

**CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION
PLAN (SWPPP)
(FOR LAND DISTURBANCES OF GREATER THAN ONE ACRE OR EQUAL TO ONE
ACRE)**

PROJECT NAME: _____

CONTRACTOR NAME: _____

RISK LEVEL: _____

WDID NO.: _____

DATE OF SWPPP PREPARATION: _____

Prepared for:

Port of San Diego
3165 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92101-1128

Note: This Construction SWPPP must be maintained at the site and available for review upon request by the Port of San Diego and the Regional Water Quality Control Board.



Disclaimer

The Template Construction Activities Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP Template) was prepared by the San Diego Unified Port District (District) to assist in complying with the Order No. R9-2013-0001 Municipal Stormwater Permit for the San Diego Region (Municipal Permit) and the District's Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) requirements. Minimum best management practices (BMPs) required by the District for construction activities have been incorporated into the template. Refer to Chapter 5 of the District JRMP located on the District's website at www.portofsandiego.org for further information regarding BMPs and the management of construction activities on District tidelands.

The SWPPP Template has been prepared to comply with State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction and Land Disturbances Activities (General Permit) No. CAS000002. General Permit No. CAS000002 also identified as the Construction General Permit (CGP) was adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on September 8, 2022 and became effective on September 1, 2023.

The template herein is provided for informational purposes to assist the Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) in preparing a Risk Level 1 or Risk Level 2 SWPPP. The San Diego Bay is currently not listed for sediment impairment and does not satisfy the criteria for beneficial uses as defined by the CGP; therefore Receiving Water Risk for all District projects is currently considered LOW.

Due to the multitude of applications of BMPs, the SWPPP template does not address site-specific applications. Users of this template should use their professional judgment and seek advice from appropriately qualified professionals to determine the applicability of the information provided for general use or site-specific application. Users of this template assume all liability directly or indirectly arising from the use of the template.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND CAVEATS

THIS TEMPLATE PRESENTS A RECOMMENDED STRUCTURE AND CONTENT FOR PREPARATION OF A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) INCLUDING A CONSTRUCTION SITE MONITORING PROGRAM (CSMP). THE STRUCTURE AND CONTENT IS BASED ON A COMBINATION OF SPECIFIC DISTRICT JRMP AND CGP REQUIREMENTS AND OTHER SUGGESTED CONTENT TO MEET THE OVERALL CGP REQUIREMENTS.

- ❑ This template has been prepared to address traditional Risk Level 1 and 2 projects and does not address the specific requirements of Linear Underground/Overhead Projects.
- ❑ Instructions are identified in blue and red and should be deleted upon SWPPP completion.
- ❑ Delete Disclaimer and General Instructions and Caveats upon SWPPP completion.
- ❑ Project specific text is identified with gray highlight and should be replaced to reflect the actual project condition. Remove highlighting upon SWPPP completion.
- ❑ References within the SWPPP template to other sections of the SWPPP are yellow highlighted to facilitate update by the Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) during the SWPPP development process. Remove highlighting upon SWPPP completion.
- ❑ Periodically you will be prompted to select text for an appropriate risk level or other scenario, delete all text that does not pertain to your project.
- ❑ The QSD should remove any text that is not applicable to the specific project (e.g., Port as discharger versus the Port not being the discharger, Risk Level, etc.).

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Qualified SWPPP Developer

Approval and Certification of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

“This stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and its appendices were prepared under my direction to meet the requirements of the California Construction Stormwater General Permit (Order No. 2022-0057-DWQ) and applicable elements of the City of San Diego’s Storm Water Standards Manual. I certify that I am a Qualified SWPPP Developer in good standing as of the date signed below and will maintain up to date credentials for the duration for the project.”

QSD Signature

Date

QSD Name

QSD Certificate Number
include certificate in **Appendix M**

Title and Affiliation

Email

Telephone Number

Table 1 Basic Project Information Summary

LRP: Discharger: Address: Phone Number: Email:	
Project Risk Level	
Total Site Size	
Total Planned Disturbed Acreage	
Construction Start Date	
Construction End Date	
Receiving Water Body	
Site Operating Hours	
QSP	
QSP Trained Delegate	
QSP Trained Delegate	
QSD	

(Add additional rows if necessary)

Section 1 SWPPP Requirements

1.1 INTRODUCTION

RECOMMENDED TEXT

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was prepared for construction activities within the San Diego Unified Port District (District) tidelands within the County of San Diego, CA (project). The project location is shown on the Site Map included in [Appendix B](#).

This SWPPP is designed to assist the project's compliance with the District's Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP), Order No. R9-2013-0001 Municipal Stormwater Permit and with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction and Land Disturbances Activities (General Permit) No. CAS000002. General Permit No. CAS000002, also identified as the Construction General Permit (CGP).

This SWPPP has been prepared following the SWPPP Template prepared by the District and designed to comply with the conditions listed below:

- A site-specific SWPPP is developed, and amended as necessary, by a QSD. The discharger is responsible for keeping the SWPPP and associated documents updated in SMARTS to reflect current site conditions and construction activities.
- Trained personnel and BMP materials are available at the site as required by the CGP.
- The SWPPP includes the implementation of BMPs that comply with BAT, BCT, and ensure compliance with water quality standards; additional BMPs based on input from the QSP to address numeric action level and numeric effluent limitation exceedances; and additional training needed for the QSP, Legally Responsible Person, or designated persons on-site.
- The SWPPP is available at the site and made available upon request by a federal, State, or municipal inspector. A current copy of the site-specific SWPPP and any site inspection reports required by the CGP may be kept in electronic format at the site so long as the information requested by a federal, State, or municipal inspector can be made available during an inspection. All maps are legible and available in hard copy at the site.

Calculations and design details for BMP controls applicable to this project are included in, [Appendix A](#).

1.2 CGP COVERAGE

The Discharger, (name), has submitted the Permit Registration Documents (PRDs) to the SWRCB Stormwater Multi-Application and Report tracking system (SMARTS). The SWRCB has issued a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number as indicated below:

WDID: _____

1.3 SWPPP AVAILABILITY AND IMPLEMENTATION

RECOMMENDED TEXT

The SWPPP must be made available during working hours (see Table 1 for working hours) while construction is occurring and shall be made available upon request by a State, Municipal or Port inspector. The SWPPP can be kept in hardcopy or electronic form. When the original SWPPP is retained by a crewmember in a construction vehicle and is not currently at the construction site, current copies of the BMPs and map/drawing will be left with the field crew and the implemented SWPPP shall be made available via a request by radio/telephone.

The SWPPP shall be Implemented concurrently with the start of ground disturbing activities.

The CGP requires a Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP) to be appointed for each project to implement the approved SWPPP.

A QSP must be appointed throughout the duration of the project, the project cannot operate under the CGP without a QSP. The QSP's certification must be inserted in **Appendix K** of this SWPPP.

The Contractor is responsible for implementing the SWPPP and CGP requirements. If a third party contracted QSP is appointed, all the CGP QSP responsibilities must be met. The Contractor should refer to this section of the SWPPP when devising an agreement with a third party contracted QSP to ensure all CGP QSP responsibilities are being met.

The QSP must perform the following minimum on-site visual inspections:

- a. Once every calendar month;
- b. Within 72 hours prior to a forecasted Qualifying Precipitation Event to inspect areas of concern to verify the status of any deficiencies, BMPs, or other identified issues at the site. If extended forecast precipitation data (greater than 72 hours) is available from the National Weather Service, the pre-precipitation event inspection may be done up to 120 hours in advance;
- c. Within 14 days after a numeric action level exceedance the QSP shall visually inspect the drainage area of exceedance and document any areas of concern; and

Prior to the submittal of Notice of Termination or Change of Information (for acreage changes) of all or part of a site.

The QSP must verify the following:

- a. All BMPs required in the SWPPP are implemented, correctly installed, inspected, and maintained;
- b. Track out of construction related material at site entrances and exits is controlled;
- c. The SMARTS generated WDID number notification form is in a site location viewable by the public or readily available upon request, kept up to date, and the start and end dates are correct and match the dates listed in SMARTS for the project;
- d. Sampling protocols for stormwater and non-stormwater discharges are correctly performed as described in the SWPPP by on-site trained personnel delegated by a QSP (including, but not limited to, taking representative samples of the runoff);
- e. Contact information including, name, phone number, and email address for the discharger, Legally Responsible Person, QSD(s), and QSP(s) is correct and updated in SMARTS within 90 days of a change); and
- f. Photo documentation of problem areas of erosion, new sediment deposition, unauthorized non-stormwater discharges, and/or failed BMPs is included in the SWPPP and are made available upon a regulatory inspector's request.

Contractors working on this project must be trained in SWPPP implementation. The QSP should perform this training and document the training using training forms included in the SWPPP.

The CGP also requires that a Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) be retained from the beginning of a project through the Notice of Termination (NOT). The initial QSD who develops the SWPPP may not be the same QSD that performs the required QSD site inspections.

The QSD is required to assess how construction activities will affect sediment transport, erosion, and other discharges of pollutants in stormwater runoff in the SWPPP design and implementation. The QSD is required to revise the SWPPP to address potential problems identified by visual inspections, sampling data, comments from a QSP, or their own site observations.

The QSD must perform the following on-site visual inspections:

- a. Within 30 days of construction activities commencing on a site;
- b. Within 30 days of a discharger replacing the QSD;
- c. Twice annually, once August through October and once January through March;
- d. Within 14 calendar days after a numeric action level exceedance; and
- e. Within the time period requested in writing from Water Board staff.

A QSD may perform the work of a QSP but the QSP may not perform the work of a QSD.

1.4 SWPPP AMENDMENTS

INSTRUCTIONS

This section provides direction regarding when SWPPP amendments are required, and when deemed necessary by the QSD. **Table 2** includes typical construction site changes that the QSD can choose to allow field determination by QSP.

The following text should be modified accordingly

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Amendments and revisions to the SWPPP must be prepared by a QSD. SWPPP changes and amendments shall be uploaded through SMARTS within 30 calendar days. Amendments and revisions shall be dated and directly attached to the SWPPP. Each amendment shall be logged in the Amendment Log of the SWPPP. Additionally, a SWPPP Amendment Certification shall be completed by the QSD and maintained in Appendix D, for each amendment.

The CGP requires the SWPPP to be revised when:

- If there is a CGP violation. *“Upon exceedance of a numeric action level, the discharger must take necessary corrective actions, including but not limited to maintenance, replacement, and/or installation of new best management practices. This General Permit relies on dischargers to implement an iterative process for best management practices to protect water quality. Failure to implement corrective actions in response to a numeric action level exceedance is a violation of this General Permit.” (CGP – Order, Section 1.28)*
- When there is a change to the construction start or end date. *“The discharger shall electronically certify and submit a revised Notice of Intent through a Change of Information in SMARTS, when the construction start or end date changes, recalculating sediment risk and revising the SWPPP as appropriate. The Change of Information shall be submitted at least 14 days prior to the date that was modified, unless infeasible due to unforeseen circumstances.” “If the discharger is revising the construction start date to a later date than previously submitted, the Change of Information shall contain time-stamped photo documentation depicting that construction activities have not commenced for the entirety of the site.” (CGP – Order, Section III.F.1.a.)*
- When there is a reduction in total disturbed acreage. *“The Discharger reducing disturbed acreage shall electronically certify and submit the following Permit Registration Document revisions in SMARTS, through a Change of Information, within 30 days of the reduction in acreage...” (CGP – Order, Section III.F.2.)*
- When there is an increase in total disturbed acreage. *“If the disturbed acreage of the site will increase, the discharger shall certify and submit the following Permit Registration Documents revisions in SMARTS, through a Change of Information, prior to the increase in disturbed acreage.” (CGP – Order, Section III.F.4.)*

Additionally, the SWPPP shall be revised when:

- When the QSD or QSP for the project change;
- There is a change in construction or operations which may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, groundwater(s), or a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4);
- To identify any new contractor and or subcontractor that will implement a measure of the SWPPP; or
- When deemed necessary by the QSD. The QSD has determined that the changes listed in Table 2 can be field determined by the QSP. All other changes shall be made by the QSD as formal amendments to the SWPPP.

The following items shall be included in the amendment:

- Who requested the amendment;
- The location of proposed change;
- The reason for change;
- The original BMP proposed, if any; and
- The new BMP proposed.

The following changes listed in **Table 2** have been designated by the QSD “as “to be field determined” and constitute minor changes that the QSP may implement based on field conditions, and do not require a SWPPP amendment. The SWPPP progress map shall be updated to reflect field changes.

The QSD shall expand or reduce table as needed for construction site.

Table 2 List of Changes to be Field Determined

Changes for field location or determination by QSP ⁽¹⁾	Check changes that can be field located or field determined by QSP
Increase quantity of an erosion or sediment control measure	
Relocate/Add stockpiles or stored materials	
Relocate or add toilets	
Relocate vehicle storage and/or fueling locations	
Relocate areas for waste storage	
Relocate water storage and/or water transfer location	
Changes to access points (entrance/exits)	
Change type of erosion or sediment control measure	
Changes to location of erosion or sediment control	
Minor changes to schedule or phases	
Changes in construction materials	
<i>(1) Any field changes not identified for field location or field determination by QSP must be approved by QSD</i>	

1.5 RETENTION OF RECORDS

The contractor must provide the implemented SWPPP, all required PRDs, inspection reports, compliance certifications and Annual Reports, non-compliance reports, and training records to the Discharger upon project completion. These documents may be kept in hard copy or electronic form. The Discharger will retain this information for at least 3 years from the date that the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been approved. The contractor must retain a copy of the SWPPP and inspection reports at the project site from the date of project initiation until the NOT has been approved. The Regional Water Board may request retention of records for a period longer than 3 years.

1.6 REQUIRED NON-COMPLIANCE REPORTING

INSTRUCTIONS

Select text for project Risk Level and modify accordingly.

RECOMMENDED TEXT

All projects

Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following pollutant laden discharges (e.g. sediment, concrete, non-visible pollutants, etc.) or following written notice of non-compliance from the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The District’s Environmental Protection

Department requires that any instances of non-compliance with the requirements of the CGP must be reported to them within 24 hours of detection of the non-compliance via a SWPPP Non-Compliance Report. Discharges and corrective actions will be documented on the Discharge Form, Effluent Sampling Form, and Site Visual Inspection Form located in [Appendix H](#). The SWPPP Non-Compliance Report Form is located in [Appendix H](#).

The SWPPP Non-Compliance Report to the District must contain the following items:

- The date, time, location, nature of operation and type of discharge.
- The cause or nature of the instance of non-compliance.
- The control measures (BMPs) deployed before the discharge, or prior to the instance of non-compliance.
- The date of deployment and type of control measures (BMPs) deployed after the discharge event, or after receiving a notice or order, including additional measures installed or planned to reduce or prevent re-occurrence.
- [Include the San Diego RWQCB requirements if any]

Risk Level 2 Only

Reporting requirements for Numeric Action Levels (NALs) exceedances are discussed in Section 7.7.2.4.

1.7 ANNUAL REPORTING

INSTRUCTIONS

Select appropriate scenario

RECOMMENDED TEXT

District Capital Improvement Projects

The CGP requires all projects to submit information and annually certify that their site is in compliance with the CGP. The primary purpose of this requirement is to provide information needed for overall program evaluation and public information.

An Annual Report must be certified and submitted by September 1 of each year until an NOT has been approved in the SWRCB's SMARTS database. The contractor is responsible for submitting the Annual Report information to the District by August 1 of each year. The District will review the report information for completeness and accuracy and certify and submit the Annual Report to the SWRCB's SMARTS database by September 1 of each year. Use the Annual Report form in Appendix E to prepare the Annual Report submittal to the District.

For projects where District is not the Discharger

The CGP requires all projects to submit information and annually certify that their site is in compliance with the CGP. The primary purpose of this requirement is to provide information needed for overall program evaluation and public information.

An Annual Report, for the reporting year of July 1 – June 30, must be certified and submitted by September 1 of each year until an NOT has been approved in the SWRCB's SMARTS database.

1.8 NOTICE OF TERMINATION

RECOMMENDED TEXT

To terminate coverage under the CGP, a Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted through SMARTS and approved by the Regional Water Board. The NOT shall be prepared by the QSP after the required QSP prepared final NOT inspection has been conducted and documented. The NOT will be reviewed prior to approval by the Discharger and will be electronically submitted via SMARTS when the construction project is complete, and the site meets the NOT requirements of Section III.H of the General Permit. A project is considered complete when all portions of the site meet the following conditions:

- a. The discharger has completed all construction activity;
- b. There is no greater potential for construction-related stormwater pollutants to be discharged into site runoff than prior to the construction activity;
- c. Construction-related equipment and temporary BMPs have been removed from the site, except as set forth in Section III.F.2.b of the CGP;
- d. Construction materials and wastes have been disposed of properly;
- e. Soils disturbed by construction activities have been permanently stabilized (final stabilization), except as set forth in Section III.F.2.b of the CGP, using materials that:
 - i. Have a product life that support the full and continued stabilization of the site;
 - ii. Achieve stabilization without becoming trash or debris; and
 - iii. Minimize the risk of wildlife entrapment;
- a. The discharger has ensured the QSP completed on-site visual inspections and verified the site complies with all Notice of Termination requirements, including installation of post-construction stormwater runoff BMPs and/or low impact development features;
- b. The Legally Responsible Person has submitted the information in the Notice of Termination and has certified and submitted through SMARTS; and
- c. The discharger has demonstrated that the site complies with all Notice of Termination conditions above (Section III.H) and all final stabilization conditions by one of the following methods:

70 percent final cover method. No computational proof required. Requires permanent vegetative cover to be evenly established over 70 percent of all disturbed and exposed areas of soil (non-paved or non-built).

