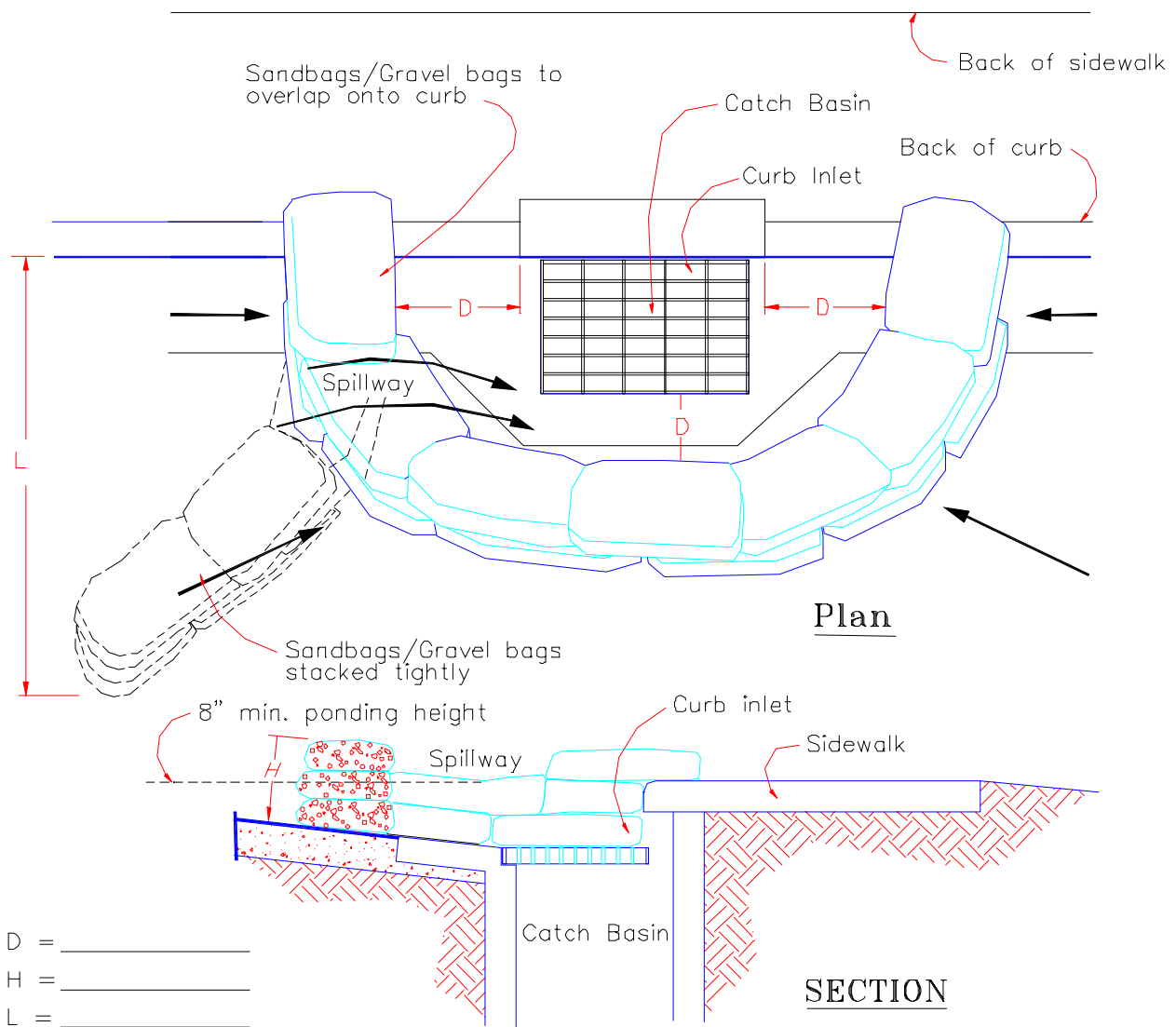


## General Notes

1. Best Management Practices (BMPs) contained herein reflect minimum requirements. For additional BMPs refer to the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks.
2. All construction activity shall be performed in accordance with a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) developed and implemented in compliance with requirements of the Ventura Countywide Stormwater Quality Management Program, National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CAS004002.
3. The SWPCP shall:
  - (a) Identify potential pollutant sources and include the design and placement of BMPs to effectively prohibit the entry of pollutants from the construction site into and onto the street and storm drain system during construction.
  - (b) Be kept on site and amended to reflect changing conditions throughout the course of construction.
  - (c) Be kept up to date. Any additional updates requested by agency representative are to be made immediately.
4. Non - Stormwater discharges are prohibited from entering any storm drain system and/or street.
5. Discharges of pumped ground water require a discharge permit from the State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).
6. Pollutants shall be removed from stormwater discharges to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) through design & implementation of the SWPCP.
