

# **Attachment # 1**



Last Update: 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

Reported period: Jul 2007 OK

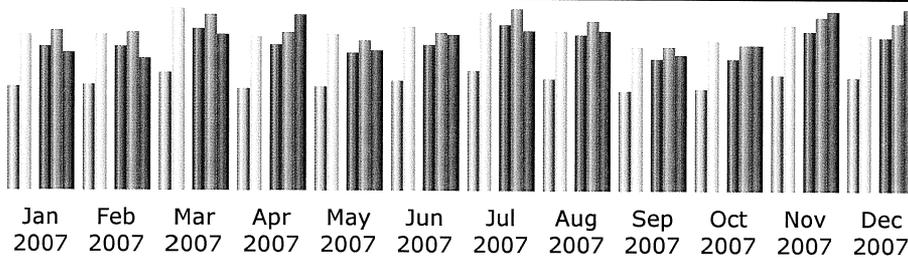
### Summary

Reported period Month Jul 2007  
 First visit 01 Jul 2007 - 00:00  
 Last visit 31 Jul 2007 - 23:59

	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth
Viewed traffic *	<b>20506</b>	<b>30273</b> (1.47 visits/visitor)	<b>707314</b> (23.36 pages/visit)	<b>774161</b> (25.57 hits/visit)	<b>6.58 GB</b> (228.07 KB/visit)
Not viewed traffic *			<b>442870</b>	<b>443248</b>	<b>15.59 GB</b>

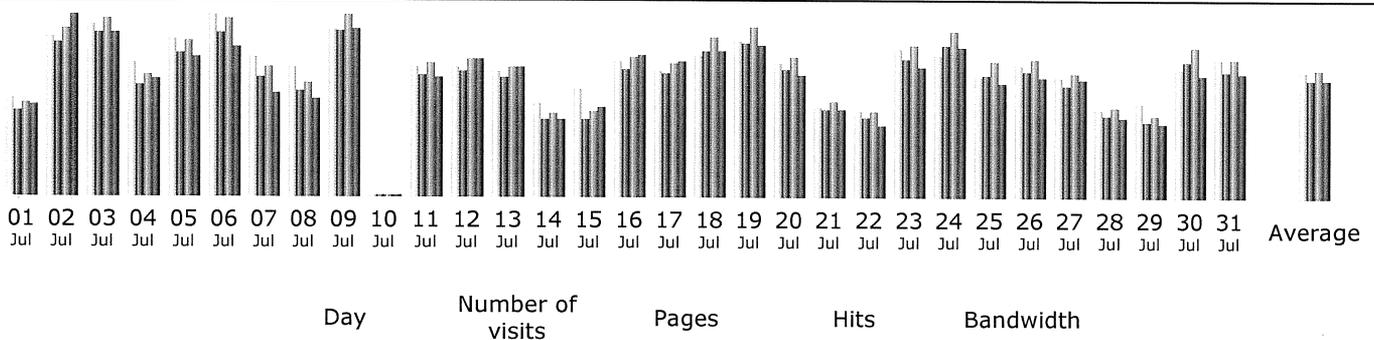
\* Not viewed traffic includes traffic generated by robots, worms, or replies with special HTTP status codes.

### Monthly history



Month	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth
Jan 2007	17622	26784	618032	680364	5.67 GB
Feb 2007	18033	26586	615967	674968	5.45 GB
Mar 2007	20204	30914	690008	752049	6.43 GB
Apr 2007	17351	26199	621867	675189	7.29 GB
May 2007	17714	26658	590038	644918	5.79 GB
Jun 2007	18688	27877	619801	676600	6.41 GB
Jul 2007	20506	30273	707314	774161	6.58 GB
Aug 2007	18896	27181	665529	730433	6.56 GB
Sep 2007	17072	24615	562769	618088	5.63 GB
Oct 2007	17222	25635	565089	620402	5.99 GB
Nov 2007	19646	28411	682793	746387	7.45 GB
Dec 2007	19294	26608	657979	716136	7.46 GB
Total	222248	327741	7597186	8309695	76.69 GB

### Days of month



Last Update: 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08



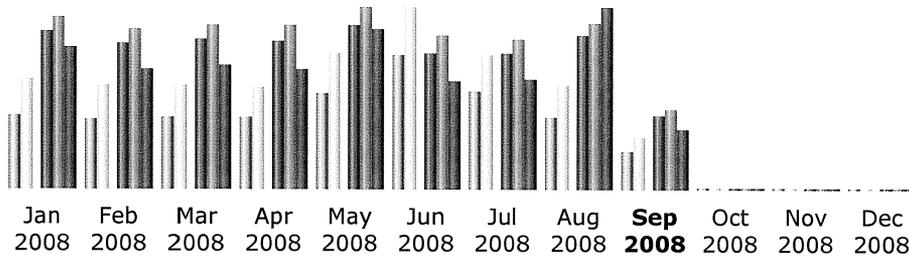
Reported period: Jun 2008 OK

### Summary

<b>Reported period</b>	Month Jun 2008				
<b>First visit</b>	01 Jun 2008 - 00:00				
<b>Last visit</b>	30 Jun 2008 - 23:59				
	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth
Viewed traffic *	<b>35376</b>	<b>47618</b> (1.34 visits/visitor)	<b>526942</b> (11.06 pages/visit)	<b>594669</b> (12.48 hits/visit)	<b>4.96 GB</b> (109.24 KB/visit)
Not viewed traffic *			<b>324449</b>	<b>324692</b>	<b>8.57 GB</b>

