

**SAMPLE
Construction
Storm Water Pollution
Prevention Plan**

Magerr's Quality Circuits, Inc.

September 15, 2000

The best management practices included in this sample SWPPP are just examples. Your plan may need to include other requirements.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0	INTRODUCTION 1-1
1.1	Background 1-1
1.2	SWPPP Content 1-2
2.0	SWPPP COORDINATOR AND DUTIES 2-1
3.0	FACILITY DESCRIPTION 3-1
3.1	Site Location 3-1
3.2	Construction Type 3-1
3.3	Existing Site Conditions 3-1
3.4	Site Plan 3-3
4.0	IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STORM WATER CONTAMINANTS 4-1
4.1	Significant Material Inventory 4-1
4.2	Potential Areas for Storm Water Contamination 4-1
4.3	A Summary of Available Storm Water Sampling Data 4-1
5.0	STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS 5-1
5.1	Temporary and Permanent Erosion Control Practices 5-1
5.2	Construction Practices to Minimize Storm Water Contamination 5-3
5.3	Coordination of BMPs with Construction Activities 5-6
5.4	Certification of Compliance with Federal State, and Local Regulations 5-7
6.0	MAINTENANCE/INSPECTION PROCEDURES 6-1
6.1	Inspections 6-1
6.2	Employee Training 6-2
6.3	Certifications 6-3

Appendix A: INSPECTION LOGS

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
1	Characteristics of Storm Water Drainage	3-6
2	Potential Construction Site Storm Water Pollutants	4-2
3	Locations of Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination	4-3

LIST OF FIGURES

		Page
1	Facility Location	3-2
2	Site Map with Drainage Areas and Storm Water Flow (Prior to BMP Implementation)	4
3	Site Map with Structural BMPs	5-2

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), to restore and maintain the quality of the nation's waterways. The ultimate goal was to make sure that rivers and streams were fishable, swimmable, and drinkable. In 1987, the Water Quality Act (WQA) added provisions to the CWA that allowed the EPA to govern storm water discharges from construction sites. In 1998, EPA published the final notice for General Permits for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities Disturbing 5 Acres or Greater (63 Federal Register 7898, February 14, 1998). The general permit includes provisions for development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to maximize the potential benefits of pollution prevention and sediment and erosion control measures at construction sites.

Development, implementation, and maintenance of the SWPPP will provide Capital Construction Company (general contractor) with the framework for reducing soil erosion and minimizing pollutants in storm water during construction of Magerr's Quality Circuits' manufacturing facility. The SWPPP will:

Define the characteristics of the site and the type of construction which will be occurring;

Describe the site plan for the facility to be constructed;

Describe the practices that will be implemented to control erosion and the release of pollutants in storm water;

Create an implementation schedule to ensure that the practices described in this SWPPP are in fact implemented and to evaluate the plan's effectiveness in reducing erosion, sediment, and pollutant levels in storm water discharged from the site; and

Describe the final stabilization/termination design to minimize erosion and prevent storm water impacts after construction is complete.

1.2 SWPPP Content

This SWPPP includes the following:

Identification of the SWPPP coordinator with a description of this person's duties;

Identification of the storm water pollution prevention team that will assist in implementation of the SWPPP during construction.

Description of the existing site conditions including existing land use for the site (i.e., wooded areas, open grassed areas, pavement, buildings, etc.), soil types at the site, as well as the location of surface waters which are located on or next to the site (wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, etc.);

Identification of the body of water(s) which will receive runoff from the construction site, including the ultimate body of water that receives the storm water;

Identification of drainage areas and potential storm water contaminants;

Description of storm water management controls and various Best Management Practices (BMPs) necessary to reduce erosion, sediment and pollutants in storm water discharge;

Description of the facility monitoring plan and how controls will be coordinated with construction activities; and a

Description of the implementation schedule and provisions for amendment of the plan.

2.0 SWPPP COORDINATOR AND DUTIES

The construction site SWPPP coordinator for the facility is Mr. Jack Smith (phone number: (301) 555-6434) with Capital Construction, Inc. (general contractor). Mr. Smith's duties include the following:

Implement the SWPPP plan with the aid of the SWPPP team;

Oversee maintenance practices identified as BMPs in the SWPPP;

Implement and oversee employee training;

- Conduct or provide for inspection and monitoring activities;

Identify other potential pollutant sources and make sure they are added to the plan;

- Identify any deficiencies in the SWPPP and make sure they are corrected; and

Ensure that any changes in construction plans are addressed in the SWPPP.