7. A standby crew for emergency work shall be available at all time during the rainy season (Nov. 1 to Apr. 15). Necessary materials shall be available on site and stockpiled at convenient locations to facilitate rapid construction of emergency devices when rain is imminent.
8. Portable sanitary facilities shall be located on relatively level ground away from traffic areas, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets.
9. Employees, subcontractors and suppliers shall be educated on all BMPs including concrete waste storage and disposal procedures.
10. Sediment control practices shall effectively prevent a net increase of sediment load in stormwater discharge.

# A

## Catch Basin/Inlet Protection

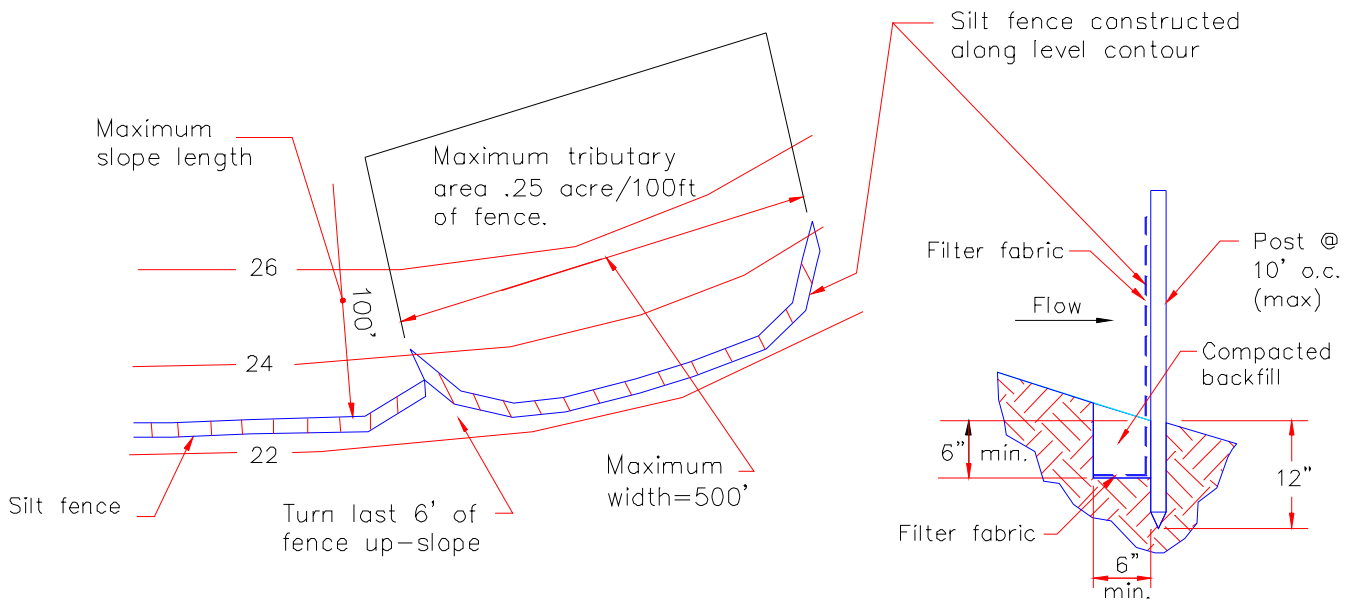


### Notes:

1. Catch Basin/Inlet protection shall be installed wherever there is a potential of stormwater or non-stormwater being discharged into it.
2. Inlet protection is required along with other pollution prevention measures such as; erosion control, soil stabilization, and measures to prevent tracking onto paved surfaces.
3. Modify inlet protection as needed to avoid creating traffic hazards.
4. Include inlet protection measures at hillside v-ditches and misc. drainage swales.
5. Inlet protection shall be inspected and accumulated sediments removed. Sediment shall be disposed of properly and in a manner that assures that the sediment does not enter the storm drain system
6. Damaged bags shall be replaced immediately.
7. Additional sandbag sediment traps shall be placed at intervals as indicated on site plan.

