DATE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

TO DISTRICT CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER, District No. 3

FROM Ronald Poe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT Project No. ProjectNumber, CN ControlNumber, ProjectName, AuthorizationNumber

Attached is the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the ProjectName project. Please forward it to the Project Manager for this project. The three-ring binder needs to be kept on the job site if there is a job trailer or other secure weather-proof location. If this is not an option, the SWPPP can be stored at the District office or in the vehicle of a lead inspector that is on site.

It is important that the SWPPP is updated throughout the construction process and that all contractors know of its location.

As a requirement of the Construction Stormwater Permit, site inspections need to be conducted bi-weekly and after every 0.5 inch of rain. Inspection Reports are to be completed by a NDOT Certified Erosion & Sediment Control Inspector using the ECODatabase Tool.

When the project is complete and the contractors are released, the District will need to determine how best to carry out the responsibilities of the SWPPP. We can file the Notice of Termination when the site has reached a 70% density of perennial vegetation. The permit is in effect for 180 days after the Notice of Termination has been submitted to NDEQ.

NDEQ issued a new NPDES Construction Stormwater (CSW) Permit effective November 1, 2016. This general permit will be in effect for 5 years from that date. A copy of this permit is available on the NDEQ’s website at: **http://deq.ne.gov/Publica.nsf/pages/WAT012**

If you have any questions, feel free to give me a call.

**Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**



ProjectName

ProjectNumber

C.N. ControlNumber

Letting Date

AuthorizationNumber

**STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

ProjectName

ProjectNumber

C.N. ControlNumber

AuthorizationNumber

Roadside Stabilization Unit

Planning and Project Development

Nebraska Department of Transportation

1500 Highway 2, P.O. Box 94759

Lincoln, NE 68509-4759

SWPPP DESIGNER:

Ronald Poe, PLA, CPESC

Highway Environmental Program Manager

(402) 479-4499

Ronald.Poe@nebraska.gov

**ADDITIONAL CONTACTS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name  District Engineer  Phone No  Email@nebraska.gov | Name  District Construction Engineer  Phone No  Email@nebraska.gov |
| Name  District Environmental Coordinator  Phone No  Email@nebraska.gov | Roy Leach  Central Construction Division  (402) 479-4456  Roy.Leach@nebraska.gov |
| Roadside Stabilization Unit | |
| Gabe Robertson  Stormwater Specialist  (402) 479-4685 Gabe.Robertson@nebraska.gov | Carol Wienhold  Highway Env. Biologist  (402) 479-3917  Carol.Wienhold@nebraska.gov |
| Nick Soper  Stormwater Specialist  (402) 479-3642  Nicholas.Soper@nebraska.gov | Blayne Renner  Stormwater Specialist  (402) 479-4839  Blayne.Renner@nebraska.gov |
| Environmental Section | |
| Dillon Dittmer  Highway Environmental Program Manager  Technical Resources Unit  (402) 479-4411  Dillon.Dittmer@nebraska.gov | |
| Wetlands Contact Name  Highway Env. Biologist – Wetlands  (402) 479-####  First.Last@nebraska.gov | T&E Contact Name  Highway Env. Biologist – T&E  (402) 479-####  First.Last@nebraska.gov |

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# 1. Site Evaluation, Assessment, and Planning

## 1.1 Introductory Statement

The purpose of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Construction Storm Water Permit for Construction Activities. The General Permit requires the preparation and implementation of such a plan to prevent, to the maximum extent practicable, the release of pollutants in storm water runoff from the construction site to waters of the state of Nebraska.

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) defines “waters of the state” to include:

Streams, lakes and ponds

Impounding reservoirs

Marshes and wetlands

Watercourses, waterways, wells and springs

Irrigation and drainage systems

All other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partially within or bordering upon the state

This SWPPP provides information concerning the Nebraska Department of Transportation construction project, named on the SWPPP, that has disturbances equal to or greater than one acre. Administrative requirements and potential storm water and non-storm water pollutant sources have been identified. Best Management Practices (BMP’s) to prevent the discharge of non-storm water materials in storm water runoff have also been described.

This manual contains all of the information that could be identified prior to the construction project being let to contract and the selection of a Contractor. The items listed on the yellow page at the beginning of the SWPPP must be obtained prior to the commencement of construction. A copy of each item must be incorporated into the SWPPP through an amendment. Documents can be stored electronically, please document amendments location if they are not included in the SWPPP. Documents stored electronically must be made available upon request to representatives from federal, state, and local agencies. Consideration must also be made for preservation of these electronically stored documents to comply with records retention requirements.

## 1.2 Site Location Map

InsertLocationMap

## 1.3 Site Description

|  |
| --- |
| **Location** |
| Project Title: ProjectName |
| Project Number: ProjectNumber |
| Control Number: ControlNumber |
| Proximal City: NearestCityOrTown |
| County: County |
| Highway Numbers and mile posts: HwyMP |
|  |
| Total Project Miles: InsertMiles |
|  |
| Is this project on an Indian Reservation? |
| If yes, what is authorizing NPDES permit number? Not Applicable |

## 1.4 Proposed Construction

|  |
| --- |
| Function of Project: Linear Roadway Construction |
| **INSERT DESCRIPTION FROM ‘PROJECT DESCRIPTION’** |

|  |
| --- |
| What type of construction activity is being performed? |
| 3R  3R w/ Shoulder Widening  New Reconstruction |
| Full Grading  New Alignment  Maintenance |
| Estimated Total Area to be disturbed: Insert Acreage Acres |
| Estimated Project Start Date: -- / -- / ----. |
| Estimated Project Completion Date: -- / -- / ----. (Includes 2 yr Stabilization Period, past contract end) |