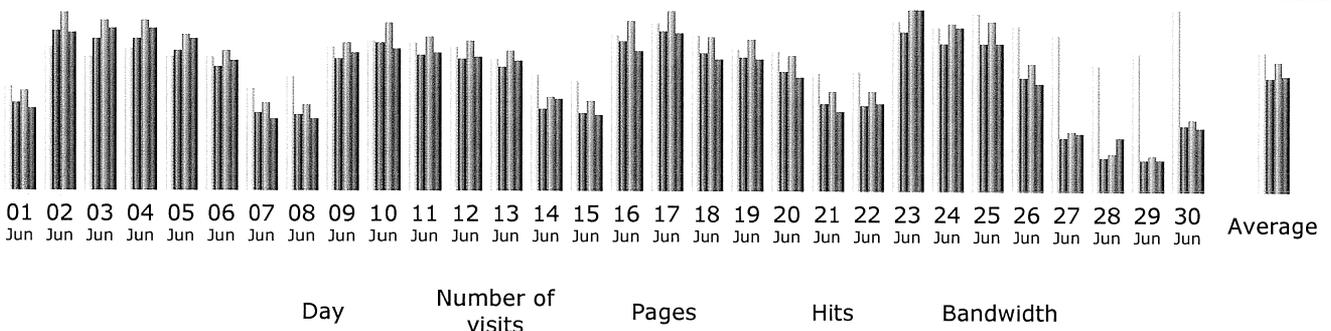
\* Not viewed traffic includes traffic generated by robots, worms, or replies with special HTTP status codes.

### Monthly history



Month	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth
Jan 2008	19359	28781	612679	669932	6.58 GB
Feb 2008	18506	27447	568378	622447	5.56 GB
Mar 2008	18843	27438	580494	635846	5.75 GB
Apr 2008	18568	26978	575940	633404	5.56 GB
May 2008	25353	35657	633237	701979	7.46 GB
Jun 2008	35376	47618	526942	594669	4.96 GB
Jul 2008	25743	35240	524258	577334	5.07 GB
Aug 2008	18751	27018	593035	644141	8.41 GB
<b>Sep 2008</b>	9962	13590	284600	311670	2.78 GB
Oct 2008	0	0	0	0	0
Nov 2008	0	0	0	0	0
Dec 2008	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	190461	269767	4899563	5391422	52.14 GB

### Days of month





**Last Update:** 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

**Reported period:** Jan 2008 OK

[Back to main page](#)

Filter :  Exclude filter :  OK

**Pages-URL**

Filter <b>strmwtr</b> : 2 different pages-url	Viewed	Average size	Entry	Exit	
Total: 1317 different pages-url					
/site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	30	32.64 KB	2	2	
/Site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	12	33.42 KB			
Others	612637	11.07 KB	28779	28779	

Advanced Web Statistics 6.3 (build 1.800) - Created by awstats (plugins: tooltips)

*Web page created for storm water in Jan. 2008*



**Last Update:** 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

**Reported period:**

[Back to main page](#)

Filter :  Exclude filter :

**Pages-URL**

Filter <b>strmwtr</b> : 4 different pages-url Total: 1315 different pages-url	Viewed	Average size	Entry	Exit
/site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	20	33.91 KB	3	
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_request.asp	6	37.16 KB		
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_confirm.asp	4	32.09 KB		
/site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr.asp	3	33.76 KB		
Others	568345	10.05 KB	27444	27447

**Advanced Web Statistics 6.3 (build 1.800)** - Created by awstats (plugins: tooltips)



**Last Update:** 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

**Reported period:**

[Back to main page](#)

Filter :  Exclude filter :

**Pages-URL**

Filter <b>strmwtr</b> : 3 different pages-url Total: 1409 different pages-url	Viewed	Average size	Entry	Exit	
/site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	17	32.31 KB	4	1	
/Site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	2	34.31 KB			
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_request.asp	1	37.24 KB	1	1	
Others	580474	10.19 KB	27433	27436	

**Advanced Web Statistics 6.3 (build 1.800)** - Created by awstats (plugins: tooltips)



**Last Update:** 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

**Reported period:**

[Back to main page](#)

**Filter :**  **Exclude filter :**

**Pages-URL**

Filter <b>strmwtr</b> : 2 different pages-url	Viewed	Average size	Entry	Exit
Total: 1160 different pages-url				
/site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	24	31.46 KB	6	1
/Site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	1	245 Bytes		
Others	575915	9.90 KB	26972	26977

**Advanced Web Statistics 6.3 (build 1.800)** - Created by awstats (plugins: tooltips)



**Last Update:** 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

**Reported period:**

[Back to main page](#)

Filter :  Exclude filter :

**Pages-URL**

Filter <b>strmwtr</b> : 4 different pages-url Total: 1401 different pages-url	Viewed	Average size	Entry	Exit	
/site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	20	34.29 KB			
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_request.asp	14	34.56 KB	11	8	
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_confirm.asp	7	22.95 KB	2	5	
/Site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	3	34.30 KB			
Others	633193	12.08 KB	35644	35644	

