

# BLUEPRINT FOR A CLEAN BAY

PROJECT NAME:

SHEET

CB-1

## Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Who should use this information?



### Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

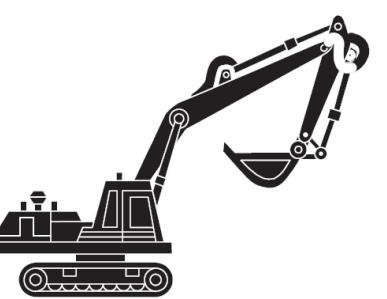
- Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, away from storm drains and waterways, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit in a dirt area. Let water percolate through soil and dispose of settled, hardened concrete as garbage. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse.
- Wash out chutes onto dirt areas at site that do not flow to streets or drains.
- Always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Protect dry materials from wind.
- Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on concrete forms, tools, or trailers.
- Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.
- Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.

### Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete And Mortar Applications

Fresh concrete and cement-related mortars that wash into lakes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic environment. Disposing of these materials to the storm drains or creeks can block storm drains, causes serious problems, and is prohibited by law.

## Heavy Equipment Operation

Who should use this information?



### Stormwater Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites

Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment that leak fuel, oil, antifreeze or other fluids on the construction site are common sources of storm drain pollution. Prevent spills and leaks by isolating equipment from runoff channels, and by watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction equipment from the site as soon as possible.

### Doing the Job Right Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- Designate one area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets, for auto and equipment parking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance. Contain the area with berms, sand bags, or other barriers.
- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks.
- Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site where cleanup is easier.
- If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids on site use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers. Recycle them wherever possible, otherwise, dispose of them as hazardous wastes.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for any onsite cleaning.
- Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipment during rain events.
- Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.

## Earth-Moving and Dewatering Activities

Who should use this information?



### Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities

Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains when handled improperly. Sediments in runoff can clog storm drains, smother aquatic life, and destroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. Effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or roughened ground surfaces.

Contaminated groundwater is a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and site history, groundwater pumped from construction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or the Bay, or interfere with wastewater treatment plant operation. Discharging sediment-laden water from a dewatering site into any water of the state without treatment is prohibited.

### Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

- Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather.
- Perform major equipment repairs away from the job site.
- When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment.
- Practices During Construction
  - Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
  - Protect downspout drainage courses, streams, and storm drains with wattles, or temporary drainage swales. Use check dams or ditches to divert runoff around excavations. Refer to the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control

### Detecting Contaminated Soil or Groundwater

Field Manual I for proper erosion and sediment control measures, and California Stormwater Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook (construction, 2003)

Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.

Dewatering Operations Check for Toxic Pollutants

- Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater.
- Call your local wastewater treatment agency and ask whether the groundwater must be tested.
- If contamination is suspected, have the water tested by a certified laboratory.
- Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain (if no sediments present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment facility.

If any of these are found follow the procedures below.

## Roadwork and Paving

Who should use this information?



### Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material to illegally enter storm drains. Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of storm drains, creeks, and the Bay.

### Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

- Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments.
- Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather.
- Check for and repair leaking equipment.
- Perform major equipment repairs at designated areas in your maintenance yard, where cleanup is easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites.
- When refueling or when vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and creeks.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts or clean equipment.
- Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc. whenever possible, or dispose of properly.

## Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Who should use this information?



### Storm Drain Pollution from Paints, Solvents, and Adhesives

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to wildlife in local creeks, San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues or rags. Paint materials and wastes, adhesives and cleaning fluids should be recycled when possible, or disposed of properly to prevent these materials from flowing into storm drains and watercourses.

### Doing the Job Right Handling Paint Products

- Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes and must be disposed of as hazardous.
- Wash water from painted buildings constructed before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead, even if paint chips are not present. Before you begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978 buildings exterior with water under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint scrapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow Pages for a state-licensed laboratory.
- If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains. Check with the wastewater treatment plant to determine whether you may discharge water to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite for disposal as hazardous waste.

### Paint Removal

- Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.
- Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin must be disposed of as hazardous wastes. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.
- When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with high-pressure water, block storm drains. Direct wash water onto a dirt area to find out if you can detect (not remove) lead paint. If lead paint is found, clean up the sanitary landfill. Leave lids off paint cans so the refuse collector can see that they are empty. Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as metal.
- Dispose of empty aerosol paint cans as hazardous waste or at household hazardous waste collection events.

### Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible

- Donate excess water-based (latex) paint for reuse.
- Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwanted paint, as hazardous waste.
- Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.



