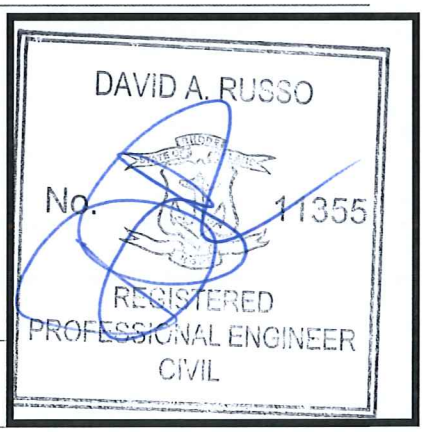
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
For:
Wilson & Tarn Street Development

Oak Street

South Kingstown, Rhode Island 02879

A.P. 57-1, Lots 121, 122 & 146

Owner:	Oak Street Investments 521 Liberty Lane West Kingston, RI 02892 (401) 783-4415
Operator: *TO BE DETERMINED UPON CONTRACT AWARD*	South County Post & Beam, Inc. 521 Liberty Lane West Kingston, RI 02892 (401) 783-4415 Email: info@scpb.com
Estimated Project Dates:	Start Date: Spring 2019 Completion Date: Spring 2020
SESC Plan Prepared By:	DiPrete Engineering David A. Russo 2 Stafford Court Cranston, Rhode Island 02920 (401) 943-1000 drusso@diprete-eng,com
SESC Plan Preparation Date:	November 28, 2018



Revision Date:

OWNER CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under the direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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. I am aware that it is the responsibility of the site owner and operator to implement and amend the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as appropriate in accordance with the requirements of the RIPDES Construction General Permit.

_____

Owner Signature: Date

Owner Name: Kenneth Bouvier

Owner Title: President

Company Name: Oak Street Investments

Address: 521 Liberty Lane, West Kingston, RI 02892

Phone Number: (401) 783-4415

Email Address: ken@scpb.com

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under the direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate 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.

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_____

Operator Signature: Date

Contractor Representative: Kenneth Bouvier

Contractor Title: President

Contractor Company Name: South County Post & Beam, Inc.

Address: 521 Liberty Lane, West Kingston, RI 02892

Phone Number: (401) 783-4415

Email Address: ken@scpb.com

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INTRODUCTION

This Construction Site Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan) has been prepared for Oak Street Investments for the Oak Street Subdivision. In accordance with the RIDEM Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity (RIPDES Construction General Permit ("CGP")), projects that disturb one (1) or more acres require the preparation of a SESC Plan. This SESC Plan provides guidance for complying with the terms and conditions of the RIPDES Construction General Permit. However, this document does not negate or eliminate the need to understand and adhere to all applicable RIPDES regulations.

The purpose of erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control measures is to prevent pollutants from leaving the construction site and entering waterways or environmentally sensitive areas during and after construction. This SESC Plan has been prepared prior to the initiation of construction activities to address anticipated worksite conditions. The control measures depicted on the site plan and described in this narrative should be considered the minimum measures required to control erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff at the site. Since construction is a dynamic process with changing site conditions, it is the operator's responsibility to manage the site during each construction phase so as to prevent pollutants from leaving the site. This may require the operator to revise and amend the SESC Plan during construction to address varying site and/or weather conditions, such as by adding or realigning erosion or sediment controls, to ensure the SESC Plan remains compliant with the RIPDES Construction General Permit. Records of these changes must be added to the amendment log attached to the SESC Plan, and to the site plans as "red-lined" drawings. *Please Note*: **Even if practices are correctly installed on a site according to the approved plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion, runoff, and sedimentation are effectively controlled throughout the entire site.**

It is the responsibility of the site owner and the site operator to maintain the SESC Plan at the site, including all attachments, amendments and inspection records, and to make all records available for inspection by RIDEM during and after construction. (RIPDES CGP - Part III.G)

The site owner, the site operator, and the designated site inspector are required to review the SESC Plan and sign the Party Certification pages (Section 8). The primary contractor (if different) and all subcontractors (if applicable) involved in earthwork or exterior construction activities are also required to review the SESC Plan and sign the certification pages before construction begins.

Any questions regarding the SESC Plan, control measures, inspection requirements, or any other facet of this document may be addressed to the RIDEM Office of Water Resources, RIPDES Permitting Program at 401-222-4700.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
RIPDES Permitting Program
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767
phone: 401-222-4700
email: waterresources@dem.ri.gov

RIDEM Office of Water Resources website
http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/index.htm

RIDEM RIPDES website
http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/permits/ripdes/index.htm

RIDEM Water Quality website (for 303(d) and TMDL listings)
http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/water/quality/index.htm

RIDEM Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program
http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bpoladm/plandev/heritage/index.htm

RIDEM Geographic Data Viewer – Environmental Resource Map
http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/index.htm

RIDEM *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual* (RISDISM) (as amended)
http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/permits/ripdes/stwater/t4guide/desman.htm

RIDEM, USDA Soil Conservation Service, and RI State Conservation Committee *Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended)
http://www.dot.ri.gov/documents/enviro/stormwater/Soil_Erosion_Sediment_Control_Handbook.pdf

Rhode Island Department of Transportation *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Design and Other Specifications* and *Standard Details*
http://www.dot.ri.gov/engineering/standards/index.asp

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Rhode Island Soil Survey Program
http://www.ri.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils.html

EPA NPDES Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance website
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/SWPPP.cfm#guide

EPA National Menu of Stormwater Best Management Practices
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps

SECTION 1: SITE DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name:

- Tarn Street Development

The project consists of 5 single family lots and 3 two family (duplex) lots. All lots with access from Oak Street, in the Town of South Kingstown, RI. The site exists today as an entirely wooded, with a forested wetland, less than 3 acres, in the southern portion of the subject property. All lots will be serviced by public water and public sewer. An underground infiltration system, an infiltration pond, and a stone infiltration area are proposed to handle Stormwater runoff from the site.

Project Street/Location:

- Adjacent to #70 Oak Street
- See “Attachment A” for General Location Map

The following are estimates of the construction site area:

- Total Project Area 3.62 acres
- Total Project Area to be disturbed 2.96 acres

1.2 Nature and Duration of Construction Activity

1. It is anticipated that construction of the roadway and associated drainage will begin in Fall 2018 and be completed in Fall 2019. The project is proposed to be completed in one phase with two sub phases. The first sub phase will include roadway, drainage, associated utilities, and mass grading of the lots. The second sub phase will consist of development of each of the individual lots. Proposed lot construction will be less than one acre of disturbance.
2. Contractor is responsible for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SE&SC) onsite. Sequence of construction provided may be modified as field conditions warrant with prior approval from the Owner or their representative.
3. Construction to begin in the Fall 2018 or upon receipt of all necessary approvals.
4. Survey and stake the drainage BMPs, drain lines, water lines, sewer lines and limit of sedimentation barriers/limit of disturbance.
5. Place sedimentation barriers as shown on the plans and staked out in the field. In no case is the limit of work to extend beyond the sedimentation barriers. Sedimentation barriers shall be placed around all infiltration areas to protect them from construction traffic and stormwater runoff. The infiltrating BMPs shall be protected from stormwater runoff until they have been established and all tributary areas are stabilized.
6. Install temporary sedimentation control measures and devices as warranted. The location of proposed infiltrating BMPs shall not be used as temporary sedimentation basins. All temporary control devices shall be installed per the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook.
7. Begin clearing and grubbing in area of the roadways and drainage and other areas as indicated on the plans. Topsoil is to be stripped and stockpiled in approved locations. Topsoil stockpiles are to be protected by a row of sedimentation barriers and covered or temporarily seeded.

8. Excavate and grade the proposed BMPs and roadways. Install drainage structures. The drainage BMPs shall be permanently seeded following finish grading.
9. Install drain piping, drainage manholes ,working up gradient. Place erosion controls at the discharge points and seed the BMPs and disturbed areas outside of the area to be paved. Install water, sewer, and other utilities in accordance with the approved final construction plans. Seed the disturbed areas outside of the paving limits. The drainage BMPs and drainage network are to be protected from runoff until all unstabilized areas are stabilized with vegetation.
10. Mass grade lots and stabilize.
11. Place compacted gravel foundation and rough grade the roadway in accordance with the site plans and in accordance with the geotechnical requirements.
12. Place bituminous asphalt binder per site plans and in accordance with the geotechnical requirements.
13. Finish permanent stabilization. Repair drainage outlets and BMPs as required. Tree limbs, leaves, cobbles, boulders, etc. shall be removed from the bottom of the BMPs before the application of topsoil. Install plantings per the Landscape Plans.
14. Sweep/vacuum the roadway/parking area to remove all sediments.
15. The contractor shall clean and flush the drainage structures and pipes at the end of construction and all accumulated sediments in the drainage BMPs shall be removed.
16. Once the majority of the site is stabilized the drainage BMPs and drainage network may be brought online with the approval of the design engineer and the owner or their representative.
17. Remove all temporary soil erosion and sedimentation control measures following vegetative establishment of all disturbed areas.
18. Prior to activation of all utilities (water, sewer, and storm), the design engineering and the appropriate utility company shall to be notified at least 48 hours in advance to schedule final inspection.
19. Begin construction of each individual lot and foundations.
20. Install sedimentation barriers on lot. Install inlet protection on any downstream catch basin.
21. Construct home, install utilities and asphalt driveways.
22. Fully stabilize each lot
23. Remove sedimentation barriers
24. Repeat steps 20-23 for each lot.

