

PROJECT	SHEET NUMBER

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project consists of *(describe project LOCATION, LIMITS and WORK)*

The receiving water is *(provide receiving water(s))*

SUMMARY

Soil disturbing activities will mainly include roadway grading. The total disturbed area for the project is approximately *(provide project specific total for disturbed area)*

*(Describe the pavement surface, provide runoff coefficient prior to and after construction)
(Include Soil Map or description of soils)*

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Erosion Control and Turf Establishment measures listed in this narrative are defined and outlined in the Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects, FP-14 and in the Special Contract Requirements. The attached Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, *(provide sheet numbers)* provides details regarding the installation of the erosion and sediment controls.

Temporary Best Management Practices (BMP) to reduce erosion as a result of project work will be implemented in conjunction with the construction of this project. These include:

- *Provide project specific best management practices, examples include;*
- *Install wire-backed silt fence per Detail 157-A in all areas of ground disturbance where sheet flow may cause erosion, particularly at the toe of fills. Coordinate the installation, use, and removal of erosion and sediment control measures with roadway activities to assure economical, effective, and continuous erosion and sediment control.*
- *Install special silt fence per Detail 157-B in areas where cofferdams or temporary diversion berms are not in place.*
- *Employ temporary stabilization practices in incremental stages as construction proceeds.*
- *Install all erosion and sediment control measures as directed by the Contracting Officer (CO). Do not modify the type, size, or location of any control or practice without prior approval from the CO.*
- *Do not drive construction equipment across flowing waterways.*
- *Do not allow construction vehicles to track sediment outside the project limits.*
- *Do not allow any construction equipment to operate on or access the down-slope side of the perimeter control measures.*
- *Direct storm water to vegetated buffer areas and do not discharge directly into surface waters.*
- *Inspect and maintain regularly all mechanized equipment used in or near surface waters to prevent contamination of stream waters from fuels, lubricants, hydraulic fluids, or other toxic materials.*
- *In general, preserve existing vegetation, trees, and shrubs.*
- *Stockpile topsoil stripped from the construction area in an area that will not interfere with construction phases. Cover stockpiled soil with plastic or surround it with silt fence.*
- *Provide watering for dust control within the construction limits, on active haul roads, and in pits and staging areas.*
- *Solid waste resulting from the construction will consist of construction debris, garbage, and empty containers. Collect and store all waste in dumpsters, or in metal or plastic drums as appropriate.*
- *Hazardous waste will not be generated from normal construction activities. Equipment fueling and maintenance could generate spills, leaks, and hazardous wastes like motor oil, diesel, gasoline, and battery fluid. If feasible, conduct these activities in a covered area to avoid contact with storm water. Store all hazardous waste materials in appropriate and clearly marked containers away from other non-waste materials. Do not dispose of hazardous waste materials into the on-site dumpsters. Dispose of material according to Federal, State, and local regulations.*
- *Report spills large enough to discharge to surface water to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-267-2675.*

After the completion of roadway construction and culvert replacement, do the following as directed by the CO to permanently stabilize disturbed areas:

- *Provide project specific permanent stabilization measures, examples include;*
- *Where necessary, replace eroded topsoil and re-apply permanent turf establishment to disturbed areas where vegetation has not established*
- *Inspect, clean, and repair all culvert outlet protection, riprap basins, and stabilized riprap slopes*
- *Remove all devices used for dewatering*
- *Remove silt fence after all upslope areas are stabilized and vegetation is well established.*
- *Stabilize all areas that are disturbed due to the removal of sediment control devices*

VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Stabilize *X.X* acres as a result of this project. The area will be prepared for turf establishment with topsoil and mulch. In accordance with the Special Contract Requirements, apply seed at the rates for each season as stated below: *(Provide project specific seed mix and application rates)*
(Provide riparian seed mix for riparian areas. Obtain mix from local seed supplier, the Partner or develop a mix according to the NC Dept. on Environmental and Natural Resources, Guidelines for Riparian Buffer Restoration)

<i>Name of Seed</i>	<i>Seeding Seasons and Rates (pounds per acre)</i>
	<i>September 1 April 30</i>
Kentucky Bluegrass	25
Big Bluestem	8
Indiangrass	6
Switchgrass	4
Rye Grain	35
<i>Total Seed</i>	78
	<i>May 1 August 30</i>
Kentucky Bluegrass	25
Big Bluestem	8
Indiangrass	6
Switchgrass	4
German or Browntop Millet	25
<i>Total Seed</i>	68

