

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR:  
KOPONEN HOMESTEAD REMNANT COURT CONSTRUCTION  
AND HAMAN COURT EXPANSION  
KOPONEN HOMESTEAD, CHENA RIDGE  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709**

**Operator(s)**

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**SWPPP Preparation Date**

**05/10 /2013**

***Estimated Project Dates:***

**Start of Construction: 05/10/2013**

**Completion of Construction: 08/10/2013**

***APDES project or permit tracking number:* \_\_\_\_\_**



**Travis/Peterson  
Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Prepared by

**TRAVIS/PETERSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.**

329 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

1254-06



**OPERATOR PLAN AUTHORIZATION/CERTIFICATION/DELEGATION  
(To be signed by Responsible Corporate Officer)**

I state that based on my review this SWPPP meets the minimum requirements of the Construction General Permit and that Moonlighting Construction has day-to-day operational control of the project site. Moonlighting Construction is responsible for the maintenance and implementation of the SWPPP including inspections, documentation, and application of the Best Management Practices at the site. Moonlighting Construction will notify all subcontractors of the requirement of this SWPPP. Niilo E. Koponen Trust et al. has operational control over the project specifications, including the ability to make changes to the project specifications.

I hereby designate Ronald Reitano, SWPPP Administrator as my authorized representative. This designee is responsible for the overall operations of the site and will be responsible for the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, compliance with the Construction General Permit, selecting and implementing additional Best Management Practices as conditions warrant, and signing all inspection reports required.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under direction of Moonlighting Construction 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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Moonlighting Construction

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

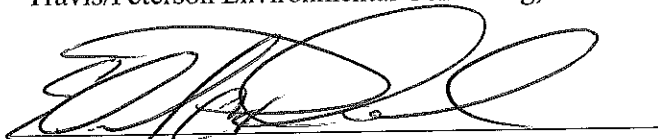
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Title

**DOCUMENT PREPARER**

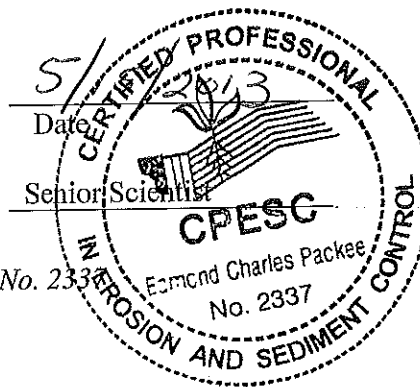
*I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under direction of **Moonlighting Construction** in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or 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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.*

Travis/Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc.

  
Signature

Edmond C. Packee, Jr. PhD

*Certified Professional Soil Scientist, No. 28100.  
Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control, No. 2337  
Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality, No. 0318  
Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspector*



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## APPENDICES

- A Site Maps and Drawings
- B BMP Details
- C Project Schedule
- D Supporting Documentation:
  - TMDLs
  - Endangered Species
  - Historical Properties
  - Other Permits or Requirements
- E Delegation of Authority, Subcontractor Certifications
- F Permit Conditions:
  - Copy of Signed Notice of Intent
  - Confirmation of Delivery of NOI to ADEC
  - Copy of Letter from ADEC Authorizing Coverage, with ADEC NOI Tracking Number
  - Copy of 2011 Alaska Construction General Permit
- G Grading and Stabilization Records
- H Monitoring Plan (If Applicable) and Reports
- I Training Records
- J Corrective Action Log
- K Inspection Records
- L Weather Observation Log
- M Hazardous Materials Control Plan
- N Correspondence

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## 1.0 PERMITTEE

### 1.1 Operator(s)/Contractor(s)

Moonlighting Construction  
Ronald Reitano  
P.O. Box 60633  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99706  
907-457-6638  
moonlightingconstruction@hotmail.com  
Prime contractor – day-to-day control of the project area.

### 1.2 Subcontractors

Subcontractors are listed in Appendix E.

## 2.0 STORM WATER CONTACTS

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Storm Water Lead and Inspector for prime contractor – control SWPPP implementation.

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907-455-7225  
SWPPP Preparer

## 3.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

### 3.1 Project Information

Project/Site Name: Koponen Homestead  
Project Street/Location: Koponen Homestead, Chena Ridge  
City: Fairbanks State: AK ZIP Code: 99709  
County or Similar Subdivision: Fairbanks North Star Borough  
Non-Dedicated Material Sources: None  
Latitude/Longitude:  
Latitude: 64°49'32.00"N Longitude: -147°55'36.16"W  
Method for determining latitude/longitude:  
 USGS topographic map (specify scale: \_\_\_\_\_)  EPA Web site  GPS  
 Other (please specify): Google Maps

### 3.2 Project Site-Specific Conditions

Mean annual precipitation based on nearest weather stations (inches): The design rainfall for this SWPPP is 1.25 inch in 24 hours (2-year, 24-hour storm event).

#### Soil Type(s) and Slopes:

The soils in the project area are classified by the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>) as shown in the table below.

Map Unit	Soil Type	Wind Erodibility Group*	Percent Silt	Percent Sand	Percent Clay
101	Bolio peat	2	70.8	28.0	7.5
111	Eielson fine sandy loam	2	65.0	65.5	7.5
118	Fairbanks silt loam	2	79.7	17.4	8.0
126	Gilmore silt loam 7-12% slopes	2	75.7	24.0	8.0
129	Gilmore silt loam 30-45% slopes	2	75.7	24.0	8.0
143	Minto silt loam 3-7% slopes	2	79.7	17.0	8.0
144	Minto silt loam 7-12% slopes	2	79.7	38.7	8.0
149	Mosquito mucky peat	8	36.5	65.0	6.8
160	Pits, gravel	2	-	-	-
181	Tanana mucky silt loam	2	40.8	88.5	7.5

\*Wind erodibility group ranges from 1 (most erodible) to 8 (least erodible).

Landscape Topography: The gradients on the property range from being relatively flat in the southwest corner of the property to 20% on the upper portion of the property. A portion of proposed Lot 14 has grades approaching 50%.

Drainage patterns: Specific drainage patterns are shown on Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A.

Approximate growing season: The approximate growing season (frost free) extends from May 15 to September 8 annually.

Type of Existing Vegetation: The property is vegetated by mature birch and white spruce.

Historic site contamination evident from existing site features and known past usage of the site: None.

## 4.0 NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

### 4.1 Scope of Work

Generally, the project consists of the following work:

- Clearing and grubbing vegetated areas,
- Installation of BMPs,
- Adding fill material for road,
- Installing ditches,
- Installing culverts and drainage features,

- Final compaction; and
- Re-vegetation.

**4.2 Project Function**

What is the function of the construction activity?

Residential     Commercial     Industrial     Road Construction     Linear Utility  
 Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**4.3 Sequence and Timing of Soil-Disturbing Activities**

See project schedule located in Appendix C.

**4.4 Size of Property and Total Area Expected to be Disturbed**

The following are estimates of the construction site:

Total project area:	85 acres
Construction-site area to be disturbed:	4.3 acres
Percentage impervious area before construction:	6 %
Runoff coefficient before construction:	0.04
Percentage impervious area after construction:	12 %
Runoff coefficient after construction:	

**4.5 Identification of All Potential Pollutant Sources**

Potential sources of sediment to storm water runoff:

Disturbed soils, soil stockpiles, BMP materials, and sediment tracked onto paved surfaces are potential sources of sediment to storm water runoff.

Potential pollutants and sources, other than sediment, to storm water runoff:

Trade Name Material	Storm Water Pollutants	Location
Vehicle and equipment fluids (oil, grease, fuel, coolant, hydraulic fluid)	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POLs)	Onboard storage in equipment throughout project area, fuel and service trucks when onsite.
Portable Toilets	Sanitary Waste	Project area, location to be noted by contractor on Figure 1-3.
Building Materials	Solid Waste	Project area.
Office Waste	Solid Waste	Project area.
BMP Materials	Solid Waste and Sediment	Project area.
Concrete Washout Water	High pH Wastewater	Project area, location to be noted by contractor on Figure 1-3.
Site Litter	Solid Waste	Project area.
Landscaping Materials and Wastes	Solid Waste, Sediment, Fertilizer	Project area.
Paints	Paint	Staging Area.

## 5.0 SITE MAPS

A location and vicinity map and project site maps are included in Appendix A. Collectively the maps show:

- Property boundaries;
- Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur, noting phasing;
- Location of areas that will not be disturbed and natural features to be preserved;
- Direction of storm water flow and approximate slopes anticipated after grading activities;
- Locations where control measures will be or have been installed;
- Locations where exposed soils will be or have been stabilized;
- Locations where post-construction storm water controls will be or have been installed;
- Locations of support activities;
- Locations where authorized non-storm water will be used;
- Locations of all waters of the U.S. on-site and within 2,500 feet of the site boundary;
- Locations where storm water discharges to waters of the U.S. or an MS4;
- Sampling point(s), if applicable;
- Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished;
- Staging and material storage areas (construction materials, hazardous materials, fuels, etc.);
- Dumpsters;
- Porta-potties;
- Concrete, paint, or stucco washout areas; and
- Stabilized construction exits.

## 6.0 DISCHARGES

### 6.1 *Locations of Other Industrial Storm Water Discharges*

None

### 6.2 *Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges*

The allowable non-storm water discharges identified in Part 1.3.2 of ADEC's CGP include:

- Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
- Fire hydrant flushings;
- Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;
- **Water used to control dust in accordance with ADEC's CGP, Section 3.1.2;**
- Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;
- Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
- Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;
- Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
- **Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;**
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;

- Uncontaminated excavation dewatering; and
- **Landscape irrigation.**

The allowable non-storm water discharges anticipated on this project are **bolded** in the list above. The following measures will be taken to reduce or eliminate these discharges and/or prevent them from becoming contaminated.

Water applied for dust control shall not generate runoff or muddy surface conditions.

Landscape irrigation is covered under the Construction General Permit. Irrigation shall not generate runoff or muddy surface conditions.

## 7.0 DOCUMENTATION OF PERMIT ELIGIBILITY RELATED TO TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

### 7.1 *Identify Receiving Waters*

Description of receiving waters: Receiving waters for this project are limited wetlands in connection with the Tanana River.

Description of storm sewer and/or drainage systems: None- drainage patterns can be seen in Figures 1-3.

Other: None

### 7.2 *Identify TMDLs*

Is an EPA-established or approved TMDL published for the receiving water(s) listed in Section 7.1?  Yes  No

TMDL: No TMDL exists for the Tanana River.

## 8.0 DOCUMENTATION OF PERMIT ELIGIBILITY RELATED TO ENDANGERED SPECIES

### 8.1 *Information on Endangered or Threatened Species or Critical Habitat*

Are endangered or threatened species and critical habitats on or near the project area?

Yes  No

Describe how this determination was made:

There are no threatened or endangered species or critical habitat within the project area. Email consultation with Fish & Wildlife Service is included in Appendix D.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land clearing timing guidance is also included in Appendix D.

Will species or habitat be adversely affected by storm water discharge?

Yes  No

Describe the species and/or critical habitat:

There are no threatened or endangered species or critical habitat within the project area. Email consultation with Fish & Wildlife Service is included in Appendix D.

## 9.0 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Are there any historic sites on or near the construction site?

Yes       No

Describe how this determination was made: The National Register of Historic Places was searched. Appendix D contains a list of the historic sites in Fairbanks North Star Borough.

If yes, describe or refer to documentation which determines the likelihood of an impact on this historical site and steps taken to address that impact: *None required.*

## 10.0 APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE, TRIBAL, OR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

This SWPPP is consistent with Federal, State, Tribal, and local regulations and permits. This SWPPP shall be updated to reflect any changes in permit requirements or Federal, State, Tribal, or local regulations.

The operator and owner are responsible for obtaining any required permits and complying with Federal, State, and local regulations. Any environmental permits obtained shall be added to Appendix D by the contractor.

## 11.0 CONTROL MEASURES/BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

If BMPs are identified by the Storm Water Lead or Project Engineer to be ineffective or inadequate, they will be removed and replaced with more effective BMPs. Whenever BMP detail sheets listed above conflict with project specific drawings or specifications, the project specifications and drawings shall be used. The implementation and selection of all control measures and all maintenance of said control measures is conducted in a manner to minimize pollutants in discharges as a measure to meet applicable water quality standards.

BMP detail sheets are included in Appendix B in order of appearance in this SWPPP.

### ***11.1 Minimize Amount of Soil Exposed During Construction Activity***

Soil disturbance will be minimized through the establishment of project limits. Project/clearing limits and any natural or manmade features to be preserved shall be clearly marked with flagging, paint, and/or lath prior to soil disturbance. The Storm Water Lead (Section 2.0) is responsible for establishing and maintaining markings. Project markings shall be inspected weekly and maintained as needed. See BMP detail sheets in Appendix B for **Clearing Limits** and **Preserving Existing Vegetation** for more information.

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#### ***BMP Description: Mark Clearing Limits***

Marking clearing limits is used to prevent equipment and construction related activities from

impacting areas outside the project boundaries. Project limits/clearing limits will be marked with orange flagging/surveyor's stakes or fencing. Permit boundaries will be marked with green flagging/surveyors stakes. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Prior to the start of soil disturbing activities in work area.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Inspect at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for more information.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**BMP Description: Preserve Existing Vegetation**

Preservation of existing vegetation is one of the most effective means of stabilizing soil. Disturbance shall be minimized. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Existing.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Areas where existing vegetation is to be preserved as a soil stabilization BMP shall be inspected at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintained as indicated by the inspector to ensure that the vegetation is adequate to stabilize soils and that vegetation is being preserved. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for more information.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.2 Maintain Natural Buffer Areas**

Are stream crossings or waters of the U.S. located within or immediately adjacent to the property?  Yes  No

**11.3 Control Storm Water Discharges and Flow Rates**

**11.3.1 Protect Steep Slopes**

Will steep slopes be present at the site during construction?  Yes  No

**BMP Description: Fiber Roll**

Fiber rolls consist of straw, flax or other similar materials bound into a tight tubular roll and may be used protect slopes, slow sheet flow, surround stockpiles, promote dewatering, and as a perimeter control to prevent sediment from traveling offsite. See Figures located in Appendix A for installation locations and BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Before soil disturbing activities begin.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Inspect at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector. Maintenance as needed to include repair, replacement, and removal of accumulated sediment. Sediment shall be removed when 1/3 of

	capacity or 1/3 of BMP height has been reached.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.4 Storm Drain Inlet Protection Measures**

**BMP Description: Inlet Protection and Culvert**

Consists of a filtering measure placed around an inlet or drain to trap sediment and prevent the sediment from entering the storm drain system. See Figures 1-3 for storm drain and culvert locations and Appendix B for BMP detail sheet.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Prior to excavation activities.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Inlet protection measures shall be inspected at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector. Inspectors will look for evidence of sediment accumulation. See the BMP detail sheet located in Appendix B for more detailed information.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**BMP Description: Fiber Roll**

Fiber rolls consist of straw, flax or other similar materials bound into a tight tubular roll and may be used protect slopes, slow sheet flow, surround stockpiles, promote dewatering, and as a perimeter control to prevent sediment from traveling offsite. See Figures located in Appendix A for installation locations and BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Before soil disturbing activities begin.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Inspect at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector. Maintenance as needed to include repair, replacement, and removal of accumulated sediment. Sediment shall be removed when 1/3 of capacity or 1/3 of BMP height has been reached.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.5 Water Body Protection Measures**

There are no water bodies within or near the project area that require protection measures.

**BMP Description: Preserve Existing Vegetation**

Preservation of existing vegetation is one of the most effective means of stabilizing soil. Disturbance shall be minimized. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Existing.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Areas where existing vegetation is to be preserved as a soil stabilization BMP shall be inspected at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintained as indicated by the inspector to ensure that the vegetation is adequate to stabilize soils and that vegetation is being preserved. See BMP

	detail sheet in Appendix B for more information.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.6 Down-Slope Sediment Controls**

**11.7 Stabilized Construction Vehicle Access and Exit Points**

**BMP Description: Stabilized Construction Exit**

All traffic exiting the site shall use the stabilized construction exit. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Permanent</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Temporary</b>
<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Before soil disturbing activities begin.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	The stabilized construction exit shall be inspected at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintained as indicated by the inspector to prevent tracking of material offsite. Maintenance shall include removal of sediment or addition of rock as needed. Adjoining streets shall be swept as needed to prevent the tracking of sediment along paved surfaces (Section 11.8). See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for more information.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.8 Dust Generation and Track-Out from Vehicles**

**BMP Description: Dust Control**

Dust will be controlled by sprinkling with water. Water truck rounds shall be frequent enough to keep the soil surface damp and sprinkling shall be light enough to avoid generating muddy conditions or runoff. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	Throughout project as needed.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Maintenance will include water truck rounds or checking for the need for water truck rounds daily or more often depending on weather conditions. Daily monitoring and inspections at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintenance as indicated by the inspector will document the adequacy of water truck rounds and ensure that sprinkling is not generating muddy conditions or runoff. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for more information.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.9 Soil Stockpiles**

Will soil stockpiles be at the site during construction?  Yes  No

**11.10 Sediment Basins**

Will a sediment basin be required during construction?  Yes  No

**11.11 Dewatering**

Will excavation dewatering be conducted during construction?  Yes  No

**11.12 Soil Stabilization**

**BMP Description: Surface Roughening**

Surface roughening is used on slopes to provide small pockets for trapping runoff and allowing infiltration. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	As soon as practical after the vegetation has been removed.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Inspect at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by inspector. Maintenance shall include filling of rills (small watercourses that have steep sides and are usually less than 4 in. deep) and regrading as necessary.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**BMP Description: Placement and compaction of E-1.**

<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	To be commenced as soon as possible, but within 14 days of grading and compaction of subgrade material.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	No maintenance or inspection is required after final stabilization of surface with compaction. Materials shall be inspected and tested according to project/owner requirements.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**BMP Description: Revegetation (Seeding)**

<b>Installation Schedule:</b>	To be commenced as soon as possible.
<b>Maintenance and Inspection:</b>	Revegetation shall meet requirement of 70% of native vegetation cover. Inspect at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector until final stabilization is achieved.
<b>Responsible Staff:</b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.13 Treatment Chemicals**

Will treatment chemicals be used to control erosion and/or sediment during construction?

Yes       No

**11.13.1 Treatment Chemicals**

None

**11.13.2 Treatment Chemical Use Procedures**

None

**11.13.3 Project Site Conditions**

None

**11.13.4 Application of Treatment Chemicals**

None

**11.14 Active Treatment System information**

Will an ATS be used as a control measure at the site?  Yes       No

**11.15 Good Housekeeping Measures**

**11.15.1 Washing of Equipment and Vehicles**

Will equipment and vehicle washing and/or wheel wash-down be conducted at the site?

Yes       No

---

***BMP Description: Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance***

Project equipment and vehicles shall be maintained to prevent the release of automotive fluids. Drip pans shall be placed under stationary equipment. Proper vehicle maintenance procedures and practices can help prevent construction site spills of fuel, coolant, or other contaminants. Construction vehicles shall be inspected regularly, and any leaks shall be repaired immediately. All used oil, antifreeze, solvents, and other automotive-related chemicals will be disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<b><i>Installation Schedule:</i></b>	During mobilization.
<b><i>Maintenance and Inspection:</i></b>	Vehicles and equipment are to be inspected regularly. Inspections at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintenance as indicated by the inspector will document fueling and maintenance BMPs. Leaks are to be contained immediately. Leaking vehicles or equipment are to be repaired or removed immediately. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for more information.
<b><i>Responsible Staff:</i></b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.15.2 Fueling and Maintenance Areas**

Will equipment and vehicle fueling or maintenance be conducted at the site?

Yes       No

---

***BMP Description: Fuel Management/Containment***

The HMCP in Appendix M contains additional information on hazardous material control. No vehicles or equipment shall be fueled or serviced within 100 feet of wetlands or other waters of the United States. Fueling and service vehicles shall be equipped with adequate materials (such as absorbent pads, booms, etc.) to immediately contain and commence cleanup of spilled fuels and other petroleum products. All fuels, oils, solvents, and other automotive-related chemicals shall be covered and stored within a secondary containment system (or stored in a tank with built-in secondary containment) to prevent mixing with storm water. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<b><i>Installation Schedule:</i></b>	During mobilization.
<b><i>Maintenance and Inspection:</i></b>	Inspect fuel storage areas at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector.
<b><i>Responsible Staff:</i></b>	Storm Water Lead

A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is not required because aboveground fuel storage on site will not exceed 1,320 gallons. Equipment and vehicles will be fueled at the staging area from the back of pickup trucks. The following describes measures that

will be taken to prevent spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean up spills, dispose of materials contaminated by spills, and train personnel responsible for spill prevention and control.

### *Spill Prevention*

Proper storage, containment, and handling are the primary methods of spill prevention. Materials will be stored and handled according to manufacturers' instructions and/or MSDS information. Fuels will be stored within secondary containment and other hazardous materials will be stored in a covered area within a secondary containment.

### *Spill Kits*

Spill kits are to include an overpack drum, sorbent pads, sorbent booms, granular sorbent, disposal bags, and nitrile gloves. One spill kit is to be available at the staging yard near the hazardous material storage area. Fuel delivery trucks shall also carry spill kit supplies. See the Hazardous Material Control Plan in Appendix N for additional detail.

### *Safety*

Safety is the first consideration in spill response. Personnel shall not enter an area to stop, control, or clean up a spill unless it is safe for them to do so.

