Ecopliant℠
CISEC

*The First Choice for Environmental Professionals.*

# Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control Training Modules Manual

February 2023

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February 2023

# Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control

The CISEC nationwide certification program recognizes the abilities, skills, experience, and knowledge of inspectors who have demonstrated their proficiency in observing, inspecting, and reporting on the implementation and maintenance of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans on construction sites.

## Ecopliant Mission Statement

To educate, train, and certify multi-disciplined environmental professionals that serve public and private clients with intelligent, responsible, and practical environmental compliance guidance.

## Ecopliant CISEC Mission Statement

To provide an inspector certification program for individuals that:

- Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge in the principles and practices of sediment and erosion control and their applicability to development of discharge permit documents.
- Demonstrate the necessary skills to observe onsite and offsite conditions that impact the quality of storm water discharges from active construction sites.
- Demonstrate the ability to inspect installed best management practices and their ongoing maintenance to determine if the mitigation measures will minimize the discharge of sediment and other pollutants from active construction sites.
- Demonstrate the ability to communicate and report on their inspection of active construction sites as to whether compliance issues may exist with federal, state and/or local discharge permit regulations.

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February 2023

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## Training Modules




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# EPA Rules and Regulations

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## INSPECTION EXERCISES

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

## LAND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

| Detail Report: | Identify the problem and its location. If appropriate, describe (in general terms) what needs to be completed. However, only if qualified (e.g., you are a designer) should you be mandating specific BMPs to install. |
|---|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |

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## BIG BOX PROJECTS

| Detail Report: | Identify the problem and its location. If appropriate, describe (in general terms) what needs to be completed. However, only if qualified (e.g., you are a designer) should you be mandating specific BMPs to install. |
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## VERTICAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

| Detail Report: | Identify the problem and its location. If appropriate, describe (in general terms) what needs to be completed. However, only if qualified (e.g., you are a designer) should you be mandating specific BMPs to install. |
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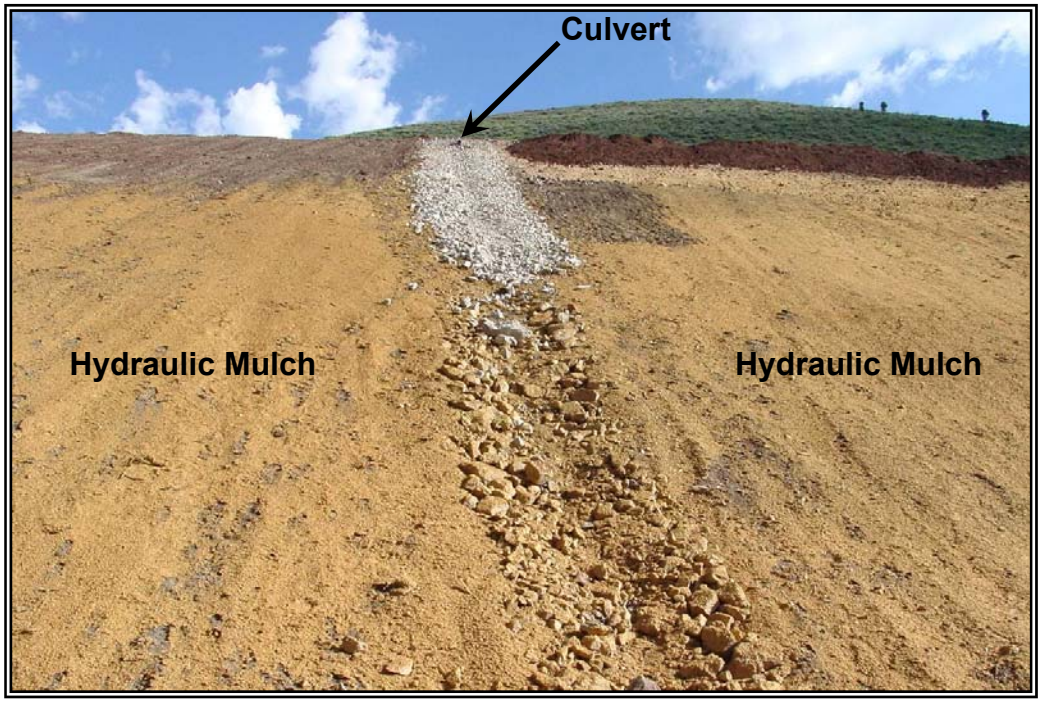
## LINEAR PROJECTS




| Detail Report: | Identify the problem and its location. If appropriate, describe (in general terms) what needs to be completed. However, only if qualified (e.g., you are a designer) should you be mandating specific BMPs to install. |
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## GENERAL INFORMATION

### REGULATORY HISTORY

Perhaps the one factor that alerted citizens of the United States about its environmental problems occurred with the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland, Ohio. For years, the Cuyahoga River discharged large amounts of unregulated waste material from upstream industrial facilities into Lake Erie. Periodically, the oil-soaked material would catch on fire by sparks caused by trains traveling along the riverbank.

In 1972, the Clean Water Act (CWA) was formulated to address environmental conditions in the United States with the intent to achieve the following:

- Fishable and "swimmable" waters by 1983
- Total elimination of pollutant discharges into navigable waters by 1985
- Establishment of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- Construction program regulations

### IMPORTANCE OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

A nationwide program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) exists that regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. Monitoring these discharges is the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which deems such releases as being illegal unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

EPA enforces the CWA by issuing compliance orders, bringing civil action, or notifying responsible parties and state authorities. In addition, the CWA specifies that any citizen can file a civil action on his/her own behalf against:

- Any person, the US, or other governmental agency that is alleged to be in violation of an effluent standard or limitation or an order issued by EPA or a state with respect to such a standard or limitation.
- The EPA where there is allegedly a failure this agency to perform any act or duty that it is required to complete.

The CWA also allows the Governor of a State to file a civil suit against the EPA Administrator where there is an alleged failure of the agency to enforce an effluent standard or limitation and a violation is occurring in another State that is:

- Causing an adverse effect on the public health or welfare in his/her State or
- A violation of any water quality requirement in his/her State.

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Penalties and fines associated with the CWA are as following:

## Potential Administrative Penalties

a) ***Class I Violation (negligent)***
   i. Up to $23,989 per violation with a maximum of $59,973

b) ***Class II Violation (knowingly)***
   i. Up to $23,989 per day per violation with a maximum of $299,857

**NOTE:** Administrative penalties are usually adjusted for inflation by January 15 of each year

## Potential Civil Judicial Penalties

a) **Negligent Violations**
   i. Up to $2,500 to $50,000 (repeat offenders) per day of violation
   ii. Up to 1- to 2- (repeat offenders) years of incarceration

b) **Knowingly Violations**
   i. Up to $5,000 to $100,000 (repeat offenders) per day of violation
   ii. Up to 3- to 6- (repeat offenders) years of incarceration

c) **Knowingly Endangerment**
   i. Up to $50,000 to $250,000 (repeated offenders) for a person
   ii. Up to $250,000 to $1,000,000 (repeated offenders) for an organization
   iii. Up to 15- to 30- (repeat offenders) years of incarceration

d) **False Statements**
   i. False statements, representation or certification in any application, report, plan or other document OR knowingly falsifies, tampers with or renders inaccurate any monitoring device
      - Up to $10,000 to $20,000 (repeat offenders) per violation
      - Up to 2- to 4- (repeat offenders) years of incarceration

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**EPA'S FINDINGS ON NON-COMPLIANCE ISSUES**

- No Permit
- No SWPPP and/or Accompanying S&EC Drawings
- No Inspection Records
- No Amendments to the SWPPP and/or S&EC Drawings

## TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

**Which one of the following are correct statements about the Clean Water Act?**

1. **Citizens can bring civil actions against alleged violators and/or the EPA.**
2. **State Governors can bring civil action against the EPA.**
3. **Administrative penalties are updated annually.**
4. **All the above.**
5. **Only No. 1 and No. 2.**

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# 2022 CGP MATERIAL

## INFORMATION FOR INSPECTORS

## APPENDIX A

Page numbers based on 2022 CGP page numbering system

Appendix B-K not included

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**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)**
**Construction General Permit (CGP) for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities**

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. §1251 et. seq., (hereafter CWA), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, P.L. 100-4, "operators" of construction activities (defined in Appendix A) that meet the requirements of Part 1.1 of this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (CGP), are authorized to discharge pollutants in accordance with the effluent limitations and conditions set forth herein. Permit coverage is required from the "commencement of construction activities" (see Appendix A) until one of the conditions for terminating CGP coverage has been met (see Part 8.2).

This permit becomes effective on 12:00 am, February 17, 2022.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at 11:59pm, February 16, 2027.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

DEBORAH SZARO
Digitally signed by DEBORAH SZARO
Date: 2022.01.18 08:31:14 -05'00'

Deborah Szaro,
Acting Regional Administrator, EPA Region 1.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

JAVIER LAUREANO
Digitally signed by JAVIER LAUREANO
Date: 2022.01.18 11:21:16 -05'00'

Javier Laureano,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

CARMEN GUERRERO PEREZ
Digitally signed by CARMEN GUERRERO PEREZ
Date: 2022.01.18 10:19:51 -04'00'

Carmen Guerrero-Perez,
Director, Caribbean Environmental Protection Division, EPA Region 2.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

CATHERINE LIBERTZ
Digitally signed by CATHERINE LIBERTZ
Date: 2022.01.18 12:05:24 -05'00'

Catherine A. Libertz,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 3.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

JEANEANNE GETTLE
Digitally signed by JEANEANNE GETTLE
Date: 2022.01.18 13:09:48 -05'00'

Jeaneanne Gettle,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 4.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

Digitally signed by TERA FONG
Date: 2022.01.18 13:03:49 -06'00'

Tera Fong,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 5.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

CHARLES MAGUIRE
Digitally signed by CHARLES MAGUIRE
DN: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=Environmental Protection Agency, cn=CHARLES MAGUIRE, 0.9.2342.19200300.100.1.1=68001003650036
Date: 2022.01.18 14:06:55 -06'00'

Charles W. Maguire,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 6.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

JEFFERY ROBICHAUD
Digitally signed by JEFFERY ROBICHAUD
Date: 2022.01.18 14:41:37 -06'00'

Jeffery Robichaud,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 7.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

DARCY OCONNOR
Digitally signed by DARCY OCONNOR
Date: 2022.01.18 14:00:05 -07'00'

Darcy O'Connor,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 8.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

TOMAS TORRES
Digitally signed by TOMAS TORRES
Date: 2022.01.18 13:30:16 -08'00'

Tomás Torres,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 9.

Signed and issued this 18 day of January 2022

DANIEL OPALSKI
Digitally signed by DANIEL OPALSKI
Date: 2022.01.18 15:10:20 -08'00'

Daniel D. Opalski,
Director, Water Division, EPA Region 10.

**CONTENTS**

# 1 HOW TO OBTAIN COVERAGE UNDER THE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP)

To be covered under this permit, you must meet the eligibility conditions and follow the requirements for obtaining permit coverage in this Part.

## 1.1 ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS

**1.1.1** You are an "operator" of a construction site for which discharges will be covered under this permit. For the purposes of this permit and in the context of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, an "operator" is any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

**a.** The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or

**b.** The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project, all operators must obtain permit coverage.[1] Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

**1.1.2 Your site's construction activities:**

**a.** Will disturb one or more acres of land, or will disturb less than one acre of land but are part of a common plan of development or sale (as defined in Appendix A) that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; or

**b.** Have been designated by EPA as needing permit coverage under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v) or 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15)(ii);

**1.1.3** Your site is located in an area where EPA is the permitting authority and where coverage under this permit is available (see Appendix B);

**1.1.4 Discharges from your site are not:**

**a.** Already covered by a different NPDES permit for the same discharge; or

**b.** In the process of having coverage under a different NPDES permit for the same discharge denied, terminated, or revoked.[2, 3]

**1.1.5** You can demonstrate you meet one of the criteria in the Endangered Species Protection section of the Notice of Intent (NOI) that you submit for coverage under this permit, per Part 1.4, with respect to the protection of Federally listed endangered or threatened species and Federally designated critical habitat under the Endangered Species Act

[1] If the operator of a "construction support activity" (see Part 1.2.1c) is different than the operator of the main site, that operator must also obtain permit coverage. See Part 7.1 for clarification on the sharing of permit-related functions between and among operators on the same site and for conditions that apply to developing a SWPPP for multiple operators associated with the same site.

[2] Parts 1.1.4a and 1.1.4b do not include sites currently covered under the 2017 CGP that are in the process of obtaining coverage under this permit, nor sites covered under this permit that are transferring coverage to a different operator.

[3] Notwithstanding a site being made ineligible for coverage under this permit because it falls under the description of Parts 1.1.4a or 1.1.4b, above, EPA may waive the applicable eligibility requirement after specific review if it determines that coverage under this permit is appropriate.

(ESA). If the EPA Regional Office grants you a waiver from electronic reporting per Part 1.4.2, you must complete the ESA worksheet in Appendix D to demonstrate you meet one of the criteria and submit it with your paper NOI (Appendix I).

**1.1.6** You have completed the screening process in Appendix E relating to the protection of historic properties; and

**1.1.7** You have complied with all requirements in Part 9 imposed by the applicable State, Indian Tribe, or Territory in which your construction activities and/or discharge will occur.

**1.1.8** For "new sources" (as defined in Appendix A) only:

**a.** EPA has not, prior to authorization under this permit, determined that discharges from your site will not meet applicable water quality standards. Where such a determination is made prior to authorization, EPA may notify you that an individual permit application is necessary. However, EPA may authorize your coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to bring your discharge into compliance with this permit, specifically the requirement to meet water quality standards. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3, will result in discharges that meet applicable water quality standards.

**b.** Discharges from your site to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water[4] will not lower the water quality of the applicable water. In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the requirements of this permit, including the requirements applicable to such discharges in Part 3.2, will result in discharges that will not lower the water quality of such waters.

**1.1.9** If you plan to add "cationic treatment chemicals" (as defined in Appendix A) to stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater prior to discharge, you may not submit your NOI until you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office (see Appendix J) in advance and the EPA Regional Office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will result in discharges that meet applicable water quality standards.

[4] Note: Your site will be considered to discharge to a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water if the first receiving water to which you discharge is identified by a State, Tribe, or EPA as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first receiving water to which you discharge is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system. The current list of Tier 2, Tier 2.5, and Tier 3 waters located in the areas eligible for coverage under this permit can be found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates. You can also use EPA's Discharge Mapping Tool (https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools) to assist you in identifying whether any receiving waters to which you discharge are listed as impaired (and the pollutant for which it is impaired) and whether an approved total maximum daily load (TMDL) exists for that waterbody.

## 1.2 TYPES OF DISCHARGES AUTHORIZED[5]

**1.2.1** The following stormwater discharges are authorized under this permit provided that appropriate stormwater controls are designed, installed, and maintained (see Parts 2 and 3):

- **a.** Stormwater discharges, including stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, associated with construction activity under 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14) or § 122.26(b)(15)(i);
- **b.** Stormwater discharges designated by EPA as needing a permit under 40 CFR §122.26(a)(1)(v) or § 122.26(b)(15)(ii);
- **c.** Stormwater discharges from on or off-site construction support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided that:
  - **i.** The support activity is directly related to the construction site required to have permit coverage for stormwater discharges;
  - **ii.** The support activity is not a commercial operation, nor does it serve multiple unrelated construction sites;
  - **iii.** The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the site it supports; and
  - **iv.** Stormwater controls are implemented in accordance with Part 2 and Part 3 for discharges from the support activity areas; and
- **d.** Stormwater discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining.

**1.2.2** The following non-stormwater discharges associated with your construction activity are authorized under this permit provided that, with the exception of water used to control dust and to irrigate vegetation in stabilized areas, these discharges are not routed to areas of exposed soil on your site and you comply with any applicable requirements for these discharges in Parts 2 and 3:

- **a.** Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;
- **b.** Fire hydrant flushings;
- **c.** Landscape irrigation;
- **d.** Water used to wash vehicles and equipment, provided that there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents used for such purposes;
- **e.** Water used to control dust;
- **f.** Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;

[5] See "Discharge" as defined in Appendix A. Note: Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA Section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, State, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the SWPPP, or during an inspection.

**g.** External building washdown, provided soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used, and external surfaces do not contain hazardous substances (as defined in Appendix A) (e.g., paint or caulk containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs));

**h.** Pavement wash waters, provided spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous substances have not occurred (unless all spill material has been removed) and where soaps, solvents, and detergents are not used. You are prohibited from directing pavement wash waters directly into any receiving water, storm drain inlet, or constructed or natural site drainage features, unless the feature is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control;

**i.** Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;

**j.** Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water or spring water;

**k.** Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents or contaminated ground water; and

**l.** Uncontaminated construction dewatering water[6] discharged in accordance with Part 2.4.

**1.2.3** Also authorized under this permit are discharges of stormwater listed above in Part 1.2.1, or authorized non-stormwater discharges listed above in Part 1.2.2, commingled with a discharge authorized by a different NPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require NPDES permit authorization.

### 1.3 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES[7]

The discharges listed in this Part are prohibited outright or authorized only under the identified conditions. To prevent the discharges in Parts 1.3.1 through 1.3.5, operators must comply with the applicable pollution prevention requirements in Part 2.3 or ensure the discharge is authorized by another NPDES permit consistent with Part 1.2.3 for commingled discharges.

**1.3.1** Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 2.3.4;

**1.3.2** Wastewater from washout and/or cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;

**1.3.3** Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;

**1.3.4** Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown; and

**1.3.5** Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

[6] EPA notes that operators may need to comply with additional procedures to verify that the dewatering discharge is uncontaminated. Operators should review Part 9 to determine if any of these requirements apply to their discharge and should ensure that they have complied with any State, Tribal, or local dewatering requirements that apply.

[7] EPA includes these prohibited non-stormwater discharges here as a reminder to the operator that the only non-stormwater discharges authorized by this permit are at Part 1.2.2. Any unauthorized non-stormwater discharges must be covered under an individual permit or alternative general permit.

## 1.4 SUBMITTING YOUR NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

All "operators" (as defined in Appendix A) associated with your construction site who meet the Part 1.1 eligibility conditions, and who seek coverage under this permit, must submit to EPA a complete and accurate NOI in accordance with the deadlines in Table 1 prior to commencement of construction activities (as defined in Appendix A).

**Exception:** If you are conducting construction activities in response to a public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, widespread disruption in essential public services), and the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health, public safety, or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services, you may discharge on the condition that a complete and accurate NOI is submitted within 30 calendar days after commencing construction activities (see Table 1) establishing that you are eligible for coverage under this permit. You must also provide documentation in your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to substantiate the occurrence of the public emergency pursuant to Part 7.2.3i.

### 1.4.1 Prerequisite for Submitting Your NOI

You must develop a SWPPP consistent with Part 7 before submitting your NOI for coverage under this permit.

### 1.4.2 How to Submit Your NOI

You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically prepare and submit your NOI for coverage under the 2022 CGP unless you received a waiver from your applicable EPA Regional Office.

To access NeT, go to https://cdx.epa.gov/cdx.

Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted based on one of the following conditions:

**a.** If your operational headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission; or

**b.** If you have limitations regarding available computer access or computer capability.

If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper NOI, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix H.

### 1.4.3 Deadlines for Submitting Your NOI and Your Official Date of Permit Coverage

Table 1 provides the deadlines for submitting your NOI and the official start date of your permit coverage, which differ depending on when you commence construction activities.

***Table 1 NOI Submittal Deadlines and Official Start Date for Permit Coverage.***

| Type of Operator | NOI Submittal Deadline[8] | Permit Authorization Date[9] |
|---|---|---|
| **Operator of a new site** (i.e., a site where construction activities commence on or after February 17, 2022) | At least 14 calendar days before commencing construction activities. | 14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied. |
| **Operator of an existing site** (i.e., a site with 2017 CGP coverage where construction activities commenced prior to February 17, 2022) | No later than May 18, 2022. | 14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied.<br>Provided you submit your NOI no later than May 18, 2022, your authorization under the 2017 CGP is automatically continued until you have been granted coverage under this permit or an alternative NPDES permit, or coverage is otherwise terminated. |
| **New operator of a permitted site** (i.e., an operator that through transfer of ownership and/or operation replaces the operator of an already permitted construction site that is either a "new site" or an "existing site") | At least 14 calendar days before the date the transfer to the new operator will take place. | 14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied. |
| **Operator of an "emergency-related project"** (i.e., a project initiated in response to a public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, disruption in essential public services), for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services) | No later than 30 calendar days after commencing construction activities. | You are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, and fully covered 14 calendar days after EPA notifies you that it has received a complete NOI, unless EPA notifies you that your authorization is delayed or denied. |

[8] If you miss the deadline to submit your NOI, any and all discharges from your construction activities will continue to be unauthorized under the CWA until they are covered by this or a different NPDES permit. EPA may take enforcement action for any unpermitted discharges that occur between the commencement of construction activities and discharge authorization.

[9] Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you are not eligible for permit coverage.

### 1.4.4 Modifying your NOI

If after submitting your NOI you need to correct or update any fields, you may do so by submitting a "Change NOI" form using NeT. Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted as specified in Part 1.4.2. If the EPA Regional Office has granted you approval to submit a paper NOI modification, you may indicate any NOI changes on the same NOI form in Appendix H.

When there is a change to the site's operator, the new operator must submit a new NOI, and the previous operator must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) form as specified in Part 8.3.

The following modifications to an NOI form will result in a 14-day review process:

- Changes to the name of the operator;
- Changes to the project or site name;
- Changes to the estimated area to be disturbed;
- Changes to the name of the receiving water[10], or additions to the applicable receiving waters;
- Changes to eligibility information related to endangered species protection or historic preservation;
- Changes to information provided related to the use of chemical treatment at your site; and
- Changes to answers provided regarding the demolition of structures over 10,000 square feet of floor space built or renovated before January 1, 1980.

During the 14-day review process, you may continue to operate based on the information provided in your original NOI, but you must wait until the review period has ended before you may commence or continue activities on any portion of your site that would be affected by any of the above modifications, unless EPA notifies you that the authorization is delayed or denied.

### 1.4.5 Your Official End Date of Permit Coverage

Once covered under this permit, your coverage will last until the date that:

**a.** You terminate permit coverage consistent with Part 8; or

**b.** You receive permit coverage under a different NPDES permit or a reissued or replacement version of this permit after expiring on February 16, 2027; or

**c.** You fail to submit an NOI for coverage under a reissued or replacement version of this permit before the deadline for existing construction sites where construction activities continue after this permit has expired.

## 1.5 REQUIREMENT TO POST A NOTICE OF YOUR PERMIT COVERAGE

You must post a sign or other notice of your permit coverage at a safe, publicly accessible location in close proximity to the construction site. The notice must be located so it is visible from the public road that is nearest to the active part of the construction

[10] As defined in Appendix A, a "receiving water" is "a "Water of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

site, and it must use a font large enough to be readily viewed from a public right-of-way.[11] At a minimum, the notice must include:

**a.** The NPDES ID (i.e., permit tracking number assigned to your NOI and the EPA webpage where a copy of the NOI can be found (https://permitsearch.epa.gov/epermit-search/ui/search));

**b.** A contact name and phone number for obtaining additional construction site information;

**c.** The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP (if available), or the following statement: "If you would like to obtain a copy of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for this site, contact the EPA Regional Office at [*include the appropriate CGP Regional Office contact information found at* https://www.epa.gov/npdes/contact-us-stormwater#regional];" and

**d.** The following statement "If you observe indicators of stormwater pollutants in the discharge or in the receiving water, contact the EPA through the following website: https://www.epa.gov/enforcement/report-environmental-violations."

## 2 TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

You must comply with the following technology-based effluent limitations in this Part for all authorized discharges.[12]

### 2.1 GENERAL STORMWATER CONTROL DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

You must design, install, and maintain stormwater controls required in Parts 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction activities.[13] To meet this requirement, you must:

#### 2.1.1 Account for the following factors in designing your stormwater controls:

**a.** The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;[14]

**b.** The nature of stormwater runoff (i.e., flow) and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features. You must design stormwater controls to control stormwater volume, velocity, and peak flow rates to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater and to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points; and

**c.** The soil type and range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.

[11] If the active part of the construction site is not visible from a public road, then place the notice of permit coverage in a position that is visible from the nearest public road and as close as possible to the construction site.

[12] For each of the effluent limits in Part 2, as applicable to your site, you must include in your SWPPP (1) a description of the specific control(s) to be implemented to meet the effluent limit; (2) any applicable design specifications; (3) routine maintenance specifications; and (4) the projected schedule for installation/implementation. See Part 7.2.6.

[13] The permit does not recommend or endorse specific products or vendors.

[14] Stormwater controls must be designed using the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

If your site is exposed to or has previously experienced major storms, such as hurricanes, storm surge, extreme/heavy precipitation, and flood events, you should also include consideration of and contingencies for whether implementing structural improvements, enhanced/resilient stormwater controls, and other mitigation measures may help minimize impacts from stormwater discharges from such major storm events.

**2.1.2 Design and install all stormwater controls in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications.[15]**

**2.1.3 Complete installation of stormwater controls by the time each phase of construction activities has begun.**

**a.** By the time construction activity in any given portion of the site begins, install and make operational any downgradient sediment controls (e.g., buffers, perimeter controls, exit point controls, storm drain inlet protection) that control discharges from the initial site clearing, grading, excavating, and other earth-disturbing activities.[16]

**b.** Following the installation of these initial controls, install and make operational all stormwater controls needed to control discharges prior to subsequent earth-disturbing activities.

**2.1.4 Ensure all stormwater controls are maintained and remain in effective operating condition during permit coverage and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness.**

**a.** Comply with any specific maintenance requirements for the stormwater controls listed in this permit, as well as any recommended by the manufacturer.[17]

**b.** If at any time you find that a stormwater control needs routine maintenance (i.e., minor repairs or other upkeep performed to ensure the site's stormwater controls remain in effective operating condition, not including significant repairs or the need to install a new or replacement control), you must immediately initiate the needed work, and complete such work by the close of the next business day. If it is infeasible to complete the routine maintenance by the close of the next business day, you must document why this is the case and why the repair or other upkeep to be performed should still be considered routine maintenance in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1c and complete such work no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery of the condition requiring maintenance.

**c.** If you must repeatedly (i.e., three (3) or more times) make the same routine maintenance fixes to the same control at the same location, even if the fix can be completed by the close of the next business day, you must either:

**i.** Complete work to fix any subsequent repeat occurrences of this same problem under the corrective action procedures in Part 5, including keeping any records

[15] Design specifications may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or in applicable erosion and sediment control manuals or ordinances. Any departures from such specifications must reflect good engineering practices and must be explained in your SWPPP. You must also comply with any additional design and installation requirements specified for the effluent limits in Parts 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4.

[16] Note that the requirement to install stormwater controls prior to each phase of construction activities for the site does not apply to the earth disturbance associated with the actual installation of these controls. Operators should take all reasonable actions to minimize the discharges of pollutants during the installation of stormwater controls.

[17] Any departures from such maintenance recommendations made by the manufacturer must reflect good engineering practices and must be explained in your SWPPP.

of the condition and how it was corrected under Part 5.4; or

**ii.** Document in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1c why the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under this Part.[18]

**d.** If at any time you find that a stormwater control needs a significant repair or that a new or replacement control is needed, you must comply with the corrective action deadlines for completing such work in in Part 5.2.1c.

## 2.2 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

You must implement erosion and sediment controls in accordance with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater from construction activities.

### 2.2.1 Provide and maintain natural buffers and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls for discharges to any receiving waters that is located within 50 feet of the site's earth disturbances.

**a. Compliance Alternatives.** For any discharges to receiving waters located within 50 feet of your site's earth disturbances, you must comply with one of the following alternatives:

**i.** Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

**ii.** Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve, in combination, the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or

**iii.** If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.

See Appendix F, Part F.2 for additional conditions applicable to each compliance alternative.

**b. Exceptions.** See Appendix F, Part F.2 for exceptions to the compliance alternatives.

### 2.2.2 Direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infiltration would be inadvisable due to the underlying geology (e.g., karst topography) and ground water contamination concerns, or infeasible due to site conditions.[19]

[18] Such documentation could include, for example, that minor repairs completed within the required timeframe are all that is necessary to ensure that the stormwater control continues to operate as designed and installed and that the stormwater control remains appropriate for the flow reaching it.

[19] Operators should consider whether factors such as specific contaminant concerns from the construction site, the underlying soils or geology, hydrology, depth to the ground water table, or proximity to source water or wellhead protection area(s) make the site unsuitable for infiltrating construction stormwater. Site conditions that may be of particular concern include proximity to: a current or future drinking water aquifer; a drinking water well or spring (including private/household wells); highly conductive geology such as karst; known pollutant hot spots, such as hazardous waste sites, landfills, gas stations, brownfields; an on-site sewage system or underground storage tank; or soils that do not allow for infiltration. Operators may find it helpful to consult EPA's Drinking Water Mapping Application to Protect Source Waters (DWMAPS). DWMAPS is an online mapping tool that can be used to locate drinking water providers, potential sources of contamination, polluted waterways, and information on protection initiatives in the site area.

**2.2.3 Install sediment controls along any perimeter areas of the site that are downslope from any exposed soil or other disturbed areas.[20]**

**a.** The perimeter control must be installed upgradient of any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1, unless the control is being implemented pursuant to Part 2.2.1a.ii-iii;

**b.** To prevent stormwater from circumventing the edge of the perimeter control, install the perimeter control on the contour of the slope and extend both ends of the control up slope (e.g., at 45 degrees) forming a crescent rather than a straight line;

**c.** After installation, to ensure that perimeter controls continue to work effectively:

**i.** Remove sediment before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control; and

**ii.** After a storm event, if there is evidence of stormwater circumventing or undercutting the perimeter control, extend controls and/or repair undercut areas to fix the problem.

**d.** **Exception**. For areas at "linear construction sites" (as defined in Appendix A) where perimeter controls are infeasible (e.g., due to a limited or restricted right-of-way), implement other practices as necessary to minimize pollutant discharges to perimeter areas of the site.

**2.2.4 Minimize sediment track-out.**

**a.** Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points;

**b.** Use appropriate stabilization techniques[21] at all points that exit onto paved roads;

**i.** **Exception**: Stabilization is not required for exit points at linear utility construction sites that are used only episodically and for very short durations over the life of the project, provided other exit point controls[22] are implemented to minimize sediment track-out;

**c.** Implement additional track-out controls[23] as necessary to ensure that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit; and

**d.** Where sediment has been tracked-out from your site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas outside of your site, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next business day if track-out occurs on a non-business day. Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. You are prohibited from hosing or sweeping tracked-out

[20] Examples of perimeter controls include filter berms; different types of silt fence such as wire-backed silt fence, super silt fence, or multi-layer geotextile silt fence; compost filter socks; gravel barriers; and temporary diversion dikes.

[21] Examples of appropriate stabilization techniques include the use of aggregate stone with an underlying geotextile or non-woven filter fabric, and turf mats.

[22] Examples of other exit point controls include preventing the use of exit points during wet periods; minimizing exit point use by keeping vehicles on site to the extent possible; limiting exit point size to the width needed for vehicle and equipment usage; using scarifying and compaction techniques on the soil; and avoiding establishing exit points in environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., *karst areas; steep slopes)*.

[23] Examples of additional track-out controls include the use of wheel washing, rumble strips, and rattle plates.

sediment into any constructed or natural site drainage feature, storm drain inlet, or receiving water.[24]

**2.2.5 Manage stockpiles or land clearing debris piles composed, in whole or in part, of sediment and/or soil:[25]**

**a.** Locate the piles outside of any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1 and away from any constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and areas where stormwater flow is concentrated;

**b.** Install a sediment barrier along all downgradient perimeter areas of stockpiled soil or land clearing debris piles;[26]

**c.** For piles that will be unused for 14 or more days, provide cover[27] or appropriate temporary stabilization (consistent with Part 2.2.14);

**d.** You are prohibited from hosing down or sweeping soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any constructed or natural site drainage feature, storm drain inlet, or receiving water.

**2.2.6 Minimize dust.** On areas of exposed soil, minimize dust through the appropriate application of water or other dust suppression techniques to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater from the site.

**2.2.7 Minimize steep slope disturbances.** Minimize the disturbance of "steep slopes" (as defined in Appendix A).[28]

**2.2.8 Preserve native topsoil, unless infeasible.[29]**

**2.2.9 Minimize soil compaction.[30]** In areas of your site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed:

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[24] Fine grains that remain visible (e.g., staining) on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks after you have implemented sediment removal practices are not a violation of Part 2.2.4.

[25] The requirements in Part 2.2.5 do not apply to the storage of rock, such as rip rap, landscape rock, pipe bedding gravel, and boulders. Refer to Part 2.3.3a for the requirements that apply to these types of materials.

[26] Examples of sediment barriers include berms, dikes, fiber rolls, silt fences, sandbags, gravel bags, or straw bale.

[27] Examples of cover include tarps, blown straw and hydroseeding.

[28] Where disturbance to steep slopes cannot be avoided, operators should consider implementing controls suitable for steep slope disturbances that are effective at minimizing erosion and sediment discharge (e.g., preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, geotextiles and mats, compost blankets, earth dikes or drainage swales, terraces, velocity dissipation devices). To identify slopes and soil types that are of comparatively higher risk for sediment discharge in areas of the country where the CGP is in effect, operators can use the tables in Appendix F (see Tables F-2 thru F-6).

[29] Stockpiling topsoil at off-site locations, or transferring topsoil to other locations, is an example of a practice that is consistent with the requirements in Part 2.2.8. Preserving native topsoil is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed. For example, some sites may be designed to be highly impervious after construction, and therefore little or no vegetation is intended to remain, or may not have space to stockpile native topsoil on site for later use, in which case it may not be feasible to preserve topsoil.

[30] Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted.

**a.** Restrict vehicle and equipment use in these locations to avoid soil compaction; and

**b.** Before seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that rehabilitate and condition the soils as necessary to support vegetative growth.

**2.2.10 Protect storm drain inlets.**

**a.** Install inlet protection measures that remove sediment from discharges prior to entry into any storm drain inlet that carries stormwater from your site to a receiving water, provided you have authority to access the storm drain inlet.[31] Inlet protection measures are not required for storm drain inlets that are conveyed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control; and

**b.** Clean, or remove and replace, the inlet protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection measure, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible.

**2.2.11 Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge points.[32]**

**2.2.12 If you install a sediment basin or similar impoundment:**

**a.** Situate the basin or impoundment outside of any receiving water. and any natural buffers established under Part 2.2.1;

**b.** Design the basin or impoundment to avoid collecting water from wetlands;

**c.** Design the basin or impoundment to provide storage for either:

**i.** The calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm;[33] or

**ii.** 3,600 cubic feet per acre drained.

**d.** Utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface of the sediment basin or similar impoundment, unless infeasible;[34]

**e.** Use erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices to prevent erosion at inlets and outlets; and

[31] Inlet protection measures can be removed in the event of flood conditions or to prevent erosion.

[32] Examples of stormwater controls that can be used to comply with this requirement include the use of erosion controls and/or velocity dissipation devices (e.g., check dams, sediment traps), within and along the length of a constructed site drainage feature and at the outfall to slow down stormwater.

[33] Operators may refer to https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates for guidance on determining the volume of precipitation associated with their site's local 2-year, 24-hour storm event.

[34] The circumstances in which it is infeasible to design outlet structures in this manner are rare. Exceptions may include areas with extended cold weather, where using surface outlets may not be feasible during certain time periods (although they must be used during other periods). If you determine that it is infeasible to meet this requirement, you must provide documentation in your SWPPP to support your determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

**f.** Remove accumulated sediment to maintain at least one-half of the design capacity and conduct all other appropriate maintenance to ensure the basin or impoundment remains in effective operating condition.

**2.2.13 If using treatment chemicals** (e.g., *polymers, flocculants, coagulants*):

**a. Use conventional erosion and sediment controls before and after the application of treatment chemicals.** Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control *(e.g., sediment basin, perimeter control)* before discharge.

**b. Select appropriate treatment chemicals***.* Chemicals must be appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and present in the discharges being treated *(i.e., the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or area)*.

**c. Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals.** Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures *(e.g., spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets),* or provide equivalent measures designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means *(e.g., storing chemicals in a covered area, having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill)*.

**d. Comply with State/local requirements.** Comply with applicable State and local requirements regarding the use of treatment chemicals.

**e. Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier.** Use treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document in your SWPPP specific departures from these specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

**f. Ensure proper training.** Ensure all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training prior to beginning application of treatment chemicals. Among other things, the training must cover proper dosing requirements.

**g. Perform additional measures specified by the EPA Regional Office for the authorized use of cationic chemicals.** If you have been authorized to use cationic chemicals at your site pursuant to Part 1.1.9, you must perform all additional measures as conditioned by your authorization to ensure the use of such chemicals will not result in discharges that do not meet water quality standards.

**2.2.14 Stabilize exposed portions of the site.** Implement and maintain stabilization measures (*e.g., seeding protected by erosion controls until vegetation is established,*[35] *sodding, mulching, erosion control blankets, hydromulch, gravel*) that minimize erosion from any areas of exposed soil on the site in accordance with Part.

[35] If you will be evaluating the use of some type of erosion control netting to the site as part of your site stabilization, EPA encourages you to consider employing products that have been shown to minimize

### a. Stabilization Deadlines:[36]

***Table 2 Deadlines for Initiating and Completing Site Stabilization.***

| **Total Amount of Land Disturbance Occurring At Any One Time[37]** | **Deadline** |
|---|---|
| **i. Five acres or less (≤5.0)**<br><br>**Note: this includes sites disturbing more than five acres (>5.0) total over the course of a project, but that limit disturbance at any one time (i.e., *phase the disturbance*) to five acres or less (≤5.0)** | • Initiate the installation of stabilization measures immediately[38] in any areas of exposed soil where construction activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;[39] and<br>• Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days |

impacts on wildlife. For instance, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service provides recommendations on the type of netting practices that are considered "wildlife friendly," including those that use natural fiber or 100 percent biodegradable materials and that use a loose weave with a non-welded, movable jointed netting, as well as those products that are not wildlife friendly including square plastic netting that are degradable (e.g., photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable), netting made from polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, or polyester. Other recommendations include removing the netting product when it is no longer needed. See https://www.fws.gov/midwest/eastlansing/library/pdf/WildlifeFriendlyErosionControlProducts_revised.pdf for further information. There also may be State, Tribal, or local requirements about using wildlife friendly erosion control products.

[36] EPA may determine, based on an inspection carried out under Part 4.8 and corrective actions required under Part 5.3, that the level of sediment discharge on the site makes it necessary to require a faster schedule for completing stabilization. For instance, if sediment discharges from an area of exposed soil that is required to be stabilized are compromising the performance of existing stormwater controls, EPA may require stabilization to correct this problem.

[37] Limiting disturbances to five (5) acres or less at any one time means that at no time during the project do the cumulative earth disturbances exceed five (5) acres. The following examples would qualify as limiting disturbances at any one time to five (5) acres or less:

1. The total area of disturbance for a project is five (5) acres or less.
2. The total area of disturbance for a project will exceed five (5) acres, but the operator ensures that no more than five (5) acres will be disturbed at any one time through implementation of stabilization measures. In this way, site stabilization can be used to "free up" land that can be disturbed without exceeding the five (5)-acre cap to qualify for the 14-day stabilization deadline. For instance, if an operator completes stabilization of two (2) acres of land on a five (5)-acre disturbance, then two (2) additional acres could be disturbed while still qualifying for the longer 14-day stabilization deadline.

[38] The following are examples of activities that would constitute the immediate initiation of stabilization:

1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization as long as seeding, planting, and/or installation of non-vegetative stabilization products takes place as soon as practicable, but no later than one (1) calendar day of completing soil preparation;
2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area;
3. Seeding or planting the exposed area;
4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the entire area that will be stabilized; and
5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the deadlines for completing stabilization.

[39] The requirement to initiate stabilization immediately is triggered as soon as you know that construction work on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased and will not resume for 14 or more days, or as soon as you know that construction work is permanently ceased. In the context of this provision, "immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next business day, following the day when the construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

| Total Amount of Land Disturbance Occurring At Any One Time[37] | Deadline |
|---|---|
| | after stabilization has been initiated.[40] |
| **ii. More than five acres (>5.0)** | • Initiate the installation of stabilization measures immediately[41] in any areas of exposed soil where construction activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;[42] and<br>• Complete the installation of stabilization measures as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.[43] |

**b. Exceptions:**

**i. Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas** (as defined in Appendix A)**.** If it is the seasonally dry period (as defined in Appendix A)[44] or a period in which drought is occurring, and vegetative stabilization measures are being used:

(a) Immediately initiate and, within 14 calendar days of temporary or permanent cessation of work in any portion of your site, complete the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to the extent necessary to prevent erosion;

(b) As soon as practicable, given conditions or circumstances on the site, complete all activities necessary to seed or plant the area to be stabilized; and

(c) If construction is occurring during the seasonally dry period, indicate in your SWPPP the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period and your site conditions. Also include the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization.

**ii. Unforeseen circumstances.** Operators that are affected by unforeseen circumstances[45] that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization:

[40] If vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all activities necessary to seed or plant the area are completed, including the application of any non-vegetative protective cover (e.g., mulch, erosion control blanket), if applicable. If non-vegetative stabilization measures are being implemented, stabilization is considered "installed" when all such measures are implemented or applied.

[41] See footnote 38.

[42] See footnote 39.

[43] See footnote 40.

[44] The term "seasonally dry period" as defined in Appendix A refers to a month in which the long-term average total precipitation is less than or equal to 0.5 inches. Refer to EPA's Seasonally Dry Period Locator Tool at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates and supporting maps for assistance in determining whether a site is operating during a seasonally dry period for the area.

[45] Examples include problems with the supply of seed stock or with the availability of specialized equipment and unsuitability of soil conditions due to excessive precipitation and/or flooding.

(a) Immediately initiate and, within 14 calendar days, complete the installation of temporary non-vegetative stabilization measures to prevent erosion;

(b) Complete all soil conditioning, seeding, watering or irrigation installation, mulching, and other required activities related to the planting and initial establishment of vegetation as soon as conditions or circumstances allow it on your site; and

(c) Document in the SWPPP the circumstances that prevent you from meeting the deadlines in Part 2.2.14a and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing stabilization.

**iii. Discharges to a sediment- or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by your State, Tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes.** Complete stabilization as soon as practicable, but no later than seven (7) calendar days after stabilization has been initiated.

**c. Final Stabilization Criteria** (for any areas not covered by permanent structures)**:**

**i.** Establish uniform, perennial vegetation *(*i.e.*, evenly distributed, without large bare areas)* to provide 70 percent or more of the vegetative cover native to local undisturbed areas; and/or

**ii.** Implement permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures[46] to provide effective cover of any areas of exposed soil.

**iii. Exceptions:**

(a) **Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas** (as defined in Appendix A). Final stabilization is met if the area has been seeded or planted to establish vegetation that provides 70 percent or more of the vegetative cover native to local undisturbed areas within three (3) years and, to the extent necessary to prevent erosion on the seeded or planted area, non-vegetative erosion controls have been applied to provide cover for at least three years without active maintenance.

(b) **Disturbed areas on agricultural land that are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use.** The Part 2.2.14c final stabilization criteria do not apply.

(c) **Areas that need to remain disturbed.** In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed, and only the minimum area needed remains disturbed *(*e.g.*, dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, materials)*.

## 2.3 POLLUTION PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS[47]

You must implement pollution prevention controls in accordance with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater and to prevent the discharge of pollutants from spilled or leaked materials from construction activities.

[46] Examples of permanent non-vegetative stabilization measures include riprap, gravel, gabions, and geotextiles.

[47] Under this permit, you are not required to minimize exposure for any products or materials where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

**2.3.1 For equipment and vehicle fueling and maintenance:**

**a.** Provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of spilled or leaked chemicals, including fuels and oils, from these activities;[48]

**b.** If applicable, comply with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements in 40 CFR part 112 and Section 311 of the CWA;

**c.** Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;

**d.** Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles;

**e.** Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other Federal, State, Tribal, or local requirements; and

**f.** Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures (do not clean contaminated surfaces by hosing the area down), and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.

**2.3.2 For equipment and vehicle washing:**

**a.** Provide an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other types of wash waters;[49]

**b.** Ensure there is no discharge of soaps, solvents, or detergents in equipment and vehicle wash water; and

**c.** For storage of soaps, detergents, or solvents, provide either (1) cover *(*e.g., *plastic sheeting, temporary roofs)* to minimize the exposure of these detergents to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

**2.3.3 For storage, handling, and disposal of building products, materials, and wastes:[50]**

**a.** *For building materials and building products*,[51] provide either (1) cover (e.g., *plastic sheeting, temporary roofs*) to minimize the exposure of these products to

[48] Examples of effective means include:

- Locating activities away from receiving waters, storm drain inlets, and constructed or natural site drainage feature so that stormwater coming into contact with these activities cannot reach waters of the U.S.;
- Providing secondary containment (e.g., *spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets*) and cover where appropriate; and
- Having a spill kit available on site and ensuring personnel are available to respond expeditiously in the event of a leak or spill.

[49] Examples of effective means include locating activities away from receiving waters and storm drain inlets or constructed or natural site drainage features and directing wash waters to a sediment basin or sediment trap, using filtration devices, such as filter bags or sand filters, or using other similarly effective controls.

[50] Compliance with the requirements of this permit does not relieve compliance requirements with respect to Federal, State, or local laws and regulations governing the storage, handling, and disposal of solid, hazardous, or toxic wastes and materials.

[51] Examples of building materials and building products typically present at construction sites include asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete admixtures, and gravel and mulch stockpiles.

precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

Exception: Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

**b.** *For pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials:*

**i.** In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (e.g., *plastic sheeting, temporary roofs*) to minimize the exposure of these chemicals to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants from these areas; and

**ii.** Comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label (see also Part 2.3.5).

**c.** *For diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:* The following requirements apply to the storage and handling of chemicals on your site. If you are already implementing controls as part of an SPCC or other spill prevention plan that meet or exceed the requirements of this Part, you may continue to do so and be considered in compliance with these provisions provided you reference the applicable parts of the SPCC or other plans in your SWPPP as required in Part 7.2.6b.viii.

**i.** If any chemical container has a storage capacity of less than 55 gallons:

(a) The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;

(b) If stored outside, use a spill containment pallet or similar device to capture small leaks or spills; and

(c) Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill.

**ii.** If any chemical container has a storage capacity of 55 gallons or more:

(a) The containers must be water-tight, and must be kept closed, sealed, and secured when not being actively used;

(b) Store containers a minimum of 50 feet from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets. If infeasible due to site constraints, store containers as far away from these features as the site permits. If site constraints prevent you from storing containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other features identified, you must document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is infeasible, and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits;

(c) Provide either (1) cover (e.g., temporary roofs) to minimize the exposure of these containers to precipitation and to stormwater, or (2) secondary containment (e.g., curbing, spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets, double-wall, above-ground storage tank); and

(d) Have a spill kit available on site that is in good working condition (i.e., not

damaged, expired, or used up) and ensure personnel are available to respond immediately in the event of a leak or spill. Additional secondary containment measures are listed at 40 CFR § 112.7(c)(1).

**iii.** Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.

**d.** *For hazardous or toxic wastes:*[52]

**i.** Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste;

**ii.** Store waste in sealed containers, constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and labeled in accordance with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements and all other applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or local requirements;

**iii.** Store all outside containers within appropriately-sized secondary containment (e.g., *spill berms, dikes, spill containment pallets*) to prevent spills from being discharged, or provide a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas *(*e.g., *storing chemicals in a covered area, having a spill kit available on site);*

**iv.** Dispose of hazardous or toxic waste in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal and in compliance with Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements;

**v.** Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods, and dispose of used materials properly. You are prohibited from hosing the area down to clean surfaces or spills. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge; and

**vi.** Follow all other Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements regarding hazardous or toxic waste.

**e.** *For construction and domestic wastes:*[53]

**i.** Provide waste containers *(*e.g., *dumpster, trash receptacle)* of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes;

(a) For waste containers with lids, keep waste container lids closed when not in use, and close lids at the end of the business day and during storm events. For waste containers without lids, provide either (1) cover *(*e.g., *a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof)* to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants *(*e.g., *secondary containment)*;

(b) On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste

[52] Examples of hazardous or toxic waste that may be present at construction sites include paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, solvents, petroleum-based products, wood preservatives, additives, curing compounds, and acids.

[53] Examples of construction and domestic wastes include packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, plastics, styrofoam, concrete, demolition debris; and other trash or discarded materials.

containers; and

(c) Clean up immediately if containers overflow, and if there is litter elsewhere on the site from escaped trash.

