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## Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

**Draft Erosion and Sediment  
Control Plan**

**Ripley-Westfield Wind Farm  
Towns of Ripley and Westfield  
Chautauqua County, New York**

**November 2009**

**Prepared for:**

**RIPLEY-WESTFIELD WIND, LLC**

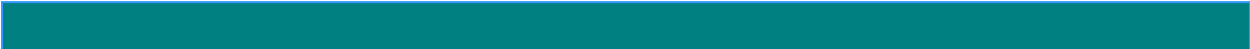
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# List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BMP	best management practice
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
ERP	Emergency Response Plan
ESC	Erosion and Sediment Control
MW	megawatts
NOT	Notice of Termination
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
WTG	wind turbine generators

# 1

## Introduction

This draft Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) Plan provides a general overview of erosion and sediment controls and storm water pollution prevention measures that will be used at the Ripley-Westfield Wind Farm during construction. This Plan is not designed to fulfill the regulatory requirements set forth in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity (General Permit No. GP-0-08-001) (herein referred to as the General Permit), but provides a general discussion of best management practices (BMPs) that will be included in a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) that the Applicant will prepare in accordance with the General Permit prior to construction. The objective of this ESC Plan is to ensure that during and after construction activities, erosion and sediment will be effectively controlled and there will be:

- No increase in turbidity that will cause a substantial visible contrast to natural conditions;
- No increase in suspended, colloidal, and settleable solids that will cause deposition or impair the waters for their best usages; and
- No discharge to surface or ground water of hazardous substances, including fuel, lubricants, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, oil and grease and other petroleum chemicals, used during construction.

# 2

## Project Description

The Ripley-Westfield Wind Farm will provide 125 megawatts (MW) of power. The Project facilities will include wind turbine generators (WTGs), access roads, and a system of underground collection lines; an equipment laydown area; operations and maintenance building; permanent met tower, a temporary concrete batch plant, and substation. Once construction is complete, impervious surface will be limited to turbine pedestals and the footprint of the operations and maintenance building.

Two alternatives are currently under consideration for the Ripley Westfield Wind Farm. The Preferred Layout consists of up to 61 2.3-MW WTGs, approximately 16 miles of access roads, and approximately 10 miles of collection line not collocated with access roads. The Alternative Layout consists of 79 1.5 MW WTGs, approximately 29 miles of access roads, and approximately 8.9 miles of collection line.

Natural resources that could be impacted by the project include geologic features, soils, agricultural lands, water resources (surface and groundwater) and wetlands, vegetative communities and wildlife. Existing conditions and potential impacts to these resources are described in detail in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in Sections 3.1 through 3.6. Potential impacts to natural resources as they are related to erosion and sediment control and stormwater management will be discussed in more detail in the SWPPP.

# 3

## Stormwater Regulatory Requirements

The Project will involve soil disturbances of one or more acres and it will require coverage under the General Permit. The General Permit requires an applicant to prepare a SWPPP in accordance with applicable requirements and obtain permit coverage for stormwater discharges for construction activities prior to the commencement of construction. The Project Applicant must then ensure that the provisions of the SWPPP are implemented from the commencement of construction activity until all areas of disturbance have achieved final stabilization.

The site-specific SWPPP, to be prepared prior to construction, will be prepared in accordance with the following guidance documents:

- *New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control*, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, August 2005 (Standards and Specifications);
- *New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual*, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, August 2003; and
- *SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities*, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, May 2008 (General Permit).

# 4

## Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

The site-specific SWPPP, when developed, will include a temporary and permanent soil stabilization plan for each stage of the Project, including initial land clearing and grubbing to Project completion and achievement of final stabilization. The Developer is committed to implementing ESCs to reduce and/or eliminate erosion and sedimentation during the construction phase of the Project.

ESC measures will be designed and installed in accordance with the Standards and Specifications. Three basic methods will be used to control erosion: soil stabilization, sediment control, and runoff/drainage control. Stabilizing the soil to retain soils and sediment on site will be the priority of the SWPPP. Temporary stabilization is defined by the General Permit as meaning that that exposed soil has been covered with material(s) as set forth in the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, to prevent the exposed soil from eroding. The materials can include, but are not limited to, mulch, seed and mulch, and erosion control mats (e.g., jute twisted yarn, excelsior wood fiber mats).

