

**NORTH COUNTY
TRANSIT DISTRICT**



**EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP)
FOR**

PROJECT TITLE

Project Street Address

City, St. Zip

PREPARED BY

ADD LOGO

DATE: Month Day, Year

REVISED:

Estimated Construction Dates:

Construction Start Date: Month Day, Year Construction Completion Date: Month Day, Year

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APPENDICES

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1 INTRODUCTION

_____ (ex: NCTD) will make improvements within the existing _____ (ex: Oceanside Transit Store), located along _____ (ex: South Tremont Street), in the City of _____, CA. The purpose of this project is to _____. This project will consist of _____ (ex: the removal of several concrete pads, trenching for underground conduit, the installation of several underground vaults, and the removal/installation of several wood poles).

This document will:

- Identify the key construction activities
- Identify the pollutants that can be generated by those activities
- Identify BMPs to reduce or eliminate pollutants
- Identify BMP installation and maintenance practices

It will be NCTD's responsibility to ensure the implementation of the Best Management Practices (BMPs) that are specified in this plan, through the selected contractor. The construction contractor will be required to install, maintain, and remove all physical erosion and sediment control BMPs as directed by NCTD.

1.1 Site Description

Project Name is located in the City of _____. Like most regions of Southern California, City Name has a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and cool winters. City Name has an annual rainfall of xx – xx inches, with most precipitation falling in the months between _____ and _____.

The Project Name site is direction (e.g. west) of adjacent street name and direction (e.g. north) of other adjacent street name. The project site currently consists of _____ (ex: mass graded pads). Client organization/company Name proposes to develop _____ (ex: parcels XX), for _____ (ex: industrial use). Additional Info (ex: Extension of existing maintenance yard Overall construction is expected to start on Month Day, Year and be completed by Month, Year.

This project is located in the _____ Watershed. It drains to the main reach of the _____ (ex: San Luis Rey River). The river travels south and eventually discharges to the _____ (ex: Pacific Ocean) near the City of _____ (ex: Oceanside).

Detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings (ESCDs) that provide the location of required BMPs are located in Appendix A of this Plan.

1.2 Potential Pollutant Sources

The major potential pollutant sources that will be present during construction of this project include _____ (ex: sediment, and sediment-laden water). In addition, common construction practices have the potential to cause pollution via processes other than erosion and sedimentation. There may also be discharges of non-storm water required as part of the construction process. Pollutants that may be associated with these

activities could include petroleum products (gasoline, diesel, kerosene, lubricating oils, grease, asphalt paving), high pH (due to contact with fresh concrete), and other chemicals associated with construction such as paint, acid, solvents, soil additives, and concrete curing compounds.

1.3 Safety

All efforts will be made to utilize BMPs to control possible construction related pollutants. However, safety will be the governing factor in deciding which BMPs are ultimately installed.

2 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

This section identifies BMPs to be used during construction activities. BMPs are the schedule of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices that reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, waste disposal and drainage from raw material storage. BMP implementation must take into account changing weather conditions and construction activities, and various combinations of BMPs may be used over the life of the project to maintain compliance with the Clean Water Act. The BMPs specified in this document are the most economical and effective methods to achieve the goal of clean discharge.

BMPs may be classified into one or more of the following categories:

- Erosion Control – also referred to as “soil stabilization,” consists of measures that are designed to prevent soil from detaching and becoming transported in storm water runoff. These BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles.
- Sediment Control – structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the selected erosion control measures and reduce sediment discharges. These BMPs are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water.
- Wind Erosion Control – measures, such as the application of water or other dust palliatives, used to prevent or minimize dust.
- Tracking Control – measures of preventing or reducing the tracking of sediment off-site by vehicles leaving the construction area.
- Good Housekeeping – methods and procedures aimed at maintaining a clean and pollutant free construction site. Good housekeeping falls into two categories:
 - Non-Stormwater Management – measures to prevent pollution by limiting or reducing potential pollutants at their source or eliminating off-site discharge. These practices involve day-to-day operations of the construction site.
 - Waste Management –procedural and structural BMPs for handling, storing, and disposing of wastes generated by a construction project to prevent the release of waste materials into storm water runoff or discharges through proper management of the following types of wastes: solid, sanitary, concrete, hazardous, and equipment-related washes

There is no single BMP that addresses all storm water concerns at a construction site. Therefore, a combination of the BMPs described above must be utilized.

