

**Common Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for Caltrans Middle-Mile Broadband Network (MMBN) Programmatic Permitting**

**Linear Underground and Overhead Projects (LUP) Risk Types 1, 2 and 3**

**Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID): SWBPP000002**

**California Department of Transportation Division of Environmental Analysis 1120 N Street**

**Sacramento, California 95814** [**http://www.dot.ca.gov/hg/env/stormwater/index.htm**](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hg/env/stormwater/index.htm)

**Prepared For**

California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) HQ-Division of Environmental Analysis

1120 N Street

Sacramento, California 95814

**Project Site Address**

Various locations Districts 1  12

**Submitted By**

**Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)**

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**Contractor’s Water Pollution Control Manager (WPC Manager)**

TBD per individual LCAN

**Contractor’s Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP)**

TBD per individual LCAN

**Common SWPPP Date**

July 1, 2025

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******Table of Contents**

##### [Section 100 Common SWPPP Applicability](#_bookmark0)

[Section 200 Common SWPPP Certifications and Approval](#_bookmark1)

* 1. [Legally Responsible Person (LRP) Certification and Caltrans Approval](#_bookmark2)
  2. [QSD Common SWPPP Certification](#_bookmark3)
  3. [Common SWPPP Revisions](#_bookmark4)
  4. [Common SWPPP Amendments](#_bookmark5)

##### [Section 300 Objectives](#_bookmark6)

[Section 400 Project and Contractor Information](#_bookmark7)

* 1. [Project Description](#_bookmark8)
  2. [LUP Project Risk Type](#_bookmark10)
  3. [Construction Sites Estimates](#_bookmark11)
  4. [Vicinity and Site Map](#_bookmark12)
  5. [Unique Site Features](#_bookmark13)
  6. [Contact Information for Responsible Parties](#_bookmark14)
  7. [Training](#_bookmark15)

##### [Section 500 References, Other Plans, Permits and Agreements](#_bookmark17) [Section 600 Determination of Construction Site BMPs](#_bookmark18)

* 1. [Pollutant Sources](#_bookmark19)
     1. [*Inventory of Materials and Activities*](#_bookmark20)
     2. [*Potential Pollutants from Site Features or Known Contaminates*](#_bookmark22)
     3. [*LUP Risk Type Determination*](#_bookmark23)
  2. [Pre-Construction Existing Stormwater Control Measures](#_bookmark24)
  3. [BMP Selection for Erosion and Sediment Control](#_bookmark25)
     1. [*Temporary Run-on Control BMPs*](#_bookmark26)
     2. [*Temporary Soil Stabilization (SS) (Erosion Control)*](#_bookmark28)
     3. [*Temporary Sediment Control*](#_bookmark30)
     4. [*Temporary Tracking Control*](#_bookmark33)
     5. [*Wind Erosion Control*](#_bookmark35)
  4. [BMP Selection for Construction Management](#_bookmark37)
     1. [*Non-Stormwater Management*](#_bookmark38)
     2. [*Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control*](#_bookmark40)
  5. [Surface Water Buffer](#_bookmark42)
  6. [Water Pollution Control Drawings (WPCDs)](#_bookmark43)
  7. [Water Pollution Control Schedule](#_bookmark44)

##### [Section 700 Project Site Implementation Program](#_bookmark45)

* 1. [Water Pollution Control (WPC) Manager Responsibilities](#_bookmark46)
  2. [Site Inspections](#_bookmark47)
  3. [Weather Forecast Monitoring](#_bookmark48)
  4. [Weather Monitoring](#_bookmark49)

##### [Section 800 Construction Site Monitoring Program](#_bookmark50)

* 1. [Site Visual Monitoring Inspection](#_bookmark51)
     1. [*Visual Monitoring Locations*](#_bookmark52)
     2. [*Visual Monitoring Schedule for LUP Risk Types 1, 2 or 3*](#_bookmark53)
     3. [*Visual Monitoring Procedures*](#_bookmark54)
     4. [*Visual Monitoring Follow-up and Tracking Procedures*](#_bookmark55)
     5. [*Data Management and Reporting*](#_bookmark56)
  2. [Sampling and Analysis Plans](#_bookmark57)
     1. [*General Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)*](#_bookmark58)
     2. [*Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Visible Pollutants for LUP Risk Type 1,*](#_bookmark73)[*2 or 3 Projects*](#_bookmark73)
     3. [*Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Stormwater Discharges for LUP Risk*](#_bookmark75)[*Type 1, 2 or 3 Projects*](#_bookmark75)
     4. [*Sampling and Analysis Plan for Stormwater pH and Turbidity for Type 2 or 3*](#_bookmark77)[*Projects*](#_bookmark77)
     5. [*Sampling and Analysis Plan for Receiving Water Monitoring for LUP Type 3*](#_bookmark80)[*Projects*](#_bookmark80)

##### [Section 900 Post Construction Control Practices](#_bookmark82)

[900.1 Post-Construction Control Practices](#_bookmark83)

##### [Section 1000 Common SWPPP Reporting Requirements](#_bookmark84)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [1000.1](#_bookmark85) | [Recordkeeping](#_bookmark85) |
| [1000.2](#_bookmark86) | [Discharge Reporting](#_bookmark86) |
| [1000.3](#_bookmark87) | [Regulatory Agency Notice or Order Reporting](#_bookmark87) |
| [1000.4](#_bookmark88) | [Illegal Connection/Illicit Discharge Reporting](#_bookmark88) |
| [1000.5](#_bookmark89) | [Stormwater Annual Report](#_bookmark89) |
| [1000.6](#_bookmark90) | [Linear Construction Termination Notification](#_bookmark90) |

List of Attachments

[Attachment A LRP Authorization of Approved Signatory](#_bookmark91) [Attachment B Notice of Intent (NOI)](#_bookmark92)

[Attachment C QSD Training Certification](#_bookmark93)

[Attachment D Linear Construction Activity Notification (LCAN)](#_bookmark94) [Attachment E References](#_bookmark95)

List of Tables

[Table 400.1 Length of MMBN to be Installed Per District](#_bookmark9)

[Table 600.1.1 Anticipated Construction Activities for Caltrans MMBN Projects](#_bookmark21) [Table 600.3.1 Temporary Run-on Control BMPs](#_bookmark27)

[Table 600.3.2 Temporary Soil Stabilization BMPs](#_bookmark29) [Table 600.3.3a Temporary Sediment Control BMPs](#_bookmark31)

[Table 600.3.3b Critical Slope and Sheet Flow Length Combinations for Linear Sediment](#_bookmark32) [Reduction Barrier](#_bookmark32)

[Table 600.3.4 Temporary Tracking Control BMPs](#_bookmark34) [Table 600.3.5 Temporary Wind Erosion Control BMPs](#_bookmark36)

[Table 600.4.1 Temporary Non-Stormwater Pollution Control BMPs](#_bookmark39)

[Table 600.4.2 Temporary Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control BMPs](#_bookmark41) [Table 800.2.3.5 Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Water](#_bookmark76)

[Extracted by Dewatering or Impounded Stormwater Discharges](#_bookmark76)

[Table 800.2.4.5 Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and](#_bookmark78) [pH](#_bookmark78)

[Table 800.2.4.7.1 NALs for Monitoring pH and Turbidity](#_bookmark79)

[Table 800.2.5 Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers for Monitoring pH and Turbidity](#_bookmark81)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ATS | active treatment system |
| BMP | best management practice |
| Caltrans | California Department of Transportation |
| CGP | Construction General Permit |
| LCAN | Linear Construction Activity Notification |
| LCTN | Linear Construction Termination Notification |
| LRP | legally responsible person |
| LUP | linear underground/overhead project |
| MMBN | middle-mile broadband network |
| NAL | numeric action level |
| NEL | numeric effluent limitation |
| NOI | Notice of Intent |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| QAPP | quality assurance project plan |
| QAPrP | quality assurance program plan |
| QPE | qualifying precipitation event |
| QSD | Qualified SWPPP Developer |
| QSP | Qualified SWPPP Practitioner |
| RWQCB | California Regional Water Quality Control Board |
| SAP | sampling and analysis plan |
| SWPPP | stormwater pollution prevention plan |
| SWRCB | California State Water Resources Control Board |
| USEPA | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency |
| WDID | waste discharge identification number |
| WPCD | water pollution control drawings |

## Applicability

This Common Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (Common SWPPP) is prepared and submitted for statewide programmatic permit coverage for construction of Caltrans Middle-Mile Broadband Network (MMBN) projects initiated by Governor’s Executive Order N-73-20, per Section III.B.4 of the Construction General Permit (CGP) (NPDES CAS000002, Order WQ

2022-0057-DWQ) as adopted in September 2022 (2022 CGP). Each individual project will share one common Water Discharge Identification (WDID) and will be assigned a unique Linear Construction Activity Notification (LCAN) ID.

This Common SWPPP addresses all anticipated linear underground/overhead project (LUP) activities and potential pollutant sources relevant to the project scope. Each individual MMBN project will comply with this Common SWPPP.

The Contractor of each individual MMBN project shall prepare a project or site-specific LCAN application, as described in Section III.B.4.c. of the 2022 CGP. Each project’s LCAN application requires the attachment of a Site-Specific Plan that provides supplemental information particular to the project.

This Common SWPPP is applicable to MMBN stand-alone projects only. When an MMBN project is to be installed as a part of a Caltrans highway improvement project, the water pollution control measures for the MMBN activities must be included in the highway improvement project’s SWPPP.

## Certifications and Approval

### Legally Responsible Person (LRP) Certification and Caltrans Approval

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Director, as the Legally Responsible Person (LRP), has authorized the Caltrans MMBN Director to be the Approved Signatory of Caltrans for reviewing, signing, and certifying the Common SWPPP in conformance with Section VI.H of the 2022 CGP (Attachment A).

For each MMBN project, the Contractor is required to prepare an LCAN application with a Site- Specific Plan attachment. In addition, the Contractor is at all times responsible and liable for meeting the applicable requirements of the 2022 CGP for which compliance is ultimately determined by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), and/or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Copies of the SWRCB-issued WDID for this Common SWPPP and the Notice of Intent (NOI) form are provided as Attachment B.

The LRP has authorization to allow the Approved Signatory to enter or certify ad hoc and other reporting documents as required by the 2022 CGP into the California Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS).

###### Middle-Mile Broadband Network Director’s Acceptance of the Common SWPPP

*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were reviewed under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

*This Common SWPPP is accepted based on a review performed by myself or personnel acting under my direction that determined that this Common SWPPP meets the requirements set forth in the 2022 Construction General Permit.*

Jagjiwan S. Grewal, PE, PMP, MMBN Director Date of Common SWPPP Acceptance

### QSD Common SWPPP Certification

###### QSD’s Certification of the Common SWPPP

*I certify under penalty of law that I relied upon available project and site information to develop this Common SWPPP so that best management practices (BMPs) were identified in accordance with industry standards and best professional judgment to reduce pollutants from leaving the job site. All other sources relied upon to gain information for this Common SWPPP were appropriate and dependable, based on my best professional judgment. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted in this Common SWPPP complies with all requirements of the 2022 Construction General Permit (CAS000002, Order WQ 2022-0057).*

July 1, 2025

C. Bryan Graves, PE, QSD/QSP Date Telephone (530) 521-7262

### Common SWPPP Revisions

This Common SWPPP is prepared and submitted for statewide programmatic permit coverage for construction of MMBN projects. Each MMBN project shall comply with this Common SWPPP. This Common SWPPP shall be revised when there is a significant change to the project description (Section [400.1](#_bookmark8), Project Description). Approved and certified revisions shall be inserted into the appropriate section or attachment of this Common SWPPP and all revisions prepared by the Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD) shall be accepted and certified by the LRP or Approved Signatory.

### Common SWPPP Amendments

For each MMBN project, the contractor will prepare an LCAN. Each MMBN project LCAN is considered an amendment to the Common SWPPP. Each LCAN will include:

* + - Owner information/Caltrans district
    - Contractor’s information
    - QSD LCAN and Site-Specific Plan preparer’s information
    - Site information
    - Additional site information
    - LUP Risk Type information with supporting documentation
    - Attachment: Site-Specific Plan with appendices

Approved and certified amendments shall be inserted in Attachment D of this Common SWPPP. The approved and certified amendments shall be inserted immediately following the blank MMBN LCAN Application template located at the beginning of Attachment D of this Common SWPPP. All Common SWPPP amendments prepared by the LCAN QSD and reviewed and approved by the Contractor shall be accepted and certified by the Engineer.

**Section 300 Objectives**

This Common SWPPP has five main objectives:

1. All pollutants and their sources, including sources of sediment associated with construction operations, construction site erosion, and all other activities associated with LUP activity, are controlled.
2. Where not otherwise required to be under a California RWQCB permit, all non- stormwater discharges are identified and either eliminated, controlled, or treated.
3. Site BMPs are effective and result in the reduction or elimination of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from LUP during construction.
4. Calculations and design details for site run-on, as well as BMP controls, are complete and correct.
5. Stabilization BMPs designed to eliminate or reduce pollutants after construction are complete and have been installed.

This Common SWPPP was developed to conform to the required elements of the 2022 CGP (NPDES CAS00002, Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ) issued by the SWRCB.

This Common SWPPP is a “living document” because training, monitoring, sampling, and reporting information is added to the Common SWPPP as the project progresses, via the LCAN amendment process. This information includes:

* + Contractor personnel training documentation
  + Site inspection reports
  + Sampling and analysis results
  + Notice of discharge reports
  + Annual report(s)
  + Linear construction termination notification (LCTN)

The Common SWPPP, LCAN, and Site-Specific Plan shall be readily available on-site for the duration of each individual MMBN project.

**Section 400 Project and**

## Contractor Information

### Project Description

This Common SWPPP is prepared for the construction of MMBN projects initiated by Governor’s Executive Order N-73-20, which directs certain state agencies, including Caltrans, to help facilitate deployment and adoption of broadband services throughout the state. Caltrans and MMBN partners plan to install approximately 8,000 miles of MMBN statewide by July 2026 using multiple non-contiguous linear underground and overhead broadband projects.

MMBN installation began December 2022 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2026. There will be approximately 250 acres of disturbed acreage annually. The following table shows the approximate lengths of MMBN to be installed within the 12 Caltrans Districts.

**Table 400.1 Length of MMBN to be Installed Per District**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **District** | **Length of MMBN (miles)** |
| 1 | 634 |
| 2 | 944 |
| 3 | 781 |
| 4 | 721 |
| 5 | 366 |
| 6 | 996 |
| 7 | 648 |
| 8 | 840 |
| 9 | 426 |
| 10 | 803 |
| 11 | 679 |
| 12 | 149 |
| ***Statewide*** | ***7,987*** |

The project scope provides for utility trenching to install communication conduit infrastructure that includes new dry utility vaults and repeater hub structures. There will be up to 8,000 miles of utility trenching. The trench widths will be approximately 6-12 inches wide; excavation depth varies with existing conditions, typically up to 42 inches in depth. The project site locations span varying distances throughout the state; for this reason, the geologic and groundwater conditions vary for this project. Groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered.

The work is expected to generate approximately 2,085 acres of disturbed area statewide. Grading activities are not identified as included within the project scope. Trench spoils not utilized for trench backfill activities shall be removed daily from the work zone. The project sites are primarily state highways. Most trenching work for the MMBN will occur in either the paved shoulders or open space next to the shoulders of the highways. Vegetation may exist in the open space.

Stormwater is conveyed through surface runoff and storm drain systems with discharge from the project site. Discharge locations as well as percentage of impervious areas before and after construction will be identified in the Site-Specific Plan of each MMBN project.

### LUP Project Risk Type

The Common SWPPP does not specify a particular LUP risk type. However, each project will have an LCAN which will include a determination of the specific project’s LUP risk type. This Common SWPPP includes requirements for LUP Risk Types 1, 2 or 3 depending on the project footprint (sediment risk) and the receiving water risk. The LUP risk type is the basis for the minimum level of site-specific monitoring and reporting required. The LUP risk type is determined following the requirements of Attachment E.1 of the 2022 CGP. The LUP risk type is based on surface conditions, pre-construction site conditions, activity locations, site conditions, vegetative disturbance, revegetation, and soil stabilization.

The LUP Risk Type determination is included in Appendix E of each site’s Site-Specific Plan.

If the project limits fall under more than one regional board, a LUP Risk determination, LCAN application and Site-Specific Plan will be prepared for each regional board.

The LUP Risk Type determination must be included with the LCAN. The Project meets the criterion for Risk Type 1 if the following conditions are met (see Attachment E.1 Type Determination of the CGP):

* + 1. Seventy percent or more of the construction activity occurs on a paved surface and where areas disturbed during construction will be returned to preconstruction conditions or equivalent protection established at the end of the construction activities for the day, or
    2. Greater than 30% of construction activities occur within the non-paved shoulders or land immediately adjacent to paved surfaces, or where construction occurs on unpaved improved roads, including their shoulders or land immediately adjacent to them where:
       1. Areas disturbed during construction will be returned to pre-construction conditions or equivalent protection established at the end of the construction activities for the day to minimize the potential for erosion and sediment deposition, and
       2. Areas where established vegetation was disturbed during construction will be stabilized and re-vegetated by the end of project. When required, adequate temporary stabilization BMPs will be installed and maintained until vegetation is established to meet minimum cover final stabilization requirements established in the 2022 CGP.

If No is the answer to 1 or 2 above, then the project must be evaluated to determine if it is Risk Type 2 or 3 using Attachment E.1 of the 2022 CGP.

Risk Type 2 or 3 MMBN projects must calculate the following:

* Determine sediment risk
  + GIS map method
  + Individual method
* Determine receiving water risk
  + GIS Map Method
  + Individual Method
* Determine combined risk

### Construction Sites Estimates

The following construction site estimates will be provided in the LCAN for each specific project:

* Construction site total disturbed area in acres
* Percentage impervious area before construction in percentage (%)
* Percentage impervious area after construction in percentage (%)
* Run-on amount from off-site areas anticipated for the project in cubic feet per second

Locations of potential run-on with the estimated flow rates shall be noted on the water pollution control drawings (WPCDs). BMPs designed to manage site run-on are described in

Section [600.3.1](#_bookmark26), Temporary Run-on Control BMPs.

Anticipated drainage patterns following the completion of grading activities are to be shown on the WPCDs as part of the LCAN.

