

ENCROACHMENT PERMIT SPECIAL PROVISIONS**STORMWATER SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR MINIMAL OR NO IMPACT (SWSP)**

TR-0400 (Rev. 09/2024)

1. **GENERAL:** The purpose of these Special Provisions is to provide the Permittee with specifications for water pollution control to minimize, prevent, or control the discharge of material into the air, surface waters, groundwater, and storm sewers owned by the State or local agencies. These provisions are not intended to take the place of the Caltrans Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) for projects where soil disturbance from work activities ranging from more than a quarter of an acre to less than one acre, or work activities of one acre or more subject to the preparation of the Caltrans Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). These provisions must be included with the permit for projects that require an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The Permittee must comply with the following Special Provisions and the direction of the State Representative. All Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) must conform to Section 13 Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications.
2. **NPDES REQUIREMENTS:** The Permittee must be responsible for full compliance with the Caltrans Storm Water Program and the Caltrans National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit requirements (Order 2022-0033-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000003, and any amendments and/or subsequent orders). Projects in construction with active waste discharge identification number (WDID number) may continue their coverage with the California Construction General Permit CGP (Order 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002, and any amendments and/or subsequent orders) until 9/1/2025. Privately funded projects may not extend their 2009 CGP regulatory coverage and are responsible for compliance with the CGP (Order WQ 2022-0057-DWQ NPDES No. CAS000002) after 9/1/2023. It is the Permittee's responsibility to install, inspect, and repair or maintain facilities and devices used for water pollution control practices (BMPs) before performing daily work activities. Installation, inspection and maintenance responsibilities on the job site include: 1) soil stabilization materials in work areas that are inactive or prior to storm events, 2) water pollution control devices to control sediment and erosion, 3) implementation of spill and leak prevention procedures for chemical and hazardous substances stored on the job site, 4) material storage, 5) stockpile management, 6) waste management, 7) non-stormwater management, 8) water conservation, 9) tracking controls, and 10) illicit connection, illegal discharge detection and reporting. The Permittee must report to the State Representative when discharges enter receiving waters, adjacent property, and drainage systems. The Permittee must also address any illicit discharges or illegal dumping prior to start of daily work schedule by cleaning them up. Copies of written notices or orders from the Regional Water Quality Control Board or other regulatory agency must be provided to the State Representative within forty-eight (48) hours of reported activity. For additional information on stormwater compliance, visit the [State Water Resources Control Board's Storm Water Program](#).
3. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL:** The Permittee must be responsible for preventing project related sediment, trash, debris, and other construction waste from entering the street, storm drains, drainage swales, stormwater conveyance infrastructure, local creeks, or any other bodies of water. All existing treatment BMP's (TBMPs) must be protected in place. If an existing TBMP is damaged by the Permittee, the Permittee is responsible for complete repair to a satisfactory condition determined by the State Representative.
4. **SPOILS AND RESIDUE:** The Permittee must vacuum any saw-cut concrete waste material, debris, residue, etc. No spoils, debris, residue, etc. must be washed into a drainage system. The Permittee must ensure that Portland cement concrete and asphalt concrete grindings are not stockpiled or used in a manner that may result in an unauthorized stormwater discharge to waters of the state.
5. **SWEEPING:** Sweep paved roads at construction entrance and exit locations and surrounding paved areas daily within the job site during: 1) clearing and grubbing, 2) earthwork, 3) trenching, 4) soil disturbance, 5) pavement grinding and/or cutting, and 6) after observing tracking of material onto or off the State property. Minimize the amount of dust particles during sweeping activities, ensuring that the levels do not exceed the standards set by local air quality control districts or the EPA's National Ambient Air Quality standards. Use wet-vacuum whenever dust generation is excessive, or sediment pickup is ineffective. Roadways or work areas must not be washed down with water. Street sweeping operations must conform to Section 13 Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications.
6. **VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT:** The Permittee must prevent all vehicles, equipment, etc. from leakage or mud tracking onto roadways. If leaks cannot be repaired immediately, remove the vehicle or equipment from the job site. If vehicle or equipment cannot be immediately removed from job site, install secondary containment to contain spill and prevent illicit non-stormwater discharge.
7. **MAINTENANCE AND FUELING OF VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT:** Maintenance and fueling of equipment must not result in any pollution at the job site. The Permittee must immediately clean up spills/leaks, and properly dispose of contaminated soil and materials. All maintenance and fueling should be conducted at an appropriate facility that is feasible. All maintenance and fueling which must occur onsite

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shall be conducted as far away as practical from drain inlets, water bodies, and other stormwater conveyance systems.

