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# **A400 APPENDICES**

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## **A410**

### **Glossary**

#### **Aquatic Life**

any indigenous species of plants or animals living in water.

#### **Aquifer**

an underground geological formation or group of formations containing usable amounts of groundwater that can supply wells and springs; an underground bed or stratum of sand, gravel, or rock that stores or conveys water below the surface of the soil.

#### **Bacteria**

single-celled microorganisms that lack chlorophyll. Some bacteria are capable of causing human, animal or plant diseases; others are essential in pollution control because they break down organic matter in the air and in the water.

#### **Base Flow**

the stream discharge composed of groundwater drainage and delayed surface drainage

#### **Best Management Practice (BMP)**

a practice or combination of practices determined to be the best known or most practicable means of preventing or reducing, to a level compatible with water quality goals, the amount of pollution generated by nonpoint sources.

#### **Channelization**

the straightening and deepening of streams to permit water to move faster, to reduce flooding, or to drain marshy acreage; however, channelization reduces the organic waste assimilation capacity of the stream and may disturb fish and wildlife habitats and destroy the stream's natural beauty.

#### **Chronic Toxicity**

toxicity which continues for a long-term period after exposure to toxic substances. Chronic exposure produces sublethal effects such as growth impairment and reduced reproductive success, but it may also produce lethality. The duration of exposure applicable to chronic toxicity is normally seven days or more.

#### **Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)**

a measure of the amount of oxygen required to oxidize organic and oxidizable inorganic compounds in water. The COD test, like the BOD (biochemical oxygen demand) test, is used to determine the degree of pollution in an effluent.

**Clean Water Act (CWA)**

federal Water Pollution Control Act enacted in 1972 and amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987. The Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States unless the discharge is in accordance with an NPDES permit. The 1987 amendment requires that municipalities regulate industrial and construction stormwater discharges and those stemming from development.

**Coliforms**

any of a number of organisms common to the intestinal tract of animals, the presence in water of which is an indicator of pollution and of potentially dangerous bacterial contamination.

**Constructed Wetlands**

an artificial wetland system designed to mitigate the impacts of urban runoff.

**Contact Recreation**

recreational activities involving significant risks of ingestion of water, including wading by children, swimming, water skiing, diving, and surfing.

**Designated Uses**

those water uses identified in state water quality standards that must be achieved and maintained as required under the Clean Water Act. Uses can include cold water fisheries, public water supply, agriculture, etc.

**Development Project**

Any application for approval for a project either submitted to the Department of Building and Safety or the City Planning Department. For the purposes of this handbook, a development project is further described in the Zoning Code Section under “project” 21.20.3. B.17 and 12.40.C.5.

**Discharge**

the volume of water that passes through a given cross section of a channel or sewage outfall during a unit of time.

**Dissolved Oxygen (DO)**

the amount of free (not chemically combined) oxygen in water; the concentration of oxygen held in solution in water, which is vital to fish and other aquatic organisms and for the prevention of odors. It is usually measured in mg/L or expressed as a percentage of the saturation value for a given water temperature and atmospheric pressure. In general, oxygen levels decline as pollution increases.

**Dissolved Solids**

the total amount of dissolved material, organic and inorganic, contained in water or wastes; excessive dissolved solids make water unpalatable for drinking and unsuitable for industrial uses.

**Effluent**

a discharge of pollutants (usually in liquid form) into the environment, partially or completely treated or in its natural state; generally used in regard to discharges into waters; liquid flowing out of a system, such as a discharge of stormwater from an urban outfall, liquid waste from a factory, or water leaving a sewage treatment plant.

**Nutrient Enrichment**

the addition of nitrogen, phosphorus, and carbon compounds or other nutrients into a lake or other waterway that greatly increases the growth potential for algae and other aquatic plants. Most frequently, enrichment results from the inflow of sewage effluent or from polluted runoff.

**Eutrophication**

a process associated with nutrient enrichment in aquatic ecosystems. It occurs naturally over time but may be accelerated by human activities such as sewage disposal or land drainage.

**Erosion**

the wearing away of land surfaces by the action of wind or water.

