

Construction Site Stormwater Inspections – Regulatory Basics

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Topics Covered

- **Regulatory Basics**
- **Construction General Permit**
- **Municipal Regional Permit**
- **Resources**



Stormwater Regulations



U.S. EPA

- Clean Water Act establishes NPDES permit program

State Water Resource Control Board

- NPDES Permitting authority in CA
- Issues State Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP)

Regional Water Quality Control Board
9 regions

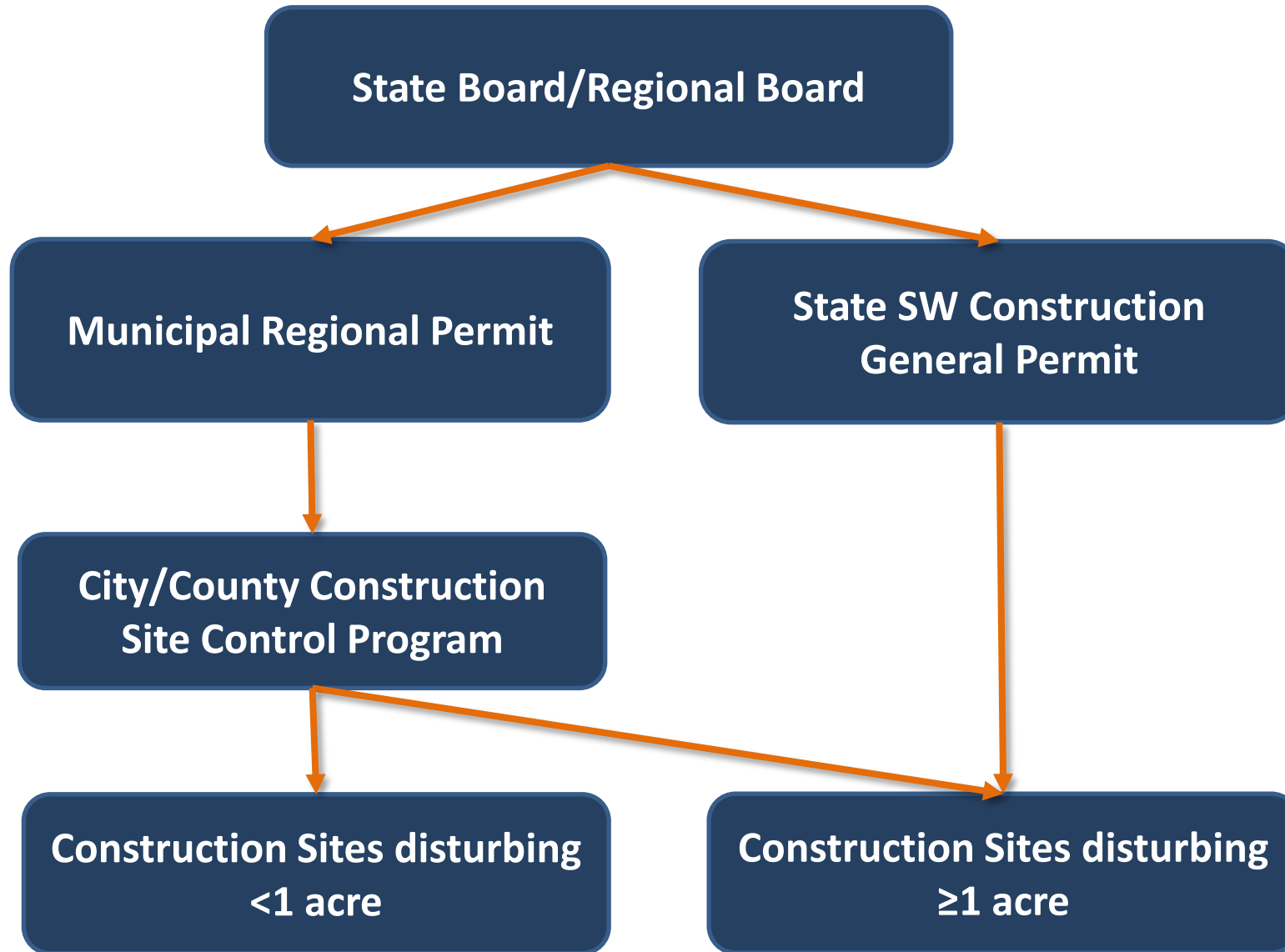
- Issues Municipal Regional Permit (MRP)
- Inspects/Enforces CGP

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

- Implement Local Stormwater Program



Construction Site Regulations



Construction General Permit

- **Applies to projects that disturb ≥ 1 acre**
 - Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (**SWPPP**)
 - Best Management Practices (**BMPs**)
 - Conduct inspections
 - Conduct sampling
 - Report in SMARTs
 - QSP/QSD certification



Construction General Permit

■ 2022 CGP Update – Effective 9/1/23

- Projects permitted under 2009 CGP have until 9/1/25
- QSD/QSP Responsibilities
 - Specific periodic inspections
 - Site specific training for delegated responsibilities
 - CASQA CGP Training Team developing reissuance review
- Monitoring Requirements
 - Qualifying Precipitation Event (QPE): forecast of $\geq 50\%$ probability of precipitation & quantitative precipitation forecast of ≥ 0.5 inches within 24 hr
 - 1 sample per discharge location every 24 hrs of QPE
 - Replace Rain Event Action Plans with pre-QPE inspection by QSP

Construction General Permit

- **2022 CGP Update – Effective 9/1/23**
 - Attachment H – TMDLs
 - Pescadero and Butano Creek Sediment TMDLs
 - Comply with CGP
 - New BMP Implementation Requirements
 - Attachment J – Dewatering
 - Attachment G – Passive Treatment
 - Attachment D – Risk Level Requirements: surface water buffers, preservation of topsoil, control of pollutants in demolition debris

