



RVSS Erosion and Sediment Control Certification Course

Ben Poaster
Stormwater Program Coordinator



ROGUE VALLEY
SEWER SERVICES
CLEAN WATER - HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

The Reason You're Here

Certification as an Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector

Why? It is a required certification for all construction sites ≥ 1 acre

Course Objectives:

- Learn basics of water quality permitting history & science
- Understand key regulatory elements of the 1200-C permit
- Understand ESC inspection and reporting requirements
- Support compliance with corrective & preventive actions



Schedule

8:00 - 8:30 Check-In

8:30 - 11:30 Morning Classroom

History and Regulation, Stormwater Basics, Permit Highlights, Permit Conditions

11:30 – 12:00 Lunch

12:00 – 1:30 Afternoon Classroom & Field Practical Application

Continue Permit Conditions, Practical Application & Skills Demonstration

1:30 – 2:30 Inspections, Terminations & Review

Inspections, Non-Compliance & Enforcement, Permit Termination, Final Stabilization, and Review

2:30 – 3:00 Inspector Certification Test



1972 Clean Water Act (CWA)

- Framework for regulating pollutant discharges
- Gave EPA authority to set industry wastewater standards
- Funded sewage treatment plant construction
- Addressed nonpoint source pollution through planning
- **Made point-source discharges illegal without a permit**



**Waters of the United States (WOTUS)
Section 303d List & TMDLs
NPDES Permitting System**



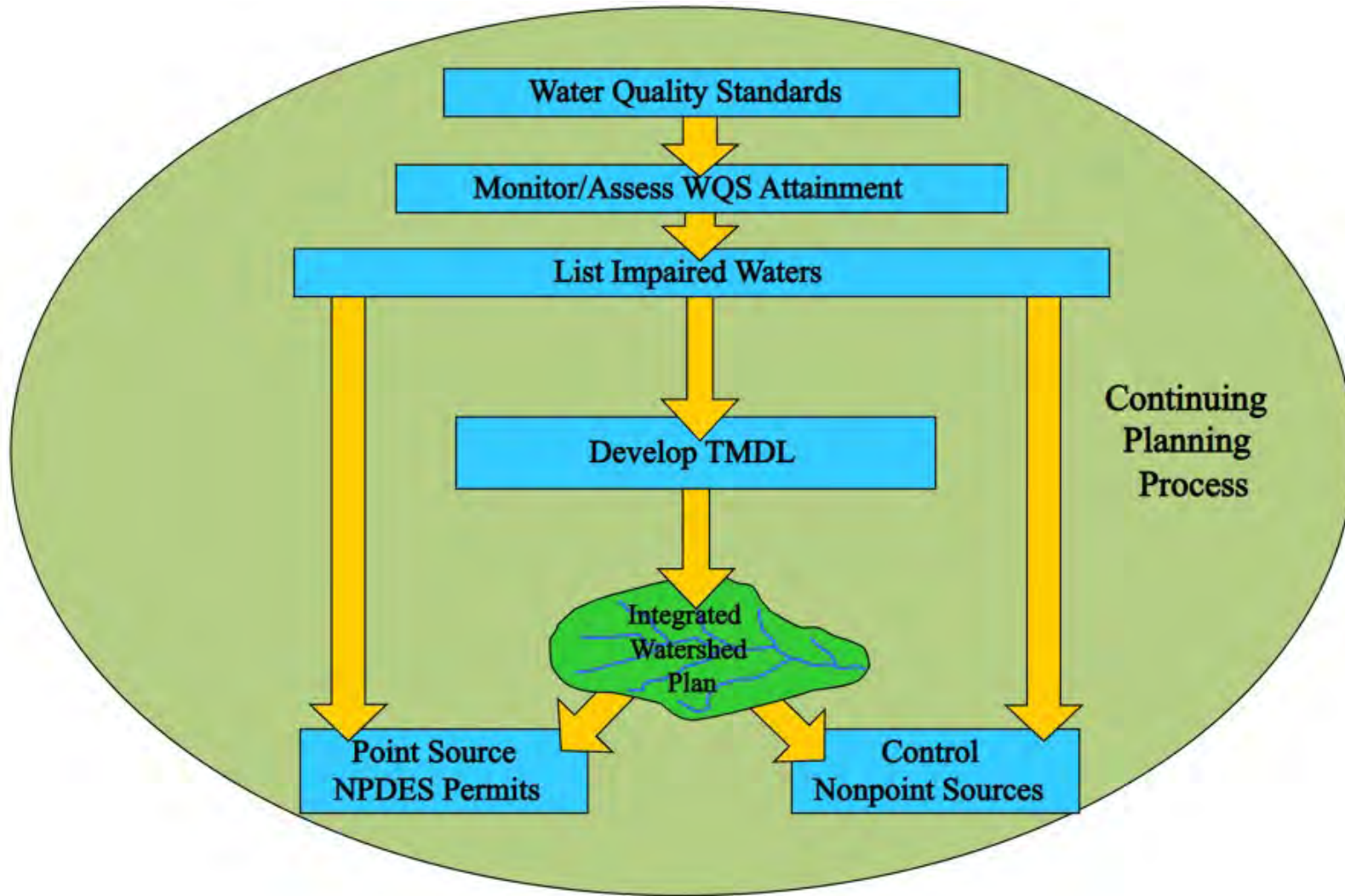
What are Waters of the United States?

- **Territorial Seas**
- **Traditional Navigable Waters**
Including all interstate waters
- **Tributaries to those Waters**
Perennial and intermittent
- **Wetlands**
Adjacent to jurisdictional waters
- **Additional Waters**
Lakes, ponds, impoundments that are relatively permanent



If there's a surface connection, it's probably Waters of the State

Clean Water Act Framework

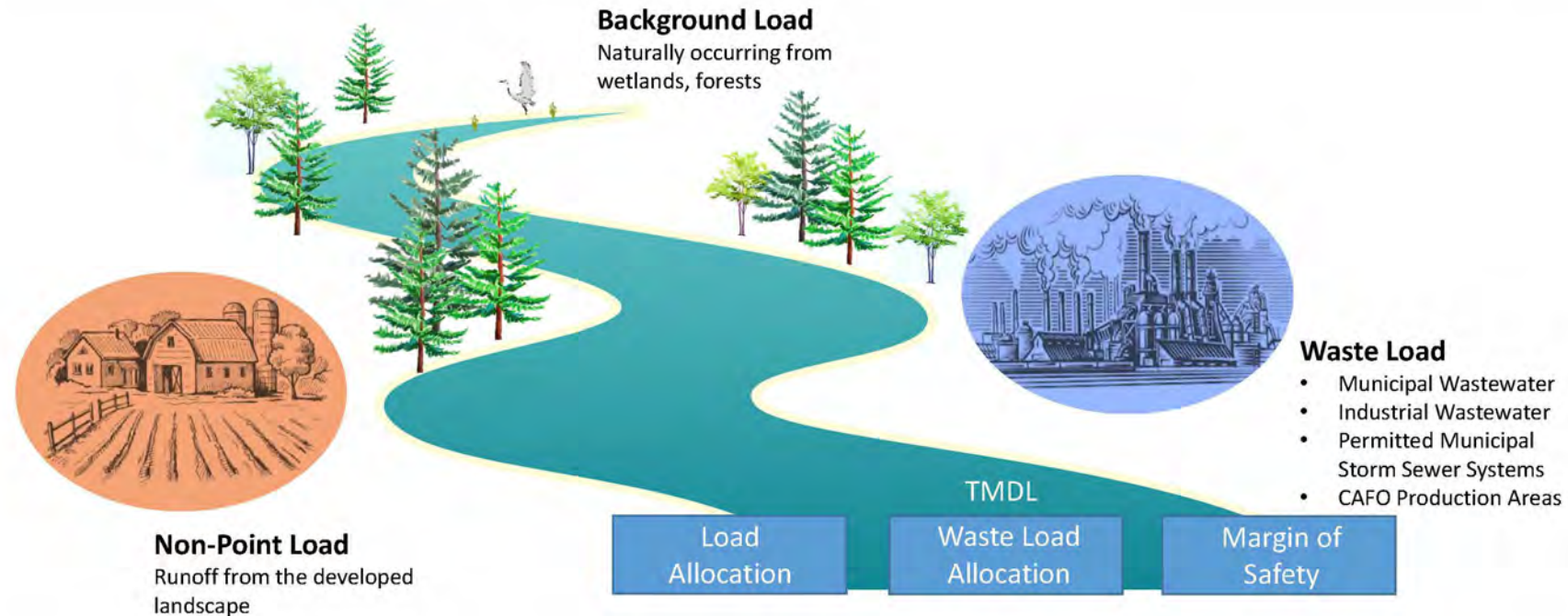


Section 303(d) and TMDLs

303(d) List = Impaired waters not meeting standards

The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) = State's plan to restore water quality

The TMDL sets a pollutant “budget” (max load allowed)



How 303(d)/TMDLs Affect ESC Permits

If receiving waterbody is on 303(d) list or under a TMDL for **turbidity/sedimentation**, or discharge from the site enters a watershed that water body...

Then the **Natural Buffer Zone** increases by 5 ft per 1° slope



National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Clean Water Act: No pollutant discharge from a point source without a permit

- Permits set:
 - Discharge limits
 - Monitoring & reporting requirements

Two permits affect a construction site:

- MS4 Permit → Stormwater systems
- 1200-C General Permit → Construction sites

General Permit
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems
Phase II General Permit

GENERAL PERMIT
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality
700 NE Multnomah St. Suite 600, Portland OR 97232
Telephone: (503) 229-5279 or 1-800-452-4011 (toll free in Oregon)

Issued pursuant to ORS 463B.050 and Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act

REGISTERED TO: Date:
Gen 1200-C
File No.
EPA No.
Site:

PERMIT AREA
This 1200-C Construction Stormwater General Permit authorizes discharges in Oregon excluding tribal trust and reservation lands.

SOURCES COVERED BY THIS PERMIT
Permit coverage is required under this General Permit if the following activities have the potential to discharge to surface waters or to a conveyance system that leads to surface waters of the state in Oregon and do not have coverage under another NPDES permit:

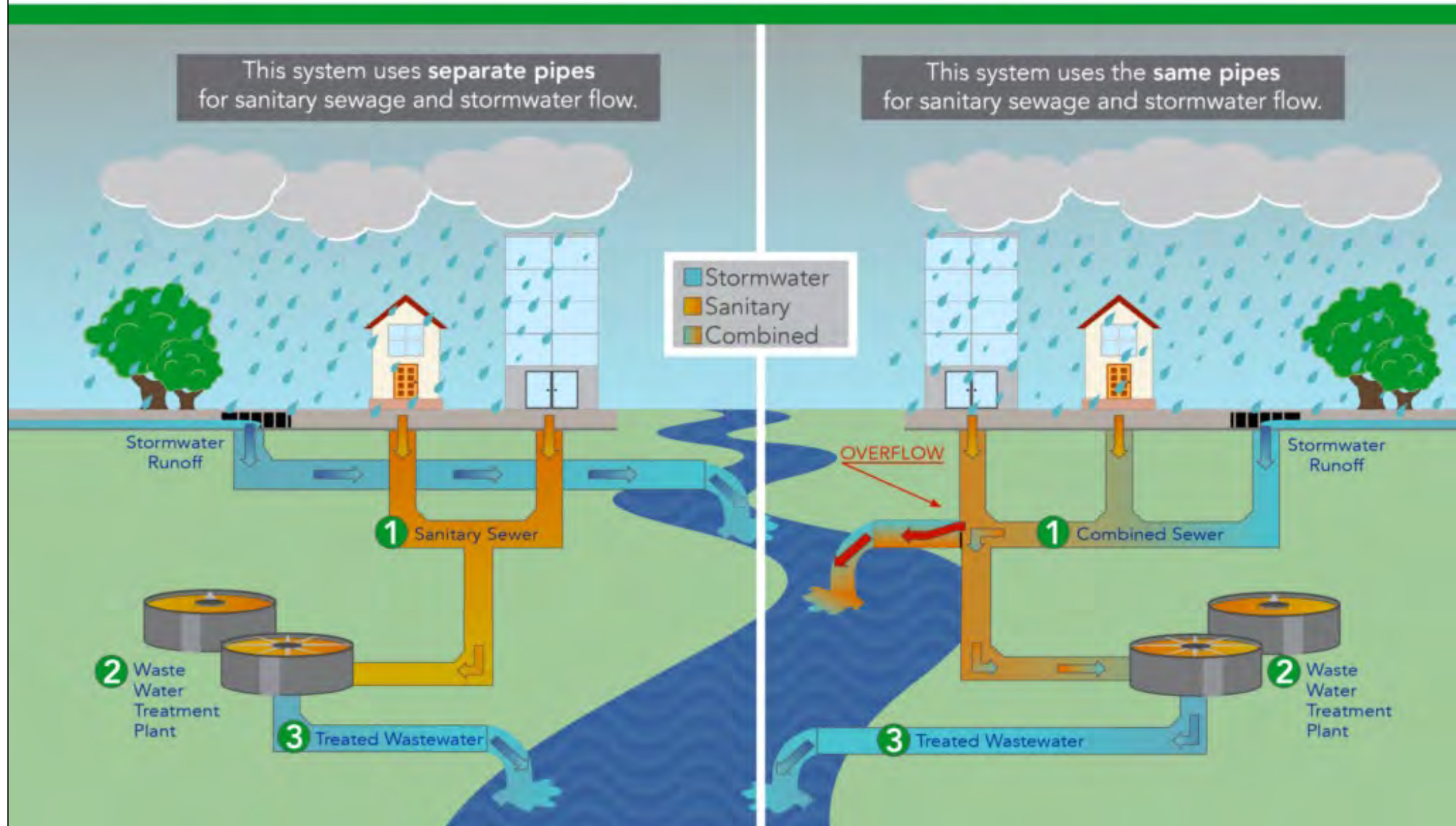
- Any construction activity and materials or equipment staging and stockpiling that will disturb one or more acres of land; or
- Any construction activity and materials or equipment staging and stockpiling that will disturb less than one acre of land but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; or
- Any construction activity that results in the disturbance of less than one acre of land that is a necessary and required component (e.g. utilities, structure, or infrastructure) of a final project that will ultimately disturb one or more acres of land; or
- Any construction activity that may discharge stormwater to surface waters of the state that may be a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the state or may cause an exceedance of a water quality standard.

Justin Green
Water Quality Division Administrator

Effective: December 15, 2020
Expiration Date: December 14, 2025

MS4 MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

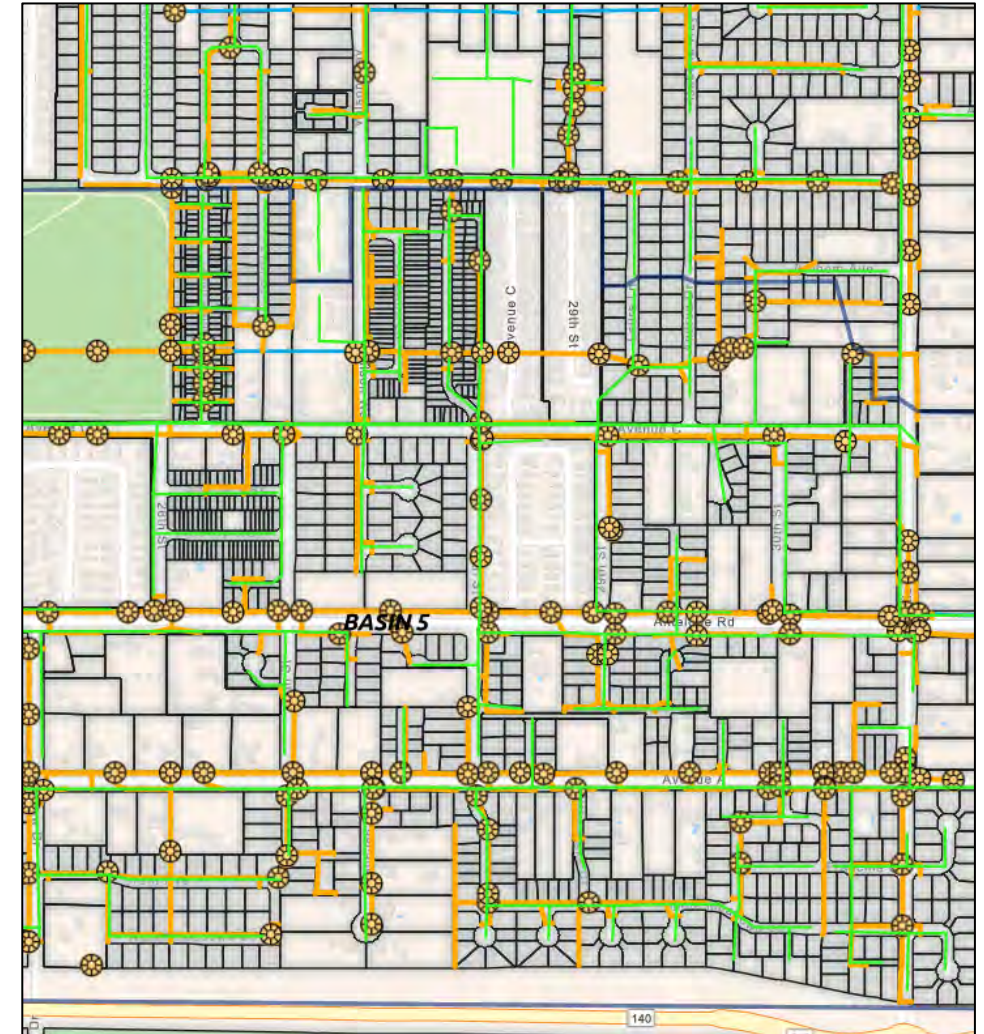
CSS COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM



Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

- Urban area → high pollution potential
- Collects and conveys stormwater
- Discharges to WOTUS
- Owned/operated by a public body
- **Outfalls = point sources → regulated**

Within an MS4, your site is subject to oversight under the MS4 permit



Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

MS4 Permit – DEQ Permit for Urban Areas

- Stormwater discharge permit
- Held by RVSS for: Phoenix, Talent, Eagle Point, & urbanized Jackson County

Oversight requirements that affect you:

- Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (IDDE)
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff
- Pollution Prevention



1200-C Construction Stormwater General Permit

Oregon DEQ Permit for a Construction Site
Required for any construction activity that disturbs ≥ 1 acre



1200-C Construction Stormwater General Permit

Oregon DEQ Permit for a Construction Site
Required for any construction activity that disturbs ≥ 1 acre

Why is a permit required for erosion and sediment control?

- 1) Sediment is the most common (and most visible) pollutant in US Waters
- 2) Construction is the leading (and most visible) contributor to pollution in US Waters
- 3) Lowering the amount of sediment in the water lowers other pollutants of concern



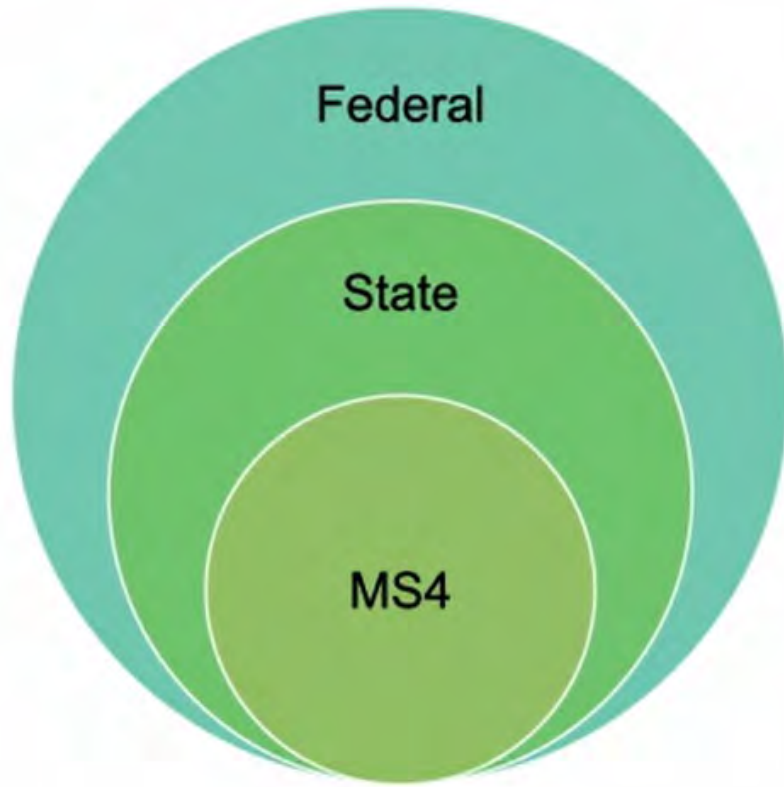
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

**1200-C Construction
Stormwater General Permit**
Issued to the Site

MS4 Permit
Issued to Local Jurisdiction
Mandates Oversight of Construction Sites

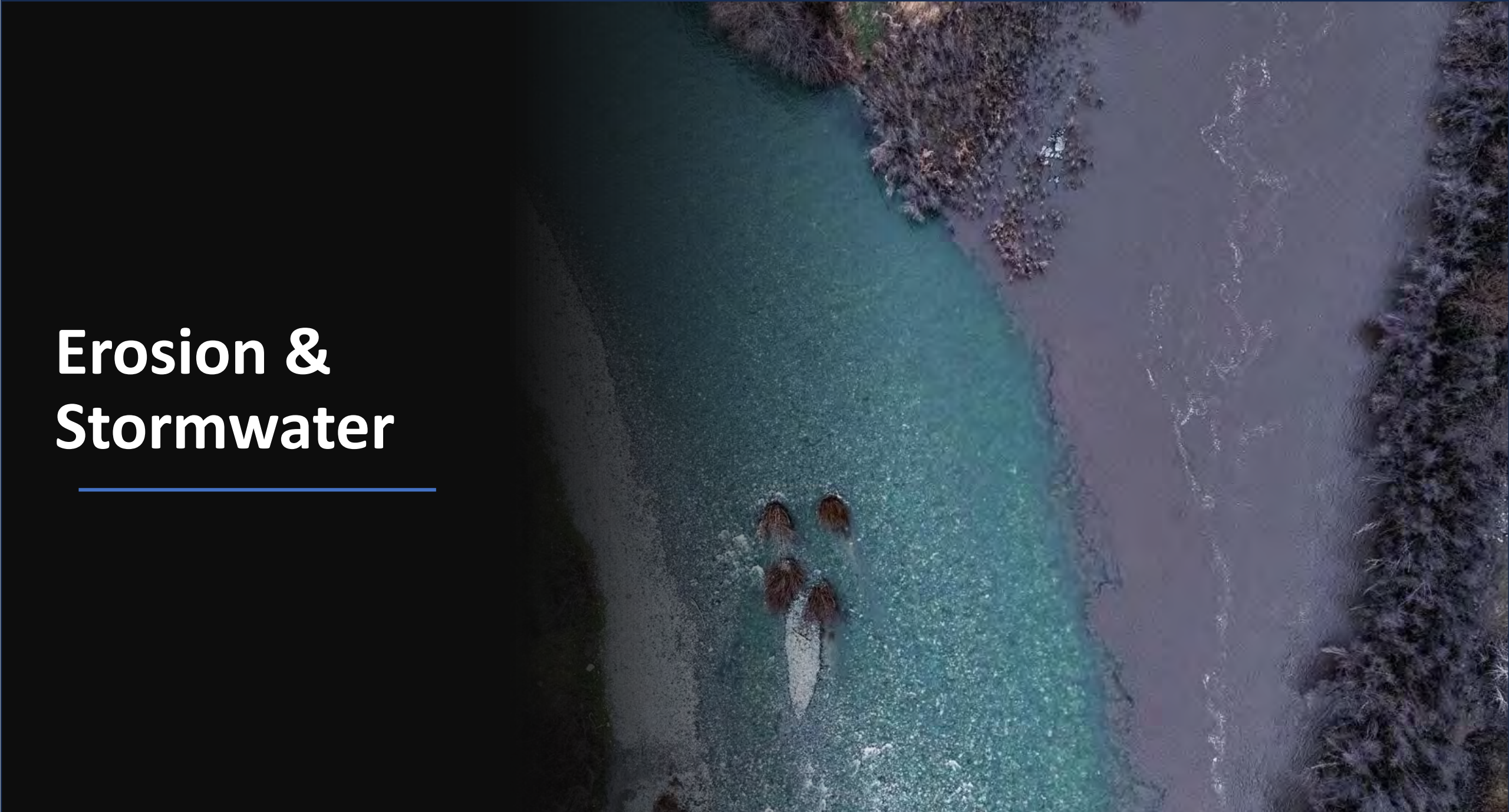


National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)



- **Things Change**
- Know your local permitting authority
- Know the design specifications

Erosion & Stormwater



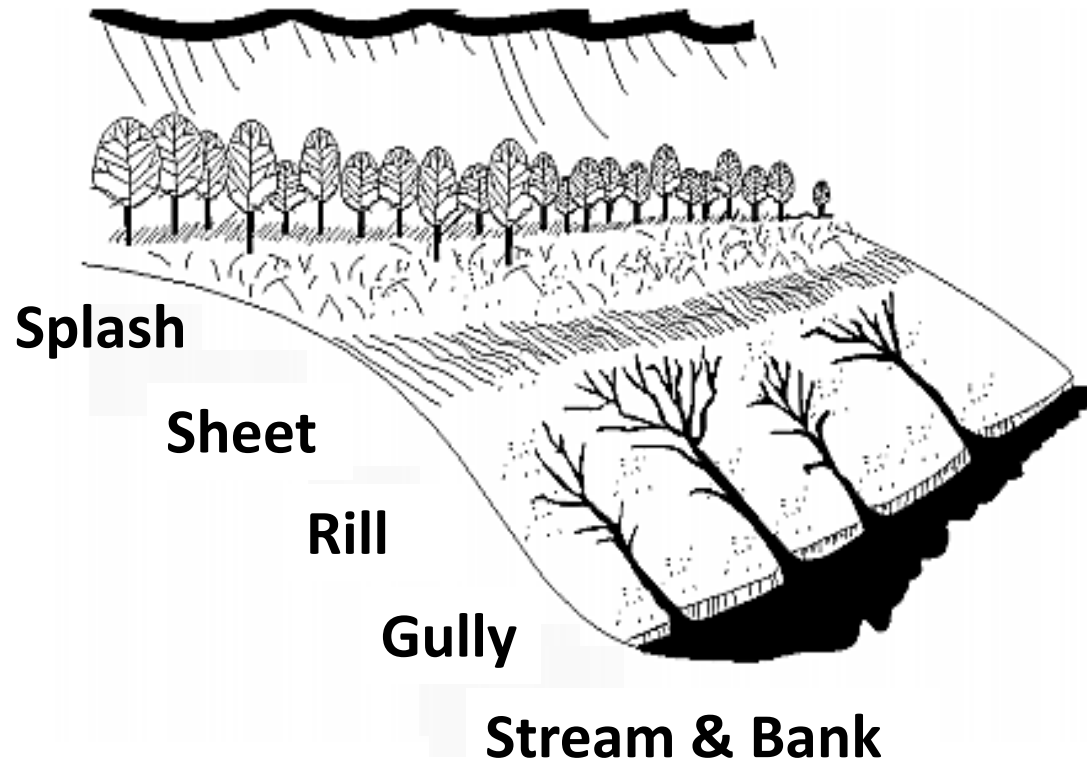
What is Erosion?

- Erosion is a **natural, unstoppable process**
Detachment – Transportation – Deposition
- Removing vegetation **accelerates erosion**
- **You can't do construction without creating erosion**
- ESC = A **band-aid** that bridges the gap between soil disturbance and full vegetative stabilization

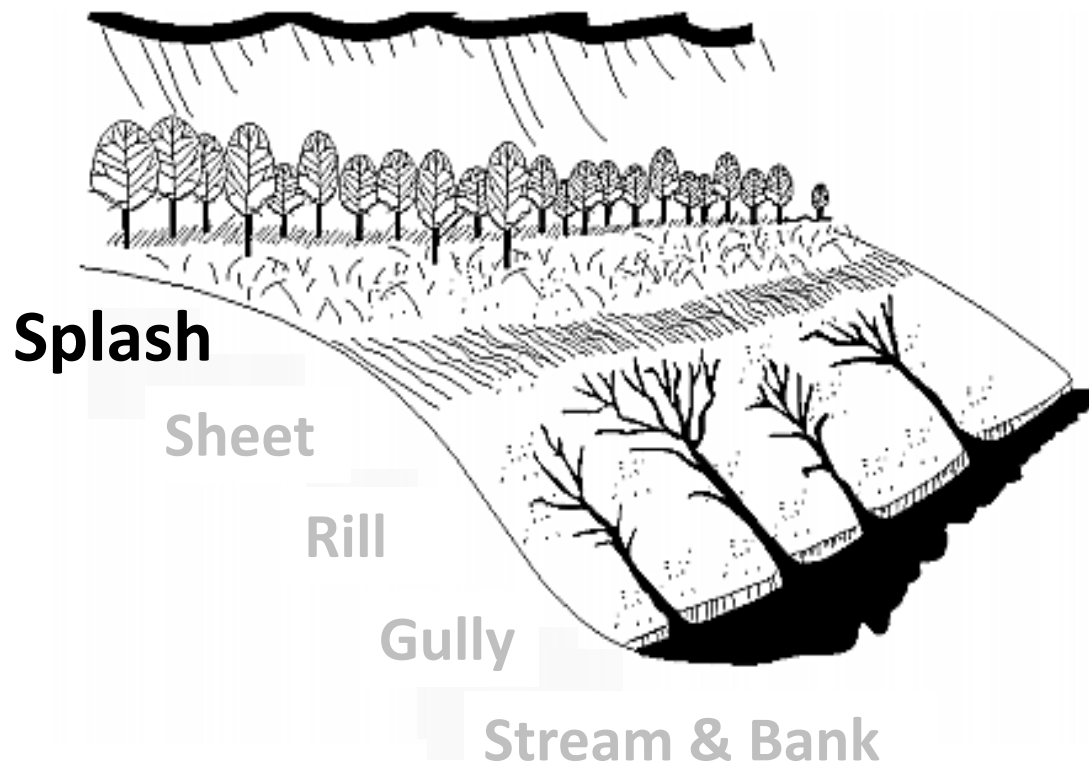
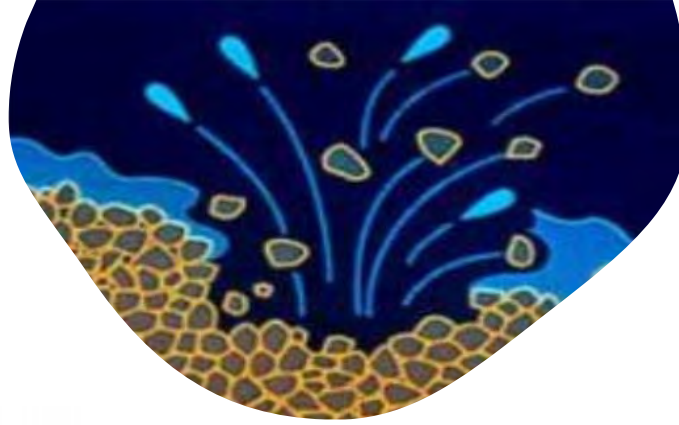


