

NOVEMBER 2017

"WINTER IS COMING"

5 Ways to Prepare Your Construction Site for the Rainy Season

As we enter the rainy season with, hopefully, lessons learned from last winter, here are some helpful tips to approaching your site.

[Read More on Page 3>>](#)



In the News

"La Niña Conditions Have Arrived and Are Likely to Remain Through Early 2018, NOAA Says"

It might be a dry one...

[Read More on Page 6>>](#)

By the Numbers

24 Hours...

- Field notification (button up the site!) prior to a rain event
- Inspection Frequency required during extended rain events



BMP of the Month



Silt fence is a very useful sediment control BMP, but is often ill-used.

[Read More on Page 5>>](#)

Upcoming Classes

QSP Training	PDH Classes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• December 7th/ 8th• 2018 TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• November 15th• 2018 TBD



Request a registration packet from info@calstormcompliance.com

Check out the CISEC Schedule for our Upcoming SoCal Offerings



Upcoming Stormwater Events

IECA 2018 Annual Conference & Expo

Long Beach, CA

February 11-14, 2018

StormCon 2018

Denver, Colorado

August 12-16, 2018

No matter what type of stormwater compliance services you may need, CAL-Storm Compliance can guide you through your options and provide quality cost effective solutions.

Sincerely,

The CAL-Storm Team
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STAY CONNECTED:



"WINTER IS COMING"

5 WAYS TO PREPARE YOUR CONSTRUCTION SITE FOR THE RAINY SEASON

1.) Training

All personnel working on site should receive training on Best Management Practices (BMPs), especially focusing on erosion and sediment control measures. **Documentation of employee training**, including subcontractors, must be included in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) onsite. Training should also note other common rain event offenders such as concrete washout areas (adequately sized, well-marked, and used by concrete trucks) as well as material storage (cover and prevent contact with stormwater).

2.) Planning

Careful thought should be given to how much disturbed area will be exposed during the rainy season. Implementation of sediment and erosion control measures for the active work areas will be required prior to each rainstorm. Prevent erosion by **only grading areas which you can effectively control** at any time. When areas are disturbed, they need to be stabilized as soon as possible. Interim erosion control measures such as blankets and tackifiers must be used until revegetation is established.



3.) Materials

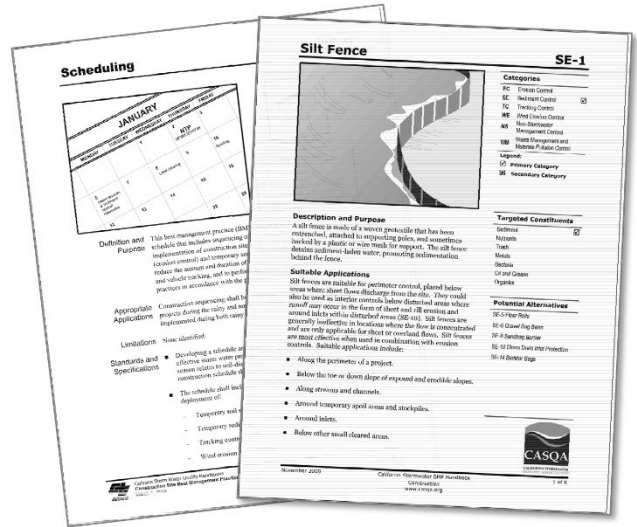
The contractor should have adequate materials and supplies stockpiled on site including the labor resources to properly install the required BMPs to protect disturbed areas. BMP suppliers are typically extremely busy during the rainy season. **Planning ahead** to ensure timely delivery of the needed BMPs is crucial to maintaining compliance. If a BMP shortage exists there are several different types of materials that can serve the same purpose but note that these materials must be approved by the QSP or QSD if not already noted in the approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The QSD can also make an amendment to the SWPPP if needed.

4.) Proper Installation

Proper installation is critical for the sediment and erosion control BMP to be effective and requires proper training, knowledge, and planning. If questions arise about the proper installation techniques refer to the **BMP Handbook** and your SWPPP or ask your QSP/QSD for further guidance.