### *Stopping a Spill*

The first action in spill response is to stop the source of the spill.

### *Containing a Spill*

Once the source of the spill has been stopped, personnel shall begin containing the spill with sorbent pads, booms, or granular sorbent, depending on the site conditions. The primary focus of containment is to keep the spill from reaching wetlands, drains, ditches, or other waterbodies and to limit the extent of contamination.

### *Cleaning up a Spill*

Once the limits of a spill have been contained, the spill area shall be cleaned up using spill kit supplies and/or other materials.

### *Disposing of Contaminated Materials*

Waste materials generated in the containment and cleanup of a spill shall be placed in disposal bags and stored in the overpack drum until waste can be disposed of properly at a facility approved to accept the type of waste generated.

### *Training*

All employees will be instructed in proper handling and storage of any hazardous materials used onsite (spill prevention), locations of spill kits, and initial spill response (safety, stopping and containing a spill). A smaller subset of the employees may be designated and trained for the cleaning up of a spill.

**11.15.3 Washout of Applicators/Containers Used for Paint, Concrete, and Other Materials**

Will washout areas for trucks, applicators, or containers of concrete, paint, or other materials be used at the site?  Yes  No

**11.15.4 Fertilizer or Pesticide Use**

Will fertilizers or pesticides be used at the site?  Yes  No

**11.16 Spill Notification**

***BMP Description: Material Storage, Handling, and Spill Prevention***

Materials shall be handled and stored in accordance with material safety data sheets (MSDS), mobilized to the site only in quantities needed, and stored so as to prevent discharge of solid waste or chemical pollutants to storm water. Hazardous materials shall be stored within secondary containment. There will be no bulk fuel storage on-site. Spill prevention measures shall be taken as described in Section 11.5.2, the Hazardous Material Control Plan (HMCP, Appendix M), and the Spill Prevention BMP detail sheet (Appendix B).

<b><i>Installation Schedule:</i></b>	During mobilization.
<b><i>Maintenance and Inspection:</i></b>	Material storage areas will be inspected at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintained as indicated by the inspector. Improperly stored materials will be immediately moved, contained, or covered.
<b><i>Responsible Staff:</i></b>	Storm Water Lead

**11.17 Construction and Waste Materials**

Material handling and waste management begins with minimizing waste by mobilizing only the required amount of materials. Hazardous materials, in particular, should be mobilized only in the quantities needed to complete the job. Materials shall be used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and MSDS information. See the Hazardous Material Control Plan in Appendix M for more information.

***BMP Description: Waste Management***

A dumpster shall be available onsite for non-hazardous solid waste collection. When placed onsite, the dumpster location shall be added to maps in Appendix A. Dumpsters shall be emptied as needed by a commercial waste management operator and transported to a commercial, non-dedicated facility. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

<b><i>Installation Schedule:</i></b>	During mobilization.
<b><i>Maintenance and Inspection:</i></b>	Debris shall be collected daily. Inspect waste storage areas at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector. Maintenance shall include picking up of debris and emptying of waste containers.
<b><i>Responsible Staff:</i></b>	Storm Water Lead

---

***BMP Description: Sanitary Waste Management***

Portable toilets shall be available at the project area for worker use. When placed onsite or moved throughout the project, locations of portable toilets shall be added/updated on maps in Appendix A. Portable toilets shall be serviced as needed by a commercial sanitary waste management operator and sanitary waste shall be transported to a commercial, non-dedicated facility. See BMP detail sheet in Appendix B for additional information.

---

<b><i>Installation Schedule:</i></b>	During mobilization.
<b><i>Maintenance and Inspection:</i></b>	Inspect restroom facilities at the frequency described in Section 12.1 of this SWPPP and maintain as indicated by the inspector to ensure that sanitary or solid waste is not contributing to storm water. Facilities shall be cleaned and serviced as needed.
<b><i>Responsible Staff:</i></b>	Storm Water Lead

---

## 12.0 INSPECTIONS

### 12.1 *Inspection Schedules*

Inspection frequency: Once every seven (7) calendar days.

Justification for reduction in inspection frequency, if applicable: Not applicable.

Estimated date of winter shutdown: The project is anticipated to be completed before winter.

Inspections shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Disturbed areas that have not been finally stabilized;
- Areas used for storage of erodible materials that are exposed to precipitation;
- BMPs;
- Perimeter sediment control and discharge locations;
- Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site; and
- Project staging area.

The inspection form is included in Appendix K.

### 12.2 *Inspection form or checklist*

An inspection form is included in Appendix K.

### 12.3 *Corrective action procedures*

#### **Corrective Action Log**

The Corrective Action Log is in Appendix J. Any identified problems shall be recorded along with the corrective action, person responsible, and date that corrective action was accomplished.

### 12.4 *Inspection recordkeeping*

Records will be maintained for a minimum period of at least three (3) years after the permit is terminated.

### 13.0 MONITORING PLAN

#### 13.1 *Determination of Need for Monitoring Plan*

What is the acreage of the disturbance in the proposed construction project? 4.3 acres

Is the disturbed acreage equal to or greater than 20 acres?  Yes  No

#### 13.2 *Monitoring Plan Development*

None

#### 13.3 *Monitoring Considerations*

None

### 14.0 POST-AUTHORIZATION RECORDS

The SWPPP must contain the following documents:

- Copy of 2011 ACGP;
- Copy or signed and certified NOI form submitted to ADEC;
- Upon receipt, a copy of letter from ADEC authorizing permit coverage, providing tracking number; and
- Confirmation of delivery of the Notice of Intent (NOI) to the ADEC or to ADEC's electronic NOI system.

These documents must be included in Appendix F.

#### 14.1 *Additional Documentation Requirements*

- Dates when grading activities occur (Appendix G).
- Dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease (Appendix G).
- Dates when stabilization measures are initiated (Appendix G).
- Date of beginning and ending period for winter shutdown (Appendix G).
- Copies of inspection reports (Appendix K).
- Copies of monitoring reports, if applicable (Appendix H).
- Documentation in support of chemical-treatment processes (Appendix H).
- Documentation of maintenance and repairs of control measures (Appendix J).

##### 14.1.1 **Records of employee training**

Individual(s) Responsible for Training: Ronald Reitano

Describe Training Conducted:

- General storm water and BMP awareness training for staff and subcontractors: General training for all site employees will include good housekeeping, preventative maintenance, and site specific structural and non-structural BMPs.
- Detailed training for staff with specific storm water responsibilities: Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead training will be provided for staff responsible for SWPPP

management activities.

Training logs and personnel certificates are included in Appendix I.

## **15.0 MAINTAINING AN UPDATED SWPPP**

### ***15.1 Log of SWPPP Modifications***

A permittee must keep a log showing dates, name of person authorizing the change, and a brief summary of changes for all significant SWPPP modifications (e.g., adding new control measures, changes in project design, or significant storm events that cause replacement of control measures). A form to document SWPPP amendments has been placed at the beginning of this document.

The SWPPP is a dynamic document that shall be modified and updated throughout the project. Maps in Appendix A shall be updated to reflect current locations of features such as spill kits, dumpsters, portable toilets, concrete washouts, and areas where final stabilization has been accomplished.

### ***15.2 Deadlines for SWPPP Modifications***

Revisions to the SWPPP must be completed within seven days of the inspection that identified the need for a SWPPP modification or within seven days of substantial modifications to the construction plans or changes in site conditions.

## **16.0 ADDITIONAL SWPPP REQUIREMENTS**

### ***16.1 Retention of SWPPP***

A copy of the SWPPP (including a copy of the permit), NOI, and acknowledgement letter from ADEC must be retained at the construction site.

### ***16.2 Main Entrance Signage***

A sign or other notice must be posted conspicuously near the main entrance of the site. The sign or notice must include a copy of the completed NOI.

### ***16.3 Availability of SWPPP***

The permittee must keep a current copy of the SWPPP at the site. The SWPPP must be made available to subcontractors, government and tribal agencies, and MS4 operators, upon request.

### ***16.4 Signature and Certification***

The SWPPP must be signed and certified in accordance with the requirements of the 2011 ACGP Appendix A, Part 1.12.

## **SWPPP APPENDICES**

The following documentation is attached to this SWPPP:

*Appendix A – Site Maps and Drawings*

*Appendix B – BMP Details*

*Appendix C – Project Schedule*

*Appendix D – Supporting Documentation:*

*Endangered Species*

*Historic Properties*

*Other Permits*

*Appendix E – Delegation of Authority, Subcontractor Certifications*

*Appendix F – Permit Conditions:*

*Copy of Signed Notice of Intent*

*Confirmation of Delivery of NOI to ADEC*

*Copy of Letter from ADEC Authorizing Coverage*

*ADEC NOI Tracking Number*

*Copy of 2011 Alaska Construction General Permit*

*Appendix G – Grading and Stabilization Records*

*Appendix H – Monitoring Plan (If Applicable) and Reports*

*Appendix I – Training Records*

*Appendix J – Corrective Action Log*

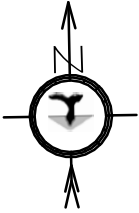
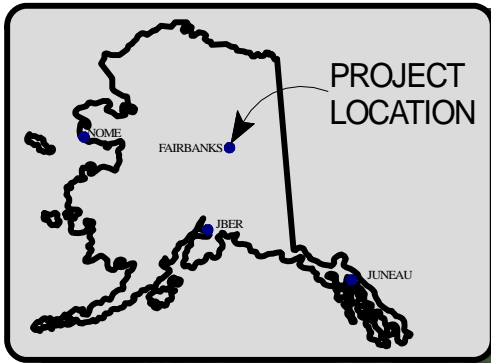
*Appendix K – Inspection Records*

*Appendix L – Weather Observation Log*

*Appendix M – Hazardous Materials Control Plan*

*Appendix N – Correspondence*

**APPENDIX A**  
**SITE MAPS AND DRAWINGS**



TRAVIS/PETERSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.  
 329 2ND STREET  
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

MOONLIGHTING CONSTRUCTION  
 KOPONEN HOMESTEAD

FIGURE 1  
 LOCATION & VICINITY

PROJECT NO: 1254-06

FILE: PROJECTS/1254/06/APPENDICES/A - SITE MAPS AND DRAWINGS/FIGURE 1.SKF





DATE: 05/02/2013

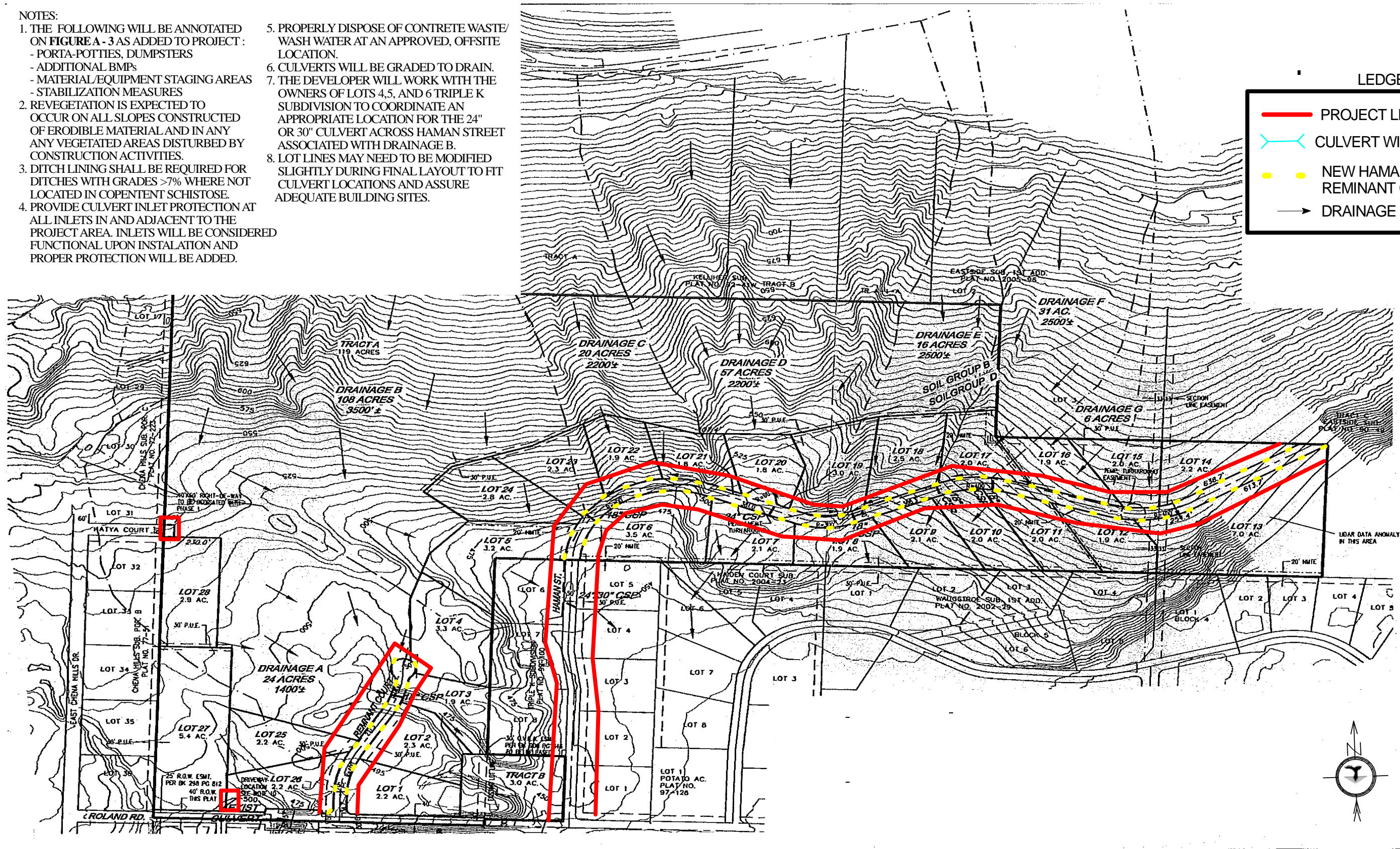
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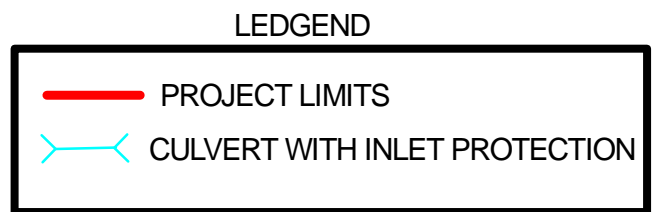
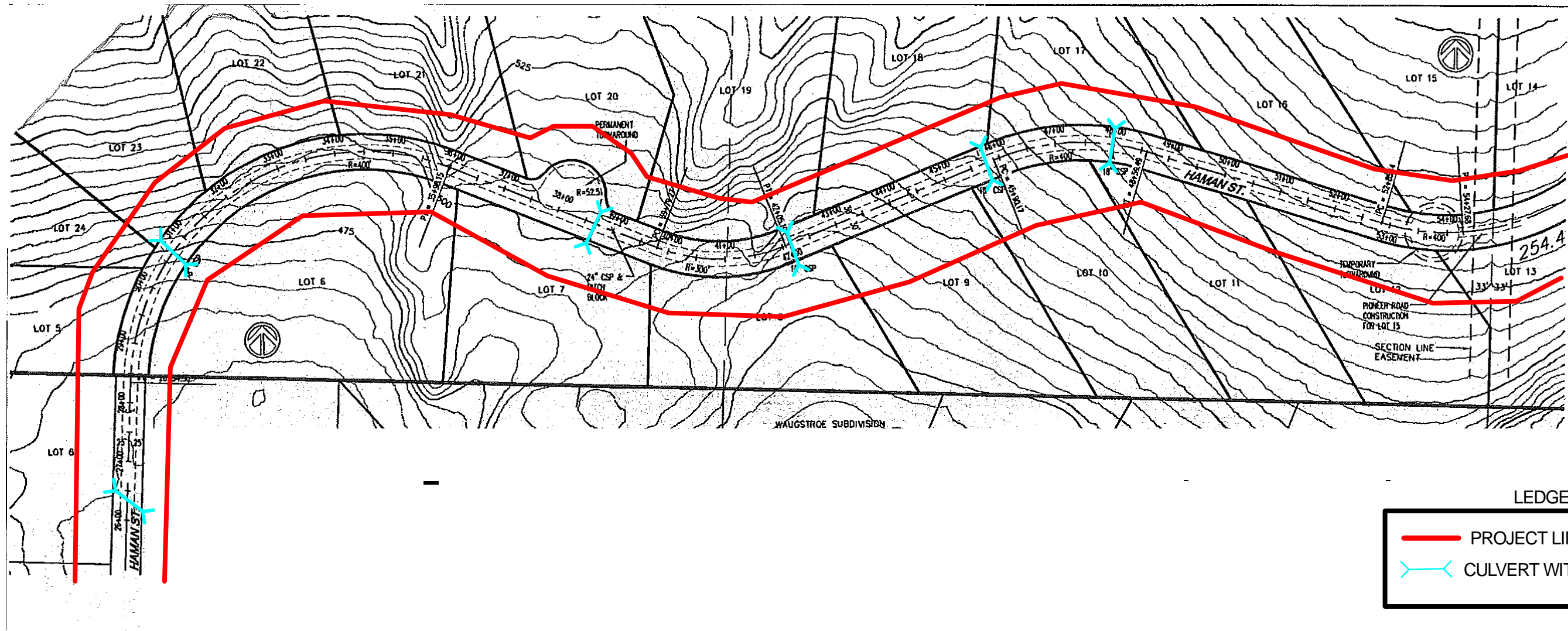
NOTES:

1. THE FOLLOWING WILL BE ANNOTATED ON FIGURE A - 3 AS ADDED TO PROJECT :  
 - PORTA-POTTIES, DUMPSTERS  
 - ADDITIONAL BMPs  
 - MATERIAL/EQUIPMENT STAGING AREAS  
 - STABILIZATION MEASURES
2. REVEGETATION IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR ON ALL SLOPES CONSTRUCTED OF ERODIBLE MATERIAL AND IN ANY ANY VEGETATED AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
3. DITCH LINING SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR DITCHES WITH GRADES >7% WHERE NOT LOCATED IN COPENTENT SCHISTOSE.
4. PROVIDE CULVERT INLET PROTECTION AT ALL INLETS IN AND ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA. INLETS WILL BE CONSIDERED FUNCTIONAL UPON INSTALATION AND PROPER PROTECTION WILL BE ADDED.
5. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF CONTECRE WASTE/ WASH WATER AT AN APPROVED, OFFSITE LOCATION.
6. CULVERTS WILL BE GRADED TO DRAIN.
7. THE DEVELOPER WILL WORK WITH THE OWNERS OF LOTS 4,5, AND 6 TRIPLE K SUBDIVISION TO COORDINATE AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION FOR THE 24" OR 30" CULVERT ACROSS HAMAN STREET ASSOCIATED WITH DRAINAGE B.
8. LOT LINES MAY NEED TO BE MODIFIED SLIGHTLY DURING FINAL LAYOUT TO FIT CULVERT LOCATIONS AND ASSURE ADEQUATE BUILDING SITES.

LEDGEND

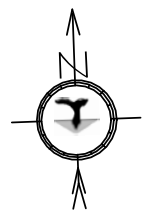
	PROJECT LIMITS
	CULVERT WITH INLET PROTECTION
	NEW HAMAN STREET AND REMINANT COURT
	DRAINAGE DIRECTION





**NOTES:**

1. THE FOLLOWING WILL BE ANNOTATED ON **FIGURE A - 3** AS ADDED TO PROJECT :
  - PORTA-POTTIES, DUMPSTERS
  - ADDITIONAL BMPs
  - MATERIAL/EQUIPMENT STAGING AREAS
  - STABILIZATION MEASURES
2. REVEGETATION IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR ON ALL SLOPES CONSTRUCTED OF ERODIBLE MATERIAL AND IN ANY ANY VEGETATED AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
3. DITCH LINING SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR DITCHES WITH GRADES >7% WHERE NOT LOCATED IN COPENTENT SCHISTOSE.
4. PROVIDE CULVERT INLET PROTECTION AT ALL INLETS IN AND ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA. INLETS WILL BE CONSIDERED FUNCTIONAL UPON INSTALATION AND PROPER PROTECTION WILL BE ADDED.
5. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF CONTRETE WASTE/ WASH WATER AT AN APPROVED, OFFSITE LOCATION.
6. CULVERTS WILL BE GRADED TO DRAIN.
7. THE DEVELOPER WILL WORK WITH THE OWNERS OF LOTS 4,5, AND 6 TRIPLE K SUBDIVISION TO COORDINATE AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION FOR THE 24" OR 30" CULVERT ACROSS HAMAN STREET ASSOCIATED WITH DRAINAGE B.
8. LOT LINES MAY NEED TO BE MODIFIED SLIGHTLY DURING FINAL LAYOUT TO FIT CULVERT LOCATIONS AND ASSURE ADEQUATE BUILDING SITES.