OR

Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE or RUSLE2) method. Computational proof required.

OR

Custom method. The discharger may request approval from the Regional Water Board to use a method or analytical model other than Section III.H.4.h.i and 4.h.ii above to demonstrate that the site complies

with the “final stabilization” requirements. Photos of all site areas are required to verify the custom method used.

The QSP will prepare the following on SMARTS:

- a. A complete Notice of Termination;
- b. QSP-prepared final Notice of Termination inspection with the QSP name and valid QSP certificate number;
- c. A final site map; and
- d. Photos demonstrating final stabilization and the implementation of applicable post-construction BMPs and/or low impact development.

At a minimum the final site map must include the following:

- a. Project boundaries and adjacent lands with labeled key features, such as roadways and waterbodies;
- b. Developed drainage basin boundaries and discharge location points;
- c. Site entrances and exits, lot boundaries, roads, structures, and features related to the project that may be used as a reference;
- d. Specific permanent erosion control BMPs, post-construction BMPs, and low impact development features;
- e. Individual erosion control BMPs (including final landscaping) identified using hatch patterns, symbols, or shading unique to each BMP;
- f. Location and orientation of all photos used to document final site conditions and demonstrate compliance with post-construction requirements of this General Permit; and
- g. If applicable, areas of the site being transferred to new ownership, and the name and contact information of the owner.

The photo documentation must include photos of the following:

- a. The site’s final conditions;
- b. Post-construction BMPs and /or low impact development features;
- c. A description of the corresponding location;
- d. The orientation of photos as indicated on the final site map.

The NOT must include a long-term maintenance plan for the post-construction stormwater runoff BMPs and/or low impact development features. If a SWQMP is not required to be prepared for a project a separate long-term maintenance plan will be required for the post-construction BMPs or site stabilization features.

All CGP requirements remain in effect until the NOT is approved. The Contractor’s QSP will be responsible for implementing all aspects of the SWPPP until the NOT is approved, unless the District formally assigns an interim QSP until the NOT is approved.

Section 2 Project Information

2.1 PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

RECOMMENDED TEXT

2.1.1 Site Description

The [name] project site comprises approximately [acres]. The project site is located approximately [distance and direction] of [describe nearby water bodies (e.g., San Diego Bay)]. The project is located at [Lat/Long] and is identified on the Site Maps in [Appendix B](#).

The 2022 CGP defines a project as; “the area that includes sites where land is disturbed and also includes the areas of activities that do not disturb land.”

The 2022 CGP defines a site as; “the area disturbed where the construction activity is physically located or conducted, including staging, storage, and access areas.”

The SWPPP must include the all the disturbed area, including the contractor staging and storage areas as part of the Disturbed Soil Area (DSA). The DSA is also referred to as the Total Disturbed Area.

2.1.2 Existing Conditions

As of the initial date of this SWPPP, the project site is [describe if site is undeveloped or describe existing development; include description of vegetated areas; or impervious areas such as parking lots]. The project site was previously developed with [describe previous land use]. Any historic sources of contamination are described in Section 2.1.4.

2.1.3 Existing Drainage

The project site is [describe topography (e.g., relatively level, slopes to the west, etc (msl). Surface drainage at the site currently flows to the [direction], towards [describe discharge locations [storm drain inlet, bay, ocean, etc.]]. Stormwater is conveyed through [surface runoff, storm drain systems, etc.]. Stormwater discharges, from the site, [are/are not] considered direct discharges, as defined by the SWRCB into [(list water body)]. Existing site topography, drainage patterns, and stormwater conveyance systems are shown on [names of drawings or plans].

2.1.4 Historic Sources of Contamination

No historic sources of contamination

This site has no historical sources of contamination.

Site has historic sources of contamination

The Site was historically used for [describe activities] that could potentially contribute pollutants to stormwater. [Describe locations and sources of contaminants]

[Include recent investigations and findings] Potential pollutants from these former land use activities include [list contaminants]. Sampling for non-visible pollutants is described in Section 7.

2.1.5 Project Description

Approximately [acres/square-feet] of the project will be disturbed, which comprises approximately [number] percent of the total area. The limits of grading are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B. Soil will be stockpiled [describe locations] as shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B.

2.1.6 Developed Condition

Post construction surface drainage will be directed to the [direction] as surface flow through stormwater conveyance systems [and/or sheet flow] and will discharge [describe discharge points – If project discharges directly to a public storm drain system, state so and state owner of storm drain (e.g., city or District)].

Post construction drainage patterns and conveyance systems are presented on the Site Maps in Appendix B.

[Describe the work that will occur to complete this project. (e.g., A new three story building will be built, project phases include grading and land development, streets and utilities, vertical construction and final site stabilization.)].

2.2 PERMITS AND GOVERNING DOCUMENTS

RECOMMENDED TEXT

In addition to the General Permit, the following documents have been taken into account while preparing this SWPPP. Delete any documents that are not applicable.

Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements

San Diego Unified Port District SWQMP

San Diego Unified P18istricttric Stormwater Management and Discharge Control (Article –0) - <https://pantheonstorage.blob.core.windows.net/administration/Ordinance-2815.pdf>

San Diego Unified Port District JRMP

Basin Plan Requirements

Contract Documents

Air Quality Regulations and Permits

Federal Endangered Species Act

National Historic Preservation Act/Requirements of the State Historic Preservation Office

State of California Endangered Species Act

Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certifications

US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permits

CA Department of Fish and Game 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement

2.3 STORMWATER RUN-ON FROM OFFSITE AREAS

INSTRUCTIONS

Select appropriate scenario and modify accordingly

RECOMMENDED TEXT

No anticipated offsite run-on

There is no anticipated offsite run-on to this construction site because [Describe reasons for no offsite run-on [e.g., existing BMPs or stormwater conveyance system to prevent on-site flow, no up-gradient drainage area, etc.]].

Anticipated offsite run-on

Run-on to the site is generated by [describe sources of offsite run-on to the project, such sources may include one or more of the following: “point source discharges from upgradient developed land uses, creeks; streams or other water bodies that run through or discharge from the site; and upgradient non-point source discharges (dry weather and stormwater runoff)”].

If feasible, divert up gradient run-on water from contacting areas of exposed soils disturbed by construction activities or convey run-on through the site in a manner that prevents erosion from areas of construction and does not compromise the effectiveness of erosion, sediment, and perimeter controls.

Run-on water flowing onto the site from off-site areas may be separated from the site’s stormwater discharge to eliminate commingled contribution. Run-on diversion shall occur prior to entering an area affected by construction activity. Run-on flow diversion shall be conveyed through or around the construction activity in plastic pipe or an engineered conveyance channel in a manner that will not cause erosion due to flow diversion. Run-on combined with a site’s stormwater discharge is considered a stormwater discharge and must be in compliance with the site NALs/NELs.

BMPs to be implemented to direct offsite run-on are described in [Table 3](#).

Table 3 Temporary Diversion BMPs

BMP No.	BMP	MINIMUM BMP REQUIREMENT	CHECK IF USED	DESCRIBE WHERE AND HOW THE BMP WILL BE USED OR DESCRIBE WHY BMP WAS NOT SELECTED
EC-9	Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales & Lined Ditches	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EC-10	Outlet Protection/Velocity Dissipation Devices	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	
EC-11	Slope Drains	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Table 3 Temporary Diversion BMPs

BMP No.	BMP	MINIMUM BMP REQUIREMENT	CHECK IF USED	DESCRIBE WHERE AND HOW THE BMP WILL BE USED OR DESCRIBE WHY BMP WAS NOT SELECTED
	Other		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Other		<input type="checkbox"/>	

2.4 SEDIMENT AND RECEIVING WATER RISK DETERMINATION

INSTRUCTIONS

Part A should be completed for all SWPPPs, and Part B is an optional summary of risk level assessment

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Part A

A construction site risk assessment has been performed and the project is a Risk Level [1, 2].

A copy of the Risk Level determination submitted on SMARTS with the PRDs is included in **Appendix C**.

The San Diego Bay is currently not listed for sediment impairment and does not have combined beneficial uses of “Cold”, “Spawn” and “Migratory” therefore Receiving Water Risk for all District projects is currently considered LOW.

For all SWPPPs select the appropriate Risk Level and modify accordingly

Risk Level 1

Risk Level 1 sites are subject to the narrative effluent limitations specified in the General Permit. The narrative effluent limitations require stormwater discharges associated with construction activity to minimize or prevent pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater through the use of controls, structures, and best management practices. This SWPPP has been prepared to address Risk Level 1 requirements (GCP Attachment D).

Risk Level 2

Risk Level 2 sites are subject to both the narrative effluent limitations and numeric effluent standards. The narrative effluent limitations require stormwater discharges associated with construction activity to minimize or prevent pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater through the use of controls, structures and best management practices. Discharges from Risk Level 2 sites are subject to Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH and turbidity. This SWPPP has been prepared to address Risk Level 2 requirements (CGP Attachment D).

2.5 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

RECOMMENDED TEXT

The contractor shall contact the (District or Discharger) immediately if the schedule changes and the (District or Discharger) and its QSD will assess potential impacts to the SWPPP. The estimated schedule for planned work can be found in Appendix G. Table 2.4 below must be filled out by the QSP as work progresses on the project.

Table 4 Construction Activity Milestones

Milestone	Start Date	End Date
Demolition		
Initial ground-breaking		
Mass clearing and grubbing/roadside clearing		
Grading/excavation/trenching activities		
BMP Implementation schedule		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of temporary soil stabilization* 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of temporary sediment control BMPs 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of wind erosion control BMPs 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of tracking control BMPs 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of non-stormwater BMPs 		
Deployment of waste management and materials pollution control BMPs		
Paving, saw cutting, and any other pavement related activities		
Major planned stockpiling operations		
Construction of structures and paved surfaces		
Installation of LID and post-construction BMPs		
Site clean-up		
Anticipated final stabilization (erosion control) date		
Anticipated construction completion date		
Anticipated filing of Notice of Termination (NOT) to RWQCB.		
QSP to insert information as work progresses.		

*Per the District's JRMP, erosion control measures are a required minimum BMP that must be implemented at all inactive areas of a construction site. An area is considered "inactive" if no construction activity, including soil disturbing activities, such as clearing, grading, disturbances to ground such as stockpiling and excavation, is occurring. An area is also considered inactive if soil disturbing activities had previously occurred but are not scheduled or planned to be re-disturbed for at least 14 days. Disturbed areas of the construction site that will not be re-disturbed will be stabilized by the day after the last disturbance

2.6 POTENTIAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND POLLUTANT SOURCES

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Appendix G includes a list of construction activities and associated materials that are anticipated to be used onsite. These activities and associated materials will or could potentially contribute pollutants, other than sediment, to stormwater runoff.

The anticipated activities and associated pollutants were used in Section 3 to select the appropriate BMPs for the project. Locations of anticipated pollutants and associated BMPs are shown on the Site Map in Appendix B.

For sampling requirements for non-visible pollutants associated with construction activity refer to Section 7.7.1. For a full and complete list of onsite pollutants, refer to the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), which are retained onsite at the construction trailer.

2.7 IDENTIFICATION OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Non-stormwater discharges consist of discharges which do not originate from precipitation events. Per the District's stormwater ordinance, Article 10 and the JRMP, non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater conveyance system that do not have coverage under a separate NPDES permit are considered illicit discharges and subject to enforcement.

Discharges from potable water sources are allowable provided the discharge does not cause erosion or carry other pollutants. Building fire suppression systems maintenance discharges will be addressed as an illicit discharge unless BMPs are implemented to prevent pollutants associated with such discharges to the storm water conveyance system. Refer to Section 10.04 of Article 10 for a complete list of illicit discharges.

Non-stormwater discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under Article 10 or the JRMP, or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited.

Non-stormwater discharges from the following categories are conditionally allowed if they are addressed with BMPs. Otherwise, non-stormwater discharges from the following categories are illicit discharges.

- a. Air conditioning condensation.
- b. Individual residential vehicle washing.
- c. Dechlorinated water from swimming pools.

Non-stormwater discharges to the MS4 from firefighting activities are conditionally allowed if they are addressed as follows:

- a. Non-emergency firefighting discharges – Non-emergency firefighting discharges, including building fire suppression system maintenance discharges (e.g. sprinkler line flushing), controlled or practice blazes, training, and maintenance activities shall be addressed by BMPs to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the MS4.
- b. Emergency firefighting discharges – BMPs are encouraged to prevent pollutants from entering the MS4. During emergencies, priority of efforts should be directed toward life, property, and the environment (in descending order). BMPs shall not interfere with emergency response operations or impact public health and safety.

Furthermore, the authorized non-stormwater discharges must also:

- a. Comply with BMPs as described in the SWPPP;
- b. Filter or treat, using appropriate technology, all dewatering discharges from sedimentation basins; in compliance with Attachment J of the CGP;
- c. Evidence of non-stormwater discharges will be documented in the Site Visual Inspection Form located in **Appendix H**.
- d. If authorized non-stormwater discharges are observed the Discharge Form in **Appendix H** must be completed along with the Non-Compliance Report Form located in **Appendix H**.
- e. Documentation of observed non-stormwater discharges will include presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, sheen on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants as indicated on the Discharge Form in **Appendix H**.
- f. Further assessment for the presence of non-visible pollutants, and subsequent requirements for sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants should be conducted.
- g. For Risk Level 2 projects, observed non-stormwater discharges will also require sampling and analysis for pH and turbidity.

Non-stormwater discharges may occur on various types of construction projects. Landscape projects may involve irrigation overspray that may discharge and require documentation in the Discharge Form and Non-Stormwater Discharge Log located in **Appendix H**. Irrigation overspray in an area where soil amendments have been used will need to be sampled for non-visible pollutants. Related irrigation overspray discharge on Risk Level 2 projects will require discharges to be sampled for pH and turbidity. Irrigation overspray is prohibited under Section 10.05 – Prohibitions of Article 10 of Ordinance 2815.

Required line flushing often involves discharges, which will require discharge documentation and analysis for free chlorine, if the discharge is not dechlorinated. Attempts should be made to prevent all non-stormwater discharges.

Weekly site visual inspections shall include observations of, or evidence of, non-stormwater discharges in each drainage area of the project and document:

- The presence or evidence of any non-stormwater discharge (authorized or unauthorized) and their sources;
- Pollutant characteristics of the non-stormwater discharge (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.);
- The person performing the visual observations;
- The dates and approximate times each drainage area and non-stormwater discharge was observed; and
- The response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting authorized non-stormwater discharges.

These authorized non-stormwater discharges will be managed with the stormwater and non-stormwater BMPs described in Section 3 of this SWPPP and will be minimized by the QSP.

Steps will be taken, including the implementation of appropriate BMPs, to ensure that unauthorized discharges are eliminated, controlled, disposed, or treated on-site.

Discharges of construction materials and wastes, such as fuel or paint, resulting from dumping, spills, or direct contact with rainwater or stormwater runoff, are also prohibited.

2.8 REQUIRED SITE MAP INFORMATION

RECOMMENDED TEXT

The construction project's Site Map(s) shows the project location, surface water boundaries, geographic features, construction site perimeter, general topography and other requirements identified in Section IV.O.2. of the CGP, are located in **Appendix B**. Site Maps must depict the required information listed in the CGP, and site maps are required for each relevant phase in which the BMP configuration may change of construction. For example, a project may require a separate site map for Demolition, Grading and Land Development, Streets and Utilities, Vertical Construction, Final Landscaping and Site Stabilization.

Section 3 Best Management Practices

3.1 BMP IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation and location of BMPs are shown on the Site Map(s) in Appendix B. Separate Site Maps should be prepared for each of the major construction phases. Site Map(s) should be developed and provided for construction phases including:

- Demolition
- Grading and Land Development
- Streets and Utilities
- Vertical Construction
- Final Landscaping and Site Stabilization

Each phase has activities that can result in different water quality effects from different water quality pollutants. BMPs for the site are to be implemented and maintained throughout the year on an as-needed basis. BMPs should be implemented in a proactive manner, as appropriate, to protect water quality.

The San Diego Bay Water Quality Improvement Plan (WQIP) requires the District to implement a Construction Management program in accordance with the strategies in the WQIP in addition to core CGP requirements. To assist in meeting the water quality goals identified in the WQIP, the District requires Construction BMPs to be implemented which target WQIP priority pollutants including sediment, metals, trash, and bacteria. Applicable BMPs are identified in this section to target WQIP priority pollutants.

WQIP BMPs include non-stormwater management, good housekeeping and waste management BMPs. Failure to implement the BMPs in this section will result in an automatic administrative citation.

