



Contractor's Certification

As a Contractor, Site Supervisor, Owner or Operator of a Construction Site, I have received and reviewed the Best Management Practices (BMPs) applicable to effectively minimize the negative impacts of the project's storm water runoff.

Print Name

Contact Name

Signature

Phone Number

Date

CITY OF LAWNSDALE



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES & HOME REMODELING PROJECTS



Construction Sites – Best Management Practices

Storm water pollution is a major concern to water quality. When water is mixed with contaminants such as litter, sediment, construction debris, paints, and chemicals, it creates storm water pollution.

Why are Construction Sites a Problem?

Construction activities have the potential to impact water quality. Pollutants including trash, metals, solvents, vehicle fluids, as well as pesticides, nutrients and bacteria from landscaping activities are associated with construction activities. Sediment is the most common pollutant washed from work sites, which creates multiple problems when it enters natural water bodies. Sediment also carries with it other work site pollutants such as pesticides, cleaning solvents, cement wash, asphalt and car fluids like motor oil, grease and fuel.



How do Construction Activities Affect You?

The Los Angeles Countywide Storm Water Permit requires cities, including Lawndale, to implement a development construction program. Lawndale's Building and Safety inspectors must ensure that storm water pollution controls are in place on construction sites.

The City of Lawndale has developed this Construction Pamphlet to provide guidance to contractors, developers and homeowners on best management practices (BMPs) on construction sites and remodels.

The following are some general principles that can significantly reduce pollution from construction activity and help make compliance with storm water regulation easy.



OWNER'S CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

The following is intended as an attachment for construction and grading plans and represent the minimum standards of good housekeeping which must be implemented on all construction sites regardless of size.

- Eroded sediments and other pollutants must be retained on site and may not be transported from the site via sheetflow, swales, area drains, natural drainage courses or wind.
- Stockpiles of earth and other construction related materials must be protected from being transported from the site by the forces of wind or water.
- Fuels, oils, solvents and other toxic materials must be stored in accordance with their listing and are not to contaminate the soil and surface waters. All approved storage containers are to be protected from the weather. Spills must be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in a proper manner. Spills may not be washed into the storm drain system.
- Non-storm water runoff from equipment and vehicle washing, and any other activity shall be contained at the project site.
- Excess or waste concrete may not be washed into the public way or any other drainage system. Provisions shall be made to retain concrete wastes on site until they can be disposed of as solid waste.
- Trash and construction related solid wastes must be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination of rainwater and dispersal by wind.
- Sediments and other materials may not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. The construction entrance roadways must be stabilized so as to inhibit sediments from being deposited into the public way. Accidental depositions must be swept up immediately and may not be washed into the storm drain system by rain or other means.
- Any slope with disturbed soils or denuded of vegetation must be stabilized so as to inhibit erosion by wind and water.

Other _____

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

Print Name _____
(Owner or authorized agent of the owner)

Signature _____

Date _____



For more information about BMPs for construction activities or additional brochures, call:

CITY OF LAWNDALE

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(310) 973-3260

Building & Safety Department

Building Official
(310) 973-3237 (Mon-Fri)

Inspection Hotline
(310) 973-3200 (24 hrs)

Code Enforcement
(310) 973-3260 (Mon-Fri)

To Report a Clogged Catch Basin

Department of Public Works
(310) 973-3260 (Mon.-Fri.)

To Report Illegal Dumping

Department of Public Works
(310) 973-3260 (Mon-Fri)

Los Angeles County Sheriff Dept.
(310) 219-2750 (Non-business hrs)

Construction Sites- A Threat to Water Quality?

It is safe to say most of us see construction activity occurring in our neighborhoods. But did you know that these activities can pose a threat to water quality? The following photos illustrate some of the most common activities to avoid that are found at many construction sites.

Practices to Avoid...



Don't stockpile dirt and other materials in the street.



Don't track dirt and mud to the streets.

RECYCLING AND HAZARDOUS WASTE INFORMATION

Don't overfill
trash dumpsters.



Don't expose
construction
materials to
rain/runoff.



Don't wash down
the pavement.
Use a broom to
clean up spilled
materials.



Los Angeles County Department of Public Works,
Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste
1-888-CleanLA (1-888-253-2652)

For more information about BMPs to prevent storm water pollution
from construction - related activities, visit the California Storm Water
BMPs Handbook - Construction website at
www.cabmphandbooks.com

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Construction Sites

DO's

- ◆ Protect stockpiles and materials from wind and rain by storing them under secured plastic sheeting or temporary roofs.
- ◆ Whenever possible, schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather.
- ◆ Avoid contaminating clean runoff from areas adjacent to your site by using berms and temporary check dams to divert water flow around the site.
- ◆ Always cover and maintain trash receptacles, checking thoroughly and frequently for leaks.
- ◆ Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately. This will prevent contaminated soil or residue on paved surfaces from blowing or washing into the storm drains.
- ◆ Identify all storm drains, drainage swales and creeks located near the construction site and make sure all subcontractors are aware of their locations to prevent pollutants from entering them.
- ◆ Use terracing, rip rap, sand bags, rocks, straw bales, waddles, silt fences and/or temporary vegetation on slopes to reduce runoff velocity and trap sediments.
- ◆ Dispose of all waste properly. Many construction materials, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood and cleared vegetation can be recycled.
- ◆ Train your employees and subcontractors in erosion and runoff control procedures.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Construction Sites

DON'Ts

- ◆ Don't wash out concrete chutes into the street or storm drains.
- ◆ Don't throw food wrappers on the ground. **Use a trash can to dispose of food waste and wrappers.**
- ◆ Don't allow vehicles exiting construction sites to track dirt and mud to the street.
- ◆ Don't use asphalt rubble or other demolition debris on slopes to trap sediments.
- ◆ Never hose down dirty pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. **Use dry cleanup methods (e.g. absorbent materials such as kitty litter, sawdust or cornmeal sweep) whenever possible.**
- ◆ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a storm drain, gutter or street.
- ◆ Never clean a trash receptacles by hosing it down on-site!
- ◆ Never throw debris and waste or wash sweepings into the storm drain.
- ◆ Never use a street to stockpile dirt, sand and other construction materials that can contribute to storm water pollution.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) at Work

These photos depict construction sites implementing best management practices (BMPs). You will observe that stock piles are covered by a tarp and sand bags are utilized to protect the perimeter of the disturbed soil.



Sandbags around a temporary stockpile control the sediment in the runoff.



Sandbag barriers and filters along a catch basin are used as a sediment control measure.



Mattings in combination with permanent vegetation are used for erosion control on steep slopes.