8. **CLEANING VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT:** Limit vehicle and equipment cleaning or washing at the job site except what is necessary to control vehicle tracking or hazardous waste. All equipment must be sanitized prior to mobilization to limit the spread of invasive plant species. The Permittee must clean all equipment within a bermed area or over a drip pan large enough to prevent run-off. Notify the Engineer before cleaning vehicles and equipment at the job site with soap, solvents, or steam. Any water from this operation must be collected and disposed of at an appropriate site. Containment berms or dikes must be used for fueling, washing, maintaining and washing vehicles or equipment in outside areas. Containment must be performed at least one hundred (100) feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets if within a flood plain, otherwise at least fifty (50) feet if outside the floodplain. Keep adequate quantities of absorbent spill cleanup material and spill kits in the fueling or maintenance area and on fueling trucks.
9. **DIESEL FUELS:** The use of diesel fuel from petroleum or other fossil fuel as a form-oil or solvent is not allowed.
10. **WEATHER CONDITIONS AT WORKSITE:** Any activity that generates fine particles or dust (e.g., Saw cutting, earthwork, sanding, etc.), which could be carried off-site by stormwater, must be conducted during dry weather conditions to avoid immediate mobilization into the drainage system.
11. **WIND EROSION PROTECTION:** The use of Wind Erosion BMPs must be deployed year-round in instances where dust or fine particles could be transported off site. Potential wind erosion BMPs may include wind fence, water application, gravel, and/or hydro-mulch.
12. **HOT MIX ASPHALT:** Runoff from washing hot mix asphalt must not enter any drainage conveyances or receiving waters.
13. **PROTECTION OF DRAINAGE FACILITIES:** The Permittee must protect/cover gutters, ditches, drainage courses, and inlets with gravel bags, fiber rolls, State approved fabric filters, etc., to the satisfaction of the State Representative during grading, paving, sealing, saw-cutting, grooving and grinding, or any other activity which may result in an illicit discharge. All materials must conform to Section 13-6.02 Materials for Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications. No such protection measures must cause an obstruction to the traveling public. The Permittee must implement spill and leak prevention procedures for chemicals and hazardous substances stored on the job site (including secondary containment requirements) in accordance with Section 13-4.03B Spill Prevention and Control and for leaks and spills from vehicles and equipment each day of use in accordance with Section 13-1.03C Inspections for Water Pollution Control and Section 14-11 Hazardous Waste and Contamination for Environmental Stewardship of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications.
14. **PAINT:** Clean water-based and oil-based paint from brushes or equipment within a contained area to prevent contamination of soil, receiving waters, or storm drain systems. Handle and dispose of paints, thinners, solvents, residues, and sludges that cannot be recycled or reused as hazardous waste under section 14-11. When thoroughly dry, dispose of dry latex paint, paint cans, used brushes, rags, absorbent materials, and drop cloths as solid waste under section 14-10.
15. **CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT:** Materials necessary for erosion and sediment control must be stockpiled on site at convenient locations to facilitate prompt installation. Such materials must be implemented at all inactive disturbed areas, and prior to all qualifying rain events. A "Qualifying Precipitation Event" (QPE) is defined as a forecast with a 50% or greater probability of precipitation that results in 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period. Do not allow soil, sediment, or other debris from stockpiles to enter storm drains, open drainages, or watercourses. Minimize stockpiles of all construction materials, including, but not limited to; pressure treated wood, asphalt concrete, cold mix asphalt concrete, concrete, grout, cement containing premixes, and mortar. All stockpiling of such materials must conform to Section 13-4.03C(2) Material Storage and Section 13-4.03C(3) Stockpile Management for Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications.
16. **CONCRETE EQUIPMENT:** Concrete equipment must be washed in a designated washing area in a way that does not contaminate soil, receiving waters, or storm drain systems. Any concrete washout activities which result in compromised containment must be cleaned and disposed of immediately. All Designated concrete facilities, including equipment, washout areas must be contained during Qualifying Precipitation Events (QPEs) marked by clearly visible signage throughout the project area.
17. **EXISTING VEGETATION:** Established existing vegetation is the best form of erosion control. Minimize disturbance to existing vegetation. Fenced barriers may serve as an adequate buffer to prevent traffic across existing vegetation. Damaged or removed vegetation must be replaced as directed by the State Representative.
18. **SOIL DISTURBANCE:** Soil disturbing activities must be avoided during the wet weather season. If construction activities during wet weather are allowed in the permit, all necessary erosion control and soil stabilization measures must be implemented in advance of soil disturbing activity. All temporary relocation of BMPs must be completed at the end of each working day and prior to each Qualifying Precipitation Event with a 50% or greater probability of precipitation that results in 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period. Silt and debris shall be removed from linear barriers as part of the regular inspection schedule and as deemed necessary by the State Representative.