In accordance with the Special Contract Requirements, apply mulch at the following rates: *(provide project specific mulch type and application rate)*

<i>Mulch</i>	<i>Rate (pounds per acre)</i>
Straw	5000 (1 to 2 inch mat)

EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

PHASE I Establish Perimeter Controls

Prior to any clearing, grubbing, and excavation, construct perimeter controls to ensure that disturbed sediment does not leave the project site. Perimeter controls include silt fence and other approved measures outside the construction limits.

PHASE II- Intermediate Controls

Apply intermediate controls during rough grading operations. Install wire-backed silt fence and special silt fence in areas called out on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, sheets M03-M04. Install filter berms (excelsior wattle) in ditches along the roadway, and use filter bags for dewatering at the abutment and wing walls installation. Obtain the CO's approval before installing any control not specified in the SWPPP/ECN.

The CO may direct the installation of certain controls in order to forestall or mitigate potential or existing erosion problems.

Apply temporary turf establishment in completed disturbed areas that will remain exposed for over 7 calendar days, or as directed by the CO.

As soon as practical, but not to exceed 7 calendar days, apply permanent turf establishment to the finished slopes according to Section 624 and 625.

At the end of each day's grading operations, shape earthwork to minimize and control erosion from storm runoff.

Do not allow ponded water to encroach into the travel lanes.

Provide silt fence around all stockpiled excavated roadway material. Apply temporary turf establishment to stockpiles remaining in place longer than 14 days, or when directed by the CO.

C:\Engineering\Software\OpenRoads Designer CE 10.10\Configuration\Organization\Civil\FH_Sheds-WS\10.10.21.00V\Civil\FH-Calls.cel [Base-B.US] 4 May 2023 9:48 AM

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY

INSERT FEDERAL LAND HERE

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE

Sheet 1 of 4

PROJECT	SHEET NUMBER

PHASE III- Final Construction / Stabilization

After completion of roadway construction do the following as directed by the CO:

- Finish grading, place riprap, and apply permanent turf establishment to any remaining disturbed areas.
- Where necessary, replace eroded topsoil and re-apply permanent turf establishment to disturbed areas where vegetation has not established.
- Remove silt fence only after all upslope areas are stabilized and vegetation is well established.
- Remove all other perimeter controls when directed by the CO.

LOCATION OF SPECIAL RESOURCES OR PROBLEM AREAS

Provide special areas of interest or critical project requirements, examples include;

Caney Fork Creek is a North Carolina Designated Mountain Trout Water. Under no circumstances should rock, sand, or other materials be dredged from the wetted stream channel, except in the immediate permitted work area. Construction in the stream channel, and within a 25-foot buffer zone along each bank of the river, must occur from April 16 to October 14, to avoid impacts to trout reproduction and downstream aquatic resources. If bridge construction cannot be completed within this window, leave temporary traffic control in place (along with associated erosion and sediment control measures) until the following April. All disturbed soils must be stabilized by September 30, and remain stable through March 31.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION PROCEDURES

(Provide a list of all erosion and sediment control practices used on the project, and their maintenance and inspection procedures)

C:\Engineering\Software\OpenRoads Designer CE 10.10\Configuration\Organization\Civil\FH_Stds-WS10.10.21.00V\Civil\FH-Calls.cel [Base.B.US]

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 OFFICE OF FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY

INSERT FEDERAL LAND HERE
**EROSION AND SEDIMENT
 CONTROL NARRATIVE**

PROJECT	SHEET NUMBER

GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING PRACTICES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE NCG01 CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT

Implementing the details and specifications on this plan sheet will result in the construction activity being considered compliant with the Ground Stabilization and Materials Handling sections of the NCG01 Construction General Permit (Sections E and F, respectively). The permittee shall comply with the Erosion and Sediment Control plan approved by the delegated authority having jurisdiction. All details and specifications shown on this sheet may not apply depending on site conditions and the delegated authority having jurisdiction.

