Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

For:

Insert Project Name

Insert Project Site Location/Address

Insert City, State, Zip Code

Owner:

Rhode Island Department of Transportation
Insert Name
2 Capitol Hill
Providence, RI 02903
401-222-2023

Operator:

TO BE DETERMINED UPON CONTRACT AWARD
Insert CONTRACTOR Name
Insert Name
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number

SWPPP Prepared By:

Insert Company Name
Insert Name
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number

SWPPP Preparation Date:

Insert Date

Estimated Project Dates:

Start Date: Insert Date
Completion Date: Insert Date

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 owner/operator to implement and amend the SWPPP as appropriate in accordance with the requirements of the General Permit.

_____

Owner Signature: Date

Insert Name
Insert Title
Rhode Island Department of Transportation

_____

Operator Signature: Date

TO BE DETERMINED UPON CONTRACT AWARD

Contractor Representative Name: _____
Contractor Title: _____
Contractor Company Name: _____

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INTRODUCTION

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been prepared for the State of Rhode Island Department of Transportation (RIDOT) pursuant to the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) Program regulations (amended February 5, 2003). Pursuant to Rule 32 of the RIPDES Regulations, projects proposing to discharge storm water must seek authorization under a RIPDES General Permit. In accordance with the General Permit for Storm Water Discharge Associated with Construction Activity (General Permit), projects that disturb one (1) or more acres require the preparation of a SWPPP and RIDEM authorization following RIPDES review of a Notice of Intent (NOI). This SWPPP provides guidance for complying with the terms and conditions required under the 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 and sedimentation best management practices (BMPs) is to prevent pollutants from leaving the construction site and entering waterways or environmentally sensitive areas during and after construction. This SWPPP has been prepared prior to the initiation of construction activities to address anticipated worksite conditions. The best management practices (BMPs) 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 the construction phases so as to prevent pollutants from leaving the site. This may require the operator to revise and amend the SWPPP during construction to address varying site and/or weather conditions, such as by adding or realigning erosion or sediment controls, to ensure the SWPPP remains compliant with the General Permit. Records of these changes must be added to the amendment log attached to the SWPPP, and to the site plans as "red-lined" drawings.

It is the responsibility of the RIDOT Resident Engineer to maintain the SWPPP, including all attachments, amendments and inspection records, at the project field office and to make all records available for inspection by RIDEM during construction. (RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section II.A.)

Please note: ***Even if practices are correctly installed on a site according to the approved plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion and sedimentation are effectively controlled throughout the entire site.***

The RIDOT Resident Engineer and designated Inspector are required to review the SWPPP and sign the Party Certification pages (Section 8). The prime contractor and all subcontractors involved in earthwork or exterior construction activities are also required to review the SWPPP and sign the certification pages before construction begins.

Any questions regarding the SWPPP, BMPs, inspection requirements, or any other facet of this document may be addressed to the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit at 401-222-2023.

Additional resource help may be found at the EPA NPDES SWPPP website:
http://www.epa.gov/npdes/swpppguide

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

SECTION 1: SITE DESCRIPTION

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section IV.E.1

1.1 Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name:

- INSERT TEXT HERE
- INSERT GENERAL PROJECT OVERVIEW HERE

Project Street/Location:

- INSERT TEXT HERE
- INSERT GENERAL LOCATION MAP HERE

1.2 Nature and Sequence of Construction Activity

Provide a narrative describing the nature and estimated timetable for the construction activities, including an anticipated sequence of major activities of the project, and the ultimate intended use of the project. (IV.E.1.b)

- INSERT TEXT HERE

Estimated Project Start Date:	INSERT DATE HERE
Estimated Project Completion Date:	INSERT DATE HERE
Estimated Number of Months:	INSERT # HERE

1.3 Existing and Proposed Soils, Slopes, Vegetation, and Drainage Patterns

Provide description of pre- and post-construction site conditions

Soil type(s):

Provide a description of the soils at the site and of each soils' erodibility hazard as listed in the U.S. Soil Conservation Service's Soil Survey of Rhode Island (1981). (IV.E.1.e)

- INSERT TEXT HERE
- INSERT TEXT HERE

Slopes:

Provide a description of the slopes that will be impacted by construction activities (grading or filling)

- Existing: INSERT TEXT HERE

- Proposed: INSERT TEXT HERE

Vegetation/Impervious Area:

Provide a description of the vegetative and impervious areas that will be impacted by construction activities

- Existing: INSERT TEXT HERE
- Proposed: INSERT TEXT HERE

Drainage Patterns:

Provide a description of the drainage patterns that will be impacted by construction activities