## 1.5 Topography

|  |
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| INSERT TOPO FROM SOIL AND WATER REVIEW |

## 1.6 Soil Types, Receiving Water and Water Quality

**Predominate Soil Types**

The table below lists the mapped soils (NRCS - Web Soil Survey) for the corridor and the erosion potential of each: water erosion (K factor from RUSLE) risk increases in a scale of 0.02 to 0.67 and wind erosion risk descends from 1 (highest) to 8 (lowest). In general, these soils are susceptible to water and wind erosion and the risk is moderate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | Soil Type | Erosion Potential | |
| **water** | **wind** |
| 1 |  |  |  |
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**Soil Types**

**Water Erodability Risk**

(Higher values are more susceptible to water erosion)



|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Wind Erodability Risk**

(1 is most susceptible to wind erosion, 8 Is the least susceptible to wind erosion)



|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Receiving Water(s)**

COPY FROM SOIL AND WATER REVIEW

The following water bodies are located within ½ mile of the project:

* Water Body Name (MP2-10200)
* Un-designated Tributary to Water Body Name (MP2-10200)
* Water Body Name (NP2-10000)
* Un-designated Tributary to Water Body Name (MP2-10200)
* Water Body Name (BB1-11600)
* Un-designated Tributary to Water Body Name (MP2-10200)
* Water Body Name (NI1-10100)

**MS4 City**

 

**Impaired Streams**

Currently, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality has not determined the beneficial uses to be impaired for any waterbody located within the project corridor.

-OR-

Currently, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality has determined that the beneficial uses are impaired for the following waterbody(ies) located within the project corridor.

* *Name (Segment #)*: Category 5 stream, impaired for Aquatic Life-Selenium
  + Pollutant(s): Selenium
* *Name (Segment #)*: Category 5 stream, impaired for Recreation-Bacteria
  + Pollutant(s): E. coli
* *Name (Segment #)*: Category 5 stream, impaired for Aquatic Life
  + Pollutant(s): Selenium, Ammonia

**TMDLs**

If there is a TMDL listed for any of the impaired streams, review the document for any conditions that would apply to a NDOT linear construction project.

Currently, there are no approved TMDLs for any waterbody located within the project corridor.

-OR-

A TMDL has been prepared and approved for the following waterbody(ies) located within the project corridor:

* Water Body Name (NI1-10100)
  + TMDL Pollutant of Concern: E. coli
  + Date approved (Month/Year): 05/12

Compliance with all applicable NPDES permits will be consistent with the assumptions of the TMDL.

|  |
| --- |
| InsertWatersMap |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **2018 IR Stream Classifications** | **2018 IR Lakes Classifications** | **NHD Flowlines & HUC 12** |
|  |  |  |

**Waterbody Classification System**(From *2018 water quality integrated report*.) ***Category 1*** – Waterbodies where all designated uses are met. ***Category 2*** – Waterbodies where some of the designated uses are met but there is insufficient information to determine if all uses are being met. ***Category 3*** – Waterbody where there is insufficient data to determine if any beneficial uses are being met. ***Category 4*** – Waterbody is impaired, but a TMDL is not needed. Sub-categories 4A, 4B, 4C and 4R outline the rationale for the waters not needing a TMDL: ***Category 4A*** – Waterbody assessment indicates the waterbody is impaired, but all of the required TMDLs have been completed. ***Category 4B*** – Waterbody is impaired, but “other pollution control requirements” are expected to address the water quality impairment(s) within a reasonable period of time. Other pollution control requirements include but are not limited to, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and best management practices. ***Category 4C*** – Waterbody is impaired but the impairment is not caused by a pollutant. This category also includes waters where natural causes/sources have been determined to be the cause of the impairment. In general, natural causes/sources shall refer to those pollutants that originate from landscape geology and climactic conditions. It should be noted, this general description can only be utilized when appropriate justification is provided. ***Category 4R*** – Waterbody data exceeds the impairment threshold, however a TMDL is not appropriate at this time. The category will only be used for nutrient assessments in new or renovated lakes and reservoirs. Newly filled reservoirs usually go through a period of trophic instability – a trophic upsurge followed by the trophic decline (Holdren, et. al. 2001). Erroneous or non-representative water quality assessments are likely to occur during this period. To account for this, all new or renovated reservoirs will be placed in this category for a period not to exceed eight years following the fill or re-fill process. After the eighth year monitoring data will be assessed and the waterbody will be appropriately placed into category 1, 2, or 5. ***Category 5*** – Waterbody where one or more beneficial uses are determined to be impaired by one or more pollutants and all of the TMDLs have not been developed. ***Category 5 waters constitute the Section 303(d) list subject to EPA approval/disapproval***. ***Category 5-Alt*** – Waterbody is impaired, but “other pollution control alternatives besides a TMDL” are expected to address the water quality impairment(s) within a reasonable period of time. Other pollution control alternatives include, but are not limited to, watershed management plan development, best management practice implementation and adaptive management strategies. ***Category 5-Alt waters are not approved or disapproved by EPA; however, EPA agrees to accept the alternative.***

## 1.7 Hazardous Waste

|  |
| --- |
| Description of Possible Hazardous Wastes: See Green Sheets for any Hazardous wastes information and special conditions. |

## 1.8 Historic and Cultural Resources

|  |
| --- |
| Has historic clearance been obtained for this site? |
|  |
| When was the clearance given? |
| -- / -- / ----. |

## 1.9 Threatened and Endangered Species

NDOT federally-funded projects are processed under the Nebraska Biological Evaluation Programmatic Agreement. If a project is determined to have “no effect” to all federal- and state-listed species or “may affect, but is not likely to adversely affect” any listed species with implementation of standardized conservation conditions, the project does not require signature or further consultation with FHWA, USFWS, and NGPC. If a project is determined to have an adverse effect, undetermined effects through the agreement, or cannot implement the standard conservation conditions, further coordination with the agencies is conducted. The Programmatic Agreement was signed by all parties on 1/20/12 with USFWS concurrence on 2/3/12 and NGPC concurrence on 2/6/12. Approximately 85% of NDOT federally-funded projects are processed through the Programmatic Agreement without needing further consultation or correspondence. Refer to Section 8 for project specific correspondence, if required.