**TRAVIS/PETERSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.**  
 329 2ND STREET  
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

**MOONLIGHTING CONSTRUCTION**  
**KOPONEN HOMESTEAD**

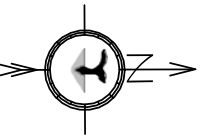
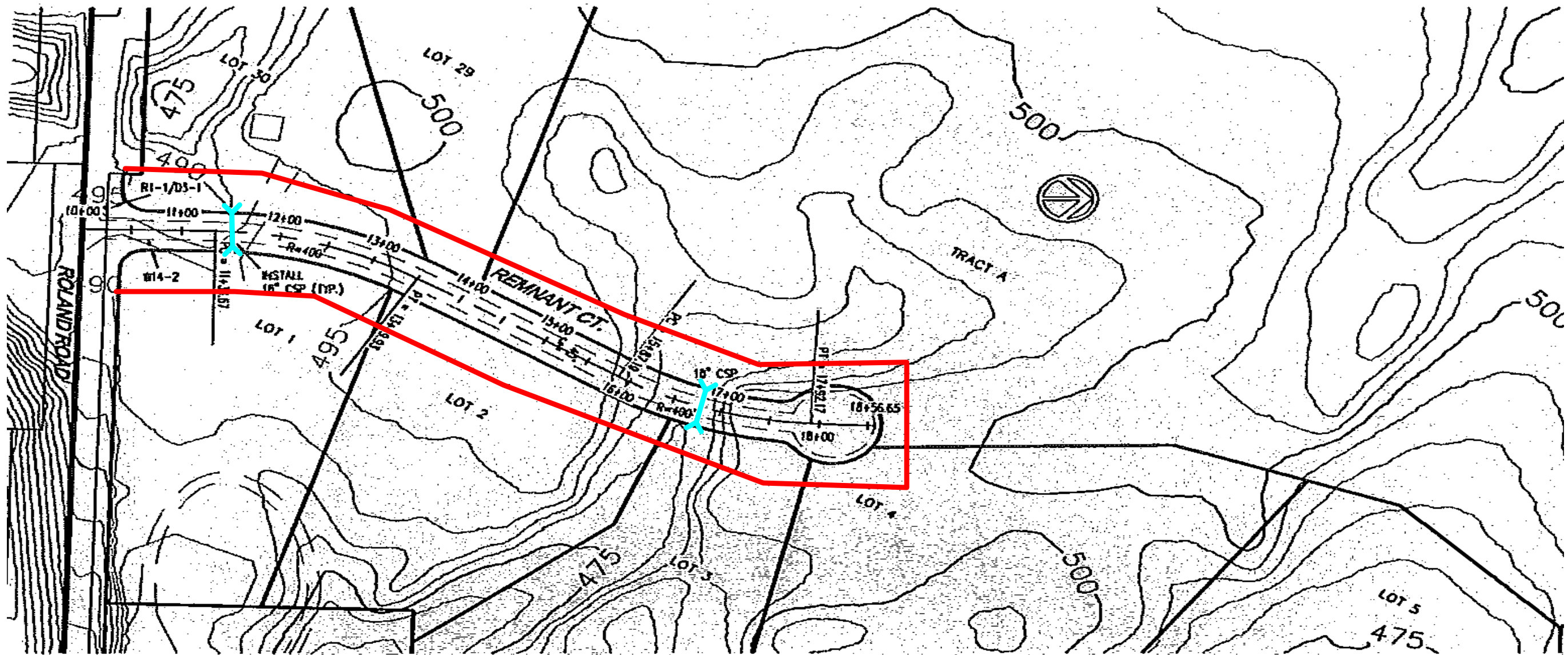
**FIGURE 3**  
**BMP DETAILS- HAMAN STREET**

**PROJECT NO: 1254-06**

**FILE: PROJECTS/1254/06/APPENDICES/A - SITE MAPS AND DRAWINGS/FIGURE 3.SKF**

**DATE: 05/02/2013**

**SCALE: AS SHOWN**



**NOTES:**

1. THE FOLLOWING WILL BE ANNOTATED ON FIGURE A - 3 AS ADDED TO PROJECT :
  - PORTA-POTTIES, DUMPSTERS
  - ADDITIONAL BMPs
  - MATERIAL/EQUIPMENT STAGING AREAS
  - STABILIZATION MEASURES
2. REVEGETATION IS EXPECTED TO OCCUR ON ALL SLOPES CONSTRUCTED OF ERODIBLE MATERIAL AND IN ANY ANY VEGETATED AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
3. DITCH LINING SHALL BE REQUIRED FOR DITCHES WITH GRADES >7% WHERE NOT LOCATED IN COPENTENT SCHISTOSE.
4. PROVIDE CULVERT INLET PROTECTION AT ALL INLETS IN AND ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA. INLETS WILL BE CONSIDERED FUNCTIONAL UPON INSTALATION AND PROPER PROTECTION WILL BE ADDED.
5. PROPERLY DISPOSE OF CONTRERE WASTE/ WASH WATER AT AN APPROVED, OFFSITE LOCATION.
6. CULVERTS WILL BE GRADED TO DRAIN.
7. THE DEVELOPER WILL WORK WITH THE OWNERS OF LOTS 4,5, AND 6 TRIPLE K SUBDIVISION TO COORDINATE AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION FOR THE 24" OR 30" CULVERT ACROSS HAMAN STREET ASSOCIATED WITH DRAINAGE B.
8. LOT LINES MAY NEED TO BE MODIFIED SLIGHTLY DURING FINAL LAYOUT TO FIT CULVERT LOCATIONS AND ASSURE ADEQUATE BUILDING SITES.

**LEDGEND**

	PROJECT LIMITS
	CULVERT WITH INLET PROTECTION

**TRAVIS/PETERSON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING, INC.**  
 329 2ND STREET  
 FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

**MOONLIGHTING CONSTRUCTION**  
**KOPONEN HOMESTEAD**

**FIGURE 4**  
**BMP DETAILS- REMNANT COURT**

**PROJECT NO: 1254-06**

**FILE: PROJECTS/1254/06/APPENDICES/A - SITE MAPS AND DRAWINGS/FIGURE 4.SKF**

**DATE: 05/02/2013**

**SCALE: AS SHOWN**

**APPENDIX B**  
**BMP DETAILS**

**Description** This BMP entails meeting the regulatory requirements of hazardous waste management that includes hazardous waste determination; acquiring an EPA identification number; accumulation; record keeping reporting; and transportation manifesting. Good housekeeping will minimize the contribution of pollutants to stormwater discharges by handling and storing hazardous materials on site in a clean and orderly manner.

**Applications** Compliance with applicable regulations will protect human health and the environment from hazardous waste generated by construction activities, reduce liability, and prevent unnecessary interruptions to schedules (i.e., project shut down due to environmental investigations/enforcement actions). The first step in preventing pollution of stormwater runoff is to maintain a clean and orderly work environment. This will reduce the possibility of accidental spills.

Common sense is the simplest and most inexpensive method to utilize. Improving the operation and maintenance of industrial machinery, material storage practices, material inventory controls, routine and regular clean-up, maintenance activities in work areas, and providing educational programs for employees regarding these practices will assist in reaching these goals.

**Limitations** Drainage area - N/A  
Minimum bedrock depth - N/A  
NRCS soil type - N/A  
Drainage/flood control – no  
Maximum slope – N/A  
Minimum water table - N/A  
Freeze/thaw – N/A

Carelessness and poor judgment often result in problems associated with the disposal of hazardous materials. Not being fully aware of all the hazards at the site could increase the potential for mishandling of such wastes, resulting in stormwater contamination.

**Targeted Pollutants** Sediment  
Trace Metals

**Design Parameters** Select a designated waste collection area on site. Secure an adequate number of containers with lids or covers. If possible, provide a covered area or spill containment pallets. Arrange for waste collection before containers overflow (additional containers and more frequent pick-ups will be needed during the demolition phase). Provide immediate cleanup in case of a spill. Assure that waste is transported and disposed of at an approved facility. A liner, concrete pad, berm, etc., should be utilized to keep waste separated and to contain accidental spills so that stormwater runoff is not polluted. Provide labels and signs for the area to educate contractors about proper storage and handling and to comply with regulatory requirements.

## Construction Guidelines

The best way to avoid polluting runoff from outside material storage areas is to prevent stormwater run-on or rain from coming in contact with the materials.

These are some of the methods that can be utilized to accomplish this:

- Identify, control, and enforce storage and disposal/stockpile areas
- Provide a barrier such as a liner, concrete pad or berm
- Protect the storage area by:
  - ✓ Storing the material indoors
  - ✓ Covering the area with a roof
  - ✓ Covering the material with a temporary covering
- Engineer safeguards such as:
  - ✓ Overflow protection devices
  - ✓ Protective guards around tanks, storage area, etc.

## Maintenance

- Regularly pick up and dispose of all garbage and waste material.
- Make sure equipment is working properly.
- Routinely inspect for leaks or conditions that could lead to discharges of chemicals and contact with stormwater:
  - ✓ External corrosion and structural failure
  - ✓ Installation problems
  - ✓ Evidence of spills or overfills
- Locate storage areas away from direct traffic routes.
- Stack according to directions to avoid damage due to improper weight distribution.
- Store likes together, separate incompatible wastes.
- Assign hazardous material inventory to a limited number of people.
- Keep up-to-date inventory of all hazardous materials and wastes.
- Identify all chemical substances present at the work site.
- Label all containers with name, hazards, handling, and first-aid information.
- Mark those that require special instructions.
- Cleanup of liquid or dry material spills.
- Provide initial and annual training for employees on the hazards and the proper handling procedures.
- Do not mix products together unless specifically recommended.
- Use the entire product before disposing of container.
- Do not remove original product label from container.

Description	A typical vehicle/equipment washing and maintenance system is a lined, depressed area that collects the water used in washing off the trucks, cars, or other construction vehicles/equipment, and drains the wastewater into a collection or treatment system.								
Applications	A wash-down area is used on projects where the soil is silty or heavy in clay, and has the likelihood of transporting dirt and mud off site. Projects that will take place over the course of the rainy season and areas where water is expected to be encountered (high ground water table) in the normal course of the project should be considered as candidates.								
Limitations	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Drainage area - N/A</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Maximum slope – 5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum bedrock depth – N/A</td> <td>Minimum water table - N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NRCS soil type - N/A</td> <td>Freeze/thaw – N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drainage/flood control – no</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Washing vehicles generates liquid, semi-solid, and solid wastes. These wastes should be contained on-site or treated to prevent pollution of surface and ground water.</p> <p><b>Off-site:</b> Treatment is required for all discharges to waters of the state since it could be contaminated with degreasers, hydrofluoric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, oil, hydraulic fluids, lubrication, and engine cleaning solvents. Waters of the state include all surface waters (canals, rivers, ponds, streams and lakes), and all ground water. Contact the local permitting authority to determine proper treatment and disposal methods.</p> <p><b>On-site:</b> If wash-water discharge to a sediment pond is the system of choice, sufficient acreage is required for the operation.</p>	Drainage area - N/A	Maximum slope – 5%	Minimum bedrock depth – N/A	Minimum water table - N/A	NRCS soil type - N/A	Freeze/thaw – N/A	Drainage/flood control – no	
Drainage area - N/A	Maximum slope – 5%								
Minimum bedrock depth – N/A	Minimum water table - N/A								
NRCS soil type - N/A	Freeze/thaw – N/A								
Drainage/flood control – no									
Targeted Pollutants	<p>Sediment Phosphorus Trace Metals Hydrocarbons</p>								
Design Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Detergents used on site in Idaho for vehicle washing should not contain phosphates. Phosphates are a plant nutrient that can cause excessive growth of aquatic plants when discharged into a stream or lake.</li> <li>▪ A stabilized construction entrance (BMP 5), used to reduce off-site tracking of mud, dirt and rocks, should be installed at the vehicle wash/maintenance area. Washing and maintenance should be conducted in disturbed areas (staging areas) but should not be conducted in a cut or fill area until grading has been performed or where there will be a high volume of construction traffic. Highly erodible soils or frequently wet areas should be avoided.</li> </ul>								

**Off-site discharge options:**

- Lagoon: Pond-like structure that works on the principle of evaporation is easy to install and requires low maintenance. There is a need to be aware of safety issues (fencing the area from the public).
- Land application system: Large land area is required. This alternative is the lowest in out-of-pocket cost.
- Filtering and recycling of wash water: A good option for conservation measures. Initially, expense would be high. Monitoring of the operation would be more intensive.
- Municipal wastewater treatment plant: This option is available only in areas where a municipal wastewater treatment plant exists and the operation is capable of handling the load. This is the best option for limiting liability for larger construction projects.

**Construction Guidelines**

Designate an area that can be graded and bermed. The design should collect wastewater for evaporation or direct it to an off-site containment or treatment system. A lined pond should be used where pollutants such as oil, grease, fuels, etc., may reach the high-ground water table.

**Maintenance**

Check that the system controls are working as designed. Clean up sediments that have been tracked by vehicles onto nearby roadways.

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Description	A temporary sediment removal device--normally a pad of crushed rock or stone--can be installed at the approach from a construction site to a public roadway to stabilize the road. This BMP is used to limit sediment tracking from vehicles and equipment leaving the construction site onto public rights-of-way and streets.	
Applications	A stabilized construction entrance is appropriate in the following locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Wherever vehicles are entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area.</li><li>▪ At any unpaved entrance/exit location where there is risk of transporting mud or sediment onto paved roads.</li></ul>	
Limitations	Drainage area - unlimited Minimum bedrock depth – 3 ft NRCS soil type - ABCD Drainage/flood control – no	Maximum slope – 15% Minimum water table – N/A Freeze/thaw – good
Targeted Pollutants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Sediment</li><li>▪ Phosphorus</li><li>▪ Trace Metals</li><li>▪ Hydrocarbons</li></ul>	
Design Parameters	<p><b>Width:</b> The width should be at least 10 ft but not less than the full width of points where ingress or egress occurs. At sites where traffic volume is high, the entrance should be wide enough for two vehicles to pass safely. Flare the entrance where it meets the existing road to provide a sufficient turning radius.</p> <p><b>Length:</b> The minimum length should be 50 ft except on a single-residence lot where a 30 ft minimum would apply.</p> <p><b>Depth:</b> Total depth of rock should be at least 6 in.</p> <p><b>Aggregate:</b> Fractured</p> <p>stone 2 to 8 in. diameter (for the base layer) and crushed stone 2 in. diameter or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent (for the top layer).</p> <p><b>Geotextile (filter fabric):</b> Most installations will include geotextile (filter fabric) with the products placed over the entire area to be covered with aggregate. Work on single residential lots will generally not need geotextile unless there is potential for excessive erosion, a high water table, or other risk factor. The geotextile should be a woven or</p>	

nonwoven fabric consisting only of continuous chain polymeric filaments or yarns of polyester. The geotextile should be inert to commonly encountered chemicals, hydrocarbons, mildew, and rot resistant.

**Drainage:** Runoff from a stabilized construction entrance should drain to a sediment trap or a sediment basin. Piping of surface water under the entrance should be provided as needed. If piping is impossible, install a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes.

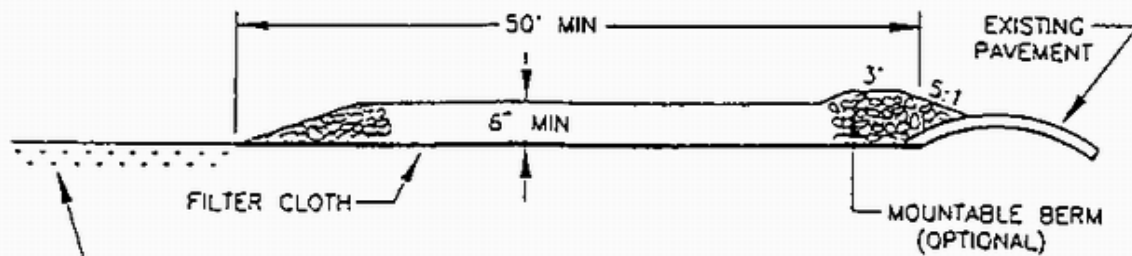
**Dust Control:** Dust control should be provided at all times (see BMP 7-Dust Control).

## Construction Guidelines

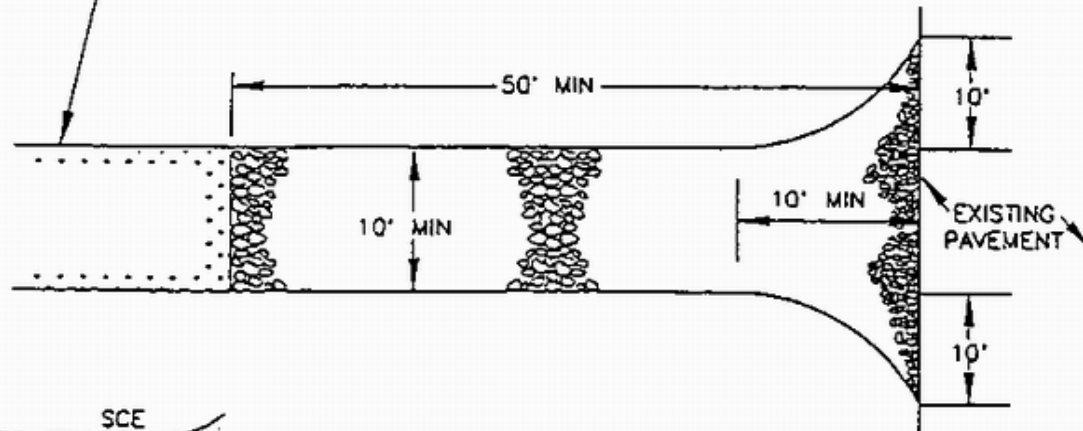
- Clear all vegetation, roots, and all other obstructions in preparation for grading.
- Prior to placing geotextile (filter fabric), make sure that the entrance is properly graded and compacted.
- To reduce maintenance and loss of aggregate, place geotextile over the existing ground before placing the stone for the entrance.
- Place a 1 ft layer of fractured stone over the entire width and length of the entrance.
- Place a 4 in. layer of 2 in. crushed stone over the base layer.

## Maintenance

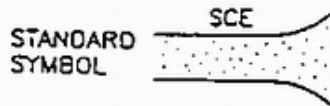
- The entrance should be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of mud onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional 2 in. stone (as conditions demand) and repair or cleaning of any structures used to trap sediment.
- All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains should be removed immediately. When necessary, vehicle wheels should be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with aggregate that drains into an approved sediment trap.
- Trapped sediment should be removed from the site or stabilized on site and prevented from entering storm drains, ditches, or waterways. Disturbed soil areas resulting from removal should be permanently stabilized.
- The stabilized construction entrance may be removed after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed.



PROFILE



PLAN VIEW



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1 STONE SIZE—USE 2" STONE OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT.
- 2 LENGTH—AS REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT WHERE A 30 FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY).
- 3 THICKNESS—NOT LESS THAN 6 INCHES.
- 4 WIDTH—10 FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
- 5 FILTER CLOTH—WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE. FILTER WILL NOT BE REQUIRED ON A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE LOT.
- 6 SURFACE WATER—ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED.
- 7 MAINTENANCE—THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
- 8 WASHING—WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.
- 9 PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TOOTHMAN-ORTON ENGINEERING COMPANY  
BOISE, IDAHO McCALL, IDAHO

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION  
ENTRANCE

STANDARD  
DRAWING

SCE-1

**Description** This BMP describes methods of minimizing exposure of pollutants to stormwater runoff by enclosing any drips, overflows, leaks, and other liquid material releases or by isolating pollutant spills from stormwater runoff. There are numerous spill containment methods, ranging from large structural barriers to simple, small drip pans. The benefits vary based on cost, maintenance requirements, and the size of spill control. Three possible options are discussed below:

**Containment Diking:** Temporary or permanent polyurethane or plastic berms, concrete berms, or retaining walls designed to hold spills. Diking is one of the best protective measures against stormwater pollution because it surrounds the area of concern and holds the spill, keeping spill materials separated from the stormwater outside of the diked area. Diking is one of the most common types of spill containment. Also see BMP 41-Earth Dike and BMP 43-Temporary Berms.

**Curbing:** Like containment diking, curbing is a barrier that surrounds an area of concern. It prevents spills or leaks from being released to the environment by routing runoff to treatment or control areas. The terms "curbing" and "diking" are sometimes used interchangeably, but curbing is usually small scale and cannot contain large spills like diking can. As with diking, common materials for curbing include earth, concrete, synthetic materials, metal, or other impenetrable materials. Asphalt is also a common material used in curbing.

**Drip Pans:** Pans used to contain very small volumes of leaks, drips, and spills. Drip pans can be depressions in concrete, asphalt, or other impenetrable materials, or they can be made of metals, plastic, or any material that does not react with the dripped chemicals. Empty or discarded containers may be used as drip pans. Catch drips so that the materials or chemicals can be cleaned up easily or recycled before they can contact stormwater. Drip pans can be a temporary or permanent measure.

**Applications** **Containment Diking:** Diking can be used at any construction site, but it is most commonly used for controlling large spills or releases from liquid storage areas and liquid transfer areas. It is an effective containment method around tank truck loading and unloading areas. Proper diking contains spills, leaks, and other releases and prevents them from flowing into runoff conveyances, nearby streams, or infiltration into groundwater. It also allows for proper disposal and/or recycling of materials captured within the dike.

**Curbing:** Curbing is usually small scale; it cannot contain large spills like diking can. However, many facilities use curbing to contain small areas used for handling and transferring liquid materials.

~~Curbing is already a common practice. It is inexpensive, easy to install, and~~

provides excellent control of run-on. As with diking, materials spilled within a curbed area can be collected for proper disposal and/or recycling.

