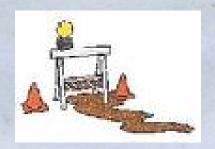
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

PROTECTING WATER QUALITY ON CONSTRUCTION SITES



Tom Keegan, Dry Creek Rancheria

PURPOSE & NEED

Sediment loading in storm water has potential to:

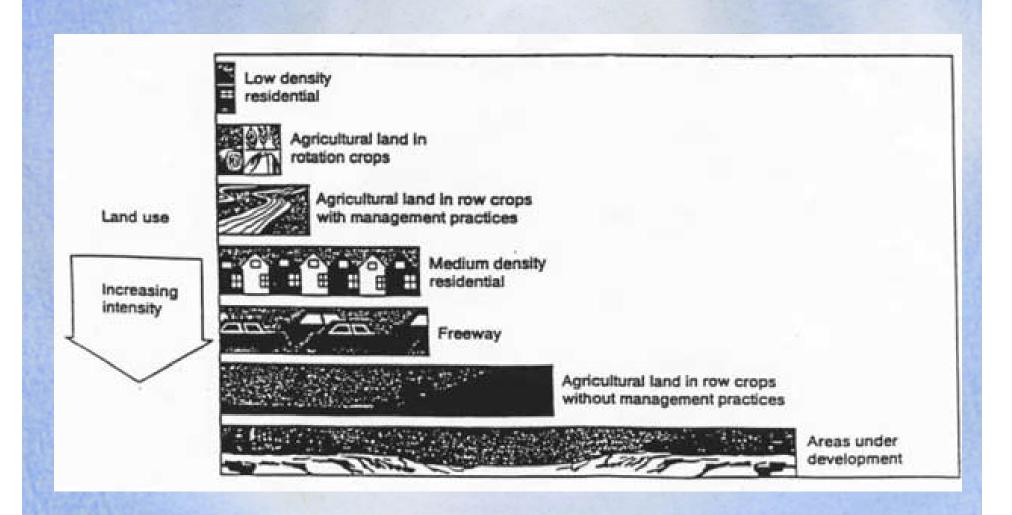
- Destroy aquatic habitat;
- Prevent fish feeding, migration and spawning;
- Interfere with recreation;
- Threaten drinking water supplies



Other potential pollution includes:

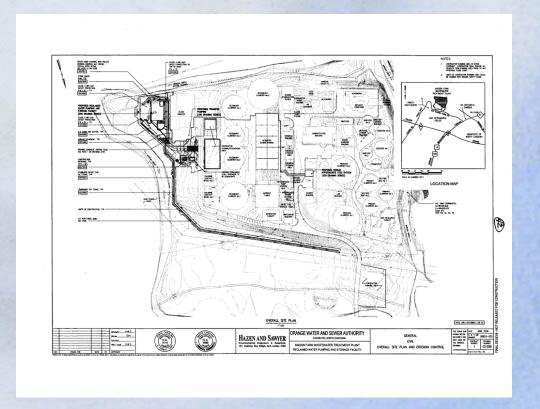
- Nutrients cause algae blooms and low oxygen levels;
- Oil, grease and other petroleum products;
- Debris from construction activities

SEDIMENT LOSSES RELATED TO LAND USE PRACTICES



STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

- Prior to submitting Notice of Intent to EPA;
- Site Description
- Potential Pollutant Sources
- •BMP's
- Training Log
- Inspection Log
- Update The SWPPP
- Emergency Contacts



BMP'S

80% of BMP failures are from incorrect installation

GOOD



BAD



UGLY



BMP'S - SLOPES Potential Riling:

Straw Wattles







BMP'S - SLOPES

Reinforced Silt Fencing:



BMP'S – Disturbed Areas Hydroseed:

Native Seed Mix



BMP'S - SWALES

PROTECT STORM DRAINS:

STRAW BAILES



SILT FENCES





BMP'S - Other Contaminants

Petroleum:

Secondary Containment
Designated Fill and Repair Location



Cement Trucks:

Designated Wash Down Location Settling Percolation Basin







BMP'S - TRACKING

Prevents Tracking onto Roadways

Large Drain Rock



Wash Down Station



BMP'S – Active Sites Plastic Sheathing:

Protects Work In Progress

Must Protect Lower Edge

Keeps Soil Dry



BMP'S - SEDIMENT BASINS

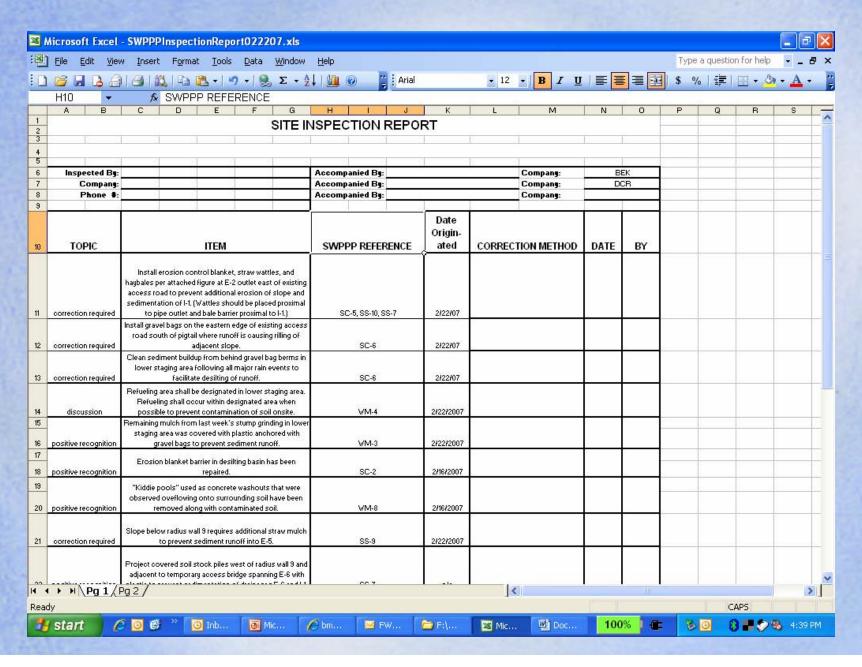
Lower Velocity Causes Sediment to Settle:

Designed for Sediment Loading





INSPECTION LOGS



BMP'S – Methods References:

Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual: Caltrans, March 2003

Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual: RWDCB, San Francisco Region

