RVSS – REQUIRED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP) NOTES

1. **1200-C/CN Permit Applicability:** For sites covered under the 1200-C/CN permit, the permit registrant is responsible for meeting all conditions of the 1200-C/CN permit. This ESCP has been developed to facilitate compliance with the 1200-C/CN permit. In cases of discrepancies or omissions, the 1200-C/CN permit requirements supersede the requirements of this plan. The permit registrant is required to alter the ESCP depending on site conditions to be protective of water quality.
2. **Minimum Requirements and Prohibited Discharges:** The ESCP is the minimum effort required to prevent prohibited discharges and must be updated as site conditions change. Prohibited discharges include the following:
    a. Visually turbid or sediment-laden water;
    b. Concrete and concrete wastewater;
    c. Wastewater from washing and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials;
    d. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
    e. Soaps, solvents, or detergents used to wash vehicles, equipment, sanitary facilities, etc.;
    f. Wheel/tire wash wastewater;
    g. Hydro-demolition water and saw-cutting slurry; and
    h. Toxics or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
3. **Plan Availability:** The ESCP must accurately reflect current site conditions, be kept on site, and be available for review by the permitting authority, DEQ, or the local municipality.
4. **Implementation and Maintenance:** All components of the approved ESCP must be installed, implemented, and maintained, and temporary ESC measures must remain until permanent stabilization is achieved.
5. **Pre-Construction Meeting:** A pre-construction meeting is required to verify proper BMP installation before construction begins; all BMPs must be installed prior to scheduling, and no ground-disturbing work may occur until approved by RVSS (schedule at 541-664-6300).
6. **Natural Buffer Zone:** Maintain and clearly delineate any existing natural buffer within 50 feet of waters of the state.
7. **Sediment Control:** Provide sediment control along the site perimeter and at all storm drain inlets at all times, both within the site and at the boundary.
8. **Flow and Volume Control:** Control peak flow rates and total stormwater volume to minimize erosion at discharge points and in downstream channels and streambanks.
9. **Clearing and Grading Sequencing:** Sequence clearing and grading to minimize inactive exposed soils that may erode.
10. **Track-out Prevention:** Prevent sediment tracking onto roads using BMPs such as a stabilized construction entrance, graveled/paved exits and parking, graveling unpaved on-site roads, or a tire wash; these must be in place before land-disturbing activities.
11. **Material and Waste Management:** Establish material and waste storage areas and non-stormwater controls to prevent prohibited discharges, including concrete washout, wash water from stucco/paint/curing compounds, and vehicle/equipment fueling, maintenance, and storage.
12. **Concrete Washout:** Install concrete truck and equipment washout areas before beginning concrete work.
13. **Temporary Stabilization:** Provide temporary stabilization for any area where work ceases for 14 days or more, and stabilize soils before weekends/holidays as needed. The registrant is responsible for ensuring that soils are stable during rain events at all times of the year.
14. **Dewatering:** Provide a dewatering plan for all dewatering operations, including removal of accumulated stormwater and uncontaminated groundwater; discharging turbid or sediment-laden water to the storm system is prohibited.
15. **Engineered Soils**: If engineered soils are used on site, a sedimentation basin/impoundment must be installed to capture all runoff from the engineered soils.
16. **BMP Inspection and Maintenance:** Inspect BMPs weekly and before predicted rain events. Conduct needed BMP maintenance as soon as possible and prior to any predicted rain event; remove sediment when it reaches one-third of BMP capacity.
17. **1200-C/CN Inspection Requirements:** For 1200-C/CN sites, ESC inspections must be performed by a Designated Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector, and visual monitoring logs and reports must meet DEQ permit requirements.
18. **Sediment Release Response:** Significant sediment leaving the site must be cleaned up within 24 hours, and the cause must be investigated with corrective actions implemented within the same 24 hours.
19. **Pollutant Cleanup:** Do not wash sediment or pollutants into storm systems or drainage ways; cleanup must use vacuuming, dry sweeping, or physical pickup.
20. **Final Stabilization:** Final stabilization must be achieved on all portions of the site to ensure all disturbed areas pose no reasonable potential for discharge from construction-related sediment or turbidity. Acceptable permanent stabilization methods include:
    - Landscaping, vegetation, or mulch providing ≥70% cover on all exposed areas.
    - Grading, flattening, or down-cutting pervious (uncompacted) soils to eliminate discharge potential to the storm system or surface waters.
    - Stabilizing slopes steeper than 4H:1V using one of the following:
        - Landscaping, vegetation, or mulch providing ≥70% cover; or
        - Hydroseeding with tackifier and biodegradable erosion control matting designed to prevent erosion without active maintenance.
21. **Removal of Temporary Controls:** After final stabilization, remove and properly dispose of all temporary ESC measures and accumulated sediment.