Specific Water Quality Improvement Plan BMPs to be implemented and maintained at the project site are denoted with an “✓” and described below. BMPs shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the BMP Fact Sheets provided in [Appendix M](#). If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Map will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP and over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Map prevail over standard details included in the BMP Fact Sheets. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

3.1.1 Disturbed Soil Area (DSA) Temporary Waiver

A project’s total disturbed soil area (DSA) shall not exceed 5 acres during the rainy season (October 1- April 30) and 17 acres during the non-rainy (May 1- September 30) season. The District may temporarily increase these limits if the individual site is in compliance with applicable stormwater regulations and the site has adequate control practices implemented to prevent stormwater pollution. The Contractor must provide a BMP mobilization plan which is termed a *Disturbed Soil Area (DSA) Temporary Waiver*, including a description of the delivery and deployment of appropriate BMP material to the jobsite prior to all predicted rain events, to the District for approval prior to increasing the DSA. To request a *DSA Temporary Waiver*, please have the project QSD provide the following information:

1. The duration that the Temporary Approval is requested needs to be provided.
2. The description of BMPs to be used for erosion and sediment controls should be included.
3. Provide a description of delivery and deployment of BMP materials to be used prior to all predicted rain events.
4. Verification that adequate BMP materials will be on site.
5. Site maps will need to be updated to track disturbed soil areas and stabilized areas.
6. Upon approval of the Temporary Approval the SWPPP will need to be amended.

The following template is to be used for requesting a DSA Temporary Waiver.

<https://pantheonstorage.blob.core.windows.net/environment/DSA-waiver-request-form-port-of-san-diego.docx>

3.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Erosion and sediment controls are required by the General Permit to provide effective reduction or elimination of sediment related pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the Site. Applicable BMPs are identified in this section for erosion control, sediment control, tracking control, and wind erosion control.

3.2.1 Erosion Control

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 stormwater runoff. Erosion control BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles.

Erosion Control BMPs are the most effective type of BMP for minimizing sediment runoff from construction sites. All projects, regardless of risk level, are required to install and maintain effective temporary erosion controls throughout the entirety of construction. Attachment D Section II.D of the CGP describes the requirements for erosion control for traditional risk level projects. All projects must implement the following minimum practices for effective temporary soil stabilization during construction:

- a. Implement effective wind erosion control;
- b. Preserve existing vegetation;
- c. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
- d. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
- e. Schedule earthwork to minimize the amount of disturbed area when feasible;
- f. Immediately initiate stabilization for disturbed areas whenever earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days;
- g. Minimize soil compaction in areas other than where the intended function of a specific area dictates that it be compacted;
- h. Reestablish vegetation or non-vegetative erosion controls as soon as practicable;
- i. If feasible, divert up gradient run-on water from contacting areas of exposed soils disturbed by construction activities or convey run-on through the site in a manner that prevents erosion from areas of construction and does not compromise the effectiveness of erosion, sediment, and perimeter controls;
- j. Run-on water flowing onto a site from off-site areas may be separated from a site's stormwater discharge to eliminate commingled contribution. Run-on diversion shall occur prior to entering an area affected by construction activity. Run-on flow diversion shall be conveyed through or around the construction activity in plastic pipe or an engineered conveyance channel in a manner that will not cause erosion due to flow diversion. Run-on combined with a site's stormwater discharge is considered a stormwater discharge.
- k. Limit the use of plastic materials when more sustainable, environmentally friendly alternatives exist. Where plastic materials are deemed necessary, the discharger shall consider the use of plastic materials resistant to solar degradation;

- l. Control stormwater and non-stormwater discharges to minimize downstream channel and bank erosion; and
- m. Control peak flowrates and total volume of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.

Sufficient erosion control BMPs, (except from sprayed products) must be available on-site, or at a nearby location (e.g., common laydown yard) year-round with trained persons able to deploy the products under the direction of the QSP. This includes implementation requirements for active and non-active areas that require deployment before the onset of rain.

Implementation and locations of temporary erosion control BMPs are shown on the Site Maps in **Appendix B** and described in this section. The following erosion control BMP consideration checklist indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to control erosion on the construction site. The following list of BMPs also includes narrative explaining how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project:

Table 5 Temporary Erosion Control BMPs¹

BMP No.	BMP	MINIMUM BMP REQUIREMENT	CHECK IF USED	DESCRIBE SPECIFICALLY WHERE AND HOW THE BMP WILL BE USED OR DESCRIBE WHY BMP WAS NOT SELECTED	CONSTRUCTION PHASE
N/A	Soil cover for inactive areas (minimum BMP for all projects)	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
N/A	Runoff control and soil stabilization for active areas (Risk Level 2)	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
N/A	Limit use of plastic erosion control materials (minimum BMP for all projects)	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
N/A	Minimize exposure time of DSA	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WE-1	Wind Erosion Control		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-1	Scheduling	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-2	Preservation of Existing Vegetation	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-3	Hydraulic Mulch	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-4	Hydroseeding		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-5	Soil Binder	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-6	Straw Mulch	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-7	Geotextiles, Plastic Covers, & Erosion Control Blankets/Mats	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-8	Wood Mulching	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-9	Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales & Lined Ditches		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-10	Outlet Protection/ Velocity Dissipation Devices		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-11	Slope Drains		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-12	Streambank Stabilization		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-14	Compost Blanket		<input type="checkbox"/>		
EC-15	Soil Preparation/Roughening		<input type="checkbox"/>		

EC-16	Non-Vegetative Stabilization		□		
<p>1 – The QSD must specify and QSP must implement an effective form of erosion control during all phases of construction including demolition, grading, utilities, and vertical construction.</p> <p>2 - The Contractor shall select one of the measures listed or a combination thereof to achieve and maintain the contract's DSA protection requirements.</p>					

Implementation of Erosion Control BMPs

- All inactive areas are required to have temporary erosion control BMPs implemented and maintained throughout the year. The QSP must monitor the weather using National Weather Service reports (<https://www.weather.gov/>) to track conditions and alert crews to the onset of precipitation events.
- Disturbed soil areas must be stabilized with temporary or permanent erosion control before precipitation events.
- Prior to forecasted precipitation events, temporary erosion control BMPs must be deployed and inspected.
- The project schedule should sequence construction activities with the installation of erosion control measures. The construction schedule will be arranged as much as practicable to leave existing vegetation undisturbed until immediately prior to grading.

Grading activities are anticipated to occur between (insert dates). Insert description of construction scheduling activities (e.g., all BMPs shall be in place year-round). Construction activities shall be scheduled and performed to minimize the area and duration of exposure of soil to erosion by wind, rain, runoff and vehicle tracking. The area that can be cleared or graded and left exposed at one time is limited to the amount of acreage that the Contractor can adequately protect prior to a predicted Qualifying Precipitation Event. A Qualifying precipitation event is any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 50 percent or greater Probability of Precipitation (PoP) and a Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) of 0.5 inches or more within a 24-hour period. The event begins with the 24-hour period when 0.5 inches has been forecast and continues on subsequent 24-hour periods when 0.25 inches of precipitation or more is forecast. The timing of construction shall be considered when scheduling work to minimize soil-disturbing activities and major grading operations during the rainy season.

The erosion controls described in Table 5 will be implemented at the project construction site. Only areas necessary for construction should be disturbed, cleared, or graded. Areas of vegetation to be protected will be clearly designated as no disturbance areas on the plans and flagged in the field to exclude construction vehicles. Specific shrubs and trees to be preserved should be clearly marked.

Disturbed areas on the site are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B. Land grading will be performed to minimize erosion and protect vegetation. Disturbed areas of the construction site that will not be re-disturbed will be stabilized within 14 days after the last disturbance.

Wind Erosion Control measures (WE-1) will be used to stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust generated by construction activities including grading, demolition and travel on unpaved temporary roads. Dust control shall be provided daily or more often by the application of water. Care shall be taken to prevent over-watering, which may result in runoff or erosion.

Heavily traveled earthen roads will be stabilized utilizing BMP TC-2 (Stabilized Construction Roadway) and/or sprayed daily by a water truck for dust suppression. Care will be taken to spray additional areas of exposed soil as necessary during windy periods. Only the minimum amount of water will be used; no runoff will result from this practice.

3.2.2 Sediment Controls

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the erosion control BMPs and reduce sediment discharges from construction sites. A site cannot rely solely on sediment control BMPs to meet the NALs/NELs listed in the CGP. All projects must use sediment control BMPs in conjunction with erosion control BMPs on exposed soils, especially prior to rain events.

Specific sediment control measures to be implemented and maintained at the project site are selected and described below. BMPs shall be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and in accordance with the BMP Fact Sheets provided in Appendix M. If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Map(s) will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP and over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Map(s) prevail over standard details included in the BMP Fact Sheets. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

Table 6 Temporary Sediment Control BMPs¹

BMP No.	BMP	BMP MINIMUM REQUIREMENT	CHECK IF USED	DESCRIBE WHERE AND HOW THE BMP WILL BE USED OR DESCRIBE WHY BMP WAS NOT SELECTED	CONSTRUCTION PHASE
SE-1	Silt Fence	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-2	Desilting Basin	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-3	Sediment Trap	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-4	Check Dam	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-5	Fiber Rolls ²	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-6	Gravel Bag Berm	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-7	Street Sweeping and Vacuuming	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-10	Storm Drain Inlet Protection	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-12	Manufactured Linear Sediment Controls	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-13	Compost Socks and Berms	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
SE-14	Biofilter Bags		<input type="checkbox"/>		
TC-1	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		

TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadway		<input type="checkbox"/>		
TC-3	Entrance/Exit Tire Wash		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>1 – The QSD must specify and QSP must implement an effective form of erosion control during all phases of construction including demolition, grading, utilities, and vertical construction.</p> <p>2 – See Table 7 for fiber roll installation specific to the face of slopes.</p> <p>3 – The Contractor shall select one of the measures listed or a combination thereof to achieve and maintain the contract’s DSA protection requirements.</p>					

Prior to any ground-disturbing activities, including grading, demolition, or vegetation removal, sediment controls will be placed around the site perimeter. Vegetative buffers will be maintained wherever possible. Construction entrances and exits will be stabilized and inlet protection will be placed at all storm drain inlets that could receive runoff from the construction site.

If sediment basins are constructed, they must be designed according to the CASQA BMP Handbook. In general sediment basins are suitable for drainage areas of 5 acres or more, but not appropriate for drainage areas greater than 75 acres. For drainage locations with 5 or fewer disturbed acres, temporary sediment traps, silt fences or equivalent measures will be installed along the downhill boundary of the construction site.

Perimeter sediment controls, including controls along the physical site perimeter and at active storm drain inlets, and sediment traps, shall be implemented prior to the start of construction and maintained throughout the duration of construction activities.

Locations for specific sediment control measures for the project are included on the Site Maps located in **Appendix B** of this SWPPP.

The construction site will be managed to minimize the amount of dirt, mud, or dust that is generated and can thus be tracked or blown off the site. The Contractor shall provide a stabilized construction entrance (TC-1) to reduce offsite tracking. A wheel wash (TC-3) shall be used in problem areas with fine grain soils or where offsite tracking cannot be controlled by a stabilized construction entrance and sweeping. All dirt and/or debris tracked or transported to offsite paved surfaces shall be removed at the end of each workday by hand sweeping or mechanized sweeper. Washing of sediment from the right-of-way shall be prohibited.

Additional Sediment Controls for Risk Level 2 Projects (should be reflected in Table 7)

Applicable

Not Applicable

Additional Risk Level 2 Requirements

Aside from the erosion and sediment control BMPs described above in Tables 5 and 6, all Risk Level 2 projects must also implement additional BMPs. Those additional BMPs are listed in the CGP as such:

1. Design and construct cut and fill slopes in a manner to ensure slope stability and to minimize erosion including, but not limited to, these practices:
 - Reduce continuous slope length using terracing and diversions;
 - Reduce slope steepness; and
 - Roughen slope surfaces with large cobble or track walking.
2. Install linear sediment controls along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes according to sheet flow lengths as shown in Table 7 until the slope has reached Notice of Termination conditions for erosion protection. When infeasible to comply with Table 7 due to site-specific geology or topography, the QSD shall include in the SWPPP a justification for the use of an alternative method to protect slopes from erosion and sediment loss.

Table 7 Critical Slope And Sheet Flow Length Combinations For Linear Sediment Reduction Barrier

Slope Ratio (Vertical to Horizontal)	Sheet flow length not to exceed
< 1:20	Per QSD's specification
>1:20 to ≤ 1:4	35 feet
> 1:4 to ≤ 1:3	20 feet
> 1:3 to ≤ 1:2	15 feet
> 1:2	10 feet

1. Limit construction activity traffic to and from the project to entrances and exits that employ effective controls to prevent off-site tracking of sediment.
2. Maintain and protect all storm drain inlets, perimeter controls, and BMPs at entrances and exits (e.g., tire wash off locations).
3. Remove any excess sediment or other construction activity-related materials that are deposited on the impervious roads by vacuuming or sweeping prior to any precipitation event.
4. Implement additional site-specific sediment controls upon written request by the Regional Water Boards when the implementation of the other requirements in this Section are determined to inadequately protect the site's receiving water(s).

Implementation of Temporary Sediment Controls

- Temporary sediment control BMPs must be deployed throughout the year.
- Temporary sediment controls will be implemented year round at the downgradient perimeter of disturbed soil areas and at the storm drain downstream from disturbed areas before rain events.
- Storm drain inlet protection will be used at all operational internal inlets to the storm drain system during the project as shown on the WPCDs.
- As shown on the WPCDs, sediment controls will be deployed along the toe of exterior slopes to improve settling of sediment in stormwater runoff.

3.3 NON-STORMWATER CONTROLS AND WASTE AND MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDED TEXT

3.3.1 Non-Stormwater Controls

Non-stormwater management BMPs involve good housekeeping practices to prevent non-stormwater discharges from entering the storm drain and source control of potential pollutants to prevent them from coming into contact with runoff. Categories of non-stormwater management include paving operations management, pesticide and fertilizer management, vehicle and equipment cleaning, fueling, and maintenance, and painting controls. The following considerations should be taken into account when determining the type or BMPs selected in [Table 8](#). The selection of non-stormwater BMPs is based on the list of construction activities with a potential for non-stormwater discharges identified in Section 2.6 of this SWPPP.

Paving and Grinding Operations

In order to reduce the potential for the transport of pollutants in stormwater runoff from paving operations, paving shall be rescheduled if rain is forecasted. If paving does occur within 72 hours of a precipitation event, catch basin filters, or other appropriate BMPs will be utilized to trap hydrocarbons.

Any pavement cutting waste, generated by pavement cutting activities, shall be vacuumed up and disposed of immediately (NS-3)

Pesticide and Fertilizer Use

Apply pesticides only as specified on the “Pesticide Use Recommendation” on the label. The pesticide label is considered the law. Use of a pesticide inconsistent with the label is considered a violation. Minimize the use of pesticides in and near the storm drainage system or watercourses. Record the use of all pesticides. Avoid applying pesticides before a predicted rain event. Only pesticides that have been authorized for use through the California Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Apply only the type and quantity of fertilizer needed, based on the fertility of the soil and the type of vegetation. Do not over-irrigate following fertilizer application. Do not apply fertilizer before a predicted rain event.

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning, Fueling and Maintenance

Vehicles and heavy machinery are a potential source of pollutants such as petroleum products, antifreeze, and exhaust and waste oil containing heavy metals. Pollutants may enter stormwater runoff by means of direct contact with machine parts and by contact with spills on surfaces and the ground. On-site vehicle and equipment fueling and maintenance are prohibited unless specific provisions to contain and dispose of fluid drips and spills are implemented and approved by District in the SWPPP.

Table 8 Non-Stormwater Management BMPs

BMP No.	BMP	BMP MINIMUM REQUIREMENT	CHECK IF USED	DESCRIBE WHERE AND HOW THE BMP WILL BE USED OR DESCRIBE WHY BMP WAS NOT SELECTED	CONSTRUCTION PHASE
NS-1	Water Conservation Practices	✓ ⁽¹⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-2	Dewatering Operations	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-3	Paving and Grinding Operations	✓ ⁽¹⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-4	Temporary Stream Crossing		<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-5	Clear Water Diversion		<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-6	Illicit Discharge/Illegal Dumping Reporting	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-7	Potable Water/Irrigation	✓ ⁽¹⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-9	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	✓	<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-11	Pile Driving Operations		<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-12	Concrete Curing		<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-13	Concrete Finishing		<input type="checkbox"/>		

NS-14	Material and Equipment Use Over Water		<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-15	Structure Demolition/Removal Over or Adjacent to Water		<input type="checkbox"/>		
NS-16	Temporary Batch Plants		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<p>1 – The Contractor shall select one of the measures listed or a combination thereof to achieve and maintain the contract’s DSA protection requirements.</p> <p>2 – Failure to implement WQIP BMPs which target priority pollutants including metals, trash and bacteria will result in an automatic administrative citation.</p>					

RECOMMENDED TEXT

3.3.2 Materials Management and Waste Management

Materials management control practices consist of implementing procedural and structural BMPs for handling, storing and using construction materials to prevent the release of those materials into stormwater discharges. The amount and type of construction materials to be utilized at the site will depend upon the type of construction and the length of the construction period. The materials may be used continuously, such as fuel for vehicles and equipment, or the materials may be used for a discrete period, such as soil binders for temporary stabilization.

