

SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES (Continued)

- **Fiber Rolls:** Place fiber rolls along site contours, staked at a minimum of every 4' and entrenched 2" – 3". Fiber rolls allow water to seep through the material and prevent the transfer of sediment. They are similar to straw bales, however they come in rolls.

⊘ **Straw Bale Barriers are no longer allowed.**

OTHER CONSTRUCTION BMP TIPS!

- ✓ When possible, **schedule projects for dry weather.**
- ✓ **Have spill kits on site at all times!** Clean up spills immediately by using an absorbent material such as cat litter, then sweep it up and dispose of it in the trash.
- ✓ **Plan for concrete wash out locations.** Do not mix more fresh concrete than is needed for each project. Wash concrete mixers and equipment in a designated washout area where the water can flow into a lined containment area.
- ✓ **Good Housekeeping Activities** - Keep your site clean at all times!
- ✓ **Maintain Vehicles & Equipment** at a single location, preferably off-site at an appropriate facility.
- ✓ **Store Materials Safely** - Keep construction materials and debris away from the street, gutter, storm drains and waterways.
- ✓ **Paint** - Determine exactly how much paint the project requires, and then buy only the amount needed.
- ✓ **Minimize** - Reduce waste by ordering only the amounts of materials needed for the job.
- ✓ **Recycle** - Recycle lumber, paper, cardboard, metals, masonry (bricks, concrete, etc.), carpet, plastic, pipes (plastic, metal and clay), drywall, rocks, dirt and green waste.
- ✓ **Washwater Disposal** – Dispose of wash water appropriately.

EMERGENCIES OR SPILLS!

To report a discharge or spill of **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**, call the City's Hazardous Materials Coordinator at (805) 781-7383 or electronically at kboyle@slocity.org.

To report a discharge or spill of **SEWAGE** (Known or suspected) immediately call the City of San Luis Obispo Utilities Department at (805) 781-7215 or (805) 781-7220.

For **OTHER EMERGENCIES**, call 911.

To report a discharge or spill of **OTHER LIQUID MATERIALS** (Non-sewage) call (805) 781-7530 or call the City of San Luis Obispo 24-Hour Water Pollution Problem Reporting Hotline at (805) 783-7876 or visit <http://www.slocity.org/publicworks>, then stormwater to contact us electronically.

The tips contained in this brochure provide useful information to help prevent water pollution from construction activities. If you have other suggestions contact us at <http://www.slocity.org/publicworks>, then stormwater.

For additional information visit the following websites:

- CASQA at: <http://stormwaterconference.com/>
- The Construction Industry Compliance Center at <http://www.cicacenter.org/swppp.html>
- Caltrans Stormwater Handbooks:
 - http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/SWP_PP_Prep_Manual_3_03.pdf
 - http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/Enforcement_Manual012404.pdf
 - <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/tempsoilstabilizationguide.pdf>
 - http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/caltransconstruc_coord.pdf

More Information Call

(805) 781-7530

Or visit our website at:

<http://www.slocity.org/publicworks>,

then stormwater.



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Best Management Practices for Construction Erosion & Sediment Control Measures

Help Prevent Water Pollution!



The City of San Luis Obispo is committed to improving water quality and reducing the amount of pollutants that enter our precious waterways. So please implement the appropriate **Best Management Practices** detailed herein for your site by October 15th of each year to help prevent water pollution caused by construction and development activities.

More Information Call

(805) 781-7530

Or visit our website at:

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Construction Activities & Water Pollution



Construction sites have long been identified as a large contributor to urban runoff pollution when the proper pollution prevention practices are not performed. **Residual run-off from construction sites have a direct impact on our local water quality, local waterways and habitat living in those environments.** Erosion and sediment transport off construction sites within the City of San Luis Obispo have added additional pollutants to our local waterways. Under Phase II Storm Water Regulations we can no longer allow any water run-off of any nature (i.e. potable, contaminated, etcetera) from any construction site from entering the City's stormwater conveyance system (i.e. gutters, streets, storm drains, creeks, etcetera).

All members of the construction team, from the owner, developer, general contractor, sub-contractors and hired help **are responsible for illicit discharges** (i.e. run-off from a construction site). This obligation begins prior to any activity on the site and continues long after the site is constructed and sold. Special measures (i.e. "**Best Management Practices**") must be incorporated into each construction project during all phases in order to ensure the protection of our local water quality in our creeks and ocean.

The purpose of this brochure is to assist those involved in the construction industry (i.e. grading, landscaping, excavation, framing, plaster work, tile work, laying asphalt, concrete work and etcetera) in the **implementation of routines into daily work activities to prevent the pollution of our local water table, creeks, bays and ocean.** Working together in partnership we can protect our local creeks, lakes and ocean. These measures **must be**

implemented at the latest – October 15th of each year through April 15th of each year. Regardless, **all measures must be in place prior to the occurrence of a predicted storm event.** If a storm is predicted in August, then the control measures must be in place prior to the storm taking place.

EROSION CONTROL MEASURES ("ECM") are **priority one** on all construction sites. ECM's are practices that prevent erosion and keep soil particles from entering storm water. Some of the more common ECM's to consider include:

- **Scheduling:** Sequence construction to reduce the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff and vehicle tracking.
- **Preserve Vegetation:** Preserve existing vegetation as natural erosion control.
- **Seed and Plant:** Seed grasses and plant trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers to provide long term stabilization of soil.
- **Mulching:** Mulch to temporarily and permanently stabilize cleared or freshly seeded areas.
- **Geotextiles and Mats:** Install matting made of natural or synthetic material to temporarily or permanently stabilize soil.
- **Dust Control:** Stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust generated by construction activities.
- **Construction Road Stabilization:** Stabilize access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas and other on-site vehicle transportation routes immediately after grading and maintain to prevent erosion and control dust.

- **Storm Drain Inlet Protection:** Install devices to detain sediment laden runoff which will allow the sediment to settle prior to discharge into a storm drain inlet or catch basin.
- **Sediment Trap:** Construct a small, excavated or bermed area where runoff from small drainage areas will be detained and sediment can settle.
- **Stabilized Construction Entrance:** Construct a stabilized pad of aggregate underlain with filter fabric, or an open grid designed for this purpose at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way. This can significantly reduce the amount of sediment tracked off-site.

SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ("SCM") – are methods to trap eroded sediment to prevent an increase in sediment in storm water discharges from the project. SCM must be installed after all ECM's are in place. Some of the more common SCM's to consider include:

- **Silt Fence:** Install silt fence that is made of a filter fabric, entrenched, attached to supporting poles, and often backed by a wire fence for support. The silt fence detains sediment laden water, promoting sedimentation behind the fence.
- **Sand Bag / Gravel Bag Barrier:** Stack sand or gravel filled bags along level contours to create a barrier to detain sediment laden water upstream of the barrier.