Construction General Permit

■ Demolition of Existing Structures

- Risk Level 2 & 3 (Attachment D)
- Prevent exposing demolition materials to precipitation
- Demolition materials should be covered with an impermeable barrier (e.g., plastic sheeting) prior to precipitation
- Dischargers unable to cover demolished material, that were not previously investigated or found to be absent of applicable pollutants in reportable quantities, shall sample for any non-visible pollutants that may be in stormwater discharges (e.g., asbestos, leaded paint, or PCBs)
- PCBs used between 1950 -1980 and should be considered to be potentially present in structures built during that timeframe

Construction General Permit

■ MRP requirements

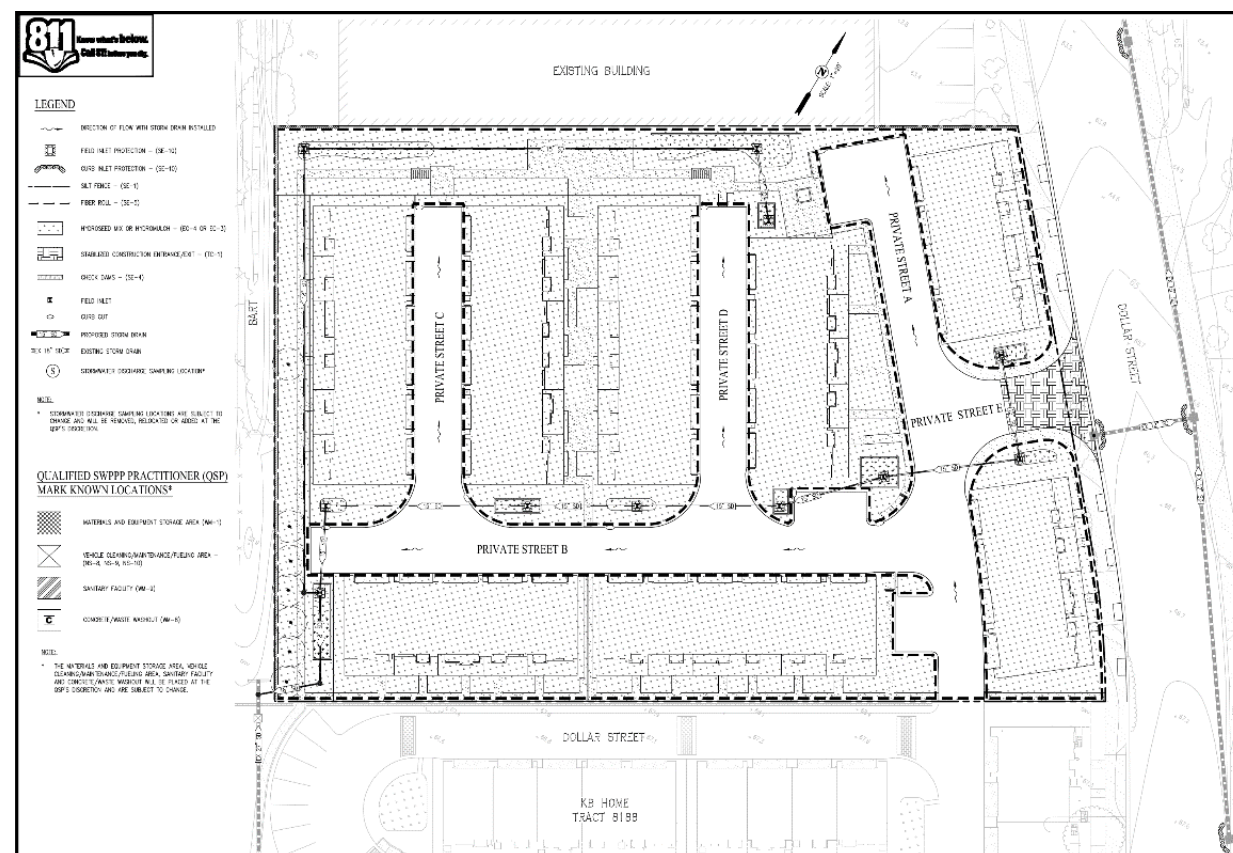
- Verify owners of construction sites that disturb ≥ 1 acre file NOI
- Inspect sites that disturb ≥ 1 acre each month during wet season



Construction General Permit

■ Tips for Municipalities

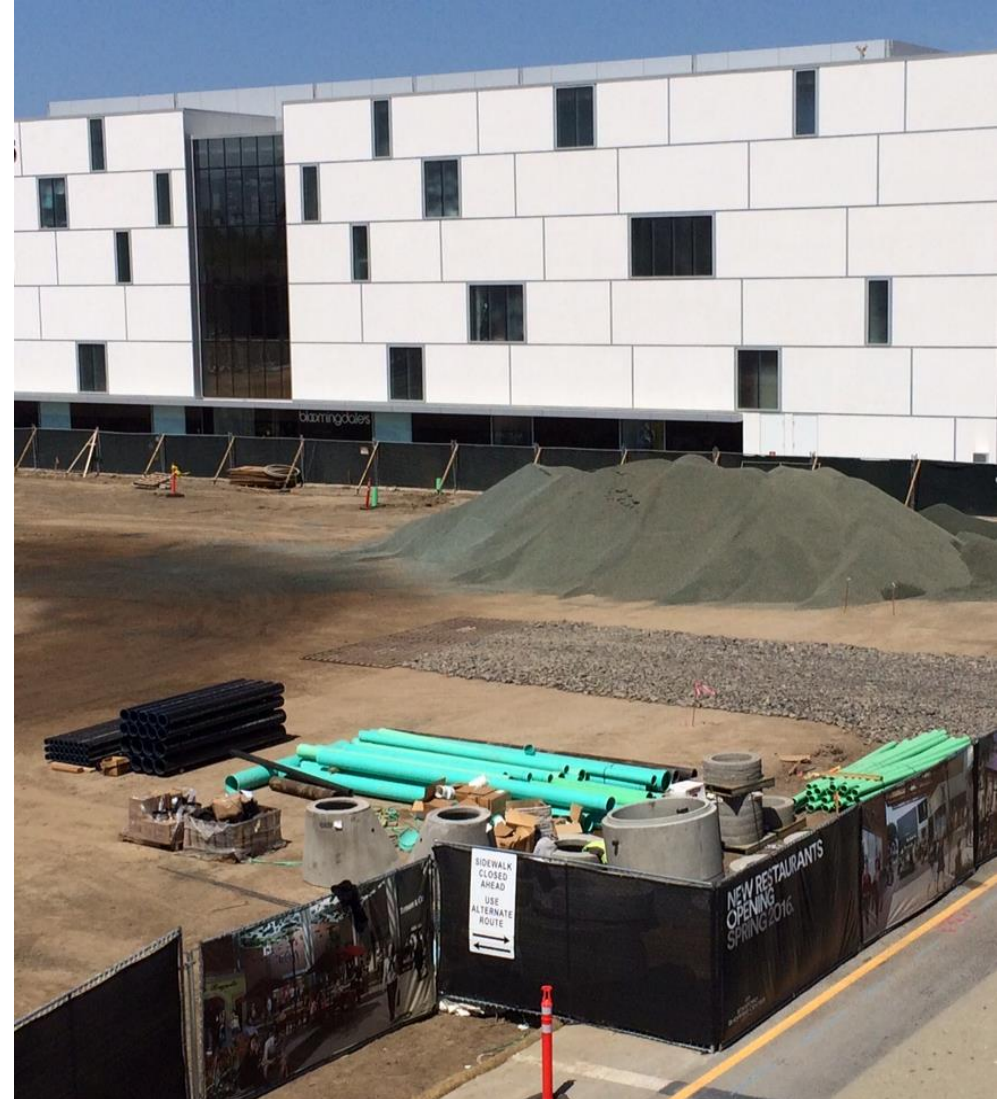
- Reviewing SWPPP, talking with QSP, etc. may help inform your MRP inspection



