

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Checklist - Small Projects and Single Family Homes

Development and redevelopment projects creating less than 5,000 square feet and detached single-family homes of less than 10,000 square feet impervious surface

City of Alameda Public Works Department 950 West Mall Square, Room 110 Alameda, CA 94501-7558 Phone: 510-747-7930

All development and redevelopment projects that create or replace ≥ 2,500 square feet to < 5,000 square feet of impervious surface, and all detached single-family homebuilding projects that create or replace ≥ 2,500 square feet to < 10,000 square feet of impervious surface, shall implement at least one of the site design measures a − f listed below **and** demonstrate the adequate inclusion of the appropriate pollution prevention source control measures listed below. During construction, your project is also required to implement relevant construction activity Best Management Practices (BMPs), listed below, in order to prevent sediment or other pollutant discharges to the City's stormwater drainage system. Include the necessary measures within project planning documents and the finalized improvement/building plans.

I. Using Project Site Design and Pollution Source Control Measures to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Selecting Appropriate Site Design Measures to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Site Design measures are project features that reduce water quality impacts by reducing impervious surface area and/or directing runoff from impervious surfaces to vegetated areas rather than directly to the street or storm drain system.

- > Projects subject to the City's permit application and approval process that create and/or replace 2,500 to < 5,000 sq.ft. of impervious surface, and stand-alone single family homes that create/replace 2,500 sq.ft. to <10,000 sq ft of impervious surface, must include one of Site Design Measures a through f below.
- > Is at least one of the site design measures a through f listed below included in the project plans? Are you able to implement site design measures g. through j.?

Yes	No	
		Direct roof runoff into cisterns or rain barrels for reuse.
		b. Direct roof runoff onto vegetated areas.
		c. Direct runoff from sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios onto vegetated areas.
		d. Direct runoff from driveways and/or uncovered parking lots onto vegetated areas.
		e. Construct sidewalks, walkways, and/or patios with permeable surfaces.
		f. Construct bike lanes, driveways and/or uncovered parking areas with permeable surfaces.
		g. Minimize land disturbance and impervious surface (especially parking lots).
		h. Maximize permeability by clustering impervious areas and preserving open space.
		i. Use landscape-based stormwater retention features.
		 j. Protect sensitive areas, including wetland and riparian areas, and minimize changes to the natural topography.

Selecting Appropriate Source Control Measures to Prevent Stormwater Runoff Pollution

Source Control measures are project features that prevent potential pollutant sources from ever contacting rainfall or stormwater runoff.

> All new development and redevelopment projects that are not considered a regulated project¹ but are subject to the City's planning, building, development or other comparable review, need to additionally implement appropriate source control measures, such as those listed below.

Yes	No	
		a. Covering trash, food waste, recycling and compactor enclosures
		 b. Installing appropriate covers, sanitary sewer drains and storage precautions for outdoor material storage areas, outdoor work areas, repair and maintenance areas and fueling areas.
		c. Landscaping that minimizes irrigation and runoff, promotes surface infiltrat where possible, minimizes the use of pesticides and fertilizers, and incorpora appropriate sustainable landscaping practices and programs such as By-Frien Landscaping.
		d. Stenciling/marking storm drains with messages such as "No Dumping, Drains to Bay" or "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain"
		e. Plumbing of swimming pool, fountain or spa drainages to the sanitary sewer if discharge to onsite vegetated areas is not a feasible option.
		f. Plumbing the discharges of any outdoor wash areas for vehicles, equipment or accessories to the sanitary sewer.
		g. Plumbing the discharges of dumpster drips from covered trash, recycling and green waste enclosures to the sanitary sewer.
		h. Plumbing the discharges of fire sprinkler test waters to the sanitary sewer system if the discharge to onsite vegetated areas is not a feasible option.

¹Regulated Stormwater Project - Any development or redevelopment project that creates or replaces 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface is considered a Regulated Stormwater Project and will also be subject to additional requirements in order to protect water runoff quality.

II. Implementing Construction Activity Best Management Practices

Implement Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Applies to all projects)

All construction projects, regardless of size, are required to effectively implement appropriate stormwater best management practices (BMPs) to protect water quality discharges to the stormwater drainage system. Projects shall implement relevant BMPs to prevent the discharge of any and all potential pollutants, including, but not limited to, debris, trash, pavement cutting wastes, paints, concrete, petroleum products, chemicals, sediment, or any wash or rinse water to the stormwater drainage system or any waterway.

Yes	No	Check that your project is implementing all relevant Best Management Practices (BMPs)
		Require your contractor to implement BMPs consistent with all of the City of Alameda's Urban Runoff BMP standards to keep a clean site and prevent runoff pollution.
		Gather and store all construction debris daily in appropriate containers which are emptied or removed on an atleast weekly basis. When appropriate, use tarps on the ground to collect fallen debris or splatters that could contribute to stormwater pollution. Prevent the loose disposal or dispersal of any wastes, debris or trash directly to the ground.
		Use a broom or other dry cleanup method to remove all dirt/mud, gravel, debris, refuse and green waste from all paved surfaces and the public sidewalk and street pavement daily and prior to rain.
		Clean up leaks, drips and spills immediately.
		Cover all temporary stockpiles securely with a tarp, plastic sheeting or similar material to prevent windblown dispersal or runoff of any material.
		Use/create a contained and covered area on the site for the storage of cement bags, paints, flammables, oils, fertilizers, pesticides, or any other materials used on the project site that have the potential for being discharged to the storm drain system by wind, exposure to rainfall or in the event of a material spill.
		Provide erosion "prevention" (soil stabilization) and site perimeter protection measures such as fiber rolls, silt fence, and/or sediment traps or basins to prevent any sediment from leaving the work site. Maintain these measures to remain effective.
		Install and maintain a stabilized construction entrance to minimize the tracking of dirt, mud, dust and/or debris onto the public right-of-way. During wet weather, avoid driving vehicles where mud or other wastes can be tracked onto the public right-of-way.
		Protect all storm drain inlets in the vicinity of the work site using filter materials such as gravel bags and filter fabric. Inlet protections shall be installed prior to any activity that may result in the discharge of material to the storm drain. Maintain these filter materials to remain effective and remove any accumulated sediment deposits. Remove these materials during project wrap-up.
		Divert on-site stormwater flows around areas of exposed or disturbed soil to prevent erosion or sediment runoff.
		Design any site de-watering (i.e., the removal of water from an excavation pit) efforts to prevent the discharge of any sediment, debris or other pollutants to the street, sidewalk or stormwater drainage system.
		Vacuum all pavement saw-cutting slurry and remove from site. Do not allow pavement saw-cut slurry to enter the stormwater drainage system.
		Properly manage, contain and dispose of all washwaters and liquid wastes. Avoid cleaning or rinsing any machinery, tools, brushes, equipment, containers, surfaces, etc. into any part of the stormwater drainage system (including but not limited to any paved surfaces, driveways, gutters, streets or storm drains) or any waterway.
		Ensure that concrete supply trucks and/or concrete/plaster operations do not discharge wash water or wastes into the street, gutters or stormdrains. Concrete trucks shall have a self-contained wash-out system or discharge to a dedicated, secure on-site wash-out.
		Prevent the discharge of any treatment or rinse waters from surface finishing efforts for architectural copper, cement, plaster, etc., to any part of the stormwater drainage system or any waterway.