- Existing: INSERT TEXT HERE
- Proposed: INSERT TEXT HERE

1.4 Construction Site Estimates

Provide construction site estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to undergo soil disturbance (IV.E.1.c) and the calculated pre-construction and post-construction runoff coefficients for the site. (IV.E.1.d)

The following are estimates of the construction site:

Total Project Area	acres
Construction Site Area to be disturbed	acres
Percentage impervious area before construction	%
Runoff coefficient before construction	
Percentage impervious area after construction	%
Runoff coefficient after construction	

1.5 Receiving Waters

List the waterbody(s) that will receive stormwater from the site, including streams, rivers, lakes, coastal waters, and wetlands. Note any stream crossings, if applicable.
List the storm sewer system or drainage system that stormwater from the site could discharge to and the waterbody(s) that it ultimately discharges to. (III.A.7)
If any of the waterbodies above are impaired (303(d) listed) and/or subject to Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), list the pollutants causing the impairment and any specific requirements in the TMDL(s) that are applicable to construction sites.
Visit http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/quality/rest/index.htm for more information and a list of Rhode Island impaired waters and TMDL Studies. See also the RIDEM Notice of Intent instructions (Section IV).

List/description of receiving waters:	INSERT TEXT HERE
List/description of storm sewer systems:	INSERT TEXT HERE
List/description of 303(d)/TMDL waters:	INSERT TEXT HERE

1.6 Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

Discharges not comprised of storm water are allowed under the General permit but are limited to the following: discharges which result from the washdown of vehicles where no detergents are used; external building washdown where no detergents are used; the use of water to control dust; fire fighting activities; fire hydrant flushings; natural springs; uncontaminated groundwater; lawn watering; potable water sources including waterline flushings; irrigation drainage; pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled materials have been removed) and where detergents are not used; and foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents, or contaminated by contact with soils where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials has occurred. If any of these discharges may reasonably be expected to be present and to be mixed with storm water discharges, they must be specifically listed here. (IV.E.1.g)

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, list the sources of allowable non-storm water discharge

- INSERT TEXT HERE

1.7 Existing Data of Known Discharges from Site

List and provide existing data (if available) on the quality of any known discharges from the site (IV.E.1.h).

Are there known storm water discharges from the project area?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe how this determination was made:

- INSERT TEXT HERE

If yes, list discharges and locations:

- INSERT TEXT HERE

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, provide data:

- INSERT TEXT HERE

1.8 Endangered Species Certification/Natural Heritage Areas

*Review any/all applicable federal, state, local, or tribal **endangered/threatened species** requirements to determine if there are endangered species on or near the construction site.*

Are endangered or threatened species on or near the project area?

FEDERAL: ☐ Yes ☐ No **STATE**: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Describe how this determination was made:

- INSERT TEXT HERE

If yes, describe the species and/or critical habitat:

- INSERT TEXT HERE

If yes, describe or refer to documentation which determines the likelihood of an impact on identified species and/or habitat and the steps taken to address that impact.

- INSERT TEXT HERE

Review RIDEM Natural Heritage Area maps to determine if there are natural heritage areas on or near the construction site. See the RIDEM Notice of Intent instructions (Section V).(III.A.8)

Are there any Natural Heritage Areas on or near the construction site?
☐ Yes ☐ No

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

- INSERT TEXT HERE

1.9 Historic Preservation/Cultural Resources

Review any/all applicable federal, state, local, or Native American historic preservation laws and regulations and coordinate with the RIDOT-Cultural Resources Unit (RIDOT-CRU) to determine if there are historic properties, historic cemeteries or cultural resources on or near the construction site.

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 RIDOT-CRU review comments:

- INSERT TEXT HERE

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.

- INSERT TEXT HERE

1.10 Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

Describe unique site features including streams, stream buffers, wetlands, specimen trees, natural vegetation, steep slopes, or highly erodible soils, historic properties, historic cemeteries or cultural resources that are to be preserved.

Describe unique features and measures to protect them:

- INSERT TEXT OR TABLE HERE

1.11 Potential Sources of Pollution

Provide a description of potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the site (i.e. exposed, un-stabilized soil stockpiles, clearing and grubbing operations, vehicle tracking, concrete washouts, diesel fuel, etc.) (IV.E.1.f)

Anticipated on this Project	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:	

1.12 Site Plans

Attach site maps. For most projects, a series of site maps is recommended. The first should show the undeveloped site and its current features. An additional map or maps should be created to show the developed site or the major phases of development. (IV.E.1.a)

These maps must include:

- ☐ **Total area of development**
- ☐ **Total area of soil disturbance**
- ☐ **Pre- and post-development drainage patterns**
- ☐ **Approximate slopes anticipated after the completion of major grading activities**
- ☐ **The location of all erosion and sedimentation storm water control structures, including the location of any temporary or permanent retention or detention basins or other water quality control structures**
- ☐ **The location of all impervious structures**
- ☐ **The location and name of the receiving waters or separate storm sewer system and the ultimate receiving waters**
- ☐ Location of environmentally sensitive features/areas to be preserved (Section 1.10)
- ☐ Locations of all non-structural BMPs (material storage areas, concrete washouts, dumpsters, stockpiles, etc.)
- ☐ Locations of all waters of the State, including wetlands
- ☐ Locations of all endangered species habitats, historic sites, and natural heritage areas
- ☐ Direction(s) of stormwater flow
- ☐ Areas that will not be disturbed
- ☐ Locations and timing of stabilization measures
- ☐ Locations of material, waste, and/or equipment storage areas
- ☐ Locations of storm drain inlets and outfalls

SECTION 2: EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section IV.E.2.a

The purpose of erosion controls is to prevent sediment from moving onto, around, or off of the construction site. Properly installed and maintained erosion controls are the primary defense against sediment pollution.

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

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

Provide a description of measures that will be installed before and during the construction project to control pollutants in storm water 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 RIDOT Standard Specification or Standard Detail reference with maintenance requirements.

Please note: The operator should initiate appropriate vegetative 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, unless the activity is to resume within twenty one (21) days. Section IV.E.2.a.i

2.1 Minimize Disturbed Area and Protect Natural Features and Soil

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 see the areas to be protected.

Describe the areas that will be disturbed with each phase of construction and the BMPs (signs, fences, etc.) that will be used to protect those areas that should not be disturbed. Describe natural features identified earlier and how each will be protected during construction activity. Also describe how topsoil will be preserved.

- INSERT TEXT

2.2 Phase Construction Activity

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

1. Installation of all erosion and sediment controls that are required to be in place and functional before any earthwork begins. This shall be done in accordance with Sections 201, 206 through 211 of the RIDOT Standard Specifications.
2. Upon acceptable completion of site preparation and installation of erosion and sediment controls, site construction activities may commence. Routine inspection and maintenance

and/or modification of erosion and sediment controls while earthwork is being done is required.

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, unless the activity is to resume within twenty one (21) days.
4. Final stabilization of any disturbed areas after earthwork has been completed.

Describe the intended construction sequencing and timing of major activities, including grading activities, road and utility installation, and building phases. The first phase should include all erosion and sediment controls that are required to be in place before earthwork begins. Phase II through XX may include erosion and sediment controls required while earthwork is being done. The final phase should include final stabilization BMPs.

- Phase I – BEFORE EARTHWORK
  - ☐ Describe phase
  - ☐ Duration of phase (start date, end date)
  - ☐ List BMPs associated with this phase
  - ☐ Describe stabilization methods for this phase (describe any temporary stabilization methods that will be used before final stabilization)
- Phase II – DURING EARTHWORK
  - ☐ Describe phase
  - ☐ Duration of phase (start date, end date)
  - ☐ List BMPs associated with this phase
  - ☐ Describe stabilization methods for this phase (describe any temporary stabilization methods that will be used before final stabilization)
- Phase III – FINAL STABILIZATION
  - ☐ Describe phase
  - ☐ Duration of phase (start date, end date)
  - ☐ List BMPs associated with this phase
  - ☐ Describe stabilization methods for this phase (describe any temporary stabilization methods that will be used before final stabilization)

Add more as required

2.3 Phased Clearing/Grubbing

Only areas that can be reasonably expected to have active construction work being performed within 21-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 21-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 21 day time frame.

No undisturbed areas shall be cleared of existing vegetation after October 15th of any calendar year or during any period of full or limited winter shutdown. 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 resident engineer or environmental inspector, by November 15 of any calendar year, must be stabilized through the use of erosion control matting or hay mulch, in accordance with specifications contained within the RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook. 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 can not be installed prior to the storm and in accordance with section 201, 206 through 211 of the RIDOT standard specifications.

As per RIDOT Standard Specification 201.03.1 – Clearing and Grubbing:
After clearing, and by the end of each day's grubbing operation, the Contractor 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 requirements of **SECTIONS 206, 207,** and **208** of these Specifications, **PERIMETER EROSION CONTROLS, CHECK DAMS**, and **TEMPORARY DEWATERING BASINS**, respectively.

2.4 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 BMPs 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.

List the weather gauge station that will be utilized to monitor weather conditions on the construction site. See www.wunderground.com or www.weather.gov for available stations.

- INSERT TEXT

2.5 Initiating Stabilization Practices

As per RIPDES General Permit (Construction Activity) Section IV.E.2.a:
Upon completion and acceptance of site preparation and initial installation of erosion and sediment controls 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, unless the activity is to resume within twenty one (21) days.