# B

## Silt Fence

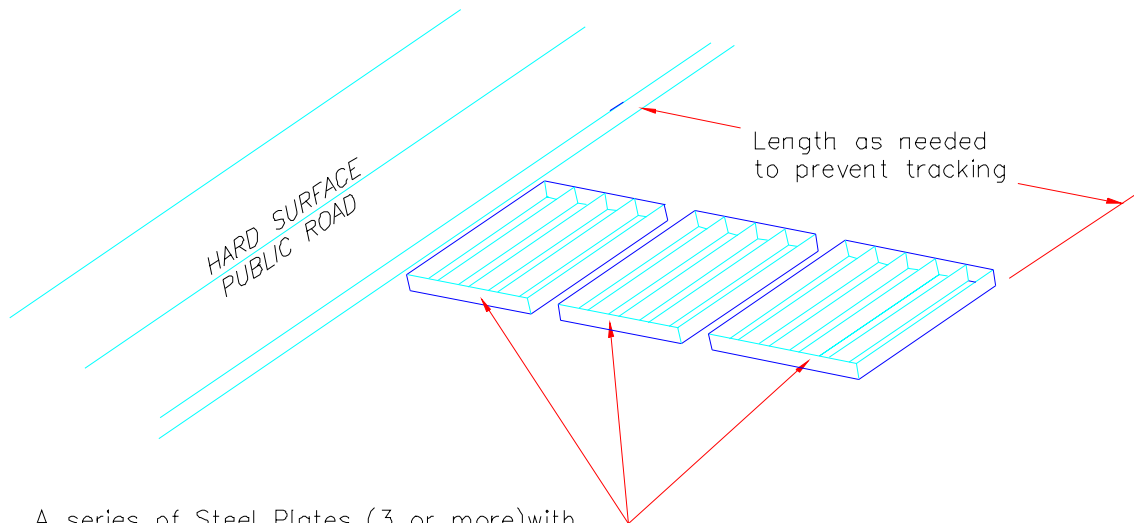


### Notes:

1. Construct the silt fence along a level contour.
2. Silt fences shall remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized.
3. Provide sufficient room for runoff to pond behind the fence and allow sediment removal equipment to pass between the silt fence and toe of slope or other obstructions. About 1200 sq. ft. of ponding area shall be provided for every acre draining to the fence.
4. Turn the ends of the filter fence uphill to prevent stormwater from flowing around the fence.
5. Leave an undisturbed or stabilized area immediately downslope from the fence.
6. Do not place in live stream or intermittently flowing channels.
7. When standard filter fabric is used, a wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the upslope side of the posts using heavy-duty wire staples at least 1 inch long, tie wires or hog rings.

# C

## Stabilized Construction Entrance



A series of Steel Plates (3 or more) with Rumble Strips or min 4" coarse aggregate.