Option #1

Through the Nebraska Biological Evaluation Programmatic Agreement or through consultation where appropriate, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission have found that this project will have “No Effect” on any state or federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat for any such species. Refer to the Green Sheets for additional conservation measures.

-OR-

Option #2

Through the Nebraska Biological Evaluation Programmatic Agreement, or through consultation where appropriate, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission have found that this project “May Affect, but is Not Likely to Adversely Affect” the following state or federally listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat for these species. Refer to the Green Sheets for additional conservation measures.

* InsertSpeciesName
* InsertSpeciesName
* InsertSpeciesName

The project will have “No Effect” to all other state or federally listed species or their designated critical habitat.

## 1.10 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

The following discharges are authorized by the general permit; however, efforts should be taken to minimize the potential that these discharges become a source of pollution:

* Fire hydrant flushing
  + Minimize scour by directing flows to either a paved or vegetated area, provide scour protection where appropriate
* Water used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used
  + Minimize onsite vehicle washing, when necessary, direct flow to sediment basin or equivalent control to minimize off-site discharges
* Water used to control dust
  + Minimize application rates to limit run-off from the application area
* Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings
  + Minimize scour by directing flows to either a paved or vegetated area, provide de-chlorination or alternate discharge options for hyper-chlorinated water used for disinfection
* Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents
  + Minimize building washing, when necessary, direct flows to vegetated areas and away from storm drains and waterbodies
* Pavement wash water where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been recovered) and where detergents are not used
  + Minimize pavement washing, when necessary, direct flows to vegetated areas and away from storm drains and waterbodies
* Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate
  + Condensate sources are assumed to be minimal, avoid contamination and redirect flows if contamination is occurring through contact with materials or wastes
* Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water
  + Assure downstream controls can function with the continual flow and volume of water, assure that flows are not coming into contact with materials or wastes and becoming a source of pollution
* Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvent
  + Assure that flows from foundation or footing drains are not coming into contact with materials or wastes and becoming a source of pollution
* Landscape irrigation
  + Calibrate application rates to infiltration rates to minimize run-off

## 1.11 Non-storm Water Discharges

Pollutants from various sources have the potential to enter the storm water system during the construction process. A description of these potential pollutants is provided below. The Contractor is responsible for submitting to NDOT a plan detailing how they will control Non-storm Water Discharges throughout the project’s construction.

Construction Dust

Construction Dust may be generated during dry weather conditions. Dust Control will be directed by the Project Manager and implemented by the Contractor.

Sediment Tracking

Local roads and drives adjacent to the site shall be kept relatively free of excess mud, dirt and rock tracked from the site. Site access roads will be aggregate surfaced to reduce offsite sediment. Sediments tracked out onto roadways should be swept for removal on a daily basis.

Petroleum/Chemical Products

Construction Equipment will require diesel fuel and oil on a regular basis. The potential exists for spills of leaks. All onsite vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to ensure proper operation and reduce the chance of leaks. No “topping off” of gas tanks will be allowed to reduce the possibility of spills. The Contractor shall provide a spill prevention plan for refueling operations on the site.

All petroleum or chemical products, stored onsite, shall be stored in clearly labeled and tightly sealed containers. Any soil contaminated by petroleum or chemical spills will be removed and disposed of by the Contractor to an approved disposal site.

Sanitary Wastes

All sanitary wastes will be collected from the portable units by a sanitary waste management contractor. The units will be maintained on a regular basis.

Hazardous Materials

All hazardous materials and wastes will be stored and disposed of in the manner specified by local or state regulations or manufacturer.

Construction Waste

The Contractor shall submit a plan detailing how all construction waste will be stored and disposed of. No construction waste shall be buried on site. Any burning will be in accordance with local and state regulations.

The Non-Sediment Pollutant Checklist can be found in the Amendments Tab of this SWPPP Manual. EPA Spill Prevention Plan guidance can be found in the Good Housekeeping Tab (Section 11) of this SWPPP manual.

# 2. Temporary BMPs

## 2.1 Cover Crop Seeding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Cover Crop Seeding | |
| Function: | Rapid establishing annual vegetation to prevent erosion from sheet flow and rain drop impacts. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Can be used on any soil that will be exposed for more than 14 days, or until permanent seeding can be established.  -Look for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.2 Temporary Seeding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Temporary Seeding | |
| Function: | Fast establishing annual vegetation to prevent erosion from sheet flow and rain drop impacts. Only utilized for 2-3 growing seasons. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Look for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.3 Temporary Mulch