**ii.** Waste containers are not required for the waste remnant or unused portions of construction materials or final products that are covered by the exception in Part 2.2.3a provided that:

(a) These wastes are stored separately from other construction or domestic wastes addressed by Part 2.3.3e.i (i.e., wastes not covered by the exception in Part 2.3.3a). If the wastes are mixed, they must be stored in waste containers as required in Part 2.3.3e.i; and

(b) These wastes are stored in designated areas of the site, the wastes are described in the SWPPP (see Part 7.2.6b.ix), and identified in the site plan (see Part 7.2.4i).

**f.** *For sanitary waste*, position portable toilets so they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and are located away from receiving waters, storm drain inlets, and constructed or natural site drainage features.

**2.3.4 For washing applicators and containers used for stucco, paint, concrete, form release oils, curing compounds, or other materials:**

**a.** Direct wash water into a leak-proof container or leak-proof and lined pit designed so no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;

**b.** Handle washout or cleanout wastes as follows:

**i.** For liquid wastes:

(a) Do not dump liquid wastes or allow them to enter into constructed or natural site drainage features, storm inlets, or receiving waters;

(b) Do not allow liquid wastes to be disposed of through infiltration or to otherwise be disposed of on the ground;

(c) Comply with applicable State, Tribal, or local requirements for disposal

**ii.** Remove and dispose of hardened concrete waste consistent with your handling of other construction wastes in Part 2.3.3e; and

**c.** Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from receiving waters, constructed or natural site drainage features, and storm drain inlets, and, to the extent feasible, designate areas to be used for these activities and conduct such activities only in these areas.

**2.3.5 For the application of fertilizers:**

**a.** Apply at a rate and in amounts consistent with manufacturer's specifications, or document in the SWPPP departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate in accordance with Part 7.2.6b.x;

**b.** Apply at the appropriate time of year for your location, and preferably timed to coincide as closely as possible to the period of maximum vegetation uptake and growth;

**c.** Avoid applying before heavy rains that could cause excess nutrients to be discharged;

**d.** Never apply to frozen ground;

**e.** Never apply to constructed or natural site drainage features; and

**f.** Follow all other Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements regarding fertilizer application.

### 2.3.6 Emergency Spill Notification Requirements

Discharges of toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release are prohibited, consistent with Part 1.3.5. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR part 110, 40 CFR part 117, or 40 CFR part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 or, in the Washington, DC metropolitan area, call (202) 267-2675 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR part 110, 40 CFR part 117, and 40 CFR part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. You must also, within seven (7) calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. State, Tribal, or local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

## 2.4 CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING REQUIREMENTS

Comply with the following requirements to minimize the discharge of pollutants from dewatering[54] operations.

**2.4.1** Route dewatering water through a sediment control (e.g., sediment trap or basin, pumped water filter bag) designed to prevent discharges with visual turbidity; [55]

**2.4.2** Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam;

**2.4.3** The discharge must not cause the formation of a visible sheen on the water surface, or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water. Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering water is found to or expected to contain these materials;

**2.4.4** To the extent feasible, use well-vegetated (e.g., grassy or wooded), upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge.[56] You are prohibited from using receiving waters as part of the treatment area;

**2.4.5** To prevent dewatering-related erosion and related sediment discharges:

**a.** Use stable, erosion-resistant surfaces (e.g., well-vegetated grassy areas, clean filter stone, geotextile underlayment) to discharge from dewatering controls;

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[54] "Dewatering" is defined in Appendix A as "the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or ground water from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation."

[55] For the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity is present where there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, or opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be identified by an observer.

[56] See footnote 19.

**b.** Do not place dewatering controls, such as pumped water filter bags, on steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A); and

**c.** At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the velocity dissipation requirements of Part 2.2.11.

**2.4.6** For backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process;

**2.4.7** Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications; and

**2.4.8** Comply with dewatering-specific inspection requirements in Part 4.

## 3 WATER QUALITY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

### 3.1 GENERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATION TO MEET APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

Discharges must be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. Discharges must also comply with any additional State or Tribal requirements that are in Part 9.

In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, EPA expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will result in stormwater discharges being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time you become aware, or EPA determines, that discharges are not being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, you must take corrective action as required in Parts 5.1 and 5.2, and document the corrective actions as required in Part 5.4.

EPA may insist that you install additional controls (to meet the narrative water quality-based effluent limit above) on a site-specific basis, or require you to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in your NOI or from other sources indicates that your discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. This includes situations where additional controls are necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an EPA-established or approved TMDL.

If during your coverage under a previous permit, you were required to install and maintain stormwater controls specifically to meet the assumptions and requirements of an EPA-approved or established TMDL (for any parameter) or to otherwise control your discharge to meet water quality standards, you must continue to implement such controls as part of your coverage under this permit.

### 3.2 WATER QUALITY-BASED CONDITIONS FOR SITES DISCHARGING TO CERTAIN IMPAIRED AND HIGH QUALITY RECEIVING WATERS

For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by your State, Tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes,[57] you must comply with the inspection frequency specified in Part 4.3 and you must comply with the stabilization deadline specified in Part 2.2.14b.iii.[58]

[57] Refer to Appendix A for definitions of "impaired water" and "Tier 2," "Tier 2.5," and "Tier 3" waters. For assistance in determining whether your site discharges to impaired waters, EPA has developed a tool that is available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/epas-stormwater-discharge-mapping-tools. For assistance in determining whether your site discharges to a Tier 2, 2.5, or 3 water, refer to the list of such waters at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates.

[58] If you qualify for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.4, you may conduct inspections in

If you discharge to a water that is impaired for a parameter other than a sediment-related parameter or nutrients, EPA will inform you if any additional controls are necessary for your discharge to be controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards. These controls might include those necessary for your discharge to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in any applicable TMDL. In addition, EPA may require you to apply for and obtain coverage under an individual NPDES permit.

In addition, on a case-by-case basis, EPA may notify operators of new sites or operators of existing sites with increased discharges that additional analyses, stormwater controls, and/or other measures are necessary to comply with the applicable antidegradation requirements, or notify you that an individual permit application is necessary.

If you discharge to a water that is impaired for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and are engaging in demolition of any structure with at least 10,000 square feet of floor space built or renovated before January 1, 1980, you must:

**a.** Implement controls[59] to minimize the exposure of PCB-containing building materials, including paint, caulk, and pre-1980 fluorescent lighting fixtures, to precipitation and to stormwater; and

**b.** Ensure that disposal of such materials is performed in compliance with applicable State, Federal, and local laws.

### 3.3 TURBIDITY BENCHMARK MONITORING FOR SITES DISCHARGING DEWATERING WATER TO PROTECT THE WATER QUALITY OF SENSITIVE WATERS

For sites discharging dewatering water to "sensitive waters" (i.e., receiving waters listed as impaired for sediment or a sediment-related parameter (as defined in Appendix A), or receiving waters designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes) you are required to comply with the benchmark monitoring requirements in this Part and document the procedures you will use at your site in your SWPPP pursuant to Part 7.2.8. A summary of these requirements is included in Table 1.

EPA notes that the benchmark threshold is not an effluent limitation, rather it is an indicator that the dewatering controls may not be working to protect water quality, which the operator must investigate and correct as appropriate. A benchmark exceedance is not a permit violation. However, if a benchmark exceedance triggers corrective action in Part 5.1.5a, failure to conduct any required action is a permit violation.

Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, the operators may coordinate with one another to carry out the monitoring requirements of this Part in order to avoid duplicating efforts. Such coordinating arrangements must be described in the SWPPP consistent with Part 7.2.8. Regardless of how the operators divide the

accordance with Part 4.4 for any portion of your site that discharges to a sensitive water.

[59] Examples of controls to minimize exposure of PCBs to precipitation and stormwater include separating work areas from non-work areas and selecting appropriate personal protective equipment and tools, constructing a containment area so that all dust or debris generated by the work remains within the protected area, and using tools that minimize dust and heat (<212°F). For additional information, refer to Part 2.3.3 of the CGP Fact Sheet.

responsibilities for monitoring and reporting, each operator remains responsible for compliance with these requirements.[60]

### 3.3.1 Turbidity monitoring requirements[61]

a. **Sampling frequency.** You must collect at least one turbidity sample from your dewatering discharge each day a discharge occurs.

b. **Sampling location.** Samples must be taken at all points where dewatering water is discharged. Samples must be taken after the dewatering water has been treated by installed treatment devices pursuant to Parts 2.4.1 and 2.4.3 and prior to its discharge off site into a receiving water, constructed or natural site drainage feature, or storm drain inlet.

c. **Representative samples.** Samples taken must be representative of the dewatering discharge for any given day as required in Appendix G (standard permit conditions), Part G.10.2.

d. **Test methods.** Samples must be measured using a turbidity meter that reports results in nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs) and conforms with a Part 136-approved method (e.g., methods 180.1 and 2130). You are required to use the meter, and conduct a calibration verification prior to each day's use, consistent with the manufacturer's instructions.

### 3.3.2 Turbidity benchmark

a. The benchmark threshold for turbidity for this permit is 50 NTUs (referred to elsewhere in this permit as the "standard 50 NTU benchmark") unless EPA has authorized the use of an alternate benchmark in accordance with Part 3.3.2b.

b. **Request for alternate benchmark threshold.**

i. At any time prior to or during your coverage under this permit, you may request that EPA approve a benchmark for your site that is higher than 50 NTUs if you have information demonstrating the higher number is the same as your receiving water's water quality standard for turbidity. Unless EPA approves an alternate benchmark, you will be required to use the standard 50 NTU benchmark. To request approval of an alternate benchmark, you must submit the following information to your applicable EPA Regional Office (see Appendix K):
(a) The current turbidity water quality standard that applies to your receiving

[60] For instance, if Operator A relies on Operator B to meet the Part 3.3.1 turbidity monitoring requirements, the Part 3.3.4 reporting and recordkeeping requirements, and the Part 5.2.2 corrective action provisions when applicable, Operator A does not have to duplicate these same functions if Operator B is implementing them for both operators to be in compliance with the permit. However, Operator A remains responsible for complying with these permit requirements if Operator B fails to take actions that were necessary for Operator A to comply with the permit. See also footnote 83. EPA notes that both Operator A and B are required to submit turbidity monitoring reports as required under Part 3.3.4, however, Operator A's report does not need to include the data collected by Operator B as long as Operator B submits the required data and Operator A's report indicates that it is relying on Operator B to report the data. See Part 3.3.4a.

[61] Operators may find it useful to consult EPA's *Monitoring and Inspection Guide for Construction Dewatering*, available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates, which provides guidelines on how to correctly monitor for turbidity, determine if the weekly average exceeds the benchmark, and, if so, how to proceed with corrective action.

water and the source/citation.[62]

(b) If the applicable turbidity water quality standard requires information on natural or background turbidity levels (e.g., "no more than 10 NTU above natural turbidity levels") to determine the specific standard for the receiving water, include available data that can be used to establish the natural turbidity levels of your receiving water (including literature studies or Federal, State, Tribal, or local government data). Data must be representative of the natural turbidity levels of your specific receiving water. Identify the source(s) of all data provided, including if the data are from samples you collected of the receiving water.

**ii.** EPA will inform you of its decision on whether to approve the requested alternate benchmark within 30 days. EPA may approve your request, request additional time (e.g., if additional information is needed to substantiate the data you provided), or deny your request. Unless and until EPA approves your request to use an alternate benchmark, you are required to use the standard benchmark of 50 NTUs and take any required corrective actions if an exceedance occurs.

**3.3.3 Comparison of turbidity samples to benchmark.** Compare the weekly average[63] of your turbidity monitoring results to the standard 50 NTU benchmark, or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA.

**a.** If the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the standard benchmark (or your approved alternate benchmark), you are required to conduct follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.2.2 and document any corrective action taken in your corrective action log in accordance with Part 5.4.

**b.** For averaging purposes, a "monitoring week" starts with a Monday and ends on Sunday. Once a new monitoring week starts, you will need to calculate a new average for that week of turbidity monitoring results.[64] A weekly average may consist of one or more turbidity monitoring results.

**c.** Although you are not required to collect and analyze more than one turbidity sample per day from your dewatering discharge, if you do collect and analyze more than one sample on any given day, you must include any additional results in the

[62] For instance, if your site is located in Washington, DC, and you are discharging to a Class B water, for which the water quality standard is that turbidity may not increase above ambient levels by more than 20 percent, you would reference "Water Quality Standards for the District of Columbia, Chapter 11, Section 1104.8."

[63] A "weekly average" is defined as the sum of all of the turbidity samples taken during a "monitoring week" divided by the number of samples measured during that week. Average values should be calculated to the nearest whole number.

[64] For example, if turbidity samples from your dewatering discharge in week 1 result in values of 30 NTU on Tuesday, 40 NTU on Wednesday, and 45 NTU on Thursday, your weekly average turbidity value would be 38.33 NTU ((30+40+45) ÷ 3 = 38 NTU). If in week 2, your turbidity samples resulted in values of 45 NTU on Monday, 30 NTU on Tuesday, 25 NTU on Wednesday, and 15 NTU on Thursday, you would calculate a new average for that week, which would yield an average turbidity value of 28.75 NTU ((45+30+25+15) ÷ 4 = 29 NTU). By comparison, if your samples on consecutive days from Friday to Monday were 60 NTU, 45 NTU, 40 NTU, and 43 NTU, respectively, and there are no other dewatering discharges for the remainder of the week, you would calculate one weekly average for the Friday to Sunday to be 48 NTU ((60+45+40) ÷ 3 = 48 NTU), and a separate weekly average for the one Monday to be 43 NTU (43 ÷ 1 = 43 NTU).

calculation of your weekly average (i.e., add all individual results for that monitoring week and divide by the total number of samples).[65]

**d.** If you are conducting turbidity monitoring for more than one dewatering discharge point, you must calculate a weekly average turbidity value for each discharge point and compare each to the turbidity benchmark.

### 3.3.4 Reporting and recordkeeping.

**a.** You must submit reports of your weekly average turbidity data to EPA no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter. If there are monitoring weeks in which there was no dewatering discharge, or if there is a monitoring quarter with no dewatering discharge, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report. If another operator associated with your same site is conducting turbidity monitoring on your behalf pursuant to Part 3.3, indicate this in your turbidity monitoring report.

**b.** For the purposes of this permit, the following monitoring quarters and reporting deadlines apply:

***Table 3. Monitoring Quarters and Deadlines for Reporting Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Data.***

| **Monitoring Quarter #** | **Months** | **Reporting Deadline** (no later than 30 days after end of the monitoring quarter) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | January 1 – March 31 | April 30 |
| 2 | April 1 – June 30 | July 30 |
| 3 | July 1 – September 30 | October 30 |
| 4 | October 1 – December 31 | January 30 |

**c.** You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically submit your quarterly turbidity data, unless, consistent with Part 1.4.2, you received a waiver from your applicable EPA Regional Office. If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper turbidity monitoring report form, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix K. If EPA approves of your request to use an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 3.3.2b, EPA will substitute the alternate benchmark in your NeT account.

**d.** For each day in which you are required to monitor, you must record the monitoring information required by Appendix G, Parts G.10.2 and G.10.3 and retain all such information for a period of at least three years from the date this permit expires or from the date your authorization is terminated.

[65] For example, if during a monitoring week you take two turbidity samples on Tuesday with a value of 30 NTU and 35 NTU, three samples on Wednesday with a value of 40 NTU, 45 NTU, and 48 NTU, and one sample on Thursday with a value of 45 NTU, your weekly average turbidity value for this week would be 41 NTU ((30+35+40+45+48+45) ÷ 6 = 41 NTU).

***Table 4. Summary of Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring Requirements.***

| Applicability | Sampling Requirement | Turbidity Benchmark | Corrective Action | Reporting |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sites discharging dewatering water to a sediment-impaired water or to a water designated as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes. | Collect at least one turbidity sample per day, from each discharge point, on any day there is a dewatering discharge.<br>Use turbidity sampling procedures specified in Part 3.3.1. | Compare the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results to the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA). | If the weekly average of turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU turbidity benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA), you are required to take follow-up corrective action in accordance with Part 5.2.2. | Report all weekly average turbidity monitoring results on a quarterly basis via NeT-CGP (unless use of the paper monitoring form in Appendix K is approved by EPA) no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter. |

## 4 INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

### 4.1 PERSON(S) RESPONSIBLE FOR CONDUCTING SITE AND DEWATERING INSPECTIONS

The person(s) inspecting your site may be a person on your staff or a third party you hire to conduct such inspections. You are responsible for ensuring that any person conducting inspections pursuant to this Part is a "qualified person." A qualified person is someone who has completed the training required by Part 6.3.

### 4.2 FREQUENCY OF INSPECTIONS.[66]

At a minimum, you must conduct a site inspection in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below, unless you are subject to the Part 4.3 site inspection frequency for discharges to sediment or nutrient-impaired or high quality waters, or qualify for a Part 4.4 reduction in the inspection frequency:

**4.2.1** At least once every seven (7) calendar days; *or*

**4.2.2** Once every 14 calendar days *and* within 24 hours[67] of the occurrence of:

- **a.** A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period.
  - **i.** If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.25 inches but together produce 0.25 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.25 inches of rain or more has fallen.

[66] Inspections are only required during the site's normal working hours.

[67] For the purposes of the inspection requirements in this Part, conducting an inspection "within 24 hours" means that once either of the two conditions in Parts 4.2.2a or 4.2.2b are met you have 24 hours from that time to conduct an inspection. For clarification, the 24 hours is counted as a continuous passage of time, and not counted by business hours (e.g., 3 business days of 8 hours each). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

**ii.** If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.25 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two inspections would be required for such a storm event).[68]

**b.** A discharge caused by snowmelt from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches[69] or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You are required to conduct one inspection once the discharge of snowmelt from a 3.25-inch or more snow accumulation occurs. Additional snowmelt inspections are only required if following the discharge from the first snowmelt, there is a discharge from a separate storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow.

**4.2.3** To determine whether a storm event meets either of the thresholds in Parts 4.2.2a or 4.2.2b:

**a.** For rain, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on your site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of your location. For any 24-hour period during which there is 0.25 inches or more of rainfall, you must record the total rainfall measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.

**b.** For snow, you must either take measurements of snowfall at your site,[70] or rely on similar information from a local weather forecasting provider that is representative of your location.

**4.3 INCREASE IN INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR CERTAIN SITES.**

The increased inspection frequencies established in this Part take the place of the Part 4.2 inspection frequencies for the portion of the site affected.

**4.3.1 For any portion of the site that discharges to a sediment or nutrient-impaired water or to a water that is identified by your State, Tribe, or EPA as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 for antidegradation purposes (see Part 3.2),** you must conduct an once every seven (7) calendar days *and* within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period.

[68] For example, if 0.30 inches of rain falls on Day 1, 0.25 inches of rain falls on Day 2, and 0.10 inches of rain fall on Day 3, you would be required to conduct a first inspection within 24 hours of the Day 1 rainfall and a second inspection within 24 hours of the Day 2 rainfall, but a third inspection would not be required within 24 hours of the Day 3 rainfall.

[69] This is the amount of snow that is equivalent to 0.25 inches of rain, based on information from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicating that 13 inches of snow is, on average, equivalent to 1 inch of rain. See https://www.nssl.noaa.gov/education/svrwx101/winter/faq/.

[70] For snowfall measurements, EPA suggests use of NOAA's National Weather Service guidelines at https://www.weather.gov/jkl/snow_measurement. These guidelines recommend use of a "snowboard" (a piece of wood about 16 inches by 16 inches) that is placed in an unobstructed part of the site on a hard surface.

Refer to Parts 4.2.3a and 4.2.3b for the requirements to determine if a storm event produces enough rain or snow to trigger the inspection requirement.

**4.3.2 For sites discharging dewatering water,** you must conduct an inspection in accordance with Part 4.6.3 during the discharge once per day on which the discharge occurs. The Part 4.2 inspection frequency still applies to all other portions of the site, unless the site is affected by either the increased frequency in Part 4.3.1 or the reduced frequency in Part 4.4.

## 4.4 REDUCTIONS IN INSPECTION FREQUENCY

### 4.4.1 Stabilized areas.

**a.** You may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month for the first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, then once per month until permit coverage is terminated consistent with Part 8 in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in Part 2.2.14a have been completed. If construction activity resumes in this portion of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency immediately increases to that required in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable. You must document the beginning and ending dates of this period in your SWPPP.

**b. Exception.** For "linear construction sites" (as defined in Appendix A) where disturbed portions have undergone final stabilization at the same time active construction continues on others, you may reduce the frequency of inspections to twice per month for the first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of your site where the stabilization steps in Part 2.2.14a have been completed. After the first month, inspect once more within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems, you may suspend further inspections. If "wash-out" of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, inspections must resume at the inspection frequency required in Part 4.4.1a. Inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period.

**4.4.2 Arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas** (as defined in Appendix A). If it is the seasonally dry period[71] or a period in which drought is occurring, you may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event that produces 0.25 inches of rain or more within a 24-hour period, or within 24 hours of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You must document that you are using this reduced schedule and the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period in your SWPPP. Follow the procedures in Part 4.2.3a and 4.2.3b, accordingly, to determine if a storm event occurs that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain or 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period. For any 24-hour period during which there is 0.25 inches or more of rainfall, or 3.25 inches or more of snow, you must record the total rainfall or snow measured for that day in accordance with Part 4.7.1d.

[71] See footnote 44.

**4.4.3 Frozen conditions:**

**a.** If you are suspending construction activities due to frozen conditions, you may temporarily suspend inspections on your site until thawing conditions (as defined in Appendix A) begin to occur if:

**i.** Discharges are unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages.[72] If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable;

**ii.** Land disturbances have been suspended; and

**iii.** All disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.14a.

**b.** If you are still conducting construction activities during frozen conditions, you may reduce your inspection frequency to once per month if:

**i.** Discharges are unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions that are likely to continue at your site for at least three (3) months based on historic seasonal averages. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, you must immediately resume your regular inspection frequency as described in Parts 4.2 and 4.3, as applicable; and

**ii.** Except for areas in which you are actively conducting construction activities, disturbed areas of the site have been stabilized in accordance with Part 2.2.14a.

You must document the beginning and ending dates of this period in your SWPPP.

**4.5 AREAS THAT MUST BE INSPECTED**

During your site inspection, you must at a minimum inspect the following areas of your site:

**4.5.1** All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and that have not yet completed stabilization consistent with Part 2.2.14a;

**4.5.2** All stormwater controls, including pollution prevention controls, installed at the site to comply with this permit;[73]

**4.5.3** Material, waste, borrow, and equipment storage and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit;

**4.5.4** All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including constructed or natural site drainage features designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater;

**4.5.5** All areas where construction dewatering is taking place, including controls to treat the dewatering discharge and any channelized flow of water to and from those controls;

[72] Use data sets that include the most recent data available to account for recent precipitation patterns and trends.

[73] This includes the requirement to inspect for sediment that has been tracked out from the site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas consistent with Part 2.2.4.

**4.5.6** All points of discharge from the site; and

**4.5.7** All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented.

You are not required to inspect areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe to your inspection personnel.

**4.6 REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTIONS**

**4.6.1** During each site inspection, you must at a minimum:

- **a.** Check whether all stormwater controls *(*i.e.*, erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention controls)* are properly installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize pollutant discharges.
- **b.** Check for the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site.
- **c.** Identify any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the requirements of Parts 2 and/or 3.
- **d.** Check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation *(*i.e.*, sediment deposits)* that have occurred and are attributable to your discharge at points of discharge and, if applicable, on the banks of any receiving waters flowing within or immediately adjacent to the site;
- **e.** Check for signs of sediment deposition that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge (e.g., sand bars with no vegetation growing on top in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features, or the buildup of sediment deposits on nearby streets, curbs, or open conveyance channels).
- **f.** Identify any incidents of noncompliance observed.

**4.6.2** If a discharge is occurring during your inspection:

- **a.** Identify all discharge points at the site; and
- **b.** Observe and document the visual quality of the discharge, and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; and other indicators of stormwater pollutants. Check also for signs of these same pollutant characteristics that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features.

**4.6.3** For dewatering inspections conducted pursuant to Parts 4.3.2, record the following in a report within 24 hours of completing the inspection:

- **a.** The inspection date;
- **b.** Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;
- **c.** Approximate times that the dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of inspection;[74]
- **d.** Estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of inspection;

[74] If the dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous.

**e.** Whether or not any of the following indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features or storm drain inlets:[75]

**i.** a sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; and/or

**ii.** a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water; and

**f.** Photographs of (1) the dewatering water prior to treatment by a dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; (2) the dewatering control(s); and (3) the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters.

You must also comply with the Part 4.7.2, 4.7.3, and 4.7.4 requirements for signing the reports, keeping them available on site, and retaining copies.

**4.6.4** Based on the results of your inspection:

**a.** Complete any necessary maintenance repairs or replacements under Part 2.1.4 or under Part 5, whichever applies; and

**b.** Modify your SWPPP site map in accordance with Part 7.4.1 to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.

### 4.7 INSPECTION REPORT

**4.7.1** You must complete an inspection report within 24 hours of completing any site inspection. Each inspection report (except for dewatering inspection reports, which are covered in Part 4.6.3) must include the following:

**a.** The inspection date;

**b.** Names and titles of personnel making the inspection;

**c.** A summary of your inspection findings, covering at a minimum the observations you made in accordance with Part 4.6, including any problems found during your inspection that make it necessary to perform routine maintenance pursuant to Part 2.1.4b or corrective action pursuant to Part 5. Include also any documentation as to why the corrective action procedures under Part 5 are unnecessary to fix a problem that repeatedly occurs as described in Part 2.1.4c;

**d.** If you are inspecting your site at the frequency specified in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3, or Part 4.4.1b, and you conducted an inspection because of a storm event that produced rainfall measuring 0.25 inches or more within a 24-hour period, you must include the applicable rain gauge or weather station readings that triggered the inspection. Similarly, if you conducted an inspection because of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produced 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period, you must include any measurements taken of snowfall at your site, or weather station information you relied on; and

[75] If the operator observes any of these indicators of pollutant discharge, corrective action is required consistent with Parts 5.1.5b and 5.2.2.

**e.** If you determined that it is unsafe to inspect a portion of your site, you must describe the reason you found it to be unsafe and specify the locations to which this condition applies.

**4.7.2** Each inspection report must be signed by the operator's signatory in accordance with Appendix G, Part G.11 of this permit.

**4.7.3** You must keep a copy of all inspection reports at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made immediately available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA.[76]

**4.7.4** You must retain all inspection reports completed for this Part for at least three (3) years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

### 4.8 INSPECTIONS BY EPA

You must allow EPA, or an authorized representative of EPA, to conduct the following activities at reasonable times. To the extent that you are utilizing shared controls, that are not on site, to comply with this permit, you must make arrangements for EPA to have access at all reasonable times to those areas where the shared controls are located.

**4.8.1** Enter onto all areas of the site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit, any off-site areas where shared controls are utilized to comply with this permit, discharge locations, adjoining waterbodies, and locations where records are kept under the conditions of this permit;

**4.8.2** Access and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

**4.8.3** Inspect your construction site, including any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c), any stormwater controls installed and maintained at the site, and any off-site shared controls utilized to comply with this permit; and

**4.8.4** Sample or monitor for the purpose of ensuring compliance.

## 5 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

### 5.1 CONDITIONS TRIGGERING CORRECTIVE ACTION.

You must take corrective action to address any of the following conditions identified at your site:

**5.1.1** A stormwater control needs a significant repair or a new or replacement control is needed, or, in accordance with Part 2.1.4c, you find it necessary to repeatedly (i.e., three (3) or more times) conduct the same routine maintenance fix to the same control at the same location (unless you document in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1c that the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under Part 2.1.4); or

**5.1.2** A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly; or

[76] Inspection reports may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form. For additional guidance on the proper practices to follow for the electronic retention of inspection report records, refer to the Fact Sheet discussion related to Part 4.7.3.

**5.1.3** Your discharges are not meeting applicable water quality standards;

**5.1.4** A prohibited discharge has occurred (see Part 1.3); or

**5.1.5** During discharge from site dewatering activities:

**a.** The weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA pursuant to Part 3.3.2b); or

**b.** You observe or you are informed by EPA, State, or local authorities of the presence of the conditions specified in Part 4.6.3e.

### 5.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION DEADLINES

**5.2.1** If responding to any of the Part 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, or 5.1.4 triggering conditions, you must:

**a.** Immediately take all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events; and

**b.** When the problem does not require a new or replacement control or significant repair, the corrective action must be completed by the close of the next business day; or

**c.** When the problem requires a new or replacement control or significant repair, install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven (7) calendar days, you must document in your records why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 7-day timeframe and document your schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as feasible after the 7-day timeframe. Where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within seven (7) calendar days of completing this work.

**5.2.2** If responding to either of the Part 5.1.5 triggering conditions related to site dewatering activities, you must:

**a.** Immediately take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until you can implement a solution, including shutting off the dewatering discharge as soon as possible depending on the severity of the condition[77] taking safety considerations into account;

**b.** Determine whether the dewatering controls are operating effectively and whether they are causing the conditions; and

**c.** Make any necessary adjustments, repairs, or replacements to the dewatering controls to lower the turbidity levels below the benchmark or remove the visible plume or sheen.

[77] For instance, if the weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results or a single sample is extremely high (e.g., a single turbidity sample results in 355 NTUs or higher), you should take action to safely shut off the discharge so that you can evaluate the cause of the high turbidity. Note: A single turbidity sample of 355 NTUs or higher means that the weekly average turbidity value will exceed 50 NTU regardless of the turbidity values the other days during the week.

When you have completed these steps and made any changes deemed necessary, you may resume discharging from your dewatering activities.

### 5.3 CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED BY EPA

You must comply with any corrective actions required by EPA as a result of permit violations found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8.

### 5.4 CORRECTIVE ACTION LOG

**5.4.1** For each corrective action taken in accordance with this Part, you must record the following in a corrective action log:

- **a.** Within 24 hours of identifying the corrective action condition, document the specific condition and the date and time it was identified.
- **b.** Within 24 hours of completing the corrective action (in accordance with the deadlines in Part 5.2), document the actions taken to address the condition, including whether any SWPPP modifications are required.

**5.4.2** Each entry into the corrective action log, consisting of the information required by both Parts 5.4.1a and 5.4.1b, must be signed by the operator's signatory in accordance with Appendix G, Part G.11.2 of this permit.

**5.4.3** You must keep a copy of the corrective action log at the site or at an easily accessible location, so that it can be made immediately available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA.[78]

**5.4.4** You must retain the corrective action log for at least three (3) years from the date that your permit coverage expires or is terminated.

## 6 STORMWATER TEAM FORMATION/STAFF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

### 6.1 STORMWATER TEAM

Each operator, or group of multiple operators, must assemble a "stormwater team" that will be responsible for carrying out activities necessary to comply with this permit. The stormwater team must include the following people:

- **a.** Personnel who are responsible for the design, installation, maintenance, and/or repair of stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls);
- **b.** Personnel responsible for the application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable);
- **c.** Personnel who are responsible for conducting inspections as required in Part 4.1; and
- **d.** Personnel who are responsible for taking corrective actions as required in Part 5.

Members of the stormwater team must be identified in the SWPPP pursuant to Part 7.2.2.

[78] The corrective action log may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form. For additional guidance on the proper practices to follow for the electronic retention of corrective action log records, refer to the Fact Sheet discussion related to Part 4.7.3.

### 6.2 GENERAL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR STORMWATER TEAM MEMBERS

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, you must ensure that all persons[79] assigned to the stormwater team understand the requirements of this permit and their specific responsibilities with respect to those requirements, including the following related to the scope of their job duties:

**a.** The permit requirements and deadlines associated with installation, maintenance, and removal of stormwater controls, as well as site stabilization;

**b.** The location of all stormwater controls on the site required by this permit and how they are to be maintained;

**c.** The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and

**d.** When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions. Specific training requirements for persons conducting site inspections are included in Part 6.3.

You are responsible for ensuring that all activities on the site comply with the requirements of this permit. You are not required to provide or document formal training for subcontractors or other outside service providers (unless the subcontractors or outside service providers are responsible for conducting the inspections required in Part 4, in which case you must provide such documentation consistent with Part 7.2.2), but you must ensure that such personnel understand any requirements of this permit that may be affected by the work they are subcontracted to perform.

### 6.3 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR PERSONS CONDUCTING INSPECTIONS

For projects that receive coverage under this permit on or after February 17, 2023, to be considered a qualified person under Part 4.1 for conducting inspections under Part 4, you must, at a minimum, either:

**a.** Have completed the EPA construction inspection course developed for this permit and have passed the exam; or

**b.** Hold a current valid construction inspection certification or license from a program that, at a minimum, covers the following:[80]

- **i.** Principles and practices of erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention practices at construction sites;
- **ii.** Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites; and
- **iii.** Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements of Part 4.

[79] If the person requiring training is a new employee who starts after you commence construction activities, you must ensure that this person has the proper understanding as required above prior to assuming particular responsibilities related to compliance with this permit. For emergency-related projects, the requirement to train personnel prior to commencement of construction activities does not apply, however, such personnel must have the required training prior to NOI submission.

[80] If one of the following topics (e.g., installation and maintenance of pollution prevention practices) is not covered by the non-EPA training program, you may consider supplementing the training with the analogous module of the EPA course (e.g., Module 4) that covers the missing topic.

For projects that receive coverage under this permit prior to February 17, 2023, any personnel conducting site inspections pursuant to Part 4 on your site must, at a minimum, be a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possesses the appropriate skills and training to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the appropriate skills and training to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit.[81]

### 6.4 STORMWATER TEAM'S ACCESS TO PERMIT DOCUMENTS

Each member of the stormwater team must have easy access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of your SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

## 7 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

### 7.1 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

All operators associated with a construction site under this permit must develop a SWPPP consistent with the requirements in Part 7 prior to their submittal of the NOI.[82, 83, 84] The SWPPP must be kept up-to-date throughout coverage under this permit.

If a SWPPP was prepared under a previous version of this permit, the operator must review and update the SWPPP to ensure that this permit's requirements are addressed prior to submitting an NOI for coverage under this permit.

### 7.2 SWPPP CONTENTS

At a minimum, the SWPPP must include the information specified in this Part and as specified in other parts of this permit.

**7.2.1 All Site Operators.** Include a list of all other operators who will be engaged in construction activities at the site, and the areas of the site over which each operator has control.

[81] If you receive coverage for a project prior to February 17, 2023, and construction activities for the same project will continue after February 17, 2023, the personnel conducting inspections do not need to take the additional training specified in Parts 6.3a and 6.3b for inspections conducted on the project site. If the same operator obtains coverage for a different project on or after February 17, 2023, personnel conducting inspections would be required to meet the requirements for a qualified person by completing the training in either Part 6.3a or Part 6.3b.

[82] The SWPPP does not establish the effluent limits and/or other permit terms and conditions that apply to your site's discharges; these limits, terms, and conditions are established in this permit.

[83] Where there are multiple operators associated with the same site, they may develop a group SWPPP instead of multiple individual SWPPPs. Regardless of whether there is a group SWPPP or multiple individual SWPPPs, each operator is responsible for compliance with the permit's terms and conditions. In other words, if Operator A relies on Operator B to satisfy its permit obligations, Operator A does not have to duplicate those permit-related functions if Operator B is implementing them such that both operators are in compliance with the permit. However, Operator A remains responsible for permit compliance if Operator B fails to take actions necessary for Operator A to comply with the permit. In addition, all operators must ensure, either directly or through coordination with other operators, that their activities do not cause a violation or compromise any other operators' controls and/or any shared controls. See also footnote 60.

[84] There are a number of commercially available products to assist operators in developing the SWPPP, as well as companies that can be hired to help develop a site-specific SWPPP. The permit does not state which are recommended, nor does EPA endorse any specific products or vendors. Where operators choose to rely on these products or services, the choice of which ones to use to comply with the requirements of this Part is a decision for the operator alone.

**7.2.2 Stormwater Team.** Identify the personnel (by name and position) that you have made part of the stormwater team pursuant to Part 6.1, as well as their individual responsibilities, including which members are responsible for conducting inspections.

Include verification that each member of the stormwater team has received the training required by Part 6.2. Include documentation that members of the stormwater team responsible for conducting inspections pursuant to Part 4 have received the training required by Part 6.3. If personnel on your team elect to complete the EPA inspector training program pursuant to Part 6.3a, you must include copies of the certificate showing that the relevant personnel have completed the training and passed the exam. If personnel on your team elect to complete a non-EPA inspector training program pursuant to Part 6.3b, you must include documentation showing that these persons have successfully completed the program and their certification or license is still current. You must also confirm that the non-EPA inspector training program satisfies the minimum elements for such programs in Part 6.3b.

**7.2.3 Nature of Construction Activities**. Include the following:

- **a.** A description of the nature of your construction activities, including the age or dates of past renovations for structures that are undergoing demolition;
- **b.** The size of the property (in acres or length in miles if a linear construction site);
- **c.** The total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (to the nearest quarter acre or nearest quarter mile if a linear construction site);
- **d.** A description of any on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c);
- **e.** The maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time, including on-site and off-site construction support activity areas;
- **f.** A description and projected schedule for the following:[85]
  - **i.** Commencement of construction activities in each portion of the site, including clearing and grubbing, mass grading, demolition activities, site preparation (i.e., excavating, cutting and filling), final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization;
  - **ii.** Temporary or permanent cessation of construction activities in each portion of the site;
  - **iii.** Temporary or final stabilization of exposed areas for each portion of the site; and
  - **iv.** Removal of temporary stormwater controls and construction equipment or vehicles, and the cessation of construction-related pollutant-generating activities.

[85] If plans change due to unforeseen circumstances or for other reasons, the requirement to describe the sequence and estimated dates of construction activities is not meant to "lock in" the operator to meeting these dates. When departures from initial projections are necessary, this should be documented in the SWPPP itself, or in associated records, as appropriate.

**g.** A list and description of all pollutant-generating activities[86] on the site. For each pollutant-generating activity, include an inventory of pollutants or pollutant constituents (e.g., *sediment, fertilizers, pesticides, paints, caulks, sealants, fluorescent light ballasts, contaminated substrates, solvents, fuels*) associated with that activity, which could be discharged in stormwater from your construction site. You must take into account where potential spills and leaks could occur that contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and any known hazardous or toxic substances, such as PCBs and asbestos, that will be disturbed or removed during construction;

**h.** Business days and hours for the project;

**i.** If you are conducting construction activities in response to a public emergency (see Part 1.4), a description of the cause of the public emergency *(*e.g., *mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, widespread disruption in essential public services)*, information substantiating its occurrence *(*e.g., *State disaster declaration or similar State or local declaration)*, and a description of the construction necessary to reestablish affected public services.

**7.2.4 Site Map.** Include a legible map, or series of maps, showing the following features of the site:

**a.** Boundaries of the property;

**b.** Locations where construction activities will occur, including:

**i.** Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;

**ii.** Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities (note any steep slopes (as defined in Appendix A));

**iii.** Locations where sediment, soil, or other construction materials will be stockpiled;

**iv.** Any receiving water crossings;

**v.** Designated points where vehicles will exit onto paved roads;

**vi.** Locations of structures and other impervious surfaces upon completion of construction; and

**vii.** Locations of on-site and off-site construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c).

**c.** Locations of any receiving waters within the site and all receiving waters within one mile downstream of the site's discharge point(s). Also identify if any of these receiving waters are listed as impaired or are identified as a Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 water;

**d.** Any areas of Federally listed critical habitat within the action area of the site as defined in Appendix A;

**e.** Type and extent of pre-construction cover on the site (e.g., vegetative cover, forest, pasture, pavement, structures);

**f.** Drainage patterns of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater before and after major grading activities;

[86] Examples of pollutant-generating activities include paving operations; concrete, paint, and stucco washout and waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering activities.

**g.** Stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharge locations, including:

**i.** Locations where stormwater and/or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged to storm drain inlets, including a notation of whether the inlet conveys stormwater to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control;[87]

**ii.** Locations where stormwater or authorized non-stormwater will be discharged directly to receiving waters (i.e., not via a storm drain inlet); and

**iii.** Locations where turbidity benchmark monitoring will take place to comply with Part 3.3, if applicable to your site.

**h.** Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Part 7.2.3g;

**i.** Designated areas where construction wastes that are covered by the exception in Part 2.3.3e.ii because they are not pollutant-generating will be stored;

**j.** Locations of stormwater controls, including natural buffer areas and any shared controls utilized to comply with this permit; and

**k.** Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored.

**7.2.5 Non-Stormwater Discharges.** Identify all authorized non-stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.2 that will or may occur.

**7.2.6 Description of Stormwater Controls.**

**a.** For each of the Part 2.2 erosion and sediment control requirements, Part 2.3 pollution prevention requirements, and Part 2.4 construction dewatering requirements, as applicable to your site, you must include the following:

**i.** A description of the specific control(s) to be implemented to meet these requirements;

**ii.** The design specifications for controls described in Part 7.2.6a.i (including references to any manufacturer specifications and/or erosion and sediment control manuals/ordinances relied upon);[88]

**iii.** Routine stormwater control maintenance specifications; and

**iv.** The projected schedule for stormwater control installation/implementation.

**b.** You must also include any of the following additional information as applicable.

**i. Natural buffers and/or equivalent sediment controls** (see Part 2.2.1 and Appendix F). You must include the following:

(a) The compliance alternative to be implemented;

(b) If complying with alternative 2, the width of natural buffer retained;

[87] The requirement to show storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the site on your site map only applies to those inlets that are easily identifiable from your site or from a publicly accessible area immediately adjacent to your site.

[88] Design specifications may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or in applicable erosion and sediment control manuals or ordinances. Any departures from such specifications must reflect good engineering practice and must be explained in the SWPPP.

(c) If complying with alternative 2 or 3, the erosion and sediment control(s) you will use to achieve an equivalent sediment reduction, and any information you relied upon to demonstrate the equivalency;

(d) If complying with alternative 3, a description of why it is infeasible for you to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size;

(e) For "linear construction sites" where it is infeasible to implement compliance alternative 1, 2, or 3, a rationale for this determination, and a description of any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed; and

(f) A description of any disturbances that are exempt under Part 2.2.1 that occur within 50 feet of a receiving water.

**ii. Perimeter controls for a "linear construction site"** (see Part 2.2.3d). For areas where perimeter controls are not feasible, include documentation to support this determination and a description of the other practices that will be implemented to minimize discharges of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activities.

Note: Routine maintenance specifications for perimeter controls documented in the SWPPP must include the Part 2.2.3c.i requirement that sediment be removed before it has accumulated to one-half of the above-ground height of any perimeter control.

**iii. Sediment track-out controls** (see Parts 2.2.4b and 2.2.4c). Document the specific stabilization techniques and/or controls that will be implemented to remove sediment prior to vehicle exit.

**iv. Inlet protection measures** (see Part 2.2.10a). Where inlet protection measures are not required because the storm drain inlets to which your site discharges are conveyed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control, include a short description of the control that receives the stormwater flow from the site.

**v. Sediment basins** (see Part 2.2.12). In circumstances where it is infeasible to utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, include documentation to support this determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

**vi. Treatment chemicals** (see Part 2.2.13), you must include the following:

(a) A listing of the soil types that are expected to be exposed during construction in areas of the project that will drain to chemical treatment systems. Also include a listing of soil types expected to be found in fill material to be used in these same areas, to the extent you have this information prior to construction;

(b) A listing of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site and why the selection of these chemicals is suited to the soil characteristics of your site;

(c) If the applicable EPA Regional Office authorized you to use cationic treatment chemicals for sediment control, include the specific controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic

treatment chemicals will not lead to a discharge that does not meet water quality standards;

(d) The dosage of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site or the methodology to be used to determine dosage;

(e) Information from any applicable Safety Data Sheet (SDS);

(f) Schematic drawings of any chemically enhanced stormwater controls or chemical treatment systems to be used for application of the treatment chemicals;

(g) A description of how chemicals will be stored consistent with Part 2.2.13c;

(h) References to applicable State or local requirements affecting the use of treatment chemicals, and copies of applicable manufacturer's specifications regarding the use of your specific treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems; and

(i) A description of the training that personnel who handle and apply chemicals have received prior to permit coverage, or will receive prior to use of the treatment chemicals at your site.

**vii. Stabilization measures** (see Part 2.2.14). You must include the following:

(a) The specific vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used;

(b) The stabilization deadline that will be met in accordance with Part 2.2.14;

(c) If complying with the deadlines for sites in arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period (as defined in Appendix A)[89] and the schedule you will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization; and

(d) If complying with deadlines for sites affected by unforeseen circumstances that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization, document the circumstances and the schedule for initiating and completing stabilization.

**viii. Spill prevention and response procedures** (see Parts 1.3.5, 2.3.3c, 2.3.3d, and 2.3.6). You must include the following:

(a) Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up spills, leaks, and other releases. Identify the name or position of the employee(s) responsible for detection and response of spills or leaks; and

(b) Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity consistent with Part 2.3.6 and established under either 40 CFR part 110, 40 CFR part 117, or 40 CFR part 302, occurs

[89] See footnote 44.

during a 24-hour period. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available to all employees.

You may also reference the existence of SPCC plans developed for the construction activity under Section 311 of the CWA, or spill control programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the construction activity, provided that you keep a copy of that other plan on site.[90]

**ix. Waste management procedures** (see Part 2.3.3). Describe the procedures you will follow for handling, storing, and disposing of all wastes generated at your site consistent with all applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local requirements, including clearing and demolition debris, sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste. You must also include the following additional information:

(a) If site constraints prevent you from storing chemical containers 50 feet away from receiving waters or the other site drainage features as required in Part 2.3.3c.ii(b), document in your SWPPP the specific reasons why the 50-foot setback is not feasible, and how you will store containers as far away as the site permits; and

(b) If there are construction wastes that are subject to the exception in Part 2.3.3e.ii, describe the specific wastes that will be stored on your site.

**x. Application of fertilizers** (see Part 2.3.5). Document any departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate.

**7.2.7 Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action.** Describe the procedures you will follow for maintaining your stormwater controls, conducting site inspections, and, where necessary, taking corrective actions, in accordance with Part 2.1.4, Part 4, and Part 5 of this permit, accordingly. Also include:

**a.** The inspection schedule you will follow, which is based on whether your site is subject to Part 4.2 or Part 4.3, or whether your site qualifies for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.4;

**b.** If you will be conducting inspections in accordance with the inspection schedule in Part 4.2.2, Part 4.3, or Part 4.4.1b, the location of the rain gauge or the address of the weather station you will be using to obtain rainfall data;

**c.** If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.4.1b, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally defined arid period for your area or the valid period of drought;

**d.** If you will be reducing your inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.4.3, the beginning and ending dates of frozen conditions on your site; and

**e.** Any maintenance or inspection checklists or other forms that will be used.

**7.2.8 Procedures for Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring from Dewatering Discharges (if applicable).** If you are required to comply with the Part 3.3 turbidity benchmark

[90] Even if you already have an SPCC or other spill prevention plan in existence, your plans will only be considered adequate if they meet all of the requirements of this Part, either as part of your existing plan or supplemented as part of the SWPPP.

monitoring requirements, describe the procedures you will follow to collect and evaluate samples, report results to EPA and keep records of monitoring information, and take corrective action when necessary. Include the specific type of turbidity meter you will use for monitoring, as well as any manuals or manufacturer instructions on how to operate and calibrate the meter. Describe any coordinating arrangement you may have with any other permitted operators on the same site with respect to compliance with the turbidity monitoring requirements, including which parties are tasked with specific responsibilities. If EPA has approved of an alternate turbidity benchmark pursuant to Part 3.3.2b, include any data and other documentation you relied on to request use of the specific alternative benchmark.

**7.2.9 Compliance with Other Requirements.**

**a. Threatened and Endangered Species Protection.** Include documentation required in the Endangered Species Protection section of the NOI in NeT, or the ESA worksheet in Appendix D, supporting your eligibility with regard to the protection of threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat.

**b. Historic Properties.** Include documentation required in Appendix E supporting your eligibility with regard to the protection of historic properties.

**c. Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control (UIC) Requirements for Certain Subsurface Stormwater Controls.** If you are using any of the following stormwater controls at your site, document any contact you have had with the applicable State agency[91] or EPA Regional Office responsible for implementing the requirements for underground injection wells in the Safe Drinking Water Act and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR § 144 -147. Such controls would generally be considered Class V UIC wells:

**i.** Infiltration trenches (if stormwater is directed to any bored, drilled, driven shaft or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or has a subsurface fluid distribution system);

**ii.** Commercially manufactured pre-cast or pre-built proprietary subsurface detention vaults, chambers, or other devices designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater flow; and

**iii.** Drywells, seepage pits, or improved sinkholes (if stormwater is directed to any bored, drilled, driven shaft or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or has a subsurface fluid distribution system).

