

# STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Permit Number: NER NER110532

KENNEDY TOWN CENTER

SARPY County, Nebraska

Prepared By:

E&A Consulting Group, Inc.  
12001 'Q' Street  
Omaha, Nebraska 68137

AUGUST 24, 2006

## SITE CONTACT INFORMATION

SITE OWNER/DEVELOPER	PHONE/MOBILE/FAX	ADDRESS	E-MAIL
Cornerstone Commercial Real Estate. Michael Kucera - President	(402) 345-3400 phone (402) 345-3399 fax	3801 Harney Street, Suite 100 Omaha NE 68131	mkucera@cscre.com
<b>SWPPP COORDINATOR</b>  E & A Consulting Group Zach Jilek	895-4700 phone 895-3599 fax	12001 Q Street Omaha, NE 68137	zjilek@eaconsulting.com
<b>OPERATOR</b>			
UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME			

## UTILITY CONTACTS

**OPPD:** Steve Fanslau – Utilities Coordinator  
636-3330 – Phone  
636-3947 – Fax  
[sfanslau@oppd.com](mailto:sfanslau@oppd.com) – email

Date plans sent: \_\_\_\_\_

**MUD:** 1723 Harney St  
Omaha, NE 68102 (mail)  
Engineering Dept  
3100 S. 61st Ave  
Omaha, NE 68106

Date plans sent: \_\_\_\_\_

## REVISION SCHEDULE

This storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) should be revised and updated to address changes in site conditions, new or revised government regulations, and the addition, modification or removal of on-site storm water pollution controls.

All revisions to the SWPPP must be documented on the SWPPP Revision Documentation Form, which should include the information shown below. The authorized facility representative who approves the SWPPP should be the individual at or near the top of the facility's management organization, such as the president, vice president, construction manager, site supervisor, or environmental manager. The signature of this representative attests that the SWPPP revision information is true and accurate.

Notification of SWPPP modifications shall be given to the appropriate individuals in the form provided in Appendix D.

### SWPPP Revision Documentation Form

Number	Date	Owner/Developer Signature	Grading Contractor Signature	General Contractor Signature <sup>(1)</sup>
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

(1) General Contractor is responsible for notifying subcontractors about revisions

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's waterways. The ultimate goal was to make sure those rivers and streams were fishable, swimmable, and drinkable. In 1987, the Water Quality Act (WQA) added provisions to the CWA that allowed the EPA to govern storm water discharges from construction sites. The EPA has designated that authority to certain states, including Nebraska, for implementation.

This storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) was developed consistent with the requirements of Nebraska's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for storm water discharges for Construction Sites (NER 100000).

Submittal, implementation, and maintenance of the SWPPP will provide Cornerstone Real Estate Services., (owner/developer) and (Operator) J.A.M. Grading with a framework for reducing soil erosion and minimizing pollutants in storm water during construction of the Kennedy Town Center site. The SWPPP will:

Define the characteristics of the site and the type of construction which will be occurring;

Describe the site plan for the facility to be constructed;

Describe the practices that will be implemented to control erosion and the release of pollutants in storm water;

Create an implementation and inspection schedule to ensure that the practices described in this SWPPP are in fact implemented and to evaluate the plan's

effectiveness in reducing erosion, sediment, and pollutant levels in storm water discharged from the site;

Describe the final stabilization/termination design to minimize erosion and prevent storm water impacts after construction is complete.

## 1.2 **SWPPP Content**

This SWPPP includes the following:

Identification of the SWPPP coordinator with a description of this person's duties;

Identification of the storm water pollution prevention team that will assist in implementation of the SWPPP during construction;

Description of the existing site conditions including existing land use for the site (i.e., wooded areas, open grassed areas, pavement, buildings, etc.), soil types at the site, as well as the location of surface waters which are located on or next to the site (wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, etc.);

Identification of the body of waters(s) which will receive runoff from the construction site, including the ultimate body of water that receives the storm water;

Identification of drainage areas and potential storm water contaminants;

Description of storm water management controls and various Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to reduce erosion, sediment and pollutants in storm water discharge;

Description of the facility monitoring plan and how controls will be coordinated with construction activities;



Description of the implementation schedule and provisions for amendment of the plan.