5.) Record Keeping

The State Water Board will be looking for the required documentation that demonstrates your projects compliance with the California General Construction Permit (CGP) and approved SWPPP. This includes documentation of the inspections, training logs, copies of marked up plans, and daily weather reports. Please refer to the CGP and your SWPPP for all your project requirements.



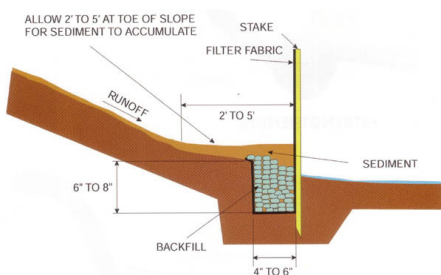
BMP OF THE MONTH

-SILT FENCE-

One of the most commonly prescribed perimeter protection BMPs in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is Silt Fence. Refer to your project's SWPPP BMP Detail Sheets to see exactly how silt fence is to be properly installed.

Silt Fence

1. Silt fences are suitable for perimeter control, placed below areas where sheet flow discharges from the site.
2. Silt fences are most effective when used in combination with erosion control.
3. Suitable applications include: Along the perimeter of a project, below the toe or down slope of exposed and erodible slopes, along streams and channels, around temporary stockpiles, and around inlets.



Key Factors to Remember:

- Silt Fence must be trenched in
- Silt Fence stakes must always be on the lower side
- Silt Fence must not be placed in concentrated flow areas
- Silt Fence must always be perpendicular to the flow
- Silt Fence is used primarily when height is needed

Alternative Perimeter Controls

Fiber Rolls / Straw Wattles

Gravel Bag Berm

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

La Niña Conditions Have Arrived and Are Likely to Remain Through Early 2018, NOAA Says