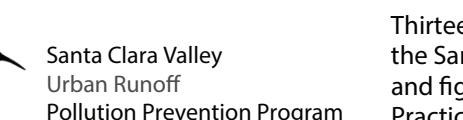
## BLUEPRINT FOR A CLEAN BAY

### Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Remember: The property owner and the contractor share ultimate responsibility for the activities that occur on a construction site. You may be held responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

#### Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on creeks and bays and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landslides; runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.



Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

#### Spill Response Agencies:

1. Dial 911
2. Santa Clara County Environmental Health Services (408) 299-6930
3. Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (800) 852-7550 (24 hours)

#### Local Pollution Control Agencies

- Santa Clara County Office of Toxics and Solid Waste Management (408) 441-1195
- Santa Clara Valley Water District (408) 265-2600
- San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 945-5300 Serving Milpitas, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, San Jose, Santa Clara and Saratoga

#### Small Business Hazardous Waste Disposal Program

- Santa Clara County businesses that generate less than 27 gallons or 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month are eligible to use Santa Clara County's Small Business Hazardous Waste Disposal Program. Call (408) 299-7300 for a quote, more information or guidance on disposal.

- Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.

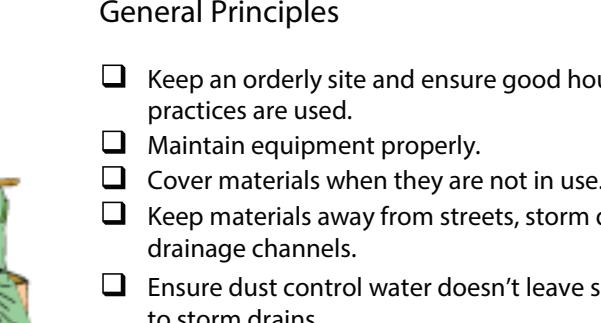
#### Materials/Waste Handling

- Practice Source Reduction – minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.
- Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires.
- Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled.
- Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury waste materials or leave them in the street or near a creek or stream bed.

#### Permits

- In addition to local grading and building permits, you will need to obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit if your construction site's disturbed area totals 1 acre or more. Information on the General Permit can be obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

## General Construction and Site Supervision



### Doing the Job Right General Principles

- Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used.
- Maintain equipment properly.
- Cover materials when they are not in use.
- Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and drainage channels.
- Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

#### Good Housekeeping Practices

- Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site.
- Keep materials out of the rain – prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.
- Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash cans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter.
- Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces.
- Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled.
- Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
- Train your employees and subcontractors. Make these brochures available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities.

## Landscaping, Gardening, And Pool Maintenance



### Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

Who should use this information?

- Landscapers
- Gardeners
- Swimming Pool/Spa Service and Repair Workers
- General Contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers
- Homeowners

### Storm Drain Pollution from Landscaping and Swimming Pool Maintenance

Many landscaping activities expose soils and increase the likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will run off into the storm drains during irrigation or when it rains. Swimming pool water containing chlorine and copper-based algaecides should never be discharged to storm drains. These chemicals are toxic to aquatic life.

- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost if possible.
- Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders. Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street.

#### Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance

#### Draining pools or spas

- When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call your local wastewater treatment plant before you start for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows should be kept to the low levels typically possible through a garden hose. Higher flow rates may be prohibited by local ordinance.
- Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout.
- If possible, when emptying a pool or spa, let chlorine dissipate for a few days and then recycle/reuse water by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area. OR

- San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 945-5300. You may be able to discharge to the sanitary sewer by running the hose to a utility sink or sewer pipe clean-out.
- Do not use copper-based algaecides Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as sodium bromide.

#### Filter Cleaning

- Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into the soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.
- If there is no suitable dirt call San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 945-5300 for instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer.

## Milpitas Municipal Code (MMC) 2017

### XI-16-11 Accidental Discharge - Notification of Discharge

(a) All persons shall notify the City by telephone immediately by dialing 911 upon accidentally discharging any material other than an acceptable discharge into a storm drain or watercourse to enable countermeasures to be taken by the City to minimize damage to storm drains and the receiving waters. Prohibited discharges include but are not limited to:

- (1) Sewage;
- (2) Discharges of wash water resulting from the cleaning of exterior surfaces and pavement, or the equipment and other facilities of any commercial business, or any other public or private facility;
- (3) Discharges of runoff from material storage areas, including containing chemicals, fuels, or other potentially polluting or hazardous materials;

(4) Discharges of pool or fountain water containing chlorine, biocides, or other chemicals; discharges of pool or fountain filter backwash water;

(5) Discharges of sediment, pet waste, vegetation clippings, or other landscape or construction-related wastes; and

(6) Discharges of food-related wastes (e.g., grease, fish processing