Estimated Project Start Date:	4-01-2019
Estimated Project Completion Date:	4-01-2020
Estimated Number of Months:	12

1.3 Receiving Waters

RIPDES CGP - Parts IV.A.7 & IV.A.8

List/description of receiving waters:

- Unnamed Isolated Wetland, with no discharge.
- Saugatucket River (ID: RI0010045R-05B)

- Indian Run Brook (ID: 0010045R-02)

List/description of separate storm sewer systems:

- Cleveland Street drainage system
- School Street drainage system
- Wilson Street drainage system
- Oak Street drainage system
- Old Tower Hill Road drainage system

List/provide description of 303(d)/TMDL waters and applicable TMDL requirements:

- Saugatucket River (ID: RI0010045R-05B) – Impairments: Benthic-Macroinvertebrate Bioassessments, Iron, Non-Native Aquatic Plants, Fecal Coliform. TMDL for: Fecal Coliform.
- Indian Run Brook (ID: 0010045R-02) – Impairments: Copper, Zinc, Fecal Coliform. TMDL for: Copper, Zinc, Fecal Coliform

1.4 Natural Heritage Area Information

RIPDES CGP - Part III.H
Are there any Natural Heritage Areas being disturbed by the construction activity or will discharges be directed to the Natural Heritage Area as a result of the construction activity?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, describe or refer to documentation which determines the likelihood of an impact on this area and the steps that will be taken to address any impacts.

- N/A

1.5 Historic Preservation/Cultural Resources

Are there any historic properties, historic cemeteries or cultural resources on or near the construction site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Describe how this determination was made and summarize state or tribal review comments:

- Determination was made from review of United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service - National Register of Historic Places: Comments include that the district is located in east-central South Kingstown, this district contains significant Historic and Architectural resources, and the boundary includes Kingstown Road dwellings south of the village center as far as School Street.

If yes, describe or refer to documentation which determines the likelihood of an impact on this historic property, historic cemetery or cultural resource and the steps taken to address that impact including any conditions or mitigation measures that were approved by other parties.

1.6 Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

RISDISM - Section 4.5.1

Sensitive areas and measures that must be implemented to protect them:

- N/A

SECTION 2: EROSION, RUNOFF, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.1

The purpose of erosion controls is to prevent sediment from being detached and moved by wind or the erosive action of raindrop, sheet, rill, gully, and channel erosion. Properly installed and maintained erosion controls are the primary defense against sediment pollution.

Runoff controls are used to slow the velocity of concentrated water flows. By intercepting and diverting stormwater runoff to a stabilized outlet or treatment practice, erosion and sedimentation are reduced.

Sedimentation controls are the last line of defense against moving sediment. The purpose is to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site and entering environmentally sensitive areas.

This section describes the set of measures that will be installed before and during the construction project to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that will occur at the site. Such measures may include: perimeter controls, stock pile covering, storm drain inlet protection, check dams, and temporary seeding.

Include any applicable references to design specifications and any applicable maintenance requirements.

2.1 Minimize Disturbed Area and Protect Natural Features and Soil

RISDISM - Minimum Standard 1

As far as is practicable, existing vegetation shall be protected and left in place, in accordance with the clearing limits shown on the approved plans. Prior to any land disturbance activities commencing on the site, the Contractor shall physically mark limits of disturbance (LOD) on the site and any areas to be protected within the site, so that workers can clearly identify the areas to be protected.

- Stakes labeled “LOD” shall be used to demarcate upgradient limits of disturbance and staked silt fence shall be installed at downgradient limits of disturbance.
- Topsoil shall be stripped from areas to be graded and stockpiled for later use. Stockpile location shall be subject to approval by the Project Engineer. A sediment barrier shall surround all topsoil stockpiles.

2.2 Phase Construction Activity

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.a

CONSTRUCTION SITE ESTIMATES

The following are estimates of each phase of the construction project:

Total Area	3.62 acres
Area to be disturbed	2.96

Construction Site Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan
Tarn Street Development

Proper sequencing of construction activities is essential to maximize the effectiveness of erosion, runoff, and sediment control measures. Construction sequencing and timing of construction activities will include:

1. Installation of all erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures that are required to be in place and functional before any earthwork begins. This shall be done in accordance with the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended) and/or the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* (as amended). Upon acceptable completion of site preparation and installation of erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures, site construction activities may commence.
2. Protection of planned infiltration sites and qualifying pervious areas from compaction.
3. Upon commencement of site construction activities, the operator shall initiate appropriate stabilization practices on all disturbed areas as soon as possible, but not more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.
4. Routine inspection and maintenance and/or modification of erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures while earthwork is ongoing is required.
5. Final site stabilization of any disturbed areas after earthwork has been completed and removal of temporary erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures.

- Phase I – Site Construction
  - ☒ All temporary soil erosion controls shall be installed, including silt fence at the down gradient limits of work, labeled stakes at the up gradient limits of work, and stone stabilization pad at the site construction entrances.
  - ☒ Start date=TBD, End date = TBD
  - ☒ See section 2.5-2.12 for all BMP's to be maintained during this phase.
  - ☒ Site shall be graded, roadways and stormwater BMP's will be brought to rough grade, utilities will be installed and foundations will be constructed
  - ☒ Start date=TBD, End date = TBD
  - ☒ See section 2.13 for all BMP's to be maintained during this phase.
  - ☒ See sections 2.5-2.12 for stabilization methods to be used for this phase.
  - ☒ Establish final grade of roadways and lots. Seed/ vegetate all unpaved areas in accordance with the final landscape plans.
  - ☒ Start date=TBD, End date = TBD
  - ☒ See plans for all BMP's to be maintained during this phase
  - ☒ Final stabilization shall be executed as detailed in section 7 of the Soil Erosion & Sediment Control and Stormwater Management Report.

Individual construction of homes is to commence once roadway, drainage, and utilities are completed. South Kingstown Public Works requires soil erosion permits for each individual house that is constructed. Each individual house will be required to obtain this soil erosion permit and the lot will be fully surrounded by sedimentation barriers during the construction phase.

2.3 Monitoring Weather Conditions

Care will be taken to avoid having unstabilized areas exposed during precipitation events. Weather forecasts will be routinely checked, and in the case of an expected precipitation event of over 0.25-inches over a 24-hour period, all control measures will be inspected, and maintained as necessary, prior to the weather event.

In the case of an extreme weather forecast (greater than one-inch of rain over a 24-hour period), additional erosion/sediment controls will be installed where appropriate.

The weather gauge station and website that will be utilized to monitor weather conditions on the construction site is as follows:

www.wunderground.com

Station ID	Neighborhood	City	Station Type
KRIWAKEF4	Stone Cove Marina	Wakefield	

2.4 Control Stormwater Flowing Onto and Through the Project

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.b

Drainage Patterns:

- Existing: Site drains overland to existing forested wetland, less than 3 acres, to the south.
- Proposed: Developed portion of site drains to infiltration BMPs.

Structural control measures are used to divert flows from exposed soils, retain or detain flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site.

Control measures shall be installed as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended) or the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction*.

- Temporary berms and/or swales shall be used during construction to direct surface runoff to temporary sedimentation basins to capture and treat the maximum amount of stormwater.
- Infiltrating stormwater practices shall not also be used as temporary sedimentation basins during construction.
- Limit sedimentation basins with rock dams to a drainage area of 50 acres. Limit the rock dam height to 8 feet with a top width of at least 5 feet. Side slopes for rock dams should be no steeper than 2:1 on the basin side of the structure and 3:1 on the outlet side. Cover the basin side of the rock dam with fine gravel from top to bottom for at least 1 foot. This slows the drainage rate from the pool that forms and gives sediments time to settle. The detention time should be at least 8 hours.
- Outfit sedimentation basins with earthen embankments with a dewatering pipe and riser set just above the sediment removal cutoff level. Place the riser pipe at the deepest point of the basin and make sure it extends no farther than 1 foot below the level of the earthen dam. Place a water-permeable cover over the primary dewatering riser pipe to prevent trash and debris from entering and clogging the spillway. To provide an additional path for water to enter the primary spillway, you can drill secondary dewatering holes near the base of the riser pipe, but make sure you protect the holes with gravel to keep sediment out of the spillway piping.

2.5 Stabilize Soils

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.c

Upon completion and acceptance of site preparation and initial installation of erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures, the operator shall initiate appropriate stabilization practices during all phases of construction on all disturbed areas as soon as possible, but not more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Any disturbed areas that will not have active construction activity occurring within 14 days must be stabilized using the control measures depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with applicable measures specified in the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

Only areas that can be reasonably expected to have active construction work being performed within 14 days of disturbance will be cleared/grubbed at any one time. It is NOT acceptable to clear and grub the entire construction site if portions will not be active within the 14-day time frame. Proper phasing of clearing and grubbing activities shall include temporary stabilization techniques for areas cleared and grubbed that will not be active within the 14-day time frame.

