention Storm Water Quality Treatment Facilities - Within much of the Program area, site runoff drains to regional retention or detention water quality treatment basins. The guidelines refer to areas that drain to such facilities as *indirect discharge areas*. Since these facilities have been designed to provide water quality treatment, the minimum practices for areas that drain to such facilities are not as strict as those for areas that drain directly to surface water bodies (see below).

- 2) Surface Water Bodies - There are two ways in which runoff may be directly discharged to surface water bodies. First, in several locations within the Program area runoff drains to the District's storm drain conveyance system, and is then discharged without treatment directly to the San Joaquin River. Second, in areas adjacent to the San Joaquin River and other creeks and channels runoff may drain overland, entering the surface water body directly. The guidelines refer to areas that drain to such facilities as *direct discharge areas*.

Some sites may have a more complex drainage pattern, with runoff draining to several different destinations. For example, a hypothetical site near the San Joaquin River may lie in two drainage areas, one which drains directly overland to the River, and another which drains to the street and eventually to a retention or detention storm water quality treatment facility. The critical issue for selecting appropriate minimum BMPs is the destination of runoff from each potential storm water pollutant source area.

### **2.3 ESTIMATE PROJECT TIMING AND DURATION**

Once the potential pollutant sources and associated runoff destinations are known, selection of appropriate minimum practices depends on the timing of construction activities. For the purpose of applying these guidelines, the Fresno-area "dry season" is defined as beginning April 16 and ending October 15; the wet season is considered to start October 16 and to end April 15. For projects started in the dry season which carry over into the wet season the user should ensure that the stricter wet season practices are in place before the first rainfall.

### **2.4 IMPLEMENT RECOMMENDED PRACTICES**

The practices set forth in these guidelines should be incorporated into the SWPPP for each project and implemented on-site from the time ground-breaking occurs through completion of all construction phases. For further guidance on specific construction site storm water quality control measures the storm water manager is referred to the *California Storm Water Best Management Handbook for Construction Activity* (March, 1993). Additional references of interest may be found in Section 4.0.

## MINIMUM PRACTICES FOR CONTROL OF CONSTRUCTION-RELATED STORM WATER POLLUTION

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The guidelines on the following pages correlate directly to the objectives discussed in the introduction. Table 3-1 contains practices for erosion and sediment control, Tables 3-2 through 3-7 contain practices to prevent construction site activities and materials management practices from causing contamination of surface and ground waters, and Table 3-8 contains practices for the control of non-storm water discharges.

As discussed in Section 2.0, practices in each table are broken out by dry and rainy seasons, and indirect and direct discharge areas. The dry season is defined as the period from April 16 to October 15, and the wet season is defined as the period from October 16 to April 15. Indirect discharge areas are those areas that drain to regional storm water quality treatment facilities; direct discharge areas are those areas that drain directly to surface water bodies. Table 3-8, Non-storm Water Discharges Guidelines, does not differentiate practices by season, because non-storm water discharges may not be discharged at any time.



## REFERENCES

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Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG). June 1981. "Manual of Standards for Erosion and Sediment Control Measures."

California Storm Water Quality Task Force. March 1993. "California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks: Construction Activity."

State of Washington Department of Ecology. February 1992. "Stormwater Management Manual for the Puget Sound Basin (The Technical Manual)."

City of Bellevue Storm and Surface Water Utility (State of Washington). November 1990. "Water Quality Protection for Construction-Related Businesses."

Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. 1992. "Blueprint for a Clean Bay-Construction-Related Industries: Best Management Practices for Storm Water Pollution Prevention."

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. April 1992. "Storm Water Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices."

Federal Register: Volume 57, Number 175, September 9, 1992. "Environmental Protection Agency - Final NPDES General Permits for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Sites; Fact Sheet."

Woodward-Clyde Consultants. January 1994. "Draft Bay Area Preamble to the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks." Prepared for the Alameda County Urban Runoff Clean Water Program, the Contra Costa Cities County District Stormwater Pollution Control Program, and the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.