The first step in implementing the basic methods to control erosion is to limit areas of disturbance to the extent possible. If it is determined that construction will require the disturbance of greater than 5 acres of soil at any time, additional requirements set forth by the General Permit will be adhered to, including obtaining written authorization from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) for the disturbance. The Applicant will also comply with the following permit requirements:

- The site will be inspected in accordance with Section 6 at least twice every seven calendar days (with a minimum of two calendar days between inspections) for as long as greater the 5 acres of soil remain disturbed;
- In areas where soil disturbance has temporarily or permanently ceased, temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures will be implemented within seven days from the date that activities ended;
- A phasing plan will be prepared that defines the maximum disturbed area per phase; and



- The above requirements will be included in the SWPPP.

After limiting disturbance to the extent practicable, both vegetative and structural erosion and sediment control measures will be utilized during construction. Vegetative controls are used for soil stabilization and basic erosion control by providing soil cover and protecting existing natural resources. Structural erosion and sediment control measures are classified as either temporary or permanent, according to how they are used. Temporary structural measures are used during construction to prevent off-site sedimentation and the length of time that they are functional varies. Permanent structural measures are used to permanently convey runoff during construction and operation and typically continue to function and are maintained after construction is complete. Both temporary and permanent erosion and sediment controls will be inspected in accordance with Section 6 and Part IV of the General Permit.

#### **4.1 Vegetative Measures for Erosion and Sediment Control**

##### **Temporary Critical Area Plantings**

These plantings will provide short-term erosion control protection to a critical area by covering bare ground. A critical area is any area devoid of vegetation and subject to erosion. Temporary plantings may be necessary to protect an area where final grading is complete, when preparing for winter shutdown, or to provide cover when permanent seedings are likely to fail due to summer heat or drought. The intent of using these plantings is to provide protective cover while waiting for optimal planting times.

##### **Permanent Critical Area Plantings**

Permanent critical area plantings provide perennial vegetative cover (grasses and/or shrubs) on areas devoid of vegetation and subject to erosion to reduce erosion and sediment transport.

##### **Topsoiling**

Topsoiling is the spreading of preserved topsoil materials from the site on graded or constructed subsoil areas after construction. Topsoil provides acceptable plant cover growing conditions thereby reducing erosion, reducing losses to crop yields, and reducing the need for fertilizers.

##### **Mulching**

Mulching is the practice of applying suitable materials to cover the soil surface. Mulching provides initial erosion control after planting to protect establishing seedlings. Mulch conserves soil moisture and modifies the surface soil temperature. Mulch is also useful on soils with low infiltration rates because it slows runoff.

**Protecting Vegetation during Construction**

Measures that protect trees, shrubs, ground cover, and other vegetation from damage by construction equipment will be used during construction. Protection using barriers and/or no access areas preserves existing vegetation for soil erosion control, water quality protection, shade, screening, buffers, wildlife habitat, and other values.

**4.2 Measures to Protect Soils during Construction**

The Developer will also implement and maintain the following measures to ensure successful topsoiling and the preservation of onsite soils for reuse.

- Upland and agricultural topsoil will be stockpiled adjacent to the project workspace no less than 100 feet from any wetland or waterbody boundary. All upland and agricultural topsoil stockpiles will have silt fencing properly installed around the perimeter of their toe-of-slope to prevent sedimentation off site. When topsoil stockpiles are left to “over winter” (prior to final restoration operations), each stockpile will be hydroseeded with an annual ryegrass and a suitable hydro-mulch prior for the on-set of winter weather.
- In areas where wetland soils are encountered, all wetland topsoil will be stockpiled separate from upland/agricultural topsoil, and placed adjacent to the wetland from which it was removed. These stockpiles will be placed no less than 100 feet from any wetland or waterbody boundary. All wetland topsoil stockpiles will be silt fenced around the toe-of-slope perimeter and plainly identified as “Wetland Topsoil.” Wetland topsoil will be replaced into the wetland from which it was removed as soon as practical after the completion of major construction operations (e.g., turbine placement, trenching) on an access road. Temporary erosion and sediment controls that may be used in wetlands include temporary access waterway crossings, sediment traps, and construction road stabilization.
- All excavated subsoil material will be stockpiled separate from all topsoils and adjacent to the Project workspace, no less than 100 feet from any wetland/waterbody boundary. Topsoil will be removed from all areas where subsoil will be stockpiled.
- Topsoil will be replaced to original depth, and the original contours will be re-established to the maximum extent possible. In active agricultural lands where the topsoil has been stripped, soil decompaction will be conducted prior to topsoil replacement as per NYSDAM guidelines to minimize trench settling and NYSDEC guidelines to maximize soil infiltration. The trench will be backfilled with select material followed by the native soil. Subsoil decompaction and topsoil replacement will be avoided during and after periods of heavy precipitation. Following decompaction, rocks 4 inches in diameter and larger will be removed from the surface of the subsoil prior to replacement of the topsoil. If the excavated materials are not suitable for use as backfill around turbine pads and roadway areas, soil of similar texture may be imported. The