All disturbed soils exposed prior to October 15 of any calendar year shall be seeded or protected by that date. Any such areas that do not have adequate vegetative stabilization, as determined by the site operator or designated inspector, by November 15 of any calendar year, must be stabilized through the use of structural erosion control measures (examples included but are not limited to: erosion control matting or mulch, in accordance with specifications contained within the *RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended). If work continues within any of these areas during the period from October 15 through April 15, care must be taken to ensure that only the area required for that day's work is exposed, and all erodible soil must be restabilized within 5 working days.

Clearing/Grubbing shall not take place during a rain event if erosion is likely to occur; nor shall it occur if a rain event is forecasted and appropriate erosion controls cannot be installed prior to the storm.

After clearing, and by the end of each day's grubbing operation, the site operator shall install erosion control measures that are indicated on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer. Such erosion control measures shall be installed in strict accordance with the *RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

- When construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, stabilization controls shall consist of one or more of the following:
    - Seeding with native vegetation
    - Hay or straw application, in the amount of 2 tons/acre (temporary only)
    - Fiber mulch or covering consisting of mat/fiber lining (temporary only)
- Dust control generation shall be controlled by one or more of the following:
    - Vegetative cover (see stabilization controls above)
    - Sprinkle site with water until surface is wet. Take care to not create runoff from excessive use of water. The general contractor shall have an on-site water vehicle for dust control.
    - Stone to stabilize construction roads
    - Calcium chloride (only with approval of the Design Engineer)

2.6 Protect Storm Drain Inlets

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.d

Storm drain inlet protection measures prevent soil and debris from entering storm drain inlets. These measures are usually temporary and are implemented before a site is disturbed. ALL stormwater inlets &/or catch basins that are operational during construction and may receive sediment-laden stormwater flow from

the construction site must be protected using control measures outlined in the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

Possible control measures that may be used include compost filter socks, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, or catch basin inserts. **(Please note: Silt Fence protection measures DO NOT work on paved roadways.)**

If stormwater discharges from the construction site have the potential to enter storm drain inlets that then discharge to a surface water, the site owner and operator must install inlet protection practices that remove sediment from the discharge prior to entry into the storm drain inlet, and clean, or remove and replace the protection practices as sediment accumulates, as the filter becomes clogged, and/or as performance is compromised. Accumulated sediment adjacent to the inlet protection measures should be removed by the end of the same work day in which it is found or by the end of the following work day if removal by the same work day is not feasible.

- Storm drain inlets shall be protected by using one or more of the following:
    - Catch basin inserts such as silt sacks. Install according to manufacturer specifications.
    - Sandbags
    - Silt fence (for unpaved areas ONLY – RI Standards 9.1.0, 9.2.0 & 9.3.0)
    - Staked filter socks (for unpaved areas ONLY). Install according to manufacturer specifications.

2.7 Protect Storm Drain Outlets

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.e

Outlet protection is necessary to prevent scour or severe erosion at discharge points. Outlets often have high velocity, high volume flows, and require strong materials that will withstand the forces of stormwater. The function of these control practices are to protect the soil surface, reduce velocity, and promote infiltration. Storm drain outlet control practices also offer a last line of protection against sediment entering environmentally sensitive areas.

All stormwater outlets that may discharge sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using the control practices depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

- Storm drain outlets shall be protected during the entire duration of the project using ALL of the following:
    - Silt fence (RI Standards 9.1.0, 9.2.0 & 9.3.0) or staked filter socks

2.8 Establish Perimeter Controls and Sediment Barriers

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.f

Perimeter controls and sediment barriers shall be installed as depicted on the approved Site Plans and in accordance with the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

Sediment barriers and perimeter controls must be installed along those perimeter areas of the site that will receive stormwater from earth disturbing activities.

Maintenance of perimeter controls must be completed in accordance with the maintenance requirements specified in the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

- Perimeter structural practices to filter and trap sediment shall consist of one or more of the following:
    - Staked Silt fence (RI Standards 9.1.0, 9.2.0 & 9.3.0)
    - Staked filter socks. Install according to manufacturer specifications

2.9 Establish Temporary Controls for the Protection of Post-Construction Stormwater Practices

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.g

This section details the measures that will be installed to protect permanent or long term stormwater treatment practices as they are installed so that they will function properly when they are brought online at the end of the construction phase.

Include any applicable specifications from the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended), the RIDEM *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual* (RISDISM) (as amended), including any applicable control practice maintenance requirements.

Examples of temporary control measures that can be used to protect permanent stormwater control measures include: establishing temporary sediment barriers around infiltrating practices, ensuring proper material staging areas and equipment routing (i.e. do not allow construction equipment to compact areas where infiltrating practices will be installed), and by conducting final cleaning of structural long term practices after construction is completed.

- All underground infiltration system areas shall be staked off, demarcated and protected from construction traffic during all construction phases.

2.10 Temporary Sediment Trapping and Temporary Stormwater Conveyance

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.h

Temporary sediment trapping, temporary sediment basins, and/or temporary stormwater conveyance practices shall be installed as necessary, and maintained as depicted on approved plans and in accordance with the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended) and if applicable, the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* (as amended).

Sediment traps, basins, and barriers are used to retain sediment on the site to protect streams, lakes, drainage systems, and adjacent property. These devices are used at the outlets of channels, diversions, and other runoff conveyance measures to allow sediment-filled water to pool and sediment to settle. These measures are often used as the last line of defense to stop sediment from leaving the site.

- N/A

2.11 Utilize Surface Outlets

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.i

- N/A

2.12 Properly Use Treatment Chemicals

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.1.j

Chemical stabilizers, polymers, and flocculants are readily available on the market and can be easily applied to construction sites for the purposes of enhancing the control of erosion, runoff, and sedimentation. The following guidelines should be adhered to for construction sites that plan to use treatment chemicals as part of their overall erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control strategy.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has conducted research into the relative toxicity of chemicals commonly used for the treatment of construction stormwater discharges. The research conducted by the

EPA focused on different formulations of chitosan, a cationic compound, and both cationic and anionic polyacrylamide (PAM). In summary, the studies found significant toxicity resulting from the use of chitosan and cationic PAM in laboratory conditions, and significantly less toxicity associated with using anionic PAM. EPA's research has lead to the conclusion that the use of treatment chemicals for erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control requires proper operator training and appropriate usage to avoid risk to aquatic species. In the case of cationic treatment chemicals additional safeguards may be necessary.

Application/Installation Minimum Requirements

If a site operator plans to use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals during construction the SESC plan must address the following:

1. Treatment chemicals shall not be applied directly to or within 100 feet of any surface water body.

2. Use conventional erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls prior to and after the application of treatment chemicals. Use conventional erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls prior to chemical addition to ensure effective treatment. Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control (e.g. temporary sediment basin, perimeter control) prior to discharge.

3. Sites shall be stabilized as soon as possible using conventional measures to minimize the need to use chemical treatment.

4. Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or treatment area. **Soil testing is essential. Using the wrong form of chemical treatment will result in some form of performance failure.**

5. Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provide equivalent measures, designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered areas or having a spill kit available on site).

6. Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier. You must also use treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices or specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

Treatment Chemical Application Plan

1. List Manufacturer's name and product name for each treatment chemical proposed for use at the site.
2. Attach a copy of applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) or Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each proposed treatment chemical.
3. Provide the results of third party toxicity testing of the materials proposed for use at the site.
4. Provide a certification from the site owner and operator that all proposed treatment chemicals are the same as those used in the toxicity tests and will not be altered in any way.
5. Provide an explanation as to why conventional erosion, runoff, and sediment control measures, alone or in combination, will not be sufficient to prevent turbidity impacts and sedimentation in downstream receptors.
6. Provide a plan prepared in consultation with the chemical treatment manufacturer(s) or authorized manufacturer's representative which includes the following:

a. Identification of the areas of the site where treatment chemicals will be applied and the name, location, and distance to all downstream receptors that have the potential to be impacted from the discharges from the treatment areas.
b. List the expected start and end dates or specific phases of the project during which each treatment chemical will be applied.
c. Provide test results for representative soils from the site, and any recommendations from the manufacturer based on the soil tests, indicating the type of treatment chemical and the recommended application rate.
d. List the frequency, method, and rates of application which are designed to ensure that treatment chemical concentrations will not exceed 50% of the IC25 or NOEC toxicity values, whichever is less, for each treatment chemical proposed.
e. Provide the frequency of inspection and maintenance of the treatment chemical application system.
f. List the method proposed for the collection, removal, and disposal or stabilization of settled particles to prevent resuspension.
g. Describe the training that will be provided to all persons who will handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site. Training must include appropriate, product-specific training and proper dosing requirements for each product.

Treatment Chemical SESC Plan Weekly Inspection Report Documentation Requirements

1. Document the type and quantity of treatment chemicals applied.

2. List the date, duration of discharge, and estimated discharge rate.

3. Provide an estimate of the volume of water treated.

4. Provide an estimate of the concentration of treatment chemicals in the discharge, with supporting calculations.

2.13 Construction Site Erosion, Runoff, and Sediment Control Measure List

It is expected that this table will be amended as needed throughout the construction project.