### Notes:

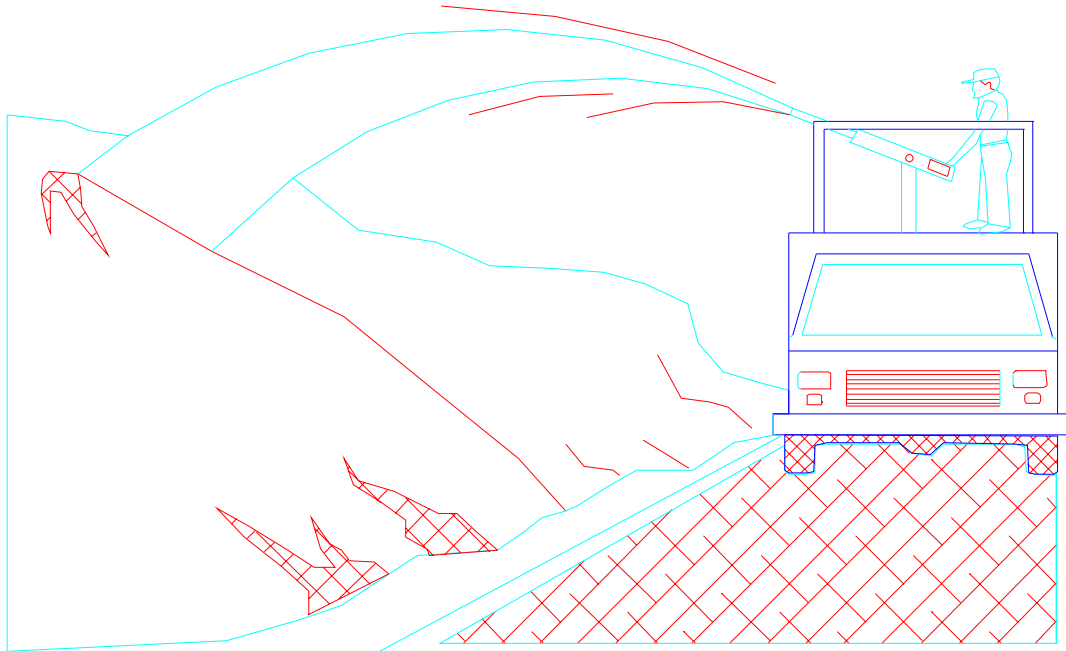
1. Sediments and other materials shall not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. The construction entrance roadways shall be stabilized so as to prevent sediments from being deposited into the public roads. Depositions must be swept up immediately and may not be washed down by rain or other means into the storm drain system.
2. Stabilized construction entrance shall be:
  - a. Located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right of way, street, alley, and sidewalk or parking area.
  - b. A series of steel plates with "rumble strips", and/or min 4" coarse aggregate with length, width & thickness as needed to adequately prevent any tracking onto paved surfaces.
3. Adding a wash rack with a sediment trap large enough to collect all wash water can greatly improve efficiency.
4. All vehicles accessing the construction site shall utilize the stabilized construction entrance sites.

## Street Maintenance

1. Remove all sediment deposited on paved roadways immediately.
2. Sweep paved areas that receive construction traffic whenever sediment becomes visible.
3. Pavement washing with water is prohibited if it results in a discharge to the storm drain system.