Waste management consist of implementing procedural and structural BMPs for handling, storing and ensuring proper disposal of wastes to prevent the release of those wastes into stormwater discharges. [If applicable to the project site, waste management should be conducted in accordance with the Project’s Construction Waste Management Plan.]

Materials and waste management pollution control BMPs shall be implemented to minimize stormwater contact with construction materials, wastes and service areas; and to prevent materials and wastes from being discharged offsite. The primary mechanisms for stormwater contact that shall be addressed include:

- Direct contact with precipitation.
- Contact with stormwater run-on and runoff.
- Wind dispersion of loose materials.
- Direct discharge to the storm drain system through spills or dumping.
- Extended contact with some materials and wastes, such as asphalt cold mix and treated wood products, which can leach pollutants into stormwater.

Specific material management and waste management control measures to be implemented and maintained at the project site are described in **Table 9** below. BMPs shall be implemented in conformance with the following guidelines and in accordance with the BMP Fact Sheets provided in **Appendix M**. If there is a conflict between documents, the Site Maps will prevail over narrative in the body of the SWPPP and over guidance in the BMP

Fact Sheets. Site specific details in the Site Maps prevail over standard details included in the BMP Fact Sheets. The narrative in the body of the SWPPP prevails over guidance in the BMP Fact Sheets.

Table 9 Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control BMPs

BMP No.	BMP	BMP MINIMUM REQUIREMENT	CHECK IF USED	DESCRIBE WHERE AND HOW THE BMP WILL BE USED OR DESCRIBE WHY BMP WAS NOT SELECTED	CONSTRUCTION PHASE
WM-1	Material Delivery and Storage	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-2	Material Use	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-3	Stockpile Management	✓ ⁽³⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-4	Spill Prevention and Control	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-5	Solid Waste Management	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-6	Hazardous Waste Management	✓ ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-7	Contaminated Soil Management	✓ ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-8	Concrete Waste Management	✓ ⁽¹⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-9	Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	✓ ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		
WM-10	Liquid Waste Management		<input type="checkbox"/>		
PO-18	Cover Stockpiles of Treated Lumber During Wet Weather	✓ ⁽²⁾	<input type="checkbox"/>		

1 – The Contractor shall select one of the measures listed or a combination thereof to achieve and maintain the contract’s DSA protection requirements.

2 – Failure to implement WQIP BMPs which target priority pollutants including metals, trash and bacteria will result in an automatic administrative citation.

3 – The following BMPs are required when implementing stockpiles during construction:

- Stockpiles must be protected to prevent discharge of sediment or other pollutants beyond the immediate area of the stockpile and offsite either by transport via wind or water.
- All stockpiles must be stabilized at the end of each day. In addition, all stockpiles must be bermed (i.e. perimeter controls) at the end of each day.
- Stockpiles in the right-of-way must be stabilized with an erosion control product and bermed (i.e. perimeter control) at the end of each day.

- All stockpiles must be stabilized with an erosion control product and bermed (i.e. perimeter control) prior to rain.
- For stockpiles where only a portion (or “face”) is actively being used, the remaining inactive portion (or faces) must be designated on the site map and always stabilized with an erosion control product and bermed. Active faces must be bermed and stabilized at the end of each day and prior to rain as described above.
- Stockpile perimeter controls must be inspected daily by the Contractor for sediment accumulation. Sediment accumulation must be removed when sediment reaches 1/3 of BMP height and prior to a rain event. For perimeter controls within the right-of-way, sediment accumulation must be removed daily and prior to rain event.
- All stockpiles must be placed at least 18 inches from the curb face and are prohibited where they obstruct flow including storm drain inlets and drainage ditches.

Many materials used in construction can contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff. Examples of such materials include vehicle fuels, oils, and antifreeze. Any materials being stored which could release constituents by wind or runoff transport shall be protected by overhead cover, secondary containment, tarpaulins, or other methods approved by the QSD. All construction materials will be delivered to and stored in designated areas at the construction site (WM-1). The main loading, unloading, and access areas should be located away from storm drain inlets and channels. The Contractor will construct enclosures or flow barriers (berms) around these areas to prevent stormwater flows from entering storm drains or receiving waters, and to control the discharge of sediments and other pollutants.

Material Use

All hazardous material will be stored in covered, sealed containers, within a bermed area. The bermed storage area will be covered to prevent contact with stormwater.

Stockpiles

Stockpiles will be covered or protected by soil stabilization measures when not in use and at the end of each day throughout the term of the contract (WM-3). Stockpiles shall be protected with temporary perimeter sediment barriers as berms at the end of each day.

Spill Prevention and Control

The following measures will be undertaken at the site to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from leaks and spills by reducing the chance for spills, stopping the source of spills, containing and cleaning up spills, properly disposing of spill materials, and training employees (describe BMP measures):

The spill equipment will be located in the following areas: (QSP to list areas)

In the event of a spill, follow reporting procedures presented in Section 3.3.3.

Waste Management

There will be designated temporary waste storage areas on the site. When practical, waste will be stored within covered dumpsters. All waste materials will be removed by the Contractor or a licensed subcontractor. The disposal of excess material offsite must comply with all Federal, State, and local regulations.

Compliance with State/Local Sanitary Waste Regulations

The following measures will be implemented to ensure compliance with local, State and Federal waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations:

- Portable sanitary facilities will be transported to and from the site by a licensed contractor, placed in a convenient location and maintained in good working order by a licensed service.
- Untreated wastewater will never be discharged to surface waters or on-site storm drains and will never be buried.

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management

The following BMPs will be implemented to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from construction site hazardous waste and materials to the storm drain system or to watercourses (insert BMPs e.g. store within bermed and covered area).

Contaminated Soil Management

A number of practices occurring during construction may lead to contamination of soils. For example, leaks and spills of petroleum products from leaking vehicles and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance can cause soil contamination or areas of historic contamination may be encountered. All contaminated soils resulting from vehicle leaks or maintenance must be removed and disposed of correctly (WM-7). No contaminated soils shall be buried or otherwise disposed on site.

Concrete Waste Management

Whenever possible, concrete trucks will be washed-out offsite in designated areas. If washout must occur on site, concrete washout facilities shall be provided and properly maintained by the Contractor. Facilities shall be maintained with a minimum 12" freeboard and cleaned or replaced when the washout is 75% full. No overflow from concrete washouts is permitted to runoff the site. Upon completion of the concrete work, the concrete will be broken up, removed, and reused on site or hauled away (WM-8). Washing of fresh concrete will be avoided, unless runoff can be drained to a bermed or level area, away from storm drain inlets and channels.

3.3.3 District Spill Responses and Reporting Procedures

Proper disposal of all spill cleanup material will be done within 24 hours of the incident.

Non-Stormwater Discharges

All non-stormwater discharges that enter a storm drain and/or enter San Diego Bay shall be immediately abated and cleaned. Notification of the spill is to be made to the District Environmental Protection Department at 619-686-6254 or at swpollutionprevention@portofsandiego.org Sampling of non-stormwater shall be in accordance with the CSMP Section 7.7.3. Documentation of the non-stormwater release and response activities will be recorded on Site Visual Inspection Form and Discharge Form located in **Appendix H**.

Sewage and Petroleum Discharges

All sewage or petroleum spills that enter a storm drain and are not fully contained, and/or reach San Diego Bay, or spills 5 gallons or greater of potentially hazardous materials, and/or any spill of hazardous material of Federal Reportable Quantity (as established under 40 CFR Parts 110, 117, or 302), shall be documented in the Spill Log located in **Appendix H** and the Project Superintendent shall notify the San

Diego Harbor Police Department (619-686-6272) who will notify the National Response Center by telephone at (800) 424-8802, for any petroleum spill that reaches San Diego Bay, if appropriate. The National Response Center will then notify the Coast Guard. The Project Superintendent shall notify the County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health (619-338-2222) for any sewage spill that reaches San Diego Bay or any waters of the state. The Project Superintendent will submit a written description of the release to EPA Region 9, including the date, circumstances of the incident, and steps taken to prevent another release within 14 days, if a Federal Reportable Release occurred. A copy of this report is to be submitted to the District Environmental Protection Department.

SWPPP Reportable Quantity Releases

This table will be completed for any release of petroleum products or sewage that enters a storm drain and are not fully contained and/or reach San Diego Bay; any release 5 gallons or greater of potentially hazardous material, and/or any Reportable Quantity spill of hazardous materials (as established under 40 CFR Part 110¹, 40 CFR Part 117², or 40 CFR 302³) that occurs on site.

1. 40 CFR Part 110 addresses the discharge of oil in such quantities as may be harmful pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the Clean Water Act.
2. 40 CFR Part 117 addresses the determination of such quantities of hazardous substances that may be harmful pursuant to Section 311(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act.
3. 40 CFR Part 302 addresses the designation, reportable quantities, and notification requirements for the release of substances designated under Section 311(b)(2)(A) of the Clean Water Act.

3.4 POST CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MEASURES

INSTRUCTIONS

Select Appropriate Scenario and modify text accordingly

RECOMENDED TEXT

Post construction BMPs are permanent measures installed during construction, designed to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from the site after construction is completed.

The following text is for all projects and should be modified accordingly

Proper operation and maintenance will be implemented by the (District or tenant) for permanent structural BMPs so that they continue to function as designed. This is especially important for treatment controls (e.g., on-site retention or detention basins, vegetated swales, catch basin filters or inserts), since their routine maintenance involves activities such as sediment removal, vegetation management, and replacement of filters or inserts.

A plan for post construction BMP funding and maintenance has been developed to address at a minimum, five years following construction. The post construction BMPs that are described in (SWQMP Reference or below in Tables 10 and 11) shall be funded and maintained by the (District or tenant). The SWQMP must be submitted with the NOI as one of the required Permit Registration Documents (PRDs).

For projects with a site specific SWQMP

This site is subject to a Phase I MS4 permit. Post construction runoff reduction requirements have been satisfied through the MS4 program; this project is exempt from the post-construction requirements of the General Permit. All required treatment BMPs have been designed to meet the Stormwater Quality

Management Plan (SWQMP) numerical sizing requirements and are described in the project SWQMP (SWQMP reference).

For project without a site specific SWQMP

This site is subject to a Phase I MS4 permit, and post construction runoff reduction requirements have been satisfied through the MS4 program, this project is exempt from the post-construction requirements of the CGP. This project does not have a site specific SWQMP, the post construction BMPs that will be implemented are described below.

Table 10 Post-Construction Site Design BMP

(Double click the check boxes to edit)

<p>Minimizing Impervious Areas</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reduce sidewalk widths</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Design residential streets for the minimum required pavement widths.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Minimize the number of residential street cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use open space development that incorporates smaller lot sizes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Increase building density while decreasing the building footprint.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reduce overall lot imperviousness by promoting alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect two or more homes together.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reduce overall imperviousness associated with parking lots by providing compact car spaces, minimizing stall dimensions, incorporating efficient parking lanes, and using pervious materials in spillover parking areas.</p>
<p>Increase Rainfall Infiltration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use permeable materials for private sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and interior roadway surfaces (examples: hybrid lots, parking groves, permeable overflow parking, etc.).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas such as yards, open channels, or vegetated areas, and avoid routing rooftop runoff to the roadway or the urban runoff conveyance system.</p>
<p>Maximize Rainfall Interception</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Maximizing canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs, and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs.</p>
<p>Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas (DCIAs)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draining rooftops into adjacent landscaping prior to discharging to the storm drain.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draining parking lots into landscape areas co-designed as biofiltration areas.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Draining roads, sidewalks, and impervious trails into adjacent landscaping.</p>
<p>Slope and Channel Protection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use of natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stabilized permanent channel crossings.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Planting native or drought tolerant vegetation on slopes.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels.</p>
<p>Maximize Rainfall Interception</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Cisterns.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Foundation planting.</p>
<p>Increase Rainfall Infiltration</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Dry wells.</p>
<p>Other BMPs (describe and add lines as necessary)</p>

The following source control post-construction BMPs to comply with CGP Section IV.N and local requirements have been identified for the site:

Table 11 Post-Construction Source Control BMPs

<input type="checkbox"/> Storm drain system stenciling and signage.
<input type="checkbox"/> Outdoor material and trash storage area designed to reduce or control rainfall runoff.
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Irrigation Controls.
<input type="checkbox"/> Street Sweeping and Catch Basin Cleaning.
<input type="checkbox"/> Other BMPs (describe/ add lines as necessary).
Public Education
<input type="checkbox"/> Training for building owners/managers.
<input type="checkbox"/> Brochures/flyers on stormwater pollution control.
<input type="checkbox"/> Good housekeeping practices (proper waste disposal, etc.).
<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Waste Collection.
<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Irrigation Controls.
<input type="checkbox"/> Reduction of Vehicle Use Impacts.
<input type="checkbox"/> Storage and Application of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Other Landscape Management Products.

Section 4 BMP Inspection and Maintenance

4.1 BMP INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

RECOMMENDED TEXT

The General Permit requires routine weekly inspections of BMPs, along with inspections before, during, and after Qualifying Precipitation Events. The CGP defines a Qualifying Precipitation Event as any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 50 percent or greater Probability of Precipitation (PoP) and a Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) of 0.5 inches or more within a 24-hour period. The event begins with the 24-hour period when 0.5 inches has been forecast and continues on subsequent 24-hour periods when 0.25 inches of precipitation or more is forecast. A BMP inspection checklist must be filled out for inspections and maintained on-site with the SWPPP. Refer to Construction Site Monitoring Plan (CSMP) [Section 7](#) for rain event inspection information. The inspection checklist includes the necessary information covered in [Section 7.6](#). Inspection and monitoring records shall be kept in [Appendix H](#).

BMPs shall be maintained regularly to ensure proper and effective functionality. If necessary, corrective actions shall be begin within 72 hours of identified deficiencies and associated amendments to the SWPPP shall be prepared by the QSD.

Specific details for maintenance, inspection, and repair of BMPs selected for this site can be found in the BMP Factsheets in [Appendix M](#).

Section 5 Training

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Appendix K identifies the QSP(s) for the project. To promote stormwater management awareness specific for this project, periodic training of job-site personnel shall be included as part of routine project meetings (e.g. daily/weekly tailgate safety meetings), or task specific trainings as needed.

The QSP shall be responsible for providing this information at the meetings, and subsequently completing the training logs shown in Appendix J, which identifies the site-specific stormwater topics covered as well as the names of site personnel who attended the meeting. Tasks may be delegated to trained employees by the QSP provided adequate supervision and oversight is provided. Training shall correspond to the specific task delegated including: SWPPP implementation; BMP inspection and maintenance; and record keeping.

Documentation of training activities (formal and informal) is retained in SWPPP Appendix J.

Section 6 Responsible Parties and Operators

6.1 RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Discharger

The discharger is a person as defined in Water Code, § 13050(c), which includes companies and governmental bodies, subject to this General Permit. The discharger is responsible for compliance with this Permit, including work done by QSDs, QSPs, and QSP delegates. The following persons may serve as the discharger:

1. A person, company, agency, or other entity that possesses a real property interest (including, but not limited to, fee simple ownership, easement, leasehold, or other rights of way) in the land upon which the construction or land disturbance activities will occur for the regulated site.
2. For linear underground and overhead projects, the utility company, municipality, or other public or private company or agency that owns or operates the linear underground or overhead project.
3. For land controlled by an estate or similar entity, the person who has day-to-day control over the land (including, but not limited to, a bankruptcy trustee, receiver, or conservator).
4. For pollution investigation and remediation projects, any potentially responsible party that has received permission to conduct the project from the holder of a real property interest in the land.
5. For U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers may provide written authorization to its bonded contractor to serve as the discharger, provided the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is also responsible for compliance with the General Permit, as authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Federal Facilities Compliance Act.
6. For projects on public lands, a public agency with a real property interest in the land may provide written authorization via an encroachment permit to another public agency to serve as the discharger, provided that both public agencies remain responsible for compliance with this General Permit.

A contractor is qualified to be a discharger if the contractor satisfies one of the requirements above.

Duly Authorized Representative (DAR)

A Duly Authorized Representative is a named individual or position that has responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated construction project or activities including, but not limited to, a superintendent, project manager, or other positions of equivalent or higher responsibility. Additionally, an individual or position that has overall responsibility for environmental matters for the owner or company may be designated as a Duly Authorized Representative. The Legally Responsible Person designates the Duly Authorized Representative through SMARTS, authorizing the Duly Authorized Representative to sign, certify, and electronically submit Permit Registration Documents, Notices of Termination, and any other supporting documents, reports, or information required by this General Permit, the State or Regional Water Boards, or U.S. EPA. A Duly Authorized Representative cannot be a contractor, consultant, or other third party.

Legally Responsible Person

The Legally Responsible Person is a representative of a permittee and signatory that is legally designated to sign, certify, and electronically submit any documents required by the General Permit, the State or Regional Water Board, or U.S. EPA. An LRP must meet one of the descriptions set forth in the CGP.