Location/Station	Control Measure Description/Reference	Maintenance Requirement	Phase
Maintain Limit of Disturbance Location: Perimeter of work where downgradient from site.	**Straw/Hay Bales. Chapter Five, Section F, *RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook*.**	**Page 5-12** Inspection should be made after each storm event and repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed. **Page 5-12** Cleanout of accumulated sediment behind the bales is necessary if ½ of the original height of the bales becomes filled in with sediment.	All Phases
Grassed Waterways Location: Within cleared limits of works as applicable	**Erosion Control Mats. Chapter Five, Section A – Temporary Mulching (MU), *RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook*.**	**Page 5-4** All mulches must be inspected periodically, in particular after rainstorms, to check for rill erosion. Matting should be inspected after rainstorms for dislocation or failure. If washouts or breakage occur, reinstall mat as necessary after repairing damage to the slope. Inspections should take place until grasses are firmly established. Grasses are considered established when a uniform height and density is achieved and when it is mature enough to control soil erosion and to survive severe weather conditions.	All Phases
Water or Calcium	**Dust Control.**	**Page 5-7** When temporary measures are used, repetitive treatments should be applied as needed to control dust.	All Phases

Water or Calcium Chloride application for Dust Control Location: Within cleared limits of works as applicable	**Dust Control.** **Chapter Five, Section C, RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.**	**Page 5-7** When temporary measures are used, repetitive treatments should be applied as needed to control dust.	All Phases
Stone Stabilization Pad Location: At the site's construction entrance	**Construction Entrances.** **Chapter Five, Section D, RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.**	**Page 5-9** The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public right-of-ways. This will require periodic top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment. All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public right-of-ways must be removed immediately.	All Phases
Topsoiling Location: Within cleared limits of works as applicable.	**Topsoiling.** **Chapter Five, Section E, RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.**	**Page 5-10** Surround all topsoil stockpiles with a sediment barrier. Stockpile in such a manner that natural drainage is not obstructed and no off-site sediment damage results. Temporary seeding of stockpiles should be completed within 15 days of the formation of the stockpile.	All Phases

SECTION 3: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY POLLUTION PREVENTION

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.2

The purpose of construction activity pollution prevention is to prevent day to day construction activities from causing pollution.

This section describes the key pollution prevention measures that must be implemented to avoid and reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Example control measures include the proper management of waste, material handling and storage, and equipment/vehicle fueling/washing/maintenance operations.

Where applicable, include *RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended) or the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* (as amended) specifications.

3.1 Existing Data of Known Discharges from Site

RIPDES CGP - Part III.I

Are there known discharges from the project area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Describe how this determination was made:

- The existing site prior to construction is an entirely vacant wooded lot

If yes, list discharges and locations:

- N/A

Is there existing data on the quality of the known discharges?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, provide data:

- N/A

3.2 Prohibited Discharges

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.a

The following discharges are prohibited at the construction site:

- Contaminated groundwater, unless specifically authorized by the DEM. These types of discharges may only be authorized under a separate DEM RIPDES permit.
- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless the discharge is contained and managed by appropriate controls.
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials.
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance. Proper storage and spill prevention practices must be utilized at all construction sites.
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

3.3 Potential Sources of Pollution

RIPDES CGP - Parts III.J.2 & III.J.4.h

Check All Those That Apply	Operation/ Location	Stormwater Pollutants
☒	Clearing, grading, excavating, and unstabilized areas	Sediment; Trash/Debris
☒	Construction Entrance	Sediment
☒	Soil Stockpiles	Sediment
☒	Paving operations	Sediment; Trash/Debris
☒	Concrete washout and waste	Heavy metals; pH; Trash/Debris
☒	Structure construction/ painting/ cleaning	Nutrients; pH; Trash/Debris; Toxic chemicals
☒	Demolition and debris disposal	Sediment; Trash/Debris
☐	Dewatering operations	Sediment; Nutrients
☐	Drilling and blasting operations	Sediment; pH; Trash/Debris
☐	Material delivery and storage	Sediment; Nutrients; Heavy metals; pH; Pesticides/Herbicides; Oil/Grease; Trash/Debris; Toxic chemicals
☒	Material use during building process	Nutrients; heavy metals; pH; pesticides/herbicides; oil/grease; trash/debris; toxic chemicals
☒	Solid waste/ trash/ debris	trash/debris; toxic chemicals
☐	Hazardous waste	heavy metals; pH; pesticides/herbicides; oil/grease; toxic chemicals
☐	Contaminated spills	Nutrients; heavy metals; pH; pesticides/herbicides; oil/grease; toxic chemicals
☐	Sanitary/septic waste	Nutrients; pH; Bacteria/Viruses; toxic chemicals
☒	Vehicle/equipment fueling and maintenance	Oil/Grease; Toxic chemicals
☒	Vehicle/equipment use and storage	Oil/Grease; Toxic chemicals
☒	Landscaping operations	Sediment; Nutrients; Trash/Debris
☐	Other:	
☐	Other:	

3.4 Minimize Off-site Tracking of Sediments

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.b

Any construction site access point must employ the control measures on the approved SESC site plans and in accordance with the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended). Construction entrances shall be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles. All construction access roads shall be constructed prior to any roadway accepting construction traffic.

The site owner and operator must:

1. Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points.

2. Use properly designed and constructed construction entrances at all points that exit onto paved roads so that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit.

3. When and where necessary, use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle tires prior to exit (i.e. wheel washing racks, rumble strips, and rattle plates).

4. Where sediment has been tracked out from the construction site onto the surface of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks, the deposited sediment must be removed by the end of the same work day in which the trackout occurs. Track-out must be removed by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.

- Stone Stabilization Pad (RI Standard 9.9.0)

    - Located at construction site entrance/exit as shown on the SESC Site Plans.
    - The maintenance shall include top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand or as directed by the engineer.
    - Sediments spilled, dropped, washed or tracked on the public right of way must be removed immediately by the contractor.

3.5 Proper Waste Disposal

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.c

Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and disposed of to prevent the discharge of solid materials from wind and precipitation. All types of waste generated at the site shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with State Law and/or regulations.

- A waste collection area shall be designated on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a waterbody or storm drain.

- All waste containers shall be covered to avoid contact with wind and precipitation.

- Waste collection shall be scheduled frequently enough to prevent containers from overfilling.

- All construction site wastes shall be collected, removed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and only at authorized disposal sites.

- Equipment and containers shall be checked for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration. Those that are found to be defective shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

- Before construction begins, an area within the project limits will be designated as a waste collection area. A waste collection time will be arranged so that the containers do not overflow. In the event that a container does spill, cleanup will be provided immediately. The construction waste will be collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas. All waste shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with federal, state and local regulations. Construction debris shall be disposed of daily to avoid exposure to precipitation.

- Applicable materials shall be recycled whenever possible.

3.6 Spill Prevention and Control

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.d

All chemicals and/or hazardous waste material must be stored properly and legally in covered areas, with containment systems constructed in or around the storage areas. Areas must be designated for materials delivery and storage. All areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points must be described. The owner and operator must establish spill prevention and control measures to reduce the chance of spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean-up spills, and dispose of materials contaminated by spills. The operator must establish and make highly visible location(s) for the storage of spill prevention and control equipment and provide training for personnel responsible for spill prevention and control on the construction site.

- The construction site supervisor will create and adopt a spill control plan that includes measures to stop the source of the spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of materials contaminated by the spill, and identify and train personnel responsible for spill prevention and control. The following measures will be appropriate for a spill prevention and response plan.

    - Store and handle materials to prevent spills.
        - Tightly seal containers.
        - Make sure all containers are clearly labeled
        - Stack containers neatly and securely.

    - Reduce storm water contact if there is a spill.
        - Have cleanup procedures clearly posted.
        - Have cleanup materials readily available.
        - Contain any liquid.
        - Stop the source of the spill.
        - Cover spill with absorbent materials such as kitty litter or sawdust.

    - At no time shall spills be cleaned and/or flushed down storm drains or to any environmentally sensitive area (stream, pond, wetlands, etc)

    - Dispose of contaminated materials according to manufacturer's instructions or according to state or local requirements.

    - Equipment /vehicle fueling and repair/maintenance operations or hazardous material storage shall not take place within regulated wetlands or buffer zone area. Designated areas shall be approved by site owner.

    - Identify personnel responsible for responding to a spill of toxic or hazardous materials.
        - Provide personnel spill response training.
        - Post names of spill response personnel.
        - Keep the spill area well ventilated.
        - If necessary, use a private firm that specializes in spill cleanup.

- Spills that exceed Reportable Quantity (RQ) levels or reportable materials must be reported and documented.
  - Notify the Rhode Island Department of Environmental management (401) 222-3961, (401) 222-6519 or (401) 222-2284 at night as soon as there is knowledge of the spill.
  - Notify the permitting authority in writing within 5 days.
  - The SESC must be modified within 14-days to provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release and the date of the release.