### Vicinity and Site Map

The construction project vicinity map showing the project location, surface water boundaries, geographic features, construction site perimeter, and general topography, are to be included in Appendix B, Vicinity Map and Site Map, of the LCAN.

### Unique Site Features

Any unique site features will be included in each project’s LCAN which will include the following information:

* Project area with fill material: yes or no
* Project area with native material: yes or no
* Type of hydrologic soil group: A (high infiltration rate), B, C, or D (low infiltration rate)
* Type of soil erodibility: (slight, moderate or severe)
* Any unique features on-site: (waterbodies, wetlands, environmentally sensitive areas/ESAs)

### Contact Information for Responsible Parties

The following parties are responsible for this Common SWPPP:

*Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD)*

Name: C. Bryan Graves, PE

Title: Qualified SWPPP Developer/Practitioner (QSD/QSP) Company: Integral Consulting Inc.

Address: 2720 Central Avenue, Suite F, McKinleyville, CA 95519 Phone Number: (530) 521-7262

Email address: [bgraves@integral-corp.com](mailto:bgraves@integral-corp.com)

If the Common SWPPP is amended, the QSD preparing the revision must update this section to include appropriate certifications.

Each LCAN will include the Contractor’s personnel who will be responsible for the specific MMBN project, including the LCAN preparer which must be a QSD, the Water Pollution Control (WPC) Manager, the Quality Stormwater Practitioner (QSP), and any QSP delegates or the Assistant WPC Manager.

### Training

The Common SWPPP was prepared by a QSD. C Bryan Graves, PE, the QSD/QSP for this MMBN project, meets the qualifications and certification requirements of Section VII of the 2022 CGP (Training Qualifications and Certification Requirements) based on:

* QSD certification 24844
* California licensed professional engineer C66806 The QSD has received the following training:
* QSD/QSP training
* Caltrans 8-hour WPC Manager Training

The QSD has the following SWPPP development experience:

* Prepared over 100 Caltrans SWPPP/water pollution control programs (WPCPs)
* Assisted with the Caltrans construction stormwater forms updates
* Assisted with the Caltrans SWPPP and WPCP template corrections
* Reviewed numerous SWPPP and WPCPs for Caltrans projects

The Site-Specific Plan will include ongoing, formal training sessions for individuals responsible for the Site-Specific Plan development and implementation selected from one of the following organizations.

* State of California RWQCB
* USEPA-sponsored training
* Recognized municipal stakeholder organizations throughout California

Contractor and subcontractor employees responsible for water pollution control BMP installation, maintenance and repair will have their training listed in Appendix G of the Site- Specific Plan.

Contractor and subcontractor employees shall be trained prior to working on the site in the following subjects:

* Water pollution control rules and regulations
* Implementation and maintenance for:
  + Temporary soil stabilization
  + Temporary sediment control
  + Temporary tracking control
  + Wind erosion control
  + Non-stormwater management,
  + Waste management and materials pollution control
* Identification and handling of hazardous substances
* Potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks or exposure to toxic or hazardous substances

A QSP delegate can be assigned some of the QSP’s tasks including visual inspection, sampling, and BMP implementation. Prior to the delegate performing these tasks, the QSP will train each delegate and assess their competence. Each QSP Delegate will complete the foundational training and delegates assigned to inspecting, sampling, or implementing BMPs will complete the corresponding site-specific training.

Informal employee training shall include tailgate site meetings to be conducted weekly; tailgate meetings should address the following topics:

* Water pollution control BMP deficiencies and corrective actions
* BMPs that are required for work activities during the week
* Spill prevention control and countermeasures
* Material delivery, storage, use, and disposal
* Waste management
* Non-stormwater management procedures

A summary of formal training certificate(s) (e.g., 2022 CGP Training, Caltrans 8-hour WPC Manager Training) for the Qualified SWPPP Developer are included in Attachment C.

Training records for project personnel shall be documented on the DOT CEM-20DCONSW Contractor Stormwater Personnel Training Record, the DOT CEM-2023SW Stormwater Training Record, and the optional DOT CEM-2024SW Stormwater Training Log available in Appendix G of the Site-Specific Plan. Records of training, with training certificates attached, when applicable, and the training log must be kept for at least three years from project commencement. Personnel training records, with required documentation attached and an

updated training log, shall be submitted to the Engineer[1](#_bookmark16) within five (5) days of completion of training.

Training information, consisting of the following items, shall be provided in the Stormwater Annual Report:

* Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for all activities associated with compliance with 2022 CGP
* Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair
* Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for overseeing, revising, and amending the LCAN

1 Throughout the Common SWPPP, the LCAN application, and the Site-Specific Plan, the term engineer is used to connote the licensed professional who is responsible for the construction project. For a Caltrans-contracted project, this is the resident engineer, or RE, and for an encroachment permit, it is an engineer or other appropriately licensed individual. For purposes of this SWPPP, the terms RE and Engineer are used interchangeably.

**Section 500 References, Other**

## Plans, Permits and Agreements

The documents listed below are made a part of this Common SWPPP by reference:

* SWRCB National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, ORDER WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, adopted September 8,2022
* SWRCB ORDER 2022-0033-DWQ NPDES No. CAS000003 National Pollutant

Discharge Elimination System Statewide Stormwater Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for State of California Department of Transportation, adopted June 22, 2022

* Caltrans Statewide Storm Water Management Plan, CTSW-RT-24-428.02.1, revised December 2024
* Caltrans Project Planning and Design Guide, June 2023
* Caltrans Encroachment Permit Manual, available at: [https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep/ep-manual) [operations/ep/ep-manual](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep/ep-manual) (accessed May 23, 2025)
* Caltrans Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual, CTSW-RT-24-425.11.1, dated March 2024
* Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, CTSW-RT-11-255.20.1, dated August 2013

Relevant sections of the Caltrans Statewide Permit and the 2022 CGP along with other site- specific environmental and encroachment permits will be included in Appendix F of each Site- Specific Plan.

**Section 600 Determination of**

## Construction Site BMPs

### Pollutant Sources

#### Inventory of Materials and Activities

The following table contains a list of construction activities that have the potential to contribute pollutants, including sediment, to stormwater discharges. All potential pollutants and their locations shall be listed in this section and, where possible, the locations shall be shown on the WPCDs in Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan. Details for controlling these pollutants using soil stabilization and sediment control are discussed in Section 600.3, BMP Selection for Erosion and Sediment Control. Potential non-stormwater and waste management-related discharges are further discussed in Section 600.4, BMP Selection for Construction Management.

**Table 600.1.1 Anticipated Construction Activities for Caltrans MMBN Projects**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Facility Conduits / Vaults** | | **Facility**  **Network Hub Shelter (Hub) and Facilities** | |
| **Activity** | **Pollutant** | **Activity** | **Pollutant** |
| Material delivery/equipment | Sediment (tracking), fluid/ lubricants, trash | Saw cutting | Slurry, wash water, saw cutting dust |
| Saw cutting | Slurry, wash water, saw cutting dust | Clearing/Grubbing | Sediment |
| Trenching/excavation | Sediment | Trenching/Excavation | Sediment |
| Horizontal boring and drilling | Sediment, drilling mud, bentonite, clay or additives, containment pits, drilling fluid/lubricants, working spoils | Stockpile | Sediment |
| Backfilling | Sediment | Concrete Pouring & Curing | Sediment, gross pollutants, PH |
| Asphalt paving/resurfacing | Sediment, oil and grease, hot asphalt, concrete, emulsion, crumb rubber (if applicable), concrete, slurry, metals | Welding | Metal |
| Attachment to bridge (hanger system) | Gross Pollutants |  |  |
| Vehicle and equipment use | Oil and grease |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Facility Conduits / Vaults** | | **Facility**  **Network Hub Shelter (Hub) and Facilities** | |
| **Activity** | **Pollutant** | **Activity** | **Pollutant** |
| Solid waste (litter, trash, debris) | Gross pollutants |  |  |
| Sanitary waste (portable toilets) | Nutrients and bacteria |  |  |

The Site-Specific Plan will have a list of updated potential pollutants in accordance with on-site conditions, documenting all materials or equipment that have been received, stored outdoors and are potential sources of stormwater contamination.

##### Materials Management Plan

A list of construction materials that will be on-site and have the potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff are provided below:

* + - * + Asphalt products
        + Asphalt or concrete rubble
        + Concrete material
        + Solid waste
        + Stockpile materials
        + Sanitary waste (port-a-potty)
        + Liquid waste
        + Chain link fencing

The following materials will be properly stored according to Safety Data Sheets:

* + - * + Hazardous materials (fuels, lubricants, oils, solvents, hydraulic fluids, etc.)
        + Hazardous waste
        + Treated wood waste (if applicable)

The following waste disposal containers shall be covered at the end of every business day and prior to precipitation:

* + - * + Trash
        + Portable washout
        + Hazardous waste (including secondary containment)

The following areas will be inspected for leaks or spills prior to a forecasted qualifying precipitation event (QPE):

* + - * + Port-a-potties
        + Vehicle motor undercarriage
        + Generators
        + Vehicles
        + Staging areas
        + Liquid waste containment
        + Secondary containment
        + Concrete washouts
        + Stockpiles

#### Potential Pollutants from Site Features or Known Contaminates

Former site usage or known site contamination may contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges from the site. Based on information available for the project site, the Site-Specific Plan will list any site usage and historical contamination.

#### LUP Risk Type Determination

This Common SWPPP includes minimum BMPs that must be evaluated and implemented, as needed, and the LUP risk type required for BMPs in accordance with CGP LUP requirements. Specific details are included in Section 600.3, BMP Selection for Erosion and Sediment Control, and Section 600.4, BMP Selection for Construction Management.

### Pre-Construction Existing Stormwater Control Measures

Any existing (pre-construction) control measures encountered within the project site will be included in the Site-Specific Plan for each individual MMBN project and will be maintained as needed.

### BMP Selection for Erosion and Sediment Control

The Contractor shall control construction site erosion through the implementation of effective erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with the CGP. The Contractor and the WPC Manager shall develop a schedule that includes the sequencing of MMBN activities and the implementation of effective erosion control BMPs while taking local climate (rainfall, wind, etc.) into consideration, thereby reducing the amount and duration of soil exposed to erosion by wind, rain, runoff, and vehicle tracking.

The LCAN Water Pollution Control Schedule (WPCS) shall:

* Describe when work activities will be performed that could cause the discharge of pollutants in stormwater
* Describe the water pollution control practices associated with the proposed work
* Identify the soil stabilization and sediment control practices for all disturbed soil areas

Effective soil cover shall be provided for inactive areas and disturbed soil areas (DSA) prior to a forecasted QPE.

As work progresses, additional erosion and sediment control BMPs may be required in other locations on the project site to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. These measures shall be determined by the Contractor and the WPC Manager in the field.

If the water pollution control measures consist of additions to the BMPs already selected in the Common SWPPP, then these additional measures do not require an LCAN and Site-Specific Plan amendment, and the WPC Manager shall simply show the additional measures on the WPCDs.

If erosion control or sediment control BMPs must be changed because of field conditions, or because they are determined to be ineffective, the LCAN and Site-Specific Plan shall be amended.

Once identified, corrective actions/design changes to the LCAN and Site-Specific Plan shall be reviewed and signed by the WPC Manager, implemented within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the 2022 CGP, which states it shall be “…implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter.”) Immediate corrective action is required for numeric action level (NAL) exceedances. Routine BMP maintenance or the implementation of an additional quantity of a BMP included in the Site-Specific Plan as recommended by the WPC Manager does not require an amendment to the Site-Specific Plan.

An effective combination of erosion (soil stabilization) and sediment control BMPs shall be implemented and maintained during the MMBN project. The following principles shall be followed to the maximum extent practicable to control erosion and sedimentation in disturbed areas at the site.

* Retain existing vegetation whenever feasible
* Vegetate and mulch or otherwise stabilize disturbed areas
* Prepare drainage pathways, conveyances, and outlets to handle concentrated flows and runoff

A more concise listing of the BMP control measures to be implemented and maintained at the project site are denoted in the BMP selection tables in the following sub-sections.

#### Temporary Run-on Control BMPs

Run-on control BMPs shall be assessed and implemented, as necessary, for the LUP Risk Type identified in the project’s LCAN. If implementation of the BMP is not required, the reason will be included in the Site-Specific Plan narrative.

LUP Risk Type 1, 2 and 3 projects are required to evaluate run-on and runoff (quantity and quality). BMPs are implemented if visual evaluations show that such control measures are needed. The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project specific conditions.

**Table 600.3.1 Temporary Run-on Control BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| SS-1 | Scheduling | X | X | X |
| SS-9 | Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales & Lined Swales |  | X | X |
| SS-10 | Outlet Protection/Velocity Dissipation Devices |  | X | X |
| SS-11 | Slope Drains |  | X | X |
| SC-4 | Temporary Check Dam |  | X1 | X1 |
| SC-5 | Temporary Fiber Rolls |  | X1 | X1 |
| SC-6 | Temporary Gravel Bag Berm/Earthen Berm |  | X1 | X1 |
| SC-8 | Sandbag Barrier |  | X1 | X1 |

*X1 - one or a combination of these BMPs are required based on site conditions*

Each Site-Specific Plan will describe any run-on onto the project site and will evaluate and show how temporary BMPs will be deployed to control run-on. All projects will direct run-on from off- site areas away from all disturbed project and material storage areas. BMPs will be deployed in a sequence to follow the progress of grading and construction. As the locations of soil disturbance change, temporary diversion controls will be adjusted accordingly to prevent run-on from impacting disturbed soil.

To enhance the effectiveness of other BMPs within the project limits, the following will be done:

* Divert run-on and runoff away from disturbed areas
* Divert run-on and runoff from the top of disturbed slopes (if applicable)
* Divert run-on and runoff around stockpiles, material storage, or other sensitive areas
* Place appropriate BMPs to ensure stormwater is directed to a conveyance or infiltrated into vegetated areas

#### Temporary Soil Stabilization (SS) (Erosion Control)

Soil stabilization, also referred to as erosion control, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in stormwater runoff. Temporary soil stabilization BMPs protect the soil surface by covering or binding soil particles. The projects under this Common SWPPP will incorporate temporary soil stabilization requirements and other measures as selected by the LCAN QSD, documented in the Site- Specific Plan, and implemented by the Contractor.

Sufficient soil stabilization materials will be maintained on-site to allow implementation in conformance with Caltrans requirements and as described in this Common SWPPP. This includes implementation requirements for active and non-active areas that require deployment before the onset of a QPE.

The following table indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to control erosion on the construction site. Temporary soil stabilization BMPs are to be shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan). The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project-specific conditions.

**Table 600.3.2 Temporary Soil Stabilization BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| SS-1 | Scheduling | X | X | X |
| SS-2 | Preservation of property/preservation of existing vegetation | X | X | X |
| SS-3 | Temporary hydraulic mulch (Bonded Stabilized Fiber Matrix) | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SS-3 | Temporary hydraulic mulch (Polymer Stabilized Fiber Matrix) | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SS-4 | Temporary hydroseed |  |  |  |
| SS-5 | Temporary soil binder | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SS-6 | Temporary tacked straw | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SS-7 | Temporary erosion control blanket (on slope) | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| SS-7 | Temporary erosion control blanket (in swale or ditch) | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| SS-7 | Temporary cover (geotextiles and mats) | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| SS-8 | Temporary mulch (wood) | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SS-9 | Earth dikes/drainage swales and lined ditches |  | X | X |
| SS-10 | Outlet protection/velocity dissipation devices |  | X | X |
| SS-11 | Slope drains | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| SS-12 | Streambank stabilization | Xa | Xa | Xa |

*X1 - one or a combination of these BMPs are required based on site conditions*

*Xa - implementation of this BMP is based on site conditions and should be implemented if conditions warrant its usage*

The soil stabilization BMPs selected for this Common SWPPP are listed below. Each Site- Specific Plan will assess specific soil stabilization BMPs that will be deployed for the site. Each project is required to provide effective soil cover for inactive areas (areas of construction activity that have been disturbed and not scheduled to be re-disturbed for at least 14 days), all finished slopes and utility backfill locations.

***SS-1 Scheduling*** – The WPC Manager and Contractor for each LCAN must develop a WPCS that details the sequence of activities to be undertaken and the BMP implementation to protect stormwater discharges.

***SS-2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation*** – The Contractor shall minimize soil disturbance by preserving the existing vegetation. Minimizing disturbance will ensure BMP deployment occurs only in locations that have been disturbed or where materials or activities are taking place that need water pollution control.

***SS-3 Temporary Hydraulic Mulch*** – The BMP can be used by the Contractor to stabilize areas where vegetation has been removed and provide stabilization to prevent sediment transport from a rain event or wind.

***SS-4 Temporary Hydroseed*** – The BMP can be used by the Contractor to stabilize and revegetate areas where vegetation cover is needed to provide stabilization and to prevent sediment transport from a rain event or wind.

***SS-5 Temporary Soil Binder*** – The BMP may be used to enhance the stabilization of on- site soil to eliminate the issues associated with sediment transport and erosion.

***SS-6 Temporary Tacked Straw*** – The Contractor can apply tacked straw to locations as temporary cover to provide protection from wind and rain erosion.

***SS-7 Temporary Cover*** – The Contractor for each project will consider when to use rolled erosion control product on slope, in swale, geotextile mat and plastic cover. For plastic cover, limit its use when more sustainable, environmentally friendly alternatives exist. Where plastic materials are deemed necessary, solar degradation resistant materials will be considered. When temporary cover is no longer needed, it will be disposed of properly.

***SS-8 Temporary Mulch (Wood)*** – The BMP can be applied to disturbed soil areas and at locations where cover is required to reduce the transport of sediment and provide erosion control.

***SS-9 Earth Dikes/Drainage Swales and Lined Ditches*** – The BMP may be required for the project is the control of run-on and runoff is needed to protect the stie from sediment transport or erosion control issues created by the project work. The Contractor shall monitor and evaluate locations and work with the WPC Manager if the locations are within the project that require this BMP.

***SS-10 Outlet Protection and Velocity Dissipation Devices*** – The BMP is not likely to be required for MMBN projects. If required, the Contractor shall replace any removed components of an existing outlet protection or velocity dissipation device in kind. Where the trenching for the project occurred within a roadside ditch or area of concentrated drainage, energy dissipation devices may be required to slow the transport of sediment and provide sediment control.