## **2.0 SWPPP MANAGEMENT TEAM AND DUTIES**

The construction site SWPPP coordinator for the site is E & A Consulting Group Inc.  
The coordinator's duties will include the following;

Implement the SWPPP plan with the aid of the SWPPP team;

Oversee maintenance practices identified as BMPs in the SWPPP;

Implement and oversee employee training;

Conduct or provide for inspection and monitoring activities;

Identify other potential pollutant sources and make sure they are added to the plan;

Identify any deficiencies in or necessary modifications to the SWPPP and make sure they are corrected;

Ensure that any changes in construction plans are addressed in the SWPPP.

## **3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

### **3.1 Site Location and Description**

The proposed construction site is located in the SW ¼ of Section 15, Township 14 North, Range 13 East Sarpy County, Nebraska. Figure 1 is an area map showing the location of the site. The project is bounded by 25<sup>th</sup> Street on the West, Sauter Avenue on the South, Chandler Road on the North, and Highway 75 on the east. Currently the property, which is approximately 61.52 acres, is undeveloped grassland. Currently the majority of the land slopes to the north of the property. The run off gets to an existing storm sewer system, which flows to the Big Papillion Creek.

### **3.2 Construction Activities and Sequencing**

Cornerstone Commercial Real Estate. is planning to build a multi-use development . The first activity to take place on the site will be to install the planned erosion control measures and then proceeding with the clearing and grading. Upon grading completion, the sewer and roadway improvements will begin, which include sewer service to each lot, a system of paved roadways, utilities, and landscaping the site. In general the contractors and their subcontractors will be on site from approximately 7 AM until 5 PM, five days per week, possibly week-ends.

### **3.3 Existing Site and Receiving Waters**

The 1.6 acre property is currently a vegetated site that drains overland and eventually enters an existing storm sewer system that flows to the Big Papillion Creek. The Big Papillion Creek then flows to the Missouri River. Based on the environmental study there are no endangered species affected by this project. For further information regarding species present on this site refer to the environmental study.

### **3.4 Site Plan**

Figure 2 is a reduced grading plan showing the property boundaries, individual lot, street R.O.W., storm sewer inlet locations, and grading limits. A total of 61.52 acres will be cleared and graded for the proposed improvements and construction of the development.

Figure 2 also shows the locations of drainage areas and the proposed storm water collection systems that will drain into the existing storm sewer system. A description of each drainage area is provided in Table 1.



**Table 1**  
**Characteristics of Storm Water Drainage**

Drainage Area <sup>1</sup>	Total Basin Size (acres)	Developed Runoff Coefficients <sup>2</sup> (C-Value)	Land Usage/Cover Type (%)	Storm Water Flow Description During Construction Activities	Drainage Discharge Point
DA-1 thru DA- 32	36 +/-	High	Proposed Building & parking – 80%	Overland flow to existing storm sewer system	Big Papillion Creek

(1) See Figure 2 for drainage areas

(2) Runoff Coefficient: Based on 10-year/24-hour storm see appendix A

High: Rational Method C = 0.70 – 0.95

Medium: Rational Method C = 0.30 – 0.70

Low: Rational Method C = 0.10 – 0.30



## **4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STORM WATER CONTAMINANTS**

The purpose of this section is to identify pollutants that could impact storm water during construction of the site.

### **4.1 Significant Material Inventory**

Pollutants that result from clearing, grading, excavation, and building materials and have potential to be present in storm water runoff are listed in Table 2. This table includes information regarding material type, chemical and physical description, and specific regulated storm water pollutants associated with each material.

### **4.2 Potential Areas for Storm Water Contamination**

The following potential source areas of storm water contamination were identified and evaluated:

- Cleared and graded areas;
- Construction site entrance;
- Office/Commercial building sites;
- All undisturbed areas.

Table 3 presents site specific information regarding storm water pollution potential from each of these areas.

#### **4.2.1 Potential Areas for Non-Storm Water Contamination**

The following are potential areas of receiving water contamination that are not precipitated by a storm event:

- Petroleum spills from refueling operations
- Hydraulic fluids/oils from construction equipment maintenance
- Construction debris/waste
- Street washing
- Hydrant flushing

#### **4.3 A Summary of Available Storm Water Sampling Data**

No storm water sampling data is available for this site.