3.7 Control of Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

RIPDES CGP - Parts I.B.2 & III.J.2.e

Are there allowable non-Stormwater discharges on or near the project area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

List of allowable non-stormwater discharge(s) and the associated control measure(s):

- N/A

Are there any known or contaminated discharges, including dewatering operations, on or near the project area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, list the discharges and the RIPDES individual permit number(s) or RIPDES Remediation General Permit Authorization number(s) associated with these discharges.

- RIPDES Individual Permit number : N/A
- RIPDES Remediation General Permit Authorization number: N/A

3.8 Control Dewatering Practices

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.f

Site owners and operators are prohibited from discharging groundwater or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate control measures.

Examples of appropriate control measures include, but are not limited to, temporary sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks and bags, or filtration systems (e.g. bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment. Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

At a minimum the following discharge requirements must be met for dewatering activities:

1. Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam.

2. To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case will surface waters be considered part of the treatment area.

3. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, utilize velocity dissipation devices.

4. With filter backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process.

5. Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer’s specifications.

6. Dewatering practices must involve the implementation of appropriate control measures as applicable (i.e. containment areas for dewatering earth materials, portable sediment tanks and bags, pumping settling basins, and pump intake protection.)

3.9 Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.g

All chemicals and/or hazardous waste material must be stored properly and legally in covered areas, with containment systems constructed in or around the storage areas. Areas must be designated for materials delivery and storage. Designated areas shall be approved by the site owner/engineer.

- An inventory will be kept of all reportable materials and all materials with a reportable quantity on site. There will be neat and orderly storage of hazardous materials. Regular garbage, rubbish, construction waste, and sanitary waste disposal will be employed. There will be prompt cleanup of any spills, either liquid or dry materials. The following practices will be used to avoid problems associated with the disposal of hazardous materials.
    - Check with local waste management authorities to determine what the requirements are for disposing of hazardous materials.
    - Use the entire product before disposing of the container.
    - Do not remove the original product label from the container, since it contains important information.
    - If surplus products must be disposed, do not mix products together unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer.
    - The correct method of disposal of hazardous materials varies with the product use. Follow the manufacturer's recommended method, which is often found on the label.
- Construction materials will consist of any or all of the following:

• Asphalt	• Detergents
• Concrete	• Fertilizers
• Loam	• Petroleum Based Products
• Gravel for Roadway	• Cleaning Solvents
• Stone	• Wood
• Sewer Pipe	• Paints (enamel and latex)
• Drainage Pipe	• Roofing Shingles
• Water Pipe	• Masonry Block
• Gas pipe	• Sheet Rock / Gypsum Board
• Manholes	• Electrical Materials/Supplies
• Catch Basins	• Plumbing Materials/Supplies
• Catch Basin / Manhole Frames & Grates	

3.10 Control Discharges from Stockpiled Sediment or Soil

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.h

Stock pile management consists of procedures and practices designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of stockpiled material (soil, topsoil, base material, rubble) from entering drainage systems or surface waters.

Stockpile management consists of procedures and practices designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of stockpiled material (soil, topsoil, base material, rubble) from entering drainage systems or

surface waters. For any stockpiles or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil, you must comply with the following requirements:

1. Locate piles within the designated limits of disturbance.

2. Protect from contact with stormwater (including run-on) using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier.

3. Where practicable, provide cover or appropriate temporary vegetative or structural stabilization to avoid direct contact with precipitation or to minimize the discharge of sediments.

4. NEVER hose down or sweep soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or surface water.

5. To the maximum extent practicable, contain and securely protect from wind.

3.11 Minimize Dust

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.i

Dust control procedures and practices shall be used to suppress dust on a construction site during the construction process, as applicable. Precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction will determine amount and frequency of applications. However, the best method of controlling dust is to prevent dust production. This can best be accomplished by limiting the amount of bare soil exposed at one time. Dust Control measures outlined in the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended) shall be followed.

Other Dust Control methods include surface roughening, wind barriers, walls, and covers.

- Dust control will be utilized throughout the entire construction process. For example, keeping disturbed surfaces moist during windy periods will be an effective control measure, especially for construction haul roads. The use of dust control will prevent the movement of soil to offsite areas. However, care must be taken to not create runoff from excessive use of water to control dust. The following are methods of Dust Control that may be used on-site:
    - Vegetative Cover - The most practical method for disturbed areas not subject to traffic.
    - Sprinkling - The site may be sprinkled until the surface is wet. Sprinkling will be effective for dust control on haul roads and other traffic routes.
    - Stone - Stone will be used to stabilize construction roads; it will also be effective for dust control.
    - Calcium Chloride – Calcium Chloride or other additive may be used with approval of Engineer.
    - The general contractor will have an on-site water vehicle to control dust.

3.12 Designate Washout Areas

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.j

At no time shall any material (concrete, paint, chemicals) be washed into storm drains, open ditches, streets, streams, wetlands, or any environmentally sensitive area. The site operator must ensure that construction waste is properly disposed of, to avoid exposure to precipitation, at the end of each working day.

- The construction site supervisor shall establish a washout area prior to construction. This area shall not be located in or adjacent to a permanent stormwater BMP.

- Concrete trucks may be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water in the washout area. However, this material must be disposed of in a manner that prevents contact between these materials and stormwater runoff.

3.13 Establish Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.2.k

Vehicle fueling shall not take place within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas, or within 50-feet of the storm drain system. Designated areas shall be depicted on the Approved Plans, or shall be approved by the site owner.

Vehicle maintenance and washing shall occur off-site, or in designated areas depicted on the Approved Plans or approved of by the site owner. Maintenance or washing areas shall not be within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas, or within 50-feet of the storm drain system. Maintenance areas shall be clearly designated, and barriers shall be used around the perimeter of the maintenance area to prevent stormwater contamination.

Construction vehicles shall be inspected frequently for leaks. Repairs shall take place immediately. Disposal of all used oil, antifreeze, solvents and other automotive-related chemicals shall be according to applicable regulations; at no time shall any material be washed down the storm drain or in to any environmentally sensitive area.

- Oil, gasoline, lubricants, and asphaltic substances such as paving materials are considered petroleum products. Petroleum products will most likely be used in areas where road construction of some type is occurring and at vehicle storage areas or areas of onsite fueling or equipment maintenance. The following practices should be utilized to reduce the pollution risks from using petroleum products:
    - Have equipment to contain and clean up petroleum spills in fuel storage areas or on board maintenance and fueling vehicles.
    - Where possible, store petroleum products and fuel vehicles in covered areas and construct dikes to contain any spills.
    - Contain and clean up petroleum spills immediately.
    - Preventive maintenance for onsite equipment should be done to prevent leakage. This may include checking for and fixing gas or oil leaks in construction vehicles on a regular basis.
    - Proper application of asphaltic substances (see manufacturers' instructions) will also reduce the risk of a spill.

3.14 Construction Activity Pollution Prevention Control Measure List

It is expected that this table will be amended as needed throughout the construction project.

Location/Station	Control Measure Description/Reference	Maintenance Requirement	Phase
Stone Stabilization Pad Location: At the site's construction entrance	**Construction Entrances.** **Chapter Five, Section D, RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.**	**Page 5-9** The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public right-of-ways. This will require periodic top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment. All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public right-of-ways must be removed immediately.	All Phases
Adjacent Roads	Public roads adjacent to a construction site shall be clean at the end of each day.	Street Sweep if construction site sediment is visible	All Phases
Site Wide	Pick up of construction trash and debris.	All loose trash and debris must be disposed of properly at the end of each working day.	All Phases
Water or Calcium Chloride application for Dust Control Location: Within cleared limits of works as applicable.	**Dust Control.** **Chapter Five, Section C, RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook.**	**Page 5-7** When temporary measures are used, repetitive treatments should be applied as needed to control dust.	All Phases

SECTION 4: CONTROL PRACTICE INSTALLATION, INSPECTION and MAINTENANCE

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.3

4.1 Installation

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.3.a

All temporary erosion, runoff, and sediment control practices should be completely installed and functioning prior to any earth disturbing activities. All stormwater controls must be installed in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications, which may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or the *RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended). Any departures from such specifications must be provided, justified, and demonstrated to reflect good engineering practices.

4.2 Inspections

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.3.b

Minimum Frequency - Each of the following areas must be inspected by or under the supervision of the owner and operator at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours after any storm event, which generates at least 0.25 inches of rainfall per twenty-four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff or snowmelt:

a. All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and that have not yet completed stabilization;
b. All stormwater erosion, runoff, and sediment control measures (including pollution prevention practices) installed at the site to comply with this permit;
c. Construction material, unstabilized soil stockpiles, waste, borrow, or equipment storage, and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit and are exposed to precipitation;
d. All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including temporary drainage ways designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater;
e. All points of discharge from the site;
f. All locations where temporary or permanent soil stabilization measures have been implemented;
g. All locations where vehicles enter or exit the site.

Qualified Personnel – The site owner and operator are responsible for designating personnel to conduct inspections and for ensuring that the personnel who are responsible for conducting the inspections are "qualified" to do so. A "qualified person" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention controls, who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements - All records of inspections, including records of maintenance and corrective actions must be maintained with the SESC Plan. Inspection records must include the date and time of the inspection, and the inspector's name, signature, and contact information.