**Drip Pans:** Drip pans can be used at any site where valves and piping are present and the potential for small-volume leakage and dripping exist. Although leaks and drips should be repaired and eliminated as part of preventive maintenance programs, drip pans can provide a temporary solution where repair or replacement should be delayed. In addition, drip pans can be an added safeguard when they are positioned beneath areas where leaks and drips may occur.

Drip pans are inexpensive, easy to install, and simple to operate. They allow for reuse or recycling of the collected material.

**Limitations**

Drainage area - N/A	Maximum slope – N/A
Minimum bedrock depth – N/A	Minimum water table – N/A
NRCS soil type - N/A	Freeze/thaw – N/A
Drainage/flood control – no	

**Containment Diking:**

- May be too expensive for some smaller facilities.
- Requires maintenance.
- Could collect polluted stormwater, with possible infiltration to ground water.

**Curbing:**

- Not effective for holding large spills.
- May require more maintenance than diking.

**Drip Pans:**

- Suitable only for small volumes.
- Should be inspected and cleaned frequently.
- Should be secured during poor weather conditions.
- Requires that personnel be trained in proper disposal methods so that contents are not disposed of improperly.

**Targeted Pollutants**

Trace Metals  
Hydrocarbons

**Design Parameters**

**Containment Diking:**

Size: For tank truck loading and unloading operations, the diked area should be capable of holding an amount equal to any single tank truck compartment.

Materials: Materials used to construct the dike should be strong enough to safely hold spilled materials. The materials used usually depend on what is available on-site and the substance to be contained. Dikes may be made of earth (i.e., soil or clay), concrete, synthetic materials (liners), metal, or other impervious materials. Containment dikes may need to be designed with impervious materials to prevent leaking or pollution of stormwater, surface

water, and ground water supplies.

In general, strong acids and bases may react with metal containers, concrete, and some plastics. So where spills may consist of these substances, other alternatives should be considered. Some of the more reactive organic chemicals may also need to be contained with special liners. If uncertain about the suitability of certain dike construction materials, refer to the *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)* for the chemical being contained.

**Curbing:** When using curbing for runoff control, protect the berm by limiting traffic and installing reinforced berms in areas of concern. Materials spilled within a curbed area can be tracked outside of that area when personnel and equipment leave the area. This tracking can be minimized by grading within the curbing to direct the spilled materials to a downslope side of the curbed area. This will keep the materials away from personnel and equipment that pass through the area. It will also allow the materials to accumulate in one area, making cleanup much easier. Manual or mechanical methods, such as those provided by sump systems, can be used to remove accumulated material from a curbed area.

**Drip Pans:** When using drip pans, consider local weather conditions, the location of the drip pans, materials used for the drip pans, and how the pans will be cleaned. The location of the drip pan is important. Because drip pans should be inspected and cleaned frequently, they should be easy to reach and remove. Take special care to avoid placing drip pans in precarious positions such as next to walkways or on an uneven surface. Drip pans in these locations are easily overturned and may present a safety or environmental hazard. Weather is also an important factor. Heavy winds and rainfall can move or damage drip pans because the pans are small and lightweight. To prevent this, secure the pans by installing or anchoring them. Drip pans may be placed on platforms or behind wind blocks or may be tied down.

**Maintenance**      Cleaning guidelines should be included in the maintenance plan for all methods of spill prevention and control.

**Containment Diking:** Inspect containment dikes during or after significant storms or spills to check for washouts or overflows. In addition, regular testing to ensure that dikes are capable of holding spills is recommended. Soil dikes may need to be inspected on a more frequent basis.

Changes in vegetation, inability of the structure to retain stormwater, dike erosion, or soggy areas indicate problems with the dike's structure. Damaged areas should be patched and stabilized immediately, where necessary. Earthen dikes may require special maintenance of vegetation, such as mowing and irrigation.

When evaluating the performance of the containment system, pay special attention to the overflow system, since it is often the source of uncontrolled leaks. If overflow systems do not exist, accumulated stormwater should be

released periodically. Polluted stormwater should be treated prior to release. Mechanical parts (such as pumps) or manual systems (slide gates, stopcock valves) may require regular cleaning and maintenance.

**Curbing:** Since curbing is sized to contain small spill volumes, frequent maintenance is needed to prevent overflow of any spilled materials. Inspect all curbed areas regularly and clean clogging debris. Repair the curb by patching or replacing it as needed to ensure effective functioning. Inspections should be conducted before forecasted rainfall events and immediately after storm events. If spilled or leaked materials are observed, cleanup should start immediately to allow space for future spills. In addition, prompt cleanup of spilled materials will prevent dilution by rainwater, which can adversely affect recycling opportunities.

**Drip Pans:** For drip pans to be effective, site operators should pay attention to the pans and empty them when they are nearly full. Because of their small holding capacities, drip pans will easily overflow if not emptied. Also, recycling efforts can be affected if stormwater accumulates in drip pans and dilutes the spilled material. It is important to have clearly specified and easily followed practices of reuse, recycle and/or disposal, especially the disposal of hazardous materials. Consider dumping the drip pan contents into a nearby larger-volume storage container and periodically recycling the contents of the storage container.

Frequent inspection of the drip pans is necessary due to the possibility of leaks in the pan itself. Also check for random leaking of piping or valves and for irregular, slow drips that may increase in volume. Conduct inspections before forecasted rainfall events to remove accumulated materials. Empty accumulations immediately after each storm event.

**Description** Slope roughening entails establishing a rough soil surface by creating horizontal grooves, furrows, depressions, or steps running parallel to the slope contour over the entire face of a slope. This reduces the speed of runoff, increases infiltration, and traps sediment. It also helps establish vegetative cover by reducing runoff velocity and providing stable, level areas where seedlings can take hold and grow. This measure may be used prior to seeding/planting and should be applied using appropriate machinery.

Alternately, in some cases, leaving the slope in a roughened condition will control erosion and provide suitable rooting areas for plant seedlings better than a finely graded slope. Other measures, such as flow diversion should be used to keep erosion from occurring while vegetation is being established.

**Applications** Slope and surface roughening provide simple, inexpensive, and immediate short-term erosion control for bare soil where vegetative cover is not yet established. The practice is appropriate for all slopes, although different methods are used depending on the steepness of the slope, the type of slope (cut or fill), soil and rock characteristics, future mowing and maintenance requirements, and type of equipment available. All slopes steeper than 3:1 and greater than 5 ft vertical height require roughening and may also require terracing, grooving, or furrowing prior to seeding.

**Limitations**

Drainage area – 1 ac.	Maximum slope – 20%
Minimum bedrock depth – 3 ft	Minimum water table – 5 ft
NRCS soil type - BCD	Freeze/thaw – good
Drainage/flood control – no	

This BMP is limited to slopes in medium to highly cohesive soils or in soft rock that can be excavated without ripping. Slope angle should be gentle enough to permit access to heavy equipment. The method is not applicable for use in moraines and other depositional soils. In addition, serration is of limited effectiveness in anything more than a gentle rain, and it is only a temporary measure. If the roughening is washed away in a heavy storm, the surface will have to be reroughened and reseeded. This BMP is not a stand-alone measure; it should be implemented in conjunction with other BMPs.

**Targeted Pollutants** Sediment

**Design Parameters** Slope roughening can be used with seeding, planting, and temporary mulching to stabilize an area. For steeper slopes and slopes that will be left roughened for longer period of time, try a combination of surface roughening and vegetative stabilization. Surface roughening should be applied immediately after grading activities have ceased (temporarily or permanently) in an area. Different methods can be used to roughen the slope surface. They include stair-step grading, grooving (using disks, spring harrows, or teeth on a front-

end loader), and tracking (driving a crawler tractor up and down a slope, leaving the cleat imprints perpendicular to the slope). The selection of an appropriate method depends on the grade of the slope, mowing requirements after vegetative cover is established, whether the slope was formed by cutting or filling, and type of equipment available.

**Slopes steeper than 2:1:** Any slope steeper than 2:1 should be terraced or stair-step graded, with benches wide enough to retain sediment eroded from the slope above (see BMP 26-Gradient Terracing).

**Slopes between 3:1 and 2:1:** See SWPPP Section 2.2.4.

**Slopes flatter than 3:1:** Any cut or filled slope that will be mowed should have a gradient less than 3:1. Such a slope can be roughened with shallow grooves parallel to the slope contour by using normal tilling. Grooves should be close together (less than 10 in. and not less than 1 in. deep).

## Construction Guidelines

**Timing of work:** To slow erosion, slope or surface roughening should be done as soon as possible after the vegetation has been removed from the slope. The roughened areas should be seeded as quickly as possible, preferably within 7 days after serration/roughening if weather conditions or water availability permits. In material that ravels or sloughs readily, delay the revegetation effort until at least 30 days after slope serration.

On slopes composed of material that weathers rapidly, slope roughening should be completed early in the summer. This will allow material to slough off the step face prior to fall seeding or planting so it does not smother the seeds or seedlings.

**Equipment:** Various types of heavy equipment of various kinds can be successfully used for slope roughening:

- A front-end loader equipped with disks, harrows, or teeth can make grooves across the slope.
- Driving a crawler tractor up and down the slope will make cleat imprints perpendicular to the slope.
- A dozer, equipped with a special blade containing a series of square grooves and positioned at the same angle as the cut, can serrate the slope along the contours.

**Methods:**

- Fill slopes constructed with highly erodible soils or soils containing high-clay contents should be minimally compacted prior to establishing a roughened surface. However, excessive compaction of the surface soil is undesirable because of reduction in infiltration and suppression of vegetation rooting.
- Make the grooves or depressions approximately horizontal (or parallel the roadway grade if its profile grade is less than 2%).
- Excavate each series of grooves in the opposite direction from the preceding series to minimize buildup of loose material at the ends of the steps or cuts.
- Loose material collected at the ends of steps should be removed and the ends blended into the natural ground surface.
- If encountering rock that is too hard to rip, try to blend the grooves into the rock.
- Remove materials which fall into the ditchline or roadway and any rock fragments larger than one-third the shelf width.
- Construct a slope bench at the bottom of the slope face.

**Maintenance**

Inspect the slopes periodically for damage from surface runoff and seepage and inspect after each runoff-producing storm. Damage caused by construction-related activities should be repaired as soon as possible. If rills appear (small watercourses that have steep sides and are usually less than 4 in. deep), they should be immediately filled, and the slope should be promptly regraded and adequately protected.

UNDISTURBED AREA

HEAVY EQUIPMENT CAN BE USED TO MECHANICALLY SCARIFY SLOPES

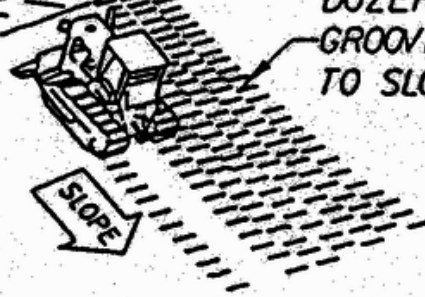


UNDISTURBED VEGETATION



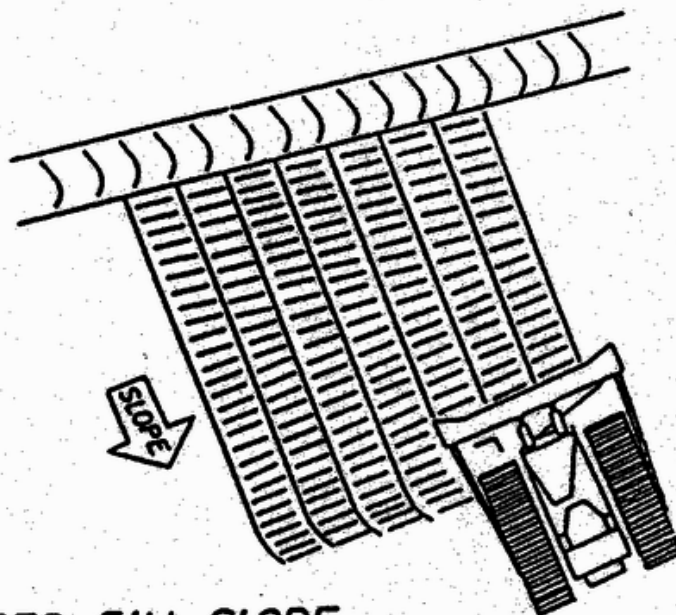
DIVERSION

DOZER TREADS CREATE GROOVES PERPENDICULAR TO SLOPE DIRECTION



UNVEGETATED SLOPES SHOULD BE TEMPORARILY SCARIFIED TO MINIMIZE RUNOFF VELOCITIES

SURFACE ROUGHENING



SCARIFIED FILL SLOPE

**Description** Permanent Seeding means growing a long-term or permanent vegetative cover (plants) on disturbed areas or areas that need assistance in revegetation. The purpose of permanent seeding is to reduce erosion and sedimentation and to establish desirable competitive ground cover for wildlife habitat and ease of roadside maintenance. This practice uses prescribed perennial grasses, legumes and native shrubs or wild flowers that will hold the soils, reduce stormwater runoff and act as a bio-filtering system on long-term basis.

The guidelines given in this fact sheet for design, construction and maintenance can also be used to install temporary seeding on construction sites.

**Applications** Temporary seeding should be considered as slope protection and erosion control practice for construction sites. Permanent seeding should be considered for any disturbed area where all construction or maintenance activities have ceased or been finalized and is now ready for permanent vegetative cover. Typical areas subject to permanent vegetative cover are all areas disturbed by new construction, reconstruction and maintenance, and materials source site and areas in need of revegetation.

The primary advantages of seeding are:

- It establishes good soil stabilization.
- It prevents soil erosion and sedimentation.
- It contains and filters stormwater runoff.

Additional advantages specific to permanent seeding are:

- It provides wildlife ground cover and habitat.
- It competes with undesirable vegetation and noxious weeds.
- It provides aesthetic qualities.
- It reduces the cost of maintenance.

<b>Limitations</b>	Drainage area – unlimited	Maximum slope – 5%
	Minimum bedrock depth – 2 ft	Minimum water table – 2 ft
	NRCS soil type – N/A	Freeze/thaw – fair
	Drainage/flood control – no	

Permanent vegetative ground cover will take several years before sufficient establishment takes place. Establishment will occur quicker in high precipitation areas, usually over 20 in., as opposed to the arid or semi-arid regions of the state. Permanent seeding should be conducted in conjunction with various forms of mulching, matting, and annual grass (cereal grain) as a nurse crop.

Other factors that contribute to the success or failure of permanent seeding are:

- Seeding should be done at the proper time of year.
- Proper application of fertilizers as prescribed will contribute to the success of the seeding.
- Once seeded, the site should not be disturbed.
- Irrigation may have to be used in low precipitation area (arid/semi-arid) for establishment.

**Targeted  
Pollutants**

Sediment  
Phosphorus  
Trace metals

**Design  
Parameters**

Conduct all permanent seeding and fertilizing in accordance with local requirements. See Volume 4, Appendix C, Stormwater Plant Materials for additional guidelines.

**Construction  
Guidelines  
Maintenance**

Permanent seeding is the last phase of reclaiming any disturbed soils.

- Inspect all seeded areas on a regular basis and after each major storm event to check for areas where corrective measures may have to be made.
- Indicate which areas need to be reseeded or where other remedial actions are necessary to assure establishment of permanent seeding.
- Continue monitoring of the site/area until permanent vegetation is established.

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<b>Description</b>	Prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from sanitary/septic waste by providing convenient, well-maintained facilities, and arranging for regular service and disposal.
<b>Applications</b>	All construction sites where portable facilities are used.
<b>Limitations</b>	Drainage area – N/A Minimum bedrock depth - N/A NRCS soil type - N/A Drainage/flood control – N/A  Maximum slope – N/A Minimum water table - N/A Freeze/thaw – N/A  No major limitations.
<b>Targeted Pollutants</b>	Nutrients Bacteria
<b>Approach</b>	Sanitary and septic wastes should be disposed of in accordance with state and local requirements. Some of these requirements are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Locate sanitary facilities in a convenient location.</li><li>▪ Avoid discharging or burying untreated raw wastewater.</li><li>▪ Ensure that temporary septic systems treat wastes to appropriate levels before discharging.</li><li>▪ If using an on-site disposal system (OSDS) such as a septic system, comply with local health agency requirements.</li><li>▪ Ensure that temporary sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system are properly connected. This practice will help eliminate illicit discharges.</li><li>▪ If discharging to the sanitary sewer, contact the local wastewater treatment plant for their requirements.</li><li>▪ Ensure that a licensed service maintains sanitary/septic facilities in good working order.</li><li>▪ Portable units may need to be staked or secured to a fixed object.</li></ul>
<b>Maintenance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Inspect facilities regularly.</li><li>▪ Arrange for regular waste collection.</li></ul>

**Description** Protect existing vegetation (including trees, grasses, and other plants) by preventing disturbance or damage to specified areas of a construction site or right-of-way. Preserving natural vegetation provides buffer zones and stabilized areas, which help control erosion, protect water quality, and enhance aesthetic benefits. This practice minimizes the amount of bare soil exposed to erosive forces.

**Applications** This technique is applicable to all types of sites. Areas where preserving vegetation can be particularly beneficial are floodplains, wetlands, stream banks, steep slopes, and other areas where other structural erosion controls would be difficult to establish, install, or maintain. Compared to newly planted or seeded areas, preserving natural vegetation has many advantages:

- It can handle higher quantities of stormwater runoff than newly seeded areas.
- It does not require time to establish (it is effective immediately).
- It has greater filtering capacity because the vegetation and root structure are usually denser in preserved natural vegetation than in newly seeded or base areas.
- It usually requires less maintenance, watering, and chemical application (e.g., fertilizer, pesticides) than planting new vegetation.

It also:

- Enhances aesthetics.
- Provides areas for infiltration, thus reducing the quantity and velocity of stormwater runoff.
- Allows areas where wildlife can remain undisturbed.
- Provides noise buffers and screens for on-site operations.

<b>Limitations</b>	Drainage area - unlimited	Maximum slope – unlimited
	Minimum bedrock depth - N/A	Minimum water table - N/A
	NRCS soil type - ABCD	Freeze/thaw – good
	Drainage/flood control – no	

Preservation of natural vegetation may be impractical in some situations because:

- It may constrict the area available for construction activities.
- It may not be cost-effective in areas with high land values.

**Targeted Pollutants** Sediment

**Design Parameters**

- Successful preservation of vegetation requires good planning and site management to minimize the impact of construction activities on existing vegetation. The areas to be preserved should be identified in the plans and clearly marked in the field before any site disturbance begins. Clearly mark all trees to be preserved, and protect against ground disturbance within the dripline of each marked tree.

The dripline marks the edge of the tree's foliage where drips from rainfall would drop. Most of the tree's roots lie within the dripline and are vulnerable to damage.

- Preserving natural vegetation may affect some aspects of staging, work sequencing, and construction cost. In addition, control measures may be needed around the perimeter of the preserved area to maintain adequate water flow and drainage and to prevent damage from excessive erosion or sedimentation. Be sure to consider these and related factors when preparing the project site plan and project cost estimates.
- Consider the use of design exceptions to enable preservation of natural vegetation in certain areas where it would typically be removed and where its preservation would not pose safety problems.

### Construction Guidelines

- Check the project plans for areas designated for preservation of natural vegetation. Keep all construction equipment, materials, and waste out of the designated areas.
- Do not modify existing drainage patterns through or into any preservation area unless specifically directed by the plans or approved by the local permitting authority.
- Perform maintenance activities as needed to ensure that the vegetation remains healthy and able to aid in erosion control and sediment collection.

### Maintenance

Inspect at regular intervals to make sure the preserved vegetated areas remain undisturbed and are not being overwhelmed by sediment. Implement maintenance or restorative actions as needed. Proper maintenance is important to ensure healthy vegetation that can control erosion. Different species, soil types, and climatic conditions will require different maintenance activities such as mowing. Maintenance should be performed regularly, especially during construction.

**Description** Inlet protection consists of a filtering measure placed around an inlet or drain to trap sediment and prevent the sediment from entering the storm drain system. Additionally, it serves to prevent the silting-in of inlets, storm drainage systems, or receiving channels. Inlet protection may be composed of gravel and stone with a wire mesh filter, block and gravel, or sod. Manufactured products are also available that are designed to trap silt and sediment at the point of entry to a storm drain. Inserts can include bags, racks, baskets and other materials that hang down into a catch basin or inlet. Inserts are made from filter fabric, wire mesh, metal plates, various types of plastic products and combinations of these and other materials. Care should be taken not to cause flooding with diverted flow.

- Applications**
- Inlet protection is appropriate for small drainage areas (less than 1 ac.) where storm drains will be ready for use before the drainage area reaches final stabilization. Storm drain inlet protection is also used where:
    - ✓ A permanent storm drain structure is being constructed on site and there is danger of sediment silting it in before permanent site stabilization.
    - ✓ There is a threat of sediment silting in an inlet that is in place prior to permanent stabilization.
    - ✓ Ponding around the inlet structure could be a problem to traffic on site.
  - Block and gravel filters can be used where velocities are higher. They may be used with most types of inlets where overflow capability is needed and in areas of heavy flows (238 gal/min or greater).
  - Gravel and mesh filters can be used where flows are higher and in locations subject to disturbance by site traffic. This type of protection may be used with most inlets where overflow capability is needed and in areas of heavy flows (238 gal/min or greater).
  - Sod inlet filters are usually used where sediments in the stormwater runoff are low.
  - Gravel and mesh filters and block and gravel filters should not be used in the right of way unless there is sufficient space to avoid a traffic hazard.