Construction General Permit

■ Tips for Municipalities

- Overall site compliance reflects on your inspection program
- Public projects ≥ 1 acre must file for coverage under the CGP



Municipal Regional Permit

Municipal Regional Permit

- San Francisco Bay Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit - **MRP**
- 79 Permittees in five counties
- **SMCWPPP** assists County, OneShoreline, 15 cities and 5 towns with compliance

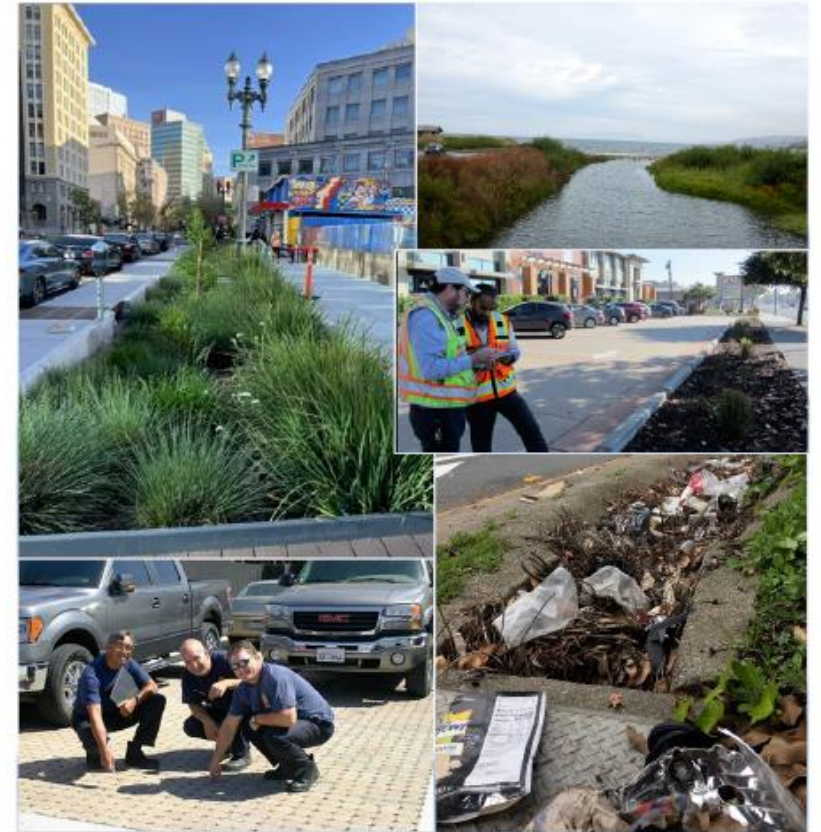


Municipal Regional Permit

- First adopted 10/14/2009
- Permit renewed every 5 years
- MRP 2.0 Effective 1/1/2016
- MRP 3.0 Effective date 7/1/2022
 - https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2022/R2-2022-0018.pdf

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region
Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit

Order No. R2-2022-0018
NPDES Permit No. CAS612008
May 11, 2022



San Mateo County Applicable MRP Provisions

Topic Specific		Pollutant Specific		Monitoring/Reporting	
C.2 Municipal Operations	C.6 Construction Site Controls	C.9 Pesticides Toxicity Control	C.13 Copper Controls	C.8 Water Quality Monitoring	C.16 Discharges to ASBS
C.3 New Development and Redevelopment	C.7 Public Information and Outreach	C.10 Trash Load Reduction	C.14 Bacteria Controls	C.20 Cost Reporting	C.21 Asset Management
C.4 Industrial/Commercial Site Controls	C.15 Exempted and Conditionally Exempted Discharges	C.11/12 PCB and Mercury Controls	C.18 Control of Sediment Discharges from Coastal SMC		
C.5 Illicit Discharge Controls	C.17 Unsheltered Homeless Populations				

Construction Site Control Program (MRP Provision C6)

- Prevent discharges of pollutants and impacts on receiving waters
- Require appropriate BMPs in 6 categories
 - at **ALL** construction sites (private and public)
ALL year long



Construction Site Control Program

- **Legal authority**
 - Site Inspection
 - Require BMPs
 - Site specific
 - Seasonally appropriate
 - Phase appropriate
 - Issue Enforcement Actions



Construction Site Control Program

■ Plan approval process

- Review erosion/sediment control plans or SWPPPs
 - SWPPPs must include erosion/sediment control plans and drawings
- Verify sites ≥ 1 acre have filed for Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Provide outreach as appropriate

