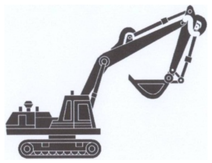
Heavy Equipment Operation

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this information?

- Vehicle and Equipment Operators
- Site Supervisors
- General Contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers

Doing the Job Right

Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- ❑ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for 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, and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle whenever possible).
- ❑ Perform major equipment repairs at designated areas in your maintenance yard, where cleanup is easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites.
- ❑ Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipment during rain events.

Storm Water 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 water pollution. Prevent leaks by properly maintaining equipment and utilizing drip pans to place under any leaking equipment. Remove any leaking or malfunctioning equipment from the site as soon as possible.

Spill Cleanup

- ❑ Clean up spills immediately when they happen.
- ❑ Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible and properly dispose of absorbent materials.
- ❑ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.
- ❑ Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.
- ❑ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- ❑ Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies immediately: Police (non-emergency): 650-903-6350. Fire & Environmental Safety: 650-903-6378.
- ❑ If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment, you must also report it to the State Office of Emergency Services.

Roadwork and Paving

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Who should use this information?

- Road Crews
- Driveway/Sidewalk/Parking Lot Construction Crews
- Seal Coat Contractors
- Operators of grading Equipment, Paving Machines, Dump Trucks, Concrete Mixers
- Construction Inspectors
- General Contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers

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 of clean equipment.
- ❑ Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc. whenever possible, or dispose of properly.

During Construction

- ❑ Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh materials from contacting storm water runoff.
- ❑ Cover and seal catch basins and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar materials.
- ❑ Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand bags, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff.

Storm Water 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 protect storm drain inlets, store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of storm drains, creeks, and the Bay.

- ❑ Never wash excess material from exposed-aggregate concrete or similar treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or dispose to dirt area.
- ❑ Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) and other construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or plastic sheets and berms.
- ❑ Park paving machines over drip pans to catch drips when not in use. Store oily rags in a fire-rated container.
- ❑ Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
- ❑ Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand.
- ❑ Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.

Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- ❑ Avoid creating excess dust when breaking asphalt or concrete.
- ❑ After breaking up old pavement, be sure to remove all chunks and pieces. Make sure broken pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff.
- ❑ When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or protect storm drain inlets during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and properly dispose of, all residues.
- ❑ Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm drains.

Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Who should use this information?

- Masons and Bricklayers
- Sidewalk Construction Crews
- Patio Construction Workers
- Construction Inspectors
- General Contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers
- Concrete Delivery/Pumping Workers

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.

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.

During Construction

- ❑ Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a two-hour period.
- ❑ Set up and operate small mixers on tarps or heavy plastic drop cloths.
- ❑ When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fines onto dirt areas, not down the driveway or into the street or storm drain.
- ❑ Protect applications of fresh concrete and mortar from rainfall and runoff until the material has dried.
- ❑ Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) be vacuumed from a catchment created by blocking a storm drain inlet. If necessary, divert runoff with temporary berms. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- ❑ When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose of properly. Recycle large chunks of broken concrete at a landfill.
- ❑ 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.

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. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or bay lands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping 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 storm drain. Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight storm water pollution. To comply with this program, contractors must comply with the practices described in this blueprint.

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.

Spill Response Agencies

DIAL 9-1-1

State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hours): 800-852-7550

Santa Clara County Environmental Health Services: 408-299-6930

Local Pollution Control Agencies

County of Santa Clara Pollution Prevention Program: 408-441-1195

County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste Management Program: 408-441-1198

County of Santa Clara District Attorney Environmental Crimes Hotline: 408-299-TIPS

Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline: 800-533-8414

Santa Clara Valley Water District: 408-265-2600

Santa Clara Valley Water District Pollution Hotline: 888-510-5151

Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region: 510-622-2300

Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant: 650-329-2598
Serving East Palo Alto Sanitary District, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford

City of Mountain View

Building Division: 650-903-6313

Fire & Environmental Protection Division: 650-903-6378

Solid Waste Division: 650-903-6311

Local Accredited Laboratories List
http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/labs/Documents/ELAPLablist.xls

Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Who should use this information?

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

Doing the Right Job

General Business Practices

- ❑ Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- ❑ Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- ❑ Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- ❑ Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- ❑ Protect storm drains with sandbags or other sediment controls.
- ❑ Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site.

Landscaping/Garden Maintenance

- ❑ Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost.

Storm Water 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.

- ❑ Curbside pickup of yard waste is provided for Mountain View residents. Place yard waste in approved containers at curbside for pickup on recycling collection days. Commercial entities may take yard waste directly to the SMaRT Station® in Sunnyvale (fees apply). Contact the SMaRT Station® at: 408-752-8530 for further information.
- ❑ Cover loads with a tarp when transporting to a facility.
- ❑ 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 the City of Mountain View Fire and Environmental Protection Division at: 650-903-6378 before you start for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows shall not exceed 100 gallons per minute.

- ❑ 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.
- ❑ 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 soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.
- ❑ If there is no suitable dirt area, call your local wastewater treatment plant for instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer.

Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Who should use this information?

- Homeowners
- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers
- Graphic Artists
- Dry Wall Crews
- Floor Covering Installers
- General Contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers

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 at a hazardous waste collection facility. Contact the Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Program at 408-299-7300.
- ❑ When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as metal.
- ❑ 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 building exteriors with water under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint scrapings to a local 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.

Painting Cleanup

- ❑ **Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, French drain, or stream.**

Storm Water 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 material 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.