Overall ESC Goal: Keep the inside in, and the outside out

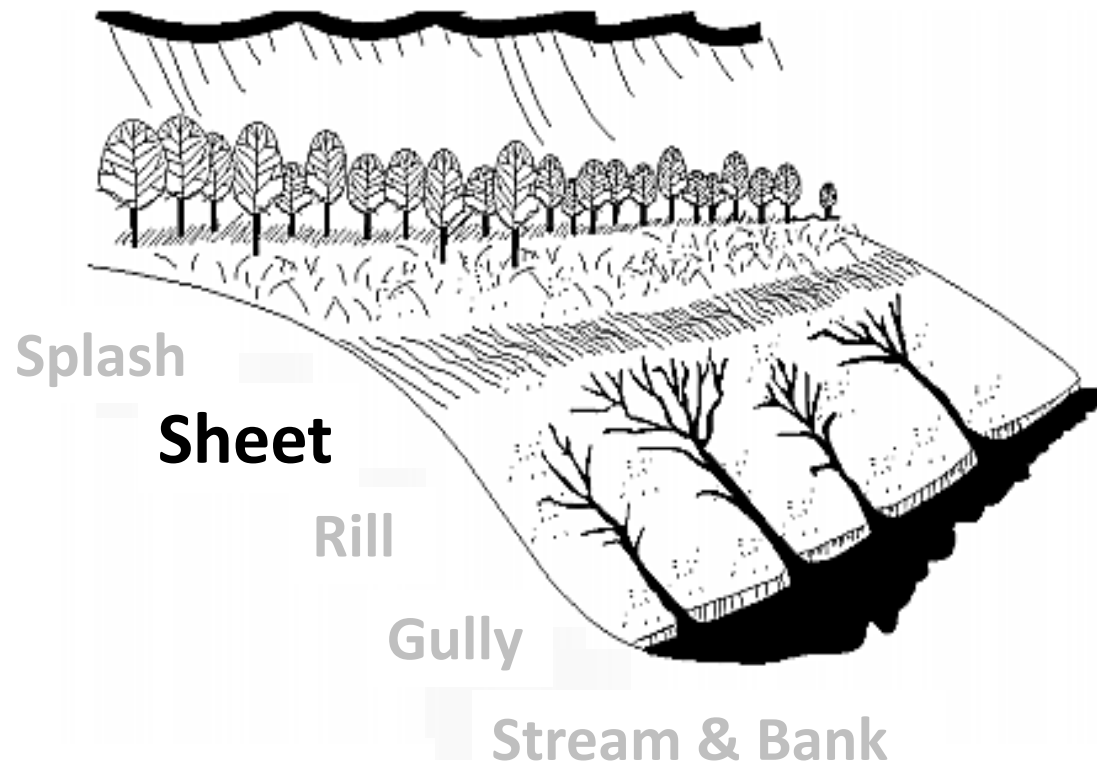
Erosion Continuum



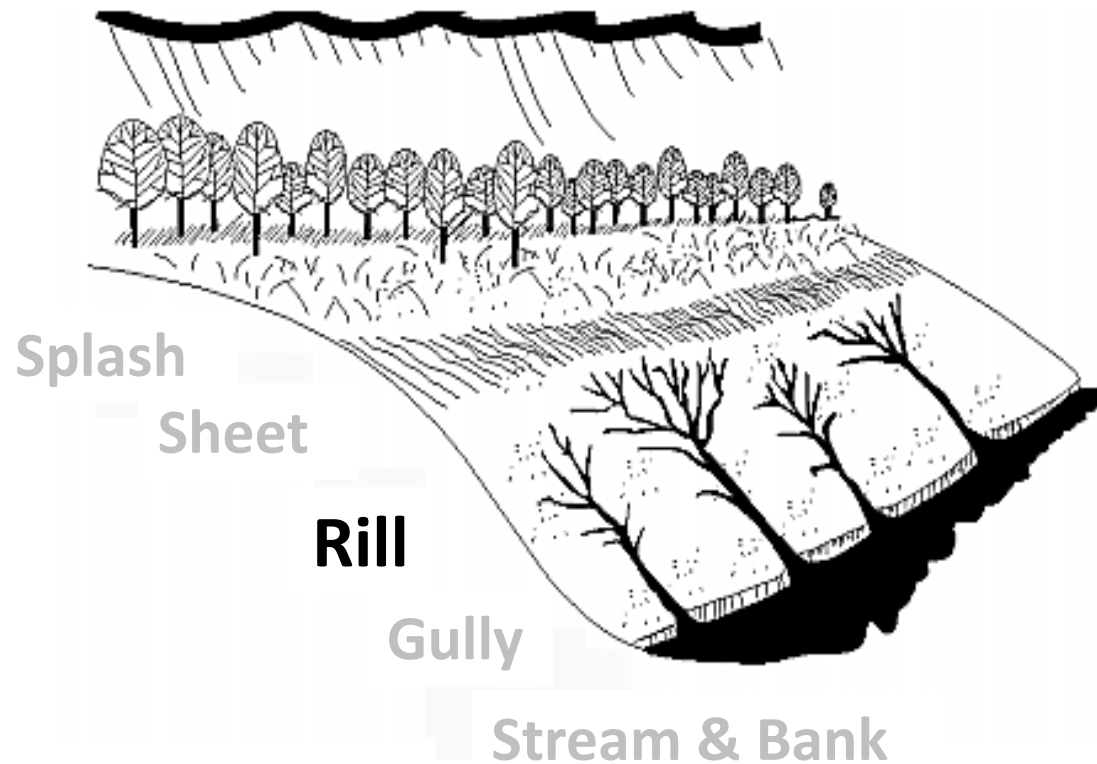
Erosion Continuum



Erosion Continuum



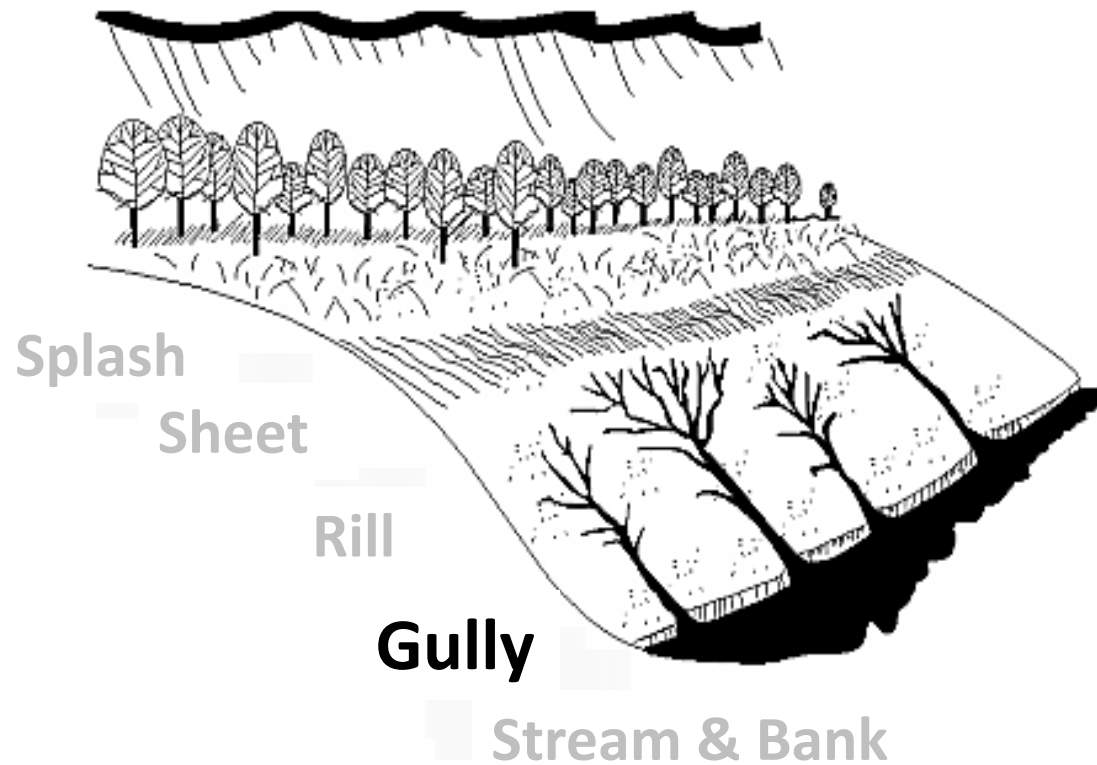
Erosion Continuum



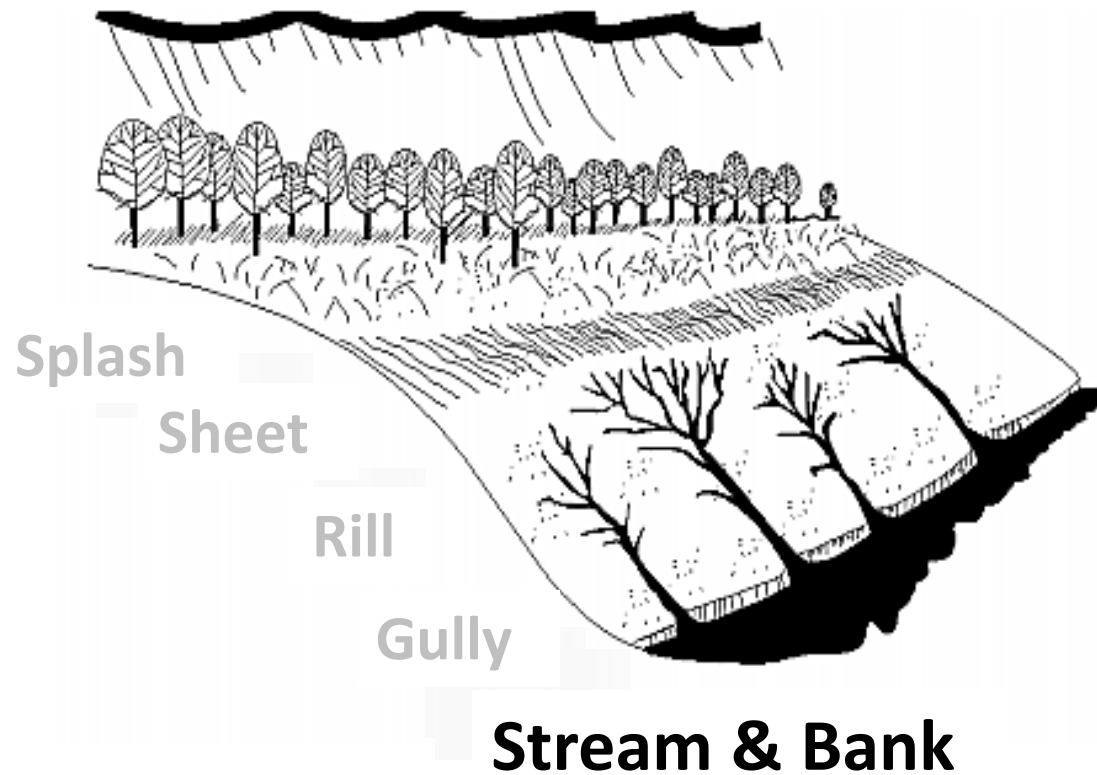
Rills are a call to action!

- Soil is removed by concentrated water flow as the water cuts small channels in the surface
- Appears after ~100 ft of sheet flow on gentle slopes, sooner on steeper slopes

Erosion Continuum



Erosion Continuum



Other Types of Erosion

Dry Weather → Dust = Wind Erosion

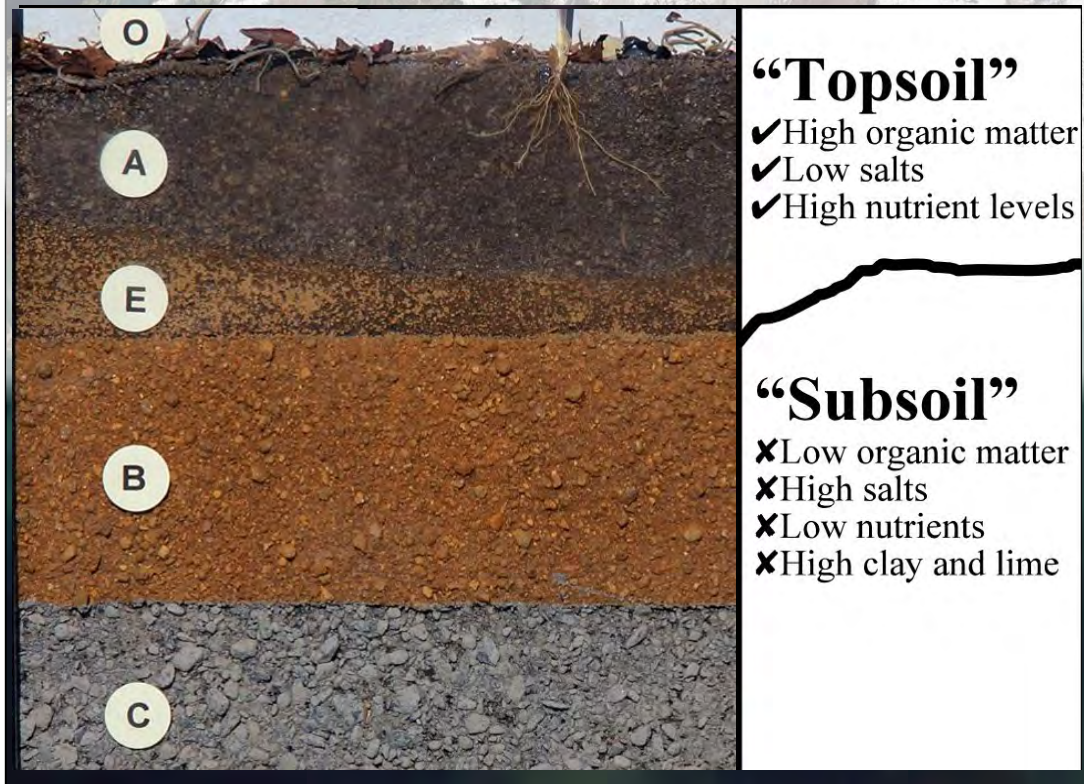


Mass Destabilization → Mass Wasting (Landslides)



What is eroding away?

Topsoil



19th Century Soil Loss

Topsoil loss > natural soil formation
Erosion Costs > \$45 billion annually in U.S.

If you lose 1/8 inches of soil on a 1 acre project, you are essentially donating 20 tons of material downstream.



Factors Influencing Erosion Potential



Soil



Climate



Topography

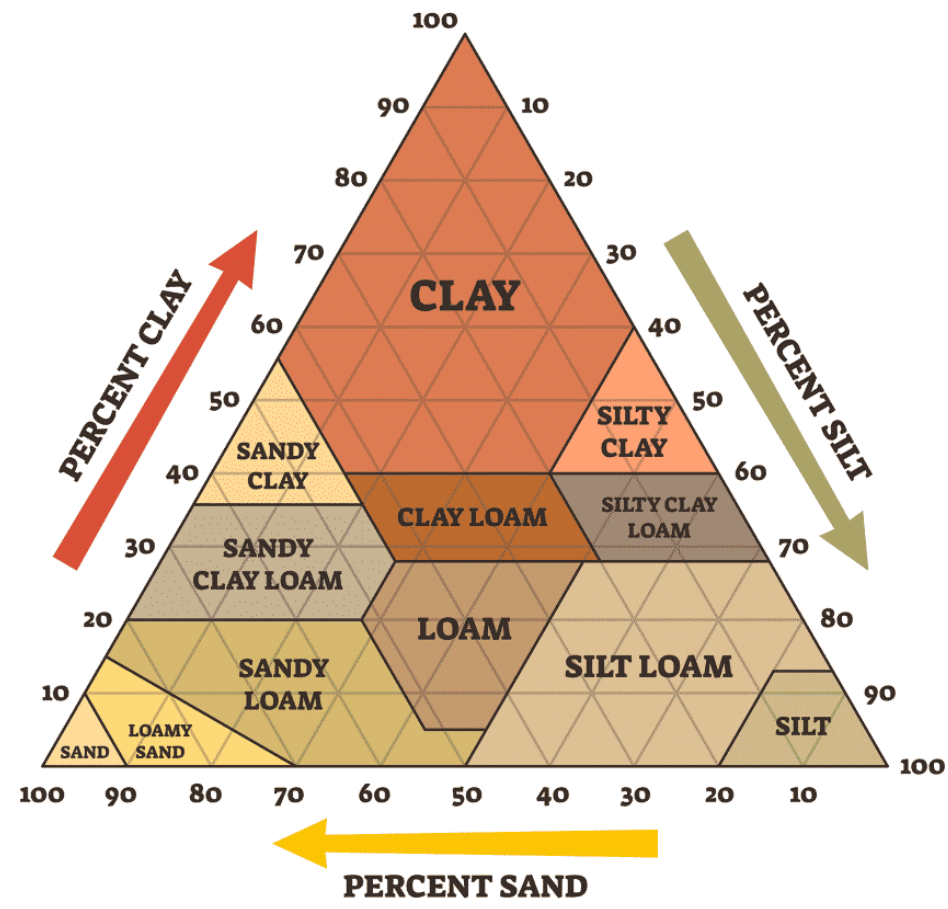
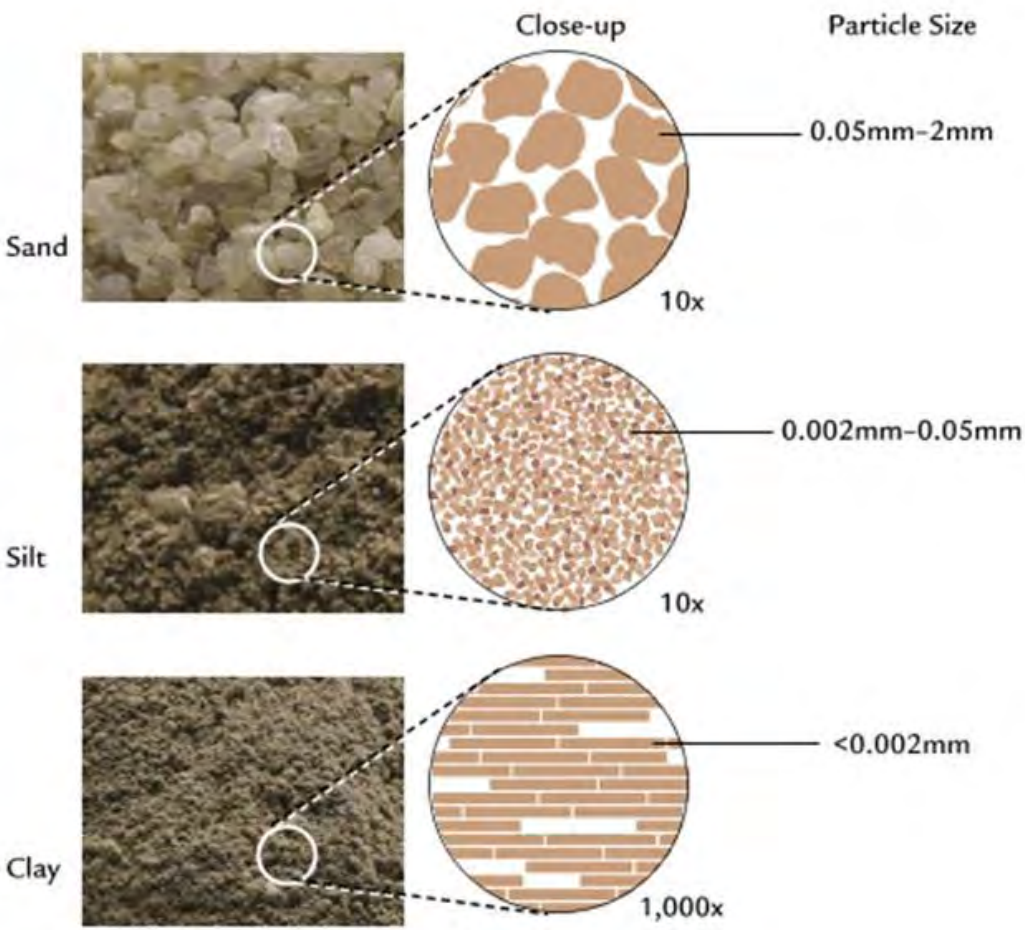


Vegetation



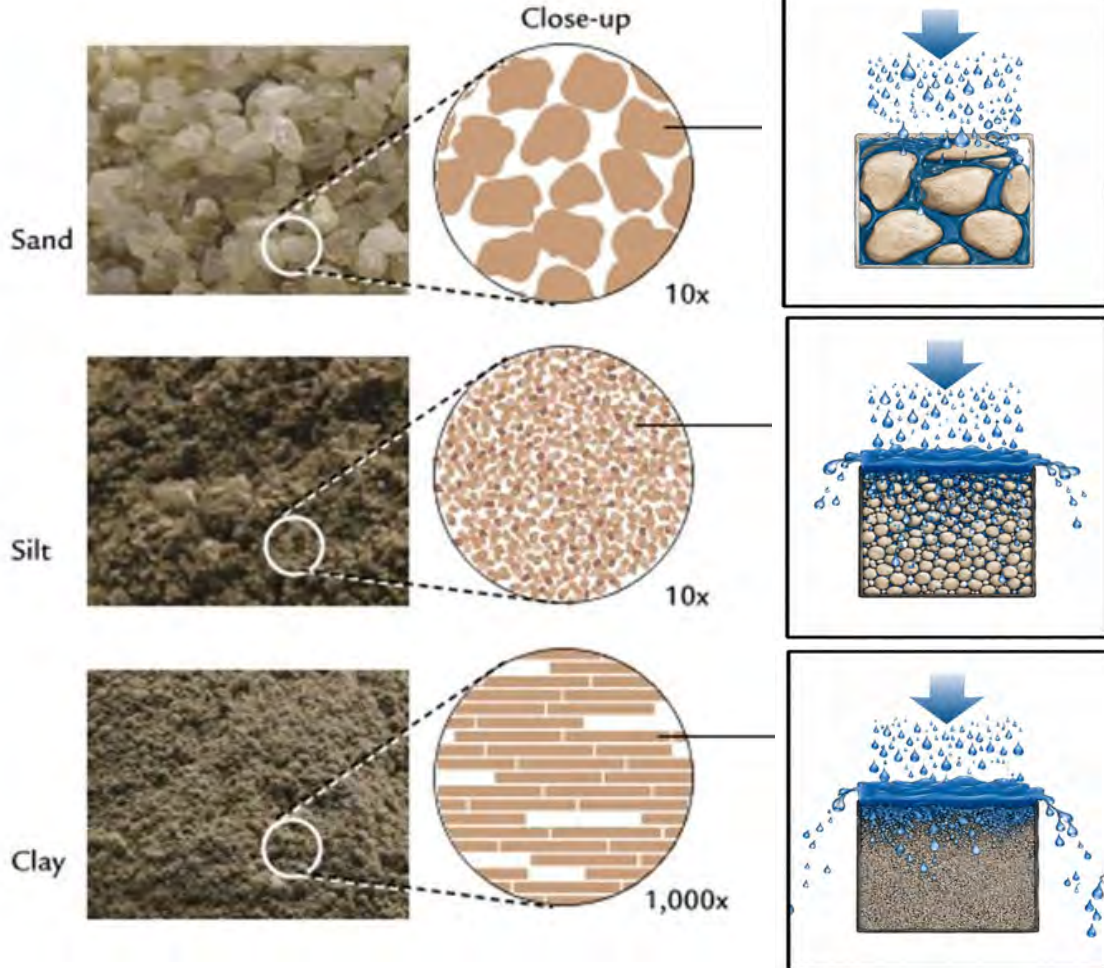
Soil Types

Type A → B → C → Type D



Soil Types

Type A → B → C → Type D



Sand Soils = Easy Day

Silt Soils = Highest risk of erosion

Clay Soils = Highest runoff volume

Worst sediment suspension

Soil Types

Worst sediment suspension = Big Headache

72 Hours



Sand

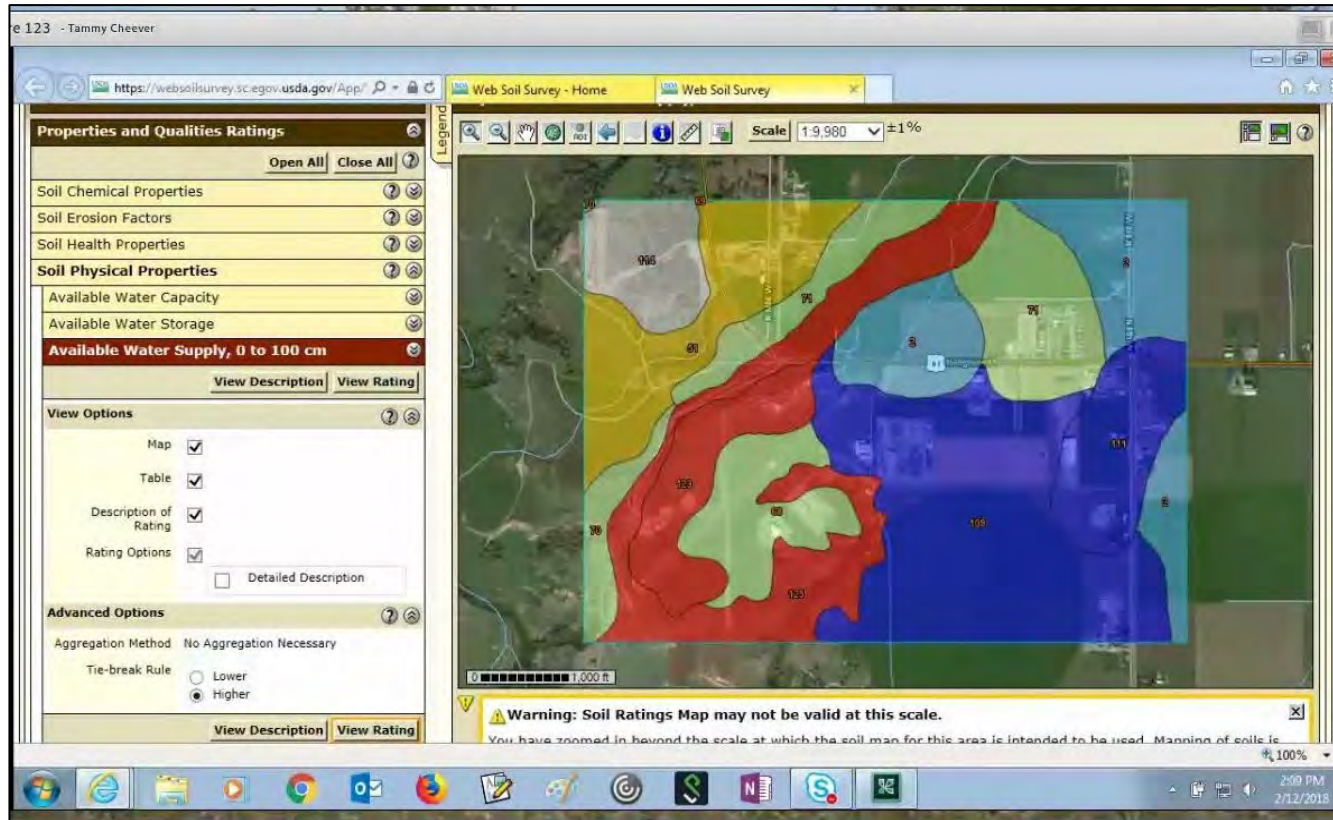
Silt

Clay

<u>Diameter of Particle (mm)</u>	<u>Order of Size</u>	<u>Settling Velocity (mm/sec)</u>	<u>Time Required to settle one meter (3.28 ft)</u>
10	Gravel	1,000	1.0 Seconds
1		100	9.8 Seconds
0.6		63	
0.3*	Coarse Sand	32	
0.2*		21	48 Seconds
0.15*		15	67 Seconds
0.1	Fine Sand	8	125 Seconds
0.06		3.8	
0.015		0.35	47.6 Minutes
0.01	Silt	0.154	107 Minutes
0.005		0.0385	7.2 Hours
0.003		0.138	20.1 Hours
0.0015	Clay	0.0035	
0.001		0.0015	180 Hours
0.0001		0.0000154	754 Days
0.00001	Colloidal Particles	0.000000154	204 Years

*Range of acceptable pore sizes for (apparent opening size) for silt fence geotextiles

Know Your Soil



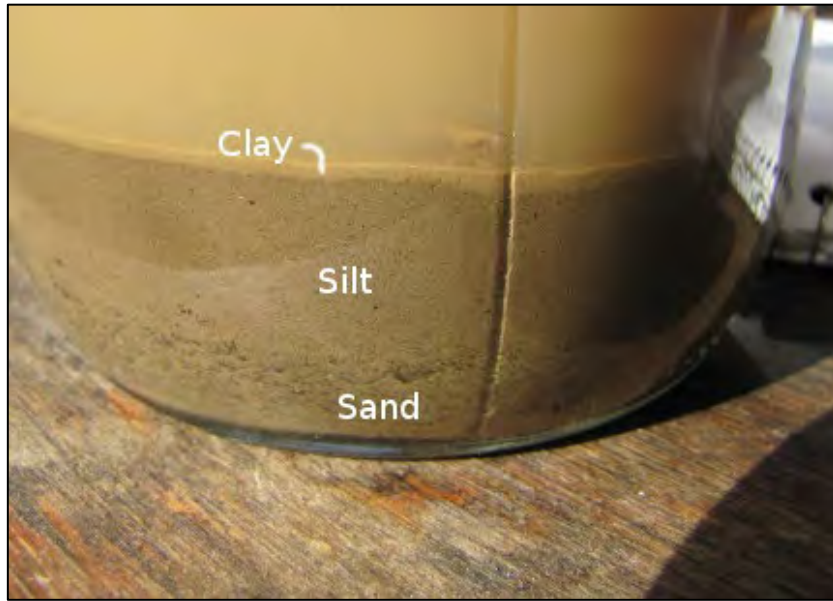
USDA Web Soil Survey



Geotechnical Testing



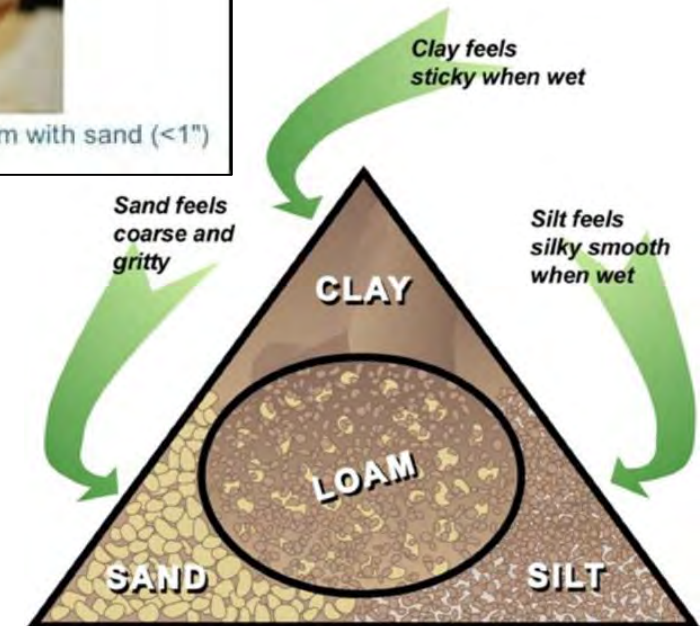
Know Your Soil



Jar Testing



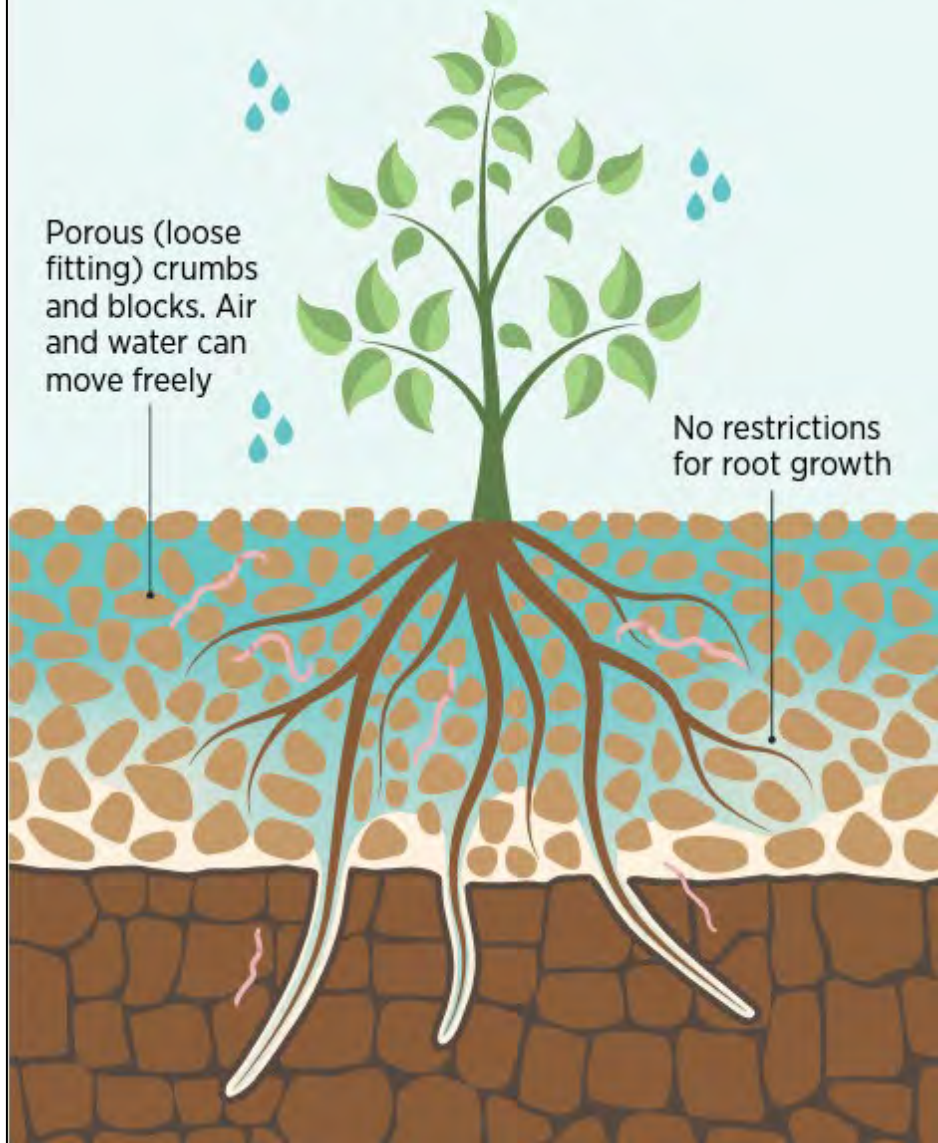
Ribbon Testing



Good soil structure

Porous (loose fitting) crumbs and blocks. Air and water can move freely

No restrictions for root growth



Soil Compaction



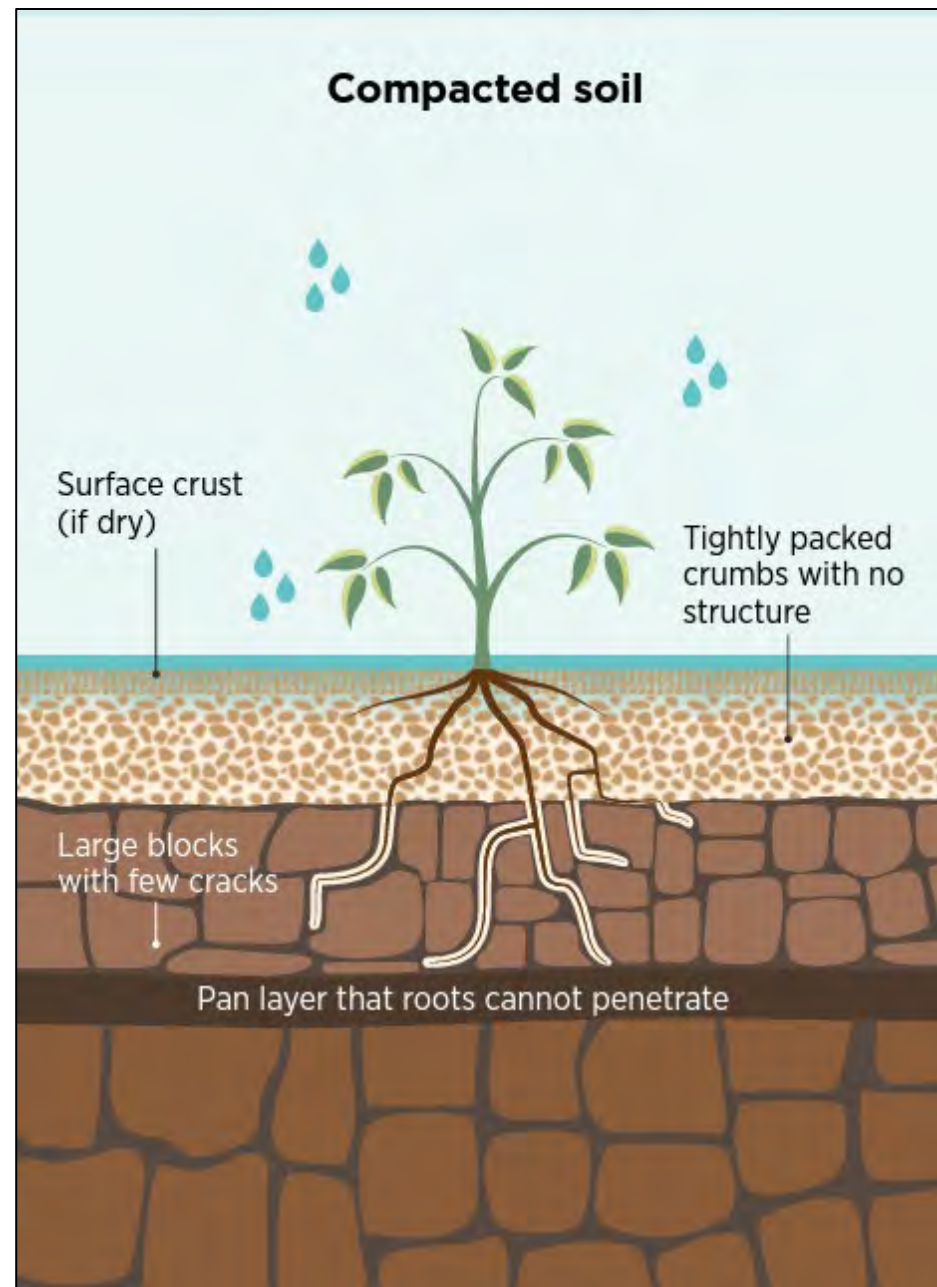
Compacted soil

Surface crust (if dry)