Construction Site Control Program

- **Six BMP categories**
 - Erosion Control
 - Sediment Control
 - Good Site Management
 - Non-Stormwater Management
 - Run-on and Run-off Control
 - Active Treatment Systems (ATS)

Minimum Inspection Requirements

- Pre-wet season notification (e.g., letter) by September 1st
- Monthly inspections during wet season
 - October 1st – April 30th



Minimum Inspection Requirements

- **Applies to following sites (public & private)**
 - Disturbing ≥ 1 acre
 - Hillside projects disturbing $\geq 5,000$ sq ft
 - Defined in 2016 AR
 - Default criteria average slope $\geq 15\%$
 - 7 agencies w/map or criteria
 - Identified as “high priority” by municipality
 - Defined by municipality
 - Example criteria: proximity to creek, sensitivity of creek, erosion potential, etc.



Inspection Content

- Assessment of compliance with ordinance, permits and implementation/maintenance of erosion/sediment control plan or SWPPP
- Assessment of adequacy/effectiveness of site-specific BMPs
- Visual Observations
 - Actual discharges or evidence of sediment and/or construction-related materials into storm drains/waterbodies
 - Illicit connections or potential illicit connections
- Education as needed

Inspection Recordkeeping and Reporting

- Complete inspection form for every required inspection
- Track inspection data in database/spreadsheet

FAILURE TO CORRECT VIOLATION(S) within 10 business days (or as specified in this notice) may result in PENALTIES described on page 2!

- Specific data required by MRP
- New: department, agency, or other entity performing the inspection
- Can be requested by RWB at any time

SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE Water Pollution Prevention Program **CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION REPORT**

1. Inspection Date: _____ 1a. Current weather conditions: _____

2. Name of Project: _____ 2a. Project No. / Permit No. _____

3. Project Address: _____

4. Inspection Type: ☐ Routine ☐ Follow-up ☐ Other

5. Permit Type: ☐ Building Permit ☐ Grading Permit ☐ Site Development ☐ CIP Project

6. Project disturb ≥ 1 acre? (Y/N - If Yes, inspect monthly during wet season.) NOT Required (Y/N) SWPPP dated ____/____/____
 Project covered under statewide Construction General Permit? (Y/N) SWPPP on site? (Y/N)

7. High Priority Site (significant threat to water quality)? _____ 7.a. Hillside Project? _____ (Y/N - If Yes, inspect monthly during wet season.)

8. Project Type: ☐ Residential ☐ Commercial/Industrial ☐ Institutional ☐ Landscaping
☐ Utility (water, sewer, PG&E) ☐ Grading ☐ Demolition ☐ Street Improvement ☐ Other: _____

9. Erosion Control Measures: _____ Inspection Finding (A / NM / P / NA)* _____ Location on site/Comments _____

☐ Jute Netting/Fiber Blankets

Site Name	Inspection Date	Inspector	Weather During Inspection	Enforcement	Problems Observed						
					Erosion Control	Run-on & Runoff	Sediment Control	Active Treatment	Good Site Management	Non-Stormwater Management	Illicit Discharge
Panoramic Views	9/30/2015	Kristin Kerr	Clear	Written Warning			x				
Panoramic Views	10/15/2015	Jill Bicknell	Clear	No Action							
Panoramic Views	11/15/2015	Jill Bicknell	Rain	Stop Work Order	x		x				x
Panoramic Views	11/15/2015	Jill Bicknell	Rain	No Action							

11. Run-on and Runoff Control

☐ Silt Fences / Compost Berms

☐ Sedimentation Basin

☐ Check Dams

☐ Inlet Filters (Gravel bags)

☐ Earth Dikes / Drainage Swales

Enforcement Response Plan

- Guidance for inspectors to take consistent actions to bring sites into compliance
- Identify enforcement tools
- Identify roles and responsibilities
- Enforcement procedures
- Appropriate time periods for corrective actions

Each
Permittee has
their own ERP

17. Enforcement/Follow-Up	Date problem first identified: _____	Next follow-up inspection date: _____
Comments: _____		
Enforcement: <input type="checkbox"/> None/In compliance <input type="checkbox"/> Verbal Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Violation <input type="checkbox"/> Notice to Comply <input type="checkbox"/> Stop Work <input type="checkbox"/> Administrative Fine		
18. Resolution:	<input type="checkbox"/> Problem Fixed <input type="checkbox"/> Need More Time (include rationale in comments) <input type="checkbox"/> Escalate Enforcement	
Date resolved: _____ / _____ / _____		
Was there rain with runoff after problem identified and before resolution? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Items corrected during inspection (see comments)		
Comments: _____		

Enforcement Response Plan

■ Potential discharge field scenario examples

- Housekeeping issues
- Inadequate waste or materials management
- Evidence of actual discharges
- Lack of emergency response plans
- Lack of BMPs
- Inadequate BMPs
- Inappropriate BMPs

Enforcement Response Plan

- **Actual discharge field scenario example**
 - Observed or documented flow of unauthorized, illicit or pollutant-containing stormwater discharges to the MS4



Enforcement Response Plan

■ Corrective Actions

- Active discharge – cease immediately
- Corrective actions w/in 10 business days or before next rain event
 - If allow longer document rationale, including expected time frame for compliance



Enforcement Response Plan

- **Verify corrective actions**
 - Problem fixed by end of inspection
 - Follow-up inspection
 - Site submits photographs



Source Control: PCBs (Provision C.12.g)

- **Manage PCB-Containing Materials and Wastes During Building Demolition Activities**
 - Implement established protocols
 - Inspect demolition sites to ensure effective BMPs
 - Enhance construction site control program to minimize migration of PCBs from demolition activities

Source Control: Copper (Provision C.13.a)

- Runoff from architectural copper can impact water quality and aquatic life
 - Concerns during installation, treatment and washing
- When issuing building permits require BMPs
- Annually report permitting and enforcement



Requirements for Architectural Copper

Protect water quality during installation, cleaning, treating, and washing!

