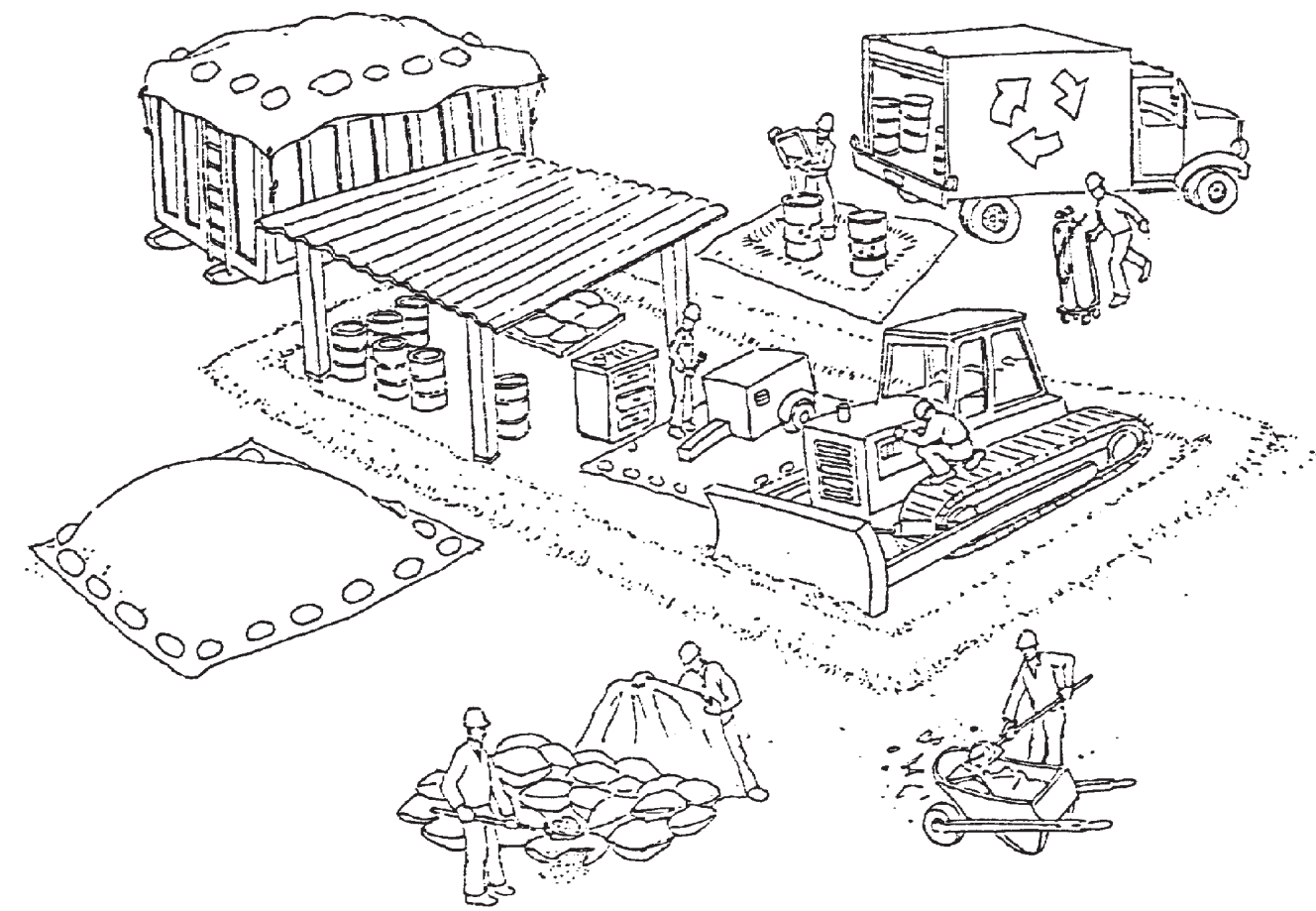


Pollution Prevention — It's Part of Your Job

Make sure your crews and subs do the job right!

Runoff from streets and other paved areas is a major source of pollution in San Francisco Bay. Construction activities can directly affect the health of the Bay unless contractors and crews plan ahead to keep dirt, debris, and other construction waste away from storm drains and local creeks. Following these guidelines will assist your compliance with Stanford University contract requirements and City and County stormwater regulations.*

*For expanded contract requirements please see the Special Conditions for Storm Water Pollution Prevention at our website: suwater.stanford.edu/construction-compliance-swppp



Stanford University
Pollution Prevention Program
suwater.stanford.edu

Materials storage & spill cleanup

Non-hazardous materials management

- ✓ Sand, dirt, and similar materials must be stored at least 10 feet from catch basins, and covered with a tarp during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ✓ Use (but don't overuse) water for dust control.
- ✓ Sweep streets and other paved areas daily. Do not wash down streets or work areas with water!
- ✓ Recycle all asphalt, concrete, and aggregate base material from demolition activities.
- ✓ Check dumpsters regularly for leaks and to make sure they don't overflow. Repair or replace leaking dumpsters promptly.

Hazardous materials management

- ✓ Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.
- ✓ Store hazardous materials and wastes in secondary containment and cover them during wet weather.
- ✓ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- ✓ Be sure to arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

Spill prevention and control

- ✓ Keep a stockpile of spill cleanup materials (rags, absorbents, etc.) available at the construction site at all times.
- ✓ When spills or leaks occur, contain them immediately and be particularly careful to prevent leaks and spills from reaching the gutter, street, or storm drain. Never wash spilled material into a gutter, street, storm drain, or creek!
- ✓ Report any hazardous materials spills immediately! Call Stanford Work Control at (650) 723-2281.