**TABLE 3-1  
EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Reduce erosion potential and minimize sedimentation	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District Rule 8010 (Fugitive Dust Control Requirements).</li> <li>● Upon project completion, thoroughly remove or sweep sediment from paved areas.</li> <li>● Prior to project completion or onset of wet season, ensure that site is clean and stabilized.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 guidelines.</li> <li>● Stabilize steep slopes and areas adjacent to water bodies.</li> <li>● Minimize site disturbance and vegetation clearing. Delineate clearing limits, easements, setbacks, and vegetation to be preserved by marking in the field.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Stabilize site perimeter (preferably through preservation of buffer strips of vegetation) to prevent transport of sediment onto adjacent properties and roadways.</li> <li>● Provide and maintain designated, stabilized site access points for vehicle entry/egress or otherwise prevent vehicle trackout of sediments.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 2 and 3 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Preserve vegetated buffer areas adjacent to water bodies and on steep slopes.</li> <li>● Capture and treat sediment laden flows in sediment basins prior to discharge off-site.</li> <li>● Retard runoff velocities, both on slopes and at discharge points, to prevent erosion.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3-2  
MATERIALS DELIVERY AND STORAGE GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent materials delivery and storage practices from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designate material storage and delivery areas away from drain inlets.</li> <li>• Store dry chemicals and bagged materials on pallets; provide secondary containment for liquids and hazardous materials.</li> <li>• Keep designated storage areas clean and well organized, and conduct regular weekly inspections to check for damage to containers, leaks, etc..</li> <li>• Store spill cleanup materials near potential spill areas (e.g., painting, vehicle maintenance areas).</li> <li>• In the event of a spill, protect drain inlets and promptly clean up and properly dispose of spilled materials.</li> <li>• Comply with State and local requirements for storage of hazardous materials.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>• Locate material storage and delivery areas away from surface water bodies.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>• Cover chemicals, drums and bagged materials to prevent contact with rainfall (e.g., tarps, bins, structures); cover secondary containment areas to prevent accumulation of rain water.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with Level 2 and 3 Guidelines.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3-3  
WASTE MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent waste management practices from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Keep site clean of litter and waste; collect site trash regularly.</li> <li>● Arrange a regular waste collection schedule.</li> <li>● Segregate and recycle waste materials (e.g., paints, solvents, used oil, batteries, anti-freeze).</li> <li>● Provide covered waste bins for the disposal of all empty containers for products (e.g., paints, solvents, glues, petroleum products, cement, exterior finishes, pesticides, fertilizers, etc.) containers.</li> <li>● Designate waste container storage areas on-site.</li> <li>● Provide secondary containment for hazardous waste containers.</li> <li>● Comply with all local and state solid waste disposal and nuisance requirements.</li> <li>● Comply with all Federal, state, and local requirements for hazardous waste, contaminated soil, and sanitary/septic waste management.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Locate designated waste management areas away from surface water bodies.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Cover or otherwise prevent runoff from trash/waste piles.</li> <li>● Cover hazardous waste storage areas (e.g., tarps, bins, structures).</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 2 and 3 Guidelines.</li> </ul>

**NOTE:** Refer to Table 3-8 for guidelines re: cleaning waste container and other non-storm water discharges.

**TABLE 3-4  
VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent vehicle/equipment management practices from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Use designated areas away from storm drain inlets for on-site fueling and maintenance.</li> <li>● Prevent spills and leaks during fueling and maintenance operations.</li> <li>● Inspect and maintain vehicles regularly to minimize leaks and drips; place drip pans or adsorbent materials under leak-prone machinery when idle.</li> <li>● Comply with all Federal, state, and local requirements for fuel storage tanks.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Site designated fueling/maintenance areas away from surface water bodies.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 2 Guidelines.</li> </ul>

**NOTE:** Refer to Table 3-8 for recommendations re: steam cleaning, vehicle wash waters and other non-storm water discharges, and Table 3-2 for recommendations re: spill control and cleanup.

**TABLE 3-5  
PAVING OPERATIONS GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent paving materials and practices from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Minimize entry of paving materials (e.g., asphalt, sand, gravel, coating and sealing products) into storm drain system.</li> <li>● Inspect and maintain machinery regularly to minimize leaks and drips; place drip pans or adsorbent materials under leak-prone machinery when idle.</li> <li>● Collect and properly dispose of excess materials (e.g., asphalt, concrete) upon completion of paving operations.</li> <li>● Avoid spillage of cleaning materials when cleaning paving equipment on-site; use secondary containment to catch drips, leaks, or spills.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Prevent entry of paving materials (e.g., asphalt, sand, gravel, coating and sealing products) into surface water bodies.</li> <li>● Store paving materials and machinery away from water bodies.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Avoid paving during rainfall.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 2 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Avoid paving during rainfall.</li> </ul>

**NOTE:** Refer to Table 3-8 for recommendations re: saw cut slurry, concrete truck washout, and other non-storm water discharges.

**TABLE 3-6  
PAINTING AND ROOFING GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent painting and roofing practices from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prevent discharge of paints and other liquids to storm drain system.</li> <li>● Collect waste from scraping or sand blasting for proper disposal.</li> <li>● Mix paint indoors, or in a containment area.</li> <li>● For water based paints, clean equipment in a sink connected to the sanitary sewer or collect wastewater and hold in a container (e.g., 55 gallon drum) for proper rinsate disposal. For other paints, clean equipment in a designated containment area, capture rinsate, and ensure proper disposal of all wastes.</li> <li>● Comply with local air quality and OSHA standards for wind drift while painting.</li> <li>● Collect (e.g., sweep) and properly dispose of roofing debris upon completion of work; prevent entry of roof debris and materials into gutter downspouts.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Prevent discharge of paints and other liquids to surface water bodies.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 2 Guidelines.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3-7  
LANDSCAPING ACTIVITIES GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent landscaping activities and materials from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<i>DRY SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Only use trained personnel for pesticide and herbicide application.</li> <li>● Carefully follow recommended usage instructions.</li> <li>● Dispose of vegetative debris as solid waste.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Do not use pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers in streambank and riparian areas unless specifically approved by the State Department of Fish and Game and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.</li> </ul>
<i>WET SEASON GUIDELINES</i>	
<p><i>Level 3</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Avoid application of pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides prior to storms.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 4</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Comply with Level 2 and 3 Guidelines.</li> <li>● Apply fertilizers in multiple smaller applications, as opposed to one large application.</li> </ul>



