RVSS Erosion and Sediment Control Certification Course

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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

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

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)

The TMDL Budget

Background Load
Naturally occurring from wetlands, forests

Non-Point Load
Runoff from the developed landscape

Waste Load
- Municipal Wastewater
- Industrial Wastewater
- Permitted Municipal Storm Sewer Systems
- CAFO Production Areas

TMDL

Load Allocation	Waste Load Allocation	Margin of Safety

How 303(d)/TMDLs Affect ESC Permits

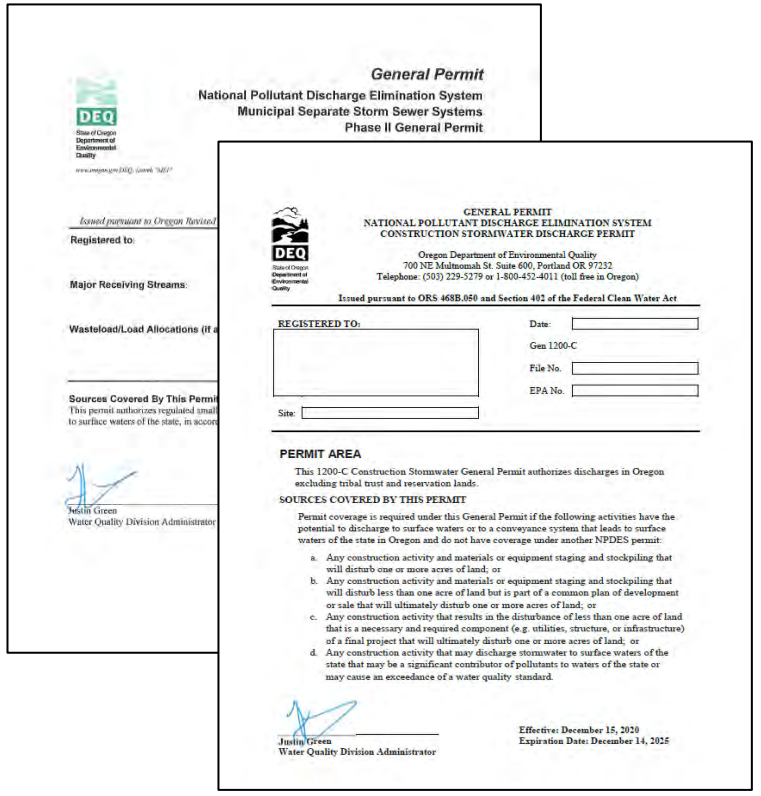
If receiving waterbody is on 303(d) list or under a TMDL for **turbidity/sedimentation,** or discharge from the site enters a watershed that water body…

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

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

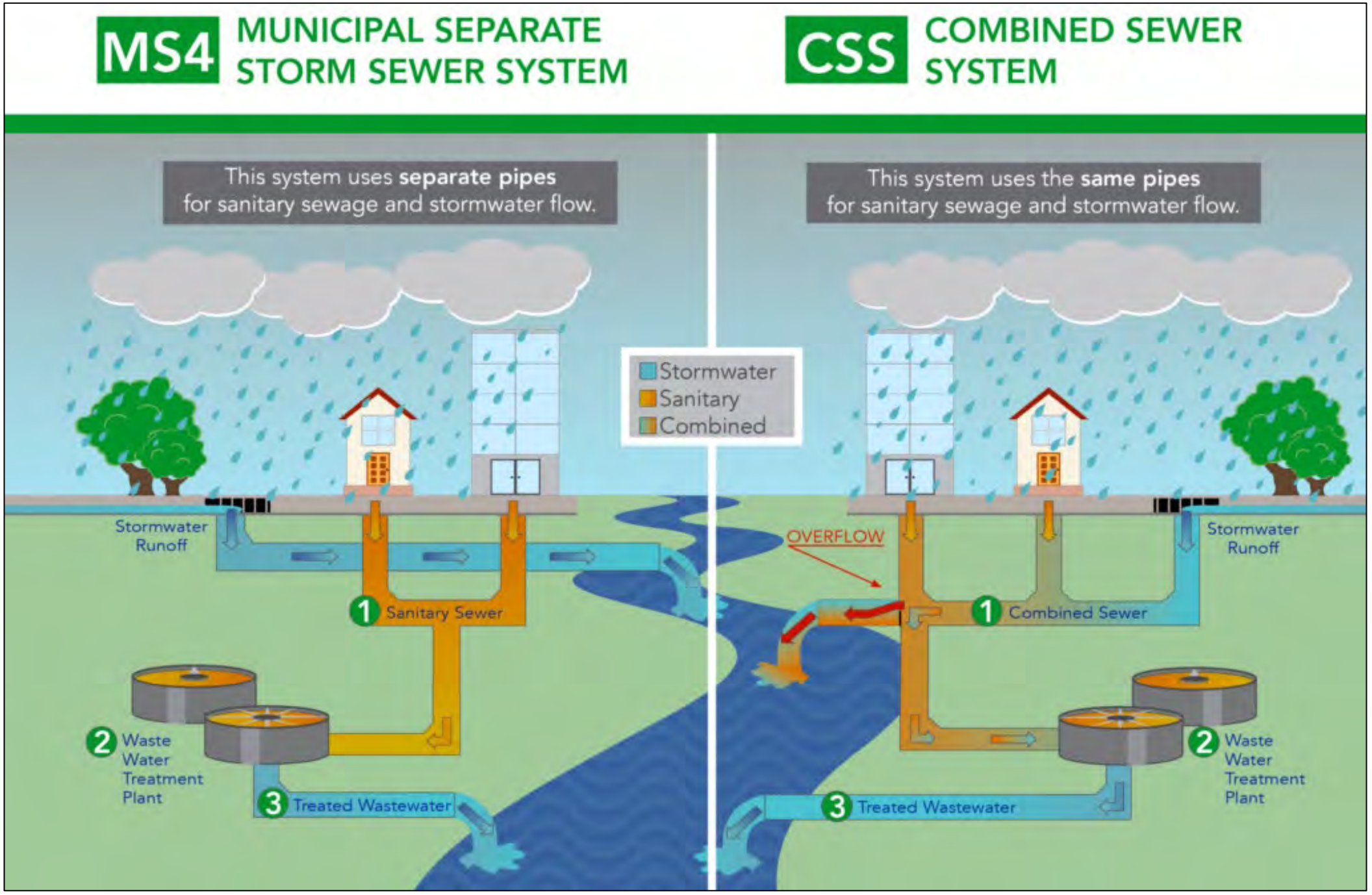
Clean Water Act: No pollutant discharge from a point source without a permit

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



Two permits affect a construction site:

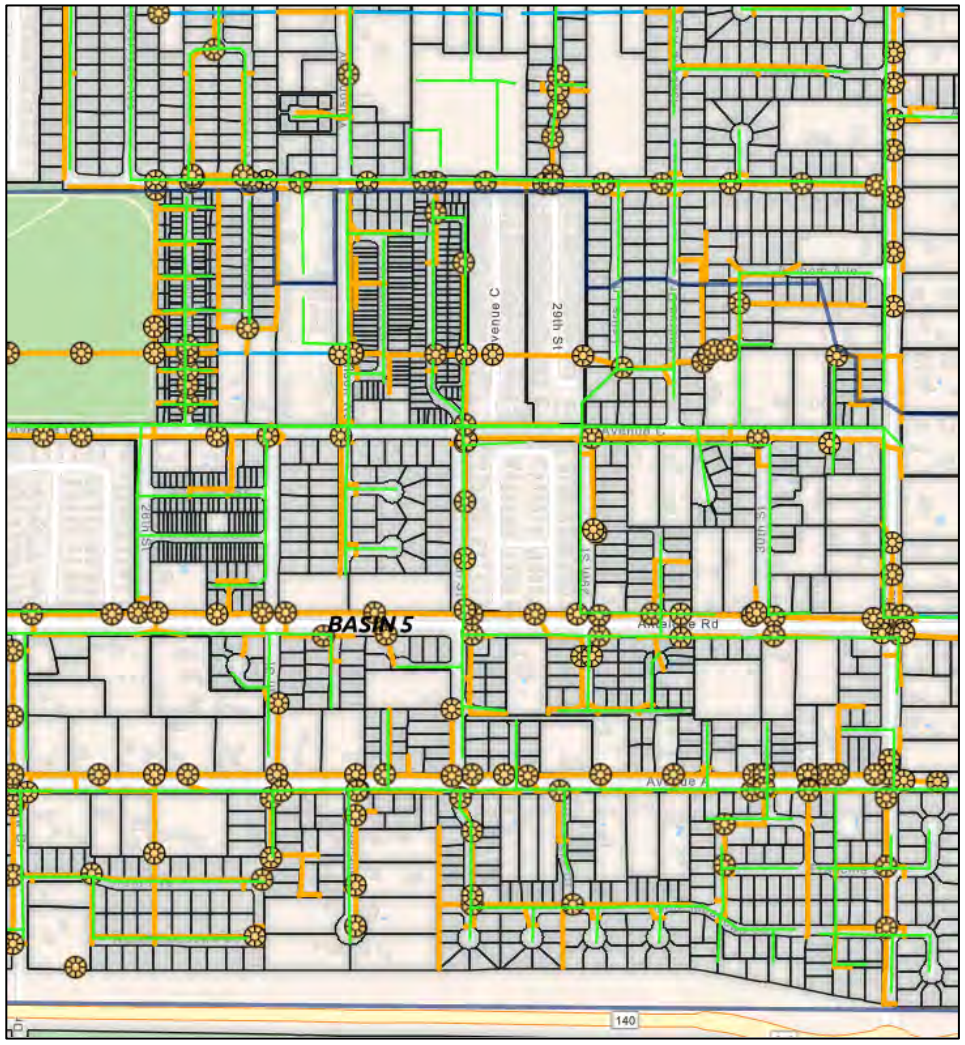
- **MS4 Permit** → Stormwater systems
- **1200-C General Permit** → Construction sites


MS4
MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM
CSS
COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM
This system uses separate pipes for sanitary sewage and stormwater flow.
This system uses the same pipes for sanitary sewage and stormwater flow.
Stormwater
Sanitary
Combined
Stormwater Runoff
1 Sanitary Sewer
2 Waste Water Treatment Plant
3 Treated Wastewater
OVERFLOW
1 Combined Sewer
Stormwater Runoff
2 Waste Water Treatment Plant
3 Treated Wastewater

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 <u>any</u> construction activity that disturbs ≥1 acre

The Permit DOES NOT cover in-water work!

(Work below ordinary high-water)

1200-C Construction Stormwater General Permit

Oregon DEQ Permit for a Construction Site

Required for <u>any</u> construction activity that disturbs ≥1 acre

Why is a permit required for erosion and sediment control?

1) Sediment is the most common pollutant in US Waters

2) Construction is the biggest contributor to sediment in those Waters




National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

1200-C Construction Stormwater General Permit

Issued to the Site

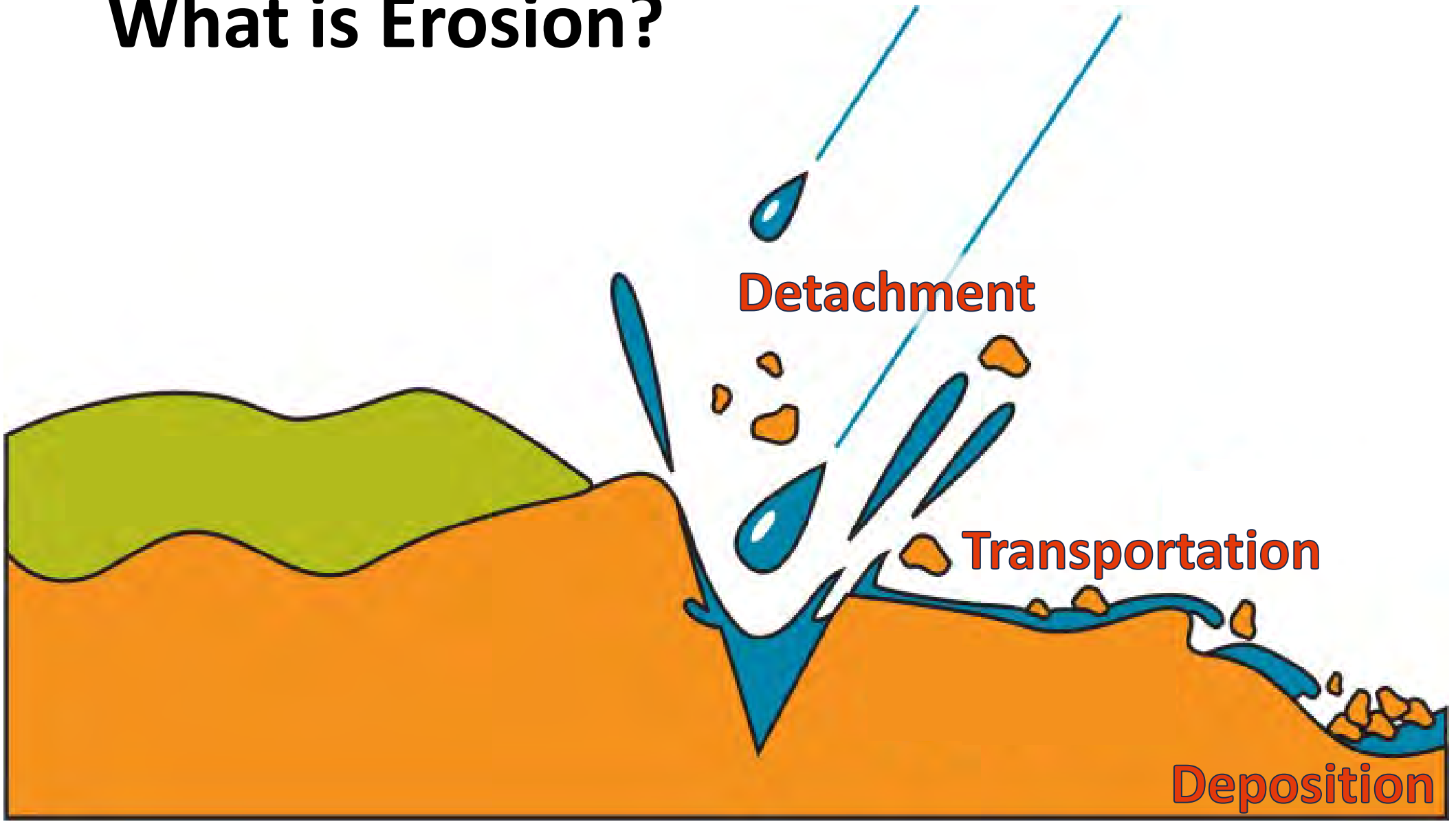
MS4 Permit

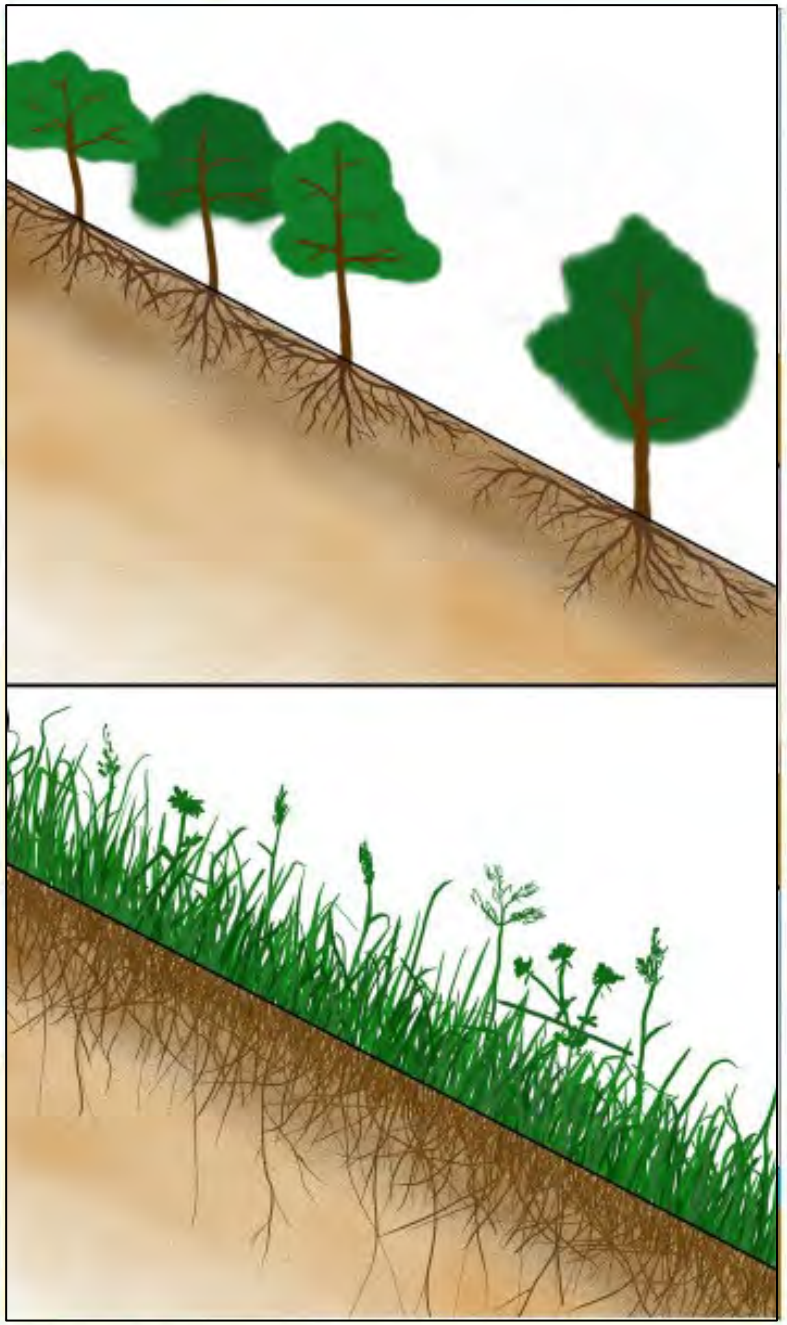
Issued to Local Jurisdiction

Mandates Oversite of Construction Sites

Basics of Erosion and Stormwater

What is Erosion?





What causes erosion?

Vegetation Removal + Rain + Grade

What prevents erosion?

The easiest, best, and first option for erosion and sediment control…

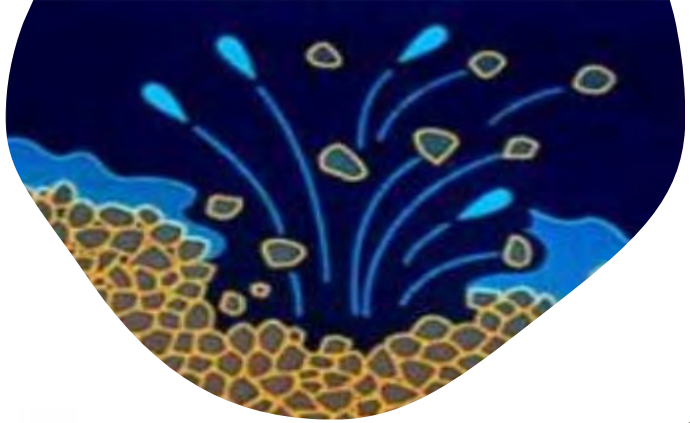
Vegetation

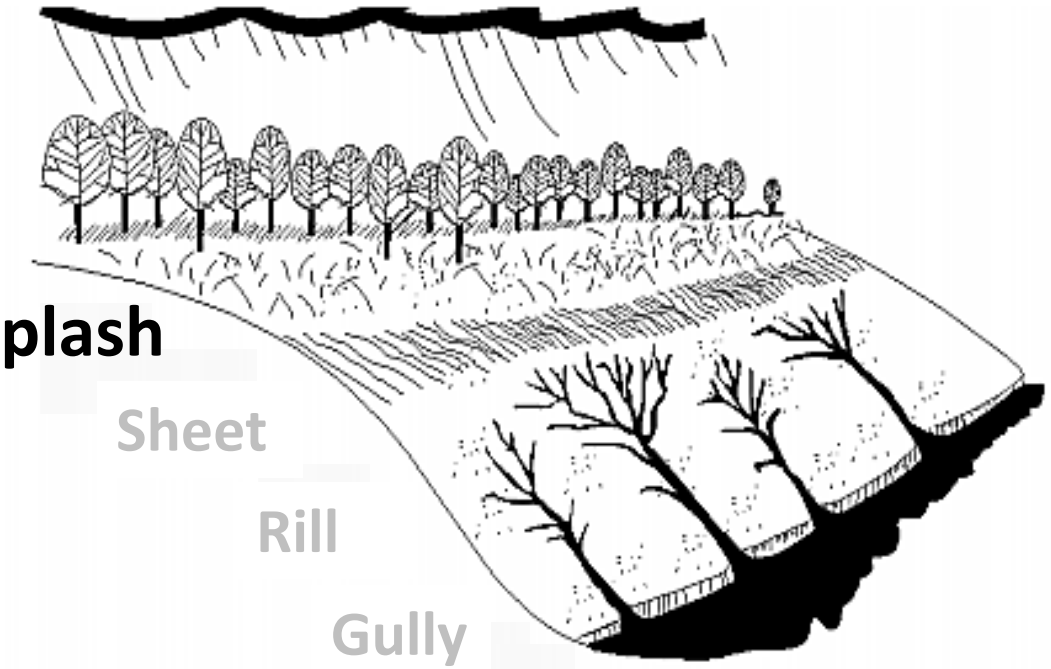
What Are We Talking About?

- Erosion is a **natural, unstoppable process**
- Removing vegetation (e.g. construction) **accelerates erosion**
- Erosion Prevention (e.g. stabilization) **slows it down**

Stabilization = Maintaining or Replacing Cover

Erosion Continuum





Splash

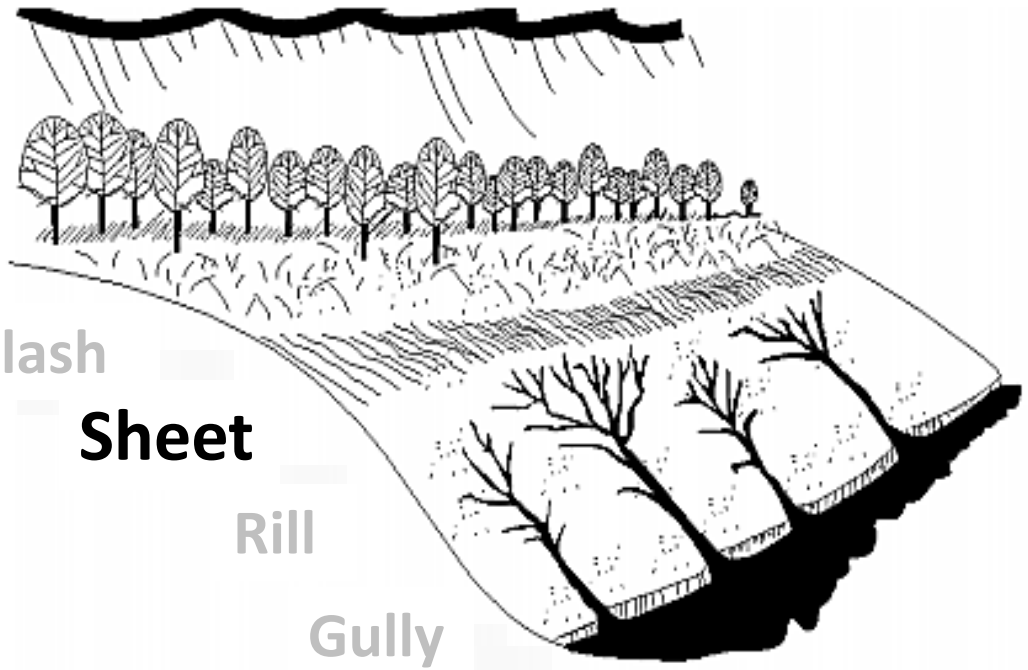
Sheet

Rill

Gully

Stream & Bank

Erosion Continuum



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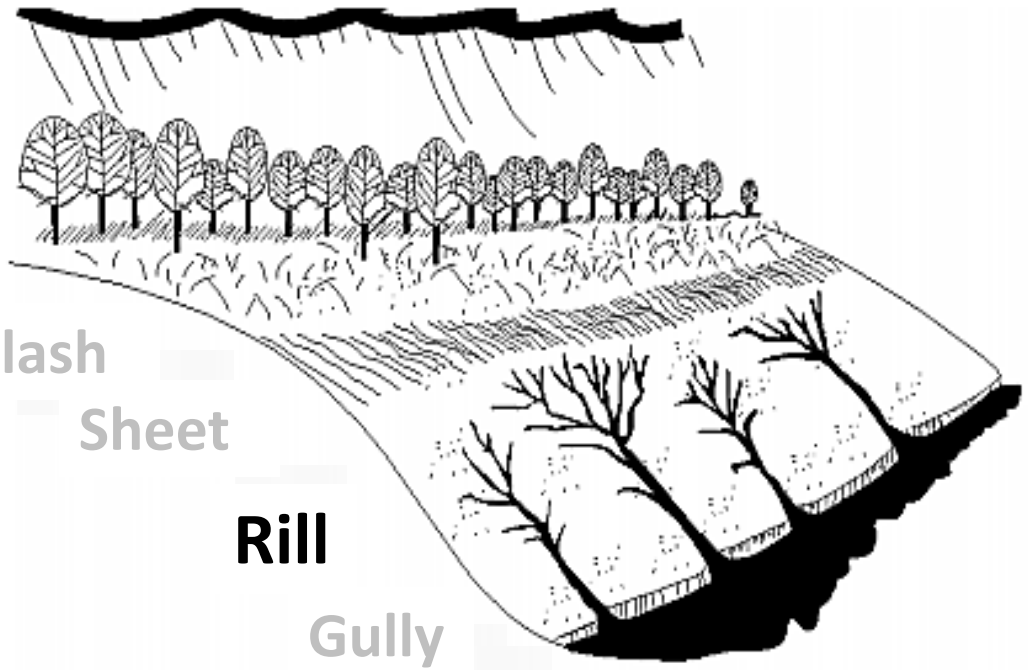
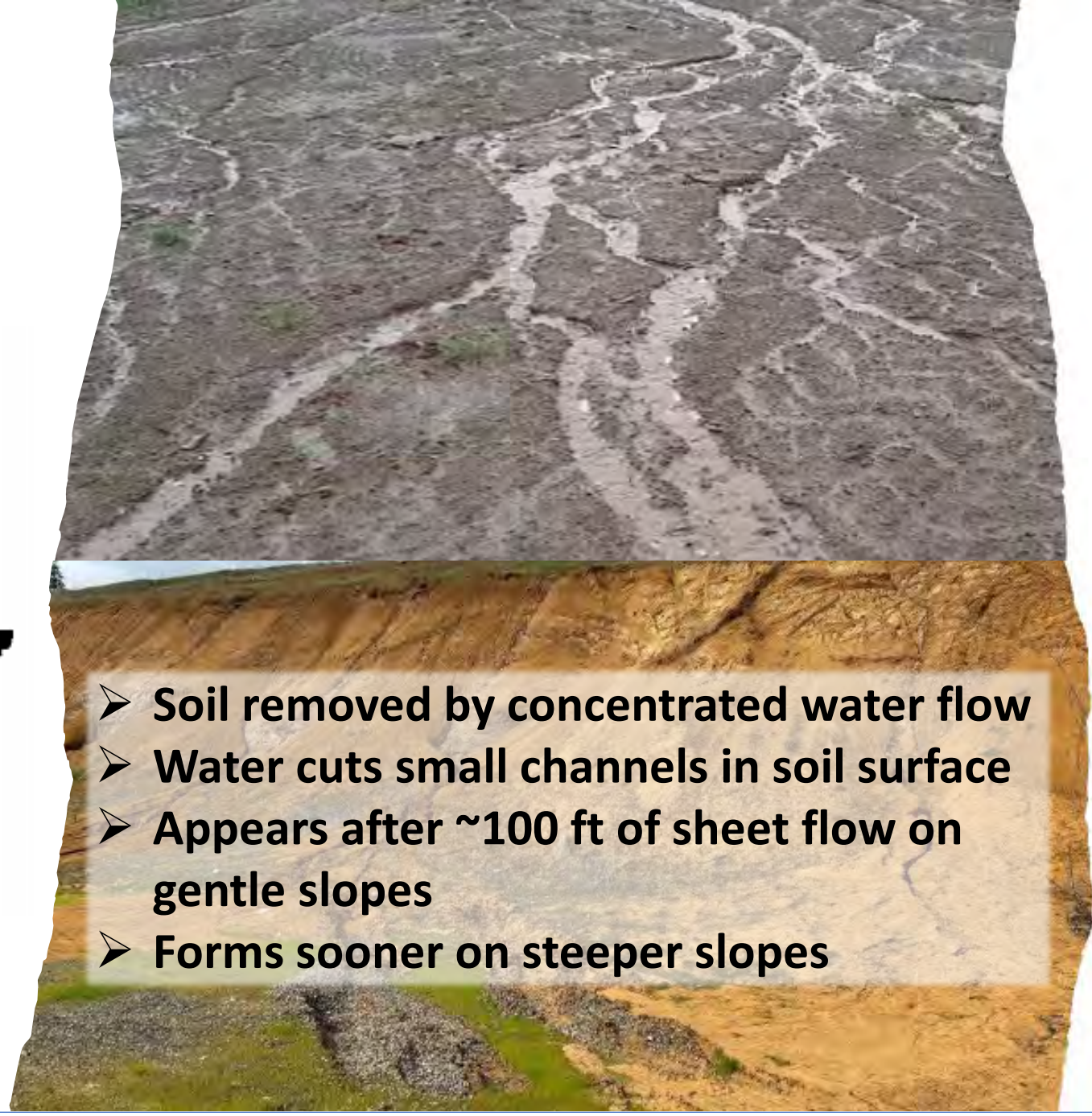
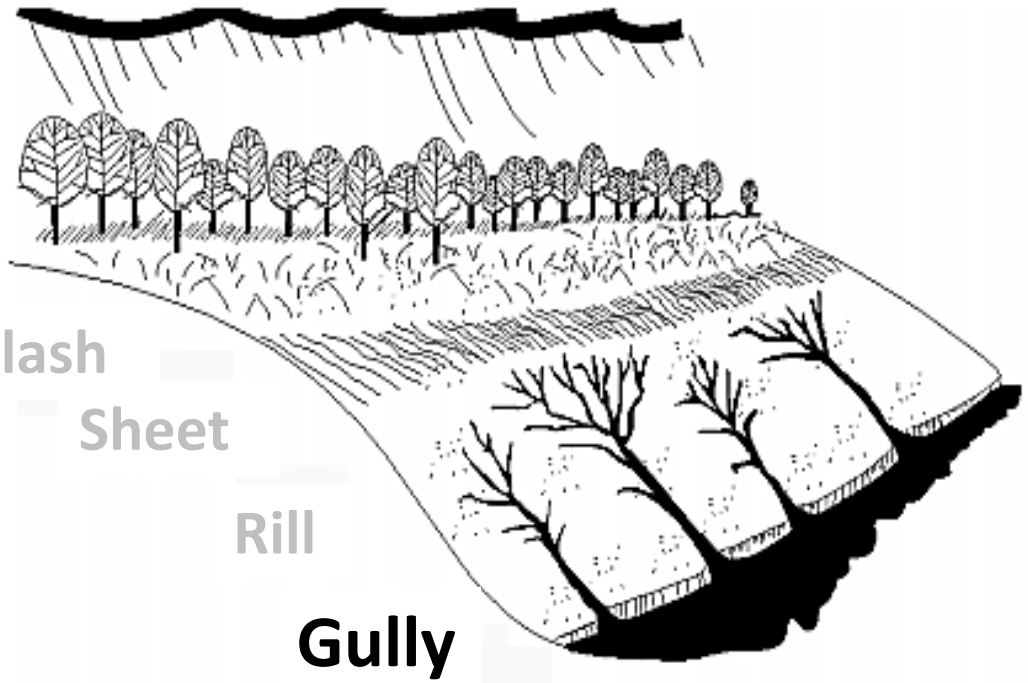




- Soil removed by concentrated water flow
- Water cuts small channels in soil surface
- Appears after ~100 ft of sheet flow on gentle slopes
- Forms sooner on steeper slopes

Rills are a call to action!