**7.2.10 SWPPP Certification.** Your signatory must sign and date your SWPPP in accordance with Appendix G, Part G.11.

**7.2.11 Post-Authorization Additions to the SWPPP.** Once you are authorized for coverage under this permit, you must include the following documents as part of your SWPPP:

**a.** A copy of your NOI submitted to EPA along with any correspondence exchanged between you and EPA related to coverage under this permit;

**b.** A copy of the acknowledgment letter you receive from NeT assigning your NPDES ID (i.e.*, permit tracking number*);

[91] For State UIC program contacts, refer to the following EPA website: https://www.epa.gov/uic.

**c.** A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to the stormwater team is also acceptable).

### 7.3 ON-SITE AVAILABILITY OF YOUR SWPPP

You must keep a current copy of your SWPPP at the site or at an easily accessible location so that it can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA; a State, Tribal, or local agency approving stormwater management plans; the operator of a storm sewer system receiving discharges from the site; or representatives of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).[92]

EPA may provide access to portions of your SWPPP to a member of the public upon request. Confidential Business Information (CBI) will be withheld from the public, but may not be withheld from EPA, USFWS, or NMFS.[93]

If an on-site location is unavailable to keep the SWPPP when no personnel are present, notice of the plan's location must be posted near the main entrance of your construction site.

### 7.4 SWPPP MODIFICATIONS

**7.4.1** You must modify your SWPPP, including the site map(s), within seven (7) days of any of the following conditions:

**a.** Whenever new operators become active in construction activities on your site, or you make changes to your construction plans, stormwater controls, or other activities at your site that are no longer accurately reflected in your SWPPP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions triggered under Part 5. You do not need to modify your SWPPP if the estimated dates in Part 7.2.3f change during the course of construction;

**b.** To reflect areas on your site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage;

**c.** If inspections or investigations by EPA or its authorized representatives determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit;

**d.** Where EPA determines it is necessary to install and/or implement additional controls at your site in order to meet the requirements of this permit, the following must be included in your SWPPP:

**i.** A copy of any correspondence describing such measures and requirements; and

[92] The SWPPP may be prepared, signed, and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form. For additional guidance on the proper practices to follow for the electronic retention of the SWPPP, refer to the Fact Sheet discussion related to Part 4.7.3.

[93] Information covered by a claim of confidentiality will be disclosed by EPA only to the extent of, and by means of, the procedures set forth in 40 CFR part 2, Subpart B. In general, submitted information protected by a business confidentiality claim may be disclosed to other employees, officers, or authorized representatives of the United States concerned with implementing the CWA. The authorized representatives, including employees of other executive branch agencies, may review CBI during the course of reviewing draft regulations.

**ii.** A description of the controls that will be used to meet such requirements.

**e.** To reflect any revisions to applicable Federal, State, Tribal, or local requirements that affect the stormwater controls implemented at the site; and

**f.** If applicable, if a change in chemical treatment systems or chemically enhanced stormwater control is made, including use of a different treatment chemical, different dosage rate, or different area of application.

**7.4.2** You must maintain records showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications. The records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Part 7.2.9 above) and a brief summary of all changes.

**7.4.3** All modifications made to the SWPPP consistent with Part 7.4 must be authorized by a person identified in Appendix G, Part G.11.b.

**7.4.4** Upon determining that a modification to your SWPPP is required, if there are multiple operators covered under this permit, you must immediately notify any operators who may be impacted by the change to the SWPPP.

## 8 HOW TO TERMINATE COVERAGE

Until you terminate coverage under this permit, you must comply with all conditions and effluent limitations in the permit. To terminate permit coverage, you must submit to EPA a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT), which certifies that you have met the requirements for terminating in Part 8.

### 8.1 MINIMUM INFORMATION REQUIRED IN NOT

**8.1.1** NPDES ID (i.e*., permit tracking number)* provided by EPA when you received coverage under this permit;

**8.1.2** Basis for submission of the NOT (see Part 8.2);

**8.1.3** Operator contact information;

**8.1.4** Name of site and address (or a description of location if no street address is available); and

**8.1.5** NOT certification.

### 8.2 CONDITIONS FOR TERMINATING CGP COVERAGE

You may terminate CGP coverage only if one or more of the conditions in Parts 8.2.1, 8.2.2, or 8.2.3 has occurred. Until your termination is effective consistent with Part 8.5, you must continue to comply with the conditions of this permit.

**8.2.1** You have completed all construction activities at your site and, if applicable, construction support activities covered by this permit (see Part 1.2.1c), and you have met all of the following requirements:

**a.** For any areas that (1) were disturbed during construction, (2) are not covered by permanent structures, and (3) over which you had control during the construction activities, you have met the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization in Part 2.2.14c.

To document that you have met these stabilization requirements, you must take either ground or aerial photographs that show your site's compliance with the Part 2.2.14 stabilization requirements and submit them with your NOT. If any portion of your

site is covered by one of the exceptions in Part 2.2.14c.iii, indicate which exception applies and include a supplementary explanation with your photographs that provides the necessary context for why this portion of the site is in compliance with the final stabilization criteria even though it appears to be unstabilized. You are not required to take photographs of every distinct part of your site that is being stabilized, however, the conditions of the site portrayed in any photographs that are submitted must be substantially similar[94] to those of the areas that are not photographed. You must also comply with the following related to these photographs:

**i.** Take photographs both before and after the site has met the final stabilization criteria in Part 2.2.14c;

**ii.** All photographs must be clear and in focus, and in the original format and resolution; and

**iii.** Include the date each photograph was taken, and a brief description of the area of the site captured by the photograph (e.g., photo shows application of seed and erosion control mats to remaining exposed surfaces on northeast corner of site).

**b.** You have removed and properly disposed of all construction materials, waste and waste handling devices, and have removed all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage;

**c.** You have removed all stormwater controls that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage or those that are biodegradable (as defined in Appendix A); and

**d.** You have removed all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage; or

**8.2.2** You have transferred control of all areas of the site for which you are responsible under this permit to another operator, and that operator has submitted an NOI and obtained coverage under this permit; or

**8.2.3** Coverage under an individual or alternative general NPDES permit has been obtained.

### 8.3 HOW TO SUBMIT YOUR NOT

You must use EPA's NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT) to electronically prepare and submit an NOT for the 2022 CGP.

To access NeT, go to https://cdx.epa.gov/cdx.

Waivers from electronic reporting may be granted as specified in Part 1.4.2. If the EPA Regional Office grants you approval to use a paper NOT, and you elect to use it, you must complete the form in Appendix I.

[94] Stabilization conditions that are substantially similar would include areas that are using the same type of stabilization measures and that have similar slopes, soils, and topography, and have achieved the same level of stabilization.

### 8.4 DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING THE NOT

You must submit an NOT within 30 calendar days after any one of the conditions in Part 8.2 occurs.

### 8.5 EFFECTIVE DATE OF TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

Your authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight of the calendar day that a complete NOT is submitted to EPA.

## 9 PERMIT CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO SPECIFIC STATES, INDIAN COUNTRY LANDS, OR TERRITORIES

The provisions in this Part provide additions to the applicable conditions of this permit to reflect specific additional conditions required as part of the State or Tribal CWA Section 401 certification process, or the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) certification process, or as otherwise established by the permitting authority. The specific additional revisions and requirements only apply to activities in those specific States, Indian country, and areas in certain States with Federal Facilities or areas subject to construction projects by Federal Operators. States, Indian country, and other areas not included in this Part do not have any additions to the applicable conditions of this permit.

### 9.1 EPA REGION 1

#### 9.1.1 NHR100000 State of New Hampshire

**a.** Should the permit coverage for an individual applicant be insufficient to achieve water quality standards, the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) may prepare additional 401 certification conditions for that applicant. Any additional 401 certification conditions will follow all required NHDES public participation requirements.

**b.** If you disturb 100,000 square feet or more of contiguous area, you must also comply with RSA 485-A:17 and Env-Wq 1500, and, unless exempt, apply for an Alteration of Terrain (AoT) permit from NHDES. This requirement also applies to a lower disturbance threshold of 50,000 square feet or more when construction occurs within the protected shoreline under the Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act (see RSA 483-B and Env-Wq 1400). A permit application must also be filed if your project disturbs an area of greater than 2,500 square feet, is within 50 feet of any surface water, and has a flow path of 50 feet or longer disturbing a grade of 25 percent or greater. Project sites with disturbances smaller than those discussed above, that have the potential to adversely affect state surface waters, are subject to the conditions of an AoT General Permit by Rule (Env-Wq 1503.03).

**c.** You must determine that any excavation dewatering discharges are not contaminated before they will be authorized as an allowable non-stormwater discharge under this permit (see Part 1.2.2 of the Construction General Permit or CGP). In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, the water is considered uncontaminated if there is no groundwater contamination within 1,000 feet of the groundwater dewatering location. Information on groundwater contamination can be generated over the Internet via the NHDES web site http:// des.nh.gov/ by using the One Stop Data Mapper. For a toxic substance included in the New Hampshire surface water quality standards, see Env-Wq 1703.21 (see https://www.des.nh.gov/sites/g/fi1es/ehbemt 341/files/documents/2020-01/Env-Wg

# Appendix A - Definitions and Acronyms

## 1. Definitions

"Action Area" – all areas to be affected directly or indirectly by the Federal action and not merely the immediate area involved in the action. See 50 CFR 402. For the purposes of this permit and for application of the threatened and endangered species protection eligibility requirements, the following areas are included in the definition of action area:

- The areas on the construction site where stormwater discharges originate and flow toward the point of discharge into the receiving waters. This includes:
    - areas on the construction site where excavation, site development, or other ground disturbance activities occur, and
    - areas where stormwater controls will be constructed and operated, including any areas where stormwater flows to and from the stormwater controls.
- The areas in the vicinity of the construction site where stormwater discharges flow from the construction site to one or more points of discharge into receiving waters. (Example: Where stormwater flows into an off-site ditch, swale, or gully that leads to receiving waters.
- The extent of the receiving water potentially affected by stormwater discharges from your construction site through alteration of water chemistry, turbidity, temperature, or bank structure (i.e., erosive flow), regardless of whether the construction site is adjacent to the receiving water.

"Agricultural Land" - cropland, grassland, rangeland, pasture, and other agricultural land, on which agricultural and forest-related products or livestock are produced and resource concerns may be addressed. Agricultural lands include cropped woodland, marshes, incidental areas included in the agricultural operation, and other types of agricultural land used for the production of livestock.

"Antidegradation Policy" or "Antidegradation Requirements" - the water quality standards regulation that requires States and Tribes to establish a three-tiered antidegradation program:

1. Tier 1 maintains and protects existing uses and water quality conditions necessary to support such uses. An existing use can be established by demonstrating that fishing, swimming, or other uses have actually occurred since November 28, 1975, or that the water quality is suitable to allow such uses to occur. Where an existing use is established, it must be protected even if it is not listed in the water quality standards as a designated use. Tier 1 requirements are applicable to all surface waters.
2. Tier 2 maintains and protects "high quality" waters -- waterbodies where existing conditions are better than necessary to support CWA § 101(a)(2) "fishable/swimmable" uses. Water quality can be lowered in such waters. However, State and Tribal Tier 2 programs identify procedures that must be followed and questions that must be answered before a reduction in water quality can be allowed. In no case may water quality be lowered to a level which would interfere with existing or designated uses.
3. Tier 3 maintains and protects water quality in outstanding national resource waters (ONRWs). Except for certain temporary changes, water quality cannot be lowered in such waters. ONRWs generally include the highest quality waters of the United States. However, the ONRW classification also offers special protection for waters of exceptional ecological significance, i.e., those which are important, unique, or sensitive ecologically.

Decisions regarding which water bodies qualify to be ONRWs are made by States and authorized Indian Tribes.

"Arid Areas" – areas with an average annual rainfall of 0 to 10 inches. For assistance in determining average annual rainfall in specific locations, refer to the NOAA National Mapping webpage (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/national/mapping), the PRISM Climate Group's Time Series Values for individual locations (https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/), or EPA's US EPA EnviroAtlas (https://www.epa.gov/enviroatlas).

"Bank" (e.g., stream bank or river bank) – the rising ground bordering the channel of a water of the U.S.

"Biodegradable" – capable of decomposing under ambient soil conditions into naturally occurring materials over a period of time (e.g., one year).

"Bluff" – a steep headland, promontory, riverbank, or cliff.

"Borrow Areas" – the areas where materials are dug for use as fill, either onsite or off-site.

"Business day" – for the purposes of this permit, a business day is a calendar day on which construction activities will take place.

"Bypass" – the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. See 40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i).

"Cationic Treatment Chemical" – polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in stormwater discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.

"Commencement of Construction Activities" – the initial disturbance of soils (or 'breaking ground') associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction-related activities (e.g., grubbing; stockpiling of fill material; placement of raw materials at the site).

"Common Plan of Development or Sale" – A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one common plan. The "common plan" of development or sale is broadly defined as any announcement or piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.) or physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.) indicating construction activities may occur on a specific plot.

"Construction Activities" – earth-disturbing activities, such as the clearing, grading, and excavation of land, and other construction-related activities (e.g., grubbing; stockpiling of fill material; placement of raw materials at the site) that could lead to the generation of pollutants. Some of the types of pollutants that are typically found at construction sites are:

- sediment;
- nutrients;
- heavy metals;
- pesticides and herbicides;
- oil and grease;
- bacteria and viruses;
- trash, debris, and solids;

- treatment polymers; and
- any other toxic chemicals.

"Construction and Development Effluent Limitations and New Source Performance Standards" (C&D Rule) – as published in 40 CFR § 450, the regulation requiring effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) and new source performance standards (NSPS) for controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites.

"Construction Site" or "Site" – the land or water area where construction activities will occur and where stormwater controls will be installed and maintained. The construction site includes construction support activities, which may be located at a different part of the property from where the primary construction activity will take place, or on a different piece of property altogether.

"Construction Support Activity" – a construction-related activity that specifically supports the construction activity and involves earth disturbance or pollutant-generating activities of its own, and can include activities associated with concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, materials storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas.

"Construction Waste" – discarded material (such as packaging materials; scrap construction materials; masonry products; timber, steel, pipe, and electrical cuttings; plastics; and styrofoam).

"Conveyance Channel" – a temporary or permanent waterway designed and installed to safely convey stormwater flow within and out of a construction site.

"Critical Habitat" – as defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 for a threatened or endangered species, (i) the specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species, at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, on which are found those physical or biological features essential to the conservation of the species and which may require special management considerations or protection; and (ii) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time it is listed in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, upon a determination by the Secretary that such areas are essential for the conservation of the species.

"CWA" – the Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. section 1251 et seq.

"Dewatering" – the act of draining accumulated stormwater and/or ground water from building foundations, vaults, and trenches, or other similar points of accumulation. Examples can include, but are not limited to:

- Surface area dewatering: water pumped from disturbed surface areas (e.g., trenches, sumps, excavation pits, or other excavations associated with construction where sediment-laden ground water or surface water/storm inflow must be removed) or from sediment basins or similar impoundments for maintenance or decommissioning purposes.
- Ground water dewatering: water discharged from well development, well pump tests, or pumping of ground water from a construction area. Common methods of ground water dewatering from a construction area include sumps and wells, generally described as follows:
  - Sumps: lowers ground water levels near the construction area. Dewatering using sumps consists of pumping ground water out of a lower collection point(s) typically gravity-fed by local ground water.
  - Wells: drilled wells, including bored/augured, driven, or jetted, which use vacuum or pumping to lower the ground water at greater depths than sumps. The two most common types of wells used for dewatering ground water are:

- Wellpoints: small-diameter shallow wells which are connected via a header pipe. A pump creates a vacuum in the header pipe.
- Deep Wells: larger-diameter holes, drilled relatively deep (typically greater than 10 feet), pumped by submersible electric pumps.

"Dewatering Water" – as used in this permit, water discharged from dewatering operations.

"Discharge" – when used without qualification, means the "discharge of a pollutant."

"Discharge of a Pollutant" – any addition of any "pollutant" or combination of pollutants to "waters of the United States" from any "point source," or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the "contiguous zone" or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. See 40 CFR 122.2.

"Discharge Point" – for the purposes of this permit, the location where collected and concentrated stormwater flows or dewatering water are discharged from the construction site.

"Discharge-Related Activity" – activities that cause, contribute to, or result in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater point source discharges, and measures such as the siting, construction, and operation of stormwater controls to control, reduce, or prevent pollutants from being discharged.

"Discharge to an Impaired Water" – for the purposes of this permit, a discharge to an impaired water occurs if the first water of the U.S. to which you discharge is identified by a State, Tribe, or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting an applicable water quality standard and (1) requires development of a total maximum daily load (TMDL) (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA; or (2) is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or (3) is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1). For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the water of the U.S. to which you discharge is the first water of the U.S. that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

"Domestic Waste" – for the purposes of this permit, typical household trash, garbage or rubbish items generated by construction activities.

"Drainageway" – an open linear depression, whether constructed or natural, that functions for the collection and drainage of surface water.

"Drought-Stricken Area" – for the purposes of this permit, an area in which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates for the period during which the construction will occur that any of the following conditions are likely: (1) "Drought to persist or intensify", (2) "Drought ongoing, some improvement", (3) "Drought likely to improve, impacts ease", or (4) "Drought development likely". See http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/sdo_summary.php.

"Earth-Disturbing Activity"– actions taken to alter the existing vegetation and/or underlying soil of a site, such as clearing, grading, site preparation (e.g., excavating, grubbing, cutting, and filling), soil compaction, and movement and stockpiling of top soils.

"Earth-Disturbing Activities Conducted Prior to Active Mining Activities" – Consists of two classes of earth-disturbing (i.e., clearing, grading and excavation) activities:

a. activities performed for purposes of mine site preparation, including: cutting new rights of way (except when related to access road construction); providing access to a mine site for vehicles and equipment (except when related to access road construction); other earth disturbances associated with site preparation activities on any areas where active mining

activities have not yet commenced (e.g., for heap leach pads, waste rock facilities, tailings impoundments, wastewater treatment plants); and

b. construction of staging areas to prepare for erecting structures such as to house project personnel and equipment, mill buildings, etc., and construction of access roads.

Note: only earth-disturbing activities associated with the construction of staging areas and the construction of access roads conducted prior to active mining (see (b) above) are considered to be "construction" and therefore stormwater discharges from these activities are eligible for coverage under this permit. See Part 1.2.1.b. The activities described in (a) above are not considered to be "construction" and therefore stormwater discharges associated with this activity are not eligible for coverage under this permit.

"Effective Operating Condition" – for the purposes of this permit, a stormwater control is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

"Effluent Limitations" – for the purposes of this permit, any of the Part 2 or Part 3 requirements.

"Effluent Limitations Guideline" (ELG) – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of the CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

"Eligible" – for the purposes of this permit, refers to stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges that are authorized for coverage under this general permit.

"Emergency-Related Project" – a project initiated in response to a public emergency (e.g., mud slides, earthquake, extreme flooding conditions, disruption in essential public services), for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services.

"Endangered Species" – defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 as any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.

"Excursion" – a measured value that exceeds a specified limit.

"Existing Site" – a site where construction activities commenced prior to February 16, 2017.

"Exit Points" – any points of egress from the construction site to be used by vehicles and equipment during construction activities.

"Exposed Soils" – for the purposes of this permit, soils that as a result of earth-disturbing activities are left open to the elements.

"Federal Facility" – any buildings, installations, structures, land, public works, equipment, aircraft, vessels, and other vehicles and property, owned by, or constructed or manufactured for the purpose of leasing to, the Federal government.

"Federal Operator" – an entity that meets the definition of "Operator" in this permit and is either any department, agency or instrumentality of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Federal government of the United States, or another entity, such as a private contractor, performing construction activity for any such department, agency, or instrumentality.

"Final Stabilization" – on areas not covered by permanent structures, either (1) uniform, perennial vegetation *(e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas)* has been established, or for arid or semi-arid areas, will be established that provides 70 percent or more of the cover that is provided by vegetation native to local undisturbed areas, and/or (2) permanent non-

vegetative stabilization measures (e.g., riprap, gravel, gabions, and geotextiles) have been implemented to provide effective cover for exposed portions of the site

"General Contractor" – for the purposes of this permit, the primary individual or company solely accountable to perform a contract. The general contractor typically supervises activities, coordinates the use of subcontractors, and is authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit.

"Hazardous Substances" or "Hazardous or Toxic Waste" – for the purposes of this permit, any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

"Historic Property" – as defined in the National Historic Preservation Act regulations, means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. This term includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related to and located within such properties. The term includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization and that meet the National Register criteria.

"Impaired Water"– a water identified by the State, Tribe, or EPA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard and (1) requires development of a TMDL (pursuant to section 303(d) of the CWA; or (2) is addressed by an EPA-approved or established TMDL; or (3) is not in either of the above categories but the waterbody is covered by a pollution control program that meets the requirements of 40 CFR 130.7(b)(1).

"Impervious Surface" – for the purpose of this permit, any land surface with a low or no capacity for soil infiltration including, but not limited to, pavement, sidewalks, parking areas and driveways, packed gravel or soil, or rooftops.

"Indian Country" or "Indian Country Lands" – defined at 40 CFR §122.2 as:

1. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
2. All dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a State; and
3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.

"Infeasible" – for the purpose of this permit, infeasible means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. EPA notes that it does not intend for any permit requirement to conflict with State water rights law.

"Install" or "Installation" – when used in connection with stormwater controls, to connect or set in position stormwater controls to make them operational.

"Jar test" – a test designed to simulate full-scale coagulation/flocculation/sedimentation water treatment processes by taking into account the possible conditions.

"Landward" – positioned or located away from a waterbody, and towards the land.

"Large Construction Activity" – defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(x) and incorporated here by reference. Large construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than five acres of land or will disturb less than five acres of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five acres. Large construction activity does

not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site.

"Linear Construction Site" – includes the construction of roads, bridges, conduits, substructures, pipelines, sewer lines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment and associated ancillary facilities in a long, narrow area.

"Minimize" – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater controls that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

"Mining Activity" – for the purposes of this permit, includes mining-related construction activities defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 122.26(b)(15)(i), and active mining activities defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iii). Both of these sub categories of activities include earth-disturbing activities, with the latter also including such activities as: extraction, removal or recovery, and beneficiation of mined material from the earth; removal of overburden and waste rock to expose mineable material; and site reclamation and closure activities.

"Mining Operations" – for the purposes of this permit, mining operations are grouped into two distinct categories, with distinct effluent limits and requirements applicable to each: 1) earth-disturbing activities conducted prior to active mining activities; and 2) active mining activities, which includes reclamation.

"Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" or "MS4" – defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(8) as a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains):

1. Owned and operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian Tribe or an authorized Indian Tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Which is not a combined sewer; and
4. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR §122.2.

"National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System" (NPDES) – defined at 40 CFR §122.2 as the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of CWA. The term includes an 'approved program.'

"Native Topsoil" – the uppermost layer of naturally occurring soil for a particular area, and is often rich in organic matter, biological activity, and nutrients.

"Natural Buffer" – for the purposes of this permit, an area of undisturbed natural cover surrounding waters of the United States within which construction activities are restricted. Natural cover includes the vegetation, exposed rock, or barren ground that exists prior to commencement of earth-disturbing activities.

"Natural Vegetation" – vegetation that occurs spontaneously without regular management, maintenance, or species introductions or removals, and that generally has a strong component of native species..

"New Operator of a Permitted Site" – an operator that through transfer of ownership and/or operation replaces the operator of an already permitted construction site that is either a "new site" or an "existing site".

"New Site" – a site where construction activities commenced on or after February 16, 2017.

"New Source" – for the purposes of this permit, a construction project that commenced construction activities after February 1, 2010.

"New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)" – for the purposes of this permit, NSPS are technology-based standards that apply to construction sites that are new sources under 40 CFR 450.24.

"Non-Stormwater Discharges" – discharges that do not originate from storm events. They can include, but are not limited to, discharges of process water, air conditioner condensate, non-contact cooling water, vehicle wash water, sanitary wastes, concrete washout water, paint wash water, irrigation water, or pipe testing water.

"Non-Turbid" – a discharge that is free from visual turbidity.

"Notice of Intent" (NOI) – the form (electronic or paper) required for authorization of coverage under the Construction General Permit.

"Notice of Termination" (NOT) – the form (electronic or paper) required for terminating coverage under the Construction General Permit.

"NPDES eReporting Tool" (NeT) – EPA's online system for submitting electronic Construction General Permit forms.

"Operational" – for the purposes of this permit, stormwater controls are made "operational" when they have been installed and implemented, are functioning as designed, and are properly maintained.

"Operator" – for the purposes of this permit and in the context of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, any party associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The party has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications *(*e.g. *in most cases this is the owner of the site)*; or
2. The party has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g.*, they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit; in most cases this is the general contractor of the project)*.

This definition is provided to inform permittees of EPA's interpretation of how the regulatory definitions of "owner or operator" and "facility or activity" are applied to discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity. Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

"Ordinary High Water Mark" – the line on the shore established by fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and/or the presence of litter and debris.

"Permitting Authority" – for the purposes of this permit, EPA, a Regional Administrator of EPA, or an authorized representative.

"Point(s) of Discharge" – see "Discharge Point."

"Point Source" – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

"Pollutant" – defined at 40 CFR §122.2. A partial listing from this definition includes: dredged spoil, solid waste, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, chemical wastes, biological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial or municipal waste.

"Pollution Prevention Controls" – stormwater controls designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site discharges through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.

"Polymers" – for the purposes of this permit, coagulants and flocculants used to control erosion on soil or to enhance the sediment removal capabilities of sediment traps or basins. Common construction site polymers include polyacrylamide (PAM), chitosan, alum, polyaluminum chloride, and gypsum.

"Prohibited Discharges" – discharges that are not allowed under this permit, including:

1. Wastewater from washout of concrete;
2. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
3. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
4. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing;
5. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release; and
6. Waste, garbage, floatable debris, construction debris, and sanitary waste.

"Provisionally Covered Under this Permit" – for the purposes of this permit, EPA provides temporary coverage under this permit for emergency-related projects prior to receipt of a complete and accurate NOI. Discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the emergency-related projects are subject to the terms and conditions of the permit during the period of temporary coverage.

"Qualified Person" – a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possesses the appropriate skills and training to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the appropriate skills and training to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit.

"Receiving Water" – a "Water of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

"Run-On" – sources of stormwater that drain from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated site in question.

"Seasonally Dry Period" – a month in which the long-term average total precipitation is less than or equal to 0.5 inches. Refer to EPA's Seasonally Dry Period Locator and supporting maps for assistance in determining whether a site is operating during a seasonally dry period for the area, located at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates.

"Sediment-Related parameter" – for the purposes of this permit, a pollutant parameter that is closely related to sediment such as turbidity, total suspended solids (TSS), total suspended sediment, transparency, sedimentation, and siltation.

"Semi-Arid Areas" – areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches. For assistance in determining average annual rainfall in specific locations, refer to the NOAA National Mapping webpage (https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/cag/national/mapping), the PRISM Climate Group's Time Series Values for individual locations (https://prism.oregonstate.edu/explorer/), or EPA's US EPA EnviroAtlas (https://www.epa.gov/enviroatlas).

"Shared Control" - for the purposes of this permit, a stormwater control, such as a sediment basin or pond, used by two or more operators that is installed and maintained for the purpose of minimizing and controlling pollutant discharges from a construction site with multiple operators associated with a common plan of development or sale. Any operators that are contributing stormwater from their construction activities to a shared control are considered to rely upon a shared control.

"Small Construction Activity" – defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15) and incorporated here by reference. A small construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land or will disturb less than one (1) acre of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site.

"Small Residential Lot" – for the purpose of this permit, a lot being developed for residential purposes that will disturb less than 1 acre of land, but is part of a larger residential project that will ultimately disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre.

"Snowmelt" – the conversion of snow into overland stormwater and ground water flow as a result of warmer temperatures.

"Spill" – for the purpose of this permit, the release of a hazardous or toxic substance from its container or containment.

"Stabilization" – the use of vegetative and/or non-vegetative cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss in areas exposed through the construction process.

"Steep Slopes" – where a State, Tribe, local government, or industry technical manual (e.g., stormwater BMP manual) has defined what is to be considered a "steep slope", this permit's definition automatically adopts that definition. Where no such definition exists, steep slopes are automatically defined as those that are 15 percent or greater in grade.

"Storm Sewer System" – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, or storm drains) designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater.

"Stormwater" – stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

"Stormwater Control" - refers to any best management practice or other method (including narrative effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

"Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity" – as used in this permit, a discharge of pollutants in stormwater to waters of the United States from areas where earth-disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grubbing, grading, or excavation) occur, or where construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area,

concrete truck chute washdown, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants), are located.

"Stormwater Inlet" – a structure placed below grade to conduct water used to collect stormwater runoff for conveyance purposes.

"Stormwater Team" – the group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individuals on the "Stormwater Team" must be identified in the SWPPP.

"Storm Event" – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

"Storm Sewer" – a system of pipes (separate from sanitary sewers) that carries stormwater runoff from buildings and land surfaces.

"Subcontractor" – for the purposes of this permit, an individual or company that takes a portion of a contract from the general contractor or from another subcontractor.

"SWPPP" (Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan) – a site-specific, written document that, among other things: (1) identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the construction site; (2) describes stormwater controls to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site; and (3) identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

"Temporary Stabilization" – a condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protective cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.

"Thawing Conditions" – for the purposes of this permit, thawing conditions are expected based on the historical likelihood of two or more days with daytime temperatures greater than 32˚F. This date can be determined by looking at historical weather data. Note: the estimation of thawing conditions is for planning purposes only. During construction the permittee will be required to conduct site inspections based upon actual conditions (i.e., if thawing conditions occur sooner than expected, the permittee will be required to conduct inspections at the regular frequency).

"Threatened Species" – defined in the Endangered Species Act at 16 U.S.C. 1531 as any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

"Tier 2 Waters" – for antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(2), those waters that are characterized as having water quality that exceeds the levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water.

"Tier 2.5 Waters" – for antidegradation purposes, those waters designated by States or Tribes as requiring a level of protection equal to and above that given to Tier 2 waters, but less than that given Tier 3 waters. Some States have special requirements for these waters.

"Tier 3 Waters" – for antidegradation purposes, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12(a)(3), Tier 3 waters are identified by States as having high quality waters constituting an Outstanding National Resource Water (ONRW), such as waters of National Parks and State Parks, wildlife refuges, and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance.

"Total Maximum Daily Load" or "TMDL" – the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources,

tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure.

"Toxic Waste" – see "Hazardous Substances."

"Treatment Chemicals" – polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals used to reduce turbidity in stormwater.

"Turbidity" – a condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material.

"Uncontaminated Discharge" – in the context of authorized non-stormwater discharges, a discharge that meets applicable water quality standards.

"Upland" – the dry land area above and 'landward' of the ordinary high water mark.

"Upset" – Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond your reasonable control. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. See 40 CFR 122.41(n)(1).

"Visual Turbidity" – for the purposes of this permit, visual turbidity is present when there is a sediment plume in the discharge or the discharge appears cloudy, opaque, or has a visible contrast that can be visually identified by an observer.

"Water-Dependent Structures" – structures or facilities that are required to be located directly adjacent to a waterbody or wetland, such as a marina, pier, boat ramp, etc.

"Water Quality Standards" – defined in 40 CFR § 131.3, and are provisions of State (including Tribal) or Federal law which consist of a designated use or uses for the waters of the United States, water quality criteria for such waters based upon such uses, and an antidegradation policy to protect high-quality waters. Water quality standards protect the public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Act.

"Waters of the United States" – see definition at 40 CFR 122.2.

"Wetland" – those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas. On-site evaluations are typically required to confirm the presence and boundaries of wetlands.

### 2. Acronyms

ACHP – Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

BMP – Best Management Practice

CBI – Confidential Business Information

CGP – Construction General Permit

CFR – Code of Federal Regulations

CWA – Clean Water Act

CZMA – Coastal Zone Management Act

ECHO – EPA Enforcement and Compliance History Online

ELG – Effluent Limitations Guideline

EPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
ESA – Endangered Species Act
FR – Federal Register
MS4 – Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSGP – Multi-Sector General Permit
NEPA – National Environmental Policy Act
NeT – NPDES eReporting Tool
NTU - Nephelometric turbidity units
NHPA – National Historic Preservation Act
NMFS – United States National Marine Fisheries Service
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NOI – Notice of Intent
NOT – Notice of Termination
NPDES – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC – National Response Center
NRCS – National Resources Conservation Service
NSPS – New Source Performance Standards
ONRW – Outstanding National Resource Water
PAM – Polyacrylamide
POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works
RUSLE – Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation
SDS – Safety Data Sheet
SHPO – State Historic Preservation Office
SPCC – Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure
SWPPP – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
THPO – Tribal Historic Preservation Office
TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS – Total Suspended Solids
UIC – Underground Injection Control
USDA – United States Department of Agriculture
USFWS – United States Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS – United States Geological Survey
WQS – Water Quality Standard

# EPA Rules and Regulations

## TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. **Contractors are authorized by the CGP to discharge pollutants.**
   a. **True**
   b. **False**
2. **The CGP mandates that erosion due to runoff events must be prevented.**
   a. **True**
   b. **False**
3. **The CGP mandates that qualified inspectors be knowledgeable about sediment and erosion control and pollution prevention.**
   a. **True**
   b. **False**
4. **The CGP states that inspections are to occur only during normal working hours.**
   a. **True**
   b. **False**
5. **The CGP does not mandate inspectors of equipment storage and maintenance areas.**
   a. **True**
   b. **False**

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

## SUMMARY OF 2022 CGP

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

The February 17, 2022 permit provides the latest National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (NPDES) requirements. This permit, also known as the Construction General Permit (CGP), authorizes operators of small and large construction sites to discharge pollutants to waters of the United States in accordance with specific conditions and requirements.

Additional information about the 2022 CGP can be found at the following web site: https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/2022-cgp-final-permit.pdf

## CGP Material Applicable to Inspectors (Section 1)

### Eligibility Conditions (Section 1.1)

- Definition of an operator
  - Role of an owner
  - Role of a contractor
- Land disturbance area criteria
- Endangered Species Act (ESA) and historic properties
- Cationic treatment chemicals requirements

### Types of Discharges Authorized (Section 1.2)

- Stormwater, snowmelt, and surface runoff
- Non-Stormwater
  - List

} Inspections will be necessary

### Prohibited Discharges (Section 1.3)

- Wastewater washouts
  - Concrete
  - Stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other materials
- Vehicle related
  - Hydrocarbons
  - Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in washing
- Toxic or hazardous substances

} Inspections will be necessary

### Requirements to Post a Notice of Permit Coverage (Section 1.5)

- Minimum material
  - NPDES Identification number
  - Contact names and phone number
  - Location of SWPPP
  - Instructions on reporting stormwater pollutant discharges

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

## STORMWATER CONTROL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO INSPECTORS (SECTION 2)

**Phase Installation of Stormwater Controls (Section 2.1.3)**

- At the beginning of any portion of the site
  - ➢ Downgradient sediment control measures
  - ➢ Initial site clearing, grading, excavation, and other activities
- Add addition sediment control BMPs as necessary

**Maintenance and Effectiveness of Stormwater Controls (Section 2.1.4)**

**Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements (Section 2.2)**

- Vegetative buffers and/or equivalent sediment control
- Direct stormwater discharges onto vegetative areas
- Install perimeter sediment controls
- Preserve topsoil
- Minimize
  - ➢ Sediment track-out
  - ➢ Dust
  - ➢ Steep slope disturbances
  - ➢ Soil compaction
- Manage
  - ➢ Stock and debris piles
  - ➢ Stormwater conveyance channels
  - ➢ Sediment basins
  - ➢ Treatment chemicals
- Protect storm drain inlets
  - ➢ Possible removal for flood conditions or to prevent erosion
    - √ No definition exists in the 2022 CGP
- Stabilize (i.e., erosion control) exposed potions of the site
  - ➢ Five acres of less (≤ 5.0) initiate immediately upon permanent or 14 or more days of temporary cessations of earth-disturbing activities
    - √ Complete within 14 days after initiated
  - ➢ More than five acres (> 5.0) initiate immediately upon permanent or 14 or more days of temporary cessations of earth-disturbing activities
    - √ Complete within 7 days after initiated
  - ➢ Exceptions exist

Inspections will be necessary

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

- Final Stabilization Criteria
  - ➢ Uniform and perennial vegetation
    - √ 70% or more of the vegetative cover native to local undisturbed areas

    Implement permanent non-vegetation stabilization measures to provide effective cover

**Pollution Prevention Requirements (Section 2.3)**

- Equipment and vehicle fueling and maintenance
  - ➢ Eliminate the discharge of spilled chemicals including Fuels and oils
  - ➢ Spill prevention reporting
- Equipment and vehicle washing
  - ➢ Minimize discharges
  - ➢ Storage criteria
- Storage, handling and disposal of building products, materials and wastes
  - ➢ Provide storage and clean up criteria:
    - √ Building materials
    - √ Pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials
    - √ Petroleum products
    - √ Hazardous or toxic wastes
    - √ Construction and domestic wastes
    - √ Sanitary wastes
- Wastewater from washout and clean out of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, etc.
  - ➢ Use of “leak-proof” systems
  - ➢ Discharge criteria
- Application of fertilizers
  - ➢ Guidelines
- Emergency spill notifications
  - ➢ Guidelines

**Construction Dewatering Requirements (Section 2.4)**

- Guidelines

Inspections will be necessary

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## WATER QUALITY EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS (SECTION 3)

- General Effluent Limitations
  - Guidelines
- Discharge limitations for impaired waters (TMDL)
  - Sediment or nutrient-impaired waters
  - Discharges to Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters
- Monitoring Guidelines
- Reporting and recordkeeping

} May require an accumulation of data records

## SITE INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS (SECTION 4)

**Qualification of an Inspector (see Section 6.3)**

- Hold a current valid construction inspection certification or license from the EPA or a program that covers:
  - Principles and practices in sediment and erosion control and pollution prevention practices at construction sites
  - Proper installation and maintenance of sediment and erosion controls and pollution prevention practices used at construction sites, and
  - Performance of inspections, including the proper completion of required reports and documentation, consistent with the requirements below
- The CISEC certification is a valid program as required by the EPA

**Frequency of Inspections**

- Inspections are only required during the site's normal working hours
  - At least once every 7 calendar days, OR
  - Once every 14 calendar days within 24 hours of a 0.25-inch (6.5-mm) or greater storm event OR when runoff from snowmelt from a storm that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period
    - √ Record data from an on-site rain gage, or
    - √ Record data from a representative weather station
- Multiple day storm events
  - Record data on each day after 0.25-inches (6.5-mm) or more rainfall
  - Conduct inspections within 24 hours of the first day of the storm, AND within 24 hours after the end of the storm

**Increase in Inspection Frequency for Certain Sites**

- Sediment or nutrient-impaired waste (including Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3) waters
  - Once every 7 calendar days, AND

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  - ➢ Within 24 hours of the end of a 0.25-inch (6.5-mm) or greater storm event OR when runoff from snowmelt from a storm that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period
    - √ When multiple day storm events occur, record data on each day when storm events produce at least 0.25-inches (6.5-mm)
- Discharge of dewatering water

**Reduction in Inspection Frequency**

- Stabilized areas
  - ➢ Exceptions for linear construction sites
- Arid, semi-arid areas, and drought-stricken areas
- Frozen conditions

**Areas that Need to be Inspected**

- All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated
- All stormwater controls, installed and maintained at the site
- Material, waste, borrow, or equipment storage and maintenance areas
- Areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including drainage ways
- All areas where dewatering is taking place
- All points of discharge from the site
- All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented

**Requirements for Inspections**

- Check on stormwater controls (BMPs)
  - ➢ Have they been installed per plan or as necessary?
  - ➢ Are they operational and effective?
  - ➢ Are replacements, repairs, or maintenance necessary?
- Check for the potential of spills, leaks, or other accumulation of pollutants on the site
- Identify locations for new or modified stormwater controls
- At points of discharge and on banks of any surface waters flowing within the site, check for signs of visible erosion or sedimentation
- Identify noncompliance incidents
- If a discharge is occurring:
  - ➢ Identify all points of the property from which discharges is occurring
  - ➢ Observe and document discharge color, odor, solids (floating, settled or suspended), foam, oil sheen, etc.
- For dewatering inspections, follow requirements in 4.6.3
- Based upon inspection report, operator is to complete maintenance or implement requirements of correct action

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

## Inspection Report

- Within 24 hours of a site inspection, complete an inspection report that includes
  - The inspection date
  - Names and titles of the inspector(s)
  - Summary of the findings
  - Rainfall data that is 0.25-inches (6.5-mm) or greater or snowmelt from a storm resulting in 3.25 inches (84.5mm) or more
  - Information about unsafe conditions that prevented an inspection
- Signature requirements based on Appendix G, Part G.11
  - For corporations, a corporate officer, or a duly authorized representative
  - For partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner, proprietor, or a duly authorized representative
  - For municipality, state, federal or other public agency, a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or a duly authorized representative
  - **It is recommended that a signature by the inspector occurs**
- Record Keeping Requirements
  - Copies of all inspection reports to be kept at least 3-years from date that permit expires or terminates

## Inspections by EPA

- EPA or its authorized representative can
  - Enter any areas of the site
  - Access and copy any records
  - Inspect the construction site
  - Sample or monitor the site to ensure compliance

# CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (SECTION 5)

## Conditions triggering corrective actions

- When a stormwater control needs repair or replacement 3 or more times
- When a stormwater control was never installed or installed incorrectly
  - Necessary to comply with permit requirements
- Discharges causing an exceedance of applicable water quality standards
- A prohibited discharge has occurred
- During discharge from site dewatering activities

## Corrective Action Deadlines

- Immediately institute reasonable steps to address the conditions
- When no replacement or significant repair is necessary
  - Complete by the close of the next business day
- When a new or replacement or significant repair is necessary

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  - Complete within seven (7) calendar days
    - √ If not feasible, document reason and complete repairs ASAP
- Triggering conditions related to dewatering activities (Section 5.2.2)
- Permittee must complete necessary updates to the SWPPP within 7 calendar days of completing corrective action work

**Corrective Action Required by EPA**

- Compliance with EPA corrective action requirements must occur

**Corrective Action Log (Report)**

- Within 24 hours of discovering the need for corrective action, document the following
  - Nature of condition
    - √ Date and time of the condition was identified
- Within 24 hours of completing the corrective action
    - √ Action taken to address the condition
    - √ Note whether SWPPP modifications are required
- Signature requirements based on Appendix G, Part G.11.2
  - For corporations, a corporate officer, or a duly authorized representative
  - For partnership or sole proprietorship, a general partner, proprietor, or a duly authorized representative
  - For municipality, state, federal or other public agency, a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or a duly authorized representative.
  - Authorized must designated by name or position. Authorization letter must be included in the SWPPP
- Record keeping requirements
  - Copies of all inspection logs to be kept at
    - √ The site, or
    - √ At an easily accessible location
  - Retain for 3-years after permit expiration or termination

## OTHER PERTINENT 2022 CGP SECTIONS

**Staff Training Requirements (Section 6)**

- Stormwater Team
- Training Requirements
  - Stormwater Team Members
  - Inspectors
- Permit Documents access

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements (Section 7)**

- Sections that impact inspector tasks to complete
  - 7.2.3: Nature of construction activities
  - 7.2.4: Site map

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

- 7.2.5: Non-stormwater discharges
- 7.2.6 Description of stormwater control measures
- 7.2.7 Procedures for inspection, maintenance, corrective action
- 7.2.8 Procedures for Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring from Dewatering Discharges
- 7.4: Required SWPPP modifications

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

## SWPPP COMPLIANCE INSPECTION FORMS

**EPA**
**HDI/CISEC**

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# EPA Rules and Regulations

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## Section A – General Information

(If necessary, complete additional inspection reports for each separate inspection location.)

### Inspector Information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inspector Name:** | **Title:** |
| **Company Name:** | **Email:** |
| **Address:** | **Phone Number:** |

### Inspection Details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inspection Date:** | **Inspection Location:** |
| **Inspection Start Time:** | **Inspection End Time:** |
| **Current Phase of Construction:** | **Weather Conditions During Inspection:** |

**Did you determine that any portion of your site was unsafe for inspection per CGP Part 4.5?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

**If "Yes," provide the following information:**

Location of unsafe conditions:

The conditions that prevented you inspecting this location:

**Indicate the required inspection frequency:** (Check all that apply. You may be subject to different inspection frequencies in different areas of the site.)

**Standard Frequency (CGP Part 4.2)**:

☐ At least once every 7 calendar days; **OR**

☐ Once every 14 calendar days *and* within 24 hours of the occurrence of either:

- A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or
- A snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period

**Increased Frequency (CGP Part 4.3.1)** (If site discharges to sediment or nutrient-impaired waters or to waters designated as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3):

☐ Once every 7 calendar days *and* within 24 hours of the occurrence of either:

- A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or
- A snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period

**Reduced Frequency (CGP Part 4.4)**:

☐ For stabilized areas: Twice during first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart; then once per month after first month until permit coverage is terminated

☐ For stabilized areas on "linear construction sites": Twice during first month, no more than 14 calendar days apart; then once more within 24 hours of the occurrence of either:

- A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or
- A snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period

☐ For arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas during seasonally dry periods or during drought: Once per month and within 24 hours of the occurrence of either:

- A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, or
- A snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period

☐ For frozen conditions where construction activities are being conducted: Once per month

**Was this inspection triggered by a storm event producing 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

**If "Yes," how did you determine whether the storm produced 0.25 inches or more of rain?**

- ☐ On-site rain gauge
- ☐ Weather station representative of site.
  Weather station location:

**Total rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (inches):**

**Was this inspection triggered by a snowmelt discharge from a storm event producing 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

**If "Yes," how did you determine whether the storm produced 3.25 inches or more of snow?**

- ☐ On-site rain gauge
- ☐ Weather station representative of site.
  Weather station location:

**Total snowfall amount that triggered the inspection (inches):**

| **Section B – Condition and Effectiveness of Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Controls (CGP Part 2.2)** (Insert additional rows if needed) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Type and Location of E&S Control** | **Conditions Requiring Routine Maintenance?[1]** | **If "Yes," How Many Times (Including This Occurrence) Has This Condition Been Identified?** | **Conditions Requiring Corrective Action?[2, 3]** | **Date on Which Condition First Observed (If Applicable)?** | **Description of Conditions Observed** |
| **1.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **2.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **3.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **4.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **5.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **If the same routine maintenance was found to be necessary three or more times for the same control at the same location (including this occurrence), follow the corrective action requirements and record the required information in your corrective action log, or describe here why you believe the specific condition should still be addressed as routine maintenance:** | | | | | |

[1] Routine maintenance includes minor repairs or other upkeep performed to ensure that the site's stormwater controls remain in effective operating condition, not including significant repairs or the need to install a new or replacement control. Routine maintenance is also required for specific conditions: (1) for perimeter controls, whenever sediment has accumulated to half or more the above-ground height of the control (CGP Part 2.2.3.c.i); (2) where sediment has been tracked-out from the site onto paved roads, sidewalks, or other paved areas (CGP Part 2.2.4.d); (3) for inlet protection measures, when sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised (CGP Part 2.2.10.b); and (4) for sediment basins, as necessary to maintain at least half of the design capacity of the basin (CGP Part 2.2.12.f)

[2] Corrective actions are triggered only for specific conditions (CGP Part 5.1):

1. A stormwater control needs a significant repair or a new or replacement control is needed, or, in accordance with Part 2.1.4.c, you find it necessary to repeatedly (i.e., three (3) or more times) conduct the same routine maintenance fix to the same control at the same location (unless you document in your inspection report under Part 4.7.1.c that the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under 2.1.4); or
2. A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly; or
3. Your discharges are not meeting applicable water quality standards; or
4. A prohibited discharge has occurred (see CGP Part 1.3); or
5. During the discharge from site dewatering activities:
   a. The weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA pursuant to Part 3.3.2.b); or
   b. You observe or you are informed by EPA, State, or local authorities of the presence of the conditions specified in Part 4.6.3.e.