By Chris Dolce · weather.com

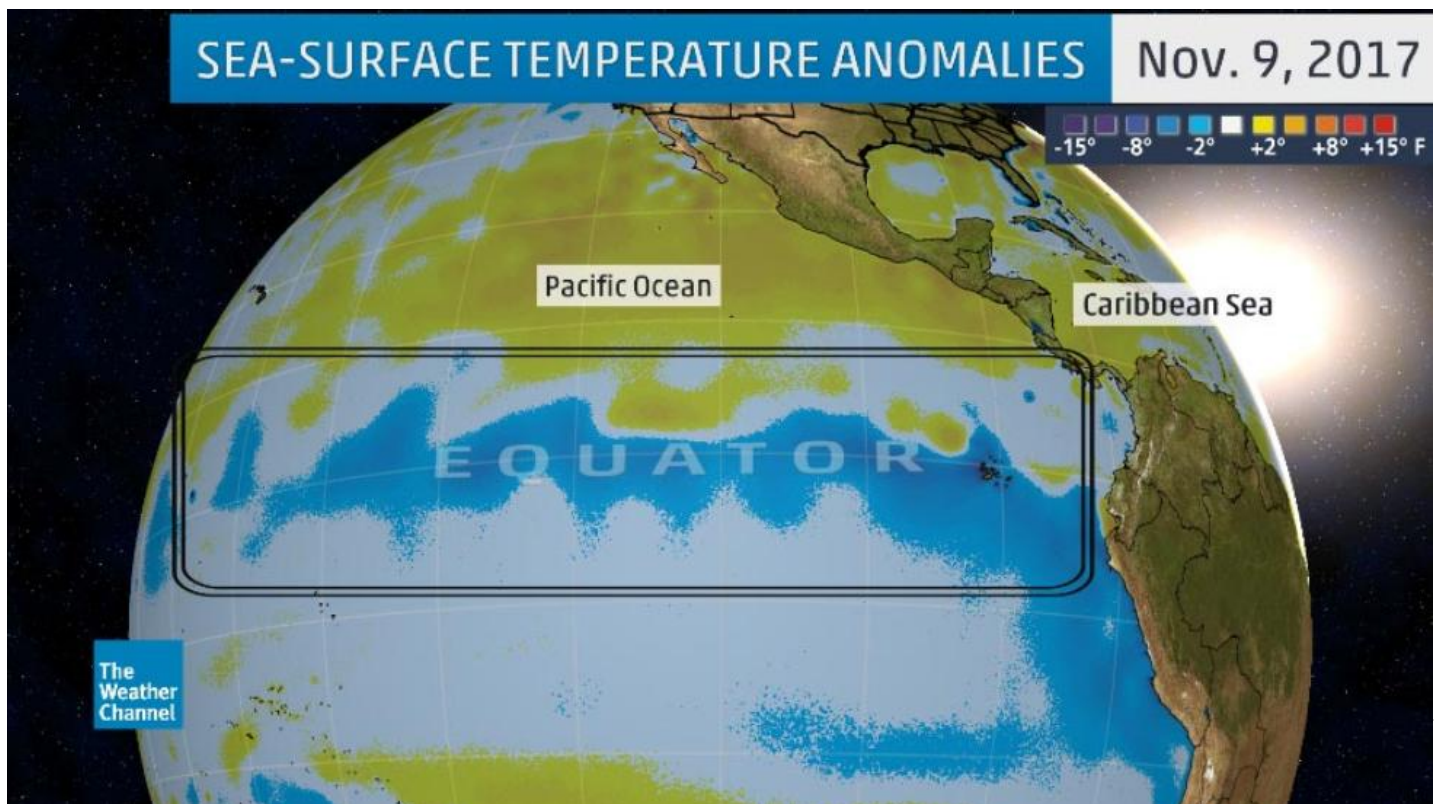
At a Glance

- Weak La Niña conditions have developed in the equatorial Pacific Ocean.
- This will be the second consecutive winter with weak La Niña conditions.
- The atmospheric response to La Niña may influence weather conditions in the U.S. this winter.

La Niña conditions have officially developed and may continue through early 2018, potentially influencing the weather conditions we see in the United States this winter, according to an update issued by NOAA on Thursday.

La Niña is the periodic cooling of the equatorial eastern and central Pacific Ocean. When sea-surface temperatures are cooler than average by at least 0.5 degrees Celsius, along with consistent atmospheric indications, a La Niña is considered to be in place.

NOAA said oceanic and atmospheric signals in October and early November are consistent with a weak La Niña. You can see the strip of cooler-than-average sea-surface temperatures near the equator as of early November in the graphic below.



The black box highlights the cooler-than-average sea-surface temperatures near the equator indicating La Niña conditions on Nov. 9, 2017.

There is a 65- to 75-percent chance of weak La Niña conditions continuing through the winter months ahead based on the latest forecast guidance, NOAA said. This would mark the second consecutive winter with weak La Niña conditions as a potential weather influence.

We may already be observing some influence from La Niña on weather conditions in the U.S. this fall with early low-elevation snow and below-average temperatures in the Northwest during October and early November. This is consistent with what is typically observed in that region of the country during La Niña events.

First off, no single La Niña produces the exact same outcome.

