CITY OF ARROYO GRANDE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Water Pollution Control Plan Checklist

Erosion & Sediment Control

OFFICE USE ONLY
SWP _____

The Engineering Division will review project Erosion and Sediment Control Plans as part of the grading plan check process. Erosion and Sediment Control plans must be prepared by a licensed civil engineer and submitted with grading plans. The erosion and sediment control features shown on plans must be implemented throughout construction, regardless of the season or weather conditions.

This checklist provides guidance for the content of erosion and sedimentation control plans and must be completed for any projects that disturbs 50 cubic yards or more of soil.

1. Does the plan accurately include all areas of soil disturbance in the total acreage disturbed?

☐ Areas of disturbance shall be called out and clearly shown on the plans. Include all of the following:

- Areas disturbed both for access (i.e. constructing access roads) to the site as well as preparing the site for constructing the project;
- Grading of the project site in total;
- Equipment and materials staging/storage area, maintenance area, and construction easements if they occur on a soil surface which has not already been included;
- Footprint of material and/or soil stockpiles if on a soil surface;
- Area of asphalt or concrete pavement removal if it is removed entirely to the soil surface;
- Area that is related to demolition and removal of existing structures if that demolition and removal is to the soil surface;
- Concrete truck clean-out areas;
- Installation of upgraded surfaces (gravel roads upgraded to asphalt, etc.); and
- Areas disturbed for installing septic leach lines or tanks.

☐ An area may be excluded if the activity is routine maintenance. Routine maintenance is limited to activities that maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility.
Routine maintenance examples: Removing ruts or washboarding on an existing road, removing sediment from an existing drainage ditch, replacing a blocked or failed culvert with in-kind material.

2. Does the plan specifically require erosion and sediment control BMP implementation throughout the duration of the project?

☐ BMPs are required year-round, not only during the rainy season.
☐ BMPs must be monitored and maintained year-round. A schedule for BMP maintenance is required.
☐ Downstream storm drain inlets in the vicinity of the project must be protected year-round.
☐ BMPs must be adequate to maintain overall site stability and prevent soil loss across the site. Reliance on a single BMP to prevent soil erosion is not adequate.

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3. Does the plan detail the location of soil and building material stockpiles, and how they will be contained and covered?

☐ Stockpile areas (or specific stockpiles) contained by berms, secured fiber rolls, silt fence, or similar.

☐ Uncontaminated soil stockpile covers may include: biodegradable erosion control blankets (straw, coir, etc.), temporary soil binder, filter fabric, or vegetation (fast-growing native grass). Plastic covers may be substituted for covers listed above.

☐ Erodible building materials (aggregate, fly-ash, stucco, hydrated lime, etc.) or potentially contaminated soils must be covered with plastic to prevent exposure to stormwater.

☐ Stockpile covers and containment barriers must be firmly secured in place at the end of each workday.

☐ The use of potable water to conduct daily watering of inactive stockpiles is not allowed- non-potable water is available at the City's Corporation Yard. Inactive stockpiles must be covered and contained.

4. Does the plan detail a controlled site perimeter and construction entrance/exit(s)?

☐ Entrance/exits must follow the CASQA Entrance/Exit standard (TC-1) when site space allows.

☐ Entrance/exit must have shaker plates at minimum when space does not allow CASQA standard entrance/exit.

☐ Traffic must be constrained to stabilized entrance/exits. Plans should indicate how construction traffic will be directed to stabilized locations.

☐ Plans must indicate how sloping driveways or roadways will be protected throughout construction.

☐ Perimeter controls must be sized/scaled appropriately for the area disturbed and slopes on the plans.
For large areas of disturbance or steep slopes, a single fiber roll at the perimeter is not appropriate.

☐ Perimeter controls must follow contours of the site grading plan and not adversely concentrate flows.
Controls must be in place wherever stormwater may run on, or run off of the site. It may not always be appropriate for Perimeter controls to surround the entire site.

5. Does the plan detail appropriate controls on finished and/or inactive slopes?

☐ Provide effective soil cover for inactive areas and all finished slopes, open space, utility backfill, and completed lots.
Inactive areas are areas that have been disturbed and are not scheduled to be re-disturbed for at least 14 days.

☐ Specify appropriate cover on finished/inactive slopes or surfaces. Cover may include: biodegradable erosion control blankets (straw, coconut coir, excelsior, etc.), tacked straw, chipped mulch, temporary soil binder, or vegetation (fast-growing native grass).

☐ On finished/inactive slopes apply linear sediment controls along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes. Linear sediment controls must be spaced with a sheet flow length across the soil not to exceed 20 feet. Common linear controls include fiber rolls or benches.