***SS-11 Slope Drains*** – The contractor may have to remove and replace existing slope drains in locations where there is a conflict between the required construction work and placement of MMBN trenches and components.

***SS-12 Streambank Stabilization*** – The BMP is not likely to be required for MMBN projects.

If required, the Contractor shall replace any removed components of an existing outlet protection or velocity dissipation device in kind. The Contractor shall have to follow all requirements and provisions as set forth in permits required for in channel work or streambed alterations.

#### Temporary Sediment Control

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the selected soil stabilization (erosion control) measures and reduce sediment discharges from disturbed areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water or wind. This project will incorporate minimum temporary sediment control requirements selected by the QSD in the Site-Specific Plan and placed by the Contractor.

Sediment control BMPs will be installed at all appropriate locations along the site perimeter and at all operational internal inlets to storm drain systems once soil disturbance or construction activities occur.

Throughout the duration of the project, temporary sediment control materials, equivalent to 10% of the materials installed on-site, will be available on-site for implementation prior to a QPE or the need for rapid response to failures or emergencies. This includes implementation requirements for active areas and non-active areas before the onset of a QPE.

The following sediment control BMP selection table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to control sediment on the construction site. Temporary sediment control BMPs will be listed by location in the Site-Specific Plan. Any details for temporary sediment control BMPs are to be shown in the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan).

The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project specific conditions.

**Table 600.3.3a Temporary Sediment Control BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| SC-1 | Temporary silt fence | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SC-2 | Sediment/desilting basin |  |  |  |
| SC-3 | Sediment trap/curb cutback |  |  |  |
| SC-4 | Temporary check dam | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SC-5 | Temporary fiber rolls | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| SC-6 | Temporary gravel bag berm/earthen berm | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SC-7 | Street sweeping | X | X | X |
| SC-8 | Sandbag barrier | X1 | X1 | X1 |
| SC-9 | Temporary straw bale barrier |  |  |  |
| SC-10 | Temporary drain inlet protection | X | X | X |
| SC-11 | Temporary compost sock | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| SC-12 | Flexible sediment (temporary foam) barrier | X1 | X1 | X1 |

*X1 - one or a combination of these BMPs are required based on site conditions*

*Xa - implementation of this BMP is based on site conditions and should be implemented if conditions warrant its usage*

The following list of BMPs and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

***SC-1 Temporary Silt Fence*** *–* The Contractor is to use for perimeter control along the disturbed areas to prevent sediment-laden runoff from leaving the project site or into conveyance or discharge points. Temporary silt fence must be installed parallel with the slope contour. Monitor daily; provide maintenance if damaged, torn or not in the proper location to provide adequate sediment control.

***SC-2 Sediment/Desilting Basins*** – The BMP may be required to be placed on-site in locations of concentrated flows or to capture and collect flows that have come in contact

with disturbed soil areas to settle out the sediment and slow the rate of discharge form the site.

***SC-3 Sediment Trap/Curb Cut*** – The Contractor may use the BMP to intercept, capture, filter and retain stormwater and non-stormwater flows from the site. Monitor, maintain and remove any sediment build-up that may accumulate at the base of the BMP and that has the potential to cascade flow over the top or around.

***SC-4 Temporary Check Dam*** *–* The Contractor shall deploy in drainage channels or ditches at locations shown on WPCDs. Temporary check dams are designed to slow the velocity of sediment-laden runoff and are to be used for small drainage channels.

Temporary check dams are to be installed along a level contour.

***SC-5 Temporary Fiber Rolls*** *–* The Contractor shall place at locations shown on WPCDs. Temporary fiber rolls shall be properly installed and leveled along parallel contours as much as possible. Temporary fiber roll shall be used as a means of perimeter control for inactive disturbed areas, active disturbed areas, and slopes. Temporary fiber roll may also be used for run-on and runoff control where needed.

***SC-6 Temporary Gravel Bag/Earthen Berm*** *–* The BMP may be used by the Contractor to control run-on and runoff throughout and along the limits of the construction site. May be used as a temporary dike if needed.

***SC-7 Street Sweeping*** *–* Road sweeping and vacuuming will be performed as necessary to keep streets clear of tracked material and debris. The use of water to clean sediment from roadways and the washing of sediment tracked onto streets into storm drains Is prohibited. Swept material shall either be disposed of immediately or left in a covered stockpile and removed weekly. Sweeping will be done using either a vacuum sweeper or by hand; no kick brooms shall be allowed.

***SC-8 Sandbag Barrier*** *–* The Contractor may be required to install BMP to divert, slowdown or direct water through or around the project location. The height is dependent on the application; in most cases, two bags high is recommended. Monitor, maintain and replace any worn or torn bags.

***SC-9 Temporary Straw Barrier*** – The Contractor may be required to install and place straw bales in locations to intercept run-on or control runoff from the site. If placed, the straw bales shall be tight end to end, rest firmly on the ground with no gaps, and be staked in place to not dislodge or move.

***SC-10 Temporary Drainage Inlet Protection*** *–* The Contractor will protect all existing inlets within and adjacent to the areas where work is taking place. Inlet protection will be installed at all active inlets that may be affected by construction activities.

***SC-11 Temporary Compost Sock*** *–* Contractor can use the BMP to control and filter runoff, retain sediment, and reduce sheet flow velocities. Temporary compost sock may be used as either a temporary or permanent sediment control measure if approved by the Engineer.

***SC-12 Temporary Sediment (Flexible Foam) Barrier*** *–* The Contractor may use the BMP for perimeter control, as check dams, and on hard surfaces where more robust sediment controls than standard fiber rolls may be appropriate for continuous use in stormwater collection areas.

If slopes are disturbed, MMBN projects that are LUP Risk Type 2 and 3 projects must implement linear sediment controls along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes to comply with sheet flow lengths as shown in the following table:

**Table 600.3.3b 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 |

If it is infeasible to comply with these combinations because of site-specific geology or topography, the QSP will include in the SWPPP a justification for the use of an alternative method to protect slopes from erosion and sediment loss.

#### Temporary Tracking Control

Tracking control BMPs will be implemented to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads.

The following table indicates BMPs that will be implemented to reduce sediment tracking from the construction site onto private or public roads. Temporary tracking control BMPs are shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan). The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project-specific conditions.

**Table 600.3.4 Temporary Tracking Control BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| SC-7 | Street Sweeping | X | X | X |
| TC-1 | Temporary Construction Entrance | X | X | X |
| TC-2 | Temporary Construction Roadway | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| TC-3 | Temporary Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash |  |  |  |

*Xa - implementation of this BMP is based on site conditions and should be implemented if conditions warrant its usage*

The following is a list of BMPs, and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

***SC-7 Street Sweeping*** *–* Sweeping will be conducted over paved surfaces, roadways, and pathways where sediment has been tracked or transported by construction equipment. It is possible to use handheld brooms if areas are small enough. Material generated from street sweeping activities will be managed daily and properly disposed of.

***TC-1 Temporary Construction Entrance*** *–* The Contractor may place these BMPs at ingress/ egress points and any staging areas to reduce the potential for tracking mud and sediment onto public roads by construction vehicles. If all the work occurs over paved surfaces or the materials and vehicles will be on impervious surfaces, the potential for tracking is minimized and might not require the implementation of this BMP. The WPC Manager will evaluate the need for TC-1 based on project limits, the scope of work, and any stage construction (if applicable).

***TC-2 Temporary Construction Roadways*** *–* May be constructed by the Contractor, as necessary, to provide stabilized access roads for the project and to help control dust and erosion created by vehicle and equipment use. May be required for short-term roads or detours around project locations.

***TC-3 Temporary Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash*** *–* The Contractor may be required to install and set-up a tire wash at the temporary construction entrance/exit to the site or staging area for the project. Wash water shall be captured, retained, and treated on-site. If debris builds up in the wash area, it shall be removed and disposed of properly. All wash equipment shall be free of leaks and be set to utilize only the amount of water required for proper cleaning.

#### Wind Erosion Control

Wind erosion control BMPs will be implemented to prevent sediment and dust particles from leaving the construction site. This Common SWPPP will incorporate Caltrans Construction Site BMP Manual minimum temporary wind erosion control requirements, temporary wind erosion control measures required by the contract documents, and other measures selected by the QSD in the LCAN and implemented by the Contractor.

The following table indicates the BMPs that will be implemented to reduce wind erosion at the construction site. Temporary wind erosion control BMPs are shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan). The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project specific conditions.

**Table 600.3.5 Temporary Wind Erosion Control BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| WE-1 | Wind Erosion Control | X | X | X |
| TC-1 | Temporary Construction Entrance |  |  |  |
| TC-2 | Temporary Construction Roadway |  |  |  |

The following is a list of BMPs, and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

***WE-1 Wind Erosion Control*** – The Contractor shall be required to apply water, temporary cover or dust palliative to project disturbed locations and stockpiles to manage and reduce dust in relation to project operations. Construction traffic shall use reduced speeds as to not kick up dust that is visible on the site. Excavated spoils shall be dampened prior to and during loading into trucks for off-haul and stockpiling. Cover loads that will travel on the highway or at high speed for any distance. Water shall be applied as to provide effective dust control and do not over water that may cause ponding and accumulated discharge from the site.

Every project under this Common SWPPP will implement wind erosion control throughout the duration of the project.

For TC-1 Temporary Construction Entrance and TC-2 Temporary Construction Roadway, see the narrative for the BMP included in Section [600.3.4](#_bookmark33), Temporary Tracking Control, above.

### BMP Selection for Construction Management

Construction site management involves controlling potential sources of water pollution before they come in contact with stormwater systems or watercourses. The Contractor shall control material pollution, manage waste, and non-stormwater discharges at the construction site by implementing effective handling, storage, use, and disposal practices.

#### Non-Stormwater Management

Non-stormwater discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways, which are not authorized under the Caltrans CGP or authorized under a separate NPDES permit, are prohibited. The selection of non-stormwater BMPs is based on whether construction activities with a potential for non-stormwater discharges are expected, as discussed in the Materials Management Plan and other measures selected by the Contractor.

The following table indicates the BMPs that shall be implemented to prevent non- stormwater discharges from construction activities conducted at the project site. Non-stormwater pollution control BMPs will be shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan). The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project-specific conditions.

**Table 600.4.1 Temporary Non-Stormwater Pollution Control BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| NS-1 | Water Control and Conservation | X | X | X |
| NS-2 | Dewatering |  |  |  |
| NS-3 | Paving, Sealing, Saw Cutting, and Grinding Operations | X | X | X |
| NS-4 | Temporary Stream Crossing |  |  |  |
| NS-5 | Clear Water Diversion |  |  |  |
| NS-6 | Illegal Connection and Illicit Discharge Detection Reporting | X | X | X |
| NS-7 | Potable Water/Irrigation | X | X | X |
| NS-8 | Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning | X | X | X |
| NS-9 | Vehicle and Equipment Fueling | X | X | X |
| NS-10 | Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance | X | X | X |
| NS-11 | Pile Driving Operations |  |  |  |
| NS-12 | Concrete Curing | X | X | X |
| NS-13 | Material and Equipment Used Over Water | Xa | Xa | Xa |
| NS-14 | Concrete Finishing | X | X | X |
| NS-15 | Structure Removal Over or Adjacent to Water |  |  |  |

*Xa - implementation of this BMP is based on site conditions and should be implemented if conditions warrant its usage*

The following is a list of BMPs, and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

***NS-1 Water Control and Conservation*** *–* The Contractor may use the BMP to intercept, capture, filter and retain stormwater and non-stormwater flows from the site. Monitor, maintain and remove any sediment build-up that may accumulate at the base of the BMP and have potential to cascade flow over the top or around.

***NS-2 Dewatering*** *–* The Contractor may encounter during project operations related to the installation of MMBN components. If groundwater or intrusive drainage is found on the jobsite, a plan shall be developed by the LCAN QSD to effectively control and remove the water from the area of work. The plan shall include pump performance information, location, discharge hose routing, and the area of discharge for settlement, evaporation, percolation or controlled surface flow. Small dewatering operations that can be pumped and handled on-site through the before-mentioned procedures do not require additional permitting. Dewatering that may require the use of holding tanks for treatment and discharge later of an Active Treatment System (ATS) are not addressed in this Common SWPPP and would require being added to the Site-Specific Plan as an addendum.

***NS-3 Paving, Grinding, Saw Cutting and Grinding Operations*** *–* The Contractor shall install the BMP and utilize throughout the project phases. For grinding operations, spoils shall be protected on-site from getting into drainage areas or locations where the mixing of stormwater or non-stormwater may cause water quality control issues. The slurry from saw cutting shall be captured and vacuumed if possible and disposed of properly off-site.

Do not allow slurry wastewater to discharge from the site. Cold mix asphalt shall be brought to the site and utilized as a temporary trench cover and compacted. Excess cold mix asphalt if stockpiled, shall be placed on and covered with impermeable material.

Paving equipment shall be staged and parked when not in use on impermeable material with berm edges. Stormwater capture with the secondary containment shall be pump and disposed of properly. Do not use petroleum products to clean or coat paving tools and equipment.

***NS-4 Temporary Stream Crossing*** *–* The BMP is not anticipated for the MMBN project work. If the BMP is required, the LCAN QSD shall develop a plan that outlines the location of the proposed crossing, abutment placement details, stream embankment slopes and cover adjacent to the proposed crossing and any other items that may affect water quality for the project location. The Contractor shall ensure all applicable permits are in place for any adjacent to water or in stream channel work. The plan shall be included with the Site-Specific Plan.

***NS-5 Clear Water Diversion*** *–* The BMP is not anticipated for the MMBN project work. If the BMP is required, the LCAN QSD shall develop a plan that outlines the location of the proposed clear water diversion, proposed pipe or pump sizes, inlet/outlet details, calculations and contingencies for the proposed diversion and any other items that may affect water quality for the project location. The Contractor shall ensure all applicable permits are in place for any adjacent to water or in stream channel work. The plan shall be included with the Site-Specific Plan.

***NS-6 Illegal Connection and Illicit Discharge Detection Reporting*** *–* The Contractor is to be able to recognize and properly report illegal connections to pipes or drains within the right of way, illicit discharges from surface or piped drains or illegally dumped material that is found on the construction site. Protect the area in place upon discovery and report the findings to the engineer. The Contractor may be required to work around the location until proper clean-up and disposal operations are completed.

***NS-7 Potable Water/Irrigation*** – The Contractor may be required to utilize potable water for flushing or the repair of irrigation lines that are damaged or encountered during the construction operations. Control and repair any leaks. Do not allow water to accumulate and pond on-site in locations of concentrated drainage as to discharge and cause water pollution control issues from the site.

***NS-8 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning*** *–* The Contractor will ensure equipment is cleaned prior to being deployed on-site. Once on-site, the equipment may require cleaning which can be done without spraying down with soap and water by brushing, wiping and vacuuming loose debris and disposing of it properly. Ensure all equipment is clean and free of loose material prior to transport from the site.

***NS-9 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling*** *–* The Contractor shall designate a location in the staging area or on-site for the fueling of equipment and vehicles. Proper BMPs, drip pans, fuel cut-off devices, spill protection shall be in place. Dispose of all liquid waste, excess petroleum products, spill clean-up items and used containers properly. Fueling

equipment and containers shall be stored properly, secured from spilling and have secondary containment when not in use. Protect the area from stormwater that might cause the mixing of stormwater and petroleum products.

***NS-10 Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance*** *–* The Contractor shall designate a location in the staging area or on-site for the maintenance of equipment and vehicles. Proper BMPs and spill protection shall be in place. Dispose of all liquid waste, excess petroleum products, used rags/towels and containers properly.

***NS-11 Pile Driving Operations*** *–* The BMP is not anticipated to be required for the MMBN operations work. If required, the LCAN QSD shall develop a plan to cover the use and employment of this BMP on-site and include it in the Site-Specific Plan.

***NS-12 Concrete Curing*** *–* The Contractor shall ensure that concrete curing and curing compounds are used in a manner as to not cause water quality control issues.

***NS-13 Material and Equipment Use Over Water*** *–* The BMP is not anticipated to be required for the MMBN operations work. If required, the LCAN QSD shall develop a plan to cover the use and deployment of this BMP on-site and include it in the Site-Specific Plan.

***NS-14 Concrete Finishing*** *–* The Contractor shall use the BMP for finishing methods for concrete where sidewalks or curbing infill is required where MMBN work need to be completed. Procedures shall be used to minimize the impact of concrete finishing methods may have on runoff and water quality.

***NS-15 Structure Demolition/Removal Over or Adjacent to Water*** *–* The BMP is not anticipated to be required for the MMBN operations work. The work may require the removal or placement of conduit on the outer portions of existing bridges or where existing utilities are already in place. The Contractor shall create a plan for any incidental debris capture that may occur that will keep debris from entering watercourses and drainage areas. Monitor, maintain and repair BMPs once in place and remove collected debris and dispose of it properly.

#### Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control

An inventory of construction activities, materials, and wastes is provided in Section [600.1.1](#_bookmark20), Inventory of Materials and Activities. The following table lists the BMPs that have been selected to control construction-site wastes and materials. Locations and details of applicable materials handling and waste management BMPs are shown on the WPCDs. In the narrative description, a list of waste disposal facilities and the type of waste to be disposed of at each facility is also provided.

The BMPs listed below are a minimum and the WPC Manager for each LCAN can augment based on project specific conditions.

**Table 600.4.2 Temporary Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control BMPs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Construction BMP ID No.** | **BMP Name** | **LUP Risk Type 1** | **LUP Risk Type 2** | **LUP Risk Type 3** |
| WM-1 | Material Delivery and Storage | X | X | X |
| WM-2 | Material Management | X | X | X |
| WM-3 | Stockpile Management | X | X | X |
| WM-4 | Spill Prevention and Control | X | X | X |
| WM-5 | Solid Waste Management | X | X | X |
| WM-6 | Hazardous Waste Management | X | X | X |
| WM-7 | Contaminated Soil Management | X | X | X |
| WM-8 | Concrete Waste Management | X | X | X |
| WM-8 | Temporary Concrete Washout (Portable) | X | X | X |
| WM-8 | Temporary Concrete Washout Facility | X | X | X |
| WM-9 | Sanitary and Septic Waste Management | X | X | X |
| WM-10 | Liquid Waste Management | X | X | X |

The following is a list of BMPs, and associated narratives explain how the selected BMPs will be incorporated into the project.