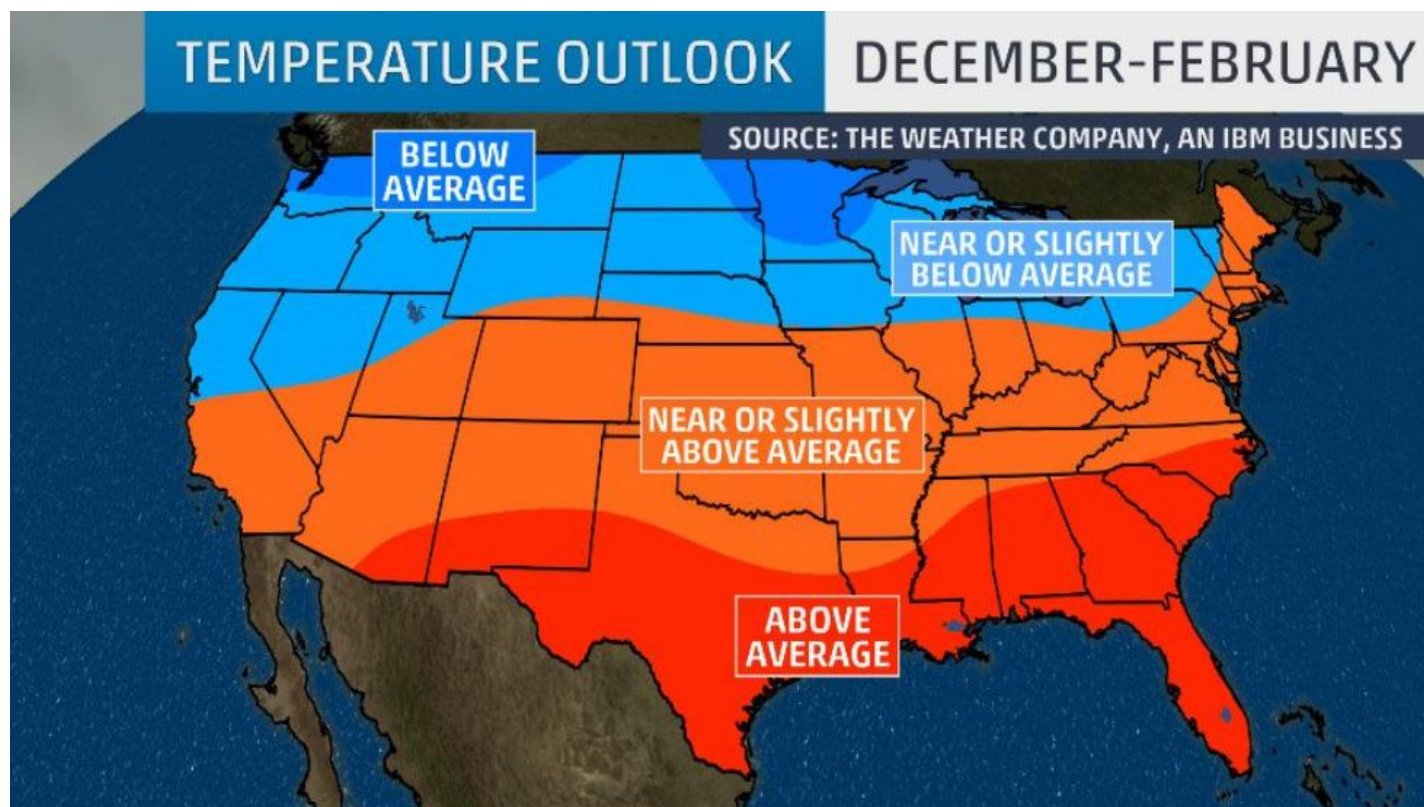
La Niña, El Niño or the lack of either, known as the neutral phase, is only one large-scale forcing on the atmosphere. It is not the sole factor in determining whether a season is wet, dry, cold or warm. Other atmospheric influences are in play, including atmospheric blocking.

Nevertheless, there are some general themes to expect in a La Niña winter, according to NOAA:

- **Southern U.S.:** Above-average temperatures and below-average precipitation.
- **Northern U.S.:** Below-average temperatures (particularly northern Plains and Northwest) and above-average precipitation.

Winter outlooks issued in October by The Weather Company, an IBM Business, and NOAA both had a strong La Niña flavor in terms of the temperature and precipitation expectations.

Below-average temperatures are most likely in the Northwest and Upper Midwest, while the South is forecast to be warmer than average.