**Exempt Projects**

development and redevelopment projects that the Building Official determines will not have a potential significant impact on stormwater quality.

**Filtration**

in stormwater treatment, a common process that removes particulate matter by separating water from solid material, usually by passing it through sand.

**Good Housekeeping Practice**

a common practice related to the storage, use, or cleanup of materials performed in a manner that minimizes the discharge of pollutants. Examples include cleaning up spills and leaks and storing materials in a manner that will contain any leaks and spills.

**Ground Cover**

grasses or other plants grown to keep soil from being blown or washed away.

**Hazardous Waste**

A waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may either:

- (a) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or

(b) Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

### **Heavy Metals**

metals with high molecular weights that are of concern because they are generally toxic to animal life and health if naturally occurring concentrations are exceeded. Examples include arsenic, chromium, lead, and mercury.

### **Impervious**

a hard surface (such as a parking lot) which prevents or retards the entry of water into the soil, thus causing water to run off the surface in greater quantities and at an increased flow rate.

### **Infiltration**

the flow of a fluid into a substance through pores or small openings, commonly used in hydrology to denote the flow of water into soil material.

### **Intermittent Stream**

a stream that flows only part of the time. Flow generally occurs for several weeks or months in response to seasonal precipitation due to groundwater discharge in contrast to an ephemeral stream, which flows but a few hours or days following a single storm.

### **Legal Authority**

“Legal authority” is defined as the ability to impose and enforce statutes, ordinances, and regulations to require control of pollutant sources and regulate the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system, and to enter into interagency agreements, contracts, and memorandums of understanding. These powers are granted to the City of Los Angeles by the Constitution of the State of California and by individual constitution. These powers are promulgated by the City of Los Angeles through jurisdiction over the Los Angeles Basin.

### **Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board**

a governing board of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board state agency that has jurisdiction over the Los Angeles Basin.

### **Major Outfall**

a municipal separate storm drain outfall that receives stormwater and urban runoff from contributing municipal storm drains and discharges from a single pipe.

### **Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)**

“Maximum extent practicable” is the standard for implementation of stormwater management programs to reduce pollutants in stormwater. MEP refers to stormwater management programs taken as a whole. It is the maximum extent possible taking into account equitable consideration and competing facts, including but not limited to: the gravity of the problem, public health risk,

societal concern, environmental benefits, pollutant removal effectiveness, regulatory compliance, public acceptance, implementability, cost and technical feasibility. Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) of the Clean Water Act requires that municipal permits "...shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants."

### **Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)**

a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains) owned or operated by a state, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control or drainage district, similar entity, an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the United States.

### **Noncontact Recreation**

recreational pursuits not involving a significant risk of water ingestion, including fishing, commercial and recreational boating, and limited body contact incidental to shoreline activity.

### **Nonpoint Source Pollution**

water pollution caused by rainfall moving over and through ground that carries pollutants.

### **Nonstructural Control**

a practice that does not require construction of a facility to control urban runoff.

### **NPDES**

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System initiated in 1972 by the amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (the Clean Water Act or CWA) to address the discharge of pollutants to navigable waters from point sources unless the discharge is authorized by an NPDES permit. The Water Quality Act of 1987 added section 402(p) to the CWA establishing phased and tiered requirements for stormwater discharge under the NPDES program. This manual serves to assist in meeting the requirements of the NPDES Permit.

### **Organic**

referring to or derived from living organisms; in chemistry, any compound containing carbon.

### **Organism**

any living plant or animal; a living body made up of cells, tissues and organs.

### **Outfall**

the mouth of a sewer, drain, or conduit where effluent is discharged into a receiving water.

**Pathogen**

disease-causing organisms.

**Perennial Stream**

a stream that normally has water in its channel at all times.

**Phosphorus**

an element that while essential to life, contributes to the eutrophication of lakes and other bodies of water.

**Point Source**

pollution arising from a well-defined origin, such as a discharge from an industrial plant.