- Limitations**
- |                              |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Drainage area – 1 ac.        | Maximum slope – 5%         |
| Minimum bedrock depth – 2 ft | Minimum water table – 2 ft |
| NRCS soil type - ABCD        | Freeze/thaw – good         |
| Drainage/flood control – no  |                            |
- Consider sandbags (BMP 43-Temporary Berms) in situations where anchoring is not possible (e.g., paved road surfaces).
  - Inlet protection is a high maintenance item compared with other more permanent measures.
  - These devices require additional upslope BMPs to be effective.

Targeted  
Pollutants  
Design  
Parameters

Sediment

Several different designs are in use and the configurations vary. The following design considerations apply to most of inlet protection. Some additional concerns apply to only one or two of the types.

**Drainage area:** Not to exceed 1 ac. Overland flow to the inlet should be no greater than 240 gal/min.

**Slope gradient:** The drainage area should be fairly flat, with slopes of 5% or less. With filter fabric designs, the area immediately surrounding the inlet should not exceed a slope of 1%.

**Sump:** Where possible, a block-and-gravel protection device should be provided with a sediment-trapping sump 12 to 20 in. deep as measured from the crest of the inlet. Side slopes should be 2:1. The recommended volume of excavation is 860 ft<sup>3</sup>/ac. of ground disturbed.

**Orientation:** To achieve maximum trapping efficiency in gravel-and-mesh or block-and-gravel traps; the longest dimension of the basin should be oriented toward the longest inflow area.

**Materials for excavated gravel inlet protection:**

- Hardware cloth or wire mesh with 2/5 to 3/5 in. openings
- Washed gravel 0.8 to 4 in. diameter

**Materials for block and gravel inlet protection:**

- Hardware cloth or wire mesh with 2/5 to 3/5 in. openings
- Filter fabric (see the fabric specifications for silt fence, BMP 36-Silt Fence)
- Concrete blocks 4 to 12 in. wide
- Washed gravel 0.8 to 4 in. diameter

**Inlet Inserts:**

Devices should be installed as per the manufacturer's instruction meeting the following criteria:

- Devices should be installed as a point protection or in series as a perimeter sediment control BMP prior to any site grading activity.
- Installation should not block flows from filtering into the inlet or catch basin.
- Fabrics or other materials should be sized to handle projected site runoff and sediment load flows. Filter fabric should not be used alone as inlet protection.
- Devices should be installed without protruding parts that could be a traffic, worker, or pedestrian hazard.
- Retrieval edges, cords, bars, chains or other mechanisms should be flagged or marked for retrieval under submerged conditions.

---

Construction — **Gravel and mesh:**

## Guidelines

- Remove any obstructions to excavating and grading. Excavate sump area, grade slopes, and properly dispose of soil.
- Secure the inlet grate to prevent seepage of sediment-laden water.
- Place wire mesh over the drop inlet so the wire extends a minimum of 1 ft beyond each side of the inlet structure. Overlap the strips of mesh if more than one is necessary.
- Place filter fabric over the mesh, extending it at least 1 ft beyond the inlet opening on all sides. Ensure that weep holes in the inlet structure are protected by filter fabric and gravel.
- Place stone or gravel over the fabric/wire mesh to a depth of at least 20 in.

### **Swale, ditch line or yard inlet protection:**

- Excavate completely around inlet to a depth of 18 in. below notch elevation.
- Drive 2 x 4 post 1 ft into ground at four corners of inlet. Place nail strips between posts on ends of inlet. Assemble top portion of 2 x 4 frame using overlap joint shown. Top of frame (weir) should be 6 in. below edge of roadway adjacent to inlet.
- Stretch wire mesh tightly around frame and fasten securely. Ends should meet at post.
- Stretch filter cloth tightly over wire mesh, the cloth should extend from top of frame to 18 in. below inlet notch elevation. Fasten securely to frame. Ends should meet at post, be overlapped and folded, then fastened down.
- Backfill around inlet in compacted 6 in. layers until layer of earth is even with notch elevation on ends and top elevation on sides.
- If the inlet is not in a low point, construct a compacted earth dike in the ditch line below it. The top of the dike is to be at least 6 in. higher than

the top of frame (weir).

- This structure should be inspected frequently and the filter fabric replaced when clogged.

**Curb Inlet Protection:**

- Attach a continuous piece of wire mesh (30 in. minimum width by throat length plus 4 ft) to the 2 x 4 in. weir (measuring throat length plus 2 ft) as shown on the standard drawing.
- Place a piece of approved filter cloth (40-85 sieve) of the same dimensions as the wire mesh over the wire mesh and securely attach to the 2 in. of 4 in. weir.
- Securely nail the 2 x 4 in. weir to 9 in. long vertical spacers to be located between the weir and inlet face (maximum 6 ft apart).
- Place the assembly against the inlet throat and nail (minimum 2 ft) lengths of 2 x 4 in. to the top of the weir at spacer locations. These 2 x 4 in. anchors should extend across the inlet top and be held in place by gravel-filled bags or alternate weight.
- The assembly should be placed so that the end spacers are a minimum 1 ft beyond both ends of the throat opening.
- Form the wire mesh and filter cloth to the concrete gutter and against the face of curb on both sides of the inlet. Place clean 2 in. stone over the wire mesh and filter fabric in such a manner as to prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the filter cloth.
- This type of protection should be inspected frequently and the filter cloth and stone replaced when clogged with sediment.
- Assure that storm flow does not bypass inlet by installing temporary earth or asphalt dikes directing flow into inlet.

**Maintenance**

- Inspect regularly and after every storm. Make any repairs necessary to ensure the measure is in good working order.
- Remove accumulated sediment and restore the trap to its original dimensions when sediment has accumulated to half the design depth of the trap. All sediments removed should be disposed of properly.
- On gravel-and-mesh devices, clean (or remove and replace) the stone filter if it becomes clogged.
- Replacement of inlet inserts should be per manufacturer's instructions or when device no longer drains. At no time should devices be punctured or otherwise modified to bypass.
- Unless cleaned for reuse as a permanent site control or cleaned and left to biodegrade, all inlet inserts should be removed after construction is completed (or after permanent vegetation is established).
- Inlet protection should remain in place and operational up to 30 days after the drainage area is completely stabilized.

Compacted soil to prevent piping

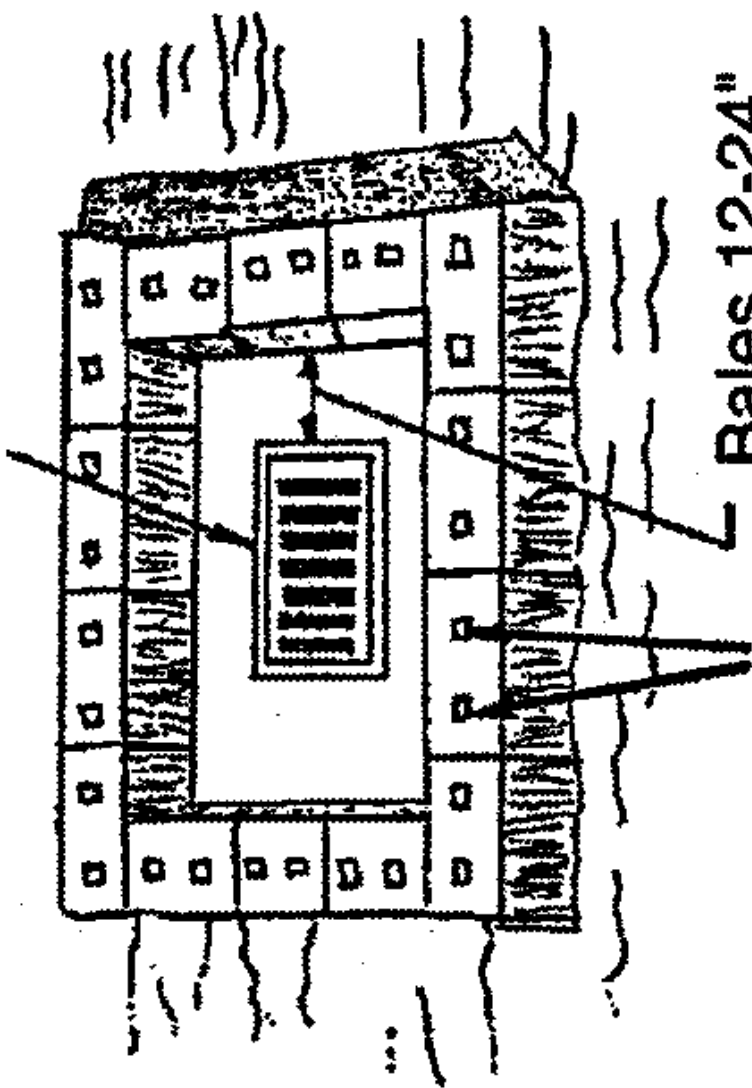
Runoff water with sediment

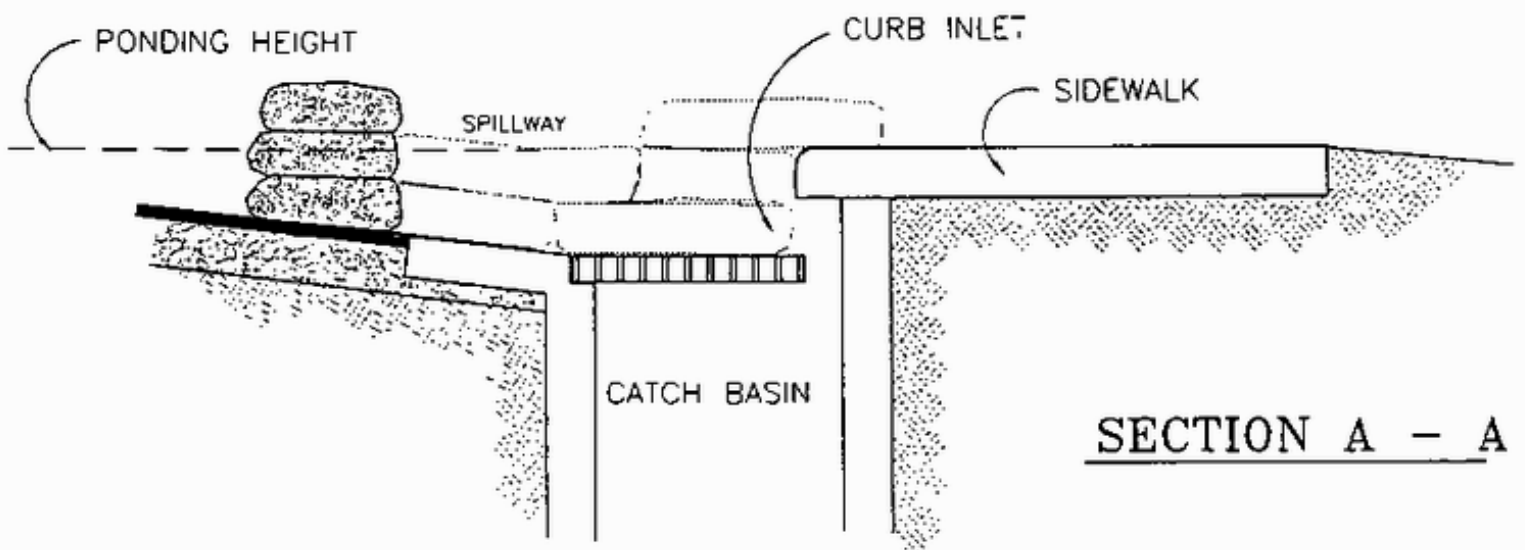
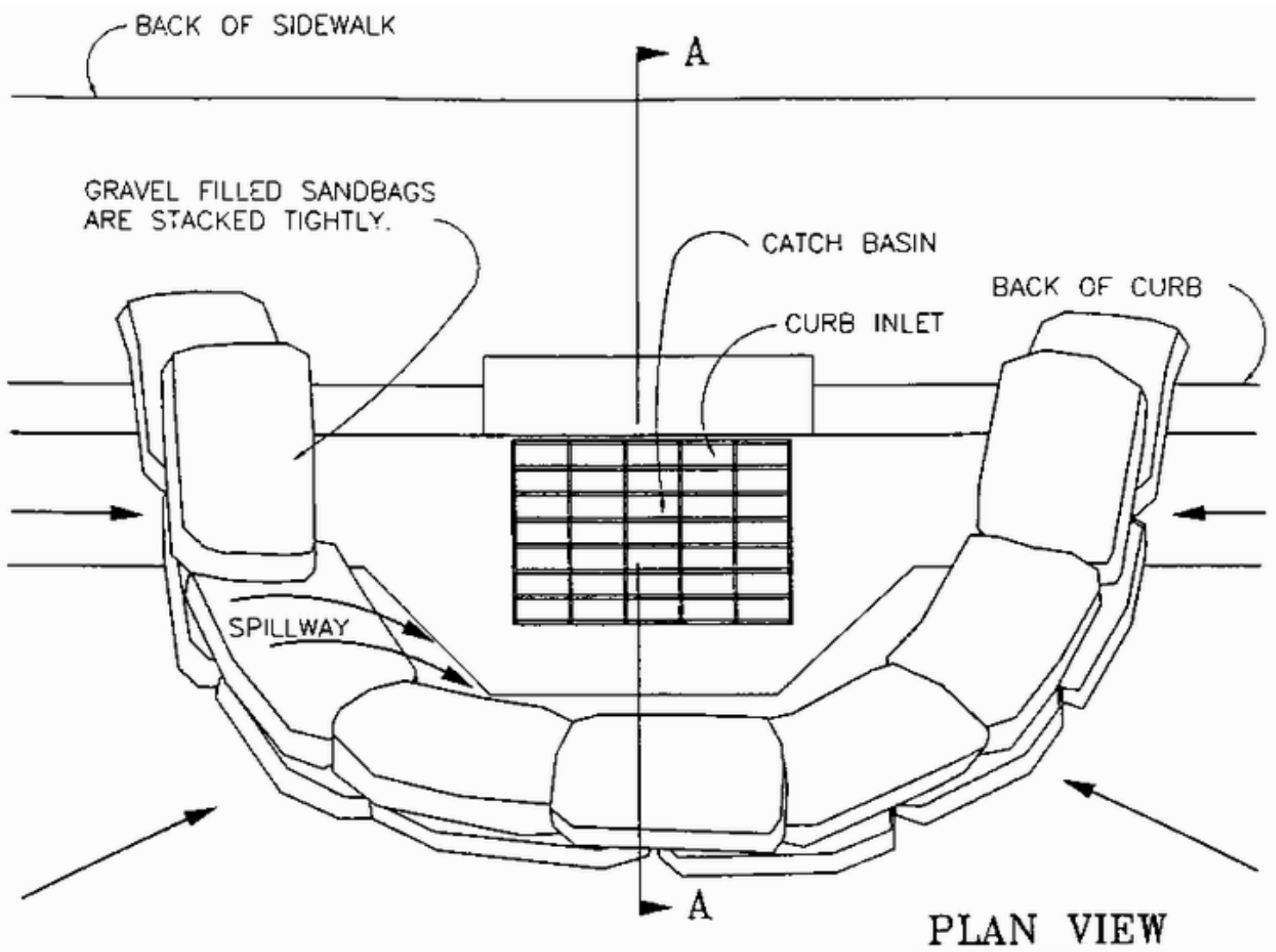
Staked straw bale  
Filtered water

Drop inlet with grate

Bales 12-24" from inlet

Straw bales staked with 2 stakes per bale

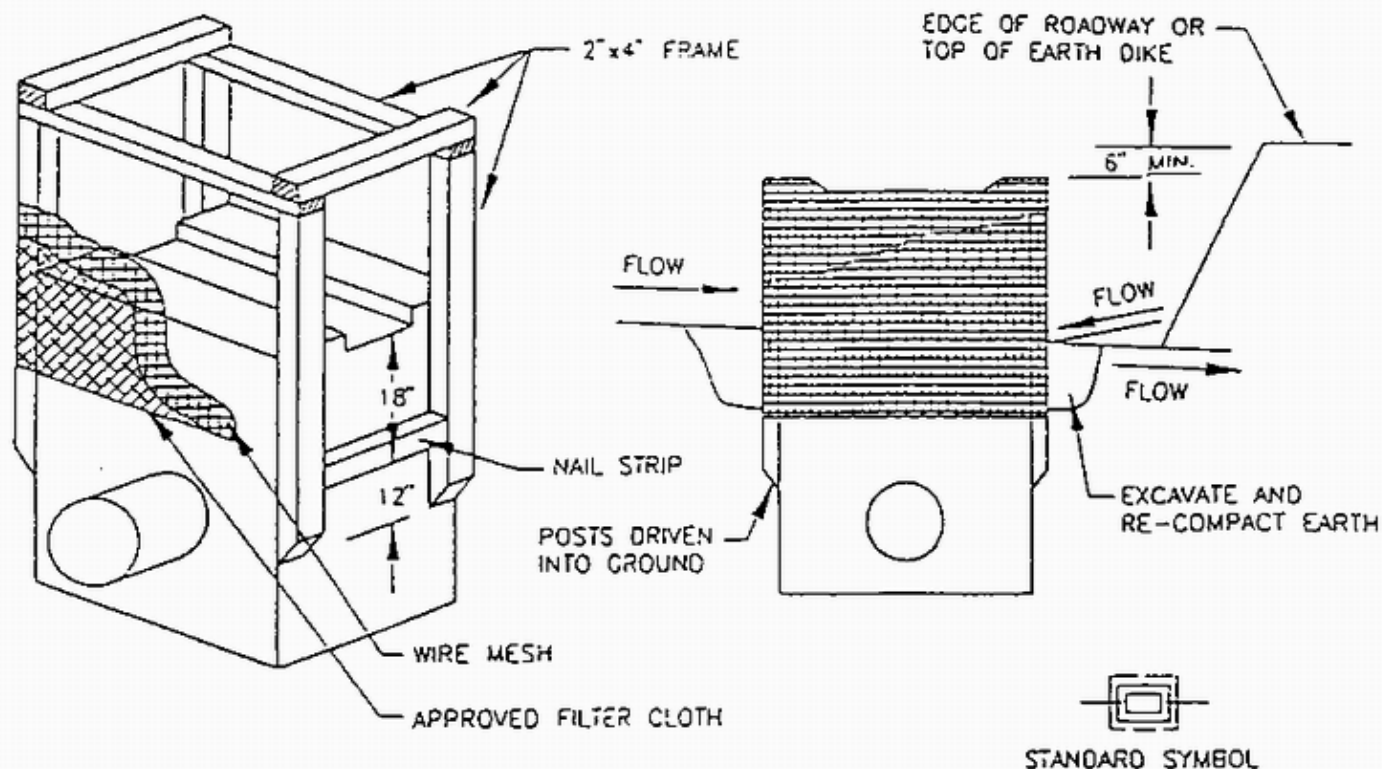




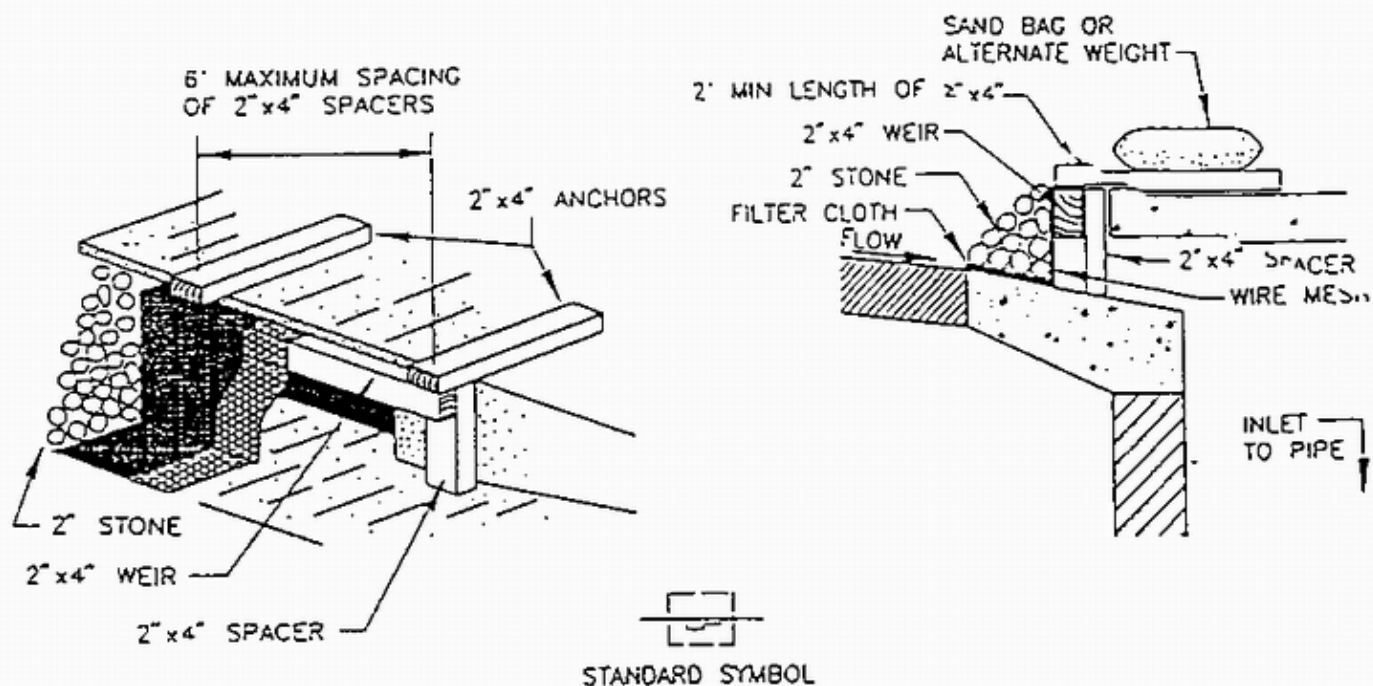
**NOTES:**

1. PLACE CURB TYPE SEDIMENT BARRIERS ON GENTLY SLOPING STREET SEGMENTS, WHERE WATER CAN POND AND ALLOW SEDIMENT TO SEPARATE FROM RUNOFF.
2. SANDBAGS, OF EITHER BURLAP OR WOVEN GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, ARE FILLED WITH GRAVEL, LAYERED AND PACKED TIGHTLY.