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Temporary Mulch | |
| Function: | Prairie Hay or Straw. Temporarily Stabilize Soil in an area that will be modified again soon. Uses a light application of mulch that is crimped into the soil to provide stabilization. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Look for bare spots, washouts, and proper securing with crimping or stabilizer |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.4 Rolled Erosion Control Products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Rolled Erosion Control Products | |
| Function: | Typically used on steep slopes (3:1 or steeper) where the erosion hazard is high and vegetation growth is likely to be too slow to provide adequate stabilization. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | Maintenance categories:  -Adequate overlap between adjacent RECPs  -Stapling installed according to specification  -Ground underneath RECPs should be prepared well and seeded before the RECP is applied |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.5 Hydraulically Applied Mulch Products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Hydraulically Applied Mulch Products | |
| Function: | Hydromulching is the application of wood fiber mulch in water based slurry. It is always used in conjunction with seeding to protect the soil surface from erosion, slow the velocity of overland flow, and facilitate the germination and growth of vegetation. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Ensure that hydraulic mulch has been applied from two directions to ensure adequate soil particle coverage.  -Ensure that hydraulic mulch has been applied at the specified rate of 3000 lbs/ acre |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Curb Inlet Protection Devices | |
| Function: | These BMPs are used as a last line of defense to keep sediment from entering inlets. Usage of these devices is contingent upon ensuring that the ponded sediment will not create a safety hazard. Approved Products List: (www.nebraskatransportation.org/mat-n-tests/aplist.htm) |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Check to be sure that the device is not clogged with sediment and is flowing water freely  -Cleaning should occur when 50% storage capacity is met.  -Ponded water around the inlet should not be allowed to reach a depth that would impede traffic flows. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.6 Curb Inlet Protection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Area Inlet Protection Devices | |
| Function: | These BMPs are used as a last line of defense to keep sediment from entering inlets. Usage of these devices is contingent upon ensuring that the ponded sediment will not create a safety hazard. Approved Products List: (www.nebraskatransportation.org/mat-n-tests/aplist.htm) |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Check to be sure that the device is not clogged with sediment and is flowing water freely  -Cleaning should occur when 50% storage capacity is met.  -Ponded water around the inlet should not be allowed to reach a depth that would impede traffic flows.  -This BMP should be removed after stabilization has been achieved. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.7 Area Inlet Protection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Erosion Checks | |
| Function: | Site soils placed perpendicular to the flow in ditches to slow the velocity of water and induce sediment deposition. Spacing will be determined by the Contractor or NDOT District Project Manager. They are typically constructed with Temporary Silt Traps. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Inspect to see that earth checks are adequately compacted  -Are the ends of the checks extending up onto the foreslope and backslope so that water will not wash around the end of the check? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.8 Erosion Checks

## 2.9 Silt Fence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Silt Fence “Low or High Porosity” | |
| Function: | Geotextile product used on areas where soil will be disturbed and sheet flow is expected. Silt fence is used to create small containment areas that detain stormwater on the construction site. Sediment settles out of stormwater runoff and is deposited behind the silt fence, allowing cleaner water to discharge. High Porosity Silt Fence can be used across a concentrated flow as a velocity control. Low Porosity Silt Fence should not be used across a concentrated flow, only in sheet flow scenarios. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | Maintenance is needed when:  -Silt fence has sedimentation at or above 1/2 capacity.  -Silt fence has fallen down and needs to be reattached to support posts  -Silt fence has torn and is allowing water to flow through unfiltered. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Existing Vegetative Buffers | |
| Function: | Must be preserved outside the Limits of Construction (L.O.C.) for windbreak protection, run-off control, and sediment trapping. Vegetative buffers reduce the possibility of off-site sediment discharges. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Make sure that buffer areas are protected with silt fence or construction fencing. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.10 Existing Vegetative Buffer

## 2.11 Soil Roughening

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Soil Roughening | |
| Function: | Used to reduce the speed of runoff, increase infiltration, reduce erosion, trap sediment, and prepare the soil for seeding by capturing moisture necessary for the seed germination. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Should be at least 3-6 inches into the soil.  -Should be a minimum of 8-12 feet wide.  -For long slopes, space roughened areas approximately 25 feet apart. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.12 Slope Tracking

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Slope Tracking | |
| Function: | Refers to roughening the soil surface with horizontal grooves using construction equipment to track the surface. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Track slopes up and down the hill to improve resistance to erosive overland flow. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Berms and Diversions | |
| Function: | This is a temporary ridge made of mulch, compost, or soil that slows, diverts, and sometimes filters runoff. This structural BMP diverts stormwater from an open area or slope and can be used as an effective perimeter control. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Look for breaches and repair as needed.  -Berms should not be used in high traffic areas where they can be damaged by vehicles.  -Runoff should be directed down slopes in a non-erosive manner and protect outlets to prevent washouts. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.13 Berms and Diversions

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Temporary Slope Drains | |
| Function: | This is a flexible conduit for stormwater that extends the length of a disturbed slope to divert stormwater, prevent erosion, and serve as a temporary outlet. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Adequate inlet and outlet protection must be installed to prevent scouring from erosive flows.  -Inlets and outlets may need to be cleaned out periodically |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.14 Temporary Slope Drains

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Wattles/Compost Logs | |
| Function: | Wattles installed along the contour control erosion by breaking up stormwater flows on long slopes. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Do wattles conform to smooth surface along the contour at a uniform elevation? Ensure contact with the ground and that the ground is free of large clods to prevent rilling under the wattle.  -Wattles can be placed on top of RECPs to help reduce impacts of runoff velocity. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.15 Wattles/Compost Logs

## 2.16 Topsoil Barriers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Topsoil Barriers | |
| Function: | To reduce surface runoff from directly running off site. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Recommended for areas that are 3:1 or greater and at least 30 feet long.  -Compact fills to reduce erosion.  -Stabilize benches with vegetation after installation. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 2.17 Slash Mulch