Reductions in Inspection Frequency - If earth disturbing activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, inspections may be reduced to a frequency of once per month. The owner and operator must document the beginning and ending dates of these periods in the SESC Plan.

General Notes

- A separate inspection report will be prepared for each inspection.

- The Inspection Reference Number shall be a combination of the RIPDES Construction General Permit No - consecutively numbered inspections. ex/ Inspection reference number for the **4**th inspection of a project would be: RIR10####-**4**

- Each report will be signed and dated by the Inspector and must be kept onsite as required by Part III.G of the RIPDES Construction General Permit.

- Each report will be signed and dated by the Site Operator and returned to the Inspector within 24 hours of receipt.

- It is the responsibility of the site operator to maintain a copy of the SESC Plan, copies of all completed inspection reports, and amendments as part of the SESC Plan documentation at the site during construction. SESC plan and all inspection reports must be kept on site for the duration of the construction activity and all records shall be retained for at least five (5) years from the date of the report or application.

Failure to make and provide documentation of inspections under this part constitutes a violation of this permit and enforcement actions under 46-12 of R.I. General Laws may result.

4.3 Maintenance

RIPDES CGP - Parts III.J.3.c & V.N

Maintenance procedures for erosion and sedimentation controls and stormwater management structures/facilities are described on the plans and in the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended).

Construction shall not commence or continue until all specified erosion and pollution controls are in place and properly installed.

Site owners and operators must ensure that all erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention controls remain in effective operating condition and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness. Erosion and pollution controls must be able to prevent, under normal weather conditions, both the movement of soil materials and the intrusion of sediment-laden discharges into environmentally sensitive areas.

Erosion and pollution controls will be cleaned and maintained when directed by the site operator; after a rainstorm; and/or whenever maintenance is required for any control measure as specified in the *Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook* (as amended) or the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* (as amended).

Erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention control measures shall remain in place until all disturbed earth has been securely stabilized and accepted by the site owner. Before final removal, all accumulated sediment on the upstream side shall be removed and legally disposed of. After removal of structures, disturbed areas shall be regraded and stabilized as necessary.

Note: It is recommended that the site operator designates a full-time, on-site contact person responsible for working with the site owner to resolve SESC Plan-related issues.

4.4 Corrective Actions

RIPDES CGP - Part III.J.3.c.iii

If, in the opinion of the designated site inspector, corrective action is required, the inspector shall note it on the inspection report and shall inform the site operator that corrective action is necessary. The site operator must make all necessary repairs whenever maintenance of any of the control measures instituted at the site is required.

In accordance with the RIPDES Construction General Permit, the site operator shall initiate work to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the close of the next work day, if the problem does not require significant repair or replacement, or if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance.

When installation of a new control or a significant repair is needed, site owners and operators must ensure that the new or modified control measure is installed and made operational by no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery where feasible. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven (7) calendar days, the reasons why it is infeasible must be documented in the SESC Plan along with the schedule for installing the control measures and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe. Such documentation of these maintenance procedures and timeframes should be described in the inspection report in which the issue was first documented. If these actions result in changes to any of the control measures outlined in the SESC Plan, site owners and operators must also modify the SESC Plan accordingly within seven (7) calendar days of completing this work.

The corrective action log contained in each inspection report must be completed, signed, and dated by the site operator once all necessary repairs have been completed.

SECTION 5: SITE PLANS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.4

5.1 SESC Plan Site Maps

The attached SESC Plan Site Maps contain the following elements:

- ☒ Title and date of plan set(s)
- ☒ Map scale should have no less detail than 1" = 100'
- ☒ A minimum contour interval of 2' must be utilized.
- ☒ Total project area/area of development and area of soil disturbance
- ☒ Proposed limits of disturbance
- ☒ Construction site property lines
- ☒ Pre- and post-development drainage patterns
- ☒ Location and name of the receiving waters and/or separate storm sewer system and the ultimate receiving waters, including wetlands, that may be impacted during construction
- ☒ Locations where stormwater discharges to a surface water or wetland
- ☒ Location of environmentally sensitive features/areas that will be preserved and/or protected (e.g. endangered species habitats, historic sites, natural heritage areas, Qualified Pervious Areas (QPAs), etc.)
- ☒ Location and field verified boundaries of resource protection areas such as freshwater and coastal wetlands, lakes, ponds, coastal shoreline features and required setbacks (e.g. buffers, water supply wells, septic systems)
- ☒ Boundaries of existing predominant vegetation
- ☒ Location of all existing and proposed impervious surfaces/structures
- ☒ Direction(s) of stormwater flow
- ☒ Approximate slopes anticipated after the completion of major grading activities
- ☒Location of existing and proposed conveyance systems such as grass channels and swales
- ☒ Locations of potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the site (i.e. exposed, unstabilized soil stockpiles and construction material and waste collection areas)
- ☒ Locations of all non-structural control measures, which will address all potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the site (i.e. fueling areas, material storage areas, equipment storage areas, designated concrete washout areas, solid and hazardous waste collection areas, soil stockpiles, etc.)
- ☒ Locations and timing of stabilization practices including passed clearing and grubbing based on scheduled activities
- ☒ Locations of construction staging and material stockpiling areas
- ☒ The location of all erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention control measures, including the location of temporary or permanent sediment basins, diversions, or other water quality, peak discharge, and volume control structures
- ☒Areas within the project limits, which are unsuitable for material storage, equipment storage, designated concrete washout collection, dumpsters, stockpiles, fueling locations, etc. (i.e.

locations where these activities shall not occur, and recommendations of where they may occur)

- ☒ Locations of storm drain inlets and outfalls that need to be protected
- ☒ Locations of all graveled access entrance and exit drives and parking areas to reduce the tracking of sediment onto public and private roads
- ☐ The location of spill prevention and response equipment
- ☒ The location of all proposed post-construction best management practices, including locations of infiltrating practices and prohibited traffic areas

SECTION 6: AMENDMENTS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.F

This SESC Plan is intended to be a working document. It is expected that amendments will be required throughout the active construction phase of the project. **Even if practices are installed on a site according to the approved plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion, runoff, and sedimentation are effectively controlled throughout the entire site for the entire duration of the project.**

The SESC Plan shall be amended within seven (7) days whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, maintenance or other procedure which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants, or if the SESC Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving its objectives (i.e. the selected control measures are not effective in controlling erosion or sedimentation).

In addition, the SESC Plan shall be amended to identify any new operator that will implement a component of the SESC Plan.

All revisions must be recorded in the Record of Amendments Log Sheet, which is contained in Attachment G of this SESC Plan, and dated red-lined drawings and/or a detailed written description must be appended to the SESC Plan. Inspection Forms must be revised to reflect all amendments. Update the Revision Date and the Version # in the footer of the Report to reflect amendments made.

All SESC Plan Amendments, except minor non-technical revisions, must be approved by the site owner and operator. Any amendments to control measures that involve the practice of engineering must be reviewed, signed, and stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of RI.

The amended SESC plan must be kept on file at the site while construction is ongoing and any modifications must be documented.

Attach a copy of the Amendment Log.

- REFERENCE ATTACHMENT G

SECTION 7: RECORDKEEPING

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Parts III.D, III.G, III.J.3.b.iii, & V.O

It is the site owner and site operator's responsibility to have the following documents available at the construction site and immediately available for RIDEM review upon request:

- A copy of the fully signed and dated SESC Plan, which includes:
    - A copy of the General Location Map
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT A
    - A copy of all SESC Plan Site Maps
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT B
    - A copy of the RIPDES Construction General Permit
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT C
    - A copy of any regulatory permits (RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit, CRMC Assent, RIDEM Water Quality Certification, RIDEM Groundwater Discharge Permit, RIDEM RIPDES Construction General Permit authorization letter, etc.)
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT D
    - The signed and certified NOI form or permit application form
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT E
    - Completed Inspection Reports w/Completed Corrective Action Logs
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT F
    - SESC Plan Amendment Log
      INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT G

SECTION 8: PARTY CERTIFICATIONS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part V.G

All parties working at the project site are required to comply with the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan) for any work that is performed on-site. The site owner, site operator, contractors and sub-contractors are encouraged to advise all employees working on this project of the requirements of the SESC Plan. A copy of the SESC Plan is available for your review at the following location: _____, or may be obtained by contacting the site owner or site operator.

The site owner and site operator and each subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact stormwater must be identified and sign the following certification statement.

I acknowledge that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plan for the above designated project and agree to follow the control measures described in the SESC Plan.