To aid in the implementation of the SWPPP plan, the members of the SWPPP team are Tom Johnson and Mike Carter. Tom Johnson will ensure that all housekeeping and monitoring procedures are implemented, while Mike Carter will ensure the integrity of the structural BMPs.

3.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

3.1 Site Location

The construction site is located at 1200 Towne Ter Road in Suitland District Heights, Maryland.

Figure 1 is an area map showing the location of the site. The facility is a 32.1-acre parcel located in Section 30, Township 7N, Range 21 East. The facility is bound to the north by a wooded area, to the west by Old Mill Stream, to the south by Towne Ter Road, and to the east by residential property.

3.2 Construction Type

Capital Construction is planning to build a manufacturing facility for Magerr's Quality Circuits, Inc. The facility will consist of a single building that will house offices and manufacturing operations, a drive and parking area, and a loading/receiving dock. Two storm system inlets will be placed in the front parking area and two storm system inlets will be placed in the loading dock area to collect and convey storm water to a proposed sedimentation basin. Roof drains on the building will convey storm water to the storm system inlets for eventual discharge to the proposed sedimentation basin. Capital Construction and their various subcontractors will be on site from approximately 7 AM until 5 PM, five days per week. Clearing and grading, construction of the building and parking areas, and site landscaping is expected to be complete with 10 months following ground breaking.

3.3 Existing Site Conditions

The 32.1 acre property is currently a mix of heavy wooded areas and grassy, open swales. The property slopes from east to west toward the Old Mill Stream, an intermittent dry stream bed. Top soils range from a silty-sand on the east side of the property to a heavy loam on the west nearest the intermittent dry stream bed. Surface waters which do not infiltrate the soils, migrate to Old Mill Stream which ultimately discharges to Cabin Branch Creek. Cabin Branch Creek discharges into Beaver Dam Creek approximately 2-miles downstream, which in turn, empties



Figure 1. Facility Location

into the Anacostia River approximately 8 miles downstream. The Anacostia River is a major tributary to Chesapeake Bay.

3.4 Site Plan

Figure 2 is a site map showing property boundaries, the proposed location of the building, paved parking and drive areas, storm system inlets, the proposed limits of clearing and grading, and the various drainage areas. A total of 15.8 acres will be cleared and grubbed during construction activities. Approximately 2.3 acres of the heavily wooded area along the eastern portion of the property will be clear-cut and the timber removed for resale. The concrete block building will have an area of 52,500 square feet. The parking area on the south side of the building and the loading dock area on the north side of the building will be 177,500 square feet and 30,000 square feet, respectively. Four storm system inlets will collect storm water from roof drains, parking areas, and the loading dock area and convey it to a 1-acre storm water sedimentation basin. Overflow from the sedimentation basin will discharge into Old Mill Stream and the discharge rate will be controlled to prevent flooding of the receiving stream.

Since the building will be slab-on-grade construction, rough grading and excavation for concrete footings will be the primary soil disturbing activities. All soils excavated for footings will be stockpiled on site prior to finish grading to allow drainage away from the building foundation. All soils excavated from storm systems trenches will be stock piled and then finished graded during construction of the paved drive, parking, and loading dock areas. All exposed soils will be reseeded and new vegetation will be planted as soon as possible.

Figure 2 also shows the locations of the drainage areas and the apparent storm water drainage patterns. Drainage area DA-01 located along the western one-third of the property currently drains toward Old Mill Stream, however, after clearing and grubbing, the majority of storm water will drain to the proposed sedimentation basin. Drainage area DA-02 includes the loading dock area plus the roof drains from the building. Storm water from DA-02 will collect in one of two