2.6 Control Stormwater Flowing Onto and Through the Project

Structural BMPs 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.

BMPs shall be installed as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with applicable RIDOT Standard Specifications.

If BMPs fail to control erosion and sedimentation, then alternative control measures &/or methods may be substituted, with approval of the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit. Additional control measures that may be used, upon approval, include compost filter socks, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, slope drains, check dams, and riprap.

Describe structural practices (i.e., diversions, berms, ditches, storage basins) including design specifications and details 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.

- INSERT TEXT

2.7 Stabilize Soils

Any disturbed areas that will not have active construction activity occurring within twenty one (21) days must be stabilized using the BMPs depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with RIDOT Standard Specifications Section L.02 – Seeding, Section L.05 - Seed Stabilizers and Section M.18 – Landscape Materials (M.18.08 – Mulch and M.18.09 – Seed Stabilizer Materials).

If the stabilization BMPs fail and erosion occurs, then alternative control measures &/or methods may be substituted, with approval of the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit.

Describe controls (i.e., temporary seeding with native vegetation, hydroseeding, etc.) including design specifications and details that will be implemented to stabilize exposed soils where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Also describe measures to control dust generation. Use of impervious surfaces for stabilization should be avoided whenever possible.

- INSERT TEXT

2.8 Protect Slopes

Slopes that will have concentrated stormwater flow must be protected using the BMPs depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with RIDOT Standard Specifications Sections 202, 206 – 211, or any method approved of by the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit.

If the slope stabilization BMPs fail and erosion occurs, then alternative control measures &/or methods may be substituted, with approval of the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit. Additional control measures that may be used, upon approval, include compost filter socks, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, erosion control mats/blankets, and temporary vegetative cover.

Describe controls (i.e., erosion control blankets, tackifiers, etc.) including design specifications and details that will be implemented to protect all slopes.

- INSERT TEXT

2.9 Protect Storm Drain Inlets

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 catchbasins that are operational during construction and may receive sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using any of the BMPs outlined in the RIDOT Standard Specifications Section 209 – Storm Drain Protection, or any method approved of by the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit.

Please note: **Haybale/Silt Fence protection measures DO NOT work on paved roadways.**

Additional control measures that may be used, upon approval, include compost filter socks, fiber rolls, gravel bag berms, or catch basin inserts.

Describe controls (i.e., inserts, rock-filled bags, or block and gravel, etc.) including design specifications and details that will be implemented to protect all inlets receiving stormwater from the project during the entire duration of the project.

- INSERT TEXT

2.10 Protect Storm Drain Outfalls

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

All stormwater outfalls that may discharge sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using the BMPs depicted on the approved plan set in accordance with Standard Specification Section 209, or any method approved of by the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit.

Additional temporary control measures that may be used, upon approval, include compost filter socks or fiber rolls.

Describe controls (i.e., inserts, rock-filled bags, or block and gravel, etc.) including design specifications and details that will be implemented to protect outlets discharging stormwater from the project during the entire duration of the project.

- INSERT TEXT

2.11 Establish Perimeter Controls and Sediment Barriers

Perimeter controls shall be installed, and maintained, as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with RIDOT Standard Specifications Section 201, 206 – 211, Perimeter Erosion Controls (installation) and Section 212 – Maintenance and Cleaning of Erosion and Pollution Controls (maintenance).

If the Baled Hay &/or Silt Fence erosion checks fail to contain the sediment on-site, then alternative control measures may be substituted, with approval of the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit. Such measures may include (but are not limited to) compost filter socks or straw wattles (fiber rolls).

Describe structural practices (i.e., silt fences or fiber rolls) including design specifications and details to filter and trap sediment before it leaves the construction site.

- INSERT TEXT

2.12 Retain Sediment On-Site and Control Dewatering Practices

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.

A sediment trap or basin shall be installed, and maintained, as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with RIDOT Standard Specifications - Sections 208, 210 (installation) and Section 212 – Maintenance and Cleaning of Erosion and Pollution Controls (maintenance).

The dewatering of non-contaminated non-stormwater (i.e. groundwater) or accumulated precipitation discharge of sediment-laden water into storm drains, streams, lakes or wetlands prior to sediment removal is prohibited. A sediment trap or basin shall be installed, and maintained, as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with RIDOT Standard Specifications - Sections 208, 210

(installation) and Section 212 – Maintenance and Cleaning of Erosion and Pollution Controls (maintenance).

The dewatering of contaminated non-stormwater cannot be discharged without prior notice and approval from either the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) or the Coastal Resources Management Council (CRMC). Should dewatering of contaminated water be occurring on this construction project, appropriate permits will have been obtained, and will be included as part of the Contract Documents.