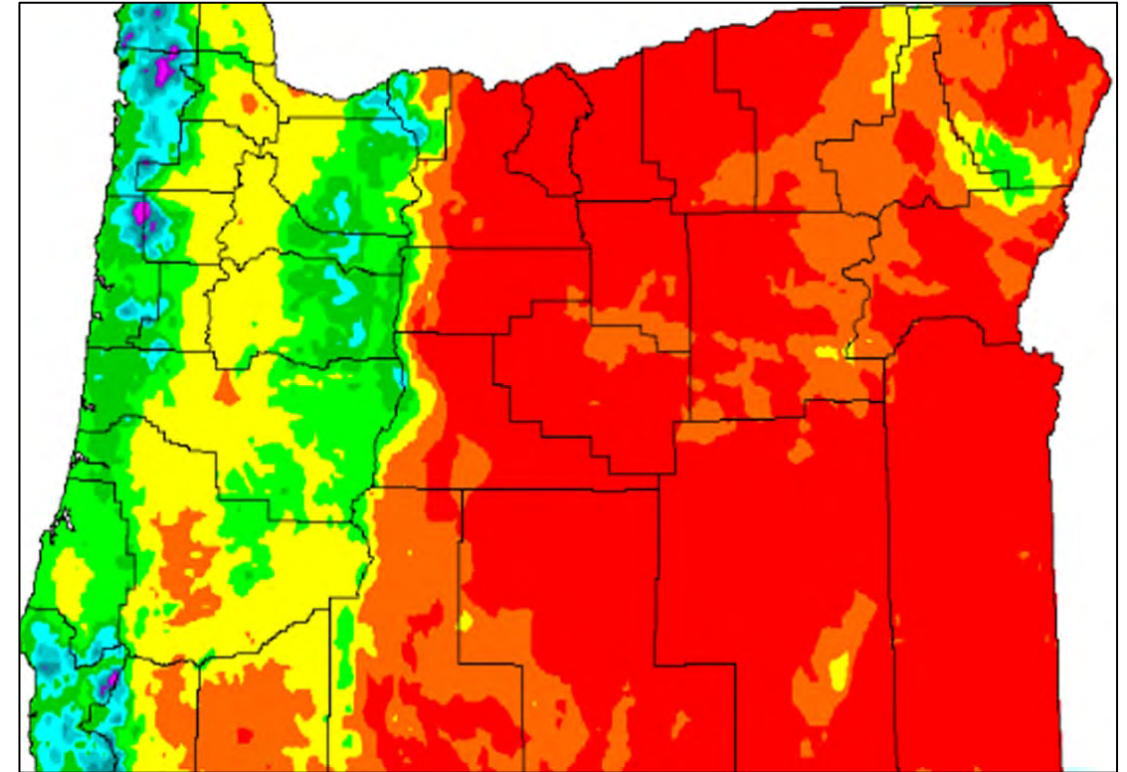
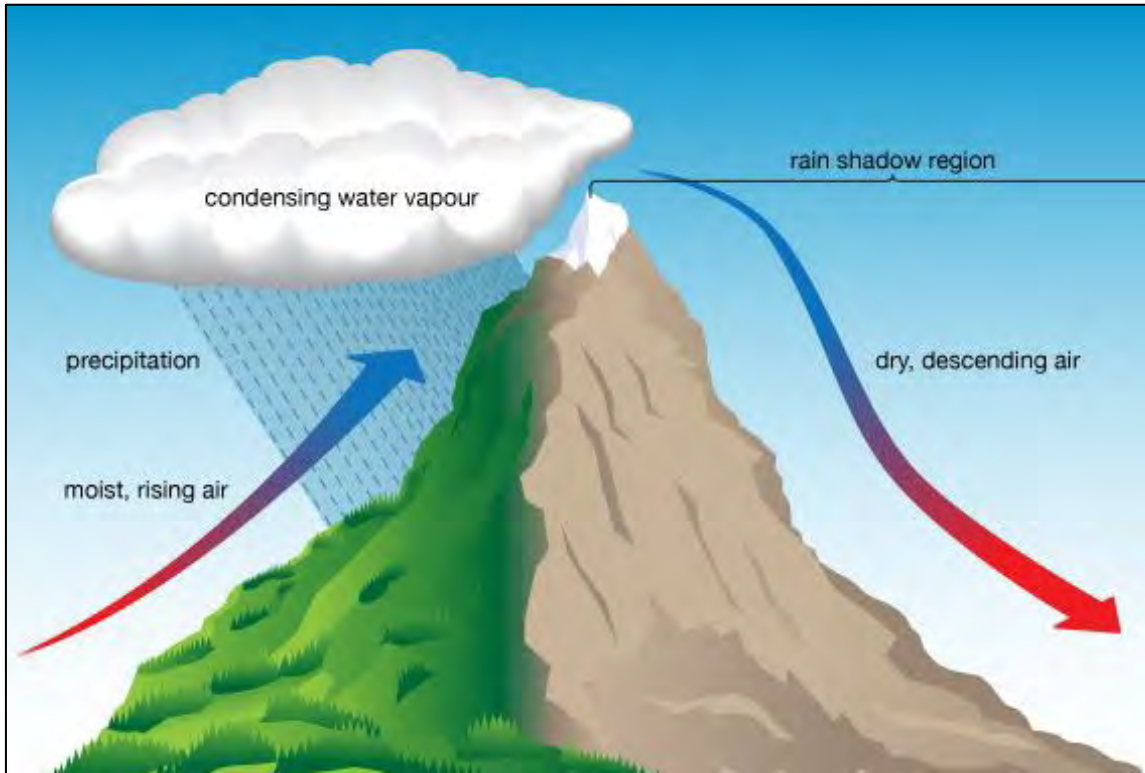
Tightly packed crumbs with no structure

Large blocks with few cracks

Pan layer that roots cannot penetrate



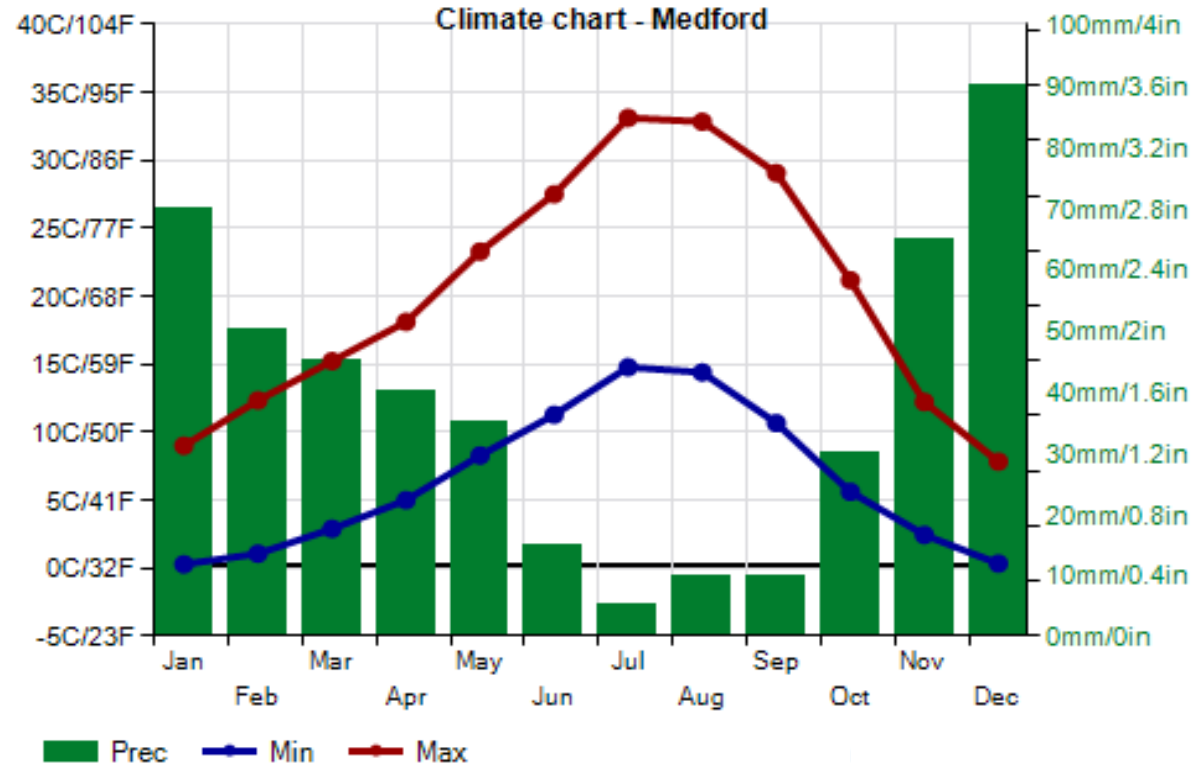
Oregon Climate



Precipitation, temperature, wind, and humidity vary greatly across the state

Know and prepare for the weather in your area!

Climate & Project Timing



October 1 – May 31: Wet Season in the Rogue Valley

Topography (Slope) - #1 Driver of Erosion



Topography (Slope) - #1 Driver of Erosion



Building in challenging area = More advanced BMPs and plan to mitigate erosion

Vegetation – First and Best ESC BMP

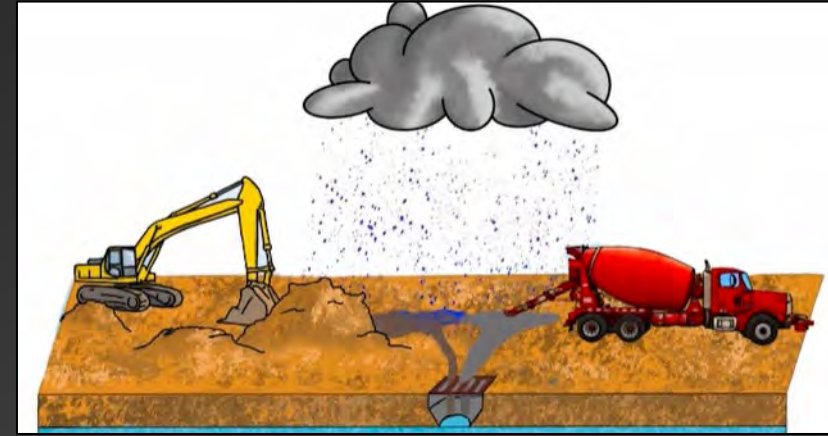


- Prevents Erosion
- Maintains Healthy Soil
- Absorbs Raindrop Energy
- Reduces Surface Sealing
- Reduces Runoff
- Increases Soil Porosity
- Filters and Traps Sediment

30-50% Runoff



MS4 Permit → Municipal Stormwater Permit
1200-C Permit → Construction Stormwater Permit



How many types of water do you have on a construction site?

1. Groundwater
2. Surface water

3. Stormwater
4. Wastewater



Stormwater

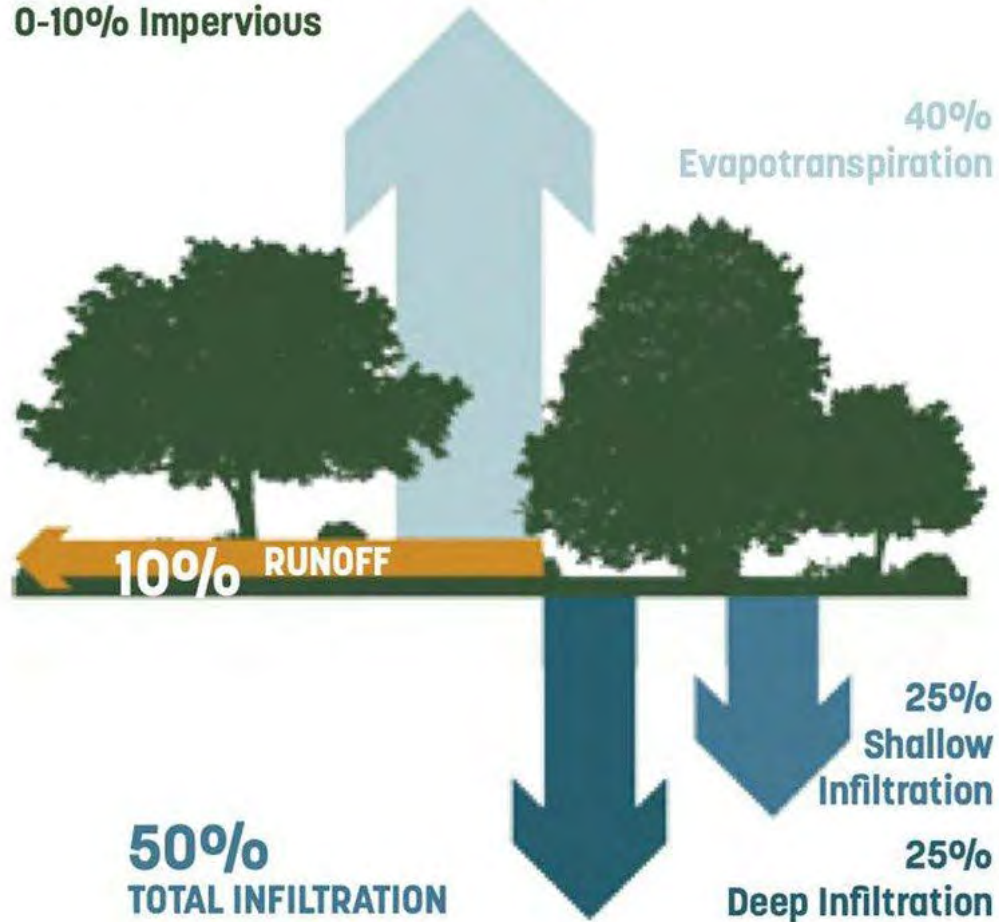
As impervious surfaces increase, what issues does stormwater runoff create?

1. **Volume** – Too much
2. **Rate** – Too fast
3. **Quality** – Too dirty

Volume & Rate Problems

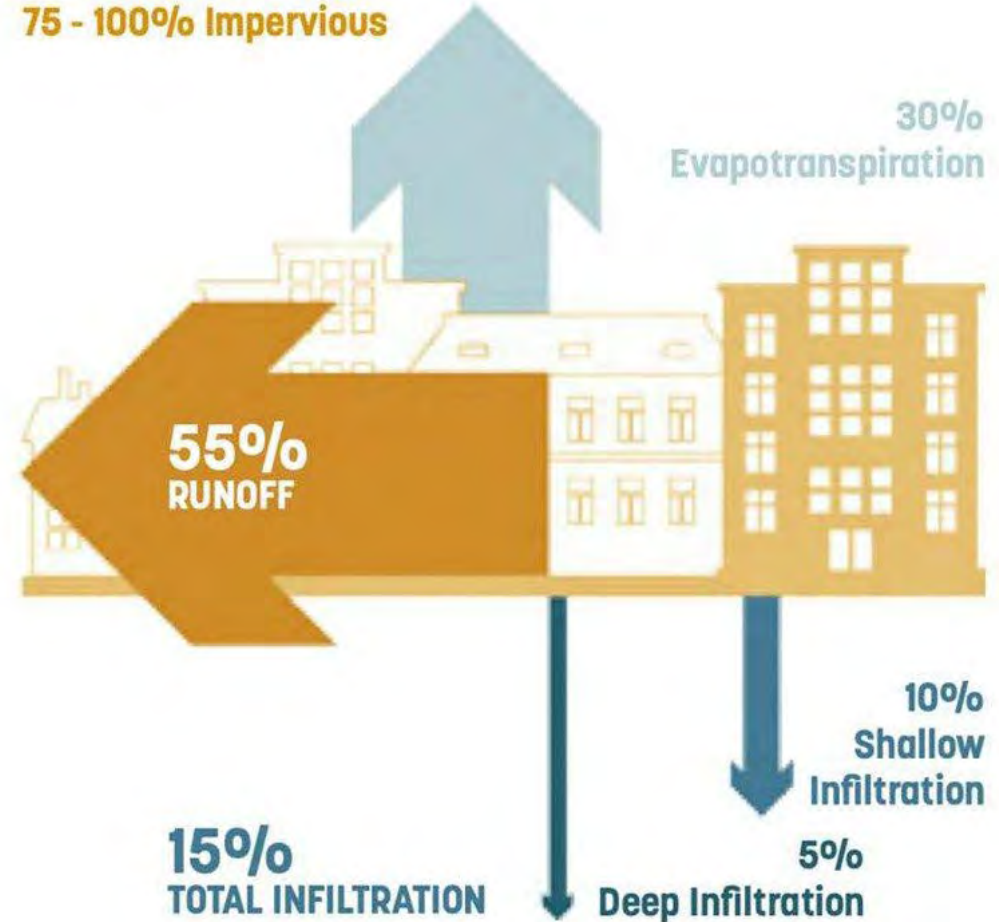
Natural Ground Cover

0-10% Impervious



Fully Built-up

75 - 100% Impervious



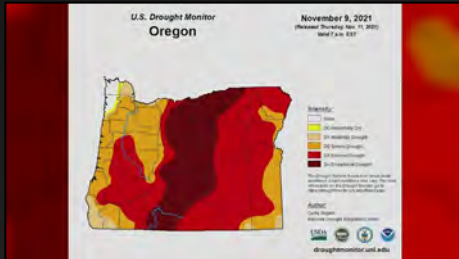
Volume & Rate Problems



↑ Flooding



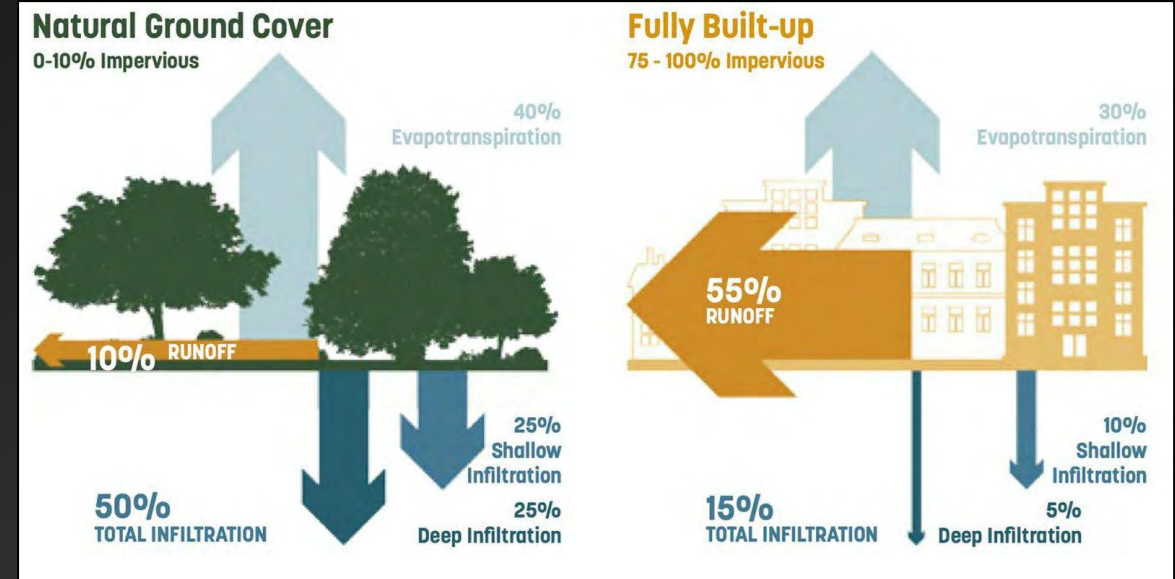
↑ Road & Bank Washout



↑ Drought & Drier/Hotter Summers



↑ Fire Risk



↑ Service Costs
↓ Property Value



Water Quality Problems

Stormwater: Where It Flows, Everything Goes

When it rains, snows, or sleet, water hits hard surfaces and takes anything on that surface with it, through drains, pipes, and ditches to local rivers, lakes, and streams.



Where Stormwater Flows, Everything Goes

What are the two big CAN NOTs that basically describe the 1200-C requirements?

- 1. Can NOT discharge visually turbid water or sediment**
- 2. Can NOT cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard**



What is the most iconic species in our rivers?



Chinook



Steelhead

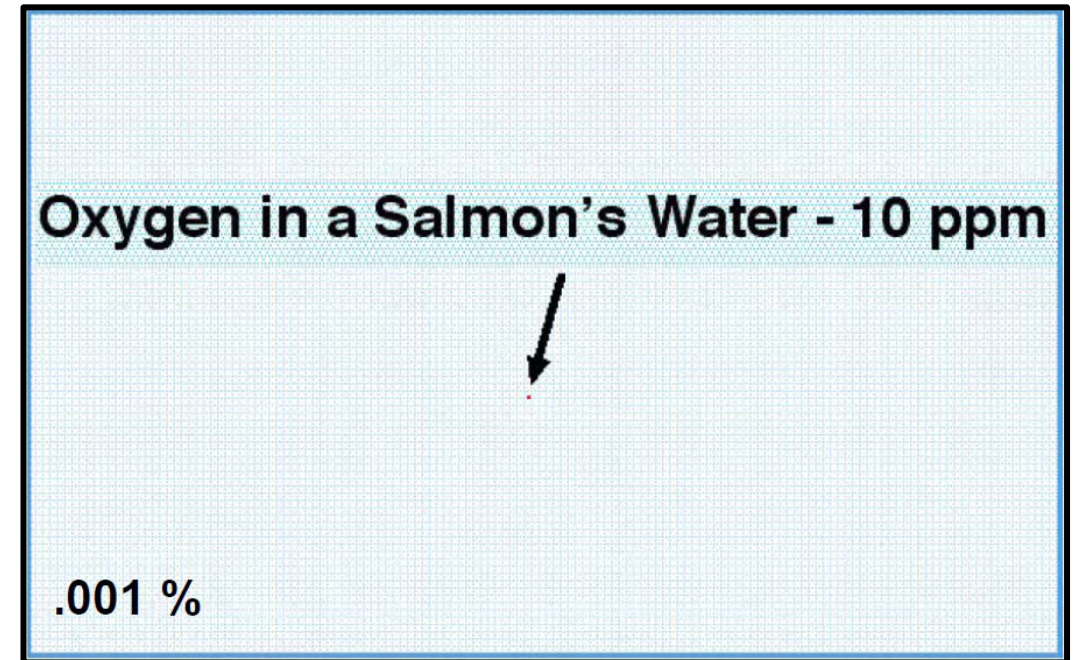
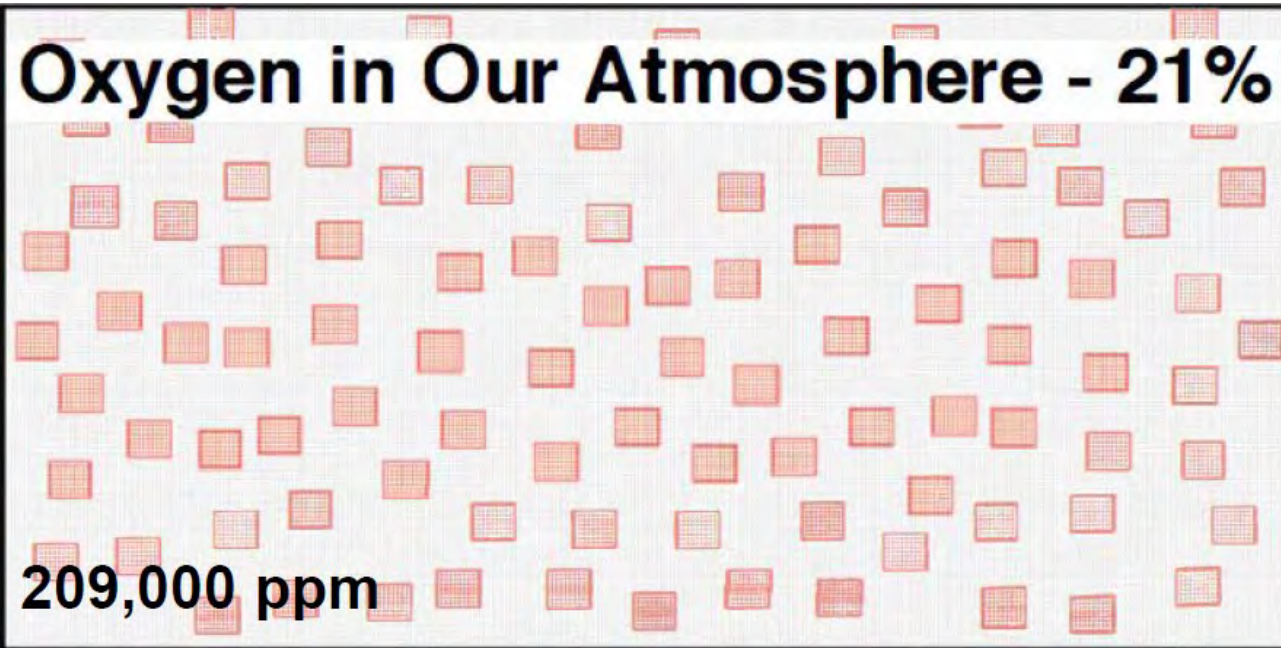


Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

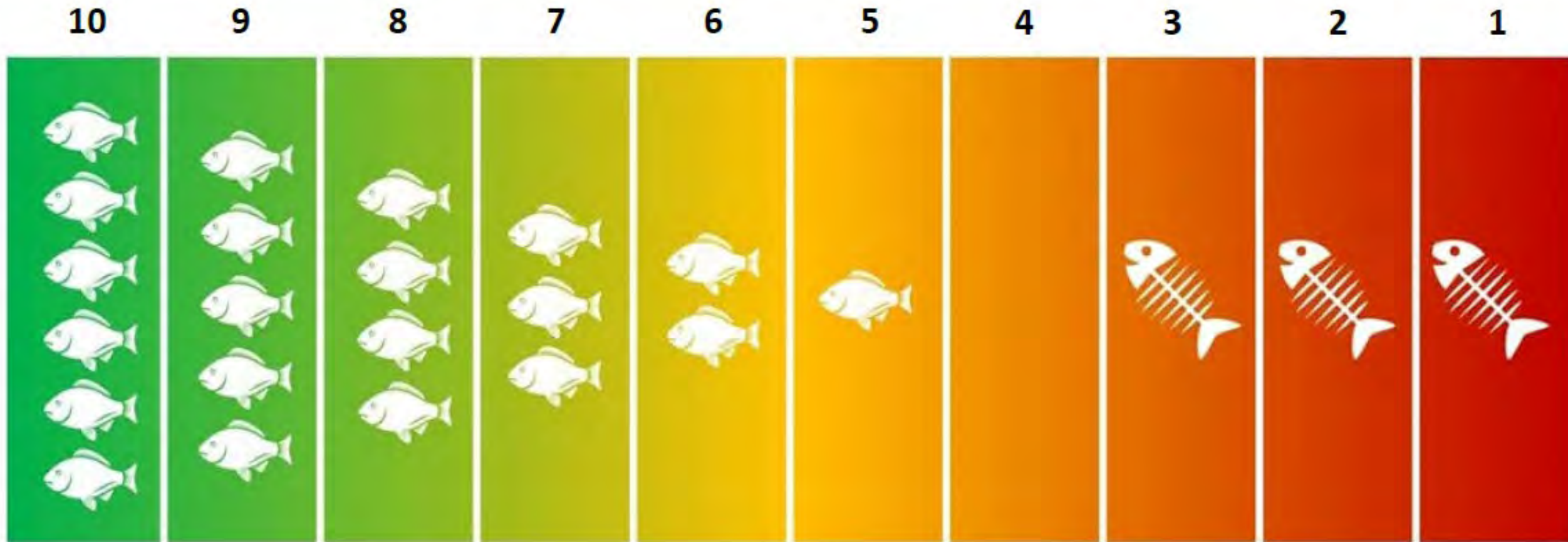
Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen present in the water

DO is often cited as the most important water quality metric

How much oxygen is in the air you breathe?