Copper from Buildings May Harm Aquatic Life

Copper can harm aquatic life in San Francisco Bay. Water that comes into contact with architectural copper may contribute to impacts, especially during installation, cleaning, treating, or washing. Patination solutions that are used to obtain the desired shade of green or brown typically contain acids. After treatment, when the copper is rinsed to remove these acids, the rinse water is a source of pollutants. Municipalities prohibit discharges to the storm drain of water used in the installation, cleaning, treating and washing of architectural copper.



Building with copper flashing, gutter and drainpipe.

Use Best Management Practices (BMPs)

The following Best Management Practices (BMPs) must be implemented to prevent prohibited discharges to storm drains.

During Installation

- If possible, purchase copper materials that have been pre-patinated at the factory.
- If patination is done on-site, implement one or more of the following BMPs:
 - Discharge the rinse water to landscaping. Ensure that the rinse water does not flow to the street or storm drain. Block off storm drain inlet if needed.
 - Collect rinse water in a tank and pump to the sanitary sewer. Contact your local sanitary sewer agency before discharging to the sanitary sewer.
 - Collect the rinse water in a tank and haul off-site for proper disposal.
- Consider coating the copper materials with an impervious coating that prevents further corrosion and runoff. This will also maintain the desired color for a longer time, requiring less maintenance.



Storm drain inlet is blocked to prevent prohibited discharge. The water must be pumped and disposed of properly.

During Maintenance

Implement the following BMPs during routine maintenance activities, such as power washing the roof, re-patination or re-application of impervious coating:

- Block storm drain inlets as needed to prevent runoff from entering storm drains.
- Discharge the wash water to landscaping or to the sanitary sewer (with permission from the local sanitary sewer agency). If this is not an option, haul the wash water off-site for proper disposal.

Protect the Bay/Ocean and yourself!

If you are responsible for a discharge to the storm drain of non-stormwater generated by installing, cleaning, treating or washing copper architectural features, you are in violation of the municipal stormwater ordinance and may be subject to a fine.



Photo credit: Don Edwards National Wildlife Sanctuary

Contact Information

The San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program lists municipal stormwater contacts at www.flowstobay.org (click on "Business", then "New Development", then "local permitting agency").

Resources

Resources

- **SMCWPPP Website:**
www.flowstobay.org



Construction Best Practices

During development projects, hazardous debris like cement wash and asphalt can make their way into the storm drain system and pollute the waterways.

Read below for the best practices for preventing stormwater pollution during development and construction projects and for additional resources.

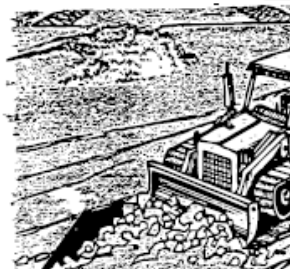
Resources

■ SMCWPPP Website: www.flowstobay.org

- BMP Plan Sheet
- BMP brochures

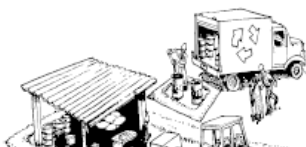
Earth-Moving and Dewatering Activities

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



General Construction and Site Supervision

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this brochure?

- Homeowners
- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers
- Dry wall crews
- Floor covering installers
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Heavy Equipment Operation

Roadwork and Paving

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this brochure?

- Road crews
- Highway/sidewalk/parking lot construction crews
- Asphalt contractors
- Operators of:
 - Paving equipment
 - Grading machines
 - Dump trucks
 - Concrete mixers
- Construction inspectors
- Material contractors
- Site builders
- Operators

may be required.
In areas of known or suspected contamination, call your local agency to determine whether the ground water must be tested. Pumped groundwater may need to be collected and loaded off-site for treatment and proper disposal.

Up to \$10,000 per day!

Resources

■ SMCWPPP Website: www.flowstobay.org

- BMP Plan Sheet
- BMP brochures
- Workshop Powerpoint presentations

The screenshot displays the flowstobay.org website. The header includes the logo, navigation links (English, Español, 中文, Tagalog), and a search bar. The main content area features a large image of a workshop with a presenter and an audience. A blue box on the right contains the text: "Presentations & Workshops. Read below if you would like to access or learn more about the training and workshops that SMCWPPP". Below this, a list of presentations is shown, including "CalBig Stormwater Inspection Presentation, October 12, 2022" and "SMCWPPP Litter Roundtable, September 1, 2022". A sidebar on the left lists years from 2023 to 2006, and a search bar is at the bottom.

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SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM
Clean Water. Healthy Community. It's a team effort!

English / Español / 中文 / Tagalog Events Calendar Contact Blog Search Facebook YouTube Instagram

ABOUT FLOWS TO BAY PREVENTING STORMWATER POLLUTION DATA & RESOURCES GET INVOLVED PERMITTEES

Presentations & Workshops

Read below if you would like to access or learn more about the training and workshops that SMCWPPP

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ABOUT FLOWS TO BAY PREVENTING STORMWATER POLLUTION DATA & RESOURCES GET INVOLVED PERMITTEES

ON THIS PAGE

2023
2022
2021
2020
2019
2018
2017
2016
2015
2014
2013
2012
2011
2006

SEARCH SITE

Search ...

requirements under the MKR, though some are offered to support implementation of local stormwater programs. Below are details from SMCWPPP trainings, including agendas, presentations, evaluations, and attendance records. Video recordings of the workshop presentations are located on the [Training Videos](#) page (permittee login required).