Qualified SWPPP Practitioner:

The QSP shall ensure that all BMPs required by the General Permit and this SWPPP are implemented. In general the QSP is responsible for non-stormwater and stormwater visual observations, sampling and analysis. The QSP contact information and responsibilities for this project are listed below. Note: A QSD can serve the role of the QSP also. The QSP(s) are identified in [Appendix K](#).

Qualified SWPPP Designer

The discharger shall retain a QSD from the beginning of the project through the Notice of Termination approval.

A QSD is required to assess how construction activities will affect sediment transport, erosion, and other discharges of pollutants in stormwater runoff in the SWPPP design and implementation.

The QSD is required to revise the SWPPP to address potential problems identified by visual inspections, sampling data, comments from a QSP, or their own site observations. All SWPPP revisions must be completed by a QSD.

The QSD is required to include in the SWPPP the name, email, and phone number of all the QSP-trained delegate(s) (if applicable).

6.2 CONTRACTOR LIST

INSTRUCTIONS

The General Permit requires that the SWPPP include a list of names of all contractors, subcontractors and individuals who will be directed by the QSP.

Include this list in [Appendix L](#).

RECOMMENDED TEXT

[Appendix L](#) includes a list of all contractors, subcontractors and individuals that will be directed by the QSP for activities covered under this SWPPP. At a minimum the following information shall be included:

- Name
- Title
- Company
- Address
- Phone Number
- Number (24/7)

Section 7 Construction Site Monitoring Program

7.1 Purpose

To ensure the BMPs, described in Section 3 and detailed on the multiple construction phased WPCDs in Appendix B, are effective and adequate to meet the discharge prohibitions outlined in the CGP, a Construction Site Monitoring Program (CSMP) is required. This CSMP will be amended, if necessary, as risk level requirements, or site conditions change.

The techniques and methodologies for collection of stormwater and analyses of water quality constituents are briefly described in this CSMP; other specific details should be referred to sampling and analysis guidance developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program's (SWAMP) information on sample collection and analysis and Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater, available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/.

In general, the CSMP should not include details of ATS monitoring; however, it should provide reference to those monitoring documents.

Risk Level 1 Projects may delete text related to NALs.

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

This CSMP has been prepared to meet the requirements of the CGP and including the following:

- Visual inspection locations, inspection procedures, and follow-up tracking procedures.
- Applicable sampling locations, collection, and handling procedures shall include detailed procedures for field analysis, sample collection, storage, preservation, and shipping to the laboratory to ensure consistent quality assurance and control is maintained.
- A copy of the Chain of Custody form used when handling and shipping samples to a laboratory.
- Identification of the analytical methods and related method detection limits (if applicable) for each parameter.

7.2 Applicability of Permit Requirements

INSTRUCTIONS

Select text for appropriate risk level and delete other text

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

This project has been determined to be a Risk Level (Enter Number) project. The CGP identifies the following types of monitoring as being applicable for a Risk Level (Enter Number) project.

Risk Level 1

- Visual inspections of BMPs;
- Visual monitoring of the site related to qualifying storm events;
- Visual monitoring of the site for non-stormwater discharges;
- Sampling and analysis of construction site runoff for non-visible pollutants when applicable; and
- Sampling and analysis of construction site runoff as required by the RWQCB when applicable.

Risk Level 2

- Visual inspections of BMPs;
- Visual monitoring of the site related to Qualifying Precipitation Events;
- Visual monitoring of the site for non-stormwater discharges;
- Sampling and analysis of construction site runoff for pH and turbidity related to Qualifying Precipitation Events ;
- Sampling and analysis of construction site runoff for non-visible pollutants when applicable; and
- Sampling and analysis of non-stormwater discharges when applicable.

7.3 Weather and Precipitation Event Tracking

Weather triggered visual monitoring, sampling and inspection requirements of the General Permit are triggered by a Qualifying Precipitation Event. The General Permit defines a Qualifying Precipitation Event as any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 50 percent or greater Probability of Precipitation (PoP) and a Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (QPF) of 0.5 inches or more within a 24-hour period. The event begins with the 24-hour period when 0.5 inches has been forecast and continues on subsequent 24-hour periods when 0.25 inches of precipitation or more is forecast. Precipitation forecast information shall be obtained from the National Weather Service Forecast Office by entering the zip code of the project's location at <https://www.weather.gov/> and shall be included as part of the inspection checklist weather information section.

7.3.1 Weather Tracking

The QSP must consult the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) for the weather forecasts. These forecasts must be obtained at <https://www.weather.gov/>.

7.3.2 Rain Gauges

The QSP shall install a rain gauge(s) on the project site. Locate the gauge in an open area away from obstructions such as trees or overhangs. Mount the gauge on a post at a height of 3 to 5 feet with the gauge extending several inches beyond the post. Make sure that the top of the gauge is level. Make sure the post is not in an area where rainwater can indirectly splash from sheds, equipment, trailers, etc.

Record the rain gauge reading for each 24-hour period of a QPE. The rain gauge should be read daily at approximately the same time. Once the rain gauge reading has been recorded accumulated rain shall be emptied and the gauge reset. If total rainfall is greater than 0.5 inches the QSP shall prepare a Post-Qualifying Precipitation Event inspection Site Visual Inspection Form within 96 hours of the conclusion of the Qualifying Precipitation Event. If an electronic rain gauge is used the manufacturer's instructions for reading and resetting the rain gauge shall be followed.

For comparison with the site rain gauge, the nearest appropriate governmental rain gauge(s) is located at [Insert location and web site of the applicable governmental rain gauge(s)].

7.4 Monitoring Location and Personnel

INSTRUCTIONS

Select appropriate scenario and delete other

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Monitoring locations are shown on the Site Maps located in Appendix B. Monitoring locations are described in Sections 7.6 and 7.7.

Whenever changes in the construction site might affect the appropriateness of sampling locations, the sampling locations shall be revised accordingly. All such revisions shall be implemented as soon as feasible and the SWPPP amended. Temporary changes that result in a one-time additional sampling locations do not require a SWPPP amendment.

Samples will be collected and analyzed by:

Contractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Consultant	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Laboratory	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Include the following text if samples will be collected by contractor and modify accordingly

Samples on the project site will be collected by the following contractor sampling personnel:

Name/Telephone Number: []

Alternate(s)/Telephone Number: []

Include the following text if samples will be collected by consultant or laboratory and modify accordingly

Samples on the project site will be collected by the following (specify name of laboratory or environmental consultant)

Company Name: []

Street Address: []

City, State, Zip: []

Telephone Number:

Point of Contact:

Name of Sampler(s):

7.5 Safety and Monitoring Exemptions

This project is not required to collect samples or conduct visual observations (inspections) under the following conditions:

- During dangerous weather conditions such as electrical storms, flooding, and high winds above 40 miles per hour;
- Outside of scheduled site business hours.
- When the site is not accessible to personnel.

Scheduled site business hours are located in [Table 1](#)

If monitoring (visual monitoring or sample collection) of the site is unsafe because of the dangerous conditions noted above, then the QSP shall document the conditions for why an exception to performing the monitoring was necessary. The exemption documentation shall be filed in [Appendix H](#).

7.6 Visual Inspections

Visual inspections must be conducted in compliance with the CGP and CSMP. Visual inspections are required to confirm that appropriately selected BMPs have been implemented, are being maintained, and are effective.

Copies of the completed visual inspection checklists must be kept with the SWPPP in [Appendix H](#). A tracking or follow-up procedure shall follow any inspection that identifies deficiencies in BMPs and requires corrective actions. If deficiencies are identified during a BMP inspection, maintenance, repairs, and/or design changes to the BMPs and the SWPPP, if applicable, shall be initiated within 72 hours of identification and need to be completed as soon as possible. If BMP repairs or maintenance are indicated in pre-storm or during storm inspections, repairs should be made as soon as possible to deter potential unauthorized discharges, discharges that may trigger non-visible pollutant sampling, or discharges that may exceed pH and turbidity NALs. BMP deficiencies will require documentation in the corrective action section of the Site Visual Inspection Form located in [Appendix H](#). [Table 13](#) identifies the required visual inspection schedule for all project Risk Level types.

Table 12 Visual Inspection Schedule

Risk Level	Weekly	Pre-Qualifying Precipitation Event	During Qualifying Precipitation Event	Post-Qualifying Precipitation Event ¹
1	X	X	X	X
2	X	X	X	X
3	X	X	X	X

1 – Reference Section 7.6.2

7.6.1 Routine Observations and Inspections

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Routine site inspections and visual monitoring are necessary to ensure that the project is in compliance with the requirements of the CGP.

7.6.1.1 Routine BMP Inspections

The CGP requires that BMPs be inspected:

- Weekly (Routine);
- Prior to a Qualifying Precipitation Event (Pre-Qualifying Precipitation Event);
- Once each 24-hour period during extended storm events (During Qualifying Precipitation Event);
- After each Qualifying Precipitation Event that produces 0.5 inch or greater of precipitation as measured by the on-site rain gauge (Post-Qualifying Precipitation Event);
- During discharge sampling and/or observations (use of Discharge Form located in Appendix H); and

The purpose of these inspections is to:

- Identify if BMPs were adequately designed, implemented, and effective;
- Identify BMPs that require repair or replacement due to damage; and
- Identify additional BMPs that need to be implemented and revise the SWPPP accordingly

7.6.1.2 Non-Stormwater Discharge Observations

Each drainage area will be inspected for the presence of or indications of prior unauthorized and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Inspections will record:

- Presence or evidence of any non-stormwater discharge (authorized or unauthorized);
- Pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc); and
- Source of discharge.

7.6.2 Visual Observation Inspections of Qualifying Precipitation Events

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

This section describes the CGP requirements for Qualifying Precipitation Event visual inspections.

- Pre-Qualifying Precipitation Event inspection within 72 hours prior to any weather pattern that is forecasted to have a 50 percent or greater chance of 0.5 inches or more in a 24-hour period. Precipitation forecast information shall be obtained from the National Weather Service Forecast Office (e.g., by entering the zip code of the project's location at <https://www.weather.gov/>) and must be included as part of the inspection checklist. If extended forecast precipitation data (greater than three days) is available from the National Weather Service, the pre-precipitation event inspection may be done up to 120 hours in advance. The pre-Qualifying Precipitation Event inspection shall include an inspection of the following:
 - All stormwater drainage areas to identify leaks, spills, or uncontrolled pollutant sources and when necessary, implement appropriate corrective actions to control pollutant sources.
 - All BMPs identify whether they have been properly implemented in accordance with the SWPPP, and when necessary, implement appropriate corrective actions to control pollutant sources.
 - All stormwater storage and containment areas to detect leaks and check for available capacity to prevent overflow.
- Within 14 days after a NAL exceedance the QSP shall visually inspect the drainage area of exceedance and document any areas of concern
- Dischargers shall conduct visual inspections at least once every 24-hour period during Qualifying Precipitation Events. Qualifying Precipitation Events are extended for each subsequent 24-hour period forecast to have at least 0.25 inches of precipitation.
- Post-Qualifying Precipitation Event visual inspections within 96 hours after each Qualifying Precipitation Event if 0.5 inches or more precipitation is measured during the duration of the Qualifying Precipitation Event using the onsite rain gauge.
- The purpose of the During Qualifying Precipitation Event and Post-Qualifying Precipitation Event inspections is to observe and record the following:
 - Identify if BMPs were adequately designed, implemented, and effective;
 - Identify BMPs that require repair or replacement due to damage; and
 - Identify additional BMPs that need to be implemented and revise the SWPPP accordingly.

The results of all storm-related inspections and assessments will be documented and copies of the completed inspection checklists will be maintained within the SWPPP in **Appendix H**, or electronically in a manner which would allow the inspection checklists to be made available at the request of a federal, State, Regional Water Board, or the Port's 3rd party inspector (if applicable).

7.6.3 Visual Monitoring Procedures

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Visual monitoring shall be conducted by the QSP or staff trained by and under the supervision of the QSP. The name(s) and contact number(s) of the site visual monitoring personnel are provided in Appendix K and Table 1.

Stormwater observations shall be documented on the Site Visual Inspection Form located in Appendix H.

The QSP shall within (Enter Number) days of the inspection submit copies of the completed inspection report to (Name).

7.6.4 Visual Monitoring Follow-Up and Reporting

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Correction of deficiencies identified by the observations or inspections, including required repairs or maintenance of BMPs, shall be initiated and completed as soon as possible.

If identified deficiencies require design changes, including additional BMPs, the implementation of changes will be initiated within 72 hours of identification and be completed as soon as possible. When design changes to BMPs are required, the SWPPP shall be amended to reflect the changes.

Deficiencies identified during site visual inspections and correction of deficiencies will be tracked on the Site Visual Inspection Form kept in Appendix H.

The QSP shall, within (Enter Number) days of the inspection submit copies of the completed Site Visual Inspection Form with the corrective actions to (Name).

Results of visual monitoring must be summarized and reported in the Annual Report.

7.7 Water Quality Sampling and Analysis

INSTRUCTIONS

Select appropriate scenario and modify accordingly

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Risk Level 1

Water quality sampling and analysis serves to demonstrate the project is in compliance with discharge prohibitions. This project is classified as Risk Level 1 and shall perform water quality sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants.

Risk Level 2

Water quality sampling and analysis serves to demonstrate the project is in compliance with discharge prohibitions. This project is classified as Risk Level 2 and shall perform water quality sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants, pH and turbidity during Qualifying Precipitation Events, and for non-stormwater discharges.

7.7.1 Non-Visible Pollutants in Stormwater Runoff Discharges

Select appropriate scenario and modify accordingly

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

All projects

All projects under the CGP are required to conduct non-visible pollutant monitoring, sampling, and analysis. Sampling of non-visible pollutants identified in the pollutant source assessment is required when the materials or chemicals have the potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard. A BMP breach, failure, malfunction, as well as a leak or spill of a pollutant of concern, observed during a visual inspection would require non-visible sampling/analysis.

Dischargers shall implement sampling and analysis requirements to monitor non-visible pollutants when there is:

1. Evidence of pollutant releases that are not visually detectable in stormwater discharges; and
2. Releases of substances which could cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving waters.

Dischargers are required to conduct sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants (including those associated with TMDLs) identified in the SWPPP or otherwise known to be on-site, only when the pollutants may be discharged due to failure to implement BMPs, a container spill or leak, or a BMP breach, failure, or malfunction.

Non-visible pollutant sampling is not required if one of the conditions described above (e.g., breach, spill, leak, failure or malfunction) occurs and, prior to discharge, the material containing the pollutant is fully remediated or removed; and BMPs to control the pollutant are implemented, maintained, or replaced as necessary.

Potential sources of non-visible pollutants are identified in **Appendix G**, Storage, use, and operational locations are shown on the **Site Maps in Appendix B**.

Risk Level 2

The project has the potential to receive stormwater run-on with the potential to contribute non-visible pollutants to stormwater discharges from the project. Locations of such run-on to the project site are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B.

7.7.1.1 Non-Visible Pollutants Sampling Schedule

Samples for the potential non-visible pollutant(s) and a sufficiently large unaffected background sample shall be collected during the first eight hours of discharge from rain events that result in discharge. Samples shall be collected during the site's scheduled hours and shall be collected regardless of the time of year and phase of the construction.

At least one sample must be collected per the applicable discharge location for each 24-hour period in which discharge occurs until corrective actions are completed to eliminate further discharge of the pollutants.

Samples will be analyzed in the field or submitted to the ELAP accredited laboratory, as identified in **Section 7.9**, for analysis of all non-visible pollutants, including applicable TMDL-specific pollutants.

7.7.1.2 Non-Visible Pollutants Sampling Locations, Collection and Analysis

INSTRUCTIONS

Use Table 7.2 -7.6 to identify sampling locations, delete tables that do not apply to Project

Select appropriate scenario and modify accordingly

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Include the following text for all projects

The locations of potential pollutant storage and use may change as work progresses. Any potential non-visible sampling locations that are not listed in **Tables 13 through 17** should be added to the tables by the QSP using the same rationale as that used to identify planned locations. These locations must be updated on the Site Maps in **Appendix B** and documented on the hardcopy Site Wall Map to be kept in the trailer. Sampling locations are based on proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage, occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling, and personnel safety. Planned non-visible pollutant sampling locations are shown on the **Site Maps in Appendix B** and include the locations identified in **Tables 13 through 17**.

Samples of discharge shall be collected at the designated non-visible pollutant sampling locations shown on the **Site Maps in Appendix B** and listed in **Tables 13 through 17**. Samples shall be collected in the locations determined by observed breaches, malfunctions, leakages, spills, operational areas, soil amendment application areas, and historically contaminated soil areas, which triggered the need for sampling.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in **Table 20**, “Table 7.8 List of Non-Visible Laboratory Analytical Constituents” provided in **Section 7.7.1.4**. Only the QSP, or personnel trained in water quality sampling under the direction of the QSP shall collect samples.

Sample collection and handling requirements are described in **Section 7.10**.

Samples shall be analyzed using the analytical methods identified in **Table 20**, and samples will be analyzed by the laboratory identified in **Appendix K**.