3. LEAVE ONE SANDBAG GAP IN THE TOP ROW TO PROVIDE A SPILLWAY FOR OVERFLOW.
4. INSPECT BARRIERS AND REMOVE SEDIMENT AFTER EACH STORM EVENT. SEDIMENT AND GRAVEL MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE TRAVELED WAY IMMEDIATELY.



SWALE INLET PROTECTION DETAIL



CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

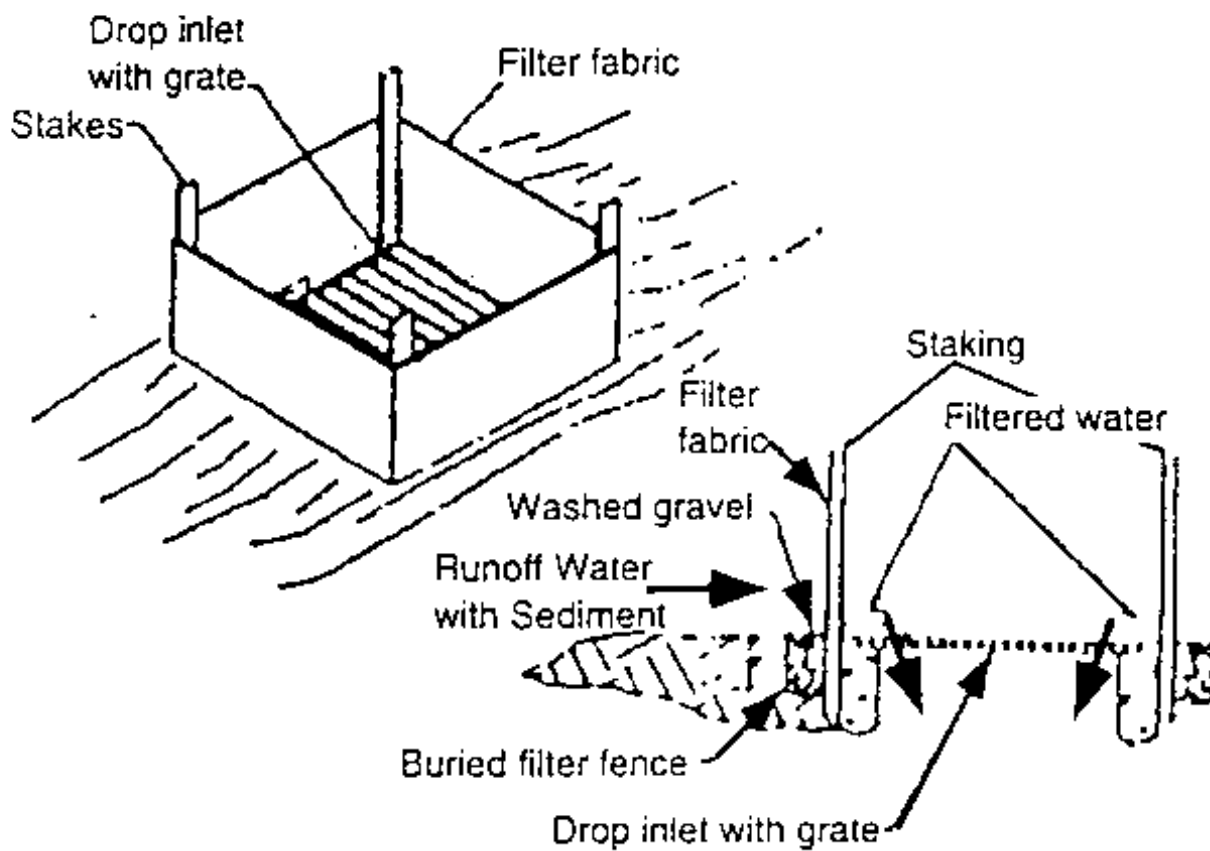
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

TOOTHMAN-ORTON ENGINEERING COMPANY  
BOISE, IDAHO McCALL, IDAHO

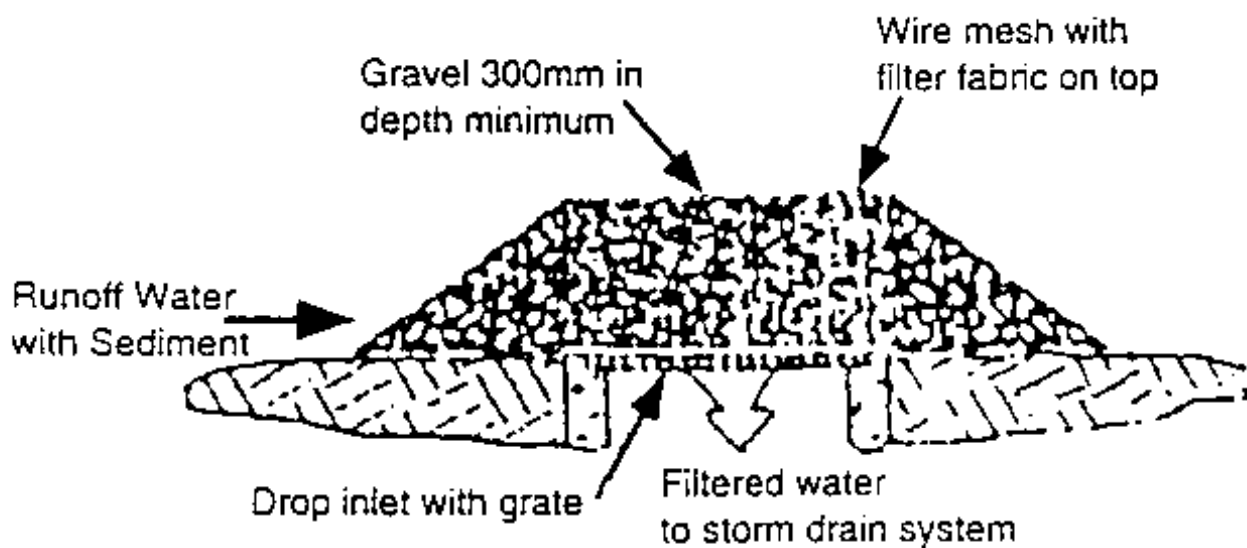
INLET PROTECTION  
DETAIL

STANDARD  
DRAWING

IPD-1



## FILTER FABRIC FENCE INLET FILTER



## GRAVEL AND WIRE MESH FILTER SECTION

**Description** A fiber roll (wattle/compost-filled socks) consists of straw, flax, or other similar materials bound into a biodegradable tubular plastic or similar encasing material. When fiber rolls are placed at the toe and on the face of slopes, they intercept runoff, reduce its flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow, and provide removal of sediment from the runoff. By interrupting the length of a slope, fiber rolls can also reduce erosion.

- Applications**
- Along the toe, top, face, and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow
  - At the end of a downward slope where it transitions to a steeper slope
  - Along the perimeter of a project
  - As check dams in unlined ditches
  - Down-slope of exposed soil areas
  - Around temporary stockpiles
  - As temporary curbs for conveying water to catch basins and pipe slope drains
  - For catch basin protection

- Limitations**
- |                              |                                       |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Drainage area – N/A          | Maximum slope – See Design Parameters |
| Minimum bedrock depth – N/A  | Minimum water table - N/A             |
| NRCS soil type - ABCD        | Freeze/thaw – good                    |
| Drainage/flood control – yes |                                       |
- Fiber rolls are not effective unless trenched.
  - Fiber rolls at the toe of slopes greater than 5:1 (H:V) should be a minimum of 20 in. diameter or installations achieving the same protection (i.e., stacked smaller diameter fiber rolls, etc.).
  - Difficult to move once saturated.
  - If not properly staked and trenched in, fiber rolls can be transported by high flows.
  - Fiber rolls have a very limited sediment capture zone.
  - Fiber rolls should not be used on slopes subject to creep, slumping, or landslide.

- Targeted Pollutants** Sediment
- Design Parameters** Locate fiber rolls on level contours spaced as follows:
- Slope inclination of 4:1 or flatter: Fiber rolls should be placed at a maximum interval of 20 ft.
  - Slope inclination between 4:1 and 2:1: Fiber rolls should be placed at a maximum interval of 15 ft (A closer spacing is more effective.).
  - Slope inclination 2:1 or greater: Fiber rolls should be placed at a maximum interval of 10 ft (A closer spacing is more effective.).

## Construction Guidelines

- Fiber rolls should be either prefabricated rolls or rolled tubes of erosion control blanket. Field rolled fiber roll is assembled by rolling the length of erosion control blanket into a tube of minimum 8 in. diameter and binding the roll at each end and every 4 ft along the length of the roll with jute-type twine.
- Turn the ends of the fiber roll up slope to prevent runoff from going around the roll.
- Stake fiber rolls into a 2 to 4 in.-deep trench with a width equal to the diameter of the fiber roll. Drive stakes at the end of each fiber roll and spaced 4 ft maximum on center. Use wood stakes with a nominal classification of 0.75 x 0.75 in. and minimum length of 24 in.
- If more than one fiber roll is placed in a row, the rolls should be overlapped, not abutted.

## Maintenance

- Inspect prior to forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at 2-week intervals during the non-rainy season.
- Repair or replace split, torn, unraveling, or slumping fiber rolls.
- If the fiber roll is used as a sediment capture device, or as an erosion control device to maintain sheet flows, sediment that accumulates in the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when sediment accumulation reaches one-half the designated sediment storage depth, usually one-half the distance between the top of the fiber roll and the adjacent ground surface.
- Sediment removed during maintenance may be incorporated into earthwork on the site or disposed at an appropriate location.
- If fiber rolls are used for erosion control, such as in a mini-check dam, sediment removal should not be required as long as the system continues to control the grade. Sediment control BMPs will likely be required in conjunction with this type of application.

Description	<p>This BMP describes products or measures used for reducing or preventing wind erosion by protecting the soil surface, roughening the surface, and reducing the surface wind velocity. Several dust control treatments are described below. Other methods are also available.</p> <p><b>Vegetative Cover:</b> For disturbed areas not subject to traffic, vegetation provides the most practical method of dust control (see BMP 21-Seeding and BMP 22-Sodding).</p> <p><b>Mulch (including gravel mulch):</b> When properly applied, mulch offers a fast, effective means of controlling dust (see BMP 15-Mulching).</p> <p><b>Spray-On Adhesive:</b> Asphalt emulsions, latex emulsions, or resin in water can be sprayed onto mineral soil to control dust (see BMP 16-Hydromulching).</p> <p><b>Sprinkling:</b> The site may be sprinkled with water until the surface is wet. Sprinkling is especially effective for dust control on haul roads and other traffic routes.</p> <p><b>Stone:</b> Stone or gravel used to stabilize construction roads and disturbed soils can also be effective for dust control and reduce soil losses from those areas by up to 80% .</p> <p><b>Surface Roughening:</b> Tilling or discing the surface of disturbed soils to produce a rough surface or ridges which when perpendicular to prevailing winds can reduce soil losses due to wind by 80% (see BMP 25-Slope Roughening).</p> <p><b>Barriers:</b> A board fence, wind fence, sediment fence, or similar barrier can control air currents and blowing soil. All of these fences are normally constructed of wood. Perennial grass and stands of existing trees may also serve as wind barriers. Barriers prevent erosion by obstructing the wind near the ground and preventing the soil from blowing off site.</p>
Applications	<p>The above measures for dust control should be used when open, dry areas of soil are anticipated on the site. Clearing and grading activities create the opportunity for large amounts of dust to become airborne. Therefore, one or several dust control measures should be considered prior to clearing and grading. In many cases, water erosion control measures incorporated into the project will indirectly prevent wind erosion. As a standard practice, any exposed area should be stabilized using vegetation to prevent both wind and water erosion. When rainfall is insufficient to establish vegetative cover, mulching is an effective way of conserving moisture, preventing surface crusting, reducing</p>

runoff and erosion, and helping to establish vegetation. It is a critical treatment on sites with erosive slopes.

**Limitations**

Drainage area – N/A	Maximum slope – 5%
Minimum bedrock depth – N/A	Minimum water table - N/A
NRCS soil type – N/A	Freeze/thaw – N/A
Drainage/flood control – no	

Vegetative measures may not be practical during dry periods unless a reliable supply of establishment water is available. Other methods should be stipulated in the project contract to ensure that dust control is not overlooked. Barriers (such as walls or fences) can be part of the long-term dust control strategy in arid and semiarid areas, but they are not a substitute for permanent stabilization.

**Targeted Pollutants**

Sediment  
Trace Metals  
Hydrocarbons

**Design Parameters**

**Dust Prevention:** The best method of controlling dust is to prevent dust production. This can best be accomplished by limiting the amount of bare soil exposed at one time. In project design, identify all areas where ground disturbance will not be allowed. Design and locate haul roads, detours, and staging areas to avoid unnecessary exposure of bare ground and avoid using areas that are the most susceptible to wind erosion.

In the stormwater site plan, specify staging or work sequencing techniques that minimize the risk of wind erosion from bare soil. In most cases, this will require a change from traditional construction techniques that allow large areas to be disturbed at the outset of construction and to remain exposed for long periods of time.

**Vegetative Cover:** Follow recommended seeding and planting specifications. If site conditions are favorable, use an extended seeding season to ensure that seeding becomes established over as much of the project as possible before winter shutdown or substantial completion. Specify the use of establishment water to accelerate vegetative stabilization if other means of long-term slope protection are not feasible.

**Mulch:** Apply according to the design parameter for BMP 16- Hydromulching.

**Sprinkling:** Apply at a rate of 3 gallons per acre so that the soil is wet but not saturated or muddy and so that no dust is being generated.

**Stone:** At ingress/egress to public highways, apply as indicated in BMP 5- Stabilization of Construction Entrance. For detours, haul roads, or temporary traffic routes through the construction site, provide a layer of fractured stone 2

to 4 in. thick and 1 to 2 in. in diameter.

**Surface Roughening:** Tilling or discing should leave 6 in. (minimum) furrows, preferably perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction, to gain the greatest reduction in wind erosion. If the surface cannot be furrowed perpendicular to the prevailing wind direction, roughening the surface by using a ripper/scarifier (grader) or a ripper (cat) will produce the desired result of a 6 in. irregular surface.

**Barriers:** A wind barrier generally protects soil downwind for a distance of 10 times the height of the barrier. If additional protection is needed, use other methods in conjunction with the barrier.

## Construction Guidelines

**Site Assessment:** Assess the potential problem of wind erosion and dust generation at the project site. Consider the soil type, prevailing wind direction, and the effect of other prescribed erosion control measures.

### **Use Preventive Strategies Wherever Possible:**

- Minimize amount of bare ground exposed at one time.
- Minimize amount of ground disturbance occurring when wind erosion is highest.

### **Implement Dust Control Measures as Needed:**

- Provide stabilized roadway to minimize amount of dust generated by construction vehicles and highway traffic (gravel, pave, or moisten the bare areas of the highway or detour route).
- Apply protective materials to exposed areas (e.g., stone, mulch, adhesive/emulsions).
- Install barriers to prevent dust from blowing off site.
- Establish vegetation at the earliest possible opportunity (using establishment water if necessary to ensure viability).
- Keep haul roads, detours, and other bare areas moist by sprinkling them with water.
- Perform street sweeping, as needed.

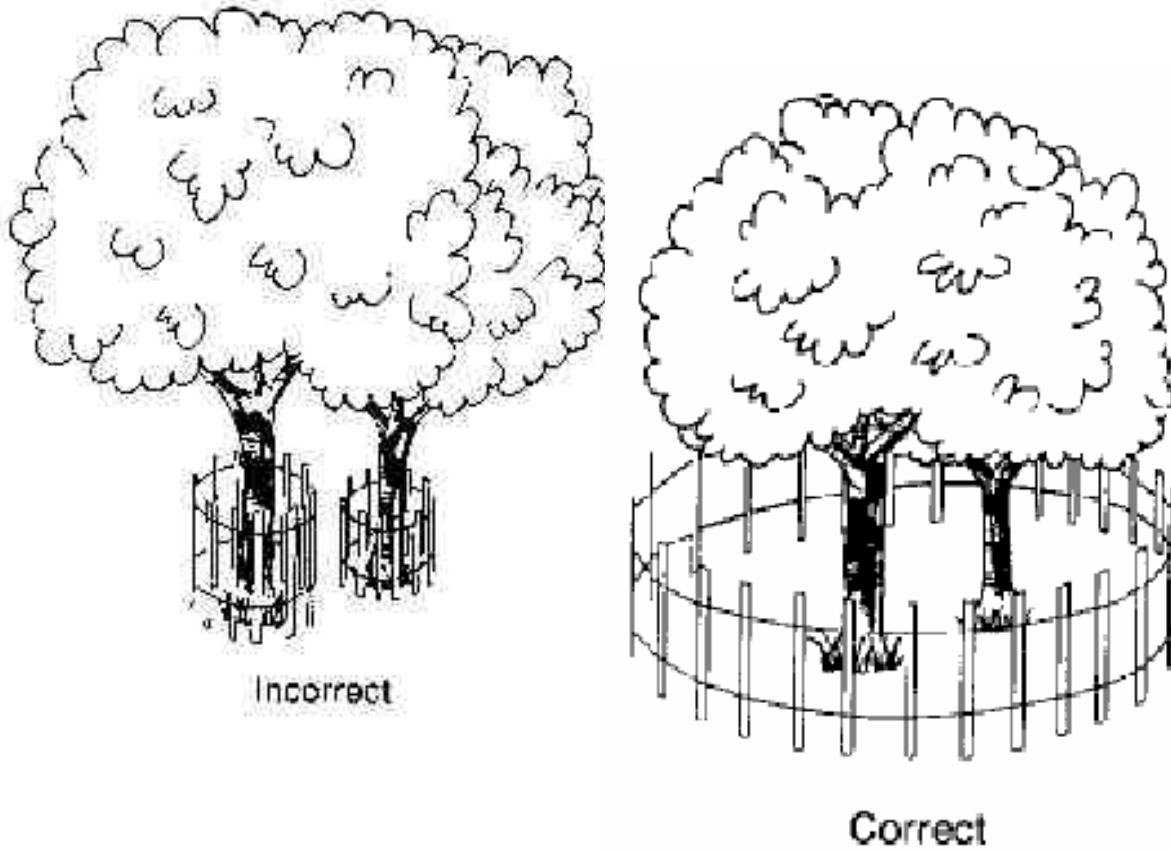
## Maintenance

- Dust control requires constant attention: it is not a one-time or once-in-awhile activity. Dust control sprinkling may have to be done several times a day during hot, dry weather.
- Areas protected by mulch, adhesive emulsions, or barriers need to be checked at regular intervals according to the inspection schedule set forth in the stormwater plan. Remove sediments that accumulate behind any sediment fence or barrier when the accumulation reaches one half the height of the barrier. Dispose of the sediments only in an approved location (not in wetlands or where they will contribute to pollution at the disposal site).

Apply chemical controls (emulsions and resins) at the manufacturer's specified rates and in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations governing their use. Chemical products should be stored, handled, and disposed of in accordance with all applicable regulations and department policies.

<b>Description</b>	Minimize the total amount of bare soil exposed to erosive forces by (1) controlling the amount of ground that is cleared and grubbed at one time in preparation for construction, and (2) limiting the amount of time that bare ground may remain exposed before slope protection or stabilization measures are put into place. This measure, in conjunction with appropriate timing (avoiding the rainy season), can reduce erosion and sedimentation.	
<b>Applications</b>	Any areas where vegetation should be removed to facilitate construction. This practice should be a design consideration of all projects. It may be necessary to carefully coordinate land clearing, grading, and erosion control measures--see BMP 1-Timing of Construction.	
<b>Limitations</b>	Drainage area - unlimited Minimum bedrock depth - N/A NRCS soil type - ABCD Drainage/flood control – no	Maximum slope – unlimited Minimum water table - N/A Freeze/thaw – good
<b>Targeted Pollutants</b>	Sediment	
<b>Design Parameters</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Evaluate the erosion potential of the project site (based on slope, soil type, intended season of work, use of heavy equipment).</li><li>▪ Based on the above analysis, establish the maximum allowable area that may be exposed at one time. The project site plan should clearly specify the maximum allowable exposure area.</li><li>▪ Initiate slope protection and reclamation as work progresses to help minimize the amount of disturbed soil.</li><li>▪ In all cases, stabilization measures should be initiated within 14 days after ceasing work in a given area or as soon as practicable during seasonally arid periods.</li></ul>	
<b>Construction Guidelines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Do not disturb any areas that are not actually needed for the specified construction or related staging activities. See BMP 3-Preservation of Existing Vegetation.</li><li>▪ Conduct work in units or stages so that construction and stabilization take place promptly after clearing and grubbing and as much of the site as possible is ready for seeding each time the specified seeding season arrives.</li><li>▪ Implement soil stabilization measures concurrently with the progress of clearing and grading work to minimize the length of time that bare ground lies exposed to erosion.</li><li>▪ At the approach of a designated seeding season, be prepared to seed all portions of the project that are ready for seeding (as required).</li></ul>	

**Maintenance** Conduct periodic inspections to check for unnecessary ground disturbance. Also check for clearing and grubbing beyond the contractor's capability and progress in keeping grading and pollution control measures current (in accordance with accepted work schedule).



