

Phase II Storm Water Regulations

Background

Developers, Contractors, and Persons disturbing one acre or more of land need to obtain Storm Water general permit coverage before any work begins. A copy of their Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) will need to be on file with the City of Patterson.

After the State Regional Water Quality Control Board issues storm water permit coverage, the City of Patterson will need on file a copy of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). If you have any questions, please contact, Sonia Delgado in the Public Works Department at (209) 895-8064.

Availability: The SWPPP shall remain on the construction site while the site is under construction during working hours, commencing with the initial construction activity and ending with termination of coverage under the general permit.

Objectives: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be implemented to address the specific circumstances for the construction site. The SWPPP shall be amended or revised when necessary to meet the following objectives:

- Identify all pollutant sources of sediment that may affect the quality of storm water discharges associated with construction activity (storm water discharges) from the construction site.
- Identify non-storm water discharges.
- Identify, construct, implement in accordance with a time schedule and maintain Best Management Practices (BMP's) to reduce or eliminated pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the construction site during construction.
- Develop a maintenance schedule for BMP's installed during construction designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants after construction is completed (post construction BMP'S)

Potential Pollutants: The following is a list of Construction Materials that may be used and activities that may be performed that will have the potential to contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to storm water run-off. Control practices for each activity can be identified in the narrative of each Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

- Vehicle fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum, and coolants;
- Asphalted emulsions associated with asphalt/concrete paving operations;
- Cement materials associated with PCC concrete paving operations; drainage structures, median barriers, and bridge construction;
- Joint and curing compounds;
- Paints and paint cleaning areas;
- Solvents, thinners;
- Wood products;
- Metal and plated product;
- Fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides.

Construction Activities that have potential to contribute to storm water discharges include:

- Clear and grub operations
- Grading operations
- Soil import operations
- Utility excavation operations
- Landscaping operations

Some Best Management Practice examples below. BMP's used on some sites will consist of:

- Fiber rolled wattles
- 20' straw sediment logs
- Gravel bags (3/4" rock and larger)
- Perimeter protection
- Slope protection
- Stabilized construction entrance
- Uncompleted drain inlet protection
- Completed drain inlet protection
- Pre-pave manhole protection
- Posted – storm water pollution prevention enforced on site

Waste Management and Disposal:

The contractor shall, at all times, keep property on which work is in progress, and the adjacent property, free from the accumulation of waste material or rubbish caused by employees or the work. This shall be interpreted to mean that the workplace shall be kept excessively clean. The contractor shall be responsible for providing waste receptacles on the job site and informing all employees that no litter will be allowed on the project site. On completion of the construction, the contractor shall remove all temporary structures, rubbish and waste materials resulting from operations.

Clean Water Act (CWA) – [40CFR 100-140 and 400-470]

The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the basic Federal Law governing water pollution control in the United States. It regulates discharges into surface waters from all types of sources (municipal, industrial, and non-point sources). The most applicable provisions of the CWA affecting industry include:

- Spills of oil and Hazardous Substances, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program, and Storm Water Program.

The Storm Water Permit Program requires affected facilities to submit applications that include a site map showing the topography of the site, including:

- Drainage and discharge structures;
- The drainage area of each storm water outfall;
- Paved areas and buildings within each drainage area;
- Areas used for outdoor storage or disposal;
- Each existing structural control measure to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff, materials loading and access areas;
- Areas where pesticides, herbicides, soil conditioners, and fertilizers are applied;
- Each of the sites hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities;
- Springs and other surface water bodies that receive storm water discharges.

An estimation of the area of impervious surfaces, the total area drained by each outfall, and a description of the storage, handling and disposal of "significant materials in the three years prior to the submittal of the application must also be documented." A certification that all outfalls have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-storm water discharges that are not covered by an NPDES permit must be made, and this certification must include a description of the method used, dates, and the observed onsite drainage points.

Quantitative data based on samples collected during storm events must be documented from all outfalls for the following:

1. Any pollutant with an established limit in an effluent guideline to which the site is subject;
2. Any pollutant listed in the site NPDES permit;
3. Oil, grease, PH, BOD, COD, TSS, total phosphorus, total nitrogen, and nitrate plus nitrite nitrogen;
4. Flow measurements or estimates of the flow rate, and the total amount of discharge from the storm event (s) sampled and the method of the measurement: and
5. The date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled and rainfall measurements, and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable storm event (s).