Construction Site Stormwater Compliance

Presentation for CALBIG October 11, 2017

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Outline of Presentation

- What is SMCWPPP?
- Overview of Stormwater Regulations
- MRP Construction Site Inspection Requirements
- Stormwater Inspection Documentation & Tracking
- Changes Since Last Year
- Construction Site Best Management Practices
- Resources
- Keeping your head above water!





Overview of SMCWPPP

- San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program
- Program of City/County Association of Governments of San Mateo County (C/CAG)
- 20 Cities/Towns plus County and Flood Control District
- Assist Municipalities with Countywide
 Stormwater Permit Compliance Activities
- Matt Fabry, Program Coordinator
- Website <u>www.flowstobay.org</u>



San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program Organizational Structure

City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG)

Stormwater Committee

Technical Advisory
Committee

New Development and Construction

Public Information/Participation

Commercial/Industrial/Illicit
Discharge (C/I/I)

Green Infrastructure Technical Advisory Committee (GI TAC)

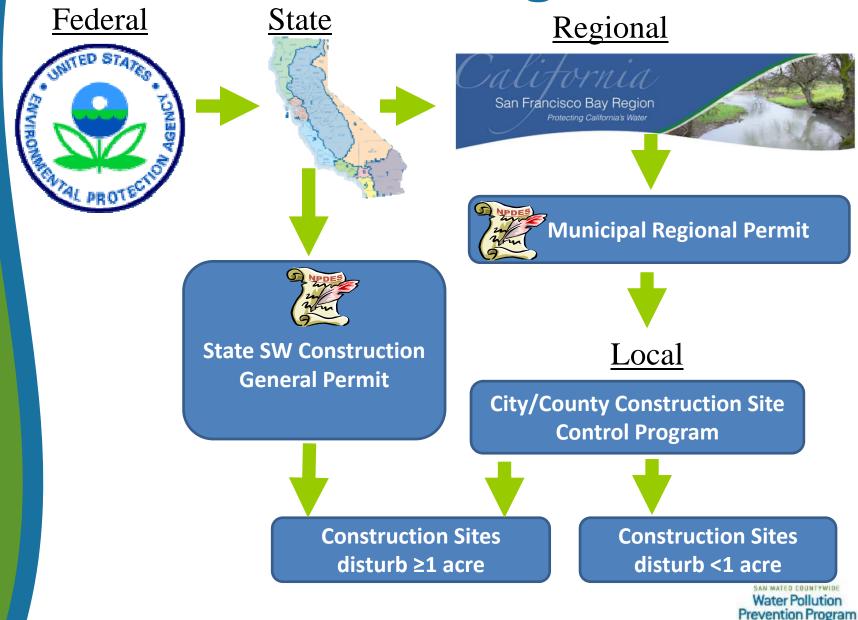
Watershed Assessment and Monitoring

Trash Committee

Public Works Municipal Maintenance

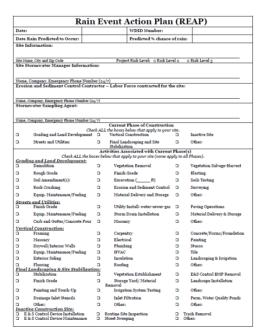
Parks Maintenance/Integrated
Pest Management

Stormwater Regulations



Statewide Construction Activities General Permit

- Contains requirements for site
 - BMPs,
 - inspections,
 - sampling,
 - SWPPP,
 - reporting,
 - QSP/QSD



Prevention Program

 Compliance inspections/enforcement by State or Regional Water Board staff

What do you need to know about the Construction General Permit (CGP)?

- Speaking with the QSP and reviewing SWPPP, inspection records, and sampling results, etc. may help inform your MRP inspection
- Public projects ≥ 1 acre must file for coverage under the CGP - will you be involved?
- Overall site compliance reflects on your inspection program
 - You inspect for compliance with local SW ordinance
 - Regional Board staff inspects for compliance with CGP

Municipal Regional Permit (MRP)

- Regional permit regulating municipal stormwater systems
 - Requires a Construction Site Control Program
- 1st MRP adopted in December 2009
- Permit renewed in November 2015
 - Minor changes to Construction Program requirements



MRP Site Inspections

- Construction Site SW Inspections (C.6)
 - <u>During</u> the <u>construction</u> phase
 - Inspect temporary BMPs
- SW Treatment System Inspections (C.3)
 - Recommended during construction
 - Required at completion of construction
 - Inspect <u>permanent</u> BMPs for on-going operation and maintenance SW treatment or hydromodification controls



Construction Site Inspection Requirements

Big Picture Requirements...