**Pollutant**

any introduced gas, liquid, or solid that makes a resource unfit for a specific purpose. A substance that pollutes air, water or land. They are defined in Section (502) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1362(6)), or are incorporated into the California Water Code § 13373. Specifically, pollutants that are carried by runoff from rainstorms or other watering activities. Examples of pollutants include but are not limited to the following:

- Commercial and industrial waste (such as fuels, solvents, detergents, plastic pellets, hazardous substances, fertilizers, pesticides, slag, ash, and sludge);
- Metals such as cadmium, lead, zinc, copper, silver, nickel, and chromium; and non-metals such as phosphorus and arsenic;
- Petroleum hydrocarbons (such as fuels, lubricants, surfactants, waste oils, solvents, coolants, and grease);
- Excessive eroded soils, sediment, and particulate materials in amounts which may adversely affect the beneficial use of the receiving waters, flora, or fauna;
- Animal wastes (such as discharge from confinement facilities, kennels, pens, recreational facilities, stables, and show facilities);
- Substances having characteristics such as pH less than 6 or greater than 9, unusual coloration or turbidity, excessive levels of fecal Coliforms, fecal streptococcus, or enterococcus.

**Pollutant Loading**

the quantity of a pollutant found in stormwater and/or urban runoff expressed in mass per unit of time. Pollutant loadings are commonly expressed in units of tons/year or pounds/year.

**Pollution Prevention**

Pollution prevention is the use of materials, processes, or practices that reduce or eliminate the creation of pollutants or wastes at the source. It includes practices that reduce the use of hazardous materials, energy, water, or other resources and practices that protect natural

resources through conservation or more efficient uses.

### **Priority Projects**

development and redevelopment projects requiring discretionary approval and which the Building Official determines may have a potential significant effect on stormwater quality based on seven designated categories under the Stormwater NPDES Permit for Los Angeles County.

### **Receiving Water**

rivers, lakes, oceans, or other bodies that receive runoff.

### **Runoff**

the portion of rainfall or irrigation water and other watering activities also known as dry-weather flows that flow across the ground surface and eventually to receiving waters. Runoff can pick up pollutants from the air or the land and carry them to receiving waters.

### **Santa Monica Bay Watershed**

that area bounded peripherally by the water divide which when drained feeds into Santa Monica Bay.

### **Sedimentation**

in stormwater treatment, the settling out of solids by gravity; the addition of soils to lakes, a part of the natural aging process, making lakes shallower. The process can be greatly accelerated by human activities.

### **Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)**

classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972, or subsequent revisions; a numerical system which uniquely identifies types of industries.

### **Storm Drain System**

any pipe or conduit used to collect and carry away stormwater runoff from the generating source to receiving streams. A sewer that conveys household and commercial sewage is called a sanitary sewer. A storm drain transports runoff from rain or snow. While stormwater runoff and sewage can be transported in the same system or combined sewers, they are separate in the City of Los Angeles.

### **Stormwater**

water which originates from atmospheric moisture (rainfall or snowmelt) and falls onto land, water, or other surfaces.

### **Structural Control**

a practice that involves design and construction of a facility to mitigate the adverse impact of

urban runoff. The structures often require maintenance.

### **Surface Water**

water on the earth's surface exposed to the atmosphere such as rivers, lakes, streams, and the oceans.

### **Suspended Solids**

small particles that hang suspended in the water column and create turbid, or cloudy, conditions.

### **Toxicity**

the quality or degree of being poisonous or harmful to plant or animal life.

### **Urban Runoff**

stormwater from city streets and gutters that usually contains a great deal of litter and organic and bacterial wastes.

### **Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan**

a plan to be submitted to the City of Los Angeles prior to the submittal of an application for the planning or building approval of a development project, that sets forth stormwater pollution controls to be incorporated into development projects. The plan shall be designed to reduce the runoff volume from the site and the pollutant load contributed by the site through incorporation of design elements and practices that address each of the following goals:

- Maximize, to the extent practicable, the percentage of permeable surfaces in order to allow more percolation

- Minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount of runoff directed to impermeable areas and to the storm drain system

- Maximize to the extent practicable, stormwater filtration and storage for reuse through the use of sediment traps, cisterns or other means

- Minimize, to the extent practicable, parking lot pollution through the use of porous materials to allow percolation of stormwater through the installation of appropriate treatment controls or through other means

### **USEPA**

United States Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency that enforces federal regulations and administers federal programs such as the NPDES program. These regulations require the discharges from defined municipal separate storm drain systems, industrial facilities, and construction activities to comply with the NPDES permit conditions intended to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from stormwater drainage systems. In California, the USEPA has delegated its authority to issue NPDES permits to the State Water Resource Control Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards.