[3] If a condition on your site requires a corrective action, you must also fill out a corrective action log found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates. See CGP Part 5.4 for more information.

| **Section C – Condition and Effectiveness of Pollution Prevention (P2) Practices and Controls (CGP Part 2.3)** (Insert additional rows if needed) |
|---|

| Type and Location of P2 Practices and Controls | Conditions Requiring Routine Maintenance?[1] | If "Yes," How Many Times (Including This Occurrence) Has This Condition Been Identified? | Conditions Requiring Corrective Action?[2, 3] | Date on Which Condition First Observed (If Applicable)? | Description of Conditions Observed |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **2.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **3.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **4.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |
| **5.** | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | | |

**If the same routine maintenance was found to be necessary three or more times for the same control at the same location (including this occurrence), follow the corrective action requirements and record the required information in your corrective action log, or describe here why you believe the specific condition should still be addressed as routine maintenance:**

| **Section D – Stabilization of Exposed Soil (CGP Part 2.2.14)** (Insert additional rows if needed) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Specific Location That Has Been or Will Be Stabilized** | **Stabilization Method and Applicable Deadline** | **Stabilization Initiated?** | **Final Stabilization Criteria Met?** | **Final Stabilization Photos Taken?** | **Notes** |
| **1.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date initiated: | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date criteria met: | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| **2.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date initiated: | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date criteria met: | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| **3.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date initiated: | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date criteria met: | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| **4.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date initiated: | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date criteria met: | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| **5.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date initiated: | ☐ Yes ☐ No<br>If "Yes," date criteria met: | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |

## Section E – Description of Discharges (CGP Part 4.6.2)

(Insert additional rows if needed)

**Was a discharge (not including dewatering) occurring from any part of your site at the time of the inspection?**[4] ☐ Yes ☐ No

**If "Yes," for each point of discharge, document the following:**

- The visual quality of the discharge.
- The characteristics of the discharge, including color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oil sheen; and other indicators of stormwater pollutants.
- Signs of the above pollutant characteristics that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features.

| Discharge Location | Observations |
|---|---|
| **1.** | |
| **2.** | |
| **3.** | |
| **4.** | |
| **5.** | |

[4] If a dewatering discharge was occurring, you must conduct a dewatering inspection pursuant to CGP Part 4.3.2 and complete a separate dewatering inspection report.

| **Section F – Signature and Certification (CGP Part 4.7.2)** | |
|---|---|
| "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." | |
| **MANDATORY: Signature of Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative:"** | |
| **Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Printed Name:** | **Affiliation:** |
| **OPTIONAL: Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor** | |
| **Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Printed Name:** | **Affiliation:** |

## General Tips for Using This Template

This Site Inspection Report Template is provided to assist you in preparing site inspection reports for EPA's 2022 Construction General Permit (CGP). If you are covered under the 2022 CGP, you can use this template to create a site inspection report form that is customized to the specific circumstances of your site and that complies with the minimum reporting requirements of Part 4.7 of the permit. Note that the use of this form is optional; you may use your own site inspection report form provided it includes the minimum information required in Part 4.7 of the CGP.

This template does not address the CGP's inspection reporting requirements related to dewatering activities. A separate inspection template has been developed specifically for dewatering activities and is available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates.

Keep in mind that this document is a template and not an "off-the-shelf" inspection report that is ready to use without some modification. You must first customize this form to include the specifics of your project in order for it to be useable for your inspection reports. Once you have entered all of your site-specific information into the blank fields, you may use this form to complete inspection reports.

The following tips for using this template will help you ensure that the minimum permit requirements are met:

- **Review the inspection requirements.** Before you start developing your inspection report form, read the CGP's Part 4 inspection requirements. This will ensure that you have a working understanding of the permit's underlying inspection requirements.
- **Complete all required blank fields.** Fill out all blank fields. Only by filling out all fields will the template be compliant with the requirements of the permit. (Note: Where you do not need the number of rows provided in the template form for your inspection, you may delete these or cross them off as you see fit. Or, if you need more space to document your findings, you may insert additional rows in the electronic version of this form or use the bottom of the page in the field version of this form.)
- **Use your site map to document inspection findings.** In several places in the template, you are directed to specify the location of certain features of your site, including where stormwater controls are installed and where you will be stabilizing exposed soil. You are also asked to fill in location information for unsafe conditions and the locations of any discharges occurring during your inspections. Where you are asked for location information, EPA encourages you to reference the point on your SWPPP site map that corresponds to the requested location on the inspection form. Using the site map as a tool in this way will help you conduct efficient inspections, will assist you in evaluating problems found, and will ensure proper documentation.
- **Complete the inspection report within 24 hours of completing a site inspection.** You must complete an inspection report in accordance with Part 4.7.1 of the CGP.
- **Include the inspection form with your SWPPP.** Once your form is complete, make sure to include a copy of the inspection form in your SWPPP in accordance with Part 7.2.7.e of the CGP.
- **Retain copies of all inspection reports with your records.** You must also retain in your records copies of all inspection reports in accordance with the requirements in Part 4.7.3 of the CGP. These reports must be retained for at least 3 years from the date your permit coverage expires or is terminated in accordance with the requirements in Part 4.7.4 of the CGP.

## Instructions for Section A

**Inspector Name**

Enter the name of the person that conducted the inspection. Include the person's contact information (title, affiliated company name, address, email, and phone number).

**Inspection Date and Time**

Enter the date you performed the inspection and the time you started and ended the inspection.

**Weather Conditions During Inspection**

Enter the weather conditions occurring during the inspection, e.g., sunny, overcast, light rain, heavy rain, snowing, icy, windy.

**Current Phase of Construction**
If this project is being completed in more than one phase, indicate which phase it is currently in.

**Inspection Location**
If your project has multiple locations where you conduct separate inspections, specify the location where this inspection is being conducted. If only one inspection is conducted for your entire project, enter "Entire Site." If necessary, complete additional inspection report forms for each separate inspection location.

**Unsafe Conditions for Inspection** (CGP Part 4.5.7)
Inspections are not required where a portion of the site or the entire site is subject to unsafe conditions. These conditions should not regularly occur and should not be consistently present on a site. Generally, unsafe conditions are those that render the site (or a portion of it) inaccessible or that would pose a significant probability of injury to applicable personnel. Examples could include severe storm or flood conditions, high winds, and downed electrical wires.

If your site, or a portion of it, is affected by unsafe conditions during the time of your inspection, provide a description of the conditions that prevented you from conducting the inspection and what parts of the site were affected. If the entire site was considered unsafe, specify the location as "Entire Site."

**Inspection Frequency**
Check all the inspection frequencies that apply to your project. Note that you may be subject to different inspection frequencies in different areas of your site.

**Inspection Triggered by a Storm Event**
If you were required to conduct this inspection because of a storm event that produced 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period, indicate whether you relied on an on-site rain gauge or a nearby weather station (and where the weather station is located). Also, specify the total amount of rainfall for this specific storm event.

If you were required to conduct this inspection because of a snowmelt discharge from a storm event that produced 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period, then indicate whether you relied on an on-site measurement or a nearby weather station (and where the weather station is located). Also, specify the total amount of snowfall for this specific storm event.

## Instructions for Section B

**Type and Location of Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Controls**
Provide a list of all erosion and sediment (E&S) controls that your SWPPP indicates will be installed and implemented at your site. This list must include at a minimum all E&S controls required by CGP Part 2.2. Include also any natural buffers established under CGP Part 2.2.1. Buffer requirements apply if your project's earth-disturbing activities will occur within 50 feet of a discharge to receiving water. You may group your E&S controls on your form if you have several of the same type of controls (e.g., you may group "Inlet Protection Measures," "Perimeter Controls," and "Stockpile Controls" together on one line), but if there are any problems with a specific control, you must separately identify the location of the control, whether routine maintenance or corrective action is necessary, and in the notes section you must describe the specifics about the problem you observed.

**Conditions Requiring Routine Maintenance?**
Answer "Yes" if the E&S control requires routine maintenance as defined in footnote 1 of this template. Note that in many cases, "Yes" answers are expected and indicate a project with an active operation and maintenance program. You should also answer "Yes" if work to fix the problem is still ongoing from the previous inspection, though necessary work must be initiated immediately and completed by the end of the next business day or within seven calendar days if documented in accordance with CGP Part 2.1.4.b.

**If "Yes," How Many Times (Including this Occurrence) Has this Condition Been Identified?**
Indicate how many times the routine maintenance has been required for the same control at the same location.

**Conditions Requiring Corrective Action?**
Answer "Yes" if you found any of the conditions listed in footnote 2 in this template to be present during your inspection (CGP Part 5.1). If you answer "Yes," you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action log, found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates. You should also answer "Yes" if work to fix the problem from a previous inspection is still ongoing, though the operator must comply with the corrective action deadlines in CGP Part 5.2.

**Date on Which Condition First Observed (If Applicable)?**
Provide the date on which the condition that triggered the need for routine maintenance or corrective action was first identified. If the condition was just discovered during this inspection, enter the inspection date. If the condition is a carryover from a previous inspection, enter the original date of the condition's discovery.

**Description of Conditions Observed**
For each E&S control and the area immediately surrounding it, describe whether the control is properly installed and whether it appears to be working to minimize sediment discharge. Indicate also whether a new or modified control is necessary to comply with the permit. Describe any problem condition(s) you observed such as the following:

1. Failure to install or to properly install a required E&S control
2. Damage or destruction to an E&S control caused by vehicles, equipment, or personnel, a storm event, or other event
3. Mud or sediment deposits found downslope from E&S controls, including in receiving waters, or on nearby streets, curbs, or open conveyance channels
4. Sediment tracked out onto paved areas by vehicles leaving construction site
5. Noticeable erosion or sedimentation at discharge outlets or at adjacent streambanks or channels
6. Erosion of the site's sloped areas (e.g., formation of rills or gullies)
7. E&S control is no longer working due to lack of maintenance
8. Other incidents of noncompliance

Describe also why you think the problem condition(s) occurred as well as actions (e.g., routine maintenance or corrective action) you will take or have taken to fix the problem.

For buffer areas, make note of whether they are marked off as required, whether there are signs of construction disturbance within the buffer, which is prohibited under the CGP, and whether there are visible signs of erosion resulting from discharges through the area.

If routine maintenance or corrective action is required, briefly note the reason. If routine maintenance or corrective action has been completed, make a note of the date it was completed and what was done. *If corrective action is required, note that you will need to complete a separate corrective action log describing the condition and your work to fix the problem.*

**Routine Maintenance Need Has Been Found to be Necessary Three (3) or More Times for the Same Control at the Same Location (Including this Occurrence)**
If routine maintenance has been required three (3) or more times for the same control at the same location, the permit requires (CGP Part 2.1.4.c) you to fix the problem using the corrective action procedures in CGP Part 5 or to document why you believe the reoccurring problem can be addressed as a routine maintenance fix. If you believe the problem can continue to be fixed as routine maintenance, describe why you believe the specific condition should still be addressed as routine maintenance.

## Instructions for Section C

**Type and Location of Pollution Prevention (P2) Practices and Controls**
Provide a list of all pollution prevention (P2) practices and controls that are implemented at your site. This list must include all P2 practices and controls required by CGP Part 2.3 and those that are described in your SWPPP.

**Conditions Requiring Routine Maintenance?**
Answer "Yes" if the P2 practice or control requires routine maintenance as defined in footnote 1of this template. Note that in many cases, "Yes" answers are expected and indicate a project with an active operation and maintenance program. You should also answer "Yes" if work to fix the problem is still ongoing

from the previous inspection, though necessary work must be initiated immediately and completed by the end of the next business day or within seven calendar days if documented in accordance with CGP Part 2.1.4.b.

**If "Yes," How Many Times (Including this Occurrence) Has this Condition Been Identified?**
Indicate how many times the routine maintenance has been required for the same practice or control at the same location.

**Conditions Requiring Corrective Action?**
Answer "Yes" if you found any of the conditions listed in footnote 2 in this template to be present during your inspection (CGP Part 5.1). If you answer "Yes," you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action log, found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates. You should also answer "Yes" if work to fix the problem from a previous inspection is still ongoing, though the operator must comply with the corrective action deadlines in CGP Part 5.2.

**Date on Which Condition First Observed (If Applicable)?**
Provide the date on which the condition that triggered the need for maintenance or corrective action was first identified. If the condition was just discovered during this inspection, enter the inspection date. If the condition is a carryover from a previous inspection, enter the original date of the condition's discovery.

**Description of Conditions Observed**
For each P2 control and the area immediately surrounding it, describe whether the control is properly installed, and whether it appears to be working to minimize or eliminate pollutant discharges. Indicate also whether a new or modified control is necessary to comply with the permit. Describe any problem condition(s) you observed such as the following:

1. Failure to install or to properly install a required P2 control
2. Damage or destruction to a P2 control caused by vehicles, equipment, or personnel, or a storm event
3. Evidence of a spill, leak, or other type of pollutant discharge, or failure to have properly cleaned up a previous spill, leak, or other type of pollutant discharge
4. Spill response supplies are absent, insufficient, or not where they are supposed to be located
5. Improper storage, handling, or disposal of chemicals, building materials or products, fuels, or wastes
6. P2 control is no longer working due to lack of maintenance
7. Other incidents of noncompliance

Describe also why you think the problem condition(s) occurred as well as actions (e.g., routine maintenance or corrective action) you will take or have taken to fix the problem.

If routine maintenance or corrective action is required, briefly note the reason. If routine maintenance or corrective action has been completed, make a note of the date it was completed and what was done. *If corrective action is required, note that you will need to complete a separate corrective action log describing the condition and your work to fix the problem.*

**Routine Maintenance Need Was Found to be Necessary Three (3) or More Times for the Same Control at the Same Location (Including this Occurrence)**
If routine maintenance has been required three (3) or more times for the same control at the same location, the permit requires (CGP Part 2.1.4.c) you to fix the problem using the corrective action procedures in CGP Part 5 or to document why you believe the reoccurring problem can be addressed as a routine maintenance fix. If you believe the problem can continue to be fixed as routine maintenance, describe why you believe the specific condition should still be addressed as routine maintenance.

## Instructions for Section D

**Specific Location That Has Been or Will Be Stabilized**
List all areas where soil stabilization is required to begin because construction work in that area has permanently stopped or temporarily stopped (i.e., work will stop for 14 or more days), and all areas where stabilization has been implemented (CGP Part 2.2.14).

**Stabilization Method and Applicable Deadline**
For each area, specify the method of stabilization (e.g., hydroseed, sod, planted vegetation, erosion control blanket, mulch, rock).

Specify also which of the following stabilization deadlines apply to this location:

1. 5 acres or less of land disturbance occurring at any one time at site: Complete no later than 14 calendar days after stabilization initiated.
2. More than 5 acres of land disturbance occurring at any one time at site: Complete no later than 7 calendar days after stabilization initiated.
3. Arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas: See CGP Part 2.2.14.b.i.
4. Unforeseen circumstances: See CGP Part 2.2.14.b.ii.
5. Discharges to a sediment- or nutrient-impaired water or to a water identified as Tier 2, 2.5, or 3 for antidegradation purposes: Complete no later than 7 days after stabilization initiated.

**Stabilization Initiated?**
For each area, indicate whether stabilization has been initiated. If "Yes," then enter the date stabilization was initiated.

**Final Stabilization Criteria Met?**
For each area, indicate whether the final stabilization criteria in CGP Part 2.2.14.c have been met. If "Yes," then enter the date final stabilization criteria were met.

**Final Stabilization Photos Taken?**
Answer "Yes" if you have taken photos before and after meeting the stabilization criteria as required in CGP Part 8.2.1.a.

**Notes**
For each area where stabilization has been initiated, describe the progress that has been made and what additional actions are necessary to complete stabilization. Note the effectiveness of stabilization in preventing erosion. If stabilization has been initiated but not completed, make a note of the date it is to be completed. If stabilization has been completed, make a note of the date it was completed. If stabilization has not yet been initiated, make a note of the date it is to be initiated and the date it is to be completed.

## Instructions for Section E

You are only required to complete this section if a discharge is occurring at the time of the inspection (CGP Part 4.6.2).

**Was a discharge (not including dewatering) occurring from any part of your site at the time of the inspection?**
During your inspection, examine all points of discharge from your site, and determine whether a discharge is occurring. If a dewatering discharge was occurring, you must conduct a dewatering inspection pursuant to CGP Part 4.3.2. If there is a discharge, answer "Yes" and complete the questions below regarding the specific discharge. If there is not a discharge, answer "No" and skip to the next page.

**Discharge Location** (Repeat as necessary if there are multiple points of discharge.)
Specify the location on your site where the discharge is occurring. The location may be an outlet from a stormwater control or constructed stormwater channel, a discharge into a storm sewer inlet, or a specific point on the site. Be as specific as possible; it is recommended that you refer to a precise point on your site map.

**Observations**
Document the visual quality of the discharge and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color; odor; floating, settled, or suspended solids; foam; oily sheen; and other indicators of stormwater pollutants. Also, document signs of these same pollutant characteristics that are visible from your site and attributable to your discharge in receiving waters or in other constructed or natural site drainage features.

## Instructions for Section F

Each inspection report must be signed and certified to be considered complete (CGP Part 4.7.2).

**Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative" – MANDATORY** (CGP Appendix G Part G.11.2 and CGP Appendix H Section X)

At a minimum, the site inspection report must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply:

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation*: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship*: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency*: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Sign, date and print your name and affiliation.

**Contractor or Subcontractor - OPTIONAL**

Where you rely on a contractor or subcontractor to complete the site inspection report, you should consider requiring the individual(s) to sign and certify each report. Note that this does not relieve you, the permitted operator, of the requirement to sign and certify the site inspection report as well. If applicable, sign, date, and print your name and affiliation.

## Note

While EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of all instructions contained in this template, it is the permit, not this template, that determines the actual obligations of regulated construction stormwater discharges. In the event of a conflict between this template and any corresponding provision of the CGP, you must abide by the requirements in the permit. EPA welcomes comments on this Site Inspection Report Template at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision. You may contact EPA for CGP-related inquiries at cgp@epa.gov

**2022 Construction General Permit Dewatering Inspection Report**

**Project Name:** _____

**NPDES ID Number:** _____

| **Section A – Dewatering Discharges (CGP Part 4.6.3)**<br>Complete this section within 24 hours of completing the inspection.<br>(If necessary, complete additional inspection reports for each separate inspection location.) | |
|---|---|
| **Inspector Information** | |
| **Inspector Name:** | **Title:** |
| **Company Name:** | **Email:** |
| **Address:** | **Phone Number:** |
| **Inspection Details** | |
| **Inspection Date:** | **Inspection Location:** |
| **Discharge Start Time:** | **Discharge End Time:** |
| **Rate of Discharge (gallons per day):** | **Corrective Action Required?[1]** ☐ Yes ☐ No |
| **Describe Indicators of Pollutant Discharge at Point of Dewatering Discharge:[1]** | |
| **Attach Photographs of:**<br>1. Dewatering water prior to treatment by a dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; and<br>2. Dewatering control(s); and<br>3. Point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters. | |

[1] If you observe any of the following indicators of pollutant discharge, you are required to take corrective action under Part 5.1.5.b:

- a sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; or
- a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water.

**Project Name:** _____
**NPDES ID Number:** _____

| **Section B – Signature and Certification (CGP Part 4.7.2)** | |
|---|---|
| "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." | |
| **MANDATORY: Signature of Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative:"** | |
| **Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Printed Name:** | **Affiliation:** |
| **OPTIONAL: Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor** | |
| **Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Printed Name:** | **Affiliation:** |

## General Tips for Using This Template

This Dewatering Inspection Report Template is provided to assist you in preparing dewatering inspection reports for EPA's 2022 Construction General Permit (CGP). If you are covered under the 2022 CGP, you can use this template to create a dewatering inspection report form that complies with the minimum reporting requirements of Part 4.6.3 of the permit. Note that the use of this form is optional; you may use your own inspection report form provided it includes the minimum information required in Part 4.6.3 of the CGP.

This template is for dewatering inspections only. A separate site inspection report template that does not include dewatering inspections and complies with the minimum reporting requirements of Part 4.7 of the permit is available at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates.

If you are covered under a State CGP, this template may be helpful in developing a report that can be used for that permit; however, it will need to be modified to meet the specific requirements of that permit. If your permitting authority requires you to use a specific inspection report form, you should not use this form.

The following tips for using this template will help you ensure that the minimum permit requirements are met:

- **Review the inspection requirements.** Before you start developing your inspection report form, read the CGP's Part 4 inspection requirements. This will ensure that you have a working understanding of the permit's underlying inspection requirements.
- **Complete all required blank fields.** Fill out all blank fields. Only by filling out all fields will the template be compliant with the requirements of the permit. (Note: Where you do not need the number of rows provided in the template form for your inspection, you may delete these as you see fit. Or, if you need more space to document your findings, you may insert additional rows in the electronic version of this form or use the bottom of the page in the field version of this form.)
- **Use your site map to document inspection findings.** In several places in the template, you are directed to specify the location of certain features of your site, including where stormwater controls are installed and where you will be stabilizing exposed soil. You are also asked to fill in location information for unsafe conditions and the locations of any discharges occurring during your inspections. Where you are asked for location information, EPA encourages you to reference the point on your SWPPP site map that corresponds to the requested location on the inspection form. Using the site map as a tool in this way will help you conduct efficient inspections, will assist you in evaluating problems found, and will ensure proper documentation.
- **Include the inspection form with your SWPPP.** Once your form is complete, make sure to include a copy of the inspection form in your SWPPP in accordance with Part 7.2.7.e of the CGP.
- **Retain copies of all inspection reports with your records.** You must also retain copies of all inspection reports in your records in accordance with the requirements in Part 4.7.3 of the CGP. These reports must be retained for at least 3 years from the date your permit coverage expires or is terminated in accordance with the requirements in Part 4.7.4 of the CGP.

## Instructions for Section A

**Inspector Name**

Enter the name of the person that conducted the inspection. Include the person's contact information (title, affiliated company name, address, email, and phone number).

**Inspection Date**

Enter the date you performed the inspection.

**Inspection Location**

If your project has multiple locations where you conduct separate dewatering inspections, specify the location where this inspection is being conducted. Otherwise, you can enter "dewatering operation."

**Discharge Start and End Times**

Enter the approximate time the dewatering discharge started and ended on the day of the inspection.

**Rate of Discharge**
Enter the rate of discharge in gallons per day on the day of inspection.

To estimate the approximate discharge rate on the day of dewatering inspection, one approach is to use the manufacturer's design pump rating for the pump model in use. For example, a pump rated at 164 gpm (gallons per minute) by the manufacturer can be assumed to be discharging at 164 gpm in most cases. To convert to gallons per day, multiply the rate in gpm by the ratio of minutes in one-day (1,440 minutes per day), resulting in a discharge rate of 236,160 gallons per day.

In cases where the dewatering discharge is being pumped over long distances or a substantial distance uphill, which will result in a reduced pump rate relative to manufacturer's specification, the operator may improve the accuracy of the estimate by estimating the time required to fill a container of a known volume. For example, if it takes 60 seconds to fill an empty 55-gallon barrel, the estimated discharge rate is 55 gpm, or 79,200 gallons per day.

**Indicators of Pollutant Discharge**
For the point of discharge, describe any observed sediment plume, suspended solids, unusual color, presence of odor, decreased clarity, or presence of foam; and/or a visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water.

**Corrective Action Required?**
Answer "Yes" if during your inspection you found any of the conditions listed above in the instructions for the Indicators of Pollutant Discharge section. If you answer "Yes," you must take corrective action and complete a corrective action log, found at https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-general-permit-resources-tools-and-templates. Answer "No" if you did not observe any of the listed pollutant indicators.

**Photographs**
As required in CGP Part 8.2.1.a, attach photos of: (1) dewatering water prior to treatment by a dewatering control(s) and the final discharge after treatment; (2) the dewatering control(s); and (3) the point of discharge to any receiving waters flowing through or immediately adjacent to the site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features, storm drain inlets, and other conveyances to receiving waters.

## Instructions for Section B

Each inspection report must be signed and certified to be considered complete (CGP Part 4.7.2).

**Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative" – MANDATORY** (CGP Appendix G Part G.11.2 and CGP Appendix H Section X)
At a minimum, the dewatering inspection report must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply:

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation*: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship*: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

- *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency*: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Sign, date and print your name and affiliation.

**Contractor or Subcontractor - OPTIONAL**

Where you rely on a contractor or subcontractor to complete the dewatering inspection report, you should consider requiring the individual(s) to sign and certify each report. Note that this does not relieve you, the permitted operator, of the requirement to sign and certify the dewatering inspection report as well. If applicable, sign, date, and print your name and affiliation.

## Note

While EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of all instructions contained in this template, it is the permit, not this template, that determines the actual obligations of regulated construction stormwater discharges. In the event of a conflict between this template and any corresponding provision of the CGP, you must abide by the requirements in the permit. EPA welcomes comments on this Dewatering Inspection Report Template at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision. You may contact EPA for CGP-related inquiries at cgp@epa.gov

# 2022 CGP Corrective Action Log
# Project Name: _____
# NPDES ID Number: _____

| Section A – Individual Completing this Log | |
|---|---|
| **Name:** | **Title:** |
| **Company Name:** | **Email:** |
| **Address:** | **Phone Number:** |
| **Section B – Details of the Problem (CGP Part 5.4.1.a)**<br>Complete this section within 24 hours of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action. | |
| **Date problem was first identified**: | **Time problem was first identified**: |
| **What site conditions triggered this corrective action?** *(Check the box that applies. See instructions for a description of each triggering condition (1 thru 6).)*<br>☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5a ☐ 5b ☐ 6 | |
| **Specific location where problem identified:** | |
| **Provide a description of the specific condition that triggered the need for corrective action and the cause (if identifiable):** | |
| **Section C – Corrective Action Completion (CGP Part 5.4.1.b)**<br>Complete this section within 24 hours after completing the corrective action. | |
| **For site condition # 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 (those not related to a dewatering discharge) confirm that you met the following deadlines (CGP Part 5.2.1):** | |
| ☐ Immediately took all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. **AND** | |
| ☐ Completed corrective action by the close of the next business day, unless a new or replacement control, or significant repair, was required. **OR** | |
| ☐ Completed corrective action within seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery because a new or replacement control, or significant repair, was necessary to complete the installation of the new or modified control or complete the repair. **OR** | |
| ☐ It was infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. Provide the following additional information:<br>Explain why 7 calendar days was infeasible to complete the installation or repair: | |

Provide your schedule for installing the stormwater control and making it operational as soon as feasible after the 7 calendar days:

**For site condition # 5a, 5b, or 6 (those related to a dewatering discharge), confirm that you met the following deadlines:**

- ☐ Immediately took all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a solution could be implemented, including shutting off the dewatering discharge as soon as possible depending on the severity of the condition taking safety considerations into account.
- ☐ Determined whether the dewatering controls were operating effectively and whether they were causing the conditions.
- ☐ Made any necessary adjustments, repairs, or replacements to the dewatering controls to lower the turbidity levels below the benchmark or remove the visible plume or sheen.

| **Describe any modification(s) made as part of corrective action:** (Insert additional rows below if applicable) | **Date of completion:** | **SWPPP update necessary?** | **If yes, date SWPPP was updated:** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |
| **2.** | | ☐ Yes ☐ No | |

## Section D - Signature and Certification (CGP Part 5.4.2)

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

| **MANDATORY: Signature of Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative:"** | |
|---|---|
| **Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Printed Name:** | **Affiliation:** |
| **OPTIONAL: Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor** | |
| **Signature:** | **Date:** |
| **Printed Name:** | **Affiliation:** |

## General Instructions

This Corrective Action Log Template is provided to assist you creating a corrective action log that complies with the minimum reporting requirements of Part 5.4 of the EPA's Construction General Permit (CGP). For each triggering condition on your site, you will need to fill out a separate corrective action log.

The entire form must be completed to be compliant with the requirements of the permit. (Note: In Section C, if you do not need the number of rows provided in the corrective action log, you may delete these or cross them off. Alternatively, if you need more space to describe any modifications, you may insert additional rows in the electronic version of this form or use the bottom of the page in the field version of this form.)

If you are covered under a State CGP, this template may be helpful in developing a log that can be used for that permit; however, you will likely need to modify this form to meet the specific requirements of any State-issued permit. If your permitting authority requires you to use a specific corrective action log, you should not use this template.

## Instructions for Section A

**Individual completing this form** Enter the name of the person completing this log. Include the person's contact information (title, affiliated company name, address, email, and phone number).

## Instructions for Section B

You must complete Section B within 24 hours of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action. (CGP Part 5.4)

**When was the problem first discovered?**

Specify the date and time when the triggering condition was first discovered.

**What site conditions triggered this corrective action?** (CGP Parts 5.1 and 5.3)

Check the box corresponding to the numbered triggering condition below that applies to your site.

1. A stormwater control needs a significant repair or a new or replacement control is needed, or, in accordance with Part Error! Reference source not found., you find it necessary to repeatedly (i.e., 3 or more times) conduct the same routine maintenance fix to the same control at the same location (unless you document in your inspection report under Part Error! Reference source not found. that the specific reoccurrence of this same problem should still be addressed as a routine maintenance fix under Part Error! Reference source not found.);
2. A stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed, or was installed incorrectly;
3. Your discharges are not meeting applicable water quality standards;
4. A prohibited discharge has occurred (see Part 1.3);
5. During discharge from site dewatering activities:
   a. The weekly average of your turbidity monitoring results exceeds the 50 NTU benchmark (or alternate benchmark if approved by EPA pursuant to Part **Error! Reference source not found.**); or
   b. You observe or you are informed by EPA, State, or local authorities of the presence of any of the following at the point of discharge to a receiving water flowing through or immediately adjacent to your site and/or to constructed or natural site drainage features or storm drain inlets:
      - sediment plume
      - suspended solids
      - unusual color
      - presence of odor
      - decreased clarity
      - presence of foam
      - visible sheen on the water surface or visible oily deposits on the bottom or shoreline of the receiving water
6. EPA requires corrective action as a result of permit violations found during an inspection carried out under Part 4.8.

**Provide a description of the problem** (CGP Part 5.4.1.a)
Provide a summary description of the condition you found that triggered corrective action, the cause of the problem (if identifiable), and the specific location where it was found. Be as specific as possible about the location; it is recommended that you refer to a precise point on your site map.

## Instructions for Section C

You must complete Section C within 24 hours after completing the correction action. (CGP Part 5.4)

**Deadlines for completing corrective action for condition # 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 (if not relating to a dewatering discharge)** (CGP Part 5.2.1)
Check the box to confirm that you met the deadlines that apply to each triggering condition. You are always required to check the first box (i.e., Immediately took all reasonable steps to address the condition, including cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events.). Only one of the next three boxes should be checked depending on the situation that applies to this corrective action.

Check the second box if the corrective action for this particular triggering condition does not require a new or replacement control, or a significant repair. These actions must be completed by the close of the next business day from the time of discovery of the condition.

Check the third box if the corrective action for this particular triggering condition requires a new or replacement control, or a significant repair. These actions must be completed by no later than seven calendar days from the time of discover of the condition.

Check the fourth box if the corrective action for this particular triggering condition requires a new or replacement control, or a significant repair, and if it is infeasible to complete the work within seven calendar days. Additionally, you will need to fill out the table below the checkbox that requires:

1. An explanation as to why it was infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven calendar days of discovering the condition.
2. Provide the schedule you will adhere to for installing the stormwater control and making it operational as soon as feasible after the seventh day following discovery.

Note: Per Part 5.2.1.c, where these actions result in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures documented in your SWPPP, you must modify your SWPPP accordingly within seven calendar days of completing this work.

**Deadlines for completing corrective action for condition # 5a, 5b, or 6 related to a dewatering discharge** (CGP Part 5.2.2)
These deadlines apply to conditions relating to construction dewatering activities. Check the box to confirm that you met the deadlines that apply to each triggering condition. You are required to check all of the boxes in this section to indicate your compliance with the corrective action deadlines.

**List of modification(s) to correct problem**
Provide a list of modifications you completed to correct the problem.

**Date of completion**
Enter the date you completed the modification. The work must be completed by the deadline you indicated above.

**SWPPP update necessary?**
Check "Yes" or "No" to indicate if a SWPPP update is necessary consistent with Part 7.4.1.a in order to reflect changes implemented at your site. If "Yes," then enter the date you updated your SWPPP. The SWPPP updates must be made within seven calendar days of completing a corrective action. (CGP Part 5.2.1.c)

## Instructions for Section D

Each corrective action log entry must be signed and certified following completion of Section D to be considered complete. (CGP Part 5.4.2)

**Operator or "Duly Authorized Representative" – MANDATORY** (CGP Appendix G Part G.11.2 and CGP Appendix H Section X)

At a minimum, the corrective action log must be signed by either (1) the person who signed the NOI, or (2) a duly authorized representative of that person. The following requirements apply:

If the signatory will be the person who signed the NOI for permit coverage, as a reminder, that person must be one of the following types of individuals:

- *For a corporation*: By a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this subsection, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- *For a partnership or sole proprietorship*: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency*: By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this subsection, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrator of EPA).

If the signatory will be a duly authorized representative, the following requirements must be met:

- The authorization is made in writing by the person who signed the NOI (see above);
- The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
- The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to EPA, if requested.

Sign, date and print your name and affiliation.

**Contractor or Subcontractor - OPTIONAL**

Where you rely on a contractor or subcontractor to complete this log and the associated corrective action, you should consider requiring the individual(s) to sign and certify each log entry. Note that this does not relieve you, the permitted operator, of the requirement to sign and certify the log as well. If applicable, sign, date, and print your name and affiliation.

## Recordkeeping

Logs must be retained for at least 3 years from the date your permit coverage expires or is terminated. (CGP Part 5.4.4)

Keep copies of your signed corrective action log entries at the site or at an easily accessible location so that it can be made immediately available at the time of an on-site inspection or upon request by EPA. (CGP Part 5.4.3) Include a copy of the corrective action log in your SWPPP. (CGP Part 7.2.7.e)

## Note

While EPA has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of all instructions contained in this template, it is the permit, not this template, that determines the actual obligations of regulated construction stormwater discharges. In the event of a conflict between this template and any corresponding provision of the CGP, you must abide by the requirements in the permit. EPA welcomes comments on this Corrective Action Log Template at any time and will consider those comments in any future revision. You may contact EPA for CGP-related inquiries at cgp@epa.gov

# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name/Permit No. _____Inspection Date/Time:_____

Inspector Name:_____ Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Company Name:_____ Address:_____

Reason for Inspection: ☐ 7 calendar day requirement ☐ 14 calendar day requirement ☐ Monthly requirement

☐ Storm event of 0.25 inches greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____inches ☐ 3.25 inches of snowmelt. Rain gauge or Weather Station location_____

Reduced Frequency applies? ☐ If so indicate CGP Reference_____

| PERMITTEE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | | | | |
| √ Contact Name and Phone Number. | | | | |
| √ The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP Statement (CGP 1.5.c). | | | | |
| √ Statement per (CGP 1.5.d). | | | | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | | | | |
| √ Includes legible updates of the narrative and site maps for current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | | | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | | | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | | | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | | | | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. _____ Inspection Date: _____

Existing Weather Conditions: _____ Inspector's Name: _____

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |

_____ Date: _____

Signature of Inspector

Title of the Inspector: ☐ **CISEC** ☐ Other_____

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), or their duly authorized representative.** "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____

Print Name Signature Date

Title or Position:_____

****Additional Signatory blocks to be added as required.**

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## TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

### Large Land Development

- Phased Construction
- Site “Carving”
- Hillsides and steep slopes
- Utilities
- Preparing for future construction activities

### Vertical

- Multi-family and single family residence construction projects
  - Small sites
- Mass chaos
- Builder responsibility
  - Multiple subcontractors

### Big Box

- Commercial buildings
- Mass Grading
- Mass chaos
- Complete site development at one time
- Highly visible

### Linear

- Roadway, utilities, stream corridors, etc.
- Long narrow site
- Mass chaos
- Limited site access (traffic passing through)
- Active portion of the site is constantly changing (moving)

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## ASSESSING YOUR BACKGROUND

*Circle the correct answer*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Sediment is a major pollutant of our national rivers and streams and excessive amounts have a direct impact on aquatic life. | **True or False** |
| 2. Sediment control BMPs (e.g., silt fence barriers) remove all suspended particles found in runoff waters. | **True or False** |
| 3. Inspectors should always tell contractors what type of BMPs to install on a project when noncompliance problems are found. | **True or False** |
| 4. Good sediment control results in good erosion control. | **True or False** |
| 5. Storm drain inlet protection practices remove all sediment in runoff waters and allow clean water to flow into the drainage system. | **True or False** |
| 6. Saltation is a form of wind erosion. | **True or False** |
| 7. The most effective method for sediment control involves containing sediment laden runoff waters for sufficient time to allow heavier suspended particles to settle. | **True or False** |
| 8. It is not cost effective to implement erosion control methods while construction activities are occurring. | **True or False** |
| 9. Inspectors do not need to know much about hydrology. | **True or False** |
| 10. The motto of an inspector is to observe, inspect, and report, but never to mandate. | **True or False** |

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## DEFINITIONS

The ultimate goal on construction sites is to **reduce** the amount of pollution leaving a construction site to the **maximum extent practicable**.

### Types of Erosion

*The action of water, wind, or other methods that results in the dislodging of soil particles.*

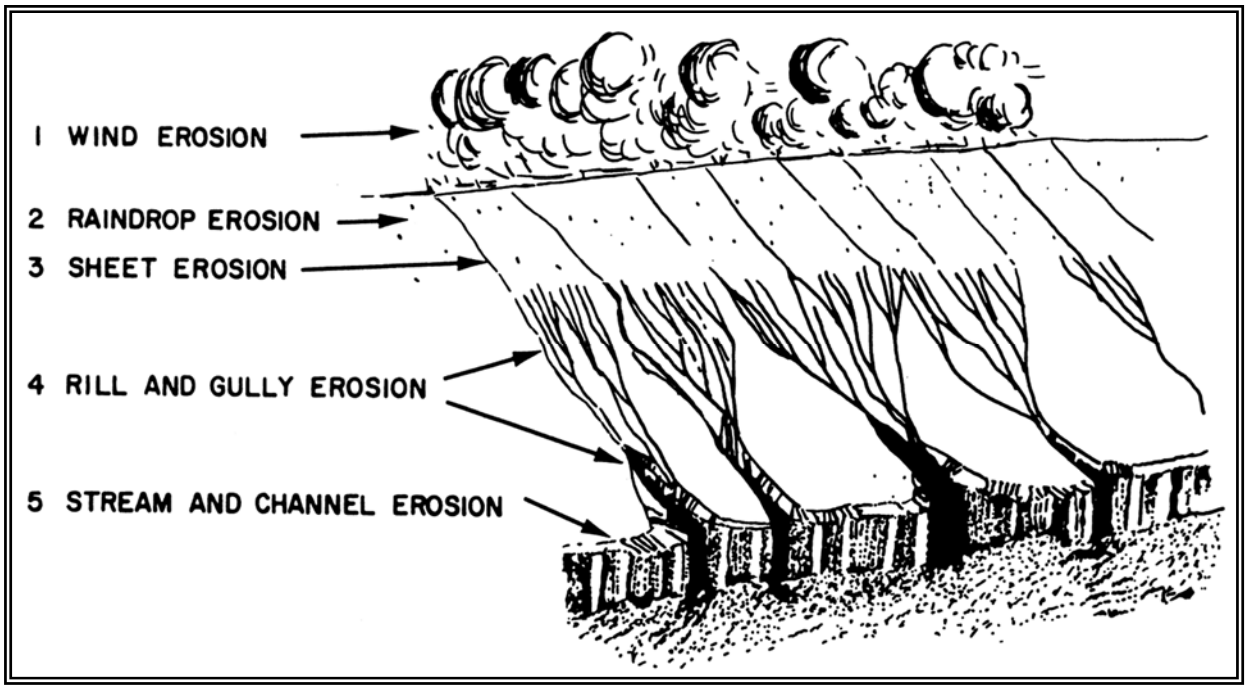


**Figure 1 Illustration of types of erosion (from SCS, 1978)**

#### *Wind Erosion*

The movement of soil particles physically dislodged by wind or after disturbance by other particles.

1. *Surface creep* is the rolling and sliding movement of particles across a surface.
   a) Represents about 5% to 25% of the total soil loss by wind.

2. *Saltation* is the hopping and bouncing movement of particles.
   a) Particles are lifted into the atmosphere but return to the ground and dislodge other particles.
   b) Represents about 50% to 80% of the total soil loss by wind.

3. *Suspension* occurs when very small particles smaller than are carried great distances by the wind.
   a) These particles can remain suspended for long durations and can travel great distances.
   b) Represents less than 10% of total soil loss by wind.

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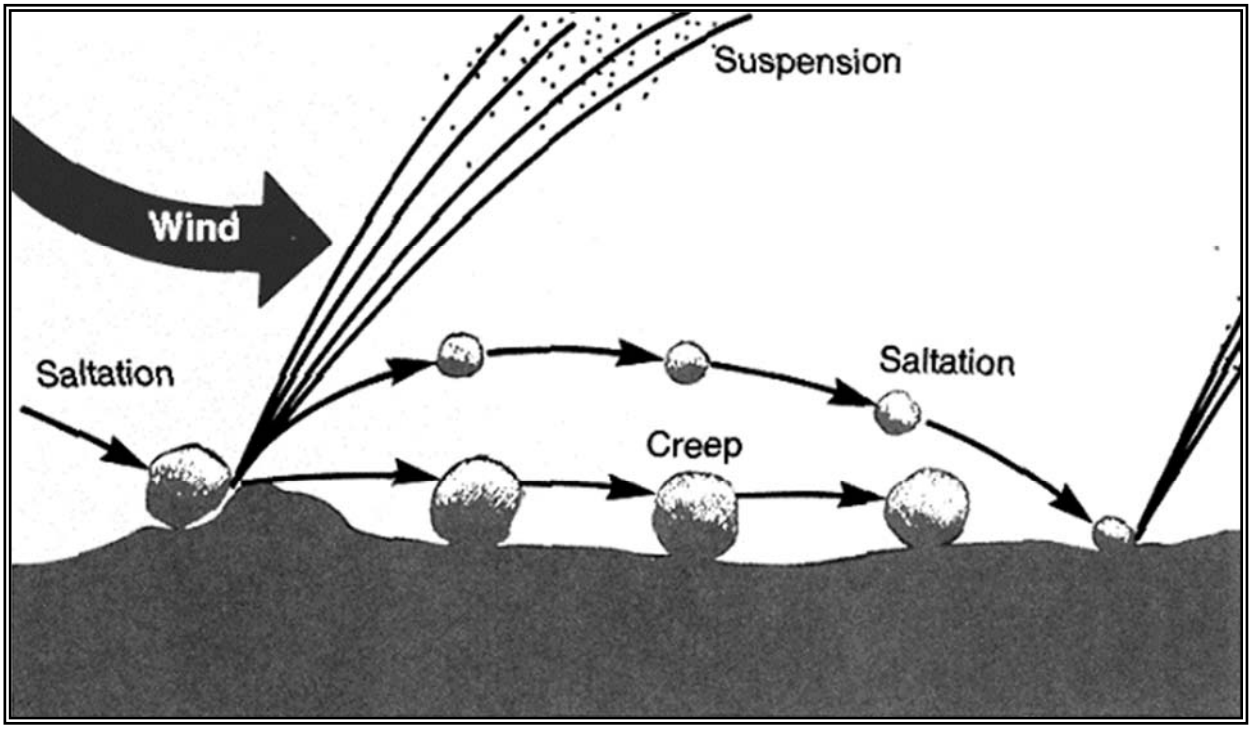


**Figure 2** Mechanisms of erosion and sediment transport by wind (from SCS, 1989).

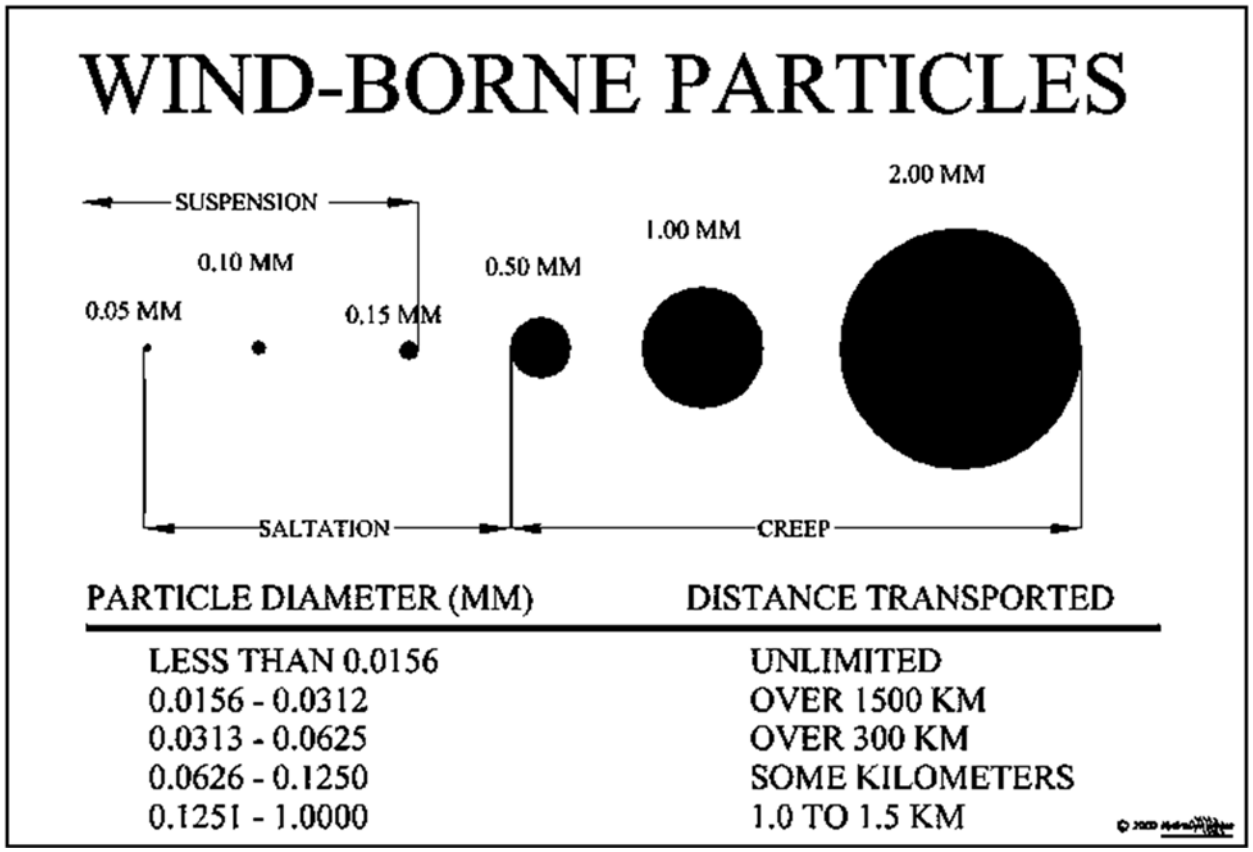


**Figure 3** Relative size distribution of wind borne particles (from Fifield, 2004).

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***Raindrop or Splash Erosion***

Dislodging of soil particles due to the impact of raindrops.

**Figure 4 Illustration of splash erosion (from National Geographic Creative)**

**Figure 5 Illustration of how sheet flows result in erosion**

***Sheet Erosion:***

Stripping of soil that occurs due to sheet flows of runoff.

***Rill Erosion:***

Small rivets that can be up to 3-inches (76 mm) deep that form due to the concentration of sheet flow waters.

**Figure 6 Illustration on the formation of rills (from Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository)**

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***Gully Erosion:***

Large and deep channels that occur when concentrated flows of water scouring along flow routes cause sharp-sided entrenched channels.

**Figure 7 Illustration of a gully on a construction site**

**Figure 8 Illustration of streambank and channel erosion**

***Streambank and Channel Erosion:***

The removal of soil and other embankment materials due to concentrated channel flows.

***Other Forms of Erosion***

Shoreline

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Landslides

Debris flows

Geological

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***Factors That Impact Water Erosion***

1. Climatic events
2. Soil erodibility

**Table 1 Possible Hierarchy of Soil Erodibility (from RUSLE2)**

| Soil Type | Erodibility Classification |
|---|---|
| Silt | Most Erodible (K ≈ 0.57) |
| Silt Loam | ↓ |
| Loam | ↓ |
| Sandy Loam | ↓ |
| Silty Clay Loam | ↓ |
| Clay Loam | ↓ |
| Loamy Sand | ↓ |
| Silty Clay | ↓ |
| Sandy Clay Loam | ↓ |
| Sand | ↓ |
| Sandy Clay | ↓ |
| Clay | Least Erodible (K ≈ 0.10) |

3. Length of flow
4. Slope of the land
5. Erosion control BMPs
6. Sediment control BMPs

## Sediment

*Eroded material suspended in water or in air*

- Sediment loading can be approximately 10 to 20 times greater from relatively flat (0% to 10%) bare ground construction sites than soil particles lost from lands where native vegetation exists.
- Sediment loading causes reservoirs, streams, and harbors to clog with soil material.
- Sediment loading causes loss of recreational areas and wildlife habitat.
- Sediment loading reduces the beneficial uses of water from humans and can harm plants, animals, and fish that live in the water.
- Sediment loading from construction areas may increase the amount of nutrients in water.

## Sedimentation

*The deposition of eroded material*

- Dependent upon particle size.
- Dependent upon flow velocity.
- Basis for how sediment containment systems function.