Erosion Continuum



Splash

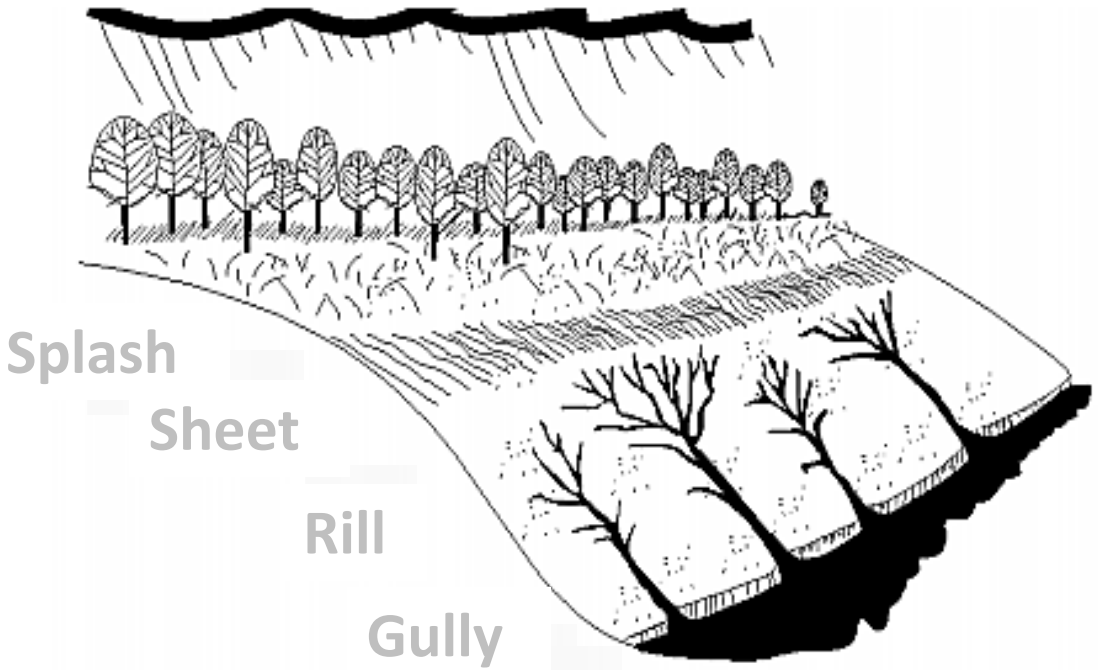
Sheet

Rill

Gully

Stream & Bank

Erosion Continuum



Stream & Bank

Other Types of Erosion

Dry Weather → Dust = Wind Erosion

Mass Destabilization → Mass Wasting (Landslides)

What is eroding away?

Topsoil

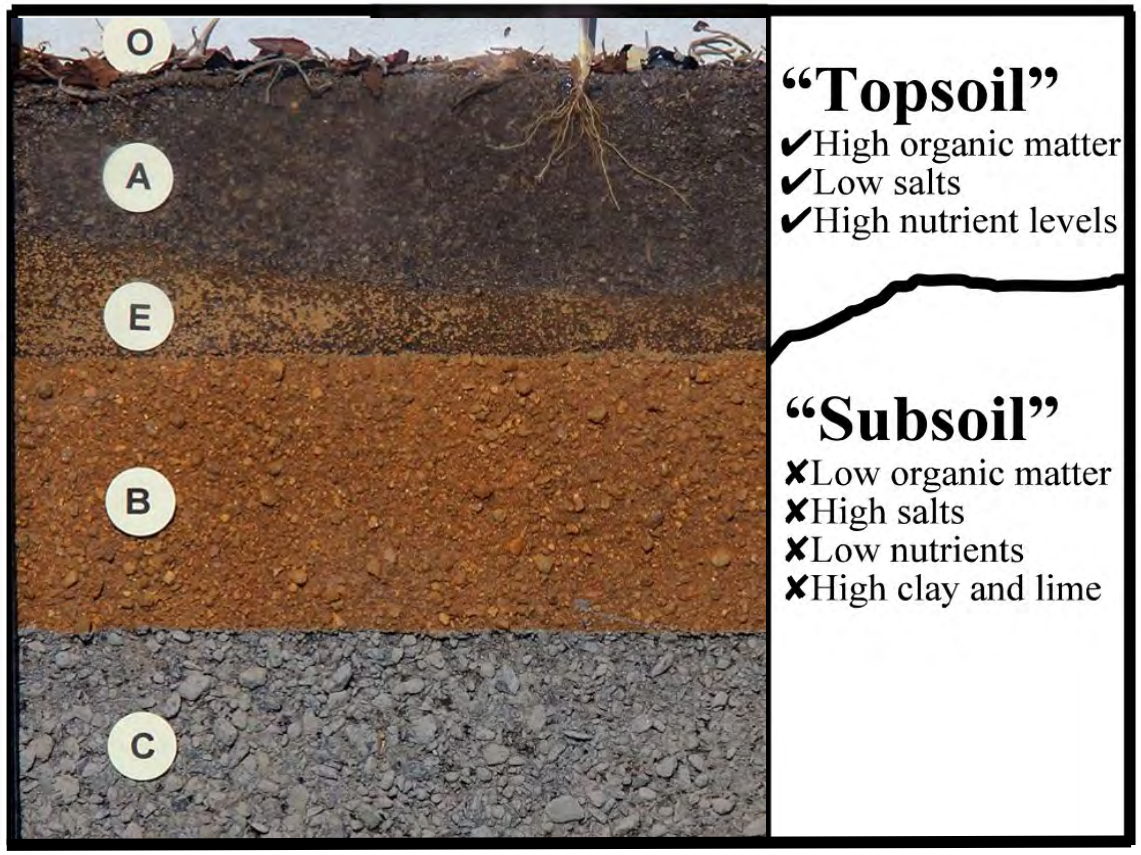
How long does it take to naturally produce 1 inch of topsoil?

500-1000 years!

19th Century Soil Loss

Topsoil loss > natural soil formation

Erosion Costs > $45 billion annually in U.S.



Factors Influencing Erosion Potential

- Soil
- Climate
- Topography
- Vegetation

Soil Types

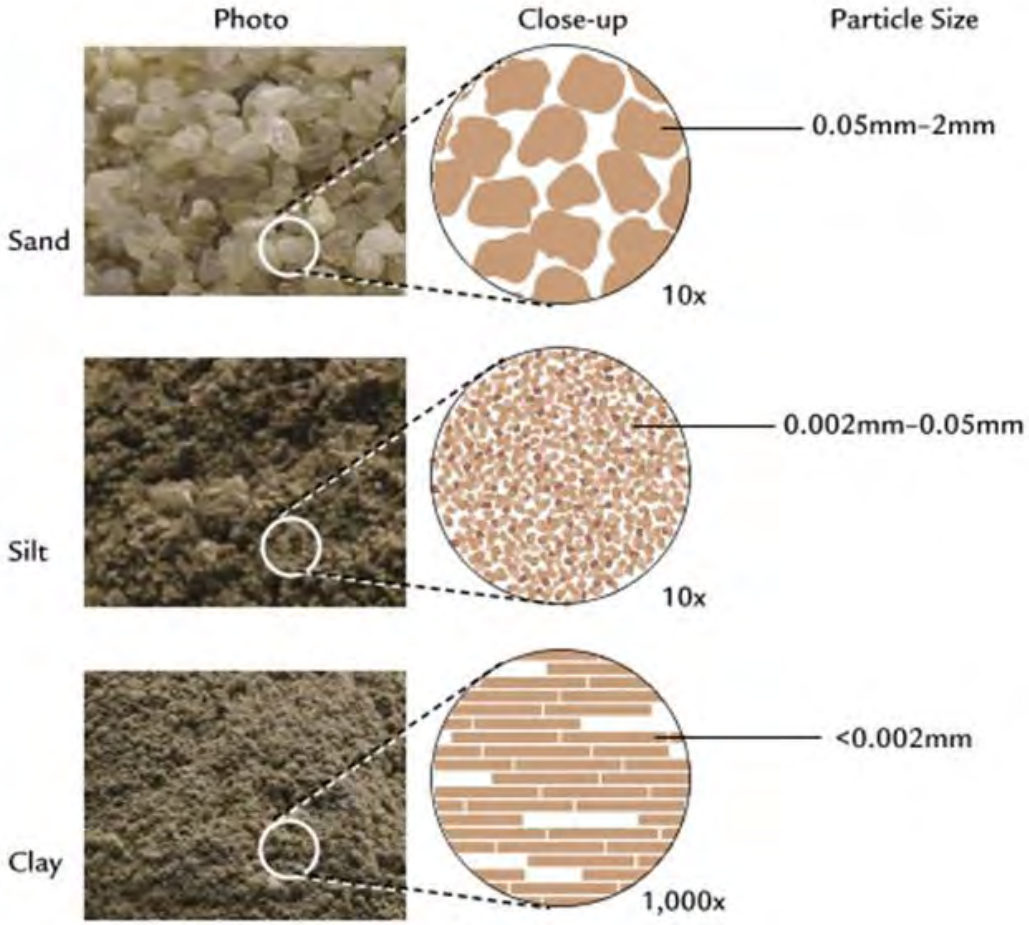
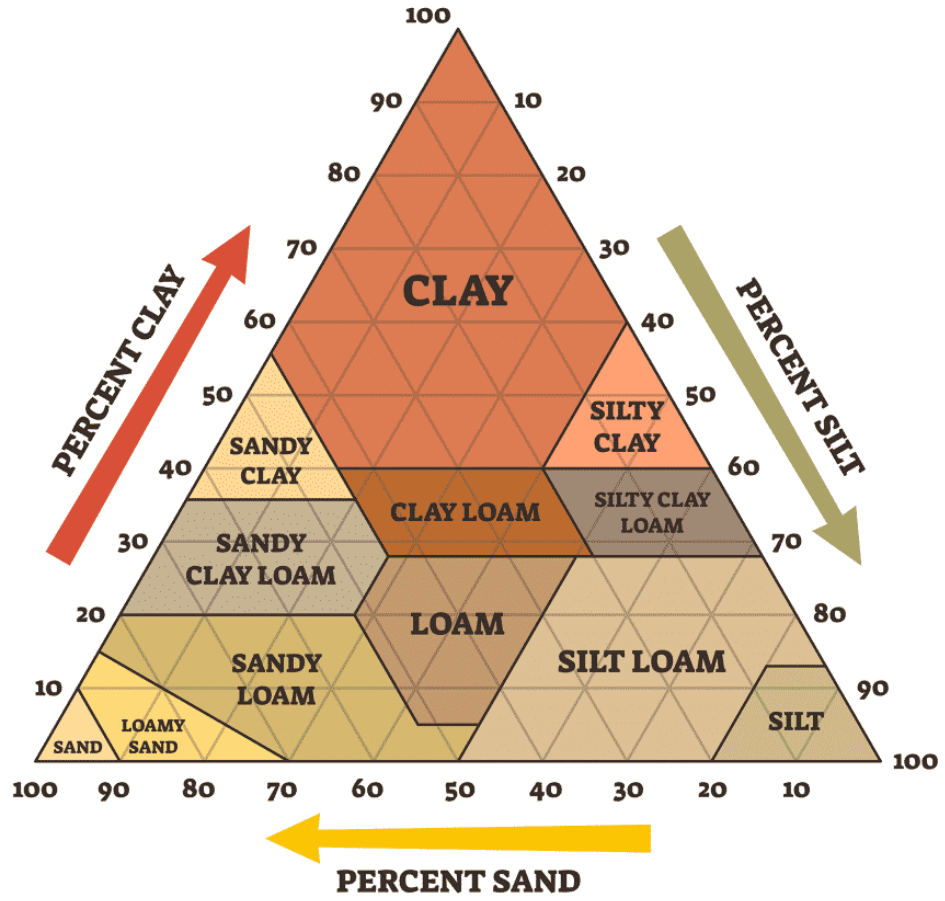
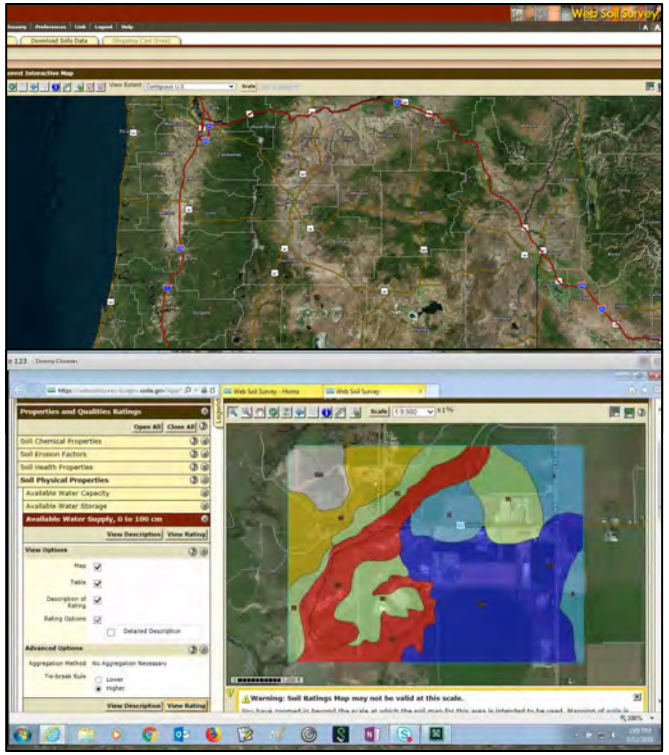


Photo
Close-up
Particle Size
Sand
0.05mm–2mm
10x
Silt
0.002mm–0.05mm
10x
Clay
<0.002mm
1,000x

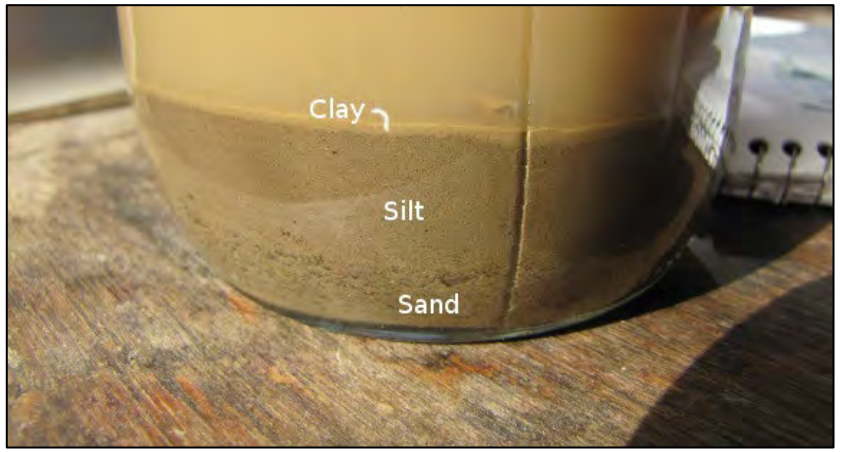

CLAY
SILTY CLAY
SANDY CLAY
CLAY LOAM
SILTY CLAY LOAM
SANDY CLAY LOAM
LOAM
SILT LOAM
SANDY LOAM
SILT
LOAMY SAND
SAND
PERCENT CLAY
PERCENT SILT
PERCENT SAND
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10

What Type of Soil Is On Your Site?