**Water Pollution**

the addition of sewage, industrial wastes, or other harmful or objectionable material to water in sufficient quantities or concentrations to result in measurable degradation of water quality.

**Water Quality Criteria**

the levels of pollutants that affect the suitability of water for a given use. Generally, water use classifications include public water supply, recreation, propagation of fish and other aquatic life, agricultural use, and industrial use.

**Water Quality Standard**

acceptable limits on water quality parameters--those criteria set by the State of California, for instance, with review by the EPA, so that when enforced they will meet the goals of the Clean Water Act.

**Watershed**

the area drained by a given stream; an area bounded peripherally by a water divide and draining to a particular water course or body of water. Topography is the primary determinant of watershed boundaries.

**Wetland**

swamps or marshes, especially areas preserved for wildlife. Wetlands are crucial wildlife habitats and are important for flood control and maintaining the health of surrounding ecosystems.

**Wet Pond**

pond for urban runoff management that is designed to detain urban runoff and always contain water.

## **A420** **Contacts**

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For questions regarding the Stormwater NPDES Permit, contact:

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD  
LOS ANGELES REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
Mr. Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer  
320 West 4<sup>th</sup> Street, suite 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90013  
Tel (213) 576-6600, fax (213) 576-6640  
[www.swrcb.ca.gov](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov)

LOS ANGELES COUNTY  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
Mr. Donald L. Wolfe, Deputy Director  
900 S. Fremont Ave.  
Alhambra, CA 91803-1331  
Tel: (626) 458-4014, Fax: (626) 458-4022

For questions regarding plan check and processing, contact:

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY  
Mr. Andrew A. Adelman, General Manager  
201 N. Figueroa St., Room 1000  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Tel: (888) 524-2845, Fax: (213) 977-5943

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING  
Mr. Con Howe, Director of Planning  
221 N. Figueroa St., Room 1600  
Los Angeles, CA 90012-2601  
Tel: (213) 580-1168, Fax: (213) 580-1176

For questions regarding the City of Los Angeles Stormwater Program, contact:

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF SANITATION  
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
Mr. Gary Lee Moore, Program Manager  
650 S. Spring St., Suite 700  
Los Angeles, CA 90014  
Tel: (213) 847-6346, Fax: (213) 847-5443

For questions regarding the administration of Wet Weather Erosion Control Plans, contact:

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION  
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
Mr. Charley Mims, Inspection Chief  
221 N. Figueroa St., Suite 700  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Tel: (213) 580-5062, Fax: (213) 580-1397

For questions regarding the approval of Wet weather Erosion Control, contact:

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING  
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
Mr. Homer M. Morimoto, Program Manager  
201 N. Figueroa St., 4<sup>th</sup> Fl.  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Tel: (213) 977-6041

For questions regarding other environmental issues and the "L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide", contact:

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT  
201 N. Figueroa St., Suite 200  
Los Angeles, CA 90012  
Tel: (213) 580-1040, Fax: (213) 580-1084

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**A430**  
**Forms and Checklists**

**ATTACHMENT A**

Job Address \_\_\_\_\_

Permit # \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_

**DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY**

**Stormwater Pollution Control Requirements for Construction Activities  
Minimum Water Quality Protection Requirements for Development Construction  
Projects/Certification Statement**

The following is intended as an attachment to the construction/grading plans and represent the minimum standards of good housekeeping which must be implemented on all sites classified as *Development Construction Projects*.