BMPs for the site shall be implemented in a proactive manner year round during the duration of the project as appropriate to protect water quality.

The following sections will identify various work locations and activities, and describe the BMPs that should be used to prevent pollution. Since not all issues and conditions can be anticipated, please ask for assistance if there are any questions.

3 PLANNED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

This project area will include the following construction activities:

- Mobilization
- Demolition
- Cutting and Removal of Existing Pavement
- Trenching and Conduit Installation
- Pole Removal/Installation
- Concrete Activities
- Site Access and Street Sweeping
- Housekeeping
- Final Stabilization
- Etc. – Add/Remove Activities as they pertain

The following sections will provide the required BMPs to reduce the possible impact of construction related pollutants.

3.1 Erosion and Sediment Control

3.1.1 Erosion Control BMPs

Erosion control, also referred to as soil stabilization, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in storm water runoff. Erosion control BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles. This project will implement the following practices for effective erosion control:

- **EC-2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation**

The Contractor shall protect and preserve existing vegetation within the Project area as long as practicable before removing. The Contractor shall preserve and protect existing vegetation adjacent to all work areas. The protection and preservation of such vegetation will serve to control erosion and filter out sediment.

- **EC-5: Soil Binders**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall reduce the discharge of pollutants from the site by applying soil binders to disturbed soil surfaces that may be left temporarily to prevent water and wind induced erosion of exposed soils.

- **EC-7: Geotextiles and Mats**

Exposed, disturbed areas (stockpiles) shall be temporarily covered with plastic covers, matting, or rolled erosion control products at the end of each day and

prior to rain. Where plastic materials are deemed necessary, the contractor shall use plastic materials resistant to solar degradation.

- **EC-10: Velocity Dissipation Devices**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall install velocity dissipation devices at the discharge points of the concrete swales to prevent erosion. The velocity dissipation device shall conform to the rock rip-rap pad as specified in design plans.

- **EC-16: Non-Vegetative Stabilization**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall stabilize the substation by adding a three inch layer of 1"-2" crushed rock on the exposed soil area.

Sufficient erosion control materials, as detailed in Appendix F, will be maintained on site to allow implementation, in conformance with General Permit requirements and as described in this ESCP. This includes implementation requirements for active areas and inactive areas that require deployment before the onset of rain events.

3.1.2 Sediment Control BMPs

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the selected erosion control measures and reduce sediment discharges from active construction areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water. This project will implement the following practices for effective sediment control:

- **SE-1: Silt Fence**

Silt fences are a temporary sediment barrier consisting of woven geotextile stretched across and attached to supporting posts, trenched-in, and supported with wire mesh fence. The Contractor shall check periodically and make sure all silt fences are in place. If the silt fence is ripped due to heavy sediment and or high wind intensity, one shall replace immediately.

- **SE-4: Check Dam**

Check dams shall consist of gravel bags and be placed within the proposed concrete swales located at the project site. Gravel bags shall be stacked one bag high, span the entire width of the swale, and be spaced every 50 feet. Gravel bags which become clogged with sediment or damaged will be replaced as directed by the Contractor to ensure the free flow of water. Sediment detained by the check dams shall be removed when the sediment is 1/3 the height of the check dam or as directed by the Contractor.

- **SE-5: Fiber Rolls**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall install fiber rolls along the perimeter of the project area and as designated on the Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings. The fiber rolls must extend to cover the entire disturbance area around the substation. Fiber rolls must be trenched and backfilled into the

ground 1/4 to 1/3 the thickness of the roll. Fiber rolls shall be staked into the ground using wood stakes with a minimum length of 24 inches, spaced at a maximum of 4 feet. If more than one fiber roll is placed in a row, the rolls should be overlapped, not abutted. Once final stabilization of the site has been completed the fiber rolls must be removed from the site. Sediment buildup behind the fiber rolls shall be removed when it reaches 1/3 the height of the roll. Fiber rolls, which become clogged with sediment or damaged, will be replaced as necessary to ensure the free flow of water.

- **SE-6: Gravel Bag Berm**

Gravel bag berms shall be used in place of fiber rolls on impervious surfaces. Gravel bags shall be stacked two (2) bags high. **NCTD/company Name** (and/or the Contractor) shall remove this sediment periodically, and especially after heavy rains. Gravel bags, which become clogged with sediment, shall be replaced as necessary to ensure the free flow of water. Sediment detained by the check dams shall be removed when the sediment is 1/3 the height of the check dam or as directed by the Contractor.