+ 2023

- 2022

+ CalBig Stormwater Inspection Presentation, October 12, 2022

+ SMCWPPP Litter Roundtable, September 1, 2022

+ Commercial, Industrial and Illicit Discharge Stormwater Inspector Training Workshop, June 28, 2022

+ Virtual C.3 Workshop, June 22, 2022

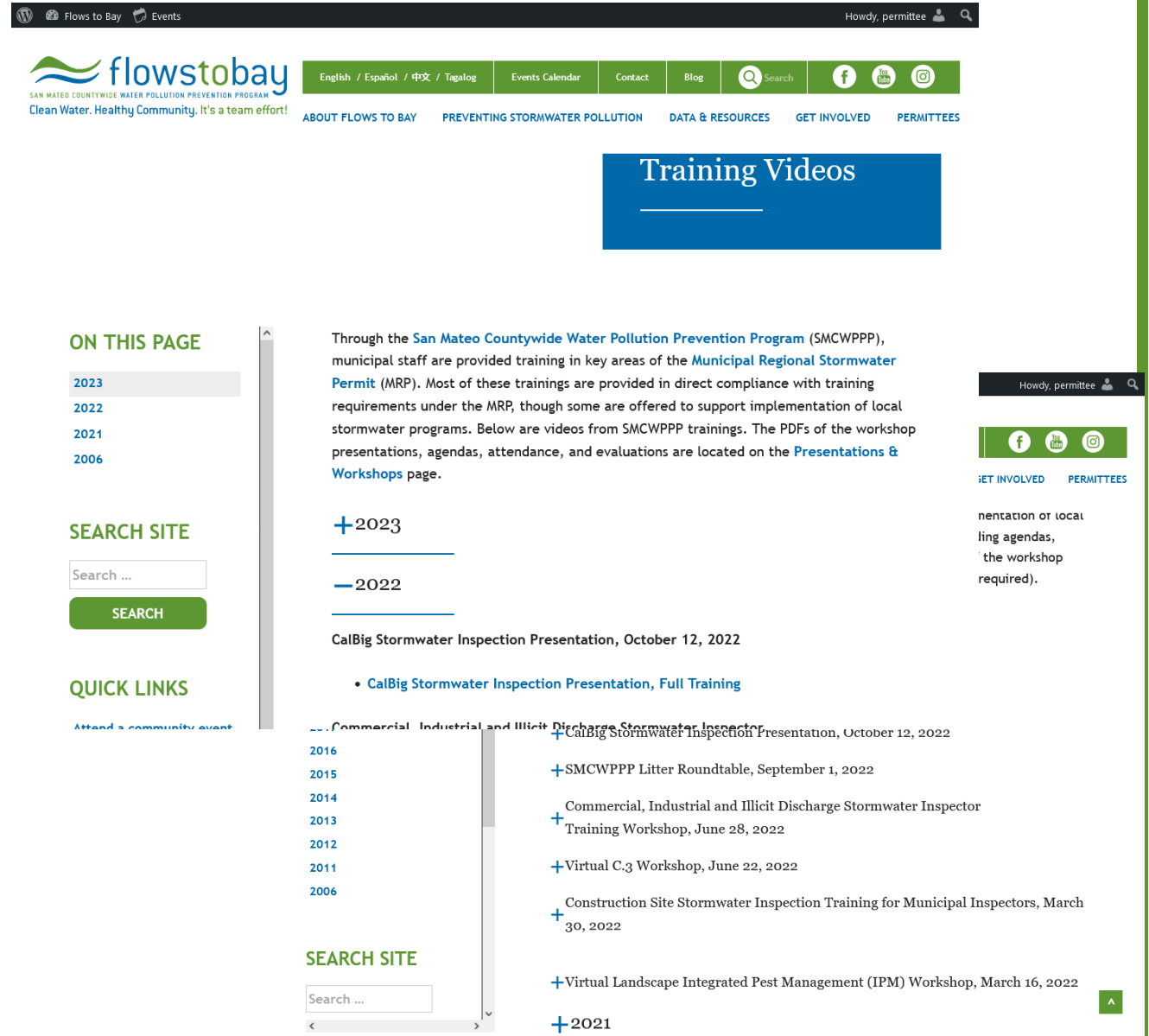
+ Construction Site Stormwater Inspection Training for Municipal Inspectors, March 30, 2022

+ Virtual Landscape Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Workshop, March 16, 2022

+ 2021

Resources

- **SMCWPPP Website:**
www.flowstobay.org
- BMP Plan Sheet
- BMP brochures
- Workshop Powerpoint presentations
- Recorded presentations – members only section



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ABOUT FLOWS TO BAY | PREVENTING STORMWATER POLLUTION | DATA & RESOURCES | GET INVOLVED | PERMITTEES

Training Videos

Through the [San Mateo Countywide Water Pollution Prevention Program \(SMCWPPP\)](#), municipal staff are provided training in key areas of the [Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit \(MRP\)](#). Most of these trainings are provided in direct compliance with training requirements under the MRP, though some are offered to support implementation of local stormwater programs. Below are videos from SMCWPPP trainings. The PDFs of the workshop presentations, agendas, and evaluations are located on the [Presentations & Workshops](#) page.

+2023

-2022

CalBig Stormwater Inspection Presentation, October 12, 2022

- [CalBig Stormwater Inspection Presentation, Full Training](#)

+2021

Commercial, Industrial and Illicit Discharge Stormwater Inspector Training Workshop, October 12, 2022