Dissolved Oxygen (DO) = Life



Temperature & Water Quality

Cold Water = Healthier Water

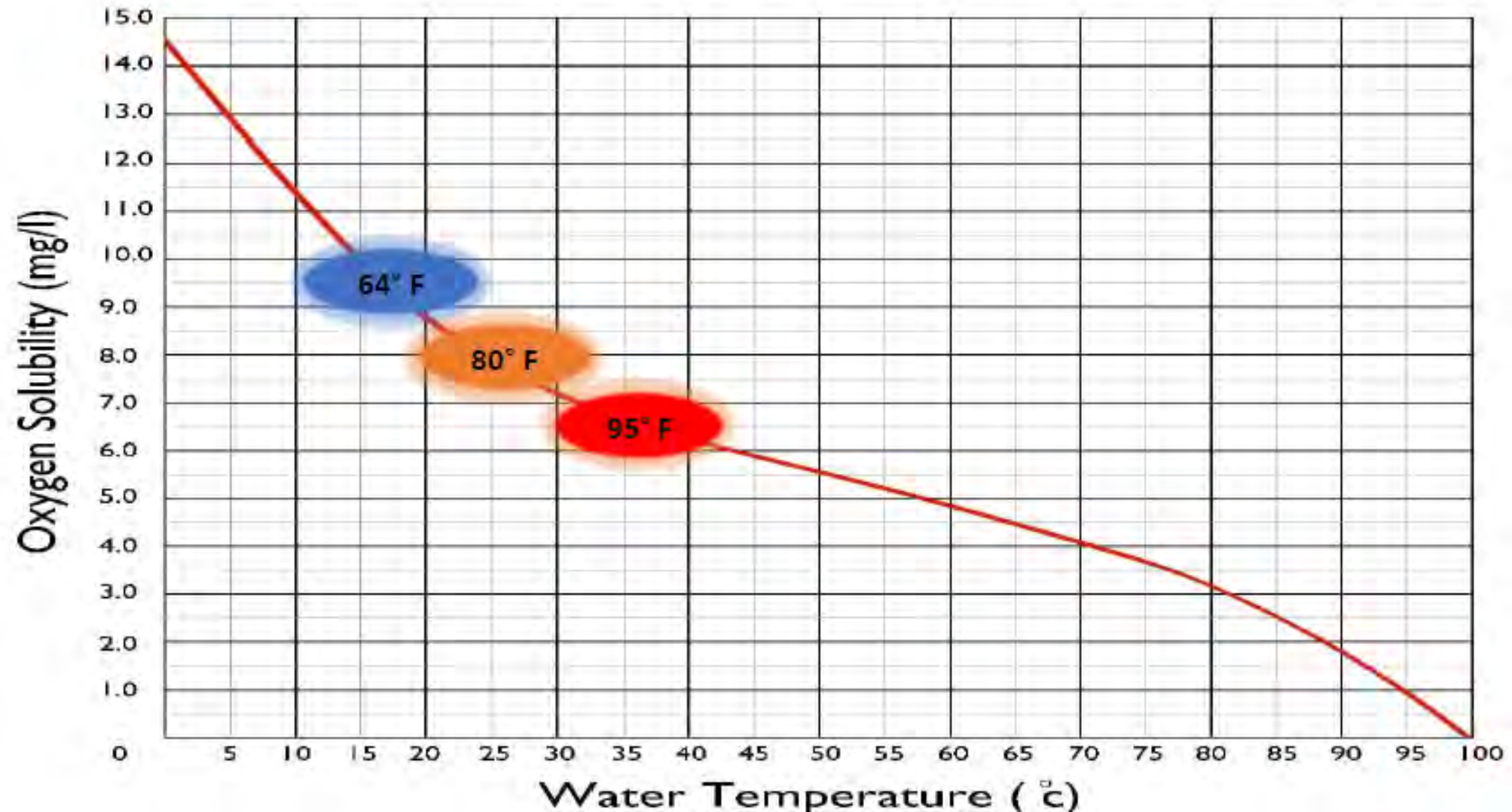
Aquatic species can't escape heat or regulate body temp

Urban drivers:

- Lack of shade
- Hot impervious surfaces → heated runoff



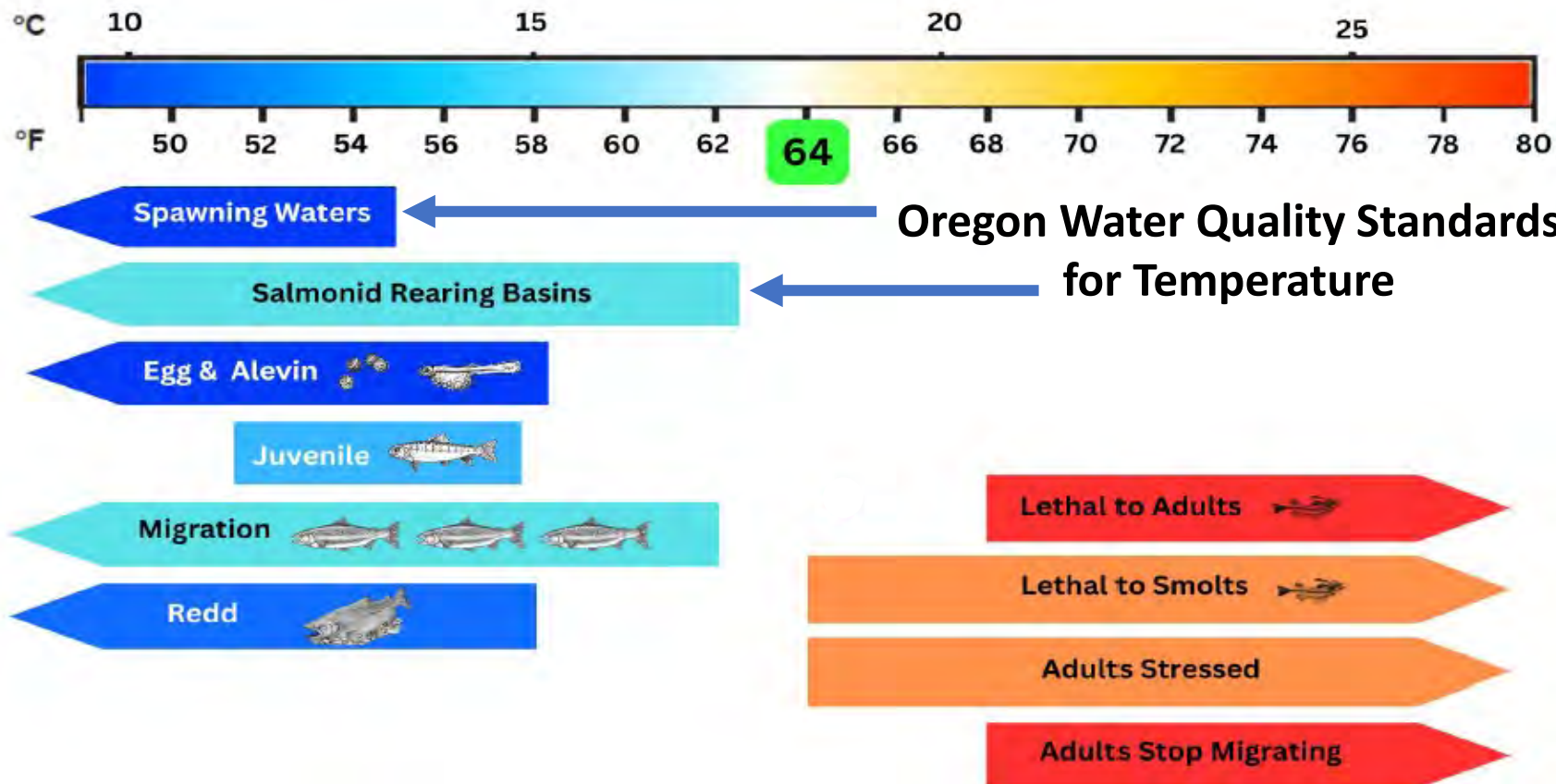
What happens to DO as water warms up?



Temperature & Water Quality

Cold Water = Healthier Water

Aquatic species can't escape heat or regulate body temp



Rogue River Basin Emerging TMDLs

AU pollutant/parameter pair 303(d) TMDL status

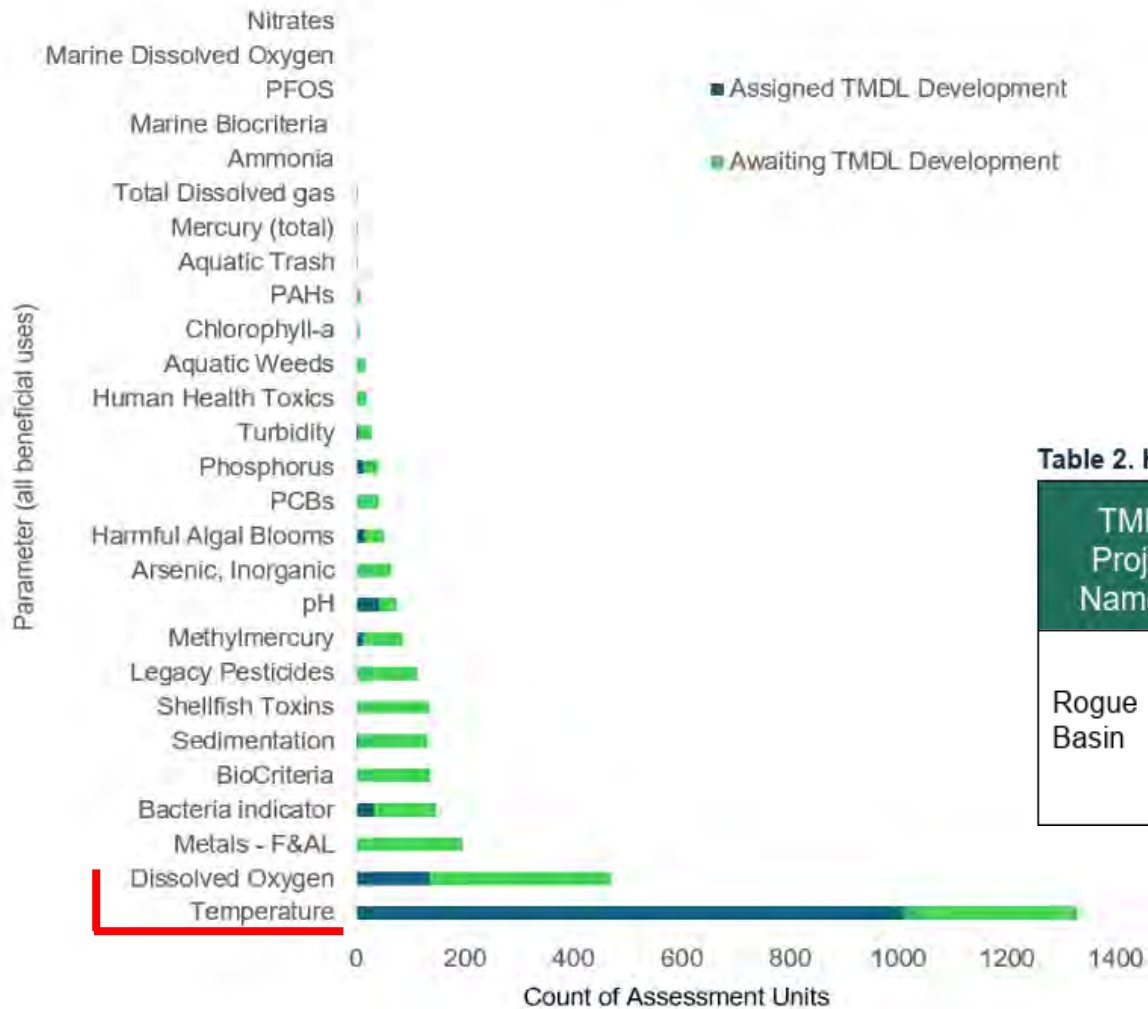


Table 4. Two year TMDL submission timeline.

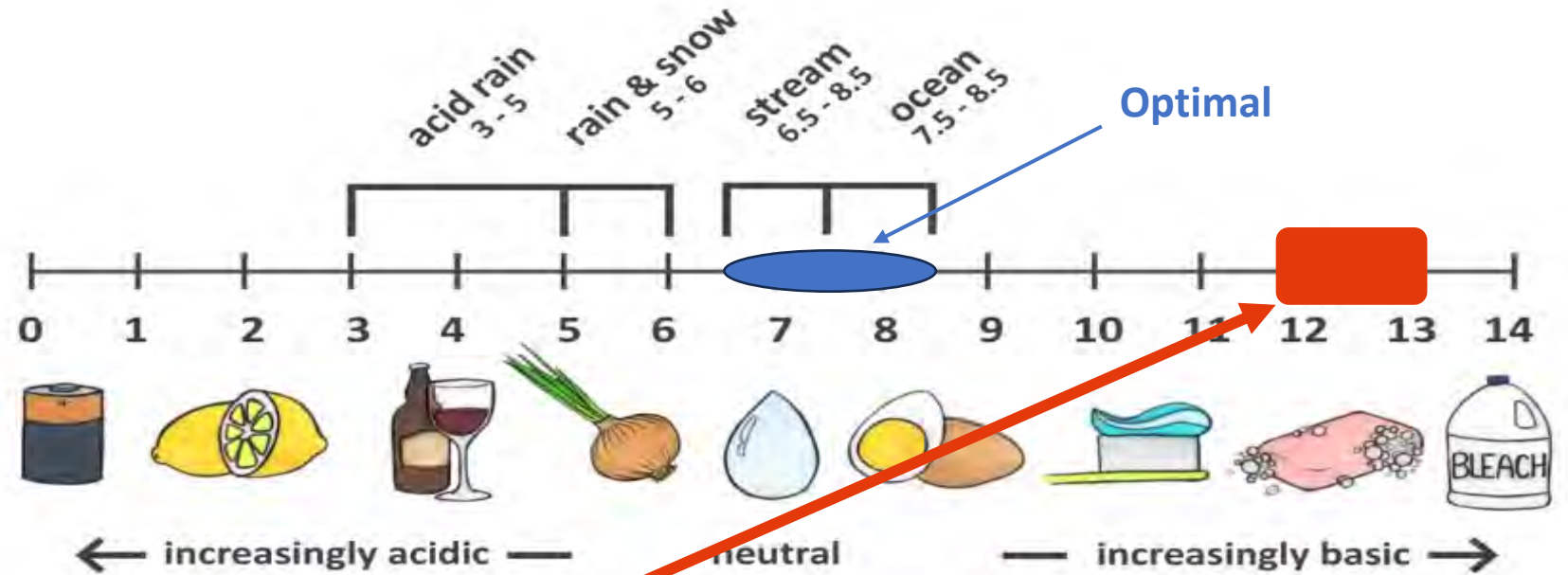
TMDL Project Name(s)	Priority	Geographic Extent (with HUCs)	Timeline
Rogue River Basin	High	17100307 - Upper Rogue Subbasin 17100308 - Middle Rogue Subbasin 17100309 - Applegate Subbasin 17100310 - Lower Rogue Subbasin 17100311 - Illinois Subbasin	Submitted by July 2027

Table 2. High Priority Ranking AU Pollutant/Parameter Pairs by TMDL Project.

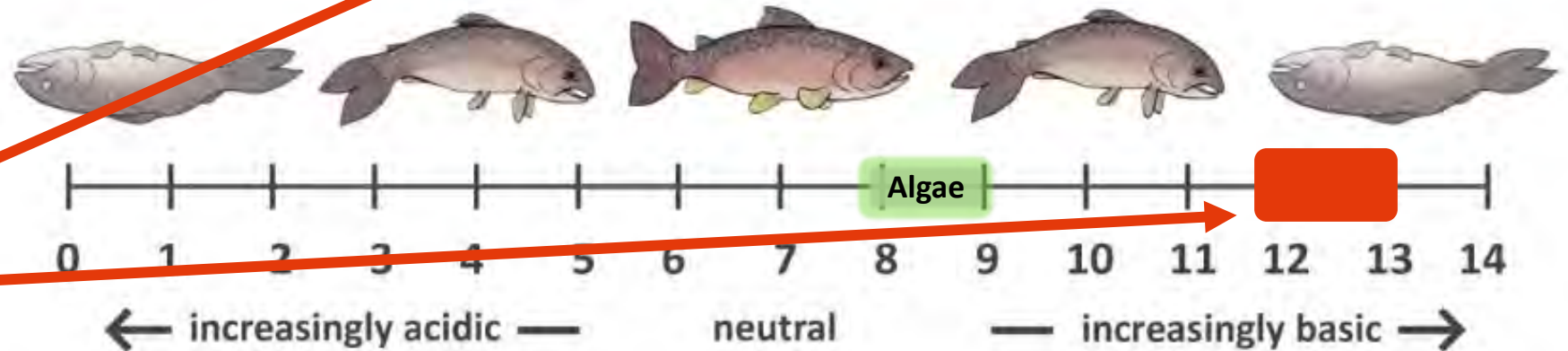
TMDL Project Name(s)	Listed Pollutants	Beneficial Use Considerations	Total Count of 303(d) Listings Addressed	Additional Non-303(d) Listed AUs Covered	Other Considerations*
Rogue River Basin	Temperature	Fish and Aquatic Life - threatened and endangered fish species are present	183	219	Court ordered submission deadline

pH

- Measures how acidic or base water is
- pH $\uparrow$ 1 full unit $\rightarrow$ 10 $\times$ change
- Change in pH = something is in the water



pH Scale

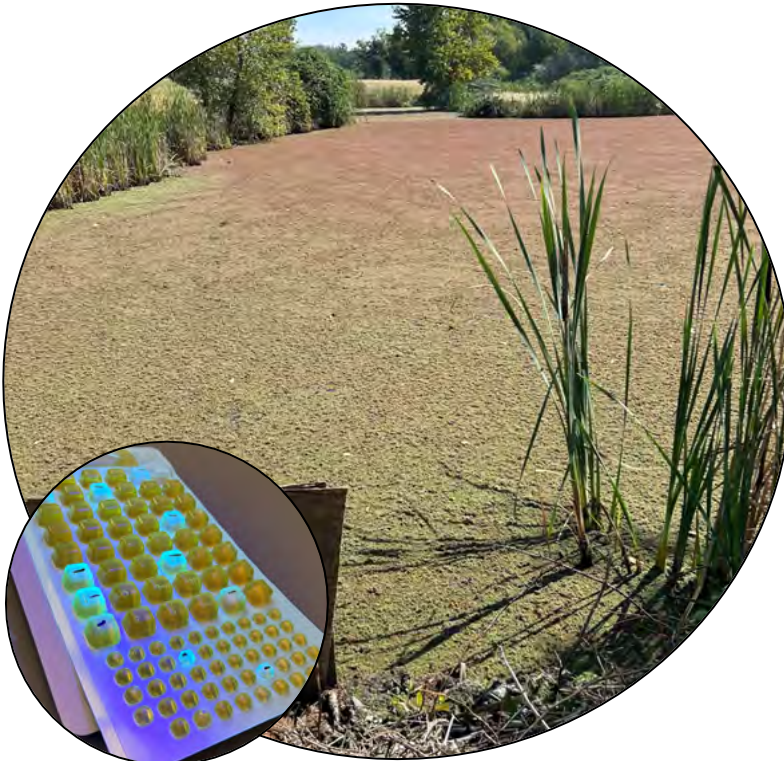
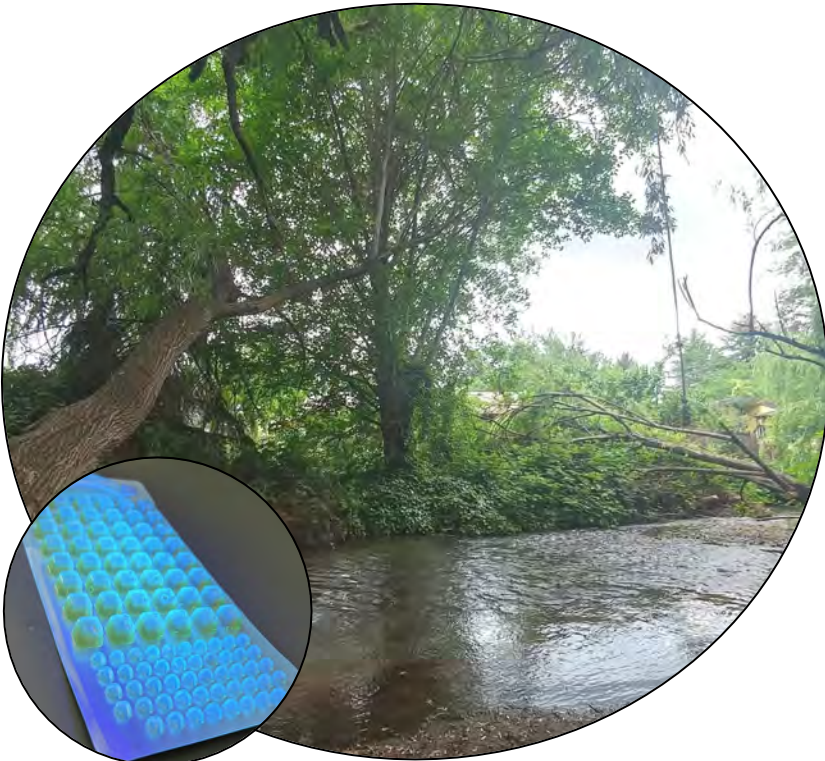


pH Scale





Is it safe to swim?





Bacteria

Is it safe to swim?

US beaches hit with fecal contamination warnings ahead of Labor Day weekend

Michael Sainato

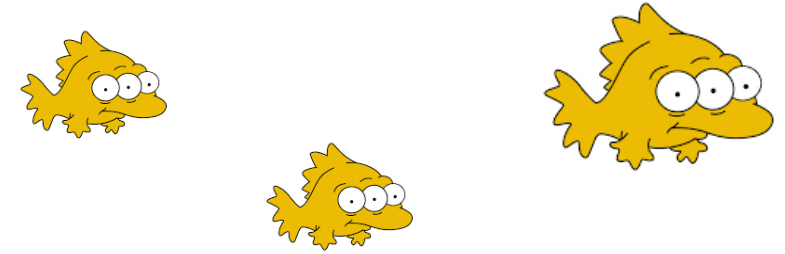
59 minutes ago



Closures at some of the most popular beach destinations in the US this week include part of the Imperial Beach shoreline near San Diego. Photograph: Eduardo Contreras/AP



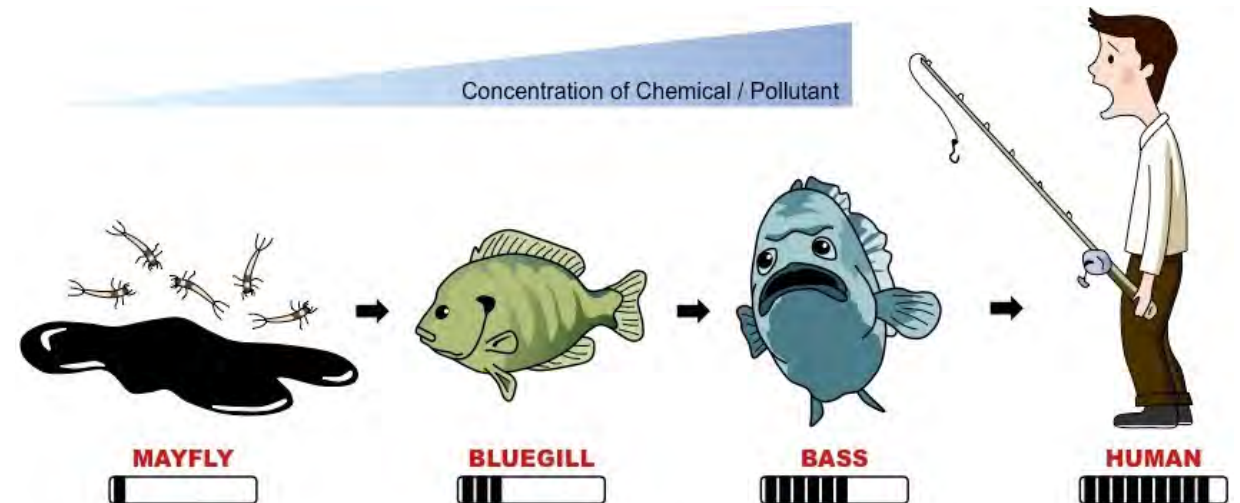
Toxicity



Stormwater is a toxic cocktail of **Toxins** → substances harmful to health

Lethal Dose (LD): smallest amount of a toxin that can cause death

- **Acute Exposure**: short-term, high dose (e.g., first flush → fish kills)
- **Bioaccumulation**: toxins build up in an organism over time
- **Biomagnification**: toxins multiply up the food chain → apex predators (including us)



Fish kills in Medford, Grants Pass prompt warning about pollutants

Public urged to keep contaminants such as oil, fuel, even pool and hot tub water out of streams and storm drains

By SHAUN HALL Rogue Valley Times Apr 29, 2024 Updated 41 mins ago 0



Local Fish Kills

Lazy Creek, Medford:

Dozens of dead juvenile steelhead

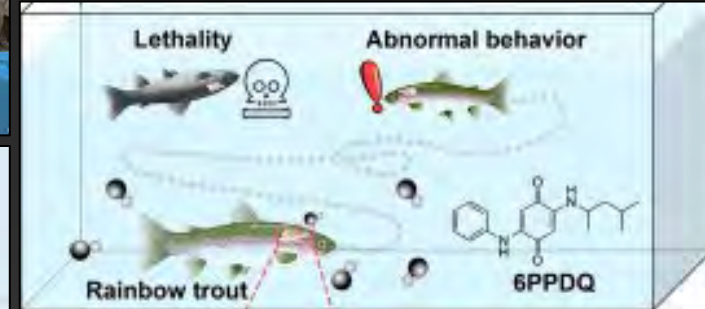
Skunk Creek, Grants Pass:

~200 juvenile steelhead found dead

Cause: Pollutants strongly suspected

6PPD-quinone

Emerging Pollutant



What is the most common pollutant in rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs?

SEDIMENT



Turbidity & Sedimentation

Turbidity

Turbidity is a metric for water quality that indicates how clear the water is

For ESC Permits: Turbid = Cloudy → Usually Suspended Sediment

Increase in Suspended Sediment = Increase in Turbidity = **Bad**

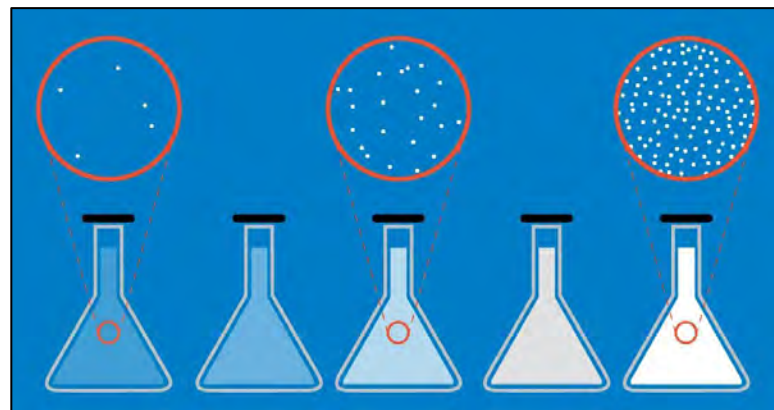
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) = FNU = FTU = FAU



10 NTU 8.5 Tons / Year

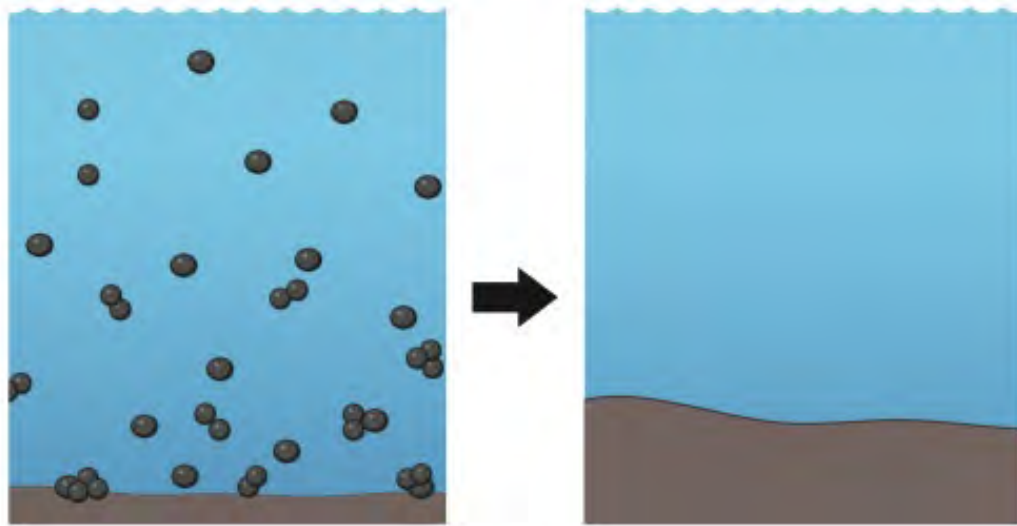


250 NTU 595 Tons / Year



Sedimentation

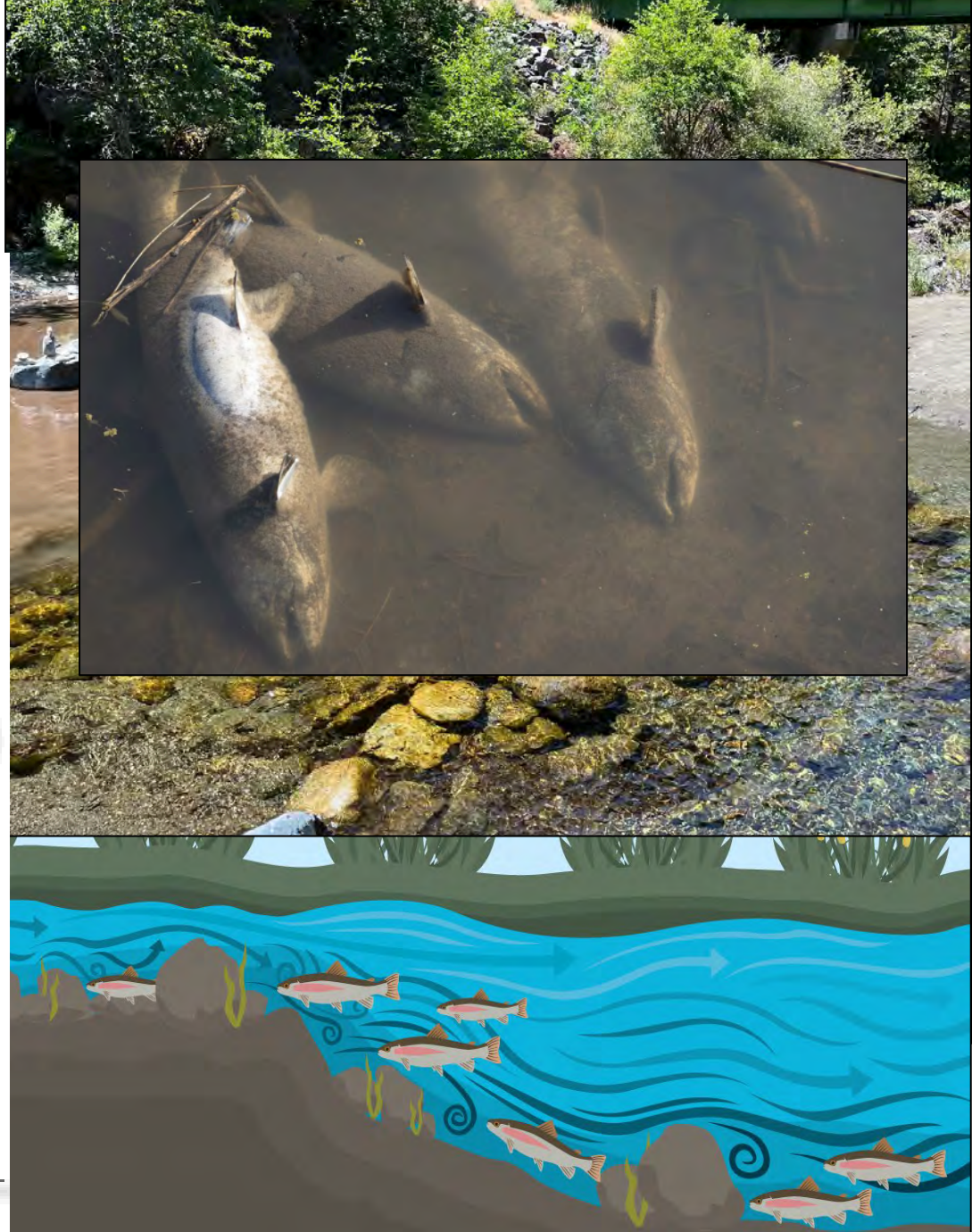
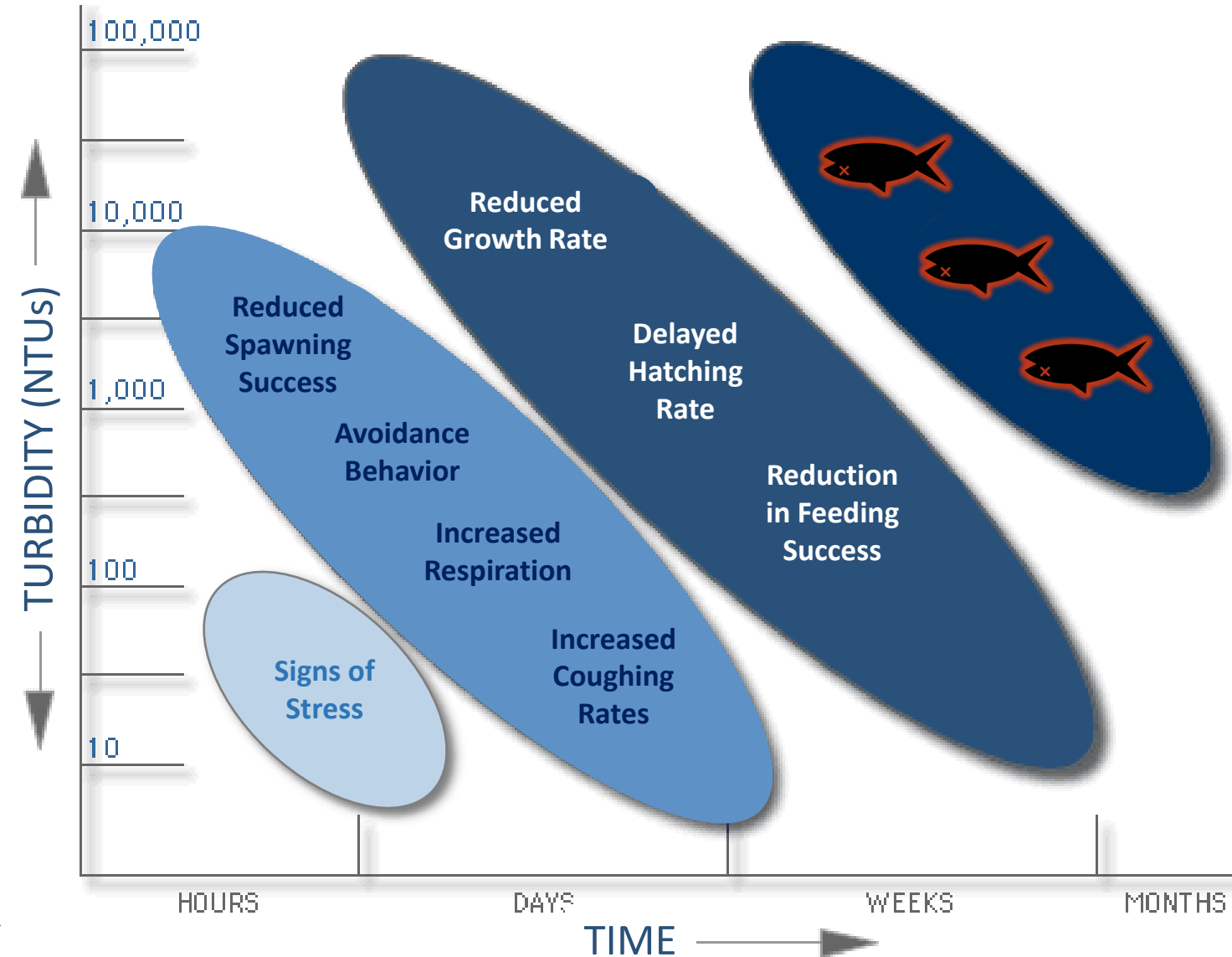
The deposition or settling of the suspended material – where it all ends up



For ESC Permitting

Sediment-Laden = Visible Particles in the Flow

Effects of Turbidity & Sedimentation





California county declares local emergency over Klamath River water quality concerns

Contaminants - Its not just dirt!