- **SE-7: Street Sweeping and Vacuuming**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall inspect all construction access points daily for sediment track out. Sediment track out onto paved surfaces must be swept clean per the standards identified in CASQA BMP Fact Sheet SE-7. If hand sweeping cannot maintain clean roadways then a street sweeper will be used.

- **SE-10: Storm Drain Inlet Protection**

Sufficient quantities of temporary sediment control materials, as detailed in Appendix F, will be maintained on-site throughout the duration of the project to allow implementation of temporary sediment controls in the event of predicted rain and for rapid response to failures or emergencies, in conformance with other Permit requirements and as described in this ESCP. This includes implementation requirements for active areas and non-active areas before the onset of rain.

All BMP materials shall be certified weed free in an effort to control the spread of noxious weeds.

3.1.3 Wind Erosion Control

Wind erosion control consists of applying water or other dust palliatives to prevent or minimize dust nuisance. This project will implement the following practices for effective wind erosion control:

- **WE-1: Wind Erosion Control**

This BMP, along with NS-1 – Water Conservation Practices, will be implemented to provide Dust Control and prevent discharges from dust control activities and

water supply equipment. Water will be applied to disturbed soil areas of the project to control dust. Water equipment leaks will be repaired immediately. Water application rates will be minimized, as necessary, to prevent runoff and ponding.

Water trucks and/or a portable tank shall be made available to the field crews (if needed) with an adequate supply of non-chlorinated water to be used as necessary to mitigate the generation of airborne dust particulates from the construction sites. Water used for dust control will be applied in such a manner to minimize runoff from the site.

3.1.4 Tracking Control

Tracking control consists of preventing or reducing the tracking of sediment off-site by vehicles leaving the construction area. This project will implement the following practices for tracking control:

- **TC-1: Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall install a stabilized construction entrance at the point of entrance/exit of the construction site to reduce the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles. Design of construction entrance shall follow the standard set out in the BMP Fact Sheet TC-1.

- **TC-2: Stabilized Construction Roadway**

The Contractor shall locate and stabilize a construction roadway prior to start of the project. A stabilized construction roadway is used for onsite vehicle transportation routes such as access roads, subdivision roads, and parking areas and should be frequently maintained to prevent erosion and control dust.

- **SE-7: Street Sweeping and Vacuuming**

NCTD/company Name (and/or the Contractor) shall inspect all construction access points daily for sediment track out. Sediment track out onto paved surfaces must be swept clean daily and as needed.

3.2 Mobilization within the Project Development

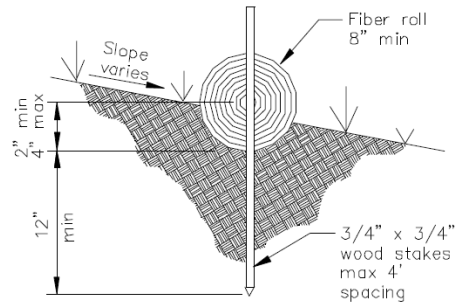
The Contractor will follow the guidelines below when mobilizing within the project boundary.

- Ensure that ALL storm water outlets located along _____ (ex: the eastern perimeter wall) are secure from potential stormwater pollution from the disturbed project site.
 - All outlet structures shall remain secure with BMPs during the duration of construction.
 - After a storm event, all ponded storm water shall be visibly inspected for any sheen and/or other visible pollutants. If pollutants are visible, water must be cleaned accordingly by a third party agency prior to discharge. If no pollutants are visible, water may be drained.

3.3 Mobilization of the Material/Equipment Storage Area

The Contractor will follow the guidelines below when mobilizing the material/equipment storage area:

- Minimize the removal of existing vegetation;
- Minimize exposed soil by only disturbing areas designated to be used for storage of equipment/materials;
- Keep equipment/materials within the areas defined for storage of equipment/materials;
- Install perimeter control BMPs (fiber rolls, gravel bags, silt fence etc.) along the boundaries of the material/equipment storage area. No ground disturbing activities or storage of equipment/materials will take place outside of the perimeter controls.
 - Fiber rolls will be installed on unpaved surfaces only per CASQA BMP Fact Sheet SE-5 and the guidelines below:
 - Fiber rolls will be installed along level contours (i.e. parallel to slope contours);
 - Fiber rolls will be trenched and backfilled into the ground two to four inches;
 - Fiber rolls will be staked into the ground using wood stakes (minimum length of 24 inches), spaced at a maximum of 4 feet;
 - If more than one fiber roll is place in a row, the rolls must be overlapped at least four inches, not placed end to end.