***WM-1 Material Delivery and Storage*** *–* The Contractor will keep materials within the project limits as required to complete the specified work operations. Cover and protect material from weather as required. Spill clean-up materials, material safety data sheets, material inventory, and emergency contact numbers will be maintained, kept with the materials, and posted on-site

***WM-2 Material Management*** *–* The Contractor will ensure that all personnel understand the importance of preventing material from coming in contact with stormwater and non- stormwater by providing containment and keep from entering drainage locations.

Chemicals if required for work will be mixed carefully, and the amount prepared will be appropriate for the application, to avoid having excess material left over. Spill kits with appropriate absorbent materials will be kept on-site close to the area for material storage.

***WM-3 Stockpile Management*** *–* The project locations may not allow enough room on-site for the stockpiling of material and keeping it away from drainage areas. Stockpiled material either generated from construction operations or delivered to the site for structural fill or other operations shall be protected from stormwater. Construction material debris and spoils will be loaded directly into trucks, tarped, and taken off-site for re-use or proper disposal. The Contractor will try to schedule the material required for construction to be brought to the site and incorporated into the work directly without stockpiling.

***WM-4 Spill Prevention and Control*** *–* The BMP will be implemented by the Contractor to contain and clean spills and prevent material discharge to storm drains and drainage systems. All liquid and soluble material containers will be sealed or secured to prevent

the possibility of a spill. The Contractor shall implement spill and leak prevention procedures when chemicals or hazardous substances are stored. A spill kit shall be located and stored in Contractor vehicles. To the extent that the work can be accomplished safely, spills of oil, petroleum products, substances listed under 40 CFR parts 110,117, and 302, and sanitary and septic wastes shall be contained and cleaned immediately. Spills should be covered and protected from stormwater run-on during rainfall to the extent that it doesn't compromise clean-up activities. See the Waste Management BMPs in this section for specific information. For significant or hazardous spills that cannot be controlled by personnel in the immediate vicinity, the following steps shall be taken:

1. Notify the local emergency response by dialing 911. In addition to 911, the Contractor will ensure the proper county officials have been contacted. It is the Contractor's responsibility to have all emergency phone numbers posted at the construction site.
2. Notify the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (916) 845- 8911.
3. For spills of the Federal Reportable Quantities, in conformance with the requirements listed in 40 CFR parts 110,119, and 302, the Contractor should notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802. Notifications should be made by telephone and followed up with a written report.
4. The services of a spill clean-up Contractor or hazmat team shall be obtained immediately. Construction personnel should not attempt to clean up until the appropriate and qualified staff arrive at the job site.

***WM-5 Solid Waste Management*** *–* Solid waste management BMPs will be implemented to minimize stormwater/non-stormwater contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges. Solid waste will be removed from the site; the Contractor shall cover and protect the material during loading/hauling operations and dispose of properly. Proper disposal of the material is the responsibility of the Contractor.

***WM-6 Hazardous Waste Management*** – Hazardous waste may be generated from materials used in the construction activities, such as treated wood (removal and cutting), plywood, pressboard, and thermoplastic paint products. If such waste is generated, including sawdust and scrap ends, the Contractor will accumulate hazardous waste in approved enclosed containers within temporary containments. All treated lumber to be used on the job and that which is waste, shall be stored on a pallet off the ground and covered with proper perimeter control BMPs in place. Receipts for proper disposal shall be given to the Engineer.

***WM-7 Contaminated Soil Management*** *–* The BMP will be required if contaminated soil has been identified to be present at the location from historical use or environmental clearance documentation. If there is contaminated soil identified or found for the project. The Contractor shall have the proper plans completed to safeguard personnel and the public located within the jobsite area.

***WM-8 Concrete Waste Management*** *–* The Contractor shall prevent the discharge of concrete and asphalt concrete waste into storm drain systems and receiving waters. Collect concrete waste simultaneously with the waste-producing activity. Concrete waste includes grout, dust, debris, residue, and slurry from demolition, saw cutting, coring, grooving, or grinding activities. Dispose of liquid residue from concrete grooving or grinding activities at an appropriately permitted disposal facility.

***WM-9 Sanitary and Septic Waste Management*** *–* Portable toilets will be located and maintained at the construction sites for the duration of the project. Specific locations will be determined in the field and be sited at least 50 feet away from drainage areas. The toilets will be located away from concentrated drainage flow paths and travelways. The toilets will be secured on portable trailers or to the ground to prevent accidental tipping and spillage. Secondary containment is required for each toilet.

***WM-10 Liquid Waste Management*** *–* All liquids shall be kept in their original container if stored on-site. If the original container is damaged or the label becomes unreadable, the information contained on the original label must be firmly attached to a container which holds the liquids and kept on-site. Liquids no longer needed for the scheduled construction work shall be removed from the site. The Contractor will implement BMPs to prevent rinse water from getting into storm drains and water courses. The Contractor is responsible for testing and certifying that the liquid waste is hazardous or not before a disposal method can be determined. Proper disposal of material with receipt is required for hazardous items and shall be given to the Engineer.

### Surface Water Buffer

Each individual MMBN project must evaluate if a sufficient surface water buffer is provided for projects that discharge to a water of the United States. The distance from the soil disturbing work to the top-of-bank or high-water level of waters of the United States will be calculated for each individual MMBN project.

Each individual MMBN project must provide and maintain natural buffers, equivalent erosion and sediment control, or a combination of these when a water of the U.S. is located within 50 feet of the site’s disturbed soils. In some instances, RUSLE2 modeling must be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the buffer.

If the project is subject to a CWA 401 or 404 certification or permit, this requirement does not apply as measures are included in those permits already. Another exemption is where there is no natural surface water buffer.

Each Site-Specific Plan indicates which of the following alternatives will be used for discharges to waters of the United States located within 50 feet of a site’s earth disturbances:

* Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer from the edge of the disturbed area to the top of the bank.
* Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve, in combination, the

sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer. The equivalent sediment load may be calculated using RUSLE2 or another method approved by the Regional Water Board.

* Implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer when infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size. The equivalent sediment load may be calculated using RUSLE2 or another method approved by the Regional Water Board.

The RUSLE2 documentation is included in Appendix E of each Site-Specific Plan.

### Water Pollution Control Drawings (WPCDs)

Water pollution control drawings show the location of BMPs implemented to meet 2022 CGP requirements.

The WPCDs provide field staff with the locations to install BMPs so they are effective. The WPCDs and the WPCS provide the necessary tools for a Contractor to plan and effectively implement BMPs to meet the requirements of this Common SWPPP as components of the Site- Specific Plan.

The WPCD cover sheet(s) shall include a listing of all the BMPs that will be used along with the associated BMP symbols used on the WPCDs.

WPCDs are provided for all areas directly related to construction activity, including but not limited to staging areas, storage yards, material borrow and storage areas, and access roads, regardless of whether they reside within the Caltrans rights-of-way.

The WPCDs show the construction project site in detail, including:

* The construction site and project perimeter
* Geographic features within or immediately adjacent to the site, including surface waters such as lakes, streams, springs, wetlands, estuaries, or ponds
* Site topography before and after construction, including roads, paved areas, buildings, slopes, drainage facilities, and areas of known or suspected contamination
* Permanent (post-construction) BMPs The WPCDs include the following:
* Pollutant sources, including construction material storage and waste
* Discharge points from the project to off-site storm drain systems or receiving waters
* Tributary areas and drainage patterns across the project area (show using flow arrows) into each on-site stormwater inlet or receiving water
* Tributary areas and drainage patterns to each on-site stormwater inlet, receiving water, or discharge point
* Off-site tributary drainage areas that generate run-on to the project
* Temporary on-site drainage(s) to carry concentrated flows
* Drainage patterns and slopes anticipated after major grading activities are completed
* Outlines of all areas of existing vegetation, soil cover, or native vegetation that will remain undisturbed during the project
* Outlines of all disturbed soil areas (DSAs)
* Known location(s) of contaminated or hazardous soils
* Any potential non-stormwater discharges and activities, such as dewatering operations, concrete saw-cutting or coring, pressure washing, waterline flushing, diversions, cofferdams, and vehicle and equipment cleaning; if operations cannot be located on the WPCDs, a narrative description should be provided

The WPCDs show proposed locations of all construction-site BMPs. Additional detail drawings are provided if necessary to convey site-specific BMP configurations. The WPCDs show construction-site BMPs to include the following:

* Temporary soil stabilization and temporary sediment control BMPs that will be used during construction; any temporary on-site drainage(s) to carry concentrated flows, BMPs implemented to divert off-site drainage around or through the construction site, and BMPs that protect stormwater inlets
* Construction entrances used for site ingress and egress points and any proposed temporary construction roads
* BMPs to mitigate or eliminate non-stormwater discharges
* BMPs for waste management and materials pollution control, including, but not limited to storage of soil or waste; construction material loading, unloading, storage and access areas; and areas designated for waste handling and disposal
* BMPs for vehicle and equipment storage, fueling, maintenance, and cleaning The WPCDs are included in Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan.

### Water Pollution Control Schedule

The WPCS is the component of the LCAN that shows the timeline for when BMPs will be installed for compliance with the 2022 CGP. The WPCS provides field staff with the information necessary to plan for adequate materials and crews to install BMPs at the right time so that they are effective. The WPCS and WPCDs provide the necessary tools for the Contractor to plan and implement BMPs to meet the requirements of the 2022 CGP.

The WPCS shall contain an adequate level of detail showing the major activities sequenced with the implementation of construction site BMPs, including:

* Project start and finish dates, including each stage of the project
* Mobilization dates
* Excavation dates

The WPCS show by location the dates for the deployment of:

* Temporary soil stabilization BMPs
* Temporary sediment control BMPs
* Temporary tracking control BMPs
* Wind erosion control BMPs
* Temporary non-stormwater pollution control BMPs
* Temporary waste management and materials pollution control BMPs The WPCS include:
* Paving, saw-cutting, and any other pavement-related operations
* Major planned stockpiling operations
* Dates for other significant long-term operations or activities that may cause non- stormwater discharges, such as dewatering, grinding, etc.
* Final stabilization activities for each disturbed soil area of the project The WPCS is included in Appendix D of the Site-Specific Plan.

**Section 700 Project Site**

## Implementation Program

This section describes how the MMBN stormwater program is implemented, including detail of the:

* Roles and responsibilities of staff assigned to manage the program
* Site inspection purpose, frequency, and documentation
* Weather forecasting procedures
* Weather monitoring

### Water Pollution Control (WPC) Manager Responsibilities

Each LCAN will be implemented by a WPC Manager who shall have primary responsibility and authority to implement the LCAN and Common SWPPP and ensure the project complies with the CGP. The WPC Manager is responsible for implementing the LCAN, The Common SWPPP and amending the LCAN when required. The Contractor must give assigned authority to the WPC Manager to mobilize crews and subcontractors, as necessary, for LCAN, the Common SWPPP and 2022 CGP compliance. The WPC Manager will be available at all times throughout the duration of the project.

Duties of the Contractor’s WPC Manager include:

* + - Enforcing full compliance with the LCAN, the Site-Specific Plan, this Common SWPPP, and the 2022 CGP
    - Implementing all elements of the Site-Specific Plan:
      * Prompt and effective erosion and sediment control measures
      * All non-stormwater management and materials and waste management activities, such as discharge monitoring (dewatering, diversion devices); general site cleanup; vehicles and equipment cleaning; vehicle fueling and maintenance activities; and spill control
    - Conducting site inspections and visual site monitoring:
      * QSD-required inspections
      * Weekly routine stormwater site BMP inspections (as well as those that are done daily)
      * Pre-storm inspections prior to QPEs
      * Daily inspections during continuing QPEs
      * Post-storm inspections for QPEs where discharge occurs
    - Mobilizing crews to repair, replace, and/or implement additional BMPs due to deficiencies, failures or other shortcomings identified during inspections are to be completed within 24 hours of identification (the contractor’s WPC Manager shall be assigned authority by the Contractor to mobilize crews), unless a longer period is authorized.
    - Coordinating with the Engineer to ensure that, if design changes to BMPs are required due to deficiencies, failures or other shortcomings identified during inspections, the changes are completed as soon as possible, and the Site-Specific Plan is revised accordingly
    - Monitoring National Weather Service forecasts for qualifying precipitation events; QPE are defined as any weather pattern forecast to have a 50% chance or greater probability of precipitation and a quantitative precipitation forecast 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 where 0.25 inches of precipitation occurs
    - In the event of NAL exceedances, mobilizing crews immediately to repair existing BMPs or implement additional BMPs (the Contractor’s WPC Manager shall be assigned authority by the Contractor to mobilize crews)
    - Coordinating with the Engineer in the event of NAL exceedances to ensure Site-Specific Plan revisions (corrective actions) are made immediately, either to prevent pollutants and authorized non-stormwater discharges from contaminating stormwater, or to substantially reduce the pollutants to levels consistently below the NALs, so that the project complies at all times with the LCAN, the 2022 CGP, and the approved Site- Specific Plans
    - Submitting NAL exceedance reports to the Engineer
    - Submitting test results for stormwater samples to the Engineer
    - Submitting NAL violation reports to the Engineer
    - Preparing recommended amendments to the Site-Specific Plan, when required
    - Preparing the stormwater annual report
    - Eliminating all unauthorized discharges
    - Preparing and submitting Notice of Discharge reports to the Engineer
    - Preparing and submitting reports of illegal connections or illicit discharges to the Engineer

### Site Inspections

Stormwater site inspections and visual monitoring are necessary to ensure the project complies with the requirements of the CGP. Project site visual monitoring requirements are covered in [Section 800](#_bookmark50), Construction Site Monitoring Program. Project site inspections of stormwater BMPs are conducted to identify and record:

* + - That BMPs are properly installed
    - What BMPs need maintenance to operate effectively
    - What BMPs have failed
    - What BMPs could fail to operate as intended

Routine stormwater site inspections shall be conducted by the contractor’s WPC Manager, QSP or QSP delegate at the following minimum frequencies:

* + - Daily inspections of:
      * Dewatering during continuous dewatering discharges
      * During an extended QPE
      * Temporary active treatment system if temporary active treatment system activities occur daily
    - Weekly inspection of site BMPs (and daily, if the operation is occurring daily)
      * Storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
      * Hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities
      * Hazardous material delivery and storage activities
      * Vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities
      * Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas
      * Vehicles and equipment at the job site to verify that operators are inspecting vehicles and equipment each day of use
      * Secondary containment for oil-filled equipment stored outside
      * Demolition sites within 50 feet of storm drain systems and receiving waters
      * Pile driving areas for spills and leaks
      * Temporary concrete washouts
      * Paved roads at job site access points for street sweeping
      * Work over water

Stormwater site inspections shall be documented on DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Completed stormwater inspection reports shall be submitted to the Engineer within 72 hours after completion of the inspection and will be kept in Appendix H of the Site- Specific Plan.

Deficiencies identified during site inspections and correction of deficiencies will be tracked on DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Corrective Action Summary forms shall be submitted to the Engineer when corrections are completed but no later than ten days after completion of the site inspection. Completed Corrective Actions Summary forms will be kept in Appendix I of the Site-Specific Plan. A copy of the completed Corrective Actions Summary form will also be attached to the corresponding Stormwater Site Inspection Report that generated the need for the Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary.

### Weather Forecast Monitoring

The WPC Manager shall have primary responsibility to monitor the National Weather Service for forecasted precipitation based on project site location. Precipitation forecast information shall be obtained from the National Weather Service accessible at <https://www.weather.gov/>.

The project site location to be used for obtaining forecasts from the National Weather Service website will be listed in the Site-Specific Plan.

The WPC Manager shall monitor the weather forecast daily for predicted precipitation within the following 96 hours. The WPC Manager shall monitor the forecast for the next 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours to determine if the forecast for precipitation is 50% or greater for any 6-hour period. If the forecast for precipitation is 50% or greater, the WPC Manager shall calculate the amount of precipitation forecasted for each 24-hour period and the total precipitation for the forecasted storm event and record the information.

When the forecast for precipitation is 50% or greater and the forecasted amount of precipitation is 0.50 inch or more for any 24-hour period within the next 48 hours, the WPC Manager will conduct a pre-storm site inspection and prepare the site for the precipitation event.

### Weather Monitoring

The WPC Manager shall have primary responsibility to monitor the weather at the project site. The WPC Manager shall monitor the weather and record the weather conditions daily.

When there is precipitation, the WPC Manager shall ensure that storm precipitation data is obtained from the project site rain gauge. Precipitation monitoring will include recording the time, amount of precipitation measured in the project site rain gauge, amount of precipitation within a 24-hour period, and total cumulative amount of precipitation for the forecasted storm event.

If a pre-storm visual site monitoring was not performed, and the amount of precipitation for any 24-hour period is 0.10 inch or greater, the WPC Manager will implement during-storm visual site monitoring, as discussed in Sections [700.1](#_bookmark46) (Water Pollution Control Manager Responsibilities),

[800.1.2](#_bookmark53) (Visual Monitoring Schedule for LUP Risk Types 1, 2 or 3), and [800.1.3](#_bookmark54) (Visual Monitoring Procedures).

When a forecasted storm event was not anticipated to be a qualifying rain event, but the measured cumulative amount of precipitation for the storm event results in 0.50 inch or more of precipitation, the WPC Manager will continue to monitor the site conditions and prepare to sample.

Weather monitoring will be conducted daily.

**Section 800 Construction Site**

## Monitoring Program

Each MMBN project will implement a Construction Site Monitoring Program based on the specific LUP risk type calculation. This section describes the minimum monitoring and inspection requirements for each individual MMBN project. Each Site-Specific Plan refers to this section of the Common SWPPP and each Site-Specific Plan provides more detail for the particular monitoring and inspection procedures of an individual MMBN project.

