

## **Appendix B**

Example SWPPP BMPs Provided by SCE

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### **Example SWPPP BMPs Provided by SCE**

Prior to the commencement of project construction, SCE would develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and apply for coverage of construction activities under the California Construction General Permit. The SWPPP would include pre-construction planning for site specific BMPs to be used at sites with erodible soils or steep slopes. During construction, the SWPPP will include requirements for BMP maintenance and monitoring. The following are general and specific BMPs that would be used by SCE to avoid and minimize impacts to water quality and riparian vegetation during construction. The first set of BMPs is general and apply to all aspects of the site. Specific BMPs that will be incorporated into the SWPPP are referred to by their California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) identification code.

#### **General Best Management Practices**

1. Efforts will be made to eliminate the discharge of non-storm water from the project site. Non-storm water includes discharges from water trucks and industrial wastewater such as vehicle wash water.
2. Sediments and other pollutants would be retained on-site and not be transported from the site by the forces of wind and water. Appropriate stabilization methods will be used to prevent the transport of sediments and pollutants.
3. Stockpiles of earth and other construction-related materials would be prevented from being transported from the site by wind or water. Appropriate BMPs such as covering with visqueen, mulching or silt fencing will be used to protect soil and material stockpiles from wind or water.
4. Fuels, oils, solvents and other loose materials would be stored in accordance with their Safety Data Sheet and are not to contaminate the soil and surface waters. All approved storage containers would be protected from the weather and must be stored at a secured SCE location at least 200 feet from any waterway. Spills would be cleaned up immediately and disposed of in an approved manner. Spills would not be washed into any drainage system, waterway, wetland or riparian area.
5. Excess or waste concrete would not be washed into waterways or any other drainage system. Provisions would be made to retain concrete wastes at a secured SCE site at least 200 feet from any waterway until they can be disposed of as solid waste
6. Trash and construction related solid wastes would be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination of soil and water
7. Sediments and other materials would not be tracked from the site by vehicle traffic. Construction entrance plates would be stabilized so as to prevent sediments from being deposited into the public roadway or adjacent waterways.
8. Any slopes with disturbed soils or cleared vegetation would be stabilized using standard BMPs such as mulching, filter fencing, fiber rolls or other appropriate BMP as identified in the project SWPPP. Establishment of slope stability BMPs would be determined on a site by site basis.

### **Waterway Specific BMPs**

1. Construction within identified waterways and drainages would cease and materials outside of the active drainage channel would be secured within 24 hours of a predicted rain event. Construction activities may proceed 24 hours after the rain event.
2. No refueling or routine maintenance of vehicles or construction equipment would occur at construction locations identified as jurisdictional waterways. If refueling is required during construction operations, refueling would be conducted a minimum of 200 feet from the jurisdictional waterway.
3. All earthen borrow stockpiles and material storage would be located a minimum of 100 feet from construction locations identified as jurisdictional waterways.
4. All non-operating construction equipment would be stored a minimum of 100 feet from any identified jurisdictional waterway.
5. Trimming and/or removal of riparian vegetation would be avoided or minimized to the greatest extent possible
6. An invasive species management plan would be developed.

### **CASQA Specific BMPs**

1. EC (erosion control)-1: Scheduling. Proper sequencing would be incorporated into the project construction schedule in order to reduce site erosion potential. Disturbance of highly erodible areas would be avoided or appropriate stabilization measure shall be employed.
2. EC-2: Preservation of existing vegetation. Areas where existing vegetation would remain undisturbed would be identified pre-construction and noted on the project SWPPP. Sensitive areas which may require preservation include steep slopes, watercourses and wooded sites. Protection would be implemented for waterways, drainages, riparian areas, wetlands, marshes and oak tree sites.
3. EC-4: Seeding and planting. Seeding and planting would be implemented for soil stabilization for areas with steep (3:1) and disturbed ground. Such stabilization may be necessary as a temporary measure for earth borrow sites. No non-native or invasive species would be incorporated into seed mix or planting mixtures.
4. EC-6: Mulching. The specific locations that mulching will be used will be identified prior to construction. Mulching would be used as a soil stabilizer for all disturbed slopes where erosion and the discharge of sediment during storm events has been indicated by the pre-construction SWPPP review. The specific mulching materials and/or native seed mix would be applied and maintained per manufacturer's direction.
5. EC-7: Geotextile and mats. The individual locations for the use of geotextile mats would be identified prior to construction. Geotextile mats would be used as a soil stabilizer. The manufacturer's specifications for the brand of matting would be incorporated into the SWPPP pre-construction planning and SWPPP inspection/maintenance plan during construction.

6. EC-10: Outlet protection. Outlet protection would be implemented to reduce the erosion potential of high velocity concentrated flow from culverts, MacCarthy drains (mac drains), pipes or other drainage devices. The methods and locations of each outlet protection would be identified prior to construction. A regular maintenance schedule would be implemented for such devices in order to ensure proper function at all times.
7. EC-11: Slope Drain. A slope drain would be implemented to convey runoff from the top of a slope via a pipe or lined channel to a stable discharge point at the bottom of the slope. Prior to construction, the SWPPP would identify all slope drains within the project area and the requirements for emplacement, construction monitoring and post-construction maintenance.
8. S (stormwater)-8: Vehicle and equipment cleaning. Measures would be followed to prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from washing operations and minimize water use. Prior to construction, the locations for vehicle wash operations would be identified and documented on the project SWPPP. The wash location would provide secondary containment or collection of waste waters and will use biodegradable cleaners. Steam cleaning waste would be contained at a secured SCE location and will be collected and properly disposed of.
9. S-9: Vehicle and equipment fueling. All refueling would be performed at designated areas with containment to prevent spills. All fuel, oils solvents would be contained appropriately and covered.
10. S-10: Vehicle and equipment maintenance. On-site maintenance would be in a designated dry area with secondary containment.

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