*Development Construction Projects* are defined as projects where there is less than two acres of disturbed soil, not located in designated hillside areas, and not in or adjacent to an environmental sensitive areas. Note: A project in a designated hillside area with less than two acres of disturbed soil and is not in or adjacent to an environmental sensitive areas may be classified as a *Development Construction Project* if a Grading Pre-Inspection (GPI) is not required.

Eroded sediments and other pollutants must be retained on site and may not be transported from the site via sheetflow, swales, area drains, natural drainage course or wind.

Stockpiles of earth and other construction-related materials must be protected from being transported from the site by wind or water.

Fuels, oils, solvents and other toxic materials must be stored in accordance with their listing and are not to contaminate the soil nor the surface waters. All approved toxic storage containers are to be protected from the weather. Spills must be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in a proper manner. Spills may not be washed into the drainage system.

Excess or waste concrete may not be washed into the public way or any drainage system. Provisions shall be made to retain concrete wastes on-site until they can be appropriately disposed of or recycled.

Trash and construction-related solid wastes must be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination of rainwater and dispersal by wind.

Sediments and other materials may not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. The construction entrance roadways must be stabilized so as to inhibit sediments from being deposited into the public ways. Accidental depositions must be swept up immediately and may not be washed down by rain or by any other means.

As the project owner or authorized agent of the owner, I have read and understand the requirements, listed above, necessary to control stormwater pollution from sediments, erosion, and construction materials, and I certify that I will comply with these requirements.

Print Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Owner or authorized agent of the owner)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
(Owner or authorized agent of the owner)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

## ATTACHMENT B

### CONSTRUCTION SITE SELF-INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Inspected By: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Check "Yes" or "No" or "N/A" if not applicable.

YES	NO	N/A	
_____	_____	_____	1. Has there been an absence of rain since the last inspection?
_____	_____	_____	2. Are all sediment barriers (e.g., sandbags, straw bales, and silt fences) in place in accordance with the Local SWPPP or WVECP and are they functioning properly?
_____	_____	_____	3. If present, are all exposed slopes protected from erosion through the implementation of acceptable soil stabilization practices?
_____	_____	_____	4. If present, are all sediment traps/basins installed and functioning properly (if applicable)?
_____	_____	_____	5. Are all material handling and storage areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or other deleterious materials?
_____	_____	_____	6. Are all equipment storage and maintenance areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious materials?

_____	_____	_____	7.	Are all materials and equipment properly covered?
YES	NO	N/A		
_____	_____	_____	8.	Are all external discharge points (i.e., outfalls) reasonably free of any noticeable pollutant discharges?
_____	_____	_____	9.	Are all internal discharge points (i.e., storm drain inlets) provided with inlet protection?
_____	_____	_____	10.	Are all external discharge points reasonably free of any significant erosion or sediment transport?
_____	_____	_____	11.	Are all BMPs identified on the Plan installed in the proper location and according to the specifications for the plan?
_____	_____	_____	12.	Are all structural control practices in good repair and maintained in functional order?
_____	_____	_____	13.	Are all on-site traffic routes, parking, and storage of equipment and supplies restricted to areas designated in the Plan for those uses?
_____	_____	_____	14.	Are all locations of temporary soil stockpiles or construction materials in approved areas?
_____	_____	_____	15.	Are all seeded or landscaped areas properly maintained?
_____	_____	_____	16.	Are sediment treatment controls in place at discharge points from the site?
_____	_____	_____	17.	Are slopes free of significant erosion?
_____	_____	_____	18.	Are all points of ingress and egress from the site provided with stabilized construction entrances?
_____	_____	_____	19.	Is sediment, debris, or mud being cleaned from public roads at intersections with site access roads?





## ATTACHMENT D

### CONSTRUCTION SITE LOCAL SWPPP INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Inspected By: .....

Project: .....

Contractor: .....

Date: .....

