Storm Water Management Plan for Construction Sites Less than One Acre

I. Policy
In order to protect the public health and environment, California State University, Fullerton has implemented a Storm Water Management Plan. The intent of this plan is to eliminate or reduce the quantity of pollutants that are discharged into the storm water systems from construction sediment and waste.

II. Authority
Environmental Protection Agency Phase II storm water regulations developed under the Clean Water Act.
EPA’s National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Regional Water Quality Control Board

III. Scope
Construction sites less than one acre.

IV. Definitions
Best Management Practices Procedures that will eliminate or reduce the discharge of pollutants from construction sites to waters of the state and used to develop and implement storm water pollution prevention plans
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Required by the EPA, the SWPPP documents the selection and implementation of BMPs for a particular facility or construction project.
Water Pollution Control Plan (WPCP) Required by the State of California Water Resources Control Board for site disturbing less than one acre of soil

V. Accountability
Project Manager/Campus Inspector
A. Include SWPPP/WPCP specifications in contractor bids and contracts. Ensures the contractor develop and submit for their approval a site-specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
B. Provide a copy of the SWPPP/WPCP to Environmental Health and Safety for review.
C. Routinely inspect construction sites for storm water pollution prevention procedures.
D. Develop a policy, procedure, or other regulatory mechanism requiring post-construction runoff controls.

Environmental Health and Safety
A. Review contractor SWPPP/WPCP and report discrepancies to the Project Manager
B. Inspect construction sites to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations. Report discrepancies to the Project Manager.

Contractor

A. Develop a site specific SWPPP/WPCP.
B. Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs).
C. Develop and incorporate post-construction BMPs into the project.
D. Perform ongoing storm water pollution prevention inspections throughout the period of construction.
E. Take corrective action whenever necessary to prevent storm water or other runoff from the construction site into the storm water system or gutters and culverts leading to that system.

VI. Program

Construction sites with a disturbed area less than one acre are not required to file a Notice of Intent with the Santa Ana Region 8 Water Resources Control Board. However, California State University, Fullerton (CSUF) requires that any such project must develop a SWPPP specific to the construction site and shall adhere to the following guidelines for the protection of the overall water quality and to minimize campus liability. The contract between CSUF and the contractor will specify the responsibilities of CSUF and the contractor with regards to storm water pollution control during the project.

Assess Construction Site and Planned Activities

A. The planning phase provides the information needed for effective storm water protection. The Contractor must gather site specific and construction activities in order to select the specific BMPs. Details should include:
   • Equipment storage, cleaning and maintenance areas and activities
   • Points of ingress and egress to the construction site.
   • Material loading, unloading, and storage practices and areas, including construction materials, building materials and waste materials.
   • Materials, equipment or vehicles that may come in contact with stormwater.

B. The physical condition of the site and the adjacent areas should be reviewed. A project layout showing what is being constructed, limits of construction, project schedule and existing features should be developed. Site-specific characteristics including drainage patterns, soils, vegetation, surface water bodies and steep or unstable slopes should be included.

C. Existing site-specific characteristics such as vegetation, environmental features and areas of historical contamination (natural and/or industrial or agricultural) should be considered. Soil laboratory analysis may be required.
Identify and Select BMP’s

Selection and implementation of BMP’s is based on the pollution risks associated with the construction activity.

A. Control of Erosion and Discharge of Sediment
   - Minimize Disturbed Areas
   - Stabilize Disturbed Areas
   - Protect Slopes and Channels
   - Control Site Perimeter
   - Retain Sediment

B. Manage Non-Storm Water Discharges and Materials
   Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, paint, fuels, non-visible pollutants and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.
   - Practice Good Housekeeping: Perform activities in a manner to keep potential pollutants from coming in contact with storm water or being transported off-site to eliminate or avoid exposure.
   - Contain Materials and Wastes: Store construction, building and waste materials in designated areas, protected from rainfall and contact with storm water runoff. Dispose of all construction waste in designated areas, and keep storm water from flowing on to or off of these areas. Prevent spills and clean up spilled materials.

C. Certain contractor activities may cause pollution if not properly managed. Select BMP’s on potential pollution, weather considerations, water being used on site, general site conditions and the possibility of accidents.

D. CSUF requires inspections before and after a storm event, and once each 24-hour period during an extended storm event. The contractor and inspector should inspect the site on a regular basis, during and after any storm generating runoff to determine maintenance requirements and general condition of the installed BMP’s. Records of inspections, compliance certifications, and non-compliance reporting are to be retained for at least three years by CSUF (Design & Construction).

E. The following BMP’s are to be considered minimum requirements for these projects. They can be found in the California Storm Water Quality Association Handbook at the following website http://www.cabmphandbooks.com Additional BMP’s may be required upon review of the project:
   - EC-1 Scheduling
   - EC-2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation
   - SE-7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
   - SE-8 Sand Bag Barriers
   - SE-10 Storm Drain Inlet Protection
   - TC-1 Stabilized Construction Entrance
   - WE-1 Wind Erosion Control

Originally Issued: July, 2005
Revised: July, 2007; 2011