ENTRENCHMENT DETAIL
N.T.S.

- Gravel bag berms will be installed (around outlets such as catch basin inserts and on paved surfaces only) per CASQA BMP Fact Sheet SE-6 and the guidelines below:
 - Stack berm two (2) bags high, end-to-end;
 - Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags;
 - Bags should be woven polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyamide fabric;
 - Bags should have a length of 18 inches, a width of 12 inches, and thickness of 3 inches;
 - Fill material should be 0.5 to 1 inch crushed rock

3.4 Ground Disturbing Activities

3.4.1 Cutting and Removal of Existing Pavement

The Contractor will follow the guidelines below and as provided in CASQA BMP Fact Sheet NS-3 (Paving and Grinding Operations) when performing saw-cutting activities.

NOTE: Extreme caution should be followed by all personnel performing trenching activities due to potentially contaminated soils on-site.

- Avoid paving/grinding operations during rain;
- Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from site.
- Collect and remove all broken asphalt/concrete.
 - All waste bins and/or drums must be covered;
 - The Contractor shall stockpile asphalt/concrete on-site.
 - Stockpiles must be located away from concentrated flow paths (drains, gutters, ditches) and vegetated areas;
 - Stockpiles must be placed on plastic lining to avoid contact with the ground. All items that stockpiles come in contact with will be considered hazardous waste and shall be handled accordingly.
 - Stockpiles must be covered with plastic, or equivalent materials, at all times unless they are being added to or removed ;
 - Fiber rolls (unpaved surfaces) or gravel bags (paved surfaces) must be placed around the base of all stockpiled materials.

3.4.2 Trenching and Conduit Installation

The Contractor shall follow the guidelines below and as provided in CASQA BMP Fact Sheet WM-7 (Contaminated Soil Management) when performing trenching and conduit installation activities.

- Only personnel trained and qualified in handling hazardous waste shall perform trenching activities;
- Avoid trenching and conduit installation during rain;
- All waste bins and/or drums must be covered;
- The Contractor shall stockpile asphalt/concrete on-site. All measures from the previous section shall be applied.
- Excavation, transportation, and placement operations should result in no visible dust;
- Clean soil shall be used as backfill for all excavated areas.

3.4.3 Subgrade/Ballast Removal

The Contractor shall follow the guidelines below when removing subgrade/ballast.

- If the entire subgrade/ballast removal process will be completed the same day it is started then no BMP will typically be required. This assumes that the subgrade/ballast is removed and the resulting exposed soil is backfilled with clean subgrade/ballast. All areas of soil disturbance relating to the removal of subgrade/ballast shall be stabilized by compaction matching the surrounding conditions and/or paved.

- In the case where subgrade/ballast removal and soil finishing processes will not be completed in a single day then a BMP may be required. When disturbed soil (i.e. non-compacted or stockpiled soil) will be left at the end of a work day, fiber rolls (unpaved area) or gravel bags (paved area) will be installed on the downstream side of the disturbance.
- Once the subgrade/ballast is removed from the ground, it may be considered hazardous waste as it may have been in contact with contaminated soil. The removed subgrade/ballast must be placed in a hazardous waste bin and removed from the site.
- Any soil removed during subgrade/ballast removal operations must be handled in accordance with the guidelines as described in Section 3.4.2 above.

3.4.4 Subgrade/Ballast Injection

The Contractor shall follow the guidelines below when injecting subgrade and ballast.

- Any soil that is removed during the subgrade/ballast removal process will be handled per the procedures detailed in Section 3.4.2 above.
- If the entire subgrade/ballast injection process will be completed the same day it is started then no BMP will typically be required. This assumes that clean subgrade/ballast is injected. All areas of soil disturbance relating to the installation of subgrade/ballast injection shall be stabilized by compaction matching the surrounding conditions and/or paved.
- In the case where subgrade/ballast injection and soil finishing process will not be completed in a single day then a BMP may be required. When disturbed soil (i.e. non-compacted or stockpiled soil) will be left at the end of a work day, fiber rolls (unpaved area) or gravel bags (paved area) shall be installed on the downstream side of the disturbance.