**Advanced Web Statistics 6.3 (build 1.800)** - Created by awstats (plugins: tooltips)



**Last Update:** 17 Sep 2008 - 04:08

**Reported period:** Jun 2008 OK

[Back to main page](#)

Filter :  Exclude filter :  OK

**Pages-URL**

Filter <b>strmwtr</b> : 4 different pages-url Total: 1097 different pages-url	Viewed	Average size	Entry	Exit	
/site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	11	34.31 KB	2		
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_request.asp	4	37.24 KB	4	3	
/Site/html/gov/office/strmwtr.asp	3	34.31 KB			
/Site/html/gov/office/stormwater/strmwtr_confirm.asp	1			1	
Others	526923	9.54 KB	47612	47614	

**Advanced Web Statistics 6.3 (build 1.800)** - Created by awstats (plugins: tooltips)

## **Attachment # 2**

- Dispose of small amount of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash. Call your local refuse hauler for weight and size limits.
- Never hose down driveways, sidewalk or streets.
- Never blow leaves, construction debris, or trash into the streets. Sweep debris and deposit in a trashcan.

**Waste Disposal:**

- **Recycle:**
- Plant material/tree branches, leaves, etc.
- Wood, broken asphalt, and concrete (check with your local landfill)
- Water-based paints (in some communities)

Use motor oil (curbside and drop-off)  
 Take to a household hazardous waste drop-off event:

- Unused garden and household chemicals
- Leftover paint
- Used solvents
- Paint stripping residue and rags
- Used antifreeze

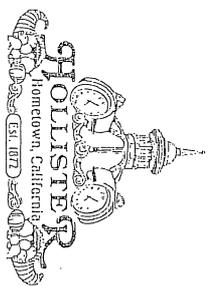
**Dispose as trash:**

- Construction debris from small projects
- Dry, empty paint can, spent brushes, rags, and drop cloths
- Small amounts of dry mortar, grout, etc.
- Clean up all spills when they happen. If building materials or other wastes get into a gutter, storm drain or creek call the appropriate spill response agency immediately.

This brochure is one of a series of pamphlets describing storm protection measures for specific types of construction industry activities.

Other Pamphlets include:

- General Construction and Site Supervision
- Automotive Maintenance & Car Care
- Roadwork and Paving
- Earth-Moving Activities
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar



For more information about the storm drain protection program and free educational materials, call:

City of Hollister (831) 636-4340

Or visit our website at

<http://hollister.ca.gov/Site/hamr/gov/office/summwtr.asp>

**Spill Response Agencies**

City of Hollister  
 Department of Community Services  
 (831) 636-4370

San Benito County  
 Dept of Environmental Health  
 (831) 636-4035

Dept of Toxic Substance Control  
 1-800-697TOXIC (24 hours)

Dept of Fish and Game  
 1-888-DFG-CALTFP (334-2258)

Office of Emergency Services Warning Center  
 1-800-852-7550 (24 hours)

Regional Poison Control Center  
 1-800-222-1222 (24 hours)

DIAL 911 (For emergencies only)

**Waste Disposal**

San Benito County  
 Integrated Waste Management  
 Recycling & Household Hazardous Waste  
 Collection Program  
 (831) 636-4110

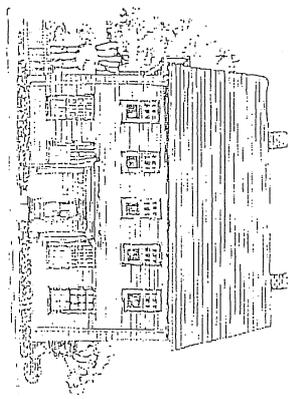
Used Oil Recycling  
 For free drop-off location info.  
 (831) 636-4110

Informational material adapted from the  
 Stormwater & Education Alliance

**HOME REPAIR**

&

**REMODELING**

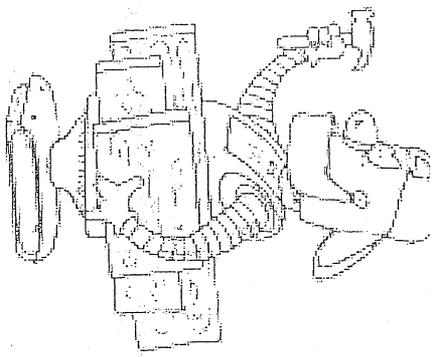


Best Management Practices for the  
 Construction Industry

&

Homeowner





### Painting and Paint Cleanup

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to aquatic animals and other wildlife in our creeks. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues on rags. It is especially important not to clean brushes or painting equipment (buckets, pans, hoses, etc.) in an area where paint or paint cleanup water can flow to a gutter, street, or storm drain.

### Painting Cleanup

- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes on scrap material to the extent possible, and rinse to the sanitary sewer.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess paint and thinner through your local household hazardous waste disposal program.

### Paint Removal

- When they are thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, spent brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as trash. Leave the lids off paint cans so the refuse collector can see that they are empty.
- Dispose of empty aerosol paint cans as household hazardous waste.
- Chemical paint stripping residue, including saturated rags, is a hazardous waste. Sweep up and save for household hazardous waste drop-off day.
- Reuse/recycle leftover paints whenever possible.
- Use up excess water-based paint or give it to a neighbor, or take to a household hazardous waste event. Most household hazardous waste collection programs recycled latex paint.
- Use up leftover oil-based paint if possible. Paint residue is a hazardous waste and must be taken to household hazardous waste collection events.

