



City of Camarillo - Stormwater Division

Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Preventing Water Pollution

The City of Camarillo's storm drain system is designed to prevent flooding. Unlike the sanitary sewer system which collects and treats water from toilets and sinks, water that enters the storm drain system drains to Calleguas Creek and eventually the Pacific Ocean without treatment. If not carefully managed, construction activities can affect water quality, adding pollutants to our local waterway and the ocean. The most visible pollutant from construction activity is sediment. Other pollutants include metals, hydrocarbons, soil additives, pesticides, construction chemicals and waste and trash. These pollutants threaten aquatic life, our health and the purity of our water resources.



Everyone is responsible for ensuring our ocean and its contributing waterways remain healthy **and** safe. In fact, there are federal, state and local water quality control laws that hold us responsible for our actions. Let's make the right choice!

Scheduling Your Project

Before any construction projects are started, check the weather report, especially during the rainy season. Try to schedule projects for **dry** weather periods. To view the forecast for the area, visit the National Weather Service at: www.noaa.gov.

Protect Nearby Inlets

Another important step prior to starting your project is to **protect** the storm drain inlets near the area that will be disturbed. This can be done by using straw waddles or sand or gravel bags. Monitor and clean all inlet protection as necessary, before, during and after all rain events. Remove and replace any broken bags! If inlets are in the public right of way, contact the city for a possible encroachment permit.



Concrete & Masonry

Schedule concrete projects for **dry** weather periods. Store bags of cement and plaster on pallets, under cover and away from gutters, streets and storm drains. Only mix as much fresh concrete as you will use. Recycle cement wash water by pumping it back into the pump or cement mixer for reuse, or drain the wash water into a lined, bermed pit on-site. When the concrete sets, break-up and dispose of properly. **Never** rinse or sweep concrete wash water or other materials into the street, gutter or storm drain.

Practice Good Housekeeping

- STOP** Use a **broom** rather than a hose to cleanup landscape debris, dirt, and construction debris and keep them out of the street and gutter.
- STOP** Contain trash & landscape debris, **do not** blow them into the street or offsite.
- STOP** **Fix** and **clean up** any equipment leaks and spills. Place drip pans under heavy equipment when they are not in use.
- STOP** Use **secondary containment** for portable restrooms.
- STOP** Cover stockpiles and protect **prior** to onset of rain.
- STOP** Store materials preferably **indoors**; but if outside, cover and store them on pallets with secondary containment.
- STOP** Have a spill cleanup plan and clean up spills **immediately**. For hazardous materials, follow cleanup instructions on package. Use absorbent material such as kitty litter to contain spills.
- STOP** **Do not** clean paint brushes and construction tools in the storm drain, gutter or street. Make certain to **properly** dispose of excess paints as well as other hazardous wastes through the City's Household Hazardous Waste Program.

Landscaping

When landscaping an area, it is important to prevent sediment from being washed into the storm drains. Not only can sediment harm marine life, it can also disturb the food chain which people and fish depend on.

If a gutter or catch basin is clogged with sediment or other debris, the risk of flooding the area during a rain event is increased. Thus, keep all materials and debris that are on-site absent from the gutter, street and storm drains. If stockpiling soil, asphalt, or other loose materials on hard impervious surfaces, place them on a tarp. This makes it easier to cleanup while eliminating a possible discharge to the storm drain system from the hard surface.



Any materials stored outside should be covered and placed on pallets.

Exposed slopes and disturbed soil areas should be stabilized with permanent vegetation or temporary measures such as geotextile mats, coconut fiber mats, hydraulic mulch or hydroseeding to prevent soil erosion. Mulch, sand/gravel bags or straw rolls can also be used to keep the soil in place.

The use of silt fences can also help retain sediment on site and out of the storm drain system.





In accordance with the City of Camarillo and the Ventura County Municipal Stormwater Permit, Order 2010-0108, an effective combination of the following BMPs must be implemented by Construction Sites based on project size and whether or not it is a high risk* site.

| | Best Management Practices (BMPs) | Project Size/Classification | | | | CASQA Handbook | Caltrans Handbook |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | | <1 acre | 1>5 acres | 5< acres | High Risk* | | |
| Erosion Control | Scheduling | X | X | X | X | EC-1 | SS-1 |
| | Preservation of Existing Vegetation | X | X | X | X | EC-2 | SS-2 |
| | Hydraulic Mulch | | X | X | X | EC-3 | SS-3 |
| | Hydroseeding | | X | X | X | EC-4 | SS-4 |
| | Soil Binders | | X | X | X | EC-5 | SS-5 |
| | Straw Mulch | | X | X | X | EC-6 | SS-6 |
| | Geotextiles | | X | X | X | EC-7 | SS-7 |
| | Wood Mulching | | X | X | X | EC-8 | SS-8 |
| | Slope Drains | | | | X | EC-11 | SS-11 |
| Sediment Controls | Silt Fence | X | X | X | X | SE-1 | SC-1 |
| | Sand Bag Barrier | X | X | X | X | SE-8 | SC-8 |
| | Fiber rolls | | X | X | X | SE-5 | SC-5 |
| | Gravel Bag Bern | | X | X | X | SE-6 | SC-6 |
| | Street Sweeping and/ or Vacuum | X | X | X | X | SE-7 | SC-7 |
| | Storm Drain Inlet Protection | X | X | X | X | SE-10 | SC-10 |
| | Sediment Basin | | | X | X | SE-2 | SC-2 |
| | Check Dam | | | X | X | SE-4 | SC-4 |
| Tracking Control | Stabilized Construction Site Entrance/Exit | X | X | X | X | TC-1 | TC-1 |
| | Stabilized Construction Roadway | | X | X | X | TC-2 | TC-2 |
| | Entrance/ Exit Tire Wash | | X | X | X | TC-3 | TC-3 |
| Wind Erosion Control | Wind Erosion Controls | X | X | X | X | WE-1 | WE-1 |
| Waste Management | Material Delivery and Storage | X | X | X | X | WM-1 | WM-1 |
| | Stockpile Management | X | X | X | X | WM-3 | WM-2 |
| | Spill Prevention and Control | X | X | X | X | WM-4 | WM-4 |
| | Solid Waste Management | X | X | X | X | WM-5 | WM-5 |
| | Concrete Waste Management | X | X | X | X | WM-8 | WM-8 |
| | Sanitary/Septic Waste Management | X | X | X | X | WM-9 | WM-9 |
| Non-Storm Water Management | Water Conservation Practices | X | X | X | X | NS-1 | NS-1 |
| | Dewatering Operations | X | X | X | X | NS-2 | NS-2 |
| | Vehicle and Equipment Washing | X | X | X | X | NS-8 | NS-8 |
| | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling | X | X | X | X | NS-9 | NS-9 |
| | Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance | X | X | X | X | NS-10 | NS-10 |

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*High Risk Site: construction site on a hillside (slope of 20% or greater) or a site discharging directly to Calleguas Creek, Conejo Creek, Revolon Slough or to an environmentally sensitive area.

CASQA Construction Handbook available at www.casqa.org.