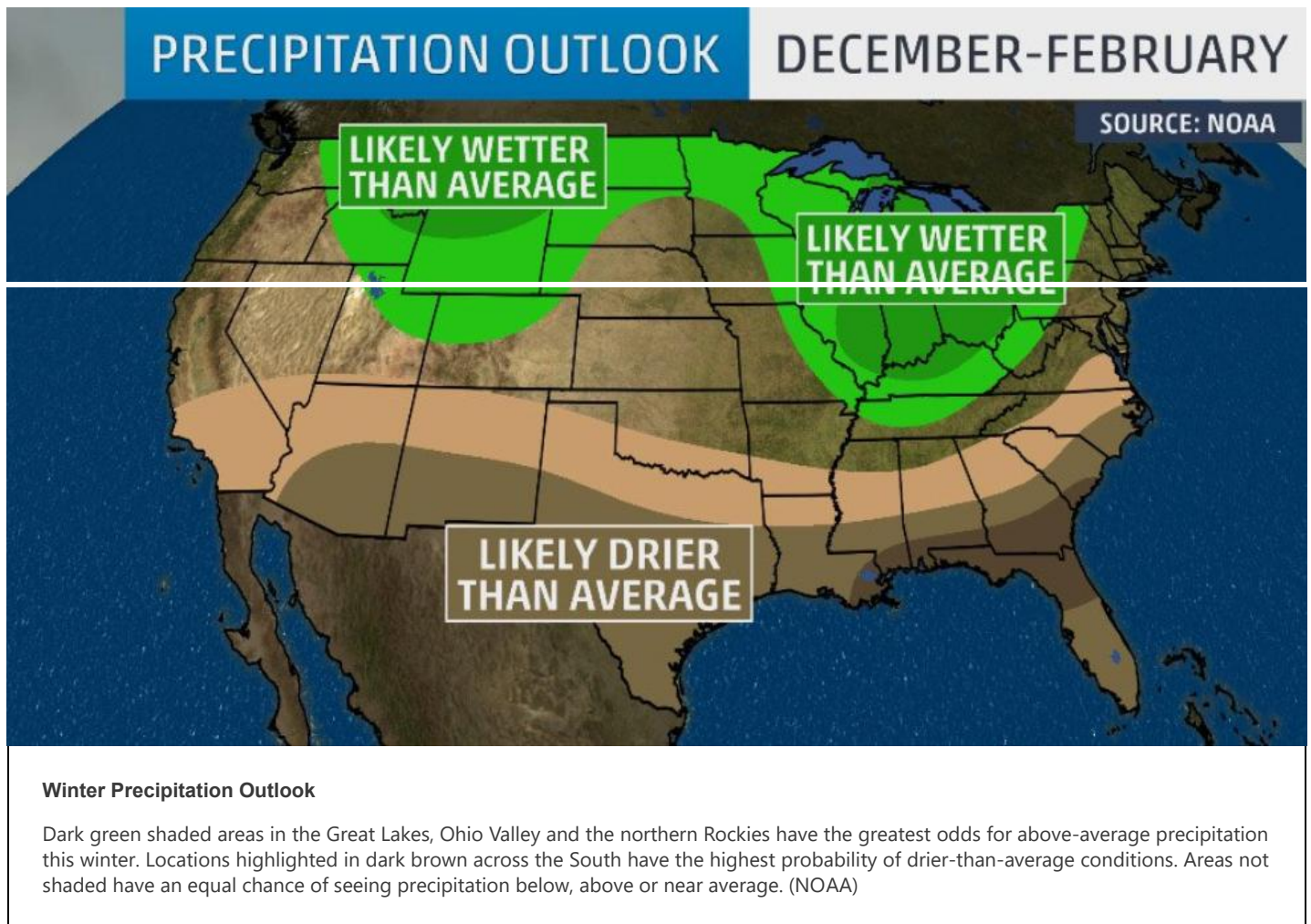


Winter Temperature Outlook

The red contour in the South corresponds to higher probabilities of above-average temperatures. The darker blue areas in the Northwest and Upper Midwest have the highest odds of below-average temperatures. The light blue and orange contours show where temperatures may be slightly below or slightly above average, respectively. (The Weather Company, an IBM Business)

Portions of the Ohio Valley, Great Lakes and northern Rockies have the highest odds of above-average precipitation this winter. Depending on temperatures at any given time this winter, we could see increased odds of snow in those regions.

Meanwhile, the South could be in for a dry winter, which is typical during La Niña. If this pans out as forecast, there is the possibility of growing drought conditions in parts of the Southeast, and it may also give a boost to wildfire danger in this region next spring.



During last winter's weak La Niña, the West and Upper Midwest had one of the wettest winters on record, while a large swath of the East, South and Midwest had one of the warmest winters since record-keeping began.

The Weather Company's primary journalistic mission is to report on breaking weather news, the environment and the importance of science to our lives. This story does not necessarily represent the position of our parent company, IBM.