

# STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Lincoln Trucking  
5950 Arbor Road  
Lincoln, Ne

Prepared By:



**Engineering Answers**

E & A Consulting Group, Inc.  
7130 S. 29th, Suite D  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68516

(E&A Project No. 2015.157.001)

July, 2015



## **CONSTRUCTION SITE POSTING**

As specified by Federal, State, and Local requirements, a copy of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be kept on site or at a location easily accessible during business hours. The following information shall be posted on a sign near the construction entrance:

- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) authorization number issued by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ).
- The name and phone number of a contact person responsible for implementation of the SWPPP.

In addition, copies of the following documents shall be posted on-site:

- The Construction Stormwater Notice of Intent (CSW-NOI)
- NPDES Authorization Letter

## REVISION SCHEDULE

This 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 E.

### SWPPP Revision Documentation Form

Number	Date	Owner/Developer Signature	Grading Contractor Signature	General Contractor Signature <sup>(1)</sup>
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				

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

## Table of Contents

<b>Section 1</b>	<b>Project/Site Information</b>
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>Contact Information / Project Responsibilities</b>
2.1	Contractors Responsibilities for Erosion & Sediment Control During Construction
2.1.1	General Responsibilities (all contractors)
2.1.2	Grading Contractor's Responsibilities
2.1.3	General Contractor's Responsibilities
2.1.4	Utility Contractor's Responsibilities
2.2	Certification of Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations
<b>Section 3</b>	<b>Existing Site Conditions</b>
3.1	Existing Land Use
3.2	Soils Data
3.3	Topography
3.4	Existing Cover
3.5	Drainage Patterns
3.6	Receiving Waters
3.7	Sensitive Areas
3.8	Threatened and Endangered Species
3.9	Historic Preservation
<b>Section 4</b>	<b>Proposed Construction Impacts</b>
4.1	Project Description
4.2	Area of Disturbance
4.3	Runoff Impacts
4.4	Potential Pollution Sources
4.5	Construction Sequence
<b>Section 5</b>	<b>Pollution Control Measures</b>
5.1	Sediment and Erosion Control BMP's
5.1.1	Temporary Erosion Control Practices
5.1.2	Permanent Erosion Control Practices
5.2	Good Housekeeping BMP's
5.3	Post Construction BMP's
<b>Section 6</b>	<b>Inspection and Reporting</b>
6.1	Sign and Plan Availability
6.2	Inspections
<b>Section 7</b>	<b>Certifications</b>

## **Table of Contents (continued)**

### **Figures:**

- Figure 1 – Vicinity Map
- Figure 2 - Aerial Photo
- Figure 3 – USGS Topography
- Figure 4 – Existing Drainage Exhibit
- Figure 5 – Flood Plain Map
- Figure 6 – Proposed Drainage Exhibit
- Figure 7 – Erosion Control Exhibit

### **Tables:**

- Table 1 – Site Soils Data
- Table 2 – Characteristics of Existing Storm Water Drainage
- Table 3 – Characteristics of Proposed Storm Water Drainage
- Table 4 – Potential Construction Site Storm Water Pollutants
- Table 5 – Locations of Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination

### **Appendices:**

- Appendix A - Typical “C” Values
- Appendix B - Inspection Check List
  - Inspection Report Form
- Appendix C - Typical Erosion and Sediment Control Measures
  - Typical Storm Water Management Controls
- Appendix D – Threatened & Endangered Species Guidance Checklist
- Appendix E - SWPPP Modification Notification Form
- Appendix F – Web Soil Survey Report
- Appendix G - NPDES Application
- Appendix H – Sediment and Erosion Control Plan Drawings

## Section 1 Project/Site Location

<i>Project/Site Name</i>					
Lincoln Trucking					
<i>Project Address / Location</i>					
<i>Street</i>			<i>City</i>		<i>State</i>
5950 Arbor Road			Lincoln		NE
<i>County</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Township</i>	<i>Range</i>	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
Lancaster	28	11N	07E	40°53'45" N	96°38'18" W

**Figure 1: Vicinity Map**



## Section 2 CONTACT INFORMATION / PROJECT RESPONSIBILITIES

<b>CONTACT (NAME/ADDRESS/PHONE)</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITIES</b>
<p><b>OWNER:</b> Lincoln Trucking 5950 Arbor Road Lincoln NE 68517 PH: 402-464-7868</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enforce contractor compliance with SWPPP requirements.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SWPPP DESIGNER:</b> E&amp;A Consulting Group Richard P. Onnen, P.E. 7130 South 28<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite D Lincoln, NE 68516 PH: 402-420-7217</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specify sediment and erosion control BMP's to be implemented.</li> <li>▪ Assist owner and contractor in assessing effectiveness of BMP's installed.</li> <li>▪ Assist owner and contractor in choosing alternate BMP's.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SWPPP COORDINATOR:</b> QTC Contracting Sam Gregg 3202 N. 161<sup>st</sup> Terrace Omaha, NE 68116 PH: 402-690-9702</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Oversee Implementation of SWPPP Plan</li> <li>▪ Oversee maintenance practices identified as BMP's</li> <li>▪ Provide for inspection and monitoring activities.</li> <li>▪ Identify any deficiencies in or necessary modifications to the SWPPP and make sure they are corrected.</li> <li>▪ Identify other potential pollutant sources and make sure they are added to the plan.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that any changes in construction plans are addressed in the SWPPP.</li> </ul>
<p><b>CONTRACTOR:</b> QTC Contracting Sam Gregg 3202 N. 161<sup>st</sup> Terrace Omaha, NE 68116 PH: 402-690-9702</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Install and maintain sediment and erosion control BMP's.</li> <li>▪ Implement non-sediment pollution prevention BMP's.</li> <li>▪ Monitor function and effectiveness of BMP's implemented.</li> <li>▪ Proper handling and storage of materials on site.</li> <li>▪ Implement other non-sediment BMP's identified in the SWPPP.</li> <li>▪ Notify SWPPP Coordinator of any field changes or additions to specified BMP's.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SUB-CONTRACTOR:</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Complete import of earth fill.</li> <li>▪ Complete placement and compaction of embankment.</li> <li>▪ Notify SWPPP Coordinator of any damages to or temporary removals of specified BMP's.</li> </ul>
<p><b>SUB-CONTRACTOR:</b></p>	

## **2.1 Contractors Responsibilities for Erosion & Sediment Control During Construction**

### **2.1.1 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** – 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 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.

### **2.1.2 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.

### **2.1.3 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, etc.).

#### **2.1.4 Utilities Contractor's Responsibilities (Storm Sewer, Sanitary Sewer, 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.

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

To ensure compliance, this SWPPP complies with the requirements of the Nebraska NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Sites (NER 110000).

## Section 3 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

### 3.1 Existing Land Use

The existing 6.22 acre site is private property which contains Lincoln Trucking business. The site is located in a commercial area zoned as H-4 (General Commercial District). The property contains an existing 50,000 S.F. building, loading dock bays, sidewalks, concrete drives, grassed areas, and gravel areas. The proposed disturbed area contains a concrete drive, concrete pad area, grassed areas, and gravel areas totaling approximately 0.09 acres of impervious area. The site has an adjacent lot to the West which contains a storage unit facility, an adjacent lot to the South which contains a warehouse facility, two adjacent lots to the east which contains a warehouse facility and an unoccupied lot, and Interstate-80 easement to the North.

**Figure 2: Aerial Photo**



### 3.2 Soils Data

Table 1 lists soil types identified on the site using the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services Web Soil Survey. The Web Soil Survey report is attached as Appendix F.

**Table 1: Site Soils Data**

Soil Name	USDA Texture	Hydrologic Soil Rating
Aksarben	Silty Clay Loam	C
Pawnee	Clay Loam	D

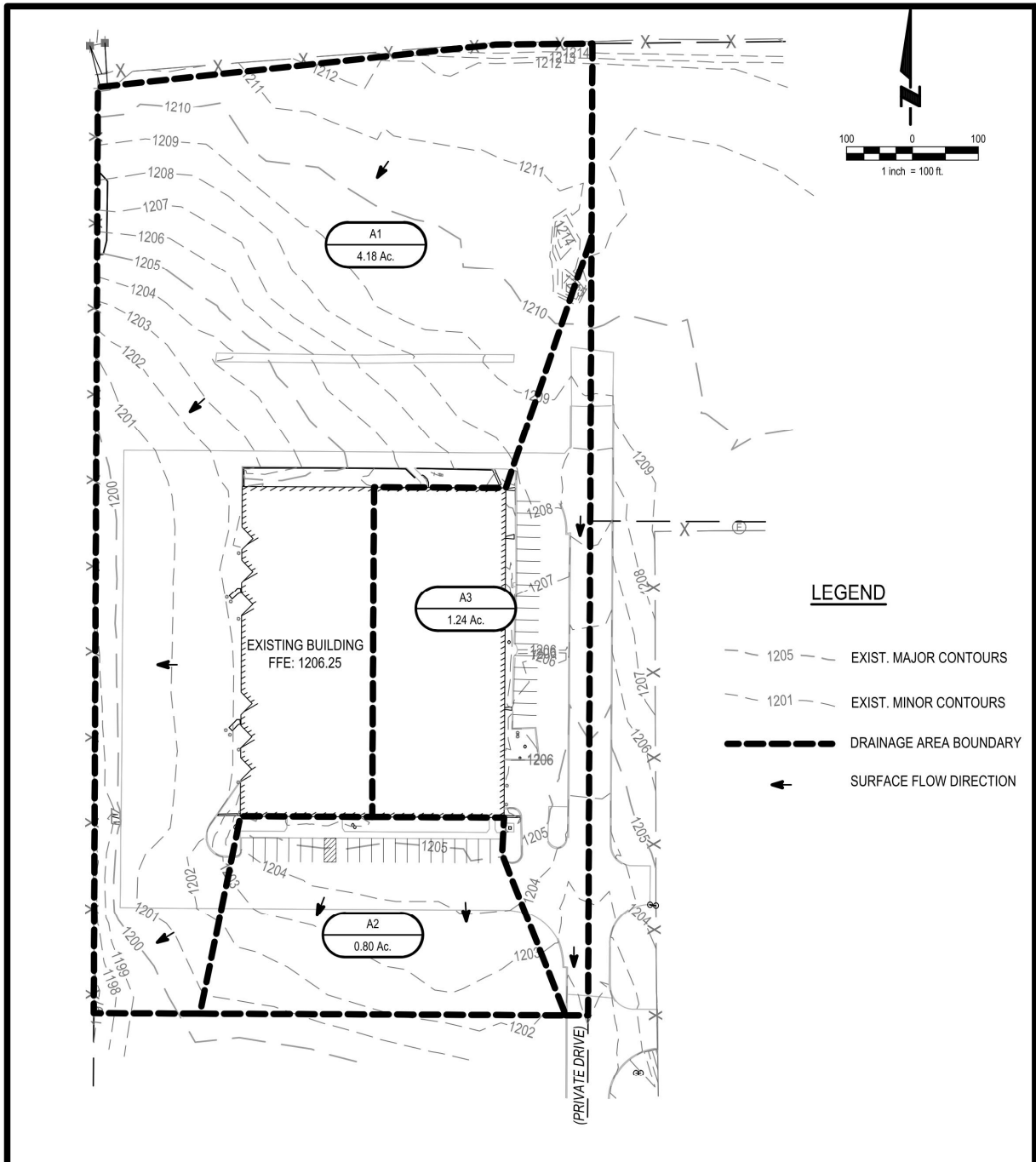
### 3.3 Topography

The elevation of the property varies between 1200 and 1215 (USGS NAVD 1988 datum). General area topography is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4.

**Figure 3: USGS Topography**



**Figure 4: Existing Drainage Exhibit**



 <b>E &amp; A CONSULTING GROUP, INC.</b> <i>Engineering Answers</i>	<b>E &amp; A CONSULTING GROUP, INC.</b> Engineering • Planning • Environmental & Field Services 7130 South 29th Street, Suite D Lincoln, NE 68516-5841 Phone: 402.420.7217 Fax: 402.420.7218		<b>LINCOLN TRUCKING</b> 5950 ARBOR ROAD <b>EXISTING DRAINAGE EXHIBIT</b>	
	Job No.: P2015.157.001	Date: 07/06/015		LINCOLN, NE
Drawn by:	Scale: 1" = 100'	Sht: 1 of 1		

### 3.4 Existing Cover

Existing ground cover includes 50,000 S.F. building, concrete walkways, concrete driveway, concrete loading bays, concrete pad, grass areas, and gravel areas.