Pollutant Releases:

Arsenic
Aluminum
Lead

Iron
Nitrogen
Phosphorus

Copper
Nickel
Mercury

Chromium
Cadmium
Barium

Zinc
Silver
Manganese

Microcystin
Cyanide
DDT/DDD/DDE

PAHs
Sediment
DO



Bear Creek – Local Situation

Turbidity

pH

Temperature

O₂

Bacteria

Toxins

RVSS Parameter Action Levels:

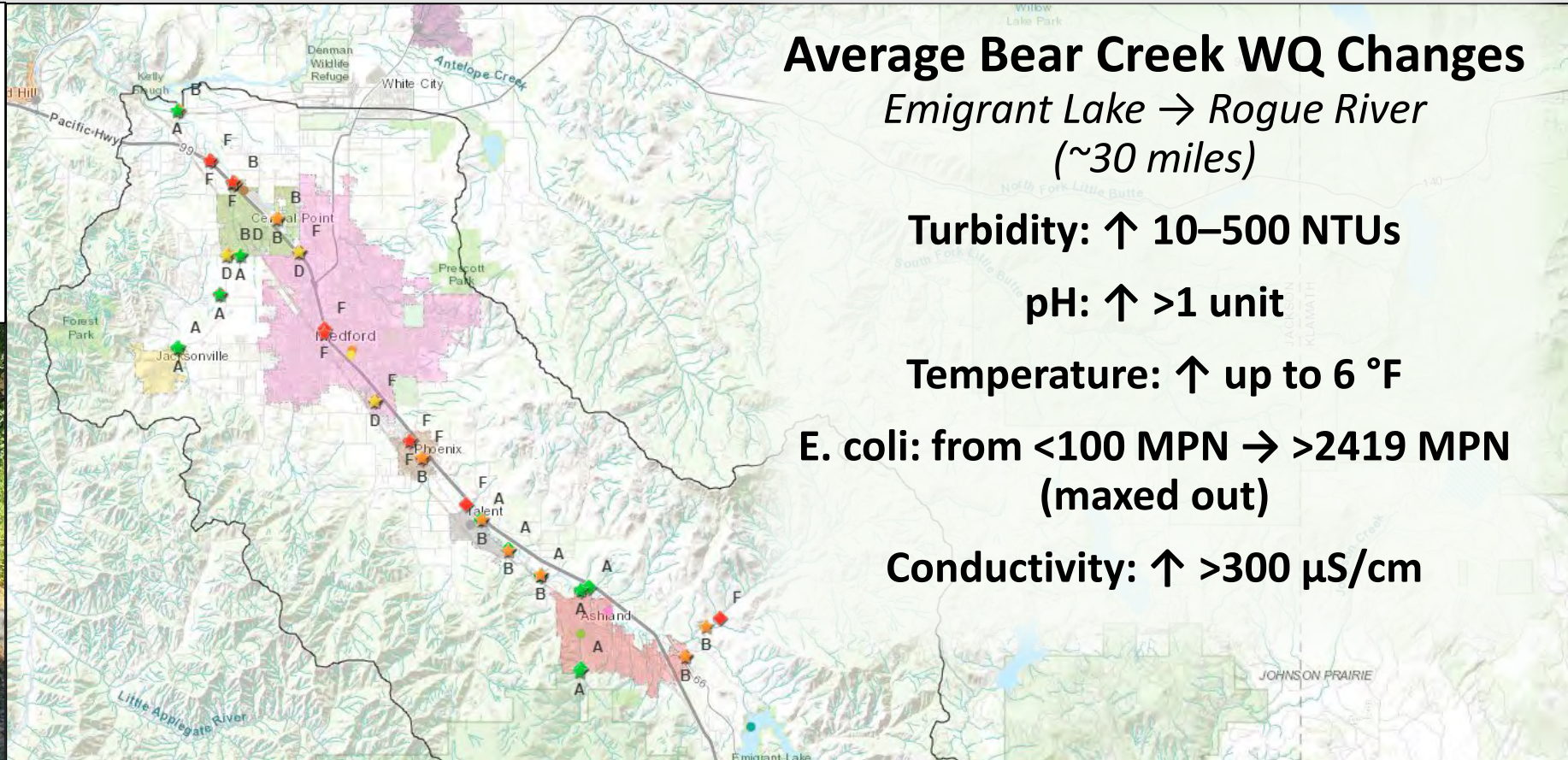
Turbidity: 15 NTU

pH: 6.5-8.5

Temp & DO: N/A

E. coli: 406 MPN

Conductivity: >450 µS/cm



Bear Creek – Local Situation

Turbidity

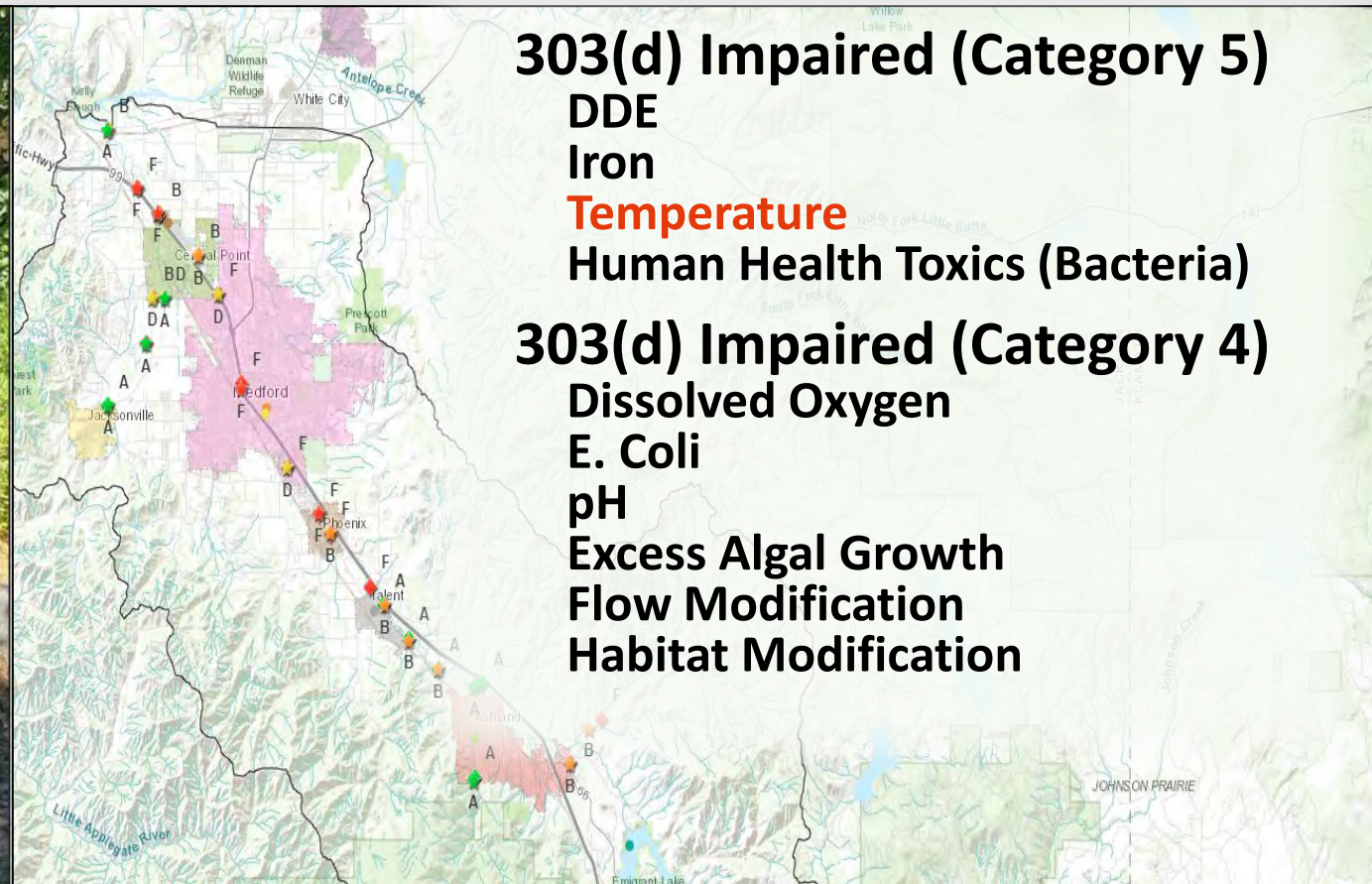
pH

Temperature

O₂

Bacteria

Toxins



What may seem insignificant to you, adds up across the whole watershed!



Which do you want in your backyard?

A healthy creek is a choice — so is a polluted one

Citarum River, Indonesia - most polluted in the world (industrial, urban, agricultural impacts)

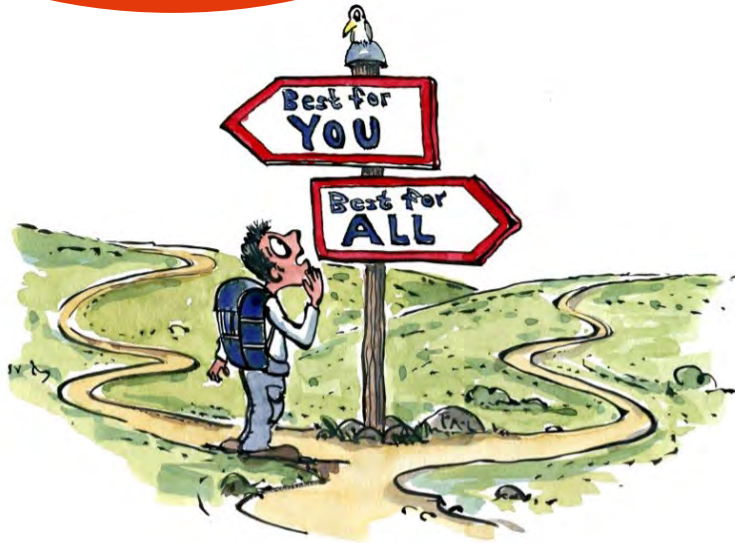


Chetco River – one of Oregon’s cleanest, most remote rivers. Ranked among top in the world!



The Challenge: How do we balance
Duh... Everyone wants clean rivers
clean water with progress & industry?

Regulation and Permitting



Federal – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

State - Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Local Jurisdiction - RVSS / County / City

NPDES 1200 Series Construction Permit

General Use Requirement *Big Highlights*

- ☐ **Can NOT discharge visually turbid water or sediment**
- ☐ **Can NOT cause or contribute to an exceedance of any applicable water quality standard**
- ☐ **Must install and maintain BMPs to control stormwater volume, velocity, and peak flow rates**
- ☐ **Protect riparian areas and/or provide equivalent sediment controls**
- ☐ **Must visual monitor/inspect the site AND record the inspections**
- ☐ **Meet Final Stabilization Criteria prior to Permit Termination**



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- ☐ Meet Final Stabilization Criteria prior to Permit Termination.



What are riparian areas?

The land that borders rivers, lakes, streams, and floodplains

Why are they important?

- Less than **1% of Oregon's land** → supports **85% of wildlife**
- A **healthy riparian zone** is the **single most effective** natural system for protecting and improving stream water quality

Ecological Functions:

- ✓ Pollutant Filtration
- ✓ Bank Stability and Erosion Control
- ✓ Temperature Regulation
- ✓ Organic Matter and Biological Processing
- ✓ Hydrologic Moderation
- ✓ Provides Habitat



Why are they important?

A healthy riparian zone is a community asset, not just an ecological one

- The **most used outdoor recreation ecosystem**, but only when water quality is good enough for direct contact
- As **water quality improves**, recreation opportunities expand
- As recreation expands, the **social and economic value** of the riparian area increases
- Clean water attracts more visitors, which boosts **local economic importance**



Riparian Restoration

Restoring and protecting riparian areas is the most crucial thing we can do for water quality



Riparian Areas are strictly protected in the 1200-C permit (Appendix B)

Rule: Post-construction riparian conditions must **meet or exceed** pre-construction conditions!

Shifting from Grey to Green Infrastructure



Green Infrastructure

- Uses vegetation, soils, natural processes to manage stormwater
- **City Scale:** Connected green spaces, natural corridors
- **Site Scale:** Rain gardens, bioswales, infiltration planters

Grey = Move water away quickly



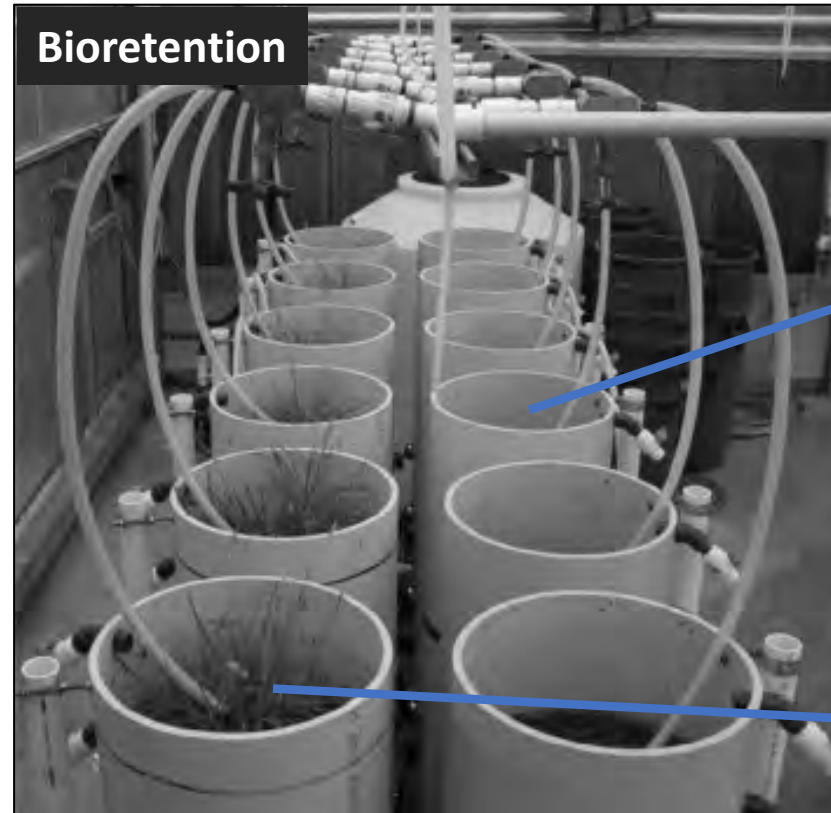
Green = Bioretention
Slow It, Spread It, Sink It!

Shifting from Grey to Green Infrastructure

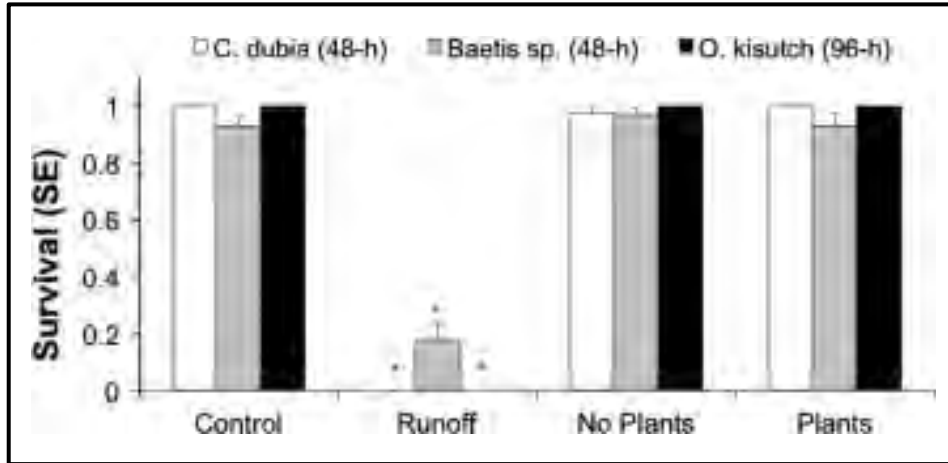


Effectiveness of Bioretention

WSU Study – Bioretention & Salmon



WSU Study – Bioretention & Salmon



- Daphniid
- Mayfly Nymph
- Juvenile Coho Salmon

Survival Rates:

- Control, soil, soil & plants → 100% survival
- Unfiltered runoff → 100% mortality

Filtered water analysis:

- Heavy metals ↓ **30–90%**
- PAHs (oil & gas chemicals) ↓ **below detection**
- Organics ↓ **up to 40%**

Once runoff enters a storm drain, there is no more treatment
A little bit of healthy soil can go a long way!

Why Plants Are The Preference



- ✓ **Erosion Control:** Stabilizes soil
- ✓ **Soil:** Maintains soil health, structure, and porosity
- ✓ **Flow Control:** Slow, spreads, evapotranspiration
- ✓ **Water Quality:** Uptake, use, and storage of pollutants
- ✓ **Resilience:** Reduce maintenance needs

Cross-Program Benefits

- ✓ **Cooling & Shade**
- ✓ **Biodiversity & Habitat**
- ✓ **Air Quality Improvements**
- ✓ **Mental & Physical Health**
- ✓ **Social & Economic Value**
- ✓ **Higher Property Values**

Plant Hierarchy: **Natives** → **Non-natives** → **Invasives**

So What?

1200-C and MS4 permits regulate water quality, volume, and rate, both during and after construction

During Construction

1200-C & MS4

ESC and BMPs

Temporary Mitigation for disturbed ground



Post Construction

MS4

Stormwater Management

Permanent Mitigation for impervious surfaces



So What?



New or Redeveloped Impervious Surface $\geq 5,000$ sf = A Stormwater Facility is REQUIRED!

Facility must be built **per approved plans**. Must **pass acceptance inspection** before ESC permit can close.

If you have to do it, do it well—make it an **asset, not a burden**

Stormwater Facility Design Requirements

Retention

- **Must retain the full 80th percentile storm (0.46")**
- Infiltrate or evapotranspirate runoff

AND

Treatment

- Remove $\geq 80\%$ TSS through filtration, infiltration, or settling
- **Treat runoff from the 95th percentile storm (0.84") from new/redeveloped impervious surfaces**
- Stormwater management facilities can be designed to achieve both Retention and Treatment, or a treatment train with multiple facilities may be utilized

Detention

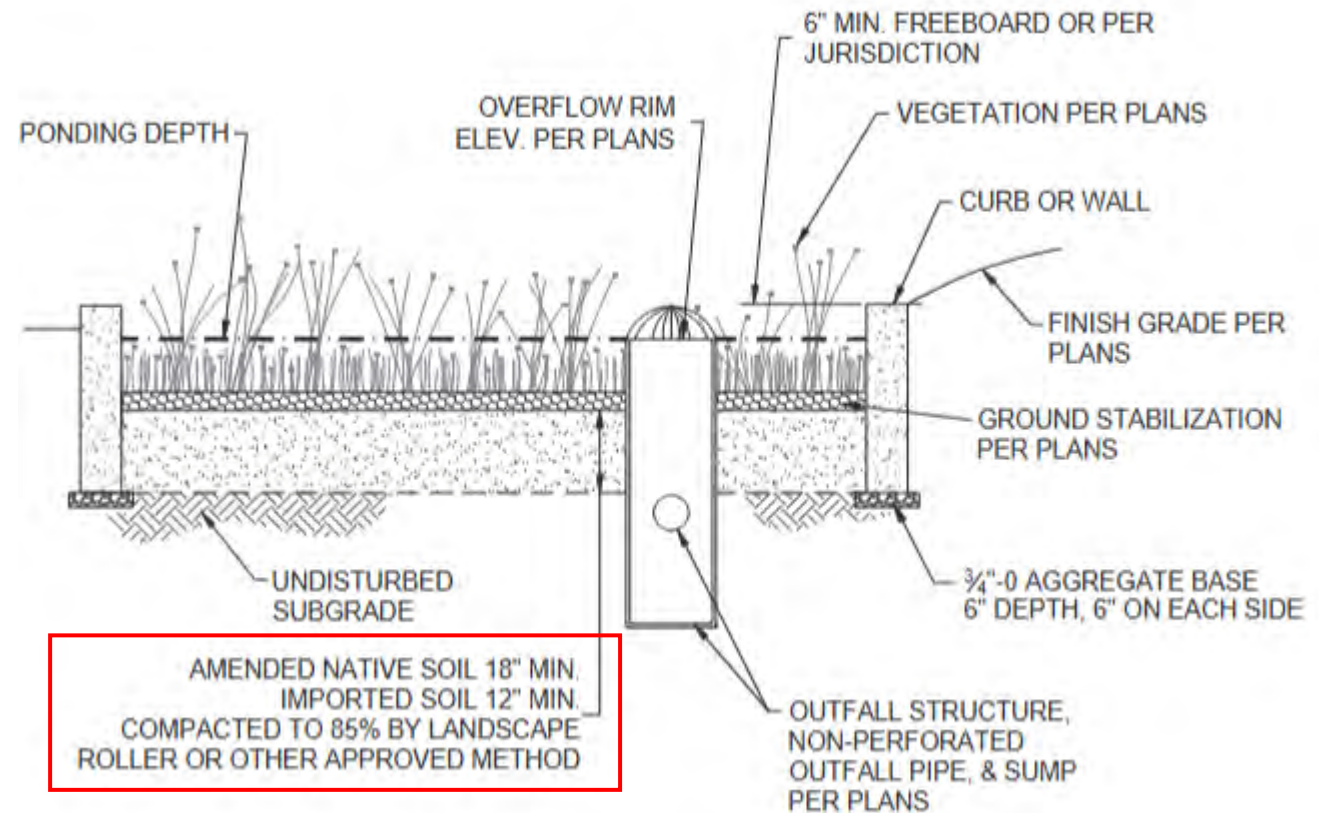
- Based on the 10-year, 24-hour storm (3.0")
- Prevent increased peak flow downstream



Stormwater Facility Design Requirements

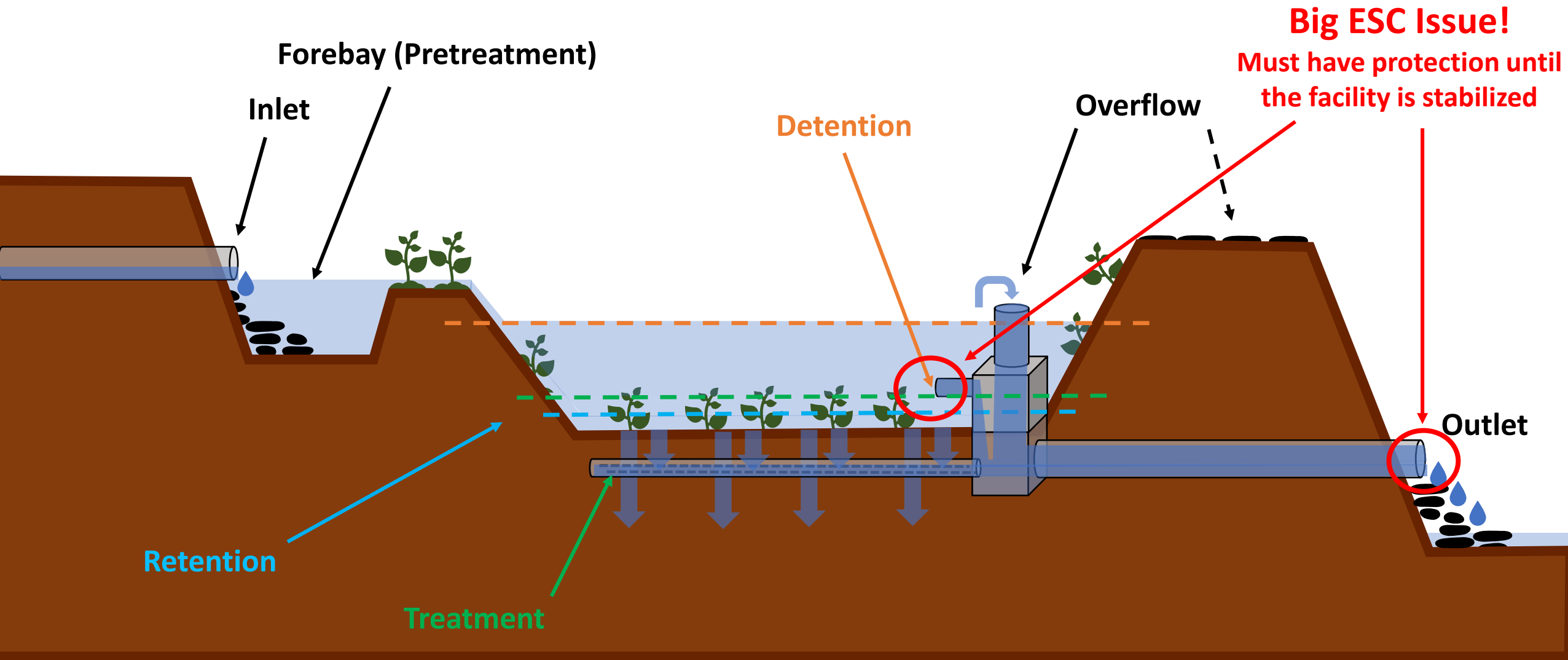
The Stormwater Quality Design Manual contains details and specifications for:

- Infiltration Testing
- Stormwater Calculations
- BMP Design & Installation
- Elevations
- Planting Plan / Seed Mix
- Soil Composition



Basic Facility Design and Functions

Slow It, Spread It, Sink It!



Stormwater Facility Acceptance & Maintenance Requirements

- Facilities must be installed as designed to ensure facility function
- **RVSS must conduct an Acceptance Inspection, a passed inspection is required for Certificate of Occupancy**
- Must be maintained to function as designed
- RVSS inspects at least once every 3 years



Stormwater management facilities must be maintained in perpetuity!

ESC Permits



DEQ

What Does The 1200-C Permit Cover?

1200-C NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit

An ESC Permit authorizing discharges in Oregon

Covers:

- Clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing, stumping, demolition
- Stockpiling & other land-disturbing activities
- Construction support activities tied to the project

Does NOT Cover:

- Post-construction discharges → MS4 Permit or 1200-Z Permit
- Underground injection control (UIC) systems → *UIC Permit*
- In-water work or activities → Other Federal & State permits



In Water Permits & ESA Critical Habitat

Working in
the water?

USACE

- 404 National Dredge-Fill Permit

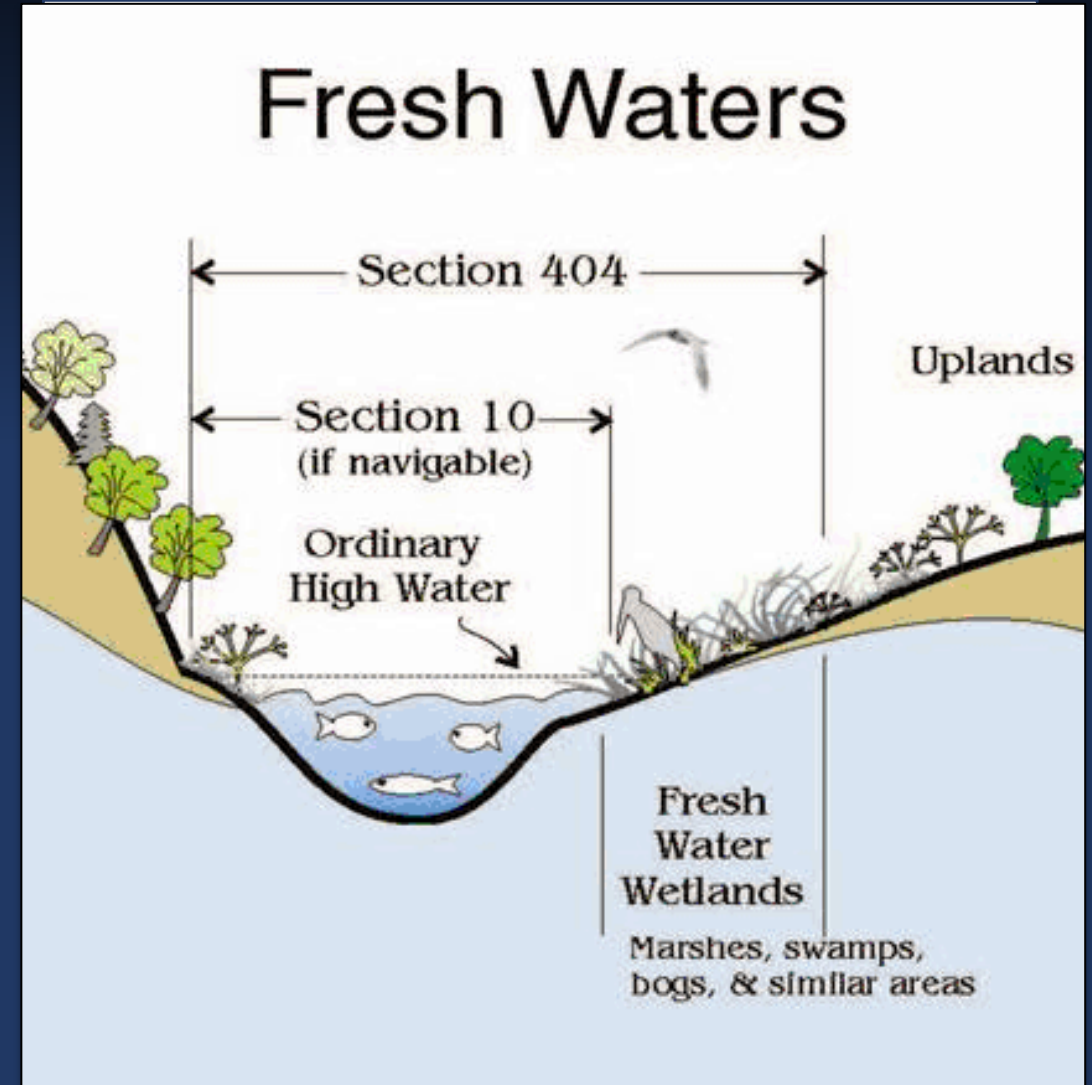
DEQ

- 401 WQ Certification

DSL

- Wetland Delineation
- State Remove-Fill Permit

These must be obtained before ESC Permit issuance



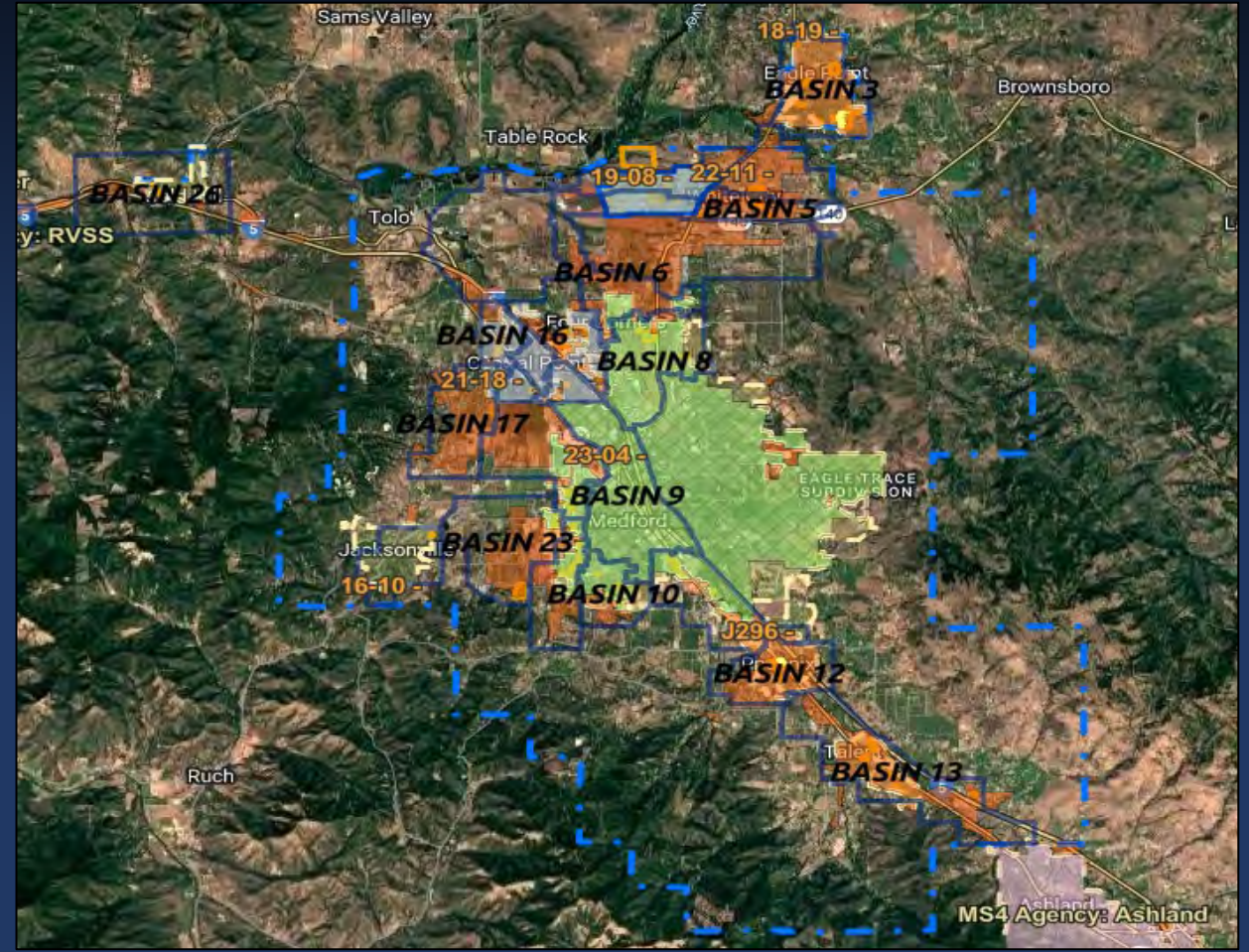
Do You Need an ESC Permit?