(Enter Number) sampling location(s) on the project site and the contractor’s yard have been identified for the collection of samples of runoff from planned material and waste storage areas and areas where non-visible pollutant producing construction activities are planned.

Table 13 Non-Visible Pollutant Sample Locations – Contractors’ Yard

Sample Location Number	Sample Location Description	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)

(Enter Number) sampling locations have been identified for the collection of samples of runoff from drainage areas where soil amendments will be applied that have the potential to affect water quality.

Table 14 Non-Visible Pollutant Sample Locations – Soil Amendment Areas

Sample Location Number	Sample Location	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)

(Enter Number) sampling locations have been identified for the collection of samples of runoff from drainage areas contaminated by historical usage of the site.

Table 15 Non-Visible Pollutant Sample Locations – Areas of Historical Contamination

Sample Location Number	Sample Location	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)

(Enter Number) sampling location(s) has been identified for the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-visible pollutants. This location(s) was selected such that the sample will not have come in contact with the operations, activities, or areas identified in [Section 7.7.1](#) or with disturbed soils areas.

Table 16 Non-Visible Pollutant Sample Locations – Background (Unaffected Sample)

Sample Location Number	Sample Location	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)

Include for Risk Level 2 projects

(Enter Number) sampling locations have been identified for the collection of samples of run-on to the project site. Run-on from these locations has the potential to combine with discharges from the site being sampled for non-visible pollutants. These samples are intended to identify potential sources of non-visible pollutants that originate off the project site.

Table 17 Non-Visible Pollutant Sample Locations – Site Run-On

Sample Location Number	Sample Location	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude (Decimal Degrees)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)
(Enter Number)	(Enter Location)	(Enter Latitude/Longitude)

7.7.1.3 Analytical Constituents

INSTRUCTIONS

Table 18 can be used as a guide for determining the type of analysis to be performed based on possible pollutant sources. Not all pollutant sources are applicable to the all project site. Analysis for non-visible pollutants will be performed based the site inspection and direction from the appropriate representative.

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Table 18 lists pollutant sources associated with different construction phases, associated field test and water quality indicator constituent(s) for that pollutant.

Table 18 Pollutant Sources, Field Test and Indicator Constituents

Pollutant Source	Field Test	Water Quality Indicator Constituent
Demolition		
Sediment	(visible)	
Paint Strippers	N/A	Volatile Organics
Solvents	N/A	Volatile Organics
Adhesives	N/A	Semi-Volatile Organics
Vehicle Fuels	(visible)	Oil and Grease or TPH
Metals	N/A	Total/Dissolved Metals
Bacteria	N/A	Total/Fecal Coliform
Litter	(visible)	
Utility Installation		
Sediment	(visible)	
Fuels/Lubricants	N/A	Oil and Grease/TPH
Chlorinated Water	Colorimetric	
Concrete	pH	Lab pH
Pesticides/Herbicides	N/A	Pesticide Scan/Semi-Volatile Organics
Fertilizers	N/A	NO ₃ /NH ₃ /P
Bacteria	N/A	Total/Fecal Coliform
Vertical Construction		

Sediment	(visible)	
Paint Strippers	N/A	Volatile Organics
Solvents, Thinners	N/A	Volatile Organics
Detergents	Colorimetric	MBAS
Adhesives, Sealants, Resins	N/A	Semi-Volatile Organics
Fuels, Lubricants, Hydraulic Fluid	N/A	Oil and Grease or TPH
Concrete	pH	Lab pH
Litter	(visible)	
Bacteria	N/A	Total/Fecal Coliform
Organics	N/A	Semi-Volatile Organics
Paint	(visible)	
Wood (sawdust)	(visible)	
Acid Wash	pH	Lab pH
Asphalt (liquid)	N/A	TPH
Habitat Conservation		
Sediment	(visible)	
Nutrients (Fertilizers)	N/A	NO ₃ /NH ₃ /P
Bacteria	N/A	Total/Fecal Coliform

Based on consultation with SWPPP preparer or monitoring specialist.

7.7.1.4 Non-Visible Pollutants Data Evaluation and Reporting

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

The QSP shall complete an evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results.

Runoff/downgradient results shall be compared with the associated upgradient/unaffected results and any associated run-on results. Should the runoff/downgradient sample show an increased level of the tested analyte relative to the unaffected background sample, which cannot be explained by run-on results, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences shall be assessed to determine the probable cause for the increase.

As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate discharges of non-visible pollutant concentrations. Any revisions to the BMPs shall be recorded as an amendment to the SWPPP.

The CGP prohibits stormwater discharges that contain hazardous substances equal to or in excess of reportable quantities established in 40 C.F.R. Parts 110, 117 and 302.

The results of any non-visible pollutant discharges that indicate the presence of a hazardous substance in excess of established reportable quantities shall be immediately reported to the District and other agencies as required by 40 C.F.R. Parts 110, 117 and 302.

Results of non-visible pollutant monitoring shall be reported in the Annual Report.

Table 19 List of Non-Visible Laboratory Analytical Constituents

Constituent/ Parameter Name	Constituent Abbreviation	Bottle Type	Volume Required (mL)	Preservation	Method Type	EPA Method Number	Holding Time	Units	Target Reporting Limit
Conventional									
Specific Conductance	EC	Poly-Propylene	50	N/A	N/A	120.1	ASAP	umhos/cm	1
pH ⁽²⁾	pH		50	N/A	Electrometric	150.1	ASAP	pH unit	+/- 0.1
Hydrocarbons									
Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons	TRPH	Glass	1000	4 degrees Celsius	Gas chromatography	8015b	14 days	µg/L	50
Oil and Grease (HEM/SGT)	O&G		1000	H ₂ SO ₄ to pH<2	Gravimetric	1664	28 days	mg/L	5
Nutrients									
Nitrate-Nitrogen	NO ₃ -N	Poly-Propylene	100	4 degrees Celsius	Ion chromatography	300.0	48 hours	mg/L	0.1
Ammonia-Nitrogen	NH ₃ -N		100	None	Titrimetric	350.2	28 days	mg/L	0.1
Total Phosphorus	Total P		100	HNO ₃ or H ₂ SO ₄ to pH<2	Colorimetric	365.2	28 days	mg/L	0.03
Detergents	MBAS		500	4 degrees Celsius	Colorimetric	425.1	48 hours	mg/L	0.1
Bacteriological									
Coliform (Fecal)	FC	Poly-Propylene	50	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃	Multiple-tube fermentation	9211E	6 hours	MPN/100 ml	1
Coliform (Total)	TC		50	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃	Multiple-tube fermentation	9221B	6 hours	MPN/100 ml	1
Metals									
Total Recoverable	TR	Poly-Propylene	250	HNO ₃ or H ₂ SO ₄ to pH<2	GFAA; ICP-MS	200.8	Filter for dissolved fraction and preserve within 48 hours; analyze within 6 months.	µg/L	0.2-5 ⁽⁴⁾
Dissolved ⁽³⁾	Diss		250	HNO ₃ or H ₂ SO ₄ to pH <2 ⁽¹⁾	GFAA; ICP-MS	200.8		µg/L	0.2-5 ⁽⁴⁾
Organics									
Volatile Organics	VOCs	Glass	2 x 40 vials	4 degrees Celsius	GC-MS	8020	14 days	µg/L	0.5-50
Semi-Volatile Organics	SVOCs		1000	4 degrees Celsius	GC-MS	8270	Extract in 7 days, analyze within 40 days	µg/L	0.05-0.25
Pesticides	Pest		1000	4 degrees Celsius	Gas chromatography	8141, 8081		µg/L	0.5-1

Notes:

- (1) Dissolved metals preserved after filtration.
- (2) Report pH to nearest 0.1 std. pH unit. Also report temperature at time of measurement.
- (3) Filter dissolved samples prior to analysis.
- (4) Target reporting limit varies by metal.

7.7.2 pH and Turbidity in Stormwater Runoff Discharges

INSTRUCTIONS

Risk Level 1 project should include the first statement below and delete the rest of Section 7.7.2. Risk Level 2 projects should delete the first statement below and include all of Section 7.7.2.

RECOMMENDED TEXT

For Risk Level 1 Projects

Sampling and analysis of runoff for pH and turbidity is not required for Risk Level 1 projects.

For Risk Level 2 Projects

Risk Level 2 projects shall collect stormwater grab samples during a Qualifying Precipitation Event, from all discharge locations incorporating runoff from the project construction sites, during discharge and within site operating hours. The grab samples shall be representative of the discharge flow and characteristics.

Samples for pH and turbidity will be collected from all drainage areas with disturbed soil areas.

7.7.2.1 pH and Turbidity Sampling Schedule

Risk Level 2 dischargers shall obtain one sample from each discharge location per 24-hour period of each Qualifying Precipitation Event, during active discharge.

Risk Level 2 and 3 dischargers shall collect samples of stored or contained stormwater during discharge from the impoundment, in accordance with Attachment J of the CGP.

Run-on samples shall be collected whenever the QSP identifies that run-on has the potential to contribute to an exceedance of a NAL.

7.7.2.2 pH and Turbidity Sampling Locations and Collection

Sampling locations are based on the site runoff discharge locations and locations where run-on enters the site; accessibility for sampling; and personnel safety. Planned pH and turbidity sampling locations are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B and include the locations identified in Table 20.

Samples of discharge shall be collected at the designated runoff and run-on sampling locations shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B. Run-on samples shall be collected within close proximity of the point of run-on to the project.

Only personnel trained in water quality sampling and field measurements working under the direction of the QSP shall collect samples.

Sample collection and handling requirements are described in Section 7.9.

(Enter Number) sampling location(s) on the project site and the contractor's yard have been identified for the collection of runoff samples. Table 20 also provides an estimate of the site's area that drains to each location.

Table 20 Turbidity and pH Runoff Sample Locations

Sample Location Name or Number	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude ⁽¹⁾ (Decimal Degrees)	Estimate of Site Drainage Factor ⁽²⁾ (%)
(Name or Number)	(Latitude, Longitude)	(%)
(Name or Number)	(Latitude, Longitude)	(%)
(Name or Number)	(Latitude, Longitude)	(%)
(Name or Number)	(Latitude, Longitude)	(%)
(Name or Number)	(Latitude, Longitude)	(%)
(Name or Number)	(Latitude, Longitude)	Run-on

(1) SMARTS requires location in decimal degree to 5 decimal places

(2) Area or flow-based percentage

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR RISK LEVEL 2 PROJECTS THAT RECEIVE RUN-ON

(Enter Number) sampling locations have been identified for the collection of run-on samples where the run-on has the potential to contribute to an exceedance of a NAL. (Describe locations)

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR RISK LEVEL 2 THAT DO NOT RECEIVE RUN-ON

The project does not receive run-on with the potential to exceed NALs.

7.7.2.3 Field Parameters and Measurements

Samples shall be analyzed for the constituents indicated in **Table 21** below “Sample Collection, and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH.”

Table 21 Sample Collection and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH

Parameter	Test Method	Minimum Sample Volume ⁽¹⁾	Sample Collection Container Type	Detection Limit (minimum)
Turbidity	Field meter/probe with calibrated portable instrument	50 mL	Polypropylene or Glass (Do not collect in meter sample cells)	1 NTU
pH	Field meter/probe with calibrated portable instrument or calibrated pH test kit	100 mL	Polypropylene	0.2 pH units

Table 21 Sample Collection and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH

Parameter	Test Method	Minimum Sample Volume ⁽¹⁾	Sample Collection Container Type	Detection Limit (minimum)
Notes: ¹ Minimum sample volume recommended. Specific volume requirements will vary by instrument; check instrument manufacturer instructions. L – Liter mL – Milliliter NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit				

Samples collected for field analysis, collection, analysis and equipment calibration shall be in accordance with the field instrument manufacturer’s specifications.

Immediately following collection, samples for field analysis shall be tested in accordance with the field instrument manufacturer’s instructions and results recorded on the *Effluent Sampling Field Log Sheet*.

The field instrument(s) listed in **Table 22** will be used to analyze the following constituents:

Table 22 Field Instruments

Field Instrument (Manufacturer and Model)	Constituent
	pH
	Turbidity

The manufacturers’ instructions are included in **CSMP Attachment 2 “Field Meter Instructions”**. Field sampling staff shall review the instructions prior to each sampling event and follow the instructions in completing measurement of the samples.

- The instrument(s) shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.
- The instrument(s) shall be calibrated before each sampling and analysis event.
- Maintenance and calibration records shall be maintained with the SWPPP.

The QSD may authorize alternate equipment provided that the equipment meets the CGPs requirements and the manufacturers’ instructions for calibration and use are added to **CSMP Attachment 2 “Field Meter Instructions”**.

7.7.2.4 Data Evaluation and Reporting

Numeric Action Levels

This project is subject to NALs for pH and turbidity shown in **Table 23**.

Table 23 Numeric Action Levels

Parameter	Unit	Daily Average
pH	pH units	Lower NAL = 6.5 Upper NAL = 8.5
Turbidity	NTU	250 NTU

Within (enter number) days of the sample collection, the QSP shall submit copies of the completed *Effluent Sampling Form* to (District Environmental Protection Department or LRP).

In the event that the pH or turbidity NAL is exceeded, the QSP shall immediately notify (District Environmental Protection Department at 619-686-6254, the District 's 3rd party SWPPP Inspector (if applicable), the QSD and the LRP) and investigate the cause of the exceedance and identify corrective actions.

All field sampling results must be submitted through SMARTS within 30 days of the completion of the Qualifying Precipitation Event.

Exceedances of NALs shall be electronically submitted to SMARTS within 10 days of the NAL exceedance.

If requested by the RWQCB, a NAL Exceedance Report must be submitted. The NAL Exceedance Report must contain the following information:

- Analytical method(s), method reporting unit(s), and MDL(s) of each parameter;
- Date, place, time of sampling, visual observation, and/or measurements, including precipitation; and
- An assessment of the existing BMPs associated with the sample that exceeded the NAL(s), a description of each corrective action taken including photographs, and date of implementation.

7.7.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges

INSTRUCTIONS

Risk Level 1 project should include the first statement below and delete the rest of **Section 7.7.3**. Risk Level 2 projects should delete the first statement below and include all of **Section 7.7.3**.

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR RISK LEVEL 2 PROJECTS

For Risk Level 1 Projects

Sampling and analysis of non-stormwater discharges is not required for Risk Level 1 projects.

For Risk Level 2 Projects

This CSMP for non-stormwater discharges describes the sampling and analysis strategy and schedule for monitoring pollutants in authorized and unauthorized non-stormwater discharges from the project site in accordance with the requirements of the CGP.

Sampling of non-stormwater discharges will be conducted when an authorized or unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is observed discharging from the project site. In the event that non-stormwater

discharges run-on to the project site from offsite locations, and this run-on has the potential to contribute to a violation of a NAL, the run-on will also be sampled.

7.7.3.1 Non-Stormwater Sampling Locations, Collection and Analysis

Samples shall be collected from the discharge point of the construction site where the non-stormwater discharge is running off the project site. Site discharge locations are shown on the **Site Maps in Appendix B** and include the locations identified below.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in **Table 19**. Only personnel trained in water quality sampling under the direction of the QSP shall collect samples. Sample collection and handling requirements are described in **Section 7.9**.

Samples shall be analyzed for turbidity and pH as described in **7.7.2.6**. For non-visible constituents using the analytical methods identified in **Table 19**, and samples will be analyzed by laboratory identified in **Section 7.9**.

(Enter Number) sampling location(s) on the project site and the contractor’s yard have been identified where non-stormwater discharges may runoff from the project site.

(Enter Number) sampling locations have been identified for the collection of non-stormwater discharges that run-on to the project site.

Table 24 Sample Collection and Analysis for Monitoring Non-Stormwater Discharges

Sample Location Name or Number	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude ⁽¹⁾ (Decimal Degrees)

(1)SMARTS requires location in decimal degree to 5 decimal places

7.7.3.3 Analytical Constituents

All non-stormwater discharges must be sampled for pH and turbidity.

The QSP shall identify additional pollutants to be monitored for each non-stormwater discharge incident based on the source of the non-stormwater discharge. If the source of an unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is not known, monitoring for pH, turbidity, MBAS, TOC, and residual chlorine or chloramines is recommended to help identify the source of the discharge.

Non-stormwater discharge run-on shall be monitored, at minimum, for pH and turbidity. The QSP shall identify additional pollutants to be monitored for each non-stormwater discharge incident based on the source of the non-stormwater discharge. If the source of an unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is not known, monitoring for pH, turbidity, methyl blue active substances (MBAS), total organic carbons (TOC), and residual chlorine or chloramines is recommended to help identify the source of the discharge.

Table 25 lists the specific sources and types of potential non-visible pollutants on the project site and the water quality indicator constituent(s) for that pollutant.

Table 25 Potential Non-Stormwater Discharge Pollutants and Water Quality Indicator Constituents

Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Water Quality Indicator Constituent
Disturbed Areas	Sediment	Turbidity
Concrete Work	pH	pH

7.7.3.4 Data Evaluation and Reporting

The QSP shall complete an evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results.

Turbidity and pH results shall be evaluated for compliance with NALs as identified in Section 7.7.2.4.