Site Owner:

Oak Street Investments
Kenneth Bouvier - President
521 Liberty Lane
West Kingston, RI 02892
(401) 783-4415

_____
signature/date

Site Operator:

South County Post & Beam, Inc.
Kenneth Bouvier - President
521 Liberty Lane
West Kingston, RI 02892
(401) 783-4415

_____
signature/date

Designated Site Inspector: *(TBD)*

Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email

_____
signature/date

SubContractor SESC Plan Contact: *(TBD)*

Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email

_____
signature/date

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A - General Location Map

Attachment B - SESC Plan Site Maps

Attachment C - Copy of RIPDES Construction General Permit

Attachment D - Copy of Regulatory Permits (TBD)

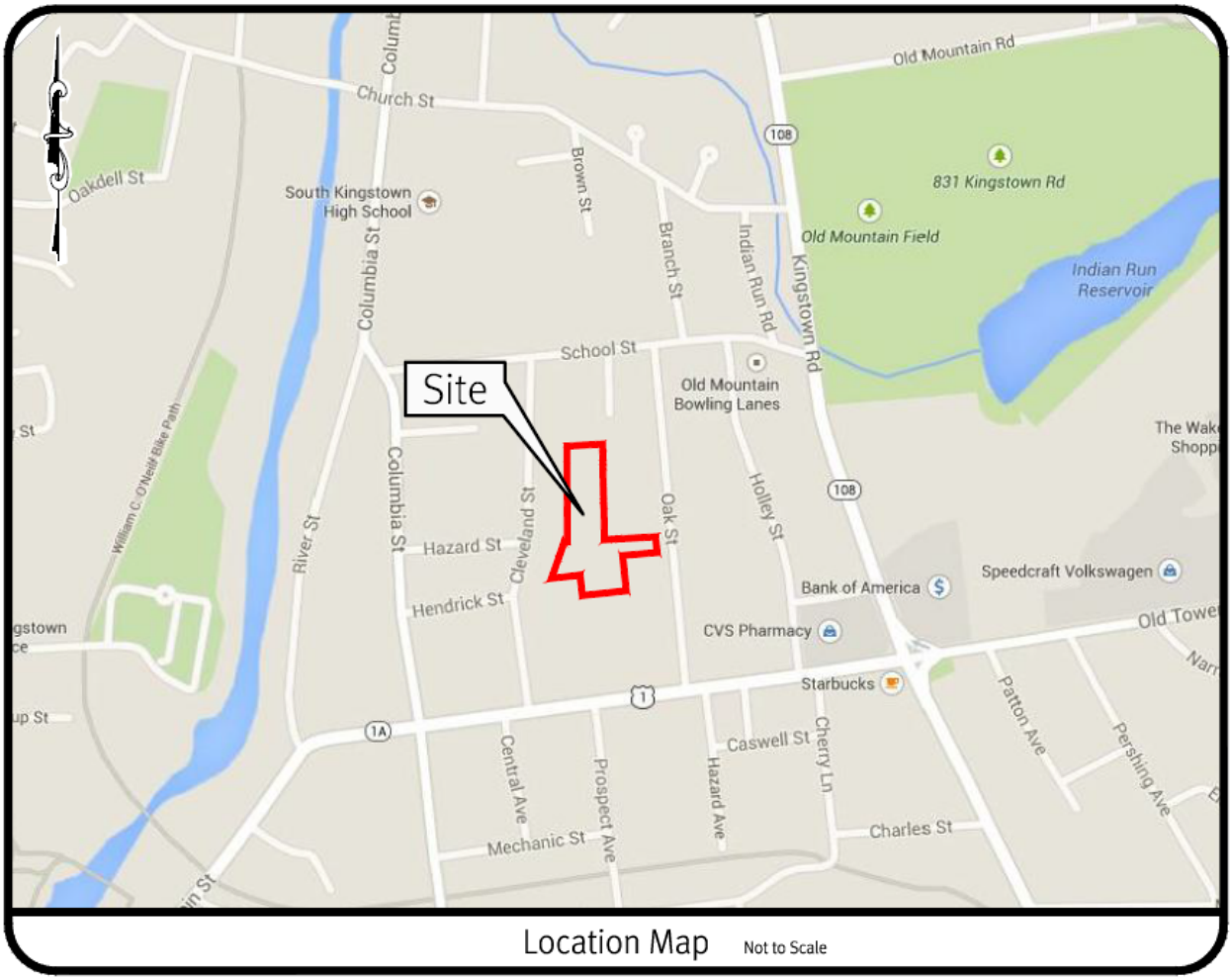
Attachment E - Copy of RIPDES NOI (TBD)

Attachment F - Inspection Reports and Corrective Action Log

Attachment G - Amendments

Attachment A – General Location Map

(See Section 1.1)



Location Map Not to Scale

Attachment B – SESC Site Maps

(See latest Site Plans prepared by DiPrete Engineering)

Attachment C - Copy of RIPDES Construction General Permit

Attachment D - Copy of Regulatory Permits *(TBD)*

Attachment E - Copy of RIPDES NOI *(TBD)*

Attachment F - Inspection Reports and Corrective Action Log

SESC Plan
Inspection Report Instructions

For all projects subject to the requirements of the *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual* or the *RIPDES Construction General Permit* the site owner and operator are required to develop and comply with a site specific Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan) in order to remain in compliance with applicable regulations.

This inspection report template has been provided by RIDEM for use by the site operator and designated inspector to document the adequacy and condition of erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention control measures specified for use on the construction site. It should be customized for your specific site conditions and consistent with the SESC Plan developed for your site.

Using the Inspection Report

This inspection report is designed to be customized according to the control measures and conditions at the site. On a copy of the applicable SESC Site Plans, number or label all stormwater control measures and areas of the site that will be inspected. Include all control measures (temporary traps, basins, inlet protection measures, etc.) and areas that will be inspected. Also, identify all point source discharges/outfalls, and the priority natural resource areas (i.e. streams, wetlands, mature trees, etc). List each control measure or area to be inspected separately in the site-specific control measure section of the inspection report.

Complete any items that will remain constant, such as the project information and control measure locations and descriptions. Then, print out multiple copies of this customized inspection report to use during the inspections.

When conducting the inspection, walk the site by following the SESC Site Plans and numbered control measure locations for inspection. Also note whether the overall site issues have been addressed. Customize this list according to the conditions at the site.

Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Your site must be inspected by or under the supervision of the owner and operator at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours after any storm event which generates at least 0.25 inches of rainfall per twenty-four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff. Read Section 4.2 of your SESC Plan for more information regarding the importance of monitoring weather conditions.

General Notes

- A separate inspection report will be prepared for each inspection.

Revision Date: May 1, 2015

- The Inspection Reference Number shall be a combination of the RIPDES Permit Authorization Number - consecutively numbered inspections. For example: Inspection reference number for the **4**th inspection of a project would be: RIR101000-**4**

- Each report will be signed and dated by the inspector and forwarded to the site operator within 24 hours of the inspection.

- Each report will be signed and dated by the site operator upon his/her receipt and after completion of all required corrective actions.

- It is the responsibility of the site operator to maintain a copy of the SESC Plan, copies of all completed inspection reports, and amendments as part of the SESC Plan documentation at the site during construction.

Corrective Actions

If the SESC Plan Inspection determines that corrective actions are necessary to install or repair control measures, the resultant actions taken must be documented by the site operator. The actions must be recorded in the Corrective Action Log attached to each SESC Plan inspection form. If the site operator disagrees with the corrective action recommendations, it must be documented, with justifiable reasons, in the Corrective Action Log, as well. **Required timeframes for corrective actions are established by regulation and are discussed in Section 4.5 of your SESC Plan.**

Amendments

All SESC Plan Amendments, except minor non-technical revisions, must be approved by the site owner and site operator. The revision must be recorded in the Record of Amendments Log Sheet within the SESC Plan, and dated red-line drawings and/or a detailed written description of the revision must be appended to the SESC Plan. Inspection forms must be revised to reflect all amendments. Update the *Revision Date* and the *Version* # in the footer of the report to reflect amendments made.

The SESC Plan shall be amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, maintenance or other procedure, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants, or if the SESC Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving its objectives.

******Remember that the regulations are performance-oriented. Even if all control measures are installed on a site according to the SESC Plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion, runoff, sedimentation, and pollution are effectively controlled. ******

SESC Plan Inspection Report

Project Information			
Name			
Location			
DEM Permit No.			
Site Owner	**Name**	**Phone**	**Email**
Site Operator	**Name**	**Phone**	**Email**

Inspection Information			
Inspector Name	**Name**	**Phone**	**Email**
Inspection Date		**Start/End Time**	

Inspection Type
❑ **Weekly** ❑ **Pre-storm event** ❑ **During storm event** ❑ **Post-storm event** ❑ **Other**

Weather Information
Last Rain Event **Date:** **Duration (hrs):** **Approximate Rainfall (in):**
Rain Gauge Location & Source:
Weather at time of this inspection:

Check statement that applies then sign and date below:

☐ **I, as the designated Inspector, certify that this site has been inspected as required by regulation and I have determined that maintenance and corrective actions are not required at this time.**

☐ **I, as the designated Inspector, certify that this site has been inspected as required by regulation and I have made the determination that the site requires corrective actions. The required corrective actions are noted within this inspection report.**

	Print Name	**Signature**	**Date**
Inspector:			

The Site Operator acknowledges by his/her signature, the receipt of this SESC Plan inspection report and its findings. He/she acknowledges that all recommended corrective actions must be completed and documentation of all such corrective actions must be made in this inspection report per applicable regulations.

