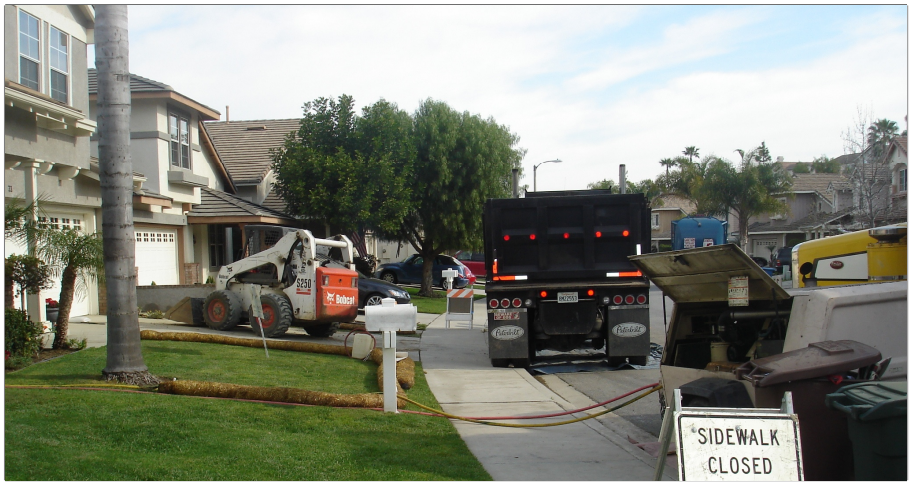
Should your project require a Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP), please see the City of Pomona's Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) Pamphlet

Public Works Department

Environmental Programs
505 S. Garey Avenue
Pomona, California 91766
Phone: (909) 620-3717
Fax: (909) 620-2030
Website: www.ci.pomona.ca.us

Best Management Practices For Construction Sites & Home Remodeling Projects



Preventing Stormwater Pollution

The City of Pomona has two drainage systems, the sewer and the storm drain system. The storm drain system was designed to prevent flooding by carrying excess rainwater away from City streets out to the San Gabriel River or Santa Ana River and finally, out to the ocean. The storm drain system does not treat water before releasing it into the ocean.

To protect water resources, the City of Pomona must comply with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Order No. R4-2012-0175 with the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The NPDES Permit requires cities, including the City of Pomona, to ensure that stormwater pollution controls are in place at all construction sites.

During storms in urban areas, rainwater may mix with pollutants from industrial, commercial and household runoff, creating storm water pollution. During dry weather, pollutants from uncontrolled areas may be transported by wind or other means to areas from which they may later enter the storm drain.

Pollution in stormwater and urban runoff contaminates streams, rivers and the ocean. Stormwater pollution closes beaches, harms aquatic life and increases the risk of inland flooding by clogging gutters and catch basins.

Sediment clogs fish gills, blocks light transmission and increases ocean water temperature, all of which harm marine creatures, upsetting the food chain upon which fish and people depend.

Construction sites may also be sources of other pollutants that are known to be major problems in San Gabriel River and Santa Ana River. These include, but not limited to, trash, metals, solvents, vehicle fluids, as well as pesticides, nutrients and bacteria from landscaping.

Dumping any substance into storm drains is illegal and may result in substantial fines.

A contractor, site supervisor, owner or operator of a site may be held responsible for environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

_____

PERMIT #

Property Owner or Contractor
Water Quality Compliance Statement

My signature below indicates that I, the Property Owner or Contractor, understand it is prohibited for any pollutant to enter the storm drain system while performing this job. Furthermore, I shall take full responsibility for this task and enforce any and all Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the duration of this project. Equally important, I understand that the City of Pomona may inspect the Best Management Practices for this project site and, if required, may cite any offenses due to my negligence.