- Implement a construction site inspection and control program <u>at all</u> construction sites
- Prevent discharges of pollutants and impacts on receiving waters
- When does this apply?
 - -All year long!



Minimum Inspection Requirements

- During the wet season, the following sites must have stormwater inspections at least once per month:
 - Sites disturbing ≥ 1 acre
 - High priority sites
 - Hillside Sites of 5,000 sq. ft. or more
- Inspect both Public (e.g. CIP projects)& Private sites



Minimum Inspection Requirements

- What is a high priority site?
 - Identified by your municipality
 - Generally, site with < 1 acre of land disturbance that
 - —Has high potential for problems
 - —Is adjacent to a creek





Minimum Inspection Requirements

- What is a hillside site?
 - Disturbs ≥ 5,000 sf

AND

- Is on a hillside as defined by:
 - —an average slope of ≥15% (default) or
 - the Municipality using development maps or criteria (Hillsborough, Pacifica, Redwood City, San Carlos, SSF, Woodside, County)



MRP Construction Site Inspection Requirements

When is the wet season?

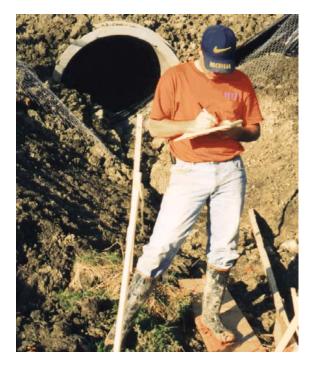
October 1st – April 30th





- When construction ends during wet season:
 - Continue stormwater inspections until site is fully stabilized.
 - If stabilizing with vegetation, assume "fully stabilized" when there is 70% vegetative cover.
 - Note "last" inspection on form and in tracking system
 - Verify ALL temporary BMPs are removed (e.g. storm drain inlet protection that may be down the street, straw wattles on vegetated slopes)

 For every required stormwater inspection, there must be a completed inspection report form.





- For sites that require monthly wet season inspections, data from the stormwater inspection form must be:
 - Tracked (in spreadsheet or database), and
 - Reported (in Annual Report).



- Tracking table is not submitted in Annual Report but is the basis for Annual Report data summaries
- Regional Board can request tracking table at any time
- Inspection tables should match summaries in Annual Report

tion	Enter 1 for each site	ANSWER ONCE PER SITE: (enter 1 for "Yes")					Problems Observed (Ref 9-15)							
Enter 1 per inspection		Disturbs 2 1 acre?	Hillside Site? (Ref 7a)	High Priority Site? (Ref 7)	Site Name (Ref 2) ¹	Inspectn Date (Ref 1)	Weather During Inspectn (Ref 1a)	Erosion Control	Sediment Control	Run-on & Runoff	Active Treatmt	Site Management	Non Stormwir Mgt	Illicit Discharge
1	1				EXAMPLE: Nirvana Estates	EXAMPLE: 12/12/09	EXAMPLE: Light Rain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1



Change Since Last Year

- Before tracked:
 - "violations"
- Now tracking:
 - Actual discharges or "illicit discharges"
 - actual and inferred
 - Potential discharges or "problems with BMPs"







Inspection Forms



Stormwater Inspection Forms

FAILURE TO CORRECT VIOLATION(S) within 10 business days (or as specified in this notice) may result in PENALTIES described on page 2!