### 3.5 Drainage Patterns

Existing ground slopes vary from 1 percent to 15 percent. The existing drainage for storm runoff is split into three areas. Basin Area 1 (A1), roof storm runoff is discharged onto pavement on the West side of the building and sheet flows to a ditch located on the West side of the site. Surface runoff sheet flows to the West and eventually reaches the West ditch. Basin Area 2 (A2), surface storm runoff sheet flows South onto a grass area which eventually drains to the west ditch. Basin Area 3 (A3), roof storm runoff is discharged onto pavement on the East side of the building and sheet flows South on the private drive which drains to a ditch on Arbor Road. All storm runoff eventually drains to the South to a ditch along Arbor Road. The topography of the area is designed to eventually discharge storm water into an unknown tributary to Salt Creek on the West side of the development.

**Table 2: Characteristics of Existing Storm Water Drainage**

Drainage Basin	Total Basin Size (acres) <sup>1</sup>	Runoff Coefficients (C-Value) <sup>2</sup>	Land Usage/Cover Type (%)	Storm Water Flow Description During Construction Activities	Drainage Discharge Point
A1	4.18	0.40	Roof, Asphalt, Pavement – 30% Grass/Lawn – 63% Gravel – 7%	Surface flow to West ditch	Unknown Tributary to Salt Creek
A2	0.80	0.45	Asphalt/Pavement – 36% Grass/Lawn – 60% Gravel – 4%	Surface flow to adjacent south lot	Unknown Tributary to Salt Creek
A3	1.24	0.86	Roof, Asphalt, Pavement – 95% Grass/Lawn – 1% Gravel – 4%	Surface flow to Arbor Road ditch	Unknown Tributary to Salt Creek

(1) See Figure 4 for drainage basin boundaries

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

High: Rational Method C = 0.80 – 0.95 Medium: Rational Method C = 0.18 – 0.22 Low: Rational Method C = 0.10 – 0.15

### 3.6 Receiving Waters

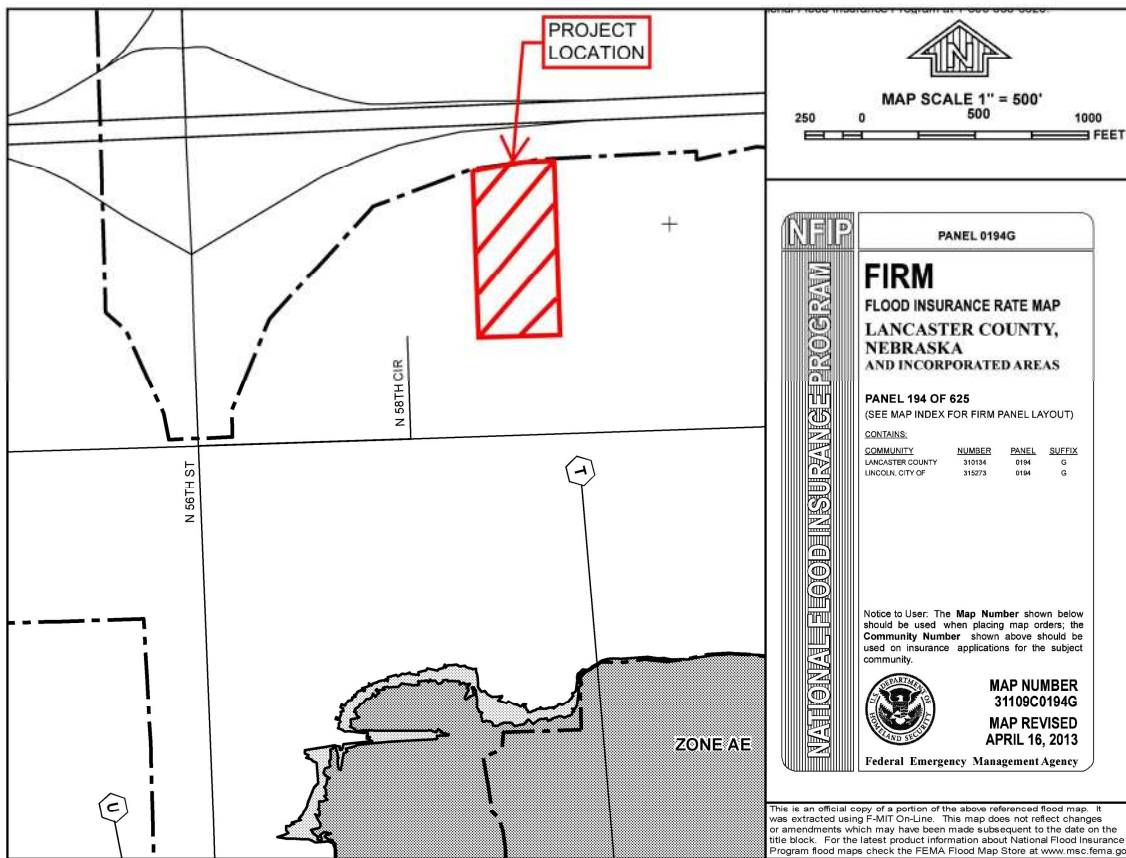
Surface runoff from the project will be collected into a ditch and will either infiltrate into the soil or eventually is discharged into an unknown tributary to Salt Creek.

### 3.7 Sensitive Areas

The Site is not located within a mapped flood plain – see Figure 5.

Review of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Critical Habitat Portal (<http://ecos.fws.gov/crithab>) indicated no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species identified in Lancaster County Nebraska. See section 3.8 for more information on threatened or endangered species.

**Figure 5: Flood Plain Map**



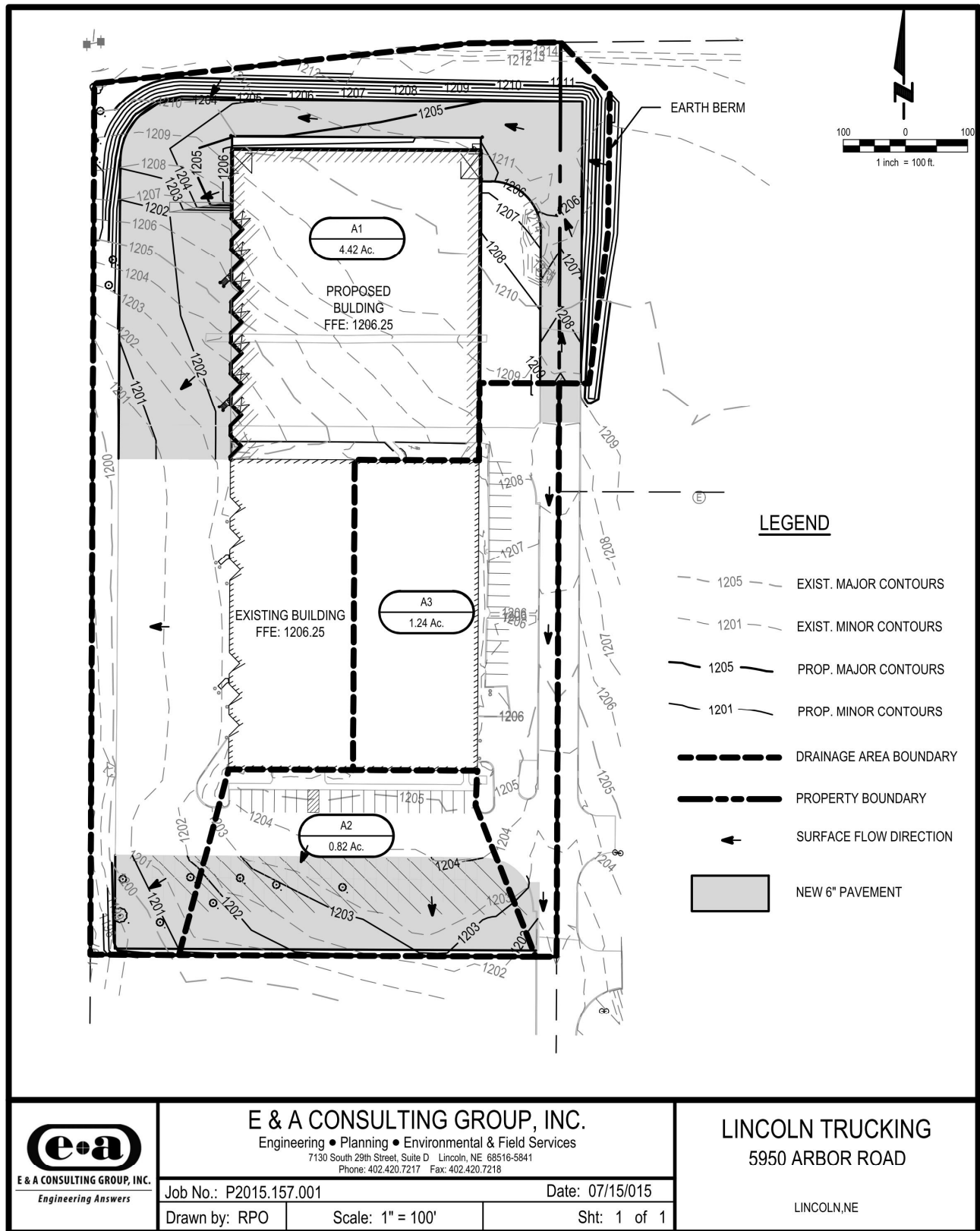
### **3.8 Threatened and Endangered Species**

Threatened and endangered species common to the area were identified by review of the lists maintained by the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at <http://outdoornebraska.ne.gov/wildlife/programs/nongame/pdf/TandESpecies.pdf> and [http://ecos.fws.gov/tess\\_public/countySearch](http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/countySearch). No threatened or endangered species common to Lancaster County, Nebraska were observed on or adjacent to the site. The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality 'Threatened & Endangered Species Guidance Checklist' is attached in Appendix D.

### **3.9 Historic Preservation**

No historically significant sites were identified on or immediately adjacent to the proposed project site from review of the National Register of Historic Places at <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/ne/state.html>

**Figure 6: Proposed Drainage Exhibit**



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## Section 4 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

### 4.1 Project Description

This project consists of lot grading, warehouse building construction, and paving. The grading is utilized to ensure surface runoff flows away from the proposed building into a west ditch. The paving includes parking, loading bays, and a private drive around the proposed building.

### 4.2 Area of Disturbance

Grading operations will disturb 3.16 acres of the project site and an additional 0.30 acres of the Northeast adjacent site. Proposed grading contours are shown in Figure 6. Surface storm runoff from Basin A1 will sheet flow to the west ditch. Surface storm runoff from Basin A2 will sheet flow south onto a grass area which eventually drains to the west ditch. Surface storm runoff from Basin A3 will sheet flow South on the private drive to a ditch on Arbor Road. All storm runoff eventually drains to the South to a ditch along Arbor Road. The topography of the area is designed to eventually discharge storm water into an unknown tributary to Salt Creek. The characteristics of the proposed drainage areas are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3: Characteristics of Proposed Storm Water Drainage**

Drainage Basin	Total Basin Size (acres) <sup>1</sup>	Runoff Coefficients (C-Value) <sup>2</sup>	Land Usage/Cover Type (%)	Storm Water Flow Description During Construction Activities	Drainage Discharge Point
A1	4.42	0.79	Roof, Asphalt, Pavement – 85% Grass/Lawn – 13% Gravel – 2%	Surface flow to West ditch	Unknown tributary to Salt Creek
A2	0.82	0.86	Asphalt/Pavement – 95% Grass/Lawn – 1% Gravel – 4%	Surface flow to South adjacent lot	Unknown tributary to Salt Creek
A3	1.24	0.86	Roof, Asphalt, Pavement – 95% Grass/Lawn – 1% Gravel – 4%	Surface flow to Arbor Road ditch	Unknown tributary to Salt Creek

(1) See Figure 4 for drainage basin boundaries

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

High: Rational Method C = 0.80 – 0.95 Medium: Rational Method C = 0.18 – 0.22 Low: Rational Method C = 0.10 – 0.15

### 4.3 Runoff Impacts

The project calls for construction of a 50,000 square foot building along with 69,153 square feet of additional paved surfaces. The project will increase the percentage of impervious area in the property from 20% to 64% resulting in an increase in the overall average runoff coefficient for the site. The area development is designed to capture runoff from the site and drain it to an unknown tributary to the west side of the development. The development design was based on commercial land uses.