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CONTROL: Consider a certified expert in Erosion and Sediment Control in cases where slopes are disturbed or during implementation of temporary road construction for equipment and material access to the project. The Permittee is directed to comply with Section 13.5 Temporary Soil Stabilization, Section 13.6 Temporary Sediment Control, Section 13.7 Temporary Tracking Control and Section 21 Erosion Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications for construction during application of temporary soil stabilization and sediment/tracking control measures to minimize impacts to the soil surface. Temporary construction entrances/exits are required to be stabilized and may include gravel, rumble plates, and/or FODS. Erosion control blankets, temporary mulch, soil binders, tackifier, fiber, seed, straw, temporary covers, rigid plastic, gravel bag barriers, sediment filter bags, temporary check dams, drainage inlet protection, fiber rolls and/or silt fences may be required down slope and on temporary construction roads and entrances until permanent soil stabilization is established. Consult with manufacturer specifications regarding maintenance frequency of sediment controls. All controls must be maintained to ensure proper functionality. The Permittee must limit the use of plastic materials when more sustainable, environmentally friendly alternatives exist or when environmental regulations prohibit their use within the project.

20. STOCKPILES: All stockpiled materials must be stored at least one hundred (100) feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets if within a flood plain, otherwise at least fifty (50) feet if outside the floodplain. All stockpiles must be covered and protected with a temporary perimeter sediment barrier if inactive or prior to each Qualifying Precipitation Event with a 50% or greater probability of precipitation that results in 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period. A stockpile is considered inactive after fourteen (14) days without addition or subtraction. Additionally, cold mix stockpiles must be stored on an impermeable surface and covered with nine (9) mil plastic to prevent contact with water. Minimize stockpiling of materials on the job site. Manage stockpiles by implementing the water pollution control practices in Section 13--4.03C(3) Stockpile Management for Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications for construction. Demolished material must not be allowed to enter storm drain systems and receiving waters. Use authorized covers and platforms to collect debris. Use attachments on equipment to catch debris during all demolition activities. Empty debris-catching devices daily and handle debris in accordance with Section 13-4.03D Waste Management for Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications for construction.

21. DISCOVERY OF CONTAMINATION: The State Representative must be notified in case any unusual discoloration, odor, or texture of ground water, is found in excavated material. Additionally, the State Representative must be notified if abandoned, underground tanks, pipes, or buried debris are encountered.

22. SANITARY AND SEPTIC WASTE: Do not bury or discharge wastewater from a sanitary or septic system within the highway. A sanitary facility discharging into a sanitary sewer system must be properly connected and free from leaks. Place a portable sanitary facility at least 50 feet away from storm drains, receiving waters, and flow lines. The Permittee must comply with local health agency regulations if using an on-site disposal system.

23. LIQUID WASTE: Prevent job site liquid waste from entering storm drain systems and receiving waters. Drilling slurries, grease or oil-free wastewater or rinse water, dredging, and wash water or rinse water running off a surface or other non-storm water liquids not covered under separate wastewater permits must be held in structurally sound, leak-proof containers, such as portable bins or portable tanks. Store containers at least fifty (50) feet away from moving vehicles, equipment, concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, and storm drain inlets. Liquid waste may require testing to determine hazardous material content prior to disposal. All measures must conform to section 13--4.03D(5) Liquid Waste for Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications for construction.

24. WATER CONTROL AND CONSERVATION: Manage water use in a way that will prevent erosion and discharge of pollutants into storm drain systems and receiving waters. Direct all runoff into areas where it can infiltrate.

25. PILE DRIVING: Keep spill kits and cleanup materials at pile driving locations. Park pile driving equipment over drip pans, absorbent pads, or plastic sheeting with absorbent material, and away from stormwater run-on when not in use. In the event of oil/grease leaks and spills from pile driving activities, immediately contain and dispose of all contaminated materials.

26. DEWATERING: Dewatering consists of discharging accumulated storm water, groundwater, or surface water from excavations or temporary containment facilities. All dewatering operations must comply with the latest Caltrans guidelines including the Field Guide for Construction Site Dewatering. Contact the State Representative for approval of dewatering discharge by infiltration or evaporation, otherwise, any effluent discharged into a permitted storm water system requires approval from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. Prior to the start of dewatering, the Permittee must provide the State Representative with a dewatering and discharge work plan that complies with Section 13-4.03G Dewatering for Water Pollution Control of the Caltrans' Standard Specifications for construction. Work plan also references guidelines and BMPs in the CGP and the Field Manual for Construction Site Dewatering. A 24-hour email notification of dewatering discharge to the Regional Water Board, including the implemented SWPPP and BMPs, is required by Attachment J of the CGP.