# D

## Erosion Control

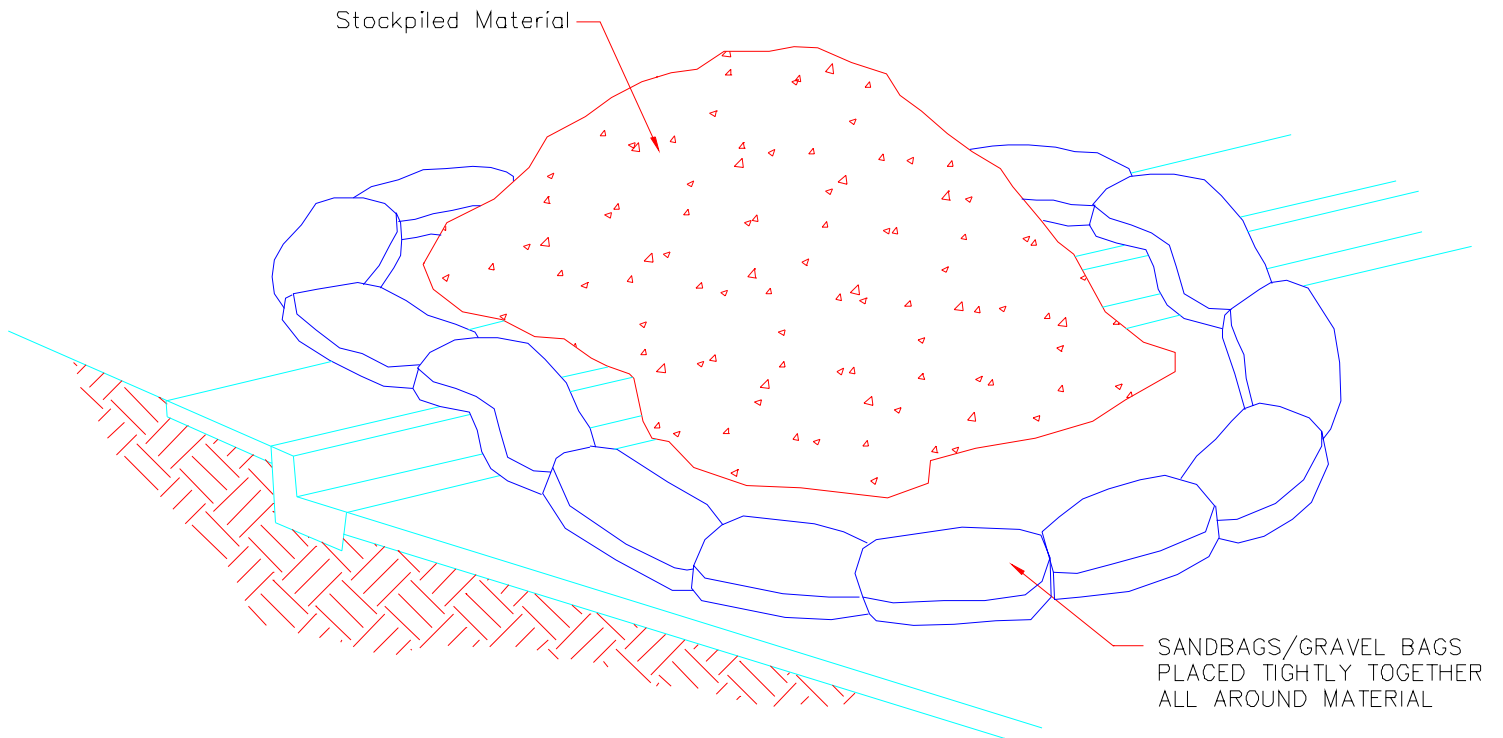


### Notes:

1. Soil/Slope stabilization practices shall be designed to preserve existing vegetation where feasible and to revegetate open areas as soon as feasible after grading. These control practices shall include temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or other soil stabilization practices.
2. Soil stabilization shall be implemented on all inactive disturbed areas from November 1 thru April 15 and on all disturbed areas during a rain event or potential rain.
3. Stabilization practices shall control/prevent erosion from the forces of wind and water.
4. Stabilization practices shall be implemented in conjunction with sediment trapping/filtering practices and practices to reduce the tracking of sediment onto paved roads.
5. When using straw mulching, the minimum application shall be 2 tons/acre. Mulch must be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or water.
6. When using hydroseeding/mulching, the minimum application of wood fiber shall be 1,500 lbs/acre, that does not contain more than 50 percent newsprint.
7. For seeding recommendations, contact: USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service or Ventura County RCD.