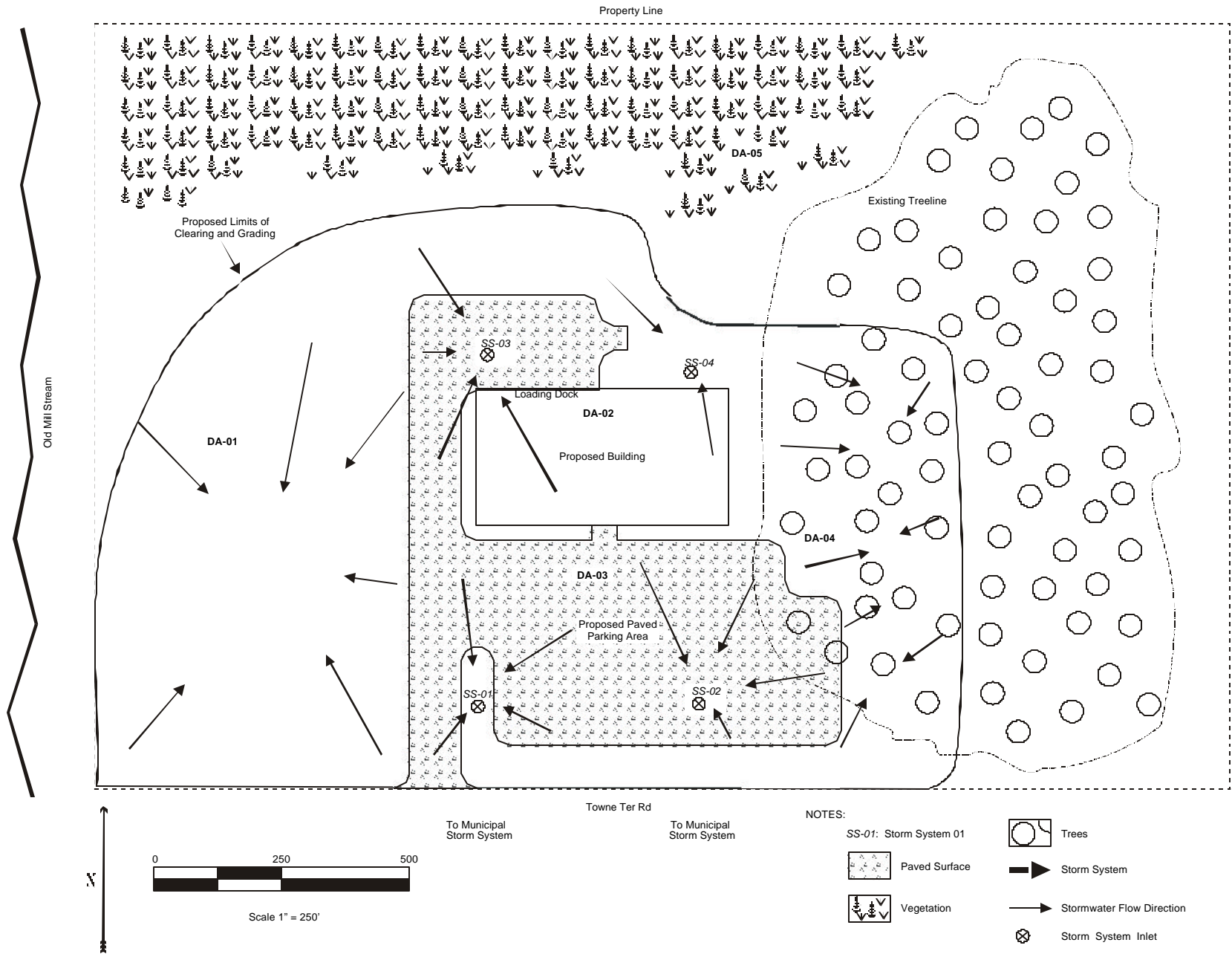


Figure 2. Site Map with Drainage Areas and Storm Water Flow (Prior to BMP Implementation)

storm system inlets before discharging to the sedimentation basin. Drainage area DA-03 includes the proposed parking area south of the building. Storm water from DA-03 will empty into one of two storm system that discharge to the sedimentation basin. Drainage area DA-04 begins along the eastern edge of the parking area and continues east through the area where tree removal will occur. A vegetated swale will be developed in this area following construction and soil stabilization. The vegetated swale will improve storm water infiltration. Drainage area DA-05 located along the northern and eastern one-third of the property is generally covered by vegetation. Because of the high permeability of the soils and the absence of site activities (clearing and grading) in this area, this drainage area is not significant and will not be addressed further in this SWPPP. A description of each drainage area is provided in Table 1.