	Water Pollution Vention Program Inspection Date:	1a. Current weather conditions:	
2.	Name of Project:	2a. Project No./Permit No	
4.	Project Address: Inspection Type: Routine Permit Type: Building Permit	Follow-up	
	Project disturb ≥ 1 acre? (Y/N - If Ye Project covered under statewide Constru	inspect monthly during wet season.) NOI Required:(Y/N)	SWPPP dated//
	High Priority Site (significant threat to wa	트립트	
8.	Project Type: Residential Utility (water,sewer		Landscaping Other:
9.	Erosion Control Measures:	(A / NM / P / NA)* Location on site/Comm	ents_
	☐ Jute Netting/Fiber Blankets		100 to 100 f



Stormwater Inspection Form

- Document Problems in 6 BMP categories:
 - Erosion control
 - Run-on and run-off control
 - Sediment control
 - Active treatment systems (as needed)
 - Good site management
 - Non-stormwater management
- Findings of
 - Adequate
 - Needs Maintenance
 - Problems
 - Not Applicable



Erosion & Sediment Control

- Erosion control
 - First line of defense
 - Prevent soil movement by wind and water
 - Examples: covers & barriers (slow the flow)
- Sediment control
 - Second line of defense
 - Remove soil before it leaves the site
 - Examples: barriers and filters
- Temporary or Permanent Controls
- Remove temporary BMPs at completion of project



Erosion Control

9.	Erosion Control Measures:	Inspection Finding (A / NM / P / NA)*	Location on site/Comments
	☐ Jute Netting/Fiber Blankets		
	□ Mulch		
	☐ Hydroseed/Soil binder/Compost blanket		
	☐ Mark Areas to be Preserved		
	☐ Tree Protection Fencing		
	☐ Riparian Area Barrier		







Examples of Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM) and netting applications.



Erosion Control Applications

Fiber Rolls and BFM



Erosion Control Performance Comparisons

BFM with and without a compost blanket



Erosion Control Performance Comparisons

Compost berm, seed and irrigation vs. BFM and Fiber Rolls



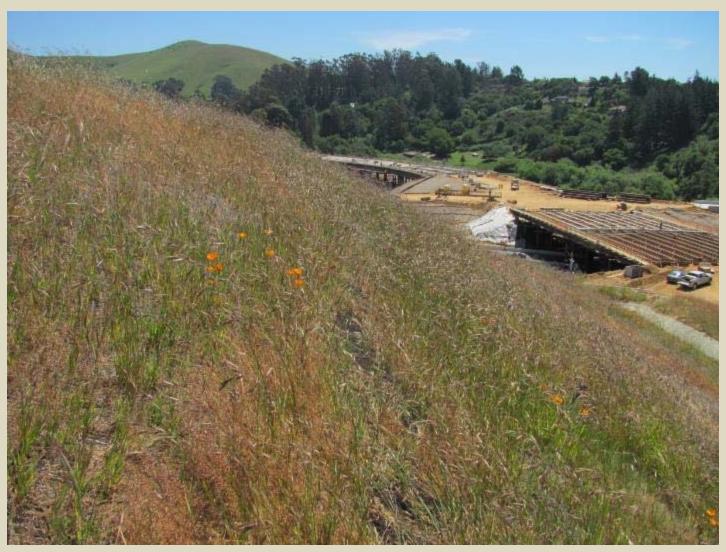
Erosion Control Applications

Compost Blanket, Hydroseed, Coir Netting



Erosion Control Applications

Compost Blanket, Hydroseed, Coir Netting



Six Months Later

Sediment Control

10. <u>Se</u>	diment Control Measures	
	Stabilized construction entrance	
	Street Sweeping	
	Dust Control	
	Wattles / Fiber Rolls / Compost Socks	
	Silt Fences / Compost Berms	
	Sedimentation Basin	
	Check Dams	
	Inlet Filters (Gravel bags)	
	Earth Dikes / Drainage Swales	