Describe sediment control practices (i.e., sediment trap or sediment basin), including design specifications and details (volume, dimensions, outlet structure) that will be implemented at the construction site to retain sediments on-site. Describe dewatering practices that will be implemented if water must be removed from an area so that construction activity can continue.

- INSERT TEXT

2.13 Additional BMPs

Describe additional BMPs that may not fit into the above categories.

- INSERT TEXT

2.14 Construction Site Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Complete the following table for each location where Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs will be utilized. This table is to be used as part of the SWPPP Inspection Report – please fill out accordingly.

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

Location/Station	BMP Description/ Standard Spec Ref	Maintenance Requirement	Phase
Perimeter	**Baled Hay Erosion Checks/Silt Fence. 206.01.3/9.3.0**	**212.03.1** Sediment accumulated greater than half way up bale; break through or significant strain of barrier	Phase I, II, III, IV
82 + 80, 36' LT	**Sandbag Gutter Inlet Sediment Barrier 209.01.1**	**212.03.1** Sediment accumulated greater than half way up barrier; break through or significant strain of barrier	Phase I, II, III
INSERT TEXT			

SECTION 3: GOOD HOUSEKEEPING BMPS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section IV.E.2.c

The purpose of good housekeeping is to prevent daily construction activities from causing pollution.

Describe the key good housekeeping and pollution prevention measures that will be implemented to control pollutants in stormwater. Examples BMPs include the proper management of waste, material handling and storage, and equipment/vehicle fueling/washing/maintenance operations.

Include RIDOT Standard Specification or Standard Detail reference with maintenance requirements.

3.1 Off-site Tracking of Sediments

Any construction site access point must employ the BMPs depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with RIDOT Standard Specifications Section 211 – Construction Accesses, or any method approved of by the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit. Construction accesses shall be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles. All RI STD 9.9.0 Construction Access roads shall be constructed prior to any roadway accepting construction traffic

If a Construction Access BMP is not designated on the plans, it is still the responsibility of the Operator to ensure that no sediment is tracked off of the construction site by any vehicles leaving the site. Additional control measures that may be used, upon approval, include a vehicle washing station and daily street sweeping.

The Operator shall remain responsible for the clean-up of any mud or dirt that is tracked onto streets or paved areas, even with the installation of gravel construction entrances. Inspect access for excessive sediment build up. Remove sediment and rebuild the exit as necessary to retain effectiveness and prevent off-site tracking. Additional street cleaning may be required if unable to retain sediment on site.

Describe location(s) of vehicle entrance(s) and exit(s), procedures to remove accumulated sediment off-site (i.e., vehicle tracking), and stabilization practices (i.e., stone pads and/or wash racks) to minimize off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and discharges to stormwater. IV.E.2.c.i

- INSERT TEXT

3.2 Waste Disposal

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.

Describe measures (i.e., trash disposal, sanitary wastes, recycling, and proper material handling) to prevent the discharge of solid materials. All types of waste generated at the site shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with State Law and/or regulations. IV.E.2.c.ii

- INSERT TEXT

3.3 Spill Prevention and Control Plan

Spills and leaks shall be avoided through frequent inspection of equipment and material storage areas. Heavy equipment and other vehicles shall be routinely inspected for leaks and repaired as necessary. Material storage areas shall be routinely inspected for leaky containers, open containers, or improper storage techniques that may lead to spills or leaks. Appropriate cleanup procedures and supplies shall be available on-site.

Spills shall be cleaned up immediately and following proper response procedures and in accordance with any applicable regulatory requirements. At no time shall spills be cleaned and flushed down storm drains or in to any environmentally sensitive area (i.e. stream, pond, wetland).

Equipment/vehicle fueling and repair/maintenance operations or hazardous material storage shall not take place within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas. Designated areas shall be approved by the RIDOT Resident Engineer.

Describe all areas where potential spills can occur, and their accompanying drainage points, and describe the spill prevention and control plan to reduce the chance of spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean up spills, dispose of materials contaminated by spills, and train personnel responsible for spill prevention and control. IV.E.2.c.iii

- INSERT TEXT

3.4 Control of Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges

For the allowable non-stormwater discharge(s) associated with construction industrial activity identified in Section 1.6, describe controls and measures that will be implemented at those sites to minimize pollutant contamination. IV.E.2.c.iv

- INSERT TEXT

3.5 Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas

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 water courses.

Stockpiles of any material shall not be located within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas. They shall have side slopes no greater than 30% and stockpiles of erodible material shall be seeded and ringed with RI STD 9.1.0 to stabilize (or RIDOT approved equivalent: berms, dikes, fiber rolls, compost socks, sandbag, gravel bags).

