



Targeted Constituents				
● Significant Benefit		▶ Partial Benefit		○ Low or Unknown Benefit
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Metals	<input type="checkbox"/> Floatable Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxygen Demanding Substances	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nutrients	<input type="checkbox"/> Toxic Materials	<input type="checkbox"/> Oil & Grease	<input type="checkbox"/> Bacteria & Viruses	<input type="checkbox"/> Construction Wastes
Implementation Requirements				
● High		▶ Medium		○ Low
<input type="checkbox"/> Capital Costs	<input type="checkbox"/> O & M Costs	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> Suitability for Slopes >5%	<input type="checkbox"/> Training

Description Reduce the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or to watercourses as a result of construction activities by scheduling construction activities in a manner that minimizes the exposure of disturbed soils to wind, rain, run-on, and runoff. If this management practice makes full use of the BMPs outlined in this text, significant reductions can be made in sediment and nutrient impact.

- Approach**
- Plan project to incorporate the use of a schedule or flow chart to layout the construction plan.
 - Work out the sequencing and timetable for the start and completion of each item such as site clearing, grading, excavation, pouring foundations, installing utilities, etc. This should be shown by specific construction areas which minimize areas adjacent to streams, wetlands, and storm drains. This should be consistent with stream buffer requirements.
 - Schedule work to minimize the active construction area during the rainy season. Alternatively, smaller active areas can be designated to limit potential erosion and sedimentation impacts.
 - Incorporate soil stabilization items in the construction schedule.
 - Stabilize nonactive areas as soon as practical within 15 days of grading activities.
 - Minimize land-disturbing activities during the rainy season. Schedule major grading operations for the non-winter season when practical.
 - Monitor the weather forecast for rainfall. Inform field supervisors and inspectors that additional inspections of erosion and sediment control practices may be needed.

- When rainfall is predicted, adjust the construction schedule to allow the implementation of erosion and sediment controls and sediment treatment controls on all disturbed areas prior to the onset of rain. Where site is cleared, re-inspect prior to and after rain.
- Be prepared year-round to immediately deploy erosion and sediment control and sediment treatment control practices. Erosion may be caused during dry seasons by unseasonable rainfall, wind and vehicle tracking. Keep the site stabilized year-round, and maintain sediment trapping devices.
- Incorporate staged seeding and re-vegetation of graded slopes as work progresses.
- Sequence trenching activities so that most denuded areas are stabilized before new trenching begins.

Maintenance

- Routinely verify that work is progressing in accordance with the schedule. If construction progress deviates, take corrective actions.
- When changes are warranted, amend the sequence scheduling in advance to maintain control. Be sure all field supervisors and inspectors are aware of changes.

Limitations

Site conditions will dictate the extent and detail.

Primary References

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, Construction and Industrial Handbooks, CDM et.al. for the California SWQTF, 1993.

Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks, Construction Contractor’s Guide and Specifications, April 1997.