### Site Visual Monitoring Inspection

This Construction Site Monitoring Program includes conducting visual inspections of the project site to evaluate the following:

* Determine whether non-visible pollutants are present at the construction site and are causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality objectives
* Determine whether BMPs included in the Site-Specific Plan are properly installed and maintained
* Demonstrate that the site complies with the discharge prohibitions and applicable NALs and receiving water monitor triggers of the 2022 CGP
* Determine whether immediate corrective actions, additional BMP implementation, or LCAN amendments are necessary to reduce pollutants in stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges
* Demonstrate that the site complies with the discharge prohibitions
* Document the presence or evidence of any non-stormwater discharge (authorized or unauthorized), pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, sheen, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and the response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non- stormwater discharges

#### Visual Monitoring Locations

##### Locations of Visual Monitoring Prior to a QPE

Visual monitoring (a pre-storm inspection) of the project site is required when the forecast for precipitation is greater than 50% within the next 24, 48, 72, and 96 hours, and the amount of precipitation forecasted for any 24-hour period is 0.50 inch or greater. Within two business days before the predicted storm, a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection shall be performed and shall include observations of the following:

* Stormwater drainage areas to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources
* BMPs to identify whether they have been properly implemented
* Stormwater storage and containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard

Drainage area(s) on the project site and the Contractor’s yard, staging areas, and storage areas will be identified, as required, as visual observation location(s). Drainage area(s) are to be shown on the WPCDs in the LCAN and are listed by drainage area location number and location description in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.1, Drainage Areas).

Stormwater storage or containment area(s) may be located on the project site. These stormwater storage and containment area(s) are present, they are locations where visual observations will occur. Stormwater storage or containment area(s) are to be shown on the WPCDs and are to be listed by storage or containment area location number and location description in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.2, Stormwater Storage and Containment Areas).

##### Locations of Visual Monitoring During Extended QPE and Within 48 Hours After a QPE

During any extended forecasted storm events and within 48 hours after a qualifying rain event (a rain event that has produced 0.5 inches or more of precipitation), a stormwater visual monitoring site inspection is required to observe:

* Stormwater discharges at all discharge locations
* BMPs to identify and record those that need maintenance to operate effectively, those that have failed, and those that could fail to operate as intended
* The discharge of stored or contained stormwater

Discharge location(s) are located on the project site. These stormwater discharge location(s) have been identified as requiring visual observation(s). Stormwater discharge location(s) are shown on the WPCDs and are to be listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.3, Stormwater Discharge Locations).

BMP locations are shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C in the Site-Specific Plan).

##### Locations of Visual Monitoring for Non-Stormwater Discharges

A visual monitoring site inspection for non-stormwater discharges requires that each drainage area be observed for the presence of or indications of prior unauthorized and authorized non- stormwater discharges.

Drainage area(s) are located on the project site and in the contractor’s yard, staging areas, and storage areas that have been identified as observation location(s) for non-stormwater discharges. Drainage area(s) are shown on the WPCDs in in the project’s Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.1, Drainage Areas).

#### Visual Monitoring Schedule for LUP Risk Types 1, 2 or 3

The following work activities and areas will be inspected daily:

* Storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
* Hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities
* Hazardous material delivery and storage activities
* Demolition locations and areas

Vehicles and equipment at the job site will be inspected daily for leaks and spills. The WPC Manager will check that operators are inspecting vehicles and equipment each day of use.

The following work activities and areas will be inspected daily if the activity occurs daily or weekly if the activity occurs weekly:

* Vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities
* Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas
* Pile driving areas for leaks and spills (if used)
* Temporary concrete washouts
* Paved roads at job site access points for street sweeping
* Dewatering work
* Temporary ATS
* Work over or adjacent to water

Stormwater site visual monitoring inspections for LUP Type 2 and 3 MMBN Projects shall be conducted at a minimum:

* Within two business days prior to a forecasted storm event (any weather pattern that is forecasted to have a 50% or greater probability of producing 0.50 inches or more of precipitation in the project area within a 24-hour period)
* At 24-hour intervals during an extended QPE (a 24-hour period where 0.25 inches of rain occurs)
* Within 96 hours after a QPE

If visual monitoring of the site for stormwater is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as electrical storms, flooding, and high winds above 40 mph, then the site inspector shall document the conditions that prevented the inspection. Additionally, monitoring is not required outside of scheduled operating hours or when the linear project site is inaccessible to personnel.

#### Visual Monitoring Procedures

Site visual monitoring inspections shall be overseen by the contractor’s WPC Manager. Site visual monitoring will be conducted by the WPC Manager, QSP or QSP delegate. All visual inspections will occur during scheduled site operating hours.

The name(s) and contact number(s) of the site visual monitoring inspection personnel are to be listed in the project’s Site-Specific Plan.

##### BMP Monitoring During Applicable Activities

The following work activities and areas will be inspected daily:

* Storage areas for hazardous materials and waste
* Hazardous waste disposal and transporting activities
* Hazardous material delivery and storage activities
* Demolition sites

Vehicles and equipment at the job site will be inspected daily for leaks and spills. The WPC Manager will check that operators are inspecting vehicles and equipment each day of use.

The following work activities and areas will be inspected daily if the activity occurs daily or weekly if the activity occurs weekly:

* Vehicle and equipment cleaning facilities
* Vehicle and equipment maintenance and fueling areas
* Pile driving areas for leaks and spills (if used)
* Temporary concrete washouts
* Paved roads at job site access points for street sweeping
* Dewatering work
* Temporary ATS
* Work over or adjacent to water

##### Discharge Monitoring

During inspections, the contractor personnel shall be observant of any discharges or evidence of a prior discharge that could cause adverse conditions in the storm sewer system or the receiving water. If a discharge or evidence of a prior discharge is discovered by the contractor, the WPC Manager or contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer and shall file a written report on the DOT CEM-2061SW Notice of Discharge form with the Engineer within 24 hours of the discharge or discovery of evidence of a prior discharge. Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following the discovery of the discharge.

Caltrans will notify the owner/operator of the MS4 and the RWQCB as soon as practicable, but no later than 24 hours after onset of or threat of discharge which can cause adverse conditions to the storm sewer system or the receiving water. This applies to any such discharge that is not covered by California Emergency Management Agency procedures for discharges from a highway to a storm sewer system subject to an MS4 permit.

Discharges requiring reporting include:

* Stormwater from a DSA discharged to a waterway without treatment by an effective combination of temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs
* Non-stormwater, except conditionally exempted discharges, discharged to a waterway or a storm drain system, without treatment by an approved control measure (BMP)
* Stormwater discharged to a waterway, or a storm drain system where the control measures (BMPs) have been overwhelmed or not properly maintained or installed.
* Discharge of hazardous substances above the reportable quantities, as provided in 40 CFR 110.3, 117.3 or 302.4
* Stormwater runoff containing hazardous substances from spills discharged to a waterway or storm drain system

The initial notification to the RWQCB of a discharge or threat of discharge will be made immediately for any discharge that can cause adverse conditions to the storm sewer system or the receiving water, with a follow-up in writing within 24 hours. Adverse conditions include, but are not limited to, serious violations or serious threatened violations of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), significant spills of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or serious damage to control facilities that could affect compliance. Caltrans shall perform follow-up monitoring of major spills and/or perform confirmation sampling to ensure that threats to waters of the U.S. have been eliminated as determined by the local RWQCB.

##### Weekly BMP Monitoring

Weekly monitoring is required to identify and record BMPs that need maintenance to operate effectively, that have failed, or that could fail to operate as intended. The weekly BMP monitoring shall include observations of:

* All stormwater storage and containment areas identified in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.2, Stormwater Storage and Containment Areas) to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard
* All BMPs for proper installation and adequate maintenance

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented in the DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Photographs used to document observations will be referenced in the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, implemented within 48 hours.

##### Visual Monitoring Prior To a Qualifying Precipitation Event

Visual monitoring, as part of a pre-QPE inspection, will occur no sooner 120 hours prior to and no later than 72 hours prior to any weather pattern forecasted to have a 50% chance of 0.5 inches or more in a 24-hour period. Monitoring locations will include:

* All drainage areas identified in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.1, Drainage Areas) to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources.
* All BMPs for proper implementation, installation and maintenance,
* All stormwater storage and containment areas identified in Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.1.1.2, Stormwater Storage and Containment Areas) to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard.

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented on form DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Photographs used to document observations will be referenced in the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions

documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, implemented within 48 hours and prior to the forecasted storm event.

##### Visual Monitoring During Extended Qualified Precipitation Events

Stormwater visual monitoring site inspections shall be conducted at least once each 24-hour period during a QPE. QPEs are extended for each subsequent 24-hour period forecasted to have at least 0.25 inches of precipitation. During any extended forecasted storm event, the site visual monitoring inspector shall visually observe:

* WPC practices and BMP effectiveness
* WPC practices and BMPs needing maintenance and repair
* Stormwater discharges at all discharge locations (Site-Specific Plan, Table 800.1.1.3, Stormwater Discharge Locations)
* All stored or contained stormwater derived from and discharged after the QPE producing precipitation of 0.50 inch or more at the time of discharge; stored or contained stormwater that will likely discharge after working hours, due to anticipated precipitation, shall be observed prior to the discharge during working hours

Stormwater discharges and stored or contained stormwater will be observed for the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, sheens on the surface, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and source(s) of any observed pollutants.

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented on form DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Photographs used to document observations will be referenced on the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, implemented within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the 2022 CGP: must be implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). If BMPs require design changes, the changes shall be implemented and the LCAN shall be amended to include the changes.

##### Visual Monitoring After a Qualifying Precipitation Event

Site visual monitoring post-QPE will be conducted within 96 hours after any storm producing runoff. The post-storm site visual monitoring inspection shall include observations of:

* Locations of any floating and suspended material, sheen on the surface, discoloration, turbidity, odor, and observed sources of pollutants for flowing and contained stormwater systems
* Non-stormwater discharges and their sources
* Stormwater discharge locations
* Evaluation of design, implementation, effectiveness, and locations of WPC practices, including locations where additional WPC practices may be needed
* Evidence of non-visible pollutant discharges due to a failure to implement WPC practices, a container spill or leak, or a WPC practice breach, failure, or malfunction

Observations of the site and any recommended corrective actions will be documented in the DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report. Photographs used to document observations will be referenced on the stormwater site inspection report. Corrective actions documented in site inspection reports shall be immediately reviewed by the WCP Manager and, if deemed necessary, necessary implemented within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the 2022 CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). If BMPs require design changes, the changes shall be implemented and the LCAN shall be amended to include the changes.

#### Visual Monitoring Follow-up and Tracking Procedures

For deficiencies identified during visual monitoring (site inspections), the required repairs or maintenance of BMPs shall begin and be completed as soon as possible, while taking into consideration worker safety. For deficiencies identified during visual site inspections requiring design changes, including additional BMPs, the implementation, as required by Standard Specification 13-1.03A, will begin immediately unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the 2022 CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter). When design changes to BMPs are required, the Site-Specific Plan shall be amended, including an update of the WPCDs. If NALs are exceeded, corrective actions shall be approved by the WPC Manager and implemented immediately.

Deficiencies identified on-site inspection reports, as well as corrections of deficiencies, will be tracked on the DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Corrective action summaries shall be submitted to the Engineer when corrections are completed but no later than ten (10) days of a site inspection.

#### Data Management and Reporting

The results of site visual monitoring (pre-storm, during storm, post-storm) shall be recorded on the DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report. All reports shall be provided to the Engineer within 72 hours of the site inspection.

Deficiencies identified during visual monitoring (site inspections) and correction of deficiencies will be tracked on the DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Corrective Action Summary forms shall be submitted to the Engineer when corrections are completed but must be submitted within 10 days of the site inspection. A copy of the completed Corrective Actions Summary form will also be attached to the corresponding inspection report.

If a discharge or evidence of a prior discharge that could cause adverse condition in the storm sewer or the receiving water is discovered by the Contractor, the WPC Manager or Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer and will file a written report to the Engineer of the discovery of a prior discharge no more than 6 hours after discovery, but no later than 24 hours,. The written report will contain:

* Date, time, location, and type of unauthorized discharge
* The nature of the operation that caused the discharge
* An initial assessment of any impact caused by the discharge
* The BMPs deployed before the discharge
* The date of deployment and type of BMPs deployed after the discharge, including additional measures installed or planned to reduce or prevent re-occurrence
* Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and/or prevent recurrence of the discharge

Reporting of discharges shall be documented on the DOT CEM-2061SW Notice of Discharge form. Completed forms shall be submitted to the Engineer within 24 hours of discovery of a discharge. Copies of the Notice of Discharge reports will be kept in SWPPP File Category 20.61, Notice of Discharge Reports.

### Sampling and Analysis Plans

Sampling and Analysis Plans are required for all three LUP risk types for non-visible and non- stormwater discharges and, if applicable, ATS.

Sampling and Analysis Plans are required for LUP Risk Types 2 and 3 for stormwater, pH, and turbidity.

Sampling and Analysis Plans are required for LUP Risk Type 3 for receiving water.

#### General Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)

A Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) describes how samples will be collected, under what conditions, where and when the samples will be collected, what the sample will be tested for, what test methods and detection limits will be used, and what methods/procedures will be performed to ensure the integrity of the sample during collection, storage, shipping and testing (i.e., quality assurance/quality control protocols). Therefore, the SAPs shall include the components listed below.

* Scope of monitoring activities
* Monitoring preparation
* Monitoring strategy
* Sample collection and handling
* Sampling analysis
* Quality control and assurance
* Data management and reporting
* Data evaluation
* Change of conditions

This Common SWPPP contains a non-visible pollutant SAP. The Site-Specific Plan may also contain four additional specific SAPs based on the project LUP risk type, project dewatering requirements, RWQCB sampling and analysis requirements, and SAP for monitoring an ATS.

##### Scope of Monitoring Activities

For specific details about particular monitoring activities, refer to the appropriate SAP identified below.

* Non-visible pollutants (Section [800.2.2](#_bookmark73))
* Non-stormwater discharges (Section [800.2.3](#_bookmark75))
* Stormwater pH and turbidity (Section [800.2.4](#_bookmark77))
* Receiving water sampling (Section [800.2.5](#_bookmark80))

##### Monitoring Preparation

To ensure an effective construction site monitoring and reporting program, the following monitoring preparation activities are required:

* Identifying qualified sampling personnel
* Ensuring the availability of an adequate quantity of monitoring supplies
* Ensuring the availability of field instruments; field instruments must be properly maintained and calibrated prior to sampling events
* Identifying a qualified testing laboratory that can perform stormwater and non- stormwater analysis for those constituents that must be tested in a laboratory
  + - * 1. *Qualified Sampling Personnel*

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).

The Site-Specific Plan will provide the specific details on sampling contact information including:

Sample collection name, address, and contact information as well as their stormwater sampling training and stormwater sampling experience.

* + - * 1. *Monitoring Supplies*

An adequate stock of monitoring supplies and equipment for sampling 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 prevent the supplies/equipment from coming into contact with rain or direct sunlight. Supplies maintained at the project site will include, but are not limited to, surgical gloves, sample collection equipment, coolers, appropriate number and volume of sample bottles, identification labels, re-sealable storage bags, paper towels, personal rain gear, and ice.

The contractor will obtain and maintain the field testing instruments, identified in

Section [800.2.1.2.3](#_bookmark62), Field Instruments, for analyzing samples in the field by contractor sampling and testing personnel.

* + - * 1. *Field Instruments*

The field instrument(s) used to analyze stormwater constituents are listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.1.2.3, Field Instruments).

The field instrument(s) shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

The field instrument(s) shall be calibrated before each sampling and analysis event. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for calibration and maintenance of field instruments shall be implemented based on the meter manufacturer’s instructions. A copy of the manufacturer’s instructions shall be attached to the SOP so that they are readily available.

* + - * 1. *Testing Laboratory*

Samples collected on the project site that require laboratory testing will be tested by a laboratory certified by the State Department of Health Services. Samples collected on the project site will be analyzed by and shall be included in the Site-Specific Plan.

Laboratory Name:

Address:

Contact Name:

Title:

Phone Number:

Emergency Phone Number (24/7):

Email Address:

##### Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring strategy includes identifying analytical constituents, potential sampling locations, identification of actual sampling locations, and sampling schedule.

* + - * 1. *Analytical Constituents*

Stormwater and non-stormwater discharges shall be monitored for the analytical constituents specified in the specific SAP(s) in this Common SWPPP.

* + - * 1. *Potential Sampling Locations*

Potential sampling locations must be representative of the stormwater and non-stormwater discharges from the construction site. Existing conditions and associated construction activities within each drainage area form the basis for determining representative stormwater sampling locations.

One sample will be collected from each representative sample location per 24-hour period of each qualifying precipitation event, during active discharge. If multiple drainage areas within a given LCAN have similar pollutant sources and activities, then at least one sample will be collected from those drainage areas, and additional samples, though not required, may be collected at the discretion of the LCAN QSD.

Project drainage areas and potential sampling locations have been determined by:

Reviewing project plans

Visiting the project site

Reviewing topography maps

The WPCDs show the demarcation of all drainage areas that are either:

Within the project site

Cover part of the project site

The LCAN QSD must identify potential sampling locations where runoff is concentrated:

Leaves the Caltrans right-of-way

Drains into an MS4

Discharges for receiving water

Potential run-on sampling locations were determined where concentrated run-on:

Enters the right-of-way

Combines with the stormwater on-site and then discharges into an MS4, including the location(s) of discharge into the MS4

The following locations were determined when runoff discharges directly into receiving water bodies:

The discharge location(s) into the receiving water

A potential sampling location upstream of all discharge locations

A potential sampling location downstream from all discharge location(s) into the receiving water.

Necessary potential sampling locations are determined when:

There are potential sources of non-visible pollutants (as discussed in Section [800.1](#_bookmark51), Site Visual Monitoring Inspection) and discharge locations are downgradient

Run-on locations are present that may contribute non-visible pollutants

There are potential non-stormwater discharges and corresponding discharge locations are downgradient

There are proposed dewatering construction activities

Potential stormwater and non-stormwater sampling locations must be shown on the WPCDs. The LCAN QSD has identified each of the potential sampling locations with a unique sample location identification code, as shown below. The identification code must start with a number and must be different for each location. If the construction site lies in a west-to-east orientation, starting with one (01) from the east, the potential sampling locations shall be numbered toward the west. If the construction site lies in a south-to-north orientation, the potential sampling locations shall be numbered toward the north.