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Slash Mulch | |
| Function: | The mulch can be used in place of, or in addition to, using a silt fence by piling the mulch into a triangular dike, approximately three feet high and six feet wide at the base. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Consider maintaining a stockpile of mulch on-site until an erosion control contractor can be mobilized to the site.  -Consider using slash mulch in combination with silt fence to reduce the risk of stormwater undercutting the silt fence. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

# 3. Permanent BMPs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Permanent Seeding | |
| Function: | Seeding provides long-term stabilization for the site and the type required is specified in the “E&SC Special Provisions” section of this document.  -Seeding “Type B” is specified for locations requiring species that are shorter in stature and more suitable to mowing operations.  -Seeding “Type A” is specified for the remainder of the Right-of-Way and consists of native species that are more tolerant of drought conditions. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -During establishment check to see that germination has taken place and that the seedlings are beginning to appear.  - Look for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.1 Permanent Seeding

## 3.2 Sodding

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Sodding | |
| Function: | Immediate establishment of vegetation |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | Maintenance will include:  -Adequate watering  -Treatment for pre-emergent weed control |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.3 Mulch

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Mulch | |
| Function: | Prairie Hay or Straw. Temporarily Stabilize Soil in an area that will be modified again soon. Uses a light application of mulch that is crimped into the soil to provide stabilization. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Look for bare spots, washouts, and proper securing with crimping or stabilizer |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.4 Rolled Erosion Control Products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Rolled Erosion Control Products | |
| Function: | Typically used on steep slopes (3:1 or steeper) where the erosion hazard is high and vegetation growth is likely to be too slow to provide adequate stabilization. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | Maintenance categories:  -Adequate overlap between adjacent RECPs  -Stapling installed according to specification  -The ground underneath RECPs should be prepared well and seeded before the RECP is applied |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.5 Hydraulically Applied Mulch Products

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Hydraulically Applied Mulch Products | |
| Function: | Hydromulching is the application of wood fiber mulch in water based slurry. It is always used in conjunction with seeding to protect the soil surface from erosion, slow the velocity of overland flow, and facilitate the germination and growth of vegetation. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Ensure that hydraulic mulch has been applied from two directions to ensure adequate soil particle coverage.  -Ensure that hydraulic mulch has been applied at the specified rate of 3000 lbs/ acre |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Area Inlet Protection Devices | |
| Function: | These BMPs are used as a last line of defense to keep sediment from entering inlets. Usage of these devices is contingent upon ensuring that the ponded sediment will not create a safety hazard. Approved Products List: (www.nebraskatransportation.org/mat-n-tests/aplist.htm) |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Check to be sure that the device is not clogged with sediment and is flowing water freely  -Cleaning should occur when 50% storage capacity is met.  -Ponded water around the inlet should not be allowed to reach a depth that would impede traffic flows.  -This BMP should be removed after stabilization has been achieved. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.6 Area Inlet Protection

## 3.7 Erosion Checks

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Erosion Checks | |
| Function: | Site soils placed perpendicular to the flow in ditches to slow the velocity of water and induce sediment deposition. Spacing will be determined by the Contractor or NDOT District Project Manager. They are typically constructed with Temporary Silt Traps. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Inspect to see that earth checks are adequately compacted  -Are the ends of the checks extending up onto the foreslope and backslope so that water will not wash around the end of the check? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.8 Silt Traps

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Silt Traps | |
| Function: | Excavations placed perpendicular to the flow in ditches to slow the velocity of water and induce sediment deposition. Spacing will be determined by the Contractor or NDOT District Project Manager. They are typically constructed with Erosion Checks. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Silt Traps should be cleaned out after they have reached 50% of capacity |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Silt Fence “Low Porosity” | |
| Function: | Geotextile product used on areas where soil will be disturbed and sheet flow is expected. Silt fence is used to create small containment areas that detain stormwater on the construction site. Sediment settles out of stormwater runoff and is deposited behind the silt fence, allowing cleaner water to discharge. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | Maintenance is needed when:  -Silt fence has sedimentation at or above 1/2 capacity.  -Silt fence has fallen down and needs to be reattached to support posts  -Silt fence has torn and is allowing water to flow through unfiltered. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.9 Silt Fence

## 3.10 Slope Benching

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Slope Benching | |
| Function: | This is the process of creating level terraces on steep or long slopes to slow runoff velocities and allow infiltration and/or discharge runoff to a stable location. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Recommended for areas that are 3:1 or greater and at least 30 feet long.  -Compact fills to reduce erosion.  -Stabilize benches with vegetation after installation. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Slash Mulch | |
| Function: | The mulch can be used in place of, or in addition to, using a silt fence by piling the mulch into a triangular dike, approximately three feet high and six feet wide at the base. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Consider maintaining a stockpile of mulch on-site until an erosion control contractor can be mobilized to the site.  -Consider using slash mulch in combination with silt fence to reduce the risk of stormwater undercutting the silt fence. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 3.11 Slash Mulch

## 3.12 Outlet Protection

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Outlet Protection | |
| Function: | -Outlet protection prevents scour and erosion at the outlet of a channel or conduit by reducing the velocity of stormwater.  -Outlet protection is generally comprised of geotextile and riprap or Turf Reinforcement Mat. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Use in conjunction with silt fence or wattles to prevent erosion above the outlet. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

