> "I foresee a turning of the tide with regard to the adverse impacts of the global recession and resulting economic downturn." — *Bob Andoh*

available publicly online through the state database.

The risk assessment required will take into account a sediment risk factor based on the uniform soil loss equation, as well as a receiving water risk factor based on discharge potential to affect certain at-risk water bodies. Construction projects will be required to collect samples from each discharge point during each rain event for turbidity and during concrete operations for pH. California beat the EPA in establishing numeric action levels and effluent limits for discharges from construction sites.

Action levels for turbidity and pH are 250 NTU and 6.5 to 8.5, respectively. New effluent levels have also been set at 500 NTU (turbidity) and 6 to 9 (pH). In addition, sites may be required to conduct receiving water sampling if effluent levels are exceeded. The exceedance of a numerical limit must be reported electronically to the public database.

The new permit also includes specific BMPs, more specific certification and training for SWPPP developers and practitioners, rain event action plans and annual reports.

Learn all the new requirements before July 1, 2010, by reviewing the new permit online at the Water Board website (www.swrcb.ca.gov). SWS

Editor's note: For more 2010 industry insight, turn to page 44 to read this issue's Q&A featuring input from incoming *SWS* editorial advisory board members Craig Beatty and John Moll.

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