## Potential Pollution Sources

**4.3.1 Significant Material Inventory:** Pollutants that result from clearing, grading, dredging, excavation, and building materials and have potential to be present in storm water runoff are listed in Table 4. This table includes information regarding material type, chemical and physical description, and specific regulated storm water pollutants associated with each material.

**Table 4: 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

**4.3.2 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;
- All undisturbed areas.

Table 5 presents site specific information regarding storm water pollution potential from each of these areas.

**Table 5: Locations of Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination**

<b>Drainage Area<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Potential Storm Water Contamination Source</b>	<b>Potential Pollutants</b>	<b>Potential Problems</b>
A1	Disturbed areas for grading, parking lot, building construction, and construction site entrance construction and material storage.	Sediment, fluids/oil/fuel, paving materials, and construction debris.	Soil erosion, suspended solids, and discharge of contaminants to Salt Creek.
A2	Disturbed areas for grading and parking lot.	Sediment, fluids/oil/fuel, paving materials, and construction debris.	Soil erosion, suspended solids, and discharge of contaminants to Salt Creek.
A3	Disturbed areas for grading, parking lot, building construction, and construction site entrance construction and material storage	Sediment, fluids/oil/fuel, and construction debris.	Soil erosion, suspended solids, and discharge of contaminants to Salt Creek.

(1) See Figure 5 for drainage 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

**4.4 Construction Sequence**

Construction activities are anticipated to take place in the following order:

- (1) Install planned erosion control measures.
- (2) Stripping and rough grading of the site.
- (3) Utility installation.
- (4) Building construction.
- (5) Paving and sidewalk construction.
- (6) Finish grading.
- (7) Seeding or sodding of disturbed areas.
- (8) Removal of erosion and sediment control measures.

Contractors and their subcontractors will generally be working on site between approximately 7 AM and 6 PM, five days per week.

## **Section 5 POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES**

This section identifies 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 for runoff. 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 Sediment and Erosion Control BMP's**

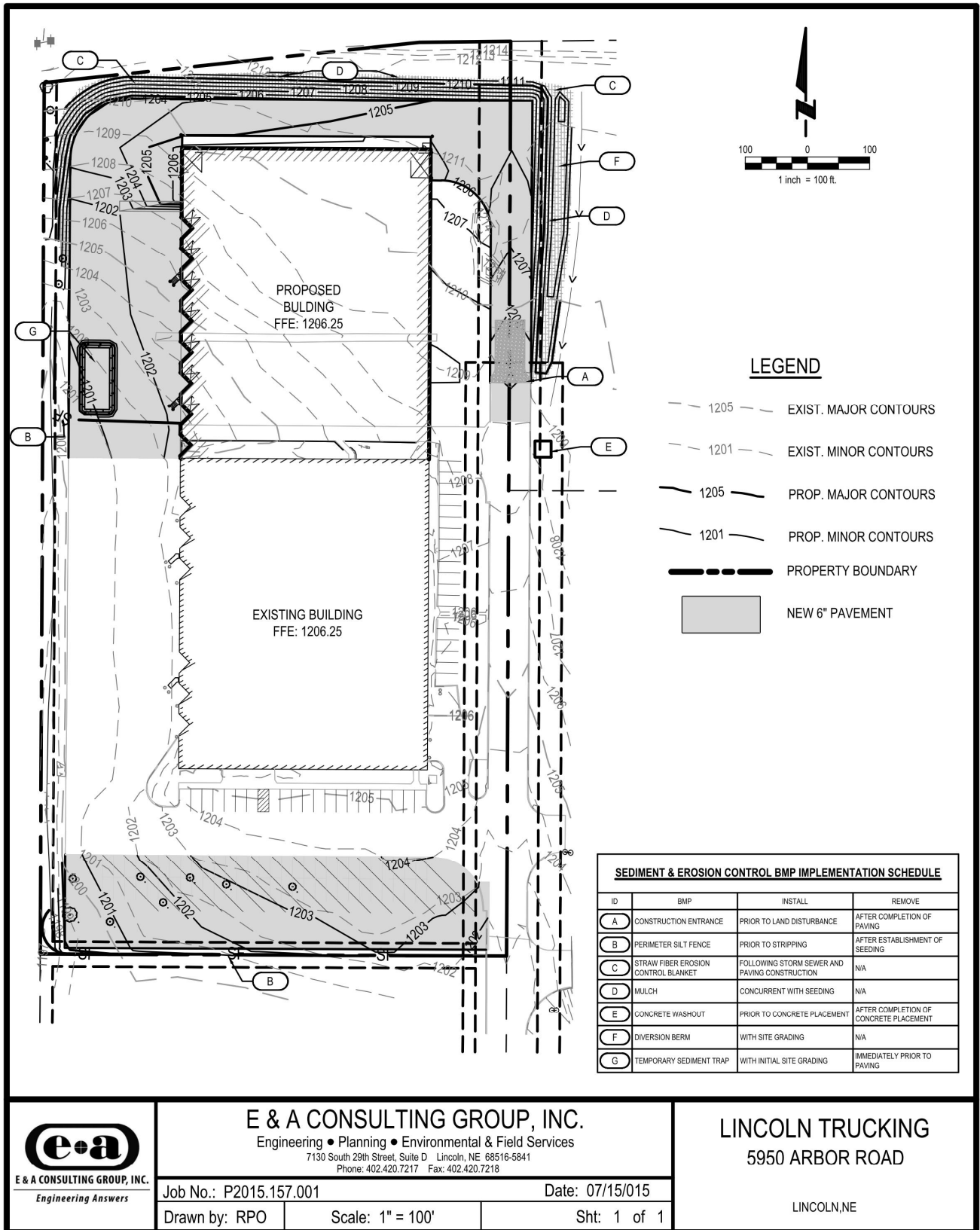
A list of best management procedures (BMP's) has been developed and the location of these BMPs is shown in Figure 7. A list of typical erosion control measures that have been considered are listed in Appendix C.

#### **5.1.1 Temporary Erosion Control Practices**

The following BMP's will be implemented to prevent soil from washing onto the adjoining properties, streets, or the existing storm sewer system:

- 5.1.1.1** Existing turf areas will be maintained where possible to filter runoff from disturbed areas.
- 5.1.1.2** Construction entrance will be used for construction access to prevent track-out onto adjacent paved drives and streets.
- 5.1.1.3** Silt fence will be installed on the downstream perimeter of land disturbance activities and at the discretion of the SWPPP Manager.
- 5.1.1.4** Curb inlet sediment filters will be installed on inlets adjacent to the site.
- 5.1.1.5** Temporary stabilization: Temporary seeding will be applied to stockpiles and all disturbed areas that are not seeded with permanent vegetation within seven days after clearing and grading operations, or once construction activities have ceased for more than 7 days. Temporary seeding guidelines can be found in Chapter 9, Section 9.6.13 of the City of Lincoln Drainage Criteria Manual.

**Figure 7: Erosion Control**



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### **5.1.2 Permanent Erosion Control Measures**

Final stabilization will consist of the following:

Green space –permanent turf grass.

Parking areas and walks - paved surface.

### **5.2 Good Housekeeping BMP's**

All waste material will be collected in dumpsters at the 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.

**5.2.1** All concrete wash activities shall be done at a designated location established on site.

All concrete waste and wash water shall be contained in a basin designed to prevent contamination of stormwater runoff. Upon completion of the project, all concrete waste shall be removed from the site and properly disposed of by the contractor.

**5.2.2** 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.

**5.2.3** 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.

**5.2.4** Construction debris/waste shall be stored in a proper disposal container and disposed of by a proper waste management disposal company at a licensed disposal facility.

**5.2.5** 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.

**5.2.6** Portable toilets shall be located on site in areas that are not subject to ponding and shall be secured to prevent overturning.

### **5.3 Post-Construction BMP's**

Post construction protection includes establishment and maintenance of turf areas around the building, drive, and parking areas.

## **INSPECTION AND REPORTING**

### **5.4 Sign and Plan Availability**

A sign shall be posted near the construction entrance that includes the CSW-NOI as submitted to the NDEQ. A copy of the SWPPP, CSW-NOI, and the NPDES Authorization from the NDEQ must be kept on site or at a location easily accessible during business hours. If the location of the SWPPP or contact person has changed from the CSW-NOI, that information shall be displayed on the sign.

### **5.5 Inspections**

Visual inspections of the site will occur at least once every seven calendar days, and after any storm event of greater than 0.5 inches of precipitation during any 24-hour period by responsible personnel. Any necessary repairs or cleanup to maintain the effectiveness of the best management practices shall be made immediately. This inspection schedule will be in place during clearing and grading activities, building construction, pavement construction, and utilities installation. 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:

- A. Built up sediment will be removed from silt fencing and tubular biomass barriers when it has reached one third the height of the fence or barrier.
- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. The stabilized construction entrance will be inspected for sediment tracked on the street, for clean crushed rock, and to make sure that the drainage paths are clean and flowing properly. This inspection will also ensure that the construction entrances/exits are being used exclusively by site traffic.

- E. Corrective actions shall be initiated and completed as soon as possible to address any maintenance needs or deficiencies noted during inspections.
- F. Maintenance and repair of silt fences shall be completed within 24 hours 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 by the SWPPP coordinator for a minimum of 3 years. 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.



**Section 6 CERTIFICATIONS**

**Corporate Certification**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title/Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Owner Certification**

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title/Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Contractor Certification**

I certify under penalty of law, that I have reviewed this document and all attachments and that the measures specified will be implemented on the construction site. I further certify that appropriate policies and procedures have been adopted to prevent pollutants from being discharged into stormwater runoff and to mitigate damages should such discharge occur. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title/Company

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## 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 – 0.50
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
Light industrial areas	0.50 – 0.80
Heavy industrial areas	0.60 – 0.90
Parks, cemeteries	0.10 – 0.25
Playgrounds	0.20 – 0.40
Railroad yard areas	0.20 – 0.40
Unimproved areas	0.04 – 0.38
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>Inspector:</b>					<b>Stage</b>
<b>Project Name:</b>	<b>Tighton Fastener and Supply, Lincoln, NE</b>				1
<b>For Week Ending:</b>	<b>/ /2013</b>				
<b>Grading:</b>	%				
<b>Sanitary Sewer:</b>	%				
<b>Storm Sewer:</b>	%				
<b>Paving:</b>	%				
<b>Seeding:</b>	%				
<b>Utilities:</b>	%				
<b>Overall Development:</b>	%				
<b>RAIN FALL AMOUNTS</b>					
	Amount in tenths	Date inspected			
<b>Sunday:</b>					
<b>Monday</b>					
<b>Tuesday</b>					
<b>Wednesday</b>					
<b>Thursday</b>					
<b>Friday</b>					
<b>Saturday</b>					
<b>Complaints:</b>	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 7 days?					
Which portion(s) (i.e. drainage basins) of the site do not have grading, earthwork, or ground disturbance scheduled in the next 7 days? :					
What temporary or permanent stabilization measures listed in this section are being implemented?					
<b>Comments:</b>					

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>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<b>Current Condition:</b>					
<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.



**APPENDIX C (continued)**  
**Typical Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures**

<b>Control Measure Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Use</b>
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**  
**THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES CHECKLIST**



Reserved for NDEQ use only

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES
Guidance Checklist for
NPDES Construction Storm Water General Permit
#NER110000

\*\*\* Disclaimer: This checklist was developed for guidance purposes only in an effort to assist Construction Storm Water permit applicants to identify potential locations of threatened and endangered species. Completion of this checklist is not a requirement for permit authorization and is not intended to be used as a substitute for a professional environmental review. The use of this form does not relieve the permittee from further review or enforcement action by the Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) or Nebraska Game and Parks Commission (NG&PC).