# 4 Good Housekeeping BMPs

## 4.1 Existing Vegetative Buffers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Existing Vegetative Buffers | |
| Function: | Must be preserved outside the Limits of Construction (L.O.C.) for windbreak protection, run-off control, and sediment trapping. Vegetative buffers reduce the possibility of off-site sediment discharges. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Is the buffer being protected and preserved after construction activities have begun?  -Supplement buffer areas for waterways and wetlands with construction barrier fence, silt fence and/or wattles.  -Educate equipment operators or use signs to warn vehicular traffic to avoid preservation areas.  -Keep preservation areas clear of construction materials. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Waste Management | |
| Function: | To prevent the loss of building materials due to environmental factors such as high wind or high water. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Are discarded building materials in a solid bodied container?  -Are materials kept or stored above the high water area? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.2 Material Handling and Waste Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Building Material Staging Areas | |
| Function: | Keeping materials in a consolidated area makes the work site more clean and safe. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Are materials stored in an organized, safe area?  -Are materials stored above the high water area? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.3 Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Designate Concrete Washout Areas | |
| Function: | Washouts are used to contain the concrete slurry remaining from the washing out of concrete trucks on the jobsite. This is done to prevent the slurry from entering groundwater or adjacent waterways. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Look for a sign that easily labels the location of the washout, and if it is cleaned out when it becomes full.  -Washouts should not be located in areas that are near adjacent water bodies. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.4 Designated Concrete Washout Areas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Establish Proper Equipment/Fueling and Maintenance Practices | |
| Function: | To establish proper fueling practices so that fuel spills are minimized and easily contained if they should happen. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Is the area noted on the TESCP?  -Is the fueling area clean and easily accessible? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.5 Establish Proper Equipment/ Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Control Equipment/Vehicle Washing | |
| Function: | To keep pollutants washed off of equipment from being spread to numerous areas of the site and to keep wash water from moving into streams |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Vehicle maintenance and washing should be done in consolidated areas so that any spills which might occur during these activities can be easily contained and managed. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.6 Control Equipment/ Vehicle Washing

## 4.7 Spill Prevention and Control Plan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Spill Prevention and Control Plan | |
| Function: | This is an organized and detailed plan for containment should a spill occur |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Is the plan up to date with the materials that are kept on the jobsite?  -Are there adequate materials available to help contain and clean up a spill when it occurs? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Dust Control | |
| Function: | Wind erosion on a construction site can cause significant soil loss. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Is adequate water being applied to the project to keep dust from becoming an issue? |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.8 Dust Control

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Stabilized Construction Exits | |
| Function: | Rock and geotextile fabric are used to create a specified access point for all construction traffic on the construction site. This helps to ensure that the soils and sediments from the construction site will not be tracked offsite. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Check to see that geotextile fabric was used under the rock at the exit.  -Ensure that the exit is adequate size for the equipment used on the project.  -Ensure that sediment is not tracked onto adjacent roads and that any tracking is swept up.  -Replace and/or add material as needed to maintain the effectiveness of the BMP. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.9 Stabilized Construction Exits

## 4.10 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge Management

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge Management | |
| Function: | Some water discharges are allowed from a project and should be managed appropriately |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Are there water discharges? Refer to Section 1.10 |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Stabilize Stockpiles | |
| Function: | Stockpiles that are going to be in place for more than 14 days must be stabilized. This can be accomplished with mulch, soil tackifier, silt fence, or other applicable BMPs. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Do not place stockpiles in drainage ways or near state waters.  -The toe of erodible stockpiles must be protected with silt fence or other applicable BMPs. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.11 Stockpiles

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Secondary Containment | |
| Function: | All building materials that have the possibility to contaminate stormwater or groundwater must be placed in areas with secondary containment. Secondary containment prevents a spill from spreading across a site. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Use of soil berm for containment must be large enough to contain the entire container, and must reach around all sides of the container.  -Spill kits should be readily available and maintained on all sites.  -All hazardous materials must be in secondary containment. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.12 Secondary Containment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharge Management | |
| Function: | Sediments tracked out of construction sites can cause the accumulation of significant amounts of pollutants which can potentially contribute to stormwater pollutant runoff to surface waters. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | -Potential tracking locations should be inspected and swept up on a daily basis.  -All sweepings should be disposed of properly. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 4.13 Street Sweeping & Vacuuming

# 5. Post Construction BMPs

The NDOT Post Construction Stormwater Management Program is currently employing a limited number of existing BMPs. It is, however, developing a more extensive program to handle post construction stormwater treatment and water quality improvements through the use of a broader range of BMPs.

## 5.1 Vegetated Swales

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Vegetated Swales | |
| Function: | Stabilized swales prevent erosion and sedimentation problems and can help reduce the speed of storm water runoff. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: | Look to see if established vegetation is keeping soil stabilized. If it is not then further measures should be taken. |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 5.2 Detention Basins

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Detention Basins | |
| Function: | Basins are areas that allow storm water to collect and settle out suspended solids before they are moved farther down stream. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: |  |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 5.3 Vegetated Buffers

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Vegetated Buffers | |
| Function: | Buffers help to prevent erosion on slopes and to provide a location to capture suspended sediments before they enter waterways. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: |  |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

## 5.4 Diversion Dikes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| BMP Description: Diversion Dikes | |
| Function: | Help to control storm water runoff velocities and allows storm water to be directed to an area that it can be handled efficiently. |
| Maintenance and Inspection: |  |
| Duration of Use: | Temporary  Permanent |

# 6. Procedures

## 6.1 Inspection and Maintenance Procedures

Site inspection and maintenance are important features of an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The NDOT Project Manager or his designee and the Contractor’s Representative will jointly inspect all disturbed areas not finally stabilized. NDOT requires that the inspectors of the job site have been certified through the NDOT Erosion and Sediment Control Basics for Inspectors course. Borrow pits, waste areas, storage and staging areas, camp sites and plant sites that are located on NDOT Right-of-Way and are exposed to precipitation are subject to inspections to determine if the control measures and SWPPP are effective in minimizing and preventing off-site impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

The Construction Storm Water General Permit requires:

“Inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel (provided by the operator or cooperatively by multiple operators). ‘Qualified personnel’ means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls that possesses the skills to implement and assess the effectiveness of any erosion and sediment control measures. The qualified personnel must possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, and possess the skills to assess the effectiveness of any storm water controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the general permit.”