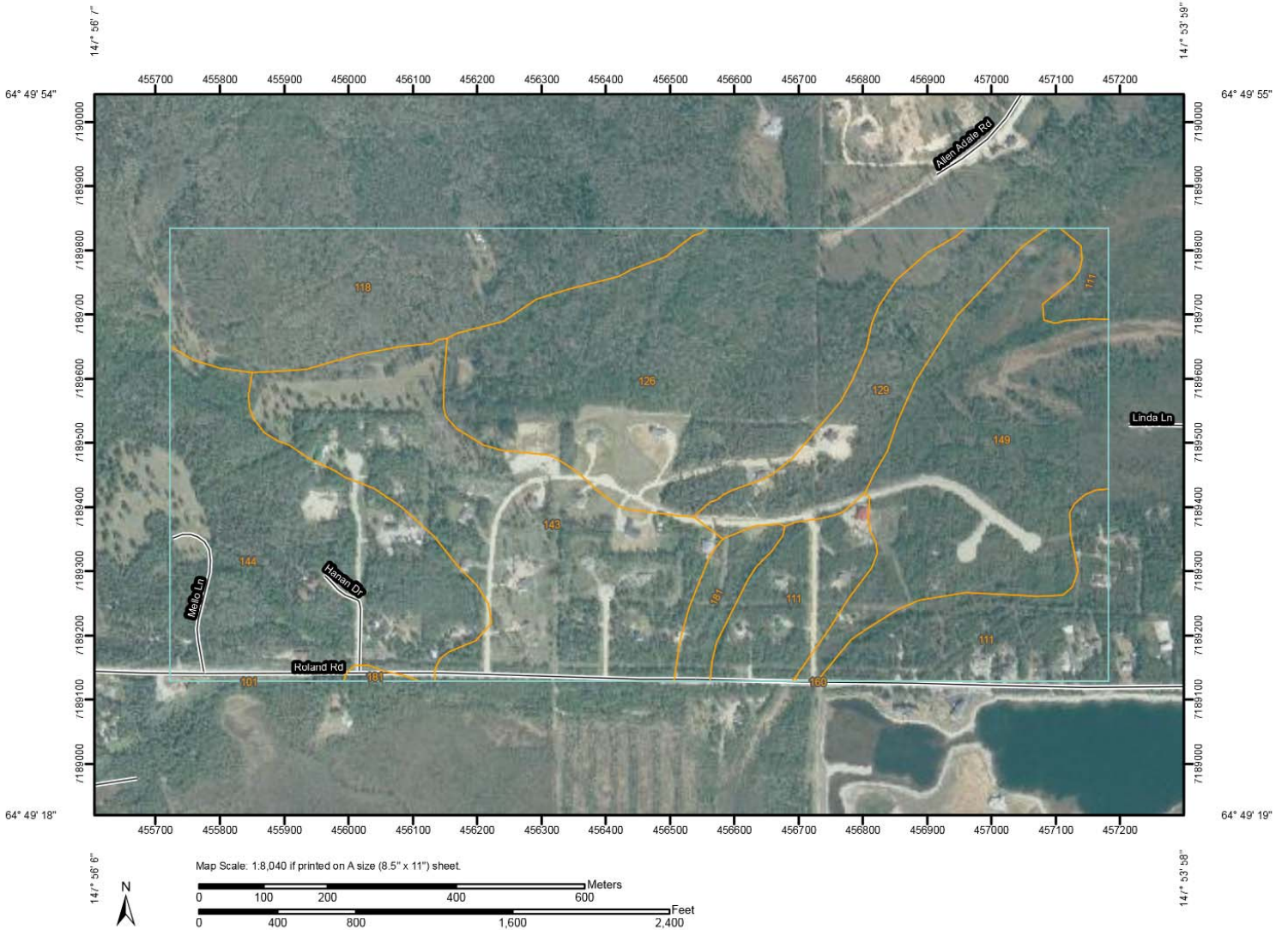
**Barrier should be installed at the drip line of tree branches.**

**APPENDIX C**  
**PROJECT SCHEDULE**







































**APPENDIX D**  
**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

Soil Map—Greater Fairbanks Area, Alaska



### MAP LEGEND

<b>Area of Interest (AOI)</b>		Very Stony Spot
		Wet Spot
<b>Soils</b>		Other
	<b>Special Line Features</b>	
<b>Special Point Features</b>		Gully
		Short Steep Slope
		Other
	<b>Political Features</b>	
		Cities
	<b>Water Features</b>	
		Streams and Canals
	<b>Transportation</b>	
		Rails
		Interstate Highways
		US Routes
		Major Roads
		Local Roads
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		
		

### MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:8,040 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:25,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 6N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Greater Fairbanks Area, Alaska  
 Survey Area Data: Version 8, Jan 10, 2011

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Greater Fairbanks Area, Alaska (AK610)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
101	Bolio peat	0.0	0.0%
111	Eielson fine sandy loam	27.5	10.8%
118	Fairbanks silt loam, 12 to 20 percent slopes	31.0	12.2%
126	Gilmore silt loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes	53.1	20.8%
129	Gilmore silt loam, 30 to 45 percent slopes	15.9	6.3%
143	Minto silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	43.2	17.0%
144	Minto silt loam, 7 to 12 percent slopes	40.1	15.7%
149	Mosquito mucky peat	39.2	15.4%
160	Pits, gravel	0.0	0.0%
181	Tanana mucky silt loam	4.6	1.8%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>254.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Kennan Jeannet

---

**From:** Torrence, Shannon [shannon\_torrence@fws.gov]  
**Sent:** Thursday, May 09, 2013 10:10 AM  
**To:** Kennan Jeannet  
**Subject:** Re: SWPPP on Chena Ridge

Hi Kennan,

No ESA-listed species or designated critical habitat occur in the vicinity of the location below; therefore, the proposed project would have no effect on listed species or critical habitat. Preparation of a Biological Assessment or further consultation under section 7 of the Act regarding this project is not necessary. This letter applies only to endangered and threatened species under our jurisdiction. It does not preclude the need to comply with other environmental legislation or regulations such as the Clean Water Act.

Regards,

Shannon

Shannon Torrence, PhD  
Endangered Species Biologist  
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fairbanks Field Office  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
907-455-1871  
[shannon\\_torrence@fws.gov](mailto:shannon_torrence@fws.gov)

On Thu, May 9, 2013 at 10:05 AM, Kennan Jeannet <[KJeannet@tpeci.com](mailto:KJeannet@tpeci.com)> wrote:

Hello Shannon,

I am writing a SWPPP for a project on Chena Ridge. The GPS coordinates are below.

64°49'32.00"N

-147°55'36.16"W

Please send me any information regarding threatened or endangered species in this area.

Thank you!

Kennan Jeannet



# Land Clearing Timing Guidance for Alaska

## *Plan Ahead to Protect Nesting Birds*

### **General Information:**

Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703) (see <http://ipl.unm.edu/cwl/fedbook/mbta.html>), it is illegal for anyone to "take" migratory birds, their eggs, feathers or nests. "Take" includes by any means or in any manner, any attempt at hunting, pursuing, wounding, killing, possessing or transporting any migratory bird, nest, egg, or part thereof. Take and possession under MBTA can be authorized through regulations, such as hunting regulations, or permits, e.g., salvage, research, depredation, or falconry. The MBTA does not distinguish between intentional and unintentional take. In Alaska, all native birds except grouse and ptarmigan (protected by the State of Alaska) are protected under the MBTA.

Destruction of active bird nests, eggs, or nestlings that can result from spring and summer vegetation clearing, grubbing, and other site preparation and construction activities would violate the MBTA. The following timing guidelines are not regulations, but are intended as recommendations to help you comply with the MBTA. Some species and their nests have additional protections under other federal laws, including those listed under the Threatened and Endangered Species Act (ESA), and bald and golden eagles (protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act or BGEPA). Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure compliance with ESA and BGEPA if these species may be present in your project area.

### **Directions:**

1. Apply timing window guidelines to your project planning, unless project-specific review results in unique guidelines from the USFWS for your project.
2. If you encounter an active nest *at any time*, including before or after the local timing window, leave it in place and protected until young hatch and depart. "Active" is indicated by intact eggs, live chicks, or presence of adult on nest. Timing guidelines should considerably reduce the risk of inadvertent nest destruction, but final compliance with the law is your responsibility: do not destroy eggs, chicks, or adults of wild bird species.
3. If you have any questions regarding the MBTA and the timing guidelines, including projects that may occur in "boundary areas" between regions described on the matrix, contact your local Fish and Wildlife Field Office for assistance:

Anchorage (907) 271-2888  
Fairbanks (907) 456-0203

Kenai (907) 262-9863  
Juneau (907) 780-1160



**Recommended Time Periods to Avoid Vegetation Clearing**

HABITAT TYPE →	Forest or woodland <sup>1</sup> (i.e., trees present)	Shrub or Open (i.e., shrub cover or marsh, pond, tundra, gravel, or other treeless/shrubless ground habitat)	Seabird colonies (including cliff and burrow colonies)	Raptor and raven cliffs
REGION ↓				
Southeast	April 15 – July 15	May 1 – July 15 <sup>2</sup>	May 1 – September 15 <sup>3</sup>	April 10 – August 10
Kodiak Archipelago			April 15 – September 7 <sup>3</sup>	
Southcentral (Lake Iliamna to Copper River Delta; north to Talkeetna)	May 1 – July 15 <sup>2</sup>			
Bristol Bay/AK Peninsula (north to Lake Iliamna)	April 10 – July 15	May 1 – July 15 <sup>2, 4</sup>	May 10 – September 15	
Interior (north of Talkeetna to south slope Brooks Range; west to treeline)	May 1 – July 15 <sup>2</sup>		May 1 – July 20 <sup>5</sup>	April 15 – August 1
Aleutian Islands		April 25 – July 15	May 1 – September 15 <sup>3</sup>	April 1 – August 1
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta (east to treeline)		May 5 – July 25 <sup>2, 4</sup>	May 20 – September 15	April 15 – August 15
Seward Peninsula		May 20 – July 20 <sup>4</sup>		
Northern (includes northern foothills of Brooks Range)		June 1 – July 31 <sup>4</sup>		
Pribilof and Bering Sea Islands		June 1 – July 15	May 25 – September 1	

USFWS July 2009

<sup>1</sup> Owl species may begin to nest two or more months earlier than other forest birds, and are fairly common breeders in forested areas of Alaska. You may wish to survey for nesting owls (or other early spring tree-cavity nesters) prior to tree-cutting. It is your responsibility to protect active nests from destruction.

<sup>2</sup> Canada geese and swan habitat: begin April 20

<sup>3</sup> Storm petrel burrow habitat: April 1 – October 15

<sup>4</sup> Black scoter habitat: through August 10

<sup>5</sup> Seabird colonies in Interior refer to terns and gulls

**APPENDIX E**

**DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY, SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS**

## Delegation of Authority Form

### Delegation of Authority

I, \_\_\_\_\_, hereby designate the person or specifically described position below to be a duly authorized representative for the purpose of overseeing compliance with environmental requirements, including the Construction General Permit, at the \_\_\_\_\_ construction site. The designee is authorized to sign any reports, storm water pollution prevention plans and all other documents required by the permit.

_____	Name of person or position
_____	Company
_____	Address
_____	City, State, Zip
_____	Phone

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in 2011 Alaska Construction General Permit, and that the designee above meets the definition of a “duly authorized representative” as set forth in the 2011 Alaska Construction General Permit.

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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Company:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Title:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION  
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Operator(s): \_\_\_\_\_

As a subcontractor, you are required to comply with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for any work that you perform on-site. Any person or group who violates any condition of the SWPPP may be subject to substantial penalties or loss of contract. You are encouraged to advise each of your employees working on this project of the requirements of the SWPPP. A copy of the SWPPP is available for your review at the office trailer.

Each subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact stormwater must be identified and sign the following certification statement:

**I certify under the penalty of law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the SWPPP for the above designated project and agree to follow the BMPs and practices described in the SWPPP.**

This certification is hereby signed in reference to the above named project:

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of construction service to be provided: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX F**  
**PERMIT CONDITIONS**

## Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under an APDES Construction General Permit



Submission of this Notice of Intent (NOI) constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form requests authorization to discharge pursuant to the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP). Submission of this NOI also constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form meets the eligibility requirements of the CGP for the project identified in Section II of this form. Permit coverage is required prior to commencement of construction activity until you are eligible to terminate coverage as detailed in the CGP. To obtain authorization, you must submit a complete and accurate NOI form. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form.

I. Single/Multiple NOI Project	
Is this NOI for a project with a single NOI?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "No," then you project has multiple NOIs, will the fee be paid with this NOI?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If "No," then enter the name of the operator paying the fee:	
II. Operator Information	
Organization: <b>Moonlighting Construction</b>	
Contact Person: <b>Ronald Reitano</b>	
Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box): <b>PO Box 60633</b>
	City: <b>Fairbanks</b> State: <b>Ak</b> Zip: <b>99706</b>
	Phone: <b>907-457-6638</b> Fax(optional):
	Email: <b>moonlightingconstruction@hotmail.com</b>
III. Billing Contact Information	
Organization:	
Contact Person:	
Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box):
[ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ] Check if same as Operator Information.	City:      State:      Zip:
	Phone:      Fax(optional):
	Email:
IV. Project/Site Information	
Project/Site Name: <b>Koponen Homestead</b>	
Project Street/Location: <b>Remnant Court and Haman Street</b>	
City: <b>Fairbanks</b> State: <b>Alaska</b> Zip: <b>99709</b>	
Borough or similar government subdivision: <b>Fairbanks North Star Borough</b>	
Latitude: <b>64°49'32.00"N</b> Longitude: <b>-147°55'36.16"W</b>	
Determined By: <input type="checkbox"/> GPS <input type="checkbox"/> USGS topographic map <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <b>Google Earth</b>	

If you used a USGS topographic map, what was the scale?	
Estimated Project Start Date: <b>05/20/13</b>	Estimated Project Completion Date: <b>08/30/13</b>
Estimated Area to be Disturbed (to the nearest quarter acre): <b>4.3</b>	
Have storm water discharges from your project/site been covered previously under an EPA or DEC issued permit? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
If "Yes", provide the Tracking Number for the coverage under a previous EPA or DEC permit:	
If "Yes," have you updated your SWPPP according to the 2011 Alaska Construction General Permit? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>V. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan)</b>	
Has the SWPPP been prepared in advance of filing this NOI? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
For projects of 5 or more acres has a SWPPP been submitted to DEC as required per Part 2.1.3 of the 2011 CGP? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	
Location of SWPPP for Viewing: <input type="checkbox"/> Address in Section II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Address in Section IV <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
If other:	SWPPP Street:
	City: State: Zip:
	SWPPP Contact Information (if different than that in Section I):
	Name:
	Phone: Fax(optional):
	Email:
<b>VI. Discharge Information</b>	
Identify the name(s) of waterbodies to which you discharge: Wetlands connected to the Tanana River.	
Is this discharge consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established TMDL(s)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>VII. Treatment Chemicals</b>	
Will you use control measures such as polymers, flocculants or other treatment chemicals at your construction site? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<b>NOTE:</b> If you are unsure at the filing of the NOI, check "No" and then if you use treatment chemicals file an NOI Modification form indicating "Yes".	
If "Yes," indicate the following polymers, flocculants or other treatment chemicals that will be used at your construction site:	<input type="checkbox"/> Alum <input type="checkbox"/> Gypsum
	<input type="checkbox"/> Polyacrylamide (PAM) <input type="checkbox"/> Polyaluminum Chloride
	Other:

**VIII. 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 gather and evaluate 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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Printed Name:

Title:

Signature:

Date:

Email:

NOI Preparer (Complete if NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier)

Prepared By: **E.C. Packee, Jr. PhD., CPSSc., CPESC, CPSWQ, CESSWI**

Organization: **Travis/Peterson Environmental Consulting, Inc.**

Phone: **907-455-7225** Email: **eddie@tpeci.com**

# Instructions for Completing a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under an APDES Construction General Permit.

## Who Must File an NOI Form:

Operators of construction sites where one or more acres are disturbed, smaller sites that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale where there is a cumulative disturbance of at least one acre, or any other site specifically designated by the Director, must submit an NOI to obtain coverage under an APDES construction general permit. Each person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that meets either of the following criteria must file this form: (1) they have operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or (2) they have day-to-day operational control of those activities at the project necessary to ensure compliance with SWPPP requirements or other permit conditions.

## Completing the Form

Obtain and read a copy of the APDES Construction General Permit. Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. "NA" can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the DEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wnpssc/stormwater/>.

## Section I. Single/Multiple NOI Project:

Indicate whether or not this is a single NOI project. If not, indicate if the fee will be paid with this NOI or another associated with this project. Provide the name of the operator that will be paying the fee.

## Section II. Operator Information:

Provide the name of the contact person, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application. An operator of a project is a legal entity that controls at least a portion of site operations and is not necessarily the site manager. Also provide the operator's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and e-mail address (to be notified via e-mail of NOI approval when available). Correspondence for the NOI will be sent to this address.

## Section III. Billing Contact Information

Provide the name of the contact person, and the legal name of the firm, public organization, or any other entity that is responsible for accounts payable for this project. Also provide the billing contact's mailing address, telephone number, fax number (optional) and email address. Correspondence for billing purposes will be sent to this address. If the billing contact is that same as the operator, check the box and continue to Section IV Project/Site Information.

## Section IV. Project/Site Information:

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and county or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for permit coverage to be granted.

The applicant must also provide the latitude and longitude of the facility either in degrees, minutes, seconds; degrees, minutes, decimal; or decimal format. The latitude and longitude of your facility can be determined in several different ways, including through the use of global positioning system (GPS) receivers, U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic or quadrangle maps, and EPA's web-based siting tools, among others. Refer to [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp) for further guidance on the use of these methodologies. For consistency, DEC requests that measurements be taken from the approximate center of the construction site. Applicants must specify which method they used to determine latitude and longitude. If a U.S.G.S. topographic map is used, applicants are required to specify the scale of the map used.

Enter the estimated construction start and completion dates using four digits for the year (i.e., 05/27/2009).

Enter the estimated area to be disturbed including but not limited to: grubbing, excavation, grading, and utilities and infrastructure installation. Indicate to the nearest quarter acre. Note: 1 acre = 43,560 sq. ft.

Indicate whether or not the project/site has been previously covered by an EPA or DEC permit. If "Yes" provide the tracking number of the permit or authorization that the project/site was covered under.

If this is a project that was covered under a previous EPA or DEC construction general permit indicate whether or not the SWPPP has been updated in accordance with the 2011 Alaska Construction General Permit.

## Section V. SWPPP (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan) Information:

Indicate whether or not the SWPPP was prepared in advance of filing the NOI form. Check the appropriate box for the location where the SWPPP may be viewed. Provide the name, fax number (optional), and e-mail address of the contact person if different than that listed in Section I of the NOI form.

## Section VI. Discharge Information:

Enter the name(s) of receiving water bodies to which the project's storm water will discharge. These should be the first bodies of water that the discharge will reach. (Note: If you discharge to more than one water body, please indicate all such waters in the space provided and attach a separate sheet if necessary.) For example, if the discharge leaves your site and travels through a roadside swale or a storm sewer and then enters a stream that flows to a river, the stream would be the receiving water body. Waters of the U.S. include lakes, streams, creeks, rivers, wetlands, impoundments, estuaries, bays, oceans, and other surface bodies of water within the confines of the U.S. and U.S. coastal waters. Waters of the U.S. do not include man-made structures created solely for the purpose of wastewater treatment. U.S.G.S. topographical maps may be used to make this determination. If the map does not provide a name, use a format such as "unnamed tributary to Cross Creek". If you discharge into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), you must identify the water body into which that portion of the storm sewer discharges. That information should be readily available from the operator of the MS4.

Indicate whether your storm water discharges from construction activities will be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of applicable EPA approved or established total maximum daily load(s)(TMDL(s)). To answer this question, refer to [www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp) for state- and regional-specific TMDL information related to the construction general permit. You may also have to contact DEC. If there are no applicable TMDLs or no related requirements, please check the "yes" box in the NOI form.

## Section VII. Treatment Chemicals:

Indicate whether or not polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used. If you are unsure at the filing of the NOI, check "No" and then if you use them file an NOI Modification form indicating "Yes".