SECTION E: GROUND STABILIZATION

Required Ground Stabilization Timeframes		
Site Area Description	Stabilize within this many calendar days after ceasing land disturbance	Timeframe variations
(a) Perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, and perimeter slopes	7	None
(b) High Quality Water (HQW) Zones	7	None
(c) Slopes steeper than 3:1	7	If slopes are 10' or less in length and are not steeper than 2:1, 14 days are allowed
(d) Slopes 3:1 to 4:1	14	-7 days for slopes greater than 50' in length and with slopes steeper than 4:1 -7 days for perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW Zones -10 days for Falls Lake Watershed
(e) Areas with slopes flatter than 4:1	14	-7 days for perimeter dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes and HQW Zones -10 days for Falls Lake Watershed unless there is zero slope

Note: After the permanent cessation of construction activities, any areas with temporary ground stabilization shall be converted to permanent ground stabilization as soon as practicable but in no case longer than 90 calendar days after the last land disturbing activity. Temporary ground stabilization shall be maintained in a manner to render the surface stable against accelerated erosion until permanent ground stabilization is achieved.

GROUND STABILIZATION SPECIFICATION

Stabilize the ground sufficiently so that rain will not dislodge the soil. Use one of the techniques in the table below:

Temporary Stabilization	Permanent Stabilization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary grass seed covered with straw or other mulches and tackifiers Hydroseeding Rolled erosion control products with or without temporary grass seed Appropriately applied straw or other mulch Plastic sheeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent grass seed covered with straw or other mulches and tackifiers Geotextile fabrics such as permanent soil reinforcement matting Hydroseeding Shrubs or other permanent plantings covered with mulch Uniform and evenly distributed ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion Structural methods such as concrete, asphalt or retaining walls Rolled erosion control products with grass seed

POLYACRYLAMIDES (PAMS) AND FLOCCULANTS

- Select flocculants that are appropriate for the soils being exposed during construction, selecting from the *NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants*.
- Apply flocculants at or before the inlets to Erosion and Sediment Control Measures.
- Apply flocculants at the concentrations specified in the *NC DWR List of Approved PAMS/Flocculants* and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- Provide ponding area for containment of treated Stormwater before discharging offsite.
- Store flocculants in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover or surrounded by secondary containment structures.

EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

- Maintain vehicles and equipment to prevent discharge of fluids.
- Provide drip pans under any stored equipment.
- Identify leaks and repair as soon as feasible, or remove leaking equipment from the project.
- Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle when possible).
- Remove leaking vehicles and construction equipment from service until the problem has been corrected.
- Bring used fuels, lubricants, coolants, hydraulic fluids and other petroleum products to a recycling or disposal center that handles these materials.

LITTER, BUILDING MATERIAL AND LAND CLEARING WASTE

- Never bury or burn waste. Place litter and debris in approved waste containers.
- Provide a sufficient number and size of waste containers (e.g dumpster, trash receptacle) on site to contain construction and domestic wastes.
- Locate waste containers at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available.
- Locate waste containers on areas that do not receive substantial amounts of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a storm drain, stream or wetland.
- Cover waste containers at the end of each workday and before storm events or provide secondary containment. Repair or replace damaged waste containers.
- Anchor all lightweight items in waste containers during times of high winds.
- Empty waste containers as needed to prevent overflow. Clean up immediately if containers overflow.
- Dispose waste off-site at an approved disposal facility.
- On business days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers.

PAINT AND OTHER LIQUID WASTE

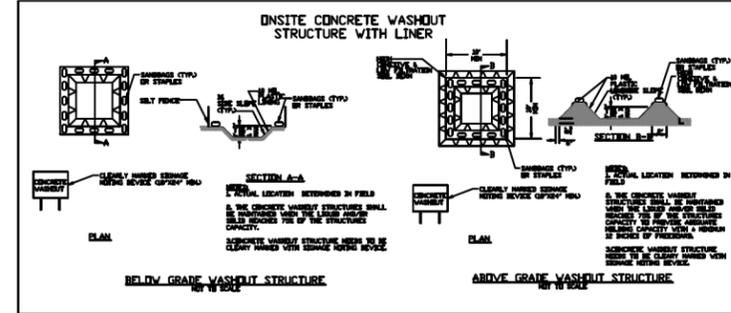
- Do not dump paint and other liquid waste into storm drains, streams or wetlands.
- Locate paint washouts at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless no other alternatives are reasonably available.
- Contain liquid wastes in a controlled area.
- Containment must be labeled, sized and placed appropriately for the needs of site.
- Prevent the discharge of soaps, solvents, detergents and other liquid wastes from construction sites.