### General Construction

- Keep all construction debris away from the street, gutter, and storm drain.
- During cleanup, check the street and gutters for refuse or debris. Look around the corner or downstream for material that may have already traveled away from your property.
- If you or your contractor keeps a dumpster at your site, be sure it is securely covered with a lid or tarp when not in use.
- Paint the inside of galvanized rain gutters to reduce corrosion.

### Landscaping/Foundation Work

- Intensive gardening, landscaping, and all excavation projects such as foundation repair or pool construction expose soils and increase the likelihood that garden chemicals and earth will wash into the storm drains. Be careful to control erosion and minimize runoff to all driveways, gutters, and storm drains.
- Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
- Replant as soon as possible, with temporary vegetation such as annual grass seed if necessary. Re-vegetation provides excellent erosion control.
- Take care not to over-apply pesticides, and use up leftover supply. Rinse empty containers, and use rinse-water as you would use the product. Dispose of empty rinsed containers in the trash.
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste and tree trimmings. Many cities and landfills have yard waste composting programs.
- Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders.
- In unincorporated areas and communities with curbside yard waste, recycling, leave clippings and pruning waste for pickup in approved bags or containers.

### Concrete, Masonry, & Tile Work

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a day.
- Cover and protect bags of cement and paste after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when wash water can flow onto a direct area, or be collected, pumped, and disposed of properly. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- Never wash excess material from brick laying or patio or driveway construction into a street or storm drain. Empty mixing containers onto a dirt area, or allow material to dry and pile in trash.
- Collect and reuse excess abrasive gravel and sand.
- When rinsing tools used for concrete and plaster work make sure the runoff goes to a drain hooked up to the sewer (inside drains) and not to a storm drain.

**Attachment # 3**

describing storm protection measures for specific types of construction industry activities.

Other Pamphlets include:

- General Construction and Site Supervision
- Automotive Maintenance & Car Care
- Home Repair & Remodeling
- Roadwork and Paving
- Earth-Moving Activities
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar



For more information about the storm drain protection program and free educational materials, call:

City of Hollister (831) 636-4340

Or visit our website at

<http://hollister.ca.gov/Site/html/gov/office/stmwrtr.asp>

City of Hollister  
Department of Community Services  
(831) 636-4370

San Benito County  
Dept. of Environmental Health  
(831) 636-4035

Dept. of Toxic Substance Control  
1-800-697-OXIC (24 hours)

Dept. of Fish and Game  
1-888-DFG-CALTP (334-2258)

Office of Emergency Services Warning Center  
1-800-852-7550 (24 hours)

Regional Poison Control Center  
1-800-222-1222 (24 hours)

DIAL 911 (For emergencies only)

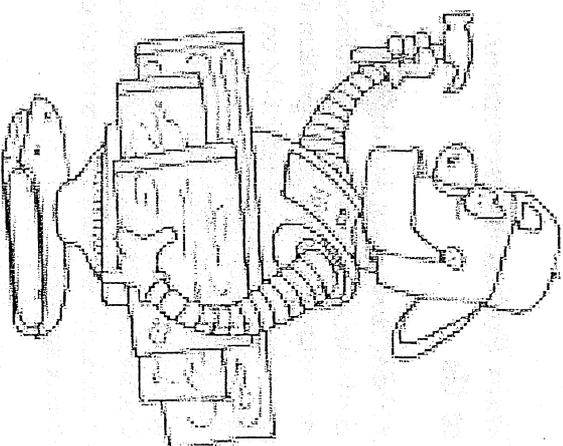
### Waste Disposal

San Benito County  
Integrated Waste Management  
Recycling & Household Hazardous  
Waste Collection Program  
(831) 636-4110

Used Oil Recycling  
For free drop-off location info.  
(831) 636-4110

Informational material adapted from the  
Stormwater & Education Alliance

# CONSTRUCTION & SITE SUPERVISION



Best Management Practices for the  
Construction Industry



## Who should use this brochure?

- Bulldozer, backhoe, and grading machine operators
- Dump truck drivers
- Site Supervisors
- General contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers

## Storm Drain Pollution Prevention: It's Up to Us

In the *City of Halliwer*, Storm drains flow directly to local creeks, detention basins, and the San Benito River without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near streams. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, construction debris, landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers, and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour into a street or storm drain.

The *City of Halliwer* is involved in educating local residents and businesses to fight storm drain pollution. We hope you will join us, by using the practices described in this pamphlet.

## Storm Drain Pollution from

### Construction Activities

Construction sites are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay.

As a contractor, site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

## Advance Planning to Prevent Pollution

- Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods.
- Control the amount of runoff crossing your site (especially during excavation) by using berms or drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site.
- Train your employees and subcontractors.
- Make these brochures available to everyone who works on the site. Inform subcontractors about the new storm water requirements and their own responsibilities.

### Good Housekeeping Practices

- Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain inlets, and bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site.
- Keep materials out of the rain – prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.

- Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trashcans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter.

- Keep windblown pollution away from storm drains.

- Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces.

- Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.

- Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.

- Make sure portable toilets are in food working order. Check frequently for leaks.

### Material/Waste /Handling

- Practice Source Reduction – minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.

- Use recyclable materials whenever possible.

- Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood and cleared vegetation can be recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury waste materials or leave them in the street or near a creek or stream bed.

## **Attachment # 4**

This brochure is one of a series of pamphlets describing storm protection measures for specific types of construction industry activities.

Other Pamphlets include:

- General Construction and Site Supervision
- Automotive Maintenance & Car Care
- Home Repair & Remodeling
- Roadwork and Paving
- Earth-Moving Activities
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar



For more information about the storm drain protection program and free educational materials, call:

City of Hollister (831) 636-4340

Or visit our website at

<http://hollister.ca.gov/Site/html/gov/office/sttnwtr.asp>

### Spill Response Agencies

City of Hollister  
 Department of Community Services  
 (831) 636-4370

San Benito County  
 Dept. of Environmental Health  
 (831) 636-4035

Dept. of Toxic Substance Control  
 1-800-697TOXIC (24 hours)

Depart. of Fish and Game  
 1-888-DFG-CALTFP (334-2258)

Office of Emergency Services  
 Warning Center  
 1-800-852-7550 (24 hours)

Regional Poison Control Center  
 1-800-222-1222 (24 hours)

DIAL 911 (For emergencies only)

### Waste Disposal

San Benito County  
 Integrated Waste Management  
 Recycling & Household Hazardous  
 Waste Collection Program  
 (831) 636-4110

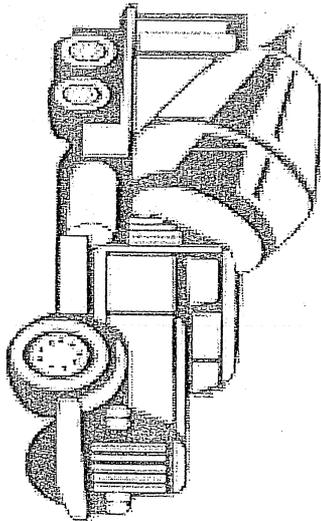
Used Oil Recycling  
 For free drop-off location info.  
 (831) 636-4110

Informational material adapted from the

## Fresh Concrete

&

## Mortar Application



Best Management Practices  
 for the Construction Industry



## brochure?

- Masons and bricklayers
- Sidewalk construction crews
- Patio construction workers
- Construction inspectors
- Home Builders
- Developers

## Storm Drain Pollution

### Prevention: It's Up to Us

In the *City of Hollister*, storm drains flow directly to local creeks, detention basins, and the San Benito River without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near streams. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, construction debris, landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers, and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour into a street or storm drain.

The *City of Hollister* is involved in educating local residents and businesses to fight storm drain pollution. We hope you will join us, by using the practices described in this pamphlet.

## General Business Practices

- Wash out concrete mixers only in designated washout areas in your yard, where the water will flow into containment ponds or onto dirt. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse.
- Both at your yard and the construction site, always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff. Protect dry materials from wind.
- Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- When cleaning transit mix chutes, never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.

## Storm Drain Pollution from Masonry and Paving

Fresh concrete and cement-related mortars that wash into lakes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic environment.

**Disposing of these materials to the storm drains or creeks causes serious problems and is prohibited by law.**

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a day.
- Set up and operate small mixers on tarps or heavy plastic drop cloths.
- When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fine particles onto dirt areas, not down the driveway or into the street or storm drain.
- Place hay bales or other erosion controls down slope to capture runoff-carrying mortar or cement before it reaches the storm drain.
- When breaking up paving, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose properly.
- Recycle large chunks of broken concrete at a landfill.
- Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.
- Never bury waste material.

**Attachment # 5**

This brochure is one of a series of pamphlets describing storm protection measures for specific types of construction industry activities.

Other Pamphlets include:

- General Construction and Site Supervision
- Automotive Maintenance & Car Care
- Home Repair & Remodeling
- Roadwork and Paving
- Earth-Moving Activities
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar



For more information about the storm drain protection program and free educational materials, call:

City of Hollister (831) 636-4340

Or visit our website at

<http://hollister.ca.gov/Site/html/gov/office/stmwmtr.asp>

## Spill Response Agencies

City of Hollister

Department of Community Services

(831) 636-4370

San Benito County

Dept. of Environmental Health

(831) 636-4035

Dept. of Toxic Substance Control

1-800-697-TOXIC (24 hours)

Dept. of Fish and Game

1-888-DFG-CALTFP (334-2258)

Office of Emergency Services

Warning Center

1-800-852-7550 (24 hours)

Regional Poison Control Center

1-800-222-1222 (24 hours)

DIAL 911 (For emergencies only)

## Waste Disposal

San Benito County

Integrated Waste Management

Recycling & Household Hazardous

Waste Collection Program

(831) 636-4110

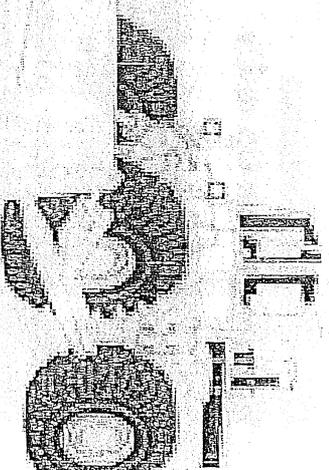
Used Oil Recycling

For free drop-off location info.