Section I

- 1. For projects not located in Lancaster County: Is the project located outside of designated city limits? [X] No [ ] Yes
2. For projects located in Lancaster County: Does the project discharge storm water to Salt Creek, Little Salt Creek or Rock Creek? [ ] No [X] Yes
3. For all projects: Is this project located in mature oak woodlands within 5 miles of the Missouri River in the area stretching from the Kansas border to Ponca? [X] No [ ] Yes
4. For all projects: Is this project within 0.25 miles of a stream of concern or does it discharge to an stream of concern? [X] No [ ] Yes
5. For projects located within the distribution of the American Burying Beetle: Is the project located on potential habitat? [X] No [ ] Yes

\* Potential habitat constitutes land which has not been previously disturbed, typically by crop agriculture, and land not located within city limits.

- If you answered No to all questions in Section I, a NDEQ and NG&PC review may not be needed (see disclaimer above). Include this form with your SWPPP documentation.
If you answered YES to only question 1, complete Section II.
If you answered YES to any of questions 2 thru 5 in Section I, consultation with NDEQ & NG&PC is necessary (Section III).

## **Section II**

1. Will project construction take place between April 1 and May 10 or October 1 and November 15 in the following locations?  No  Yes
- In non-urban areas within 3 miles of the Platte, Loup, Middle Loup, North Loup or Niobrara Rivers; or
  - In non-urban areas within 1 mile of a wetland within the Primary Whooping Crane Use area.
2. Will project construction take place between April 1 and June 15 in the following locations?  No  Yes
- A wheat field or heavily grazed prairie in
    - Kimball County; or
    - Banner County (south of Harrisburg); or
    - Cheyenne County (west of Sidney).
3. Will project construction take place between April 15 and September 15 within 0.25 miles of rivers at the following locations?  No  Yes
- The Lower Platte River from Columbus to Plattsmouth; or
  - The Missouri River from where it joins the Nebraska/South Dakota state border to Ponca; or
  - The Loup River between St. Paul and Columbus; or
  - The Niobrara River between Springview and where the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers converge.
4. Will project construction take place between April 15 and September 15 in the following locations?  No  Yes
- An active or recently active sand and gravel operation with bare sand substrate located within 5 miles of the Platte, Loup, South Loup, Middle Loup, North Loup, Niobrara, Elkhorn, or Missouri Rivers.
5. Is the project construction on a non-crop, non-urban site in Pawnee County (west of Pawnee City), Johnson County or Gage County (south of Beatrice)?  No  Yes
6. Is the project construction within 1 mile of the North Platte, Platte, Little Nemaha, Cedar, Loup, South Loup, North Loup, Calamus, Niobrara, Elkhorn Rivers, or Lodgepole Creek from Kimball to the Wyoming State line?  No  Yes
7. Is the project construction on a non-crop, non-urban site in the Swift Fox distribution area? (See *Attached Distribution Map*)  No  Yes
8. Will the project construction impact open active sandy blowouts in Cherry County, the south east quarter of Sheridan County, or the north half of Thomas, Hooker or Grant Counties?  No  Yes
9. Is the project construction within 0.5 miles of the Niobrara River from Highway 29 to the Wyoming state line?  No  Yes
10. Will the project construction impact wet meadows in the Orchid distribution area? (See *Attached Distribution Map*)  No  Yes

◆ If you answered **No** to all questions in Section II, a NDEQ and NG&PC review may not be needed (see disclaimer above). Include this form with your SWPPP documentation.

- ◆ If you answered **YES** to any of questions in Section II, consultation with NDEQ & NG&PC is necessary (Section III).

### **Section III**

- ◆ If you answered Yes to any of the questions in Section I or II, Please complete the information in this section and submit the information to NDEQ.
- ◆ Questions regarding use of this form may be directed to NDEQ staff at (402) 471-8330.
- ◆ Questions regarding specific items in Section I or II may be directed to NG&PC staff at (402)471-5444.

### **Applicant Information**

Project Name: Lincoln Trucking County: Lancaster  
 Physical Address: 5950 Arbor Road Date: 07/10/2015  
 Legal Description: NW 1/4 (Q), Section 28, Township 11 N, Range 6E (E or W)  
 Latitude: 40 53'45" N Longitude: 96 38'18" W Method: USGS Website  
 Project Contact: Rick Onnen Telephone: (402)-429-7217  
 Email: ronnen@eacg.com

Type of Construction:     Residential     Commercial     Industrial     Linear  
                                    Livestock     Other \_\_\_\_\_

Size of Construction Area: 3.11 acres    Size of Borrow Area: \_\_\_\_\_ acres  
 Current Land Use: Lincoln Trucking Facility and Parking

Description of Project: *Description should include the general project description. A second page should be used if necessary.*

A 50,000 S.F. building addition will be constructed to the existing building, lot grading, new pavement for private drive, and new pavement parking.

Map of Project Area: *Topographic and/or aerial maps with the specific project area delineated are encouraged as this will expedite processing time.*

NDEQ:

**Water Quality Division**

**Storm Water**

Suite 400, The Atrium  
 1200 'N' Street  
 P.O. Box 98922  
 Lincoln, NE 68509-8922  
 (402) 471-8330

NG&PC:

**Nebraska Game & Parks Commission**

**Environmental Analyst Supervisor, Heritage Division**

2200 North 33rd Street  
 P.O. Box 30370  
 Lincoln, NE 68508-2707  
 (402) 471-5444

**APPENDIX E**  
**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

**APPENDIX F**  
**WEB SOIL SURVEY REPORT**





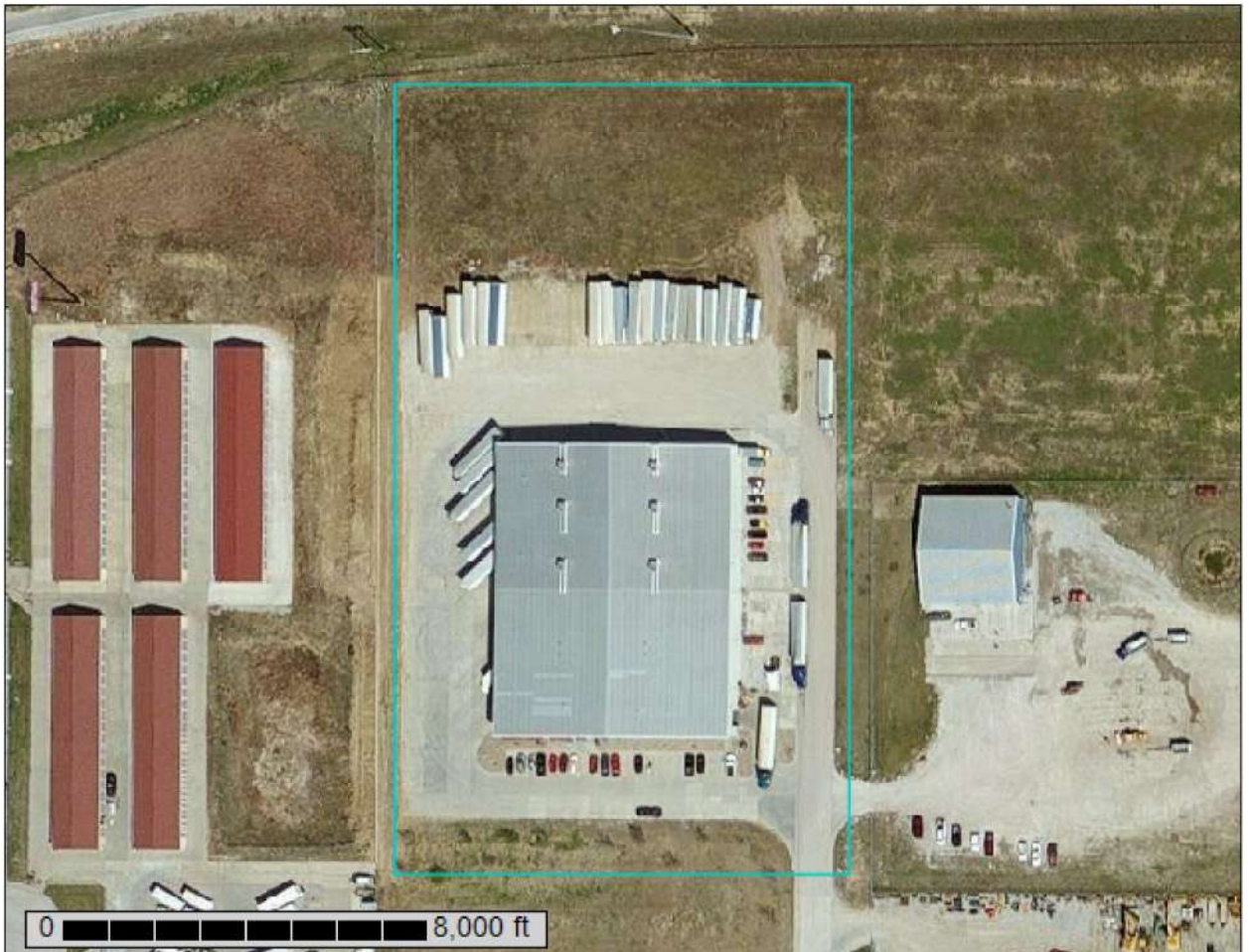
United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

**NRCS**

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

# Custom Soil Resource Report for **Lancaster County, Nebraska**



# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotope, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

# Contents

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<b>Preface</b> .....	2
<b>How Soil Surveys Are Made</b> .....	5
<b>Soil Map</b> .....	7
Soil Map.....	8
Legend.....	9
Map Unit Legend.....	10
Map Unit Descriptions.....	10
Lancaster County, Nebraska.....	12
7206—Aksarben silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes.....	12
7207—Aksarben silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes.....	13
7501—Pawnee clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes, eroded.....	15
<b>References</b> .....	18

# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

## Custom Soil Resource Report

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

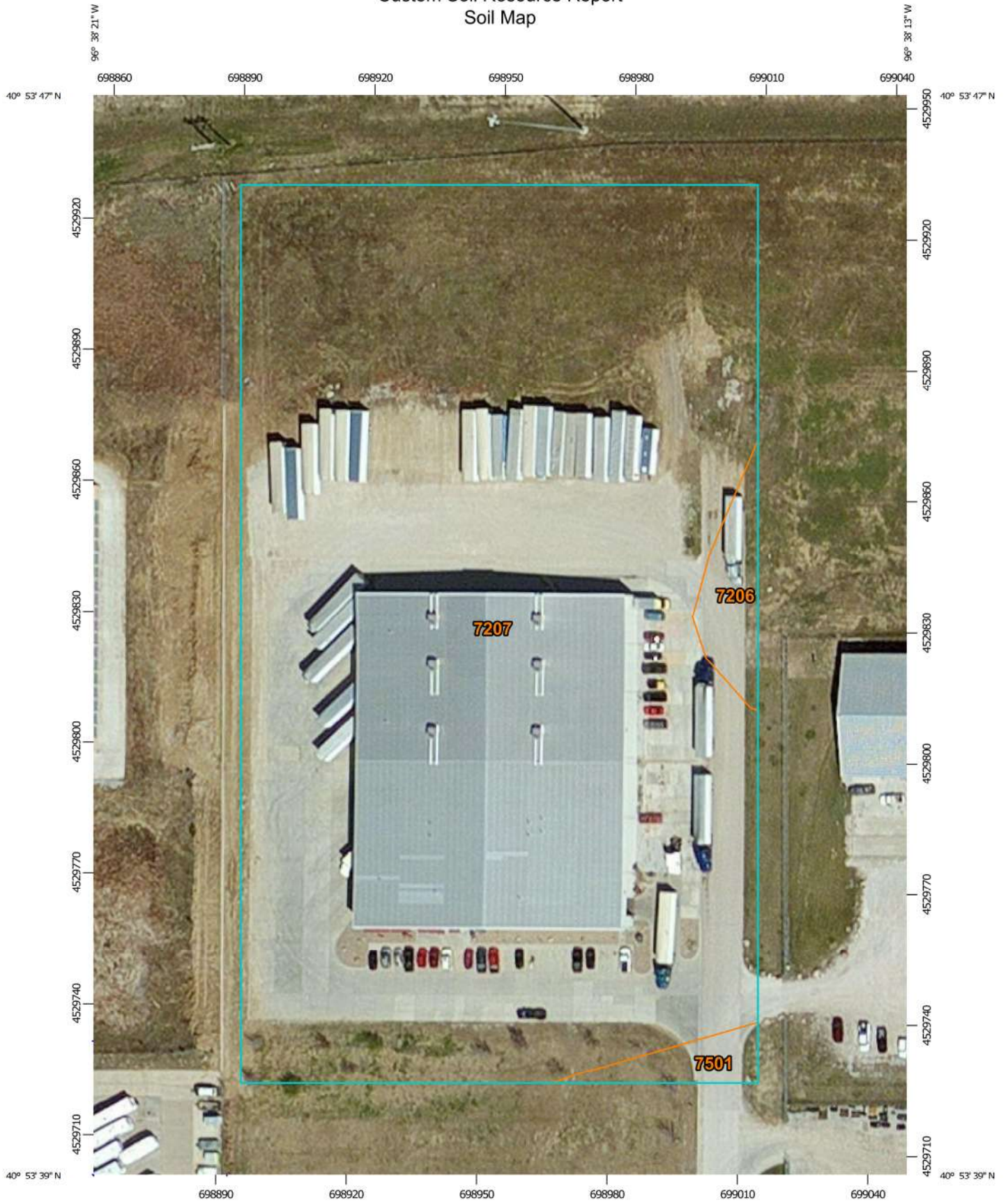
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

# Soil Map

---

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,210 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.






