Should the runoff sample indicate the discharge of a pollutant which cannot be explained by run-on results, the BMPs, site conditions, and surrounding influences shall be assessed to determine the probable cause for the increase.

As determined by the site and data evaluation, appropriate BMPs shall be repaired or modified to mitigate discharges of non-visible pollutant concentrations. Any revisions to the BMPs shall be recorded as an amendment to the SWPPP.

Non-stormwater discharge results shall be submitted with the Annual Report.

The CGP prohibits the discharge of non-stormwater discharges that contain hazardous substances equal to or in excess of reportable quantities established in 40 C.F.R. Parts 110, 117 and 302. The results of any non-stormwater discharge results that indicate the presence of a hazardous substance in excess of established reportable quantities shall be immediately reported to the District, the District’s 3rd Party SWPPP Inspector (if applicable), and the LRP

7.7.4 Other Pollutants Required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board

INSTRUCTIONS

Delete this sub-section (7.7.4) if RWQCB is not requiring additional monitoring.

RECOMMENDED TEXT

The RWQCB has specified monitoring for the following additional pollutants:

- 
- 

This CSMP describes the sampling and analysis strategy and schedule for monitoring additional pollutants as specified in the communication from the RWQCB dated (Enter Date). This communication is included in CSMP Attachment 3 “Supplemental Information”.

7.7.4.1 RWQCB Required Sampling Schedule

Runoff samples shall be collected for (list pollutants) from all Qualifying Precipitation Events that result in a discharge from the project site.

Grab samples shall be collected from all discharge locations incorporating runoff from the project construction sites, during discharge and within site operating hours. The grab samples shall be representative of the discharge flow and characteristics.

7.7.4.2 RWQCB Required Sampling Locations, Collection and Analysis

Sampling locations are based on the site discharge locations; accessibility for sampling; and personnel safety. Planned sample locations are shown on the Site Maps in Appendix B and include the locations identified below.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in Table 19. Only personnel trained in water quality sampling under the direction of the QSP shall collect samples. Sample collection and handling requirements are described in Section 7.9.

Samples shall be analyzed using the analytical methods and laboratory identified in Table 19.

(Enter Number) sampling location(s) on the project site and the contractor’s yard have been identified for the collection of runoff samples.

Table 26 Runoff Sample Locations for Other Pollutants Required by the RWQCB

Sample Location Name or Number	Sample Location Latitude and Longitude ⁽¹⁾ (Decimal Degrees)

(1)SMARTS requires location in decimal degree to 5 decimal places

7.7.4.3 RWQCB Required Data Evaluation and Reporting

[Discuss the data evaluation (e.g., effluent limits, numeric or narrative objectives, basin plan limitations, waste load allocations) established by the RWQCB.]

[Identify the RWQCB specified reporting, and at minimum identify that the data will be reported in the Annual Report.]

7.7.5 Active Treatment System

INSTRUCTIONS

This sub-section (7.7.5) applies to projects for which ATS will be used. Delete section if ATS is not used, and re-number following sub-sections

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR PROJECTS WITH AN ATS

The project specific CSMP for the ATS is provided in the ATS Monitoring and Sampling Plan (MSRP). The ATS MSRP is located (Location of MSRP)

7.7.6 Passive Treatment Plan

INSTRUCTIONS

The CGP allows for the use of passive treatment on projects that cannot meet the required NALs/NELs. Attachment G of the CGP describes the requirements for the use of passive treatment on projects.

If a project will use passive treatment the Passive Treatment Plan should be placed in this section of the SWPPP.

The QSD will prepare the Passive Treatment Plan if one has not been prepared during the design phase of the project.

The QSP must communicate any NAL/NEL exceedances to the QSD. The QSD will discuss the option of preparing a Passive Treatment Plan with the District, the District's 3rd Party SWPPP Inspector (if applicable), and the LRP.

Passive Treatment Plan requirements are described in Attachment G of the CGP.

7.8 Training of Sampling Personnel

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Sampling personnel shall be trained to collect, maintain, and ship samples in accordance with the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring program (SWAMP) 2022 Quality Assurance Program Plan (QAPrP). Training records of designated contractor sampling personnel are provided in Appendix K.

The stormwater sampler(s) and alternate(s) have received the following stormwater sampling training:

Name	Training
[Redacted]	(List Training Courses)
[Redacted]	(List Training Courses)

The stormwater sampler(s) and alternates have the following stormwater sampling experience:

Name	Experience
[Redacted]	(List stormwater sampling experience)
[Redacted]	(List stormwater sampling experience)

7.9 Sample Collection, Preservation and Delivery

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

Samples will be analyzed by:

Laboratory Name:
Street Address:
City, State Zip:
Telephone Number:
Point of Contact:
ELAP Certification
Number:

Samples will be delivered to the laboratory by:

Driven by Contractor Yes No
Picked up by Laboratory Courier Yes No
Shipped Yes No

An adequate stock of monitoring supplies and equipment for monitoring potential pollutants will be available on the project site prior to a sampling event. Monitoring supplies and equipment will be stored in a cool temperature environment that will not come into contact with rain or direct sunlight. Sampling personnel will be available to collect samples in accordance with the sampling schedule. Supplies maintained at the project site will include, but are not limited to, field meters, extra batteries; clean powder-free nitrile gloves, sample collection equipment, appropriate sample containers, paper towels, personal rain gear, and Effluent Sampling Form located in **Appendix H** and Chain of Custody (CoC) forms provided in **CSMP Attachment 1 "Chain of Custody Forms"**.

7.9.1 Sample Collection Methods

If possible, field teams will consist of two persons. Because of the unpredictability of storm events, field crews may arrive at the monitoring sites before any significant stormwater runoff has been observed.

7.9.1.1 Detailed Grab Sample Collection Procedures for Each Monitoring Site

Inspect general conditions of the site. Note the conditions of the site at the time of sampling.

Once runoff is observed in the area to be sampled (sheet flow, drainpipe, or other stormwater conveyance), manually collect a water sample with a clean polypropylene collection device, or directly into sample container provided by laboratory.

Once sufficient water has been collected in the collection device, carefully pour the water into each of the laboratory sample bottles using a polypropylene funnel. Note: For collection of the oil and grease sample, a glass or metal funnel must be used.

After all water samples have been collected, clean equipment with a 2% Contrad (or equivalent) detergent solution, rinse off the polypropylene collection device and funnels with distilled water and towel dry to prepare for the next sampling event.

7.9.2 Field Measurement Methods

Certain grab samples will require field measurement of certain parameters. To accomplish this, pour a subsample of stormwater into a clean plastic cup for field measurements. pH and electrical conductivity can be measured using hand-held devices. The devices will be calibrated prior to mobilization at the monitoring site. At some locations, colorimetric field test kits (e.g., HACH field kits) may be used to test for the presence of chlorine or detergents. Follow manufacturers' instructions on proper use of the test kits. The measurements will be recorded in field notes and on the chain-of-custody forms. The subsample will then be discarded following recording of the field measurements.

7.9.3 Sample Containers and Handling

Sampling procedures involving handling items that have direct contact with the samples (i.e., sampling container, container lid, etc.) will be performed in accordance with proper sample handling techniques designed to minimize contamination of the sample. Sampling personnel are required to wear clean powder-free nitrile gloves. If sampling with a two member team, one member of the field team shall be responsible for sample collection and will change gloves between sample collections, or when the gloves have come in contact with any potential source of contamination. The other field team member will be responsible for cleaning of sampling equipment and all other activities that do not involve handling items that have direct contact with the sample. If one person is collecting and documenting all samples, care shall be taken to not cross-contaminate or introduce contaminants to samples.

7.9.4 Laboratory Communication Procedures

Sampling personnel will contact the analytical laboratory 24 hours before the anticipated beginning of the precipitation event. The laboratory will be instructed to prepare sample bottles for use at the monitoring sites and to prepare for receipt of samples during and following the precipitation event.

7.9.5 Sample Shipping/Delivery and Chain of Custody

After grab samples are collected they must be delivered to the analytical laboratory as soon as possible to meet sample holding time requirements. If samples are to be analyzed for bacteria, they must be delivered to the laboratory within six hours of sample collection. Samples for all other analyses should be delivered within 24 hours of collection. The laboratory should be notified of the estimated time of delivery and be alerted when weekend delivery is required. The following list outlines the packaging and shipping procedures for pick-up:

- Assemble and package all sample bottles in an orderly and secure manner for delivery to the laboratory.
- Verify information on the chain-of-custody form completed by the field crew on a cooler-by-cooler basis.

- If multiple coolers contain bottles from the same station, indicate this on all related forms.
- Use military time (i.e., 2 p.m. = 1400 hours) for all entries.
- If necessary, re-pack coolers with ice to keep samples cool and to prevent breakage.
- Place the completed chain-of-custody form in a re-sealable bag and place the form in the cooler with the bottles.
- Pack any sampler bottles to be cleaned for delivery to lab.

7.9.6 Sample Preservation and Filtration

During collection of grab samples, the field teams will:

- Seal sample bottles in re-sealable plastic bags.
- Place them in a cooler.
- Pack the cooler with ice in order to preserve the samples below 4 degrees Celsius (39.2 degrees Fahrenheit).
- Once samples are at the laboratory, they will be refrigerated until analysis.

Sample filtration and/or preservative may be required for some analyses, including dissolved metals. Because of contamination concerns, this will be performed in the laboratory in accordance with procedures specified by the appropriate analytical method.

7.10 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

An effective Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) plan shall be implemented as part of the CSMP to ensure that analytical data can be used with confidence. QA/QC procedures to be initiated include the following:

- Field logs;
- Clean sampling techniques;
- CoCs;
- QA/QC Samples; and
- Data verification.

Each of these procedures is discussed in more detail in the following sections.

7.10.1 Field Logs

The purpose of field logs is to record sampling information and field observations during monitoring that may explain any uncharacteristic analytical results. Sampling information to be included in the field log include the date and time of water quality sample collection, sampling personnel, sample container

identification numbers, and types of samples that were collected. Field observations should be noted in the field log for any abnormalities at the sampling location (color, odor, BMPs, etc.). Field measurements for pH and turbidity should also be recorded in the “Effluent Sampling Form”. A Site Visual Inspection Form and “Effluent Sampling Form”, are included in [Appendix H](#).

7.10.2 Clean Sampling Techniques

Clean sampling techniques involve the use of certified clean containers for sample collection and clean powder-free nitrile gloves during sample collection and handling. Adoption of a clean sampling approach will minimize the chance of field contamination and questionable data results.

7.10.3 Chain of Custody

The sample CoC is an important documentation step that tracks samples from collection through analysis to ensure the validity of the sample. Sample CoC procedures include the following:

- Proper labeling of samples;
- Use of CoC forms for all samples; and
- Prompt sample delivery to the analytical laboratory.

Analytical laboratories usually provide CoC forms to be filled out for sample containers. An example CoC is included in CSMP [Attachment 1 “Chain of Custody Forms”](#).

7.10.4 QA/QC Samples

QA/QC samples provide an indication of the accuracy and precision of the sample collection; sample handling; field measurements; and analytical laboratory methods. The following types of QA/QC will be conducted for this project:

Table 27 QA/QC Sample Frequency

QA/QC Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Equipment Blanks	Will be collected from polypropylene grab sampling equipment prior to the sampling season.
Field Duplicates	Will be collected for 10% of the total number of samples collected.
Laboratory Duplicates	Will be collected for 10% of the total number of samples collected.
Matrix Spike/ Matrix Spike Duplicates	Will be collected for 10% of the total number of samples collected.
Method Blanks	Will be run with each QC batch analyzed by the laboratory.

7.10.4.1 Field Duplicates

Field duplicates will be collected and analyzed for 10% or the total number of grab samples collected. Field duplicates provide verification of laboratory or field analysis and sample collection. Duplicate samples shall be collected, handled, and analyzed using the same protocols as primary samples. The sample location where field duplicates are collected shall be randomly selected from the discharge locations. Duplicate samples shall be collected immediately after the primary sample has been collected. Duplicate samples must be collected in the same manner and as close in time as possible to the original sample. Duplicate samples shall not influence any evaluations or conclusions.

7.10.4.2 Equipment Blanks

Equipment blanks provide verification that equipment has not introduced a pollutant into the sample. Equipment blanks are typically collected when:

- New equipment is used;
- Equipment that has been cleaned after use at a contaminated site;
- Equipment that is not dedicated for surface water sampling is used; or
- Whenever a new lot of filters is used when sampling metals.

7.10.4.3 Field Blanks

Field blanks assess potential sample contamination levels that occur during field sampling activities. De-ionized water field blanks are taken to the field, transferred to the appropriate container, and treated the same as the corresponding sample type during the course of a sampling event.

7.10.4.4 Travel Blanks

Travel blanks assess the potential for cross-contamination of volatile constituents between sample containers during shipment from the field to the laboratory. De-ionized water blanks are taken along for the trip and held unopened in the same cooler with the VOC samples.

7.10.5 Data Verification

After results are received from the analytical laboratory, the QSP shall verify the data to ensure that it is complete, accurate, and the appropriate QA/QC requirements were met. Data must be verified as soon as the data reports are received. Data verification shall include:

- Check the CoC and laboratory reports.
Make sure all requested analyses were performed and all samples are accounted for in the reports.
- Check laboratory reports to make sure hold times were met and that the reporting levels meet or are lower than the reporting levels agreed to in the contract.
- Check data for outlier values and follow up with the laboratory.
Occasionally typographical errors, unit reporting errors, or incomplete results are reported and should be easily detected. These errors need to be identified, clarified, and corrected quickly by the laboratory. The QSP should especially note data that is an order of magnitude or more different than

similar locations, or is inconsistent with previous data from the same location.

- Check laboratory QA/QC results.
EPA establishes QA/QC checks and acceptable criteria for laboratory analyses. These data are typically reported along with the sample results. The QSP shall evaluate the reported QA/QC data to check for contamination (method, field, and equipment blanks), precision (laboratory matrix spike duplicates), and accuracy (matrix spikes and laboratory control samples). When QA/QC checks are outside acceptable ranges, the laboratory must flag the data, and usually provides an explanation of the potential impact to the sample results.
- Check the data set for outlier values and, accordingly, confirm results and re-analyze samples where appropriate.
Sample re-analysis should only be undertaken when it appears that some part of the QA/QC resulted in a value out of the accepted range. Sample results may not be discounted unless the analytical laboratory identifies the required QA/QC criteria were not met and confirms this in writing.

Field data including inspections and observations must be verified as soon as the field logs are received, typically at the end of the sampling event. Field data verification shall include:

- Check field logs to make sure all required measurements were completed and appropriately documented;
- Check reported values that appear out of the typical range or inconsistent; Follow-up immediately to identify potential reporting or equipment problems, if appropriate, recalibrate equipment after sampling;
- Verify equipment calibrations;
- Review observations noted on the field logs; and
- Review notations of any errors and actions taken to correct the equipment or recording errors.

7.11 Data Management and Reporting

RECOMMENDED TEXT FOR ALL PROJECTS

7.11.1 Analytical Data Validation

Results of precision and accuracy and contamination checks will be reviewed after each storm event. In the event that data quality objectives are not met, data will be qualified and documented as necessary.

- Data collected from the laboratory will be validated through the following procedures:
- Review hard copy data package;
- Compare chain-of-custody forms to logbooks and laboratory data reports to ensure successful data transfer;

- Ensure that laboratory reports are complete;
- Ensure that there are no typographical errors or incongruities in the data;
- Compare QA/QC results with data quality objective criteria;
- Tabulate and analyze the success rate of each QA/QC parameter; and
- Document and report out-of-range values.

7.11.2 Electronic Data Transfer

Data from the laboratory will be delivered in hard copy and electronic format. Both data packages will include:

- A narrative of any problems, corrections, anomalies, and conclusions; and
- Results/summary of QA/QC elements, including:
 1. sample extract and analysis dates
 2. method blanks, laboratory control spikes, and matrix spikes
 3. analytical accuracy
 4. analytical precision
 5. reporting limits

Section 8 References

Project Plans and Specifications No. [Insert Number] dated [insert date], prepared by [entity preparing plans and specifications]

Port of San Diego Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program, June 2023 (or most current version).
<https://www.portofsandiego.org/environment/environmental-protection/stormwater>

San Diego Unified Port District Stormwater Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (Article 10)
<https://pantheonstorage.blob.core.windows.net/administration/Ordinance-2815.pdf>

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit For Stormwater Discharges Associated With Construction and Land Disturbances Activities (General Permit) No. CAS000002. General Permit No. CAS000002 also identified as the 2022 Construction General Permit (CGP)

Available online at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2022/wqo_2022-0057-dwq.pdf

California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region – Order No. R9-2013-001, As Amended By Order Nos. R9-2015-001 And R9-2015-0100 – NPDES No. CAS0109266 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit And Waste Discharge Requirements For Discharges From the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining The Watersheds Within The San Diego Region – also identified as the MS4 Permit, Municipal Permit, San Diego MS4 Permit, etc.