Sediment Control Applications

Linear Barriers – Compost Berms



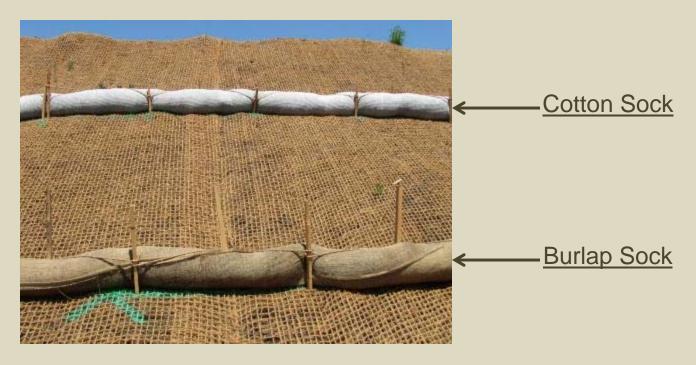
Sediment Control Applications

Linear Barriers – Compost Berms



Sediment Control Applications

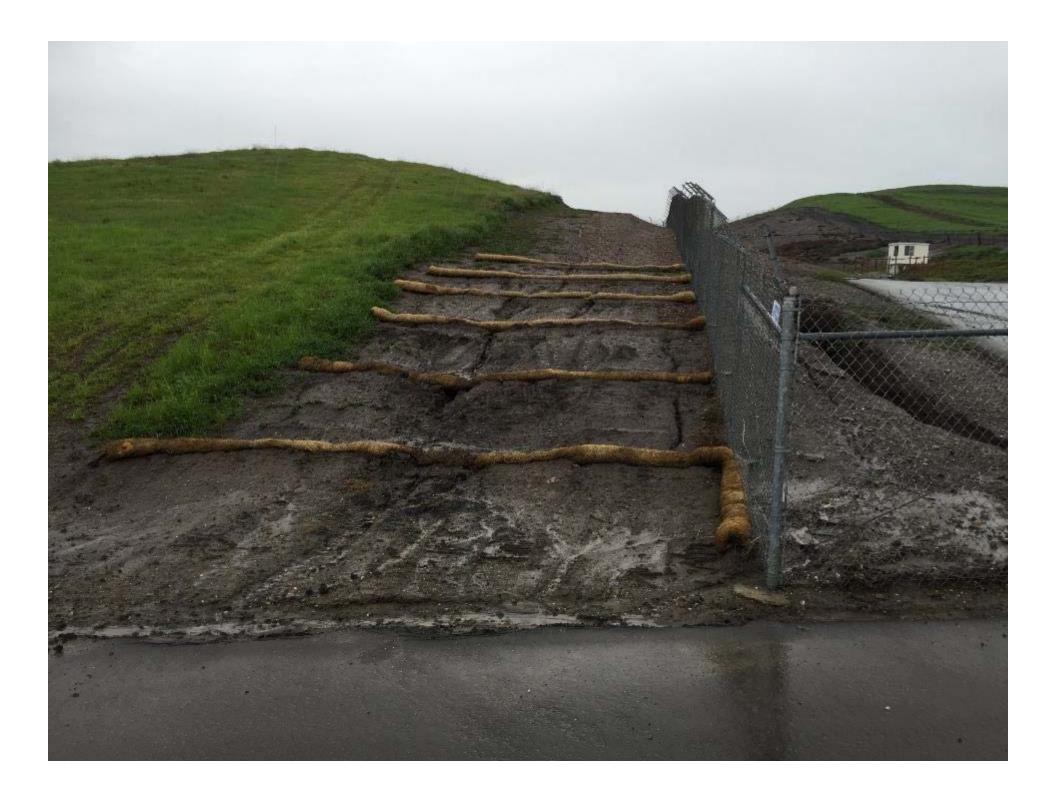
Linear Barriers - Compost Socks





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Inlet Protection with Compost Sock

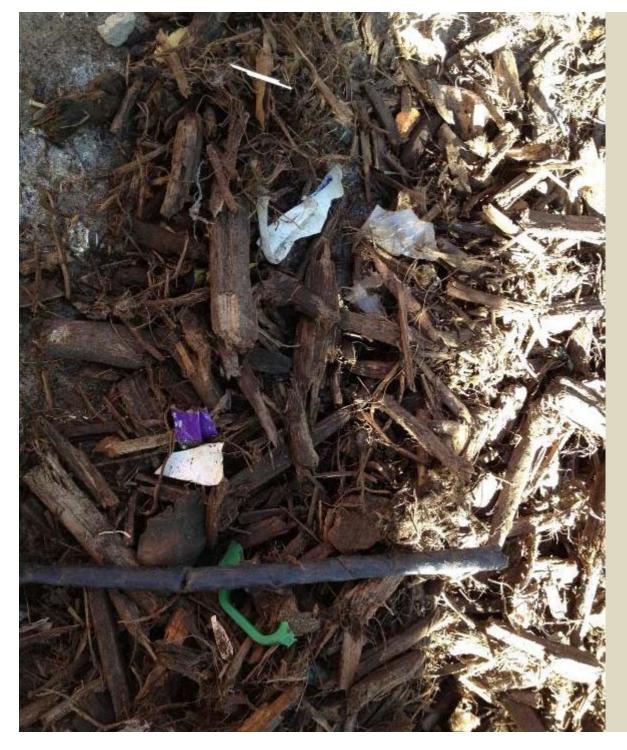


Inlet Protection with Compost Sock





Compost socks in urban area protecting stockpiles.