0 15 30 60 90 Meters

0 50 100 200 300 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84



## MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Spoil Area
 Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Lines	 Very Stony Spot
 Soil Map Unit Points	 Wet Spot
 Special Point Features	 Other
 Blowout	 Special Line Features
 Borrow Pit	<b>Water Features</b>
 Clay Spot	 Streams and Canals
 Closed Depression	<b>Transportation</b>
 Gravel Pit	 Rails
 Gravelly Spot	 Interstate Highways
 Landfill	 US Routes
 Lava Flow	 Major Roads
 Marsh or swamp	 Local Roads
 Mine or Quarry	<b>Background</b>
 Miscellaneous Water	 Aerial Photography
 Perennial Water	
 Rock Outcrop	
 Saline Spot	
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Lancaster County, Nebraska  
 Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 2, 2014

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 12, 2011—Aug 1, 2011

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

## Map Unit Legend

Lancaster County, Nebraska (NE109)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
7206	Aksarben silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.1	2.2%
7207	Aksarben silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes	5.9	96.4%
7501	Pawnee clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	0.1	1.4%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>6.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments

## Custom Soil Resource Report

on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Lancaster County, Nebraska

### 7206—Aksarben silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2q4rt  
*Elevation:* 980 to 1,660 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 28 to 39 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 50 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 158 to 203 days  
*Farmland classification:* All areas are prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

*Aksarben and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Aksarben

##### Setting

*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear, convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Loess

##### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 6 inches:* silty clay loam  
*A - 6 to 12 inches:* silty clay loam  
*Bt1 - 12 to 18 inches:* silty clay loam  
*Bt2 - 18 to 45 inches:* silty clay loam  
*BC - 45 to 54 inches:* silty clay loam  
*C - 54 to 79 inches:* silty clay loam

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 2 to 6 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Medium  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 2 percent  
*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water storage in profile:* High (about 9.8 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 2e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Minor Components

#### Pawnee

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Shoulder  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear, convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Other vegetative classification:* Clayey Subsoil (G106XY210NE)

#### Wymore

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex, linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Other vegetative classification:* Clayey Subsoil (G106XY210NE)

#### Shelby

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Shoulder  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

## 7207—Aksarben silty clay loam, 6 to 11 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2scxr  
*Elevation:* 980 to 1,660 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 28 to 39 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 50 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 158 to 203 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

### Map Unit Composition

*Aksarben and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Aksarben

#### Setting

*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Loess

### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 6 inches:* silty clay loam  
*A - 6 to 11 inches:* silty clay loam  
*Bt1 - 11 to 17 inches:* silty clay loam  
*Bt2 - 17 to 45 inches:* silty clay loam  
*BC - 45 to 54 inches:* silty clay loam  
*C - 54 to 79 inches:* silty clay loam

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 6 to 11 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 2 percent  
*Salinity, maximum in profile:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water storage in profile:* High (about 9.8 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

### Minor Components

#### Judson

*Percent of map unit:* 8 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Footslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Base slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear, concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

#### Morrill

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

#### Wymore

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Shoulder

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex, linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Other vegetative classification:* Clayey Subsoil (G106XY210NE)

### Typic epiaquoll

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear, concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear

## 7501—Pawnee clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes, eroded

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2lpsn  
*Elevation:* 800 to 1,680 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 29 to 39 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 51 to 55 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 163 to 186 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

### Map Unit Composition

*Pawnee, eroded, and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Pawnee, Eroded

#### Setting

*Landform:* Hillslopes on till plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Till

#### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 7 inches:* clay loam  
*BA - 7 to 13 inches:* clay loam  
*Bt - 13 to 53 inches:* clay  
*C - 53 to 79 inches:* clay loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 4 to 8 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Natural drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 7 to 18 inches

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile:* 10 percent  
*Available water storage in profile:* Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* None specified  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Clayey Subsoil (G106XY210NE)

### **Minor Components**

#### **Morrill, eroded**

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes on till plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

#### **Shelby, eroded**

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes on till plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* Loamy Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY015KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Loam (G106XY100NE)

#### **Wymore, eroded**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes on till plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit, backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve, side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Ecological site:* Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Clayey Subsoil (G106XY210NE)

#### **Grundy, eroded**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes on till plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Ecological site:* Clay Upland (PE 30-37) (R106XY007KS)  
*Other vegetative classification:* Clayey Subsoil (G106XY210NE)



## Custom Soil Resource Report

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## Custom Soil Resource Report

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**APPENDIX G**  
**NPDES APPLICATION**

Notice of Intent

Notice of Transfer

Notice of Termination



# Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

## Construction Storm Water Notice of Intent (CSW-NOI)

### Readiness to Apply (Circle "yes" or "no" as it applies to this project)

Does a reasonable potential exist for permit authorization to be limited? [Part I.C.3]

YES  NO

If the answer to this question is **Yes**, contact NDEQ at 402-471-4220 before proceeding with this CSW-NOI.

### Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Part III

a. Has a **Storm Water** Pollution Prevention Plan been developed for this project?

YES  NO

b. Has a qualified individual [Part III A] prepared the SWPPP?

YES  NO

### Has the following been incorporated into the SWPPP?

c. Site and activity descriptions as per Part III.B;

YES  NO

d. Sediment and pollution control measures and record keeping as per Part III.C;

YES  NO

e. **Erosion prevention** measures and record keeping as per Part III.C;

YES  NO

f. Inspections, maintenance of **BMPs** and associated record keeping as per Part III.E, I-J;

YES  NO

g. **Final stabilization** addressed as per Part III.M;

YES  NO

h. Does the SWPPP include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regards to endangered and threatened species and critical habitat? (Guidance is available on the NDEQ website: [www.deq.state.ne.us](http://www.deq.state.ne.us))

YES  NO

If any questions in **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)**, "a – h" above, have been answered **No**, complete those requirements before proceeding with this **CSW-NOI**.

### A. Construction Site Description

a. **Project Name:** Lincoln Trucking

b. **Physical Address and County** (Indicate general location description if no address is available):

5950 Arbor Road

Lincoln, NE 68517

Lancaster County

c. **Project Type:** Residential \_\_\_ Commercial/Industrial  Linear \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

d. **Project Size:** Total Area (acres): 6.22 Area to be disturbed (acres): 3.46

e. **Identify surface waters within ½ mile of project boundary that will received storm water or discharge from permanent storm water management system.**

An unnamed tributary to Salt Creek is located 0.45 miles West of the project site.

f. **Name of Receiving Waters** (Add attachments if more than two (2) bodies of water and/or Outfalls): Salt Creek

**Waterbody Type** Stream (ditch, pond, stream, river etc.).

g. **Legal Description** <sup>(1)</sup>: \_\_\_\_\_ **Quarter of the** <sup>NW</sup> **Quarter,**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ **Section** 28 \_\_\_\_\_, **Township** 11 \_\_\_\_\_ **N, Range** 6E \_\_\_\_\_ **(E or W)**

(1) Applicants may enter a legal description in terms other than those requested. For example: N1/2, Section 8, Township 8 N, Range 6 W. ARBOR ROAD SECOND ADDITION CONDOMINIUM, UNIT #2 (RESTATED ARBOR ROAD SECOND ADD CONDO DECLARATION FILED 11/26/2003 INSTR#03-116390)

h. Include a general location map with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site and waters of the state within one mile of the site. Has the map been included? **YES** NO  
 (e.g., USGS 7.5 minute quad map, a portion of a city or county map, or equivalent map)

i. **SWPPP Designer, company, address and phone number:**

Rick Onnen	E&A Consulting Group, INC.
_____ First and Last Name	_____ Company Name
7130 S. 29th Street	Lincoln, NE, 68516-5841
_____ Mailing Address	_____ City, State, Zip Code
(402)-420-7217	ronnen@eacg.com
_____ Phone Number	_____ Email

j. **SWPPP Location:**

The SWPPP will be located on site at 5950 Arbor Road, Lincoln, NE 68517  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

k. **Project start date** (approximate): \_\_\_\_\_

l. **Project end date** (estimated): \_\_\_\_\_

m. List any state or federally-listed threatened or endangered species, or state or federally-designated critical habitat that is in your project area to be covered by this permit.  
 None  
 \_\_\_\_\_

n. For sites previously authorized under a Construction Storm Water (CSW) permit **and** undergoing a transfer of **owner and / or certifying official**. List the previous NPDES CSW Permit Number:  
**NER 1** \_\_\_\_\_.

**C. Certification**

The appropriate individuals must sign information submitted on this **CSW-NOI** form as required in **NPDES** General Permit NER110000 Part VI.D.6, and below or the application will not be authorized. If more than one certifying official, submit multiple copies of the following information.

All permit applications shall be signed as per Title 119, Chapter 13 *Applications; Signatories* as follows:

002.01 For a corporation. By a **Responsible Corporate Officer**, which means:

- A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or
- The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

002.02 For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

002.03 For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency.

- By either a principal executive officer of the agency, or
- A senior executive officer having responsibility for the operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

**Certifying Official:**

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

Certifying Official / Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

**Certifying Official, company name, address, and phone number:**

Sam Gregg	QTC Contracting
_____ First and Last Name	_____ Company Name/Applicant
(402)-690-9702	Project Manager
_____ Phone Number	_____ Title
3202 N. 161 Terrace	Omaha, NE, 68116
_____ Mailing Address	_____ City, State, Zip Code

Certifying Official #2 (optional)/ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

**Certifying Official #2, company name, address, and phone number:**

_____ First and Last Name	_____ Company Name/Applicant
_____ Phone Number	_____ Title
_____ Mailing Address	_____ City, State, Zip Code

**Authorized Representative, company name, address, and phone number:**

_____ First and Last Name	_____ Company Name
_____ Phone Number	_____ Title
_____ Mailing Address	_____ City, State, Zip Code

Submit this form to:

**Water Quality Division**  
**Storm Water**  
 Suite 400, The Atrium  
 1200 'N' Street  
 PO Box 98922  
 Lincoln NE 68509-8922



## Construction Storm Water Notice of Transfer (CSW-Transfer)

*These prerequisite requirements must be completed prior to completing the CSW-TRANSFER form.*

### 1. Transfer Prerequisites:

- a. Has the current **owner** and/or **permittee** of the **Construction Activity** provided the new **owner** and/or **permittee** with a copy of the **NPDES General Permit Number NER110000**? YES NO
- b. Has the new **owner** and/or **permittee** been made aware that they must submit a Notice of Intent (CSW-NOI) to the **Department** and a copy of the CSW-NOI to the Municipality within whose jurisdiction they are located? (See Appendix B for a list of municipalities to whom this is relevant) YES NO
- c. Has the new owner and/or permittee been made aware of their responsibility to fulfill all requirements of the permit? YES NO
- d. Have all violations (if any) of this permit authorization been disclosed to the new **owner** and/or **permittee**? YES NO

