CITY OF CHICO

Erosion and Sediment Control plan (ESCP)
Worksheet for Small Construction Projects

Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Building Permit Number:	
Person Completing Form:	
☐ Contractor ☐ Owner ☐ Other	

What is this document for?

The City's Phase II MS4 NPDES General Permit issued by the State Water Board to the City, requires the City to develop and maintain a program to assure that sediment and other pollutants from construction activities do not flow into the City's storm water drainage system and, subsequently, impact local receiving waters. The City's Permit requires the City to require the owner of any construction project having soil disturbance to submit an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP). The ESCP must identify potential sources of erosion and sedimentation associated with the project and identify the control measures (best management practices or BMPs) used to prevent erosion and control sedimentation within the project. This document is a worksheet to assist owners of small projects to determine appropriate control measures for their project.

Who is required to complete this document?

All construction projects that have soil disturbance and pass through plan check or the City's permitting process must develop an ESCP. Projects having more than 1 acre of soil disturbance or those projects that are part of a larger common plan may be required to comply with the State Water Board's Construction General Permit (CGP), which requires the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). For these larger projects, the CGP-required SWPPP may be submitted in lieu of the ESCP. For all other projects (small projects) having less than 1 acre of soil disturbance or those that qualify for a waiver or exemption from the CGP, they must submit an ESCP using this worksheet.

What is required in this document?

This worksheet requires basic project and contact information, as well as basic site information including location, status, approximate start and end dates and the area of soil disturbance.

The Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be used during construction are also required to be identified.

A basic site map showing the project boundaries, adjacent streets, storm drain inlets, placement of BMPs, and where construction work will be occurring is required to be included. The building plan set must also include the location and identification of the BMPs.

BMPs, as defined on the EPA's website, is "*a term used to describe a type of water pollution control. Storm water BMPs are techniques, measures or structural controls used to manage the quantity and improve the quality of storm water runoff. The goal is to reduce or eliminate the contaminants collected by storm water as it moves into streams and rivers.*"

For more details on BMPs please visit the California Storm Water Quality Association's website at:
www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks

or Caltrans's website at:
www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/manuals.htm

1. Project Information

Project Name:	
Project Address:	
Project Size: (Indicate ft^2 or acres)	
Anticipated Construction Start Date:	
Anticipated Construction End Date:	
Approximate Soil Disturbance: (Indicate ft^2 or acres)	
Number of Storm Drain Inlets within 50 ft. of the Soil Disturbance:	

2. Owner Information

Name:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
Email:	

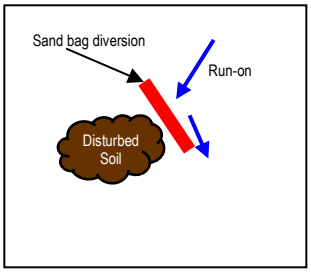
3. Contractor information

Name:	
Company Name:	
Address:	
Phone Number:	
Email Address:	

4. Best Management Practices

4.1 Run-On Control BMP's

When surface flow of storm water runoff is allowed to pass through disturbed soils at an active construction project it can mobilize sediment and carry it into the municipality's storm drainage system and into the local receiving waters. This results in deposition of sediment in the municipal drainage system which causes more frequent maintenance and can cause flooding. The sediment is also harmful to the local waterways.



Does Storm water have the potential to run-on to the construction site?	☐ Yes ☐ No
If yes, will storm water surface flow be diverted around any disturbed soil areas? Show how it will be diverted on the site map.	☐ Yes ☐ No

4.2 Erosion Control BMP's

The definition of erosion is the detachment of soil particles. These particles can become detached by rain, wind, or construction activity. Although construction, by nature, disturbs soil. It is vital to place a temporary or permanent covering over disturbed soil as soon as possible. Projects are not allowed to leave areas of exposed soil that do not have a cover. On the table below and on the site map show how you will prevent erosion at your project.