- ❑ For **water-based paints**, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour 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 reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste.
- ❑ For more information about proper paint disposal, refer to PaintCare California at: www.paintcare.org/california

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 a high-pressure water, block storm drains. Direct wash water onto a dirt area and spade into soil. Or, check Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant at: 650-329-2598 to find out if you can collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater treatment authority in making its decision.

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible

- ❑ Recycle or donate excess **water-based (latex) paint**, or return to supplier.
- ❑ 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.

Mountain View Municipal Code Requirements

Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35.31.3.1 Discharge to curbside gutter, storm sewer, storm drain or natural outlets
It shall be unlawful to discharge or cause a threatened discharge to any curbside gutter, storm sewer, storm drain gutter, creek or natural outlet any domestic sewage, sanitary sewage, industrial wastes or polluted waters except where permission is granted by the fire chief or his designee. Unlawful discharges to storm drains shall include, but are not limited to discharges from: toilets, sinks, commercial or industrial processes, cooling systems, air compressors, boilers, fabric or carpet cleaning, equipment cleaning, vehicle cleaning, swimming pools, spas, fountains, construction activities (e.g., painting, paving, concrete placement, sawcutting, grading), painting, and paint stripping, unless specifically permitted by a discharge permit or unless exempted pursuant to regulations established by the fire chief or his designee. Additionally, it shall be unlawful to discharge any pollutants or waters containing pollutants that would contribute to violations of the city's stormwater discharge permit or applicable water quality standards.

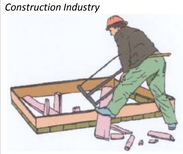
Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35.32.10 Discharges and prevention thereof through implementation of best management practices
Construction Areas. All construction projects occurring within city limits shall be conducted in a manner which prevents the release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste to the soil or groundwater, and minimizes the discharge of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, polluted water and sediments to the storm sewer system. Practices which shall be implemented to meet the intent of this requirement are described in the City of Mountain View's document "It's In the Contract! (But Not in the Bay)." The city may require any additional practices consistent with its NPDES stormwater discharge permit if it concludes that the intent of this section is not being met during the construction process.
A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be prepared and available at the site for all projects regulated under the state's "general construction" permit and for, any other projects for which the fire department (fire and environmental protection division) determines that a SWPPP is necessary to protect surface waters.

Mountain View Municipal Code Chapter 35.32.2.1 Discharge Permit
It shall be unlawful for any person or organization to discharge or cause to be discharged any industrial wastes or polluted water whatsoever directly or indirectly into the sewer system without first obtaining a permit for discharge. The discharge applicant shall not commence discharge prior to permit issuance. Furthermore, it shall be unlawful for any person to discharge any industrial wastes or polluted water in excess of the quantity or quality limitations, or to violate any other requirement set forth in this article or in a permit for discharge.

Criminal and judicial penalties can be assessed for non-compliance.

General Construction and Site Supervision

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this information?

- General Contractors
- Site Supervisors
- Inspectors
- Home Builders
- Developers

Storm Water Pollution from Construction Activities

Construction sites are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay.
As a contractor, or site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

Doing the Right Job

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 storm drains.

Advance Planning to Prevent Pollution

- ❑ Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other erosion controls before rain begins. Use the Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as a reference.
- ❑ Control the amount of runoff crossing your site (especially during excavation) by using berms or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site. Reduce storm water runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate.
- ❑ Train your employees and subcontractors. Make these best management practices available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about the storm water requirements and their own responsibilities.

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 trashcans 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. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
- ❑ Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
- ❑ Set portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.

Materials/Waste Handling

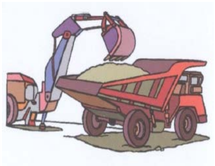
- ❑ Practice Source Reduction—minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.
- ❑ Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, 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 steam bed. Contact the Solid Waste staff for information about recycling and disposal requirements at: 650-903-6311.

Permits

- ❑ In addition to local building permits, you will need to obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Activity Storm water Permit if your construction site disturbs one acre or more. Obtain information from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Earth-Moving and Dewatering Activities

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this information?

- Bulldozer, Back Hoe, and Grading Machine operators
- Dump Truck Drivers
- Site Supervisors
- General Contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers

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 down slope 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 Field Manual* for proper erosion and sediment control measures.

Storm Water Pollution From Earth-Moving Activities And Dewatering

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 Cara 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.

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

Dewatering Operations

1. 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.

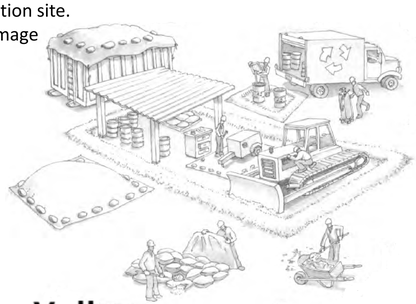
2. Check for Sediment Levels

- ❑ If the water has been determined to be unpolluted and is clear, the pumping time is less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain.
- ❑ If the pumping time is more than 24 hours and the flow rate greater than 20 gpm, call your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance.
- ❑ If the water is not clear, solids must be filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options for filtering include:
  - Pumping through a perforated pipe sunk part way into a small pit filled with gravel;
  - Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump;
  - Pumping through a filtering device such as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe.
- ❑ When discharging to a storm drain, protect the inlet using a barrier or burlap bags filled with drain rock, or cover inlet with filter fabric anchored under the grate. OR pump water through a grassy swale prior to discharge.

Blueprint for a Clean Bay

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.

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Santa Clara Valley
Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Program