**Table 2**  
**Potential construction site storm water pollutants**

Material Name	Chemical/Physical Description <sup>(1)</sup>	Storm Water Pollutants <sup>(1)</sup>
Pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides)	Various colored to colorless liquid, powder, pellets, or granular	Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, arsenic
Fertilizer	Liquid or solid granules	Nitrogen, phosphorous
Asphalts	Black solid	Oil, petroleum distillates
Concrete	White solid	Limestone, sand
Curing compounds	Creamy white liquid	Polyethylene
Paints	Various colored liquid	Metal oxides, Stoddard solvent, talc, calcium carbonate, arsenic
Glue, adhesive	White or yellow	Polymers, epoxies
Wastewater from construction equipment washing	Water	Soil, oil & grease, solids
Hydraulic oil/fluids	Brown oily petroleum hydrocarbon	Mineral oil
Gasoline	Colorless, pale brown or pink liquid petroleum hydrocarbon	Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylenes, MTBE
Diesel Fuel	Clear, blue-green to yellow liquid	Petroleum distillate, oil & grease, naphthalene, xylenes
Antifreeze/coolants	Clear green/yellow liquid	Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, heavy metals (copper, lead, zinc)
House construction debris	Wood, insulations, shingles, vinyl, cardboard, paper	Debris, garbage
Erosion	Solid particulates	Soil, sedimentation

(1) Data obtained from MSDS when available



**Table 3**

**Locations of Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination**

Drainage Area <sup>(1)</sup>	Potential Storm Water Contamination Point	Potential Pollutants	Potential Problems
DA-1 thru DA-32	Cleared and Graded Areas Construction site entrance	Soil Erosion, concrete, antifreeze, hydraulic oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, curing compounds, construction debris	Erosion of soil accidental spill of fuels during refueling of construction equipment or leaking of fuels/hydraulic oil from construction equipment, and construction debris has the potential of discharging into existing storm sewer.

(1) See Figure 2 for drainage areas



## **5 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS**

The purpose of this section is to identify the types of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment controls that will be used during the construction activities. The controls will provide soil stabilization for disturbed areas and structural controls to divert runoff and remove sediment. This section will also address control of other potential storm water pollutant sources such as construction materials (paints, concrete dust, solvents, and garbage/debris), waste disposal, control of vehicle traffic, and sanitary waste disposal.

### **5.1 Temporary and Permanent Erosion Control Practices**

A list of best management procedures (BMPs) has been developed and the location of these BMPs is shown in Figure 3. A number of BMPs included in this plan have been developed to serve as post construction storm water controls. A list of typical erosion controls measures that have been considered are listed in Appendix C.

### **5.2 Site Wide Storm Water Contamination Control Measures**

To prevent soil from washing into the adjoining properties or the existing storm sewer system, which leads to the creek, the following BMPS will be implemented:

- Stabilized construction entrances will be installed prior to grading activities to protect exterior roadways from track-out.
- Silt Fence will be placed along the exterior perimeter. The silt fence will be furnished and placed prior to clearing and grading activities and will be properly maintained until their scheduled removal. Silt fence will also be installed per plan and at the discretion of the SWPPP Manager.

- Temporary seeding will occur within fourteen days after clearing and grading operations, or once construction activities have ceased for more than 14 days, provided completion between 4/14 and 10/15. The following temporary seeding will occur:

Alfalfa	18lbs/Acre
Wheat cover crop	2Bu/Acre
Fertilizer (20-10-10)	50lbs/Acre

- Final stabilization will consist of the following:

Parks/green space – mature vegetation with permanent grass or turf.

Commercial - Buildings constructed with parking lots and green space complete







### **5.3 Practices to Minimize Non-Storm Water Contamination**

All waste material will be collected in dumpsters at each construction site and emptied when full by a solid waste management company. All trash and construction debris from the site shall be deposited in the dumpster. No construction materials will be buried on-site. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. Good housekeeping and spill control practices will be followed during construction to minimize storm water contamination from petroleum products, fertilizer, paints, and concrete.

