Clean Bay Blue Print

Make sure your crews and subs do the job right!
Runoff from streets and other paved areas is a major source of pollution and damage to creeks and the San Francisco Bay. Construction activities can directly affect the health of creeks and 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 and the project specifications will ensure your compliance with City of

Materials storage & spill cleanup
Nonhazardous materials management

- Stack, sift, and similar materials must be stored at least 10 feet (3 meters) from
- Concrete floors. All construction materials must be covered with a tarp and contained within a perimeter control device during heavy rains or over 1/4 inch of
- Concrete. When not in use, all materials must be securely stored.
- Use dust control equipment, such as mulch or equipment that supplies
- Water to the immediate area. Use water within a limited area every day to keep
- Dust down. Water can be used to keep mulch wet or used to
- Control the spread of dust.
- Never spread mulch or mulch materials over storm drain or
- Other paved areas.
- Never apply liquid or dry materials that are not approved Suburban
- Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of $10,000 or more per day!

- Recycle all surplus, concrete, and aggregate base materials from demolition activities.
- Comply with City of Philadelphia requirements for recycling construction materials, wood, glass, paper, etc.
- Check drainage regularly and maintain in order to ensure flow is not obstructed or
- Blockage. Make sure storm drain inlets are not clogged with debris or
- Other materials.
- Cover all drainage with a tarp at the end of each work day or during wet weather.

- Vehicle and equipment maintenance & cleaning

- Inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks frequently. Use dry paper to catch leaks
- until repairs are made, repair leaks promptly.
- Fuel and minimum vehicles on site only if
- located on a limited area or cover a dry spill that is big enough to prevent
- Damage.
- If you inspect vehicles or equipment on site, all vehicles will be kept
- in a limited area and not used
- around storm drain inlets.

- Earthwork & contaminated soils

- Keep excavation and soil piles from
- affecting water flow and not to
- the street.
- Transits to delay keeping trucks should take place on the site, not on the street.
- Use fiber rolls, asphalt, or other control measures to minimize the flow of dirt
- off the site.

- Paving/asphalt work

- Stationary work vehicles are allowed during daylight hours only and
- only if approved by the City of Philadelphia.
- Retain vegetation is the best form of
- erosion control. Minimize disturbance to
- existing vegetation whenever possible.
- If you dump a truck during construction, pour the spill off the side with
- control devices, or into water, gravel, or
- other areas.
- Do not spread mulch or mulch
- materials over storm drain or
- other paved areas.

- Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of $10,000 or more per day!

- Concrete, grout, and mortar storage & waste disposal

- Store concrete, grout, and mortar under cover, or pallets, and
- never from drainage areas. These materials must never reach a
- storm drain.
- Waste concrete, grout, and mortar in a separate aggregate container and
- never to the storm drain.
- Collect the solid waste from nonhazardous waste containers and
- from the storm drain.

- Saw cutting

- Always completely cover or barricade storm drain inflow when saw cutting. Use
- fiber rolls, concrete, or asphalt to keep clean cut edges of
- the storm drain system.
- Be sure that the saw is set
- to cut with the bit or, if cutting
- through a pipe, that the pipe is
- not to the storm drain.

- Painting

- Never paint any materials or
- materials in a storm drain.
- Paint must be rinsed into
- a separate container and
- never to the storm drain.

- Landscape Materials

- Control, cover, and move all soil as described in applicable landscape
- materials (mulch, compost, fertilizers, etc.) before wet weather or when
- rain is forecasted or when not actively being handled within 14 days.
- Pervious pavement and permeable concrete should be removed as
- soon as possible.

- For references and more detailed information:
  www.epa.gov/urbanstormwater
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