If soil stockpiles are not stabilized with vegetation, then they must be securely covered at the end of each workday.

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 RIDOT Resident Engineer.

Describe construction materials expected to be stored on-site and procedures for storage of materials to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater. IV.E.2.c.v

- INSERT TEXT

3.6 Designate Washout Areas

Concrete mixer trucks and chutes will be washed in a designated area or concrete wastes will be properly disposed of off-site. Washout areas for concrete, paint or any other material shall be designated on the Approved Plans, or approved of by the RIDOT Resident Engineer. Any washout area shall not be within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas, or within 50-feet of the storm drain system.

Temporary concrete washout areas must be constructed and maintained to contain all water and concrete waste generated by washout operations. A sign should be placed at the washout site to inform concrete equipment operators of the facility location. Facilities must be cleaned or replaced when they reach 75% capacity.

At no time shall any material (concrete, paint, chemicals) be washed into storm drains, open ditches, streets, streams, wetlands, or any environmentally sensitive area.

Describe location(s) and controls to minimize the potential for stormwater pollution from washout areas for concrete mixers, paint, stucco, etc. IV.E.2.c.v

- INSERT TEXT

3.7 Establish Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

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 RIDOT Resident Engineer.

Vehicle maintenance and washing shall occur off-site, or in designated areas depicted on the Approved Plans or approved of by the RIDOT Resident Engineer. 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 berms, sandbags, or other barriers shall be used around the perimeter of the maintenance area to prevent storm water 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.

Describe equipment/vehicle fueling and maintenance practices that will be implemented to control pollutants to stormwater (e.g., secondary containment, drip pans, spill kits, etc.) IV.E.2.c.v

- INSERT TEXT

3.8 Dust Control

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. RIDOT Standard Specifications Section 907 – Dust Control – shall be followed.

Other techniques for controlling dust may be utilized upon approval by the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT Natural Resources Unit. Other Dust Control methods include surface roughening, wind barriers, walls, and covers.

Describe dust control practices that will be implemented to control pollutants to stormwater. IV.E.2.c.v

- INSERT TEXT

3.9 Sweeping

Sweeping of streets, roads, highways and parking lots that have accumulated significant amounts of pollutants (construction site sediment, trash, debris) shall be done as necessary, or as directed by the RIDOT Resident Engineer.

When construction exits are not keeping construction site sediment from the roadway, sweeping shall be done on a daily basis.

Disposal of collected sweeping material shall follow RIDOT Standard Specifications Section 931 – Cleaning and Sweeping Pavement.

Describe sweeping practices and schedule that will be implemented to control pollutants to stormwater. IV.E.2.c.v

- INSERT TEXT

3.10 Additional BMPs

Describe any additional BMPs that don't fit into the above categories. Indicate the problem they are intended to address.

- INSERT TEXT

3.11 Construction Site Good Housekeeping BMPs

Complete the following table for <u>each</u> location where Good Housekeeping BMPs will be utilized. This table is to be used as part of the SWPPP Inspection Report – please fill out accordingly.

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

Location/Station	BMP Description/ Standard Spec Ref	Maintenance Requirement	Phase
Construction Site Entrance/Exit	Rock/RipRap entrance pad **211.03/9.9.0**	Replenish/Replace aggregate if it becomes clogged with sediment and is no longer effectively preventing sediment from being tracked into street	Phase I, II, III, IV
Adjacent Roads	Public roads adjacent to a construction site shall be clean at the end of each day **211.01.1**	Street Sweep if construction site sediment is visible	Phase I, II, III, IV
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	Phase I, II, III, IV
INSERT TEXT			

SECTION 4: POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPs

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section IV.E.2.b

Provide a description of measures that will be installed during the construction project to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur at the site after the construction operations have been completed.

Such measures may include: infiltration of runoff on-site, flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions, vegetated buffer strips, and the use of detention/ retention structures. Where controls are needed to prevent or minimize erosion, velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at all outfall locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to the receiving waters.

Include RIDOT Standard Specification or Standard Detail reference with maintenance requirements.

4.1 Post-Construction BMPs

Describe all post-construction stormwater management measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges after construction operations have been completed.

- INSERT TEXT HERE

4.2 Low Impact Design Considerations

Low Impact Development (LID) is a stormwater management approach that emphasizes managing stormwater using decentralized micro-scale controls. LID's goal is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to its source, instead of conveying and managing/ treating stormwater in large, end-of-pipe facilities located at the bottom of drainage areas. LID may not be appropriate for every project; however, LID techniques should be investigated and utilized to the maximum extent practicable.