Check the box next to any treatment chemical that will be used. If "Other" is checked, list the treatment chemicals in the space provided

## Section VIII. Certification Information:

The NOIs, must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the NOI, a responsible corporate officer means:

(A) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other

Instructions for Completing a Notice of Intent (NOI) Form for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under an APDES Construction General Permit.

person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or

(B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

(i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that 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 statutes and regulations;

(ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

(iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means

(A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

(B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOI form will not be considered valid application for permit coverage. If the NOI was prepared by someone other than the certifier (for example, if the NOI was prepared by the facility SWPPP contact or a consultant for the certifier's signature), include the name, organization, telephone number and email address of the NOI preparer.

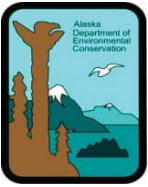
**Where to File NOI form**

DEC encourages you to complete the NOI form electronically via the Internet. DEC's Online Application System (OASys) can be found at <https://myalaska.state.ak.us/dec/water/OASys/Login.aspx>. Filing electronically is the fastest way to obtain permit coverage and help ensure that your NOI is complete. If you choose not to file electronically, you must send the NOI to the address listed below.

**If you file by mail, please submit the original form with a signature in ink. DEC will not accept a photocopied signature. Remember to retain a copy for your records.**

**NOIs sent by mail:**

**Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation**  
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 269-6285



## Notice of Termination (NOT) of Coverage for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under an APDES Construction General Permit

Submission of this Notice of Termination (NOT) constitutes notice that the party identified in Section II of this form is no longer authorized to discharge storm water associated with construction activity under the APDES program for the site identified in Section III of this form. All necessary information must be included on the form. Coverage under the APDES Construction General Permit (CGP) is terminated at midnight of the day the NOT is signed. The NOT must be submitted within 30 days of one of the conditions in Section 6.2 of the CGP being met. Refer to the instructions at the end of this form for information on submitting a NOT.

<b>I. Permit Information</b>	
Permit Tracking Number:	
Reason for Termination (Check only one):	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Another operator has assumed control, according to Appendix F, Section 1.12 of the CGP, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Coverage under an alternative APDES permit has been obtained.
<input type="checkbox"/>	For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.
<b>II. Operator Information</b>	
Name: <b>Moonlighting Construction</b>	
Mailing Address:	Street (PO Box): <b>PO Box 60633</b>
	City: <b>Fairbanks</b> State: <b>AK</b> Zip: <b>99706</b>
	Phone: <b>907-457-6638</b> Fax(optional):
	Email: <b>moonlightingconstruction@hotmail.com</b>
<b>III. Project/Site Information</b>	
Project/Site Name: <b>Koponen Homestead</b>	
Project Street/Location: <b>Haman Street and Remnant Court</b>	
City: <b>Fairbanks</b>	State: <b>Alaska</b> Zip: <b>99709</b>
Borough or similar government subdivision:	<b>Fairbanks North Star Borough</b>
<b>IV. Certification Information</b>	
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 gather and evaluate 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 am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.	
Printed Name:	Title:
Signature:	Date:                      Email:

# Instructions for Completing a Notice of Termination Form for an APDES Construction General Permit

## Who May File an NOT Form

Permittees presently covered under the Alaska Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (APDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity may submit an NOT form when:

- *final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which you are responsible;*
- *another operator has assumed control, in accordance with Appendix F, Section 1.12 of the General Permit, over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized;*
- *coverage under an alternative APDES permit has been obtained; or*
- *for residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.*

“Final stabilization” means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and that a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed. See “final stabilization” definition in Appendix A of the Construction General Permit for further guidance where background native vegetation covers less than 100 percent of the ground, in arid or semi-arid areas, for individual lots in residential construction, and for construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes.

## Completing the Form

Type or print, in the appropriate areas only. “NA” can be entered in areas that are not applicable. If you have any questions about how or when to use this form, contact the ADEC Storm Water Program at (907) 269-6285 or online at <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/wnpspc/stormwater/stormwater.htm>.

## Section I. Permit Number

Enter the existing NPDES or APDES Storm water General Permit Tracking Number assigned to the project by EPA or ADEC’s Storm water Program. If you do not know the tracking number, you can find the tracking number assigned to your facility on ADEC’s Water Permit Search: [www.dec.state.ak.us/water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx](http://www.dec.state.ak.us/water/WaterPermitSearch/Search.aspx) or EPA’s Notice of Intent (NOI) Search website ([www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch](http://www.epa.gov/npdes/noisearch)) if you submitted your NOI on EPA’s website.

Indicate your reason for submitting this Notice of Termination by checking the appropriate box. Check only one.

## Section II. Operator Information

a. Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the project described in this application and is covered by the permit tracking number identified in Section I. The operator of the project is the legal entity that controls the site operation, rather than the site manager.

b. Enter the operator’s complete mailing address, telephone number, email address, and fax number (optional) of the operator.

## Section III. Project/Site Information

Enter the official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, zip code, and borough or similar government subdivision of the project or site. If the project or site lacks a street address, indicate the general location of the site (e.g., Intersection of State Highways 61 and 34). Complete site information must be provided for termination of permit coverage to be valid.

## Section IV. Certification Information

The NOTs, must be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation, a responsible corporate officer shall sign the NOT, a responsible corporate officer means:

(A) 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

(B) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, if

(i) the manager is authorized to make management decisions that 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 statutes and regulations;

(ii) the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and

(iii) authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) for a municipality, state, or other public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official shall sign the application; in this subsection, a principal executive officer of an agency means

(A) the chief executive officer of the agency; or

(B) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit or division of the agency.

Include the name, title, and email address of the person signing the form and the date of signing. An unsigned or undated NOT form will not be considered valid termination of permit coverage.

## Where to File NOT form

ADEC encourages you to complete the NOT form electronically via the Internet. ADEC’s Online Application System (OASys) can be found at <https://myalaska.state.ak.us/dec/water/opa>. Filing electronically is the fastest way to terminate permit coverage and help ensure that your NOT is complete. If you choose not to file electronically, you must send the NOT to the address listed below.

**If you file by mail, please submit the original form with a signature in ink. ADEC will not accept a photocopied signature. Remember to retain a copy for your records.**

## NOTs sent by mail:

**Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation**  
Wastewater Discharge Authorization Program  
555 Cordova Street  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
Phone: (907) 269-6285

**APPENDIX G**  
**GRADING AND STABILIZATION RECORDS**



## **APPENDIX H**

### **MONITORING PLAN AND REPORTS**

**A monitoring plan is not necessary for this project.**

**APPENDIX I**  
**TRAINING RECORDS**

**SWPPP Training Log**

**Storm Water Pollution Prevention Training Log**

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor's Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Instructor's Title(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Course Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Course Length (hours): \_\_\_\_\_

Storm Water Training Topic: *(check as appropriate)*

- Erosion Control BMPs**       **Emergency Procedures**
- Sediment Control BMPs**       **Good Housekeeping BMPs**
- Non-Storm Water BMPs**

Specific Training Objective: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Attendee Roster: *(attach additional pages as necessary)*

No.	Name of Attendee	Company
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

**APPENDIX J**  
**CORRECTIVE ACTION LOG**



**APPENDIX K**  
**INSPECTION RECORDS**

## Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Report

General Information			
<b>Project Name</b>			
<b>APDES Tracking No.</b>		<b>Location</b>	
<b>Date of Inspection</b>		<b>Start/End Time</b>	
<b>Inspector's Name(s)</b>			
<b>Inspector's Title(s)</b>			
<b>Inspector's Contact Information</b>			
<b>Inspectors Qualifications</b>			
<b>Describe present phase of construction</b>			
<b>Type of Inspection</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-storm event <input type="checkbox"/> During storm event <input type="checkbox"/> Post-storm event			
Weather Information			
<b>Has it rained since the last inspection?</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
<b>If yes, provide:</b>			
<b>Storm Start Date &amp; Time:</b>	<b>Storm Duration (hrs):</b>	<b>Approximate Rainfall (in):</b>	
<b>Weather at time of this inspection?</b>			
<b>Do you suspect that discharges may have occurred since the last inspection?</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
<b>Are there any discharges at the time of inspection?</b>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

**Site-specific BMPs**

Number the structural and non-structural BMPs identified in your SWPPP on your site map and list them below (add as many BMPs as necessary). Carry a copy of this numbered site map with you during your inspections. This list will help ensure that you are inspecting all required BMPs at your site. Customize this section as needed.

	<b>BMP Description</b>	<b>BMP Installed and Operating Properly?</b>	<b>Corrective Action Needed</b>	<b>Date for corrective action/responsible person</b>
1		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
5		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
8		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
9		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
10		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
11		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
12		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
13		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
14		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
15		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
16		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
17		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
18		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
19		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
20		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

**Overall Site Issues**

	<b>BMP/activity</b>	<b>Implemented?</b>	<b>Maintained?</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>	<b>Date for corrective action/responsible person</b>
1	Are all slopes and disturbed areas not actively being worked properly stabilized?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
2	Are natural resource areas (e.g., streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc.) protected with barriers or similar BMPs?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
3	Are perimeter controls and sediment barriers adequately installed (keyed into substrate) and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
4	Are discharge points and receiving waters free of sediment deposits?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
5	Are storm drain inlets properly protected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
6	Is there evidence of sediment being tracked into the street?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
7	Is trash/litter from work areas collected and placed in covered dumpsters?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
8	Are washout facilities (e.g., paint, stucco, concrete) available, clearly marked, and maintained?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

	<b>BMP/activity</b>	<b>Implemented?</b>	<b>Maintained?</b>	<b>Corrective Action</b>	<b>Date for corrective action/responsible person</b>
9	Are vehicle and equipment fueling, cleaning, and maintenance areas free of spills, leaks, or any other deleterious material?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
10	Are materials that are potential stormwater contaminants stored inside or under cover?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
11	Are non-stormwater discharges (e.g., wash water, dewatering) properly controlled?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
12	(Other)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

**Compliance with Permit Conditions and Certification Statement**

Check one of the following statements:

I did not identify any incidents of non-compliance with the CGP conditions. The Koponen Homestead project is in compliance with this permit.

or

I identified incidents of non-compliance with the CGP conditions. These incidents are noted in the preceding checklist and corrective action will be taken to bring the project into permit compliance.

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 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: \_\_\_\_\_

**APPENDIX L**  
**WEATHER OBSERVATION LOG**



**APPENDIX M**  
**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL PLAN**

# **MOONLIGHTING CONSTRUCTION HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTROL PLAN**

## **1.0 General Statement**

The following Hazardous Materials Control Plan is the Contractor's plan for the containment, cleanup, and disposal of waste material, as well as petroleum products or other hazardous substances generated by construction equipment and activities. Should a spill occur, the spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent spills from reoccurring and how to clean up the spill if there is another. A description of the spill, what caused it, and cleanup measures will be included.

## **2.0 Equipment Refueling**

Fuel trucks and service trucks will each maintain a supply of at least 20 absorbent pads to absorb any minor petroleum spills and spill kit will be kept at the fuel storage area in the parking lot used as a staging area. Used pads and other spill response material will be bagged or packed in a drum and removed from the project for proper disposal. Fueling shall not occur within 100 feet of drainage ways or other surface water bodies (including wetlands).

## **3.0 Used Oil**

Used oil will not be drained from the equipment while at the project site. Service trucks are equipped with holding tanks to retrieve and store any spilled petroleum products. Spilled petroleum, and any contaminated soils will be removed from the project for proper disposal.

## **4.0 Emergency Response**

The contractor shall maintain a list of all hazardous material within the project area. The contractor shall maintain copies of all MSDS and an inventory for each hazardous chemical listed in OSHA Hazardous Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200 and SARA Title III Chemical to be used. If new hazardous materials are introduced during the contract period, the projected use quantities and new MSDS will be added to the hazardous materials documentation prior to transporting the new material to the project site. If there is a 25 percent increase in the projected use quantity of an already identified material, then revise the projected use quantity estimate.

Spills of hazardous waste/materials or non-regulated material such as oils, antifreeze, grease, latex paint, hydraulic fluid, etc. shall be reported to the superintendent immediately. All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery. The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with hazardous substances. Spills of toxic or hazardous materials will be reported to the superintendent and the appropriate state or local government agency (ADEC, 800-478-9300). The contaminated materials will be disposed of in accordance with 18 ACC 75 and Title 46 of the Alaska Statutes.

Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the staging area onsite. Equipment and materials will include, but not be limited to absorbent booms and pads, portable pump with suction/discharge hoses, overpack drum, waste disposal bags, broom, dust pan, mop, rags, gloves, kitty litter or other granular sorbent, shovels, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for spill response. All heavy equipment and manpower on the site will be available at all times for emergency spill response. A spill kit will be located at the staging area as shown in Appendix B of the SWPPP.

Ronland Reitano 907-457-6638 is responsible for the day-to-day site operations and will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He will designate at least one other site employee who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. The names of responsible spill personnel will be posted in the office trailer onsite. A spill notification chart appears at the end of this plan. All contaminated materials will be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal regulatory guidelines.

## **5.0 Air Pollution Prevention**

Clean, unleaded gasoline will be used in conjunction with catalytic converters. Vehicles will be maintained in good condition. The frequency of water truck routes will be sufficient to maintain dust control.

## **6.0 Water Pollution Prevention**

Care will be taken to prevent the overfilling of equipment. An adequate supply of clean-up materials will be available. Sorbent materials will be placed under equipment when fueling. Leaking equipment will be repaired promptly. The ADEC, EPA, and superintendent will be notified in case of a reportable spill. Contaminated materials will be disposed of at an approved incinerator.

## **7.0 Land Pollution Prevention**

Care will be taken to prevent the overfilling of equipment. An adequate supply of clean-up materials will be available. Sorbent materials will be placed under equipment when fueling. Leaking equipment will be repaired promptly. The ADEC, EPA, and superintendent will be notified in case of a reportable spill. Contaminated materials will be disposed of at an approved incinerator. The work activities will be restricted to the construction area. If possible, disturbed areas will be restored to their previous condition. The project staging area will be restricted to an approved location.

## **8.0 Noise Abatement**

All muffler systems will be maintained in proper working condition. Operators and associated personnel will wear proper personal protective equipment. Caution signs indicating both the presence of hazardous noise levels and the need for hearing protection will be posted in areas where a noise hazard exists.

## 9.0 Solid Waste Control

A sufficient number of portable toilets will be maintained in proper operating condition. Adequate receptacles for garbage and other solid waste will be maintained. Any hazardous waste generated will be segregated and disposed of offsite in accordance with federal and state regulations. While stored onsite, hazardous waste storage will be within secondary containment. Haul routes to hazardous waste disposal areas are included in Appendix B.

## 10.0 Material Inventory

The following materials may be stored onsite during the project.

<b>MATERIAL</b>	<b>MAXIMUM QUANTITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>
Diesel Fuel	1000 gallons	Fuel tank at staging area
Gasoline	200 gallons	Pickup truck bed tanks, staging area ,and throughout project area as needed
Motor Oil	55 gallons	Staging area
Hydraulic Fluid	55 gallons	Staging area
Engine Coolant	55 gallons	Staging area
Grease	55 gallons	Staging area
Fertilizer	200 pounds	Staging area
Office waste	10 pounds	Office

**IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MOONLIGHTING CONSTRUCTION TO KEEP A CURRENT MATERIAL INVENTORY AND MSDS LIBRARY.**

### 11.0 Encountered Contamination

If contaminated soil or water is encountered, excavation will stop in the area and a work plan will be developed in accordance with 18 AAC 75. Upon approval, contaminated soil/water will be segregated and transported for remediation. Contaminated material is not anticipated on this project. Actions following discovery of contaminated soil would involve coordination with the owner.

#### AGENCIES TO BE CONTACTED IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL

Agency	Spill Size	Verbal Report	Phone Number	Written Report
<b>U.S. Coast Guard</b>	Any size on or threatening navigable water	Immediately	800-478-5555	Not required
<b>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</b>	Any spill exceeding 1,000 gallons to land and any discharge to water including wetlands	Immediately	1-800-424-8802 or (907) 452-2121 (days)	If spill is 1,000 or more gallons or if two discharges exceeding 42 gallons each in the preceding 12 months
<b>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation</b>	<u>Waters</u> Any Discharge to water	Immediately	800-478-9300	Within 15 days of end of cleanup
<b>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation</b>	<u>Land</u> 1 to 10-gallon	Monthly Reports	800-478-9300	Monthly
<b>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation</b>	<u>Land</u> 10 to 55-gallon	48 hours	800-478-9300	Within 15 days of end of cleanup
<b>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation</b>	<u>Land</u> >55-gallon	Immediately	800-478-9300	Within 15 days of end of cleanup
<b>Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation</b>	All hazardous substance spills	Immediately	800-478-9300	Within 15 days of end of cleanup



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
**OIL & HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SPILL NOTIFICATION FORM**

**ADEC USE ONLY**

ADEC SPILL #:	ADEC FILE #:	ADEC LC:
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<b>PERSON REPORTING:</b>	<b>PHONE NUMBER:</b>	<b>REPORTED HOW? (ADEC USE ONLY)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Fax <input type="checkbox"/> Troopers
<b>DATE/TIME OF SPILL:</b>	<b>DATE/TIME DISCOVERED:</b>	<b>DATE/TIME REPORTED:</b>

<b>INCIDENT LOCATION/ADDRESS:</b>	<b>DATUM:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> NAD27 <input type="checkbox"/> NAD83 <input type="checkbox"/> WGS84 <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<b>PRODUCT SPILLED:</b>
	<b>LAT.:</b>	
	<b>LONG.:</b>	

<b>QUANTITY SPILLED:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> gallons <input type="checkbox"/> pounds	<b>QUANTITY CONTAINED:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> gallons <input type="checkbox"/> pounds	<b>QUANTITY RECOVERED:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> gallons <input type="checkbox"/> pounds	<b>QUANTITY DISPOSED:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> gallons <input type="checkbox"/> pounds
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<b>POTENTIAL RESPONSIBLE PARTY:</b>	<b>OTHER PRP, IF ANY:</b>	<b>VESSEL NAME:</b>
<i>Name/Business:</i>		
<i>Mailing Address:</i>		<b>VESSEL NUMBER:</b>
<i>Contact Name:</i>		<b>&gt; 400 GROSS TON VESSEL:</b>
<i>Contact Number:</i>		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

<b>SOURCE OF SPILL:</b>	<b>CAUSE CLASSIFICATION:</b>
<b>CAUSE OF SPILL:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Accident <input type="checkbox"/> Human Factors <input type="checkbox"/> Structural/Mechanical <input type="checkbox"/> Other
	<input type="checkbox"/> Under Investigation

**CLEANUP ACTIONS:**

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**DISPOSAL METHODS AND LOCATION:**

<b>AFFECTED AREA SIZE:</b>	<b>SURFACE TYPE:</b> <i>(gravel, asphalt, name of river etc.)</i>	<b>RESOURCES AFFECTED/THREATENED:</b> <i>(Water sources, wildlife, wells, etc.)</i>
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**COMMENTS:**

**ADEC USE ONLY**

<b>SPILL NAME:</b>	<b>NAME OF DEC STAFF RESPONDING:</b>	<b>C-PLAN MGR NOTIFIED?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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<b>DEC RESPONSE:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Phone follow-up <input type="checkbox"/> Field visit <input type="checkbox"/> Took Report	<b>CASELOAD CODE:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> First and Final <input type="checkbox"/> Open/No LC <input type="checkbox"/> LC Assigned	<b>CLEANUP CLOSURE ACTION:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> NFA <input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Transferred to CS or STP
--	--	--

<b>COMMENTS:</b>	<b>Status of Case:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Open <input type="checkbox"/> Closed	<b>DATE CASE CLOSED:</b>
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<b>REPORT PREPARED BY:</b>	<b>DATE:</b>
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# IT'S THE LAW!

AS 46.03.755 and 18 AAC 75.300

## REPORT OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

### During Normal Business Hours

call the nearest response team office:

**Central Alaska:** (907) 269-3063  
Anchorage Fax: (907) 269-7648

**Northern Alaska:** (907) 451-2121  
Fairbanks Fax: (907) 451-2362

**Southeast Alaska:** (907) 465-5340  
Juneau Fax: (907) 465-2237

### Outside Normal Business Hours

**Toll Free** 1-800-478-9300

**International** 1-907-428-7200



Alaska Department of  
Environmental Conservation  
Division of Spill Prevention and Response  
[www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/spillreport.htm](http://www.dec.alaska.gov/spar/spillreport.htm)

### Hazardous Substance

Any hazardous substance spill, other than oil, must be reported immediately.

### Oil – Petroleum Products

#### To Water

Any amount spilled to water must be reported immediately.

#### To Land

Spills in **excess of 55 gallons** must be reported immediately.

Spills in **excess of 10 gallons, but 55 gallons or less**, must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the spill.

Spills of **1 to 10 gallons** must be recorded in a spill reporting log submitted to ADEC each month.

#### To Impermeable Secondary Containment Areas

Any spills in **excess of 55 gallons** must be reported within 48 hours.

### Additional Requirements for Regulated Underground Storage Tank Facilities

Regulated Underground Storage Tank (UST) facilities are defined at 18 AAC 78.005 and do not include heating oil tanks.

If your release detection system indicates a possible discharge, or if you notice unusual operating conditions that might indicate a release, you must notify the ADEC UST Program within 7 days.

**UST Program: (907) 269-3055 or 269-7679**

**APPENDIX N**  
**CORRESPONDENCE**