*If "NO" has been answered to any of the above, fulfill these requirements before submitting the completed CSW-TRANSFER.*

### 2. Permit & Property Description for Transfer

- a. **Construction Storm water General Permit Authorization Number** site is currently operating under: NER1 \_\_\_\_ .
- b. **Current Project Name** (as submitted on the CSW-NOI):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. **Transfer Portion Information** - Identification of the transferred portion of the property (such as a single lot, lot size, lot number, utility right of way, easement, etc.):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- d. **Property Transfer Size:** Total Acres \_\_\_\_\_; Acres remaining after transfer: \_\_\_\_\_
- e. **Current Applicant Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Certifying Official Name:** \_\_\_\_\_  
*(These must be the same as on the original CSW-NOI listed in 2.a, b above)*
- f. **Mailing Address:** \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Number:**(\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_(optional) **E-Mail:** \_\_\_\_\_
- g. **Effective Date of Property Transfer:** \_\_\_\_\_



3. New Information for Portion of Site Transferred

The Certifying Official shall provide the Department and the Municipality within which they operate copies of this form with the following Project Information:

a. New Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_

b. New Owner and/or Permittee Information:

1) Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Certifying Official Name \_\_\_\_\_

3) Certifying Official's Title \_\_\_\_\_

4) Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5) Telephone Number: (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_, E-Mail \_\_\_\_\_ (optional)

c. Signatures:

For an permittee transferring authorization of any portion of the Construction Activity to a new permittee:

1) Current Certifying Official / Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

2) New Certifying Official / Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

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

Submit this form to:

**Water Quality Division**  
**Storm Water**  
Suite 400, The Atrium  
1200 'N' Street  
PO Box 98922  
Lincoln NE 68509-8922

Both parties must keep copies of this form. The party from whom the authorization is transferred must submit the original CSW-TRANSFER to the Department and the Municipality within which the construction project is located (see Appendix B for a list of municipalities). Also give the new holder of the authorization a copy of the CSW-TRANSFER.



# Construction Storm Water Notice of Termination (CSW-NOT)

## 1. Termination Prerequisites

- a. Have the **final stabilization** requirements been met on the entire site? [See Part III.M];      **YES**      **NO**
- b. Has the entire **Construction Activity** been transferred to another **operator/permittee** who has received authorization under the conditions of a **NPDES** permit for **Storm Water** runoff? [See Part V] **OR** has coverage under an alternative NPDES permit been obtained by the same **operator/permittee**?      **YES**      **NO**

What is the alternative **NPDES** Permit Number? NER\_\_\_\_ \_

*If any of the termination prerequisite questions are answered Yes, complete the remaining NOT form.*

## Construction Storm Water – Notice of Termination (CSW - NOT)

### 2. Project Information

NPDES General Permit Number: **NER110000** Permit Authorization Number: NER\_\_\_\_\_

**Project Name** (from original CSW-NOI): \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Signature

*The appropriate individuals must sign information submitted on this CSW-NOT form as required in NPDES General Permit NER110000 Part VI.D.6 or the authorization will not be terminated.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Certifying Official Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Certifying Official Signature

Submit this form to:

**Water Quality Division  
Storm Water**  
Suite 400, The Atrium  
1200 'N' Street  
PO Box 98922  
Lincoln NE 68509-8922  
Telephone. 402/471-4220  
Fax: 402/471-2909

**APPENDIX H**  
**SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN DRAWINGS**

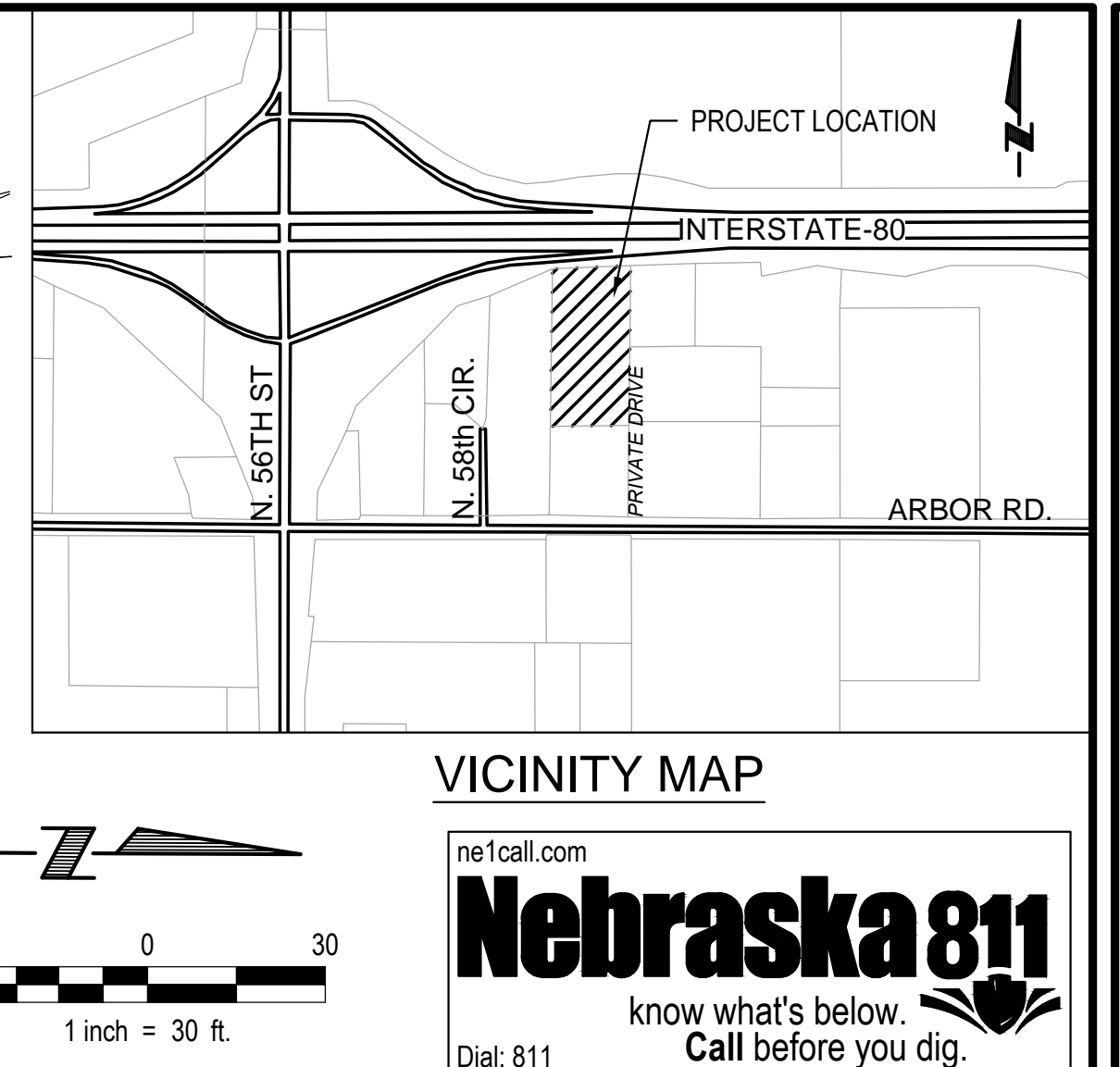
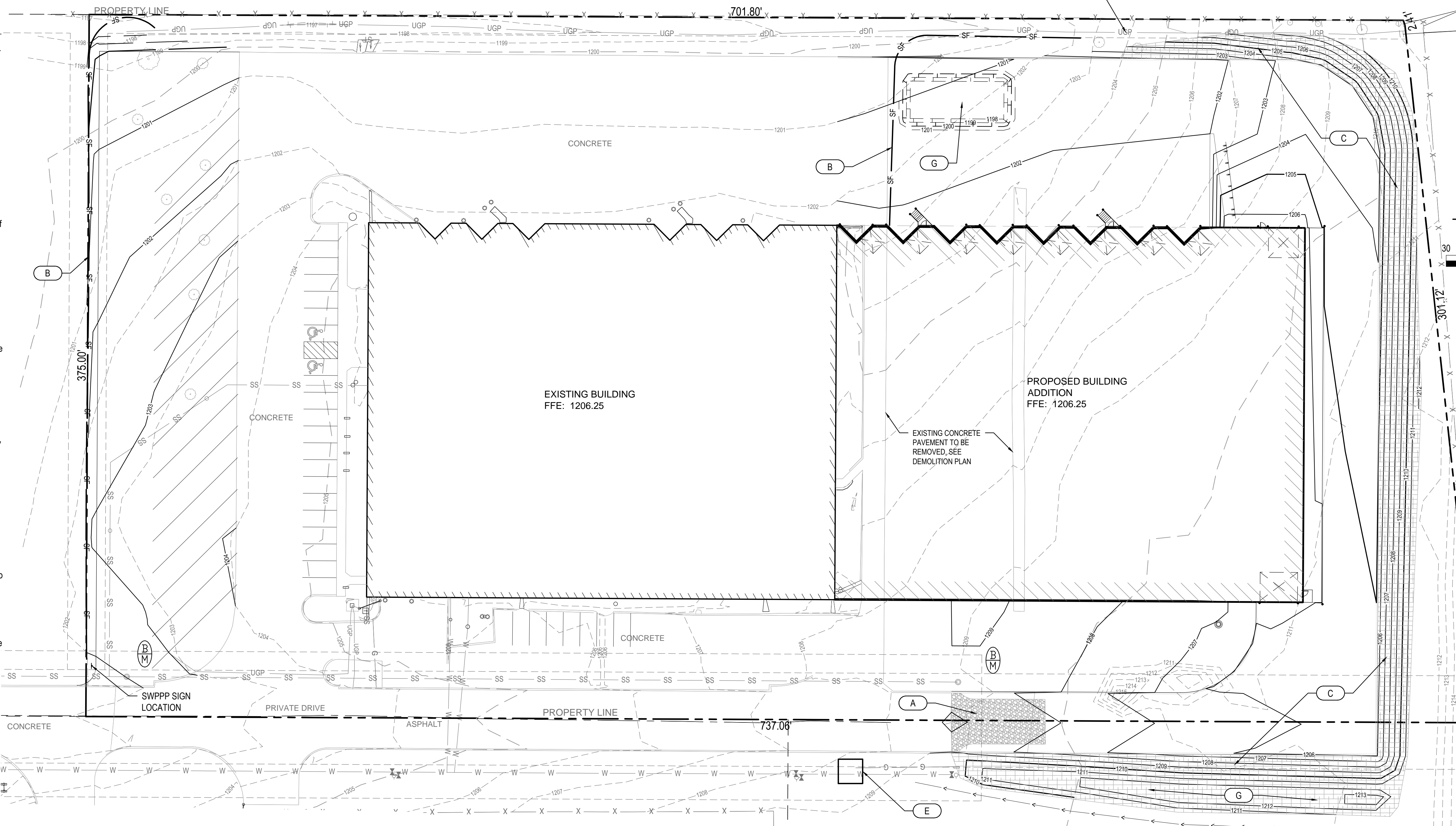
**INSPECTION/MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

The INSPECTOR must perform the Inspections. Inspections shall be conducted a minimum of once every seven days, or within 24 hours after a 1/2" or greater rainfall event. The following Maintenance Schedule has been provided. The OPERATOR/CONTRACTOR must perform all needed maintenance. Furthermore, all erosion control features requiring maintenance may not be listed below. The OPERATOR/CONTRACTOR and INSPECTOR must perform their respective duties on all BMP's (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES) that are not listed below as well.