**TABLE 3-8  
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent non-storm water discharges from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not discharge dewatering water from contaminated sites to storm drain system. Dispose of dewatering water from contaminated sites to the sanitary sewer. Approval is required by the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).</li> <li>• Do not discharge concrete rinse waters (either from concrete truck washout or aggregate rinsing) to storm drain system, unless you can assure all concrete sediments have been removed, and will not be released to the system. Discharge concrete rinse waters from concrete truck washout into a pond, or containment area at owner's yard. At a construction site, wash into a pond, trench, or containment area. Aggregate rinse water shall be discharged onto dirt area and spade in.</li> <li>• Clean saw-cut slurry from gutters when dry. Primary disposal priorities would be to use dry cutting technique and sweep up residue, and/or vacuum slurry and dispose off-site.</li> <li>• Do not discharge vehicle/machinery wash waters or solvents (e.g., asphalt degreasers, diesel used to clean paving equipment), to the storm drain system or soils. Disposal priorities are to reuse/recycle water, or use commercial car wash. If these are not possible, discharge to the sanitary sewer. Approval required by the POTW.</li> <li>• Do not conduct steam cleaning on-site. If steam cleaning must occur, collect all steam cleaning wastewater and discharge to sanitary sewer.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comply with Level 1 Guidelines.</li> <li>• Do not discharge dewatering water from contaminated sites to surface water bodies. Dispose of dewatering water from contaminated sites to the sanitary sewer. Approval is required by the POTW.</li> <li>• Utilize a sedimentation or filtering control measure (e.g., sediment basin) to remove sediment from dewatering waters prior to discharge.</li> <li>• Do not discharge concrete rinse waters (either from concrete truck washout or aggregate rinsing) to surface water bodies. Discharge concrete rinse waters from concrete truck washout into a pond, or containment area at owner's yard. At a construction site, wash into a pond, trench, or containment area. Aggregate rinse water shall be discharged onto dirt area and spade in.</li> <li>• Use sand bags to prevent off-site discharge of saw-cut slurry; clean up sediment when dry. Primary disposal priorities would be to use dry cutting technique and sweep up residue, and/or vacuum slurry and dispose off-site.</li> </ul>

**TABLE 3-8 Continued  
NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES GUIDELINES**

<b>OBJECTIVE:</b> Prevent non-storm water discharges from causing contamination of surface water or groundwater	
<b>Indirect Discharge Areas</b>	<b>Direct Discharge Areas</b>
<p><i>Level 1</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In general it is not permissible to wash street sediments into storm drain inlets. In the event street washing is unavoidable:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) thoroughly sweep the area, manually or mechanically, to remove as much street sediment as possible; then</li> <li>2) wash and trap the remaining street sediments in the street gutter for further settlement. The settled material must then be shoveled from the gutter and the area thoroughly swept and the sediments properly disposed of. Any remaining sediments in the gutter may then be washed into the storm drain inlet.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• When cleaning streets in construction areas, the removal of material by sweeping or other mechanical or manual method must be maximized and the tracking of mud avoided. Wash water should be directed away from the storm drain system, except as provided above.</li> <li>• Incidental water discharges from mechanical street sweeping operations are acceptable.</li> <li>• Do not hose out waste containers on-site. Waste containers should be washed out at owner's facility, and runoff discharged to sanitary sewer. Approval is required by POTW.</li> <li>• Do not discharge paint rinsate to storm drain system. Paint rinsate, and paint related wastewaters should be collected, contained, and disposed of into the sanitary sewer.</li> <li>• Do not discharge chlorinated water above 1 part per million from line flushing to the storm drainage system. If chlorinated discharges to the storm drainage system are unavoidable, dechlorinate water to the maximum extent practical prior to disposal.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Level 2</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not discharge vehicle/machinery wash waters (or solvents) to surface water bodies. Disposal priorities are to reuse/recycle water, or use commercial car wash. If these are not possible, discharge to the sanitary sewer. Approval required by the POTW.</li> <li>• Do not discharge paint reinstatement to surface water bodies. Paint reinstatement, and paint related wastewaters shall be collected, contained, and disposed of into the sanitary sewer.</li> <li>• Do not discharge chlorinated water (e.g., from line flushing) to surface water bodies. Disposal priorities include allowing chlorine to dissipate and reusing/recycling water for irrigation purposes or discharging to the sanitary sewer.</li> </ul>