## 4. Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

unsuitable soils will then be removed from the Project Area and disposed of in accordance with all applicable permit requirements. For active agricultural lands, any imported topsoil will be selected in consultation with the affected landowner. If rutting occurs in agricultural fields during construction, either topsoil stripping or heavy timber matting will be employed to prevent the mixing of subsoil and topsoil.

- All excavations and trenches will be dewatered prior to backfilling. Temporary sediment traps or the controlled release of water over vegetated areas will be utilized during construction to intercept and manage sediment-laden runoff from dewatering of WTG foundations. Based on engineering designs contained in the SWPPP, the control practices will retain the runoff and allow sediment to settle prior to discharge. For dewatering practices, the sediment traps shall be placed adjacent to the WTG foundations, with the outlet discharging to a stabilized swale, ditch, or vegetated areas.

### 4.3 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures

Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures that may be used at the site include:

- **Temporary Swale.** A temporary excavated drainageway used to prevent runoff or off-site flows from entering disturbed areas. A temporary swale is designed to intercept flow and divert it to a stabilized outlet. Temporary swales are also used to intercept sediment-laden water and divert it to a sediment trapping device. Temporary swales that collect runoff from disturbed areas will be left in place until the disturbed area is stabilized. Design criteria for temporary swales are dependent upon the size of the drainage area.
- **Pipe Slope Drain.** A temporary structure placed from the top of the slope to the bottom to convey surface runoff down slope without causing erosion. Pipe slope drains will be used in drainage areas of 3.5 acres or less when concentrated flow of surface runoff must be conveyed down a slope in order to prevent erosion.
- **Straw Bale Dike.** A temporary barrier of straw will be used to intercept sediment-laden runoff from small drainage areas (0.5 acres or less) with disturbed soil to reduce runoff velocity, causing ponding and promoting the deposition of transported sediment load. Dikes will be used in areas where flow is not channelized and where erosion would occur in the form of sheet erosion. Straw bale dikes will be used only where no other controls are feasible.
- **Silt Fence.** A temporary barrier made of filter or geotextile fabric will be installed on the contours across a slope and used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas of disturbed soil. Silt fence is used to effectively trap deposition of sediment load and reduces runoff velocity. Silt fences will be use according to maximum slope lengths and drainage areas in

#### 4. *Erosion and Sediment Control Measures*

the Standards and Specifications, when erosion occurs as sheet erosion, and when there is no concentration of water flowing to the barrier.