- Construction Entrance** - The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flow of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone or the washing and reworking of existing stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any structures used to trap sediment. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately. The use of water trucks to remove materials dropped, washed, or tracked onto roadways will not be permitted under any circumstances.
- Silt Fence** - The maintenance measures are as follows: (2.1) silt fences shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall, any required repairs shall be made immediately; (2.2) close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged silt fence resulting from end runs and undercutting; (2.3) should the fabric on a silt fence decompose or become ineffective prior to the end of the expected usable life and the barrier is still necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly; (2.4) sediment deposits must be removed when the level of deposition reaches approximately one-half the height of the barrier; and (2.5) any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared and seeded.
- Temporary Sediment Trap** - Maintenance measures include pumping accumulated water from the trap after sediment has been allowed to settle. Generally ponded water over 18 inches in depth should be pumped from the trap two to three days after a rain event. Accumulated silt levels shall be monitored and removed when the depth reaches one-half of the depth of the excavation. When the trap is removed, all sediment shall be removed, the bottom scarified and allowed to dry to acceptable moisture content for placement of fill and the excavation filled to proposed grade with compacted soil.
- Storm Drain Inlet Protection** - The maintenance measures are as follows: (4.1) structures shall be inspected after each rain and repairs made as necessary and (4.2) structures shall be removed and the area stabilized when the remaining drainage area has been properly stabilized.
- Temporary Seeding** - Areas which fail to establish vegetative cover adequate to prevent soil erosion will be re-seeded as soon as such areas are identified. Control weeds by mowing.
- Permanent Seeding** - The maintenance measures are as follows: (6.1) in general, a stand of vegetation cannot be determined to be fully established until it has been maintained for one full year after planting; (6.2) new seedlings shall be supplied with adequate moisture, supply water as needed, especially late in the season, in abnormally hot or dry conditions, or on adverse sites, water applications shall be controlled to prevent excessive runoff; (6.3) inspect all seeded areas for failures and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season, if possible; (6.3a) if stand is inadequate for erosion control, over seed and fertilize using half of the rates originally specified; (6.3b) if stand is 60% damaged, re-establish following seedbed and seeding recommendations; (6.3c) if stand has less than 40% cover, re-evaluate choice of plant materials and quantities of lime and fertilizer, the soil must be tested to determine if acidity or nutrient imbalances are responsible, re-establish the stand following seedbed and seeding recommendations.
- Mulching** - All mulches and soil coverings should be inspected periodically (particularly after rainstorms) to check for erosion. Where erosion is observed in mulched areas, additional mulch should be applied. Nets and mats should be inspected after rainstorms for dislocation or failure. If washouts or breakage occur, reinstall netting or matting as necessary after repairing damage to the slope or ditch. Inspections should take place until grasses are firmly established. Where mulch is used in conjunction with ornamental plantings, inspect periodically throughout the year to determine if mulch is maintaining coverage of the soil surface; repair as needed.
- Soil Stabilization Blankets & Matting** - All soil stabilization blankets and matting should be inspected periodically following installation, particularly after rainstorms to check for erosion and undermining. Any dislocation or failure should be repaired immediately. If washouts or breakage occurs, reinstall the material after repairing damage to the slope or ditch. Continue to monitor these areas until which time they become permanently stabilized; at that time an annual inspection should be adequate.
- Street Cleaning/Sweeping** - The maintenance measures are as follows: (9.1) evaluate access points daily for sediment tracking; (9.2) when tracked or spilled sediment is found on paved surfaces, it will be removed daily, during times of heavy track-out such as during rains, cleaning may be done several times throughout the day; (9.3) unknown spills or objects will not be mixed with the sediment; and (9.4) if sediment is mixed with other pollutants, it will be disposed of properly at an authorized landfill.
- Concrete Washout** - The concrete wash location shall be inspected periodically to ensure that adequate volume to contain wash water and debris. Upon completion of concrete construction activities, the wash location shall be removed and any debris or contaminated soils properly disposed of at an authorized landfill or recycle site.

**GENERAL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES**

- Unless otherwise indicated, all vegetative and structural erosion control and sediment control practices and stormwater management practices will be constructed and maintained according to the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.
- All OPERATOR's shall notify utility companies 48 hours before work is started to verify utility locations (One Call (800) 331-5666).
- Existing Topsoil shall be removed, stockpiled, and respread as directed by the Inspector. Verify stockpile location with owner prior to construction.
- All OPERATOR's shall be responsible to comply with OSHA regulations.
- The APPLICANT and INSPECTOR shall manage construction activities so as to minimize the potential for erosion.
- All OPERATOR's must comply with the APPLICANT and INSPECTOR in regard to the construction activities so as to minimize the potential for erosion and pollution.
- Each OPERATOR must monitor sediment control BMP's (Best Management Practices), within his or her areas of responsibility, and install additional silt fencing if necessary (note: see Erosion Control Feature Maintenance Schedule) or as directed by the INSPECTOR.
- Each OPERATOR shall periodically remove accumulated sediment from behind silt fences, and all other erosion control measures that store sediment, within his or her areas of responsibility, if necessary (note: see Erosion Control Feature Maintenance Schedule) or as directed by the INSPECTOR.
- Each OPERATOR shall build stabilized construction entrances, within his or her areas of responsibility. Each OPERATOR shall monitor all stabilized construction entrances, within his or her areas of responsibility, and maintain the entrance(s) as needed (note: see Erosion Control Feature Maintenance Schedule) or as directed by the INSPECTOR. OPERATOR's shall not use any other access to the site or allow others to use alternate access points.
- Each OPERATOR must perform preventative maintenance on all pollution control measures, within his or her areas of responsibility, to ensure their proper function. The INSPECTOR shall ensure preventative maintenance through inspection of all pollution control measures.
- All BMP's shall be kept in working order. Each OPERATOR shall repair all damages caused by soil erosion and construction equipment, within his or her areas of responsibility, at or before the end of each working day or as directed by the INSPECTOR.
- BMP's may not be removed without INSPECTOR approval.
- Each OPERATOR shall be responsible for adhering to all BMP's, within his or her areas of responsibility.
- In the event of a release of oil or hazardous substance, all OPERATOR's shall comply with the requirements of the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality for notification, containment, investigation, remedial action and disposal.
- For dust control all OPERATOR's shall use measures to spread water on stripped areas.
- If sediment is accidentally transported on to the surrounding streets it will be removed from the street surface on a daily basis. Sediment will be shoveled and/or swept from the street and disposed of in a manner which prevents contamination with storm water or surface water.
- The APPLICANT, INSPECTOR, and/or OPERATOR's shall allow the State of Nebraska, or the Federal Government access to the site for inspections at any time, at the implementing agency's discretion.
- Following soil disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within fourteen (14) calendar days to the surface of all perimeter sediment controls, topsoil stockpiles, and any other disturbed or graded areas on the project site which are not being used for material storage, or on which actual earth moving activities are being performed.



**Nebraska 811**  
 Dial: 811  
 know what's below. Call before you dig.  
 ne1call.com

**GRADING LEGEND:**

- EXISTING CONTOURS
- PROPOSED CONTOURS
- SEDIMENT TRAP CONTOURS
- SILT FENCE
- EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

**AREA CALCULATIONS**  
 UNIT 2 LOT AREA: 6.22 AC.  
 DISTURBED FOR CONSTRUCTION: 3.46 AC.\*  
 \* INCLUDES 0.3 AC ON ADJACENT UNIT 3 UNDER COMMON OWNERSHIP

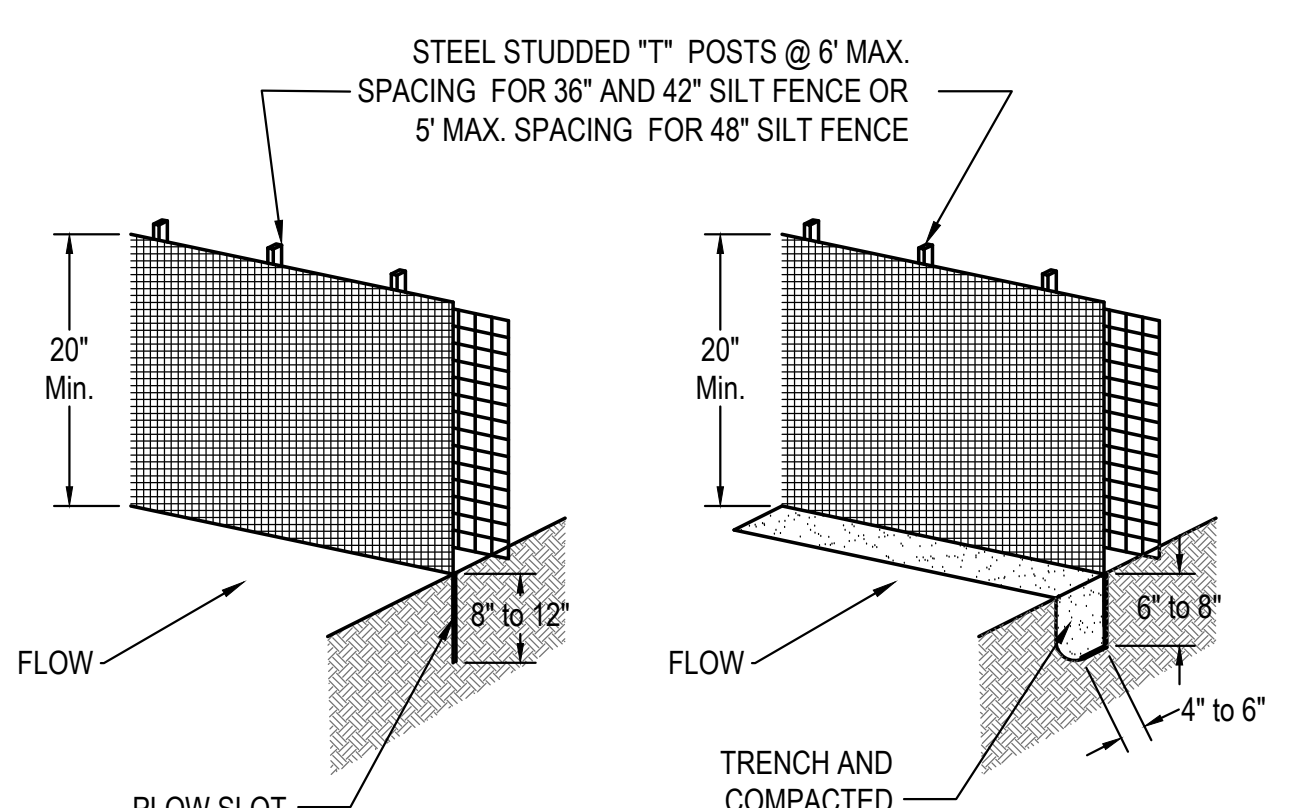
**LEGAL DESCRIPTION**  
 ARBOR ROAD SECOND ADD CONDO DECLARATION FILED 11/26/2003 INSTR#03-116390 LOCATED IN THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 28, T11N, R6E OF THE 6TH P.M., LINCOLN, LANCASTER COUNTY, NEBRASKA.

**BENCHMARKS**  
 BM-1: CHISELED "X" ON NORTH RIM MANHOLE LOCATED NEAR THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SUBJECT PROPERTY ELEVATION = 1202.31'  
 BM-2: NORTH RIM MANHOLE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 80 FEET NORTHEAST OF THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF EXISTING BUILDING ELEVATION = 1209.05'

- GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
- Utilities are shown as a convenience for the Contractor. The locations of all aerial and underground utility facilities may not be indicated in these plans. Underground utilities, whether indicated or not, will be located and flagged by the utility companies at the Contractor's request. No excavation will be permitted in the area of the underground utilities until all facilities have been located and identified to the satisfaction of all parties and then only with extreme care to avoid any possibility of damages to the facilities.
  - The Contractor shall be responsible for prompt reconstruction of any erosion control improvements disturbed by his operations. All disturbed erosion control improvements shall be fully reconstructed at the end of each working day prior to leaving the site. Positive drainage in all work areas shall be maintained in the condition the construction site was in prior to Contractors arrival.
  - Earth bankment placed under the proposed floor slab and parking lot shall be compacted to 95% of the maximum density at a moisture content of 2%± of optimum as determined by ASTM D-1557 Modified Proctor.
  - Mulch shall be applied to all areas of permanent seeding. Straw mulch shall be mechanically crimped into the soil. Hydraulically applied mulch shall be a bonded fiber matrix applied with hydraulic seeding equipment placed concurrent with or no more than 24 hours after permanent seeding.
  - Areas to be stabilized with erosion control blanket shall be drill seeded at the standard application rate prior to placement of the blanket or broadcast seeded at twice the standard application rate after installation of the blanket.
  - Erosion control blankets shall be constructed of 100% coconut fiber stretched with UV stabilized thread between UV stabilized top and bottom nets (North American Green C125 or equivalent).
  - Permanent seeding shall be applied in accordance with the City of Lincoln 2011 Standard Specifications for Municipal Construction. Seed mix shall be Type 'B'.
  - Erosion control blankets shall be constructed of wheat straw between two nets of biodegradable netting. Blankets shall be installed and secured to the soil in accordance with manufacturer recommendations.
  - Contour elevations reflect USGS NAVD 88 Datum.