Table 1

Characteristics of Storm Water Drainage

Drainage Area⁽¹⁾	Storm Water Flow Description During Construction Activities	Total Size (sq. feet)	Impervious Surface Area During Construction (sq. feet)	Runoff Coefficient⁽²⁾	Drainage Discharge Point
DA-01	Western Portion: Overland flow across the cleared and graded area to the proposed sedimentation basin.	240,000	0	Low	Old Mill Stream
DA-02	Proposed Loading Dock Area: Overland flow across the area to the two new storm inlets SS-03 and SS-04. Roof drains from the building during construction will also discharge to the compacted gravel area before entering either SS-03 or SS-04. This area will be paved following building construction.	82,500	52,500	High	Old Mill Stream
DA-03	Parking Area and Construction Entrance Area: Overland flow across the compacted gravel area to storm inlets SS-01 and SS-02. This area will be paved following construction.	177,500	0	Medium	Old Mill Stream
DA-04	Eastern Portion: Cleared and graded areas where timber will be removed. Flow from this area will be toward the proposed vegetated swale for infiltration.	100,200	0	Low	Vegetated Swale
DA-05	All vegetation covered areas outside the clearing and grading limits	798,000	0	Low	None

(1) See Figure 2 for drainage areas

(2) Runoff Coefficient:

High: 70-100% impervious (example: asphalt, buildings, paved surfaces)

Medium: 40-70% impervious (example: packed soils)

Low: 0-40% impervious (example: grassy areas)

4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL STORM WATER CONTAMINANTS

The purpose of this section is to identify pollutants that could impact storm water during construction of the facility.

4.1 Significant Material Inventory

Pollutants that result from clearing, grading, excavation, and building materials and have the potential to be present in storm water runoff are listed in Table 2. This table includes information regarding material type, chemical and physical description, and the specific regulated storm water pollutants associated with each material.

4.2 Potential Areas for Storm Water Contamination

The following potential source areas of storm water contamination were identified and evaluated:

Cleared and graded areas;

Asphalt loading dock construction and building construction;

Construction site entrance and asphalt parking area construction;

- Tree removal area; and

All undisturbed areas.

Table 3 presents site specific information regarding storm water pollution potential from each of these areas.

4.3 A Summary of Available Storm Water Sampling Data

No storm water sampling data is available for the site.

Table 2
Potential Construction Site Storm Water Pollutants

Trade Name Material	Chemical/Physical Description ⁽¹⁾	Storm Water Pollutants ⁽¹⁾
Pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides)	Various colored to colorless liquid, powder, pellets, or grains	Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organophosphates, carbamates, arsenic
Fertilizer	Liquid or solid grains	Nitrogen, phosphorous
Plaster	White granules or powder	Calcium sulphate, calcium carbonate, sulfuric acid
Cleaning solvents	Colorless, blue, or yellow-green liquid	Perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, petroleum distillates
Asphalt	Black solid	Oil, petroleum distillates
Concrete	White solid	Limestone, sand
Glue, adhesives	White or yellow liquid	Polymers, epoxies
Paints	Various colored liquid	Metal oxides, stoddard solvent, talc, calcium carbonate, arsenic
Curing compounds	Creamy white liquid	Naphtha
Wastewater from construction equipment washing	Water	Soil, oil & grease, solids
Wood preservatives	Clear amber or dark brown liquid	Stoddard solvent, petroleum distillates, arsenic, copper, chromium
Hydraulic oil/fluids	Brown oily petroleum hydrocarbon	Mineral oil
Gasoline	Colorless, pale brown or pink petroleum hydrocarbon	Benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, xylene, MTBE
Diesel Fuel	Clear, blue-green to yellow liquid	Petroleum distillate, oil & grease, naphthalene, xylenes
Kerosene	Pale yellow liquid petroleum hydrocarbon	Coal oil, petroleum distillates
Antifreeze/coolant	Clear green/yellow liquid	Ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, heavy metals (copper, lead, zinc)
Erosion	Solid Particles	Soil, Sediment