USDA Web Soil Survey



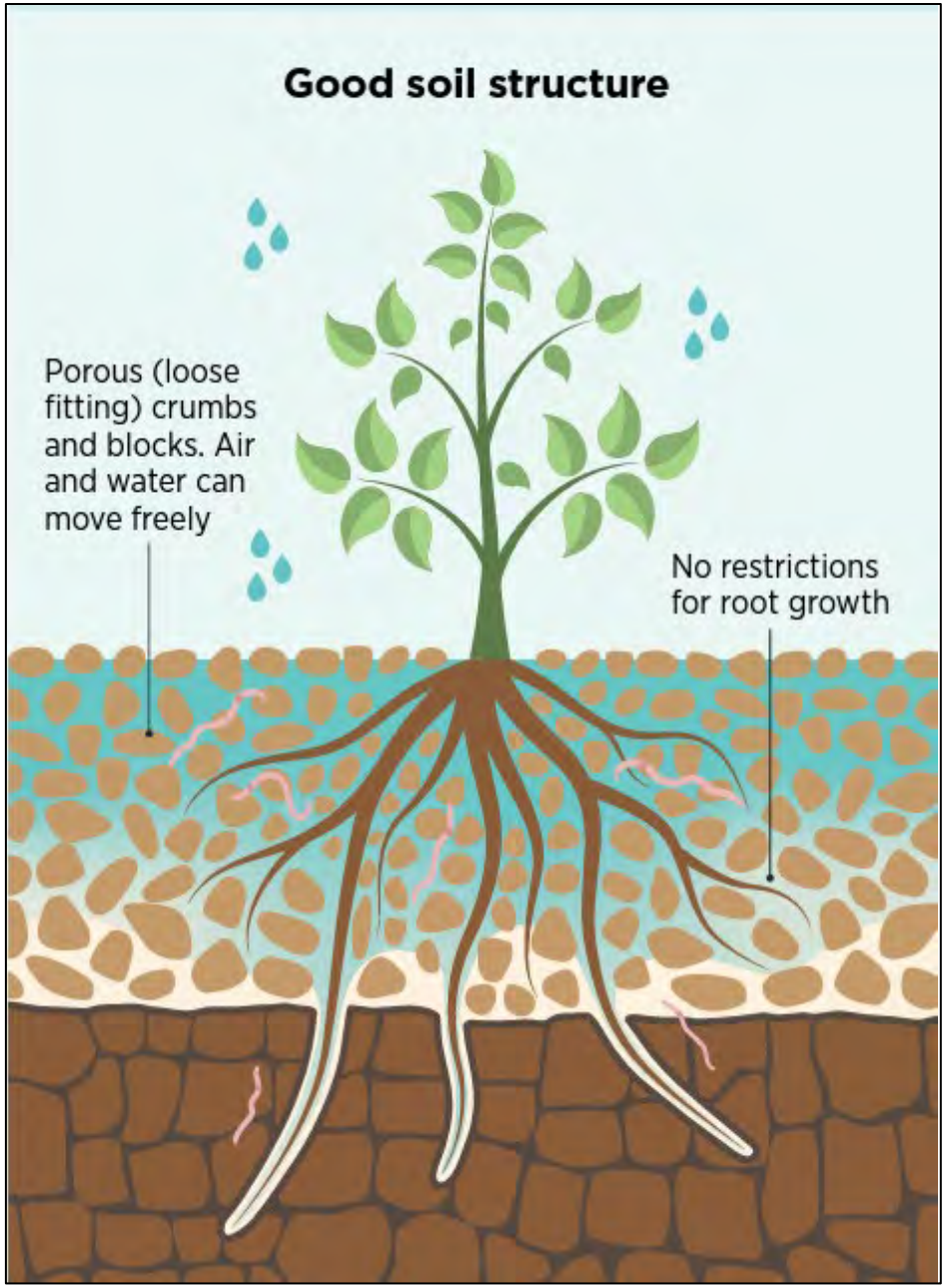
Jar Testing

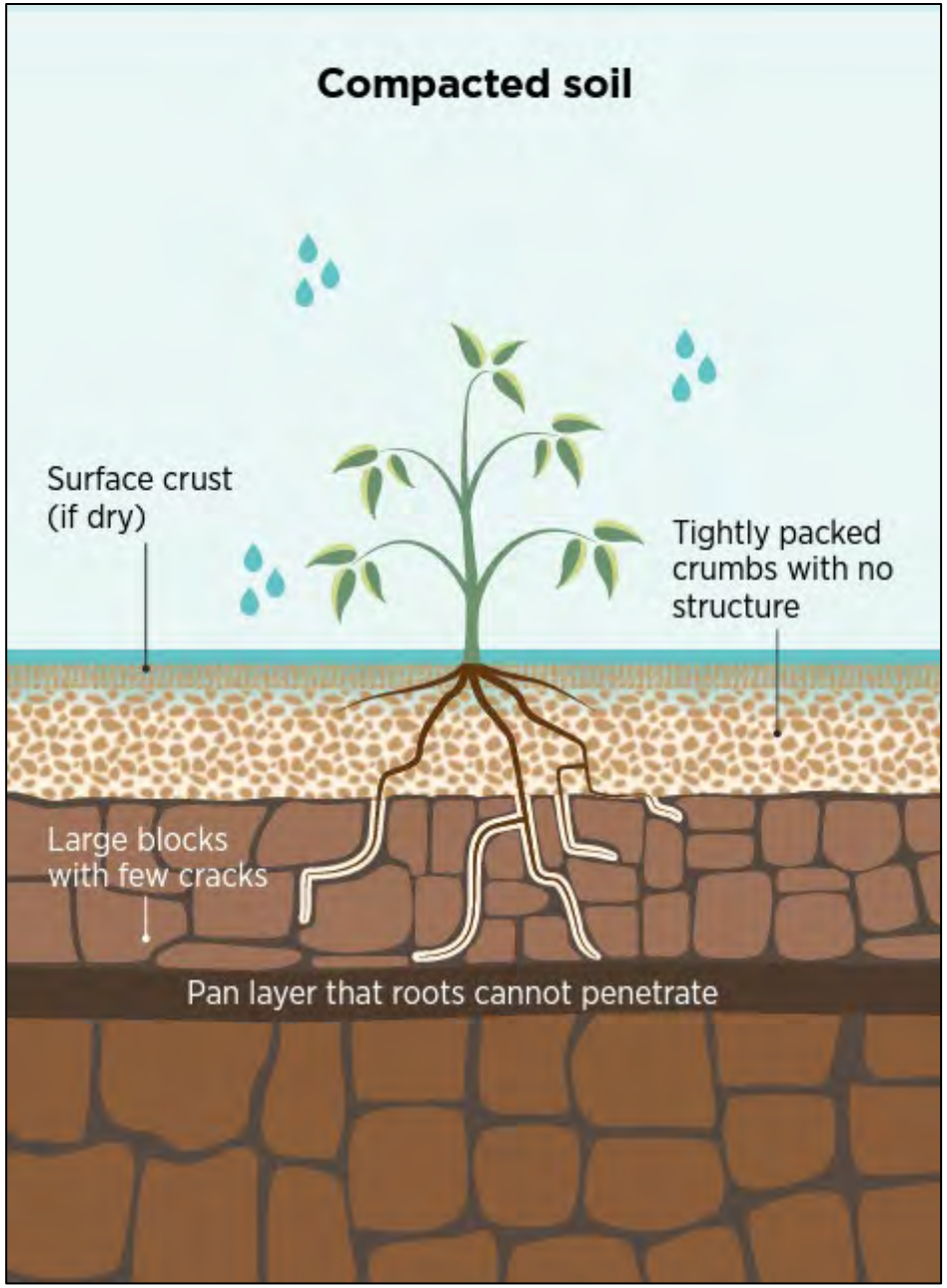


Ribbon Testing

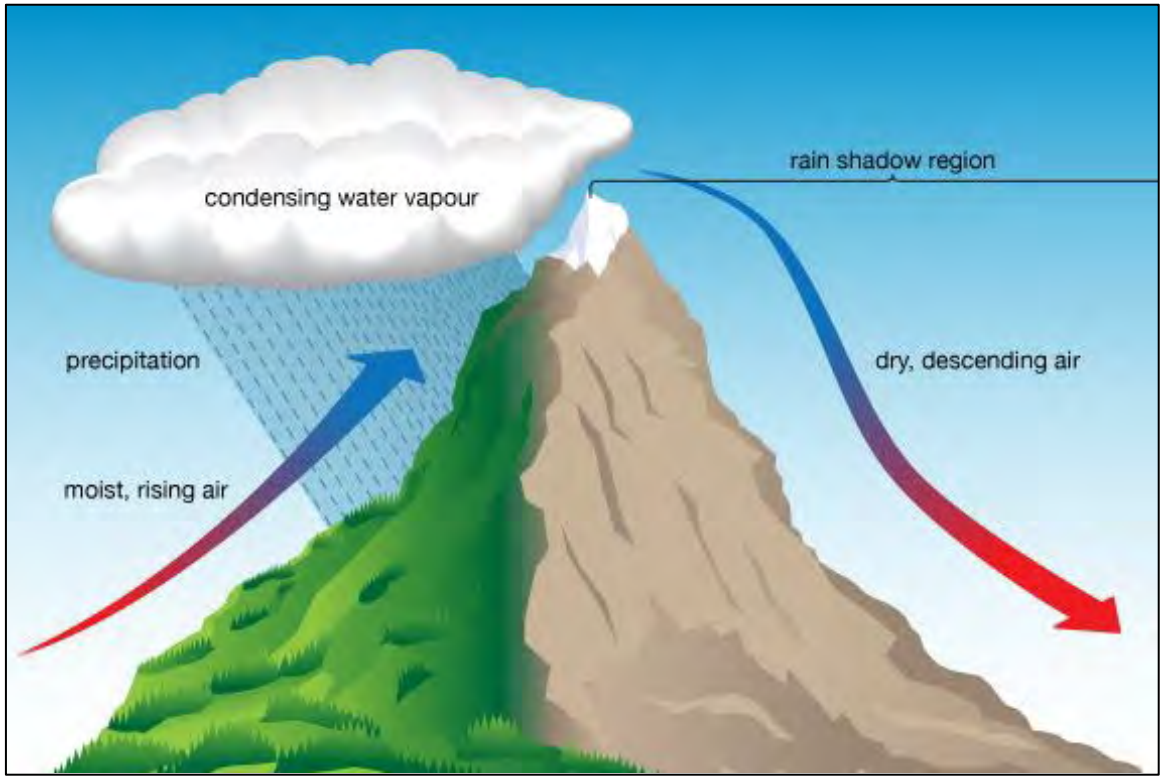
Geotechnical Testing

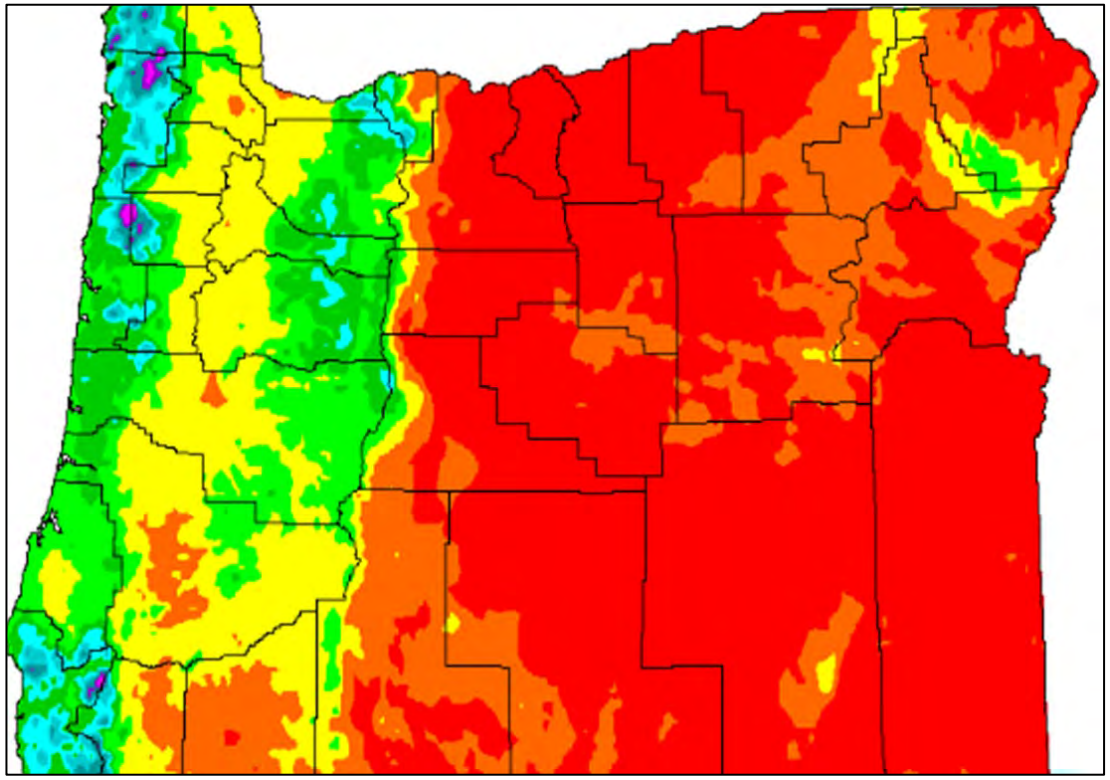
Soil Compaction





Oregon Climate

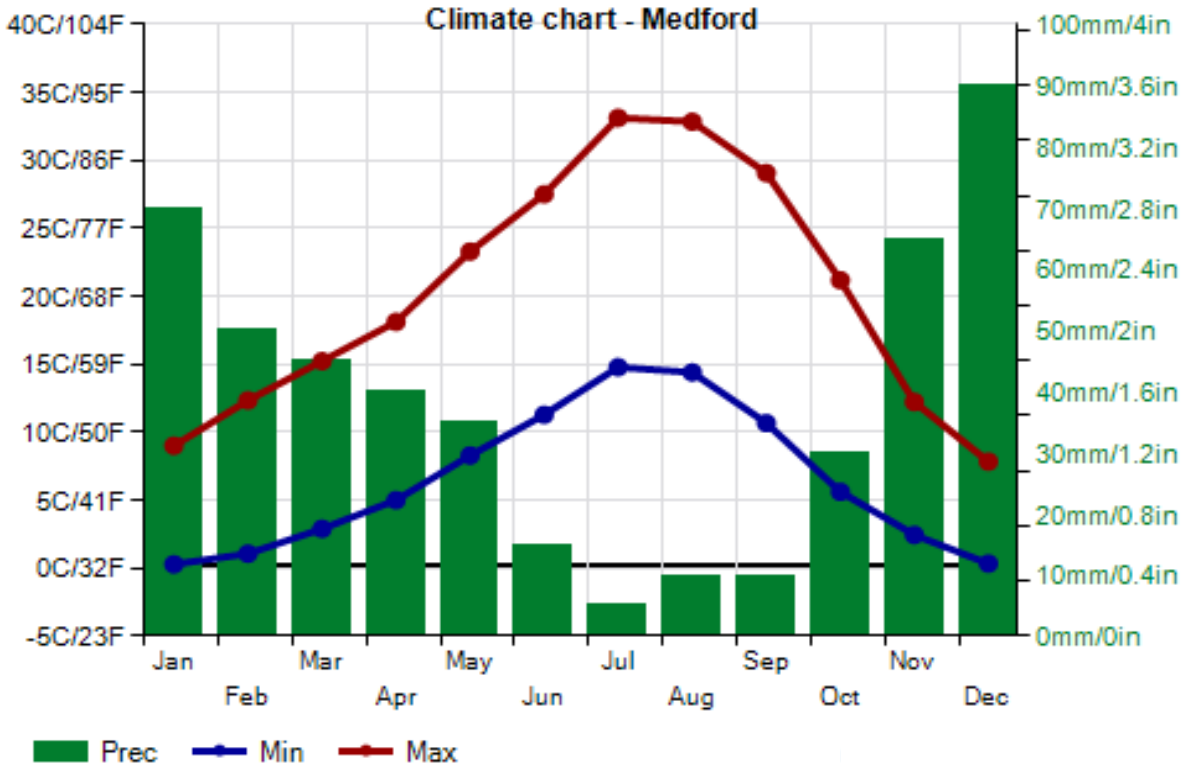




Precipitation, temperature, wind, and humidity vary greatly across the state

Know and prepare for the weather in your area!

Project Timing



October – May: Wet Season in the Rogue Valley

Topography (Slope)

Vegetation – #1 Best Management Practice (BMP)

0-4% Runoff

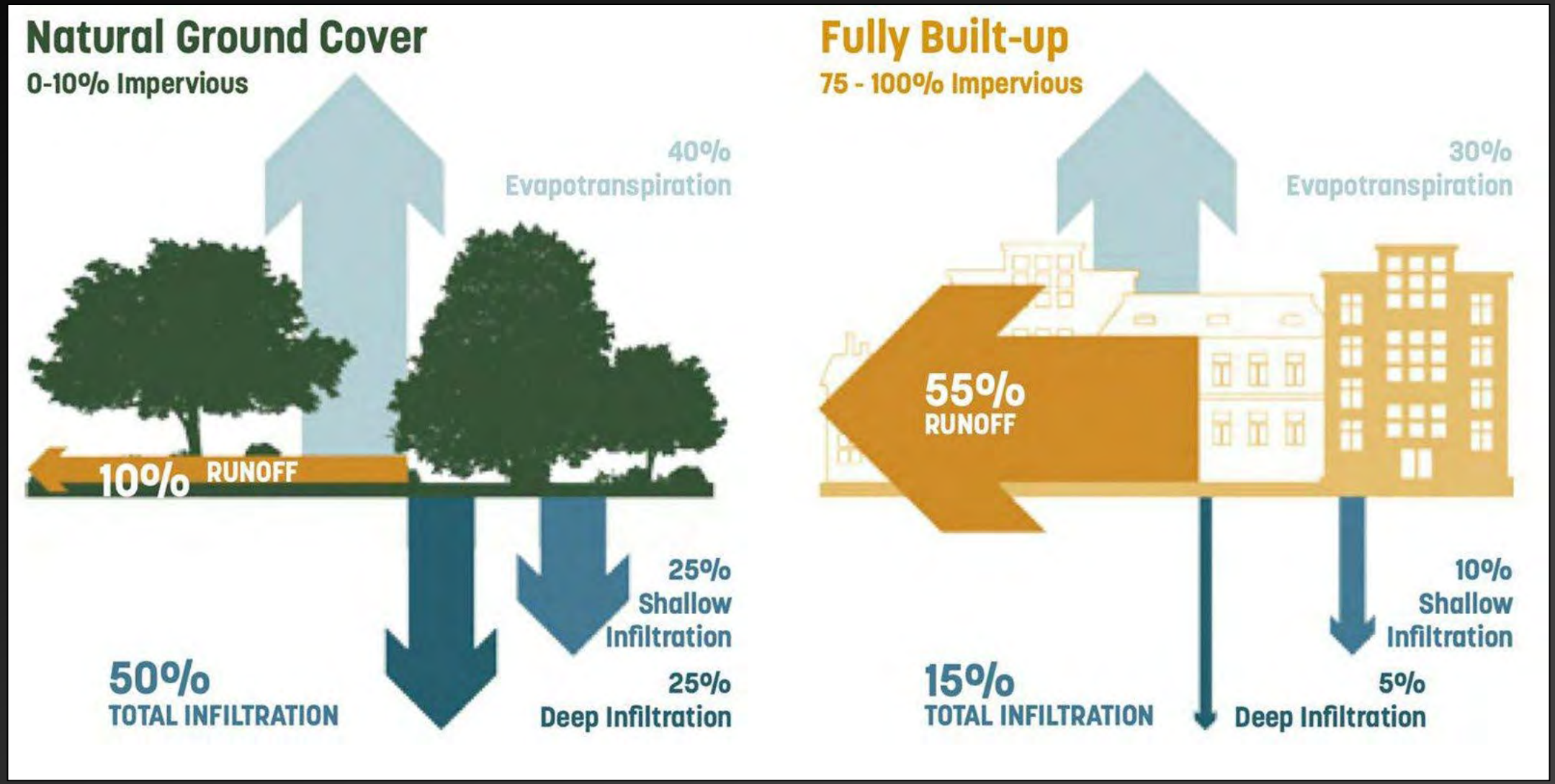
30-50% Runoff

Now you have an Erosion Problem!

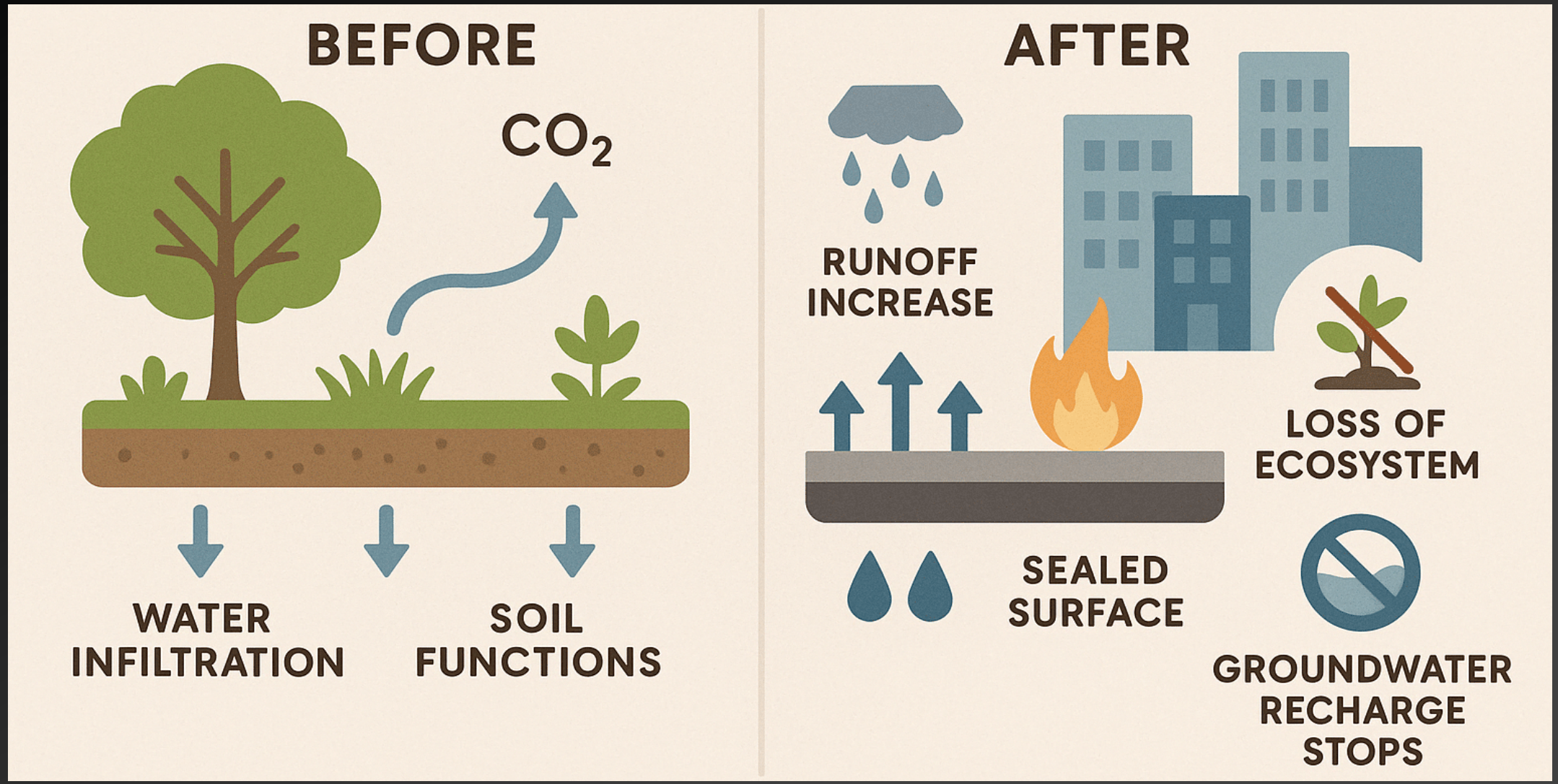
Stormwater is precipitation that runs off impervious surfaces like streets and roofs

Stormwater runoff creates **volume, rate, and quality** problems

Volume & Rate Problems

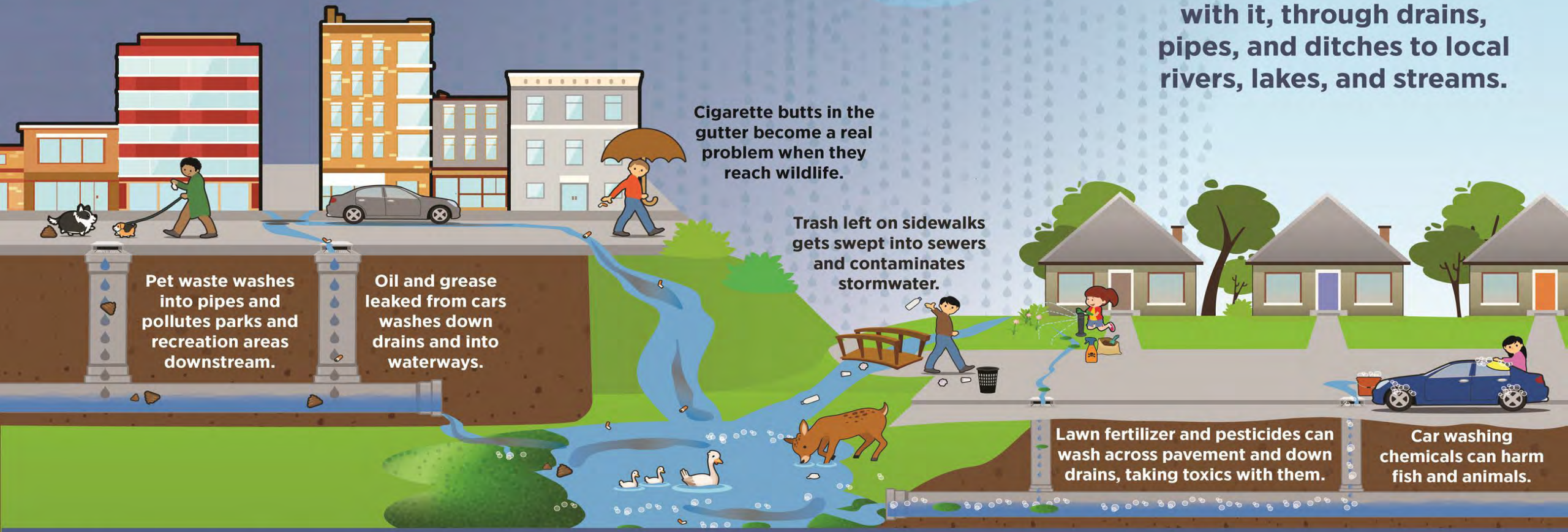


Volume & Rate Problems



Stormwater: Where It **Flows,** Everything **Goes**

When it rains, snows, or sleets, 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

EPA

Water Quality Problems: Common Pollutants in Stormwater

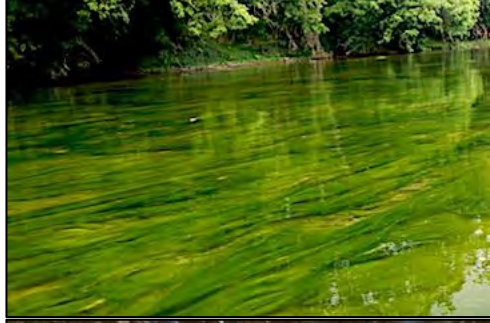



Excess Nutrients:
Nitrogen
Phosphorus
Pet Waste
Motor Oil
Fertilizers
Pesticides
Gasoline
Insecticides
Chlorine
Soaps & Detergent
Sewage

SEDIMENT
Arsenic
Caffeine
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs):
Napthalene (NPH)
Phenanthrene (PHN)
Pyrene (PYR)
Benzapyrene (BaP)
Fecal Coliform
Fecal Streptococci
6PPD-quinone (6PPD-q)
PFAS & PFOS

E. coli
Paint
Nicotine
Trash & Litter
Heavy Metals:
Lead
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Mercury
Nickel
Zinc

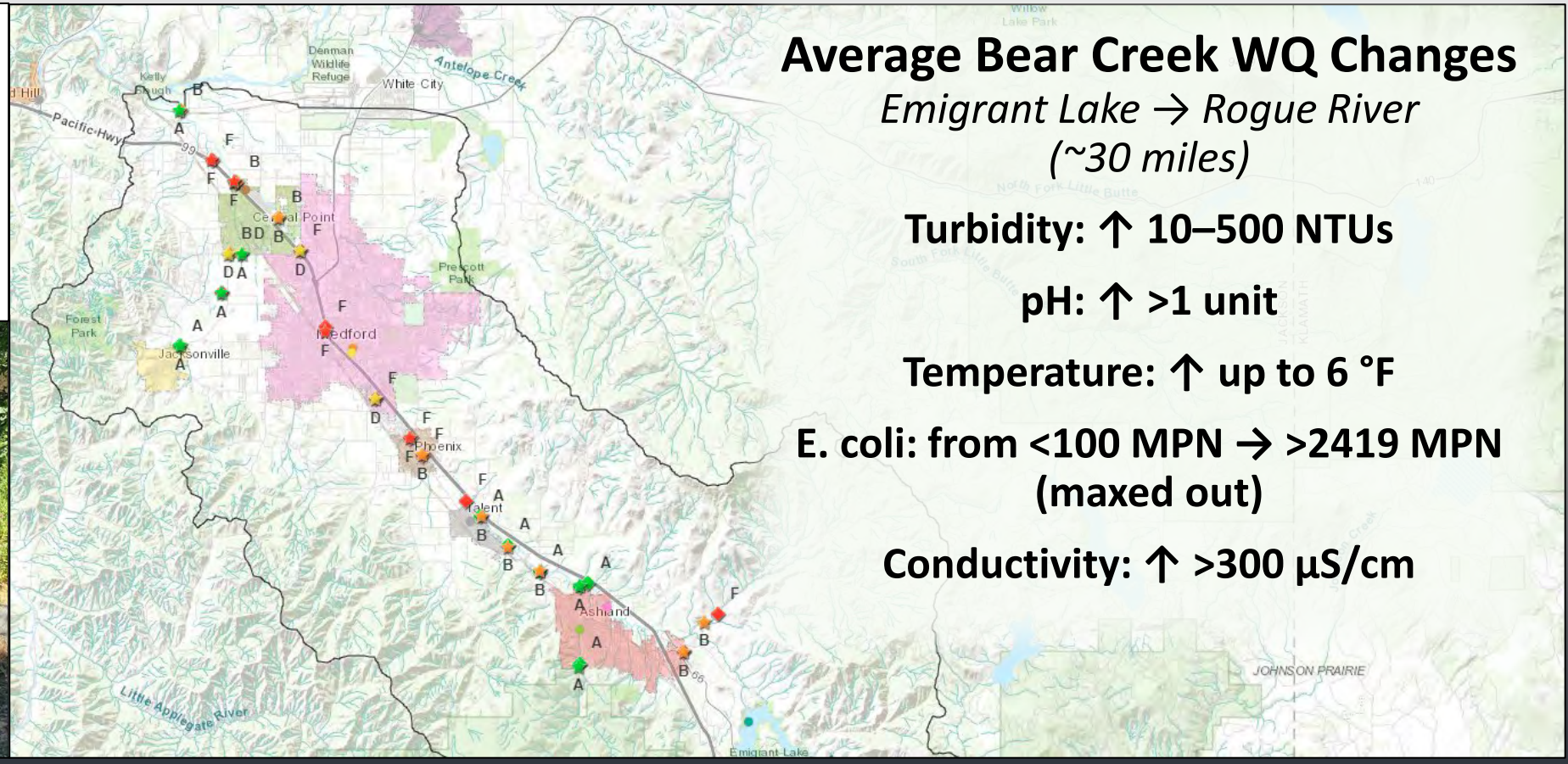
Turbidity **pH** **Temp / O2** **Bacteria** **Toxins**




Bear Creek – Local Impacts

Turbidity **pH** **Temp / 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



Average Bear Creek WQ Changes

Emigrant Lake → Rogue River
(~30 miles)

Turbidity: ↑ 10–500 NTUs

pH: ↑ >1 unit

Temperature: ↑ up to 6 °F

E. coli: from <100 MPN → >2419 MPN (maxed out)

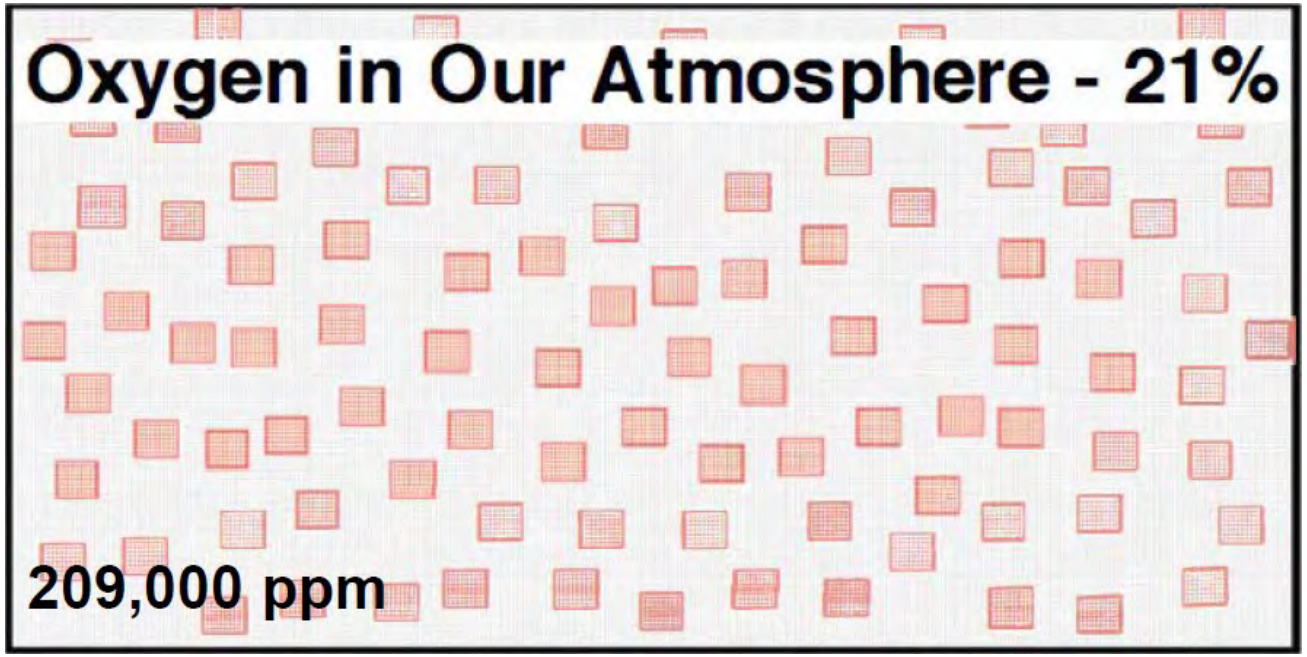
Conductivity: ↑ >300 µS/cm

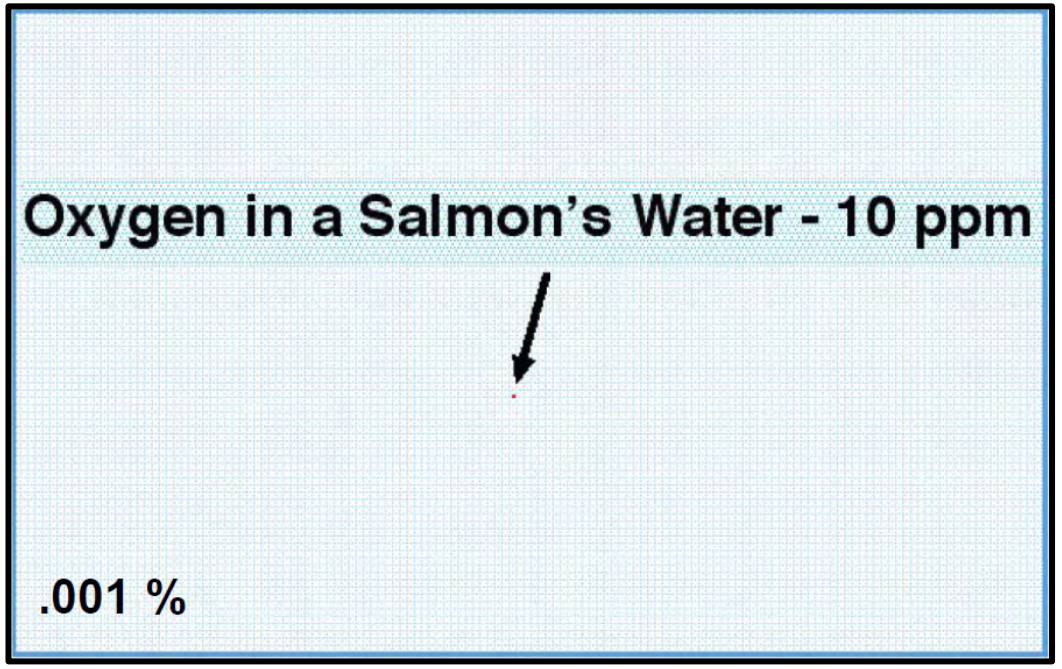
Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen present in the water

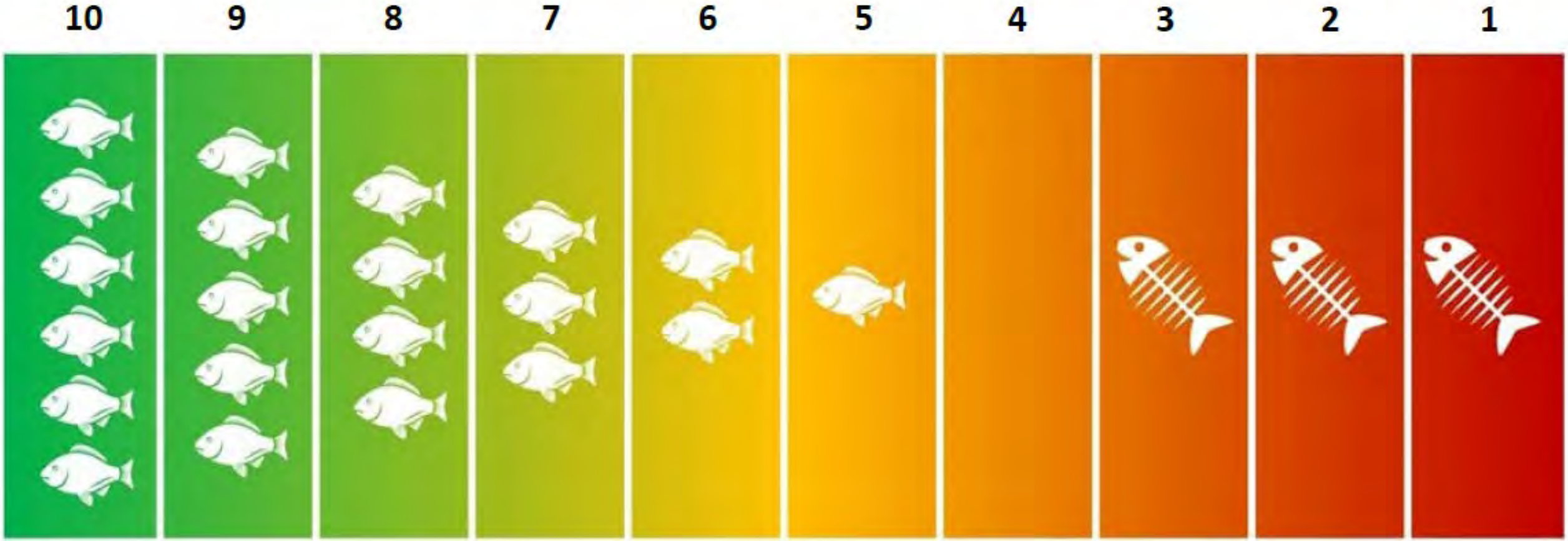
DO is often cited as the <u>most important water quality metric</u>

How much oxygen is in the air you breathe?