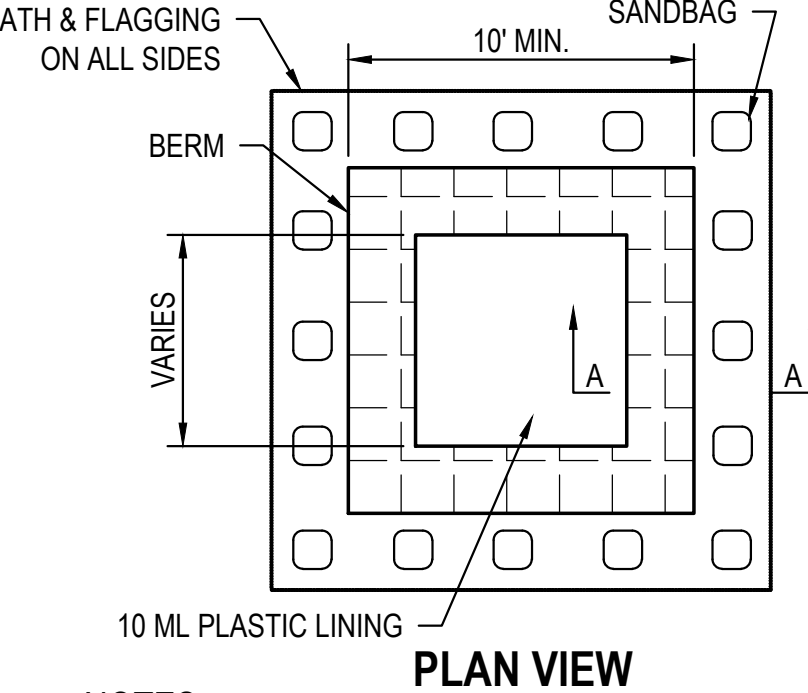
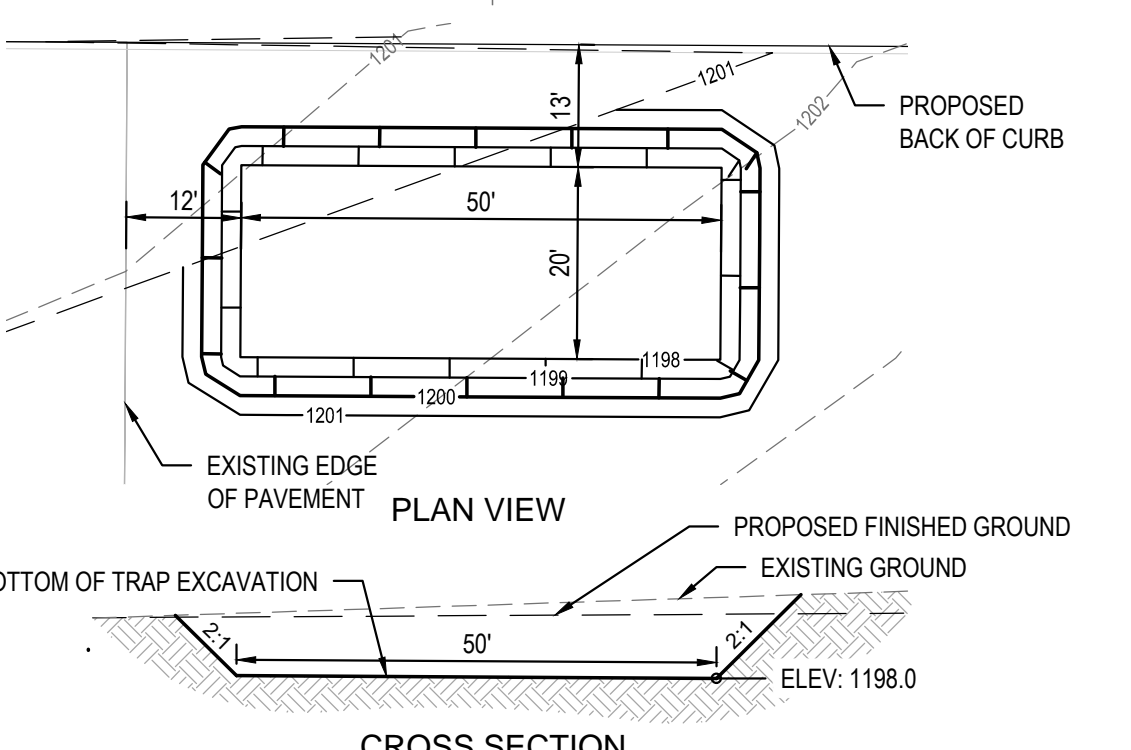
**SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL BMP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

ID	BMP	INSTALL	REMOVE
A	CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	PRIOR TO LAND DISTURBANCE	AFTER COMPLETION OF PAVING
B	PERIMETER SILT FENCE	PRIOR TO STRIPPING	AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF SEEDING
C	STRAW FIBER EROSION CONTROL BLANKET	FOLLOWING STORM SEWER AND PAVING CONSTRUCTION	N/A
D	MULCH	CONCURRENT WITH SEEDING	N/A
E	CONCRETE WASHOUT	PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT	AFTER COMPLETION OF CONCRETE PLACEMENT
F	DIVERSION BERM	WITH SITE GRADING	N/A
G	TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP	WITH INITIAL SITE GRADING	IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO PAVING



**SEDIMENT TRAP NOTES:**

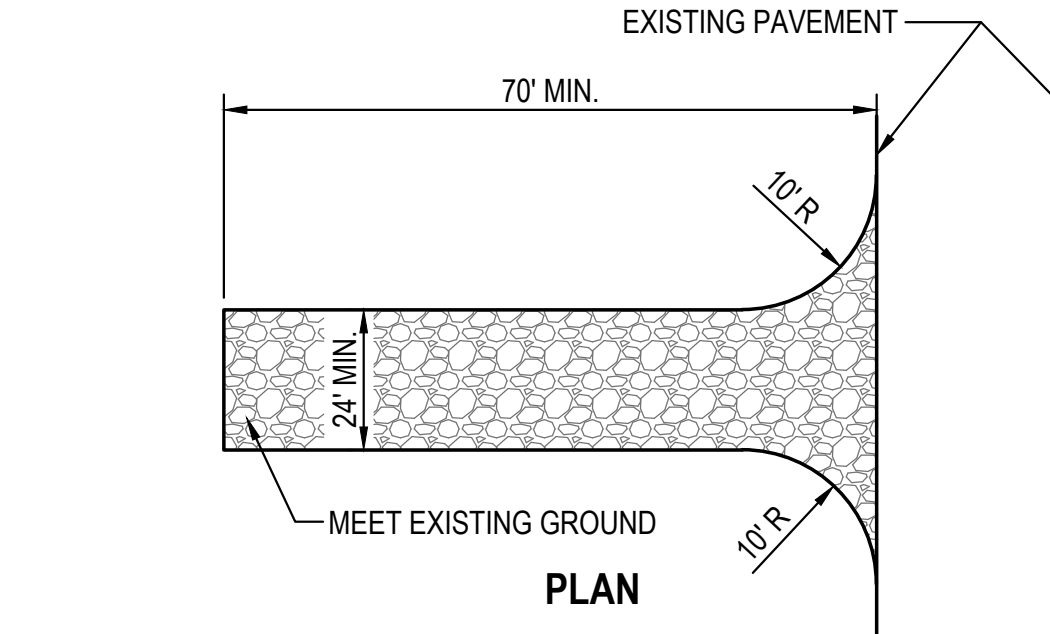
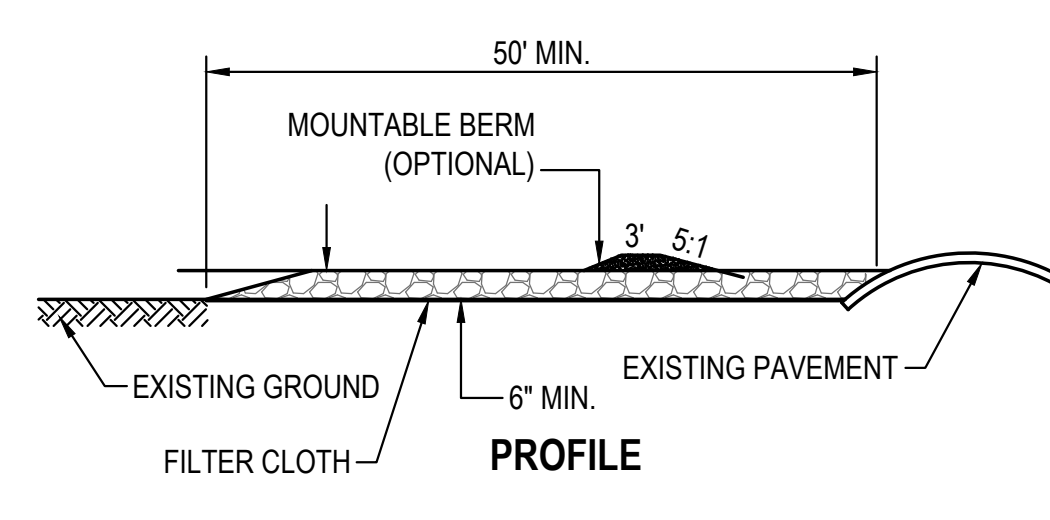
- POONED WATER OVER 12 INCHES IN DEPTH SHALL BE PUMPED FROM THE TRAP AFTER SEDIMENT HAS SETTLED FOR TWO DAYS FOLLOWING A RAIN EVENT.
- SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE TRAP WHEN THE ACCUMULATED DEPTH REACHES ONE-HALF OF THE EXCAVATED DEPTH.



**NOTES:**

- TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 50 FT FROM STORM DRAIN INLETS, OPEN DRAINAGE FACILITIES, AND WATERCOURSES. EACH FACILITY SHALL BE LOCATED AWAY FROM CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC OR ACCESS TO PREVENT DISTURBANCE OR TRACKING.
- A SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED ADJACENT TO EACH WASHOUT FACILITY TO INFORM CONCRETE EQUIPMENT OPERATORS TO UTILIZE THE PROPER FACILITIES.
- TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND SIZE TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.
- WASHOUT OF CONCRETE TRUCKS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN DESIGNATED AREAS ONLY.
- ONLY CONCRETE FROM MIXER TRUCK CHUTES SHALL BE WASHED INTO CONCRETE WASHOUT. CONCRETE WASHOUT FROM CONCRETE PUMPER BINS CAN BE WASHED INTO CONCRETE PUMPER TRUCKS AND DISCHARGED INTO DESIGNATED WASHOUT AREA OR PROPERLY DISPOSED OF OFFSITE.
- ONCE CONCRETE WASTES ARE WASHED INTO THE DESIGNATED AREA AND ALLOWED TO HARDEN, THE CONCRETE SHALL BE BROKEN UP, REMOVED, AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.
- PLASTIC LINING MATERIALS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING AND SHALL BE FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.

**CONCRETE WASHOUT**  
NOT TO SCALE



**STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**  
NOT TO SCALE

**E & A CONSULTING GROUP, INC.**  
 Engineering • Planning • Environmental & Field Services  
 7139 South 26th Street, Suite D Lincoln, NE 68516-8941  
 Phone: 402.402.7277 Fax: 402.402.7278  
 www.eaeng.com

**LINCOLN TRUCKING COMPANY**  
 5960 ARBOR ROAD  
 LINCOLNE

**GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN**

Revisions

No.	Date	Description
1	07/17/2015	REV
2	AS SHOWN	AS SHOWN

Scale: **C-100'**

Project No: P2015.157.001  
 Date: 07/17/2015  
 Drawn By: XXX  
 Scale: AS SHOWN  
 Sheet: C-100