(1) Data obtained from MSDSs when available

Table 3

Locations of Potential Sources of Storm Water Contamination

Drainage Area⁽¹⁾	Potential Storm Water Contamination Point	Potential Pollutants	Potential Problem
DA-01	Cleared and graded areas	Soil erosion, fertilizer, pesticides	Erosion of soils from cleared and graded areas have the potential to discharge into Old Mill Stream.
DA-02	Asphalt loading dock construction and building construction	Plaster, cleaning solvents, asphalt, concrete, paints, hydraulic oil, gasoline, antifreeze, soil erosion, fertilizer, pesticides, glue adhesives, curing compounds, wood preservatives, kerosene	Accidental spills of paints and cleaning solvents, leaking hydraulic oil and antifreeze from construction equipment, gasoline and diesel fuel spills while fueling construction equipment, erosion of exposed and stockpiled soils, and degradation of scrap dry wall can potentially contaminate storm water. Asphalt chemicals can be released to storm water if a rain event occurs before curing is complete.
DA-03	Construction site entrance Asphalt parking area construction	Asphalt, hydraulic oil, gasoline, antifreeze, soil erosion, fertilizer, pesticides	Leaking hydraulic oil and antifreeze from clearing, grading and asphalt application construction equipment. Gasoline and diesel fuel spills while fueling construction equipment, and erosion of exposed and stockpiled soils. Asphalt chemicals can be released to storm water if a rain event occurs before curing is complete. Tracking of soil into the road through the construction site entrance.
DA-04	Tree removal area	Soil erosion, fertilizer, pesticides	Ruts caused by logging equipment can fill with water, preventing complete re-vegetation.
DA-05	All undisturbed areas	None	No storm water related issues with this completely vegetated area

(1) See Figure 2 for drainage areas

5.0 STORM WATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

The purpose of this section is to identify the types of temporary and permanent erosion and sediment controls that will be used during construction activities. The controls will provide soil stabilization for disturbed areas and structural controls to divert runoff and remove sediment. This section will also address control of other potential storm water pollutant sources such as construction materials (paints, concrete dust, solvents, plaster), waste disposal, control of vehicle traffic, and sanitary waste disposal.

5.1 Temporary and Permanent Erosion Control Practices

A list of best management procedures (BMPs) has been developed and the locations of these BMPs are shown in Figure 3. A number of the BMPs included in this plan have been developed to serve as post-construction storm water controls.

Site Wide Control Measures

To prevent soil from washing into Old Mill Stream or the undisturbed areas of the site, the following BMPs will be implemented:

- Silt fencing and straw bale barriers will be placed along the perimeter of the area to be cleared and graded before any clearing or grading takes place. Supersilt fencing will be used on steep slopes at appropriate locations.
- A sedimentation basin will be constructed near the southwest corner of the construction site before any construction begins. The sedimentation basin, with an approximate depth of ten feet and a surface area of 1 acre, will be constructed to a volume of 435,600 cubic feet and is expected to remove 80 percent of suspended solids from the site's storm water runoff. The sedimentation basin has been designed by a professional engineer to keep peak flow rates in Old Mill Stream from the 2- and 10-year/24-hour storms at their pre-site development rates. The sedimentation basin will remain as a permanent storm water detention structure following construction activities. When up slope areas are stabilized, the accumulated sediment will be removed

from the sedimentation basin and a geotextile will be placed along the sides for slope stabilization.