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## TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING NO. 3

1. **Which of the following represents the definition of sediment?**
    a. **The deposition of soil particles suspended in water or air.**
    b. **Eroded material suspended in water or air.**
    c. **Soil particles displaced by the action of wind or water.**

2. **Which one of the following does not represent rainfall or runoff erosion?**
    a. **Splash**
    b. **Sheet flow**
    c. **Creep**
    d. **Rill and gully**

3. **Clay is more erodible than silt.**
    a. **True**
    b. **False**

4. **Saltation creates more wind-borne particles than suspension.**
    a. **True**
    b. **False**

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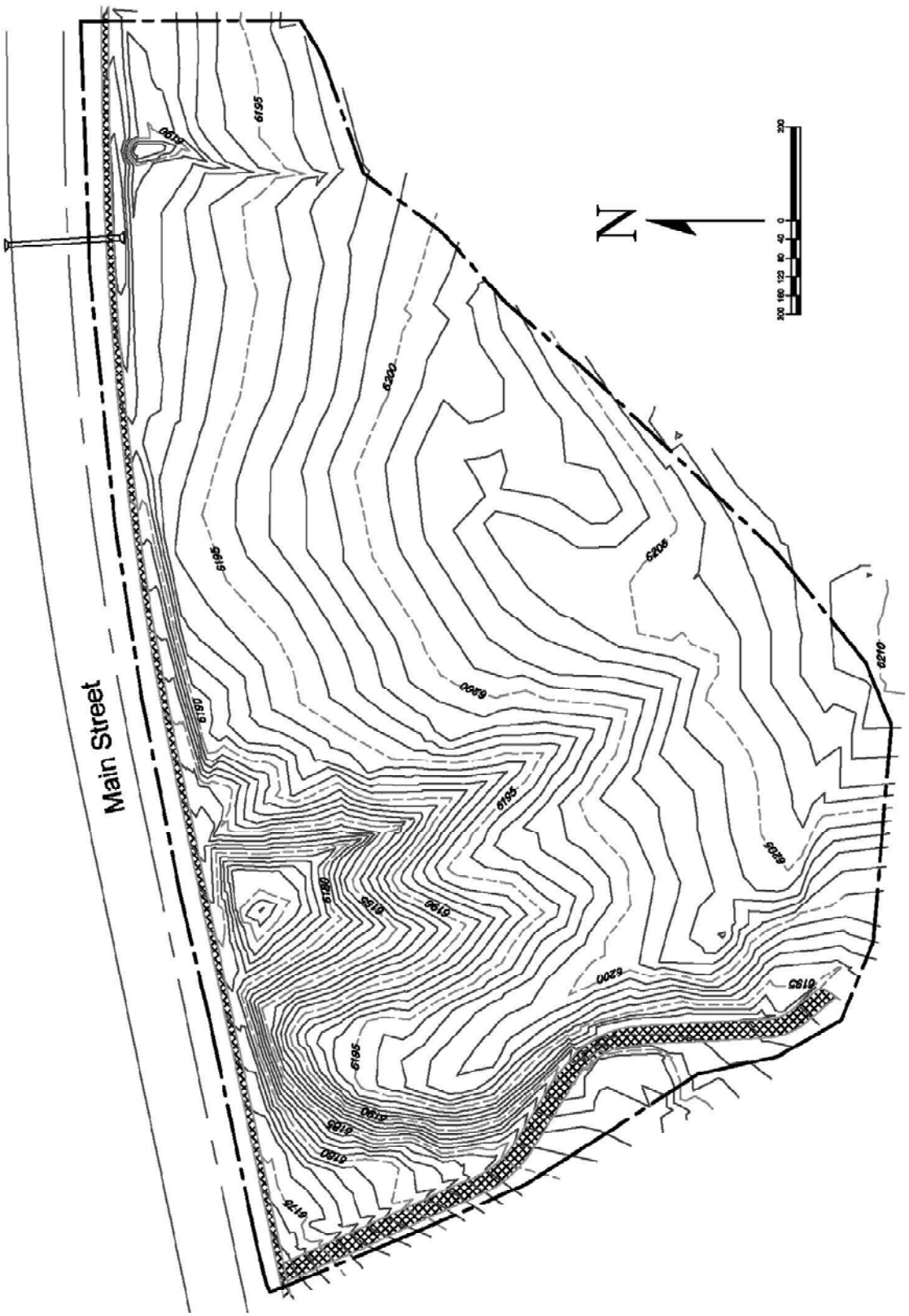
## TOPOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS

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## HYDROLOGY

The study of the waters of the earth: their occurrence, circulation, and distribution; their chemical and physical properties; and their reaction with the environment, including their relation to living things.

### Components

***Precipitation***

1. Rain
    a) Intensity often characterized regionally
        i. Pounding – usually high intensity, short duration
        ii. Light drizzle – usually long duration, low intensity
2. Snow
3. Hail
4. Sleet

***Runoff and Rate of Flow***

1. Soil types and roughness
2. Storm intensity and duration
3. Contributing area
4. Steepness of the terrain
5. Length of slope
6. Vegetative cover

***Represented by a Hydrograph***

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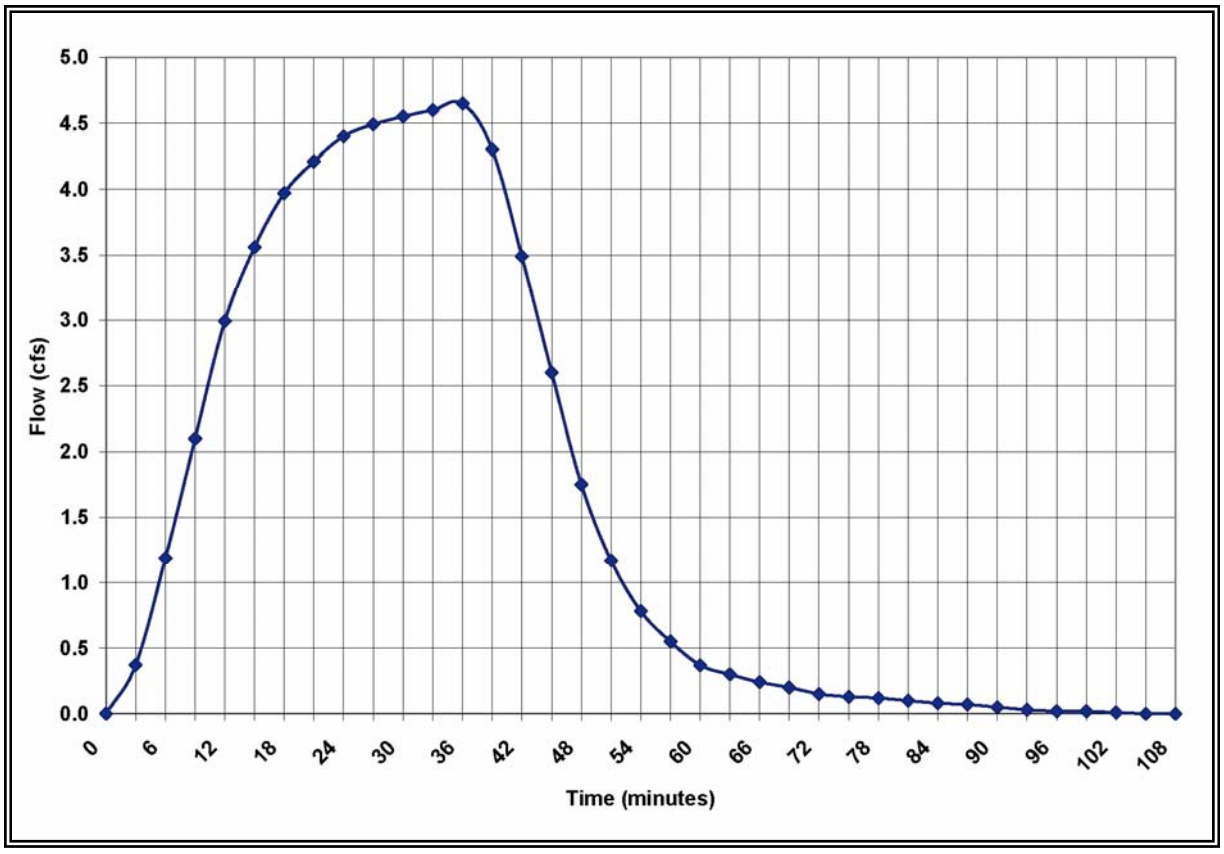
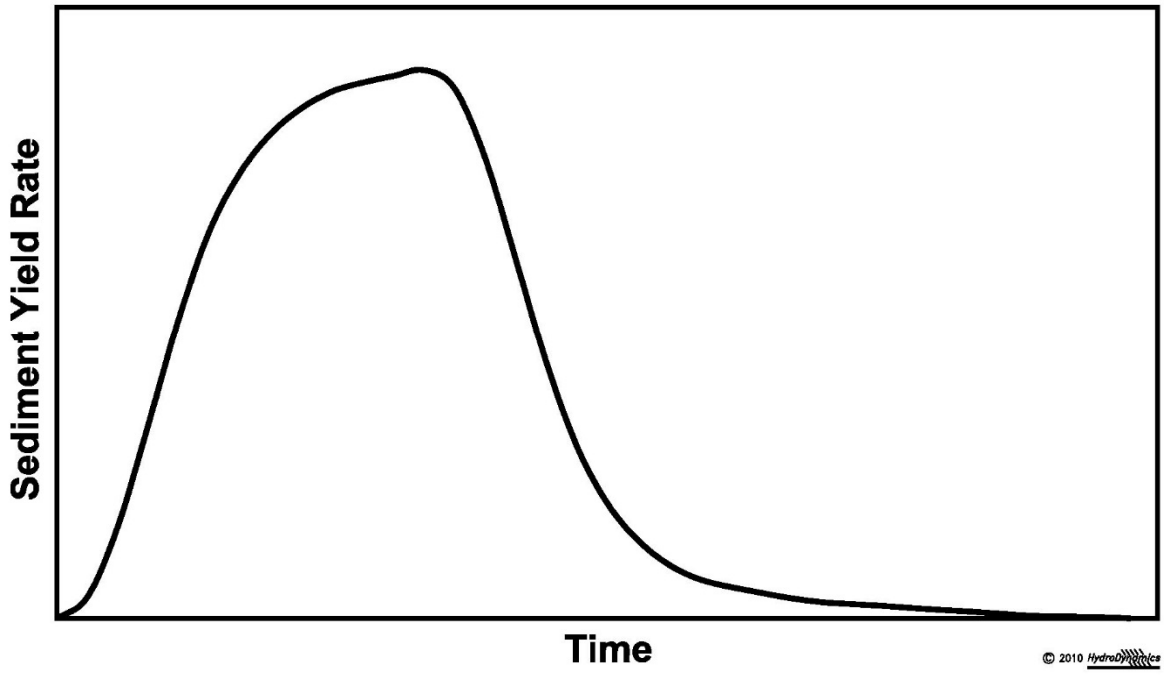
## Hydrograph




## Sedigraph

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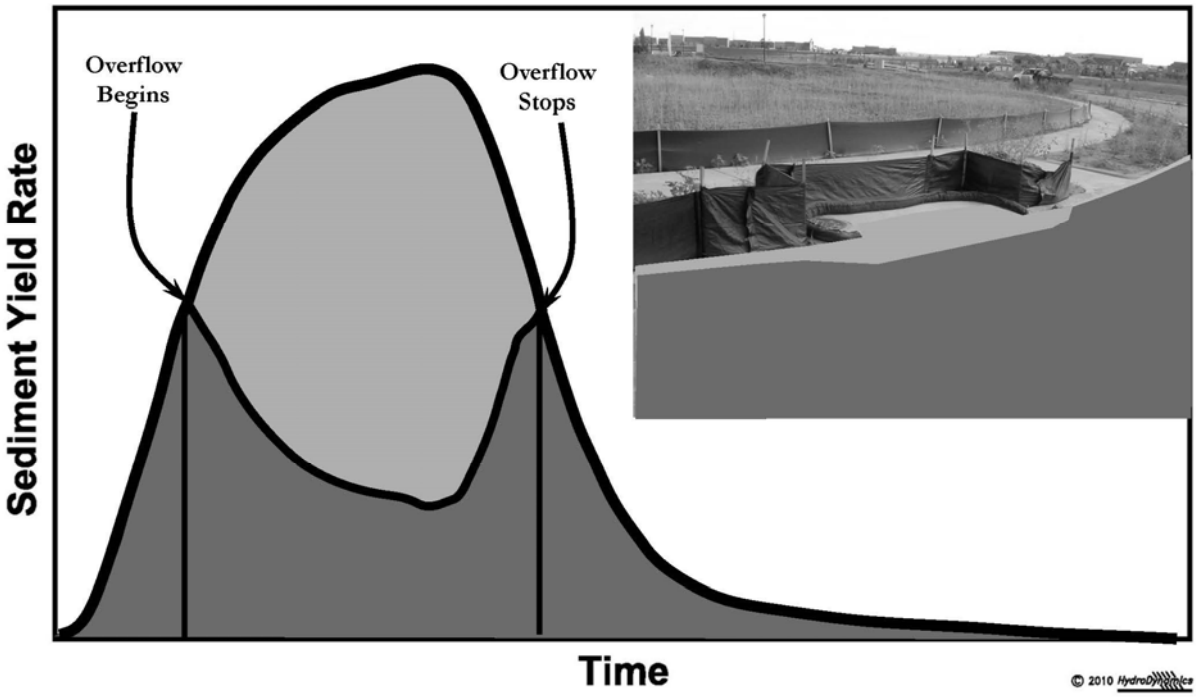
***Assessing Sedimentation in Front of a Curb Inlet***

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## FLOCCULANTS


Flocculants consist of anionic, nonionic and cationic flocculants that can cause individual particles within a suspension to form aggregates. The process is known as flocculation.

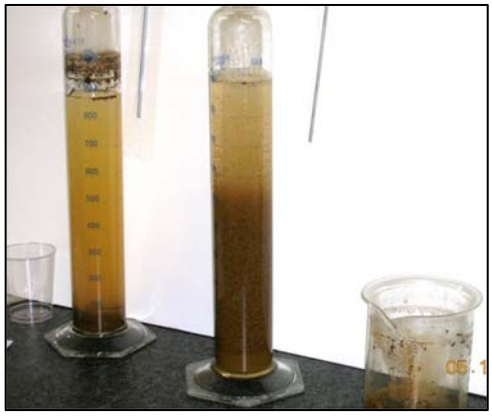
When flocculants are added to sediment laden runoff waters, increased sedimentation occurs. Rapid flocculation settling rates are essential to capture of treated particulates by a downstream system.

### Types of Flocculants

Flocculants used on construction sites are usually classified as containing anionic (i.e., negative) or cationic (i.e., positive) flocculants.

- Cationic flocculants attract negatively charged soil particles and may be detrimental to aquatic life.
- Anionic (negative) flocculants may not be as detrimental to aquatic life as are cationic flocculants. .

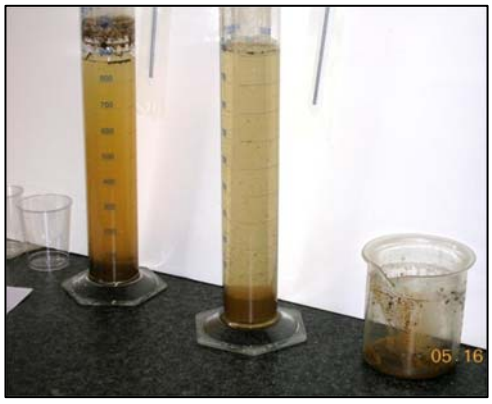
### EPA Requirement on use of Cationic Flocculants



Ineligible for use under this permit until

- Notifications to the applicable EPA Regional Office occurs,
- EPA office authorizes coverage and
- Appropriate controls and implementation procedures ensure no violation of water quality standards

### Inspector's Responsibility for Flocculants



- Observe and report
- Compile monitoring reports

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## ASSESSING A SWPPP NARRATIVE

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**Stormwater Team**

Operator: Example Development
12345 First Street
Any Town, Any State zip
(XXX) 123- 4567

Contact Information: I. M. Aperson
Example Development
12345 First Street
Any Town, Any State zip
(XXX) 123- 4567

Person Responsible for the Plan: T. Loman

**Nature of Construction Activity**

This project consists of developing land for a subdivision and commercial area.

Construction activities on the site will consist of removing existing vegetation, grading of the land, installing utilities, paving, and development of the land for a subdivision and commercial area.

This project will disturb approximately 37.1 acres out of a total of 42.1 acres.

**Sequence for Major Activities**

Construction tasks to be completed will include the following sequential activities:

- Removal of existing vegetation,
- Clearing and grubbing of the land,
- Grading,
- Installing utilities,
- Development and paving of roads and
- Construction of a commercial area and subdivision.

**Site Map**

S&EC maps have been included with this SWPPP.

**Site Planning Documentation**

Soils on the project have the following characteristics:

| Symbol | Type of Soil Material | Percent of Site | Rainfall Erodibility | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A5b5 | Sandy Loam | 100% | 3 | Low to moderate water erosion and wind hazards and moderate to high runoff potential. |

Predominate soils of the site are moderately deep and well drained. Historic vegetation for this area is pasture grass.

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### Construction Site Pollutants

It will be the responsibility of the heavy equipment contractor to take appropriate actions to ensure pollution of storm water does not occur. Fueling areas will be at least 100 feet from drainage channels and/or storm sewer systems.

The heavy equipment contractor will be responsible for protecting the soil from contamination due to any hydrocarbon or other hazardous spills associated with his contractual obligations.

Operator will be responsible for preventing soil contamination where building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, waste piles or other potential hazardous materials may exist.

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants exist on this site.

### Non-Storm Water Components of Discharge

There is no non-storm water components of discharge associated with this project.

### Descriptions of Stormwater Control Measures

Reduction of sediment in runoff waters will occur in the following manner.

1. Before over lot grading activities begin, the following BMPs will be installed:
    a) A storm sewer pipe to convey offsite flows away from the project site.
    b) Silt fence barriers as illustrated on the drawings.
    c) Vehicle tracking pads at major entrances into the site.
2. During initial over lot grading activities, installation of one or more of the following BMPs will occur:
    a) As soon as feasible, complete a rough installation of the detention ponds (with outlet structures) and convert them into sediment containment systems (SCSs).
    b) Install additional silt fence barriers as necessary to minimize discharge of sediment into waterways.
    c) Apply erosion control materials.
3. During major over lot grading activities, one or more of the following tasks will occur:
    a) Install diversion structures to ensure the discharge of runoff into an SCS.
    b) Maintain all sediment and erosion control BMPs.
    c) Install utilities.
    d) Install barriers at inlet.
    e) Apply erosion control materials.
4. After grading activities are completed, the following tasks will occur;
    a) Paving of roads
    b) Construction of homes.
    c) Installation of landscaping material.
    d) Maintenance of SCSs until 80% full buildout of development.
    e) Maintenance of sediment and erosion control methods.

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*Sediment and Erosion Control Methods*

Sediment control measures will include one or more following techniques with installation of additional methods occurring as deemed necessary by the designer.

- Silt fence and/or diversion barriers
- Barriers in front of “sump” inlets
- Vehicle tracking pads
- Sediment containment systems

Offsite tracking of soil will be minimized by at least weekly removal of accumulated sediment in access streets. More frequent sediment removal will occur when significant buildup is evident.

Erosion control measures will include one or more of the following methods:

- Construction of homes
- Installing landscaping materials
- Placement of pavement
- Applying erosion control materials

Final stabilization of the site will occur by placement of pavement, planting temporary and/or perennial grass seed on disturbed lands and installing landscape material on the lots and in common areas.

**Inspection and Maintenance**

Sediment and erosion control measures should be inspected after any significant precipitation event that results in runoff. As a minimum, inspection of all sediment and erosion control facilities will take place at least once every 14 days while construction activities occur.

Inspections will occur until final stabilization of the site is realized, which is defined as vegetative cover of at least 70% of native vegetation, 100% completion of the commercial area and 100% completion of the homes sites.

Inspection of sediment and erosion control measures will include at least the following.

- Removal of accumulated material collected by SCSs or barriers once a 50% reduction of the storage capacity for the structures becomes evident,
- Repairing damage to sediment control structures,
- Adding or eliminating sediment and/or erosion control measures as deemed necessary,
- Immediate repair and/or replacement of BMPs when failure occurs or the mitigation measures are ineffective.

Records of each inspection will reside with the contractor, developer, or their representative.

**Training**

Documentation is on file for each operator

**Endangered Species**

There are no known endangered species on this project site.

**Historic Properties**

There are no known historic properties on this project site

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## ASSESSING SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DRAWINGS

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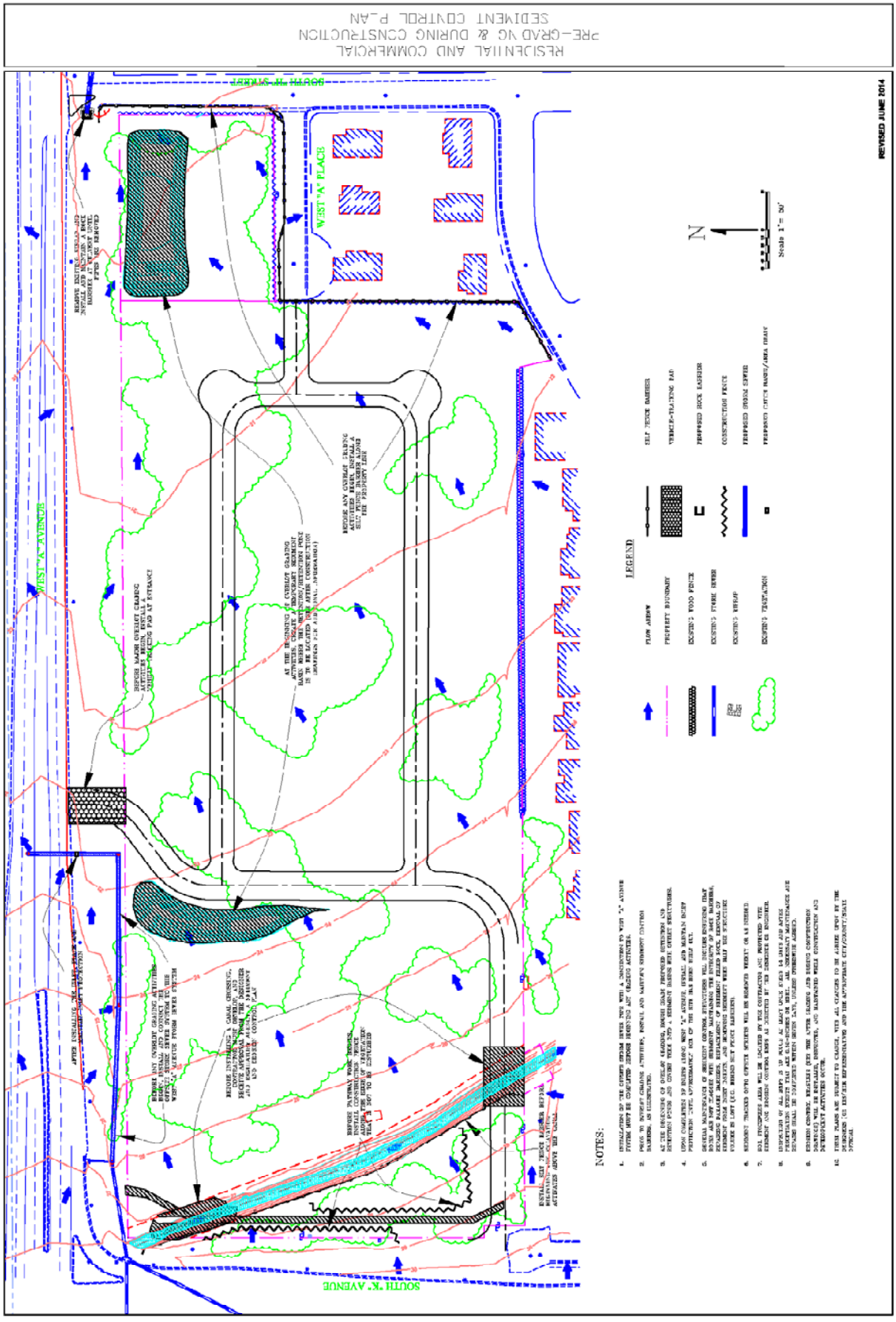

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## Pre-Grading and During Construction Notes

1. INSTALLATION OF THE OFFSITE STORM SEWER PIPE WITH A CONNECTION TO WEST "A" AVENUE SYSTEM MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE BEGINNING ANY GRADING ACTIVITIES.

2. PRIOR TO OVERLOT GRADING ACTIVITIES, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SEDIMENT CONTROL BARRIERS, AS ILLUSTRATED.

3. AT THE BEGINNING OF OVERLOT GRADING, ROUGH GRADE PROPOSED DETENTION AND RETENTION PONDS AND COVERT THEM INTO A SEDIMENT BASINS WITH OUTLET STRUCTURES.

4. UPON COMPLETION OF INLETS ALONG WEST "A" AVENUE, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN INLET PROTECTION UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 80% OF THE SITE HAS BEEN BUILT OUT.

5. GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES WILL INCLUDE ENSURING THAT ROCKS ARE NOT CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT, MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF ROCK BARRIERS, REPAIRING DAMAGED BARRIERS, REPLACEMENT OF SEDIMENT FILLED ROCK, REMOVAL OF SEDIMENT FROM INLET INSERTS, AND REMOVING SEDIMENT WHEN HALF THE STRUCTURE VOLUME IS LOST (E.G. BEHIND SILT FENCE BARRIERS).

6. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO OFFSITE STREETS WILL BE REMOVED WEEKLY OR AS NEEDED.

7. SOIL STOCKPILES AREA WILL BE LOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND PROTECTED WITH SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL BMPS AS DIRECTED BY THE DESIGNER OR ENGINEER.

8. INSPECTION OF ALL BMPS IS TO OCCUR AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER PRECIPITATION EVENTS THAT ARE 0.50-INCHES OR MORE. ALL NECESSARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS, UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED.

9. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES (SEE THE AFTER GRADING AND DURING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS) WILL BE INSTALLED, INSPECTED, AND MAINTAINED WHILE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

10. THESE PLANS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, WITH ALL CHANGES TO BE AGREED UPON BY THE DESIGNERS (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE) AND THE APPROPRIATE CITY/COUNTY/STATE OFFICIAL.

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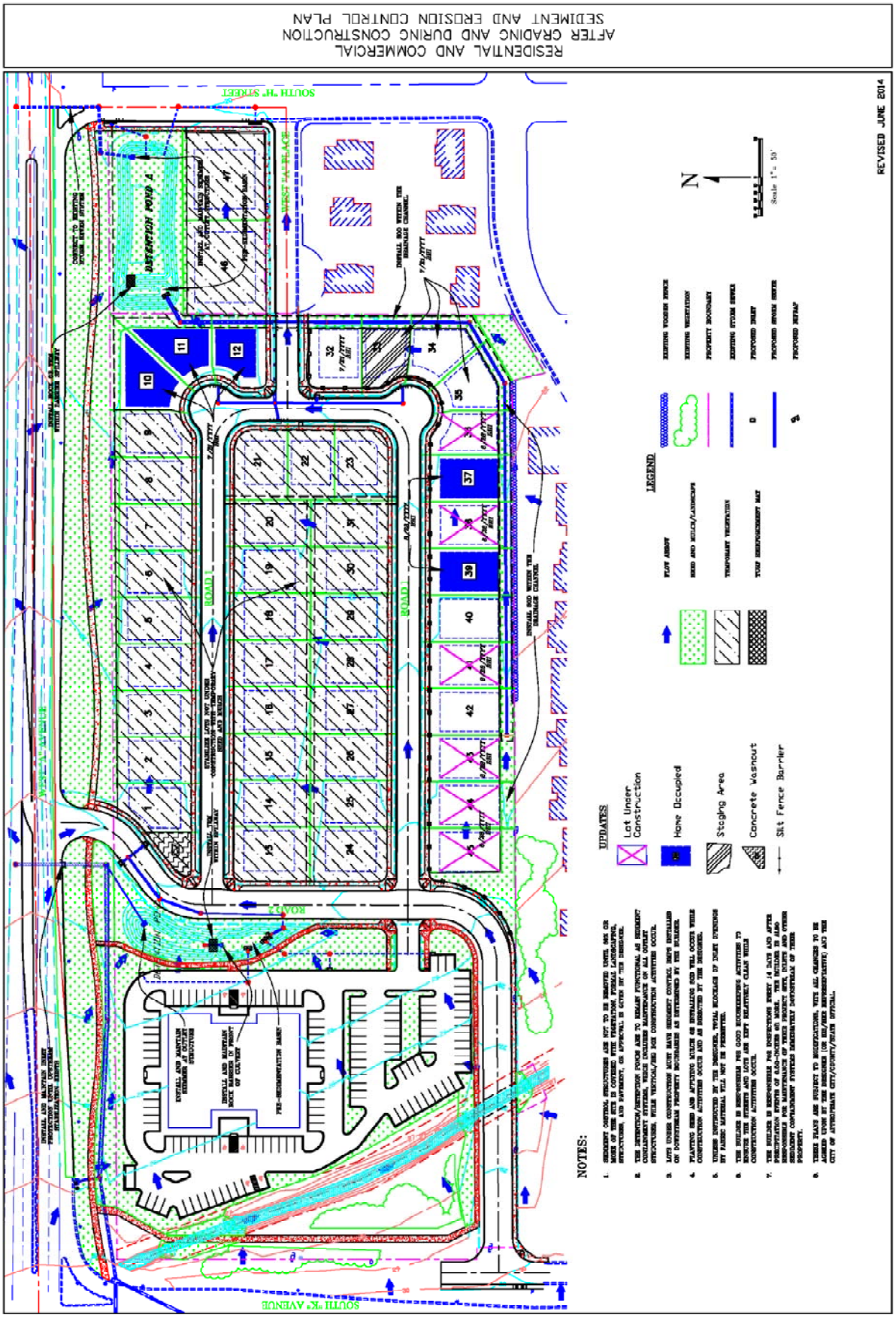

# Background of an Inspector

## After-Grading and During Construction Notes

1. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED UNTIL 80% OR MORE OF THE SITE IS COVERED WITH VEGETATION, FORMAL LANDSCAPING, STRUCTURES, AND PAVEMENT, OR APPROVAL IS GIVEN BY THE DESIGNER.

2. THE DETENTION/RETENTION PONDS ARE TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AS SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS, WHICH INCLUDES MAINTENANCE ON ALL OUTLET STRUCTURES, WHILE VERTICAL/BIG BOX CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

3. LOTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION MUST HAVE SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS INSTALLED ON DOWNSTREAM PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AS DETERMINED BY THE BUILDER.

4. PLANTING SEED AND APPLYING MULCH OR INSTALLING SOD WILL OCCUR WHILE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OCCUR AND AS DIRECTED BY THE DESIGNER.

5. UNLESS INSTRUCTED BY THE DESIGNER, TOTAL BLOCKAGE OF INLET OPENINGS BY FABRIC MATERIAL WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

6. THE BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR GOOD HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES TO ENSURE THE STREETS AND LOTS ARE KEPT RELATIVELY CLEAN WHILE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

7. THE BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTIONS EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER PRECIPITATION EVENTS OF 0.50-INCHES OR MORE. THE BUILDER IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THEIR PROJECT SITE, INLETS AND OTHER SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM OF THEIR PROPERTY.

8. THESE PLANS ARE SUBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS, WITH ALL CHANGES TO BE AGREED UPON BY THE DESIGNER (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE) AND THE APPROPRIATE CITY/COUNTY/STATE OFFICIAL.

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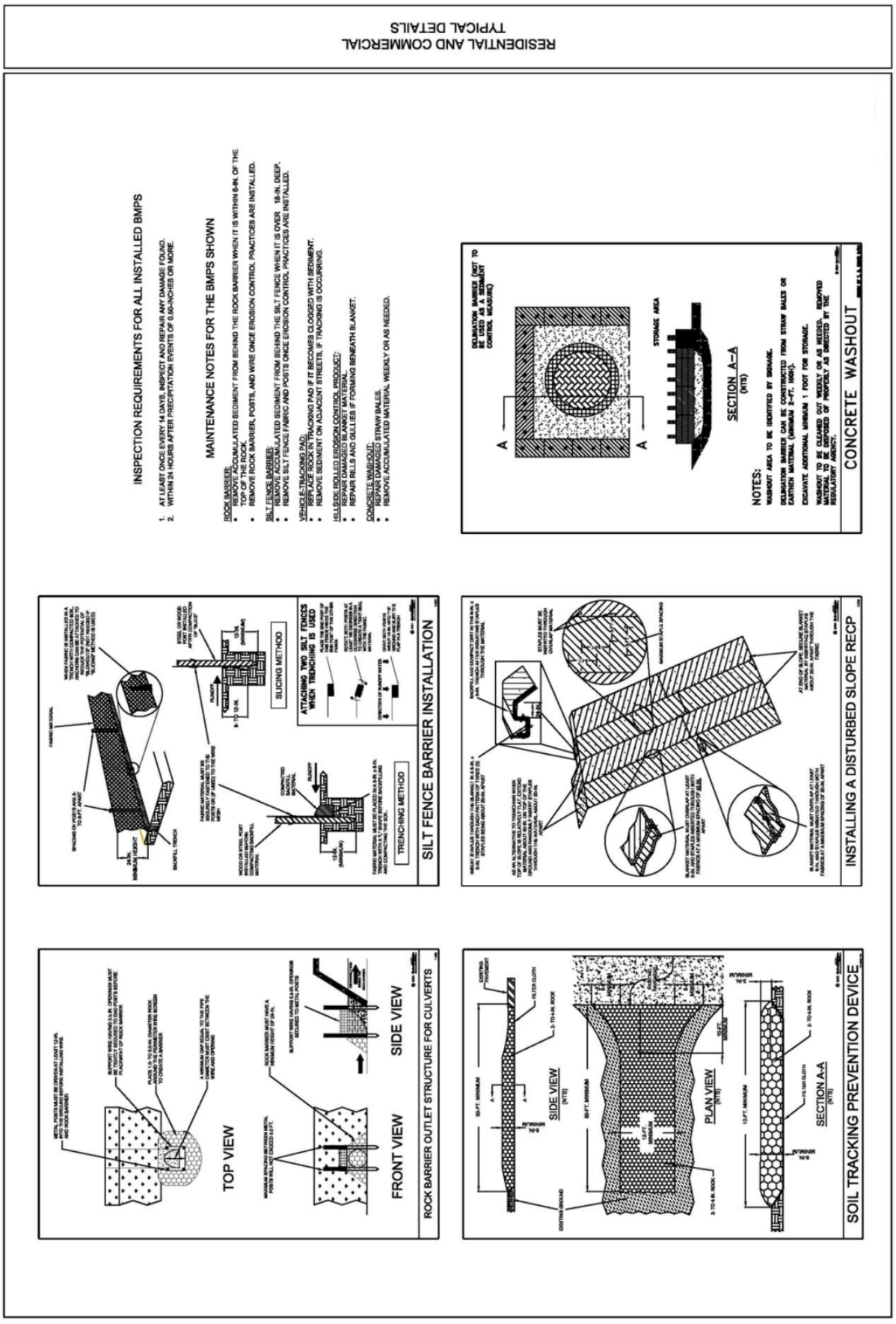


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# Background of an Inspector

## INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL INSTALLED BMPS

1. AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 14 DAYS, INSPECT AND REPAIR ANY DAMAGE FOUND.
2. WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER PRECIPITATION EVENTS OF 0.50-INCHES OR MORE.

## MAINTENANCE NOTES FOR THE BMPS SHOWN

ROCK BARRIER:
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND THE ROCK BARRIER WHEN IT IS WITHIN 6-IN. OF THE TOP OF THE ROCK.
- REMOVE ROCK BARRIER, POSTS, AND WIRE ONCE EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES ARE INSTALLED.

SILT FENCE BARRIER:
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND THE SILT FENCE WHEN IT IS OVER 18-IN. DEEP.
- REMOVE SILT FENCE FABRIC AND POSTS ONCE EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES ARE INSTALLED.

VEHICLE-TRACKING PAD:
- REPLACE ROCK IN TRACKING PAD IF IT BECOMES CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT.
- REMOVE SEDIMENT ON ADJACENT STREETS, IF TRACKING IS OCCURRING.

HILLSIDE ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCT:
- REPAIR DAMAGED BLANKET MATERIAL.
- REPAIR RILLS AND GULLIES IF FORMING BENEATH BLANKET.

CONCRETE WASHOUT:
- REPAIR DAMAGED STRAW BALES.
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED MATERIAL WEEKLY OR AS NEEDED.

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# Background of an Inspector

## IMPORTANT INSPECTOR BACKGROUND REQUIREMENTS

### About SWPPPs and S&EC Drawings

1. Understand EPA's requirements
2. Legends – Know what the symbols mean
3. Topography – Get a feel for the "lay of the land"
   a) Understand that this is a very dynamic process that ranges from historic, interim, and post construction conditions.
4. Before Grading – Understand what is to occur before construction activities begin for minimizing the discharge of sediment when excavation activities happen. Usually, BMP installation should occur before other construction activities begin.
5. During Grading and During Construction – Understand what is to occur during grading and construction activities to minimize the discharge of sediment from the site. Use of both sediment and erosion control should occur during both these phases.
6. After Construction – Understand the type of erosion control practices that are to be implemented.
7. Post Construction conditions.

### Some Items to Consider About BMPs

1. Don't always consider local site needs when selecting BMPs
2. Know limitations
3. Unlimited types and numbers
4. Drainage areas
5. Soil type and sediment size
6. Availability
7. Ability to maintain
8. Room to install
9. Cost
10. Interference – BMP must be compatible with objectives of development
11. Type of expected storms and the resulting flows
12. Duration of the project
13. Season of construction
14. Environmentally Sensitive Areas
15. Maintenance – A BMP that is not maintained often causes more damage than if it had never been installed
16. Target Pollutants

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# Background of an Inspector

## About BMPs and their Locations

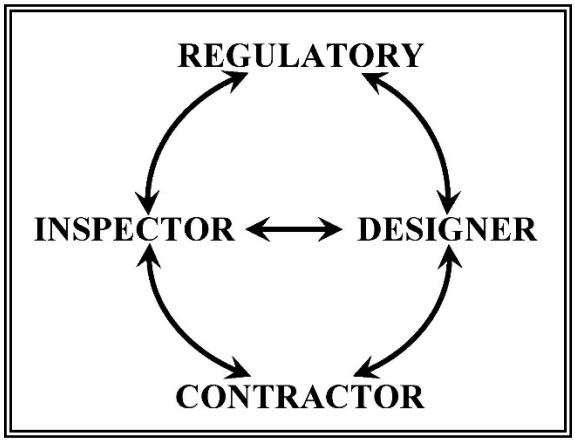
1. Do locations make sense?
2. Inspectors need to assess, BUT not mandate changes.
    a) Only "suggest" changes

## About the Purpose of BMPs

1. Is this application what the designer was trying to accomplish with this BMP?
2. Inspectors should be doing only inspections and making suggestions as to what is happening with the BMPS and whether they are functioning in a correct manner.

## About Communication

- Listen – one of the keys to affective communication is listening. Two ears and one mouth – twice as much listening as talking – good rule of thumb
- Observe – your primary responsibility is to observe – not dictate, not boss, not fine, not fix, not design – but observe
- Write – you have to be able to communicate what you observed so that others can understand and follow. Lengthy discussions and descriptions are not always helpful.




- Verbalize – be careful what you say. All verbal communication should be followed up with written documentations or summaries of what was said. Be clear, concise, and direct in your communications.
- Document – documentation also includes pictures, sketches, notes on plans, and comments

## About Inspector Limitations

1. Observe and report findings
2. Do not redesign the SWPPP
3. Do not tell the contractor what to do to solve a problem
    a) The inspector is not responsible if BMPs are not working properly
    b) The inspector is not responsible to fix BMPs
4. Snapshot – should look for evidence of what has occurred since the last inspection – but this is difficult because construction sites are constantly changing
5. Understand EPA and local regulations

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# Background of an Inspector

## TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING NO. 4

1. **S&EC drawings approved by regulatory agencies cannot be updated or modified.**
    a. **True**
    b. **False**

2. **The CGP mandates that designers of S&EC drawings be registered professionals.**
    a. **True**
    b. **False**

3. **At any time, contractors can replace any BMP with mitigation measures of their own choosing.**
    a. **True**
    b. **False**

4. **Inspectors should always mandate to contractors what BMPs to install on construction sites.**
    a. **True**
    b. **False**

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# Background of an Inspector

## Discussion About Ethics

- Which one of the following best defines "Ethics?"
  1. A system of moral principles.
  2. The branch of philosophy dealing with right and wrong of certain actions and with the good and bad of such actions.
  3. The philosophical study of the qualities perceived in works of art.
  4. All of the above.
  5. Both 1 and 2

- A compromise of ethics is often thought of as an extreme situation.

- Inspections can place inspectors in potential situations that may violate their ethics.

- You may experience the following:
  - √ Using your "friendship" to not document a finding or to "give him another chance."
  - √ "Can't we just settle this between the two of us?"
  - √ Requested to look the other way and let it go this time.

- As an inspector, you may be:
  - √ Pressured or intimidated by someone in a position of authority.
  - √ Challenged about a finding if it is insignificant to harming the environment.
  - √ Pressured to find violations for the purpose of generating revenue.

- A compromise of ethics will:
  - √ Undermine the credibility of an inspector,
  - √ Eventually destroy relationships of trust and respect,
  - √ Could mean trouble if your site is subject to an enforcement inspection, and
  - √ Could lead to legal or criminal action, loss of CISEC status, and employment loss.

**Which of the following do you think is <u>NOT</u> part of the CISEC Code of Ethics?**

1. A CISEC shall not issue a false statement or false information at any time.
2. A CISEC shall not write an inspection report that is detrimental to their employer or client.
3. A CISEC shall not divulge any information given in confidence.
4. A CISEC shall not falsely or maliciously attempt to damage the reputation of another.

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# Background of an Inspector

## CISEC CODE OF ETHICS

### Article I. General Principles

1. The privilege of professional practice imposes obligations of morality and responsibility as well as professional knowledge.
2. Each Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (hereafter called CISEC) agrees to be guided by the highest standards of ethics, personal honor, and professional conduct.

### Article II. Relation of Professional to the Public

1. A CISEC shall not give a professional opinion or make a recommendation without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected of a similarly situated professional.
2. A CISEC shall not knowingly permit the use of their reports or other documents for any unsound or illegitimate undertaking.
3. A CISEC shall not issue a false statement or false information at any time.
4. A CISEC shall not make any sensational, exaggerated, and/or unwarranted statements in any professional opinion or in the course of performing any professional services.
5. A CISEC may publish dignified business, professional, or announcement cards, but shall not advertise their work or accomplishments in a self-laudatory, exaggerated, or unduly conspicuous manner.

### Article III. Relation of Professional to Employer and Client

1. A CISEC shall not use, directly or indirectly, any employer or client's information in any way that would violate the confidence of the employer or client.
2. A CISEC shall protect, to the fullest extent possible, the interest of their employer or client insofar as such interest is consistent with the law and their professional obligations and ethics.
3. A CISEC who finds that their obligations to their employer or client conflict with their professional obligation or ethics should address such objectionable conditions or resign.
4. A CISEC who has performed an investigation for any employer or client shall not seek to profit economically from the information gained.
5. A CISEC shall not divulge any information given in confidence.
6. A CISEC shall engage, or advise his employer or client to engage, and cooperate with other industry specialists whenever the employer or client's interests would be best served by such service.

### Article IV. Relation of Professionals to Each Other

1. A CISEC shall not falsely or maliciously attempt to damage the reputation of another.
2. A CISEC shall refrain from plagiarism in oral and written communications.
3. A CISEC shall endeavor to cooperate with others in the profession and encourage the ethical dissemination of technical knowledge.

### Article V. Duty to the Profession

1. A CISEC shall uphold this Code of Ethics by example and encourage other CISECs to do the same.

### Article VI. Conflicts of Interest

1. A CISEC shall not inspect properties under contingent arrangements whereby any compensation or future referrals are dependent on reported findings.
2. A CISEC shall not receive compensation for an inspection from more than one party unless agreed to by the client(s).
3. A CISEC shall not accept compensation, directly or indirectly, for recommending contractors, services, or products to inspection clients or other parties having an interest in inspected properties.

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# Background of an Inspector

**Which of the following is an acceptable gift according to the CISEC Code of Ethics?**

1. $50 cash for falsifying an inspection report.
2. A gift certificate from a client in gratitude for help on a completed project.
3. Free baseball tickets from your client for not reporting non-compliance problems.
4. A bonus from your employer for not documenting deficiencies.
5. None of the above.

**The CGP states that inspectors who knowingly falsify information in their report can be fined and possibly imprisoned. TRUE or FALSE**

## MOTTO OF A CISEC

***Observe, inspect, and report on what you found***
***Avoid mandating your requirements***
***(unless you are qualified)***

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# Background of an Inspector

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices



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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Pop Quiz*

Identify which of the following BMPs is Erosion Control (EC), Sediment Control (SC), Wind Erosion Control (WEC), or None (N). There may be more than one answer for each of the BMPs.

| BMP | Treatment | BMP | Treatment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fiber Roll Barrier | | Silt Fence Barrier | |
| Hillside ECB | | Hydraulic or Straw Mulch | |
| Soil Binder | | Earthen Diversion Berm | |
| Rock Check Dam | | Rock Barrier in front of a 2% grade street inlet opening | |
| Established vegetation | | Turbidity Barrier | |
| Inlet Insert | | Vehicle Tracking Pad | |
| Sediment Pond | | Slope Drain | |
| Channel TRM | | Planted seed (with no mulch) that has not yet germinated | |

## *Writing Inspection Reports*

What would you put in your inspection report?

- 
- 
- 

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Goal: Be descriptive but not prescriptive

Be descriptive about your observations

- Possible Statement No. 1:
  - √ ***"Erosion is occurring"***
    - Is this a sufficient description and is something missing?
  - √ Be descriptive about your observations
    - Contractors need sufficient information to correct the problem

Avoid being prescriptive about a solution

- Possible Statement No. 2:
  - √ ***"Replace soil, plant seed, and re-apply mulch"***
    - Are there other choices?
  - √ Avoid being prescriptive about a solution
    - When possible, provide helpful "suggestions"
      - But don't mandate!

Look at the entire situation

- Possible Statement No. 3
  - √ ***"Need to assess establishment of embankment vegetation"***
    - Do not just report on the obvious
  - √ Look at the entire situation
    - Upstream conditions
    - Immediate site conditions
    - Downstream conditions

***Basic Guidelines***

1. *Be clear and concise*
2. *Write legibly*
3. *Use proper English*
4. *Share your results with the superintendent or contractor*
5. *Write reports as if an attorney will use them in court (it might happen)*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Sediment Control BMPs

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Silt Fence Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- Before construction activities begin.
- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- Where concentrated flows are expected unless properly supported.
- After construction activities are completed.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are stakes on the downstream side?
- Is the fabric embedded in the ground?
- Does runoff flow under the fabric?
- Is the fabric attached to posts?
- Has runoff "flattened" the structure?
- Will runoff flow around the fence?
- Is the fabric torn or UV degraded?
- Has wind destroyed the fence?
- Check for proper joints between sections of silt fence.

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of material.
- Removal of sediment.
- Removal of fence material.