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	BMP Selected? (Yes/No)	Describe the BMP to be implemented. If not used, state the reason why.
EC-1	Scheduling (work will be conducted during the dry season)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
EC-2	Preservation of Existing Vegetation (existing vegetated areas will not be disturbed)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
EC-4	Area to be vegetated with landscaping, turf, or hydroseeding	☐ Yes ☐ No	
EC-7	Temporary Erosion Control using an erosion control blanket or geotextile	☐ Yes ☐ No	
EC-6 & EC-8	Area covered with temporary or permanent mulch (straw, wood, compost, hydromulch, or equivalent)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
EC-16	Non-Vegetated Stabilization (Covered with aggregate, paving, permanent structures / surfaces)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
WE-1	Wind Erosion Control (Kept moist to prevent wind erosion)	☐ Yes ☐ No	

4.3 Temporary Sediment Control BMPs

Sediment control is accomplished by two ways. First, giving sediment every opportunity to settle out of storm water runoff while still on the project. Second, remove sediment from surfaces that has been carried or tracked off site before it enters the municipal drains. Each project must have effective perimeter sediment control. Drain inlets within 50 feet of the project must be protected. Any visible track out or sedimentation onto municipal property must be removed as soon as possible. On the table below and on the site map show how you will control sediment at your project.

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	BMP Selected? (Yes/No)	Describe the BMP to be implemented. If not used, state the reason why.
SE-1	Temporary Silt Fence	☐ Yes ☐ No	
SE-2 or SE-3	Sediment Basin or Trap (all or some of the storm water drains to a retention pond or basin where sediment can settle out)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
SE-5	Temporary Fiber Rolls / Straw Wattles	☐ Yes ☐ No	
SE-6 or SE-8	Temporary Gravel Bag Berm or Sand Bag Barrier	☐ Yes ☐ No	
SE-7	Street Sweeping (inspect roads and sidewalks daily and sweep as necessary	☐ Yes ☐ No	
CC-4	Curb Cutback (Maintain a minimum of 4 inches of elevation difference between disturbed soil and the top of existing curb, sidewalk, or paved surface)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
SE-10	Temporary Drain inlet protection (mandatory for any DI's within 50 feet of the project)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
SE-13	Compost Socks / Biofilter Bags	☐ Yes ☐ No	
TC-1	Stabilized Construction Exit – Constructed with aggregate at the project owner's specification, but it must be effective in controlling trackout.	☐ Yes ☐ No	
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadways	☐ Yes ☐ No	
WM-03	Stockpile Management (Stockpiles that have not been actively used in the last 14 days must be covered with an erosion control blanket or plastic sheeting and contained with a fiber roll or gravel bag berm)	☐ Yes ☐ No	

4.4 Non-Storm Water Pollution Control BMPs

Sediment control is accomplished by two ways. First, giving sediment every opportunity to settle out of storm water runoff while still on the project. Second, remove sediment from surfaces that has been carried or tracked off site before it enters the municipal drains. Each project must have effective perimeter sediment control. Drain inlets within 50 feet of the project must be protected. Any visible track out or sedimentation onto municipal property must be removed as soon as possible. On the table below and on the site map show how you will control sediment at your project.

CASQA Fact Sheet	BMP Name	Activity Planned? (Yes/No)	Describe the BMP to be implemented. If not used, state the reason why.
NS-3	Paving, Sealing, Saw-cutting, Coring, and Grinding Operations	☐ Yes ☐ No	
NS-7	Portable Water / Irrigation Testing and Discharge to the Municipal Drainage System	☐ Yes ☐ No	
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Performed on Site	☐ Yes ☐ No	
NS-9 & WM-04	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Performed on Site	☐ Yes ☐ No	
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Performed on Site	☐ Yes ☐ No	
NS-12/13 & WM-08	Concrete, Stucco, Plaster, Tile, Or Masonry Work	☐ Yes ☐ No	
WM-09	Temporary Sanitary Waste Facilities (port-a-potties)	☐ Yes ☐ No	
WM-01	Storage of Hazardous materials on the Project Site (Paints, Solvents, Acids, Fuel, lubricants, etc.)	☐ Yes ☐ No	

Additional Information or Comments:

CONSTRUCTION CHECKLIST

- [ ] 1. Conduct daily site inspections.
- [ ] 2. Maintain construction entrance/exit and conduct street sweeping to prevent sediment leaving the construction site.
- [ ] 3. Protect landscaping and stockpiled soil materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps.
- [ ] 4. Label and store hazardous materials in sealed containers and on top of secondary containment.
- [ ] 5. Cover open dumpsters securely with a tarp when not in use or if raining.
- [ ] 6. Inspect portable toilets for leaks and place them within the construction site.
- [ ] 7. Install perimeter controls around the site, such as staking fiber rolls into the ground or installing silt fences.
- [ ] 8. Protect all nearby storm drains, such as installing filter fabric or using gravel bags, to prevent sediment from enter- ing the drain during construction. Sand bags may be temporarily removed if flooding will occur because of them.
- [ ] 9. Provide a contained and lined washout for washing concrete, paint, or stucco.
- [ ] 10. Keep the Storm Water Construction Pollution Prevention Permit at the work site.
- [ ] 11. Educate workers about these best management practices.

ONLY RAIN DOWN THE STORM DRAIN

When it rains, storm water washes over the loose soil and debris on a construction site. As this water flows over the site, it can pick up pollutants like sediment, oil, and cement wash and transport them to a nearby storm drain. Our storm drains connect to local creeks and anything that enters these drains will flow directly into our creeks. That's why it is important to have proper storm water protection in place so that construction can proceed in a way that protects our water and the environment.

The City of Chico Storm Water Management and Discharge Control Ordinance (CMC 15.50) establishes water pollution control and prevention requirements for construction and other activities. Dumping or discharge into the storm drains is prohibited. Construction sites are required by law to prevent pollutants from leaving the construction site.

CITY OF CHICO

Public Works Department
411 Main Street Chico CA 95928
Phone: 530-879-6900
Website:
www.chico.ca.us/post/storm-water-management

CITY OF CHICO
INC. 1872

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

FOR CONSTRUCTION SITES

10 Steps to Prevent Stormwater Pollution at Your Construction Site

Keep it clean! Spills and sediment from work sites can flow into storm drains and pollute local creeks.

1 Protect Any Areas Reserved for Landscaping or Infiltration and Preserve Existing Trees
Save time and money by preserving existing mature trees during construction.
Protect stockpiled landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps all year-round.
This will help stabilize the construction site and minimize the amount of runoff during and after construction activity.