The following procedures will be used to inspect construction sites for storm water discharges.

* All Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be inspected at least once every fourteen (14) days and after any storm event of 0.50 inch of precipitation or more except in conditions outlined in the General Construction Stormwater Permit.
* All BMPs will be maintained in good working order. If a repair is necessary, that repair will be completed within seven (7) days of the report.
* Sediment will be removed from Silt Fences when it has reached one-half of the height of the barrier. Silt Fences are to be inspected for depth of accumulated sediment, tears, attachment to posts, undermining, and stability.
* Sediment will be removed from Erosion Checks when it has reached one-half of the height of the barrier. Erosion Checks will be inspected for depth of accumulated sediment, blow outs, undermining, and stability.
* Cover Crop, Temporary Seeding and Permanent Seeding will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.
* Inspect rip rap for bare spots and washouts.
* Inspect all egresses from the construction site for sediment track-out.
* Concrete wash-out areas, portable toilets, and any other potential pollutant that is being stored on-site shall be inspected.

## 6.2 Record Keeping and Training Requirements

An Inspection will be completed and signed after each inspection using the ECODatabase Tool. Completed inspections do not need to be kept in the SWPPP Book since they will be stored electronically in the ECODatabase Tool. If you need assistance with ECODatabase please contact Gabe Robertson at (402) 479-4685

All Corrective Actions identified in ECODatabase must be repaired within seven (7) days of the report. Each item must be signed off and dated on the day it was repaired using ECODatabase.

The Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan must be updated as a result of the inspections with current measures needed to control discharges from the site.

Ensure that all BMPs, being utilized on-site, are being documented on the Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

NDOT requires that all inspectors complete the NDOT Erosion and Sediment Control Basics for Inspectors course to be certified as a project inspector. Additionally this certification will require renewal in five (5) year increments through the NDOT Erosion and Sediment Controls Renewal for Inspectors. Inspector certification status and expiration date is provided on the ECODatabase inspection report form. Additionally, a current list of certified inspectors can be found at http://www2.dor.state.ne.us/ecod/code/ndor/current/certs/certs.aspx

## 6.3 Training Requirements

Nebraska Department of Transportation’s Roadside Stabilization Unit has developed training to assist Project Designers, Project Managers, and Contractors with the development, implementation and inspection of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans. NDOT currently provides the course Erosion and Sediment Control Training for Inspectors. Refer to the University of Nebraska Local Transportation Assistance Program for dates and locations of upcoming courses. The UNL LTAP website is http://www.ne-ltap.unl.edu/

NDOT also provides an interim certification option. This certification is valid for six months and can not be renewed. The purpose of this option is to provide an interim certification until an in person course is available. Information regarding this course can be found at http://campus.extension.org/enrol/index.php?id=886

Program updates are offered at NDOT’s Project Manager’s Conference each June.

Individual training sessions with the Project Managers and Contractors are available upon request for project specific concerns.

## 6.4 Project Completion

To file the Notice of Termination with NDEQ, final stabilization must be achieved on all non- impervious areas. Coverage under the Construction Stormwater Permit is normally terminated 180 calendar days after:

* All soil disturbing construction activity has been completed;
* A uniform perennial vegetative cover with a minimum density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover, has been established on all non- impervious surfaces and areas not covered by permanent structures unless equivalent permanent stabilization (such as riprap, gabions, and geotextiles) measures have been employed;
* All permanent drainages, constructed to drain water from the site, have been stabilized to prevent erosion;
* All temporary erosion protection and sediment control BMPs have been removed without compromising the permanent erosion protection and sediment control BMPs;
* All sediment build-up has been removed from conveyances and basins that are to be used as permanent water quality management BMPs. The cleanout of permanent basins used as temporary BMPs during construction shall be sufficient to return the basin to design capacity;
* Responsibility for long-term maintenance of permanent BMPs must be assigned;
* Construction activity conducted on or through agricultural or silvicultural land shall be considered finally stabilized upon return to the preexisting agriculture or silviculture use;
* Construction activity conducted at new industrial facilities that will operate the site in an exposed manner (such as limestone mining and solid waste landfills) shall be considered finally stabilized upon commencement of industrial activity consistent with the industrial use and coverage under the appropriate NPDES permit for industrial storm water.