- Fueling and refueling operations occur on site at a centralized location, the fueling site shall be stabilized and bermed. To prevent or minimize contamination from these operations.
- Equipment that requires maintenance on the construction site shall have said work performed in a location that has been stabilized to reduce or prevent contamination from hydraulic fluids or oils.
- Construction debris/waste shall be stored in a proper disposal container and disposed of by proper waste management disposal company at a licensed disposal facility.
- Required street washing shall be completed after all inlets have been properly protected to ensure that sediment does not enter storm sewer system. Build up of sediment in the streets shall be removed and replaced on site from which it eroded.
- Hydrant flushing shall be conducted in such a manner that the water from said procedure is directed to the street, in which all inlets have been protected. Water from flushing procedure is not allowed to flow freely upon erodible surfaces (soils).

### **5.4 Coordination of BMPs with Construction Activities**

Structural BMPs will be coordinated with construction activities so the BMP is in place before construction begins or as required during construction. The following BMPs will be coordinated with construction activities:

The temporary perimeter controls (silt fencing and stabilized construction entrances) will be installed prior to clearing and grading operations beginning.

Once construction activities cease permanently or are delayed for more than 14 days due to a planned or unplanned work stoppage in an area, that area will be stabilized with seeding.

The temporary perimeter controls (silt fencing) will not be removed until all construction activities at the site are complete and soils have been stabilized.

## **5.5 Contractors Responsibilities for Erosion and Sediment Control During Construction Activities**

### **5.5.1 General Responsibilities (all contractors)**

Contractors are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of all erosion and sediment control measures in place throughout the duration of their construction activities. These responsibilities include the following:

**Material storage** - will be on site in the specified area. Off - site storage of materials for daily construction activities is not acceptable

**Good Housekeeping** – this encompasses the use of the controlled access points, clean-up of general construction waste/debris, proper disposal of general construction waste/debris, and maintenance of all existing control measures on construction site.

**Proper Fuel and Chemical Storage** – all fuels and chemicals shall be stored in proper containers and facilities. These containers and facilities shall have proper stabilization and containment (berming) to ensure that accidental spills do not reach runoff or drainage waters.

**Accidental Spill Clean-up and Disposal** – remediation of all spills shall be timely and in accordance with the chemical or fuel’s material safety data sheet (MSDS). Disposal of all contaminated material shall be at properly licensed disposal facilities.

**Solid Waste Disposal** – all solid waste shall be disposed of by a proper waste management disposal company at a licensed disposal facility on a regular schedule.

**Sanitary Waste Disposal** – all sanitary waste shall be collected in portable units and maintained by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor on a regular schedule.

#### **5.5.2 Grading Contractor’s Responsibilities**

Grading contractor shall be responsible for initial implementation of erosion and sediment control devices for perimeter control prior to beginning site disturbing work. This contractor shall also maintain all implemented controls on a regularly scheduled basis or as directed by the SWPPP management team.

#### **5.5.3 General Contractor’s Responsibilities**

General contractor and subcontractors shall not remove or disturb erosion and sediment control devices that have been constructed on the site without approval to do so by the SWPPP management team. The general contractor shall also maintain all erosion and sediment control devices that have been implemented. The general contractor shall ensure that as site is being developed that all runoff is properly diverted to an erosion and sediment control device. As the storm sewer system and pavement is being constructed all inlets shall be protected to ensure that sediment does not enter storm sewer system. The contractor shall also restore all areas disturbed by their construction activities to conditions prior to being disturbed as soon as possible (i.e., grade, vegetation, ect.).

#### **5.5.4 Utilities Contractor’s Responsibilities (Water, Gas, Power, and Phone)**

Utilities contractors shall maintain the site to the conditions prior to their activities. This shall include maintaining or replacing the existing grade and state of vegetation of the site. They shall also ensure that the streets remain free of sedimentation.

## **5.6 Certification of Compliance with Federal, State and Local Regulations**

This SWPPP reflects City of Omaha requirements for storm water management and erosion and sediment control, as established by the City of Omaha Municipal Code Section 43-261 et seq. To ensure compliance, this plan was prepared in accordance with the City of Omaha Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Manual as prepared in cooperation with the City of Omaha Public Works and Planning Departments, Papio-Missouri Natural Resources District, Soils Conservation Service and HDR Engineering. This SWPPP also complies with the requirements of the Nebraska NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Sites (NER 100000).