***General Information***

- Silt fence barriers do not filter small-suspended particles from runoff waters.
- Using wire backing for support may cause disposal problems.
- Compacting trench fill material is critical.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Inspecting Barriers*

***General Guidelines***

- *Will flows go underneath?*

- *Will flows go around the edges?*

- *Will flows go between the structures?*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

- *Is the installation correct?*

- *Will the BMP be practical and effective?*

- *Are there limitations?*

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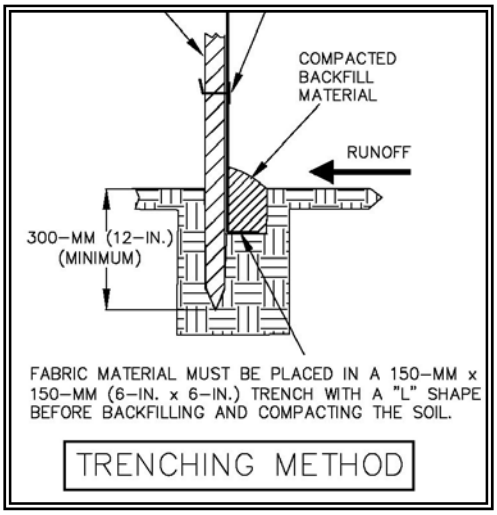
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

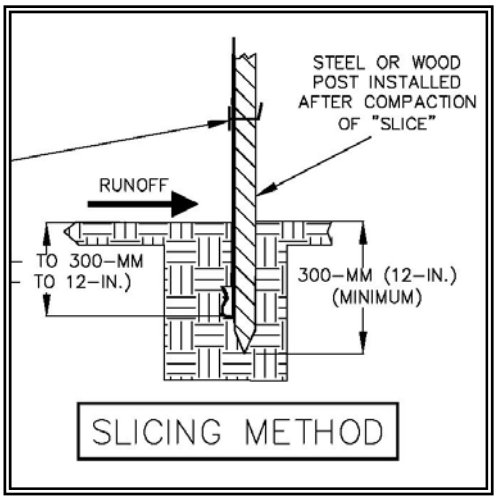
## *Silt Fence*

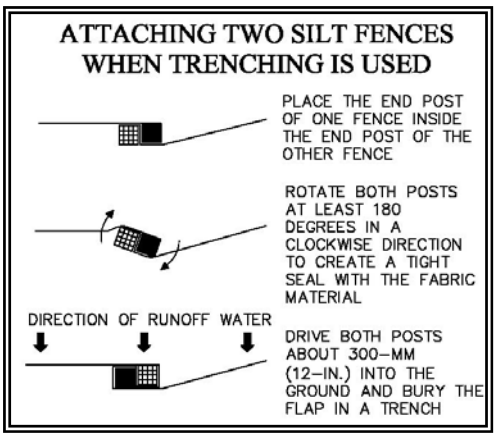
- *Widely used on construction sites*
- *Does not remove sediment by "filtration" through fabric material*
  - √ However, they do cause ponding to allow for deposition of sediments
- *Should not be used where concentrated flows occur unless properly supported*

### ***Inspecting Silt Fence Barriers***

- *Trenching*
  - √ Is fabric embedded in the ground per the specifications?
  - √ Does compaction of backfill material exist?
- *Slicing*
  - √ Has "slicing" of fabric into the soil occurred?
  - √ Has compaction of the soil occurred?
- *General*
  - √ Are posts on the downstream side?
  - √ Is the fabric attached to a stake?
  - √ Is the fabric properly embedded in the ground?
  - √ Will containment of runoff occur?
  - √ Does UV degradation of material exist?
  - √ Will the barrier "channelize" flows?
  - √ Can the fabric be pulled out of the ground?
  - √ Has the barrier been impacted by sediment and runoff?
  - √ Should accumulated sediment be removed?

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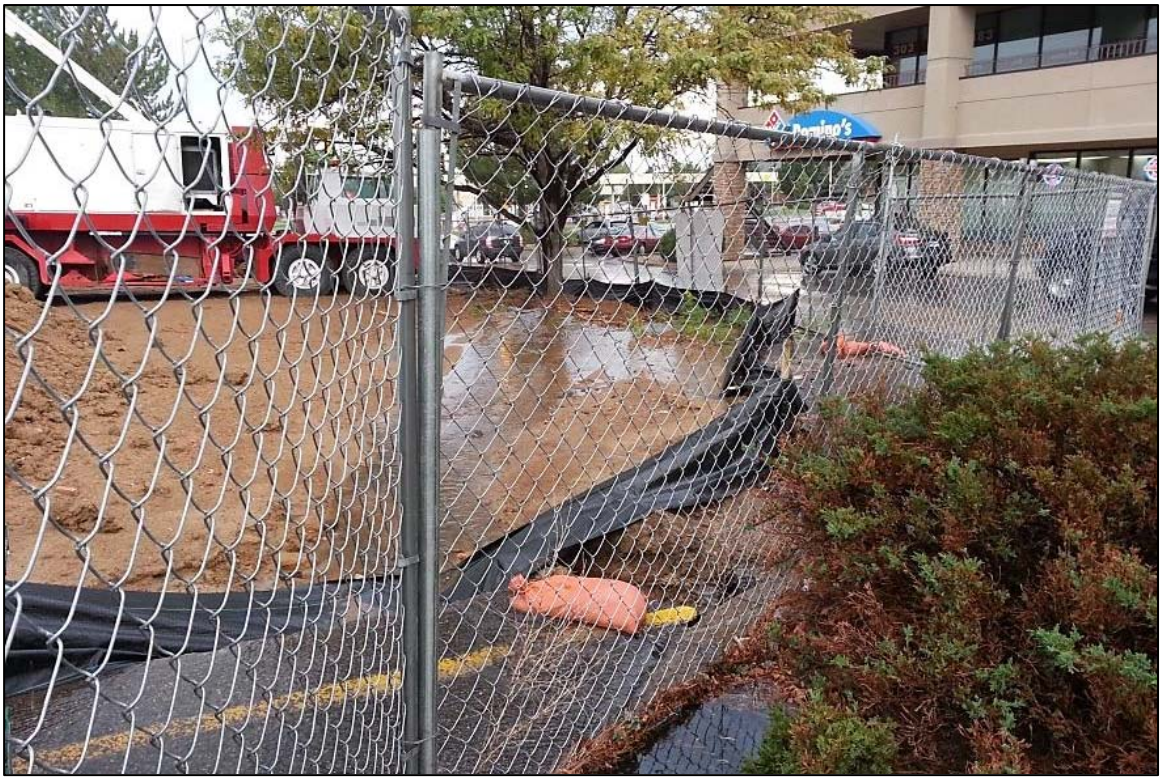


| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Bale Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- Before construction activities begin.
- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are the bales in a trench?
- Are wood stakes used?
- Will runoff flow over the bales?
- Does runoff flow between bales?
- Will runoff flow around the bales?
- Does runoff flow under the bales?
- Does upstream backfill material exist?
- Is the twine or wire above the ground?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replace bales.
- Repair of eroded ground.
- Remove bales.
- Remove deposited sediment.

***General Information***

- Bale barriers are nearly 100% ineffective in reducing sediment in runoff waters when not installed correctly.
- Bale barriers experience more failures than successes.
- Bale barriers do not filter runoff waters.
- Bale barriers are expensive to install and maintain.

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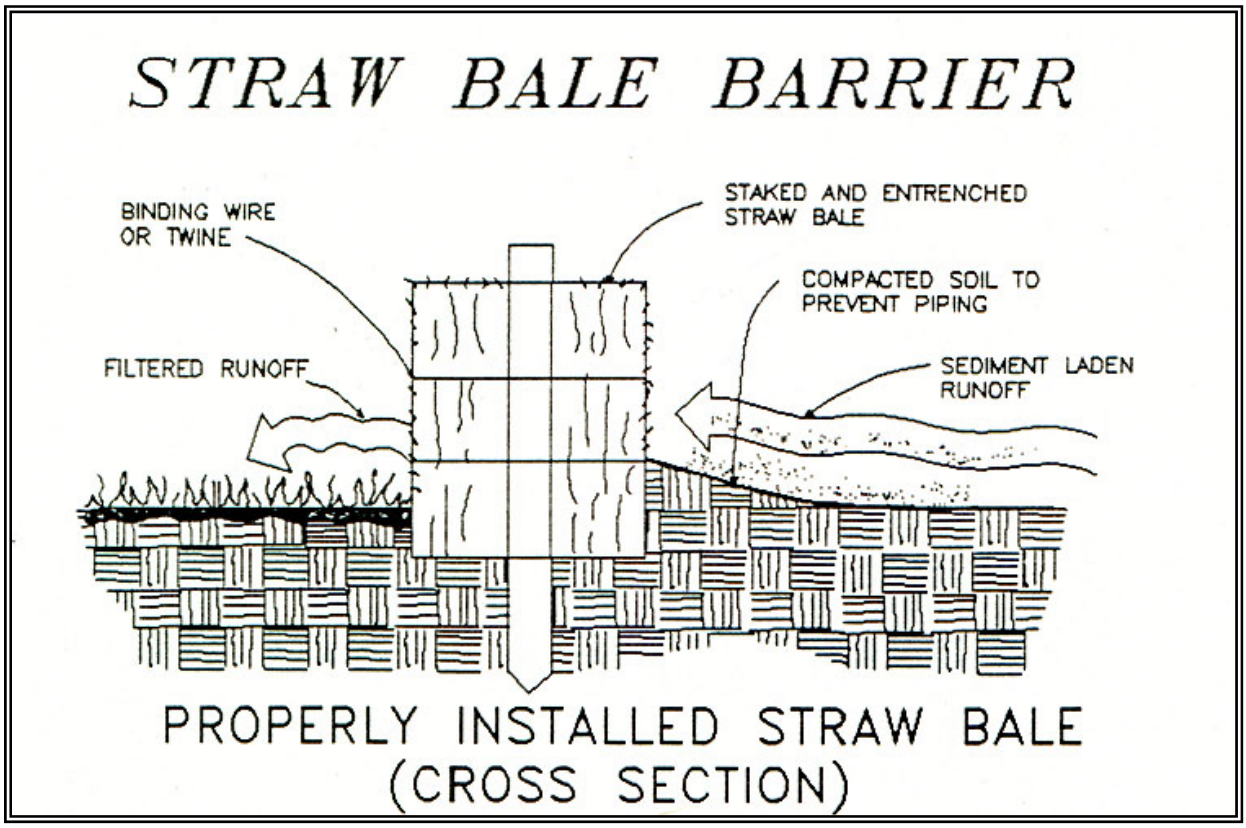
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Bales*

- *Are the bales in a trench?*
- *Are wood stakes used?*
- *Is the twine or wire above the ground?*
- *Does runoff flow over the bales (correct installation)?*
- *Does runoff flow between bales (incorrect)?*
- *Does runoff flow under the bales (incorrect)?*
- *Does runoff flow around the bales (incorrect)?*
- *Does upstream backfill material exist?*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Fiber Logs/Rolls for Individual Lots

***When should it be installed?***

- Before construction activities begin.
- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- Where concentrated flows are expected.
- After stabilization is completed.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Does it meet specifications?
- Is the barrier staked properly?
- Is the barrier placed within a depression and backfilled?
- Does runoff flow under the barrier?
- Is the barrier “pinned” on the upstream side?
- Has traffic "flattened" the structure?
- Will runoff flow around the barrier?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of the fiber log/roll.
- Removal of sediment.

***General Information***

- Fiber logs/rolls should not be used where concentrated flows of runoff are anticipated such as in drainage ditches, around inlets, or above/below where culverts discharge.
- Fiber logs/rolls can create a small sediment containment system to allow for deposition of suspended particles.
- Fiber logs/rolls do not filter small-suspended (e.g., clay) particles from runoff waters.
- High rate of failure due to incorrect installation and maintenance.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Fiber Logs/Rolls*

- *Also Known as "Wattles"*
- *Light Weight Units Filled With:*
  - √ Straw
  - √ Coconut fiber
  - √ Wood Chips
  - √ Excelsior material
- *Heavy Weight Units Filled With:*
  - √ Compost
  - √ Dense wood chips
  - √ Sand & gravel
  - √ Rubber material

***Limitations***

- *Light units can float when water depths are less than the diameter*
- *Heavy units may not float when water depths exceed the radius*

***What Should be Inspected?***

- *Is the barrier within a depression and backfilled?*
- *Is the correct size installed?*
  - √ Check the specifications.
- *Are stakes holding the barrier in place?*
- *Will the barrier contain runoff?*
- *Will the barrier divert runoff and cause downstream problems?*
- *Is runoff flowing under the barrier?*
- *Has the structure been impacted by traffic or not properly re-installed after removal for vehicular access?*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Compost Material*

- *Has the correct material been used?*
  - √ Check specifications
- *Is the location appropriate?*
  - √ Example: not located upstream of a sensitive area unless approved
- *Will runoff flow around the barrier?*
- *Will the barrier contain runoff?*

### ***Berm***

- *Does an adequate base and height exist?*
  - √ Base width = 2 x height
  - √ For slopes up to 3H:1V
  - √ Height should be 1- to 2-ft. (300 to 600 mm)
- *Are the ends upslope to contain runoff?*
- *Has damage to the berm occurred after runoff?*
- *Is the berm becoming vegetated?*
  - √ May not be successful in arid and semi-arid climates due to limitations of rainfall
- *Is an overflow location necessary?*

### ***Sock***

- *Has the sock been filled to correct specifications?*
- *Will runoff flow under the barrier?*
- *Is the barrier secured per the specifications?*
- *Is it a "light" or "heavy" weight unit?*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

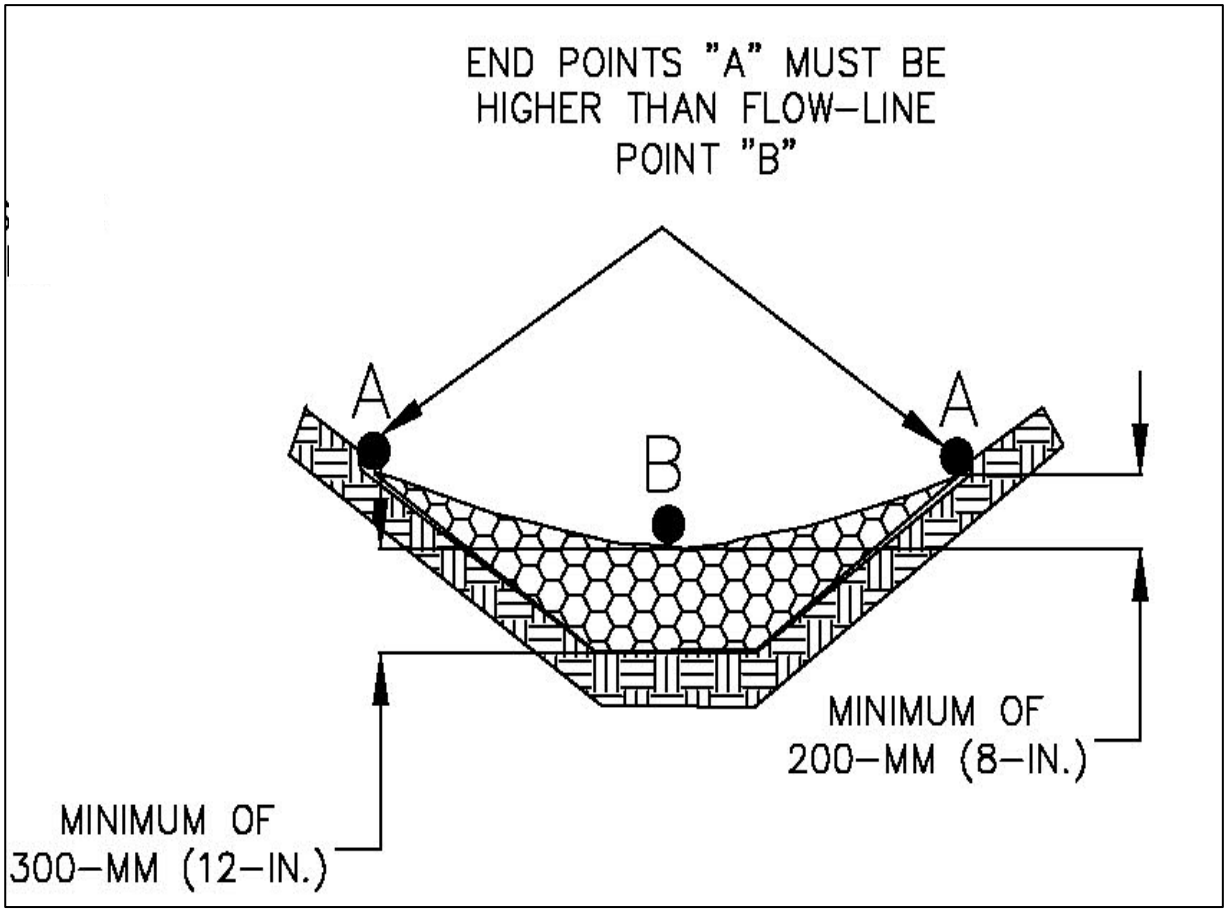
## *Check Structures*

***Main purpose***

- *Slow down runoff*
- *Capture suspended particles*
- *Can be used for erosion control*
  √ Spacing is critical
- *Can be a variety of materials.*

***Minimum Requirements for Effectiveness***

- ***Critical**: Low point to allow for overflow conditions*
- *End points higher than overflow point*
- *Must convey flows without failure*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Rock Check Structure

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are the correct rock diameters used?
- Is there a low point for flows?
- Will runoff flow over the rocks?
- Will runoff flow around the rocks?
- Is the spacing correct (sediment control barrier vs. erosion control barrier)?
- Is “piping” occurring?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of rock.
- Removal of sediment.
- Repair of eroded ground.
- Removal of rock.

***General Information***

- Proper rock selection is very important.
- Flows must discharge through a low point within the rocks and not around the structure.
- If not properly spaced, erosion will occur between the structures.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## ***Rock***

- *Must have a low point in the flow line for runoff*
- *Edges must be higher than flow line*
- *Rock must be properly sized*
  - √ Check the specifications
- *Does a mixture exist?*
  - √ Check specifications, this is a designer's responsibility

## ***Silt Fence***

- *Not designed for concentrated flows without proper reinforcement (e.g., wire backing and T-Posts)*
- *If not supported correctly, will likely require extensive maintenance*
- *Without proper installation, failure is usually the norm*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Bale Barrier Check Structure

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are the bales in a trench?
- Are wood stakes used?
- Is the spacing correct for erosion control?
- Will runoff flow over the bales?
- Does runoff flow between bales?
- Will runoff flow around the bales?
- Does runoff flow under the bales?
- Does upstream backfill material exist?
- Is the twine or wire above the ground?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of bales.
- Repair of eroded ground
- Removal of the bales.
- Removal of sediment.

***General Information***

- Bale check structures are nearly 100% ineffective in reducing sediment in runoff waters.
- Bale check structures experience more failures than success and often cause extensive downstream and side slope erosion
- Bale check structures do not filter runoff waters.
- Bale check structures are expensive to install and maintain.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## ***Bales***

- *Can be one of the more expensive BMPs on construction sites*
  - √ Labor costs are high for installation and repair
- *Requires proper installation*
  - √ Same inspection requirements as a bale barrier
- *Must have a low point in the flow line for runoff*
- *Edges must be higher than flow line*
- *Replacement of bales must occur if existing ones are damaged*
- *Requires continuous maintenance*

## ***Geosynthetic***

- *A variety of products exist*
  - √ Rigid
  - √ Flexible
- *Check manufacturer's specifications to make sure barriers are installed correctly*
- *Low point must exist for runoff to flow over*
- *Check structure is working correctly when runoff ponds behind the structure and creates a "plateau"*
  - √ Reduces velocity of runoff, allowing the deposition of sediment to occur
- *Check if spacing of barriers is required*
  - √ Based on if barriers are designed as sediment control or erosion control

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Geosynthetic Check Structure

***When should it be installed?***

- Before construction activities begin.
- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Is the structure installed per manufacturer specifications?
- Is it properly stapled or staked?
- Will runoff flow over the structure?
- Will runoff flow around the structure?
- Does runoff flow between overlapped structures?
- Does runoff flow under the structure?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of structures.
- Removal of sediment.
- Repair of eroded ground.
- Removal of structures.

***Additional Information***

- Variety of products including rigid and flexible materials.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

***Fiber Log/Roll***

- *Should have a diameter of at least a 12-inches (300 mm)*
- *Was the roll installed per manufacture's specifications?*
  - √ Same inspection requirements as a Fiber Log/Roll Barrier
- *Provides minimal reduction in flow velocities*
- *Provides minimal capturing of sediment*
- *Have a high chance for failure*
- *Low point must exist for runoff to flow over*
- *High chance for failure if joint between two rolls is at low point*
- *May need to be replaced by a more effective BMP*
  - √ As determined by a designer

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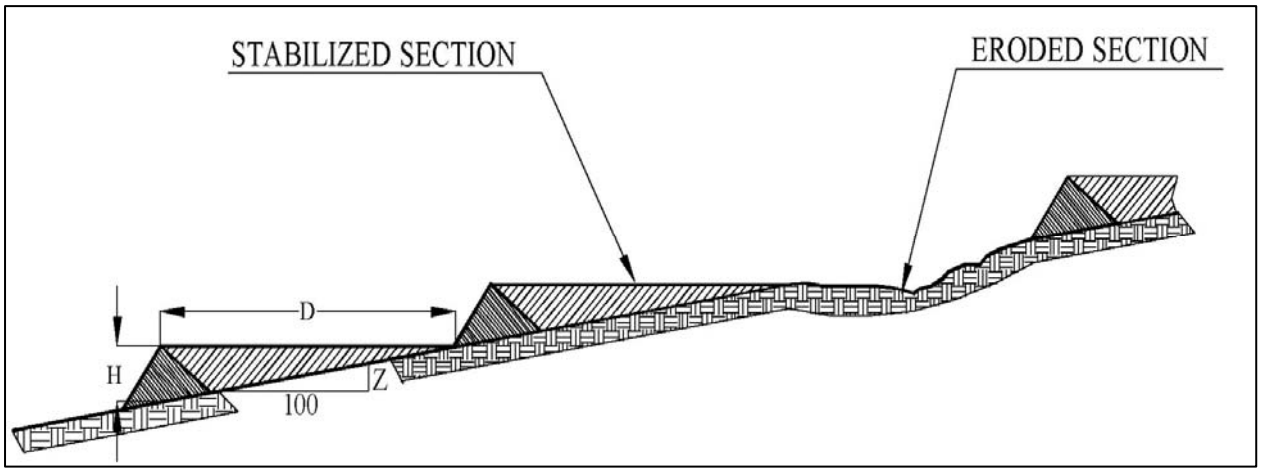
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

***Spacing of Check Structures***

- *Spacing is **not critical** between check structures for **sediment control***
  - √ Height is critical for effective containment volume
  - √ Removal of accumulated deposited material must occur regularly for structures installed as sediment control
  - √ Possible use of various erosion control BMPs or repair of eroded channel
- *Spacing is **critical** between check structures for **erosion protection***
  - √ Top of the downstream structure must be in line with the bottom of the upstream structure to minimize erosion

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# Inspection No. 1 Worksheets

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices


| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Writing Reports (Review)*

***Avoid general statements:***

- *Erosion is evident!*
  - True, but what are suggestions for the situation?
- *Need to stop runoff from the bare soil!*
  - Impossible to prevent for all storm events
- *Replace the silt fence barrier with a fiber log!*
  - Do not specify specific replacements
  - Are you replacing a designer's BMP?
- *Plant seed and apply straw mulch!*
  - What if this is not the best solution?

***Be clear and concise***

***Write legibly***

***Use proper English***

***Share your results with the superintendent or contractor***

***Write reports as if an attorney will use them in court***

- *it might happen*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Curb Inlet "Sump" Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- Only where sump conditions exist.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.
- Where sump conditions do not exist.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Is correct material being used (e.g., at least 1.0-in. (25 mm) diameter rock)?
- Does runoff flow through the barrier?
- Can runoff flow over the barrier?
- Will runoff be diverted downstream?
- Should the barrier be replaced?
- Does gap exist for overflow conditions?
- Is ponding occurring?
- Have vehicles destroyed the structure?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of structure.
- Removal of sediment.
- Removal of structure.

***General Information***

- Barriers are to be installed in "sump" conditions only.
- Barriers in front of inlets provide little filtering effect and capture little sediment from runoff waters.
- Warning signs should be used to alert drivers of the structures.
- Barriers in front of inlets may cause destruction of the pavement due to excess seepage of runoff or freezing conditions.
- If placed on a grade, the structure will divert runoff downstream and may cause flooding.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *BMPs for Inlets*

### *Curb Opening Barriers*

- *Do "sump" conditions exist?*
  - √ Downstream flooding and sedimentation may occur if "sump" conditions do not exist
- *Does a gap exist between the barriers and curb in front of the opening for overflows?*
- *Will runoff enter the inlet from behind the structure?*
- *Will the barrier divert runoff around an inlet?*
  - √ Remember, inlets are designed to capture runoff
- *Is ponding of runoff occurring in front of the barrier?*
- *When can the barriers be removed?*
- *When are contributing lands stabilized?*

### *Inspecting Barriers in Front of Curb Inlets*

- *Is there debris on top of barrier?*
  - √ Indicates overflow conditions have occurred
- *Is there uniform sedimentation in front of the barrier?*
  - √ Lack of uniformity indicates failure of the barrier is occurring
- *Is there sediment entering from behind the inlet?*
- *Need to check upstream for source of sediment and downstream for sedimentation*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Curb and Gutter Containment System

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- Where street grades exist.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.
- As the only method for controlling sediment from construction sites.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are the bags about 2/3 full?
- Was the correct material used to fill the bag per specification?
- Is bag tight to the curb with no gaps?
- Is runoff bypassing the bag?
- Is deposited sediment removed?
- Is the spacing correct?
- Have vehicles destroyed the bags?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of bags.
- Removal of sediment.
- Removal of bags.

***General Information***

- Vehicles will destroy the bags.
- Warning signs should be used.
- Deposited sediment must be removed after every runoff event.
- Runoff waters should not be allowed to remain behind the bags.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Curb and Gutter Systems*

- *Use when an inlet is on a grade*
- *Install upstream of the curb opening*
- *Check that correct material was used inside the bag*
- *Subject to vehicular damage*
  √ May need signage
- *Small effectiveness to remove sediment from runoff waters*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Area Drain Rock Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- Only where sump conditions exist.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.
- Where sump conditions do not exist.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Is at least 1.0-in. (25 mm) diameter rock used?
- Does runoff flow through the rock?
- Has wire mesh been used?
- Does the rock need "raking?"
- Can runoff flow over the rock?
- Will runoff be diverted downstream?
- Should the rock be replaced?
- Is ponding occurring?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of rock and materials.
- Removal of sediment.
- Removal of rock and materials.

***General Information***

- Rock barriers around area drains will allow runoff to drain.
- Only wire mesh should be used instead of materials such as chicken wire.
- Rock barriers are to be installed in "sump" conditions only. Rock barriers in front of inlets on a grade will divert runoff to downstream locations.
- Rock barriers in front of inlets provide little filtering and capture little sediment from runoff waters for large frequency storm events.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Area Drain Bale Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- Only where sump conditions exist.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.
- Where sump conditions do not exist.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are the bales in a trench?
- Are wood stakes used?
- Will runoff flow over the bales?
- Does runoff flow between bales?
- Will runoff be diverted downstream?
- Does runoff flow under the bales?
- Does upstream backfill material exist?
- Is the twine or wire above the ground?
- Is ponding occurring?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of bales.
- Removal of the bales.
- Removal of sediment.

***General Information***

- Bale barriers are nearly 100% ineffective in reducing sediment in runoff waters, when not properly installed.
- Bale barriers experience more failures than successes.
- Bale barriers do not filter runoff waters.
- Bale barriers are expensive to install and maintain.
- Bale barriers are to be installed in “sump” conditions only.

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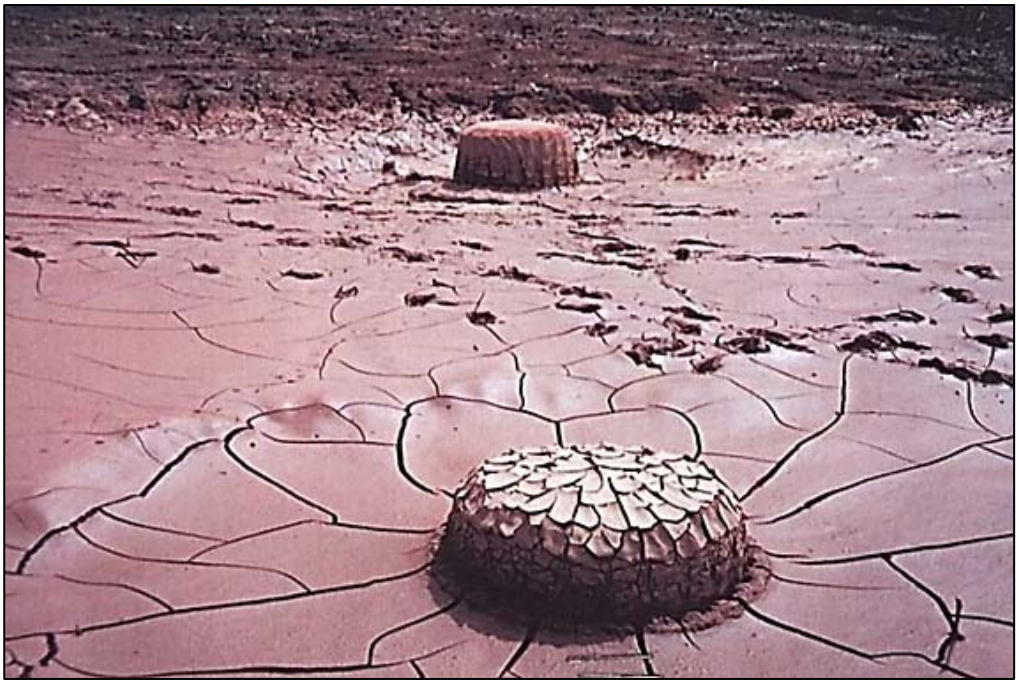
# Inspecting Best Management Practices



## Area Drain Frame and Filter Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities occur.
- Only where sump conditions exist.

***When should it not be installed?***

- After construction activities are completed.
- Where sump conditions do not exist.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Is the unit placed over the grate?
- Do “sump” conditions exist?
- Is there enough soil or gravel to seal the cover at the base?
- Is the fabric material torn?
- Does accumulated sediment cover 2/3 of the filter barrier height?
- Is the frame supporting the fabric?
- Is ponding occurring?
- Does it appear that runoff is flowing under the fabric material?
- Does runoff drain through the fabric material?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of gravel in the pocket that creates a seal with the ground.
- Removal of sediment around the unit.
- Replacement of fabric material and/or frame.

***General Information***

- These barriers are to be installed in "sump" conditions only.
- It is critical that a good seal exist between the ground and fabric material.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Area Inlet Barriers*

### ***Rock***

- *Allows water to drain*
- *Do "sump" conditions exist?*
- *Must have an internal support*
- *Rock diameter is important*
  - √ Does 1½- to 2-inch (40 to 50 mm) diameter rock exist?
  - √ Does "raking" of the rock need to occur?
- *Is ponding occurring?*
- *Is sedimentation occurring?*
  - √ Does sediment need to be removed?

### ***Silt Fence***

- *High likelihood of failure*
  - √ Not meant for concentrated flows unless adequately supported
- *High maintenance*

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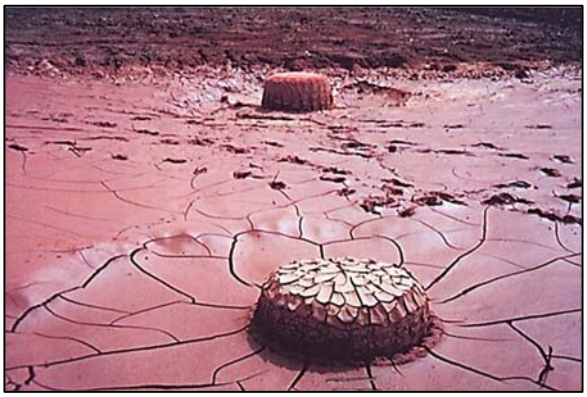
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## ***Bale***

- *Do "sump" conditions exist?*
- *Are the bales installed correctly?*
- *Is ponding occurring?*
- *Is sedimentation occurring?*
- *Is maintenance necessary?*

## ***Rigid Frame***

- *Provides a rigid frame over the inlet*
- *Provides a geotextile barrier with a seal at the base*
  - √ Generally, small rock is around the base
- *Must be installed in a "sump" location*



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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Inlet Insert

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring
- Within inlets that are on a grade or in a sump

***When should it not be installed?***

- At a location to serve as the only sediment containment system.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Is the fabric material torn?
- Will runoff flow into the structure?
- Is the containment bag over ½ full?
- Does sediment and debris need to be removed?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of fabric material.
- Removal of sediment.
- If freezing conditions occur, removal of sediment as part of the winterizing procedure.

***General Information***

- Be sure to empty the units before winter freezing conditions occur.
- Do not rely on these units to be the only sediment control device on a construction site.

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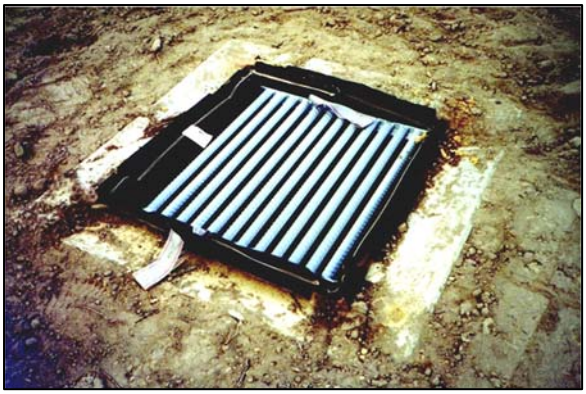
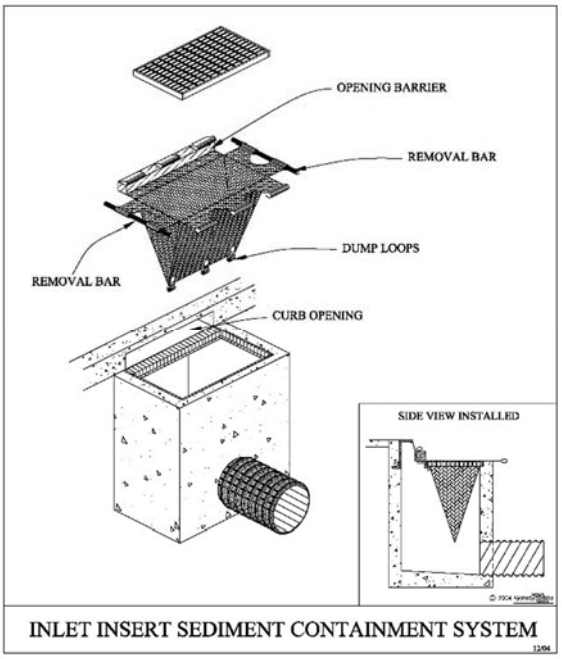
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Inlet Inserts*

- *Is the installation correct per manufacture's specifications?*
- *Is material being damaged?*
- *Is contained material significantly reducing the containment volume?*
- *Has "winterizing" occurred by emptying the bag?*



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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Stockpile Management

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- When storage of excess soil (including topsoil) must occur.

***When should it not be installed?***

- Adjacent to water courses, drainage ways, bodies of water, sensitive areas or inlets.
- After construction activities.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Is the stockpile in an appropriate location?
- Is the stockpile below regulated maximum height?
  - √ Under burden vs. topsoil
  - Will runoff intercept the stockpile?
  - Do downstream BMPs exist and are they functional?
- *Do erosion control measures need to be applied?*
- *Is wind erosion occurring and do BMPs need to be installed?*
- *Does access exist for maintenance/installation of BMPs?*
- How long has the stockpile been stored?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement and/or installation of BMPs.
- Removal of accumulated sediment upstream of BMPs.
- Removal of stockpile.

***Items of Importance***

- Topsoil stockpiles higher than 4-feet (1.2 m) will deprive micro-organisms of oxygen and moisture.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Stockpile Management*

- *Storage should not be longer than 12-months.*
- *Minimize compaction of the soil.*
- *Protect from offsite flows and wind.*
- *Access must exist for the addition and removal of material and BMPs.*
- *BMPs must be in place to capture sediment laden runoff from the stockpile and local area.*
- *Local regulations should dictate maximum stockpile height.*

### ***Protecting the Quality of Topsoil***

- *Avoid over saturated conditions.*
- *Be relatively free of debris, trash, stumps, large rocks, or noxious waste.*
- *Be free of toxic and hazardous substances.*
- *Height should not be more than 4-feet (1.2 m) and have a short storage time:*
  - √ Minimizes micro-organisms being deprived of oxygen and moisture.
  - √ Minimizes impacts to bacteria, mycorrhizal fungus, algae, and other living organisms.
  - √ Critical to establishment of vegetation.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Turbidity Barrier

***When should it be installed?***

- Before construction activities begin.
- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- Where water currents move the curtain and dislodge collected sediments.
- After construction activities.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Does the curtain move?
- Does the curtain capture sediment?
- Does the barrier float?
- Was it installed per specifications?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of material.
- Removal of sediment from curtain.
- Removal of curtain material.

***Items of Importance***

- Do not install turbidity barriers where the flow of water will remove accumulated sediment and/or significantly move the curtain (e.g., in areas where tidal flows exist).
- When used in a live stream, turbidity barriers must be installed parallel, not perpendicular, to the flow.
- Removal of captured sediment behind the curtain may need to occur prior to removing the barrier.

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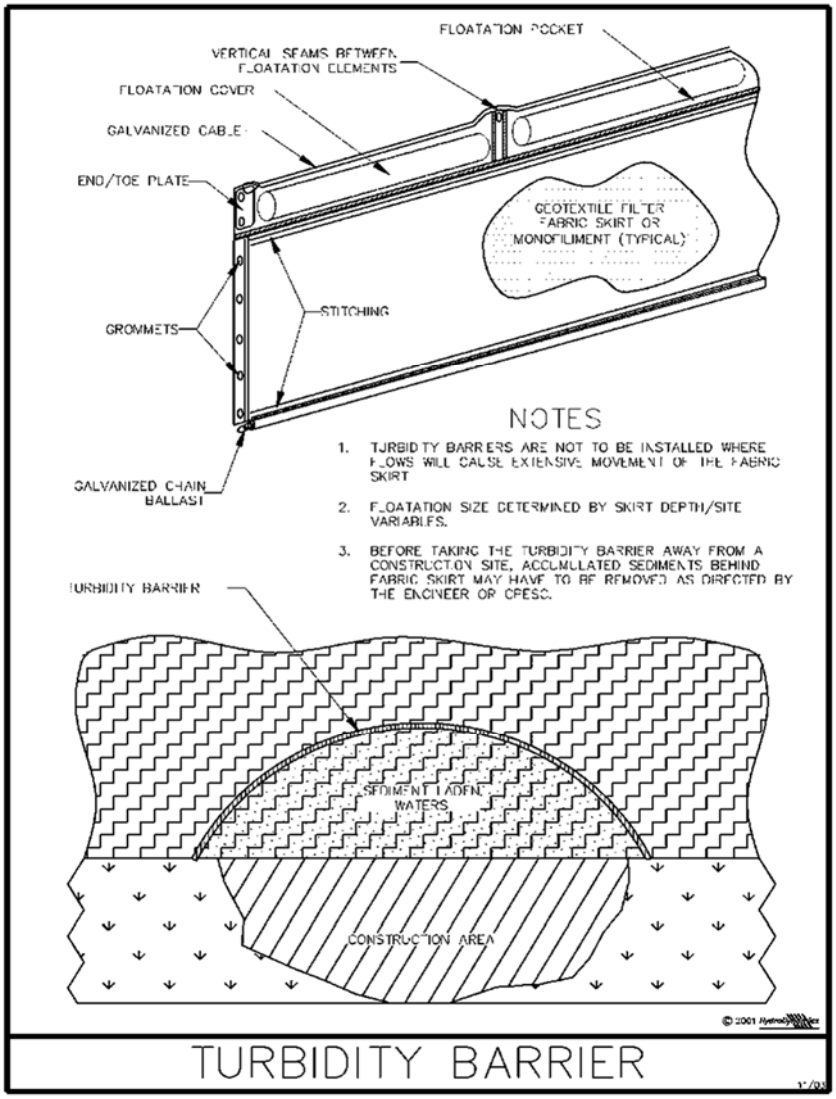
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

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# Inspection No. 2 Worksheets

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices


| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Sediment Containment Systems (SCSs)*

### ***Sediment Basin/Pond***

- *Detention Structures*
  - √ Large contributing areas
  - √ Medium size silts and larger particles
- *Important Parameters*
  - √ Elliptical or rectangular shape
  - √ Long inflow-to-outflow distance
  - √ Containment pond be least 30 inches (750 mm) deep
  - √ Adequate detention time
  - √ Upstream clay soils: 48- to 72-hours
  - √ Upstream sandy soils: 24- to 48-hours
  - √ Controlled discharge outlet structure
  - √ Surface removal of water (EPA recommendation) or perforated riser pipe or perforated orifice plate
  - √ Designed flood flow (e.g., 2-year) discharge outlet structure

### ***Sediment Trap***

- *Retention Structures*
  - √ Any shape
  - √ Retain all runoff waters
  - √ Convey designed flood flows
- *Detention Structures*
  - √ Nearly the same parameters as for a sediment basin/pond
  - √ Medium size sands and larger particles
  - √ Long inflow-to-outflow distances
  - √ At least 24-hour detention time
  - √ Controlled discharge outlet structure
  - √ Designed flood flow discharge outlet structure

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## ***Temporary Sediment Trap***

- *Smaller units*
  - √ Sands, gravel, and larger suspended particles
  - √ Maximize inflow-to-outflow distances
  - √ Remove water from top of pond
  - √ Accommodate overflows

## ***Filter Bag***

- *Captures large suspended particles*
  - √ May require approval by designer or regulatory personnel
- *Limitations*
  - √ Pumping rate into the bag can exceed seepage out of bag.
  - √ Bag can become clogged
  - √ Failure can occur

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *SCS Outlet Structures*

### ***Rock Barriers***

- *Can replace troublesome outlet structure openings*
- *Can be part of a drainage system*
- *Need to minimize clogging of rock material*
  - √ Does 1½ - to 2-in. (40 to 50 mm) rock exist?
  - √ Does raking of the rock need to occur?
  - √ Does the rock barrier have enough height?

### ***Perforated Riser Pipe***

- *Is the correct size pipe used?*
  - √ Do perforations exist?
- *Is 1- to 2-inch (25 to 50 mm) rock placed around the pipe?*
  - √ Smaller rocks will clog
- *Is the height of the rock barrier adequate?*
  - √ Rock should be up to the same height of the top perforation.
- *Avoid wrapping perforated pipe with fabric material*
  - √ Material usually clogs

### ***Perforated Orifice Plate***

- *Holes can easily be clogged by debris*
- *Rock barriers may increase effectiveness*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Skimmer Outlet Structure

***When should it be installed?***

- Immediately after sediment containment systems are constructed.
- Before construction activities begin.
- While construction activities are occurring.

***When should it not be installed?***

- No limitations.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Overall appearance of the skimmer?
- Is the trash screen clogged?
- Are there any cracks or broken pieces?
- Is the skimmer draining properly?
- Is the skimmer able to rise and fall with the water column?
- Is the skimmer right side up?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Removal of trash from orifice.
- Repair of unit due to vandalism.

***General Information***

- Unless advised otherwise, resident time of contained waters within a sediment containment system should be at least 48 hours.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## ***Skimmer***

- *Removes water from the upper 3-in. (75 mm) of contained waters.*
  - √ More effective than rock barriers, perforated riser pipes or perforated orifice plates.
- *Must be installed correctly.*
- *Will the structure rise as runoff enters the pond?*
  - √ Is the vent pipe on top?
  - √ Is trash blocking the opening?
- *Recommended by the EPA.*

## ***Inspecting Sediment Containment Systems***

- *Does enough storage volume exist for inflow waters?*
  - √ May need confirmation by the contractor, surveyor, or designer.
  - √ Do accumulated sediments need to be removed?

- *Are the embankments stabilized?*
  - √ May not be necessary for temporary systems.

- *Is the outlet structure functioning in a correct manner?*
  - √ Most critical part of an SCS
  - √ Functional controlled discharge structure
  - √ Skimmer is preferred
  - √ Maximum distance between inflow and outflow structures
  - √ Is there a method to safely discharge flood flow waters?

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## Vehicle Tracking Pad

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- Before major over lot grading activities begin.

***When should it not be installed?***

- When only impervious surfaces exist.
- After all construction activities cease.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Are the correct rock diameters used?
- Is there a depression for runoff?
- Is rock being carried out into a street?
- Is sediment being tracked onto the street?
- Does rock need to be replaced?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Replacement of rock.
- Removal of sediment on adjacent streets.
- Removal of structure.

***General Information***

- When small diameter rock is used, it will be tracked onto streets and could create liability problems with vehicles. Large diameter rock can get stuck between the tires.
- The purpose of a filter cloth is to ensure minimal movement of rock into the earthen material.

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Stabilized Construction Entrances*

### ***Rock Vehicle Tracking Pad***

- *Pad of rock material on top of filter cloth at site entrance/exit*
- *Causes removal of mud from construction equipment*
- *Can be expensive to install and maintain*
- *Must use sufficiently large diameter rock*
  - √ 2- to 4-in. (50- to 100-mm)
  - √ Avoid 6-inch or larger rocks since they can get lodge between the dual tires of trucks
- *Are bare spots within the rock pad becoming evident?*

### ***Grates or Ridges***

- *Does enough length exist?*
- *Are the grooves clean?*
- *Does treatment for one-wheel rotation exist?*
- *Does a rock pad exist and is it functional?*


### ***Tire Washing***

- *Labor intensive*
- *Need to recycle the wastewater*
- *Is wastewater discharging from the site?*
- *Continual cleanup is necessary*
  - √ Is sediment being tracked away from the washing facility?

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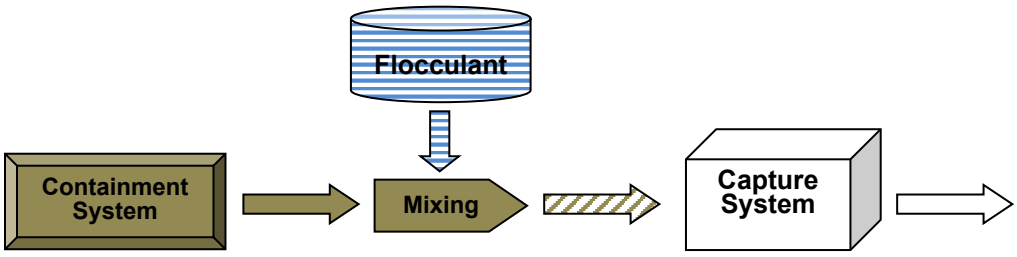
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Using Flocculants*

Only the use of flocculants will remove small suspended particels (e.g., clays) occur from runoff waters when captured by a sediment basin/trap. However, the methods require proper design, installation and inspections.

***Liquid Treatment System***




- *Is water being removed near the pond surface?*
- *Is injection of flocculant occurring?*

- *Are the hoses leaking?*
- *Are problems with the filters evident?*

- *Do discharges have an odor or appear to contain large amounts of sediment?*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

***Using Liquid Treatment System with Temporary Filter Bags***

- *Removing sediment-laden waters from a containment system*
- *Mix sediment-laden waters with a flocculant*
- *Flocculant treated waters are pumped into a capture system*


- *Accumulated sediments captured by the filter bag*
  - √ Frequent replacement of filter bags may be necessary

- *Potential problems*
  - √ Inflow pumping rate may exceed the bag seepage rate
  - √ Bag can become clogged
  - √ Failure can occur at connectors

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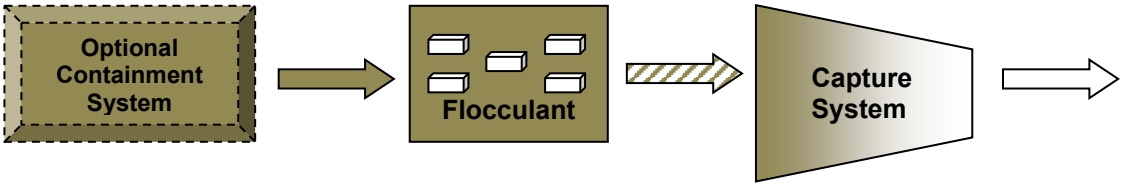
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

***Solid Treatment System***




- *Are inflows in contact with the flocculant blocks?*

- *Is "bridging" of the blocks occurring?*
  √ Blocks are coated with sediments

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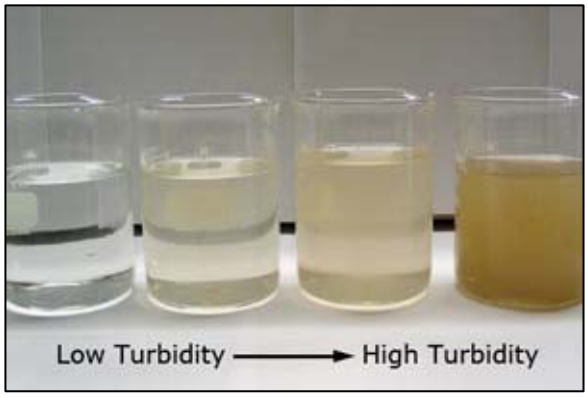
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

- *Is deposition occurring in the capture chamber?*

- *Do discharges have an odor or appear to contain large amounts of sediment?*

***Inspector's Responsibilities***




- *Is the treatment method functional?*
- *Has sediment rendered the flocculant source ineffective?*
- *Is deposition of sediment evident?*
- *Compile records and reports*
  - √ Information on inflow and outflow waters
  - √ Qualifications of personnel collecting samples
  - √ Turbidity of inflow and outflow waters
  - √ Water quality parameters
- *Has contact been maintained with the designer and regulatory agencies?*
- *Understand the designer's plan for implementation*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

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# Inspection No. 3 Worksheets

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

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# Erosion Control BMPs

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Earthen Dike/Berm*

- *Used to direct runoff (e.g., toward an SCS)*
- *Inspection requirements*
  - √ Will runoff remain within the diversion channel?
  - √ Are the embankments stabilized?
  - √ Is the discharge area stabilized?