#### Type of Inspection

- Construction Priority Project (Complete Section 1, 2, and 3, if applicable)
- Observed Violation of Exempt Project (Complete Sections 1 and 3)
- Observed Violation of Construction Project (Complete Sections 1 and 3)
- Observed Violation of General Permit Project (Complete Sections 1 and 3)

Section 1	YES	NO	N/A
1. Are material handling and storage areas reasonable clean and free of spills, leaks, or other deleterious materials?			
2. Are all equipment storage and maintenance areas reasonably clean and free of spills, leaks, or other deleterious materials?			
3. Are all materials and equipment covered?			
If you answered NO to any of the questions above, describe on Section 3 any corrective actions that will be required to remedy the problem and when corrective actions are to be completed.			
Section 2	YES	NO	N/A
4. Has a local SWPPP been prepared for the project?			
5. Has the Local SWPPP been implemented?			
6. Are the BMPs implemented under the Local SWPPP effective at meeting the minimum construction material and waste management requirements?			
If you answered NO to any of the questions above, describe on the next page any corrective actions that will be required to remedy the problem and when corrective actions are to be completed.			



## ATTACHMENT E

### CONSTRUCTION SITE EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Inspected By: .....

Project: .....

Contractor: .....

Date: .....

#### Type of Project

#### Type of Inspection

- Construction Priority Project (Complete Section 1, 2, and 3, if applicable)
- Observed Violation of Exempt Project (Complete Sections 1 and 3)
- Observed Violation of Construction Project (Complete Sections 1 and 3)
- Observed Violation of General Permit Project (Complete Sections 1 and 3)

Section 1	YES	NO	N/A
1. Are sediment control BMPs installed downslope of all disturbed areas of the site?			
2. Are sediment control BMPs in proper repair and free of excessive sediment buildup?			
3. Are site entrance and exit points free of tracked sediment?			
If you answered NO to any of the questions above, describe on the next page any corrective actions that will be required to remedy the problem and when corrective actions are to be completed.			
4. Are erosion control BMPs in place at upstream of these location?			
5. Are erosion control BMP in proper repair?			
6. Are areas not actively under construction stabilized and access properly restricted from these areas?			
If you answered NO to any of the questions above, describe in Section 3 any corrective actions that will be required to remedy the problem and when corrective actions are to be completed.			

<b>Section 2</b>	<b>YES</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>N/A</b>
7. Has a WVECP been prepared?			
8. Has the WVECP been implemented?			
9. Are the BMPs implemented under the WVECP effective at meeting the minimum sediment and erosion control requirements?			
If you answered NO to any of the questions above, describe in Section 3 any corrective actions that will be required to remedy the problem and when corrective actions are to be completed.			

**Section 3**

Describe the Type of Violation

- Off-site discharge of sediment
- Off-site discharge of other pollutants
- Substandard SWPPP or inadequate SWPPP on site
- Substandard Sediment Controls
- Substandard Erosion Controls
- Substandard Site Management Practices
- Substandard Material and Waste Management Practices

Corrective Actions Needed and Schedule for Completion \_\_\_\_\_

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## ATTACHMENT F

### DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

#### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY CORRECTION SHEET

The following is intended as a correction list for all construction projects and for grading review.

##### **THE FOLLOWING BMPs APPLY TO ALL JOBS:**

##### CA010 MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Provide a material storage area with secondary containment and/or weather protection.

Note the maintenance practices and schedule proposed for this area.

##### CA011 MATERIAL USE

Hazardous materials, fertilizers, pesticides, plasters, solvents, paints, and other compounds must be properly handled in order to reduce the risk of pollution or contamination. Training and information on procedures for the proper use of all materials must be available to the employees that apply such materials.

NOTE

##### CA012 SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Identify spill prevention and control measures that will be taken for all proposed materials. Identify the methods, by which accidental spills will be cleaned and properly disposed of. NOTE

##### CA020 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Provide designated waste collection areas and containers. Arrange for regular disposal. Provide covered storage with secondary containment. Containers are required to protect waste from rain to prevent water pollution and prevent wind dispersal.

##### CA021 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Hazardous materials must be disposed of in accordance with State and Federal regulations. Identify the proposed methods of disposal and any special handling

contracts that may be applicable. NOTE

ESC24 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

A stabilized entrance is required for all construction sites to ensure that dirt and debris are not tracked onto the road or adjacent property. Maintenance of such a system is required for the duration of the project. Such stabilization may be of rock or paved.