- **Check Dam.** A small barrier of stone or other durable material will be placed across a drainage channel to reduce erosion in a drainage channel by restricting flow velocity. Check dams are used as a temporary or emergency measure to limit erosion by reducing channelized flow velocities and where permanent stabilization is not practicable.
- **Sediment Trap.** A temporary erosion and sediment control device formed by an excavation and/or embankment will be used to intercept sediment laden runoff and retain sediment to protect downstream surface waters. Sediment traps are typically installed in a drainage channel adjacent to a storm drain inlet or other points of collection from a disturbed area. They are typically used when a larger device (sediment basin) would be ineffective. Sediment traps will not be constructed in fine grain soil without a liner or some other form of protection.
- **Stabilized Construction Entrance.** A stabilized pad of aggregate (typically No. 2 stone) underlain by geotextile fabric will be constructed at any point where construction traffic may enter or exit the Project site from a public right of way (ROW), street, or parking area. A stabilized construction entrance is used at points of entry to reduce sediment tracking onto public ROWs and will be used at all construction equipment entrances.
- **Construction Road Stabilization.** Temporary construction access roads will be stabilized to control erosion. Stabilization is accomplished by clearing the ROW, locating the road and parking areas on naturally flat areas where available, providing surface drainage, spreading a minimum of a 6-inch layer over New York State Department of Transportation select fill or sub-base material, and providing additional sediment controls to prevent off-site sedimentation.
- **Temporary Access Waterway Crossing.** A structure will be placed across a waterway to provide access for construction equipment for a period of less than one year. Temporary access waterway crossings are constructed to provide safe access across waterways while causing minimal impact. Temporary access waterways will be in service for the shortest practical time period and removed as soon as they are no longer needed. They can be built as a temporary access bridge, temporary access culvert or temporary access ford in accordance with the Standards and Specifications.
- **Dust Control.** Controlling dust from land disturbing activities prevents surface and air movement of dust from disturbed soil surfaces. Dust control will be used on construction roads, construction entrances and other disturbed areas subject to dust movement. Different dust controls include vegetative cover, mulch, spray adhesives, water, magnesium chloride, and use of wind-breaks.

**4.4 Permanent Erosion and Sediment Control Measures**

Permanent ESC measures ensure that all new facilities consistent with the operation of the Project do not create any additional stormwater runoff than was generated during pre-construction conditions. Permanent ESC measures that may be used at the site include:

- **Grassed Waterway.** A grassed waterway is a natural or man-made channel that is below the adjacent ground level and stabilized by suitable vegetation. The channel is normally wide and shallow and conveys runoff down slopes. Grassed waterways convey runoff without causing erosion damage and are used where added vegetative protection is needed to control erosion resulting from runoff.
- **Lined Waterway.** A lined waterway is a waterway or outlet with a lining of concrete, stone or other permanent material to provide for the disposal of concentrated runoff without damage from erosion or flooding. Lined waterways are used where grassed waterways would be inadequate due to high velocities; areas with concentrated flows; along areas where steep grades, wetness, or other issues would cause erosion; or where soils are highly erosive and using vegetation is precluded.
- **Rock Outlet Protection.** A section of rock protection placed at the outlet end of culverts, channels or conduits to reduce the depth, velocity, and energy of water so that the flow will not erode the downstream reach.

**4.5 Maintenance of Erosion and Sediment Control Measures****4.5.1 Temporary Measures**

Temporary erosion and sediment control structures will be constructed in accordance with the design requirements of the Standards and Specifications and maintained during construction to effectively minimize and/or prevent erosion and to prevent sediment-laden runoff from leaving the site. Temporary structural controls will be installed prior to ground disturbance and will be removed once the construction area contributing runoff is stabilized. In general, the temporary structures in place during construction will be inspected by a qualified inspector at least every seven calendar days, twice every seven days when more than 5 acres is disturbed at any given time, and after precipitation events in accordance with the Standards and Specifications. Methods for temporary erosion and sediment controls will include or be similar to the following or may include other controls that achieve the same goal:

- Temporary swales and pipe slope drains will be maintained to remove obstructions and sediment buildup.