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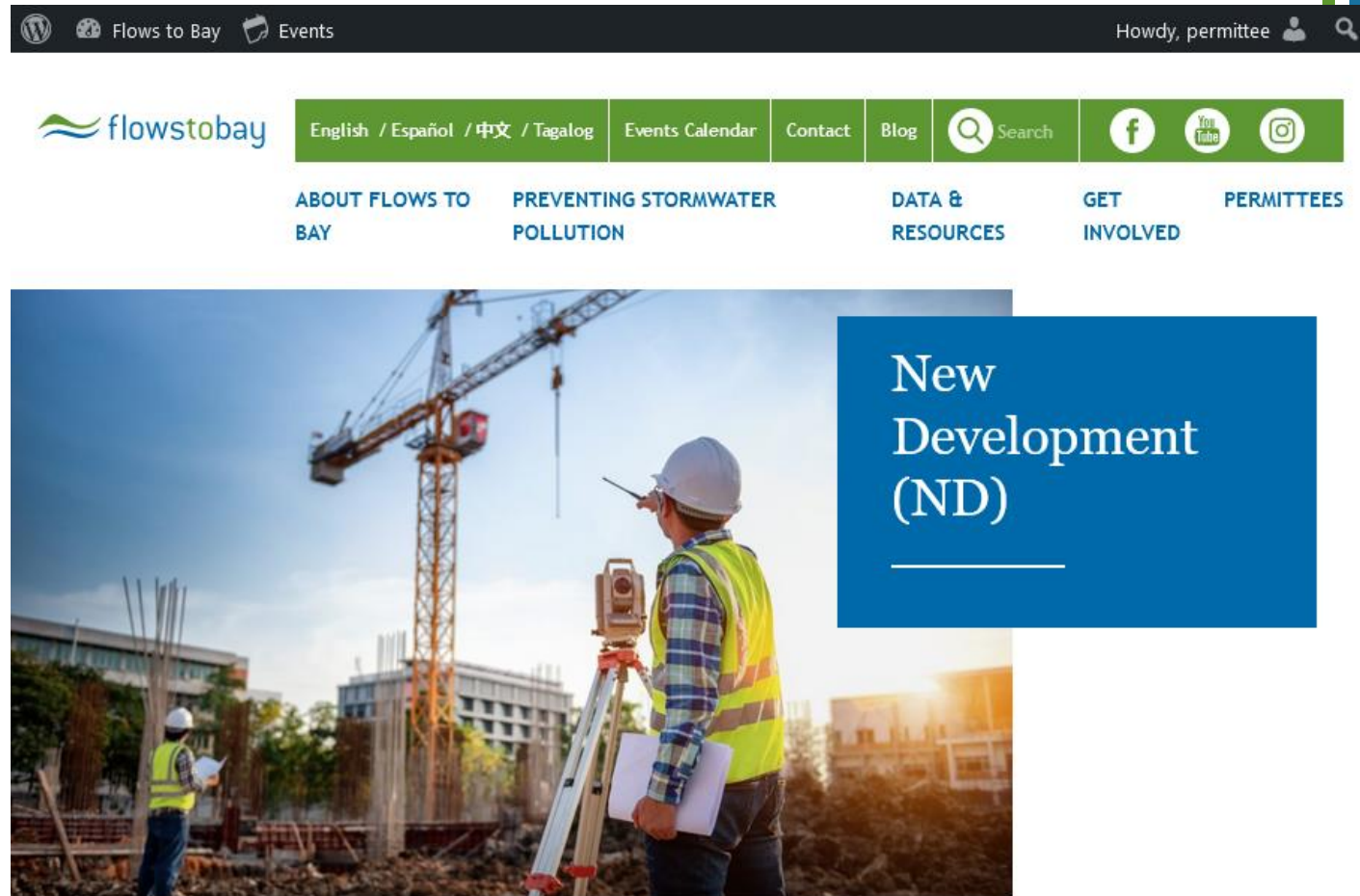
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Howdy, permittee

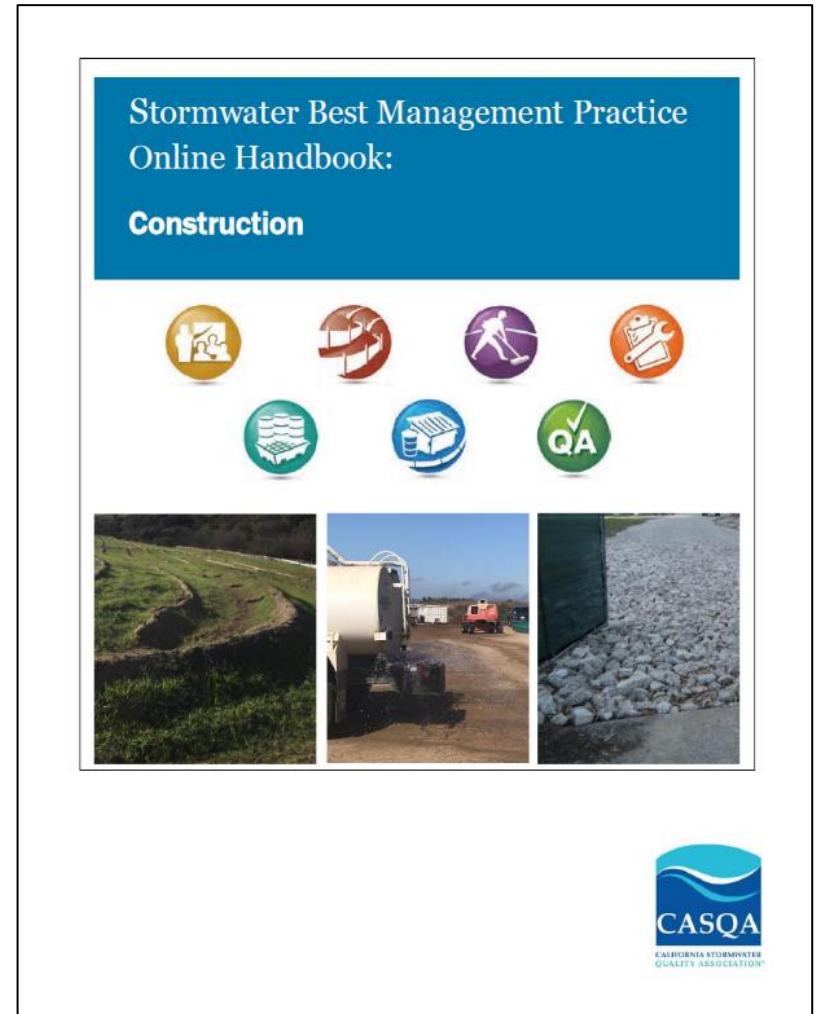
Resources

- **SMCWPPP Website:**
www.flowstobay.org
 - Permittees-Members Only webpage



Resources

- **CASQA Construction BMP Handbook Portal –**
www.casqa.org
 - Contact your agency SW coordinator for information on how to access web subscription