I:\W\OECA\Sitemaps\Construction.cdf Construction Figure 3

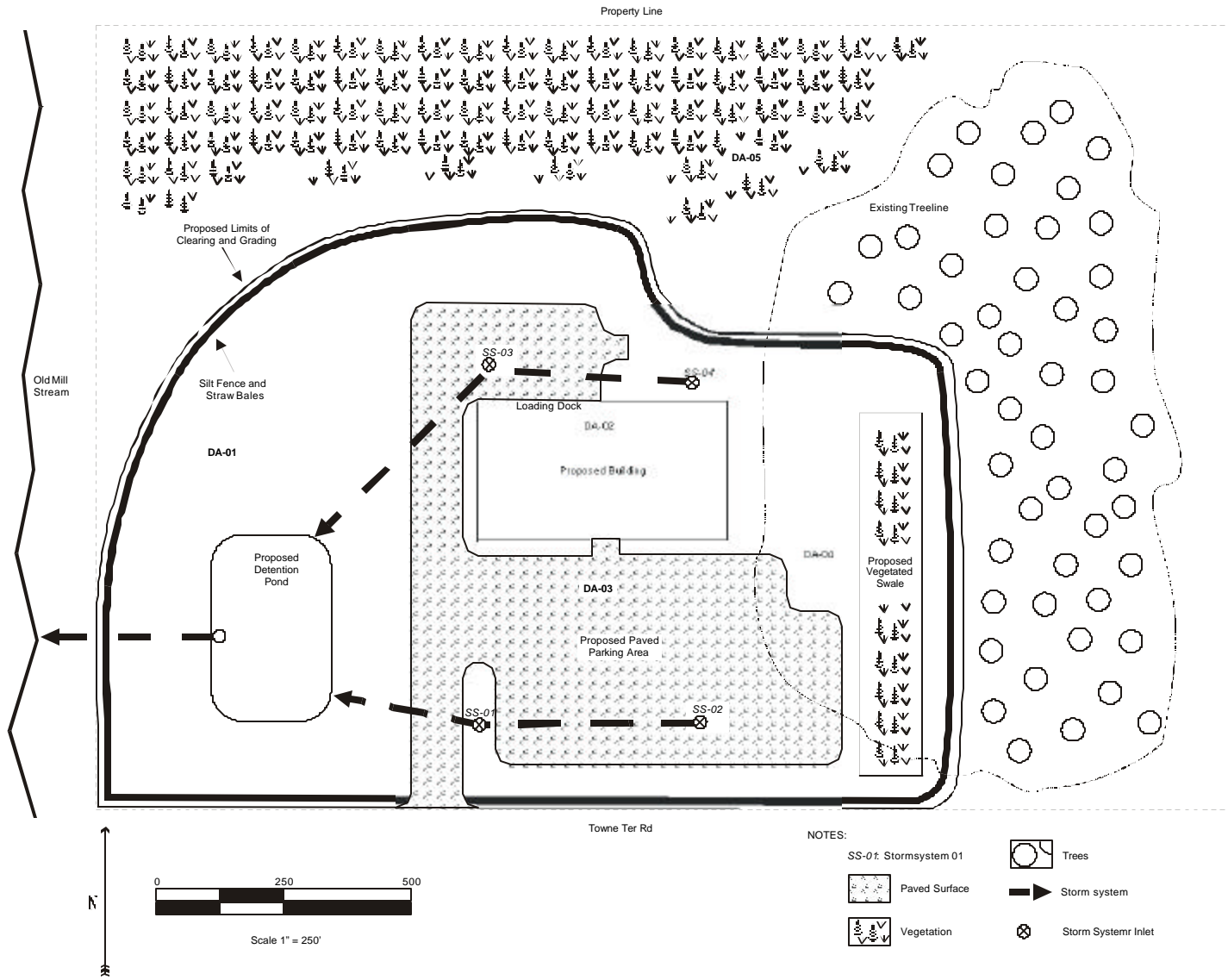


Figure 3. Site Map with Structural BMPs

Influent points to the sedimentation basin will be stabilized with crushed stone to avoid washout. The distance between the influent location and the effluent location in the sedimentation basin will be maximized (e.g., the length to width ratio of the basin will be a minimum of 2:1). The basin will drain through a 12-inch diameter corrugated metal riser and outlet pipe to a rip rap outlet apron leading to Old Mill Stream. Influent to the sedimentation basin will be supplied from two storm water pipes and natural site drainage. The influent pipes will be placed at a depth of approximately 3 feet above the bottom of the basin to facilitate sediment removal.

- All cleared and graded soils will be sloped to the sedimentation basin.
- Within fourteen days after clearing and grading, 4,000 pounds of ground agricultural limestone and 2,000 pounds of 10-10-10 fertilizer will be applied to each acre to be stabilized.
- After fertilizing, all areas which will not be impacted by construction of the building will be seeded. The permanent seed mix shall consist of 80 lbs/acre tall fescue and 40 lbs/acre kobe lespedeza.
- After seeding, each area will be mulched with 4,000 pounds per acre of straw. The straw mulch is to be tacked into place by a disk with blades set nearly straight.
- Top soil stock piles will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch no later than fourteen days from the last construction activities in that area. The temporary seed shall be Rye (grain) applied at the rate of 120 pounds per acre.
- Areas of the site which are to be paved will be temporarily stabilized by applying geotextile and stone sub-base until asphalt is applied.
- Once construction at the site is nearly complete, a vegetated swale will be constructed in DA-04 where the majority of trees were removed. Soils along the east side of the parking area and the building will be sloped toward the swale, creating a natural depression to retain storm water and promote reinfiltration. The vegetated swale will remain as a permanent storm water control measure.

