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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM1.1** | **Is Material Delivery and Storage applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(1) General** | Minimize or eliminate discharge of material into the air, storm drain systems, and receiving waters while taking delivery of, using, or storing the following materials:  1. Hazardous chemicals, including acids, lime, glues, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds  2. Soil stabilizers and binders  3. Fertilizers  4. Detergents  5. Plaster  6. Petroleum materials, including fuel, oil, and grease  7. Asphalt and concrete components  8. Pesticides and herbicides |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.1; D.B.1; E.B.1** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good site management (i.e., "housekeeping") measures for construction materials that could potentially be a threat to water quality if discharged. At a minimum, Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement the following good housekeeping measures:  a. Conduct an inventory of the products used and/or expected to be used and the end products that are produced and/or expected to be produced. This does not include materials and equipment that are designed to be outdoors and exposed to environmental conditions (i.e. poles, equipment pads, cabinets, conductors, insulators, bricks, etc.).  b. Cover and berm loose stockpiled construction materials that are not actively being used (i.e. soil, spoils, aggregate, fly-ash, stucco, hydrated lime, etc.).  c. Store chemicals in watertight containers (with appropriate secondary containment to prevent any spillage or leakage) or in a storage shed (completely enclosed).  d. Minimize exposure of construction materials to precipitation. This does not include materials and equipment that are designed to be outdoors and exposed to environmental conditions (i.e. poles, equipment pads, cabinets, conductors, insulators, bricks, etc.).  e. implement BMPs to prevent the off-site tracking of loose construction and landscape materials. |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.4; D.B.4; E.B.4** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping for landscape materials, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  a. Contain stockpiled materials such as mulches and topsoil when they are not actively being used.  b. Contain fertilizers and other landscape materials when they are not actively being used.  e. Stack erodible landscape material on pallets and covering or storing such materials when not being used or applied. |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |
| **LTP, VIII.A** | 4.Store chemicals in watertight containers with appropriate secondary containment to prevent any spillage or leakage, and protect from precipitation and surface run-on. For hazardous liquids used in active work areas, place in appropriate temporary secondary containment when not in use. |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM1.2** | **Is Material Delivery and Storage implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(1) General** | The following activities must be performed at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of stormwater, drainage courses, and inlets if within the floodplain and at least 50 feet if outside the floodplain, unless otherwise authorized:  1. Stockpiling materials |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(2) Material Storage** | If materials are stored:  1. Store liquids, petroleum materials, and substances listed in 40 CFR 110, 117, and 302 and place them in secondary containment facilities as specified by USDOT for storage of hazardous materials.  2. Secondary containment facilities must be impervious to the materials stored there for a minimum contact time of 72 hours.  3. Cover secondary containment facilities during nonworking days and whenever precipitation is forecasted. Secondary containment facilities must be adequately ventilated.  4. Keep secondary containment facilities free of accumulated rainwater or spills. After precipitation, or in the event of spills or leaks, collect accumulated liquid and place it into drums within 24 hours. Handle the liquid as hazardous waste under section 14-11 unless testing confirms that the liquid is nonhazardous.  5. Do not store incompatible materials, such as chlorine and ammonia, in the same secondary containment facility.  6. Store materials in their original containers with the original material labels maintained in legible condition. Immediately replace damaged or illegible labels.  7. Secondary containment facilities must have the capacity to contain precipitation from a 24-hour-long, 25-year storm, plus 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all containers or the entire volume of the largest container within the facility, whichever is greater.  8. Store bagged or boxed material on pallets. Protect bagged or boxed material from wind and rain during nonworking days and whenever precipitation is forecasted.  