## **6 MAINTENANCE/INSPECTION PROCEDURES**

### **6.1 Inspections**

Visual inspections of the site will occur consistent with guidelines per construction activities, or within 24 hours after a 1/2" rainfall event. This inspection schedule will be in place during clearing and grading activities, capital improvement construction (sanitary sewer, storm sewer, and pavement construction), and utilities installation. Upon completion of utility installation inspections will occur on a bi-weekly basis until temporary stabilization is established. During the home construction phase inspections will occur once a month. All inspections will be conducted by the SWPPP coordinator or his designated storm water team member. The inspection will verify that the structural BMPs described in Section 5 of this SWPPP are in place and functioning properly to minimize erosion. The inspection will also verify that the procedures used to prevent storm water contamination from construction materials and petroleum products are effective. The following inspection and maintenance practices will be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls:

Built up sediment will be removed from silt fencing when it has reached one third the height of the fence.

Silt fences will be inspected for depth of sediment, for tears, to see the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly planted in the ground.

Sediment basins will be inspected for depth of sediment and built up sediment will be removed when it reaches the elevation design for removal.

Temporary and permanent seeding will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth. Reseeding or mulching shall be required if healthy growth is not observed.

The stabilized construction entrance will be inspected for sediment tracked on the road, for clean crushed rock, and to make sure that the drainage paths (temporary CMP crossing pipe, and drainage swales) are clean and flowing properly. This inspection will also ensure that the construction entrances/exits are being used exclusively by site traffic.

- Corrective actions shall be initiated and completed as soon as possible to address any maintenance needs or deficiencies noted during inspections.
- Maintenance and repair of silt fences and bale barriers shall be completed within 3 days after and deficiencies are discovered.

The maintenance inspection report will be completed after each inspection in the form set forth in Appendix B. A copy of the report form completed by the SWPPP coordinator will be maintained on site during the entire construction project. Following construction, the completed forms will be retained at E & A Consulting Group Inc. for a minimum of 1-year. If construction activities or design modifications are made to the site plan which could impact storm water runoff, this SWPPP will be amended appropriately. The amended SWPPP will have a description of the new measure or practices to be used to control sedimentation, erosion, and potential pollutants.

## **6.2 Employee Training**

An employee training program will be developed and implemented to educate employees about the requirements of the SWPPP. This education program will include background on the components and goals of the SWPPP and hands-on training in erosion controls, spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, proper material handling, disposal and control of waste, equipment fueling, and proper storage, washing, and inspection procedures. All employees will be trained prior to their first day on the project site.

### 6.3 Certification

#### **Corporate Certification (E & A Consulting Group Inc. – SWPPP Designer & Coordinator)**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered reviewed and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manages the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

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Name

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Title

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Date





**Owner Certification (Owner/Developer or Development Manager)**

I certify under penalty of law that I have reviewed this document, and the grading, sediment and erosion control plan and shall adhere to its provisions. I will insert erosion control clauses including the cleaning of public streets where sediment and or tracked mud has left the construction site; and also include proper handling of waste materials as noted above. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

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Name

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Title

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Date



## **Operator Certification (General Contractor)**

I certify under penalty of law that I have reviewed this document and any attachments. I understand the terms and conditions of this document and the general Nation Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activities and construction activities from the project site identified as part of this certification.