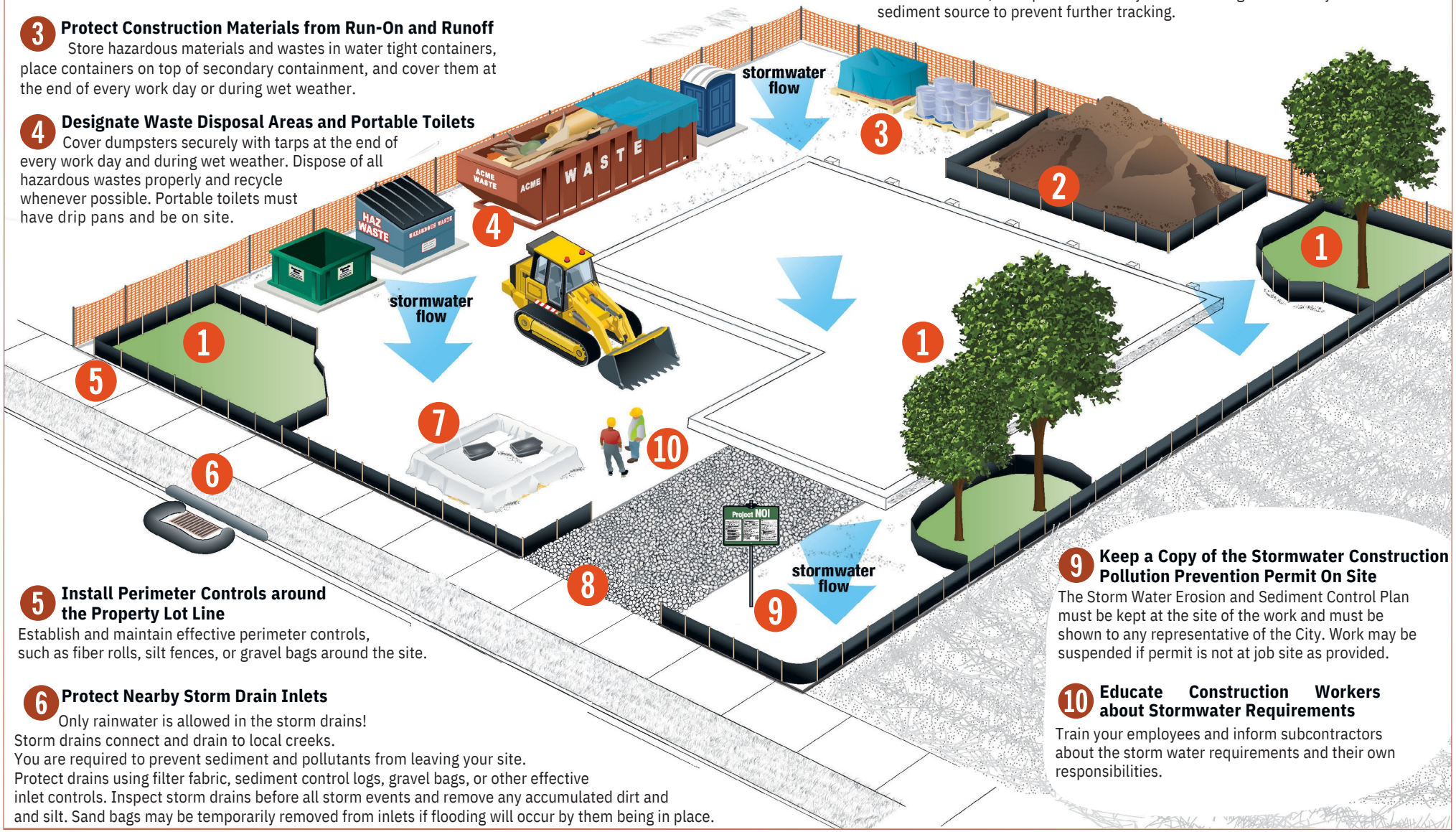
2 Stockpile Your Soil
Operators should protect all soil storage piles from run-on and runoff. Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt, or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or if not actively used.

3 Protect Construction Materials from Run-On and Runoff
Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, place containers on top of secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather.

4 Designate Waste Disposal Areas and Portable Toilets
Cover dumpsters securely with tarps at the end of every work day and during wet weather. Dispose of all hazardous wastes properly and recycle whenever possible. Portable toilets must have drip pans and be on site.

7 Install a Concrete/Stucco Washout Basin
Designate a leak-proof basin lined with plastic for washing out used containers of concrete, paint, or stucco. Never wash excess concrete, paint, or stucco residue down a storm drain or into a creek!

8 Maintain and Stabilize All Construction Entrances and Exits
Minimize sediment track-out from vehicles exiting your site by maintaining an exit pad made up of crushed rock spread over geotextile fabric. If sediment track-out occurs, sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking.



5 Install Perimeter Controls around the Property Lot Line
Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls, such as fiber rolls, silt fences, or gravel bags around the site.

6 Protect Nearby Storm Drain Inlets
Only rainwater is allowed in the storm drains!
Storm drains connect and drain to local creeks.
You are required to prevent sediment and pollutants from leaving your site.
Protect drains using filter fabric, sediment control logs, gravel bags, or other effective inlet controls. Inspect storm drains before all storm events and remove any accumulated dirt and and silt. Sand bags may be temporarily removed from inlets if flooding will occur by them being in place.

9 Keep a Copy of the Stormwater Construction Pollution Prevention Permit On Site
The Storm Water Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be kept at the site of the work and must be shown to any representative of the City. Work may be suspended if permit is not at job site as provided.

10 Educate Construction Workers about Stormwater Requirements
Train your employees and inform subcontractors about the storm water requirements and their own responsibilities.