For further information on LID design, visit: http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid/

Describe how low impact design (LID) or smart growth considerations have been incorporated into the design.

- INSERT TEXT HERE

4.3 Post-Construction BMPs

Complete the following table for each location where post-construction BMPs will be utilized. This table is to be used as part of the SWPPP Inspection Report – please fill out accordingly.

Location/Station	BMP Description/ Standard Spec Ref	Maintenance Requirement	Phase
77 + 13, 32' RT	Vortechnics Stormwater Swirl Chamber (manuf. details on plans)	Cleanout if sediment depth is less than 6" from dry weather water surface elevation	III, IV
99+ 30	Dewatering Basin 9.7.0	½ Depth Below Outlet Elevation	II, III, IV
INSERT TEXT			

SECTION 5: MAINTENANCE and INSPECTIONS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section IV.E.2.d

5.1 Maintenance

Maintenance procedures for erosion and sedimentation controls and stormwater management structures/facilities are described on the plans, in **Section 212** of the RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* 2004 EDITION (and Amendments), and in the Stormwater Management Analysis documentation.

Construction shall not commence or continue until all specified erosion and pollution controls are in place, properly installed and accepted by the Engineer.

Erosion and pollution controls shall be maintained by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer. 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 when directed by the Engineer; after a rainstorm; and/or when sediment deposits reach the heights indicated in the table provided in Section 212.03.1 of the RIDOT Standard Specifications.

Erosion control structures shall remain in place until all disturbed earth has been securely stabilized and accepted by RIDOT. 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: The contractor is required to have a full-time, on-site designated contact person responsible for working with the RIDOT Resident Engineer and the RIDOT designated Environmental Compliance Manager (EMC) to resolve SWPPP-related issues.

5.2 Inspections

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section II.B & Section II.D

Minimum Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

All storm water control measures, disturbed areas, areas used for the storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation (including unstabilized soil stockpiles), discharge locations, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected 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 precipitation per twenty four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff or snowmelt. An appropriate rain gauge (as may be found on www.wunderground.com or www.nws.noaa.gov (or similar sites)) must be identified and utilized for the determination of the storm events.

General Notes

- A separate inspection report will be prepared for each inspection.
- The Inspection Reference Number shall be a combination of the Construction Contract Number - consecutively numbered inspections.
  ex/ Inspection reference number for the **4**th inspection of a project would be:
  2006-AA-BBB-**4**
- Each report will be signed and dated by the Inspector and forwarded to the Engineer within 24 hours of the inspection.
- Each report will be signed and dated by the Engineer and returned to the Inspector within 24 hours of receipt. The Engineer will also forward a copy of each signed and dated report to the Contractor's designated representative within the same time period.
- It is the responsibility of the RIDOT Resident Engineer to maintain a copy of the SWPPP, copies of all completed inspection reports, and amendments as part of the SWPPP documentation at the project field office during construction.

Submitting Monthly Reports

The inspector will submit a Monthly Inspection Report to:

RIDOT Natural Resources Unit
Two Capitol Hill, Rm. 368
Providence, RI 02903

At a minimum, the monthly inspection report will include:

- A summary narrative of the month's inspections.
  - Introduction – inspector, rain gauge information
  - Summary of Site Activities – # of investigations; date(s) of weather events resulting in at least 0.25" of precipitation in a 24-hour period or significant snowmelt.
  - Site Review and Discussion – for each inspection, a paragraph including date, time, weather, and precipitation events; general observations, issues, actions taken to resolve previous inspection's corrective actions; ongoing issues; associated photo/figure numbers
  - Outstanding Issues – continued erosion and sediment control issues not addressed since previous month's inspection report
  - Summary
- A copy of each completed, dated, and signed inspection report
- 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.
- A copy of the daily rainfall summary data for the month as reported by the selected rain gauge.
- A CD containing a complete copy of all portions of the monthly report in .pdf format.

One copy of the monthly inspection report will be printed double-sided (except for photo or plan sheet pages), bound, and forwarded to the NRU by no later than the 10th of the month following the end of the reporting period.

Attach a copy of the inspection report.

- REFERENCE ATTACHMENT

5.3 Corrective Actions

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section II.C

If, in the opinion of the Engineer, corrective action is required, the Engineer shall note it on the inspection report and shall notify and direct the Contractor to take corrective action and make all necessary repairs whenever maintenance of the erosion and pollution controls is required.

In accordance with the General Permit and the SWPPP, non-compliance issues shall be addressed no later than seven (7) calendar days from the date of inspection.