# E

## Material Storage

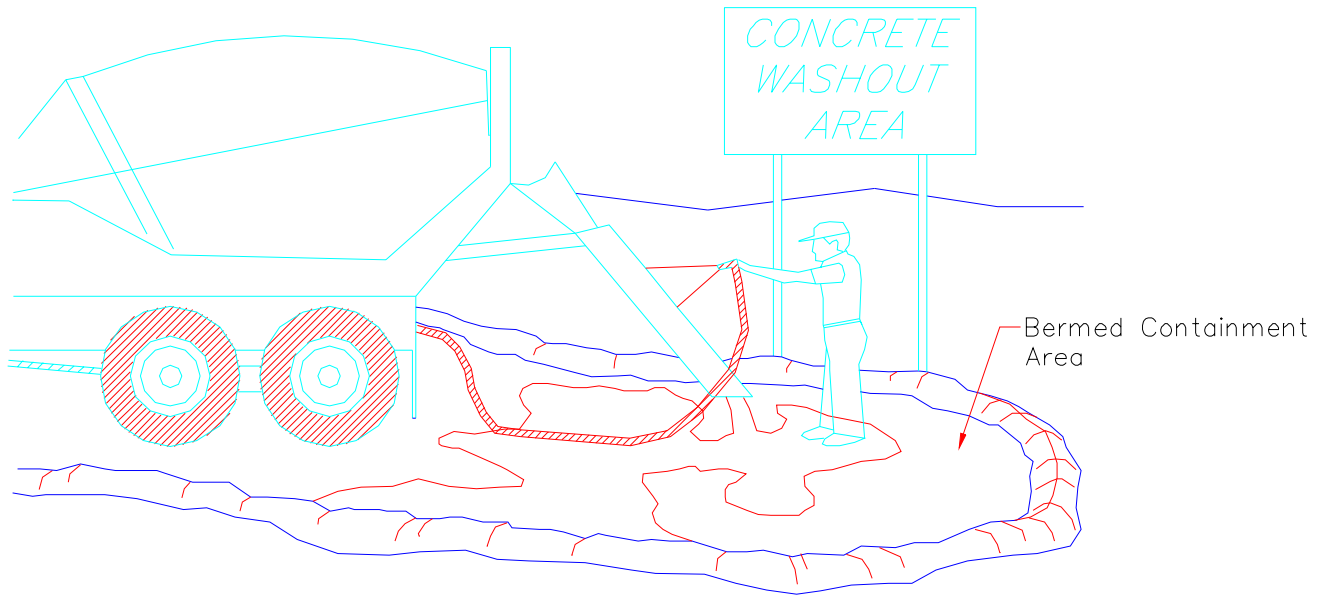


### *Notes:*

- 1. Dirt and other construction related materials placed in the street or on other impervious surfaces must be contained with sandbags or other measures to prevent transport to the stormdrain system.*
- 2. Any construction material stored or stockpiled on-site shall be protected from being transported by the force of wind or water.*

# F

## Concrete Waste Management

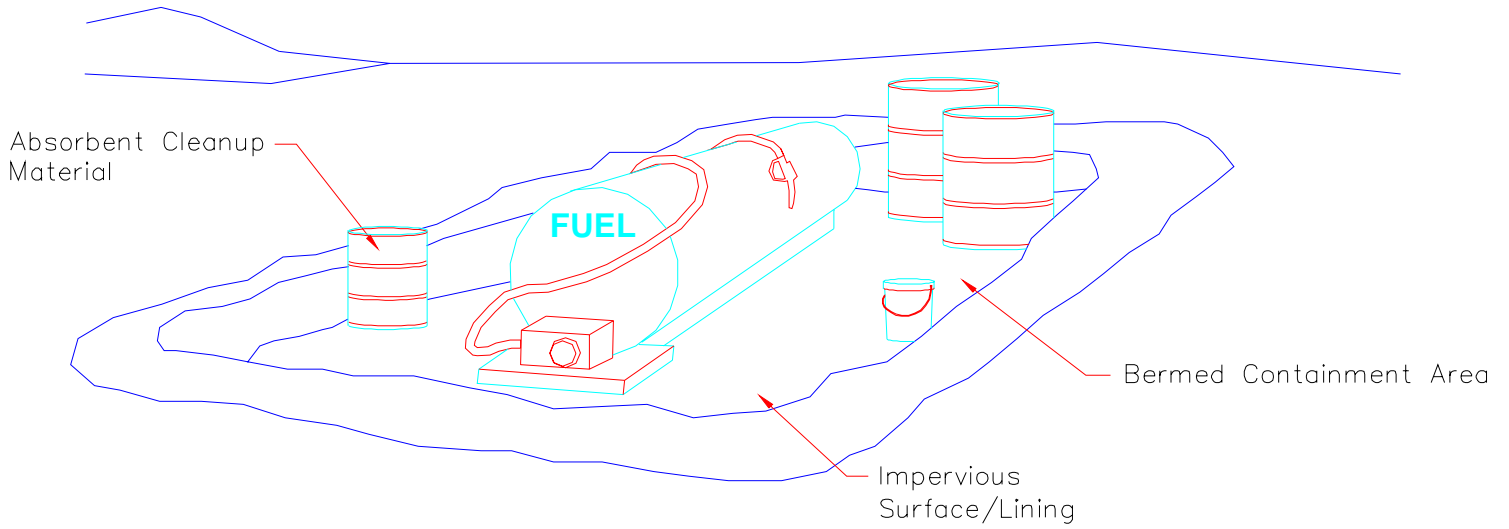


### Notes:

1. Excess and waste concrete shall not be washed into the street or into a drainage system.
2. For washout of concrete and mortar products, a designated containment facility of sufficient capacity to retain liquid and solid waste shall be provided on site.
3. Slurry from concrete and asphalt saw cutting shall be vacuumed or contained, dried, picked up and disposed of properly.

