

# County of Calaveras

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



Project Name/APN: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### ***What is this document for?***

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The County's Phase II MS4 NPDES General Permit issued by the State Water Board to the County, requires the County to develop and maintain a program to assure that sediment and other pollutants from construction activities do not flow into the County's storm water drainage system and, subsequently, impact local receiving waters. The County's Permit requires the County 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?***

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All construction projects that have soil disturbance and pass through plan check or the County'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?***

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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.

**BMPs, as defined on the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 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](http://www.casqa.org/resources/bmp-handbooks)**

**or Caltrans's website at:**

**[www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/manuals.htm](http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/manuals.htm)**

**1 Project Information**

<b>Project Name:</b>	
<b>Project Address:</b>	
<b>Project Size:</b> (Indicate sq. ft. or acres)	
<b>Anticipated Construction Start Date:</b>	
<b>Anticipated Construction End Date:</b>	
<b>Approximate Soil Disturbance:</b> (Indicate sq. ft or acres)	
<b>Number of Storm Drain Inlets within 50 ft. of the soil disturbance.</b>	

**2 Owner Information**

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Phone Number:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	

**3 Contractor Information**

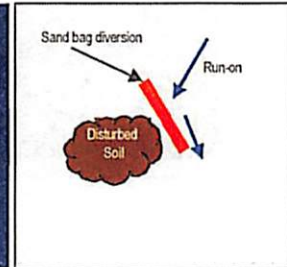
<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Company Name:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Phone Number:</b>	
<b>Email:</b>	



## 4 Best Management Practices

### 4.1 Run-On Control BMPs

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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

### 4.2 Erosion Control BMPs

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? (Check Box)	Describe the BMP to be implemented. If not used, state the reason why.
EC-1	Scheduling (work will be conducted during the dry season)		
EC-2	Preservation of Existing Vegetation (existing vegetated areas will not be disturbed)		
EC-4	Area to be vegetated with landscaping, turf, or hydroseeding		
EC-7	Temporary Erosion Control using an erosion control blanket or geotextile		
EC-6 & EC-8	Area covered with a temporary or permanent mulch including straw, wood, compost, hydromulch, or equivalent		
EC-16	Non-Vegetated Stabilization (covered with aggregate, paving, permanent structures / surfaces)		
WE-1	Wind Erosion Control (kept moist to prevent wind erosion)		

### 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? (Check Box)	Describe the BMP to be implemented. If not used, state the reason why.
SE-1	Temporary Silt Fence		
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)		
SE-5	Temporary Fiber Rolls / Straw Wattles		
SE-6 or SE - 8	Temporary Gravel Bag Berm or Sand Bag Barrier		
SE-7	Street Sweeping (inspect roads and sidewalks daily and sweep as necessary)		
MS4 Standard	Curb cutback (maintain a minimum of 4 inches of elevation difference between the disturbed soil and the top of the existing curb, sidewalk, or paved surface)		
SE-10	Temporary Drain Inlet Protection (mandatory for any DI's within 50 feet of the project)		
SE-13	Compost Socks / Biofilter Bags		
MS4 Standard	Stabilized Construction Exit – Constructed with aggregate at the project owner's specification, but it must be effective in controlling trackout.		
TC-2	Stabilized Construction Roadways		
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)		



#### 4.4 Non-Storm Water Pollution Control BMPs

The County ordinances prohibit the discharge to its municipal drainage system of any wash water, unpermitted construction site dewatering, saw-cutting or grinding slurries, unpermitted hydrotest water, chlorinated swimming pool or fountain water, concrete or paint wash out, or spills of hazardous materials or other substances. On the table below, list any of the activities that may apply to your project; and on the site map show the location of these activities.

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		
NS-7	Potable Water / Irrigation Testing and Discharge to the Municipal Drainage System		
NS-8	Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning Performed on Site		
NS-9 & WM-04	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling Performed on Site		
NS-10	Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance Performed on Site		
NS-12/13 & WM-08	Concrete, Stucco, Plaster, Tile, or Masonry Work		
WM-09	Temporary Sanitary Waste Facilities (port-a-potties)		
WM-01	Storage of Hazardous Materials on the Project Site (paints, solvents, acids, fuel, lubricants, etc.)		

**5 Site Map** (draw map below or attach another map)