(831) 636-4110

Informational material adapted from the  
Stormwater & Education Alliance

## Earth Moving Activities



Best Management Practices  
for the Construction Industry



## Who should use this brochure?

- Bulldozer, backhoe, and grading machine operators
- Dump truck drivers
- Site Supervisors
- General contractors
- Home Builders
- Developers

## Storm Drain Pollution

### Prevention: It's Up to Us

In the *City of Hollister*, Storm drains flow directly to local creeks, detention basins, and the San Benito River without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near streams. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, construction debris, landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers, and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour into a street or storm drain.

The *City of Hollister* is involved in educating local residents and businesses to fight storm drain pollution. We hope you will join us, by using the practices described in this pamphlet.

## What Can You Do?

### Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities

Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains if handled improperly. Soil erodes due to a combination of decreased soil stability, more and faster-moving water. Some of the most effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or roughened ground surfaces.

### During Construction

- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary.
- Consider planting temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.

- Protect down slope drainage courses, streams, and storm drains with hay bales, silt fences, or temporary drainage swales.

- Use check dams or ditches to divert runoff around excavations.

- Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.

### General Business Practices

- Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather.
- Perform major equipment repairs way from the job site.
- When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains.

- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.

### Detecting Contaminated

Contaminated groundwater can be a problem. It is essential that all contractors and subcontractors involved in excavation and grading know what to look for in detecting contaminated soil or groundwater before pumping.

### Watch for any of these conditions:

- Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor

- Abandoned underground tanks

- Abandoned wells

- Buried barrels, debris or

## **Attachment # 6**

This brochure is one of a series of pamphlets describing storm protection measures for specific types of construction industry activities.

Other Pamphlets include:

- General Construction and Site Supervision
- Automotive Maintenance & Car Care
- Home Repair & Remodeling
- Roadwork and Paving
- Earth-Moving Activities
- Heavy Equipment Operation
- Fresh Concrete & Mortar



For more information about the storm drain protection program and free educational materials, call:

City of Hollister (831) 636-4340

Or visit our website at

<http://hollister.ca.gov/Site/html/gov/office/stnmwtr.asp>

### Spill Response Agencies

City of Hollister  
Department of Community Services  
(831) 636-4370

San Benito County  
Dept. of Environmental Health  
(831) 636-4035

Dept. of Toxic Substance Control  
1-800-697TOXIC (24 hours)

Dept. of Fish and Game  
1-888-DFG-CALTIP (334-2258)

Office of Emergency Services  
Warning Center  
1-800-852-7550 (24 hours)

Regional Poison Control Center  
1-800-222-1222 (24 hours)

DIAL 911 (For emergencies only)

### Waste Disposal

San Benito County  
Integrated Waste Management  
Recycling & Household Hazardous  
Waste Collection Program  
(831) 636-4110

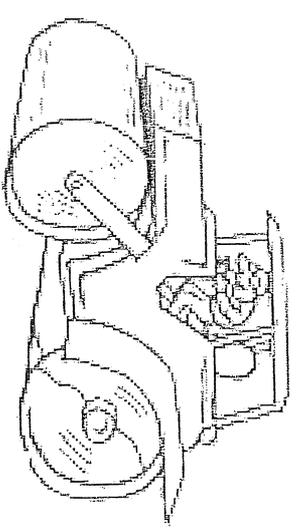
Used Oil Recycling  
For free drop-off location info.  
(831) 636-4110

Informational material adapted from the

### Roadwork

&

### Paving



Best Management Practices  
for the Construction Industry



## brochure?

- Road crews
- Sidewalk / driveway / parking lot construction crews
- Seal Coat contractors
- General Contractors
- Construction inspectors
- Operations of grading equipment, paving machines, dump trucks and concrete mixers
- Developers

## Storm Drain Pollution

### Prevention: It's Up to Us

In the *City of Hollister*, Storm drains flow directly to local creeks, detention basins, and the San Benito River without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near streams. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment, construction debris, landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers, and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour into a street or storm drain.

The *City of Hollister* is involved in educating local residents and businesses to fight storm drain pollution. We hope you will join us, by using the practices described in this pamphlet.

## Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for storm drain contamination by asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material. Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of the storm drains and creeks.

### General Business Practices

- Development and implement erosion/sediment control plans for embankments.
- Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather.
- Check for and repair leaking equipment
- Perform major equipment repairs in designated areas at your yard, away from at your, away from the construction site.
- When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and creeks.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.
- Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc., whenever possible.

### During Construction

- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast before fresh pavement will have time to cure.
- Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.

runoff around excavations.

- Never wash excess material, equipment or tools from exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or dispose to dirt area.
- Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.), and other materials with plastic tarp. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roods and plastic sheets and berms.
- Catch dips from pavers with dip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.), placed under machine when not in use.
- Clean up spills and leaks using 'dry' methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up and remove contaminated soil.
- Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand.
- Never bury waste material.

### Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- Avoid creating excess dust when breaking asphalt or concrete.
- After breaking old pavement, be sure to remove all chunks and pieces.
- Make sure broken pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff.
- Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or barricade storm drain during saw cutting if necessary.
- Never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt.