PORTABLE TOILETS

- Install portable toilets on level ground, at least 50 feet away from storm drains, streams or wetlands unless there is no alternative reasonably available. If 50 foot offset is not attainable, provide relocation of portable toilet behind silt fence or place on a gravel pad and surround with sand bags.
- Provide staking or anchoring of portable toilets during periods of high winds or in high foot traffic areas.
- Monitor portable toilets for leaking and properly dispose of any leaked material. Utilize a licensed sanitary waste hauler to remove leaking portable toilets and replace with properly operating unit.

EARTHEN STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

- Show stockpile locations on plans. Locate earthen-material stockpile areas at least 50 feet away from storm drain inlets, sediment basins, perimeter sediment controls and surface waters unless it can be shown no other alternatives are reasonably available.
- Protect stockpile with silt fence installed along toe of slope with a minimum offset of five feet from the toe of stockpile.
- Provide stable stone access point when feasible.
- Stabilize stockpile within the timeframes provided on this sheet and in accordance with the approved plan and any additional requirements. Soil stabilization is defined as vegetative, physical or chemical coverage techniques that will restrain accelerated erosion on disturbed soils for temporary or permanent control needs.



CONCRETE WASHOUTS

- Do not discharge concrete or cement slurry from the site.
- Dispose of, or recycle settled, hardened concrete residue in accordance with local and state solid waste regulations and at an approved facility.
- Manage washout from mortar mixers in accordance with the above item and in addition place the mixer and associated materials on impervious barrier and within lot perimeter silt fence.
- Install temporary concrete washouts per local requirements, where applicable. If an alternate method or product is to be used, contact your approval authority for review and approval. If local standard details are not available, use one of the two types of temporary concrete washouts provided on this detail.
- Do not use concrete washouts for dewatering or storing defective curb or sidewalk sections. Stormwater accumulated within the washout may not be pumped into or discharged to the storm drain system or receiving surface waters. Liquid waste must be pumped out and removed from project.
- Locate washouts at least 50 feet from storm drain inlets and surface waters unless it can be shown that no other alternatives are reasonably available. At a minimum, install protection of storm drain inlet(s) closest to the washout which could receive spills or overflow.
- Locate washouts in an easily accessible area, on level ground and install a stone entrance pad in front of the washout. Additional controls may be required by the approving authority.
- Install at least one sign directing concrete trucks to the washout within the project limits. Post signage on the washout itself to identify this location.
- Remove leavings from the washout when at approximately 75% capacity to limit overflow events. Replace the tarp, sand bags or other temporary structural components when no longer functional. When utilizing alternative or proprietary products, follow manufacturer's instructions.
- At the completion of the concrete work, remove remaining leavings and dispose of in an approved disposal facility. Fill pit, if applicable, and stabilize any disturbance caused by removal of washout.

HERBICIDES, PESTICIDES AND RODENTICIDES

- Store and apply herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in accordance with label restrictions.
- Store herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in their original containers with the label, which lists directions for use, ingredients and first aid steps in case of accidental poisoning.
- Do not store herbicides, pesticides and rodenticides in areas where flooding is possible or where they may spill or leak into wells, stormwater drains, ground water or surface water. If a spill occurs, clean area immediately.
- Do not stockpile these materials onsite.

HAZARDOUS AND TOXIC WASTE

- Create designated hazardous waste collection areas on-site.
- Place hazardous waste containers under cover or in secondary containment.
- Do not store hazardous chemicals, drums or bagged materials directly on the ground.

NCG01 GROUND STABILIZATION AND MATERIALS HANDLING

EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY

INSERT FEDERAL LAND HERE
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE

C:\Engineering\Software\OpenRoads Designer CE 10.10\Configuration\Organization\Civil\FH-Stds-VS-10-21-00V\Civil\FH-Calls.cel [Base.B.US] 4 May 2023 9:48 AM

PROJECT	SHEET NUMBER

**PART III
SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING**

SECTION A: SELF-INSPECTION
Self-inspections are required during normal business hours in accordance with the table below. When adverse weather or site conditions would cause the safety of the inspection personnel to be in jeopardy, the inspection may be delayed until the next business day on which it is safe to perform the inspection. In addition, when a storm event of equal to or greater than 1.0 inch occurs outside of normal business hours, the self-inspection shall be performed upon the commencement of the next business day. Any time when inspections were delayed shall be noted in the Inspection Record.

