

**Best Management Practices Plan
for the
San Mateo—Martin Number 4 60 kV Conversion Project**

January 2003

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OBJECTIVES

This Best Management Practices Plan describes measures to be taken by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) and its contractors (Contractor) before, during, and after construction of the San Mateo–Martin Number 4 60 kV Conversion Project (Project) to protect the human and natural resources in the Project area. PG&E prepared this plan at the request of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

1.2 RESPONSIBILITIES

PG&E will be responsible for ensuring that the Contractor meets the standards defined in this plan. PG&E will employ a Biological Monitor, who will be responsible for ensuring that the Contractor performs field activities according to best management practices (BMPs) and in compliance with all other permits and agreements. The Biological Monitor will have the authority to make site-specific field changes within the BMP guidelines in consultation with the CPUC, as needed.

2. AIR QUALITY

2.1 PRECONSTRUCTION

- Train all personnel working on the Project in the methods to be implemented to minimize air quality impacts during construction.

2.2 CONSTRUCTION

- Water down all active construction areas, access roads, and staging areas at least twice daily or as necessary to minimize dust.
- Use paved roads to access the construction site whenever possible.
- Limit pickup trucks and other small equipment to an idling time of no more than five minutes, observe a common sense approach to vehicle use, and encourage workers to shut off vehicle engines whenever possible. (Note: Larger vehicles, such as large diesel vehicles, require extended warm-up times after startup. Some equipment will remain running when required for repetitive tasks or to power other equipment.)
- Use low-emission vehicles to the extent possible, and encourage the use of alternative fueled construction equipment.
- Limit vehicle speeds to 10 miles per hour on unpaved or paved surfaces in all environmentally sensitive areas and to 15 miles per hour on all other unpaved surfaces.
- Sweep streets, paved access roads, and parking lots daily using water sweepers if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent streets.

- Apply soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas as needed.
- Enclose, cover, water, or treat with soil binders as necessary exposed stockpiles of soil and other excavated materials.
- Encourage construction workers to carpool to the Project site.
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require the trucks to maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard.
- Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites.

2.3 POSTCONSTRUCTION

- Plant native vegetation in any disturbed areas. (See Draft Revegetation Plan.)

3. WATER QUALITY

3.1 PRECONSTRUCTION

- Train all personnel working on the Project in methods to be implemented to minimize erosion and control sedimentation impacts during construction.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION

- Minimize potential surface runoff using waterbars, staked straw bales, coir rolls, and silt fences.
- Use paved roads to access the construction site whenever possible.

3.3 POSTCONSTRUCTION

- Plant native vegetation in any disturbed areas.

4. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

4.1 PRECONSTRUCTION

- Train all personnel working on the Project in methods to be implemented to minimize impacts from hazardous materials during construction.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION

- Prohibit disposal or release of hazardous materials onto the ground, the underlying groundwater, or any surface water.

- Remove all construction waste from the Project site to a hazardous waste facility permitted or otherwise authorized to treat, store, or dispose of such materials. Potentially hazardous materials at the Project site may include trash, litter, garbage, other solid waste, and petroleum products.
- Place a containment tarp under heavy equipment during overnight parking to catch any leaking fuel or oil.
- Prohibit refueling at or adjacent to the Project site, except for large construction equipment. During the refueling of heavy equipment, use containment tarps to prevent spills, and ensure operators stay with equipment during refueling.
- Prohibit refueling within 100 feet of any wetland area, except for large construction vehicles.
- Keep emergency spill equipment and supplies on hand at all times. This equipment will include oil absorbent material, tarps, and storage drums.
- In the unlikely event of a hazardous materials spill at a substation, follow PG&E's existing *Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan*.

5. NOISE

The following standard practice noise suppression techniques will be employed, when practicable, to minimize the impact of temporary construction noise on nearby sensitive receptors. PG&E will:

- install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipment;
- use "quiet" (i.e., designed with noise-control elements) equipment;
- direct equipment exhaust stacks/vents away from buildings;
- route truck traffic away from noise-sensitive areas;
- coordinate with applicable municipalities regarding all substation construction activities in residential areas;
- adhere to construction hours and noise-level limits set forth by applicable municipalities, including:
 - San Bruno, which limits sound levels in residential zones between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. to 45 dBA and between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. to 60 dBA; however, during the daytime period, the ambient base level may be exceeded by 20 dBA for a period not to exceed 30 minutes during any 24-hour period. Construction-generated noise is limited to 85 dBA (measured

100 feet from the source) between 7 a.m. and 10 p.m.

- South San Francisco, which limits noise levels in single-family or duplex residential areas to 60 dB between the hours of 7 a.m. and 10 p.m. and 50 dB between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.; however, construction activities authorized by a valid city permit may occur on weekdays between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. and on Saturdays between 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. Any single piece of equipment is limited to 90 dB at 25 feet from the source.
- Daly City, which prohibits disruptive noise between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.
- for pile-driving activity, notify residents located near the substation property of the timeframe of activity; and
- limit pickup trucks and other small equipment to an idling time of no more than five minutes, observe a common sense approach to vehicle use, and encourage workers to shut off vehicle engines whenever possible. (Note: Larger vehicles, such as large diesel vehicles, require extended warm-up times after startup. Some equipment will remain running when required for repetitive tasks or to power other equipment.)