3.4.5 Concrete Activities

The Contractor shall follow the guidelines below and as provided in CASQA BMP Fact Sheet WM-8 (Concrete Waste Management) when performing concrete activities:

- Any soil that is removed during the excavation process will be handled per the procedures detailed in Section 3.4.2 above.
- A watertight concrete wash out will be constructed or brought onsite **BEFORE** any concrete mixing begins;
- Avoid concrete pouring activities during rain;
- Allow adequate time before rainfall begins for concrete to harden;
- All cement and concrete materials shall be stored on pallets, under cover, and away from drainage paths (drains, gutters, ditches);
- Designate an area away from concentrated drainage paths (drains, gutters, ditches) to place the washout;
- The concrete washout shall be covered with plastic sheeting at the end of each day and prior to rain events
- Any excess concrete waste shall be temporarily stored within the concrete washout and hauled offsite when feasible;
The concrete washout shall be emptied when it is 75 percent full.

3.4.6 Site Access and Street Sweeping - Service Center

The Contractor will follow the guidelines below to ensure that streets and site access points near the project boundary remain sediment free:

- **Sediment track out is NOT permitted from the project boundary. All sediment is considered to be hazardous waste;**
- All vehicles and equipment must be inspected for sediment prior to exiting the site;
- Inspect all construction access points daily for sediment track out;
 - If sediment track out is observed, sediment must be cleaned and disposed of.

3.4.7 Site Access and Street Sweeping - Equipment/Material Storage Area

The Contractor will follow the procedure below to ensure that streets and site access points near the equipment/material storage area remain sediment free:

- Limit the number of site access points (All construction traffic should be limited to one or two access points);
- Inspect all construction access points daily for sediment track out;
- Visible sediment tracking shall be swept on a daily basis;
- Utilize dry sweeping methods. i.e. do NOT use water.
- If track out is determined to be an issue by the water quality inspector, the Contractor shall install a stabilized construction entrance/exit (per CASQA BMP Fact Sheet TC-1) as directed.

3.5 Housekeeping

The following housekeeping BMPs describe methods and procedures for maintaining a clean and pollutant free construction site.

3.5.1 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance/Fueling

All vehicles on site shall be inspected daily for leaks. If a leak is found it should be repaired immediately. If possible, all vehicle maintenance shall be performed offsite. When storing vehicles or equipment on site, ensure drip pans are placed under the vehicle to capture any possible leaks. Spill kits and/or supplies shall be kept close to all equipment on site and be easily accessible. If a spill occurs it shall be cleaned up immediately.

Mobile fueling equipment is the preferred equipment used for onsite fueling. Fuel storage and fueling areas must be located within secondary containment and in a designated area away from drainage paths and storm drain inlets. All fueling must be conducted with a fueling operator in attendance at all times regardless if fuel nozzles are equipped with automatic shutoff features. Fuel tanks must not be “topped off”, and a spill kit must be located next to any vehicle that is being refueled.

3.5.2 Material Delivery and Storage

All materials for the project shall be stored in the Contractor’s material/equipment area and within the perimeter controls described in Section 3.2. Materials must be identified with the original manufacturer’s label and/or in accordance with all applicable laws, rules and/or regulations. All materials delivered, stored, and/or used on-site must be given proper attention to ensure that project areas are clean, well-organized, and in accordance with the manufacturer’s guidance. Store all products in enclosed sheds or in some form of covered storage area to avoid contact with rainfall. Products that are stored outside should be placed within secondary containment lined with a double layer of plastic visqueen and with a capacity to hold 110 percent of the largest container. Plastic rain covers shall be utilized prior to rain events. All non-liquid materials shall be placed on pallets which will allow any surface water to flow underneath the material. Keep spill kits close to all storage areas and readily available. Material storage areas must be kept clean and well organized.

3.5.3 Solid, Hazardous, and Septic Waste Management

Potential pollutants associated with construction activity shall be stored in enclosed containers within the Contractor’s material/storage area. Waste storage areas need to be covered to avoid contact with rainfall. **NCTD/Contractor** must maintain trash/recycling receptacles for disposal of solid waste such as trash, wood, and metal. Trash/recycling receptacles must be closed containers to prevent contact with rain and the surrounding area, must be free of leaks, and must be kept clean of any trash/debris. The Contractor shall inspect the site for litter/trash daily and ensure that all project work areas are clean.