# G

## Vehicle/Equipment Fueling

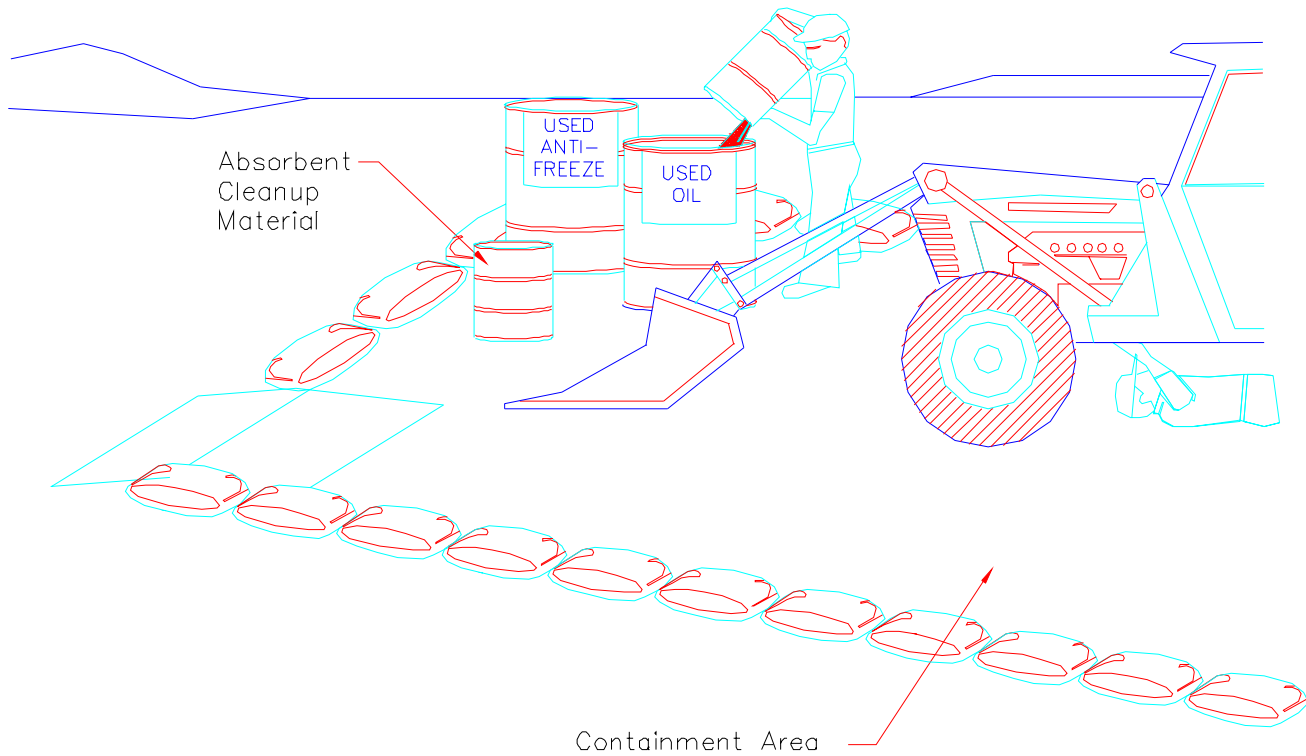


### Notes:

1. Fueling shall be performed in a designated area, away from drainage courses.
2. Absorbent cleanup material shall be on site and used immediately in the event of a spill.

# H

## Equipment Repair/Maintenance



### Notes:

1. Leaking vehicles and equipment shall not be allowed on-site. Equipment and vehicles shall be inspected frequently for leaks and shall be repaired immediately. Clean up spills and leaks promptly with absorbent materials; do not flush with water.
2. Vehicles and equipment shall be maintained, and repaired on-site only in designated areas. Prevent run-on and run-off from designated areas. Containment devices shall be provided and areas shall be covered if necessary.
3. Designate on-site vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, away from storm drain inlets and watercourses.
4. Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills and leaks when removing or changing fluids.
5. Legally dispose of used oils, fluids, and lubricants.
6. Provide spill containment dikes or secondary containment around stored oil, fuel, and chemical drums.
7. Maintain an adequate supply of absorbent spill cleanup materials in designated area.