To further distinguish between the locations, each potential sampling location has been identified with one of the following abbreviations based on the sampling location type:

Discharge locations leaving Caltrans right-of-way: DL

Discharge locations from areas with known non-visible pollutants: NVP

Discharge locations upgradient of areas with known non-visible pollutants: UNVP

Discharge locations to an MS4: MS

Run-on locations: RO

Discharge locations into a receiving water: RW

Downstream of all discharge locations: RWD

Upstream of all discharge locations: RWU

Dewatering discharge locations: DDL

Contained stormwater discharge locations: CSDL

The unique sample location identification code shall follow this format, SSSTTTTXX , where:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SSS | = | sampling location identifier number (e.g., 010) |
| TTTT | = | sampling location type (e.g. DL) |
| XX | = | identifier number for the type of sampling location |

For example, the sampling location identification for the 15th sampling location based on starting from the south end of the project for a stormwater discharge location that has been identified to be the ninth discharge location would be **015DL09**.

Potential sampling locations shown on the WPCDs shall be identified with unique sampling location identifiers. The unique identification of each potential sampling location based on its number and abbreviation of type shall be used on all sampling documentation.

The WPC Manager may have to revise and/or add additional sampling locations during construction as conditions dictate.

* + - * 1. *Identification of Actual Sampling Locations*

For each forecasted storm event, actual sampling locations will be determined by the WPC Manager based on the strategy described in each specific SAP.

* + - * 1. *Sampling Schedule*

For the sampling schedule, see the specific SAPs in this Construction Site Monitoring Program. If a scheduled sampling activity is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as electrical storms, flooding, and high winds above 40 mph, then the stormwater sampler will document the reason why sampling was not performed. Additionally, monitoring is not required outside of scheduled operating hours or when the linear project site is inaccessible to personnel.

##### Sample Collection and Handling

Sample collection procedures will be used to ensure that representative samples are collected and that the potential for contamination of samples is minimized. Sample handing procedures are followed to ensure that samples are identified accurately and that the required analysis is clearly documented. Chain-of-custody requirements for samples are necessary to trace the possession of the sample from collection through analysis.

* + - * 1. *Sample Collection Procedures*

Samples will be collected, maintained and shipped in accordance with the SWAMP’s 2022 QAPrP.

Grab samples will be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in each specific SAP. Only personnel trained in proper water quality sampling will collect samples.

Samples from areas of sheet flow can be collected using the collection procedures shown in the video at https://[www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmEJUNp44aU.](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AmEJUNp44aU) For pH and turbidity sampling,

sheet flow sampling can be conducted as described below to concentrate the flow to collect a sample or follow other procedures approved by the Engineer.

Place several rows of sandbags in a half circle directly in the path of the sheet flow to pond water and wait for enough water to spill over. Then place a cleaned or decontaminated flexible hose along the top, and cover with another sandbag so that ponded water will only pour through the flexible hose and into sample bottles. Do not reuse the same sandbags during future sampling events as they may cross-contaminate future samples.

Place a cleaned or decontaminated dustpan with open handle in the path of the sheet flow so that water will pour through the handle and into sample bottles.

For receiving water sampling, upstream samples shall be collected to represent the water body upgradient of the construction site. Downstream samples shall be collected to represent the water body mixed with direct discharge from the construction site. Samples shall not be collected directly from ponded, sluggish, or stagnant water.

Receiving water upstream and downstream samples shall be collected using one of the following methods:

Placing a sample bottle directly into the stream flow in or near the main current upstream of sampling personnel and allowing the sample bottle to fill completely

*OR*

Placing a decontaminated or sterile bailer or other sterile collection devise in or near the main current to collect the sample and then transferring the collected water to appropriate sample bottles allowing the sample bottle to fill completely

To maintain sample integrity and prevent cross-contamination, sampling collection personnel shall follow the procedures listed below.

Wear a clean pair of surgical gloves donned prior to the collection and handling of each sample at each location.

Decontaminate sampling equipment prior to sample collection using a TSP-soapy water wash, distilled water rinse, and final rinse with distilled water. Dispose of decontamination water/soaps appropriately (i.e., do not discharge to the storm drain system or receiving water).

Do not allow the inside of the sample bottle to come in contact with any material other than the runoff sample.

Discard sample bottles or sample lids that have been dropped onto the ground prior to sample collection.

Do not leave the cooler lid open for an extended period once samples are placed inside.

Do not sample near a running vehicle where exhaust fumes may impact the sample.

Do not touch the exposed end of a sampling tube, if applicable.

Avoid allowing rainwater to drip from rain gear or other surfaces into sample bottles.

Do not eat, smoke, or drink during sample collection/field measurement.

Do not sneeze or cough in the direction of an open sample bottle.

Minimize the exposure of the samples to direct sunlight, as sunlight may cause biochemical transformation of the sample.

* + - * 1. *Sample Handling Procedures*

Immediately following collection, sample bottles to be forwarded for laboratory analytical testing shall be capped, labeled, documented on the Chain-of-Custody Record, sealed in a re-sealable storage bag, placed in an ice-chilled cooler, at 0° C ±4°, and delivered within 24 hours to the laboratory shown in sub-Section [800.2.1.2.4](#_bookmark63), Testing Laboratory.

Immediately following collection, samples used for field analysis shall be tested in accordance with the field instrument manufacturer’s instructions and results recorded on the DOT

CEM-2052SW Storm Event Sampling or Receiving Water Monitoring Report form.

* + - * 1. *Sample Documentation Procedures*

All original data documented on sample bottle identification labels, Chains-of-Custody Records, and the DOT CEM-2051SW Storm Event SWPPP sampling log shall be recorded using waterproof ink and shall be considered accountable documents. If an error is made on an accountable document, the individual shall make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information shall not be obliterated. All corrections shall be initialed and dated.

Duplicate samples shall be identified in a manner consistent with the numbering system for other samples to prevent the laboratory from identifying duplicate samples.

**Sample Bottle Identification Labels:** Sampling personnel shall attach an identification label to each sample bottle, which shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

Project name

Contract number and/or project identifier number

Unique sample identification code, which shall follow the format SSSSSYYMMDDHHmmTT, where:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SSSSS | = | sampling location identifier number (e.g., 01MS1) |
| YY | = | last two digits of the year (e.g. 11) |
| MM | = | month (01-12) |
| DD | = | day (01-31) |
| HH | = | hour sample collected (00-23) |
| mm | = | minute sample collected (00-59) |
| TT | = | Type or QA/QC Identifier (if applicable) |
| G | = | grab |
| FS | = | field duplicate |

For example, the sample number for a grab sample collected at Station 01MS1, collected at 4:15PM on December 8, 2021, would be **01MS12112081615G**.

Constituent to be analyzed

Initials of person who collected the sample

* + - * 1. *Qualifying Precipitation Event SWPPP Sampling Log*

A log of sampling events and test results shall include:

Sampling date

Separate times for collected samples and QA/QC samples, recorded to the nearest minute

Unique sample identification number and location

Constituent analyzed

Names of sampling personnel

Weather conditions (including precipitation amount)

Test results

Other pertinent data

* + - * 1. *Sample Information, Identification, and Chain-of-Custody Record Forms*

All samples to be analyzed by a laboratory will be accompanied by a Chain-of-Custody Record. The samplers will sign the Chain-of-Custody Record when samples are turned over to the testing laboratory. Chain-of-custody procedures will be strictly adhered to for QA/QC purposes.

##### Sample Analysis

For the analytical methods to be used to determine the presence of pollutant(s), see the specific SAPs in this CSMP.

##### Quality Assurance/Quality Control

For verification of laboratory or field analysis, duplicate samples shall be collected at a rate of 10% or one minimum duplicate per sampling event. The duplicate sample shall be collected, handled, and analyzed using the same protocols as primary samples. A duplicate sample shall be collected immediately after the primary sample has been collected.

Duplicate samples shall not influence any evaluations or conclusions; however, they shall be used as a check on laboratory or field analysis quality assurance.

##### Data Management and Reporting

All test results shall be documented on DOT CEM-2052SW Storm Event Sampling or Receiving Water Monitoring Report and DOT CEM-2051SW Storm Event SWPPP Sampling Log and shall be considered accountable documents. If an error is made on an accountable document, the individual shall make corrections by lining through the error and entering the correct information. The erroneous information shall not be obliterated. All corrections shall be initialed and dated.

For field tests, the submitted information shall include a signed copy of the Chain-of-Custody Record and DOT CEM-2052SW Storm Event Sampling and Receiving Water Monitoring Report form. Copies of completed forms should be included in the LCAN in Appendix K.

For laboratory testing, all laboratory analysis results shall be reviewed for consistency among laboratory methods, sample identifications, dates, and times for both primary samples and QA/QC samples.

All sampling and testing documentation, including the Chain-of-Custody Record, DOT

CEM-2052SW Event Sampling or Receiving Water Monitoring Reports, and Laboratory Test Reports shall be filed in the LCAN in Appendix J.

If corrective actions are taken as a result of the data evaluation, a copy of the completed DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary shall be filed in File Category 20.35: Corrective Actions Summary.

All water quality analytical results, including QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the Engineer within 48 hours of sampling for field analyzed samples, and within 30 days for laboratory analyses.

In addition to a paper copy of the water quality test results, the test results shall be submitted electronically in Microsoft Excel (.xlsx) format, and shall include, at a minimum, the following information from the lab: Sample ID Number, Contract Number, Constituent, Reported Value, Laboratory Name, Method Reference, Method Number, Method Detection Limit, and Reported Detection Limit. Electronic copies of stormwater data shall be forwarded by email to for inclusion into a statewide database.

##### Data Evaluation

For data evaluation of stormwater sample test results, see specific SAPs.

##### Change of Conditions

Whenever stormwater visual monitoring site inspections indicate a change in site conditions that might affect the appropriateness of sampling locations, sampling and testing protocols shall be revised accordingly. All such revisions shall be implemented as soon as feasible, and the LCAN updated or amended.

#### Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Visible Pollutants for LUP Risk Type 1, 2 or 3 Projects

This SAP has been prepared for monitoring non-visible pollutants in stormwater and non- stormwater discharges from the project site and off-site activities directly related to the project, in accordance with the requirements of the 2022 CGP and applicable requirements of the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual. This SAP for monitoring non- visible pollutants includes all the components listed in Section [800.2.1](#_bookmark58), General Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP).

##### Scope of Monitoring Activities

The scope of monitoring for discharges of non-visible pollutants from the construction site is based on the construction materials and construction activities to be performed on the project site, potential for the presence of non-visible pollutants, based on the historical use of the site, and potential non-visible pollutants in runoff from areas where soil amendments have been used on the project site.

The construction materials, wastes, and activities listed below and identified in Section [600.1.1](#_bookmark20), Inventory of Materials and Activities, are potential sources of non-visible pollutants to stormwater discharges from the project. Storage, use, and operational locations are shown on the WPCDs (to be specified per each LCAN).

The existing site features listed below and identified in Section [600.1.2](#_bookmark22), Potential Pollutants from Site Features of Known Contaminates, are potential sources of non-visible pollutants to stormwater discharges from the project (to be specified per each LCAN).

##### Monitoring Preparation

Refer to the general requirements in Section [800.2.1.2,](#_bookmark59) Monitoring Preparation.

* + - * 1. *Qualified Sampling Personnel*

Refer to the general requirements in Section [800.2.1.2.1](#_bookmark60), Qualified Sampling Personnel.

* + - * 1. *Monitoring Supplies*

Refer to the general information in Section [800.2.1.2.2](#_bookmark61), Monitoring Supplies

* + - * 1. *Field Instruments*

Refer to the general information in Section [800.2.1.2.3](#_bookmark62), Field Instruments.

* + - * 1. *Testing Laboratory*

Refer to the contact information found in Section [800.2.1.2.4](#_bookmark63), Testing Laboratory.

##### Monitoring Strategy

The monitoring strategy for non-visible pollutants in stormwater discharges is to identify all potential non-visible pollutants that may be on the project site, non-visible pollutant sources, and water quality indicators that will indicate the presence of the non-visible pollutant in stormwater discharges. Locations will be identified where sources of non-visible pollutants will be used, stored or exist because of historical use of the project site so that these areas are monitored prior to and during forecasted storm events.

Non-visible pollutant monitoring is only required where a discharge can cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard based on one of the following triggers:

* Construction materials are waste that are exposed
* The site contains historically non-visible pollutants
* Construction activity has occurred, or material has been placed within the past 24 hours that may cause an exceedance of a water quality standard
* There is run-on to the site that may contain non-visible pollutants
* There is a breach, malfunction, leak or spill from a BMP

When one of the triggers that indicates a non-visible pollutant source may have come in contact with stormwater is discovered during a site inspection conducted prior to, during or after a forecasted storm event, the WPC Manager will require that sampling and analysis of the stormwater discharge be conducted for the applicable non-visible pollutant water quality indicator(s).

For the storm event in which a trigger for a non-visible pollutant sampling and analysis has occurred, the WPC Manager will also require the collection of an uncontaminated sample of runoff as a background sample for comparison with the samples being analyzed for non-visible pollutants. The WPC Manager will perform an evaluation of the analysis results from the non- visible pollutant stormwater discharge sampling location and the analysis results from the uncontaminated runoff sampling location to determine if there is an increased level of the tested non-visible pollutant analyte in the stormwater discharge.

* + - * 1. *Analytical Constituents Identification of Potential Non-Visible Pollutants*

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

* + - * 1. *Potential Sampling Locations*

Using the criteria in Section [800.2.1.3.2](#_bookmark64), Potential Sampling Locations, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring non-visible pollutants were identified. Sampling locations are based on proximity to planned non-visible pollutant storage; occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual, latest edition. Sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs.

Sampling location(s) on the project site and the contractor’s support facilities have been identified as potential locations 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. Potential non-visible pollutant sampling locations are listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.2.3.2.1, Potential Non-Visible Pollutant Sampling Locations).

Potential non-visible pollutant sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs (Site-Specific Plan, Appendix C).

Sampling location(s) have 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. The location(s) was selected such that the sample will not have come in contact with

(1) operational or storage areas associated with the materials, wastes, and activities identified in Section [600.1.1](#_bookmark20), Inventory of Materials and Activities; (2) potential non-visible pollutants due to historical use of the site, as identified in Section [600.1.2](#_bookmark22), Potential Pollutants from Site Features or Known Contaminants; (3) areas in which soil amendments that have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil have been applied; or (4) disturbed soils areas. Potential non-visible pollutant uncontaminated sampling locations are listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.2.3.2.2, Potential Uncontaminated Non-Visible Pollutant Sampling Locations).

Potential non-visible pollutant uncontaminated sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan).

* + - * 1. *Actual Sampling Locations*

Sampling for non-visible pollutants at any potential non-visible pollutant sampling location will be based on any of the conditions listed below having been identified during the visual monitoring site inspections.

Locations where materials or waste containing potential non-visible pollutants are not stored under watertight conditions. Watertight conditions are defined as (1) storage in a watertight container, (2) storage under a watertight roof or within a building, or (3) protected by temporary cover and containment that prevents stormwater contact and runoff from the storage area.

Locations where materials or wastes containing potential non-visible pollutants are stored under watertight conditions, but (1) a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill is observed, (2) the leak or spill is not cleaned up prior to the forecasted storm event, and

(3) the potential exists for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.

Locations where a construction activity (including but not limited to those identified in Section [600.1.1](#_bookmark20), Inventory of Materials and Activities) with the potential to contribute non-visible pollutants (1) was occurring during or within 24 hours prior to the forecasted storm event; (2) involved the use of applicable BMPs that were observed to be breached, malfunctioning, or improperly implemented; and (3) resulted in the potential for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system.

Locations where soil amendments that have the potential to change the chemical properties, engineering properties, or erosion resistance of the soil have been applied, and the potential exists for discharge of non- visible pollutants to surface waters, or a storm drain system.

Locations where stormwater runoff from an area contaminated by historical usage of the site has been observed to combine with stormwater runoff from the site, and the potential exists for discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters, or a storm drain system.

If the presence of a material storage, waste storage, or operations area where spills have been observed or the potential for the discharge of non-visible pollutants to surface waters or a storm drain system was noted during a site inspection conducted prior to or during a forecasted storm event and such an area has not been identified on the list of potential non- visible pollutant sampling locations, the WPC Manager must identify the corresponding discharge location and the corresponding upgradient sampling location as actual non-visible sampling locations. The additional sampling location for non-visible pollutant monitoring shall be shown on the WPCDs.

* + - * 1. *Sampling Schedule*

In addition to the general scheduling requirements for non-visible pollutant monitoring in Section [800.2.1.3.4](#_bookmark65), Sampling Schedule, including both the non-visible pollutants samples and uncontaminated background samples, samples shall be collected during the first two hours of discharge from storm events that result in a sufficient discharge for sample collection. Sample

collection will continue with at least one sample per applicable discharge location for each 24- hour period that there is discharge, until the necessary corrective actions are completed to control further discharge of the pollutant. **Samples shall be collected during daylight hours, 7 days a week.**

##### Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in Section [800.2.1.4](#_bookmark66), Sample Collection and Handling.

* + - * 1. *Sample Collection Procedures*

Refer to the general procedures for sample collection in Section [800.2.1.4.1](#_bookmark67), Sample Collection Procedures.

* + - * 1. *Sample Handling Procedures*

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in Section [800.2.1.4.2](#_bookmark68), Sample Handling Procedures.

* + - * 1. *Sample Documentation Procedures*

In addition to the general sample documentation procedures provided in Section [800.2.1.4.3](#_bookmark69), Sample Documentation Procedures, when applicable, the contractor’s stormwater inspector will document in the DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report that samples for non- visible pollutants were taken during a storm event, based on the criteria for non-visible pollutant sampling described in Section [800.2.2.3.3](#_bookmark74), Actual Sampling Locations.

##### Sample Analysis

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

Refer to Section [800.2.1.2.3](#_bookmark62), Field Instruments, for general information regarding field instrument identification and requirements.

##### Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

Refer to the general requirements in Section [800.2.1.6,](#_bookmark70) Quality Assurance/Quality Control.

##### Data Management and Reporting

Refer to general requirements in Section [800.2.1.7](#_bookmark71), Data Management and Reporting.