If hazardous waste is to be temporarily stored onsite, **NCTD/Contractor** project manager shall contact the regional E-SES for assistance in management of the waste. Hazardous wastes must be stored in non-leaking containers, compatible containers and labeled in accordance with local, state and federal regulation. Containers containing hazardous waste must remain closed at all times unless adding or removing waste. Hazardous waste storage areas are to be monitored and inspected regularly for leaks and spills.

3.5.4 Spill Management

Spill prevention materials or spill kits must be kept at all times at the current drilling locations. Additionally, the following Initial Responder Guidance for any Releases must be implemented:

SAFETY

- Assure that you and the public are in a safe situation
- Call 911 if emergency assistance is needed
- If substance is not oil or fuel, or if substance is unknown, proceed directly to notification step
- Any work performed within NCTD's right of way that involves personnel or equipment must have an NCTD-supplied flag person for the duration of the work.

RECOGNIZING A RELEASE

- Observe actual evidence outside of equipment, on pavement or ground
- Detect a chemical, fuel or oil odor
- Observe potential threatened release due to compromised integrity of equipment (e.g., bulge, lid off, blown bushing, loose/broken brackets, not product observed by level indicator)

ISOLATE

- Electrical and other safety hazards
- Contain flow of oil/fuel by building dike or berm with absorbent or soil
- Prevent others from coming into contact with oil/fuel by applying absorbent over release area
- Cordon-off area to prevent entry into release area (as required)

ASSESS

- Specific address or location (e.g. cross streets) of release
- Type of substance released and estimated volume (*if not quantifiable it is appropriate to state as unknown*)
- Sensitivity of land use affected by the release
- Injuries or exposure to any persons
- Dimensions of release area (e.g. 10 feet by 15 feet)
- Date equipment manufacturers (may be PCB if 1980 or older)
- Chlor-n-Oil test results
- Whether public has direct access to release area
- Equipment, circuit or structure number involved with release

NOTIFY

- Supervisor (as soon as possible after initial assessment)
- Remind supervisor to notify on-call TDBU Environmental Specialist *within one (1) hour* of supervision notification.
- NCTD's Contact Phone (760) 966-6500 can assist in making contacts
- NCTD's Right of Way Coordinator at ROW@nctd.org or (760) 967-2851
-

- Sanitary or septic waste facilities shall be located within the Contractor's laydown yard. They must be well maintained and have secondary containment.

3.6 Roadway Worker Protection (RWP) Training

The Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) requires railroads and contractors to provide RWP training for any worker whose job responsibilities include inspection, construction, maintenance, or repair of track, bridges, signal and communication systems, roadway facilities, or maintenance machinery on or near the track.

3.7 Final Stabilization

The project site currently consists of _____ (ex: AC paved surfaces and a small portion of gravel cover). In its condition, the site shall be returned to match existing conditions. All trenched areas shall be re-paved, concrete pads shall be installed, and gravel groundcover shall be placed in the remaining disturbed areas.

APPENDIX A

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DRAWINGS

APPENDIX B
CASQA BMP FACT SHEETS

Project Title
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

This Appendix contains the following BMP Fact Sheets, to be used in conjunction with the ESCP and ESCDs.

Erosion Control
EC-1 – Scheduling
EC-2 – Preservation of Existing Vegetation
EC-7 – Geotextiles and Mats

Sediment Controls
SE-4 – Check Dams
SE-5 – Fiber Rolls
SE-6 – Gravel Bag Berm
SE-7 – Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

Wind Erosion Controls
WE-1 – Wind Erosion Control

Tracking Control
N/A

Non-Stormwater Management
NS-3 – Paving and Grinding Operations
NS-6 – Illicit Connection/Discharge
NS-9 – Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
NS-10 – Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance
NS-12 – Concrete Curing
NS-13 – Concrete Finishing

Waste Management
WM-1 – Material Delivery and Storage
WM-3 – Stockpile Management
WM-4 – Spill Prevention and Control
WM-5 – Solid Waste Management
WM-6 – Hazardous Waste Management
WM-7 – Contaminated Soil Management
WM-8 – Concrete Waste Management
WM-9 – Sanitary/Septic Waste Management