CASQA BMP Fact Sheets

Erosion Control BMP

EC-1	Scheduling
EC-2	Preservation of Existing
EC-3	Hydraulic Mulch
EC-4	Hydroseeding
EC-5	Soil Binders
EC-6	Straw Mulch
EC-7	Geotextiles&Mats
EC-8	Wood Mulching
EC-9	Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales
EC-10	Velocity Dissipation Devices
EC-11	Slope Drains
EC-12	Streambank Stabilization
EC-14	Compost Blankets
EC-15	Soil Preparation/Roughening
EC-16	Non-Vegetative Stabilization

Sediment Control BMPs

SE-1	Silt Fence
SE-2	Sediment Basin
SE-3	Sediment Trap
SE-4	Check Dam
SE-5	Fiber Rolls
SE-6	Gravel Bag Berm
SE-7	Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
SE-8	Sandbag Barrier
SE-9	Straw Bale Barrier
SE-10	Storm Drain Inlet Protection
SE-11	Active Treatment Systems
SE-12	Manufactured Linear Sediment Controls
SE-13	Compost Socks and Berms
SE-14	Biofilter Bags

Wind Erosion Control BMPs

WE-1	Wind Erosion Control
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Temporary Tracking Control BMPs

TC-1	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway
TC-3	Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash

Non-Stormwater Management BMPs	
NS-1	Water Conservation Practices
NS-2	Dewatering Operations
NS-3	Paving and Grinding Operations
NS-4	Temporary Stream Crossing
NS-5	Clear Water Diversion
NS-6	Illicit Connection/Discharge
NS-7	Potable Water/Irrigation
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
NS-9	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
NS-11	Pile Driving Operations
NS-12	Concrete Curing
NS-14	Concrete Finishing
NS-15	Material Over Water
NS-16	Demolition Adjacent to Water
NS-17	Temporary Batch Plants

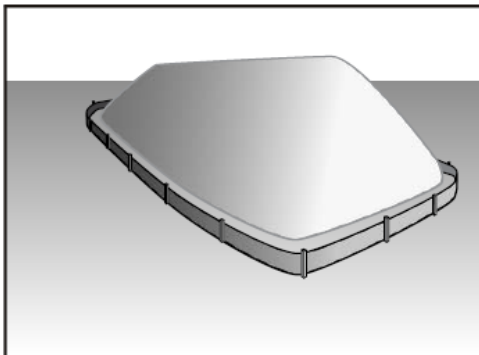
CASQA BMP Fact Sheets

Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control BMPs	
WM-1	Material Delivery and Storage
WM-2	Material Use
WM-3	Stockpile Management
WM-4	Spill Prevention and Control
WM-5	Solid Waste Management
WM-6	Hazardous Waste Management
WM-7	Contaminated Soil Management
WM-8	Concrete Waste Management
WM-9	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management

CASQA BMP Fact Sheets

Stockpile Management

WM-3



Categories

EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Legend:

- ☒ Primary Category
- ☒ Secondary Category

Description and Purpose

Stockpile management procedures and practices are designed to reduce or eliminate air and stormwater pollution from stockpiles of soil, soil amendments, sand, paving materials such as portland cement concrete (PCC) rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), asphalt concrete rubble, aggregate base, aggregate sub base or pre-mixed aggregate, asphalt minder (so called "cold mix" asphalt), and pressure treated wood.

Suitable Applications

Implement in all projects that stockpile soil and other loose materials.

Limitations

- Plastic sheeting as a stockpile protection is temporary and hard to manage in windy conditions. Where plastic is used, consider use of plastic tarps with nylon reinforcement which may be more durable than standard sheeting.
- Plastic sheeting can increase runoff volume due to lack of infiltration and potentially cause perimeter control failure.
- Plastic sheeting breaks down faster in sunlight.
- The use of Plastic materials and photodegradable plastics should be avoided.

Implementation

Protection of stockpiles is a year-round requirement. To properly manage stockpiles:

Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Potential Alternatives

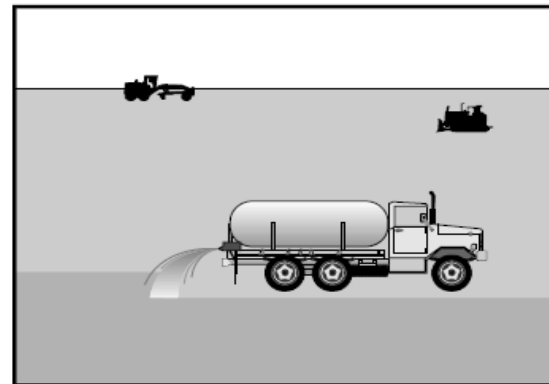
None

If User/Subscriber modifies this fact sheet in any way, the CASQA name/logo and footer below must be removed from each page and not appear on the modified version.



Soil Binders

EC-5



Categories

EC	Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SE	Sediment Control	
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:

- ☒ Primary Category
- ☒ Secondary Category

Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

- EC-3 Hydraulic Mulch
- EC-4 Hydroseeding
- EC-6 Straw Mulch
- EC-7 Geotextiles and Mats
- EC-8 Wood Mulching

Description and Purpose

Soil binding consists of application and maintenance of a soil stabilizer to exposed soil surfaces. Soil binders are materials applied to the soil surface to temporarily prevent water and wind induced erosion of exposed soils on construction sites.

Suitable Applications

Soil binders are typically applied to disturbed areas requiring temporary protection. Because soil binders, when used as a stand-alone practice, can often be incorporated into the soil, they are a good alternative to mulches in areas where grading activities will soon resume. Soil binders are commonly used in the following areas:

- Rough graded soils that will be inactive for a short period of time
- Soil stockpiles
- Temporary haul roads prior to placement of crushed rock
- Compacted soil road base
- Construction staging, materials storage, and layout areas

Limitations

- Soil binders are temporary in nature and may need reapplication.



Resources

■ Videos

- State Water Resources Control Board [Construction General Permit Introduction](#) (9:50)
- County of San Diego [Stormwater Strategies: How to Protect Stormdrains](#) (2011) (6:51)
- County of San Diego [Stormwater Strategies: Erosion and Sediment Control](#) (2011) (9:12)
- County of San Diego [Stormwater Strategies: How to Install Fiber Rolls](#) (2011) (7:10)

Contact Information

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