Inspect	Frequency (during normal business hours)	Inspection records must include:
(1) Rain gauge maintained in good working order	Daily	Daily rainfall amounts. If no daily rain gauge observations are made during weekend or holiday periods, and no individual day rainfall information is available, record the cumulative rain measurement for those unattended days (and this will determine if a site inspection is needed). Days on which no rainfall occurred shall be recorded as "zero." The permittee may use another rain-monitoring device approved by the Division.
(2) E&SC Measures	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	1. Identification of the measures inspected, 2. Date and time of the inspection, 3. Name of the person performing the inspection, 4. Indication of whether the measures were operating properly, 5. Description of maintenance needs for the measure, 6. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken.
(3) Stormwater discharge outfalls (SDCs)	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	1. Identification of the discharge outfalls inspected, 2. Date and time of the inspection, 3. Name of the person performing the inspection, 4. Evidence of indicators of stormwater pollution such as oil sheen, floating or suspended solids or discoloration, 5. Indication of visible sediment leaving the site, 6. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken.
(4) Perimeter of site	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	If visible sedimentation is found outside site limits, then a record of the following shall be made: 1. Actions taken to clean up or stabilize the sediment that has left the site limits, 2. Description, evidence, and date of corrective actions taken, and 3. An explanation as to the actions taken to control future releases.
(5) Streams or wetlands onsite or offsite (where accessible)	At least once per 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of a rain event ≥ 1.0 inch in 24 hours	If the stream or wetland has increased visible sedimentation or a stream has visible increased turbidity from the construction activity, then a record of the following shall be made: 1. Description, evidence and date of corrective actions taken, and 2. Records of the required reports to the appropriate Division Regional Office per Part III, Section C, Item (2)(a) of this permit.
(6) Ground stabilization measures	After each phase of grading	1. The phase of grading (installation of perimeter E&SC measures, clearing and grubbing, installation of storm drainage facilities, completion of all land-disturbing activity, construction or redevelopment, permanent ground cover). 2. Documentation that the required ground stabilization measures have been provided within the required timeframe or an assurance that they will be provided as soon as possible.

NOTE: The rain inspection resets the required 7 calendar day inspection requirement.

**PART III
SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING**

SECTION B: RECORDKEEPING
1. E&SC Plan Documentation
The approved E&SC plan as well as any approved deviation shall be kept on the site. The approved E&SC plan must be kept up-to-date throughout the coverage under this permit. The following items pertaining to the E&SC plan shall be kept on site and available for inspection at all times during normal business hours.

Item to Document	Documentation Requirements
(a) Each E&SC measure has been installed and does not significantly deviate from the locations, dimensions and relative elevations shown on the approved E&SC plan.	Initial and date each E&SC measure on a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report that lists each E&SC measure shown on the approved E&SC plan. This documentation is required upon the initial installation of the E&SC measures or if the E&SC measures are modified after initial installation.
(b) A phase of grading has been completed.	Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate completion of the construction phase.
(c) Ground cover is located and installed in accordance with the approved E&SC plan.	Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate compliance with approved ground cover specifications.
(d) The maintenance and repair requirements for all E&SC measures have been performed.	Complete, date and sign an inspection report.
(e) Corrective actions have been taken to E&SC measures.	Initial and date a copy of the approved E&SC plan or complete, date and sign an inspection report to indicate the completion of the corrective action.

2. Additional Documentation to be Kept on Site
In addition to the E&SC plan documents above, the following items shall be kept on the site and available for inspectors at all times during normal business hours, unless the Division provides a site-specific exemption based on unique site conditions that make this requirement not practical:

- (a) This General Permit as well as the Certificate of Coverage, after it is received.
- (b) Records of inspections made during the previous twelve months. The permittee shall record the required observations on the Inspection Record Form provided by the Division or a similar inspection form that includes all the required elements. Use of electronically-available records in lieu of the required paper copies will be allowed if shown to provide equal access and utility as the hard-copy records.