CASQA 2023, *Stormwater BMP Handbook Portal: Construction*, December 2023, www.casqa.org

[Include additional references as needed]

Appendix A: Calculations

INSTRUCTIONS

- Include calculations here*

Appendix B: Site Maps

INSTRUCTIONS

- *Include maps here*

Appendix C: Permit Registration Documents and Discharger Certification

INSTRUCTIONS

- ❑ *The QSP must include Copies of Permit Registration Documents submitted to SMARTS, other than the SWPPP itself*
 - Notice Of Intent (NOI)
 - Risk Assessment
 - Signed Certification Statement
 - Post Construction Water Balance
 - Post Construction BMP Operations and Maintenance Plan
 - Copy of Annual Fee Receipt
 - ATS Design Documents (if applicable)
 - Passive Treatment Plan (if applicable)
 - Site Map, see Appendix B

RECOMMENDED TEXT

Permit Registration Documents included in this Appendix

Y/N	Permit Registration Document
	Notice of Intent
	Risk Assessment
	Certification
	Post Construction Water Balance
	Copy of Annual Fee Receipt
	ATS Design Documents
	Passive Treatment Plan
	Site Map, see Appendix B

Appendix D: SWPPP Amendment Certifications

INSTRUCTIONS

- *Include certification statements for each SWPPP amendment.*

SWPPP Amendment No. _____

Project Name: _____

WDID #: _____

Qualified SWPPP Developer’s Certification of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Amendment

“This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and attachments were prepared under my direction to meet the requirements of the California Construction General Permit (State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, No. CAS000002). I certify that I am a Qualified SWPPP Developer in good standing as of the date signed below.”

QSD’s Signature

Date

QSD Name

QSD Certificate Number

Title and Affiliation

Telephone

Address

Email

Appendix E: Submitted Changes to PRDs

Log of Updated PRDs

The General Permit allows for the reduction or increase of the total acreage covered under the General Permit when a portion of the project is complete and/or conditions for termination of coverage have been met; when ownership of a portion of the project is purchased by a different entity; or when new acreage is added to the project.

Modified PRDs shall be filed electronically within 30 days of a reduction or increase in total disturbed area if a change in permit covered acreage is to be sought. The SWPPP shall be modified appropriately, with revisions and amendments recorded in **Appendix C**. Updated PRDs submitted electronically via SMARTS can be found in this Appendix.

This appendix includes all of the following updated PRDs (check all that apply):

- Revised Notice of Intent (NOI);

- Revised Site Map;

- Revised Risk Assessment;

- New landowner's information (name, address, phone number, email address); and

- New signed certification statement.

Legally Responsible Person [if organization]

Signature of [Authorized Representative of] Legally Responsible Person or Approved Signatory

Name of [Authorized Representative of] Legally Responsible Person or Approved Signatory

Date

Telephone Number

Appendix F: Construction Schedule

INSTRUCTIONS

- *Include a copy of construction schedule*

*Appendix G: Construction Activities, Materials Used, and Associated
Pollutants, and Pollutant Source Assessment*

INSTRUCTIONS

- ❑ List construction materials that will be used and construction activities that will have the potential to contribute to the discharge of pollutants to stormwater.
- ❑ List construction activities (i.e., construction or demolition activity, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, grubbing, or excavation) that have the potential to contribute sediment or other pollutants to stormwater discharges.
- ❑ Delete phases that are not applicable to Project
- ❑ Insert as many lines to [Table G.a](#) as necessary to complete the list.
- ❑ Pollutant Categories identified are consistent with the *CASQA BMP Handbook Portal: Construction*: Sediment, Nutrients, Bacteria and Viruses, Oil and Grease, Metals, Synthetic Organics, Pesticides, Gross Pollutants, and Vector Production
- ❑ For sampling requirements for non-visible pollutants associated with construction site activity please refer to [Section 7.7.1](#).
- ❑ The QSP must complete Table G.b. Pollutant Source Assessment and update it regularly.

Table G.a POLLUTANTS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction Phase	Associated Activity/Products With Potential To Cause Stormwater Pollution	Associated Potential Pollutants	BMPs
<input type="checkbox"/> Demolition	<input type="checkbox"/> Building Demolition (HVAC, insulation, concrete, metals, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt/Paving Demolition	Sediment, concrete particles, wood debris, asbestos, freon, aluminum, zinc	Sediment control, erosion control, good housekeeping, wind erosion control, solid waste management
<input type="checkbox"/> Grading, Land Development and Utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Clearing and grubbing <input type="checkbox"/> Grading activities <input type="checkbox"/> Stockpiling <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance of contaminated soil <input type="checkbox"/> Dewatering <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Pile Driving <input type="checkbox"/> Utility installation <input type="checkbox"/> Line Flushing (hydrostatic test water, pipe flushing) <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Line and Temporary Water (bacteria testing)	Sediment, List identified soil and dredged contaminants, Chlorine, Bacteria, BOD, fertilizers, herbicides, nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium) acidity/alkalinity, metals, aluminum sulfate, sulfur	Sediment control, erosion control, good housekeeping, dewatering BMPs, stockpile management, contaminated soil management, pile driving operations
<input type="checkbox"/> Masonry, Concrete, Asphalt Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Saw Cutting (cement and brick dust, saw cut slurries) <input type="checkbox"/> Paving and Grinding <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Placement <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Curing (curing and glazing compounds) <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Finishing (surface cleaners) <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Waste Management	Concrete, sediments, acidity, metals, asbestos, particulates, cold mix, asphalt emulsion, liquid asphalt	Sediment control, erosion control, good housekeeping, liquid waste management, concrete waste management
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Painting (paint thinners, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, stripper paints, lacquers, varnish, enamels, turpentine, gum spirit, solvents, dyes, stripping pigments and sanding) <input type="checkbox"/> Staging <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Proofing <input type="checkbox"/> Adhesives (glues, resins, epoxy synthetics, caulks, sealers, putty, sealing agents and coal tars)	VOCs, metals, phenolics and mineral spirits, BOD, formaldehyde, copper and creosote Phenolics, formaldehydes, asbestos, benzene, phenols and naphthalene Metals, acidity/alkalinity, chromium Lead, zinc and tin	Material Use, Material Delivery and Storage, liquid waste management, spill prevention and control, solid waste management, hazardous waste management, sanitary and septic waste management

	<input type="checkbox"/> Cleaners (polishes (metal, ceramic, tile), etching agents, cleaners, ammonia, lye, caustic, sodas, bleaching agents and chromate salts) <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing (solder (lead, tin), flux (zinc chloride), pipe fitting) <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Products (sawdust, particle board dust and treated woods) <input type="checkbox"/> Exterior Construction (stucco and finishing materials) <input type="checkbox"/> Interior Construction (tile cutting, flashing, saw-cutting drywall, galvanized metal in nails and fences, and electric wiring) <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitary and septic waste <input type="checkbox"/> Landscaping (vegetation control, (herbicides) planting and plant maintenance; use of soil additives, production of solid waste such as trees, shrubs green waste and mulch)	Copper, aluminum, sediments, minerals, and asbestos	
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment Use	<input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Fueling <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	Total petroleum hydrocarbons, oils and grease, coolants, benzene and derivatives	Vehicle and equipment fueling, vehicle and equipment maintenance, vehicle and equipment cleaning
<input type="checkbox"/> Other			

Table G.b. Pollutant Source Assessment

Pollutant Source Assessment (Chemicals, Materials, And Equipment) Used Or Stored On Site			
Date	Product/Source/Contractor	Quantity	Location

*Appendix H: Site Visual Inspection Forms, Discharge Forms, Effluent
Sampling Forms, Non-Compliance Report Form and Spill
Log*

Site Visual Inspection Form

1. SITE INFORMATION

Site Name:	QSP Name:	QSP Phone:
WDID #:	QSP Email:	QSP Signature:
Inspection Date:	QSD Name:	QSD Phone:
Inspection Time:	QSD Email:	QSD Signature
Approximate Area Disturbed:		

2. INSPECTION INFORMATION

Inspection Type: Weekly Pre-QPE Post-QPE During QPE

Construction Phase: Demolition Grading and Land Development Streets and Utilities

Vertical Construction Final Landscaping and Site Stabilization Other

3. WEATHER INFORMATION

Weather Information	
Is precipitation currently present:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Date of Most Recent Qualifying Precipitation Event: (Assuming one is not currently occurring)	
Beginning Date of Current QPE:	
End Date of Current QPE:	
Current Site Rain Gauge Accumulated Rainfall (inch)	
Nearest NWS Rain Gauge Name and Accumulated Rainfall (inch)	

4. SITE CONDITIONS

Current Project Size	Total Project Area		Acre
	Disturbed Area ¹		Acre
	Approximate Inactive Disturbed Area ²		Acre
1 – Based on estimations at time of inspection. 2 – Inactive areas that has been stabilized.			

SWPPP Documentation	Adequate		Notes/Corrective Actions Required
Visual Inspection/Monitoring Records	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Weather Information	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
WPCD w/BMP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Current Amendment Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Significant Spills/Leaks Log	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Current/Relevant Construction Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Sampling and Analysis Plan/CSMP	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
QSP Training Records	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Contractor Training Records	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Subcontractor List/ Notification Letter	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
pH/Turbidity Sampling Results	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Non-Visible Pollutant Sampling Results	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	

5. OBSERVATIONS

Discharge observed from site: Yes No **IF DISCHARGE WAS OBSERVED COMPLETE THE DISCHARGE FORM IN APPENDIX H**

6. BMP ASSESSMENT

BMP	Adequate			Notes (If N/A state why)	Corrective Actions Required
	Yes	No	N/A		
Soil Stabilization and Erosion Prevention					
Preservation of existing vegetation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Cover: Hydraulic Mulch, Hydroseeding, Soil Binders, Straw Mulch, Wood Mulch; Rock/Gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Cover: Geotextiles, plastic covers, erosion prevention blankets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Outlet Protection/ Velocity Dissipation Device	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Slope Drains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Site Drainage: earth dikes, drainage swales, ditches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Runoff containment/traps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

BMP	Adequate			Notes (If N/A state why)	Corrective Actions Required
	Yes	No	N/A		
Other BMPs; Innovative BMPs;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are all inactive disturbed areas provided with cover?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Do all active areas have an effective combination of erosion and sediment controls (Risk Level 2&3)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Sediment Control/Containment					
Perimeter Protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Storm Drain Inlet Protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Street Sweeping/ Vacuuming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Tracking Controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Is offsite tracking monitored daily (Risk Level 2 and 3)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Appropriate sediment controls are applied to slopes to comply with sheet flow lengths (Risk Level 2 and 3)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Materials, Waste, and Equipment					
Material Storage with BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are all chemicals stored within secondary containment or otherwise completely contained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Stockpile Management BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are stockpiles covered and bermed when not actively being used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment Storage with BMPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Sanitary/Septic Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are any cementitious wastes or wash waters observed on ground, paved or unpaved?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Hazardous Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Spill Prevention and Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are any spills observed that require <u>immediate</u> clean up?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

BMP	Adequate			Notes (If N/A state why)	Corrective Actions Required
	Yes	No	N/A		
Waste Removal Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Dumpsters covered at end of day and during rain?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-Storm Water Management					
Water Conservation Practices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Potable Water/Irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Illegal Connections and Illicit Discharges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Dewatering Operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are any rinse or wash waters observed on the ground or in underlying soil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are Equipment parked and fueled in designated areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are drip pans or other drip protection under parked equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Concrete Curing and Finishing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Landscape Materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are landscape materials contained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Have landscape materials been applied prior to a forecasted storm?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Discharge Locations					
Are the discharge locations free of significant erosion or sediment transport?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the site free of observed discharges?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
If discharges or offsite runoff is observed, complete the Discharge Form					
Wind Erosion					
Wind Erosion Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Are stockpiles protected from wind erosion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

BMP	Adequate			Notes (If N/A state why)	Corrective Actions Required
	Yes	No	N/A		
Are inactive areas protected from wind erosion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Is blowing dust observed on site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Other/Site Specific/new CGP Specific					
Are there any other potential stormwater pollution issues or concerns? If yes, explain below:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Potential Pollutant Inventory	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
Corrective Action Log	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>

Corrective Action Log

<i>Insert photo here</i>	Photo #	Photo Date:
	<u>Required Corrective Action:</u>	
	<u>Date Corrective Action Completed:</u>	

<i>Insert photo here</i>	Photo #	Photo Date:
	<u>Required Corrective Action:</u>	
	<u>Date Corrective Action Completed:</u>	

<i>Insert photo here</i>	Photo #	Photo Date:
	<u>Required Corrective Action:</u>	
	<u>Date Corrective Action Completed:</u>	

<i>Insert photo here</i>	Photo #	Photo Date:
	<u>Required Corrective Action:</u>	
	<u>Date Corrective Action Completed:</u>	

<i>Insert photo here</i>	Photo #	Photo Date:
	<u>Required Corrective Action:</u>	
	<u>Date Corrective Action Completed:</u>	

Discharge Form

Date and Time of Inspection:		Date Report was Prepared:			
QSP Name:		QSP Signature:			
Type of Discharge					
<input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Authorized Non-Stormwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Unauthorized Non-Stormwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Contained Stormwater		
***If discharge is unauthorized, a <u>SWPPP NON-COMPLIANCE REPORT</u> must be completed and attached to this form and submitted to the District. ***					
Site Information					
Project Name:		WDID#:			
Construction Phase:		Current Acres Disturbed:			
Discharge Observations					
Discharge Start Time:			Discharge End Time:		
Discharge Locations					
1.		2.			
3.		4.			
5.		6.			
Were Samples Collected:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Odors:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Type of Odor:					
Floating Materials:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Type of Materials:					
Sheen:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Discolorations:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Color:	<input type="checkbox"/> clear	<input type="checkbox"/> brown	<input type="checkbox"/> gray	<input type="checkbox"/> red	<input type="checkbox"/> green
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:					
Turbidity:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Actions Attach Related Site Visual Inspection Form with Deficiencies and Corrective Listed					

Non-Compliance Report Form

Site Information	
Construction Site Name:	
Construction Phase (grading, utilities, vertical, etc.):	Approximate area of site that is exposed:
Was an Order or Notice Received From the RWQCB: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Details of Order or Notice:	
Discharge Information	
Estimated Time Discharge Began:	Estimated Time Discharge Ended:
Cause of Instance of Non-Compliance:	
BMPs Deployed Prior to Instance of Non-Compliance:	
BMPs Deployed After Instance of Non-Compliance:	
Date and Time BMPs Deployed:	
Inspector Information	
Inspector Name:	Inspector Title:
Signature:	Date:

Spill Log¹

Minor				
Date	Material Spilled/Location/Source	Approximate Quantity	First Response Team Members	Disposal Date
Significant				
Date	Material Spilled/Location/Source	Approximate Quantity	First Response Team Members/Contracted Offsite Response Team	Disposal Date
Reportable				
Date of Spill	Material Spilled/Location/Source	Approximate Quantity	Agencies Notified	Date Notified
1 See Discussion in SWPPP Section 3.3.3. for completing table.				

Appendix I: Rain Gauge Log

INSTRUCTIONS

- *Complete the Rain Gauge Log and store it in this Appendix*

Rain Gauge Log Sheet

Construction Site Name:				
WDID #:				
Date (mm/dd/yy)	Time (24-hr)	Initials	Rainfall Depth (Inches)	Notes:

Appendix J: Training Reporting Form

Trained Contractor Personnel Log

Stormwater Management Training Log and Documentation

Project Name: _____

WDID #: _____

Stormwater Management Topic: (check as appropriate)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wind Erosion Control | <input type="checkbox"/> Tracking Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Stormwater Management | <input type="checkbox"/> Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stormwater Sampling | |

Specific Training Objective: _____

Location: _____

Date: _____

Instructor: _____

Telephone: _____

Course Length (hours): _____

Attendee Roster (Attach additional forms if necessary)

Name	Company	Phone

As needed, add proof of external training (e.g., course completion certificates, credentials for QSP, QSD).

Appendix K: Responsible Parties and ELAP Laboratory

Include copy of QSD Certification

Insert copy of QSP certification for QSPs associated with this project

Identification of QSP

Project Name:

WDID #:

The following are QSPs associated with this project

Name of Personnel ⁽¹⁾	Company	Date

(1) If additional QSPs are required on the job site add additional lines and include information here

Appendix L: Contractors and Subcontractors

Appendix M: CASQA BMP Factsheets and Construction General Permit

INSTRUCTIONS

- Include a copy of the General Permit, or link to CGP

INSTRUCTIONS

- *Include Fact Sheets for BMPs identified in Section 3 of this SWPPP*

CSMP Attachment 1: Chain of Custody Form

CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY

DATE:

Lab ID:

DESTINATION LAB: ATTN: ADDRESS: Office Phone: Cell Phone: SAMPLED BY: Contact: Project Name						REQUESTED ANALYSIS				Notes:							
Client Sample ID	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Matrix	Container													
				#	Type	Pres.											
SENDER COMMENTS: LABORATORY COMMENTS: 						RELINQUISHED BY											
						Signature:											
						Print:											
						Company:											
						Date:						TIME:					
						RECEIVED BY											
						Signature:											
						Print:											
						Company:											
						Date:						TIME:					

CSMP Attachment 2: Field Meter Instructions

INSTRUCTIONS

Place instructions for field meters that will be used by contractor personnel in this Attachment.

CSMP Attachment 3: Supplemental Information
