**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**
  - Store and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or if actively being used within 14 days.
  - Use (do not over-water) recharged water for dust control.

- **Hazardous Materials**
  - Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinned, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with city, county, state, and federal regulations.
  - Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather 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.**

### Equipment Management & Spill Control

- **Maintenance and Parking**
  - Designate an area, fitted with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle and equipment parking and storage.
  - Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle equipment washing off site.
  - If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done on site, work in a hardwired area away from storm drains and over a drip pan or drip 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 hardwired 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.**

### Earthmoving

- **Spill Prevention and Control**
  - Keep spill containment materials (e.g., rugs, absorbers and blank) available at the construction site at all times.
  - Inspect vehicles and equipment frequency for and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
  - Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materially properly.
  - Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry chemical materials (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rugs).

- **Sweep or dry spill dry materials immediately. Do not try to wash them away with water, or burn them.**

- **Clean up spills or leaks 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: 1) Call OHS or your local emergency response number. 2) Call the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7750 (24 hours).

### Paving/Asphalt Work

- **Avoid spilling and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.**

- **Cut concrete equipment/trucks off or in a designated washdown area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent touching into the underlying soil or area surrounding areas.**

### Concrete, Grout & Mortar Application

- **Avoid pouring and sealer coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.**

- **Cut concrete equipment/trucks off or in a designated washdown area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent touching into the underlying soil or area surrounding areas.**

### Concrete Work

- **Store concrete, grout, and mortar away from storm drains or stormwater outlets, and on pads under cover to protect them from rain, runoff, and wind.**

- **Wash out concrete equipment/trucks off or in a designated washdown area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent touching into the underlying soil or area surrounding areas.**

- **Use concrete equipment/trucks off or in a designated washdown area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent touching into the underlying soil or area surrounding areas.**

### Painting & Paint Removal

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

- **For water-based paints, pour off brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.**

- **For soil-based paints, pour off brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvents in a proper container. Filter and mix thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids in 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 at trash.**

### Chemical Paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Land-based paint removal requires a non-certified contractor.

### Dewatering

- **Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible send dewatering discharge to landside area or sanitary sewer. If discharging to the sanitary sewer call your local wastewater treatment plant.**

- **Divert run-on-water from offsite away from all drainage drains and gutters.**

- **When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a tarp, tank, or sediment trap may be required.**

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### Landscaping

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- **Divert run-on-water from offsite away from all drainage drains and gutters.**

- **When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a tarp, tank, or sediment trap may be required.**

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

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