In accordance with the SWPPP and Section 212 of the RIDOT Standard Specifications, the Contractor shall commence with the requisite cleaning and maintenance measures no later than the next consecutive calendar day after receiving such a directive from the Engineer, and shall aggressively and expeditiously perform such cleaning and maintenance work until the original problem is remedied to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer.

If the Engineer decides on any given day that those erosion and pollution controls specified in the Contract are not in place or have not been adequately maintained as specified in this Section, the daily charge set forth in **Special Provision Code 212.1000** will be deducted from monies due the Contractor as a charge for failure to comply with this Specification. Moreover, the stated daily charge will continue each consecutive calendar day thereafter until the deficiencies noted have been corrected to the complete satisfaction of the Engineer.

Attach a copy of the Corrective Action Log.

- REFERENCE ATTACHMENT

5.4 Long-term Maintenance

Once construction has been completed and has received Final Acceptance, it is the responsibility of RIDOT to inspect and maintain all storm water structures on a regular basis.

At the time of Final Inspection, the RIDOT Highway and Bridge Maintenance Division will appoint an individual who will be responsible for conducting inspections and maintaining records.

The stormwater management system requires regular maintenance to function at its designed constituent removal efficiency. The RIDOT, or subsequent owners, will be responsible for the inspection, maintenance, and repairs to the stormwater management structures on the Site. At a minimum, the following inspection actions are to be taken and inspection reports kept on file by RIDOT:

For each post-construction stormwater structure, provide inspection and maintenance requirements

Descriptive Location	BMP Description	Inspection Requirement	Maintenance Requirement
Route 999 Southbound; Exit 99 Ramp infield Providence	Vortechnics Stormwater Swirl Chamber (manuf. details on plans)	Quarterly for first two years; as determined by Year 1 & 2 inspections; no less than annually	Cleanout if sediment depth is less than 6" from dry weather water surface elevation
Route 888 Northbound; Onramp to Route 777; Providence	Dewatering Basin	Year 1 & 2: Quarterly Year 3+: as determined by Year 1 & 2 inspections; no less than annually	½ Depth Below Outlet Elevation
INSERT TEXT			

Attach a copy of the inspection report and inspection log

- REFERENCE ATTACHMENT
- REFERENCE ATTACHMENT

SECTION 6: Amendments

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section IV.D

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

The SWPPP 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 SWPPP proves to be ineffective in achieving its objectives (i.e. the selected BMPs are not effective in controlling erosion or sedimentation).

All revisions must be recorded in the Record of Amendments Log Sheet within the SWPPP, and dated red-line drawings and/or a detailed written description must be appended to the SWPPP. 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 SWPPP Amendments, except minor non-technical revisions, must be approved by the Resident Engineer.

Attach a copy of the Amendment log

- REFERENCE ATTACHMENT

SECTION 7: Recordkeeping

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Section II.A & Section II.D

It is the RIDOT Resident Engineer's responsibility to have the following documents at the Field Office and immediately available for RIDEM review upon request:

- A copy of the fully signed and dated SWPPP, which includes:
  - The signed and certified NOI form or permit application form
    INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT _____
  - A copy of the RIPDES General Permit
    INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT _____
  - A copy of any regulatory permits (RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit, CRMC, RIDEM Water Quality, etc)
    INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT _____
  - Corrective Action Log
    INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT _____
  - SWPPP Amendment Log
    INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT _____

- Copies of all signed and dated Inspection reports

SECTION 8: Party Certifications

All parties working for the Rhode Island Department of Transportation are required to comply with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for any work that is performed on-site. Any person or group who violates any condition of the SWPPP may be subject to substantial penalties or loss of contract. Contractors and Sub-Contractors are encouraged to advise all employees working on this project of the requirements of the SWPPP. A copy of the SWPPP is available for your review at the RIDOT Field Office, or may be obtained from the RIDOT Natural Resources Office by calling (401) 222-2023.

The prime contractor 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 SWPPP for the above designated project and agree to follow the BMPs and practices described in the SWPPP.

RIDOT Resident Engineer:
Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email
_____
signature/date

RIDOT SWPPP Inspector:
Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email
_____
signature/date

Contractor SWPPP Contact:
Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email
_____
signature/date

SubContractor SWPPP Contact:
Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email
_____
signature/date

Insert more contact/signature lines as necessary

SWPPP APPENDICES

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

Attachment A – General Location Map

Attachment B – Site Plans

Attachment C – Copy of RIPDES General Permit

Attachment D – Copy of Regulatory Permits

Attachment E – Copy of RIPDES NOI

Attachment F – Inspection Reports

Attachment G – Corrective Action Log

Attachment H – Amendments Log

Attachment I – Post-Construction BMP Inspection Reports

Attachment J – Post-Construction BMP Inspection Log

Attachment K – Additional Information (i.e. documentation)