##### Data Evaluation

Water quality sample analytical results for non-visible pollutants shall be compared to the uncontaminated background sample results. Should the discharge (downgradient) sample show an increased level of the tested non-visible pollutant analyte relative to the background sample, 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-visual pollutant concentrations. Once deemed necessary, corrective actions shall be implemented within 24 hours of identification unless a longer period is authorized (but cannot be authorized longer than required by the CGP: implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible thereafter) and documented on

DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary.

##### Change of Conditions

Refer to the general requirements in Section [800.2.1.9,](#_bookmark72) Change of Conditions.

#### Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Stormwater Discharges for LUP Risk Type 1, 2 or 3 Projects

This SAP has been prepared for monitoring non-stormwater discharges from the project site and off-site activities directly related to the project, in accordance with the requirements of the 2022 CGP and applicable requirements of the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual. This SAP for monitoring non-stormwater discharges includes all the components listed in Section [800.2.1](#_bookmark58), General Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP).

##### Scope of Monitoring Activities

Non-stormwater discharges can be authorized by a separate NPDES permit or conditional exemption. For non-stormwater discharges that are unauthorized where runoff is discharged off- site, sampling and testing of the discharge must be conducted in compliance with the 2022 CGP.

Examples of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges common to construction activities include:

* Vehicle and equipment wash water, including concrete washout water
* Slurries from concrete cutting and coring operations, or grinding operations
* Slurries from concrete or mortar mixing operations
* Residue from high-pressure washing of structures or surfaces
* Wash water from cleaning painting equipment
* Runoff from dust control applications of water or dust palliatives
* Sanitary and septic waste
* Chemical leaks and spills of any kind, including petroleum, paints, cure compounds, etc.

When an unauthorized non-stormwater discharge is discovered, the WPC Manager will require sampling and analysis of the effluent to detect whether non-visible pollutants are present in the discharge. Sampling and analysis of non-stormwater discharges shall be performed in accordance with Section [800.2.2](#_bookmark73), Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non-Visible Pollutants for LUP Risk Type 1, 2 or 3 Projects, for non-visible pollutants.

Non-stormwater from dewatering operations or impounded stormwater may be discharged off- site during this project. Stored stormwater is defined as rain collected in trenches, foundation

excavations, and excavations for pavement structural sections. Non-stormwater dewatering discharges or discharges of impounded stormwater shall be monitored for turbidity, pH and potential non-visible pollutants.

Sampling and analysis for pH and turbidity of stored or impounded stormwater discharges after a QPE shall be performed in accordance with Section 800.2.4, Sampling and Analysis Plan for Stormwater pH and Turbidity for LUP Risk Type 1, 2 or 3 Projects.

The individual MMBN project may be covered by a dewatering permit issued by RWQCB. The scope of monitoring based on the permit requirements is described below.

The strategy for monitoring dewatering discharges requires monitoring of the following parameters to be specified in the Site-Specific Plan. Monitoring will be required at the locations specified in the Site-Specific Plan.

If a valid dewatering permit applies to this project, a copy will be placed in Site-Specific Plan, Appendix F.

##### Monitoring Preparation

Refer to the general requirements for monitoring preparation in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.

* + - * 1. *Qualified Sampling Personnel*

Refer to the general requirements for Qualified Sampling Personnel in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.1.

* + - * 1. *Monitoring Supplies*

Refer to the general information regarding monitoring supplies in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.2.

* + - * 1. *Field Instruments*

Refer to the general information regarding field instruments in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.3.

* + - * 1. *Testing Laboratory*

Refer to the contact information for the testing laboratory found in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.4.

##### Monitoring Strategy

Non-stormwater discharges from the construction site will be monitored for exceedances of water quality standards.

* + - * 1. *Analytical Constituents*

For non-stormwater dewatering discharges and discharges of stored stormwater, samples shall be analyzed for the constituents specified in each LCAN.

Non-stormwater dewatering discharge samples shall be analyzed for the permit-required constituents specified in each Site-Specific Plan.

* + - * 1. *Potential Sampling Locations*

Using the criteria in Section [800.2.1.3.2](#_bookmark64), Potential Sampling Locations, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring dewatering discharges, discharges of impounded stormwater, and other non-stormwater discharges were identified. Sampling locations were based on proximity to planned non-stormwater dewatering; non-stormwater occurrence or use; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the *Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual.* Sampling locations will be shown on the WPCDs (Site-Specific Plan, Appendix C).

Sampling location(s) on the project site have been identified as potential locations for the collection of non-stormwater dewatering samples and the sampling location(s) are listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.3.3.2.1, Potential Non-Stormwater Dewatering Sampling Locations).

Sampling location(s) on the project site identified as potential locations for the collection of discharge samples of impounded stormwater and the sampling location(s) are listed in the Site- Specific Plan (Table 800.2.3.3.2.2, Potential Impounded Stormwater Discharge Sampling Locations).

If the project has dewatering operations or accumulated stormwater, discharges from those activities may occur from the project site. To prepare for those potential discharges, sampling points have been identified for discharge into a sediment-sensitive waterbody. Those sampling locations are identified in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.3.3.2.3, Potential Dewatering/ Impounded Stormwater Sampling Locations and Receiving Water Sampling Locations).

Potential non-stormwater discharge sampling locations will be shown on the WPCDs (Appendix C of the Site-Specific Plan).

* + - * 1. *Actual Sampling Locations*

Actual sampling locations will be determined by the WPC Manager prior to dewatering activities based on the potential dewatering discharge sample locations initially selected and the criteria specified in the dewatering permit number issued by RWQCB.

When stormwater is impounded in excavations on the project site and the impounded stormwater has the potential to create runoff from the project site, the WPC Manager will determine the actual sampling location for collecting impounded stormwater discharge samples.

If new locations for dewatering discharges or impounded stormwater discharges that have not been identified on the list of potential stormwater and non-stormwater sampling locations are identified during construction, the WPC Manager must create sampling location identifiers for the dewatering discharge sampling location. The additional sampling location for dewatering discharge monitoring shall be shown on the WPCDs (Site-Specific Plan, Appendix C).

* + - * 1. *Sampling Schedule*

Whenever there are dewatering discharges or impounded stormwater discharges, sampling will be performed daily during discharging. Sampling will be performed upon commencement of the dewatering discharge or impounded stormwater discharge, and then at least a minimum of three

(3) samples per day will be collected for analysis, depending on visual monitoring.

Dewatering discharge sampling schedule will be determined by the WPC Manager based on the criteria specified in the dewatering permit number issued by RWQCB.

##### Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in General SAP Section 800.2.1.4.

* + - * 1. *Sample Collection Procedures*

Refer to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 800.2.1.4.1.

* + - * 1. *Sample Handling Procedures*

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 800.2.1.4.2.

* + - * 1. *Sample Documentation Procedures*

In addition to the general procedures for sample documentation in General SAP

Section 800.2.1.4.3, when applicable, the contractor’s stormwater inspector will document on the DOT CEM-2030SW Stormwater Site Inspection Report that samples for non-stormwater discharge pollutants were taken based on a visual monitoring site inspection.

##### Sample Analysis

Samples from non-stormwater discharges shall be analyzed for pH and turbidity at a minimum. (If other constituents are warranted.)

The WPC Manager may determine that samples of non-stormwater discharges need to be analyzed for non-visible pollutants. If the WPC Manager determines that non-visible pollutants may have contaminated the discharge, the samples shall be analyzed for the suspected pollutants. Sampling and analysis for non-visible pollutants in non-stormwater discharges shall be performed following the guidance in Section 800.2.2, Sampling and Analysis Plan for Non- Visible Stormwater Discharges for LUP Risk Type 1, 2 or 3 Projects.

Samples shall be analyzed based on the requirements specified in the dewatering permit number issued by RWQCB.

Samples shall be analyzed for the constituents indicated in Table 800.2.3.5, Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Water Extracted by Dewatering or Impounded Stormwater Discharges.

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

Refer to general information for field instrument identification and requirements in Section [800.2.1.2.3](#_bookmark62), Field Instruments.

**Table 800.2.3.5 Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Water Extracted by Dewatering or Impounded Stormwater Discharges**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Test Method** | **Preservative** | **Min. Sample Volume1** | **Risk Type** | **Sample Bottle** | **Max. Holding Time** | **Reporting Units (min)** |
| pH | Field test with calibrated  portable instrument | Store @ 4° C (39.2° F) | 100 mL | 2 & 3 | Polypropylene | 15 min. | 0.2 pH  Units |
| Turbidity | Field test with calibrated  portable instrument | Store @ 4° C (39.2° F) | 100 mL | 2 & 3 | Polypropylene or Glass | 48 hrs. | 1 NTU |
| Non-Visible | USEPA approved test method | Analyte- specific | Analyte- specific | All types | Analyte- specific | Depends on test method | Depends on test method |

*1 Minimum sample volume recommended. Specific volume requirements will vary by instrument. Check instrument manufacturer instructions.*

*°C = degrees Celsius; °F = degrees Fahrenheit; L = liter; mL = milliliter; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Unit*

##### Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Refer to the general requirements regarding quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) in the General SAP.

For samples analyzed for turbidity and pH, the following replaces the requirements for QA/QC in Section [800.2.1.6](#_bookmark70), Quality Assurance/Quality Control:

The WPC Manager shall coordinate with the Engineer about sampling locations and quality assurance timing and analysis. The WPC Manager shall notify the Engineer at least 24 hours prior to dewatering discharge or impounded stormwater discharge sampling events.

##### Data Management and Reporting

Refer to the general requirements for data management and reporting in General SAP Section 800.2.1.7.

##### Data Evaluation

An evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results, including sampling locations and the QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the Engineer for each day that the water from dewatering is discharged. Should the dewatering discharge concentrations exceed applicable water quality standards, discharge will be stopped immediately, and the WPC Manager or other personnel shall evaluate the dewatering BMPs to determine the probable cause for the exceedance. For dewatering discharges, Caltrans requires that the turbidity of any sample must not exceed 200 NTU. The pH value of any sample must be within the range of 6.7 to 8.3 pH units.

Samples of non-stormwater collected during discharge shall be evaluated by determining if suspected contaminants are present. Unauthorized discharges will be stopped as soon as

possible, the Engineer will be notified immediately, and a written report of discharge shall be completed and submitted to the Engineer. Authorized discharges shall be sampled for pH and turbidity and all suspected pollutants. For pH and turbidity, sample results shall be compared to the NAL.

As determined by the data evaluation and project site assessment, appropriate BMPs will be repaired or modified to mitigate the exceedances. Corrective actions taken shall be documents on the DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Any revisions/design changes to BMPs shall be implemented based on an amendment to the LCAN.

##### Changes of Conditions

Refer to the general requirements for changes of conditions in General SAP Section 800.2.1.9.

#### Sampling and Analysis Plan for Stormwater pH and Turbidity for Type 2 or 3 Projects

This SAP has been prepared for monitoring pH and turbidity in stormwater discharges from the project site and off-site activities directly related to the project in accordance with the requirements of the 2022 CGP and applicable requirements of the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual. This SAP for monitoring pH and turbidity includes all the components listed in Section [800.2.1](#_bookmark58), General Sampling and Analysis Plan.

##### Scope of Monitoring Activities

The scope of monitoring for this SAP includes monitoring for pH and turbidity in stormwater discharges from the project site and run-on to the project site.

The project may discharge into a water body that is sediment sensitive. Monitoring of the receiving water will be required when direct discharges to the sediment-sensitive receiving water.

Monitoring activities for this project include analyzing receiving water samples when the receiving water monitoring trigger for turbidity or pH is exceeded at any project site discharge location that discharges to a receiving water.

##### Monitoring Preparation

Refer to the general requirements for monitoring preparation in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.

* + - * 1. *Qualified Sampling Personnel*

Refer to the general requirements for Qualified Sampling Personnel in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.1.

* + - * 1. *Monitoring Supplies*

Refer to the general information regarding monitoring supplies in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.2.

* + - * 1. *Field Instruments*

Refer to the general information regarding field instruments in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.3.

* + - * 1. *Testing Laboratory*

Refer to the contact information for the testing laboratory found in General SAP Section 800.2.1.2.4.

##### Monitoring Strategy

Monitor representative stormwater discharges from the project site for pH and turbidity during qualifying rain events (a rain event that has produced precipitation in the form of rain and produced runoff at the time of discharge).

* + - * 1. *Analytical Constituents*

Stormwater discharge samples are to be analyzed for pH and turbidity.

When a stormwater discharge exceeds the turbidity daily average Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger of 500 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTUs), then, for subsequent discharges, additional samples must be collected.

* + - * 1. *Potential Sampling Locations*

Using the criteria in Section [800.2.1.3.2](#_bookmark64), Potential Sampling Locations, the potential sampling locations on the project site for monitoring pH and turbidity were identified. Potential sampling locations for monitoring stormwater discharges for pH and turbidity are based on drainage areas; run-on and runoff locations; accessibility for sampling and personnel safety; and other factors in accordance with the applicable requirements in the Caltrans Construction Site Monitoring Program Guidance Manual. Stormwater discharge locations shall be shown on the WPCDs.

The stormwater discharge locations on the project site are listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.4.3.2.1, Stormwater Discharge Locations).

Runoff from the project has the potential to result in direct (concentrated) stormwater discharges to the locations listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.4.3.2.2, Direct Stormwater Discharge Locations to Receiving Waterbody).

Direct stormwater discharge locations to receiving waters will be shown on the WPCDs (Site- Specific Plan, Appendix C).

The monitoring of receiving waters is dependent on the stormwater discharge locations. Receiving water monitoring does not apply if run-on from a forest fire or any other natural disaster caused the stormwater results to fall outside the pH range or exceed the turbidity value. To monitor receiving waters for this project, both an upstream sampling location and a downstream sampling location will be identified. The downstream location is located immediately downstream of the discharge location, while an upstream location is located far enough upstream of the discharge and is chosen to be representative of background conditions in the waterbody. These locations are listed in Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.4.3.2.3, Receiving Water Sampling Locations).

Receiving water sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs (Site-Specific Plan, Appendix C).

The project receives run-on with the potential to combine with stormwater discharges at the locations listed in the Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.4.3.2.4, Run-on Locations with Potential to Combine with Stormwater Discharges).

Potential run-on sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs (Site-Specific Plan, Appendix C).

For LUP Type 3 projects only, if stormwater discharge location test results exceed the Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger and the stormwater discharges into receiving waters, then sampling of the receiving waters is required for the duration of the project. Upstream and downstream receiving water sampling locations are listed in Site-Specific Plan (Table 800.2.4.3.2.5, Receiving Water Sampling Locations).

Potential receiving water sampling locations shall be shown on the WPCDs (Site-Specific Plan, Appendix C).

* + - * 1. *Actual Sampling Locations*

The WPC Manager shall select sampling locations from the list of potential sampling locations for stormwater discharge sampling shown on the WPCDs. If the construction activity has not started within the drainage area at a sampling location, and there is no disturbed soil within a drainage area, sampling from the stormwater discharge location from that drainage area is not required.

Within 72 to 48 hours prior to each qualifying rain event, the WPC Manager must identify the drainage areas that must be sampled. To identify these drainage areas, the WPC Manager must refer to the WPCDs and consider the conditions described below and activities within each drainage area that could have an effect on the stormwater discharge pH or turbidity.

***Turbidity*** *–* The area of the disturbed soil at the time of precipitation could have an impact on the stormwater run- off turbidity. The area of the disturbed soil at the time of predicted precipitation must be expressed as a percentage of the total drainage area. It is reasonable to assume that a larger percentage of disturbed soil area could result in a more turbid runoff.

***pH*** *–* The type of construction activities that could have an impact on stormwater runoff pH (for example, concrete work and saw cutting, lime stabilization work, use of crushed concrete, etc.).

This representative monitoring strategy for stormwater discharges requires collection of additional samples based upon the preceding sampling event stormwater discharge pH or turbidity analysis results when the:

***Turbidity analysis results*** – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have exceeded 200 NTU, the number of drainage areas with disturbed soil areas requiring sampling will be raised to 50%.

***Turbidity analysis results*** – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have exceeded 250 NTU, the number of drainage areas with disturbed soil areas requiring sampling will be raised to 100%.

***pH analysis results*** – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have not fallen within 6.5 to 8.5 pH unit range, the number of drainage areas requiring sampling where construction activities could have an impact on the discharge pH readings will be raised to 50%.

***pH analysis results*** – even in one sampling location – in the previous sampling event have not fallen within 6.0 to 9.0 pH unit range, the number of drainage areas requiring sampling where construction activities could have an impact on the discharge pH readings will be raised to 100%.

The selection of additional sampling locations, based on turbidity results, will involve drainage areas with the highest percentage of disturbed soil area. The selection of additional sampling locations, guided by pH results, are from drainage areas with construction activities that are most likely to affect stormwater discharge pH.

This project has discharge locations that discharge directly into the sediment-sensitive receiving water. Receiving water sampling locations will be sampled and analyzed for every QPE.

Sampling location (designated number) is upstream of all direct discharges from the construction site. Upstream samples shall be collected and analyzed for the prevailing condition of the receiving water without any influence from the construction site. The upstream samples will be used to determine the background levels of turbidity, suspended sediment concentration, and pH in the sediment-sensitive listed water body upstream of the project.

Sampling location (designated number) is immediately downstream from the last point of direct discharge from the construction site for the collection of a sample to be analyzed for potential increases in turbidity, or potential exceedance in pH level in the receiving water body caused by stormwater discharges from the project.

This project receives run-on from surrounding area that may contribute to exceedances of NALs or Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers. Potential sampling locations have been selected from locations where run-on enters the Caltrans right-of-way.

Potential sampling location(s) have been identified for the collection of samples of run-on with the potential to combine with runoff from the construction site, which discharge either to an MS4 or to a sediment-sensitive water body. Run-on samples taken from these locations will be analyzed to identify potential turbidity and pH that originates off the project site and contributes directly to stormwater discharges from the construction site to the MS4 or receiving water body.

The selection of run-on sampling locations will be made by the WPC Manager. Run-on sampling locations will be selected based on stormwater discharge locations. If there is an NAL or Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger exceedance at a stormwater discharge location, any stormwater run-on location that contributes to the stormwater discharges from the construction site shall be selected for sampling.

If test results from stormwater discharge locations exceed a Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger and the runoff discharges to the receiving water, then sampling of the receiving water is required for the duration of the project.