## *Slope Drain*

***When should it be installed?***

- *While construction activities are occurring*
- *After construction activities are finished*

***When should it not be installed?***

- *When contributory basins are large*

***What needs to be inspected?***

- *Are there areas where the earthen berm has been breached?*
- *Will runoff flow into the drainpipe?*
- *Is runoff flowing around the slope drainpipe?*
- *Is the proper diameter pipe installed?*
- *Is runoff discharging into an embankment?*
- *Is the pipe secured to the hillside?*
- *Is there protection (e.g., riprap) at the end of the drainpipe?*

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- *Repair or replacement of slope drain*
- *Replacement of riprap*
- *Repair breached sections of earthen berm*
- *Removal of pipe*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Importance of Vegetation*

***Staging Removal***

- *Staging the removal of vegetation will minimize erosion and can reduce the need for sediment control measures*
- *Areas not under construction require delineation*

## *Vegetative Buffer Strip*

- *Traps sediment in runoff waters*
- *Limited use:*
  - √ May need sediment control barriers upstream of buffer strip
  - √ Need to minimize disturbance areas
  - √ Need to delineate disturbance area
- *Requires maintaining existing vegetation*

***What needs to be inspected?***

- *Ensure vegetated areas are properly marked and protected*
- *Is the buffer strip width per specification?*
- *Are construction activities encroaching onto protected areas?*
- *Should sediment be removed from the existing vegetation area?*

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- *Maintain fencing and barriers as needed*
- *Inspect existing vegetation for signs of stress. If needed, apply seed or transplant vegetation to maintain natural vegetative covering where possible*
- *Removal of deposited soil material may be necessary*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Sod*

***What needs to be inspected for installing sod?***

- *Has a proper soil bed been prepared?*
- *Is the sod "live" and viable?*
- *If on a hillside, has the sod been "pegged" in place?*
- *Has the sod been installed in a correct manner?*
- *Is the sod becoming established?*

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- *Replacement of sections where, if in drainage channels, "rolling" of sod occurs after experiencing flows*
- *Replacement of sections due to lack of establishment, perhaps due to lack of moisture*

## *Establishing Vegetation from Seed*

***Topsoil Material***

- *During excavation of topsoil being saved.*
  - √ Often contains historic seed and nutrients
  - √ May include weed seed
- *Apply topsoil before planting seed*

***Preparing a Seedbed***

- *Scarify and prepare the soil for planting*
- *On hillsides (if possible), track up and down*
- *Avoid tracking along the contour*
- *Avoid creating depressions perpendicular to the contours*
  - √ Increases erosion

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Methods for Planting Seed*

- *Drill seed into the ground*
- *Dry broadcast seed on the ground*
  - √ Application rate of seed can be up to two times the drill rate for arid/semi-arid climates
- *Hydraulically applying seed on the ground*
  - √ Application rate of seed can be up to 4 or 6 times the drill rate for arid/semi-arid climates

## *What needs to be inspected*

- *Is the correct seed mixture being used?*
- *Has the drill been calibrated?*
- *Is the correct application rate of seed occurring depending upon the planting methods?*
- *Has "raking" of the soil occurred after broadcasting of seed?*
- *Is there a need for a "two-step" process for planting seed and applying mulch by hydraulic methods?*
- *Have you collected the seed tags to ensure correct seed is used?*
- *Will soil amendments be required and, if so, when will they be applied?*

## *What maintenance activities can be expected*

- *Repair coverage and re-apply seed material as needed*
- *If plant seeds fail to germinate, or established plants die, area may have to be re-planted*

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# Inspecting Best Management Practices

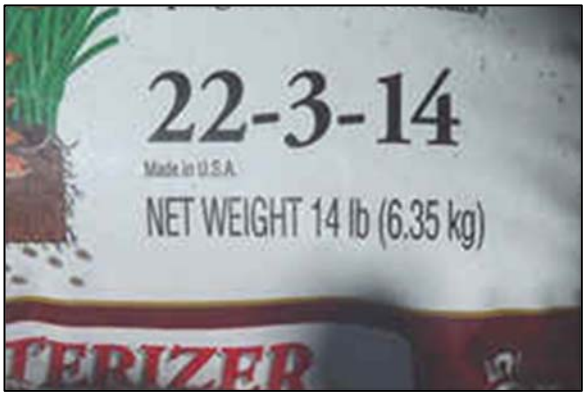
## *Soil Amendments*

### ***Types***

- *Organic*
  - √ Manure, topsoil, compost
- *Inorganic*
  - √ Chemicals

### ***Nutrients***

- *Major*
  - √ Nitrogen
  - √ Phosphorus
  - √ Potassium
- *Secondary*
  - √ Calcium
  - √ Sulfur
  - √ Magnesium
- *Soil testing is advisable*




### ***What needs to be inspected?***

- *What was the nutrient composition?*
  - √ Percentages as found on bag
  - √ Check specifications
- *What is the method of application?*
- *What is the amount applied per unit area?*
- *What was the date of application?*

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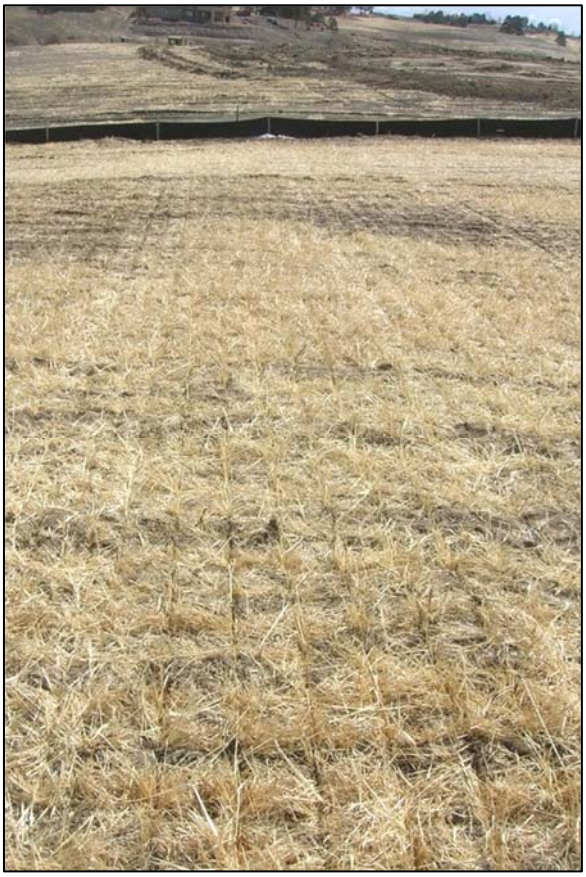
# Inspecting Best Management Practices

## *Mulches*

- *Reduces soil erosion by wind and raindrop impact*
- *Provides temporary cover of newly planted seed until establishment of vegetation*
- *May add organic matter to the soil*
- *Decreases the velocity of runoff over exposed soil areas*
- *Can assist in increasing runoff infiltration*

### ***Straw or Hay***

- *Standard application rate is about 2.0 tons/acre (4.5 tonnes/ha)*
- *Minimum fiber lengths of 6.0- to 8.0-inches (150 to 200 mm)*
- *Seek 80% to 100% ground coverage*
- *Hold in place by crimping or applying a tackifier*
- *A tackifier "glues" the fibers together*
- *Strong winds can remove sections of "tackified" dry mulches*






***Inspecting Straw/Hay Mulch***

- *Are the fibers at least 6-in. (150 mm) in length?*
- *Is there at least 80% coverage of the soil?*
- *Is the material held in place by crimping or applying a tackifier?*
- *Removal of mulch by wind requires replacement*
- *Is mulch being applied immediately after planting of seed?*

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## ***Hydraulic***

- *Covers the ground and does not have to be crimped as with dry mulches*
- *A mixture of shredded wood, paper, or corn stalk fiber and often includes a stabilizing emulsion, tackifier, or polymer*
- *Without a "tackifier" to help bind the material, hydraulic mulches are susceptible to removal by precipitation and runoff*

## ***Inspecting Hydraulic Applications***

- *Is the amount of material applied per specifications?*
  - √ Did you count the number of bags?
- *Is the specified mulch being used?*
- *Is the cover uniform?*
  - √ Do “shadows” exist?
    - Occurs when applied from only one direction
  - √ Does nearly100% coverage exist?

- *Can mulch be applied during wet soil conditions?*
- *In Arid and Semi-Arid Climates*
  - √ Apply seed prior to the application of mulch (two step process)
  - √ Ensures good contact of seed with the soil

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## ECB for Disturbed Hillsides

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- After construction activities are finished.

***When should it not be installed?***

- Over very rough ground having extensive amounts of rock, rills, or gullies.
- On slopes where weeds or existing vegetation is established.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Does the ECB have any damage?
- Did planting of seed occur before installing the ECB?
- Is runoff flowing under the blanket and causing erosion?
- Is the material secured to the slope with enough staples?
- Was the ECB installed correctly?
- Was the top of material secured in a trench or by some other method?
- Is the material properly overlapped?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of material.
- Repair of eroded ground.

***General Information***

- ECBs are composed of natural material including straw, straw-coconut, coconut (or coir), wood excelsior, and so forth.
- Material must be placed in an uphill trench or adequately stapled at the top of a slope.
- Additional information on ECBs can be found at www.ectc.org.

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## *RECPs, ECBs, and TRMs*

- *RECP = Rolled Erosion Control Products*
- *ECB = Erosion Control Blanket*
- *TRM = Turf Reinforcement Mat*
- *Organic and inorganic material*
- *Net and net less material*

***Inspecting hillside ECB installations***

- *Is material anchored?*
- *Do enough staples exist down the hill to ensure maximum soil contact?*

- *Is "tenting" occurring?*

- *How good is the vegetation establishment?*

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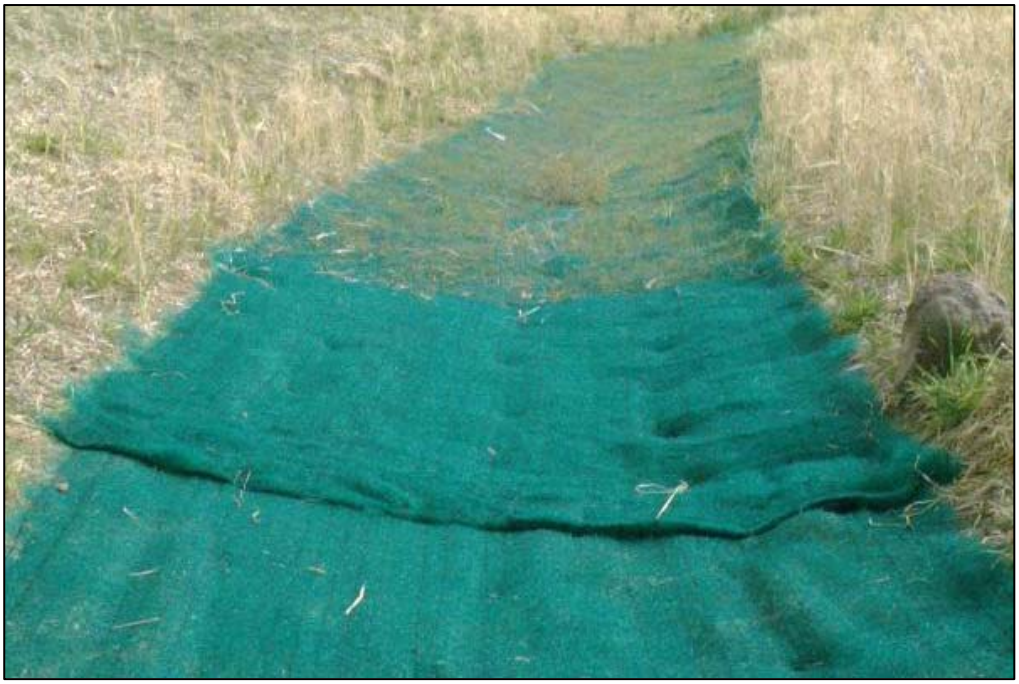

## TRM for a Drainage Channel

***When should it be installed?***

- While construction activities are occurring.
- After construction activities are finished.

***When should it not be installed?***

- Over impervious surfaces.
- On very rough ground.

***What needs to be inspected?***

- Does the TRM display any damage?
- Was the channel bed smooth before the TRM was installed?
- Have check structures (staple, trench, or other) been installed?
- Is runoff flowing under the blanket and causing erosion?
- Are enough numbers of staples used within the material and along the flowline?
- Is the correct material used?
- Was seed planted before installing the TRM?

***What maintenance activities can be expected?***

- Repair and replacement of material.
- Repair of eroded ground.

***General Information***

- TRMs are composed of 100% polypropylene or nylon straw-coconut or coconut matter reinforced with strands of polypropylene threads and held in place with netting sewn on both sides of the material.
- Additional information on TRMs can be found at www.ectc.org.

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# Module on Best Management Practices

***Inspecting channel TRM installations***

- *Has seed been planted?*
- *Is the material anchored at the top?*
- *Is proper overlap evident?*

*Do adequate check structures or slots exist?*

- *Are the edges secured?*

- *Is there good contact with the channel bed?*
- *Do enough staples exist?*
- *Does runoff discharge onto material?*

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# Inspection No. 4 Worksheet

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| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
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# Other Erosion Control Methods

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## *Compost*

***Inspection Items***

- *Is the material used per specifications?*
- *Does adequate coverage per specifications exist?*
- *Are repairs necessary after runoff events?*
- *Is establishment of vegetation in the material occurring?*

## *Rock/Riprap*

***Inspection Items***

- *Is sediment accumulating in the rock?*
- *Is the rock becoming undercut and/or collapsing?*
- *Has it been installed correctly, per specifications?*
- *Is the rock placement correct and secure?*
- *Is failure of rock evident?*
- *Are animals' burrows compromising the integrity?*
- *Is replacement and/or cleanout required?*

## *Gabions*

***Inspection Items***

- *Have they been installed correctly?*
  - √ Requires proper design
- *Must be secured to each other and hillside*
- *Has fabric been installed behind the gabions?*
  - √ Minimizes sediment from discharging though the structure
- *Is bulging of structure occurring or spaces appearing?*

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## *Cellular Confinement Systems*

***Inspection Items***

- *Has it been installed correctly?*
- *Is the product secured as required by the specifications?*
- *Has the correct material been used in the cells?*
- *Is vegetation becoming established?*
- *Is erosion undercutting or causing the material to collapse?*
- *Is the product providing erosion protection?*
- *Are cells failing?*

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# Wind Erosion

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## *Methods to Minimize Wind Erosion*

### ***Physical Barriers***

- *Need openings for wind to "flow" through*
- *Every foot in elevation results in about 8- to 10-foot (2.4 to 3.0 m) deposition zone on the leeward side*
- *High maintenance*
- *Problems with deposition impacting downwind properties*
- *Susceptible to damage*
- *Solid barriers (e.g., silt fence) are not designed to be wind barriers*
  - √ Destroyed by the wind

### ***Soil Roughening***

- *Can temporarily reduce wind erosion by up to 80%*
  - √ 6-inches (150 mm) in height
- *Avoid smooth ground*
  - √ Enhances saltation
- *High maintenance*
  - √ Ridges fill in with wind borne soil particles

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## ***Liquid Applications***

### ***Water***

- *High maintenance*
- *Rapid evaporation*
- *Continual reapplication required*
- *Is application adequate?*
  - √ Is dust still evident after application?

### ***Chemical***

- *Soil binders*
- *Magnesium Chloride*
  - √ Creates a crust
  - √ Destroyed by vehicular traffic
- *High maintenance*
- *Does material have to be reapplied?*
- *Is application adequate?*
  - √ Is dust still evident after application?
- *Check specifications for longevity?*

### ***Stabilization***

- *Maintain non-erodible material*
- *Keep existing vegetation*
  - √ Root system minimizes erosion
- *Soil binder, establish vegetation or applying hydraulic mulch*

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# Hazardous and Waste Materials

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## *Concrete Washouts*

- *EPA Requirement*
  - √ Direct all wash water into a leak-proof container or leak-proof pit
- *Temporary concrete containment facilities*
  - √ Are signs posted?
  - √ Is the washout material contained within the structure?
  - √ Has material filled volume greater than 50%?
  - √ Does material have to be removed and disposed of properly?
  - √ Is there a vehicle-tracking pad at the facility?
  - √ Does it meet specifications?
  - √ Local regulations may require lining
- *Alternatives*
  - √ Portable containment systems
  - √ Small containment volume
  - √ Limitations


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# Module on Best Management Practices

## *Containment Areas*

- *Are facilities away from water bodies?*
- *Do facilities have enough spill containment areas?*
- *Are facilities on located impervious surfaces?*
- *Does enough containment volume exist?*

## *Storage and Labeling*

- *Do locations exist for storing of materials?*
- *Does labeling of drums and pressurized tanks exist?*

## *Spill Prevention*

- *Are methods in place to prevent or clean up spills?*
- *Do procedures exist for addressing and reporting spills?*


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# Module on Best Management Practices

## *Maintenance Activities*

- *Do locations exist for refueling and maintenance of large equipment?*
- *Do locations exist for cleaning of paint related equipment?*
  - √ EPA requires all wash water be directed into leak-proof containers or leak-proof pits


## *Waste Disposal*

- *Are portable toilets:*
  - √ Away from storm sewer systems?
  - √ Away from water bodies?
  - √ Away from drainage ways?
  - √ Away from wetlands?
  - √ Away from paved road?
  - √ Staked in position?
  - √ Are additional secondary containment facilities needed?

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# Module on Best Management Practices

- *Does proper disposal of waste material exist*
  - √ Do metal bins with covers exist?
  - √ Is trash removed continually?
  - √ Does removal of concrete waste material occur regularly?

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# Module on Best Management Practices

## *Dewatering and Sump Pumping*

Sump-pumped water can contain large amounts of sediment, which some may consider needs to be handled like a waste or pollutant.

- *Inspect discharge location*
  - √ Is sedimentation occurring?
  - √ Is erosion occurring?

- *Consider use of different sediment control methods*
  - √ Barriers, filter bags, sediment traps/basins

- *Discharge of ground water should contain minimal amounts of sediment or other pollutants*
  - √ Requires regulatory approval

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## ULTIMATE GOAL

Work with the contractor and permittee to minimize pollutants (EPA does not require zero discharges of sediment) leaving a job site to the maximum extent practical.

Additionally, the contractor and permittee must prevent prohibited discharges from leaving a job site, including:

- Wastewater from washout of concrete, washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials,
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance,
- Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing or external building washdown, and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

## INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Control of sediment and erosion on construction sites requires the use of BMPs, as discussed in the previous chapters. However, if they are to be effective, BMPs must be inspected frequently and regularly. When, and how frequently? What should be inspected? What guidelines should be followed? What should be reported? To whom should reports be submitted?

Answers to these and other questions require input from those who continually evaluate and observe methods used on construction sites to control sediment. In addition, construction projects in areas where rainfall is frequent will have different inspection criteria to follow as compared to those where rainfall is sparse.

### DESIGNERS, INSPECTORS, AND CONTRACTORS

If contractors are going to maintain effective sediment and erosion control plans, they must understand what is required to complete inspections. Likewise, inspectors must know what is required for BMPs to operate in an effective manner. Finally, both contractors and inspectors must continually educate and work with designers to ensure effective plans are implemented.

Construction sites are dynamic. Site conditions and staging are continually changing. Consequently, it is recommended periodic updates (e.g., weekly, or biweekly) to sediment and erosion control plans be completed. An essential element in these updates is an understanding of what is required for inspections.

### ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN INSPECTOR

It is important to note that within the CGP, the EPA does not require zero discharge of sediment from construction sites. However, the goal of an inspector is to work with the contractor to reduce the amount of pollution leaving a construction site to the maximum extent practicable.

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Purpose of Inspections

The purpose of an inspection is to ensure regulated facilities have:

- An NPDES permit to discharge storm water runoff from the construction site,
- An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) with accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings and
- Ensure that the regulated entity is following the specifications in the permit and in their SWPPP.

This means that an inspector must complete inspections and report their findings in a manner that provides:

- An independent review of BMPS and their effectiveness,
- An observation of what is happening on site, and
- An opportunity to determine if the regulated facility is meeting the ultimate goal.

### Inspector Responsibilities Before Construction Activities

An inspector's responsibilities begin before the first site inspection. The inspector should know the project and the construction site. Even before attending a pre-construction meeting (if one is held), the following items should occur:

## Review the SWPPP and Accompanying S&EC Drawings

Before attending any meetings, inspectors should complete the following:

### Identify concerns and issues

Determine if the SWPPP is complete and whether some additional items may need to be addressed. Some general guidelines include the following:

1. Understand SWPPP requirements as set forth by EPA
2. Legends – Know what the symbols mean
3. Topography – Get a feel for the "lay of the land"
4. Before Grading – Understand what is to occur before construction activities begin for minimizing the discharge of sediment when excavation activities happen. Usually, BMP installation should occur before other construction activities begin.
5. During Grading and During Construction – Understand what is to occur during grading and construction activities to minimize the discharge of sediment from the site. Use of both sediment and erosion control should occur during both phases.
6. After Construction – Understand the type of erosion control practices that are to be implemented.
7. Identify BMPs and locations – Does the location seem to make sense?
8. Identify the purpose of BMPs – Does this application accomplish what is required by the CGP?

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## ATTEND PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETINGS

If a pre-construction meeting is held, attend it with the contractor and designer to ensure coordination of issues and concerns are addressed. During this session, the inspector should complete the following:

**Review the NOI permit for completeness**

Identify where posting of NOI and contact names and telephone numbers will occur.

**Identify (any) concerns found during the SWPPP and/or S&EC review**

Work with the designer to determine if the SWPPP meets permit requirements.

**Announce the frequency of inspections**

This provides the operator with information needed to ensure compliance occurs.

**Review the chain-of-command**

Open the lines of communication between the contractor and the regulatory agencies.

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**Review the SWPPP to see if it is current.**

1. Have BMPs have been installed as illustrated?
2. Have updates occurred?
3. Do sediment and erosion control drawings match what is found on the construction site or are modifications required?

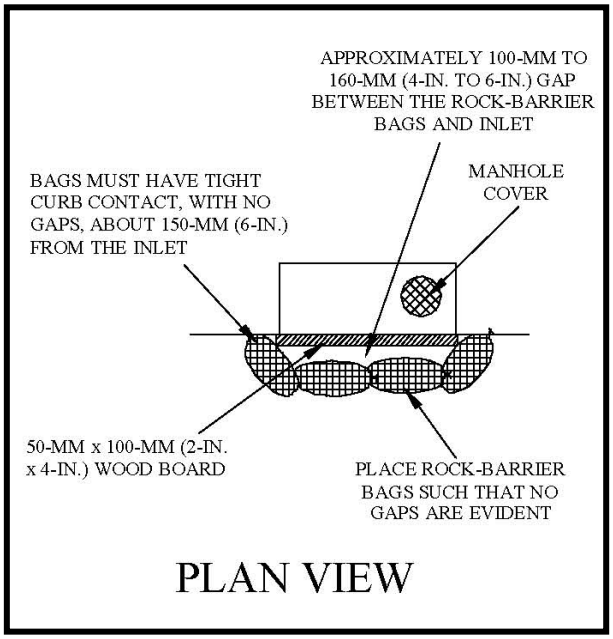


**Figure 1 Detail from the S&EC drawing**

**Figure 2 BMP installed on the construction site**

**Review site conditions to see if BMPs are functional.**

1. Evidence of, or the potential for, sediment leaving from disturbed areas and material storage areas.
2. Installed sediment and erosion control measures to ensure they are operating correctly.
3. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site.
4. Discharge points to assess whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing impacts to receiving waters.
5. Observe if BMPs are being maintained.
6. Assess whether new BMPs are needed.
7. Assess whether BMPs can be removed.
8. Collect samples, if appropriate.

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9. Document your findings.
    a) Communicate findings to contractor, MS4 personnel, other interested parties.
    b) Do not be confrontational with the contractor.
10. Ensure that BMPs will be effective during rainfall events
    a) May require an inspection during rainfall events.
11. Do not redesign the SWPPP narrative or accompanying S&EC drawings.
12. Do not mandate conditions for the contractor to complete.
    a) Inspectors are to observe and report---but not direct the activities.
13. Do not make recommendations about BMPs.
    a) Liability issue.
        i. Protect yourself and your employer.
    b) Inspectors are not responsible when BMPs are not functioning correctly.
    c) Inspectors are not responsible for maintaining BMPs
14. Be aware of what is necessary to inspect for winter shut down conditions.
    a) Mitigation measures need to be effective for snowmelt.
15. Be prepared to recommend temporary suspension of construction activities.

# INSPECTION REPORTS

What should appear in an inspection report? State and local regulatory agencies may have requirements in addition to those required by the EPA. The following provides a general summary of EPA's requirements

- Name(s) and qualifications of personnel conducting the inspection.
- Dates of the inspection.
- Location and time of Inspection.
- Noting whether discharges are occurring.
- Observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP.
- Corrective Action.
- Incidents of non-compliance.
- If no incidents of non-compliance were found, the report must contain a certification that the facility is following the plan and the NPDES permit.

The report must be retained as part of the plan for up to three years after the site has been stabilized and a Notice of Termination has been filed.

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# MAINTENANCE OF BMPS

Operators should complete the followings for effective BMPs:

1. Install BMPs in the correct manner.
2. Inspect BMPs frequently.
3. Maintain BMPs.

If sediment and erosion control measures are to remain effective, they must be installed correctly, inspected in a timely manner, *and* maintained. Repairing barriers, removing accumulated sediment from containment systems, and evaluating whether vegetation is established are a few of the many items that need to be considered.

According to EPA (2017) maintenance completed on sediment and erosion control measures must be recorded on inspection forms. EPA (2017) requires that completed inspection reports be kept at the construction site and available for review by regulatory (federal, state, and local) agencies. Finally, all inspection forms are to be retained by the applicant of a NPDES permit for three years after filing of a NOT.

The following tables provide suggested minimal inspection and maintenance requirements of sediment and erosion control measures found on construction sites. Space has been provided for the reader to add additional requirements that may be necessary due to local regulations, specific site conditions, personnel preferences, and so forth.

## Inspection and Maintenance of BMPS

| BMP | INSPECTION | POSSIBLE MAINTENANCE |
|---|---|---|
| Sediment Containment Systems | Constructed to specifications? | List what action is required. |
| | Functional outlet structure? | Repair or replace. |
| | Accumulated sediment? | Remove, place upstream, and stabilize. |
| | Long flow-path length? | Install baffles. |
| | | |
| Bale Barriers | Installed in a trench? | If not, reinstall. |
| | Backfilled? | If not, backfill the bales. |
| | Staked? | At least two per bale are needed. |
| | Destroyed? | Replace. |
| | Accumulated sediment? | Remove, place upstream, and stabilize. |
| | | |

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Inspection and Maintenance of BMPS

| BMP | INSPECTION | POSSIBLE MAINTENANCE |
|---|---|---|
| Silt-Fence Barriers | Proper placement of stakes? | If not, reinstall. |
| | Material in a trench? | If not, reinstall. |
| | Accumulated sediment? | Remove, place upstream, and stabilize. |
| | Used in a drainage ditch | Remove the structure |
| | Used around inlets | Remove the structures |
| | | |
| Other Barriers | Improper installation? | Install another method. |
| | | |
| Bale Check Structures | Installed in a trench? | If not, reinstall. |
| | Side slopes steeper than 7H:1V? | Look for other measures. |
| | End bales above flow line bales? | If not, reinstall to force runoff over the flow line bales. |
| | | |
| | | |
| Rock Check Structures | Correct rock diameter? | If wrong diameter, replace. |
| | Water flowing around the end? | Extend rock. |
| | | |
| Other Check Structures | | |
| Inlet Protection | Cover over structure? | Create an opening. |
| | Bale barrier on concrete? | Replace with rock. |
| | | |
| Diversion Dikes | Erosion of the structure? | Complete repairs and stabilize. |
| | Improper location? | Remove and relocate. |
| | | |

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## Inspection and Maintenance of BMPS

| BMP | INSPECTION | POSSIBLE MAINTENANCE |
|---|---|---|
| Slope Drains | Runoff not flowing into the structure? | Repair the containment system.<br>Check to see if runoff is being diverted to the structure. |
| | Runoff flowing into and past the pipes? | Install a larger-diameter pipe.<br>Contact the designer to determine whether the design storm event was exceeded.<br>Add more drains. |
| | "Tunneling" of the containment Dike is evident? | Repair the embankment with sandbags. |
| | | |
| Controlling Wind-Borne Particles | Is the ground smooth? | Develop furrows perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction. |
| | Do barriers exist? | Install barriers perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction. |
| | | |
| Vegetation Establishment | Has the specified mixture been used? | If not, reseed. |
| | Inadequate growth? | Evaluate time of year; plant again. |
| | Spotty growth? | Soil conditions, excess moisture, or need to apply more seed. |
| | Intrusion of noxious weeds? | Implement weed control. |
| | | |
| Dry Mulch | Coverage 80% to 100%? | If not, reapply. |
| | Movement of material? | Need to anchor to the ground by crimping or tackifier. |
| | | |
| Hydraulic Mulch and Other Products | Adequate coverage? | If not, reapply. |

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## Inspection and Maintenance of BMPS

| BMP | INSPECTION | POSSIBLE MAINTENANCE |
|---|---|---|
| Hydraulic Mulch and Other Products (con't) | Deterioration? | If not evident, do nothing.<br>If evident and vegetation is not evident, repair and reapply.<br>If evident but vegetation is occurring, wait and complete another inspection at a later date. |
| | Is vegetation becoming established? | If no, evaluate whether climatic conditions have been adequate for establishment.<br>If no, reapply.<br>If yes, do nothing. |
| RECP for Slope Protection | Improper installation at top? | Put in trench or extend onto flat area. |
| | Inadequate number of staples? | Add more staples. |
| | Sides not in trench or stapled? | Install staples or place in a trench. |
| | Has seeding been completed? | If not, remove product and plant seed. |
| ECB and TRM for Channel Protection | Proper material used? | Work with the designers to ensure proper selection has occurred |
| | Improper installation at top? | Repair or use riprap check. |
| | Lack of staple checks? | Install staple or riprap checks. |
| Additional Techniques | | |
| | | |
| Wind Erosion Control | Use of cover crops? | Timing of planting, type of grass. |
| | Use of hydraulic mulch? | Increase application rate. |

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# DOCUMENTATION

An inspection report is one form of documentation. The purpose of an inspection is to create "a snapshot in time," capturing what is happening on a construction site at the time the inspection occurred. Many different techniques and tools can be used to help create the snapshot. Appropriate methods of creating the snapshot might include:

## PHOTOGRAPHS AND VIDEOS

When documenting by photographs or videos, the following basic guidelines are suggested.

- Make sure the lighting allows the viewer to see what is being photographed, use a proper scale.
    1. Include items in the photograph that define size and space,
- Define extent of subject matter.
    1. Try to record the subject matter in context.
    2. Use different angles to document three dimensional aspects of the subject matter
    3. Take large scale photographs that show how the subject matter ties into the surroundings
    4. Take closeup photographs to show the detail of the subject matter
    5. Use multiple shots to create a panorama if it is not possible to include all the information in one picture
- You can never take too many photographs.
    1. A picture is worth a thousand words.
    2. Be aware if projects are not allowed to have photographs taken (e.g., military projects).

## FIELD NOTES AND SKETCHES

Some inspections are difficult to capture with pictures or videos. Taking field notes and drawing sketches are other appropriate methods of documenting what is happening on a construction site.

Using a set of plans with notes is a great way to record your findings on a construction site. It is best if these notes are made in the field while you are making the observations.

## INTERVIEWS

Because a site is changing constantly, it is not possible for an inspector to see and record everything that happens. If there is evidence of problems and you are not sure what has happened or how it happened, it is good to ask questions.

It is appropriate for an inspector to interview workers, neighbors, or other potential witnesses to help them better understand what is happening. Any such interviews should be included in the inspection reports.

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## COMMUNICATION

For any construction site inspection to be effective, the inspector must communicate what he or she has observed with someone else. Communication comes in many forms and styles. The style that an inspector uses is personal and needs to be one that he or she is comfortable with. The form used is more standard.

Some of the basic communications skills that can be used on almost any construction site include:

### Making observations

Your primary role as an inspector is to observe – not dictate, not boss, not fine, not fix, not design – but simply observe. Learn to observe carefully. Learn to look for clues and evidence that helps you understand what it is that you are observing.

Sharp eyes and a clear mind are two of the best observation tools that you have. Use them.

### Verbalize

While it is important to clearly and concisely state what you have observed, you must be careful what you say. Remember it is not your role to dictate or fix problems. Do not be afraid to ask questions. If you do not understand why something is being done a certain way, ask. Do not hesitate to question workers and others on the site.

### Write

This will be the primary method of communication on most construction sites. All verbal communications should be followed up with written correspondence to solidify and document these communications. As with verbalization, written communications should be clear and concise. They should also be direct. If your handwriting is difficult to read, have reports and correspondence typed.

### Listen

this method of communication is often abused and overlooked, but it is one of the keys to affective communication. A good rule of thumb in listening is, there are two ears for every mouth. You should listen twice as much as you talk.

### Documentation

On most construction sites, the inspector is required to communicate with at least two entities: the contractor and the regulating agency. In most cases, the inspector will be working for one of these entities.

It is important that both the contractor and the regulator have the same information with what is happening on the construction site. An inspector is expected to be neutral and simply document their observations, regardless of the situation.

Copies of the inspection report should be kept on file at the construction site and with the regulating agency. Written documentation should be kept for at least three years from the time the Notice of Termination is filed.

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# WORKING WITH CONTRACTORS

For any project to be successful, it requires cooperation and working together. The relationship between a contractor and an inspector can greatly affect the outcome of a project. An inspector can make a contractor's life miserable, and a contractor can make an inspector's life miserable.

Realize that you are both on the same team. You do not necessarily have to like one another---but you need to respect each other. The contractor has a big job with many responsibilities.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR BUILDING GOOD WORKING RELATIONSHIPS

### Build a Trusting Relationship

When you say something, follow through with what is stated. The contractor may not like it, but he/she will learn to respect you with such honesty.

### Realize that you are on the same team

The goal is to successfully complete a project. For it to be a success it needs to be completed on time and in budget. Understand this! Work with the contractor to help him stay on task, while still addressing the pollution prevention needs of the project.

### Respect a contractor's opinion

If you see something that you do not understand or that you are concerned with, talk to the contractor. Get their input and give them a chance to explain what is occurring before jumping to conclusions. Let them be a part of solving problems.

### Don't be a bully

it is not your place as an inspector to "run" the project. Sometimes you might be tempted to exercise a little muscle and let the contractor know you mean business. You might have the authority, but do not abuse it.

Maintain a professional relationship and give the contractor time to react to situations. For example, if pollutants are being discharged, bring it to the contractor's attention and work together to solve the problem.

### Don't assume you know the contractor's job

Things are not always what they appear to be. Quite often there are situations and circumstances that you are not aware of as the inspector. This is where asking questions can help you understand what is really happening.

You may see silt fence that is being placed up and down a slope, thinking it is not being installed properly. Upon asking what is happening, you might find out that the contractor has decided to use silt fence to delineate a boundary.

### Work together

Working as a unit will ensure the project will remain in compliance rather than create unnecessary fines and legal actions.

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# MATERIAL FOR SCENARIO NO. 1

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# Conditions

- **You are contracted to conduct storm water compliance inspections.**
- **Today is a routine inspection (not triggered by a rainfall event).**
- **Assume you are contracted to do all updates.**
- **Project status is unknown this time.**
  - **However, grading activities have been occurring for six months.**
- **Some roads are paved.**
- **There is a construction trailer on the site.**

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name/Permit No. _____Inspection Date/Time:_____

Inspector Name:_____ Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Company Name:_____ Address:_____

Reason for Inspection: □ 7 calendar day requirement □ 14 calendar day requirement □ Monthly requirement
□ Storm event of 0.25 inches greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____inches □ 3.25 inches of snowmelt. Rain gauge or Weather Station location_____

Reduced Frequency applies? □ If so indicate CGP Reference_____

| PERMITTEE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | | | | |
| √ Contact Name and Phone Number. | | | | |
| √ The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP Statement (CGP 1.5.c). | | | | |
| √ Statement per (CGP 1.5.d). | | | | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | | | | |
| √ Includes legible updates of the narrative and site maps for current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | | | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | | | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | | | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | | | | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. _____ Inspection Date: _____

Existing Weather Conditions: _____ Inspector's Name: _____

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |

_____ Date: _____

Signature of Inspector

Title of the Inspector: □ **CISEC** □ Other_____

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), <u>or their duly authorized representative.</u>** "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____

Print Name Signature Date

Title or Position:_____

****Additional Signatory**

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## SWPPP, S&EC Drawings, and Records

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Stormwater Team

Operator: Example Development
12345 First Street
Any Town, Any State zip
(XXX) 123- 4567

Contact Information: I. M. Aperson
Example Development
12345 First Street
Any Town, Any State zip
(XXX) 123- 4567

Person Responsible for the Plan: T. Loman

## Nature of Construction Activity

This project consists of developing land for a subdivision and commercial area.

Construction activities on the site will consist of removing existing vegetation, grading of the land, installing utilities, paving, and development of the land for a subdivision and commercial area.

This project will disturb approximately 37.1 acres out of a total of 42.1 acres.

## Sequence for Major Activities

Construction tasks to be completed will include the following sequential activities:

- Removal of existing vegetation,
- Clearing and grubbing of the land,
- Grading,
- Installing utilities,
- Development and paving of roads and
- Construction of a commercial area and subdivision.

## Site Map

S&EC maps have been included with this SWPPP.

## Site Planning Documentation

Soils on the project have the following characteristics:

| Symbol | Type of Soil Material | Percent of Site | Rainfall Erodibility | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A5b5 | Sandy Loam | 100% | 3 | Low to moderate water erosion and wind hazards and moderate to high runoff potential. |

Predominate soils of the site are moderately deep and well drained. Historic vegetation for this area is pasture grass.

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Construction Site Pollutants

It will be the responsibility of the heavy equipment contractor to take appropriate actions to ensure pollution of storm water does not occur. Fueling areas will be at least 100 feet from drainage channels and/or storm sewer systems.

The heavy equipment contractor will be responsible for protecting the soil from contamination due to any hydrocarbon or other hazardous spills associated with his contractual obligations.

Operator will be responsible for preventing soil contamination where building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, waste piles or other potential hazardous materials may exist.

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants exist on this site.

## Non-Storm Water Components of Discharge

There are no non-storm water components of discharge associated with this project.

## Descriptions of Stormwater Control Measures

Reduction of sediment in runoff waters will occur in the following manner:

1. Before over lot grading activities begin, the following BMPs will be installed:
    a) A storm sewer pipe to convey offsite flows away from the project site.
    b) Silt fence barriers as illustrated on the drawings.
    c) Vehicle tracking pads at major entrances into the site.
2. During initial over lot grading activities, installation of one or more of the following BMPs will occur:
    a) As soon as feasible, complete a rough installation of the detention ponds (with outlet structures) and convert them into sediment containment systems (SCSs).
    b) Install additional silt fence barriers as necessary to minimize discharge of sediment into waterways.
    c) Apply erosion control materials.
3. During major over lot grading activities, one or more of the following tasks will occur:
    a) Install diversion structures to ensure the discharge of runoff into an SCS.
    b) Maintain all sediment and erosion control BMPs.
    c) Install utilities.
    d) Install barriers at inlet.
    e) Apply erosion control materials.
4. After grading activities are completed, the following tasks will occur:
    a) Paving of roads
    b) Construction of homes.
    c) Installation of landscaping material.
    d) Maintenance of SCSs until 80% full buildout of development.
    e) Maintenance of sediment and erosion control methods.

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

*Sediment and Erosion Control Methods*

Sediment control measures will include one or more following techniques with installation of additional methods occurring as deemed necessary by the designer.

- Silt fence and/or diversion barriers
- Barriers in front of “sump” inlets
- Vehicle tracking pads
- Sediment containment systems

Offsite tracking of soil will be minimized by at least weekly removal of accumulated sediment in access streets. More frequent sediment removal will occur when significant buildup is evident.

Erosion control measures will include one or more of the following methods:

- Construction of homes
- Installing landscaping materials
- Placement of pavement
- Applying erosion control materials

Final stabilization of the site will occur by placement of pavement, planting temporary and/or perennial grass seed on disturbed lands and installing landscape material on the lots and in common areas.

## Inspection and Maintenance

Sediment and erosion control measures should be inspected after any significant precipitation event that results in runoff. As a minimum, inspection of all sediment and erosion control facilities will take place at least once every 14 days while construction activities occur.

Inspections will occur until final stabilization of the site is realized, which is defined as vegetative cover of at least 70% of native vegetation, 100% completion of the commercial area and 100% completion of the home sites.

Inspection of sediment and erosion control measures will include at least the following:

- Removal of accumulated material collected by SCSs or barriers once a 50% reduction of the storage capacity for the structures becomes evident,
- Repairing damage to sediment control structures,
- Adding or eliminating sediment and/or erosion control measures as deemed necessary,
- Immediate repair and/or replacement of BMPs when failure occurs, or the mitigation measures are ineffective.

Records of each inspection will reside with the contractor, developer, or their representative.

## Training

Documentation is on file for each operator

## Endangered Species

There are no known endangered species on this project site.

## Historic Properties

There are no known historic properties on this project site

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## SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DRAWINGS

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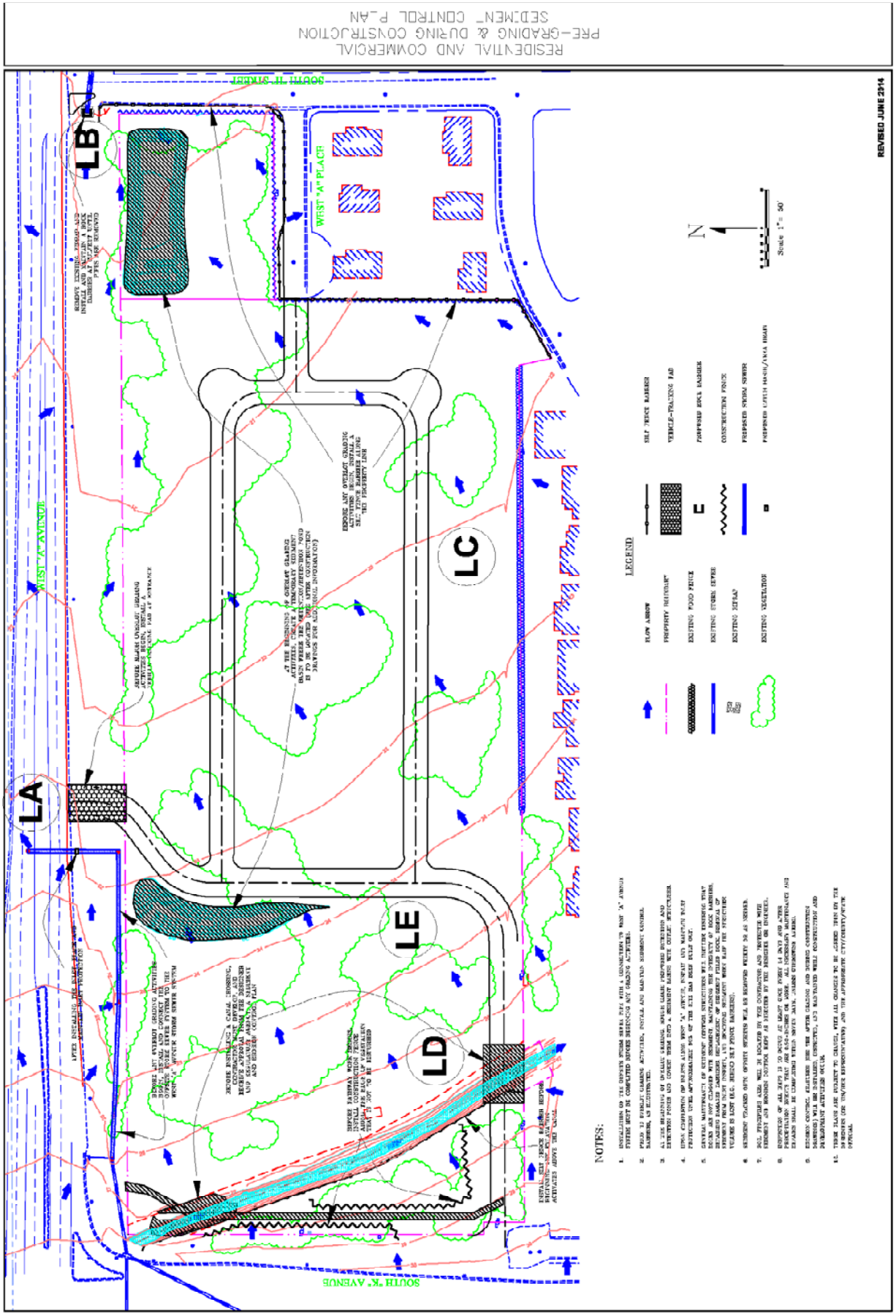
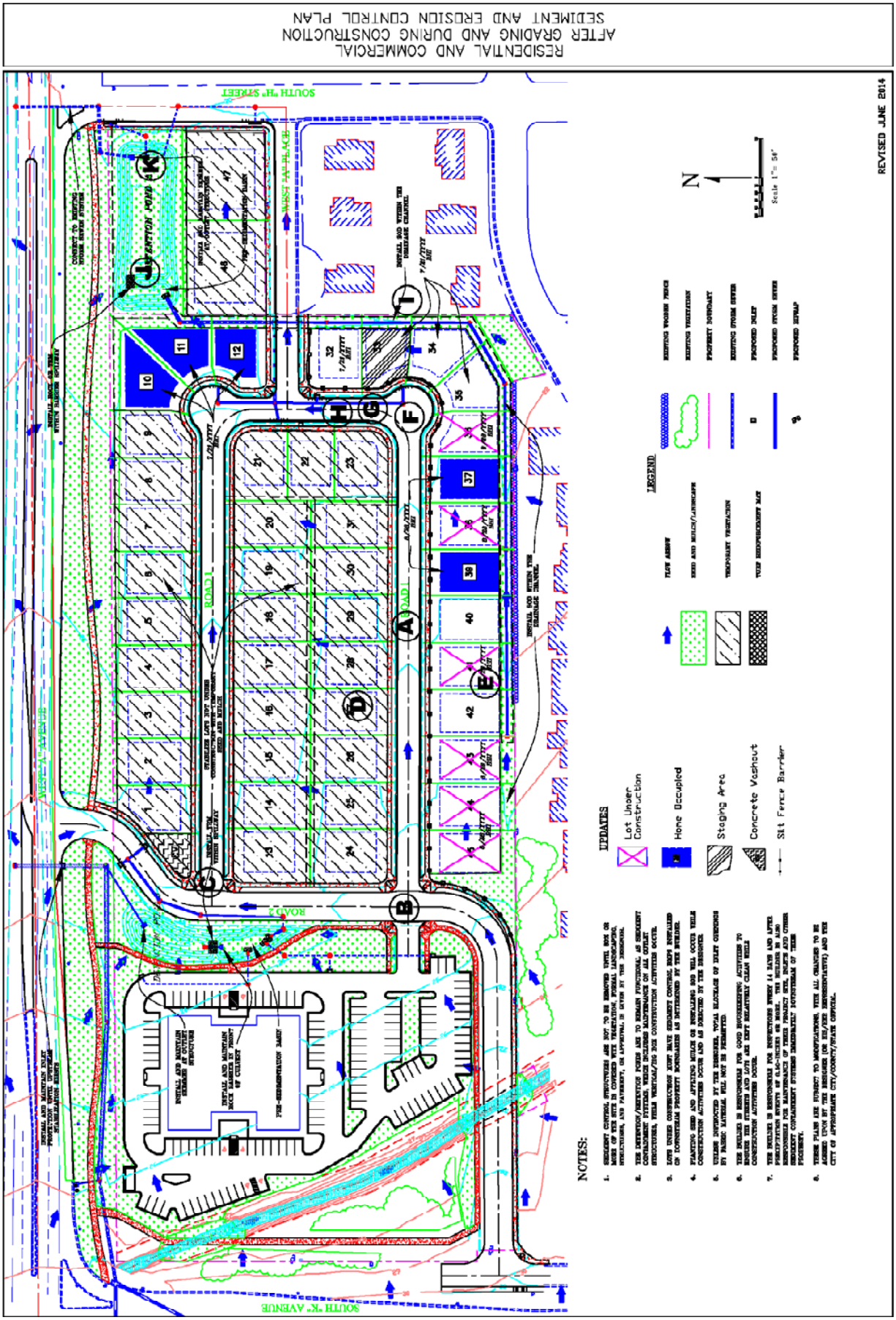
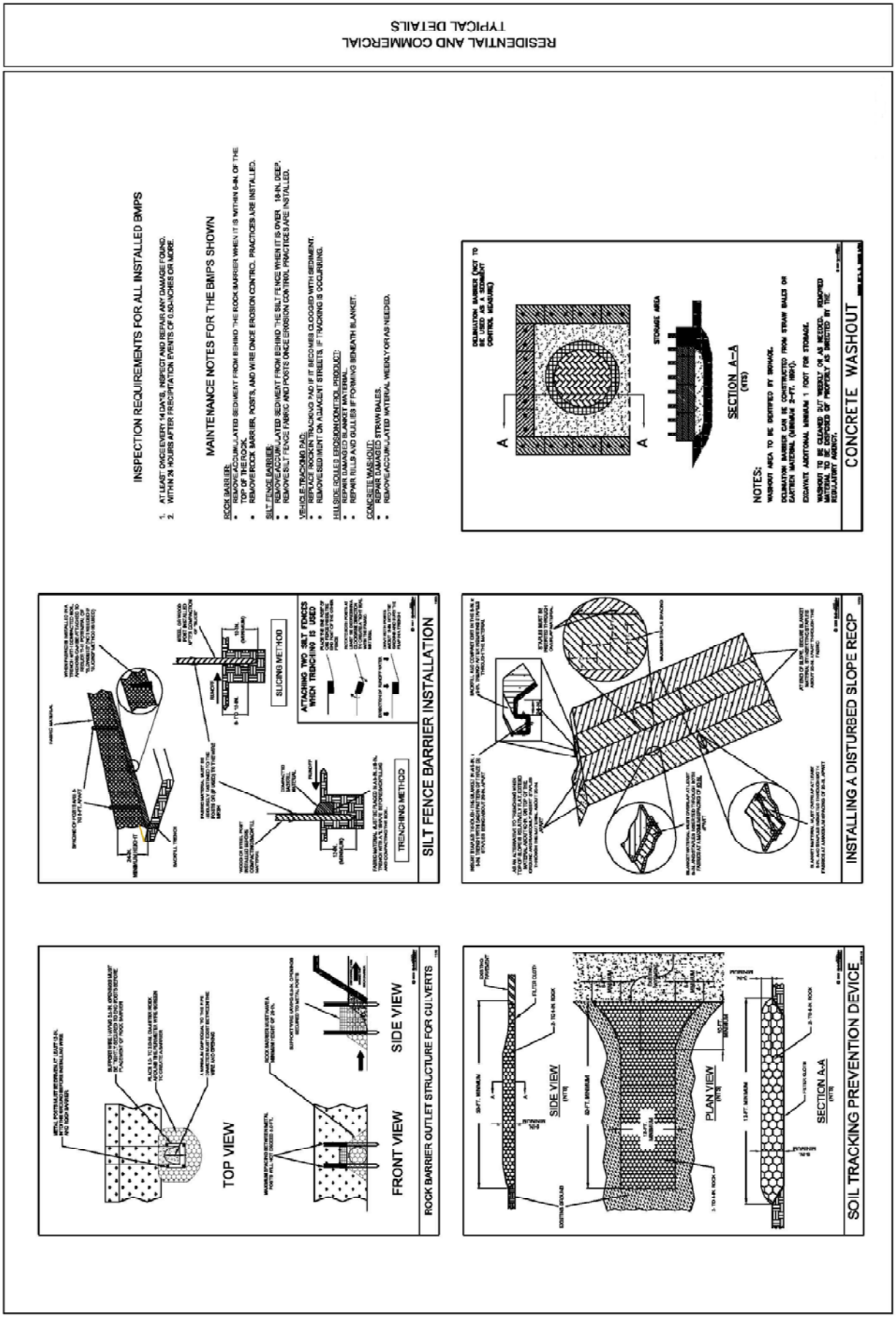
# Conducting Construction Site Inspections



# Conducting Construction Site Inspections



# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Pre-Grading and During Construction Notes

1. INSTALLATION OF THE OFFSITE STORM SEWER PIPE WITH A CONNECTION TO WEST "A" AVENUE SYSTEM MUST BE COMPLETED BEFORE BEGINNING ANY GRADING ACTIVITIES.