3. Documentation to be Retained for Three Years
All data used to complete the e-NOI and all inspection records shall be maintained for a period of three years after project completion and made available upon request. [40 CFR 122.41]

**PART III
SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING**

SECTION C: REPORTING
1. Occurrences that Must be Reported

- Permittees shall report the following occurrences:
- (a) Visible sediment deposition in a stream or wetland.
 - (b) Oil spills if:
 - They are 25 gallons or more,
 - They are less than 25 gallons but cannot be cleaned up within 24 hours,
 - They cause sheen on surface waters (regardless of volume), or
 - They are within 100 feet of surface waters (regardless of volume).
 - (c) Releases of hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.3 and 40 CFR 117.3) or Section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4) or G.S. 143-215.85.
 - (d) Anticipated bypasses and unanticipated bypasses.
 - (e) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the environment.

2. Reporting Timeframes and Other Requirements
After a permittee becomes aware of an occurrence that must be reported, he shall contact the appropriate Division regional office within the timeframes and in accordance with the other requirements listed below. Occurrences outside normal business hours may also be reported to the Department's Environmental Emergency Center personnel at (800) 858-0368.

Occurrence	Reporting Timeframes (After Discovery) and Other Requirements
(a) Visible sediment deposition in a stream or wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. • Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the sediment and actions taken to address the cause of the deposition. Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis. • If the stream is named on the NC 303(d) list as impaired for sediment-related causes, the permittee may be required to perform additional monitoring, inspections or apply more stringent practices if staff determine that additional requirements are needed to assure compliance with the federal or state impaired-waters conditions.
(b) Oil spills and release of hazardous substances per Item 1(b)-(c) above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. The notification shall include information about the date, time, nature, volume and location of the spill or release.
(c) Anticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report at least ten days before the date of the bypass, if possible. The report shall include an evaluation of the anticipated quality and effect of the bypass.
(d) Unanticipated bypasses [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. • Within 7 calendar days, a report that includes an evaluation of the quality and effect of the bypass.
(e) Noncompliance with the conditions of this permit that may endanger health or the environment [40 CFR 122.41(l)(7)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 24 hours, an oral or electronic notification. • Within 7 calendar days, a report that contains a description of the noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time noncompliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)]. • Division staff may waive the requirement for a written report on a case-by-case basis.



**PART II, SECTION G, ITEM (4)
DRAW DOWN OF SEDIMENT BASINS FOR MAINTENANCE OR CLOSE OUT**

Sediment basins and traps that receive runoff from drainage areas of one acre or more shall use outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface when these devices need to be drawn down for maintenance or close out unless this is infeasible. The circumstances in which it is not feasible to withdraw water from the surface shall be rare (for example, times with extended cold weather). Non-surface withdrawals from sediment basins shall be allowed only when all of the following criteria have been met:

- (a) The E&SC plan authority has been provided with documentation of the non-surface withdrawal and the specific time periods or conditions in which it will occur. The non-surface withdrawal shall not commence until the E&SC plan authority has approved these items,
- (b) The non-surface withdrawal has been reported as an anticipated bypass in accordance with Part III, Section C, Item (2)(c) and (d) of this permit,
- (c) Dewatering discharges are treated with controls to minimize discharges of pollutants from stormwater that is removed from the sediment basin. Examples of appropriate controls include properly sited, designed and maintained dewatering tanks, weir tanks, and filtration systems,
- (d) Vegetated, upland areas of the sites or a properly designed stone pad is used to the extent feasible at the outlet of the dewatering treatment devices described in Item (c) above,
- (e) Velocity dissipation devices such as check dams, sediment traps, and riprap are provided at the discharge points of all dewatering devices, and
- (f) Sediment removed from the dewatering treatment devices described in Item (c) above is disposed of in a manner that does not cause deposition of sediment into waters of the United States.

NCG01 SELF-INSPECTION, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING EFFECTIVE: 04/01/19

C:\Engineering\Software\OpenRoads Designer\CE 10.10\Configuration\Organization\Civil\FH_Sdms-WS-10-21.L00V\Cd\FH-Calls.cel [Base-B.US]

NO.	DATE	BY	REVISIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF FEDERAL LANDS HIGHWAY	INSERT FEDERAL LAND HERE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NARRATIVE
Sheet 4 of 4	