9. Provide sufficient separation between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup or emergency response access. Storage areas must be kept clean, well-organized, and equipped with cleanup supplies appropriate for the materials being stored.  10. Repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners as necessary. Inspect storage areas before and after precipitation and at least weekly during other times. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM2.1** | **Is Material Use applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(1) General** | Minimize or eliminate discharge of material into the air, storm drain systems, and receiving waters while taking delivery of, using, or storing the following materials:  1. Hazardous chemicals, including acids, lime, glues, adhesives, paints, solvents, and curing compounds  2. Soil stabilizers and binders  3. Fertilizers  4. Detergents  5. Plaster  6. Petroleum materials, including fuel, oil, and grease  7. Asphalt and concrete components  8. Pesticides and herbicides |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.4; D.B.4; E.B.4** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping for landscape materials, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  c. Discontinuing the application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during periods of precipitation.  d. Applying erodible landscape material at quantities and application rates according to manufacturer’s recommendations or based on written specifications by knowledgeable and experience field personnel. |
| **LTP VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

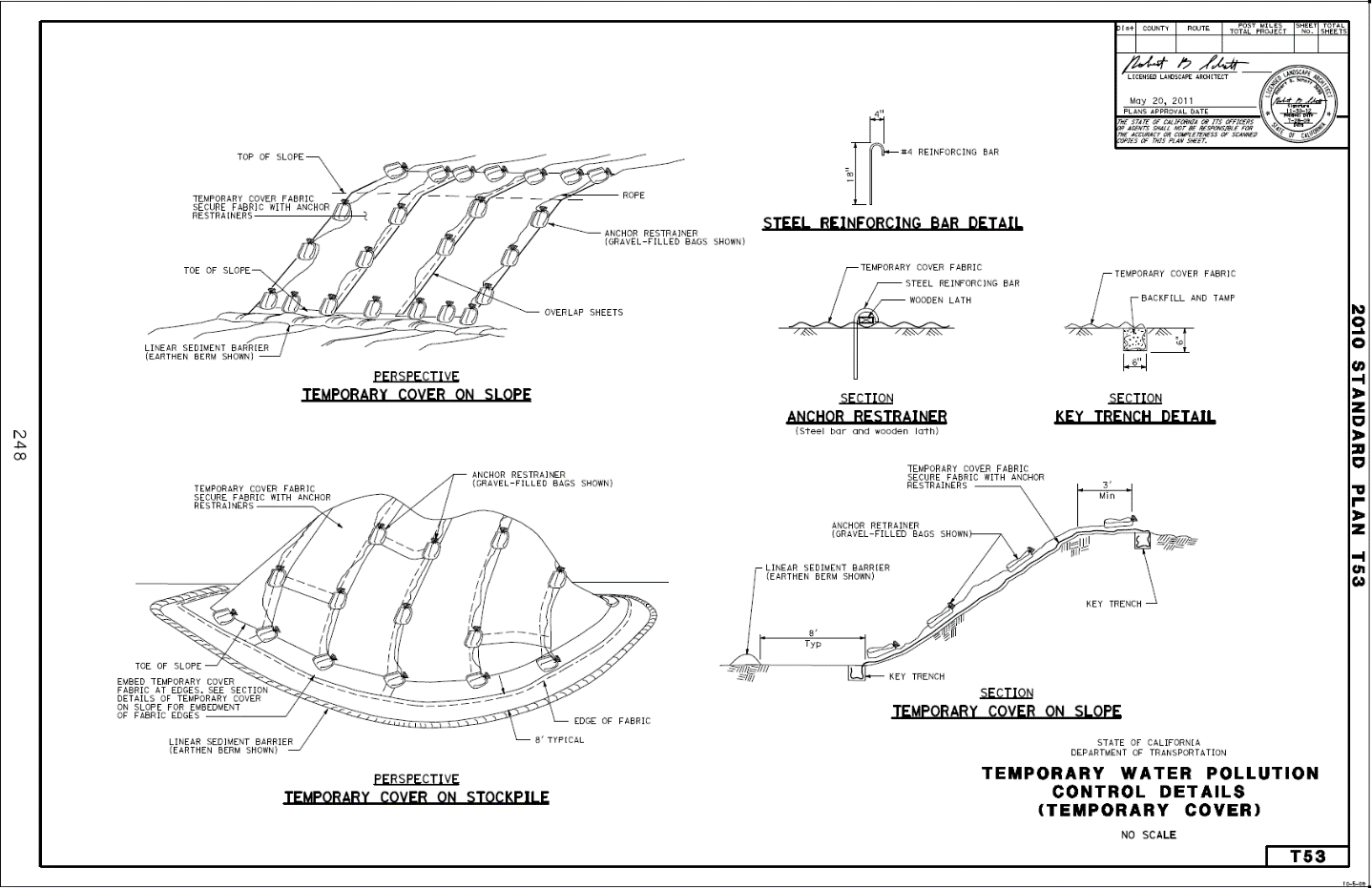
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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM2.2** | **Is Material Use implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03E(8) Thermoplastic Striping and Pavement Markers** | Do not preheat, transfer, or load thermoplastic within 50 feet of drainage inlets and receiving waters.  Do not unload, transfer, or load bituminous material for pavement markers within 50 feet of drainage inlets and receiving waters.  Collect and dispose of bituminous material from the roadway after removing markers. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |
| **LTP,VIII.A.2** | **a.** Consider the quantity, physical characteristics (e.g., liquid, powder, solid), and locations of each potential pollutant source handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed of at the site.  **b.** Consider the degree to which pollutants associated with those materials may be exposed to and mobilized by contact with stormwater.  **c.** Consider the direct and indirect pathways that pollutants may be exposed to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges. This shall include an assessment of past spills or leaks, non-storm water discharges, and discharges from adjoining areas. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM3.1** | **Is Stockpile Management applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(3) Stockpile Management** | Minimize stockpiling of materials at the job site. Implement water pollution control practices within 72 hours of stockpiling material or before a forecasted storm event, whichever occurs first. If stockpiles are being used, do not allow soil, sediment, or other debris to enter storm drains, open drainages, and watercourses.  Active and inactive soil stockpiles must be:  1. Covered with soil stabilization material or a temporary cover  2. Surrounded with a linear sediment barrier  Stockpiles of asphalt concrete and PCC rubble, HMA, aggregate base, or aggregate subbase must be:  1. Covered with a temporary cover  2. Surrounded with a linear sediment barrier  Stockpiles of pressure-treated wood must be:  1. Placed on pallets  2. Covered with impermeable material  Stockpiles of cold mix asphalt concrete must be:  1. Placed on an impervious surface  2. Covered with an impermeable material  3. Protected from stormwater run-on and runoff |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.1; D.B.1; E.B.1** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good site management (i.e., "housekeeping") measures for construction materials that could potentially be a threat to water quality if discharged. At a minimum, Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement the following good housekeeping measures:  b. Cover and berm loose stockpiled construction materials that are not actively being used (i.e. soil, spoils, aggregate, fly-ash, stucco, hydrated lime, etc.). |
| **LTP VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |
| **LTP, VIII, A** | 10.Contain and securely protect stockpiled waste material from wind and rain at all times unless actively being used.  11.Protect all loose piles of soil, silt, clay, sand, debris, or other earthen materials such that sediment is prevented from leaving the site. |

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|  | **Installation** |