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Name

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Title

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Date



**FIGURE 1**



## FIGURE 2





## FIGURE 3



## APPENDIX A

### TYPICAL “C” VALUES

Description of Area	Runoff Coefficients range
Business:	
Downtown Areas	0.70 – 0.95
Neighborhood Areas	0.50 – 0.70
Residential:	
Single – Family areas	0.30 – 0.57
Multi-units, detached	0.40 – 0.60
Multi-units, attached	0.60 – 0.75
Residential (suburban)	0.25 – 0.40
Apartment dwelling areas	0.50 – 0.70
Industrial	
Light industrial areas	0.50 – 0.80
Heavy industrial areas	0.60 – 0.90
Parks, cemeteries	0.10 – 0.25
Playgrounds	0.20 – 0.30
Railroad yard areas	0.20 – 0.40
Unimproved areas	0.10 – 0.30
Streets	
Asphalt	0.70 – 0.95
Concrete	0.80 – 0.95
Brick	0.70 – 0.85
Drives and walks	0.75 – 0.85
Roofs	0.75 – 0.95
Lawns – course texture soil (greater than 85% sand)	
Slope: Flat, 2%	0.05 – 0.10
Average, 2 – 7%	0.10 – 0.15
Steep, < 7%	0.15 – 0.20
Lawns – fine textured soil (greater than 40% clay)	
Slope: Flat, 2%	0.13 – 0.17
Average, 2 – 7%	0.18 – 0.22
Steep, < 7%	0.25 – 0.35



## APPENDIX B

### INSPECTION CHECK LIST

<b>Inspection Notes:</b>
1) Note status of Grading, Sanitary, Storm, Paving, Seeding, Utilities, & Overall Development.
2) Note any ground disturbance- Due to home or commercial construction, and items list above.
3) Note all aspects of erosion control on site, as detailed as possible.
4) Label Grading/Erosion Control Plan and update drawing as needed.
5) Review previous inspection reports to ensure previous problems/deficiencies have been corrected. Note date of correction on inspection report.
<b>EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION CHECKLIST</b>
<b>1) Silt Fence-</b>
a) Check depth of sediment build up (Clean after 1/3 Full)
b) Check the base of the fence for gaps (Re-trench & Backfill if necessary)
c) Check fence posts for proper support.
d) Check fence for ripped, damaged or deteriorated material (Re-place)
<b>2) Stabilized Construction Entrance-</b>
a) Check to make sure rocks are not clogged with mud (If so wash or add rock)
b) Check for track off (If occurs have streets cleaned)
<b>3) Sediment Basins-</b>
a) Check Sediment volume (Clean after basin is 4/5 full)
b) Check riser pipe (Clean as necessary)
c) Check Outlet pipe (Clean as necessary)
d) Check for 1' red cleanout line paint on riser (Mark if not on riser pipe)
<b>3a) Sediment Traps</b>
a) Check Sediment volume (Clean after basin is 4/5 full)
<b>4) Temporary Diversions / Berms / Swales-</b>
a) Check overall condition- make sure directed properly
<b>5) Inlet Protection-</b>
a) Check for sediment build up (Replace fence or socks as necessary)
b) Install inlet filters in all inlets not draining to basin.
c) Also clean streets if necessary.
<b>6) Erosion Control Matting / Sodding / Seeding / Vegetation</b>
a) Check matting for signs of erosion and problems
b) Check for sign of growth from seeding/ Etc.
<b>7) Channels and Ditches</b>
a) check for signs of erosion and problems



## INSPECTION REPORT FORM

<b>E&amp;A- 2002168.01</b>			
Inspector: Zach Jilek		Stage	
Project Name:	<b>Kennedy Town Center</b>		1
For Week Ending:	<b>/ /20</b>		
Grading:	00%		
Sanitary Sewer:	0%		
Storm Sewer:	0%		
Paving:	0%		
Seeding:	0%		
Utilities:	0%		
Overall Development:	0%		
<b>RAIN FALL AMOUNTS</b>	Amount in tenths	Date inspected	
Sunday:			
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday			
Thursday			
Friday			
Saturday			
Complaints:	None		
<b>Construction Sequencing:</b>			
Which portion(s) (i.e. drainage basins) of the site have had a temporary or permanent cessation of grading, earthwork, or ground disturbance in the last 14 days?			
Which portion(s) (i.e. drainage basins) of the site do not have grading, earthwork, or ground disturbance scheduled in the next 14 days? :			
What temporary or permanent stabilization measures listed in this section are being implemented?			
Comments:			





Unique Name	Type	Location	Projected Install Date	Status	Problem
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
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<b>Current Condition:</b>					