Question 1

Does your construction project disturb **one or more acres** of land through *ALL* Phases and *ALL* construction activity?

Question 2

Is any portion of the project located within a MS4 jurisdiction?



Do You Need an ESC Permit?

Question 1

Does your construction project disturb **one or more acres** of land through *ALL* Phases and *ALL* construction activity?



**You need a DEQ
1200-C Permit**

Question 2

Is any portion of the project located within a MS4 jurisdiction?



Check with MS4 Jurisdiction:
If over **7000sf**, the MS4 must review the ESCP.
→ You will likely need a permit



Do You Need an ESC Permit?

Fill / Dumping / Grading



Over 7000sf? You need a permit!

Applying for a Permit

Submit all required documents **at least 30 days** before project start

No construction activity is authorized until an ESC permit is issued

All documents submitted via Your DEQ Online (YDO)

Local MS4

Small Site

- Application
- ESCP

*Check with local
jurisdiction*

DEQ

Small Site

- Application
- ESCP

DEQ or Agent

1200-CN/C

- Application
- ESCP
- LUCS

DEQ or Agent

1200-C for 5+ Acres

- Application
- ESCP
- LUCS
- 14-Day Comment Period



1200-CN QLPs & 1200-C Agents

DEQ delegates certain local entities to act on its behalf for stormwater permitting

1200-CN Qualified Local Programs:

Albany	Milwaukie
Central Point	Springfield
Corvallis	Troutdale
Eugene	West Linn
Keizer	Wilsonville

Water Environment Services (WES)
Clean Water Services (CWS)

Rogue Valley Sewer Services (RVSS)

1200-C Agents in Oregon:

City of Eugene
City of Troutdale
Clean Water Services (CWS)

Rogue Valley Sewer Services (RVSS)

Subject to change - check with local jurisdiction



RVSS ESC Permits

*Total Disturbed Area/Ground	ESC Permit Required	Initial Fee	Annual Fee
7,000sf to 0.99 acres	Medium Storm Drain Protection Permit (SDPP-M)	\$250	\$250
1.0 to 4.99 acres	RVSS ESC Permit for 1-5 Acres (DEQ 1200-CN)	\$1,500	\$750
5.0+ acres	RVSS ESC Permit for 5+ Acres (DEQ 1200-C)	\$3,073	*\$1,558

* DEQ will issue Renewal Notice and collect annual renewal fees for 1200-C permits.



What an ESC Permit Allows You To Do

May discharge stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges so long as the site follows all conditions set forth in the permit

Prohibited Discharges:

- Visually turbid or sediment-laden water
- Wastewater
- Soaps, solvents, and detergents
- Hydro-demolition water
- Fuels, oils, and other operation and maintenance pollutants
- Saw-cutting slurry
- Toxics or other hazardous substances

Your Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) is how you show that you are meeting those conditions



1200-C Permit Conditions



TBELs, Control Measures, and BMPs

Technology-Based Effluent Limits (TBELs) - Minimum legal standard

Control Measures - Required outcomes

Best Management Practices (BMP) - Methods you choose to achieve those outcomes

ESC Categories:

Erosion Controls – Keep dirt in place → **Priority!**

Sediment Controls – Keep dirt on site

Managerial Practices – Prevent and contain pollution

ESC Resources:

ACWA Construction Site Guide

DEQ BMP Manual

EPAs SWPPP Guide

Google



1200-C TBELs and Control Measures

1. General Design, Installation, and Maintenance Requirements
2. Pre-Construction Requirements
3. Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection
4. Vegetation
5. Perimeter Controls
6. Track-Out
7. Stockpile Management
8. Dust Control
9. Steep Slopes
10. Preserve Soil Condition for Revegetation
11. Storm Drain Inlet Protection
12. Concrete Management
13. Discharge Location Protection
14. Sediment Basin Requirements
15. Runoff Treatment for Engineered Soils
16. Stabilize Exposed Soils
17. Final Stabilization
18. Pollution Prevention
19. Dewatering
20. Compliance with Water Quality Standards
21. ESCP General Requirements
22. ESCP Contents
23. ESCP Revisions
24. Environmental Management Plan (EMP)
25. Corrective Actions



A Note on BMPs

What's the most effective BMP on any project?

Vegetation

What's the second most effective?

COMMON SENSE

It doesn't take a certification to know what you're doing wrong

BMP Types:

- **Products** – Things out of a catalog: silt fence, biobags, erosion matting, etc.
- **Design** – Minimize disturbance, managing run-on, shaping flow paths, etc.
- **Operational** – These are largely housekeeping BMPs, e.g. sweeper truck availability, trash collection, dust control, and covering stockpiles.

Every BMP has a lifecycle cost



Permit & Posting Requirements

1200-C Condition 1

■ You Must Have a Permit

- **All construction activity is prohibited until you have been issued a permit.**
- NO clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing, stumping, demolition, stockpiling, or other land disturbing activities.

■ Post Notice of Permit Coverage

- Sign or notice must be posted:
 - At a **safe, publicly accessible location** near the site
 - **Visible from public road** and readable from right-of-way

Must include:

- Permit Number
- Contact Information (Name & phone number)
- Statement: *“If you observe stormwater pollution...”* or QR code



Can you start construction once you are issued your ESC permit?

No! The ESC Permit ONLY allows you to install BMPs and schedule the Pre-Construction Meeting



Within the RVSS MS4, you will require a Pre-Construction Meeting for SDPP-M, 1200-CN, and 1200-C sites **with an RVSS Inspector!**

Pre-Construction Requirements

1200-C Schedule A.2

After you have a Permit, but BEFORE construction:

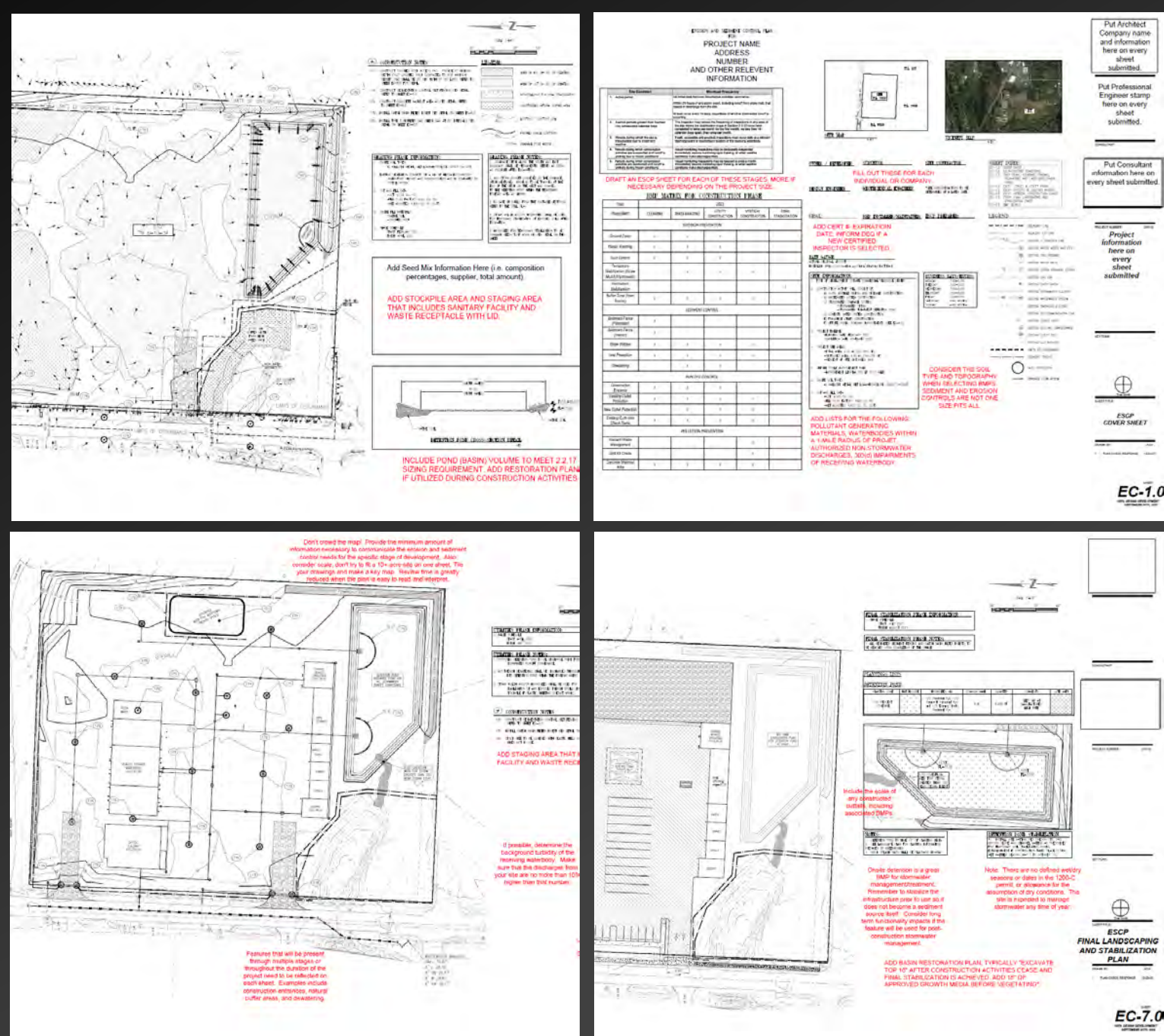
- Onsite pre-construction meeting with key personnel
 - General Contractor Rep (e.g. the superintendent)
 - Pertinent Sub-Contractors
 - Site ESC Inspector
 - **MS4 ESC Oversight Inspector**
- Dated Sign-in Sheet – must be kept in site logbook
- Discuss the **ESCP** and Planned Stormwater Facilities



Prior to the pre-construction meeting:

- **All ESC measures for the first phase must be installed**
- Material & waste storage areas are established
- ID and mark off clearing limits & sensitive areas to include natural buffer areas and the location of future stormwater facilities

The Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

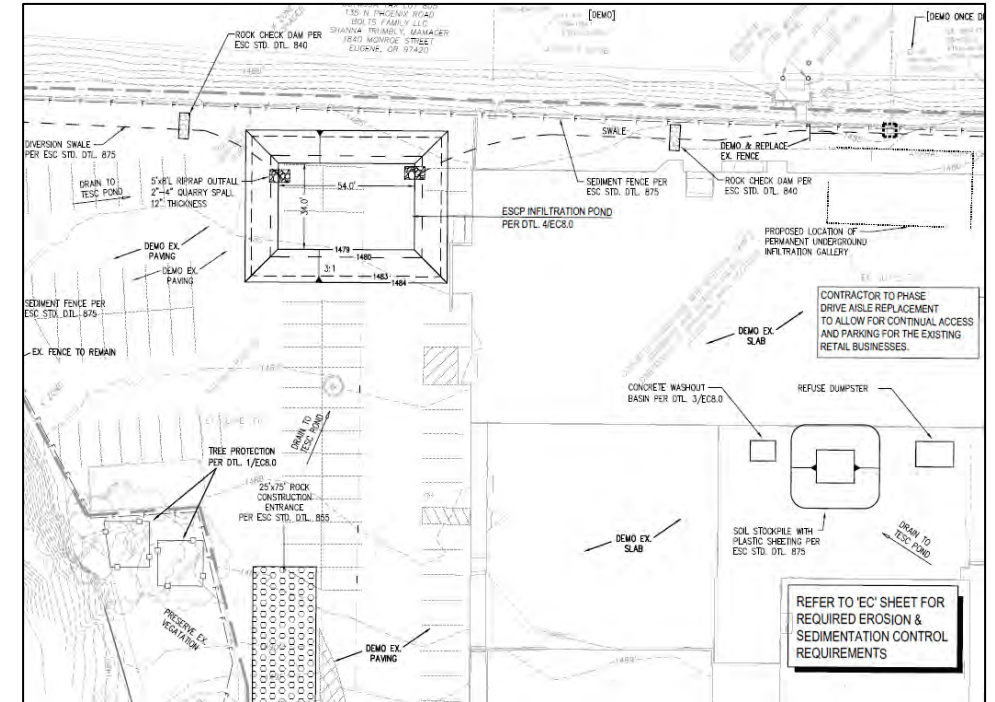


Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

1200-C Schedule A.21

The ESCP is Required!

- **Site-specific**
- **Accessible** to all personnel
- Install stormwater controls for discharge **treatment, volume, and rate**
- Need to narrate and visually depict each phase of the project
- **Compliance Who, Where, When, and How**
- **Living Document** → Must be current & updated



No Plan → No Construction

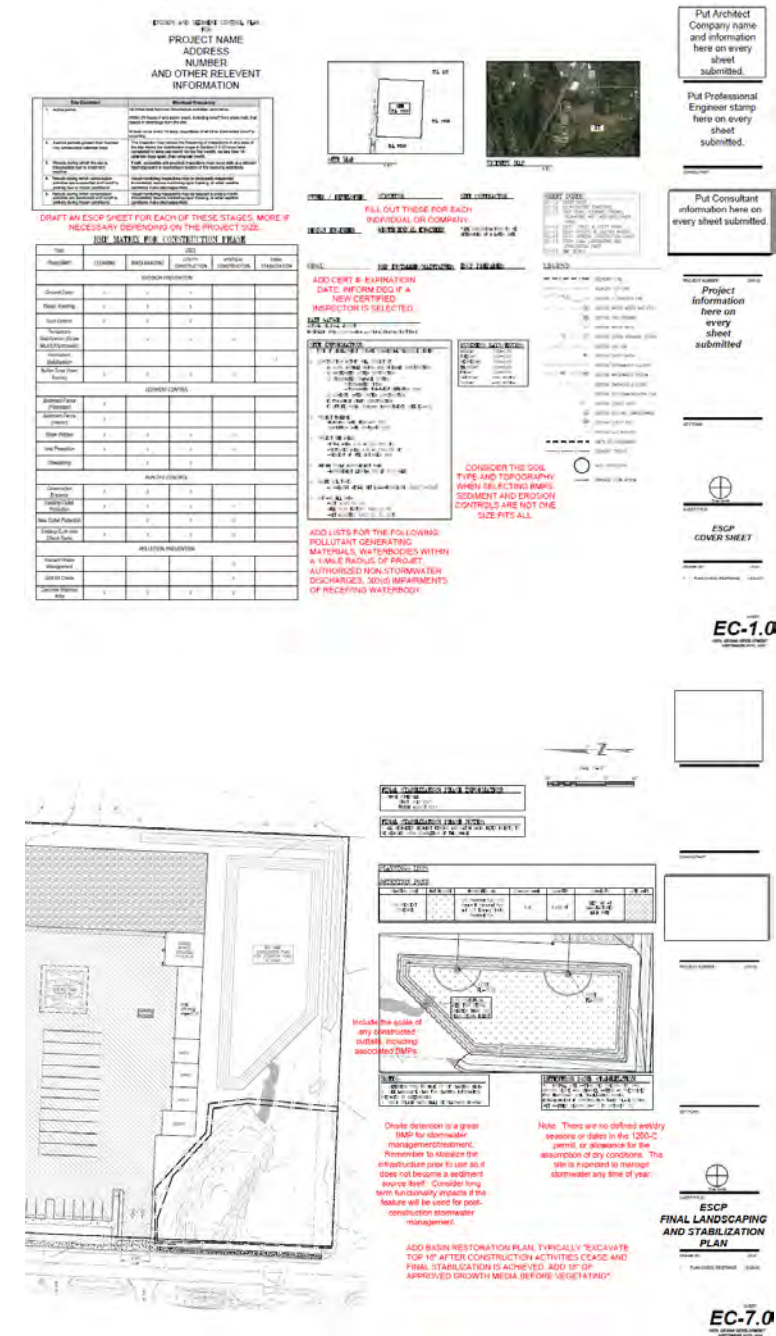
ESCP Contents

1200-C Schedule A.20

Full list of ESCP requirements are in Appendix C

~20-30 required items per sheet

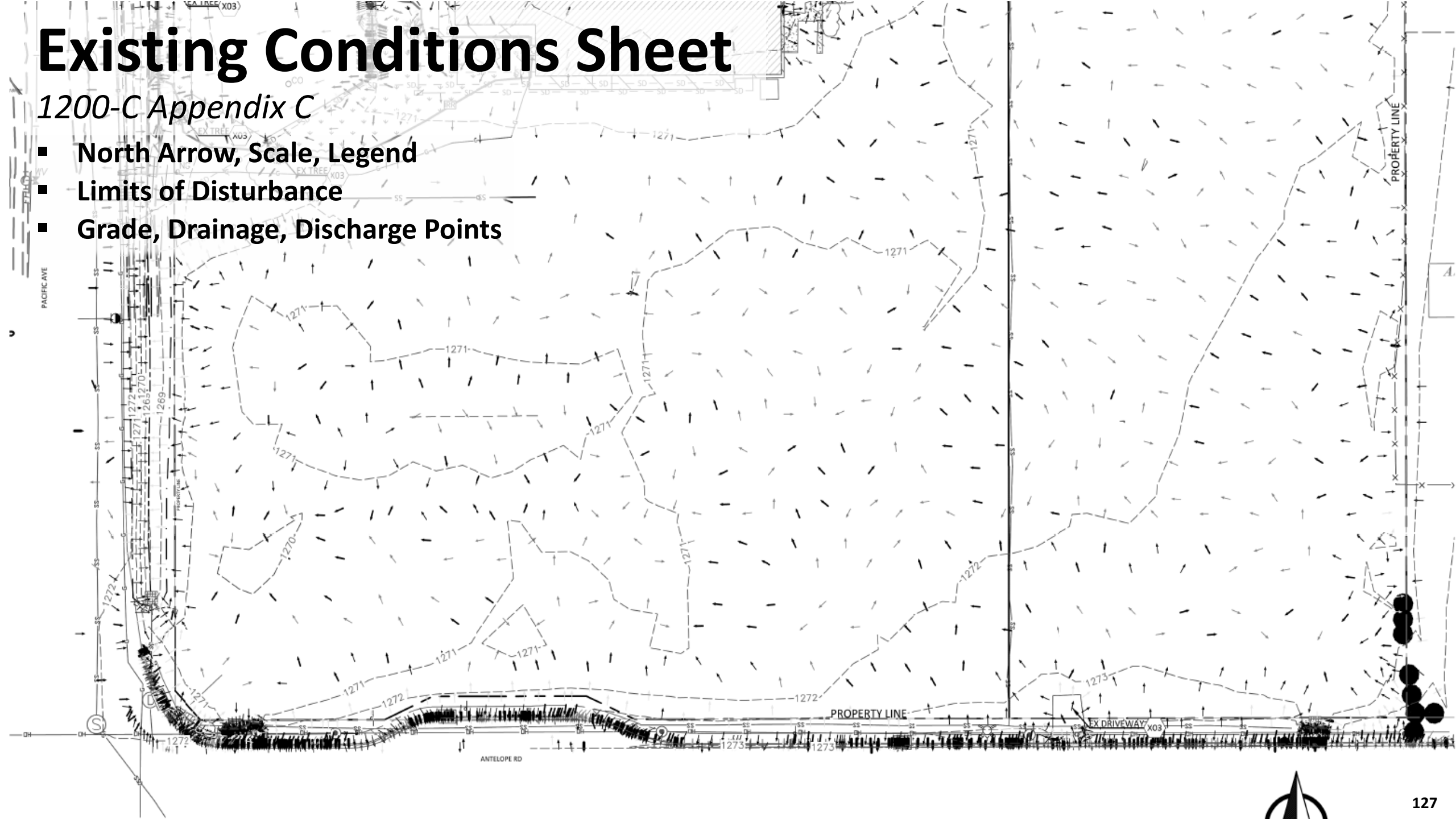
- Cover Sheet(s) - all administrative information
- **Separate sheets** with clearly depicted ESC measures for each of the following stages:
 - Existing conditions
 - Demolition, clearing, grading, excavating and land development
 - Street and utilities
 - Vertical construction
 - Final landscaping and site stabilization.
- Details for of all proposed BMPs on the ESCP



Existing Conditions Sheet

1200-C Appendix C

- North Arrow, Scale, Legend
- Limits of Disturbance
- Grade, Drainage, Discharge Points

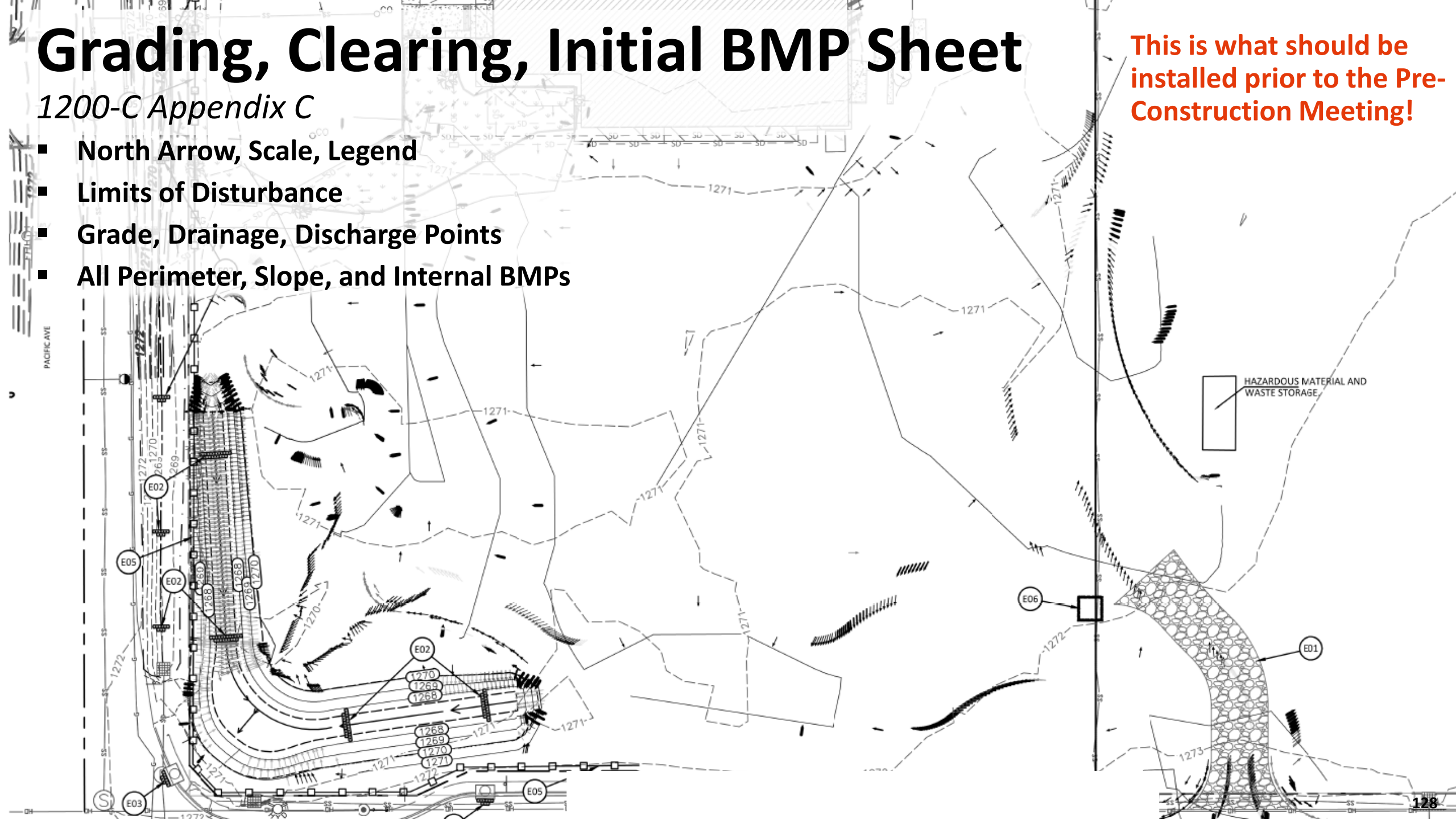


Grading, Clearing, Initial BMP Sheet

1200-C Appendix C

- North Arrow, Scale, Legend
- Limits of Disturbance
- Grade, Drainage, Discharge Points
- All Perimeter, Slope, and Internal BMPs

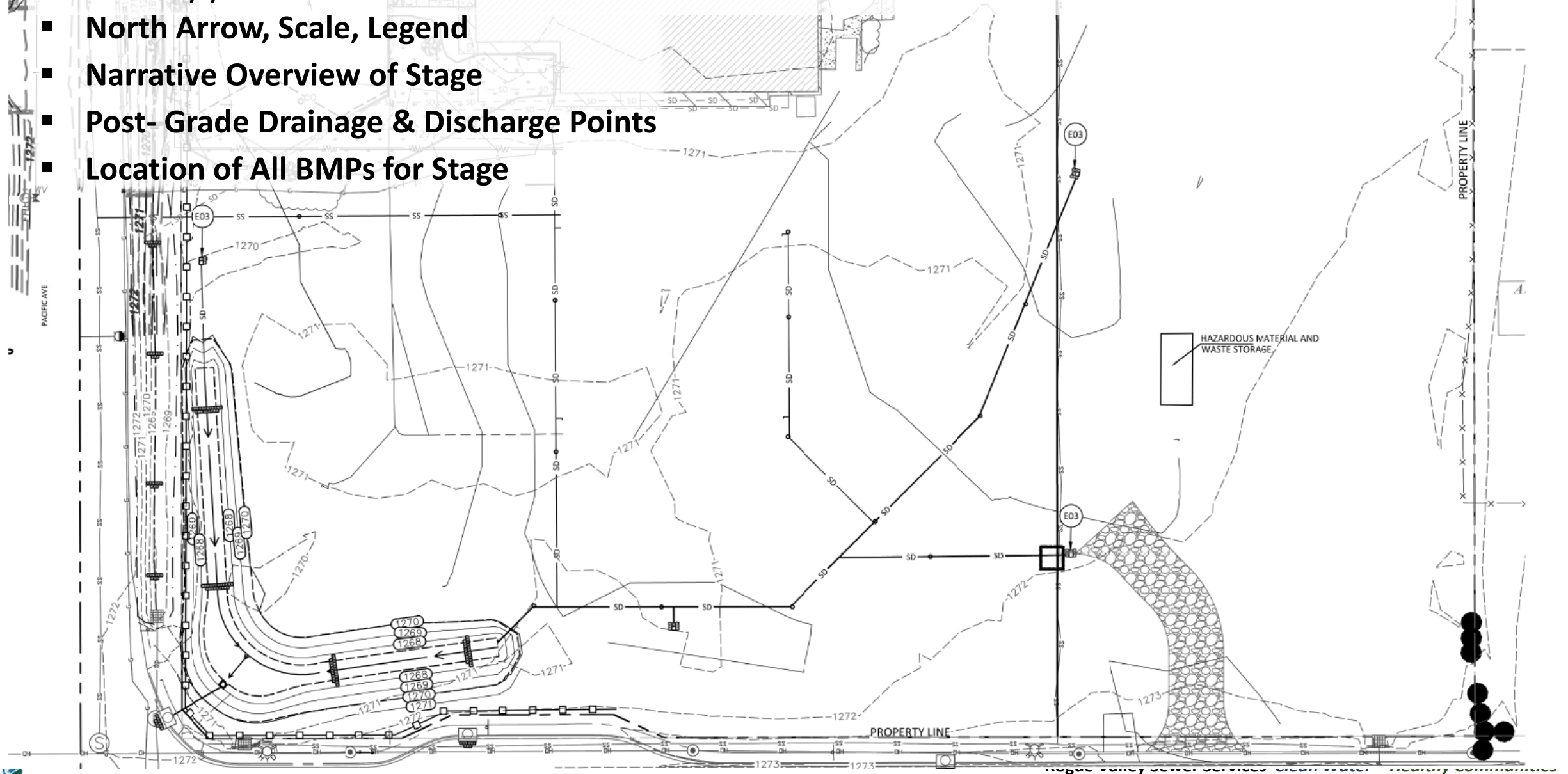
This is what should be installed prior to the Pre-Construction Meeting!



Utilities, Roads, Vertical Constructors Sheets

1200-C Appendix C

- North Arrow, Scale, Legend
- Narrative Overview of Stage
- Post-Grade Drainage & Discharge Points
- Location of All BMPs for Stage

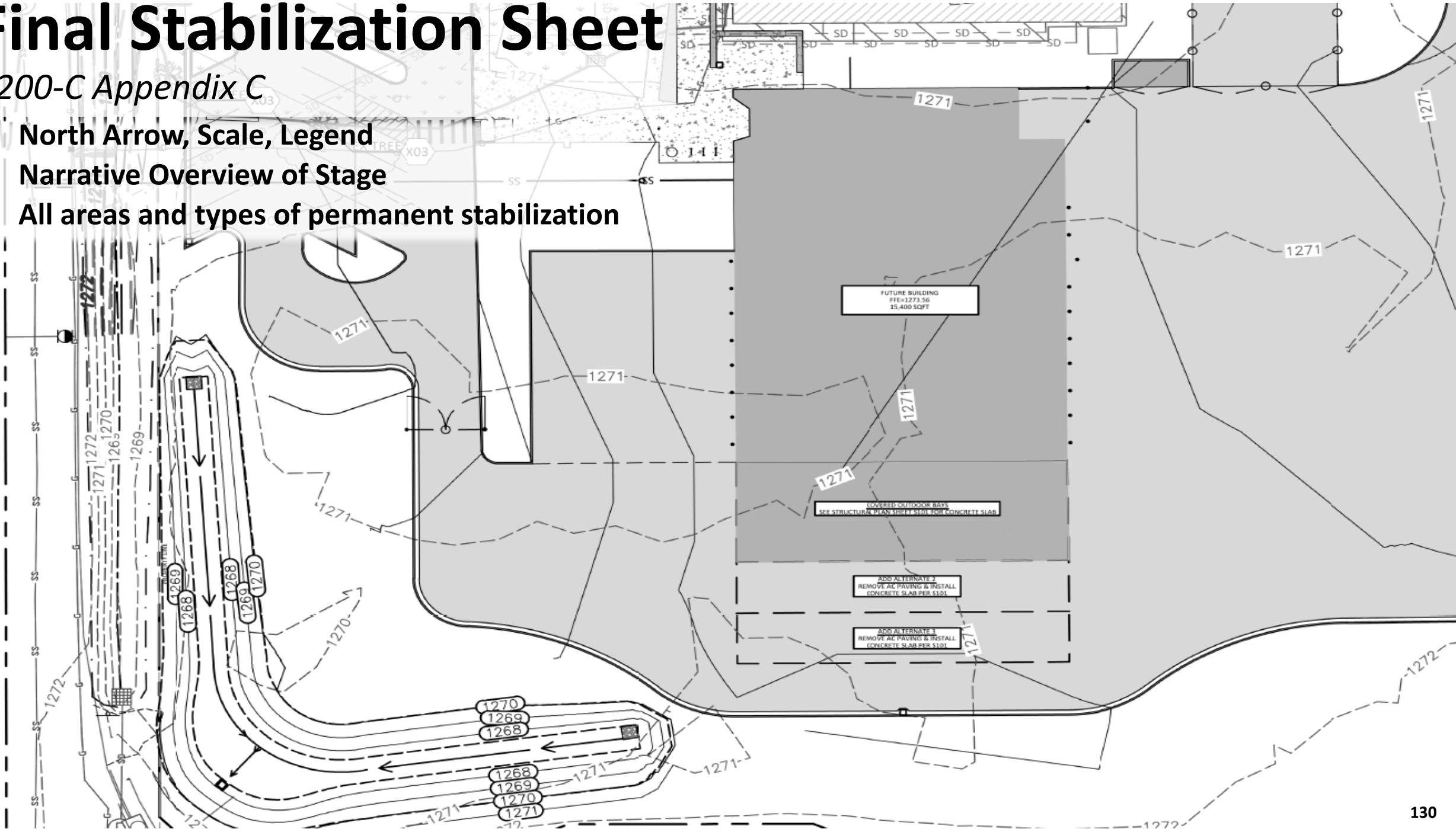


Final Stabilization Sheet

1200-C Appendix C

- North Arrow, Scale, Legend
- Narrative Overview of Stage
- All areas and types of permanent stabilization

PACIFIC AVE



BMP Details Sheet

1200-C Appendix C

- Provide type, description, and schematic of all proposed BMPs represented in the ESCP
- Details for Special ESCP Items (e.g. sediment basin dimensions, treatment systems, etc.)