| **WM3.2** | **Is Stockpile Management Protection constructed properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(1) General** | The following activities must be performed at least 100 feet from concentrated flows of stormwater, drainage courses, and inlets if within the floodplain and at least 50 feet if outside the floodplain, unless otherwise authorized:  1. Stockpiling materials |
| **Standard PlanT53** | Temporary cover |

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|  | **Materials** |
| **WM3.3** | **Does Stockpile Management Protection consist of the proper materials?** |
| **SPECs, 13-5.02F** | Temporary cover must be geosynthetic fabric, plastic sheeting, or a combination.  Plastic sheeting must be single-ply geomembrane material, 10 mils thick, complying with ASTM D2103.  Use restrainers to secure the cover fabric or plastic sheeting to the surface of the slope or stockpile.  Restrainers must be one of the following:  1. Gravel-filled bags roped together and spaced not more than 6 feet apart.  2. Wooden lath and anchor restrainers as shown. Wooden lath must be 2 by 4 inches by 8 feet made from fir or pine. Anchor restrainers must be made from steel reinforcing bars and spaced not more than 4 feet apart along the wooden lath.  3. Another authorized method.  Rope must be at least 3/8 inch in diameter and be biodegradable or nondegradable. Biodegradable rope must be made from sisal, manila, or other natural fiber. Nondegradable rope must be made from nylon, polypropylene, or other geosynthetic fiber. |

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|  | **Maintenance** |
| **WM3.4** | **Is Stockpile Management Protection maintained properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03C(3) Stockpile Management** | Repair or replace linear sediment barriers and covers as needed to keep them functioning properly. Whenever sediment accumulates to 1/3 of the linear sediment barrier height, remove the accumulated sediment. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |



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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM4.1** | **Are Spill Prevention and Control measures applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03B Spill Prevention and Control** | Implement spill and leak prevention procedures for chemicals and hazardous substances stored on the job site. |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.2; D.B.2; E.B.2** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures for waste management, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  g. Implement procedures that effectively address hazardous and nonhazardous spills.  h. Develop a spill response and implementation element of the SWPPP prior to commencement of construction activities. The SWPPP shall require that:  i. Equipment and materials for cleanup of spills shall be available on site and that spills and leaks shall be cleaned up immediately and disposed of properly; and  ii. Appropriate spill response personnel are assigned and trained. |
| **LTP VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |
| **LTP, VII.A** | **13.** Develop a spill response plan prior to commencement of construction activities. The plan shall include:  **a.** Descriptions of equipment and materials required to be on site for cleanup of spills/leaks, and  **b.** Descriptions of appropriate spill response procedures, the responsible personnel, and the training records of such personnel. Include provisions to respond to potentially large spills that are beyond the capacity of the contractor to respond. |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM4.2** | **Are Spill Prevention and Control measures implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03B Spill Prevention and Control** | Keep material or waste storage areas clean, well-organized, and equipped with enough cleanup supplies for the material being stored.  Report minor, semi-significant, and significant or hazardous spills to the WPC manager. The WPC manager must notify the Engineer immediately.  As soon as it is safe, contain and clean up spills of petroleum materials and sanitary and septic waste substances listed under 40 CFR, parts 110, 117, and 302. Comply with section 14-11 whenever spills or leaks produce hazardous waste. |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03B(1) Minor Spills** | Minor spills consist of quantities of oil, gasoline, paint, or other materials that are small enough to be controlled by a first responder upon discovery of the spill.  Clean up a minor spill using the following procedures:  1. Contain the spread of the spill  2. Recover the spilled material using absorption  3. Clean the contaminated area  4. Dispose of the contaminated material and absorbents promptly and properly |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03B(2) Semi-significant Spills** | Semi-significant spills consist of spills that can be controlled by a first responder with help from other personnel.  Clean up a semi-significant spill immediately using the following procedures:  1. Contain the spread of the spill  2. On paved or impervious surfaces, encircle and recover the spilled material with absorbent materials. Do not allow the spill to  spread widely.  