	Print Name	**Signature**	**Date**
Operator:			

Site-specific Control Measures

Number the structural and non-structural stormwater control measures identified in the SESC Plan and on the SESC Site Plans and list them below (add as necessary). Bring a copy of this inspection form and any applicable SESC Site Plans with you during your inspections. This list will assist you to inspect all control measures at your site.
FILL THIS TABLE USING THE SESC PLAN TABLES 2.11 & 3.12.

	Location/Station	Control Measure Description	Installed & Operating Properly?	Assoc. Photo/ Figure #	Corrective Action Needed (Yes or No; if 'Yes', please detail action required)
1	Example 1: Eastern Parcel – Slope No. 4 Adjacent to I-95. Straw Wattles	Straw Wattle. Section Six, Sediment Control Measures, Straw Wattles, Compost Tubes and Fiber Rolls - *RI SESC Handbook*.	❑Yes ❑No		
2	Example 2: Western Parcel – Green Street Construction Entrance	Stone Stabilized Pad. Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – Construction Entrances –*RI SESC Handbook*.	❑Yes ❑No		
3	Example 3: Hospital Main Footings – Excavation Area – SESC Site Plan Sheet No. 3.	Pump Intake Protection Using Stone Filled Sump with Standpipe. Section Six: Sediment Control Measures, Pump Intake Protection, *RI SESC Handbook.*	❑Yes ❑No		
4	Example 4: Bridge Abutment Construction Southbound Bridge Abutment, Bridge No. 244 – SESC Site Plan Sheet No. 18.	Prefabricated Concrete Washout Container with Ramp. Used to contain concrete washout during concrete pouring operations. Section Three: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping, Concrete Washouts, *RI SESC Handbook*.	❑Yes ❑No		
5	INSERT TEXT	INSERT TEXT	❑Yes ❑No		
6	**Attention Operator:**	**You must modify this inspection form as the project progresses, control measure locations change, and amendments to the SESC Plan are instituted in the field.**	❑Yes ❑No		
7			❑Yes ❑No		
8			❑Yes ❑No		

	Location/Station	Control Measure Description	Installed & Operating Properly?	Assoc. Photo/ Figure #	Corrective Action Needed (Yes or No; if 'Yes', please detail action required)
9			❑Yes ❑No		
10			❑Yes ❑No		
11			❑Yes ❑No		
12			❑Yes ❑No		
13			❑Yes ❑No		
14			❑Yes ❑No		
15			❑Yes ❑No		
16			❑Yes ❑No		
17			❑Yes ❑No		
18			❑Yes ❑No		
19			❑Yes ❑No		
20			❑Yes ❑No		
21			❑Yes ❑No		
22			❑Yes ❑No		
23			❑Yes ❑No		
24			❑Yes ❑No		

	Location/Station	Control Measure Description	Installed & Operating Properly?	Assoc. Photo/ Figure #	Corrective Action Needed (Yes or No; if 'Yes', please detail action required)
25			❑Yes ❑No		
26			❑Yes ❑No		
27			❑Yes ❑No		
28			❑Yes ❑No		
29			❑Yes ❑No		
30			❑Yes ❑No		

(add more as necessary)

General Site Issues

*Below are some general site issues that should be assessed during inspections. Please **customize** this list as needed for conditions at the site.*

	Compliance Question		**Assoc. Photo/ Figure #**	**Corrective Action Needed (If 'Yes', please detail action required and include location/station)**
1	Have all control measures been installed as specified in the RISESC Handbook and prior to any earth disturbing activities?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
2	Are appropriate limits of disturbance (LOD) established?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
3	Are controls that limit runoff from exposed soils by diverting, retaining, or detaining flows (such as check dams, sediment basins, etc.) in place?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
4	Are all temporary conveyance practices installed correctly and functioning as designed?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
5	Has maintenance been performed as required to ensure continued proper function of all temporary conveyances practices?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
6	Were all exposed soils seeded by October 15th?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
7	Have soils been stabilized where earth disturbance activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for more than 14 days?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
8	In instances where adequate vegetative stabilization was not established by November 15th, have non-vegetative erosion control measures must be employed?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
9	If work is to continue from October 15th through April 15th, are steps taken to ensure that only the day's work area will be exposed and all erodible soil is stabilized within 5 working days?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
10	Have inlet protection measures (such as fabric drop inlet protection, curb drop inlet protection, etc.) been properly installed?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
11	Has the operator cleaned and maintained inlet protection measures when needed?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
12	Has the operator removed accumulated sediment adjacent to inlet protection measures within 24 hours of detection?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		

	Compliance Question		**Assoc. Photo/ Figure #**	**Corrective Action Needed (If 'Yes', please detail action required and include location/station)**
13	Has the operator properly installed outlet protection (such as riprap, turf mats, etc.) at all temporary and permanent discharge points?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
14	Are all outlet protection measures functioning properly in order to reduce discharge velocity, promote infiltration, and eliminate scour?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
15	Have all discharge points been inspected to ensure the prevention of scouring and channel erosion?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
16	Have sediment controls been installed along perimeter areas that will receive stormwater from earth disturbing activities?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
17	Is the operator maintaining sediment controls in accordance with the requirements in the *RI SESC Handbook*?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
18	Have temporary sediment barriers been installed around permanent infiltration areas (such as bioretention areas, infiltration basins, etc.)?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
19	Have staging areas and equipment routing been implemented to avoid compaction where permanent infiltration areas will be located?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
20	Are surface outlet structures (such as skimmers, siphons, etc.) installed for each temporary sediment basin? [Exception: frozen conditions]	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
21	Have all temporary sediment basins or traps been inspected and maintained as required to ensure proper function?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
22	Does the project include the use of polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals to control erosion, sedimentation, or runoff from the site?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
23	Are all chemicals being managed in accordance with Appendix J of the *RISESC Handbook* and current best management practices?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
24	Has the site operator taken steps to **prohibit** the following pollutant discharges on the site?			
a	Contaminated groundwater.	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		

	Compliance Question		**Assoc. Photo/ Figure #**	**Corrective Action Needed (If 'Yes', please detail action required and include location/station)**
b	Wastewater from washout of concrete; unless properly contained, managed, and disposed of.	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
c	Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction products.	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
d	Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance.	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
e	Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
f	Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
25	Is the operator using properly constructed entrances/exits to the site so sediment removal occurs prior to vehicles exiting?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
26	If needed, are additional controls (such as rumble strips, rattle plates, etc.) in place to remove sediment from tires prior to exiting?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
27	Is sediment track-out being removed by the end of the same workday in which it occurs (via sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming)?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
28	Are all wastes generated at the site being managed and properly disposed of by the end of each workday?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
29	Are all chemicals and hazardous waste materials stored properly in covered areas and surrounded by containment control systems?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
30	Has the operator established highly visible locations for the storage of spill prevention and control equipment on the construction site?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
31	Are allowable non-stormwater discharges being managed properly with adequate controls?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
32	Is the site operator properly managing groundwater or stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, or similar points of accumulation?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
33	Are proper procedures and controls in place for the storage of materials that may discharge pollutants if	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		

	Compliance Question		**Assoc. Photo/ Figure #**	**Corrective Action Needed (If 'Yes', please detail action required and include location/station)**
	exposed to stormwater?			
	Are stockpiles located within the limits of disturbance?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
	Are stockpiles being protected from contact with stormwater using a temporary sediment barrier?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
	Where needed, has cover or appropriate temporary vegetative or structural stabilization been utilized for stockpiles?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
	Is the operator effectively managing the generation of dust through the use of water, chemicals, or minimization of exposed soil?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
	Are designated washout areas (such as wheel washing stations, washout for concrete, paint, stucco, etc.) clearly marked on the site?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
	Are vehicle fueling and maintenance areas properly located to prevent pollutants from impacting stormwater and sensitive receptors?	❑Yes ❑No ❑ N/A		
	(Other)			

(add more as necessary)

General Field Comments:

Photos:

(Associated photos – each photo should be dated and have a unique identification # and written description indicating where it is located within the project area. If a close up photo is required, it should be preceded with a photo including both the detail area and some type of visible fixed reference point. Photos should be annotated with Station numbers and other identifying information where needed.)

Photo #:	Station:
(insert Photo here)	Description:

Photo #:	Station:
(insert Photo here)	Description:

Photo #:	Station:
(insert Photo here)	Description:

Photo #:	Station:
(insert Photo here)	Description:

Photo #:	Station:
(insert Photo here)	Description:

Photo #:	Station:
(insert Photo here)	Description:

(add more as necessary)

Corrective Action Log

TO BE FILLED OUT BY SITE OPERATOR

Describe repair, replacement, and maintenance of control measures, actions taken, date completed, and note the person that completed the work.

	Location/Station	Corrective Action	Date Completed	Person Responsible
Operator Signature:			**Date:**	

Attachment G - Amendment Log

PROJECT:

Amendment Log

TO BE FILLED OUT BY SITE OPERATOR

Describe amendment(s) to be made to the SESC Plan, the date, and the person/title making the amendment. ALL amendments must be approved by the Site Owner.

#	Date	Description of Amendment	Amended by: Person/Title	Site Owner Must Initial
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

Add more lines/pages as necessary