#### **4. Erosion and Sediment Control Measures**

- Straw bale dikes will be replaced frequently whenever they become laden with sediment or un-staked. Straw bale dikes will not be left in place for more than 3 months.
- Silt fence will be replaced if gaps or holes develop in the fabric. Material will be removed when bulges develop in the silt fence and/or when sediment reaches 50% of the aboveground height of the silt fence. Sediment removed will be placed at least 100 feet from a waterway and will be stabilized with seeding or mulching as appropriate to prevent erosion.
- Check dams will be inspected after each runoff event to ensure the channel is stable. Damage will be corrected immediately. Significant erosion between the check dam structures will be repaired with stone or other suitable liners. Accumulated sediment behind check dams will be removed to allow drainage and prevent trapped sediment from washing downstream. Sediment removed will be placed at least 100 feet from a waterway and will be stabilized with seeding or mulching as appropriate to prevent erosion. Stone will be replaced as needed to maintain the design cross section.
- Sediment will be removed from sediment traps when it has reached one-half the design depth of the trap. The original design depth will be restored after sediment removal. Sediment will be placed at least 100 feet from a waterway and will be stabilized with seeding or mulching as appropriate to prevent erosion.
- Stabilized construction entrances will be maintained to minimize tracking of sediment onto public ROWs and streets and may require a top dressing of aggregate (typically No. 2 stone). Sediment tracked onto public ROWs will be removed daily or as needed. It may be necessary to set up a washing station stabilized with aggregate that drains to a sediment trapping device to wash equipment wheels and avoid sediment tracking.
- To maintain construction road stabilization, access roads will be top dressed with new gravel as needed. Corresponding road shoulders and the surrounding land will be inspected for erosion and sedimentation and protection of surrounding vegetation after rainfall events.
- Maintenance requirements for temporary access waterway crossings will vary with the type of crossing method used. For each crossing method, the crossing will be maintained to ensure that the crossing and the associated stream bed and banks are not damaged. Trapped sediment and debris will be removed and placed at least 100 feet from a waterway and will be stabilized with seeding or mulching as appropriate to prevent erosion.

##### **4.5.2 Permanent Measures**

Permanent erosion and sediment control structures that are left in place after construction will be maintained in accordance with the design requirements of the

#### **4. Erosion and Sediment Control Measures**

Standards and Specifications and the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual to effectively control water quality and quantity leaving the site after construction is complete. Prior to submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) of permit coverage, all construction activity identified in the SWPPP will be complete, areas of disturbance will have reached final stabilization (defined by the General Permit as establishment of a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of 80% over the entire pervious surface; or other equivalent stabilization measures), temporary structural erosion and sediment controls will be removed, and permanent structural controls will be installed, The NOT will include the entity responsible for long-term operation and maintenance. Permanent erosion and sediment controls will be maintained as follows:

- Grassed waterways will be inspected in accordance with the Standards and Specifications to ensure structural integrity, detect damage, and for cleaning. Grassed waterways will be repaired or replaced, as required.
- The lining of lined waterways will be maintained to prevent undermining and deterioration. Adjacent vegetation will be maintained in good condition to prevent scouring if the lining is overflowed.
- Rock outlet protection will be inspected after high flows for evidence of scour beneath rip rap or for dislodged stones and repaired immediately.

# 5

## Pollution Prevention Measures

Pollution prevention BMPs will be implemented during construction to avoid and/or minimize the potential for environmental exposure of hazardous materials, including petroleum products. The Applicant's SWPPP will incorporate the following BMPs:

- Select and use a designated waste collection area on site that does not receive significant runoff and is not in an area adjacent to wetlands or waterbodies;
- Collect and dispose of construction waste, debris, and litter daily and as needed;
- Provide an adequate number of containers with lids/covers. Hazardous materials will be covered at all times;
- Locate containers in a covered area;
- Arrange for waste collection before containers overflow;
- Provide cleanup immediately, if a container does spill, following procedures outlined in the Developer's Spill Prevention and Control Plan that will be developed as a part of the Site-Specific SWPPP;
- Ensure that construction waste is collected, removed, and disposed of/recycled only at authorized disposal areas in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations;
- Provide spill kits and equipment to contain and clean up petroleum and other spills on board maintenance and fueling vehicles;
- Store petroleum products and fuel vehicles in covered areas, and construct dikes to contain any spills;
- Use preventive maintenance for on-site equipment (e.g., check for and fix gas or oil leaks in construction vehicles on a regular basis and use drip pans and secondary containment as instructed in the Applicant's Spill Prevention and Control Plan);



- Hazardous materials, including chemicals, fuels and lubricating oils will not be stored within 100 feet of water resources;
- Store hazardous materials inside a field trailer, avoiding outdoor storage;
- Liners, berms, and other BMPs will be installed at the temporary concrete batch plant to protect groundwater and surface water resources from discharges of concrete slurry or wash water during construction in accordance with state and local codes; and
- Personnel will be trained on preventative maintenance to avoid environmental exposure of hazardous materials and on pollution control laws, rules, and regulations applicable to their tasks in accordance with the Applicant's Spill Prevention and Control Plan.