Dissolved Oxygen (DO) = Life



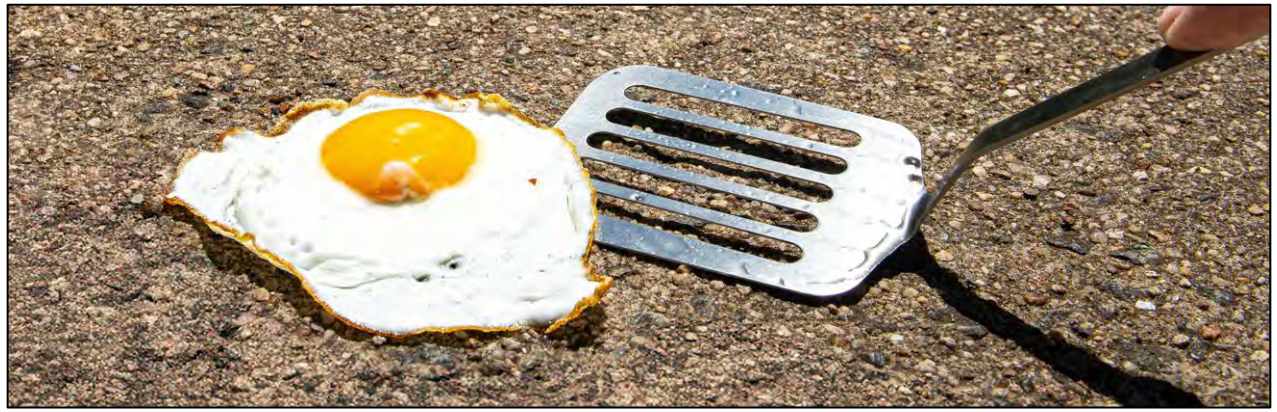
Temperature & Water Quality

Cold Water = Healthier Water

Aquatic species can't escape heat or regulate body temp

Urban drivers:

- Lack of shade
- Hot impervious surfaces → heated runoff



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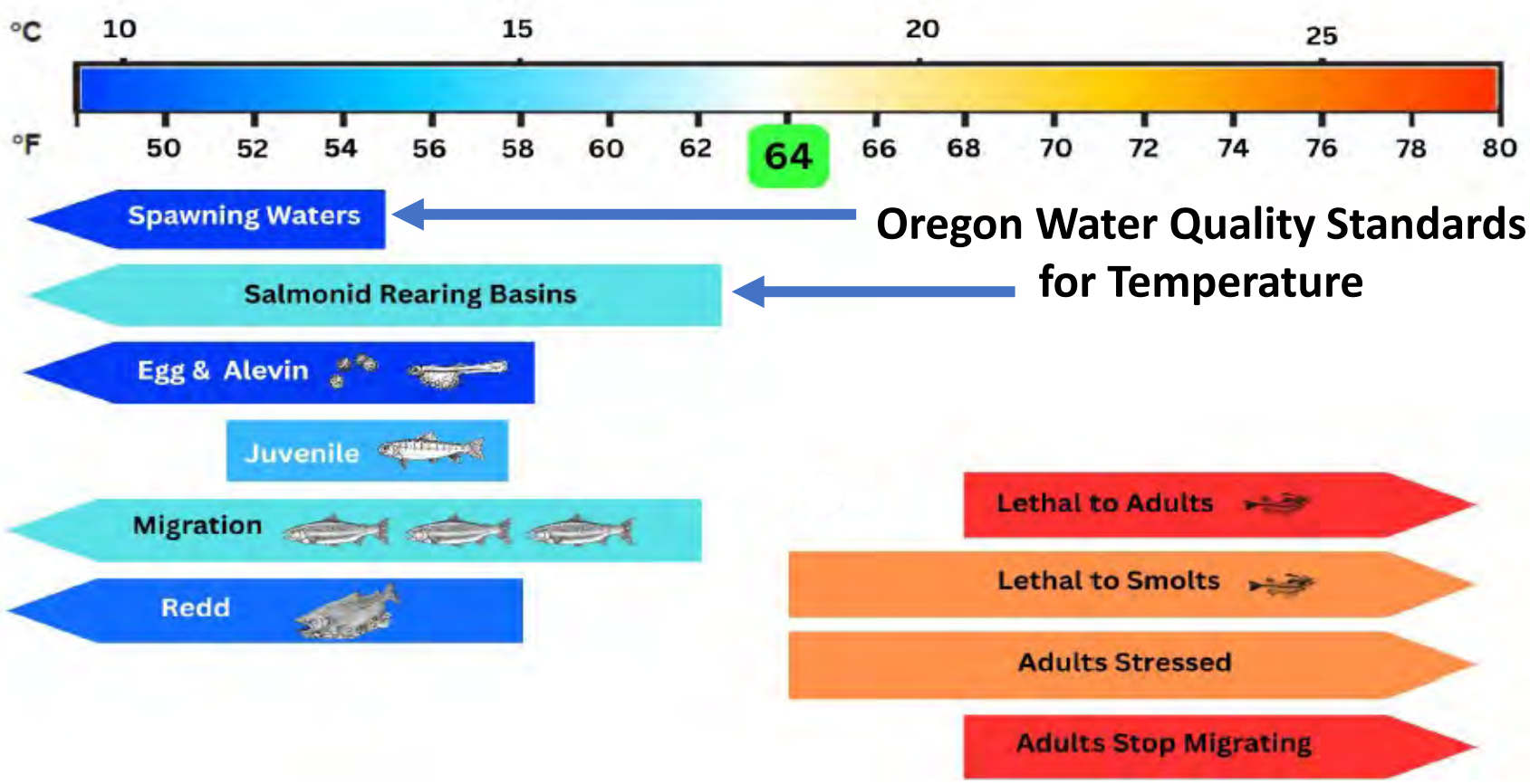
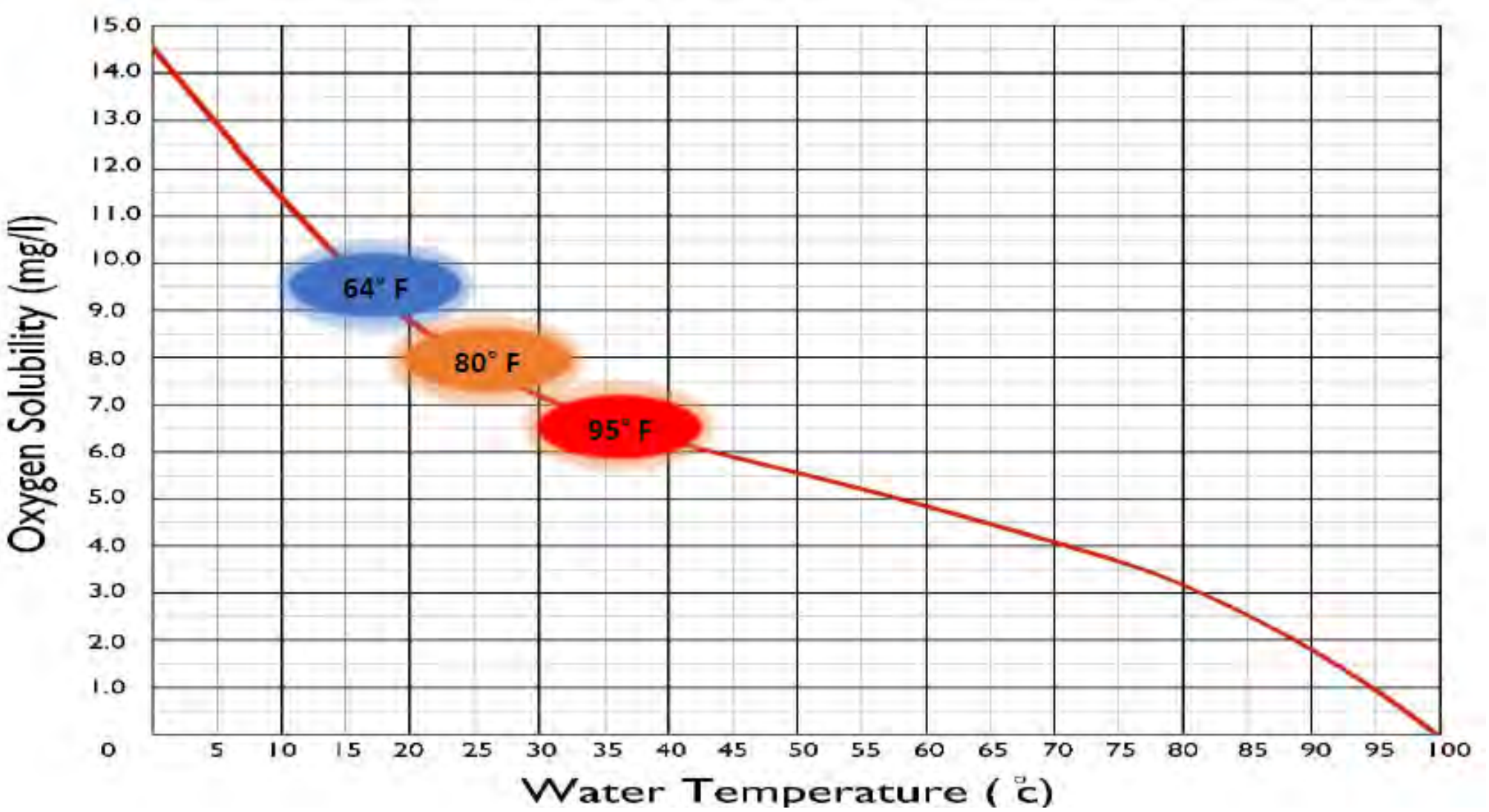


Oregon Water Quality Standards for Temperature

What happens to DO as water warms up?



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

SEDIMENT

Turbidity & Sedimentation

Both are caused by EROSION!

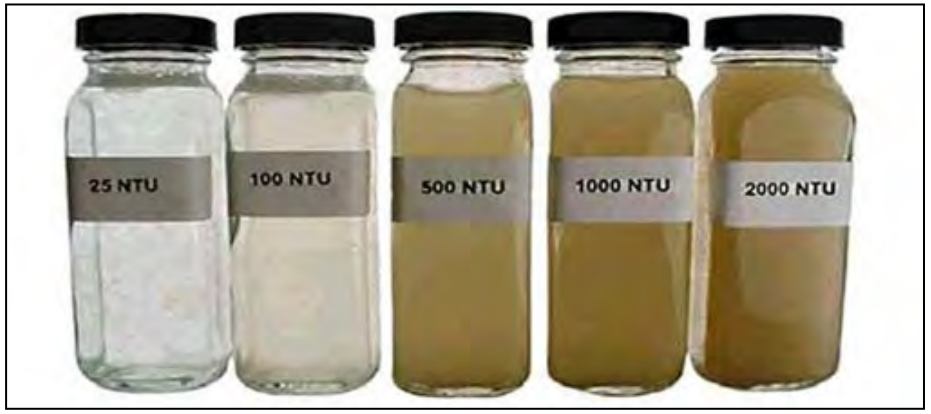
Turbidity

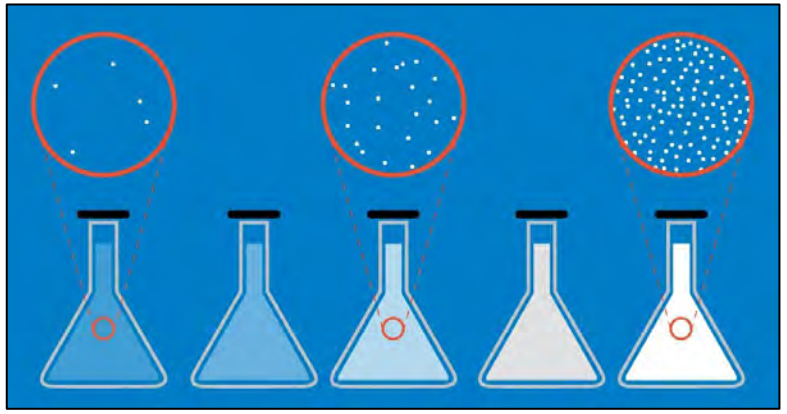
Turbidity is a metric for water quality that indicates how clear the water is.

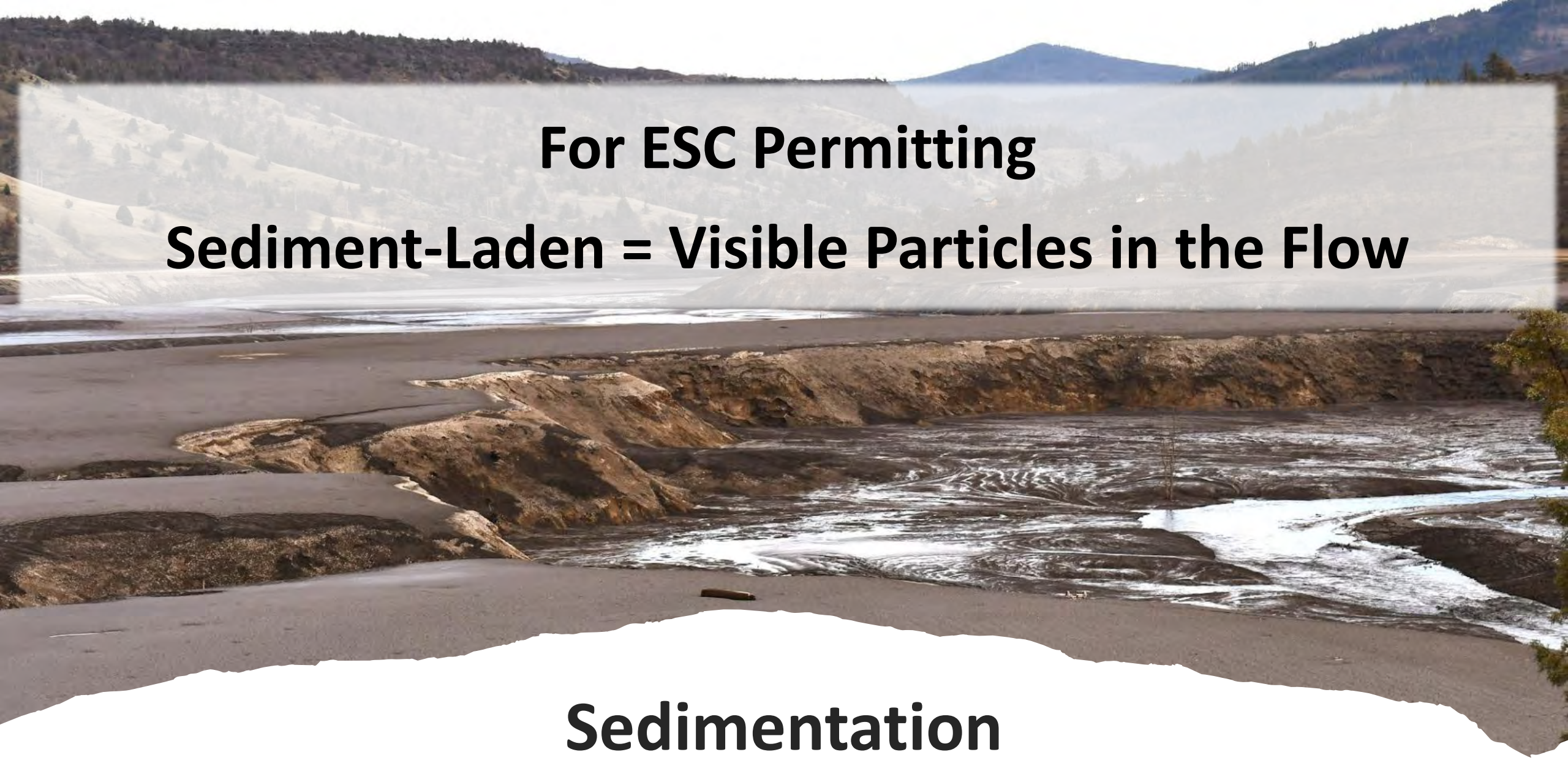
For ESC Permits: Turbid = Cloudy → Usually Suspended Sediment

Increase in Suspended Sediment = Increase in Turbidity = Bad

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







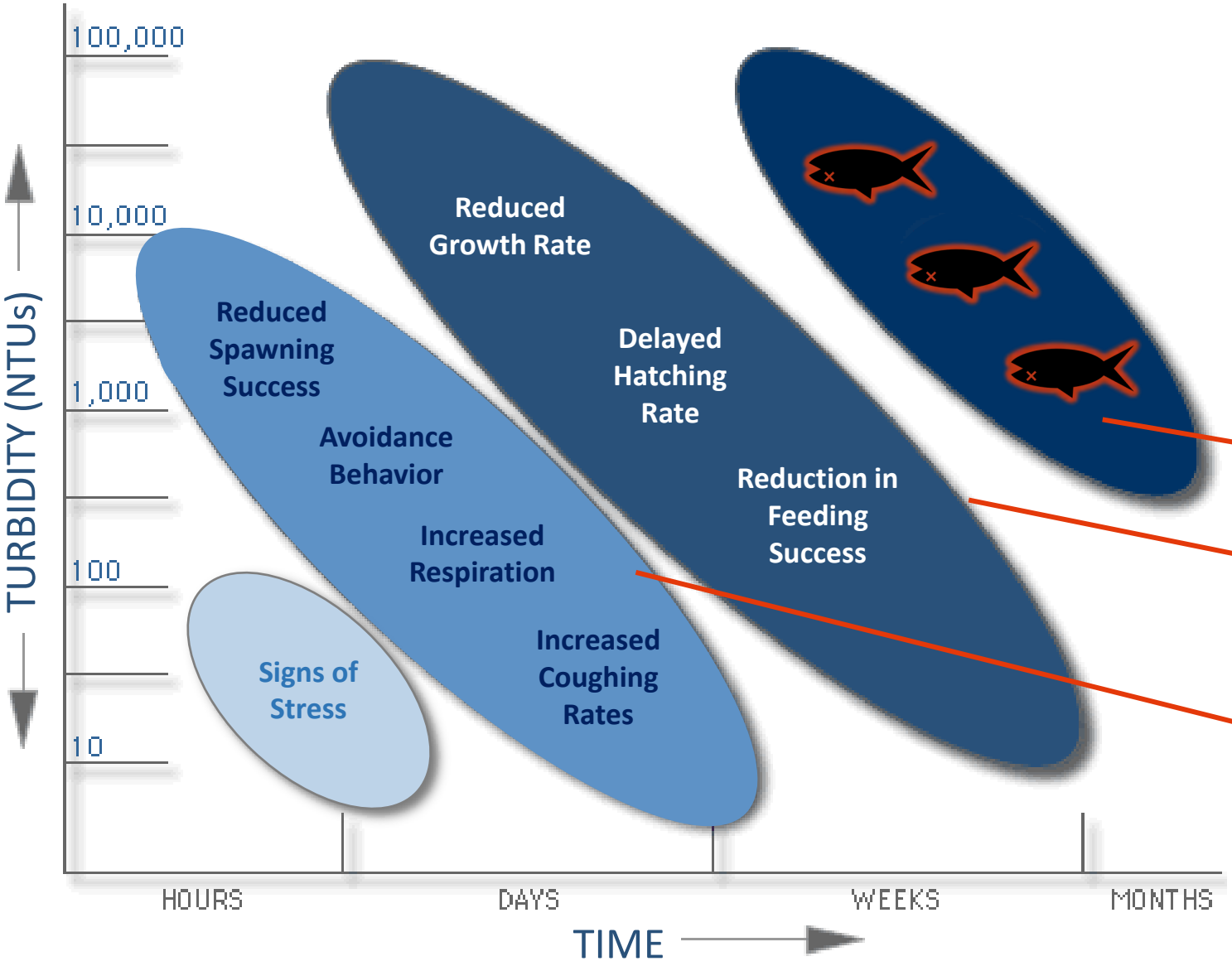
For ESC Permitting

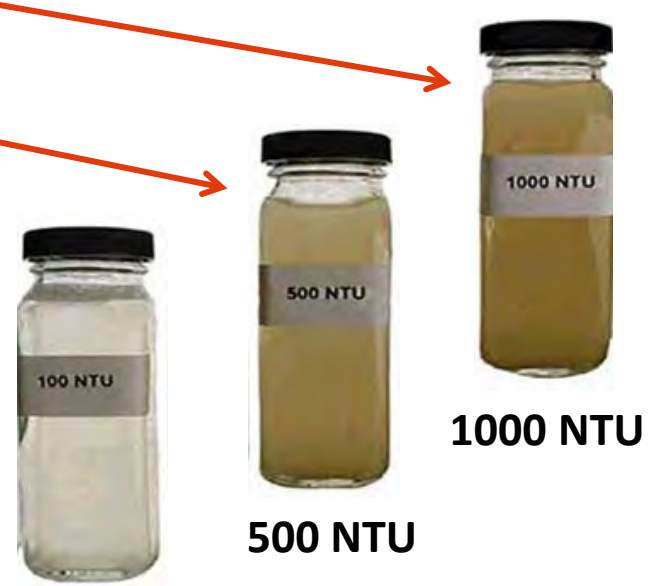
Sediment-Laden = Visible Particles in the Flow

Sedimentation

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

Turbidity & Sedimentation Effects on Salmonidae





1000 NTU

500 NTU

100 NTU

Turbidity = Water's AQI

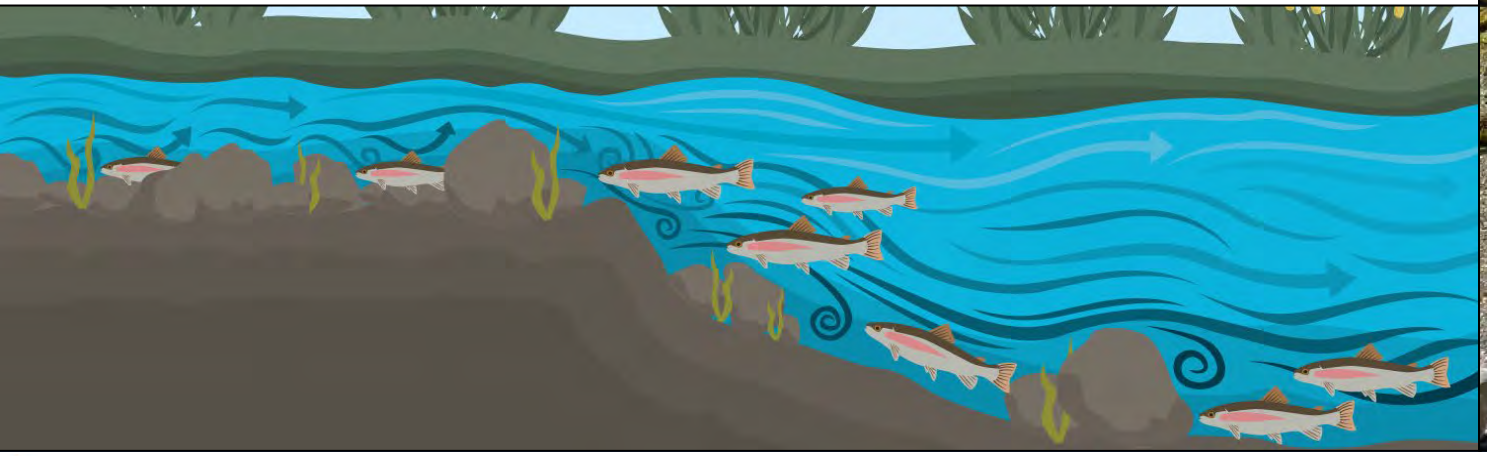
Like smoke in the air → constant exposure harms life

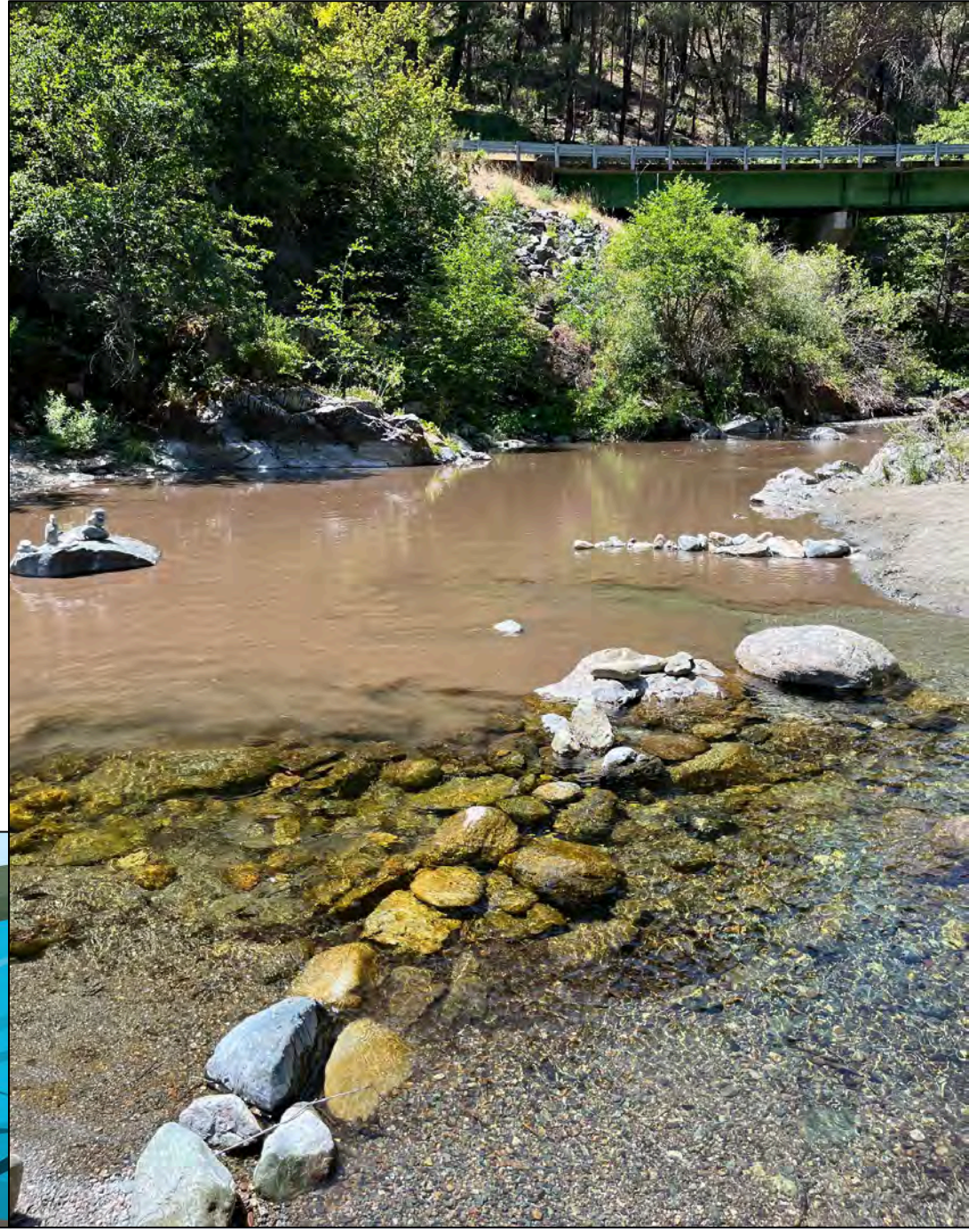
- Clogs fish gills & filter-feeders
- ↓ Light penetration = ↓ plant growth, ↓ photosynthesis
  → ↓ Dissolved Oxygen, ↓ Life
- ↑ Stress