**THE FOLLOWING BMPs APPLY TO SITE CONSTRUCTION:**

CA003 STRUCTURE CONSTRUCTION AND PAINTING

Proper disposal of all wastes is required to keep pollutants from the stormwater runoff that will be conveyed into the storm drain system. The proper handling of all materials is required. NOTE

CA023 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Store dry and wet materials under cover. Avoid on-site washout except in designated areas away from drains, ditches, streets, and streams. Concrete waste deposited on site shall set-up, be broken apart, and disposed of properly. Containment and disposal is required for all concrete water. NOTE

CA024 SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Untreated raw wastewater is not to be discharged or buried. Sanitary sewer facilities on site are required to be in compliance with local health agency requirements. Sanitary or septic wastes must be treated or disposed of in accordance with state and local requirements. NOTE

**FOR GENERAL SITE APPLICATIONS THE FOLLOWING BMPs MAY APPLY:**

ESC02 PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION

Identify the areas in which existing vegetation will remain undisturbed. Sensitive areas which may require preservation include steep slopes, watercourses, and wooded sites. Protection is required for vernal pools, wetlands, marshes, and oak tree sites.

ESC21 DUST CONTROL

Dust control is required for clearing, grading, construction, soil stockpiling, and site

work during dry weather, as well as for unimproved roadways. Identify the means by which dust control will be performed on site and note the frequency in which it will occur.

**IV. THE FOLLOWING BMPs WILL APPLY TO GRADING PROJECTS:**

**CA001 DEWATERING OPERATIONS**

Sediment control devices must be provided in order to prevent discharge of pollutants in the stormwater discharge. Testing for toxic substances and petroleum products and clearance from the Regional Water Quality Control Board is required.

**CA030 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING**

Prevent discharge of pollutants to stormwater. Minimize water use. Identify the location that all vehicles and equipment will be cleaned. Provide secondary containment, or collection of wastewater. Use biodegradable, phosphate-free soaps. Steam cleaning waste must be contained on-site, collected and properly disposed of.

**CA031 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING**

Perform all refueling at designated areas with containment to prevent spills. Provide cover and/or secondary containment for stored fuels.

**CA032 VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE**

On site maintenance must be in a designated dry area with secondary containment. Segregate and recycle all related vehicle-maintenance waste. Do not allow ground spills or discharge into stormwater. Identify the location and maintenance activities that will be performed as well as the method of spill containment.

**ESC01 SCHEDULING**

Proper sequencing should be scheduled in order to reduce the site erosion potential. Minimize disturbance of highly erodible areas. Plan around heavy rains and make provision for year round stabilization.

**THE FOLLOWING BMPs WILL APPLY TO PRIVATE ROADS AND SUBDIVISION PROJECTS WITH ROAD CONSTRUCTION:**

**CA002 PAVING OPERATIONS**

Where paving will occur on private property, precaution and practices must be performed to ensure that pollutants do not become deposited into the storm runoff and that all spills, wastes, and products from various activities are disposed of properly.

CA023 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Store dry and wet materials under cover. Avoid on-site washout except in designated areas away from drains, ditches, streets, and streams. Concrete waste deposited on site shall set-up, be broken apart, and disposed of properly. Containment and proper disposal is required for all concrete water. NOTE

**THE FOLLOWING BMPs MAY APPLY TO SITES WITH CERTAIN EXISTING CONDITIONS OR DUE TO COMPLEX BMPs BEING IMPLEMENTED:**

CA040 EMPLOYEE/SUBCONTRACTOR TRAINING

Integrate training regarding stormwater quality management into existing training programs.

CA022 CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT

Verify soil conditions on suspect sites by performing site assessment and regular inspections for discoloration, odors, or other signs of contamination. See Table 4.2 of the California Stormwater BMP Handbook for disposal alternatives. Proper handling and disposal is required.

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## **A440**

### **Acknowledgments**

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Morad F. Sedrak, Assistant Division Manager

Wing K. Tam, Civil Engineer

Heidi M. Harmon, Civil Engineer Associate

Fernando F. Gonzalez, Civil Engineer Associate