3. If the spill occurs on soil, contain the spill by constructing an earthen dike and dig up the contaminated soil for disposal.  4. If the spill occurs during precipitation, cover the spill with 10-mil plastic sheeting or other material to prevent contamination of runoff.  5. Dispose of the contaminated material promptly and properly. |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03B(3) Significant or Hazardous Spills** | Significant or hazardous spills consist of spills that cannot be controlled by job site personnel.  Immediately notify qualified personnel of a significant or hazardous spill. Take the following steps:  1. Do not attempt to clean up the spill until qualified personnel have arrived  2. Notify the Engineer and follow up with a report  3. Obtain the immediate services of a spill contractor or hazardous material team  4. Notify local emergency response teams by dialing 911 and county officials by using the emergency phone numbers retained at the job site  5. Notify the California Emergency Management Agency State Warning Center at (916) 845-8911  6. Notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 regarding spills of Federal reportable quantities under 40 CFR 110, 119, and 302  7. Notify other agencies as appropriate, including:  7.1. Fire Department  7.2. Public Works Department  7.3. Coast Guard  7.4. Highway Patrol  7.5. City Police or County Sheriff's Department  7.6. Department of Toxic Substances  7.7. California Division of Oil and Gas  7.8. Cal/OSHA  7.9. Regional Water Resources Control Board  Prevent a spill from entering stormwater runoff before and during cleanup activities. Do not bury or wash the spill with water. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM5.1** | **Is Solid Waste Management applied as required?** |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.2; D.B.2; E.B.2** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures for waste management, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  d. Cover waste disposal containers at the end of every business day and during a rain event.  e. Prevent discharges from waste disposal containers to the storm water drainage system or receiving water.  f. Contain and securely protect stockpiled waste material from wind and rain at all times unless actively being used. |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.6, D.B.6, E.B.6** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures on the construction site to control the air deposition of site materials and from site operations. Such particulates can include, but are not limited to, sediment, nutrients, trash, metals, bacteria, oil and grease and organics. |
| **LTP, VIII** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM5.2** | **Is Solid Waste Management implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 14-10 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING**  **14-10.01 GENERAL** | Section 14-10 includes general specifications relating to solid waste disposal and recycling.  Do not allow litter, trash, or debris to accumulate anywhere on the job site, including storm drain grates, trash racks, and ditch lines. Pick up and remove litter, trash, and debris from the job site at least once a week. WPC manager must monitor solid waste storage and disposal procedures on the job site.  If practicable, recycle nonhazardous job site waste and excess material. If recycling is not practicable, dispose of it.  Furnish enough closed-lid dumpsters of sufficient size to contain the solid waste generated by work activities. When refuse reaches the fill line, empty the dumpsters. Dumpsters must be watertight. Do not wash out dumpsters at the job site. Furnish additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.  Solid waste includes:  1. Brick  2. Mortar  3. Timber  4. Metal scraps  5. Sawdust  6. Pipe  7. Electrical cuttings  8. Nonhazardous equipment parts  9. Styrofoam and other packaging materials  10. Vegetative material and plant containers from highway planting  11. Litter and smoking material, including litter generated randomly by the public  12. Other trash and debris  Furnish and use trash receptacles in the job site yard, field trailers, and locations where workers gather for lunch and breaks. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM6.1** | **Is Hazardous Waste Management applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 14-11.01A Summary** | Section 14-11 includes general specifications relating to hazardous waste and contamination  If hazardous waste is, or will be, generated on the job site, the WPC manager must be thoroughly familiar with proper hazardous waste handling and emergency procedures under 40 CFR § 262.34(d)(5)(iii) and must have successfully completed training under 22 CA Code of Regs § 66265.16.  The WPC manager must:  1. Oversee and enforce hazardous waste management practices  2. Inspect all hazardous waste storage areas daily, including all temporary containment facilities and satellite collection locations  3. Oversee all hazardous waste transportation activities on the job site |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |
| **LTP, VIII.A** | **4.** Store chemicals in watertight containers with appropriate secondary containment to prevent any spillage or leakage, and protect from precipitation and surface run-on. For hazardous liquids used in active work areas, place in appropriate temporary secondary containment when not in use. |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM6.2** | **Is Hazardous Waste Management implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03D(2) Paint Waste** | Clean water-based and oil-based paint from brushes or equipment within a contained area in a way that does not contaminate soil, receiving waters, or storm drain systems. Handle and dispose of the following as hazardous waste under section 14-11: paints, thinners, solvents, residues, and sludges that cannot be recycled or reused. When thoroughly dry, dispose of the following as solid waste under section 14-10: dry latex paint, paint cans, used brushes, rags, absorbent materials, and drop cloths. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02B Hazardous Waste Management Practices** | Handle, store, and dispose of hazardous waste under 22 CA Code of Regs Div 4.5.  Use the following storage procedures:  1. Store hazardous waste and potentially hazardous waste separately from nonhazardous waste at the job site.  2. For hazardous waste storage, use metal containers approved by the United States Department of Transportation (US DOT) for the transportation and temporary storage of hazardous waste.  3. Store hazardous waste in sealed, covered containers labeled with the contents and accumulation start date under 22 CA Code of Regs, Div 4.5. Labels must comply with the provisions of 22 CA Code of Regs, Div 4.5.§ 66262.31 and § 66262.32. Immediately replace damaged or illegible labels.  4. Handle hazardous waste containers such that no spillage occurs.  5. Store hazardous waste away from storm drains, watercourses, moving vehicles, and equipment.  6. Furnish containers with adequate storage volume at convenient satellite locations for hazardous waste collection. Immediately move these containers to secure temporary containment facilities when no longer needed at the collection location or when full.  7. Store hazardous waste and potentially hazardous waste in secure temporary containment enclosures having secondary containment facilities impervious to the materials stored there for a minimum contact time of 72 hours. Temporary containment enclosures must be located away from public access. Acceptable secure enclosures include a locked chain link fenced area or a lockable shipping container located within the project limits until disposal as authorized.  8. Design and construct secondary containment facilities with the capacity to contain precipitation from a 24-hour-long, 25-year storm; and 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all containers, or the entire volume of the largest container within the facility, whichever is greater.  9. Cover secondary containment facilities during non-working days and if a storm event is predicted. Secondary containment facilities must be adequately ventilated.  10. Keep secondary containment facility free of accumulated rainwater or spills. After a storm event, or in the event of spills or leaks, collect accumulated liquid and place into drums within 24 hours. Handle these liquids as hazardous waste unless testing determines them to be nonhazardous.  11. Do not store incompatible wastes, such as chlorine and ammonia, in the same secondary containment facility.  12. Provide sufficient separation between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup or emergency response access. Storage areas must be kept clean, well organized, and equipped with cleanup supplies appropriate for the wastes being stored.  13. Repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners as necessary. Inspect storage areas before and after a storm event, and at least weekly during other times.  Do not:  1. Overfill hazardous waste containers  2. Spill hazardous waste or potentially hazardous waste  3. Mix hazardous wastes  4. Allow hazardous waste or potentially hazardous waste to accumulate on the ground  Dispose of hazardous waste within 90 days of the start of generation. Use a hazardous waste manifest and a transporter registered with the DTSC and in compliance with the CA Highway Patrol Biennial Inspection of Terminals Program to transport hazardous waste to an appropriately permitted hazardous waste management facility. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02C Dust Control** | Excavation, transportation, and handling of material containing hazardous waste or contamination must result in no visible dust migration. Have a water truck or tank on the job site at all times while clearing and grubbing and performing earthwork operations in work areas containing hazardous waste or contamination. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02D Stockpiling** | Do not stockpile material containing hazardous waste or contamination unless ordered by the Engineer. Stockpiles of material containing hazardous waste or contamination must not be placed where affected by surface run-on or run-off. Cover stockpiles with 13 mils minimum thickness of plastic sheeting or 1 foot of nonhazardous material. Do not place stockpiles in environmentally sensitive areas. Stockpiled material must not enter storm drains, inlets, or waters of the State. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02E(1) General** | You are the generator of hazardous waste generated as a result of materials you bring to the job site. Use hazardous waste management practices under section 14-11.02B if you generate waste on the job site from the following substances:  1. Petroleum materials  2. Asphalt materials  3. Concrete curing compound  4. Pesticides  5. Acids  6. Paints  7. Stains  8. Solvents  9. Wood preservatives  10. Roofing tar  11. Road flares  12. Lime  13. Glues and adhesives  14. Materials classified as hazardous waste under 22 CA Code of Regs, Div 4.5 |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02E(2) Contaminated Soil** | Prevent the flow of water, including ground water, from mixing with contaminated soil by using one or a combination of the following measures:  1. Berms  2. Cofferdams  3. Grout curtains  4. Freeze walls  5. Concrete seal course  If water mixes with contaminated soil and becomes contaminated, sample and analyze the water using a laboratory certified by the ELAP. If analysis results demonstrate that the water is a hazardous waste, manage and dispose of the water as hazardous waste. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02F(2) Hazardous Waste Storage** | Labels must comply with the provisions of 22 CA Code of Regs § 66262.31 and § 66262.32. Mark labels with:  1. Date the hazardous waste is generated  2. The words "Hazardous Waste"  3. Composition and physical state of the hazardous waste (for example, asphalt grindings with thermoplastic or paint)  4. The word "Toxic"  5. Name, address, and telephone number of the Engineer  6. Contract number  7. Contractor or subcontractor name  Handle the containers such that no spillage occurs. You are the generator of any hazardous waste generated as the result of cleanup of spillage. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM7.1** | **Is Contaminated Soil Management applied as required?** |
| **CGP, Order III.E** | When soil contamination is found or suspected and a responsible party is not identified, or the responsible party fails to promptly take the appropriate action, the discharger shall have those soils sampled and tested to ensure proper handling and public safety measures are implemented. The discharger shall notify the appropriate local, State, and federal agency(ies) when contaminated soil is found at a construction site, and will notify the appropriate Regional Water Board. |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM7.2** | **Is Contaminated Soil Management implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02C Dust Control** | Excavation, transportation, and handling of material containing hazardous waste or contamination must result in no visible dust migration. Have a water truck or tank on the job site at all times while clearing and grubbing and performing earthwork operations in work areas containing hazardous waste or contamination. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02D Stockpiling** | Do not stockpile material containing hazardous waste or contamination unless ordered by the Engineer. Stockpiles of material containing hazardous waste or contamination must not be placed where affected by surface run-on or run-off. Cover stockpiles with 13 mils minimum thickness of plastic sheeting or 1 foot of nonhazardous material. Do not place stockpiles in environmentally sensitive areas. Stockpiled material must not enter storm drains, inlets, or waters of the State. |
| **SPECs, 14-11.02E(2) Contaminated Soil** | Prevent the flow of water, including ground water, from mixing with contaminated soil by using one or a combination of the following measures:  1. Berms  2. Cofferdams  3. Grout curtains  4. Freeze walls  5. Concrete seal course  If water mixes with contaminated soil and becomes contaminated, sample and analyze the water using a laboratory certified by the ELAP. If analysis results demonstrate that the water is a hazardous waste, manage and dispose of the water as hazardous waste. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E P)roper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM8.1** | **Is Concrete Waste Management applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03D(3) Concrete Waste** | Use practices to prevent the discharge of asphalt concrete, PCC, and HMA waste into storm drain systems and receiving waters.  Collect and dispose of asphalt concrete, PCC, and HMA waste at locations where:  1. Concrete material, including grout, is used  2. Concrete dust and debris result from demolition creates a residue or slurry  3. Sawcutting, coring, grinding, grooving, or hydro-concrete demolition  4. Concrete trucks or other concrete-coated equipment is cleaned at the job site |