2. PRIOR TO OVERLOT GRADING ACTIVITIES, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN SEDIMENT CONTROL BARRIERS, AS ILLUSTRATED.

3. AT THE BEGINNING OF OVERLOT GRADING, ROUGH GRADE PROPOSED DETENTION AND RETENTION PONDS AND COVERT THEM INTO A SEDIMENT BASINS WITH OUTLET STRUCTURES.

4. UPON COMPLETION OF INLETS ALONG WEST "A" AVENUE, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN INLET PROTECTION UNTIL APPROXIMATELY 80% OF THE SITE HAS BEEN BUILT OUT.

5. GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES WILL INCLUDE ENSURING THAT ROCKS ARE NOT CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT, MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY OF ROCK BARRIERS, REPAIRING DAMAGED BARRIERS, REPLACEMENT OF SEDIMENT FILLED ROCK, REMOVAL OF SEDIMENT FROM INLET INSERTS, AND REMOVING SEDIMENT WHEN HALF THE STRUCTURE VOLUME IS LOST (E.G. BEHIND SILT FENCE BARRIERS).

6. SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO OFFSITE STREETS WILL BE REMOVED WEEKLY OR AS NEEDED.

7. SOIL STOCKPILES AREA WILL BE LOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND PROTECTED WITH SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL BMPS AS DIRECTED BY THE DESIGNER OR ENGINEER.

8. INSPECTION OF ALL BMPS IS TO OCCUR AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER PRECIPITATION EVENTS THAT ARE 0.50-INCHES OR MORE. ALL NECESSARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN SEVEN DAYS, UNLESS OTHERWISE AGREED.

9. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES (SEE THE AFTER GRADING AND DURING CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS) WILL BE INSTALLED, INSPECTED, AND MAINTAINED WHILE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

10. THESE PLANS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE, WITH ALL CHANGES TO BE AGREED UPON BY THE DESIGNERS (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE) AND THE APPROPRIATE CITY/COUNTY/STATE OFFICIAL.

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## After-Grading and During Construction Notes

1. SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED UNTIL 80% OR MORE OF THE SITE IS COVERED WITH VEGETATION, FORMAL LANDSCAPING, STRUCTURES, AND PAVEMENT, OR APPROVAL IS GIVEN BY THE DESIGNER.

2. THE DETENTION/RETENTION PONDS ARE TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AS SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS, WHICH INCLUDES MAINTENANCE ON ALL OUTLET STRUCTURES, WHILE VERTICAL/BIG BOX CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

3. LOTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION MUST HAVE SEDIMENT CONTROL BMPS INSTALLED ON DOWNSTREAM PROPERTY BOUNDARIES AS DETERMINED BY THE BUILDER.

4. PLANTING SEED AND APPLYING MULCH OR INSTALLING SOD WILL OCCUR WHILE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OCCUR AND AS DIRECTED BY THE DESIGNER.

5. UNLESS INSTRUCTED BY THE DESIGNER, TOTAL BLOCKAGE OF INLET OPENINGS BY FABRIC MATERIAL WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

6. THE BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR GOOD HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES TO ENSURE THE STREETS AND LOTS ARE KEPT RELATIVELY CLEAN WHILE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OCCUR.

7. THE BUILDER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSPECTIONS EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER PRECIPITATION EVENTS OF 0.50-INCHES OR MORE. THE BUILDER IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THEIR PROJECT SITE, INLETS AND OTHER SEDIMENT CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM OF THEIR PROPERTY.

8. THESE PLANS ARE SUBJECT TO MODIFICATIONS, WITH ALL CHANGES TO BE AGREED UPON BY THE DESIGNER (OR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE) AND THE APPROPRIATE CITY/COUNTY/STATE OFFICIAL.

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# PERMIT, INSPECTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORTS

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**Contractor has decided that neither a NPDES permit nor inspections or corrective action reports are necessary**

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## CONDUCTING AN INSPECTION FOR SCENARIO NO. 1

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name/Permit No. _____Inspection Date/Time:_____

Inspector Name:_____ Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Company Name:_____ Address:_____

Reason for Inspection: □ 7 calendar day requirement □ 14 calendar day requirement □ Monthly requirement
□ Storm event of 0.25 inches greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____inches □ 3.25 inches of snowmelt. Rain gauge or Weather Station location_____

Reduced Frequency applies? □ If so indicate CGP Reference_____

| PERMITTEE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | | | | |
| √ Contact Name and Phone Number. | | | | |
| √ The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP Statement (CGP 1.5.c). | | | | |
| √ Statement per (CGP 1.5.d). | | | | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | | | | |
| √ Includes legible updates of the narrative and site maps for current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | | | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | | | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | | | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | | | | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION LA (LOOKING SOUTH)**

## SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Title or Position:_____

Site Name/Permit No. _____Inspection Date: _____

Existing Weather Conditions: _____ Inspector's Name: _____

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION LB (LOOKING EAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION LC (LOOKING NORTHEAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections


## LOCATION LD (LOOKING NORTHWEST)

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## LOCATION LE (LOOKING NORTHEAST)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
| | | |
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| | | |
| | | |

Date:_____

Signature of Inspector

Title of the Inspector: ☐ **CISEC** ☐ Other_____

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), or their duly authorized representative.** "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Print Name Signature Date

Title or Position:_____

****Additional Signatory blocks to be added as required.**

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name/Permit No. _____ Inspection Date/Time: _____

Inspector Name: _____ Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Company Name: _____ Address: _____

Reason for Inspection: ☐ 7 calendar day requirement ☐ 14 calendar day requirement ☐ Monthly requirement ☐ Storm event of 0.25 inches greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____inches ☐ 3.25 inches of snowmelt. Rain gauge or Weather Station location _____

Reduced Frequency applies? ☐ If so indicate CGP Reference _____

| PERMITTEE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | | X | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | | | X | **Could have been "NO"** |
| √ Contact Name and Phone Number. | | | X | |
| √ The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP Statement (CGP 1.5.c). | | | X | |
| √ Statement per (CGP 1.5.d). | | | X | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | | X | | **Updates are needed** |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | | X | | **No Designer** |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | | X | | **No Subcontractors** |
| √ Includes legible updates of the narrative and site maps for current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | | X | | **Updates are likely needed after six months of construction** |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | | X | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | | X | **Could have been "NO"** |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | X | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | | | X | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | | | ☐ Informational Item. ☐ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# MATERIAL FOR SCENARIO NO. 2

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# Conditions

- **You are a CISEC hired to replace the last person who was fired for not conducting inspections correctly.**
- **This is a routine inspection (not triggered by a rainfall event).**
- **Assume you are contracted to do updates.**
- **It is your understanding the land is represented by the "After Grading and During Construction" drawings.**
- **Vertical construction activities are occurring.**
- **Assume you are inspecting the site on 9/15/yyyy.**

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# SWPPP, S&EC Drawings, Permit, and Records

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Stormwater Team

Permittee: Example Development
12345 First Street
Any Town, Any State zip
(XXX) 123- 4567

Contact Information: I. M. Aperson
Example Development
12345 First Street
Any Town, Any State zip
(XXX) 123- 4567

Person Responsible for the Plan: T. Loman

***Additional Stormwater Team:*** ***8/20/20XX BHI***

*SWPPP Designer:* *Iare Adesigner*
*Operator:* *A. Adam, Acme General Contractor*
*Operator:* *I. M. Aperson, Development Contact*
*SWPPP Inspector:* *S. Seth, New to Stormwater Inspections Services*
*BMP Installation/Corrective Actions :* *J. Johnson, JJJ Stormwater Services*

## Nature of Construction Activity

This project consists of developing land for a subdivision and commercial area.

Construction activities on the site will consist of removing existing vegetation, grading of the land, installing utilities, paving, and development of the land for a subdivision and commercial area.

This project will disturb approximately 37.1 acres out of a total of 42.1 acres.

## Sequence for Major Activities:

Construction tasks to be completed will include the following sequential activities:

- Removal of existing vegetation,
- Clearing and grubbing of the land,
- Grading,
- Installing utilities,
- Development and paving of roads, and
- Construction of commercial and single-family homes.

## Site Map:

A map has been included with this SWPPP.

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## Site Planning Documentation

Soils on the project have the following characteristics:

| Symbol | Type of Soil Material | Percent of Site | Rainfall Erodibility | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A5b5 | Sandy Loam | 100% | 3 | Low to moderate water erosion and wind hazards and moderate to high runoff potential. |

Predominate soils of the site are moderately deep and well drained. Historic vegetation for this area is pasture grass.

## Construction Site Pollutants

It will be the responsibility of the heavy equipment contractor to take appropriate actions to ensure pollution of storm water does not occur. Fueling areas will be at least 100 feet from drainage channels and/or storm sewer systems.

The heavy equipment contractor will be responsible for protecting the soil from contamination due to any hydrocarbon or other hazardous spills associated with his contractual obligations.

Operator will be responsible for preventing soil contamination where building materials, fertilizers, chemicals, waste piles or other potential hazardous materials may exist.

No dedicated concrete or asphalt batch plants exist on this site.

## Non-Storm Water Components of Discharge

There are no non-storm water components of discharge associated with this project.

## Descriptions of Stormwater Control Measures

Reduction of sediment in runoff waters will occur in the following manner.

1. Before over lot grading activities begin, the following BMPs will be installed:
   a) A storm sewer pipe to convey offsite flows away for the project site.
   b) Silt fence barriers as illustrated on the drawings.
   c) Vehicle tracking pads at major entrances into the site.
2. During initial over lot grading activities, installation of one or more of the following BMPs will occur:
   a) As soon as feasible, complete a rough installation of the detention ponds (with outlet structures) and convert them into sediment containment systems (SCSs).
   b) Install additional silt fence barriers as necessary to minimize discharge of sediment into waterways.
   c) Apply erosion control materials.

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3. During major over lot grading activities, one or more of the following tasks will occur:
   a) Install diversion structures to ensure the discharge of runoff into an SCS.
   b) Maintain all sediment and erosion control BMPs.
   c) Install utilities
   d) Install barriers at inlet.
   e) Apply erosion control materials.
4. After grading activities are completed, the following tasks will occur:
   a) Paving of roads
   b) Construction of homes.
   c) Installation of landscaping material.
   d) Maintenance of SCSs until 80% full buildout of development.
   e) Maintenance of sediment and erosion control methods

*Sediment and Erosion Control Methods*

Sediment control measures will include the following techniques with installation of additional methods occurring as deemed necessary by the designer.

- Silt fence and/or diversion barriers
- Barriers in front of "sump" inlets
- Vehicle tracking pads
- Sediment containment systems

Offsite tracking of soil will be minimized by at least weekly removal of accumulated sediment in access streets. More frequent sediment removal will occur when significant buildup is evident.

Erosion control measures will include the following methods:

- Construction of homes
- Installing landscaping materials
- Placement of pavement
- Applying erosion control materials

Final stabilization of the site will occur by placement of pavement, planting temporary and/or perennial grass seed on disturbed lands, and installing landscape material on the lots and in common areas.

*8/20/20XX*
*BHI*

## Inspection and Maintenance

Sediment and erosion control measures should be inspected after any significant precipitation event that results in runoff. As a minimum, inspection of all sediment and erosion control facilities will take place at least once every 14 days while construction activities occur. ***and after precipitation events of 0.25-inches or more or snowmelt 3.25 in. or more.***

Inspections will occur until final stabilization of the site is realized, which is defined as vegetative cover of at least 70% of native vegetation, 100% completion of the commercial area and 100% completion of the home sites.

Inspection of sediment and erosion control measures will include at least the following:

- Removal of accumulated material collected by SCSs or barriers once a 50% reduction of the storage capacity for the structures becomes evident,
- Repairing damage to sediment control structures,

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- Adding or eliminating sediment and/or erosion control measures as deemed necessary,
- Immediate repair and/or replacement of BMPs when failure occurs, or the mitigation measures are ineffective.

Records of each inspection will reside with the contractor, developer, or their representative.

## Training

Training documentation is on file.

## Endangered Species and Historic Properties

There are no known endangered species or historic properties on this project site.

## Sensitive Areas

There are no known sensitive areas within this project site.

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## SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DRAWINGS

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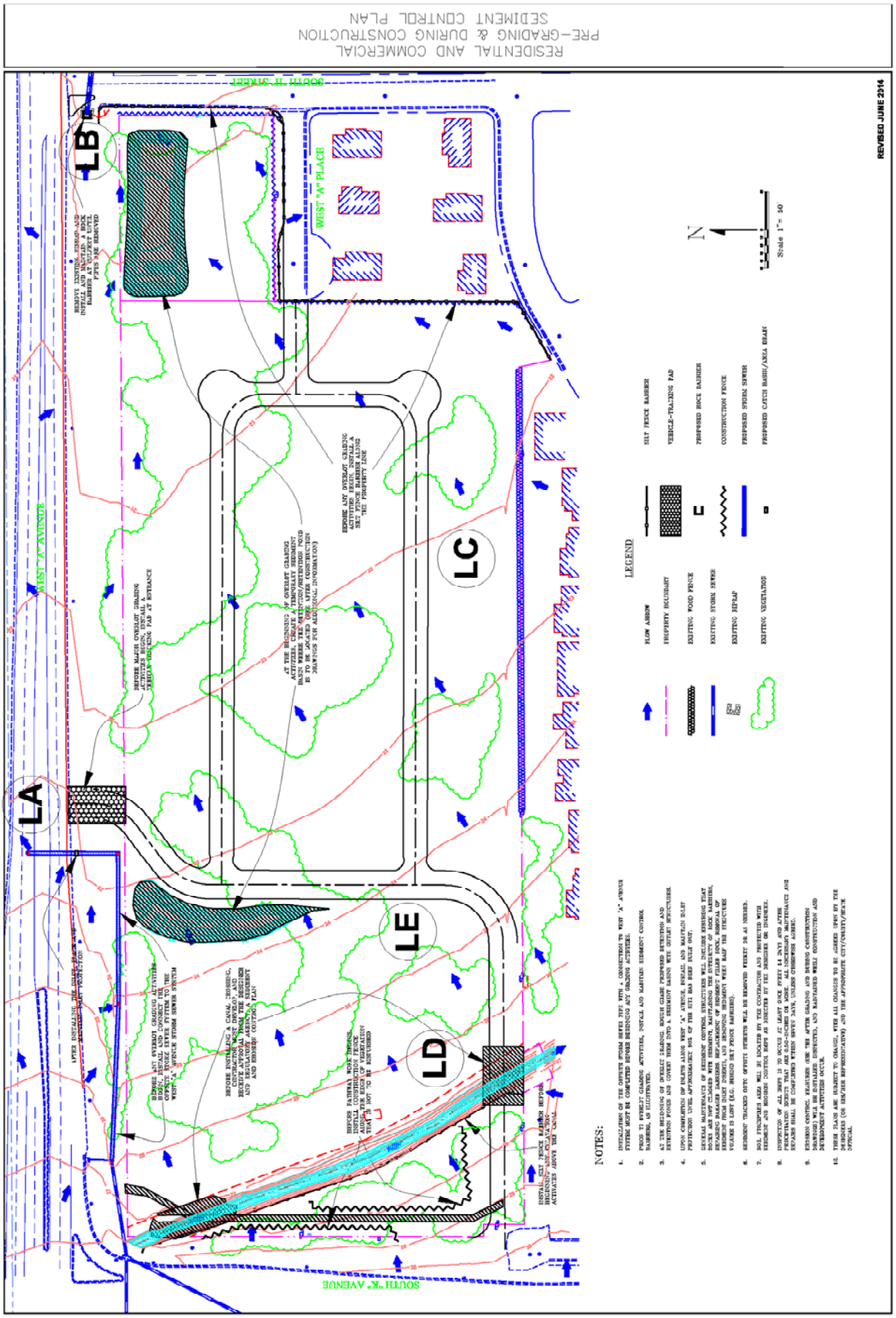
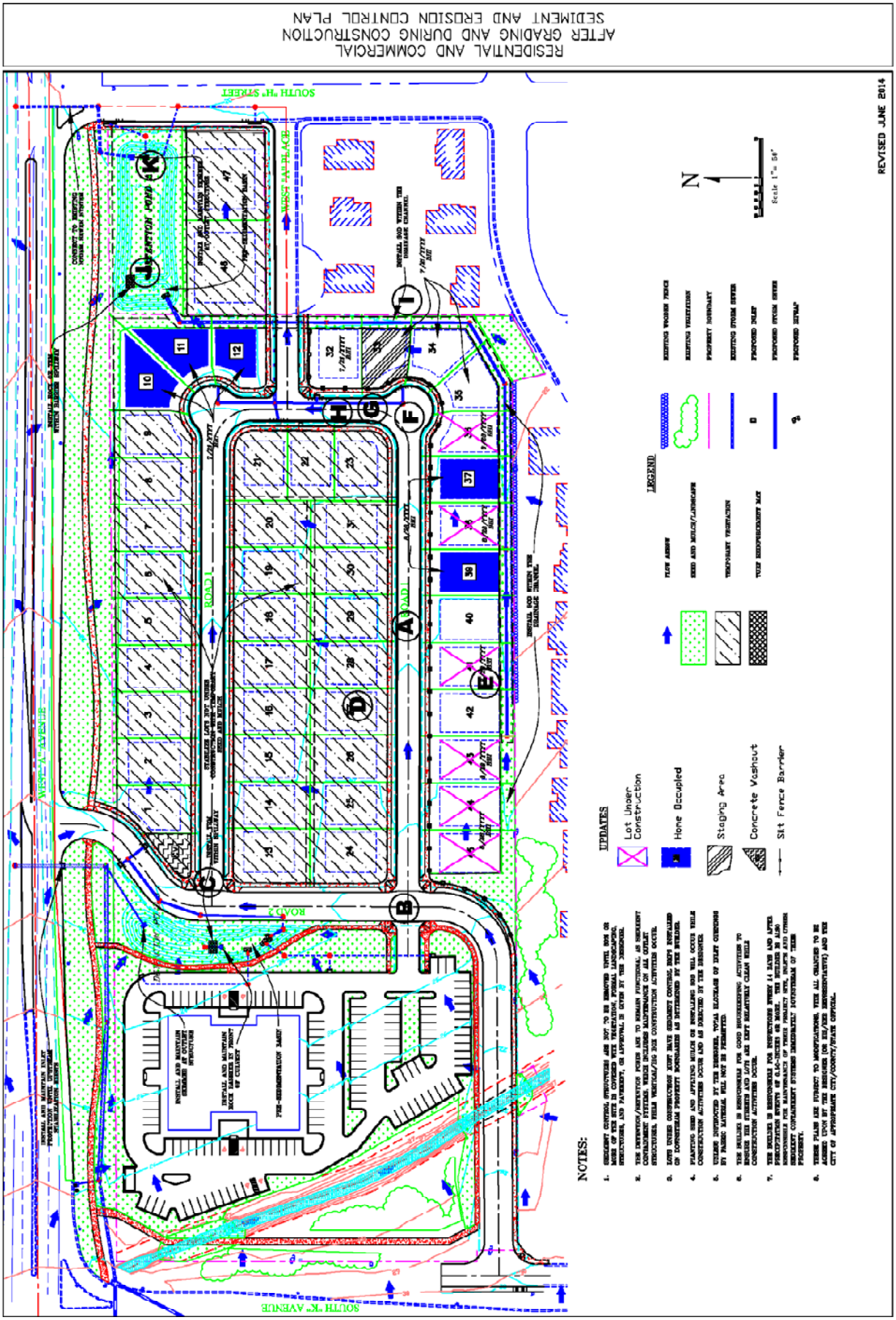
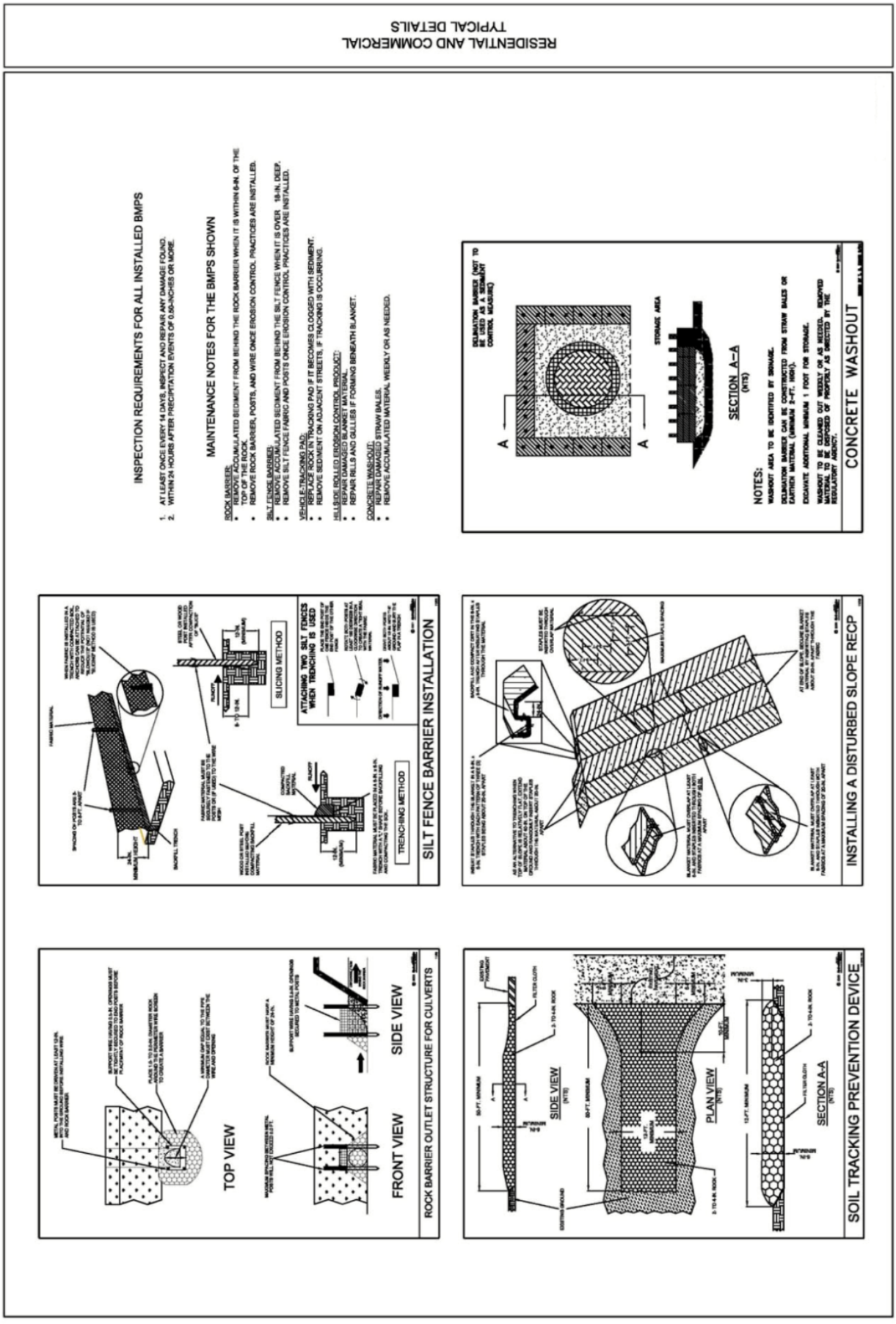
# Conducting Construction Site Inspections



# Conducting Construction Site Inspections



# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

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# PERMIT, INSPECTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION RECORDS

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

| NPDES FORM 3510-9 | EPA | UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY<br>WASHINGTON, DC 20460<br>NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE 2017 NPDES CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT | Form Approved.<br>OMB No. 2040-0004 |
|---|---|---|---|

Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the NPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) permit number identified in Section II of this form. Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the operator identified in Section III of this form meets the eligibility requirements of Part 1.1 CGP for the project identified in Section IV of this form. Permit coverage is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in Part 8 of the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Discharges are not authorized if your NOI is incomplete or inaccurate or if you were never eligible for permit coverage. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

## I. Approval to Use Paper NOI Form

Have you been granted a waiver from electronic reporting from the Regional Office *? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, check which waiver you have been granted, , the name of the EPA Regional Office staff person who granted the waiver, and the date of approval:

Waiver granted: ☐ The owner/operator's headquarters is physically located in a geographic area (i.e., ZIP code or census tract) that is identified as under-served for broadband Internet access in the most recent report from the Federal Communications Commission.

☐ The owner/operator has issues regarding available computer access or computer capability.

Name of EPA staff person that granted the waiver:

Date approval obtained: / /

*** Note: You are required to obtain approval from the applicable Regional Office prior to using this paper NOI form. If you have not obtained a waiver, you must file this form electronically using the NPDES eReporting Tool (NeT).**

## II. Permit Information

**NPDES ID** (EPA Use Only):

Master Permit Number: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 (see Appendix B of the CGP for the list of eligible permit numbers)

## III. Operator Information

**Operator Information**

Operator Name: EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT INC

Are you requesting coverage under this NOI as a "federal operator" as defined in Appendix A? ☐ YES ☒ NO

Mailing Address:

Street: XXXX XXX XX

City: XXXXXXX State: XX ZIP Code: XXXXX - XXXX

County or Similar Government Division: XXXXXX

Phone: XXX - XXX - XXXX Ext.

E-mail: XXXXXXX@XXXXX.COM

Operator Point of Contact Information:

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name: IAM A PERSON

Title: SUPERVISOR

**NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier):**

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name:

Organization:

# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

Phone: [ ] - [ ] - [ ] Ext. [ ]

E-mail: [ ]

## IV. Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name: SUBDIVISION ABC

**Project/Site Address:**

Street/Location: 12345 ANY STREET

City: ANY CITY State: XX ZIP Code: XXXXX - XXXX

County or Similar Government Subdivision: ANY COUNTY

For the project/site you are seeking permit coverage, provide the following information:

Latitude/Longitude (Use decimal degrees and specify method):

Latitude: DD.DDDD° N (decimal degrees) Longitude: DDD.DDDD° W (decimal degrees)

Latitude/Longitude Data Source: ☐ Map ☒ GPS ☐ Other_____ Horizontal Reference Datum: ☒ NAD 27 ☐ NAD 83 ☐ WGS 84

Is your project/site located in Indian country lands, or located on a property of religious or cultural significance to an Indian tribe? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the area of Indian country (including name of Indian reservation, if applicable), or if not in Indian country, provide the name of the Indian tribe associated with the property:

_____

Estimated Project Start Date: MM / DD / YYYY Estimated Project Completion Date: MM / DD / YYYY

Estimated Area to be Disturbed (to the nearest quarter acre): 37.10

Type of Construction Site (check all that apply): ☒ Single-Family Residential ☐ Multi-Family Residential ☒ Commercial ☐ Industrial

☐ Institutional ☐ Highway or Road ☐ Utility ☐ Other _____

Will there be demolition of any structure built or renovated before January 1, 1980? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, do any of the structures being demolished have at least 10,000 square feet of floor space? ☐ YES ☐ NO

Was the pre-development land use used for agriculture (see Appendix A for definition of "agricultural land")? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Have earth-disturbing activities commenced on your project/site? ☒ YES ☐ NO

If yes, is your project an "emergency-related project" (see Appendix A)? ☐ YES ☒ NO

Have stormwater discharges from your project/site been covered previously under an NPDES permit? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, provide the NPDES ID ( if you had coverage under EPA's 2012 CGP or the NPDES permit number if you had coverage under an EPA individual permit: [ ]

## V. Discharge Information

By indicating "Yes" below, I confirm that I understand that the CGP only authorizes the allowable stormwater discharges in Part 1.2.1 and the allowable non-stormwater discharges listed in Part 1.2.2. Any discharges not expressly authorized in this permit cannot become authorized or shielded from liability under CWA section 402(k) by disclosure to EPA, state, or local authorities after issuance of this permit via any means, including the Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered by the permit, the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), during an inspection, etc. If any discharges requiring NPDES permit coverage other than the allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges listed in Parts 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 will be discharged, they must be covered under another NPDES permit.
☒ YES

Does your project/site discharge stormwater into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☒ YES ☐ NO

Are there any waters of the U.S. within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances? ☐ YES ☒ NO

# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

Receiving Waters Information: (Attach a separate list if necessary)

| Point of Discharge ID | For each point of discharge, provide the following receiving water information: Provide the name of the first water of the U.S. that receives stormwater directly from the point of discharge and/or from the MS4 that the point of discharge discharges to: | If the receiving water is impaired (on the CWA 303(d) list), list the pollutants that are causing the impairment: | If a TMDL been completed for this receiving waterbody, providing the following information: |
|---|---|---|---|
| CANAL | XYZ BAY | | TMDL Name and ID:<br><br>Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL: |
| COMMERCIAL DETENTION POND | CITY STORM SEWER SYSTEM | | TMDL Name and ID:<br><br>Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL: |
| SUBDIVISION DETENTION POND | CITY STORM SEWER SYSTEM | | TMDL Name and ID:<br><br>Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL: |
| | | | TMDL Name and ID:<br><br>Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL: |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **TMDL Name and ID:**<br><br>**Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:** |
| | | | **TMDL Name and ID:**<br><br>**Pollutant(s) for which there is a TMDL:** |

Are any of the waters of the U.S. to which you discharge designated by the state or tribal authority under its antidegradation policy as a Tier 2 (or Tier 2.5) water (water quality exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water) or as a Tier 3 water (Outstanding National Resource Water)? (See Appendix F).

☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, name(s) of receiving water(s) and its designation (Tier 2, Tier 2.5 or Tier 3): _____

## VI. Chemical Treatment Information

Will you use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals at your construction site? ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, will you use cationic treatment chemicals at your construction site*? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, have you been authorized to use cationic treatment chemicals by your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance of filing your NOI*? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If you have been authorized to use cationic treatment chemicals by your applicable EPA Regional Office, attach a copy of your authorization letter and include documentation of the appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

Please indicate the treatment chemicals that you will use: _____

_____

* Note: You are ineligible for coverage under this permit unless you notify your applicable EPA Regional Office in advance and the EPA office authorizes coverage under this permit after you have included appropriate controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that your use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards.

## VII. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Information

Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required? ☐ YES ☒ NO

**SWPPP Contact Information:**

First Name, Middle Initial Last Name: I ARE A DESIGNER

Professional Title:

Phone: xxx - xxx - xxxx Ext.

E-mail: xxxxxxxxxxx@xxxxx.COM

# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

## VIII. Endangered Species Protection

Using the instructions in Appendix D of the CGP, under which criterion listed below are you eligible for coverage under this permit? Check only 1 box, include the required information and provide a sound basis for supporting the criterion selected. You must consider Endangered Species Act listed threatened or endangered species (ESA-listed) and/or designated critical habitat(s) under the jurisdiction of both the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and select the most conservative criterion that applies.

☒ **A** No ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat present in action area. Using the process outlined in Appendix D of this permit, you certify that ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat(s) under the jurisdiction of the USFWS or NMFS are not likely to occur in your site's "action area" as defined in Appendix A of this permit. ***[Basis statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion should identify the USFWS and NMFS information sources used. Attaching aerial image(s) of the site to this NOI is helpful to EPA, USFWS, and NMFS in confirming eligibility under this criterion. Please Note: NMFS' jurisdiction includes ESA-listed marine and estuarine species that spawn in inland rivers.]***

☐ **B** Eligibility requirements met by another operator under the 2017 CGP. The construction site's discharges and discharge-related activities were already addressed in another operator's valid certification of eligibility for your "action area" under eligibility Criterion A, C, D, E, or F of the 2017 CGP and you have confirmed that no additional ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of USFWS and/or NMFS not considered in the that certification may be present or located in the "action area." To certify your eligibility under this criterion, there must be no lapse of NPDES permit coverage in the other CGP operator's certification. By certifying eligibility under this criterion, you agree to comply with any conditions upon which the other CGP operator's certification was based. You must include in your NOI the NPDES ID from the other 2017CGP operator's notification of authorization under this permit. If your certification is based on another 2017 CGP operator's certification under criterion C, you must provide EPA with the relevant supporting information required of existing dischargers in criterion C in your NOI form. ***[Basis statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion should identify the eligibility criterion of the other CGP NOI, the authorization date, and confirmation that the authorization is effective.]***

If you select criterion B, provide the NPDES ID from the other operator's notification of authorization under this permit: __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

☒ **C** Discharges not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat. ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat(s) under the jurisdiction of the USFWS and/or NMFS are likely to occur in or near your site's "action area," and you certify to EPA that your site's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed threatened or endangered species and/or designated critical habitat. This certification may include consideration of any stormwater controls and/or management practices you will adopt to ensure that your discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat. To certify your eligibility under this criterion, indicate 1) the ESA-listed species and/or designated habitat located in your "action area" using the process outlined in Appendix D of this permit; 2) the distance between the site and the listed species and/or designated critical habitat in the action area (in miles); and 3) a rationale describing specifically how adverse effects to ESA-listed species will be avoided from the discharges and discharge-related activities. You must also include a copy of your site map from your SWPPP showing the upland and in-water extent of your "action area" with this NOI. ***[Basis statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion should identify the information resources and expertise (e.g., state or federal biologists) used to arrive at this conclusion. Any supporting documentation should explicitly state that both ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of the USFWS and/or NMFS were considered in the evaluation.]***

What ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat are located in your "action area":

_____

_____

Distance between your site and the ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat within the action area (in miles, state "on site" if the ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat is within the area to be disturbed):

_____

_____

☒ **D** Coordination with USFWS and/or NMFS has successfully concluded. Coordination between you and the USFWS and/or NMFS has concluded. The coordination must have addressed the effects of your site's discharges and discharge-related activities on ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of USFWS and/or NMFS, and resulted in a written concurrence from USFWS and/or NMFS that your site's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect listed species and/or critical habitat. You must include copies of the correspondence with the participating agencies in your SWPPP and this NOI. ***[Basis statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion should identify whether USFWS or NMFS or both agencies participated in coordination, the field office/regional office(s) providing that coordination, and the date that coordination concluded.]***

☒ **E** ESA Section 7 consultation has successfully concluded. Consultation between a Federal Agency and the USFWS and/or NMFS under section 7 of the ESA has concluded. The consultation must have addressed the effects of the construction site's discharges and discharge-related activities on ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat under the jurisdiction of USFWS and/or NMFS. To certify eligibility under this criterion, Indicate the result of the consultation:

☐ biological opinion from USFWS and/or NMFS that concludes that the action in question (taking into account the effects of your site's discharges and discharge-related activities) is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, nor the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat; or

☒ written concurrence from USFWS and/or NMFS with a finding that the site's discharges and discharge-related activities are not likely to adversely affect ESA-listed species and/or designated critical habitat.

You must include copies of the correspondence between yourself and the USFWS and/or NMFS in your SWPPP and this NOI. ***[Basis statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion should identify the federal action agencie(s) involved, the field office/regional office(s) providing that consultation, any tracking numbers of identifiers associated with that consultation (e.g., IPaC number, PCTS number), and the date the consultation was completed.]***

☐ **F** Issuance of section 10 permit. Potential take is authorized through the issuance of a permit under section 10 of the ESA by the USFWS and/or NMFS, and this authorization addresses the effects of the site's discharges and discharge-related activities on ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat. You must include copies of the correspondence between yourself and the participating agencies in your SWPPP and your NOI. ***[Basis***

*statement content: A basis statement supporting the selection of this criterion should identify whether USFWS or NMFS or both agencies provided a section 10 permit, the field office/regional office(s) providing permit(s), any tracking numbers of identifiers associated with that consultation (e.g., IPaC number, PCTS number), and the date the permit was granted.]*

Provide a brief summary of the basis for criterion selection listed above *[the necessary content for a supportive basis statement is provided under the criterion you selected.]*.

## IX. Historic Preservation

Are you installing any stormwater controls as described in Appendix E that require subsurface earth disturbance? (Appendix E, Step 1) ☐ YES ☒ NO

If yes, have prior surveys or evaluations conducted on the site have already determined historic properties do not exist, or that prior disturbances have precluded the existence of historic properties? (Appendix E, Step 2) ☐ YES ☐ NO

If no, have you determined that your installation of subsurface earth-disturbing stormwater controls will have no effect on historic properties? (Appendix E, Step 3) ☒ YES ☐ NO

If no, did the SHPO, THPO, or other tribal representative (whichever applies) respond to you within the 15 calendar days to indicate whether the subsurface earth disturbances caused by the installation of stormwater controls affect historic properties? (Appendix E, Step 4) ☐ YES ☐ NO

If yes, describe the nature of their response:

- ☒ Written indication that no historic properties will be affected by the installation of stormwater controls.
- ☐ Written indication that adverse effects to historic properties from the installation of stormwater controls can be mitigated by agreed upon actions.
- ☐ No agreement has been reached regarding measures to mitigate effects to historic properties from the installation of stormwater controls.
- ☐ Other:

## X. Certification Information

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

First Name, Middle Initial, Last Name: I AM A PERMITTEE

Title: OWNER

Signature:  Date: MM / DD / YYYY

Email: XXXXX@XXXXX.COM

# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT Report Date: 8/25/yyyy

Reason for Inspection: □ 7 calendar day requirement. □ 14 calendar day requirement. **X** Storm event of 0.25 inches or greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: 2.0 inches

| Permittee Requirement Summary | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | X | | | |
| √ Visible from a public road nearest to the active part of the construction site. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies a current contact name and telephone number for obtaining permit information. | X | | | |
| √ If not on the site, identifies location of SWPPP. | | | X | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP (including updates) exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | X | | | |
| √ Includes legible (with updates) site maps that illustrate current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | | X | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | | X | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | | X | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | X | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | | | X | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | X | | | |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | X | | | **X** Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | X | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | X | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT Inspection Date: 8/25/yyyy

Existing Weather Conditions: PARTIAL CLOUDY Inspector's Name: _____

| Record the location, inspection time, and corrective action items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Corrective Action Needed | |
| Location No. 1<br>Lot 43, 44, & 45<br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | Repair silt fence barrier | |
| Location No. 2<br>Lot 32<br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | Erosion is evident | |
| Location No. 3<br>Commercial Pond<br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | Water is contained by the structure | |
| Location No. 4<br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |

_____ Date: _____
Signature of inspector

Title of the Inspector: ☐ **CISEC** ☐ Other_____

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), or their duly authorized representative. "**I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

_____ _____ _____
Print Name Signature Date

Title or Position:_____

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT Report Date: 8/05/yyyy

Reason for Inspection: □ 7 calendar day requirement. **X** 14 calendar day requirement. □ Storm event of 0.25 inches or greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____ inches

| Permittee Requirement Summary | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | X | | | |
| √ Visible from a public road nearest to the active part of the construction site. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies a current contact name and telephone number for obtaining permit information. | X | | | |
| √ If not on the site, identifies location of SWPPP. | X | | | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP (including updates) exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | X | | | |
| √ Includes legible (with updates) site maps that illustrate current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | X | | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | X | | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | X | | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | X | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | X | | | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | | X | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT Inspection Date: 8/05/yyyy

Existing Weather Conditions: CLEAR SKYS Inspector's Name: Sam A Fred

| Record the location, inspection time, and corrective action items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Corrective Action Needed | |
| Location No. 1<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |
| | Site is in total compliance and no problems are evident | |
| | | |
| Location No. 2<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Location No. 3<br><br>Commercial Pond<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Location No. 4<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Signature of inspector Date:

Title of the Inspector: ☐ **CISEC** ☐ Other_____

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), or their duly authorized representative. "**I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

I M APERSON — Print Name

 — Signature

8/05/yyyy — Date

Title or Position: SUPERVISOR

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT Report Date: 7/19/yyyy

Reason for Inspection: □ 7 calendar day requirement. □ 14 calendar day requirement. **X** Storm event of 0.25 inches or greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____ inches

| Permittee Requirement Summary | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | X | | | |
| √ Visible from a public road nearest to the active part of the construction site. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies a current contact name and telephone number for obtaining permit information. | X | | | |
| √ If not on the site, identifies location of SWPPP. | | | X | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP (including updates) exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | X | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | X | | | |
| √ Includes legible (with updates) site maps that illustrate current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | X | | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | X | | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | X | | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | X | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | X | | | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | X | | | |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | X | | |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | X | | | **X** Informational Item.<br>ϒ Corrective action is required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | X | | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | X | | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | X | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | X | | □ Informational Item.<br>□ Corrective action is required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | X | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Site Name/Permit No. EXAMPLE DEVELOPMENT Inspection Date: 7/19/yyyy

Existing Weather Conditions: CLOUDY Inspector's Name: R. J. Crook

| Record the location, inspection time, and corrective action items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Corrective Action Needed | |
| Location No. 1<br>Main Detention Pond<br>Time:<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | Need to install skimmer per plans | 7/25/yyyy ZWI |
| Location No. 2<br>Lot 32<br>Time:<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | Port-a-potty needs to be removed from the street | 7/22/yyyy ZWI |
| Location No. 3<br>Time:<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |
| Location No. 4<br>Time:<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring | | |

Signature of inspector Date: 7/19/yyyy

Title of the Inspector: **X CISEC** ☐ Other

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), or their duly authorized representative. "**I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Print Name Signature Date

Title or Position:

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# INSPECTION FORMS

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# SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Project Name/Permit No. _____Inspection Date/Time:_____

Inspector Name:_____ Phone Number: _____ Email: _____

Company Name:_____ Address:_____

Reason for Inspection: □ 7 calendar day requirement □ 14 calendar day requirement □ Monthly requirement
□ Storm event of 0.25 inches greater with total rainfall for the day of occurrence being: _____inches □ 3.25 inches of snowmelt. Rain gauge or Weather Station location_____

Reduced Frequency applies? □ If so indicate CGP Reference_____

| PERMITTEE REQUIREMENT SUMMARY | YES | NO | NA | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. A sign or other notice is posted conspicuously in close proximity to the project site. | | | | |
| √ Identifies the NPDES Permit tracking number. | | | | |
| √ Contact Name and Phone Number. | | | | |
| √ The Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the SWPPP Statement (CGP 1.5.c). | | | | |
| √ Statement per (CGP 1.5.d). | | | | |
| 2. A copy of the SWPPP exists on the construction site, or at an easily accessible location. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current stormwater team member names. | | | | |
| √ Identifies current construction site operator names. | | | | |
| √ Includes legible updates of the narrative and site maps for current construction site conditions and locations of stormwater control measures. | | | | |
| 3. Inspection records exist on the site, or at an easily accessible location, or electronically. | | | | |
| √ Frequency and timing of inspections is occurring as specified in the SWPPP. | | | | |
| √ Water quality records exist. | | | | |
| √ Documentation exists on inspection of tasks completed for previous corrective action items. | | | | |
| **Stormwater Control & Housekeeping Items** | | | | **See accompanying reports for more detailed information.** |
| 4. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of sediment control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 5. Installation, repair, and/or maintenance of erosion control BMPs needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 6. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on installing additional stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 7. Locations exist where an assessment and decision on removing existing stormwater controls needs to occur. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 8. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists that is attributable to discharges from the property. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 9. Evidence of erosion and/or sedimentation exists on the banks of surface waters flowing through the property. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 10. Sedimentation and/or other deposits are evident and may require removal of accumulated material. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 11. Areas exist where implementation of BMPs may be necessary to minimize wind borne particles. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 12. Evidence or the potential exists for accumulation of pollutants and/or waste materials on the site. | | | | □ Informational Item. □ Corrective Action Log required. |
| 13. **Modify the SWPPP and/or accompanying sediment and erosion control drawings.** | | | | **To be done within seven calendar days.** |

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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION A (LOOKING NORTHEAST)**

## SWPPP Compliance Inspection Report

Title or Position:_____

Site Name/Permit No. _____Inspection Date: _____

Existing Weather Conditions: _____ Inspector's Name: _____

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION B (LOOKING SOUTHEAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION C (LOOKING NORTHEAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION D (LOOKING SOUTHEAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION E (LOOKING EAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION F (LOOKING SOUTHWEST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION G (LOOKING EAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION H (LOOKING NORTHEAST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION I (LOOKING SOUTHWEST)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION J (LOOKING SOUTHWEST, STANDING IN THE PRE-SEDIMENTATION BASIN)**

| Record the location, inspection time, and description of non-compliance items. If discharges are occurring, identify the point of discharge and document the visual quality (color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, etc.) and whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively. | | Date Corrected (with initials) |
|---|---|---|
| Inspection Time and Location | Description of Non-Compliance | |
| Location_____<br><br>Time:_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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# Conducting Construction Site Inspections

**LOCATION K (LOOKING NORTH)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Location_____<br><br>Time_____<br>☐ Discharges are Occurring<br>☐ Corrective Action Log Entry<br>☐ Dewatering Log Entry | | |
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Date:_____

Signature of Inspector

Title of the Inspector: ☐ **CISEC** ☐ Other_____

**The following statement must be signed by a corporate officer (for corporations), general partner or proprietor (for partnership or sole proprietorship), principal executive officer or ranking elected official (for municipality, state, federal or other public agency), or their duly authorized representative.** "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information contained therein. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Print Name Signature Date

Title or Position:_____

****Additional Signatory blocks to be added as required.**

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