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE - TYPE 3
(TYPE 1 OR 2 WITH EXISTING CURB)

SECTION A-A
NOT TO SCALE

SECTION B-B
NOT TO SCALE

Length (ft)	Area of Impervious Surface (sq ft)
10	0.01
20	0.02 to 0.10
30	0.10 to 0.20

Effective Date: December 1, 2025 - May 31, 2026

GEOTEXTILE/WIRE MESH/AGGREGATE - TYPE 2
NOT TO SCALE

PREFABRICATED FILTER INSERT - TYPE 3
NOT TO SCALE

SOD PROTECTION - TYPE 6
NOT TO SCALE

AREA DRAIN PLAN
NOT TO SCALE

AREA DRAIN PERSPECTIVE VIEW
NOT TO SCALE

CURB INLET SEDIMENT DAM - TYPE 10
NOT TO SCALE

WATTLE BARRIER WITH FILTER INSERT - TYPE 11
NOT TO SCALE

COMPOST FILTER SOCK OR WATTLE - TYPE 7
NOT TO SCALE

Effective Date: December 1, 2025 - May 31, 2026

SEDIMENT FENCE AND GEOTEXTILE BURY DETAIL - TYPE 1
NOT TO SCALE

ALTERNATE SEDIMENT FENCE WITHOUT TRENCHING - TYPE 2
NOT TO SCALE

FENCE SPACING FOR GENERAL APPLICATION TABLE

Impervious Area (sq ft)	Grass	Grass/Gravel	Gravel
0 to 100	10'	10'	10'
100 to 200	15'	15'	15'
200 to 300	20'	20'	20'
300 to 400	25'	25'	25'
400 to 500	30'	30'	30'

POST SPACING TABLE

Impervious Area (sq ft)	Grass	Grass/Gravel	Gravel
0 to 100	10'	10'	10'
100 to 200	15'	15'	15'
200 to 300	20'	20'	20'
300 to 400	25'	25'	25'
400 to 500	30'	30'	30'

Effective Date: December 1, 2025 - May 31, 2026

CONCRETE TRUCK WASH OUT FACILITY
NOT TO SCALE

STAPLE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Effective Date: December 1, 2025 - May 31, 2026



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ADKINS PROJECT NO.: 4065-02
CONCISE / AIT

PHOENIX CORNER
FERN VALLEY ROAD AND GROVE ROAD
PHOENIX, OR
1200-C DETAILS

131

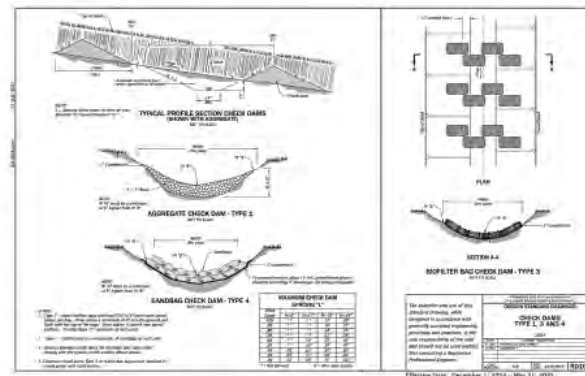
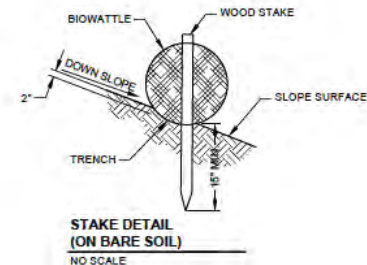
RVSS SDPP-M Template

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN RVSS SDPP-M SITE TEMPLATE				
PROJECT NAME: PROJECT CONTACT INFO: NAME: PHONE: EMAIL: PROJECT ADDRESS: MAP&TAX LOT: LOT SIZE (SF): DISTURBED AREA (SF): CONTACT FOR EROSION CONTROL ITEMS: NAME: PHONE: EMAIL: SITE PLAN CHECKLIST: ☐ SITE PLAN VIEW (DRAW OR COPY/PASTE) ☐ NORTH ARROW ☐ PROPERTY LINE ☐ WATERBODIES (WITHIN 50FT) ☐ GROUND SLOPE DIRECTION ☐ PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL ☐ CONSTRUCTION SITE ENTRANCE ☐ STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION ☐ WASTE & STORAGE AREAS	SITE PLAN  LEGEND <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"><tbody><tr><td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;">  GROUND SLOPE DIRECTION  SEDIMENT FENCE  STRAW WATTLE 1 CONSTRUCTION SITE ENTRANCE </td><td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> 2 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION 3 CONCRETE WASHOUT 4 WASH LOCATION </td><td style="width: 33%; vertical-align: top;"> 5 MATERIAL STORAGE / STOCKPILE 6 7 </td></tr></tbody></table>	 GROUND SLOPE DIRECTION  SEDIMENT FENCE  STRAW WATTLE 1 CONSTRUCTION SITE ENTRANCE	2 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION 3 CONCRETE WASHOUT 4 WASH LOCATION	5 MATERIAL STORAGE / STOCKPILE 6 7
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RVSS SDPP-M Template

SDPP-M ESCP REQUIRED NOTES:

- THE PURPOSE OF THE ESCP IS TO PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINATED WATER FROM A CONSTRUCTION SITE AND TO CONTROL PEAK VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATES. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:
 - VISUALLY TURBID DISCHARGE OR DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT.
 - DISCHARGE THAT CAUSES OR CONTRIBUTES TO AN EXCEEDANCE OF ANY APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARD.
 - CONCRETE WASTEWATER FROM WASHING TOOLS AND VEHICLES.
 - WASTEWATER FROM THE WASHING AND CLEANOUT OF STUCCO, PAINT, FORM RELEASE OILS, CURING COMPOUNDS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.
 - FUELS, OILS, OR OTHER POLLUTANTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.
 - SOAPS, SOLVENTS, OR DETERGENTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING, OR EXTERNAL BUILDING WASHDOWN.
 - WHEEL/TIRE WASH WASTEWATER.
 - HYDRO-DEMOLITION WATER AND SAW-CUTTING SLURRY.
 - TOXICS OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.
- THE ESCP IS THE MINIMUM EFFORT NECESSARY TO PREVENT PROHIBITED DISCHARGES AND MUST BE UPDATED AS SITE CONDITIONS CHANGE, OR AS NEEDED. CHANGES TO THE PROJECT SIZE, LOCATION, OR TYPE OF BMPs MUST BE PRE-APPROVED BY RVSS.
- ALL PARTS OF THE APPROVED ESCP MUST BE IMPLEMENTED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED, FOLLOWING THE BMP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION.
- THE ESCP MUST BE KEPT ON SITE AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY THE PERMITTING ENTITY, DEQ, OR LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, UPON REQUEST.
- IMPLEMENT EROSION PREVENTION MEASURES FOLLOWING THE BMP SCHEDULE. PROVIDE TEMPORARY STABILIZATION FOR ANY PORTION OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CEASE FOR 14 DAYS OR MORE.
- USE BMPs TO PREVENT OR MINIMIZE STORMWATER EXPOSURE TO POLLUTANTS FROM SPILLS, EG, VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING, MAINTENANCE, AND STORAGE; OTHER CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES; AND WASTE HANDLING ACTIVITIES. THESE POLLUTANTS INCLUDE FUEL, HYDRAULIC FLUID, AND OTHER OILS FROM VEHICLES AND MACHINERY, AS WELL AS DEBRIS, FERTILIZER, PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES, PAINTS, SOLVENTS, CURING COMPOUNDS AND ADHESIVES FROM CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.
- WHEN TRUCKING SATURATED SOILS FROM THE SITE, EITHER USE WATER-TIGHT TRUCKS OR DRAIN LOADS ON SITE.
- USE WATER, SOIL-BINDING AGENT OR OTHER DUST CONTROL TECHNIQUE AS NEEDED TO AVOID WIND-BLOWN SOIL.
- PROVIDE A DEWATERING PLAN FOR ACCUMULATED WATER FROM PRECIPITATION AND UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER SEEPAGE DUE TO SHALLOW EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES.
- INSPECT BMPs WEEKLY AND PRIOR TO ANY PREDICTED RAIN EVENT. CONDUCT NEEDED BMP MAINTENANCE ASAP AND PRIOR TO ANY PREDICTED RAIN EVENT. REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN IT REACHES ONE THIRD THE HEIGHT OF THE BMP CAPACITY.
- DO NOT WASH SEDIMENT OR OTHER POLLUTANTS INTO STORM SEWERS OR DRAINAGE WAYS. VACUUMING OR DRY SWEEPING AND MATERIAL PICKUP MUST BE USED TO CLEANUP RELEASED SEDIMENTS AND POLLUTANTS. TEMPORARY ESC MEASURES MUST REMAIN IN PLACE AND BE MAINTAINED UNTIL PERMANENT STABILIZATION IS ACHIEVED.
- FINAL STABILIZATION MUST BE ACHIEVED ON ALL PORTIONS OF THE SITE. THIS MAY INCLUDE PERMANENT IMPERVIOUS SURFACES, BARK MULCH, GRAVEL MULCH, OR VEGETATION. FOR VEGETATION, ESTABLISH UNIFORM (I.E., EVENLY DISTRIBUTED, WITHOUT LARGE BARE AREAS) PERENNIAL VEGETATION THAT PROVIDES 70 PERCENT OR MORE COVER ON ALL EXPOSED AREAS.
- REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL SEDIMENT AND TEMPORARY ESC MEASURES AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION CRITERIA HAS BEEN MET.



Fact Sheet

What to Do When You've Had a Spill

Contact local emergency services
Call 911 for medical emergency and public safety assistance from the local fire, police, and medical services.

Report the spill immediately
Immediately report the spill or threatened spill to the Oregon Emergency Response System, 1-800-452-0311, when the spill or threat of a spill includes:
 • Any amount of oil to waters of the state.
 • Oil spills on land more than 42 gallons.
 • Hazardous materials and reportable quantities that are equal to the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 302.4.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Notification
Some oil or hazardous material spills will require a separate notification to the National Response Center, 1-800-424-8802. Visit EPA's Emergency Response website for information necessary to determine if you need to report to the federal system.

Other actions to take
 • Move away or upwind from the spill if you detect an odor and are unsure if it is safe.
 • Avoid contact with liquids or fumes.
 • Keep non-emergency people out of the area.
 • Control and contain the spill.
 • Clean up what you can immediately.
 • Remove cleanup materials to an approved facility (such as a solid or hazardous waste landfill or recycling facility). Save your receipts for documentation.
 • Continue with long-term cleanup measures.
 • File a completed [Spill Release Report Form](#) with DEQ.

Your role
You are responsible for the immediate cleanup of your spill, regardless of the quantity involved. The responsibility lies with the person who spills the product, as well as the person owning or having authority over the oil or hazardous material. You may need to hire a qualified contractor or properly trained and equipped personnel to respond immediately to the spill. If you fail to clean up your spill, DEQ may clean it up for you and, as allowed by law, fine you up to three times the cost of the cleanup, in addition to the actual cost of the cleanup.
(Oregon Administrative Rules 340-142)

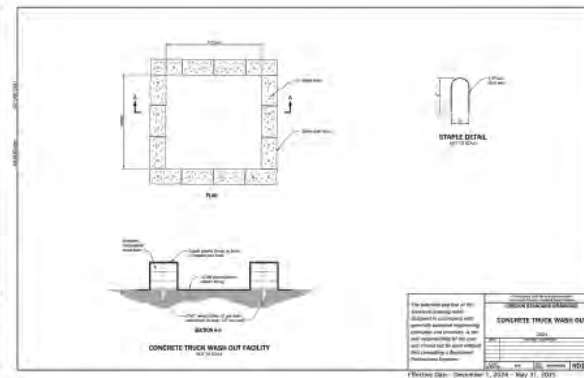
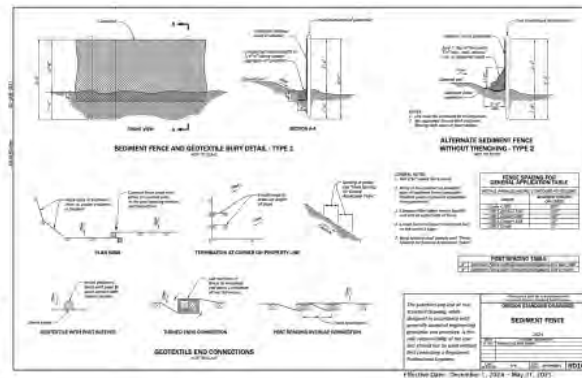
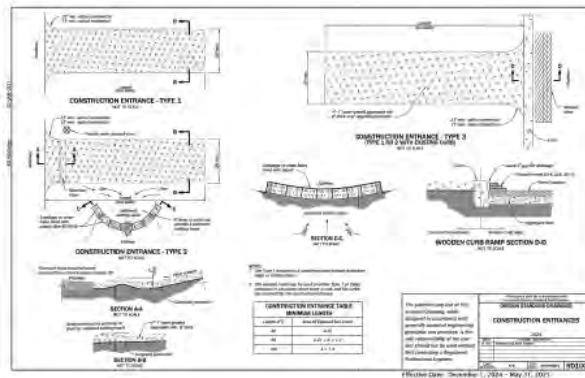
DEQ's role
DEQ is responsible for ensuring that the cleanup is completed in a way that protects human health and the environment. Oregon law also requires DEQ to recover its costs in carrying out this responsibility.

Depending on the type and quantity of material spilled, and the potential threat to people or the environment, DEQ may choose to oversee the cleanup. This oversight may take the form of DEQ staff at the scene, phone contact, document review or a combination of these actions. You are responsible for these oversight costs and will normally be billed within 45 days.

Contacts
Contact the State On-Scene Coordinator in your area:
 • Northwest Region: Portland-Metro and North Coast, Kevin Chen, 971-563-8819, Kevin.Chen@deq.or.gov
 • Western Region: Willamette Valley, Cascades, Central and South Coast, Geoff Brown, 541-501-2145, Geoff.Brown@deq.or.gov
 • Eastern Region: East of Cascades, Charles Kennedy, 541-633-2815, Charles.Kennedy@deq.or.gov

DEQ is Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality.

Last updated: March 19, 2024
 700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600, Portland, Oregon 97232
 Phone: 503-229-1656, Toll free in Oregon: 800-452-4011



ESCP Updates & DEQ Notification

1200-C Schedule A.20

“No plan survives first contact with the enemy.”
The plan you start with is likely not the plan you will end with

The ESCP is a **living document** and **must be updated**,
You must notify DEQ, Agent, or MS4 within **7 days** for:

- **Prohibited discharge has occurred**
- Significant BMP failure or repair
- Significant change to BMP
- Additional BMPs required
- Increase or decrease in the size of the disturbed area
- **Change of the ESC Inspector**



ESCP Final Thoughts

No “one-size-fits-all” ESCP or BMP
Permit sets **performance standards**

BMP Selection and Sizing

Use the right thing, at the right place, for the right purpose, in the right amount

Objectives

1. Only **clear, non-polluted discharge** leaves the site
2. Discharge occurs at **near pre-disturbance volumes & rates**

Priorities

- 1. Erosion Prevention (Keep in Place)**
2. Sediment Control (Contain On Site)
3. Discharge Points (Last Chance!)

RVSS Requirements for Nearly EVERY Site:

Downslope Perimeter Protection
Discharge Location Control
Inlet Protection
Trackout Prevention

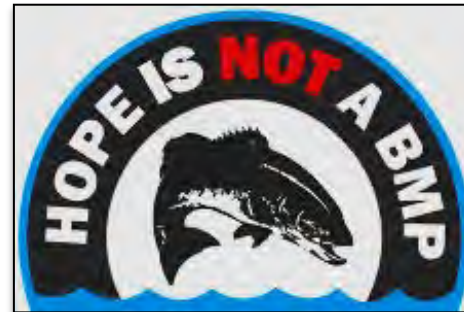
ESCP Final Thoughts

Erosion Prevention > Sediment Control

Erosion Prevention should be the primary focus of the ESCP

One line of filters will **NOT** remove all turbidity out of the water

Actually visit the site BEFORE you make a plan!



Minimize Soil Exposure

1200-C Schedule A.1/A.4

- **Sequence activities** – clear, grade, and disturb land in phases (when practical)
 - **Preserve existing vegetation** wherever possible
- **Stabilize exposed soil** not actively being worked (erosion prevention)
 - **Required where construction is complete or inactive ≥ 14 days**



Keep soil covered & stable → less bare dirt = less erosion

Stabilize Exposed Soils – Timelines

1200-C Schedule A.10/A.16

Normal Timeline:

- Start immediately, finish ASAP
- Complete stabilization ≤ 14 days

Accelerated Timelines:

- 1) ≥ 5 acres disturbed, sediment-listed TMDL, or upslope of 50-ft NBZ:
 - Complete stabilization ≤ 7 days
- 2) Within the 50ft NBZ:
 - Complete stabilization ≤ 3 days



“Start Immediately” for Stabilization = No later than end of next business day

Stabilize Exposed Soils – Timelines

1200-C Schedule A.10/A.16

Stabilization is complete when:

- **Seeding + protective cover** applied to prevent erosion
- **Vegetation planted** at uniform density per final stabilization criteria
- **Non-vegetative measures** are fully and properly installed



Steep Slopes

1200-C Schedule A.7



Steep Slopes

1200-C Schedule A.7

Slopes are high-risk areas → ESC measures are critical

- **≥ 15% Grade = You must install ESC measures**

Slow the water

- Break up slope length with wattles, fiber rolls, or check dams
- Install along contour lines to interrupt sheet flow

Cover the soil

- Temporary stabilization (mulch, blankets, mats) immediately after grading
- Permanent vegetation as soon as possible

Control concentrated flow

- Never let water “find its own path” downslope
- Use **diversion** ditches, slope drains, or benches to safely convey runoff



BMP: Vegetative Stabilization

- **Hydroseeding:** Slurry of mulch + seed + fertilizer.
- **Mulching:** Compost, straw, or plant material. Must be ≥ 2 in depth to be effective
Be careful using loose straw if high wind conditions are expected!
- **Tackifiers:** Biodegradable adhesive. Used in combination with mulch or seeding
- **Sod:** Instant cover → immediate erosion control
- **Planting** (Shrubs/Trees/Native Vegetation): Provides **long-term stabilization**
 - Slower to establish → often paired with temporary cover



BMP: Erosion Matting

Materials: jute, coconut fiber (coir), synthetics

Purpose:

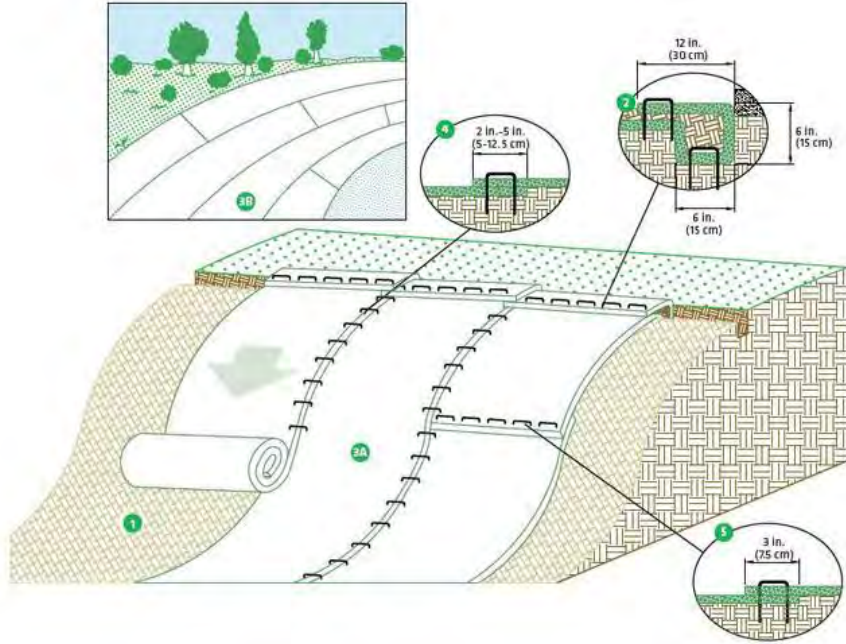
- Provide **immediate slope protection**
- Stabilize soil until permanent cover is established
- Reduce or eliminate erosion & sediment in runoff

Installation Tips:

- Install mats in **full soil contact** (drape, don't stretch)
- Apply seed/fertilizer/**hydroseed** **before** matting
- Trench mat at top of slope to prevent undercutting
- **Overlap** mats downslope (like shingles)
- **Plant after** installing matting
- **Biodegradable mats are required**



BMP: Erosion Matting



Coir



Jute



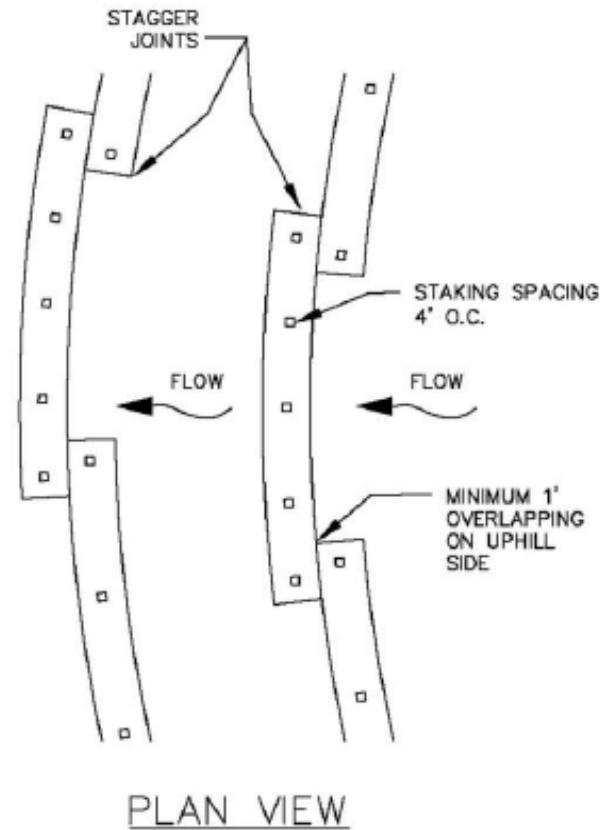
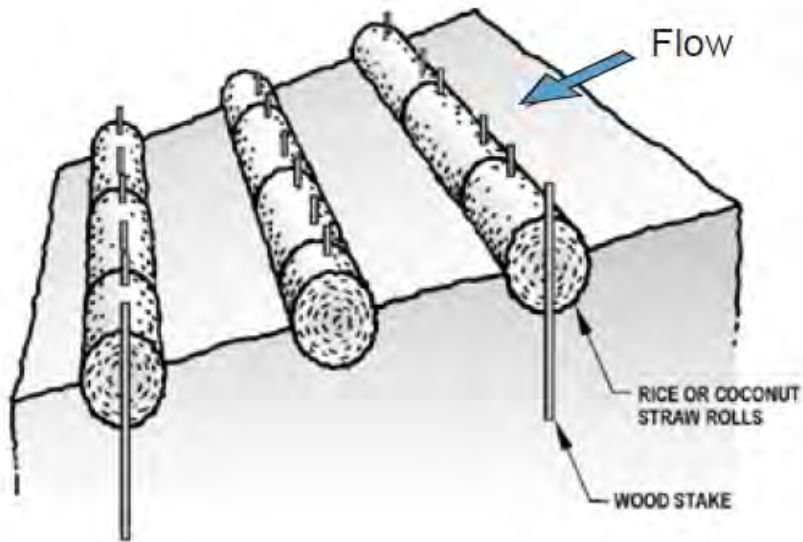
Avoid Fine Netting



BMP: Fiber Rolls/Wattles

Installation Tips:

- Place in **shallow trenches** along contour of slope
- Bury up to $\frac{1}{3}$ **thickness** of wattle
- Great for rills!



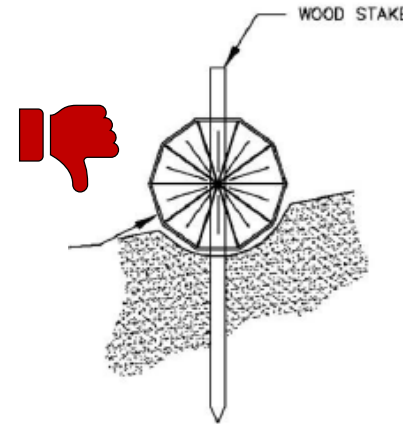
BMP: Fiber Rolls/Wattles

- Lightweight, easy-to-install rolls
- Intercept & capture sediment

Installation Tips:

- Ensure good soil contact
- **Use crossed or offset stakes**
- Add extra downslope stakes on steep soils

❌ No straw wattles on hard surfaces



SECTION



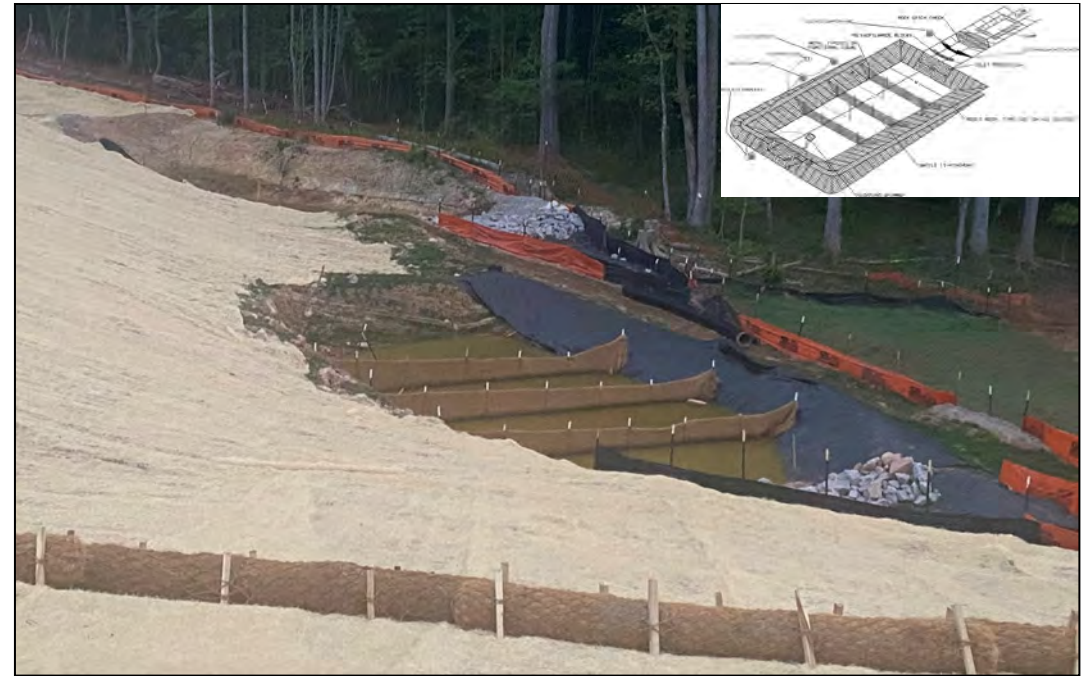
Sediment Basin

1200-C Schedule A.14

- Must be prepared & stamped by an **Oregon Registered Professional Engineer**
- Capacity: Sized for **2-year storm event** or **3,600 cubic feet per acre**
- Settling pond that **releases runoff at a controlled rate**
- **Purpose:** Detains water long enough for sediment to **settle out**
- Often converted to a post-construction stormwater management facility

Maintenance

- Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches **½ of maximum depth**
- Must **protect the outlet** during construction



All specifications must be on the ESCP

BMP: Sediment Trap

Sediment Trap ≠ Sediment Basin

- Small, temporary basins that collect and **holds sediment-laden runoff**
- Prevents sediment from leaving site
- **No planned discharge**
- May include overflow for large storms
- Establish **early in construction** using natural drainage/topography



Built Structure



Downcutting



Pit / Berm



Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection

1200-C Schedule A.3 / Appendix B



Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection

1200-C Schedule A.3 / Appendix B

**Must identify & maintain NBZs or enhanced ESCs for discharges within
50ft of Waters of the State**

- Covered in Detail in **Appendix B**
- Post-construction riparian conditions must meet or exceed pre-construction conditions

**In area with a 303d/TMDL for
Sediment/Turbidity, the Natural Buffer Zone
increases by what?**

5 ft for every 1° of slope



Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection

1200-C Schedule A.3 / Appendix B

Must identify & maintain NBZs or enhanced ESCs for discharges within 50ft of Waters of the State

- Measured from the **ordinary high-water mark OR edge of bank** (whichever is further)
- No waiver if local jurisdiction allows development closer than 50ft

3 Compliance Options:

1) 50-ft undisturbed NBZ → Simplest & most effective option

2) Reduced NBZ (5–50 ft)

- Must install **additional ESCs** to achieve equivalent sediment reduction

3) < 5 ft NBZ (infeasible)

- Must **collect & treat stormwater** prior to discharge



Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection

1200-C Schedule A.3 / Appendix B

Compliance Option 2 – Reduced NBZ (5–50ft)

- ESCP must be developed by a licensed professional
- **Rule - Runoff must pass through ≥ 2 control devices in series (≥ 5 ft apart):**
 - Sediment fence (*two fences in series only allowed if separated by 5 ft grassy strip*)
 - Compost berm or compost sock
 - Engineered sediment trap, basin, or swale
 - Other DEQ-approved equivalent BMP
-  **Straw wattles *do not* meet the permit's performance standard for sediment control in high-risk, high-proximity areas**

Additional Requirements:

- Temporarily stabilize bare soils **at the end of each day**
- Final stabilization of upslope areas (**7 days**), encroached areas (**3 days**)
- Maintain sufficient ESC products **on site** (must be shown on ESCP)



Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection

1200-C Schedule A.3 / Appendix B

Compliance Option 3 – NBZ < 5ft

- ESCP must be developed by a licensed professional
- **Capture & treat all stormwater** before discharge
- **Treated discharges must be visually clear & free of sediment**

Same additional Requirements:

- Temporarily stabilize bare soils **at the end of each day**
- Final stabilization of upslope areas (**7 days**), encroached areas (**3 days**)
- Maintain sufficient ESC products **on site** (must be shown on ESCP)



Passive or active treatment system - May require an **Environmental Management Plan**

Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)

1200-C Appendix A

Separate DEQ Submission & Review Process!

Chemical Treatment Plan (CTP)

- Required when a **chemical treatment system** for sediment, pH neutralization, or other pollutant removal is planned or implemented at the project site
- **Common requirement for sloped sites with Type C-D soils when poorly phased or when erosion and runoff is not well managed**

Contaminated Media Management Plan (CMMP)

- Required when **contaminated** soils, groundwater, or hazardous materials will or have the potential to be encountered during construction activities



The Appendix A Narrative must be on the ESCP Cover Sheet!

Perimeter Controls

1200-C Schedule A.5

Keep the inside in, and the outside out



Perimeter Controls

1200-C Schedule A.5

- **Must install controls downslope from any exposed soil, stockpiles, staging areas, or other disturbed areas**
- Ensure stormwater **cannot bypass** or flow around controls
- Integrate into site access points
- Remove accumulated sediment once it reaches $\frac{1}{3}$ of **barrier height**



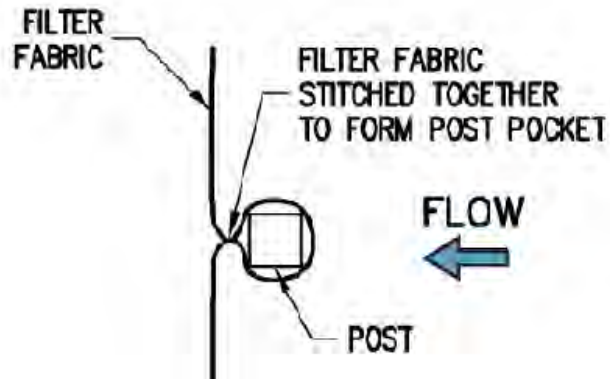
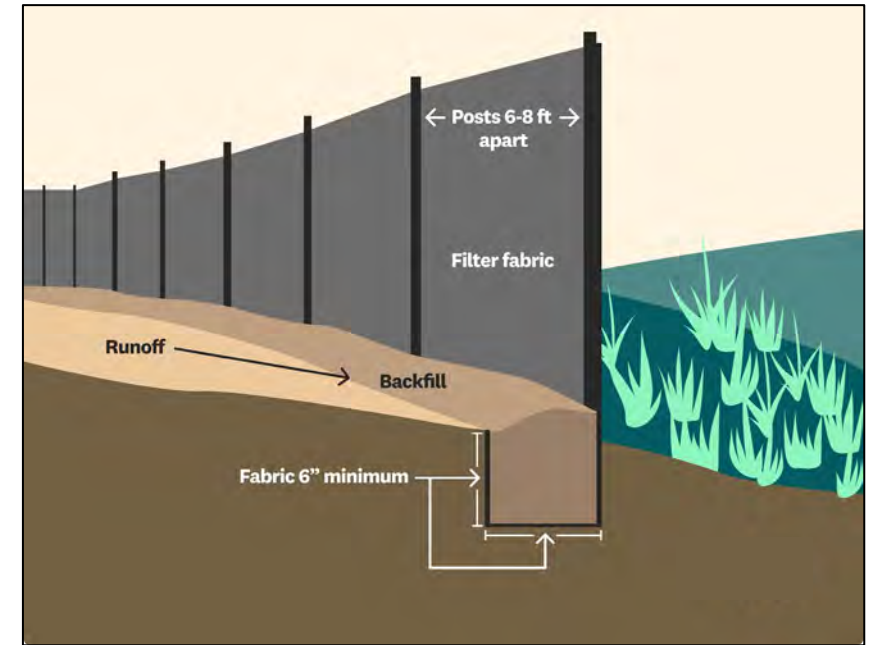
BMP: Vegetated Buffer / Vegetated Area

- **Cheap, easy, effective!**
- Natural or established vegetation filters & infiltrates runoff
- Can be located **within the site** or **on the perimeter** (in place of structural controls)
- Works best for:
 - **Sheet flow** on shallow slopes
 - **Flow infiltration** areas onsite
- **Do not overwhelm** with fast or concentrated flows
- **Sizing for perimeter use:**
 - Width = $\frac{1}{2}$ the sheet flow distance, up to 50ft



BMP: Sediment Fence

- Temporary sediment trap
- For sheet & rill flow only
 - ❌ Not for concentrated flow
 - ❌ Never across waterways
- Drive posts securely; bury fabric hem in **6-inch trench**
- At fence end: **turn uphill & extend 1 full panel (6 ft)**



Track-out

1200-C Schedule A.6



Track-out

1200-C Schedule A.6

Prevent sediment track-out onto public & private roads

- Establish **controlled access points** *before* land disturbance
- **Do not locate** within 10 ft of storm inlets
- **Cover sediment loads** leaving the site
- **Adjust controls** as site develops
 - **Example: subdivision roads** → each active lot must have track-out controls

Can you use $\frac{3}{4}$ minus as a ramp to protect the curb?