5.2

Construction Practices to Minimize Storm Water Contamination

All waste materials will be collected and stored in a securely lidded metal dumpster rented from BFI Waste Inc, which is a licensed solid waste management company located in Capital Heights, Maryland. All trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpster. The dumpster will be emptied a minimum of twice per week and the trash will be hauled to Doe Run landfill. No construction materials will be buried on-site. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units a minimum of three times per week by Johnson Waste Hauling, a licensed sanitary waste management contractor. Good housekeeping and spill control practices will be followed during construction to minimize storm water contamination from petroleum products, fertilizers, paints, and concrete. Good housekeeping practices for each drainage area are list below.

DA-01

To prevent storm water contamination from DA-01, the following BMPs will be implemented:

- Fertilizers will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer.
- Fertilizers will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water.
- Fertilizers will be stored in a covered shed and partially used bags will be transferred to a sealable bin to avoid spills.

DA-02

To prevent storm water contamination from DA-02, the following BMPs will be implemented:

- All vehicles on site will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage.
- Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled.
- Spill kits will be included with all fueling sources and maintenance activities.

- Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendation.
- Sanitary waste will be collected from portable units a minimum of two times a week to avoid overfilling.
- A covered dumpster will be used for all waste materials.
- All paint containers and curing compounds will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm system, but will be properly disposed according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the temporary material storage trailer onsite. Equipment will include, but not be limited to, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, saw dust, and plastic and metal trash containers.
- Spray guns will be cleaned on a removable tarp.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately upon discovery. Spills large enough to reach the storm system will be reported to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802.
- Concrete trucks will not be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site.
- Two storm system will be installed to collect and deliver storm water to the sedimentation basin.
- Form release oil used for decorative stone work will be applied over a pallet covered with an adsorbent material to collect excess fluid. The absorbent material will be replaced and disposed of properly when saturated.
- When testing/cleaning of water supply lines, the discharge from the tested pipe will be collected and conveyed to a completed storm water pipe system for ultimate discharge into the sedimentation basin.

DA-03

To prevent storm water contamination from DA-03, the following BMPs will be implemented:

- A stabilized construction entrance will be constructed to reduce vehicle tracking of sediments.
- The paved street adjacent to the site entrance will be swept daily to remove excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked from the site.
- Dump trucks hauling material from the construction site will be covered with a tarpaulin.
Two storm system will be installed to collect and deliver storm water to the sedimentation basin.

DA-04

To prevent storm water contamination from DA-04, the following BMPs will be implemented:

All ruts caused by equipment used for cutting and removing of trees will be graded.

5.3 Coordination of BMPs with Construction Activities

Structural BMPs will be coordinated with construction activities so the BMP is in place before construction begins. The following BMPs will be coordinated with construction activities:

The temporary perimeter controls (silt fences and straw bails) will be installed before any clearing and grading begins.

Clearing and grading will not occur in an area until it is necessary for construction to proceed.

The stabilized construction site entrance and sedimentation basin will be constructed before clearing and grading begins.

Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, that area will be stabilized with permanent seed and mulch.

After the entire site is stabilized, the accumulated sediment will be removed from the basin and the permanent geotextile membrane will be placed along the sides.

The vegetated swale will not be constructed until the entire site is stabilized.

The temporary perimeter controls (silt fencing and straw bails) will not be removed until all construction activities at the site are complete and soils have been stabilized.

5.4 Certification of Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations

This SWPPP reflects Suitland District Heights requirements for storm water management and erosion and sediment control, as established in Suitland District Heights Ordinance 5-188. To ensure compliance, this plan was prepared in accordance with the Suitland District Heights Storm Water Management, Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook, published by the Suitland District Heights Department of Planning, Storm Water Management Section. There are no other applicable State or Federal requirements for sediment and erosion site plans (or permits), or storm water management site plans (or permits).