Sedimentation = Degraded Stream Structure

Reduced Depth → fills pools where fish rest & stay cool

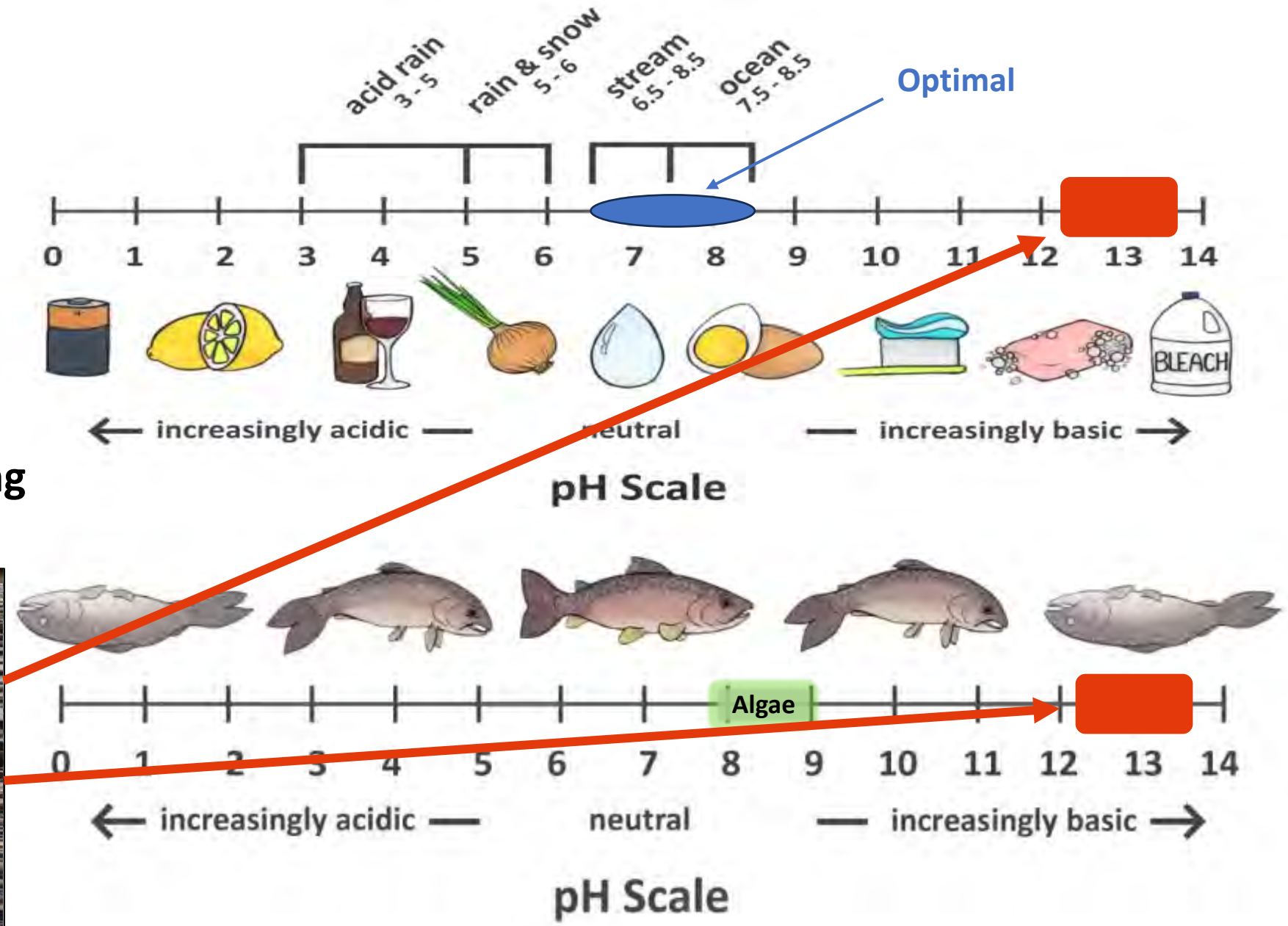
- ↑ Water Temperature → ↓ Dissolved Oxygen
- ↓ Biodiversity
- Gravel Bottom → Muck Bottom
  → Smothers bottom life, barren channels
- Toxicity – Pollutants in settled sediments



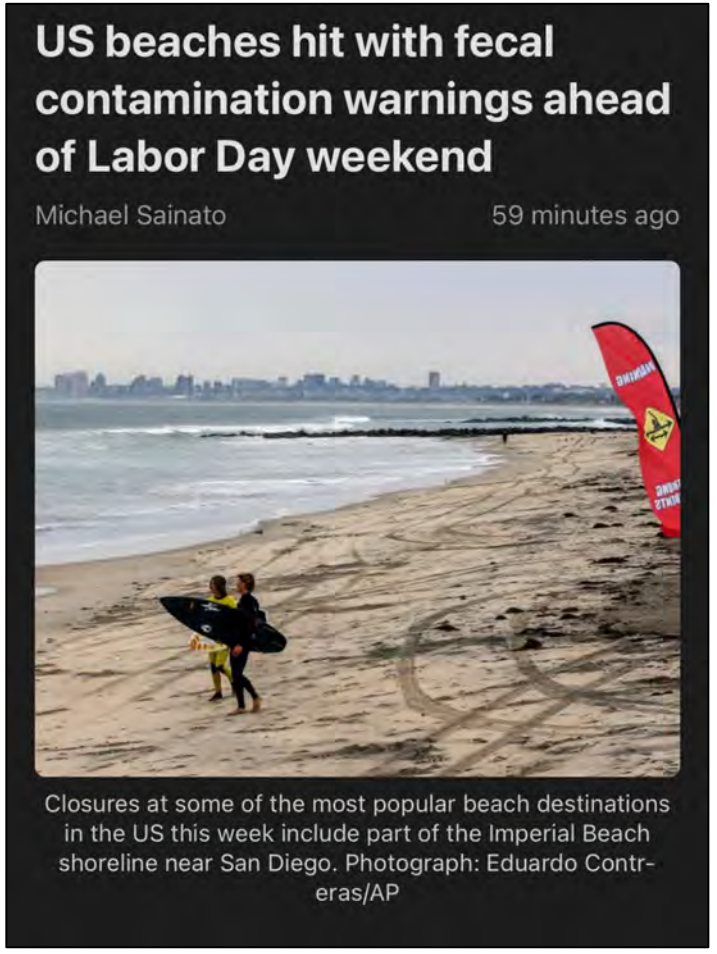


pH

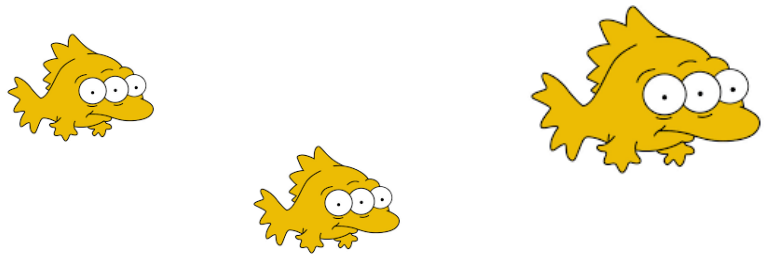
- Measures how acidic or alkaline water is
- pH ↑ 1 full unit → 10× change
- **Change in pH = something is in the water**



Is it safe to swim?



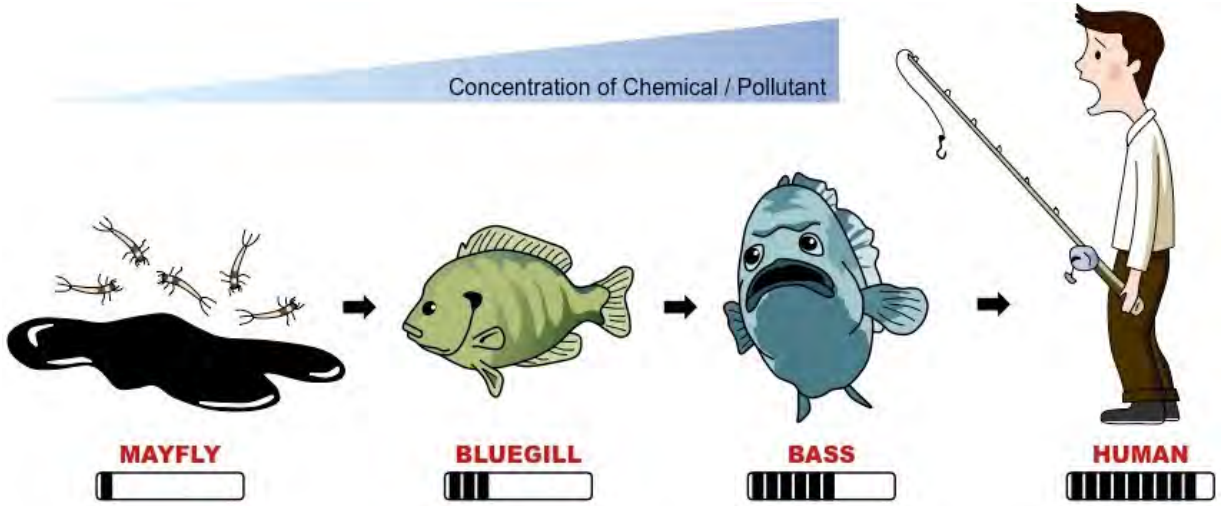
Toxicity



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)



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

Two Very Different Rivers

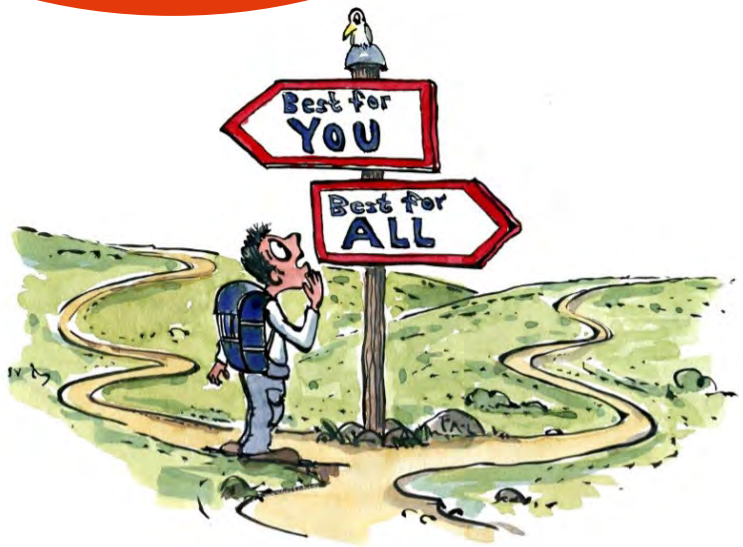
Both are U.S. rivers → outcomes shaped by choices

Ohio River – among the most polluted in the U.S. (industrial, urban, agricultural impacts)

Chetco River – one of Oregon's cleanest, most remote rivers

Core question: How do we balance clean water with progress & industry?

Regulation and Permitting



Federal – Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

State - Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Local Jurisdiction - RVSS / County / City

Federal and state permitting regulate for ***water quality, volume, and rate*** both during and after construction.

During Construction

Erosion and Sediment Controls

aka

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Post Construction

Stormwater Facilities

Swales, SW Planters, Etc.

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.

What is a riparian area?

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

Why are they important?

Riparian Areas – Vital & Vulnerable

Less than **1% of Oregon's land** → supports **85% of wildlife**

Functions:

- ✓ **Filtration** – trap pollutants, sediment, nutrients
- ✓ **Stabilization** – reduce erosion, improve clarity
- ✓ **Temperature Regulation** – shade from trees/vegetation
- ✓ **Habitat** – land + aquatic species
- ✓ **Value** – recreation, scenic beauty, economic benefit

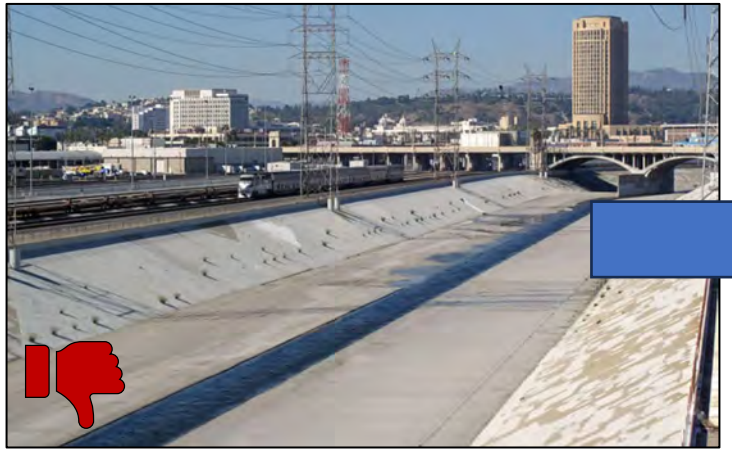
What does a healthy riparian area look like?

- ✓ Diverse native vegetation
- ✓ Stable streambanks
- ✓ Shaded water
- ✓ Clear channel
- ✓ Habitat complexity
- ✓ Supports fish, birds, and wildlife

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

In the ESC Permit – Riparian Areas are protected as the 50ft Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ)

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!

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

Other Benefits

- ✓ **Cooling & Shade**
- ✓ **Biodiversity & Habitat**
- ✓ **Air Quality Improvements**
- ✓ **Mental & Physical Health Improvements**
- ✓ **Social Pride & Interaction**
- ✓ **Financial**: Higher property values

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

So What?

New or Redeveloped Impervious Surface ≥ 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**

Erosion & Sediment Control (ESC) Permits

What Does The 1200-C Permit Cover?

1200-C NPDES Construction Stormwater General Permit

An ESC Permit authorizing discharges in Oregon

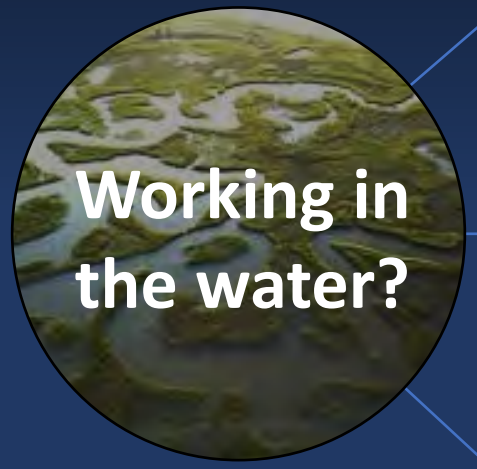
Covers:

- 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



USACE

- 404 National Dredge-Fill Permit

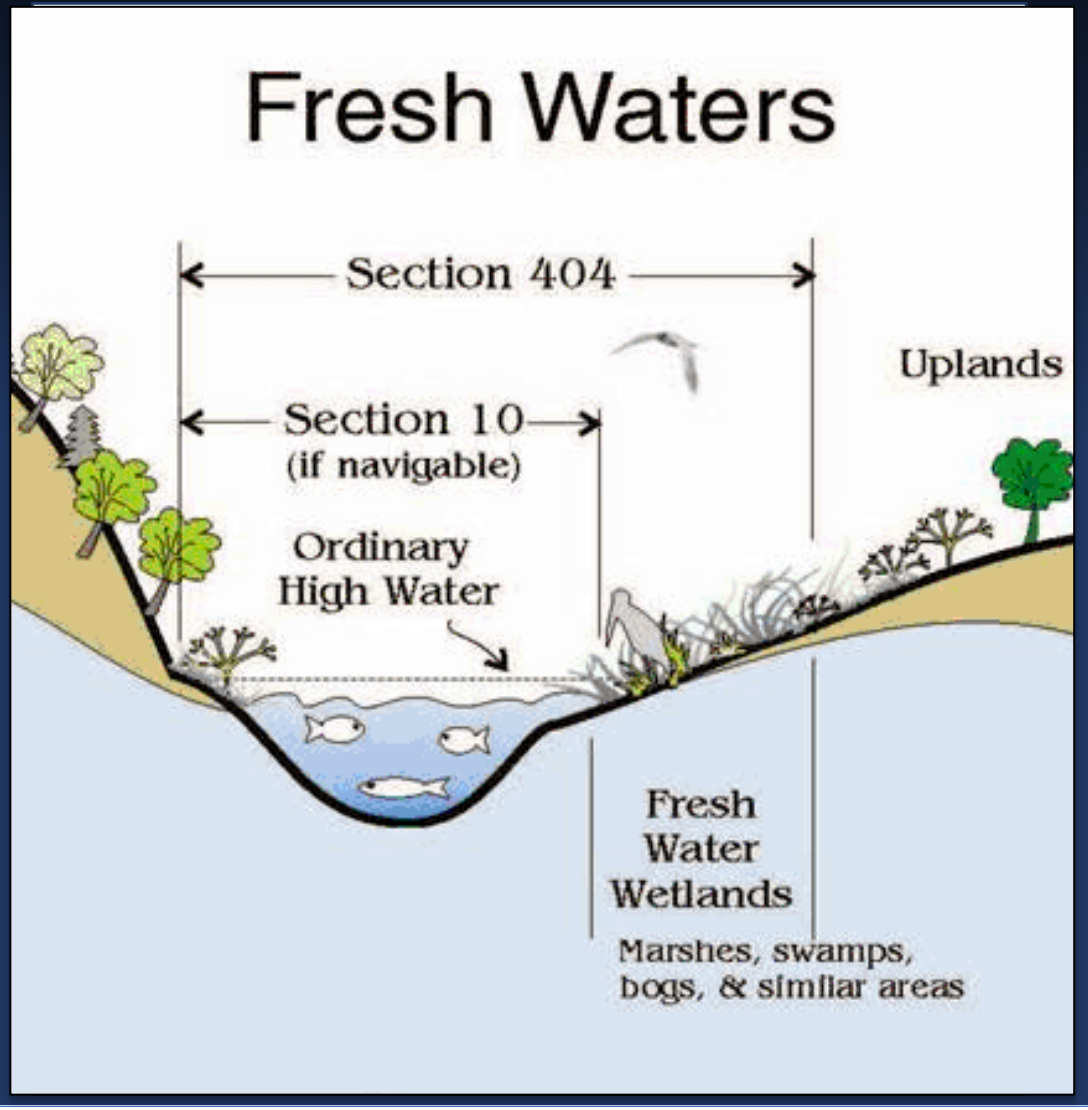
DEQ

- 401 WQ Certification

DSL

- Wetland Delineation
- State Remove-Fill Permit

These must be obtained before ESC Permit issuance



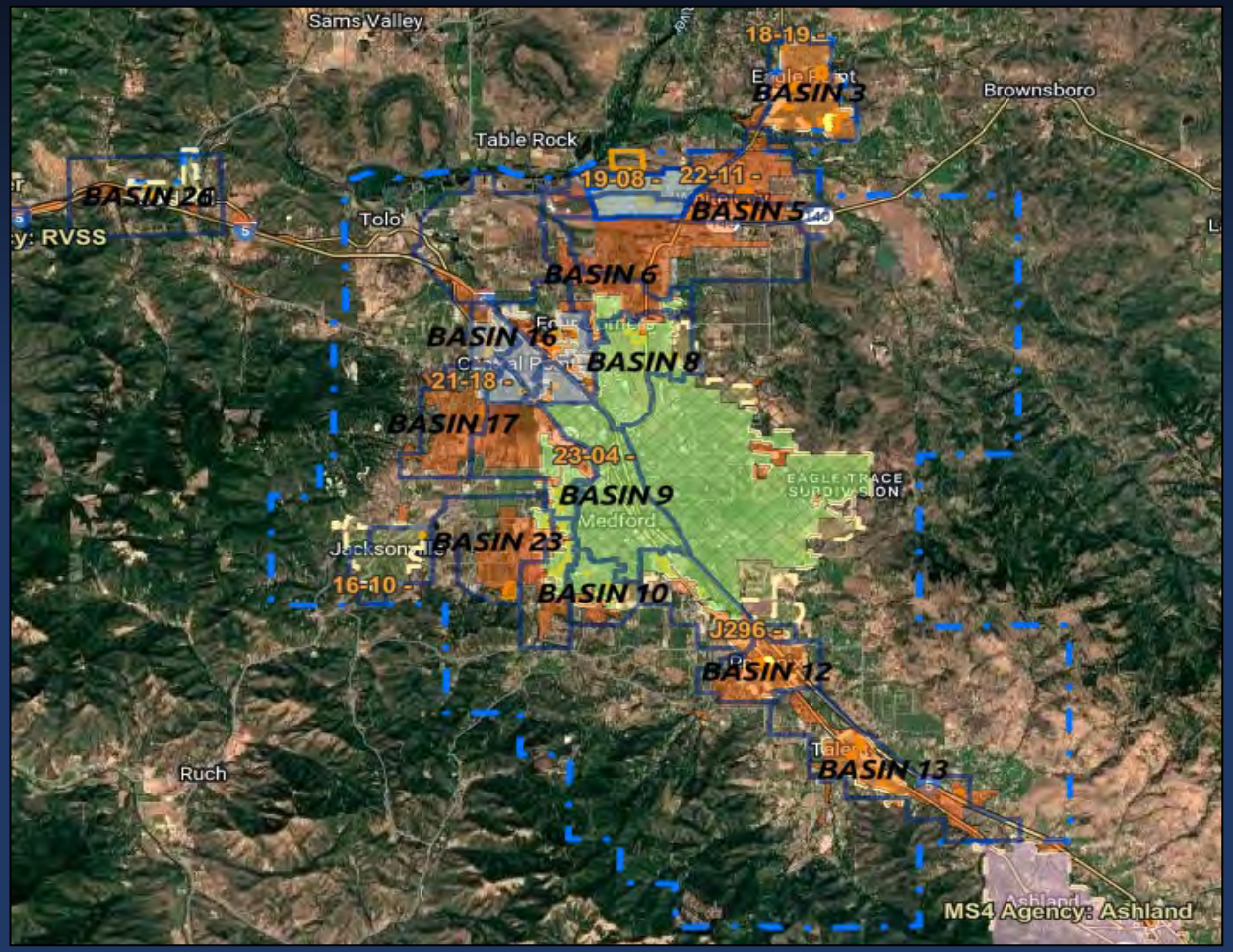
Do You Need an ESC Permit?

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
- LUCS

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-C Agents

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

There are only 4 Agents in Oregon:

City of Eugene

City of Troutdale

Clean Water Services (CWS)

Rogue Valley Sewer Services (RVSS)

Agents are a one stop shop for:

- ✓ Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) Review and Approval
- ✓ Permit Issue
- ✓ Compliance Oversight
- ✓ Enforcement

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)	$2,815	*$1,388

* 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

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

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

A plan in action…

1200-C Permit Conditions

Erosion & Sediment Control Measures

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Activities, prohibitions, maintenance procedures, and physical/structural/managerial practices to prevent or reduce pollution of waters of the state.

Categories:

Erosion Controls – Keep dirt in place → Priority

Sediment Controls – Keep dirt on site

Managerial Practices – Prevent and contain pollution

Resources:

ACWA Construction Site Guide

DEQ BMP Manual

EPAs SWPPP Guide




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

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:

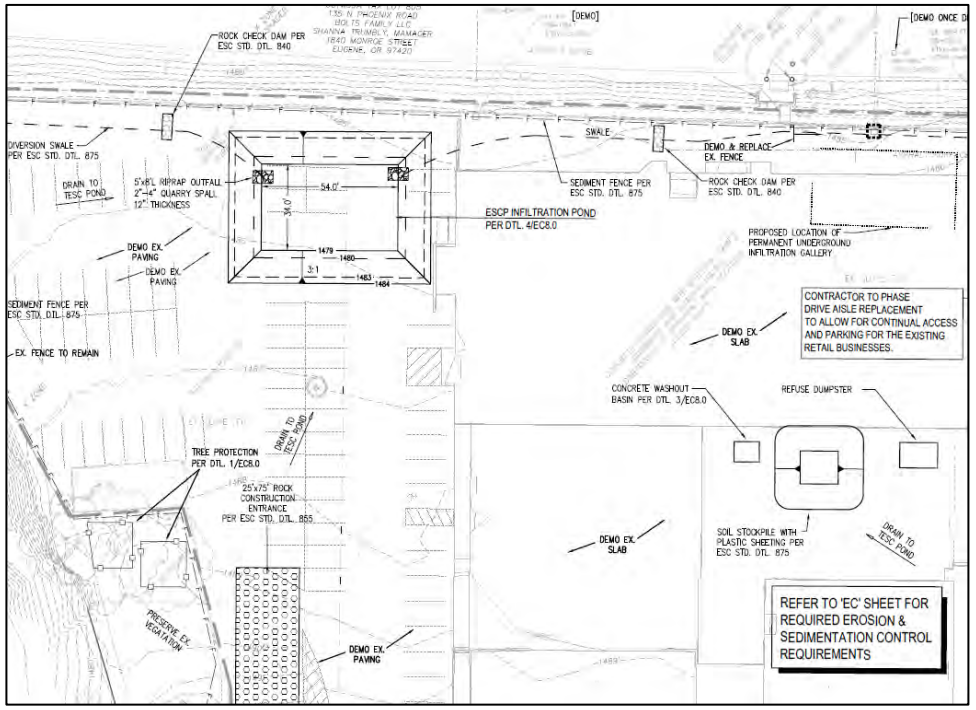
- **All ESC measures for the first phase must be installed**
- Material & waste storage areas are established
- ID and mark off clearing limits & sensitive areas to include natural buffer areas and the location of future stormwater facilities

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)

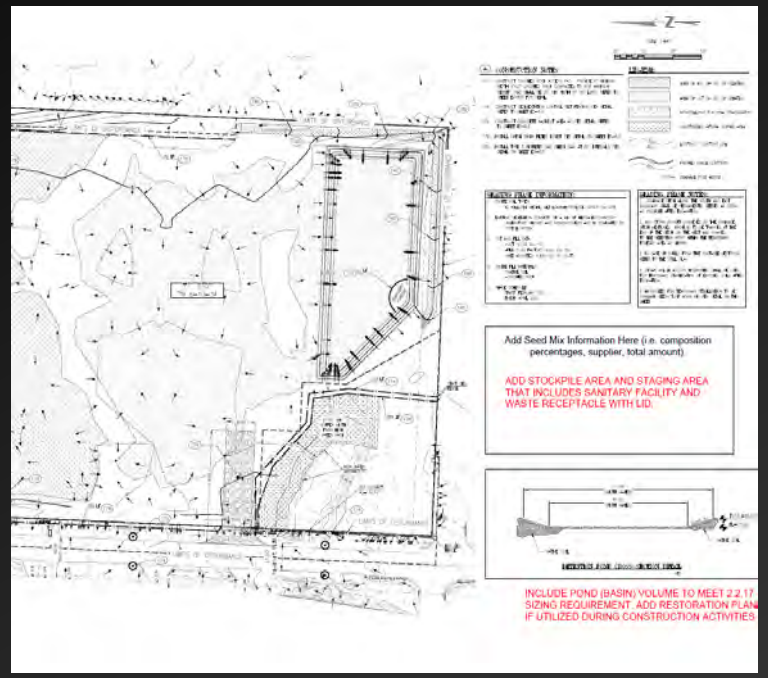
1200-C Schedule A.21

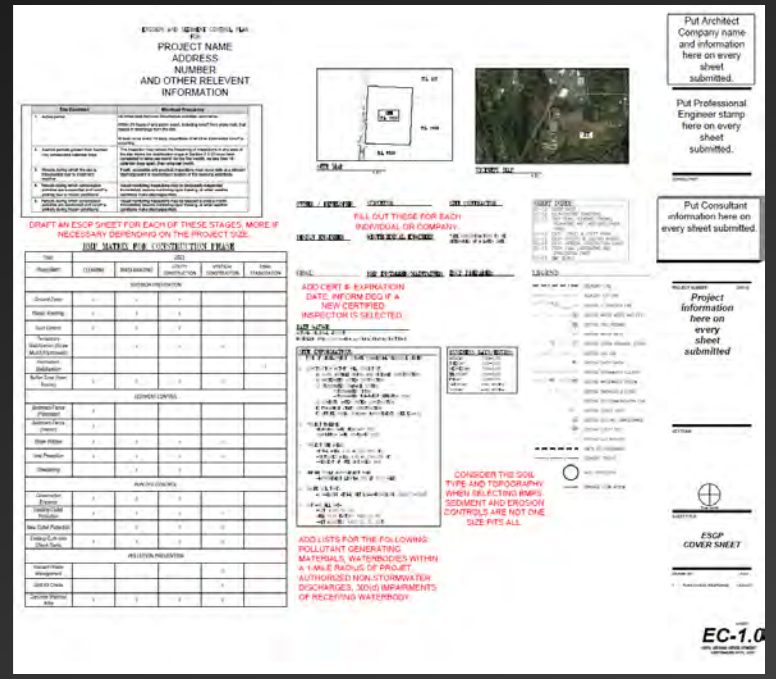
The ESCP is Required!