Socks can be filled with mulch or compost. Inspect materials inside socks for trash.

What else should you know about the MRP?

- Provision C.13.a. manage waste generated from cleaning/treating copper architectural features during construction
- SMCWPPP BMP Fact Sheet







Requirements for Architectural Copper

Protect water quality during installation, cleaning, treating, and washing!

Copper from Buildings May Harm Aquatic Life

Copper can harm aquatic life in San Francisco Bay. Water that comes into contact with architectural copper may contribute to impacts. especially during installation, cleaning, treating, or washing. Patination solutions that are used to obtain the desired shade of green or brown typically contain acids. After treatment, when the copper is rinsed to remove these acids, the rinse water is a source of pollutants. Municipalities prohibit discharges to the storm drain of water used in the installation, cleaning, treating and washing of architectural copper.



Building with copper flashing, gutter and drainpipe.

Use Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be implemented to prevent prohibited discharges to storm drains.

During Installation

- If possible, purchase copper materials that have been pre-patinated at the factory.
- . If patination is done on-site, implement one or more of the following BMPs:
 - o Discharge the rinse water to landscaping. Ensure that the rinse water does not flow to the street or storm drain. Block off storm drain inlet if needed.
 - o Collect rinse water in a tank and pump to the sanitary sewer. Contact your local sanitary sewer agency before discharging to the sanitary sewer.
 - o Collect the rinse water in a tank and haul off-site for proper disposal.
- · Consider coating the copper materials with an impervious coating that prevents further corrosion and runoff. This will Storm drain inlet is blocked to prevent also maintain the desired color for a longer time, requiring prohibited discharge. The water must be less maintenance.



pumped and disposed of properly.

During Maintenance

Implement the following BMPs during routine maintenance activities, such as power washing the roof. re-patination or re-application of impervious coating:

- Block storm drain inlets as needed to prevent runoff from entering storm drains.
- Discharge the wash water to landscaping or to the sanitary sewer (with permission from the local sanitary sewer agency). If this is not an option, haul the wash water off-site for proper disposal.

Protect the Bay/Ocean and yourself!

If you are responsible for a discharge to the storm drain of nonstormwater generated by installing, cleaning, treating or washing copper architectural features, you are in violation of the municipal stormwater ordinance and may be subject to a fine.



Contact Information

The San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program lists municipal stormwater contacts at www.flowstobay.org (click on "Business", then "New Development", then "local permitting agency").



What else should you know about the MRP?

- Provision C.3.h Stormwater Treatment
 Systems Operation & Maintenance (O&M)
 Verification Inspections
 - Permanent Stormwater Controls
 - Inspect stormwater treatment measures
 - —At installation & 20% annually (once every 5 years)





What else should you know about the MRP?

- SW Treatment Systems O&M Inspections continued..
 - Post construction controls (SW treatment systems) should NOT be used during the construction phase
 - Likely not designed to handle sediment loading of active construction sites
 - If installed should be protected
 - Ground may need to be marked to protect from soil compaction due to vehicle traffic
 - Communicate with C.3 inspector may not be obvious during 45 day inspection BMP impacted