## APPENDIX C

### Typical Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures

Control Measure Name	Description	Use
Mulch	The placement of materials such as hay, straw, wood chips, or gravel on the soil surface.	Protection of disturbed soils to hold in place and make less likely to be carried off-site by storm runoff or wind. Used in conjunction with seeding both temporary and permanent.
Permanent Seeding/Sod	Seeding includes grasses, trees, and shrubs used to stabilize the soil	Final stabilization of disturbed soil
Temporary Seeding	The planting of fast – growing grasses	Protection of disturbed soils to hold in place and make less likely to be carried off-site by storm runoff or wind.
Straw Bale	Straw bales staked in place	Installed in drainage swales or ditches to divert storm runoff and retain sedimentation on the upstream side of the bale diversion.
Silt Fence	Temporary measure consisting of posts with filter fabric stretched between posts.	Installed along down slope or side slope perimeter of disturbed area. Also used along project perimeter to protect adjacent properties.
Earth dikes	Mountable mound of Stabilized soil which is constructed to divert runoff.	To divert uncontaminated or contaminated runoff to sediment basins/traps. To protect area inlets or perimeter ditches and pavement
Drainage Swales	Depression or ditch to divert storm runoff flow	To direct storm runoff to sedimentation basin or drainage system
Brush Barriers	Grasses, shrubs, and trees	To filter runoff prior to entering drainage channel, creek, or stream (receiving waters).
Sediment Basins (Temporary)	A settling pond with a controlled water release structure, e.g., a riser and outlet pipe, which slows the release of runoff.	Detains sediment laden runoff from large drainage basins long enough for the sediment to settle out. To be removed once construction activities are complete and drainage basin is stabilized.
Sediment Basins (Permanent)	A settling pond with a controlled water release structure, e.g., a riser and outlet pipe, which slows the release of runoff	Detains sediment laden runoff from large drainage basins long enough for the sediment to settle out. To remain after construction activities are complete and drainage basin is stabilized.
Sediment Traps	A settling pond with a spillway outlet.	The trap retains runoff from small drainage basin long enough for sediment to settle out.

Storm Drain/Inlet Protection (filters)	Temporary filter system/device	The filter system or device protects inlets/drains from sediment entering storm sewer system
Gabionsrevet mattresses	Wire baskets filled with rock riprap	Inlet or outlet protection. Slows runoff velocities to protect drainage way banks and bed.
Stabilized Construction Entrances	Stabilized rock riprap and filter fabric access point to construction site.	Location for all vehicular traffic to enter and exit construction site. To be used to control off-site tracking and dust created from vehicular traffic.
Geo-textile filter fabrics	Synthetic or natural materials which are water-permeable but trap water-borne sediment	To protect disturbed soils from runoff and wind erosion. Used as silt fence, filter fabric for stabilization purposes, and slope protection.
Vegetative Strip	Grass lined or brush lined ditches or depressions that transport runoff.	To filter runoff prior to entering drainage channel, creek, or stream (receiving waters).
Erosion Control Blankets	Rolled three dimensional synthetic or natural materials.	For protection of disturbed soils and steep slopes and channels from runoff and wind erosion. To be used in conjunction with seeding.
Rock Riprap	Crushed stone, rock, or gravel	To protect soils from runoff or wind erosion
Terracing	Earth embankment, channel, or combination ridge and channel constructed across a slope.	To be used in steep slopes or erodible soils with sparse vegetation to increase runoff flow pattern and reduce velocities.
Materials and Equipment Storage	A storage area will be available on site for materials and equipment. This site will be stabilized.	Storage area will be used as a location on site that for temporary storage of equipment no in use in day to day activities. This site will also be used for the storage of surplus materials not being used in daily activities.

## Typical Storm Water Management Controls

- Storm water detention structures (including wet ponds)
- Storm water retention structures (pond that holds runoff in a reservoir without release except by means of evaporation, infiltration, or emergency bypass)
- Open vegetated swales
- Natural depressions
- Infiltration measures

**APPENDIX D**  
**SWPPP MODIFICATION NOTIFICATION FORM**

Project Name:	Revision date:
Reason for Revision:	Revision Number:
Erosion and Sediment Control Measure Change:	
Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measure Implementation/Deletion Procedure:	

SWPPP Management Team member to implement change:

\_\_\_\_\_

Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature

\_\_\_\_\_

Date