No



BMP: Construction Entrance

- Typically **stabilized rock pads** at each entry/exit point
- Alternatives: **steel plates, panels, or structural systems**
- **Requirements: Proper Length, Liner Installed, Uses Clean Rock**

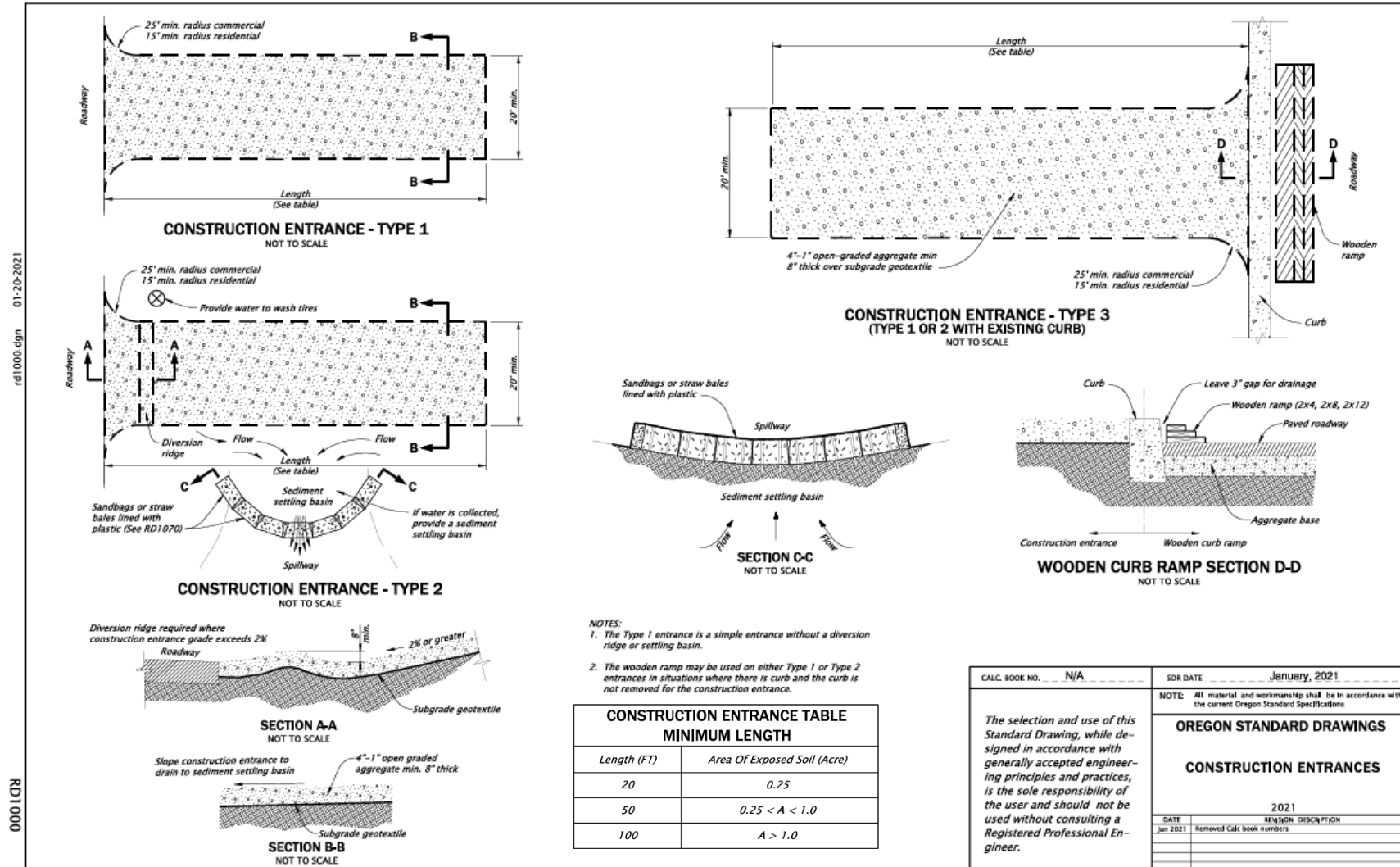
Do NOT use ¾" minus rock (clogs, ineffective)



CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE TABLE MINIMUM LENGTH	
<i>Length (FT)</i>	<i>Area Of Exposed Soil (Acre)</i>
20	0.25
50	$0.25 < A < 1.0$
100	$A > 1.0$



BMP: Construction Entrance



Effective Date: June 1, 2021 - November 30, 2021

RD1000

BMP: Wheel Wash, Shaker or Rumble Track

For ADDED Protection

Shaker or Rumble Track: Steel structures with rows of angle iron or bars that shake debris from vehicle tires

Wheel Wash: Simple pressure washers placed at access points and used to remove sediment clinging to the vehicles.

- **Wheel wash water = wastewater** and must be properly managed!



Discharge Location Protection

1200-C Schedule A.13

Protect all discharge points

- Secondary BMP → last ditch effort!
 - Picture required for **EVERY** inspection
- Storm Inlets are often a discharge point
- Must control for:
 - Peak flow rates
 - Total stormwater volume
 - Erosion & scour
- Maintain regularly
- Every discharge location is an inspection point

Every outlet requires energy dissipation



BMP: Check Dams

- **Velocity dissipaters** → water flows **through & over**
- Made from various materials
- Also act as **sediment controls**
- Recommended on grades $\geq 5\%$
- Spacing = Check Dam Height / Slope

$$S = \frac{\text{height}}{\text{slope}}$$

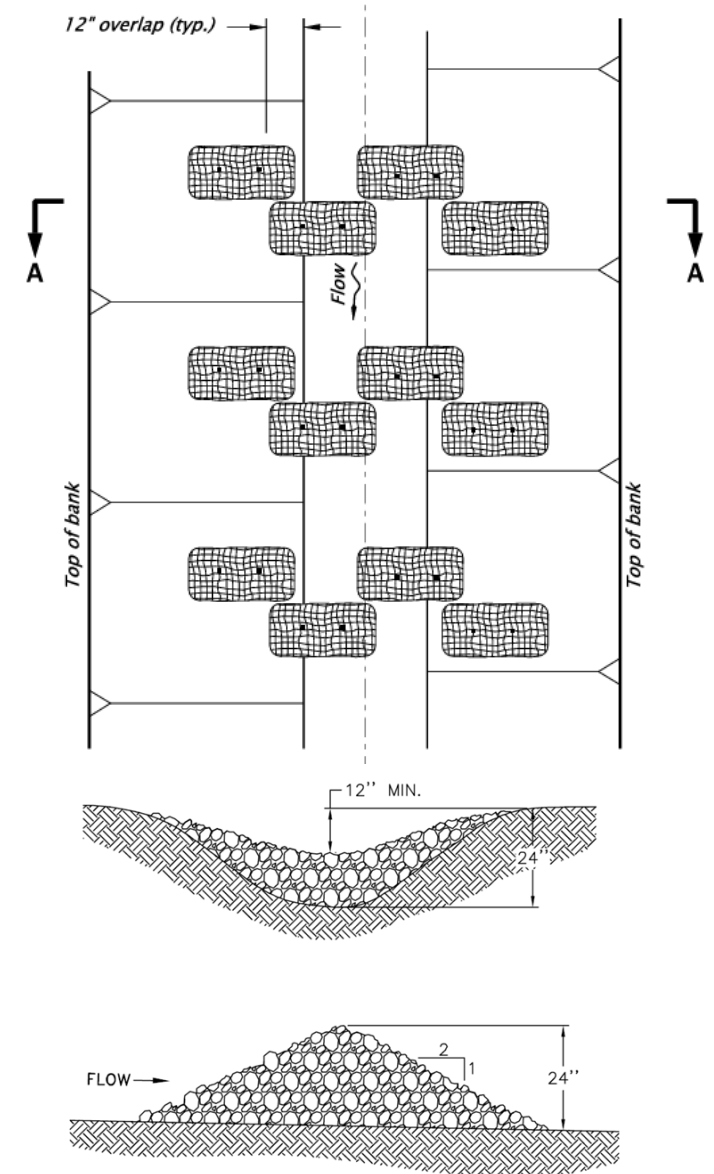
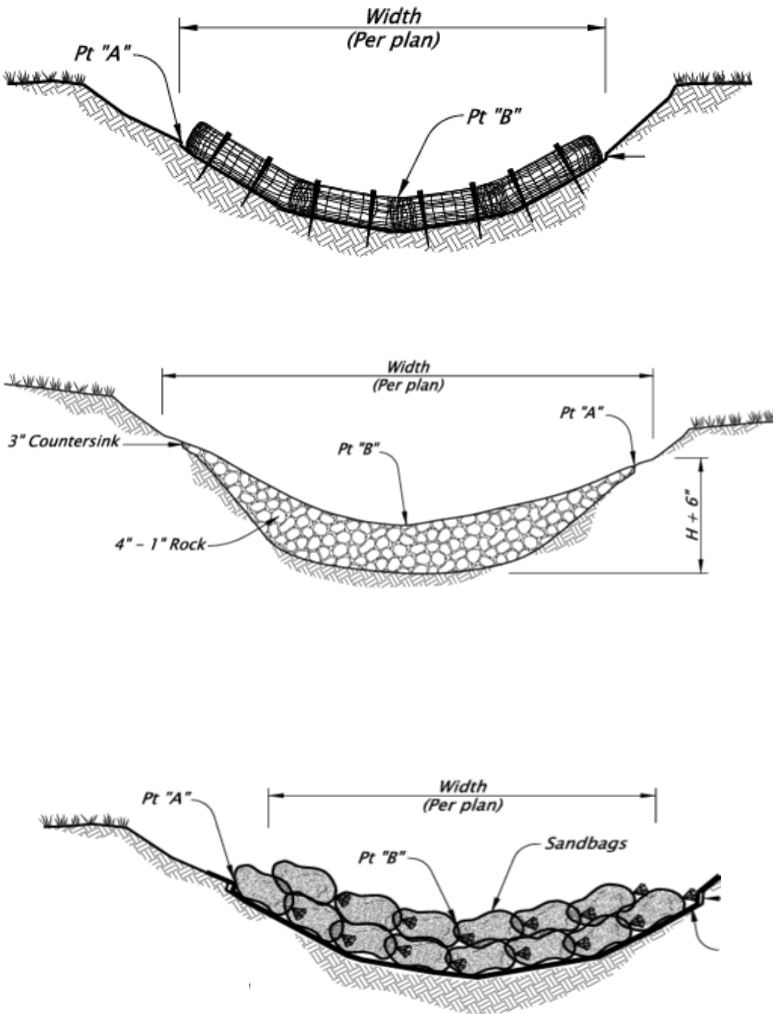
For 5% Slope
 $S = 2\text{ft} / 0.04 = 40\text{ft}$

Installation Tips:

- Extend dam **fully across swale/ditch** on a level contour
- Prevent flow around edges; ensure **good soil contact**
- **Create a low point** to control where and flows over
- Check dams can often remain in place after the project



BMP: Check Dams



Storm Drain Inlet Protection

1200-C Schedule A.11



Storm Drain Inlet Protection

1200-C Schedule A.11

Must have storm drain inlet protection

- **Removes sediment** before it enters the storm system
- Whether on or adjacent to your site, you **can not cause a load to the stormwater system**
- Must be **sized & installed** to prevent bypass
- Temporary – **REMOVE** after the project

Maintenance:

- Clean/replace when clogged or performance compromised
- Clean catch basin inserts when $\geq 50\%$ **capacity lost**
- **Do not wash sediment or debris into storm inlets**



Storm Drain Inlet Protection

1200-C Schedule A.11



Concrete Management

1200-C Schedule A.12



Concrete Management

1200-C Schedule A.12

- Establish designated washout areas before work begins
- Install clear signage
- Direct all wash water & waste into impermeable, lined pit or leak-proof container
- Clean or replace washout when **75% full**
- Handle wash water as **waste**
- **Never dump concrete, mix, or wash water on the ground**



Place washouts $\geq$ 50ft from storm drains & waterways

Runoff Treatment for Engineered Soils

1200-C Schedule A.15

- **Engineered soils** (cement-treated base, kiln dust, fly ash) → **raise pH** of soil & runoff
- Must Install engineered sediment basin to **capture runoff**
- Must **treat high-pH runoff** before discharge
- Approved methods: **CO₂ sparging** or **dry ice**
- *Any other chemical treatment requires an CTP (Chemical Treatment Plan)*



Stockpile Management

1200-C Schedule A.7

- Do **not** place piles on or adjacent to stormwater conveyances
- Keep piles ≥ 10 ft from storm inlets
- Install a **sediment barrier** around stockpiles
- Cover piles at the **end of each workday**
- **Stable cover** required after 7 days (e.g., anchored)

Are stockpiles
allowed on a
paved road?

No



Dust Control

1200-C Schedule A.8

Prevent wind-blown soil & dust emissions

- Light application of **water**
- **Reduce vehicle speeds** on unpaved roads
- Use **street sweepers** to clean paved areas
- **Stabilize soils early**

**DO NOT use oil
as a dust
suppressant!**



Dewatering

1200-C Schedule A.19

- Direct dewatering water through an **appropriate sediment control measure**
- Control measure must **reduce visual turbidity** in discharge
- Discharge only to **vegetated, upland areas**
- **Never discharge muddy water into storm drains, streams, lakes, or wetlands**



CTP Required!

Pollution Prevention

1200-C Schedule A.18



Pollution Prevention

1200-C Schedule A.18

Implement controls to prevent pollutant discharges to stormwater

- **Spill Prevention & Response Plan** is required
- Key sources to manage:
 - Equipment & vehicle fueling/maintenance
 - **Hazardous Materials**
 - Sanitary wastes
 - Washing applicators & containers
 - **CONCRETE**
 - Pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers
 - **Trash & debris**



Locate $\geq$ 50ft from storm drains and waterways!



Trash



You must have a place for trash disposal on site!

Trash





Practical Application & Skills Demonstration

Inspections, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping

1200-C Schedule B

Inspections must be conducted by a Certified Inspector

DEQ Approved Certifications (Section 6.1.1-5):

- a. Certified Erosion, Sediment and Stormwater Inspector (CESSWI)
- b. Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC)
- c. Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ)
- d. Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC)
- e. Washington Department of Ecology's Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) Certification
- f. Rogue Valley Sewer Services Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector (ESCI)**

Registrants with multiple site inspectors must appoint ONE as the Primary Inspector

A site can have no more than 3 inspectors



Inspections, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping

1200-C Schedule B

The Inspector ensures compliance with the 1200-C Permit:

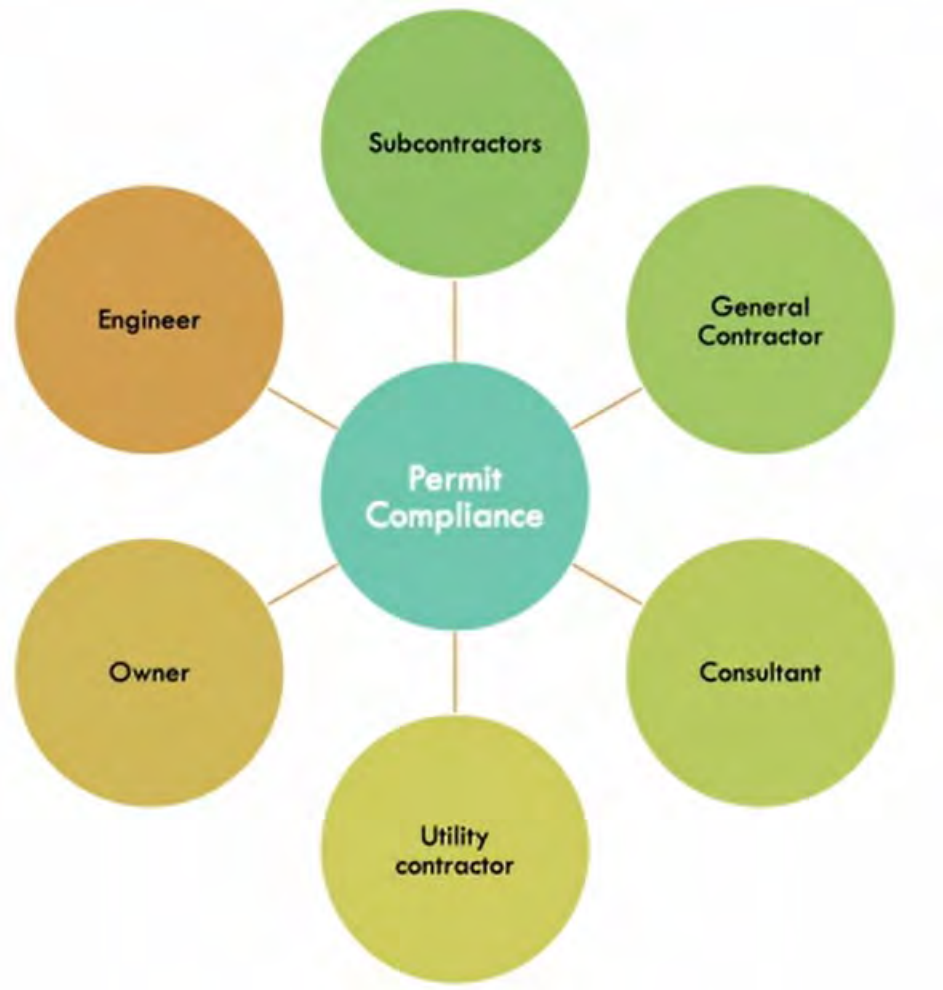
- This is a **DISCHARGE** Permit – you are looking for discharge or discharge risk
- The ESCP is **implemented, effective, and updated**
- **Assess site conditions** & recommend where additional BMPs or ESCP changes are needed
- Correct **BMP installation & maintenance**
- Oversee corrective action
- Fill out inspection reports

Just giving reports to the site IS NOT enough!



Continuous Compliance Violations = Negligence = Inspector Liability

You are the Orchestrator



If you're the only guy on site that knows stormwater is a thing or that cares about managing the permit, you're going to have a rough time

Inspection Frequency

1200-C Schedule B.2 & B.3

Two Options - You must select one and keep it throughout the project:

- **Option 1:** Inspect once every 7 days
- **Option 2:** Inspect once every 14 days & within 24hrs of a .25-inch rain event

The selected frequency must be identified in the ESCP

Reduction in Inspection Frequency

- Stabilized Area: **Every 14 days for the first month, then monthly**
- Frozen Conditions: May suspend inspections when construction activities are suspended and discharges are unlikely to occur



Inspection Requirements

1200-C Schedule B.4

The ESC Inspection

- ❑ Ensure **signage** is present and **logbook** is present with all contents.
- ❑ **Check all stormwater controls** are properly installed and functioning properly.
- ❑ Check **all points of discharge** from site.
 - ❑ Walk the perimeter of the site.
- ❑ Look for **conditions** that could lead to spills, leaks, or discharge.
 - ❑ Check for presence of visible erosion and sedimentation (e.g. rills).
 - ❑ Check washout, hazardous material storage, and waste collection areas.
- ❑ Identify locations where **new or modified** stormwater controls are necessary.
- ❑ Identify where land disturbing activities have ceased, permanently and temporarily.
- ❑ *If construction activity involves the use of engineered soils, conduct and document pH monitoring of stormwater captured in the sediment impoundment.*

Inspection Reports

1200-C Schedule B.5

The Inspection Report: No Report, No Inspection (Must be completed within **24 hours**)

- ☐ **Identification information:** Date, inspector name (listed and certified), and contact information.
- ☐ **Site information:** DEQ (and RVSS) permit ID number.
- ☐ Trigger for the inspection: **7 or 14-day**, post-rain event, complaint, etc.
 - ☐ Weather station and rain gauge measurement.
- ☐ Any unauthorized discharges from the site or evidence of (this includes spills and response).
- ☐ *All pH sampling results (for engineered soils).*
- ☐ A **summary of the inspection**, including the observations made, specifically:
 - ☐ BMPs in need of **maintenance or corrective actions**.
 - ☐ Where **additional BMPs** are needed.
 - ☐ **Observations** of the stormwater discharges from the site (Visual, smell, source, etc.)
 - ☐ **Changes** or modifications to the ESCP.
- ☐ Photos – *A photo says 1000 words.* **Photos are required** at all discharge points and on installation of BMPs.



Inspection Reports

1200-C Schedule B.5

- ❑ Each inspection report must be signed by the Inspector with the following statement:
“I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and belief.”
- ❑ The **Primary Inspector** must sign all reports.

There is no specified report template.

You may make and use your own form, or use/adjust an existing template. **It must be legible!**

It is your responsibility to ensure all required elements are on the report.

All required items can be found in the 1200-C Permit.



1200-C Schedule B.5

DISCHARGE LOCATIONS:
If discharge has left the site, or there is evidence that it has, include observations of the stormwater discharges (e.g. clear, turbid, sheen, odor, foam, etc.) in the inspection summary. Attach photos of all discharge locations to this report, whether or not a discharge has occurred. If there is evidence that there was a spill on site, ensure appropriate action was taken.

Is discharge currently leaving the site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is there evidence that discharge has left or is likely to leave the site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Is there any evidence of unauthorized discharges from the site?
If it appears that a spill or leak is currently occurring, conduct spill response procedures.

Since the last inspection, have there been any unauthorized discharges from the site?
If so, add comments in the inspection summary. If a reportable spill has occurred, attach all related documents to this report. Reportable spills are listed under 40 CFR Part 302.4.

☐ Yes ☐ No

INSPECTION SUMMARY:

Are there imminent erosion or sediment concerns for this site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are there imminent hazardous material, waste, or trash concerns for the site? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Were any significant permit violations observed during the inspection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

In the section below, write a summary of the inspection. Include:

- Comments on any permit discrepancies noted above and as applicable, include details needed to facilitate corrective and follow-up actions.
- Start and end dates for alternative inspection frequencies or any changes to stabilization schedules.
- Changes to the ESCP, and reasoning for modifications.
- Visual observations (e.g. clear, turbid, sheen, odor, foam, etc.) of the stormwater discharges from the site, or if a discharge from the site did not occur within 24 hours of a storm event.
- Any repeat violations or violations that haven't been corrected since the last inspection.

I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and belief.

Primary Inspector Signature Date

All inspection reports should be kept in chronological order at the site or at an easily accessible location (electronically is acceptable) and made available at the time of inspection or upon request. All visual monitoring notes, sampling records and inspection reports must be kept for three years from the date that the permit coverage expires or is terminated.

Page 2 of 2

Recordkeeping

1200-C Schedule B.7

Site Logbook

☐ Must retain an **on-site logbook**

☐ May be **electronic** if accessible to DEQ, Agents, and on-site personnel

☐ Legible and kept in chronological order

- Copy of the 1200-C Permit
- **Current ESCP**
- Appendix B Narrative & Documentation
- EMP (if applicable)
- **Pre-Construction Meeting Sign-In Sheet**
- **Photos of Initial BMP Installation**
- Inspection Frequency
- **Inspection Reports**
- All water quality sampling results (if applicable)
- Additional Relevant Records

Records must be kept for **three years** from permit termination.



Corrective Action

1200-C Schedule A.25

What happens when you find a problem?

- ❑ Act immediately to address the condition

Immediately = Now

- ❑ Clean up contaminated surfaces (including sediment)
- ❑ Determine appropriate corrective action
- ❑ Update ESCP if needed
- ❑ **Complete within 24 hours**
 - If not possible → document why
- ❑ Report to DEQ, Agent, or OERS as required
 - Effects Human Health → OERS within 24 hours and submit **Corrective Action Report** within 5 days

*Convenience is
NOT a valid
reason*



Where's the Spill Response Kit?!

Spill Prevention and Response Plan

Spill response is about buying more time

General Steps

- 1) **Safety:** Clear area
- 2) **Report:** Contact local emergency services
- 3) **Control & Contain:** Prevent spill from reaching water
- 4) **Clean Up** what you can immediately

Legal Requirement

- Failure to report (oil) = **up to \$250,000 fine & 5 years in prison**
- DEQ Failure to report or clean up = **up to \$25,000 per day**
- Plan must be **known, complete, & accessible**
- Standard sheet for simple sites
- **Site-specific plan** for hazardous materials



Fact Sheet

What to Do When You've Had a Spill

Contact local emergency services
Call 911 for medical emergency and public safety assistance from the local fire, police and medical services.

Report the spill immediately
Immediately report the spill or threatened spill to the Oregon Emergency Response System, 1-800-452-0311, when the spill or threat of a spill includes:

- Any amount of oil to waters of the state;
- Oil spills on land in excess of 42 gallons;
- Hazardous materials and reportable quantities that are equal to the Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 302.

Provide information
When you report the spill to OERS, you will need to provide basic spill information:

- Contact names and phone numbers
- Type of oil or hazardous material
- Estimated quantity

authority over the oil or hazardous material. You may need to hire a qualified contractor or properly trained and equipped personnel to respond immediately to the spill. If you fail to clean up your spill, DEQ may clean it up for you and, as allowed by law, fine you up to three times the cost of the cleanup, in addition to the actual cost of the cleanup ([Oregon Administrative Rules 340-142](#)).

Emergency Response
700 NE Multnomah St.,
Suite 600
Portland, OR 97232
Phone: 503-229-5696
800-452-4011
Fax: 503-229-6124
Contact: Wesley C. Risher
Wes.Risher@deq.state.or.us
www.oregon.gov/DEQ

DEQ is a leader in restoring, maintaining and enhancing the quality of Oregon's air, land and water.

Things will happen...
Self-reporting actually builds trust. Perfection is suspicious.



We are here to help!



EPA, DEQ, Agent, or MS4 Oversight Inspections

An RVSS, DEQ, or MS4 Inspector can show up at your site at any time

Visits are normally unannounced

You **MUST** maintain controls at all times, **not only in response to inspections!**

Reports must be made available at the time of inspection or upon request by Inspector



Non-Compliance and Enforcement

1200-C Schedule F

Not following the regulations will cost you both time and money!

- **Enforcement agencies:** RVSS, DEQ, City/County, EPA
- **Compliance is REQUIRED by law**
- Violations = breach of:
 - Clean Water Act (CWA)
 - State & Local Ordinances
- Who is Legally Responsible?
 - **Permit Registrant** – ultimate responsibility for compliance
 - **ESC Inspectors** – accountable for oversight & reporting
 - **Contractors/Subcontractors** – their actions in the field

All parties can be held legally responsible for violations



Non-Compliance and Enforcement

1200-C Schedule F

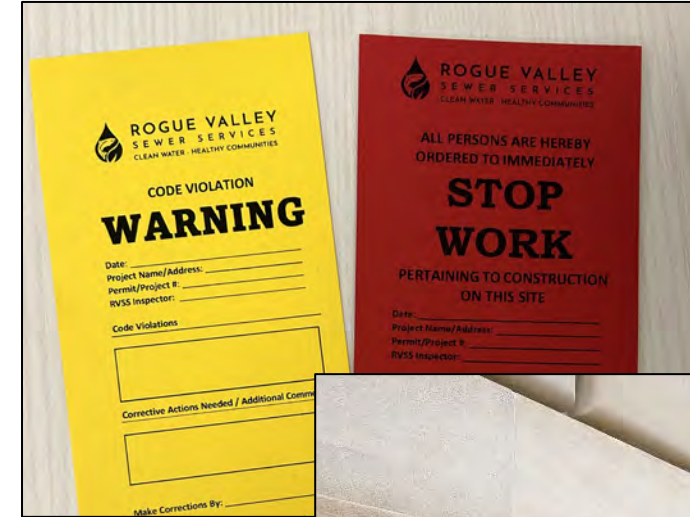
Consequences of Non-Compliance

Informal

- Verbal Correction On-Site

Formal

- Code Violation Warnings
- Stop Work Orders
- Citations
- Escalating Fines
- Civil Action
- Criminal Penalties



Not knowing is NOT an excuse!



Non-Compliance and Enforcement

1200-C Schedule F

CITY AND CONTRACTOR FINED \$430,851

- Encinitas, California
 - City owns and operates a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)
 - Required to prohibit discharges into and from its MS4 that cause or threaten harm to waters of the state
 - Project discharged sediment into a creek upstream of a lagoon
-
- City was in violation because they
 - Allowed discharge of sediment from the project
 - Failed to require the project to comply with state orders
 - Obtained permits to complete the project
 - Contractor was in violation because of failure to implement adequate controls, structures, and management practices

Baldwin & Sons fined \$6.6M for stormwater runoff from South OC housing project

Developer alleged to allow 6M-plus gallons into creek while ignoring Lake Forest cease and desist orders

Los Angeles / TRD Staff

June 22, 2022 09:30 AM

URBAN STORMWATER > STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

Developers face potential \$125K fine for stormwater violations at Idaho construction site

BOISE, ID, Oct. 26, 2009 -- Developers conducting work in Idaho are facing \$125,000 in proposed penalties for violating the federal Clean Water Act at a construction site in Smiths Ferry, Idaho, according to a complaint issued by the Environmental Protection Agency...

Prominent Pierce County Developer Pleads Guilty To Criminal Violation Of Clean Water Act

Bryan Stowe and Stowe Construction Agree to \$750,000 in Fines and Community Service Payments

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 12, 2012

Not knowing is NOT an excuse!



Stay off the radar....

How Enforcement is Determined

▪ Nature of the Violation:

- Impact on health and/or the environment
- Quantity and type of pollution
- Violation intentional/malicious or accident
- Precautions taken to prevent the violation

▪ History of the Violator:

- First violation or repeat offender
- Demeanor during interactions

▪ Actions Taken to Correct

- Level of cooperation
- Was non-compliance repaired promptly?
- Were multiple notices required?

RVSS Common Compliance Issues

- 1) No ESCP On Site or **No Inspection Records**
- 2) BMPs not installed prior to construction or **No Preconstruction Meeting**
- 3) Improper inlet protection and **maintenance**
- 4) Silt fence installed incorrectly or **not maintained**
- 5) Track-out and construction entrance **maintenance**
- 6) Poorly managed or non-existent concrete washouts
- 7) Improper dewatering procedures



Permit Termination

1200-C Condition 1.10

Registrants are required to pay the annual fee until DEQ or Agent approves the termination of permit coverage

Submit Notice of Termination (NOT) to the Issuing Agency

- ✓ All earth-disturbing activity complete
- ✓ Site meets final stabilization criteria
- ✓ All construction materials & waste removed & properly disposed
- ☐ A DEQ or Agent (RVSS) Inspector will conduct final termination inspection and issue a termination letter
- ✓ Photos are required for termination!

Permit Transfer

- ☐ Permits can be transferred when the original applicant is no longer responsible for the project



DEQ Division of Environmental Quality		Notice of Termination For NPDES General Permit to Discharge Stormwater Associated With Construction Activity	
Use this form to end permit coverage once all soil disturbance activities have been completed and final stabilization of exposed soils has occurred. Please print in ink or type. Submit photos that depict site stabilization, unless the site has been inspected by DEQ or Agent.			
PERMIT REGISTRANT			
Name (authorized person meeting the signature requirements on the application):		Telephone:	
Company (Legal Name - Permit Registrant):			
Mailing Address:		City, State, Zip Code:	
E-mail Address:		File Number (located on face page of permit):	
SITE LOCATION/ADDRESS		STATUS OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	
Site Common Name:		☐ All soil disturbance activities by or for the registrant have been completed.	
Street Address (or Location Description):		☐ The site has undergone stabilization of all exposed soils through vegetation, paving, or building construction (for a common plan of development or sale, all remaining disturbed	

Final Stabilization Criteria

1200-C Schedule A.17

- ✓ Establish uniform perennial vegetation (**excluding noxious or invasive weeds**) that provides at least **70% cover** on all exposed areas
- ✓ Ensure there is no reasonable potential for construction-related sediment or turbidity discharges to surface waters
- ✓ **RVSS: Termination of 1200-CN permits is allowed so long as all exposed soils are stabilized**
- ✓ **RVSS: Prior to termination, all stormwater facilities must be completed and inspected**