6.0 MAINTENANCE/INSPECTION PROCEDURES

6.1 Inspections

Visual inspections of all cleared and graded areas of the construction site will be performed daily and within 12 hours of the end of a storm with rainfall amounts greater than 0.5 inches. The inspection will be conducted by the SWPPP coordinator or his designated storm water team members. The inspection will verify that the structural BMPs described in Section 5 of this SWPPP are in good condition and are minimizing erosion. The inspection will also verify that the procedures used to prevent storm water contamination from construction materials and petroleum products are effective. The following inspection and maintenance practices will be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls:

Built up sediment will be removed from silt fencing when it has reached one-third the height of the fence.

Silt fences will be inspected for depth of sediment, for tears, to see if the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly in the ground.

The sediment basin will be inspected for depth of sediment and built up sediment will be removed when it reaches 1 foot in depth.

Temporary and permanent seeding will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.

- The stabilized construction entrance will be inspected for sediment tracked on the road, for clean gravel, and to make sure that the culvert beneath the entrance is working and that all traffic use the stabilized entrance when leaving the site.

The maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection. A copy of the report form to be completed by the SWPPP coordinator is provided in Appendix A of this SWPPP. Completed forms will be maintained on-site during the entire construction project. Following construction, the completed forms will be retained at the general contractors office, Capital Construction, for a minimum of 1 year.

If construction activities or design modifications are made to the site plan which could impact storm water, this SWPPP will be amended appropriately. The amended SWPPP will have a description of the new activities that contribute to the increased pollutant loading and the planned source control activities.

6.2 Employee Training

An employee training program will be developed and implemented to educate employees about the requirements of the SWPPP. This education program will include background on the components and goals of the SWPPP and hands-on training in erosion controls, spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, proper material handling, disposal and control of waste, equipment fueling, and proper storage, washing, and inspection procedures. All employees will be trained prior to their first day on the site.

6.3 Certification

Corporate Certification (Magerr's Quality Circuits - Owner)

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manages 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.

Name

Title

Date

Contractor Certification (Capital Construction - General Contractor)

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

Name

Title

Date

Contractor Certification (Dirt Movers, Inc. - Excavations and Grading Subcontractor)

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

Name

Title

Date

Contractor Certification (Marvin Gardens, Inc. - Landscaping Subcontractor)

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

Name

Title

Date

Appendix A

Inspection Logs

Magerr's Quality Circuits
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Inspection and Maintenance Report Form

To be completed every 7 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall event of 0.5 inches or more

Inspector: _____

Date: _____

Inspector's Qualifications:

Days since last rainfall: _____

Amount of last rainfall: _ inches

Stabilization Measures

Drainage Area	Date Since Last Disturbance	Date of Next Disturbance	Stabilized (Yes/No)	Stabilized With	Condition
DA-01					
DA-02					
DA-03					
DA-04					

Stabilization required:

To be performed by: _____

On or before: _____

Magerr's Quality Circuits
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Inspection and Maintenance Report Form

Sediment Basin:

Depth of Sediment Basin	Condition of Basin Side Slopes	Any Evidence of Overtopping of the Embankment	Condition of Outfall from Sediment Basin

Maintenance required for sediment basin:

To be performed by: _____ On or before: _____

Other Controls

Stabilized Construction Entrance:

Does Much Sediment Get Tracked on to Road?	Is the Gravel Clean or is it Filled with Sediment?	Does all Traffic use the Stabilized Entrance to Leave the Site?	Is the Culvert Beneath the Entrance Working?

Maintenance required for stabilized construction entrance:

To be performed by: _____

On or before: _____

Magerr's Quality Circuits
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Inspection and Maintenance Report Form

Perimeter Structural Controls:

Date: _____

Silt Fence and Straw Bails

Drainage Area Perimeter	Has Silt Reached 1/3 of Fence Height?	Is Fence Properly Secured?	Is There Evidence of Washout or Over- topping?
DA-01			
DA-02			
DA-03			
DA-4			

Maintenance required for silt fence and straw bails:

To be performed by: _____

On or before: _____

Magerr's Quality Circuits
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Inspection and Maintenance Report Form

Changes required to the pollution prevention plan:

Reasons for changes:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated 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 signification penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature: _____

Date: _____