Resources







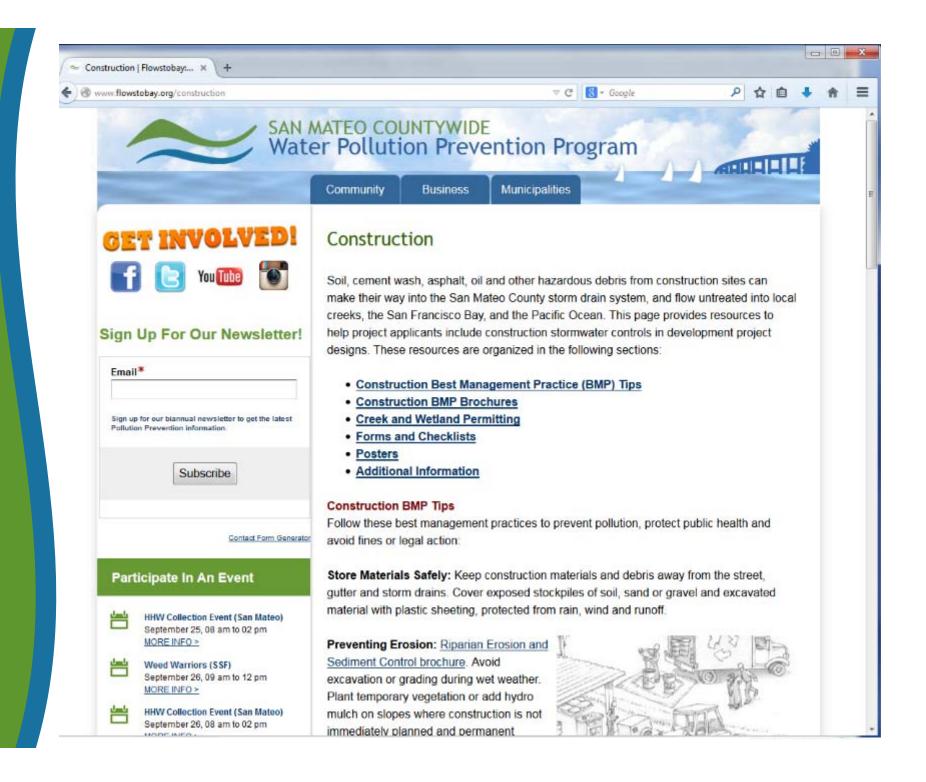
- SMCWPPP Construction BMP Resources
 - http://www.flowstobay.org/construction
- CASQA Construction BMP Handbook Portal
 - available on web by subscription
 - contact your agency stormwater coordinator for information on how to access the portal
 - www.casqa.org



SMCWPPP Website

- www.flowstobay.org
- At Work tab choose Construction Sites
- At Work tab choose Brochures
- About Our Program choose Presentations for training material
- Members only New Development webpage





Construction BMP Outreach Materials

- Construction BMP Plan Sheet
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar Application
- Earth-Moving Activities
- General Construction & Site Supervision
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Landscaping, Gardening, & Pool Maintenance
- Roadwork and Paving



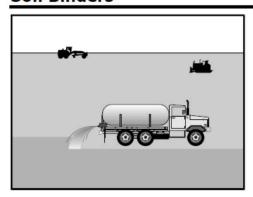
Construction BMP Outreach Materials

- Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives
- Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best
 Management Practices to Prevent
 Stormwater Pollution from Construction-Related Activities (BASMAA)
- Building Demolition and Mercury Hazards
- Stormwater Construction Poster



CASQA BMP Fact Sheets

Soil Binders



Description and Purpose

Soil binding consists of application and maintenance of a soil stabilizer to exposed soil surfaces. Soil binders are materials applied to the soil surface to temporarily prevent water and wind induced erosion of exposed soils on construction sites.

Suitable Applications

Soil binders are typically applied to disturbed areas requiring temporary protection. Because soil binders, when used as a stand-alone practice, can often be incorporated into the soil, they are a good alternative to mulches in areas where grading activities will soon resume. Soil binders are commonly used in the following areas:

- Rough graded soils that will be inactive for a short period of time
- Soil stockpiles
- · Temporary haul roads prior to placement of crushed rock
- Compacted soil road base
- · Construction staging, materials storage, and layout areas

Limitation

 Soil binders are temporary in nature and may need reapplication.

EC-5

Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	V
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	X
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	
Lege ✓		
V	Primary Category	
X	Secondary Category	

Targeted Constituents

rargeted Constituents		
Sediment	✓	
Nutrients		
Trash		
Metals		
Bacteria		
Oil and Grease		
Organics		

Potential Alternatives

EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch
EC-4 Hydroseeding
EC-6 Straw Mulch
EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats

EC-8 Wood Mulching





Contact Information:

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