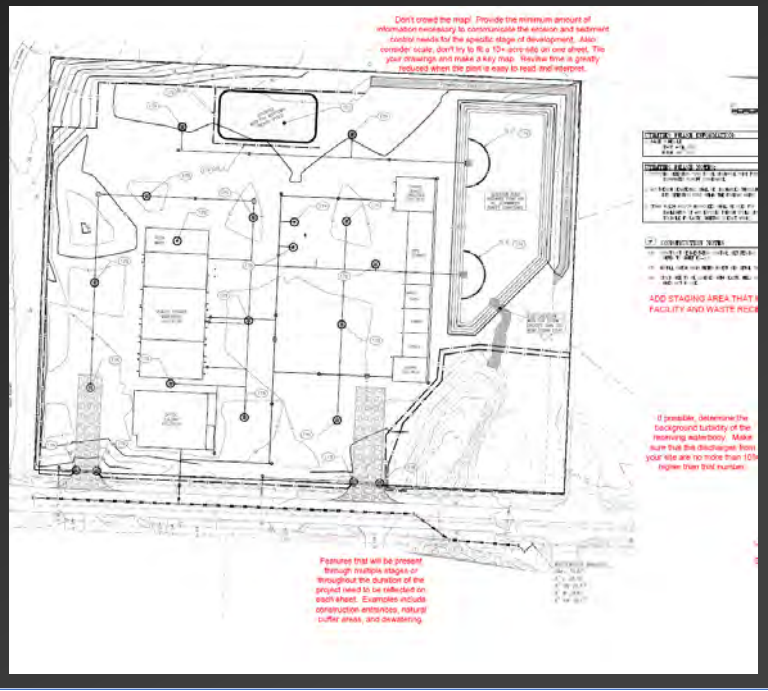
- **Site-specific**
- Account for wet weather
- **Accessible** to all personnel
- Minimize soil exposure
- Install stormwater controls for discharge **treatment, volume, and rate**
- *Run-on becomes your responsibility!*
- **Living Document** → Must be current & updated

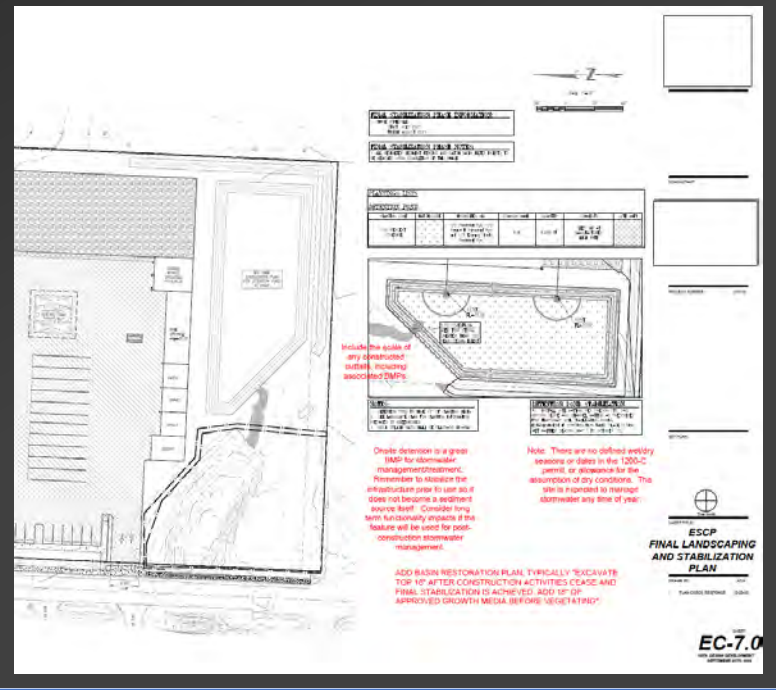


The Erosion & Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)







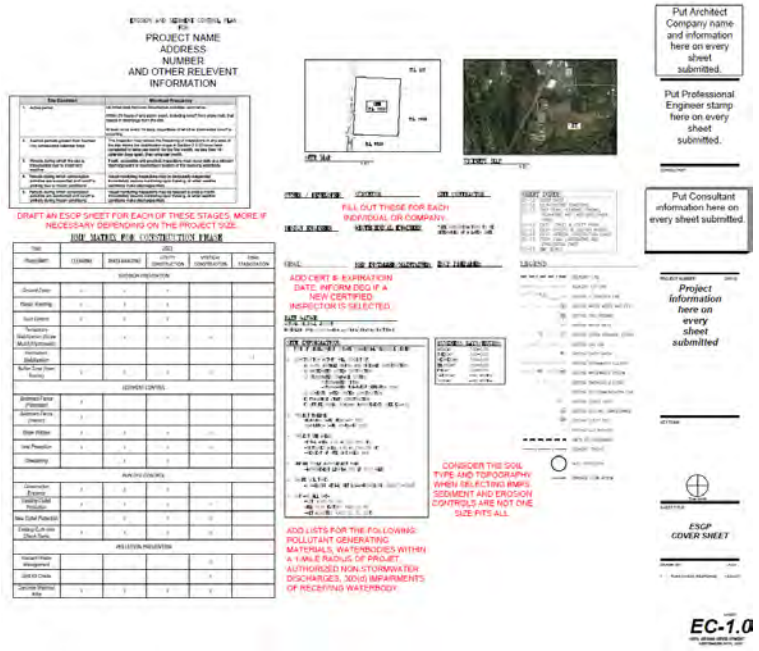


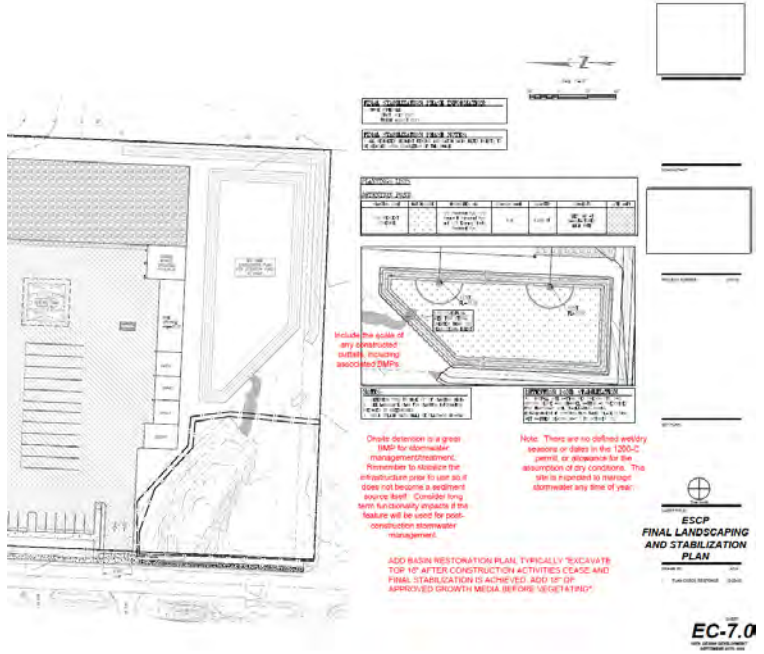
ESCP Contents

1200-C Schedule A.20

Full list of ESCP requirements are in Appendix C

- 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

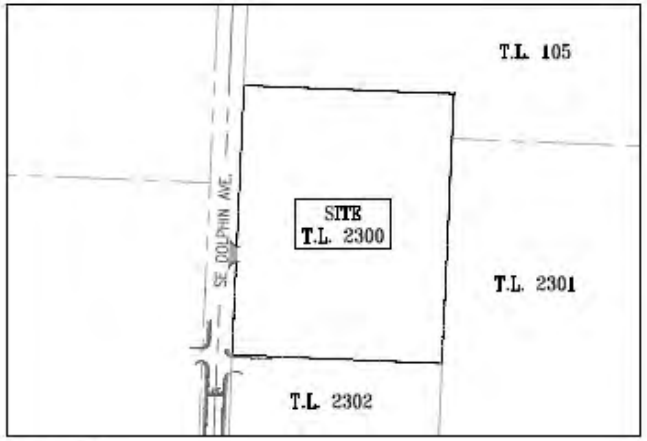




Cover Sheet(s)

1200-C Appendix C

- Vicinity Map
- Legend
- Contact Information
- DEQ Notes (42)



SITE MAP

N.T.S.

VICINITY MAP

N.T.S.

1. Once known, include a list of all contractors that will engage in construction activities on site, and the areas of the site where the contractor(s) will engage in construction activities. Revise the list as appropriate until permit coverage is terminated (Section 4.4.c.i). In addition, include a list of all personnel (by name and position) that are responsible for the design, installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures (e.g. ESCP developer, BMP installer (see Section 4.10), as well as their individual responsibilities. (Section 4.4.c.ii)
2. Visual monitoring inspection reports must be made in accordance with DEQ 1200-C permit requirements. (Section 6.5)
3. Inspection logs must be kept in accordance with DEQ's 1200-C permit requirements. (Section 6.5.q)
4. Retain a copy of the ESCP and all revisions on site and make it available on request to DEQ, Agent, or the local municipality. (Section 4.7)
5. The permit registrant must implement the ESCP. Failure to implement any of the control measures or practices described in the ESCP is a violation of the permit. (Sections 4 and 4.11)
6. The ESCP must be accurate and reflect site conditions. (Section 4.8)
7. Submission of all ESCP revisions is not required. Submittal of the ESCP revisions is only under specific conditions. Submit all necessary revision to DEQ or Agent within 10 days. (Section 4.9)
8. Sequence clearing and grading to the maximum extent practical to prevent exposed inactive areas from becoming a source of erosion. (Section 2.2.2)
9. Create smooth surfaces between soil surface and erosion and sediment controls to prevent stormwater from bypassing controls and ponding. (section 2.2.3)
10. Identify, mark, and protect (by construction fencing or other means) critical riparian areas and vegetation including important trees and associated rooting zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved. Identify vegetative buffer zones between the site and sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands), and other areas to be preserved, especially in perimeter areas. (Section 2.2.1)
11. Preserve existing vegetation when practical and re-vegetate open areas. Re-vegetate open areas when practicable before and after grading or construction. Identify the type of vegetative seed mix used. (Section 2.2.5)
12. Maintain and delineate any existing natural buffer within the 50-feet of waters of the state. (Section 2.2.4)
13. Install perimeter sediment control, including storm drain inlet protection as well as all sediment basins, traps, and barriers prior to land disturbance. (Sections 2.1.3)

OWNER / DEVELOPER

SURVEYOR

SITE CONTRACTOR

DESIGN ENGINEER

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

*SITE SUBCONTRACTORS TO BE DETERMINED AT A LATER DATE

CESCL:

BMP INSTALLER/MAINTAINER:

ESCP PREPARER:

LEGEND

BOUNDARY LINE

ADJACENT LOT LINE

433 EXISTING 1' CONTOUR LINE

W EXISTING WATER METER AND PIPE

ST EXISTING STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM

GAS EXISTING GAS LINE

EXISTING CATCH BASIN

EXISTING STORMWATER CULVERT

Cover Sheet(s)

1200-C Appendix C

- Inspection Frequency
- BMP Matrix
- Site Information
- Spill Plan Information

Frequency option 1	At least once every seven (7) calendar days.
Frequency option 2	Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of: i. A storm event that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period. A. If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.25 inches but together produce 0.25 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.25 inches of rain or more has fallen. B. If a storm event produces 0.25 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.25 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.25 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two inspections would be required for such a storm event). ii. A discharge caused by snowmelt from a storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow within a 24-hour period. You are required to conduct one inspection once the discharge of snowmelt from a 3.25-inch or more snow accumulation occurs. Additional snowmelt inspections are only required if following the discharge from the first snowmelt, there is a discharge from a separate storm event that produces 3.25 inches or more of snow.

RAIN GAUGE:
ASTORIA REGIONAL AIRPORT
HYPERLINK: https://w1.weather.gov/data/obhistory/KAST.html

SITE INFORMATION:

1. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT: PRIVATE COMMERCIAL RESOURCE CENTER
2. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY WILL CONSIST OF:
   - A) CURB, ASPHALT PAVING, AND SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION
   - B) WASTEWATER SYSTEM COSTRUCTION
   - C) STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM:
     - –STORMWATER PIPING
     - –STORMWATER TREATMENT DETENTION POND
   - D) DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION
   - E) FRANCHISE UTILITY CONSTRUCTION
   - F) OFFSITE PUBLIC ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS (SEE EC–4.0)
3. PROJECT TIMELINE:
   - BEGINNING DATE: FEBRUARY 2021
   - COMPLETION DATE: NOVEMBER 2021
4. PROJECT SITE AREAS:
   - –TOTAL AREA: 5.32 AC (231,847 SF)
   - –DISTRUBED AREA: 4.48 AC (195,250 SF)
   - –PERCENT OF SITE DISTURBED: 84%
5. OFFSITE PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AREA:
   - –IMPROVEMENT LENGTH: 550 LF (0.10 MILE)
6. ONSITE SOIL TYPES:
   - A) WALLUSKI MEDIAL SILT LOAM–HYDROLOGIC GROUP C–100%
7. CUT AND FILL DATA:
   - –CUT: 9,155 CU. YD.
   - –FILL (1.20 FACTOR): 4500 CU. YD.
   - –NET ADJUSTED: 4,655 CU. YD. (CUT)

Year:													
BMPs	Month:	3											
Biobags													
Bioswales/sediment basins													
Check Dams													
Perimeter Control		x											
Concrete Truck Washout													
Construction Entrance		x											
Dewatering													
Conveyance Structures													
Energy Dissipaters													
Erosion Control Blankets & Mats (Specify type)													
Hydroseeding													
Inlet Protection													
Mulches (Specify Type)													
Chemical Treatment System													
Natural Buffer Zone													
Outlet Protection													

BUSINESS DAYS/HOURS:

MONDAY	7:00–5:00
TUESDAY	7:00–5:00
WEDNESDAY	7:00–5:00
THURSDAY	7:00–5:00
FRIDAY	7:00–5:00
SATURDAY	–NO WORK–
SUNDAY	–NO WORK–

IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL:

1. FIND SITE SPILL KIT, LOCATION CLEARLY MARKED; FOLLOW DIRECTIONS, TAKE STEPS TO STOP AND MAINTAIN SPILL, AND INITIATE PRELIMINARY CLEANUP MEASURES
2. CONTACT:
   - _____ (BMP IMPLEMENTATION)
   - _____(1200C PERMITEE)
     PHONE:
   - _____(INSPECTOR)
     PHONE: (541) 772-5807
3. WITHIN 24 HOURS, NOTIFY OREGON EMERGENCY RESPONSE SYSTEM: (800) 452-0311

Cover Sheet(s)

1200-C Appendix C

- Narrative Information
- Any Other Required Notes

CONSTRUCTION NOTES AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR STORMWATER FACILITIES
THESE NOTES MUST ACCOMPANY ALL STANDARD DRAWINGS

GENERAL STORMWATER CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. All Stormwater facilities must be constructed per the Design Manual, or as approved by the local jurisdiction.
2. Call the reviewing agency 48 hours in advance of constructing this facility so construction observation may be performed to identify variations in the field that may affect design and verify proper construction.
3. For infiltration facilities, exposed facility subgrade shall be fenced to prohibit impacts from construction (including materials and equipment storage). If unprotected subgrade has been exposed to rainfall, scarify the surface to a depth of 4 inches to restore filtration capacity.
4. Placement of amended native or imported soil mix shall occur as follows:
   - Conduct excavation, fine grading and placement work only when the facility and soil to be placed is dry. Do not place if soil is saturated.
   - Place soil in 8 inch maximum lifts.
   - Lightly compact each lift, (e.g. a water filled landscape roller) to achieve 85% compaction. Do not compact with heavy machinery or vibratory compaction.
5. All ground within the facility must be stabilized with one of the options below, also see Material Specifications for Stormwater Facilities.
   - **Hydroseeding** – Hydroseeding with tackifier.
   - **Matting** – Matting shall be used to hold the soil in place until vegetation becomes established. If hand seeding, place seed and then install erosion control matting. If planting, install erosion control matting and then install plants through the matting. Matting is not required on slopes 4H:1V or shallower, or on slopes that have been hydroseeded. Matting must be biodegradable.
   - **Mulch** – Mulch is not allowed below the water quality ponding depth or within the flow path of an inlet or outfall. Mulch shall be spread over bare soil or in a ring around plants. Ensure that mulch does not touch plant stems.
6. If soil is placed during the wet season the facility must be stabilized within one week of soil installation.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR VEGETATED STORMWATER BMPS

7. Build and vegetate as early as possible to establish plantings prior to directing stormwater runoff to the BMP.
8. Contact approving jurisdiction 48 hours in advance of planting so that the jurisdiction can review soil installation and plant placement prior to plant installation.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR PERVIOUS SURFACE STORMWATER BMPS

9. Contact the approving agency 48 hours prior to placing geotextile fabric. The approving agency may call the engineer of record in advance of constructing this facility so construction observation may be performed to identify variations in the field that may affect design and verify proper construction.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR STORMWATER FACILITIES

1. Growing media must be Imported Planting Soil or Amended Native Soil at the depths shown on the Standard Drawings and meet the following specifications:

ESCP NARRATIVE INFORMATION

EXISTING CONDITIONS:
OPEN GRASS AND GRAVEL LOT

DEVELOPED CONDITIONS:
13 DUPLEXES AND 1 COMMON BUILDING WITH PAVED PARKING

POST-CONSTRUCTION IMPERVIOUS AREA: APPROX. 0.88 ACRES
PROPERTY AREA = 1.52 ACRES
DISTURBED/PROJECT AREA = 1.52 ACRES (EXPECTED TO BE DISTURBED FOR DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION PERIOD)
RAIN GAUGE: LOCAL OFFICIAL DATA TO BE USED TO ASSESS SIGNIFICANT RAIN EVENTS (MEDFORD INT'L AIRPORT, APPROX. 10 MILES AWAY)
RECEIVING WATER BODY: WAGNER CREEK, APPROX. 0.35 MI FROM SITE DISCHARGE POINT
AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES (ANTICIPATED/POSSIBLE):

- WATER AND ASSOCIATED DISCHARGES FROM EMERGENCY FIREFIGHTING ACTIVITIES;
- FIRE HYDRANT FLUSHING;
- WATER FOR WASHING DOWN EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES WITH NO CONTAMINANTS;
- WATER FOR DUST CONTROL & ACHIEVING SUBGRADE COMPACTION;
- PAVEMENT WASH WATERS WITH NO CONTAMINANTS, DIRECTED TOWARDS TREATMENT FACILITIES
- UNCONTAMINATED AIR CONDITIONING OR COMPRESSOR CONDENSATE

POLLUTANT-GENERATING ACTIVITIES:

- TRANSPORTING, INSTALLING, GRADING, & COMPACTING SUBGRADE IMPORTED GRAVEL & NATIVE MATERIAL (DUST AND PARTICULATES)
- POURING CONCRETE (CONCRETE, GROUT, TRUCK/EQUIPMENT RINSING, ETC.)
- POURING ASPHALT STREET (ASPHALT, TACKIFIER, ETC.)
- VEHICLES & EQUIPMENT POWERED BY DIESEL OR GASOLINE, INCLUDING VARIOUS OILS, GREASES, ANTIFREEZES, EXHAUST GASES, ETC.
- PIPE INSTALLATION SEALANTS & LUBRICANTS
- SHAVINGS FROM UTILITY PIPE CUTTING & FITTING (PVC, HDPE, POLYPROPYLENE, OR POLYETHYLENE)

EXISTING SOIL TYPES:

34B	COLEMAN LOAM, 0% TO 7% SLOPES	APPROX. 0.4 ACRES (36% TOTAL PROJECT AREA)
139A	PADIGAN CLAY, 0% TO 3% SLOPES	APPROX. 1.1 ACRES (64% TOTAL PROJECT AREA)

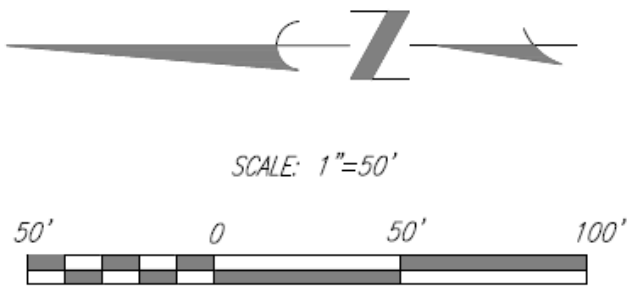
SOIL SURVEY AREA:
JACKSON COUNTY AREA, OREGON, PARTS OF JACKSON AND KLAMATH COUNTIES (OR632)
SURVEY AREA DATA:
VERSION 23, SEPT 8, 2023
SOURCE OF MAP: NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE
HTTPS://WEBSOILSURVEY.SC.EGOV.USDA.GOV/APP/WEBSOILSURVEY.ASPX
NATIVE FILL TO BE USED FOR GRADING; IMPORTED CRUSHED ROCK FOR ROAD SUBGRADE MATERIAL & BUILDING PAD FOUNDATIONS
TEMPORARY SEED COVER MIX:
EWING 90/10 FESCUE/BLUE MIX

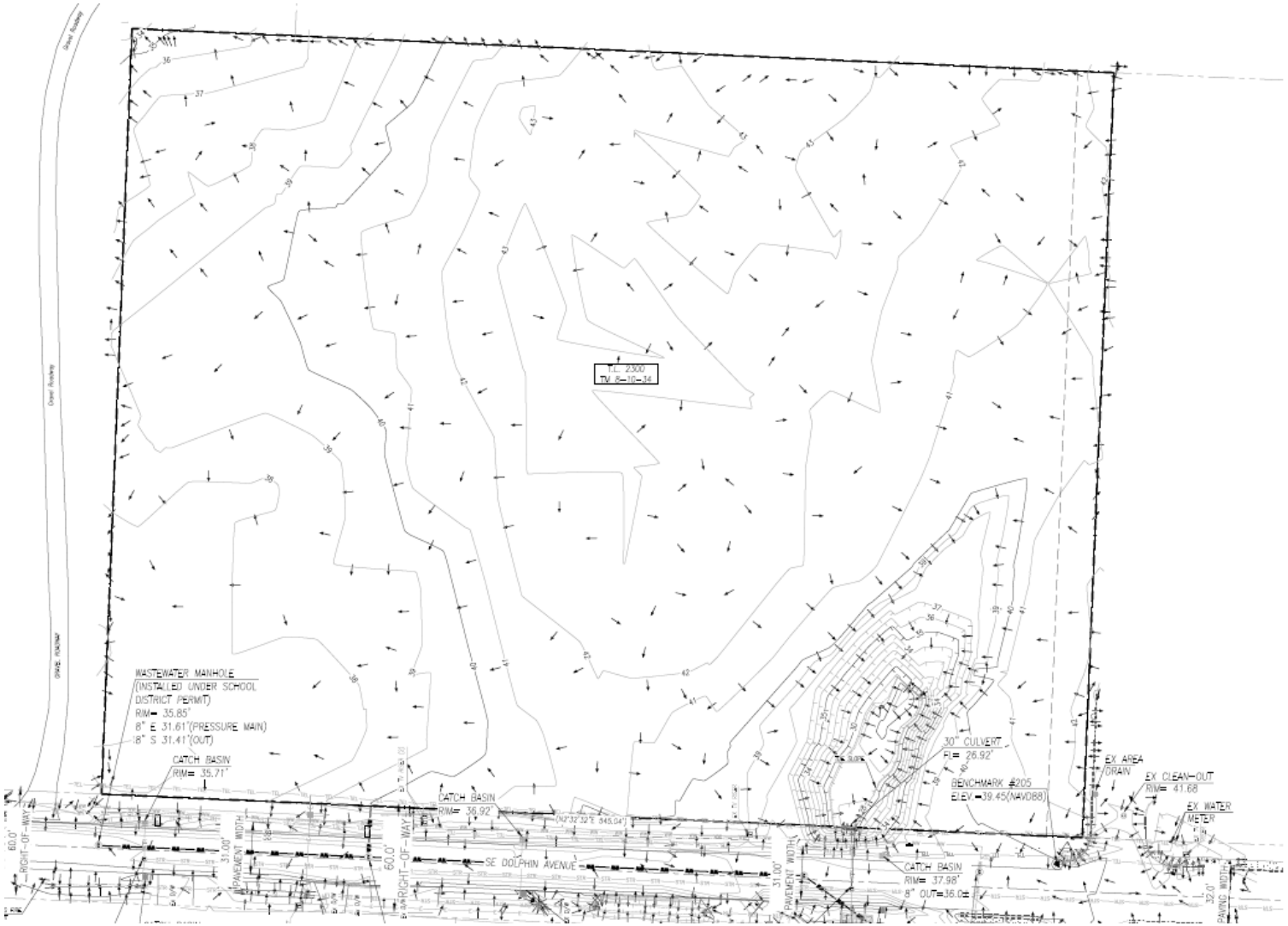
NATURAL BUFFER ZONE: COMPLIANCE ALTERNATIVE 3 (NO BUFFER ZONE)
JUSTIFICATION: RUNOFF WILL FILTER THROUGH VARIOUS BMP'S (SEDIMENT FENCE/COMPOST SOCK, BIOBAGS, OUTFALL PROTECTION, ETC) PRIOR TO STORM DRAIN TREATMENT SYSTEM INSTALLATION, AND WILL BE TREATED BEFORE ENTERING MUNICIPAL STORM SYSTEM AFTER INSTALLATION OF TREATMENT SYSTEM. NEAREST WATERS OF THE STATE ARE APPROX. 0.35 MILE FROM SITE.

Existing Conditions Sheet

1200-C Appendix C

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

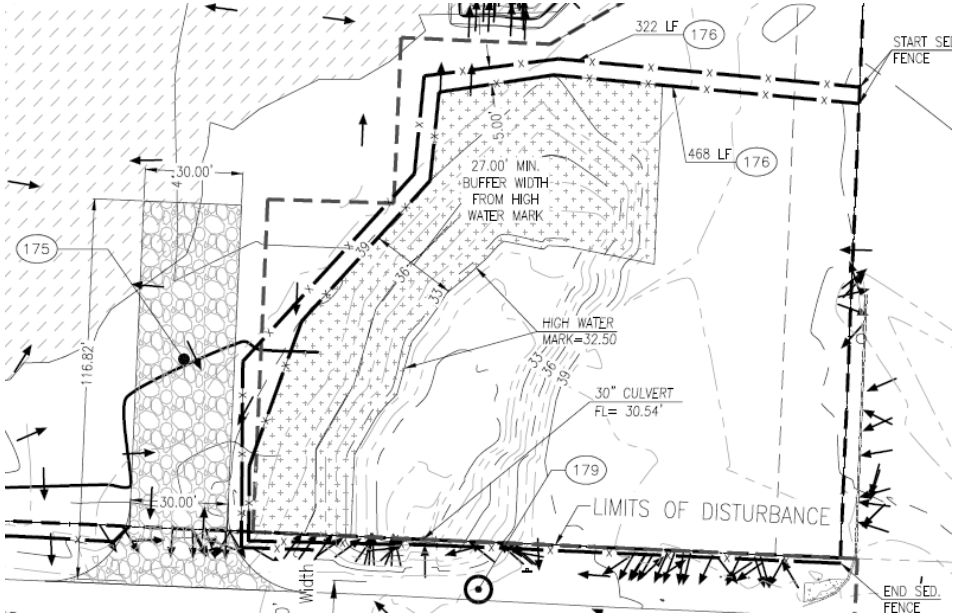


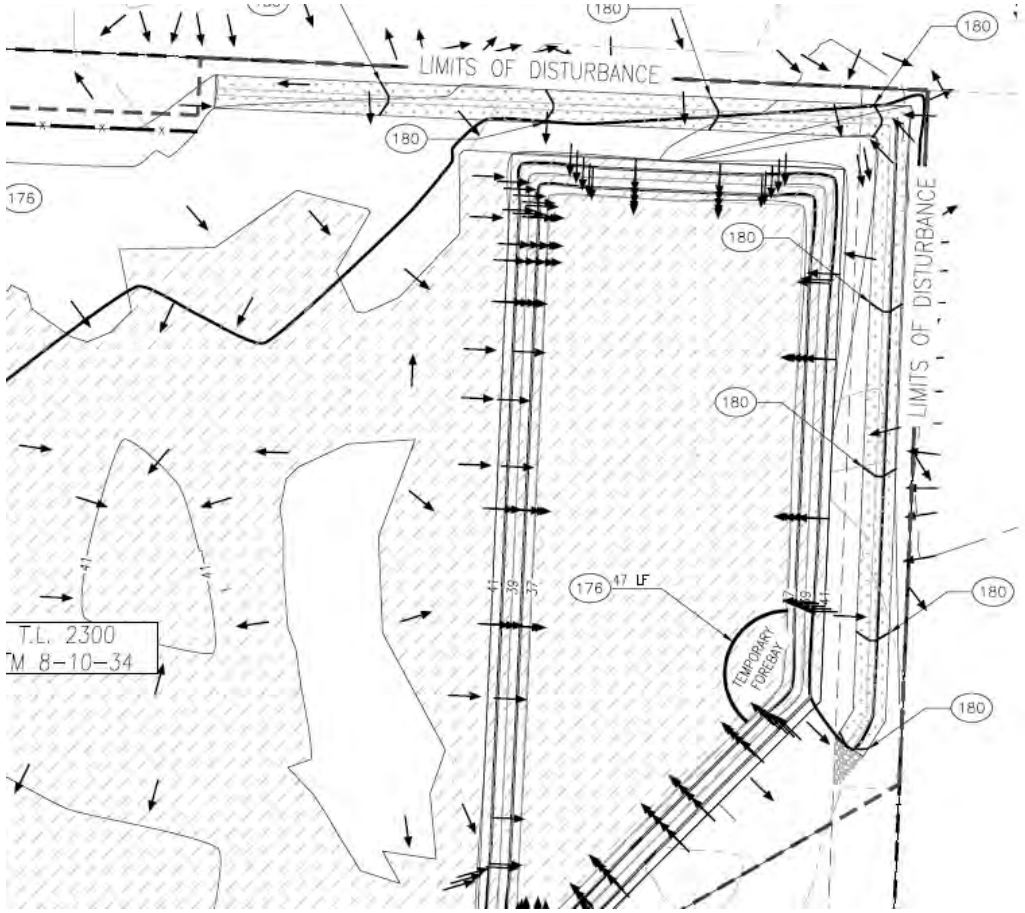


Grading, Clearing, Initial BMP Sheet

1200-C Appendix C

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





176. CONSTRUCT SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SILT FENCING PER DETAIL. REFER TO SHEET EC-8.0.

178. CONSTRUCT CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA AS PER DETAIL. REFER TO SHEET EC-8.0.

179. INSTALL CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT PER DETAIL ON SHEET EC-8.

180. INSTALL TYPE 3 BIOFILTER BAG CHECK DAM AT 50' INTERVALS PER DETAIL ON SHEET EC-8.0.

GRADING PHASE INFORMATION:

1. ONSITE SOIL TYPES:
   A) WALLUSKI MEDIAL SILT LOAM-HYDROLOGIC GROUP C-100%
2. EXISTING VEGETATION CONSISTS OF A MIX OF HERBACEOUS-WOODY UNDERSTORY SHRUBS AND GROUNDCOVERS AND IS DOMINATED SCOTCH BROOM
2. CUT AND FILL DATA:
   -CUT: 9,155 CU. YD.
   -FILL (1.20 FACTOR): 4500 CU. YD.
   -NET ADJUSTED: 4,655 CU. YD. (CUT)
3. ONSITE FILL MATERIALS:
   -NATIVE SOIL
   -CRUSHED ROCK
3. PHASE SCHEDULE:
   START: FEBRUARY 2021
   FINISH: APRIL 2021

Add Seed Mix Information
percentages, supplie

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

1. INSTALL ROCKED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT ALL WORK ZONE ENTRY POINTS PER DETAIL RD1000.
2. INSTALL SEDIMENT FENCE ALONG DOWNHILL PERIMETERS OF WORK ZONE PER DETAIL RD1040.
3. INSTALL INLET PROTECTION PER DETAIL RD1010.
4. PROVIDE CONCRETE WASHOUT STATION PER DETAIL RD1070 (SUGGESTED LOCATION SHOWN*)
5. STAGING & STOCKPILING AREA, SANITARY FACILITIES, WASTE AREA, SPILL CLEANUP KIT, ETC. (SUGGESTED LOCATION SHOWN*)

*ALL POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT-CREATING MATERIALS SHALL BE LOCATED AWAY FROM STORM DRAINS & INLETS

PROPOSED SEDIMENT FENCE

BIO FILTER BAGS

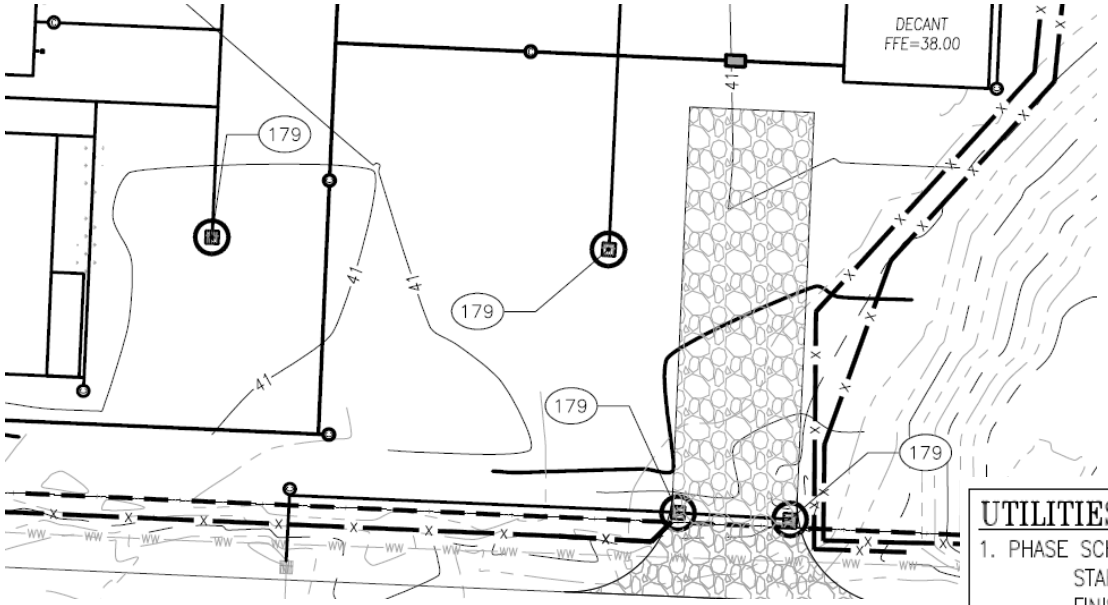
NOTE — EROSION CONTROL NOTE

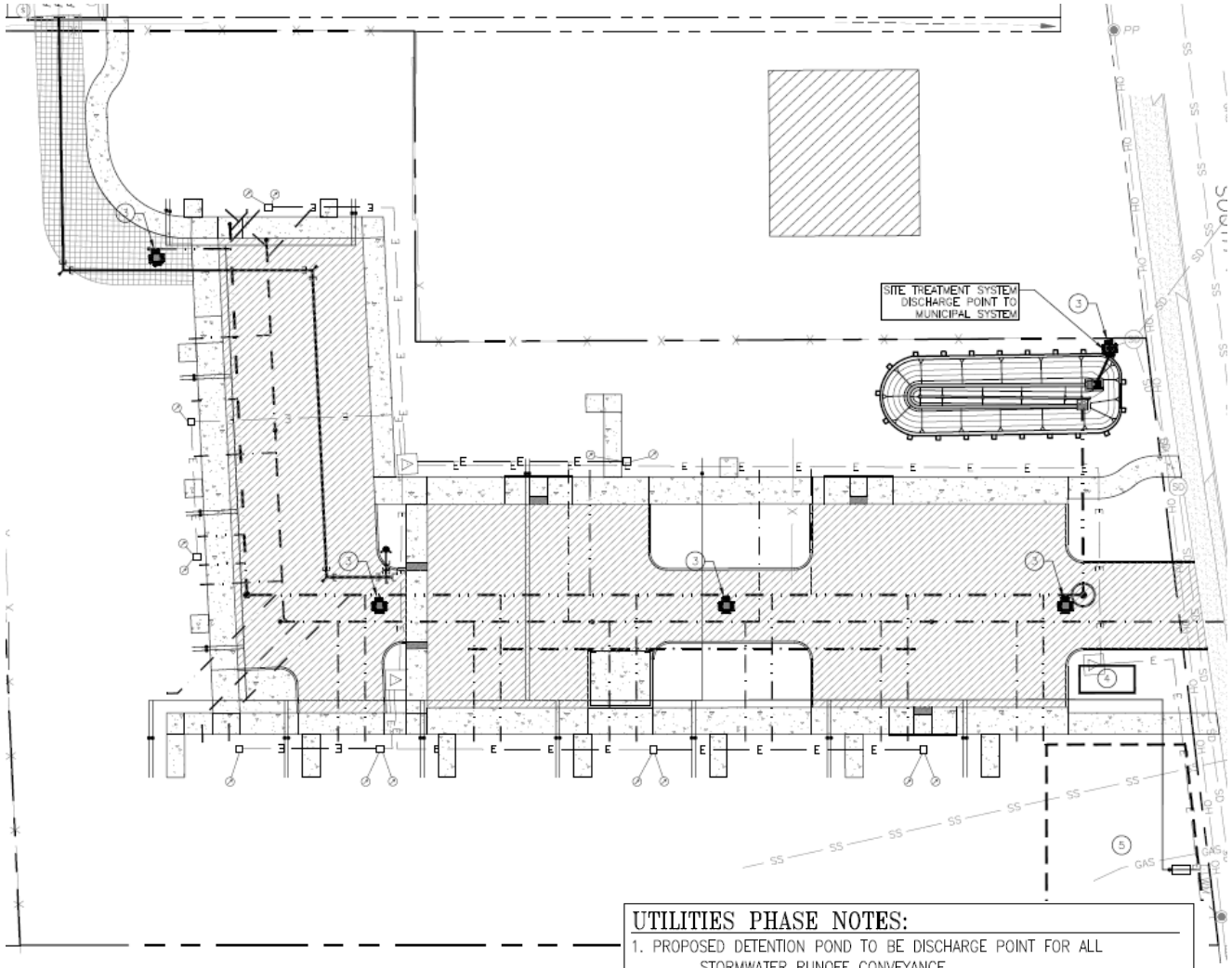
SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION

Utilities, Roads, Vertical Constructions Sheets

1200-C Appendix C

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





UTILITIES PHASE INFORMATION:

1. PHASE SCHEDULE:
   START: APRIL 2021
   FINISH: MAY 2021

UTILITIES PHASE NOTES:

1. PROPOSED DETENTION POND TO BE DISCHARGE POINT FOR ALL STORMWATER RUNOFF CONVEYANCE.
2. ANY TRENCH DEWATERING SHALL BE DISCHARGED THROUGH A FILTER BAG INTO DETENTION POND WITHIN THE FOREBAY AREAS AS SHOWN.
3. STRAW MULCH AND/OR HYDROSEED SHALL BE USED FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF ANY EXPOSED TRENCH SPOILS (INCLUDING STOCKPILE IF PLASTIC SHEETING DOESN'T WORK).

Final Stabilization Sheet

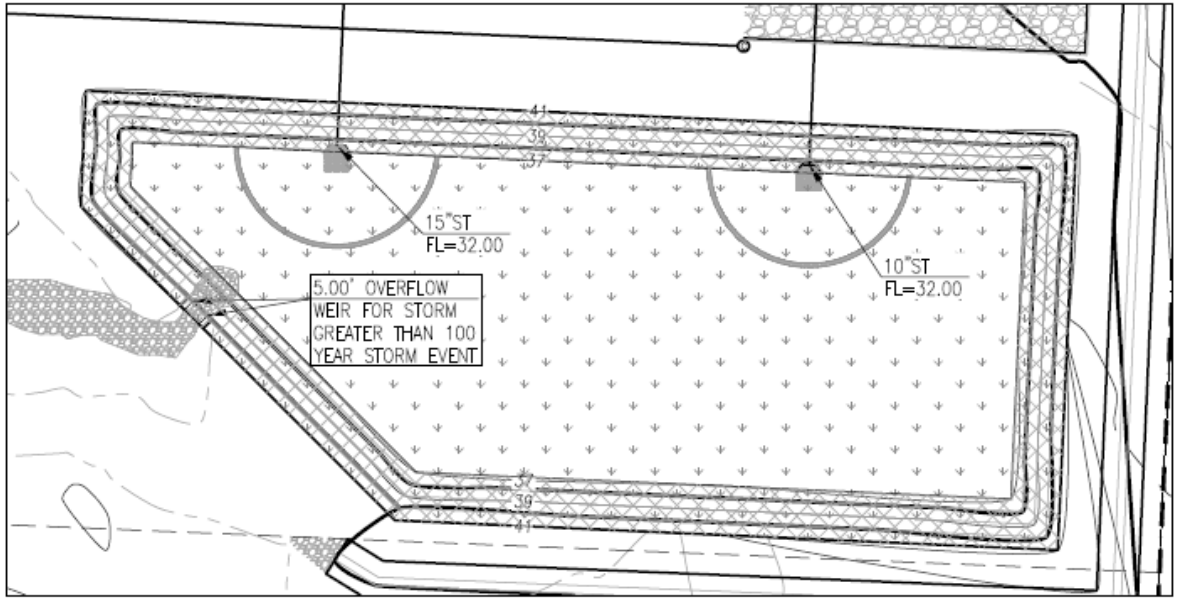
1200-C Appendix C

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

PLANTINGS LISTS

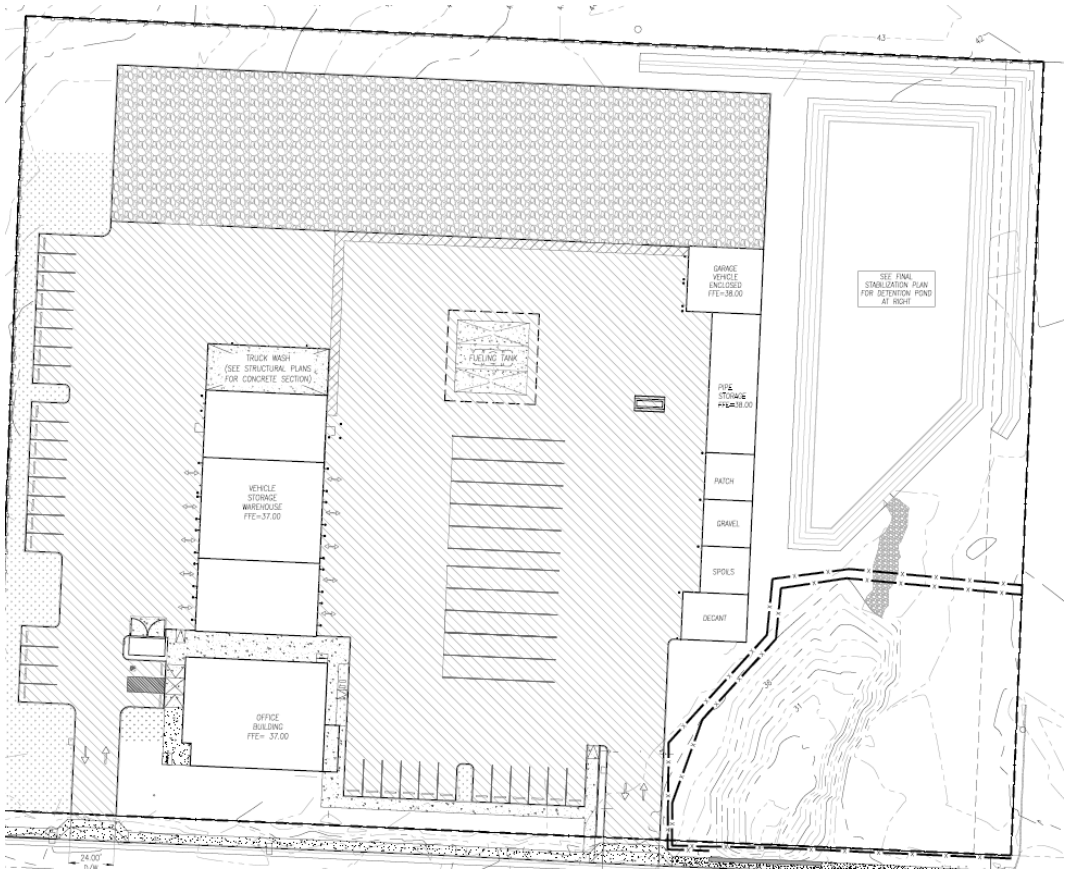
DETENTION POND

PLANTING ZONE	HATCH/CODE	HYDROSEED MIX	COMMON NAME	QUANTITY	COMMENTS	JUTE MAT*
100 PERCENT COVERAGE		1/3 Perennial Rye, 1/3 Patriot II Perennial Rye and 1/3 Evening Shade Perennial Rye.	N/A	8,000 SF	SEED MIX AT MANUFACTURES HIGH RATE	



NOTES:
1. DETENTION POND TO HAVE 12" OF PLANTING MEDIA
2. SEE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR PLANTING INFORMATION PREPARED BY GREENWORKS.
3. ROCK SPLASH PADS SHALL BE CLASS-50 RIP-RAP.

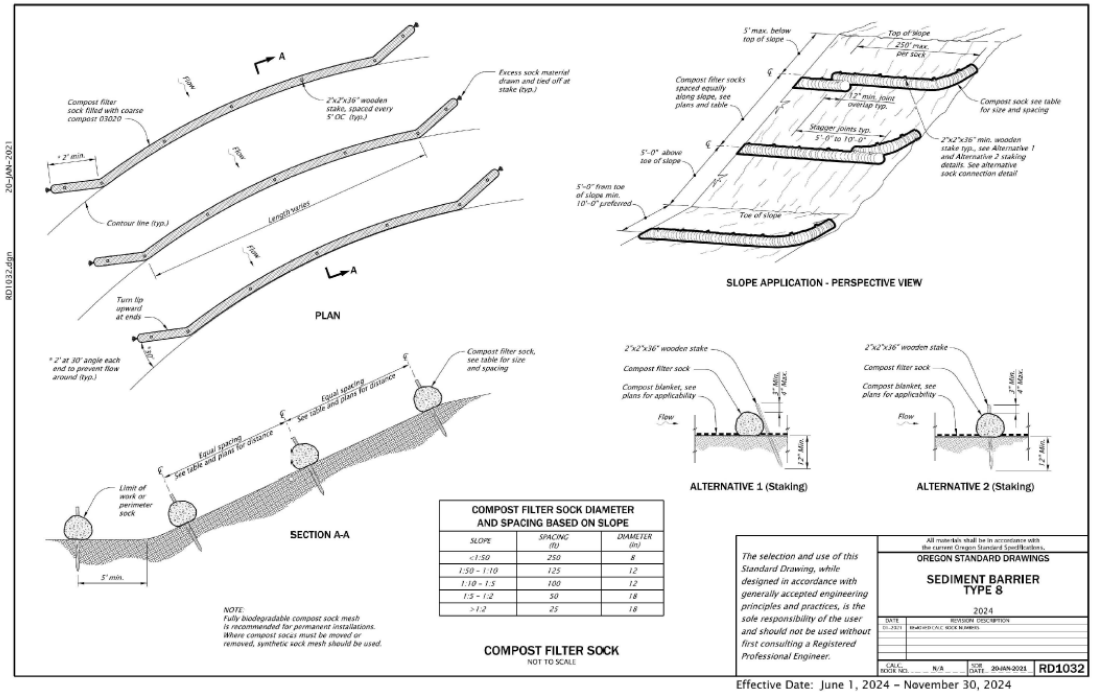
DETENTION POND STABILIZATION
*1. INSTALL JUTE MATTING PER OREGON STD. DWG RD1055 SLOPE AND CHANNEL MATTING AS PRESCRIBED FOR TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION DURING ESTABLISHMENT IF CONSTRUCTION TAKES PLACE DURING WET WAETHER SEASON (MAY 1 TO OCTOBER 15).

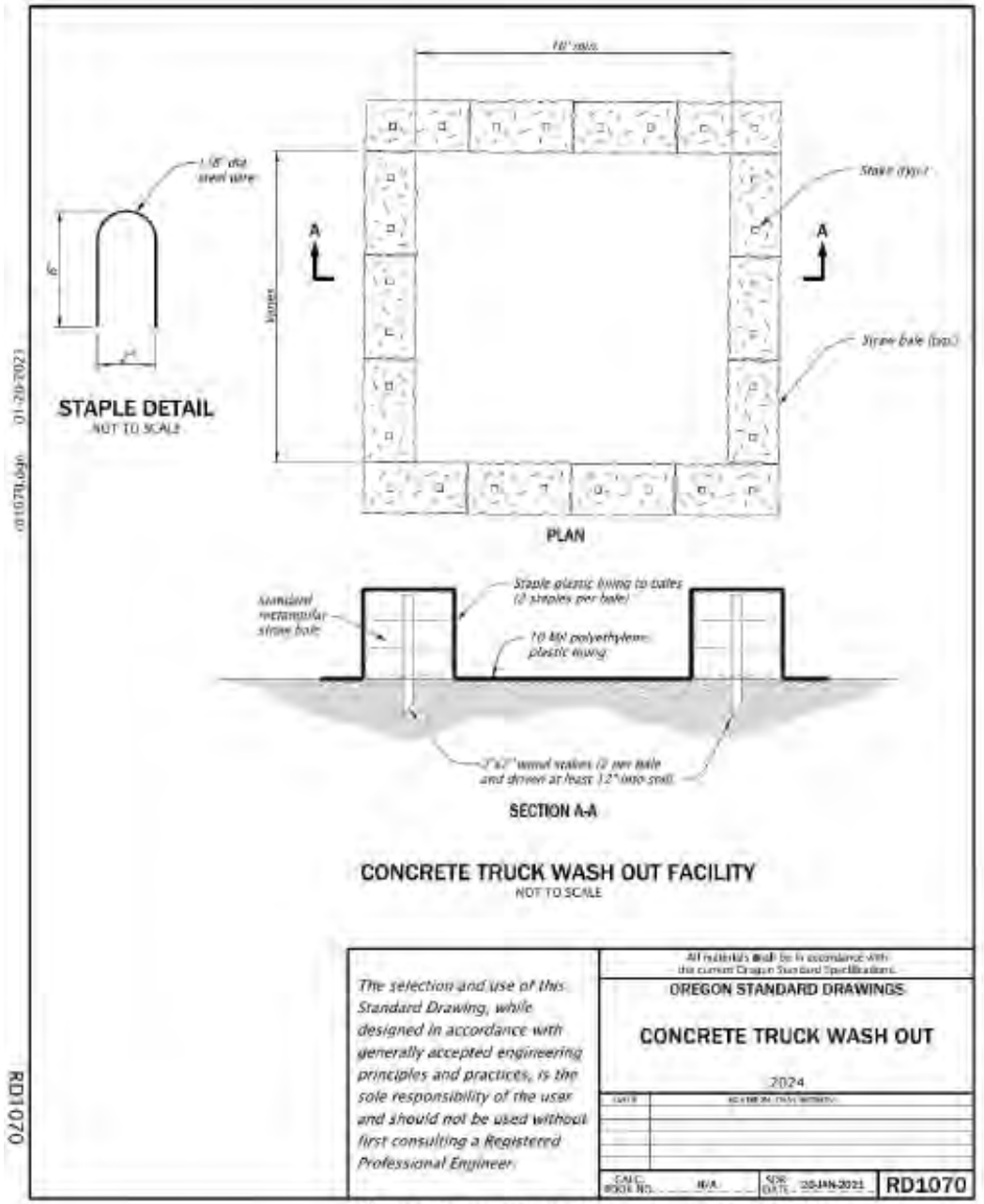


BMP Details Sheet

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.)





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

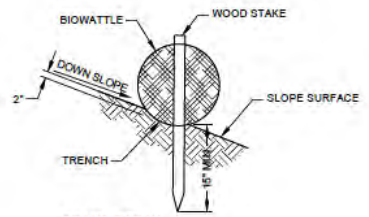
LEGEND

→ GROUND SLOPE DIRECTION	(2) STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION	(5) MATERIAL STORAGE / STOCKPILE
—x— SEDIMENT FENCE	(3) CONCRETE WASHOUT	(6) _____
XXXXXXX STRAW WATTLE	(4) WASH LOCATION	(7)
(1) CONSTRUCTION SITE ENTRANCE		

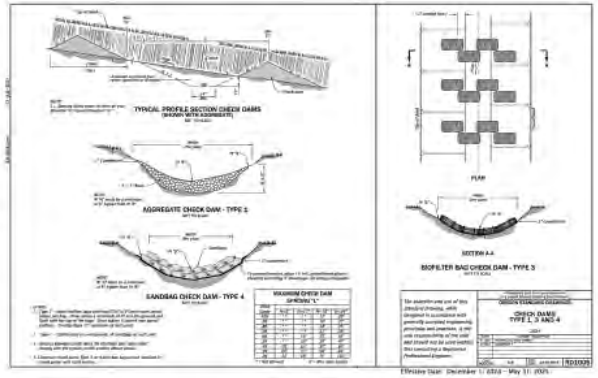
RVSS SDPP-M Template

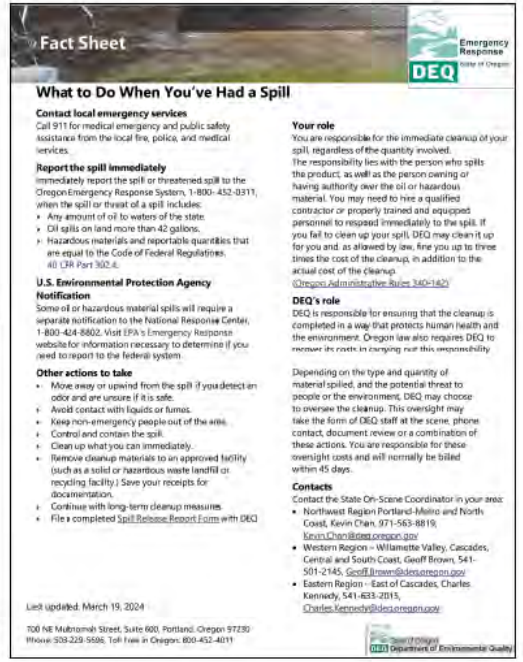
SDPP-M ESCP REQUIRED NOTES:

1. 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:
   A. VISUALLY TURBID DISCHARGE OR DISCHARGE OF SEDIMENT.
   B. DISCHARGE THAT CAUSES OR CONTRIBUTES TO AN EXCEEDANCE OF ANY APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARD.
   C. CONCRETE WASTEWATER FROM WASHING TOOLS AND VEHICLES.
   D. WASTEWATER FROM THE WASHING AND CLEANOUT OF STUCCO, PAINT, FORM RELEASE OILS, CURING COMPOUNDS AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.
   E. FUELS, OILS, OR OTHER POLLUTANTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.
   F. SOAPS, SOLVENTS, OR DETERGENTS USED IN VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT WASHING, OR EXTERNAL BUILDING WASHDOWN.
   G. WHEEL/TIRE WASH WASTEWATER.
   H. HYDRO-DEMOLITION WATER AND SAW-CUTTING SLURRY.
   I. TOXICS OR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES.
2. 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.
3. ALL PARTS OF THE APPROVED ESCP MUST BE IMPLEMENTED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED, FOLLOWING THE BMP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION.
4. THE ESCP MUST BE KEPT ON SITE AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY THE PERMITTING ENTITY, DEQ, OR LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, UPON REQUEST.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. WHEN TRUCKING SATURATED SOILS FROM THE SITE, EITHER USE WATER-TIGHT TRUCKS OR DRAIN LOADS ON SITE.
8. USE WATER, SOIL-BINDING AGENT OR OTHER DUST CONTROL TECHNIQUE AS NEEDED TO AVOID WIND-BLOWN SOIL.
9. PROVIDE A DEWATERING PLAN FOR ACCUMULATED WATER FROM PRECIPITATION AND UNCONTAMINATED GROUNDWATER SEEPAGE DUE TO SHALLOW EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ALL SEDIMENT AND TEMPORARY ESC MEASURES AFTER FINAL STABILIZATION CRITERIA HAS BEEN MET.



STAKE DETAIL (ON BARE SOIL)
NO SCALE





Fact Sheet

Emergency Response
DEQ

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.

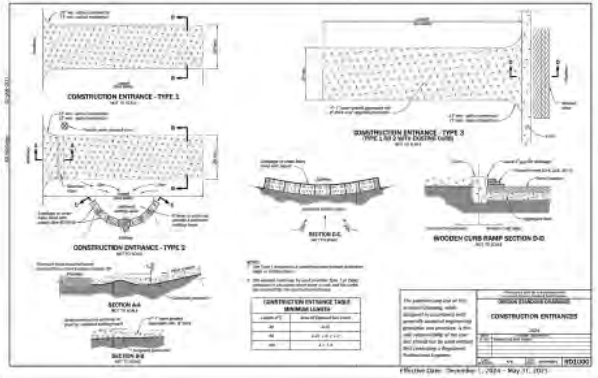
Depending on the type and quantity of material spilled, and the potential threat to people or the environment, DEQ may choose to oversee the cleanup. This oversight may take the form of DEQ staff at the scene, phone contact, document review or a combination of these actions. You are responsible for these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

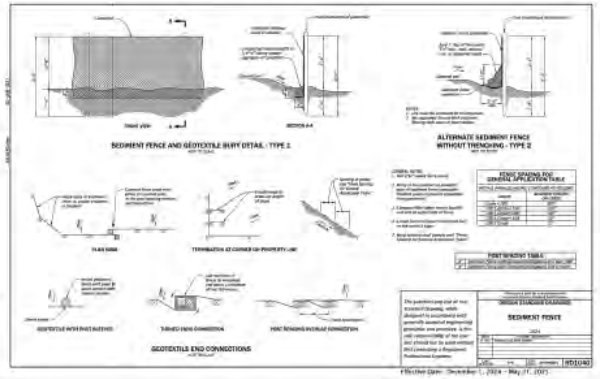
Contacts
Contact the State On-Scene Coordinator in your area:
- Northwest Region Portland-Metro and North Coast, Kevin Chan, 971-563-8819, Kevin.Chan@deq.oregon.gov
- Western Region – Willamette Valley, Cascades, Central and South Coast, Geoff Brown, 541-501-2145, Geoff.Brown@deq.oregon.gov
- Eastern Region – East of Cascades, Charles Kennedy, 541-633-2015, Charles.Kennedy@deq.oregon.gov

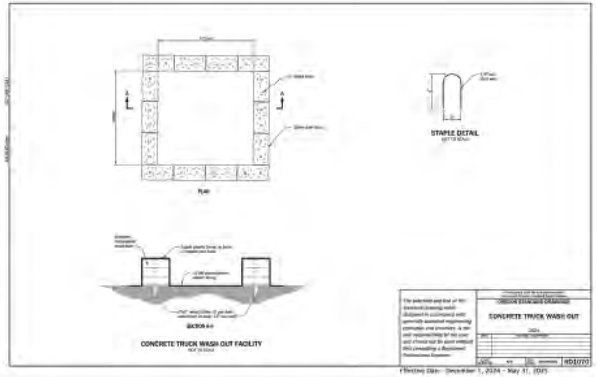
Last updated: March 19, 2024

700 NE Multnomah Street, Suite 600, Portland, Oregon 97232
Phone: 503-229-5696, Toll Free in Oregon: 800-452-4011

Department of Environmental Quality







ESCP Updates & DEQ Notification

1200-C Schedule A.20

The ESCP is a living document and must be updated any time site conditions warrant adjustments to the project or the BMPs

You must notify DEQ or Agent for 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 Review Thoughts

No “one-size-fits-all” ESCP or BMP

Permit sets **performance standards**

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 Review Thoughts

No "one-size-fits-all" ESCP or BMP

Permit sets **performance standards**

Erosion Prevention > Sediment Control

Erosion Prevention should be the <u>primary focus of the ESCP</u>.