Vehicle and equipment maintenance & cleaning

- ✓ Inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks frequently. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made; repair leaks promptly.
- ✓ Fuel and maintain vehicles on site only in a bermed area or over a drip pan that is big enough to prevent runoff.
- ✓ If you must clean vehicles or equipment on site, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinsewater to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or creeks.
- ✓ Do not clean vehicles or equipment on-site using soaps, solvents, degreasers, steam cleaning equipment, etc.



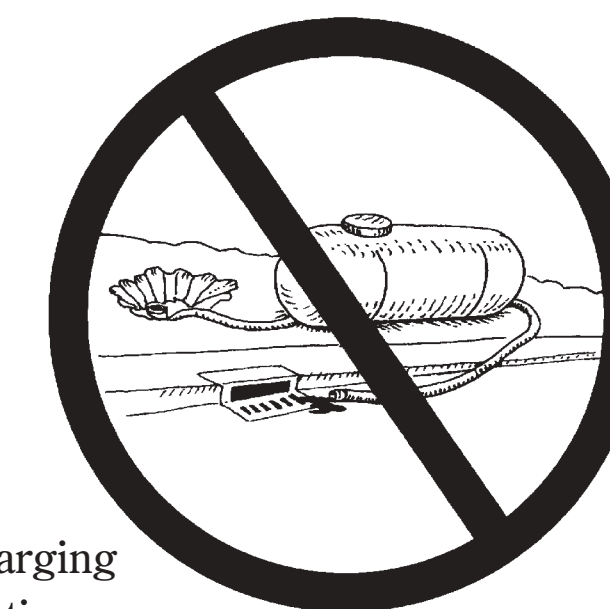
Earthwork & contaminated soils

- ✓ Keep excavated soil on the site where it is least likely to collect in the street. Transfer to dump trucks should take place on the site, not in the street.
- ✓ Use straw wattles, silt fences, or other control measures to minimize the flow of silt off the site.
- ✓ Avoid scheduling earth moving activities during the rainy season if possible. If grading activities during wet weather are allowed in your permit, be sure to implement all control measures necessary to prevent erosion.
- ✓ Mature vegetation is the best form of erosion control. Minimize disturbance to existing vegetation whenever possible.
- ✓ If you disturb a slope during construction, prevent erosion by securing the soil with erosion control fabric, or seed with fast-growing grasses as soon as possible. Place straw wattles down-slope until soil is secure.
- ✓ If you suspect contamination (from site history, discoloration, odor, texture, abandoned underground tanks or pipes, or buried debris), call Stanford Utilities at (650) 723-9747 for help in determining what testing should be done.
- ✓ Manage disposal of contaminated soil according to Stanford Utilities instructions.



Dewatering operations

- ✓ Reuse water for dust control, irrigation, or another on-site purpose to the greatest extent possible.
- ✓ Be sure to call Stanford Utilities before discharging water to a street, gutter, or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- ✓ In areas of known contamination, testing is required prior to reuse or discharge of groundwater. Consult with Stanford Utilities to determine what testing to do and to interpret results. Contaminated groundwater must be treated or hauled off-site for proper disposal.



Saw cutting

- ✓ Always completely cover or barricade storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, straw wattles, sand bags, or fine gravel dams to keep slurry out of the storm drain system.
- ✓ Shovel, absorb, or vacuum saw-cut slurry and pick up all waste as soon as you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day (whichever is sooner!).
- ✓ If saw cut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.

Paving/asphalt work

- ✓ Do not pave during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ✓ Always cover storm drain inlets and manholes when paving or applying seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, or fog seal.
- ✓ Place drip pans or absorbent material under paving equipment when not in use.
- ✓ Protect gutters, ditches, and drainage courses with straw wattles, sand bags, or earthen berms.
- ✓ Do not sweep or wash down excess sand from sand sealing into gutters, storm drains, or creeks. Collect sand and return it to the stockpile, or dispose of it as trash.
- ✓ Do not use water to wash down fresh asphalt concrete pavement.



Concrete, grout, and mortar storage & waste disposal

- ✓ Be sure to store concrete, grout, and mortar under cover and away from drainage areas. These materials must never reach a storm drain.



- ✓ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks off-site or designate an on-site area for washing where water will flow onto dirt or into a temporary pit in a dirt area. Let the water seep into the soil and dispose of hardened concrete with trash.
- ✓ If a suitable dirt area is not available, collect the wash water and remove it for appropriate disposal off site.

Painting

- ✓ Never rinse paint brushes or materials in a gutter or street!
- ✓ Paint out excess water-based paint before rinsing brushes, rollers, or containers in a sink. If you can't use a sink, direct wash water to a dirt area and spade it in.
- ✓ Paint out excess oil-based paint before cleaning brushes in thinner.
- ✓ Filter paint thinners and solvents for reuse whenever possible. Dispose of oil-based paint sludge and unusable thinner as hazardous waste.



For More Information

- ✓ Please contact the Water Planning & Stewardship team at suwater.stanford.edu/wps.
- ✓ Visit our website at suwater.stanford.edu