## **Attachment # 7**

# BOTTOMS UP.

YARD WASTE

CAR WASH SOAP

LITTER

SEDIMENT

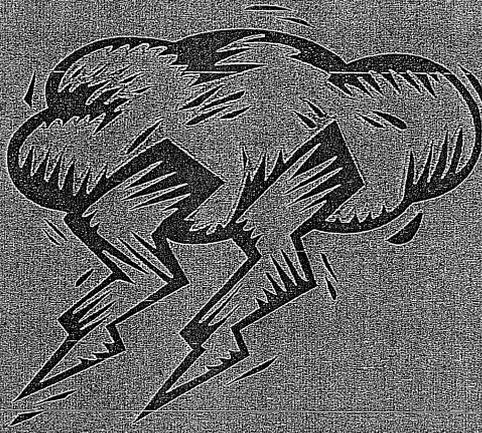


## STORMWATER POLLUTANTS FIND THEIR WAY INTO WHERE WE FISH, WHERE WE SWIM AND WHAT WE DRINK.

Everything that goes into our storm drains—grass clippings, soap, pesticides, pet waste, whatever—makes its way straight to our streams. Stormwater pollution is our biggest source of water pollution. It all adds up. It all comes back. And you're the solution, now that you know where it goes. Find out more today. Visit [KnowWhereItGoes.org](http://KnowWhereItGoes.org).

[KnowWhereItGoes.org](http://KnowWhereItGoes.org)





## What can you do to help prevent stormwater pollution?

- Keep litter, pet wastes, leaves, and debris out of street gutters, ditches, and storm drains – these outlets drain directly to lakes, streams, rivers, and wetlands.
- Apply lawn and garden chemicals sparingly and according to directions.
- Dispose of used oil, antifreeze, paints, and other household chemicals properly, not in storm sewers or drains.
- Clean up spilled brake fluid, oil, grease, and antifreeze. Do not hose them into the street where they can eventually reach local streams and lakes.
- Control soil erosion on your property by planting ground cover and stabilizing erosion prone areas.
- Have your septic system inspected and pumped, at a minimum, every 3-5 years so that it operates properly.
- Purchase household detergents and cleaners that are low in phosphorous to reduce the amount of nutrients discharged into our lakes, streams, and rivers.

**Attachment # 8**

# *After the Storm*

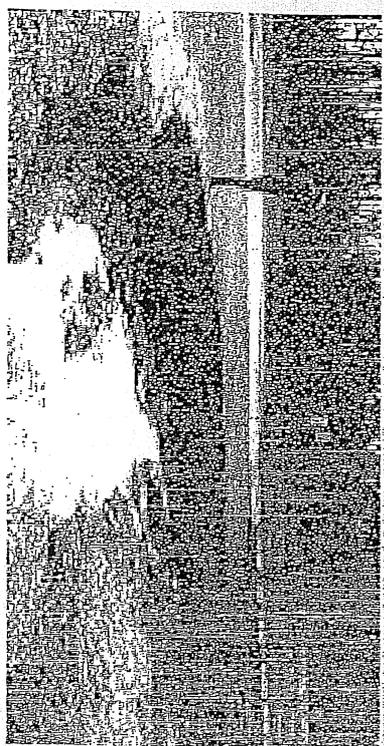
*A Citizen's Guide to  
Understanding Stormwater*



# What is stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

# Why is it a problem?

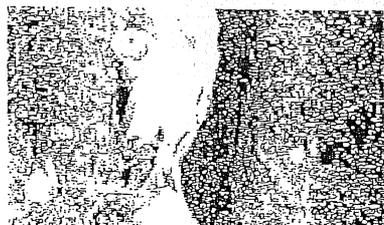
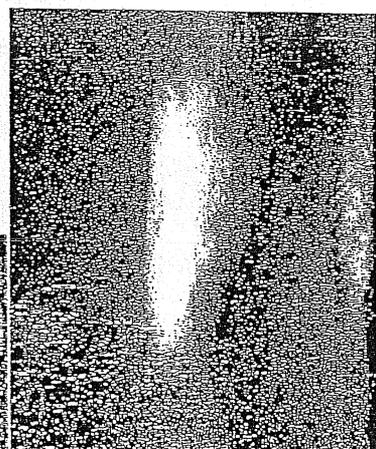


Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

# The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- ◆ Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- ◆ Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.
- ◆ Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- ◆ Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- ◆ Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.
- ◆ Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.



# Stormwater Pollution Solutions

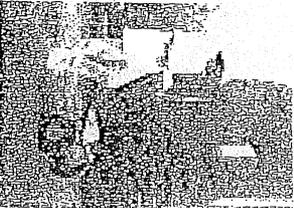
## Residential



*Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paints, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.*

### Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.



- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- ◆ Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.

- ◆ Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- ◆ Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

### Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.



- ◆ Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- ◆ Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

### Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.

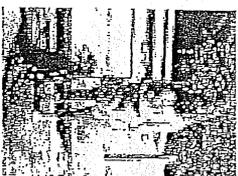


- ◆ Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).

- ◆ Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

### Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.