| **SPECs, 13-9.03 CONSTRUCTION** | Use a concrete washout to collect:  1. Washout from concrete delivery trucks  2. Slurries containing PCC or HMA from sawcutting, coring, grinding, grooving, and hydro-concrete demolition  3. Concrete waste from mortar mixing stations |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.2; D.B.2; E.B.2** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures for waste management, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  i. Ensure the containment of concrete washout areas and other washout areas that may contain additional pollutants so there is no discharge into the underlying soil and onto the surrounding areas. |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

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|  | **Installation** |
| **WM8.2** | **Is the Temporary Concrete Washout Facility constructed properly?** |
| **13-9.01A Summary** | You may use any of the following systems for temporary concrete washout:  1. Temporary concrete washout facilities  2. Portable temporary concrete washouts  3. Temporary concrete washout bins |
| **SPECs, 13-9.03 CONSTRUCTION** | Place a concrete washout at the job site:  1. Before concrete placement activities start  2. In the immediate area of concrete work where authorized  3. No closer than 50 feet from storm drain inlets, open drainage facilities, ESAs, and watercourses  4. Away from traffic or public access areas  Install a concrete washout sign adjacent to each concrete washout location. |
| **See Standard Plan Sheet T59** | Temporary Concrete Washout Facility |

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|  | **Materials** |
| **WM8.3** | **Does the Temporary Concrete Washout Facility consist of the proper materials?** |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02A General** | The sign for a concrete washout must comply with section 12-3.06B(3), except the sign panel may be plywood if authorized. The sign panel must be at least 2 by 4 feet in size. The sign legend must read "Concrete Washout" in at least 3-inch high black letters on a white background. |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02B Temporary Concrete Washout Facility** | The plastic liner for a temporary concrete washout facility must be:  1. Single ply, new polyethylene sheeting, without seams or overlapping joints  2. At least 10 mils thick  3. Free of holes, punctures, tears or other defects |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02C Portable Temporary Concrete Washout** | A portable temporary concrete washout must be a commercially available, watertight container with enough capacity to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout activities without seepage or spills and be:  1. At least 55 gallons in capacity.  2. Labeled for exclusive use as a concrete waste and washout facility. Stencil "Concrete Waste Material" in 3-inch high black letters on white background where the top of stenciling is 12 inches from the top of the container. |
| **SPECs, 13-9.02D Temporary Concrete Washout Bin** | A temporary concrete washout bin must be a commercially available, watertight container with enough capacity to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout activities without seepage or spills and be:  1. At least 5 cubic yards in capacity.  2. Roll-off type with or without folding steel ramps  3. Labeled for exclusive use as a concrete waste and washout facility |
| **SPECs, 13-10.02C Posts** | Posts must be wood or metal.  Wood posts must be:  1. At least 2 by 2 inches in size and 4 feet long  2. Untreated fir, redwood, cedar, or pine, cut from sound timber  3. Straight and free of loose or unsound knots and other defects that could render the posts unfit for use  4. Pointed on the end to be driven into the ground  Metal posts must:  1. Be at least 4 feet long.  2. Be made of steel.  3. Have a U-shaped, T-shaped, L-shaped, or other cross-sectional shape that can resist failure from lateral loads.  4. Be pointed on the end to be driven into the ground.  5. Weigh at least 0.75 pound per foot.  6. Have a safety cap attached to the exposed end. The safety cap must be orange or red plastic and must fit snugly onto the metal post. |
| **SPECs, 13-10.02H Straw Bales** | Straw bales must be:  1. At least 14 inches wide, 18 inches high, 36 inches long, and weigh at least 50 pounds.  2. Composed entirely of vegetative matter except for the binding material.  3. Bound by wire, nylon, or polypropylene string. Do not use jute or cotton binding. Baling wire must be at least 16 gauge. Nylon or polypropylene string must be approximately 0.08 inch in diameter with 80 pounds of breaking strength. |
| **SPECs, 21-1.02I Straw** | Straw must be stalks from wheat, rice, or barley furnished in air-dry condition with a consistency compatible for application with commercial straw-blowing equipment. Wheat and barley straw must be derived from irrigated crops.  Straw must be free of plastic, glass, metal, rocks, and refuse or other deleterious material.  Straw must have not have been used for stable bedding. |