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**

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:**
   - Start immediately, finish ASAP
   - Complete stabilization **≤ 7 days**
2) **Within the 50ft NBZ:**
   - Start immediately, finish ASAP
   - Complete stabilization **≤ 3 days**

Stabilize Exposed Soils – Timelines

1200-C Schedule A.10/A.16

"Start Immediately" for Stabilization = *No later than end of next business day*

Actions may include:

- **Soil prep** for vegetation (only if seeding)
- **Seeding or planting**
  - *Must rehabilitate compacted soils so plants can actually grow!*
- Applying **mulch** or non-vegetative product (e.g. **erosion matting**)

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

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)

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!

Natural Buffer Zone (NBZ) Protection

1200-C Schedule A.3 / Appendix B

Must identify & maintain NBZs or enhanced ESCs for discharges within <u>50ft</u> 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 <u>50ft</u> 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

<u>3 Compliance Options</u>:

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 are **not** considered substantially equivalent for redundant controls

Additional Requirements:

- Temporarily stabilize bare soils **at the end of each day**
- **Accelerated timelines** for final stabilization of upslope areas
- 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:
  - Impermeable barrier
  - Sediment basins or similar impoundments
  - Intercept & divert stormwater
- **Passive or active treatment system** - *May require an Environmental Management Plan*
- **Treated discharges must be visually clear & free of sediment**
- Maintain sufficient ESC products **on site** (location shown on ESCP)

Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)

1200-C Appendix A

Separate DEQ Submission & Review Process!

Chemical Treatment Plan (CTP) is required when:

- A **chemical treatment system** for sediment, pH neutralization, or other pollutant removal is planned or implemented at the project site

Contaminated Media Management Plan (CMMP) is required when:

- **Contaminated soils**, contaminated 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!

1200-C Appendix B Compliance Examples

Compliance Option 2

Compliance Option 3

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

Perimeter Controls

1200-C Schedule A.5

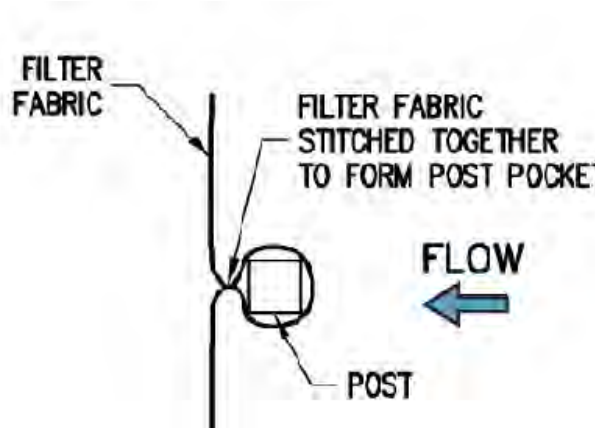
- **Must install controls downslope from any exposed soil, stockpiles, staging areas, or other disturbed areas**
- Ensure stormwater **cannot bypass** or flow around controls
- Integrate into site access points
- Remove accumulated sediment once it reaches **⅓ of barrier height**

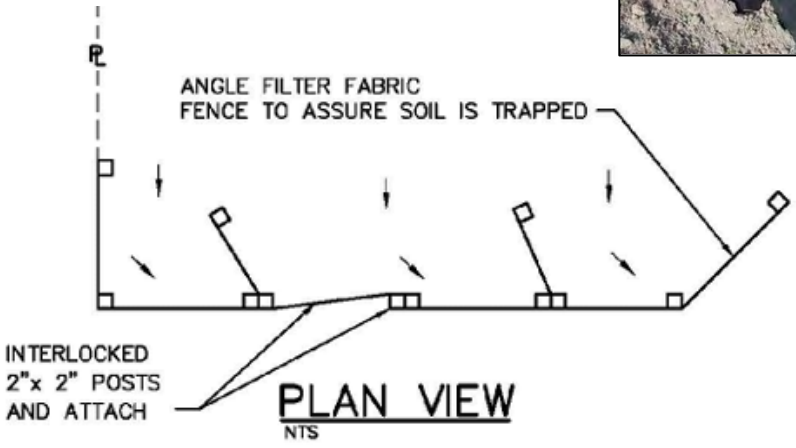
BMP: Vegetated Buffer / Vegetated Area

- **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 = **½ the sheet flow distance, up to 50ft**

BMP: Sediment Fence

- **Temporary sediment trap** – geotextile fabric + support posts
- **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)**





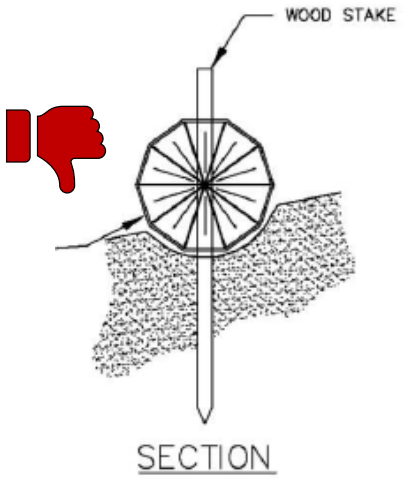
BMP: Fiber Rolls/Wattles

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

Installation Tips:

- Ensure good soil contact
- For slopes → bury to **⅓ thickness** of wattle
- Add extra downslope stakes on steep soils

❌ **No straw wattles on hard surfaces**



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

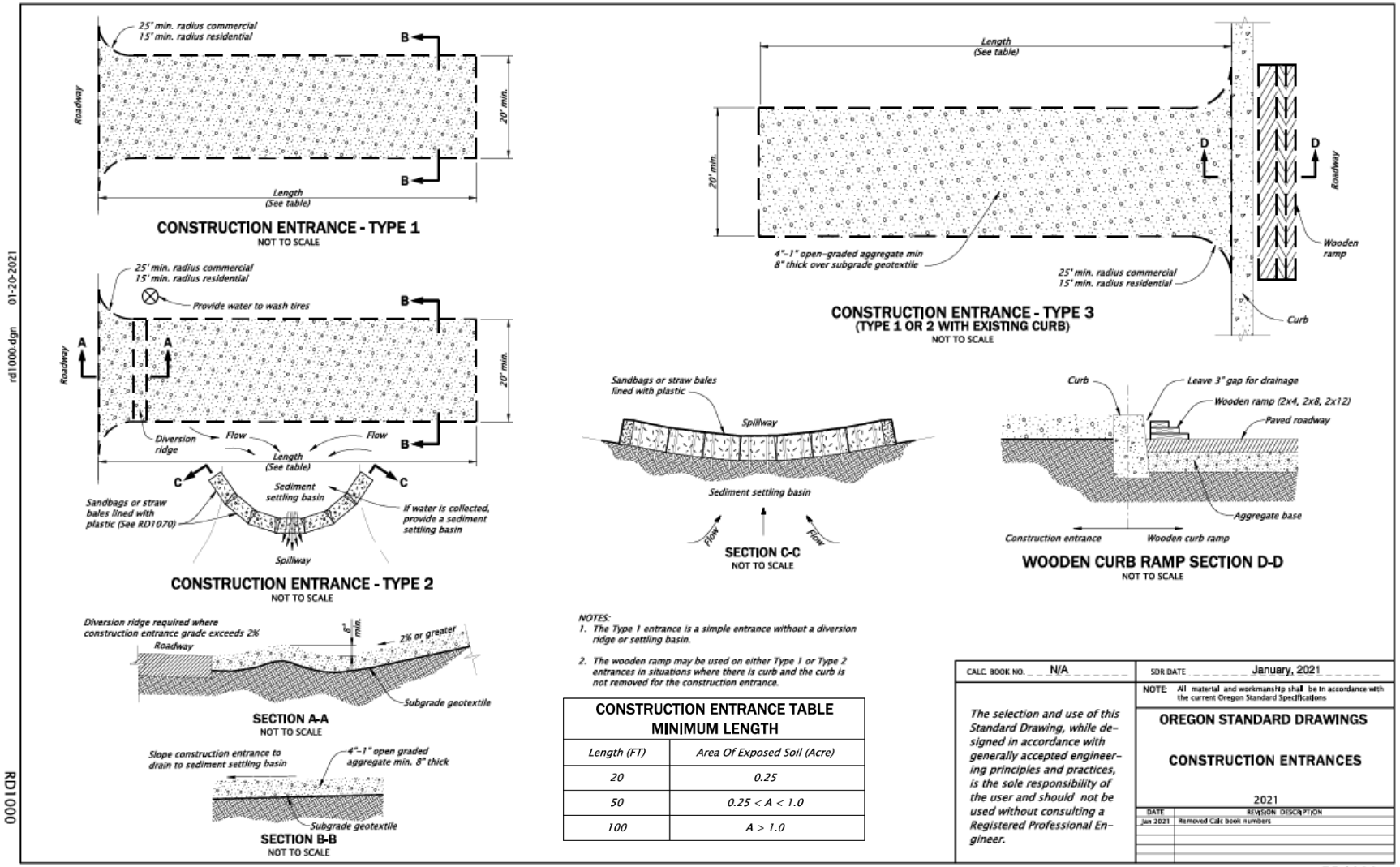
BMP: Construction Entrance

- 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	
Length (FT)	*Area Of Exposed Soil (Acre)*
20	*0.25*
50	*0.25 < A < 1.0*
100	*A > 1.0*

BMP: Construction Entrance



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!

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

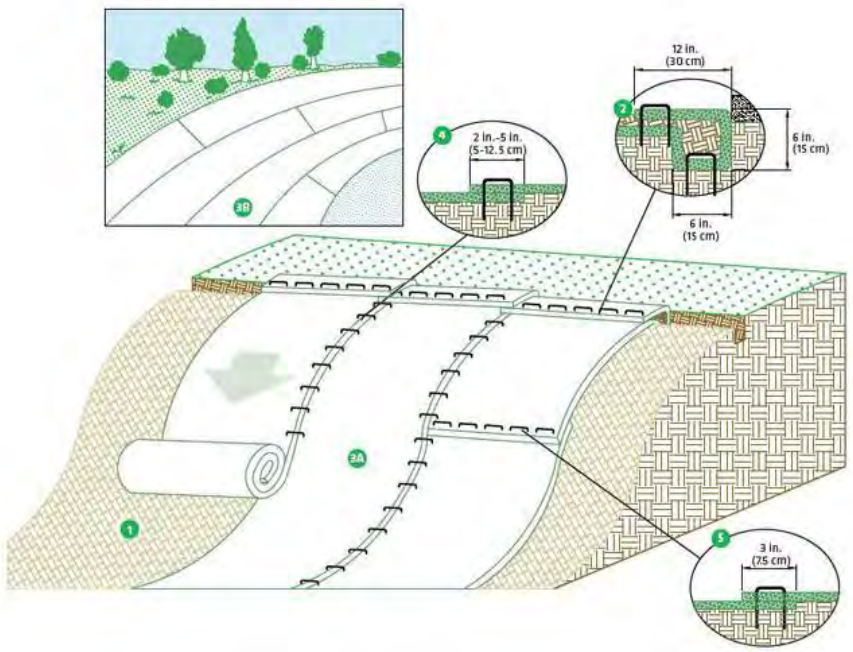
Purpose:

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

Installation Tips:

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

BMP: Erosion Matting



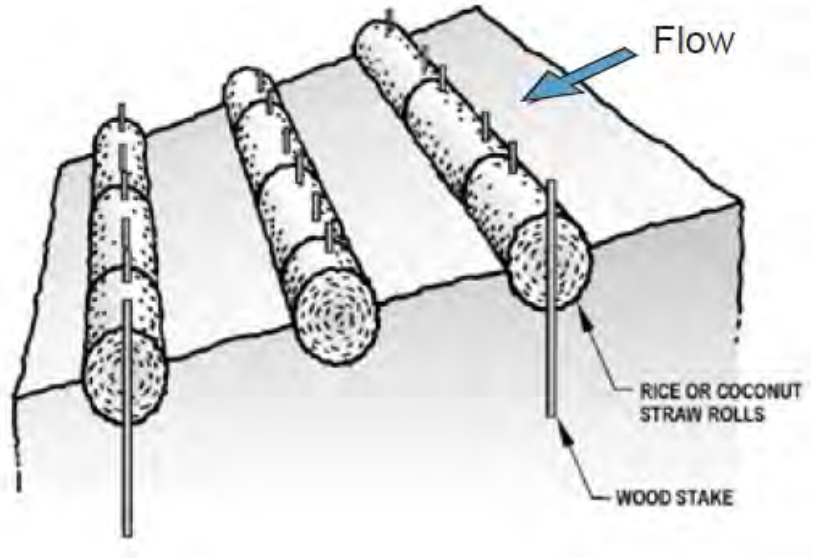
Coir

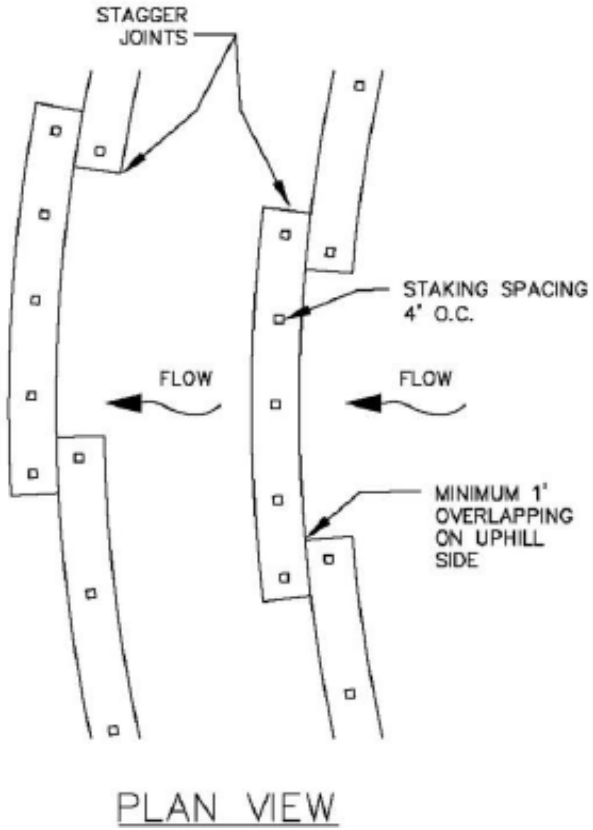
Jute

BMP: Fiber Rolls/Wattles

Installation Tips:

- Place in **shallow trenches** along contour of slope
- Bury up to **⅓ thickness** of wattle
- Great for rills!





BMP: Check Dams

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

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

For 5% Slope
S = 2ft / 0.04 = 40ft

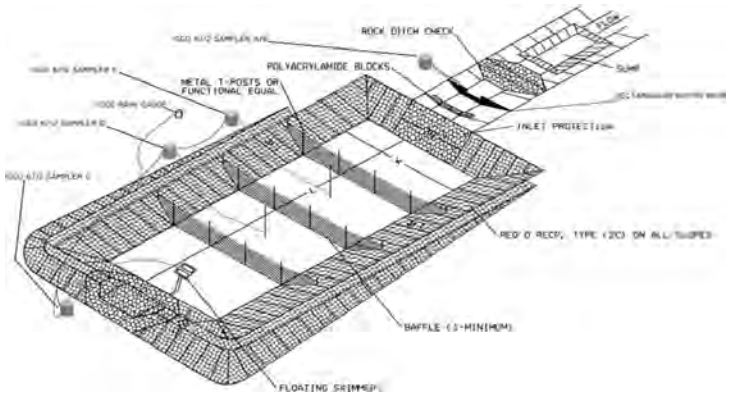
Installation Tips:

- 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

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**
- Provide sufficient treatment capacity
- Outlet withdraws water from the surface
- Includes maximum trapped sediment depth



All specifications must be on the ESCP

Sediment Basin

1200-C Schedule A.14

- 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

<u>Maintenance</u>

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

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

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 location
- Must control for:
  - Peak flow rates
  - Total stormwater volume
  - Erosion & scour
- **Inspect & maintain** regularly

Every outlet requires energy dissipation!

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

1200-C Schedule A.11

Must have storm drain inlet protection

- **Removes sediment** before it enters the storm 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 **≥ 50% capacity lost**
- **Do not wash sediment or debris into storm inlets**

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 ≥ 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: **CO_2 sparging** or **dry ice**
- *Any other chemical treatment requires an **CTP** (Chemical Treatment Plan)*

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

Implement controls to prevent pollutant discharges to stormwater

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

Locate ≥ 50ft from storm drains and waterways!

Trash

You must have a place for trash disposal on site!

Things will happen…

Self-reporting actually builds trust. Perfection is suspicious.

We are here to help!

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:

- 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

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.)
  - ❑ C**hanges** 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.

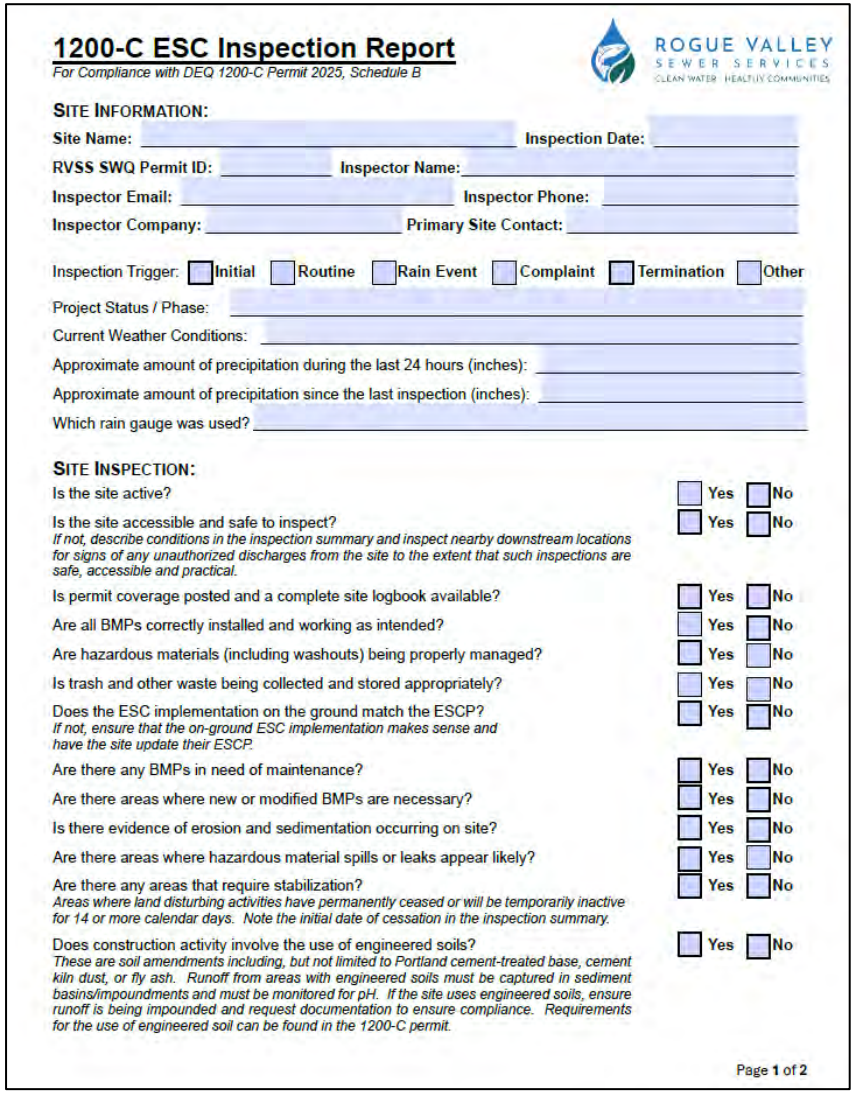
You may make and use your own form, or use/adjust an existing template.

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

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

Inspection Reports

1200-C Schedule B.5



1200-C ESC Inspection Report

For Compliance with DEQ 1200-C Permit 2025, Schedule B

ROGUE VALLEY SEWER SERVICES
CLEAN WATER · HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

SITE INFORMATION:

Site Name: _____ **Inspection Date:** _____

RVSS SWQ Permit ID: _____ **Inspector Name:** _____

Inspector Email: _____ **Inspector Phone:** _____

Inspector Company: _____ **Primary Site Contact:** _____

Inspection Trigger: ☐ **Initial** ☐ **Routine** ☐ **Rain Event** ☐ **Complaint** ☐ **Termination** ☐ **Other**

Project Status / Phase: _____

Current Weather Conditions: _____

Approximate amount of precipitation during the last 24 hours (inches): _____

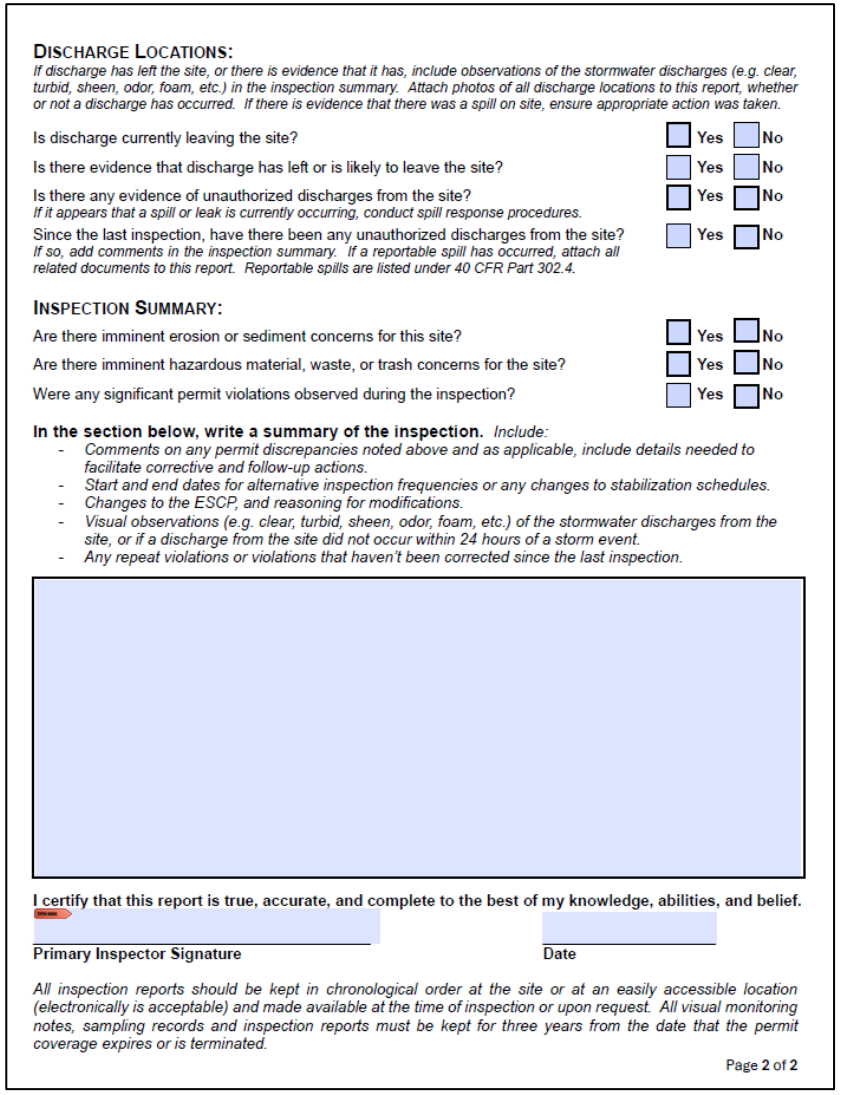
Approximate amount of precipitation since the last inspection (inches): _____

Which rain gauge was used? _____

SITE INSPECTION:

Is the site active?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Is the site accessible and safe to inspect? *If not, describe conditions in the inspection summary and inspect nearby downstream locations for signs of any unauthorized discharges from the site to the extent that such inspections are safe, accessible and practical.*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Is permit coverage posted and a complete site logbook available?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are all BMPs correctly installed and working as intended?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are hazardous materials (including washouts) being properly managed?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Is trash and other waste being collected and stored appropriately?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Does the ESC implementation on the ground match the ESCP? *If not, ensure that the on-ground ESC implementation makes sense and have the site update their ESCP.*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are there any BMPs in need of maintenance?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are there areas where new or modified BMPs are necessary?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Is there evidence of erosion and sedimentation occurring on site?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are there areas where hazardous material spills or leaks appear likely?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Are there any areas that require stabilization? *Areas where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days. Note the initial date of cessation in the inspection summary.*	☐ Yes ☐ No
Does construction activity involve the use of engineered soils? *These are soil amendments including, but not limited to Portland cement-treated base, cement kiln dust, or fly ash. Runoff from areas with engineered soils must be captured in sediment basins/impoundments and must be monitored for pH. If the site uses engineered soils, ensure runoff is being impounded and request documentation to ensure compliance. Requirements for the use of engineered soil can be found in the 1200-C permit.*	☐ Yes ☐ No

Page **1** of **2**



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.*	☐ Yes ☐ No
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

Convenience is NOT a valid reason

- ❑ **Report** to DEQ, Agent, or OERS as required
  - **Effects Human Health → OERS within 24 hours** and submit **Corrective Action Report** within **5 days**

Where's the Spill Response Kit!

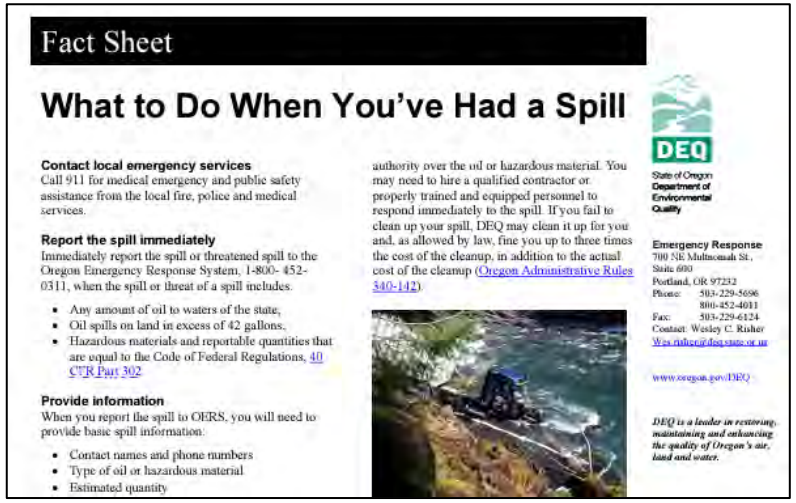
Spill Prevention and Response Plan

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).

DEQ
State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

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.

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

- **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

Under ORS 468.946, unlawful water pollution in the first degree is a Class B felony and is punishable by a fine of up to $250,000, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates permit condition, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is **subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation.**

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who *negligently* violates any condition, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is **subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both.**

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a *negligent* violation, a person shall **be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both.**

Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is **subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both.**

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a *knowing* violation, a person shall be **subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both.**

Any person who *knowingly* violates section any permit condition, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be **subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both.**

In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a *knowing* endangerment violation, a person shall be **subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both.**

An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, **be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.**

Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator for violating any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act.

Administrative penalties for **Class I violations are not to exceed $10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $25,000.**

Penalties for **Class II violations are not to exceed $10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $125,000.**

Not knowing is NOT an excuse!

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?

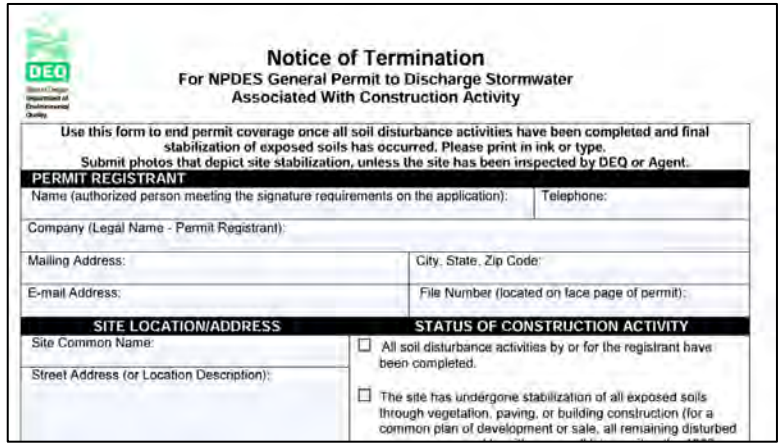
RVSS Common Compliance Issues

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



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

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

Permit Transfer

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

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**