- ◆ When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

*Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and warnings near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.*



## Residential Landscaping

**Permeable Pavement**—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead, these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

**Rain Barrels**—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.

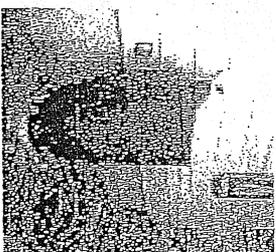
**Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales**—Specially designed areas planted

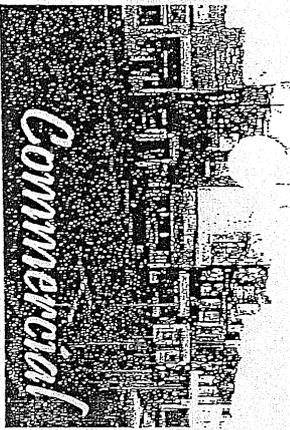
with native plants can provide natural places for



rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

**Vegetated Filter Strips**—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.





## Commercial

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- ◆ Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- ◆ Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- ◆ Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

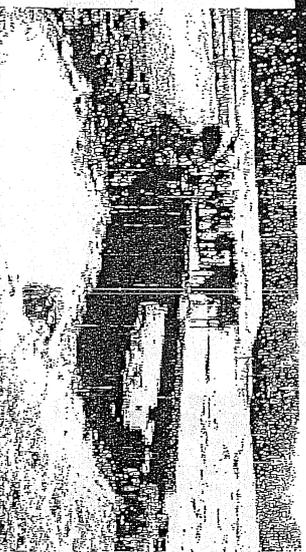
- ◆ Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- ◆ Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- ◆ Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.



## Agriculture

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.

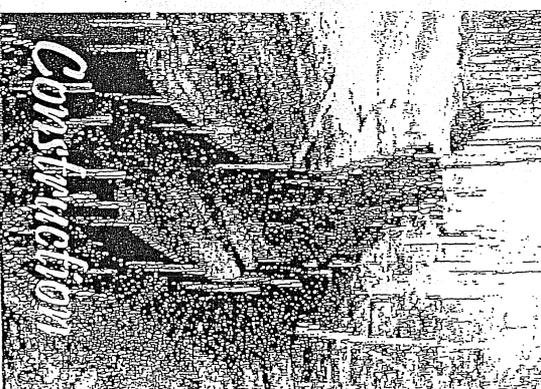
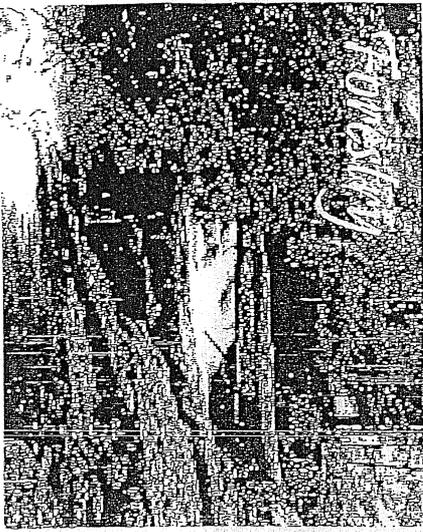
- ◆ Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- ◆ Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- ◆ Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- ◆ Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- ◆ Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.



## Forestry

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.

- ◆ Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- ◆ Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- ◆ Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- ◆ Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- ◆ Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.



## Construction



## Automotive Facilities

Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

- ◆ Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- ◆ Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- ◆ Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- ◆ Install and maintain oil/water separators.

**Attachment # 9**

# Keep our neighborhoods and waters healthy and clean.

Things like litter, cigarette butts and animal waste left on the street create dirty neighborhoods and cause a health threat to the community. They can also wash into storm drains, leading to flooding and pollution of local waterways. Prevent pollution in your community and waters by following these simple tips:

- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.
- Throw extinguished cigarette butts in an ashtray and trash in a trash can every single time.
- Clean up your pet's waste by throwing it in the trash.
- Organize or join in the clean up of a local waterway or community.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly and never apply them prior to rainstorms.
- Take unwanted paints, yard chemicals and automotive fluids to a local Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center or Event.

To learn more ways to keep your neighborhood and waters healthy and clean, visit [www.waterboards.ca.gov/education](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/education).

Erase the  
waste

Brought to you by  
the California Water Boards



Printed on recycled paper.

# Mantenga su vecindario y las playas saludables y limpias.

La basura y los desperdicios de animales dejados en la calle ensucian los vecindarios y causan un riesgo de salud a la comunidad. La basura también es arrastrada hasta los alcantarillados contribuyendo a inundaciones y contaminación de aguas locales. Para prevenir la contaminación de su vecindario siga estos simples consejos:

- Reduzca, Use de Nuevo y Recicle.
- Tire las colillas de cigarrillo en un cenicero cada vez que fume y la basura en el basurero.
- Recoja el desecho de su mascota y tírelo a la basura.
- Organice o únase a un grupo para limpiar la playa, río o comunidad.
- Use fertilizantes y pesticidas ocasionalmente y nunca antes de que llueva.
- Lleve productos como pinturas, productos químicos de jardín o líquidos de automóviles que ya no usa a un evento o centro local de Colección de Desperdicios Domésticos Dañosos.

Para aprender más sobre como mantener su vecindario, ríos y playas limpias y sanas visite [www.waterboards.ca.gov/education](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/education).

Elimina los  
**Desperdicios**  
Tu Vecindario Cuenta

Patrocinado por las California Water Boards



Impreso en papel reciclable.