| **SPECs, 13-5.02G Gravel-Filled Bags** | Gravel-filled bags must:  1. Be made of geosynthetic gravel-filled bag.  2. Have inside dimensions from 24 to 32 inches long and from 16 to 20 inches wide.  3. Have a bound opening to keep gravel. The opening must be sewn with yarn, bound with wire, or secured with a closure device.  4. Weigh from 30 to 50 pounds when filled with gravel.  Gravel for gravel-filled bags must be from 3/8 to 3/4 inch in diameter and must be clean and free of clay balls, organic matter, and other deleterious materials. |

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|  | **Maintenance** |
| **WM8.4** | **Is the Temporary Concrete Washout Facility maintained properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-9.03 CONSTRUCTION** | Do not fill a concrete washout higher than 6 inches below the upper rim.  Remove and dispose of concrete waste within 2 business days after a concrete washout becomes filled. Dispose of concrete waste material from a concrete washout at a plant licensed to receive solid concrete waste, liquid concrete waste, or both.  Relocate a portable temporary concrete washout or bin as needed for concrete work.  Secure a portable temporary concrete washout or bin to prevent spilling of concrete waste material whenever it is being relocated or transported within the job site. Whenever any spilled material is observed, clean up the spilled material and place it back into the concrete washout unit. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

Diagram, engineering drawing

Description automatically generated

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM9.1** | **Is Sanitary/Septic Waste Management applied as required?** |
| **CGP, Attachment C.B.2; D.B.2; E.B.2** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures for waste management, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  b. Ensure the containment of sanitation facilities (e.g., portable toilets) to prevent discharges of pollutants to the storm water drainage system or receiving water.  c. Clean or replace sanitation facilities and inspecting them regularly for leaks and spills. |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM9.2** | **Is Sanitary/Septic Waste Management implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03D(4) Sanitary and Septic Waste** | Do not bury or discharge wastewater from a sanitary or septic system within the highway. A sanitary facility discharging into a sanitary sewer system must be properly connected and free from leaks. Place a portable sanitary facility at least 50 feet away from storm drains, receiving waters, and flow lines.  Comply with local health agency provisions if using an on-site disposal system. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Proper Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |

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| **QUESTION** | **Application** |
| **WM10.1** | **Is Liquid Waste Management applied as required?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03D(5) Liquid Waste** | Use practices that will prevent job-site liquid waste from entering storm drain systems and receiving waters. Liquid wastes include the following:  1. Drilling slurries or fluids  2. Grease-free and oil-free wastewater and rinse water  3. Dredgings, including liquid waste from cleaning drainage systems  4. Liquid waste running off a surface, including wash or rinse water  5. Other non-stormwater liquids not covered by separate permit |
| **GGP, Attachment C.B.2; D.B.2; E.B.2** | Risk Level 1, 2 and 3 dischargers shall implement good housekeeping measures for waste management, which, at a minimum, shall consist of the following:  a. Prevent disposal of any rinse or wash waters or materials on impervious or pervious site surfaces or into the storm drain system. |
| **LTP, VIII.** | Dischargers shall minimize or prevent pollutants in authorized non-storm water discharges through the use of controls, structures and management practices that achieve BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants and BCT for conventional pollutants |

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|  | **Implementation** |
| **WM10.2** | **Is Liquid Waste Management implemented properly?** |
| **SPECs, 13-4.03D(5) Liquid Waste** | Hold liquid waste in structurally sound, leak-proof containers, such as roll-off bins or portable tanks.  Liquid waste containers must be of sufficient quantity and volume to prevent overflow, spills, and leaks.  Store containers at least 50 feet from moving vehicles and equipment.  Remove and dispose of deposited solids from sediment traps under section 14-10 unless the Engineer authorizes another method.  Liquid waste may require testing to determine hazardous material content before disposal.  Dispose of drilling fluids and residue.  If an authorized location is available within the job site, fluids and residue exempt under 23 CA Code of Regs § 2511(g) may be dried by evaporation in a leak-proof container. Dispose of the remaining solid waste under section 14-10. |
| **CGP, Order IV.E Operation and Maintenance** | The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this General Permit. |