Sampling location (designated number) is upstream of all direct discharges from the construction site. Upstream samples shall be collected and analyzed for the prevailing condition of the receiving water without any influence from the construction site. The upstream samples will be used to determine the background levels of turbidity, suspended sediment concentration, and pH in the sediment-sensitive listed water body upstream of the project.

Sampling location (designated number) is immediately downstream from the last point of direct discharge from the construction site for the collection of a sample to be analyzed for potential increases in turbidity, suspended sediment concentration, or potential exceedance in pH level in the sediment-sensitive listed water body caused by stormwater discharges from the project.

* + - * 1. *Sampling Schedule*

Discharge samples shall be collected for turbidity and pH for qualifying rain events that result in a discharge from the project site. When applicable, upstream, downstream, and run-on samples shall be collected for analysis of turbidity and pH. Sampling and testing for turbidity and pH will be performed daily during all qualifying rain events. Samples shall be collected during working hours.

At least 48 hours prior to each qualifying rain event, the WPC Manager must prepare a list of sampling locations that must be sampled for the qualifying rain event.

The locations shall include all the following sampling location types:

Discharge locations from the drainage areas with the largest percentage of disturbed soil areas,

Discharge locations from the drainage areas where construction activities that could have an impact on stormwater runoff pH are in progress and, if stormwater sampling is unsafe because of dangerous weather conditions, such as electrical storms, flooding, and high winds above 40 mph, then the stormwater sampler shall document the conditions preventing the sampling.

Additionally, monitoring is not required outside of scheduled operating hours or when the linear project site is inaccessible to personnel.

##### Sample Collection and Handling

Refer to the general requirements for sample collection and handling in General SAP Section 700.2.1.4.

* + - * 1. *Sample Collection Procedures*

In addition to the general procedures for sample collection in General SAP Section 800.2.1.4.1, the procedures described below apply to sample collection for monitoring of pH and turbidity.

Grab samples shall be collected and preserved in accordance with the methods identified in Table 800.2.4.5, Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH.

Only personnel trained in proper water quality sampling shall collect samples.

* + - * 1. *Sample Handling Procedures*

Refer to the general procedures for sample handling in General SAP Section 800.2.1.4.2.

* + - * 1. *Sample Documentation Procedures*

Refer to the general procedures for sample documentation in General SAP Section 800.2.1.4.3.

##### Sample Analysis

Samples shall be analyzed for the constituents indicated in Table 800.2.4.5, Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH.

**Table 800.2.4.5 Sample Collection, Preservation and Analysis for Monitoring Turbidity and pH**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Test Method** | **Sample Bottle** | **Minimum Sample Volume1** | **Sample Preservation** | **Maximum Holding Time** | **Detection Limit (min)** |
| Turbidity | Field test with calibrated  portable instrument | Polypropylene or Glass | 100 mL | Store at 4° C (39.2° F) | 48 hours | 1 NTU |
| pH | Field test with calibrated  portable instrument | Polypropylene | 100 mL | Store at 4° C (39.2° F) | 15 minutes | 0.2 |

*1 Minimum sample volume recommended. Specific volume requirements will vary by instrument. Check instrument manufacturer instructions.*

*°C = degrees Celsius; °F = degrees; Fahrenheit; Min = minimum; mL = milliliter; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units*

##### Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Refer to the general requirements regarding Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) in General SAP Section 800.2.1.6. The following replaces the requirements for QA/QC in Section [800.2.1.6](#_bookmark70), Quality Assurance/Quality Control, for turbidity and pH quality assurance testing. The contractor shall notify the Engineer at least 24 hours prior to sampling events.

##### Data Management and Reporting

Refer to general requirements for data management and reporting in General SAP Section 800.2.1.7.

In addition to the general requirements for data management and reporting in Section [800.2.1.7](#_bookmark71), Data Management and Reporting, the additional reporting described below is required.

* + - * 1. *Numeric Action Limit Exceedance Reporting*

This project is subject to NALs for pH and turbidity as shown in Table 800.2.4.7.1, NALs for Monitoring pH and Turbidity.

**Table 800.2.4.7.1 NALs for Monitoring pH and Turbidity**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Test Method** | **Detection Limit (min)** | **Unit** | **Numeric Action Level** |
| pH | Field test with calibrated portable instrument | 0.2 | pH units | Lower NAL = 6.5 Upper NAL = 8.5 |
| Turbidity | Field test with calibrated portable instrument | 1 | NTU | 250 NTU |

*Min = Minimum; NAL = numeric action level; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units*

If the NAL for pH or turbidity or both are exceeded, then form DOT CEM-2062SW NAL Exceedance Report will be completed and submitted to the Engineer within 48 hours after the sampling and analysis event. The NAL Exceedance Report will contain the following:

Test results, analytical methods, reporting units, and detection limits

Date, sampling location, time of sampling, and visual observations

Predicted quantity of precipitation of the forecasted storm event, and estimated quantity of precipitation at the time of sampling

Description of BMPs

Corrective actions taken to manage the NAL exceedance

Once deemed necessary, corrective actions will be implemented immediately and documented once completed. The LCAN will contain the DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary form and the DOT CEM-2062SW NAL Exceedance Report form. NAL exceedance reports must be included in the LCAN in Appendix L.

#### Sampling and Analysis Plan for Receiving Water Monitoring for LUP Type 3 Projects

LUP Risk Type 3 projects are subject to Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers for pH and turbidity, as shown in Table 800.2.5, Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers for Monitoring pH and Turbidity.

**Table 800.2.5 Receiving Water Monitoring Triggers for Monitoring pH and Turbidity**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Test Method** | **Detection Limit (min)** | **Unit** | **Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger** |
| pH | Field test with calibrated portable instrument | 0.2 | pH units | Lower Trigger = 6.0 Upper Trigger = 9.0 |
| Turbidity | Field test with calibrated portable instrument | 1 | NTU | 500 NTU |

*Min = Minimum; NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units*

If a Receiving Water Monitoring Trigger is exceeded, then the Engineer must be notified within 6 hours after determining the exceedance.

Once deemed necessary, corrective actions will be implemented immediately and documented once complete. Appendix I contains the DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary form.

##### Data Evaluation

An evaluation of the water quality sample analytical results, including sampling locations and the QA/QC data, shall be submitted to the Engineer for every day of stormwater sampling. If the stormwater discharge concentrations exceed applicable water quality standards, the WPC Manager or other personnel shall evaluate the project site BMPs to determine the probable cause for the exceedance.

As determined by the data evaluation and project site assessment, appropriate BMPs will be repaired or modified to mitigate the exceedances. Corrective actions taken shall be documented on the DOT CEM-2035SW Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary. Any revisions/design changes to BMPs shall be implemented based on an amendment to the Site-Specific Plan.

##### Change of Condition

Refer to the general requirements for changes of conditions in General SAP Section 800.2.1.9.

**Section 900 Post Construction**

## Control Practices

### 900.1 Post-Construction Control Practices

All activities within Caltrans right of way are regulated under its Statewide Caltrans Stormwater Permit and therefore any MMBN site is covered by post-construction runoff reduction requirements in the Caltrans MS4 Permit (Order 2022-0033-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000003). According to this permit, utility trenching and resurfacing is not considered as redevelopment and is exempted from the post-construction treatment requirement. However, the CGP does not require linear underground and overhead project dischargers to implement BMPs to reduce runoff and pollutants.

Utility trenching in paved areas will be backfilled and resurfaced to pre-construction conditions. Trenching in unpaved areas will be backfilled and stabilized per the LCTN requirements.

**Section 1000 Common SWPPP**

## Reporting Requirements

### 1000.1 Recordkeeping

To manage the various documents required by this Common SWPPP and to provide easy access to the documents, the following records shall be retained for a minimum of three years for the following items:

* Common SWPPP amendments (LCAN and Site-Specific Plan)
* Copies of all applicable permits
* Stormwater Site Inspection Reports
* Stormwater Corrective Actions Summary Reports
* Stormwater or Receiving Water Monitoring Reports
* Notice of Discharge Reports
* Numeric Action Limit (NAL) Exceedance Reports
* Numeric Effluent Limitation (NEL) Violation Reports
* Stormwater Annual Reports
* Linear Construction Termination Notification (LCTN)
* Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for BMP installation, inspection, maintenance, and repair.
* Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for overseeing, revising and amending the Site-Specific Plan.
* ​

### 1000.2 Discharge Reporting

If an unauthorized discharge is discovered or evidence of a previously unseen discharge is discovered, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer within 6 hours of the discovery and file a written report with the Engineer within 24 hours of the discovery. The written report to the Engineer will contain the following items:

* Date, time, location, and type of unauthorized discharge
* Nature of operation that caused the discharge
* Initial assessment of any impact caused by the discharge
* BMPs deployed before the discharge event and date(s) of deployment
* BMPs deployed after the discharge event, including re-installation, maintenance or repair of initial BMPs
* Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate and/or prevent recurrence of the discharge

Reporting of discharges will be documented on the DOT CEM-2061SW Notice of Discharge form in the project’s Site-Specific Plan. Completed DOT CEM-2061SW Notice of Discharge forms shall be submitted to the Engineer within 24 hours after the discharge event or discovery of evidence of a prior discharge. Completed copies will be included in Site-Specific Plan Appendix K.

### 1000.3 Regulatory Agency Notice or Order Reporting

If a written notice or order is issued to the project by any regulatory agency, the Contractor will notify the Engineer within 6 hours of receiving the notice or order and will file a written report to the Engineer within 48 hours of receiving the notice or order. Corrective measures will be implemented immediately following receipt of the notice or order.

The report will contain the following items:

* The date, time, location, and cause or nature of the notice or order
* The BMPs deployed prior to receiving the notice or order
* The date of deployment and type of BMPs deployed after receiving the notice or order, including additional BMPs installed or planned to reduce or prevent recurrence
* An implementation and maintenance schedule for any affected BMPs

### 1000.4 Illegal Connection/Illicit Discharge Reporting

If the Contractor discovers an illegal connection to a storm drain system or any pipe discharging onto the project site, not shown on the project plans, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer within 6 hours of the discovery and shall file a written report to the Engineer within 48 hours of the discovery.

If the Contractor discovers any illicit discharge, including illegal disposing of material on the project site, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer.

The report will contain the following items:

* The date, time, and location of the discovery
* The details for the illegal connection or illicit discharge, including any photographs taken
* Any actions taken to contain the illicit discharge
* Any sampling and testing performed on material that was illegally disposed of or discharged

### 1000.5 Stormwater Annual Report

A Stormwater Annual Report will be prepared for each LCAN to document the stormwater monitoring information and training information.

The stormwater monitoring information listed below shall be included in the Stormwater Annual Report:

* A summary and evaluation of all sampling and analysis results, including copies of laboratory reports
* The analytical method(s), method reporting unit(s), and method detection limit(s) of each analytical parameter
* A summary of all corrective actions taken during the compliance year
* Identification of any compliance activities or corrective actions that were not implemented
* A summary of all violations of the CGP
* The names of individual(s) who performed site inspections, sampling, site visual monitoring inspections and/or measurements
* The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, site visual monitoring inspections, and/or measurements, including precipitation (rain gauge)
* Any site visual monitoring inspection and sample collection exception records
* The stormwater training information listed below shall be included in the Stormwater Annual Report:
  + Documentation of all training for individuals responsible for all activities associated with compliance with the CGP

### 1000.6 Linear Construction Termination Notification

Each LCAN will submit a Linear Construction Termination Notification (LCTN) once the project is complete. The LCTN shall contain site photos to document final site conditions and a final site map with the following:

* Project boundaries and adjacent lands with labeled key features such as roadways and waterbodies
* Developed drainage basin boundaries and discharge location points
* Features related to the project that may be used as a reference, such as site entrance and exists, lot boundaries, roads, and structures
* Permanent WPC practices using hatch patterns, symbols or shading unique to each WPC practice
* Location and orientation of site photographs used to document final site conditions The LCAN for each project shall include the above information to be completed and submitted

by the QSP to the Engineer within 30 days of project completion. The QSP shall complete DOT CEM-2090SW to be attached with the photo mapping and other required information. The Engineer shall review and certify the LCTN in SMARTS and submit it to the Regional Water Board per the 2022 CGP.

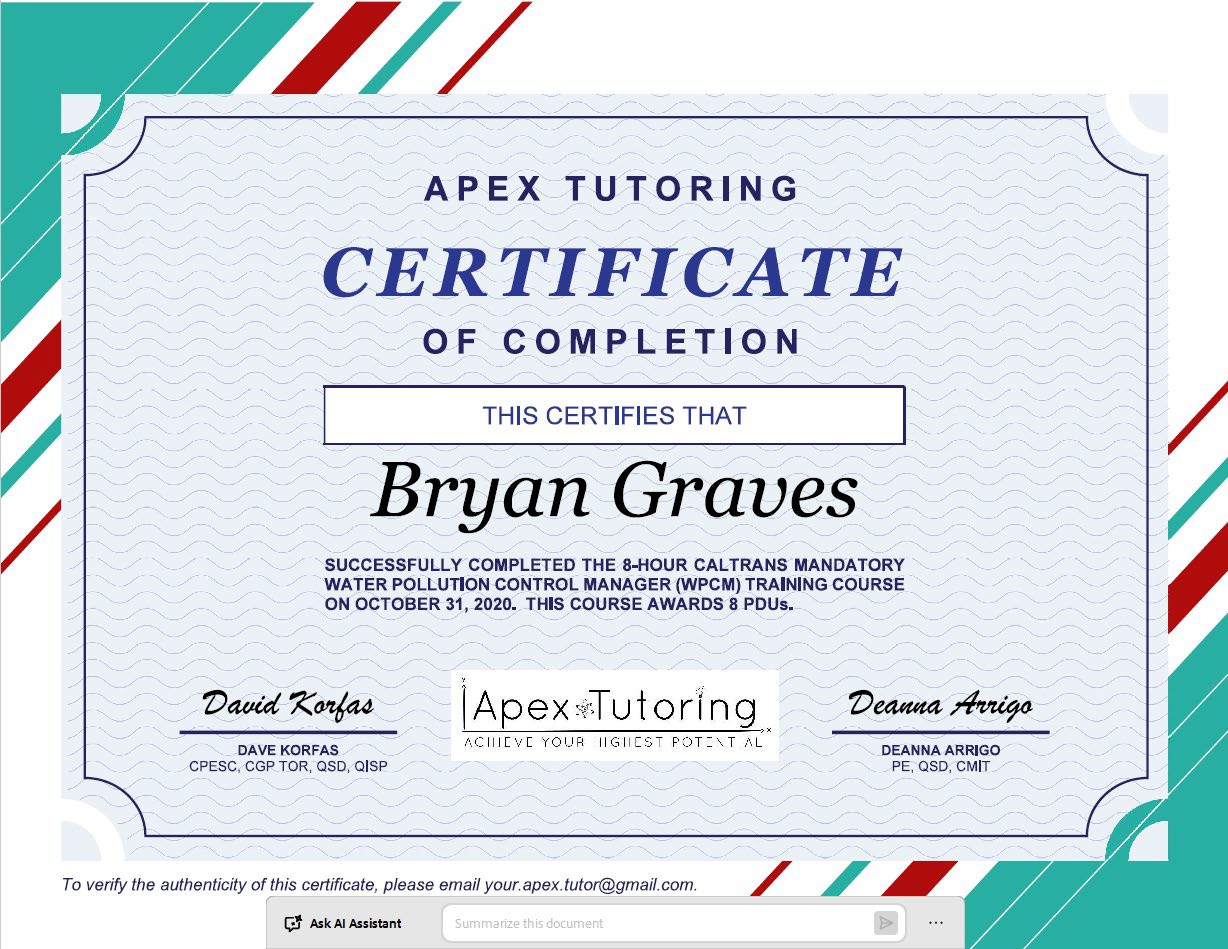
The LCTN will be automatically approved 30 calendar days after the date of submission, unless within the 30 calendar days the Regional Water Board notifies the discharger through SMARTS that the LCTN has been denied, returned, or accepted for review.

All 2022 CGP and Common SWPPP requirements remain in effect until the LCTN is approved. The Legally Responsible Person (RE) will be notified through SMARTS communication channels when CGP coverage and corresponding WDID number are terminated.

Attachment A LRP Authorization of Approved

Signatory





Attachment D Linear Construction Activity

Notification (LCAN)

* Application Template
* Site-Specific Plan Template
* Approved and Certified Amendments (LCANs)

# MMBN LCAN

**Application Template**

DO NOT USE THE BLANK FORM

MAKE COPIES BEFORE COMPLETING THE MMBN LCAN APPLICATION

# Site-Specific Plan Template

DO NOT USE THE BLANK FORM

MAKE COPIES BEFORE COMPLETING THE SITE-SPECIFIC PLAN



# Approved and Certified Amendments (LCANs)

Attachment E References

Common Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Caltrans Middle-Mile Broadband Network (MMBN) Programmatic Permitting **Attachment E**

### References

The following permits (and related documents) are available on the California State Water Resources Control Board website:

<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/>

SWRCB National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, ORDER WQ 2022-0057-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, adopted September 8,2022.

SWRCB ORDER 2022-0033--DWQ NPDES No. CAS000003 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Statewide Stormwater Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for State of California Department of Transportation, adopted June 22, 2022.

Caltrans Statewide Storm Water Management Plan, CTSW-RT-24-428.02.1, revised December 2024, see “Approved Final Stormwater Management Plan (Approved 1/27/2025)”, available at: <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/caltrans.html> (accessed June 16, 2025).

The following guides and manuals are available on Caltrans websites:

Caltrans Project Planning and Design Guide, June 2023, available at: <https://dot.ca.gov/programs/design/manual-project-planning-design-guide> (accessed June 16, 2025).

Caltrans Encroachment Permit Manual, available at: [https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep/ep-manual) [operations/ep/ep-manual](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/traffic-operations/ep/ep-manual) (accessed June 16, 2025).

Caltrans Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual, CTSW-RT-24-425.11.1, dated March 2024, available at: [https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks) [water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks) (accessed June 16, 2024).

Caltrans Construction Site *Monitoring Program Guidance Manual*, CTSW-RT-11-255.20.1, dated August 2013, available at: [https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks) [water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks](https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/storm-water-and-water-pollution-control/manuals-and-handbooks) (accessed June 16, 2024).