# 7. Specifications and Special Provisions

Refer to the Specifications Division 800 and Special Provisions listed in the Contract Documents to find the pertinent information for this project. Additional resources available to determine the proper uses for BMPs are as follows:

-[NDOR Drainage Design & Erosion Control Manual](http://www.dor.state.ne.us/roadway-design/dd-ec-manual.htm)

-[Construction Stormwater BMPs Pocket Guide](http://www.dor.state.ne.us/environment/guides/Const-Strmwtr-Pocket%20Guide.pdf)

-Manufacturer’s Installation and Maintenance Specifications

# 8. Permits

## 8.1 Environmental Commitments (Green Sheets)

## 8.2 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Permit

## 8.3 Floodplain/Floodway Development

## 8.4 Threatened and Endangered Species Conditions/Migratory Birds

## 8.5 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality

### 8.5.1 Discharge Authorization Number for Construction Storm Water

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

# 9. Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

## 9.1 Temporary Erosion Control Plan Checklist

The following must be obtained from the contractor(s):

* Temporary Erosion Control Plan (Plan must be in place and approved by district Project Manager prior to construction starting)

The following must be identified and located on the temporary erosion control plans. The temporary erosion control plan must be updated as needed throughout the life of the project:

* Location of camp and plant site(s) adjacent to the project
  + Type of perimeter control around mixing plants and/or hazardous materials
  + Identify hazardous materials including petroleum products
* Method of dust control
* Location and identification of material stockpiles
* Location of borrow and waste sites, including those outside the L.O.C. adjacent to the project
* Location of all construction entrances
* Location of wash-out facilities
* Location of equipment fueling
* Location of equipment maintenance
* Location of equipment storage
* Location of portable toilets
* Location of Spill Kit
* Location and installation date of erosion control measures added to temporary erosion control plan
* Location of erosion control measures identified on plan but not installed. Reason for not installing or substitution should be noted.

## 9.2 Contractor’s Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

# 10. Final Stabilization Plans

Refer to the Standard Plans and Special Plans listed in the Contract Documents to find the pertinent information for this project. Additional resources available to determine the proper uses for BMPs are as follows:

-[NDOR Drainage Design & Erosion Control Manual](http://www.dor.state.ne.us/roadway-design/dd-ec-manual.htm)

-[Construction Stormwater BMPs Pocket Guide](http://www.dor.state.ne.us/environment/guides/Const-Strmwtr-Pocket%20Guide.pdf)

-Manufacturer’s Installation and Maintenance Specifications

# 11. Good Housekeeping

## 11.1 Spill Prevention and Control Plan – EPA Guidance

Spill Prevention and Control Plans (SPCP) should clearly state measures to stop the source of a spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of contaminated materials, and train personnel to prevent and control future spills

When developing an SPCP, a construction site operator should identify potential spill or source areas, such as loading and unloading, storage, and processing areas; and areas designated for waste disposal. Conduct this evaluation during the project planning phase, and reevaluate it during each phase of construction.

Update the SPCP regularly to accommodate any changes in the site, procedures, or responsible staff. Conduct regular inspections in areas where spills might occur to ensure that procedures are posted and cleanup equipment is readily available.

The SPCP should define material handling procedures and storage requirements and outline actions necessary to reduce spill potential and impacts on stormwater quality. This can be achieved by:

* Recycling, reclaiming, or reusing process materials, thereby reducing the amount of process materials that are brought into the facility
* Installing leak detection devices, overflow controls, and diversion berms
* Disconnecting any drains from processing areas that lead to the storm sewer
* Performing preventative maintenance on storm tanks, valves, pumps, pipes, and other equipment
* Using material transfer procedures or filling procedures for tanks and other equipment that minimize spills
* Substituting less or non-toxic materials for toxic materials

The SPCP should document the locations of spill response equipment and procedures to be used and ensure that procedures are clear and concise. The plan should include step-by-step instructions for the response to spills at a facility. In addition, the spill response plan should:

* Identify individuals responsible for implementing the plan
* Define safety measures to be taken with each kind of waste
* Specify how to notify appropriate authorities such as (Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality and Nebraska State Patrol)
* State procedures for containing, diverting, isolating, and cleaning up the spill
* Describe spill response equipment to be used, including safety and cleanup equipment
* The plan can be a procedural handbook or a poster to be placed in several locations at the site.

Training is necessary to ensure that all workers are knowledgeable enough to follow procedures outlined in the SPCP. Make equipment and materials for cleanup readily accessible, and mark them clearly so workers can follow procedures quickly and effectively.

Contractor:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Potential Non-sediment Pollutants Inventory**

*Check off all materials that could become a stormwater pollutant, which are present onsite during construction and add to the list as needed.*

 Vehicle fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum, and coolants

 Asphaltic emulsions

 Cement materials associated concrete paving operations, drainage structures, and bridge construction

 Base and subbase material

 Joint and curing compounds

 Concrete curing compounds

 Paints

 Solvents, thinners, acids

 Sandblasting materials

 Mortar mix

 Hydrated lime

 Landscaping materials and wastes

 Erosion control materials such as mulch, sandbags, compost

 Treated lumber

 General litter

 Others:

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Contractor:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Potential Non-sediment Pollutants Inventory**

*Check off all materials that could become a stormwater pollutant, which are present onsite during construction and add to the list as needed.*

 Vehicle fluids, including oil, grease, petroleum, and coolants

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 Concrete curing compounds

 Paints

 Solvents, thinners, acids

 Sandblasting materials

 Mortar mix

 Hydrated lime

 Landscaping materials and wastes

 Erosion control materials such as mulch, sandbags, compost

 Treated lumber

 General litter

 Others:

|  |
| --- |
|  |

Contractor:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Potential Non-sediment Pollutants Inventory**

*Check off all materials that could become a stormwater pollutant, which are present onsite during construction and add to the list as needed.*

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 Cement materials associated concrete paving operations, drainage structures, and bridge construction

 Base and subbase material

 Joint and curing compounds

 Concrete curing compounds

 Paints

 Solvents, thinners, acids

 Sandblasting materials

 Mortar mix

 Hydrated lime

 Landscaping materials and wastes

 Erosion control materials such as mulch, sandbags, compost

 Treated lumber

 General litter

 Others:

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**Record of SWPPP Amendments**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Date of Amendment | Description of Amendment |
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**Non-Sediment Pollutant Spill Incident Log**

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