_____

Owner (Print)

_____ _____

Owner (signature) Date

_____

Contractor (Print)

_____ _____

Contractor (Signature) Date

Best Management Practices (BMPs) Reference Guides for Construction Activities

For more information about BMPs to prevent storm water and non-storm water pollution from construction related activities, please refer to the following construction activities' BMPs reference guides/handbooks:

- **California Stormwater Quality Association**
  California Stormwater BMP Handbook-Construction

- **Orange County Stormwater Program**
  Construction Runoff Guidance Manual
  Website address: http://www.ocwatershed.com/Stormwater/

- **Urban Runoff Quality Management.** Water Environment Federation/American Society of Civil Engineers.
  Website address: http://www.wef.org

- **Stormwater Managers Resource Center**
  Website address: http://www.stormwatercenter.net

For more information about BMPs for construction activities or additional brochures, please contact:

City of Pomona—Environmental Programs
(909) 620-3717

To report violations (non-stormwater discharges into storm drain system), please call:

Environmental Reporting Line: (909) 620-2224

Streets Maintenance Division: (909) 620-3665

Public Works Department: (909) 620-2261

Building and Safety Department: (909) 620-7702

Statewide Construction General Permit For Sites Greater than 1 Acre

On September 2, 2009, the state Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted a Construction General Permit (CGP), which was amended and effective on July 17, 2012 (2012-006-DWQ). The adopted CGP regulates stormwater runoff from construction sites **1 acre or greater**. The CGP affects any construction or demolition activity, including, clearing, grading, grubbing, excavation, or any other activity that results in a land disturbance of equal to or greater than one acre, or part of a larger plan of development or sale. All projects greater than 1 acre must comply with the CGP and sign the Water Quality Compliance Statement on Page 13 of this pamphlet.

The CGP indicates requirements and procedures that classify sites based upon risk to water quality and impose monitoring requirements for various classes of construction activity. The CGP establishes a four-level risk calculation under which Risk Levels 1-3 are covered under the Construction Permit. Sites that are Risk Level 4 are not covered by the CGP: they require coverage under an individual permit issued by the local Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Risk levels are established by determining (1) the site sediment risk calculation and (2) The receiving water risk evaluation during periods of soil exposure. Permit requirements correspond to Risk Levels, as the project Risk Level increases, the compliance requirements increase. This is to encourage construction during the dry season.

Monitoring and Reporting:
The CGP requires the development and implementation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which must be kept on the construction site at all times. The CGP also requires visual monitoring at all sites, and effluent water quality monitoring at all Risk Level 2 and Risk Level 3 sites. Additionally, the CGP requires receiving water monitoring at some Risk Level 3 sites. For more information about the Construction General Permit, please visit:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml#construction

Sites Less than 1 Acre

Construction sites that are less than 1 acre are still required to read and sign the Water Quality Compliance Statement on Page 13 of this pamphlet. BMP placement during construction are required for all types of projects regardless of the size. This ensures compliance with the City of Pomona's NPDES Permit.

FOR ALL PROJECTS:
Page 13 must be signed and returned to the Building & Safety Department PRIOR to issuance of any City Permits.

Obtaining Construction General Permit Coverage:

All active projects greater than 1 acre must file electronically for coverage under the new Permit using Regional Board's Stormwater Multi-Application & Report Tracking System (SMARTS) website at: http://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov

SMARTS is an online filing tool for discharger to submit their Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) and Annual Reports, as well as, viewing/printing Receipt Letters, monitoring the status of submitted documents, and viewing their application/renewal fee statements. The system will also allow the Regional Board and State Board staff to process and track the discharger submitted documents.

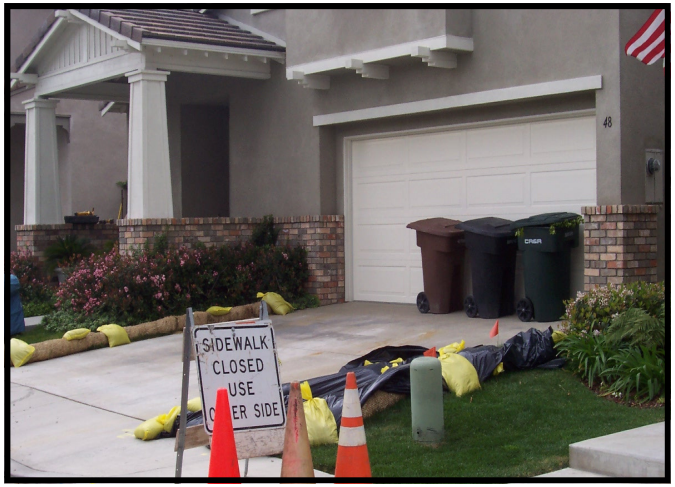
All construction projects greater than 1 acre must file Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) electronically. PRDs consist of:

- Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Risk Assessment
- Site Map
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- Signed Certification Statement
- First Annual Fee

The Legally Responsible Person (LPR) is a person legally authorized to sign and certify PRDs, and must submit all information electronically via SMARTS. For private projects, the LRP could be a landowner or a developer. For a municipal project that is usually contracted outside the LRP could be assigned by the contractor.

Do's

Secondary spill containment for portable toilets



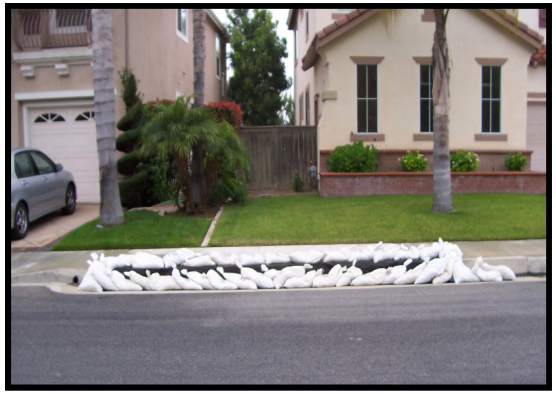
Sidewalk closure signs to ensure public safety

Sandbags and straw fiber rolls for runoff, erosion and sediment control

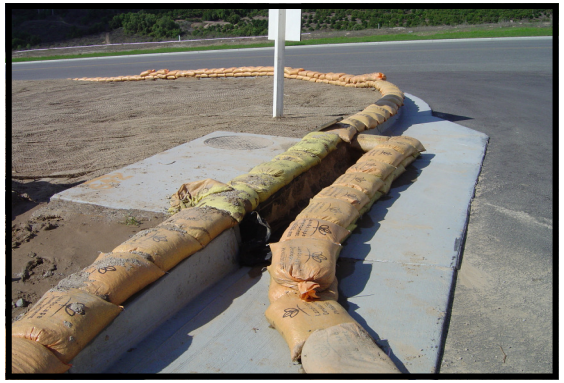
Best Management Practices (BMPs) at Work

These photos depict construction sites implementing best management practices (BMPs). You will observe that stock piles are covered by a tarp and/or sandbags are utilized around the perimeter of the disturbed soil.

Gravel bags and fabrics to protect catch basins and storm drains inlets



Do's



Gravel bag barriers along a catch basin are used as a sediment control

On the steep slope, matting in combination with permanent vegetation are used for erosion control

Construction Sites—Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Storm water pollution is a major concern to water quality. Water when mixed with contaminants such as litter, sediment, construction debris, paints and chemicals creates storm water pollution.

Why are Construction Sites a Problem?

Construction activities have the potential to impact water quality. Pollutants including trash, metals, solvents, vehicle fluids, as well as pesticides, nutrients and bacteria from landscaping activities are associated with construction activities. Sediment is the most common pollutant washed from work sites, which creates multiple problems when it enters natural water bodies. Sediment also carries with it other work site pollutants such as pesticides, cleaning solvents, cement wash, asphalt, and car fluids like motor oil, grease, and fuel.

How do Construction Activities Affect You?

The Storm Water Permit requires cities, including Pomona to implement a Development Construction Program. Pomona's Public Works and Building and Safety inspectors must ensure that storm water pollution controls are in place on construction sites.

The City of Pomona has developed this Construction Pamphlet to provide guidance to contractors, developers and homeowners on best management practices (BMPs) for construction sites and remodels.

The following are some general principles that can significantly reduce pollution from construction activity and help make compliance with storm water regulation easy.

Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

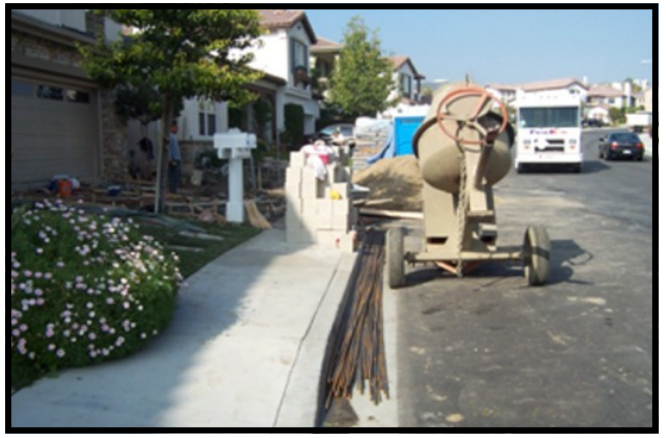
DON'Ts

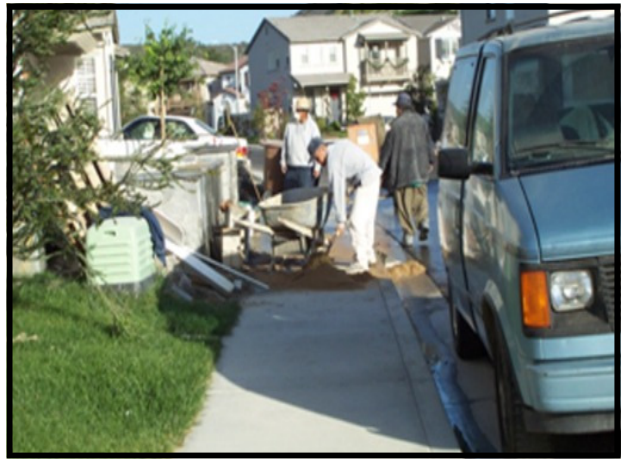
- ∅ Do not wash out concrete chutes into the street or storm drains.
- ∅ Do not throw food wrappers on the ground. Use a trash can to dispose of food waste and wrappers.
- ∅ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a storm drain, gutter or street.
- ∅ Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down on-site!
- ∅ Never hose down dirty pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (e.g. absorbent materials such as kitty litter, sawdust, or cornmeal) whenever possible.
- ∅ Never throw debris and waste or wash sweepings into the storm drain.
- ∅ Do not use asphalt rubble or other demolition debris on slopes to trap sediments.
- ∅ Never use the street to stockpile dirt, sand and other construction materials that can contribute to storm water pollution.
- ∅ Do not allow vehicles exiting construction sites to track dirt and mud to the street.

Don'ts

Don't overfill the trash dumpsters

Don't expose construction materials to the rain





Don't hose down the pavement. Do use a broom to clean up spilled materials

Construction Sites a Threat to Water Quality?

The photos below illustrate common activities found at many construction sites, remodels, and redevelopment projects that should be avoided.

Practices to Avoid...

Don'ts

Don't stockpile dirt and other materials in the street

Don't track dirt and mud to the streets

Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

DO's

√ Protect stockpiles and materials from wind and rain by storing them under secured plastic sheeting or temporary roofs.

√ Whenever possible schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather.

√ Avoid contaminating clean runoff from areas adjacent to your site by using berms and temporary check dams to divert water flow around the site.

√ Always cover and maintain dumpsters. Check thoroughly and frequently for leaks.

√ Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately. This will prevent contaminated soil or residue on paved surfaces from blowing or washing into the storm drains.

√ Identify all storm drains, drainage swales and creeks located near the construction site and make sure all subcontractors are aware of their locations to prevent pollutants from entering them.

√ Use terracing, rip rap, sand bags, rocks, straw bales, and/or temporary vegetation on slopes to reduce runoff velocity and trap sediments.

√ Dispose of all waste properly. Many construction materials, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled.

√ Train your employees and subcontractors in erosion and runoff control procedures.