City of Berkeley's Pollution Prevention - It's Part of the Plan

Make sure your crews and subs do the job right!

Runoff from streets and other paved areas is a major source of pollution and damage to creeks and the San Francisco Bay. Construction activities can directly affect the health of creeks and the Bay unless contractors and crews plan ahead to keep dirt, debris, and other construction waste out of storm drains and local creeks. Following these guidelines and the project specifications will ensure your compliance with City of Berkeley requirements.

Materials storage & spill cleanup

Nonhazardous materials management

- Store soil, city, and similar materials in piles at least 10 ft (3 m) from streams, creeks, and storm drains.
- All construction materials must be stored with impervious cover and protected by a permeable cover in the rain. All construction materials must be stored on BPA's property.
- Use sheet or valve to prevent water from进入 water drains and access pipes.
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Hazardous materials management

- Label all hazardous materials and hazardous waste (such as pesticides, paints, solvents, fuel oil, etc.) and store them separately from city, waste, and sediment collection.
- Store hazardous materials and hazardous waste in water tight containers, store in an appropriate area, and maintain, and ensure that they at the end of every work day or during winter weather or when risks are present.

Spill prevention and control

- Keep a supply of clean-up materials (tarpaulins, sheeting, etc.) available at the construction site at all times.
- When spills occur, remove them immediately and keep them separated from the work area.
- Never throw spills into storm drains or storm sewers. Storm drains are not for stormwater.

Architectural Copper

If project contains architectural copper use best management practices as detailed in the handout Requirements for Architectural Copper available at the lobby of the Permit Service Center.

Dewatering operations

- Water the facility during construction, irrigation, or washout prior to final grade.

Concrete, grout, and mortar storage & waste disposal

- Stone, concrete, granite, gravel, and mortar under cover, no outlets, and away from storm drains. These materials must cover such a storm drain.
- Water concrete equipment: all equipment is dirt and may contain runoff water to theundefined outfall or one of the storm drains.

Saw cutting

- Always completely cover or barricade storm drain entries when saw cutting. Use fiber optic, cloth, steel, plastic, or aluminum bags to keep saw dust out of the storm drains.

Earthwork & contaminated soils

- Keep excavated dirt and soil where it will not collect or affect the street.
- To reduce dust, place barrows or other large containers to minimize the flow of all dirt on the site.

Paving/asphalt work

- Always remove and place concrete or asphalt in a way that will not collect or affect the street.
- Keep excavation dirt and soil where it will not collect or affect the street.

Landscape Materials

- Control, cover, and store on pallet all landscape materials (mulch, compost, fill, etc.) during warm weather or rain at the time of year or when the materials are работу well to prevent runoff and erosion.

Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of $10,000 or more per day!