Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Construction projects are required to implement the stormwater best management practices (BMP) on this page, as they apply to your project, all year long.

Materials & Waste Management
- Non-Hazardous Materials
  - Bem and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt, or other construction material with tarp when rain is forecast or if not actively being used within 14 days.
  - Use (but don’t overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.
- Hazardous Materials
  - Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with city, county, state and federal regulations.
  - Store hazardous materials and waste in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
  - Follow manufacturer’s application instructions for hazardous materials and be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
  - Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.
- Waste Management
  - Cover waste disposal containers securely with tarp at the end of every work day and during wet weather.
  - Check waste disposal containers frequently for leaks and to make sure they are not overfilled. Never hose down a dumpster on the construction site.
  - Clean or replace portable toilets, and inspect them frequently for leaks and spills.
  - Dispose of all wastes and debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled (such as asphalt, concrete, aggregate base materials, wood, paper, pipe, etc.)
  - Dispose of liquid residuals from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.
- Construction Entrances and Perimeter
  - Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.
  - Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

Equipment Management & Spill Control
- Maintenance and Parking
  - Designate an area, filled with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle and equipment parking and storage.
  - Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
  - If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done on site, work in a berm area away from storm drains and over a drop pan or drop cloth big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
  - If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done on site, clean with water only in a berm area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
  - Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment.
- Spill Prevention and Control
  - Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents, and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
  - Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for leaks and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
  - Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
  - Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).
  - Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Do not try to wash them away with water, or bury them.
  - Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
  - Report significant spills immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill: (i) Dial 911 or your local emergency response number, (ii) Call the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Earthmoving
- Schedule grading and excavation work during dry weather.
- Stabilize all erodible areas and install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or banded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary, and seed or plant vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where vegetation is not immediately planned.
- Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses by installing and maintaining temporary erosion controls (BMPs), such as fiber rolls, silt fences, sediment basins, gravel bags, berms, etc.
- Keep excavated soil on site and transfer it to dump trucks on site, not in the streets.

Paving/Asphalt Work
- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover storm drain inlets and manholes using clean material, when using seal coat, tack coat, slurry (for seal or slurry) etc.
- Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excessive abrasive gravel or sand. Do NOT sweep or wash it into gutters.
- Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement.

Concrete, Grout & Mortar Application
- Store concrete, grout, and mortar away from storm drains or waterways, and on pallets under cover to protect them from rain, runoff, and wind.
- Wash out concrete equipment/trucksoffline or in a designated washout area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent leaching into the underlying soil or onto surrounding areas. Let concrete harden and dispose of as garbage.
- When washing exposed aggregate, prevent washwater from entering storm drains. Block any inlets and vacuum gutters, hose washwater onto dirt areas, or drain onto a hardened surface to be pumped and disposed of properly.

Painting & Paint Removal
- Perform major cleaning and decontamination of paint removal operations.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes completely and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids as hazardous waste.
- 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 from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.

Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal
- Protect nearby storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of storm drain systems.

Landscaping
- Protect stockpiled landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarp all year round.
- Stack bagged material on pallets and under cover.
- Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during wet weather.

Painting Cleanup and Removal
- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer.
- Never paint down a storm drain.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and rinse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids as hazardous waste.
- 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 from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.

Dewatering
- Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible send dewatering discharge to landscaped area or sanitary sewer. If discharging to the sanitary sewer call your local wastewater treatment plant.
- Devet run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas.
- When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- In areas of known or suspected contamination, call your local agency to determine whether the ground water must be tested. Pummped groundwater may need to be collected and bottled offsite for treatment and proper disposal.

Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of up to $10,000 per day!