### **5.1 Spills Management**

If a spill does occur, spill reporting and initial notification requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the Applicant Spill Prevention and Control Plan, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and state requirements, and implemented through an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to be developed prior to Project construction. In addition, the SWPPP will address BMPs that will take place on site to prevent spills and, in the event of a spill, response procedures that will minimize groundwater and surface water impacts. Any spillage of fuels, waste oils, other petroleum products, or hazardous materials in proximity to waterbodies will be reported to NYSDEC's Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362) within 2 hours.

# 6

## Inspections and Recordkeeping

### 6.1 Inspections

Routine inspections are a useful and required way to ensure that erosion and sediment controls are effective in minimizing erosion and the potential for storm-water runoff to become contaminated from construction activities. Inspections will be performed in the following sequence: initial assessment, inspection during construction, and final inspection. The Developer recognizes that they are ultimately responsible for ensuring that the erosion and sediment control practices are installed and maintained in accordance with regulatory and permit requirements.

The Developer will use qualified inspectors as defined in the General Permit to perform inspections. Inspectors will report and ensure correction of compliance problems and will communicate any problems to the site manager prior to the issuance of any stop-task and stop-work order. Inspection forms will be developed based on guidance in the Standards and Specifications.

#### 6.1.1 Initial Assessment

Prior to the commencement of construction activities, the inspector will conduct an assessment of the construction site and verify in an inspection report that the appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been adequately installed or implemented. Elements to be verified in the initial inspection will include the following:

- Locations of protected resource (e.g., trees, wetlands);
- Identification and protection of drainage areas and adjacent waterbodies;
- Stabilization of construction entrances to prevent mud and debris from entering public roads;
- Erosion and sediment control measures are in place to protect disturbed areas and waterbodies; and
- Erosion and sediment control measures are in place and stabilized per NYSDEC requirements.

An appropriate site map will be used to locate the required information and track construction progress and a pre-construction assessment form based on guidance contained in the Standards and Specifications will be completed.

**6.1.2 Inspections during Construction**

Throughout the duration of construction, regular site inspections will be performed at a minimum of once every seven calendar days twice every seven days when more than 5 acres is disturbed at any given time, and after precipitation events in accordance with the Standards and Specifications. The inspector will inspect all erosion and sediment controls to ensure integrity and effectiveness, all areas of disturbance that have not achieved final stabilization, and all points of discharge from the construction site.

Within one business day of the completion of an inspection, the inspector will notify the Applicant and the appropriate contractor of any corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor will begin to implement the corrective actions within one business day of this notification and will complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

During each inspection, the following information will be recorded:

- Date and time of inspection;
- Name, title, and signature of the person performing the inspection;
- A description of the weather and soil conditions (e.g., dry, wet, saturated) at the time of inspection;
- A description of the condition of the runoff at all points of discharge from the construction site, including identification of any discharges of sediment from the construction site, including discharges from overland flow;
- All erosion and sediment control practices that were not installed properly or are not functioning as designed and need to be reinstalled or replaced;
- A description and sketch of areas that are disturbed at the time of the inspection and areas that have been stabilized since the last inspection;
- Identification of all construction that is not in conformance with the SWPPP and the Standards and Specifications; and
- Corrective actions that must be taken to install, repair, replace or maintain erosion and sediment control practices.

If the Project schedule requires construction to occur over multiple construction seasons, or if an extended period of time will pass before construction resumes,

## **6. Inspections and Recordkeeping**

inspections during construction may be reduced if temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas and the site has become stabilized.

### **6.1.3 Final Inspections**

Following the completion of construction activities, a final site inspection will be performed. The inspector will verify that disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization and that temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed. Final stabilization means that all soil-disturbing activities have ceased and a uniform, perennial vegetative cover with a density of 80% over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip rap, or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete, or pavement.

After this inspection, the inspector will notify the Applicant and the appropriate contractor of corrective actions that need to be taken. The contractor will begin to implement the corrective actions within 24 hours of this notification and will complete the corrective actions in a reasonable time frame.

### **6.2 Record Keeping**

The Applicant will keep all inspection reports in a site logbook. The site logbook will be kept on site from the date of initiation of construction activities to the date of final stabilization and be made available to the permitting authority on request.