

# Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

**For:**

**135 All American Way**

All American Way

North Kingstown, Rhode Island, 02852

Assessor's Plat 180 and Lot(s) 19, 20, 21, & 22

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**Owner/Lessee:** QSS Biosolids, LLC.  
Mark DePasquale  
2000 Chapel View Boulevard, Suite 500  
Cranston, RI, 02920  
(401) 295-4998

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**Operator:** Company Name  
Name  
Address  
City, State, Zip Code  
Telephone Number  
Email Address

*TO BE DETERMINED UPON  
CONTRACT AWARD*

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**Estimated Project Dates:** Start Date: Summer 2026  
Completion Date: Summer 2027

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**SESC Plan Prepared By:** DiPrete Engineering  
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**SESC Plan Preparation Date:** 02/24/2025

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**SESC Plan Revision Date:** 12/09/2025

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## OWNER/LESSEE 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 site owner and operator to implement and amend the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as appropriate in accordance with the requirements of the RIPDES Construction General Permit.*

---

Owner/Lessee Signature:

Date

Owner/Lessee Name: Mark DePasquale

Owner Title: Chairman/Founder

Company Name: QSS Biosolids, LLC.

Address: 2000 Chapel View Boulevard, Suite 500, Cranston, RI 02920

Phone Number: (401) 295-4998

Email Address: info@green-ri.com

## OPERATOR 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 Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as appropriate in accordance with the requirements of the RIPDES Construction General Permit.*

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Operator Signature:

Date

Contractor Representative:

Contractor Title:

Contractor Company Name:

Address:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

**Contractor must fill out this section and sign after the contract is awarded and before any construction begins.**

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## INTRODUCTION

This Construction Site Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan) has been prepared for RI Commerce Corporation for the All American Way Plat in North Kingstown, RI. In accordance with the RIDEM Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity (RIPDES Construction General Permit ("CGP")), projects that disturb one (1) or more acres require the preparation of a SESC Plan. This SESC Plan provides guidance for complying with the terms and conditions of the RIPDES Construction General Permit and Minimum Standard 10 of the RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual. In addition, this SESC Plan is also consistent with Part D of the *RI SESC Handbook* entitled "Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans". This document does not negate or eliminate the need to understand and adhere to all applicable RIPDES regulations.

The purpose of erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control measures is to prevent pollutants from leaving the construction site and entering waterways or environmentally sensitive areas during and after construction. This SESC Plan has been prepared prior to the initiation of construction activities to address anticipated worksite conditions. The control measures 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 each construction phase so as to prevent pollutants from leaving the site. This may require the operator to revise and amend the SESC Plan during construction to address varying site and/or weather conditions, such as by adding or realigning erosion or sediment controls to ensure the SESC Plan remains compliant with the RIPDES Construction General Permit. Records of these changes must be added to the amendment log attached to the SESC Plan, and to the site plans as "red-lined" drawings. Please Note: **Even if practices are correctly installed on a site according to the approved plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion, runoff, and sedimentation are effectively controlled throughout the entire site.**

It is the responsibility of the site owner and the site operator to maintain the SESC Plan at the site, including all attachments, amendments and inspection records, and to make all records available for inspection by RIDEM during and after construction. (RIPDES CGP - Part III.G)

The site owner, the site operator, and the designated site inspector are required to review the SESC Plan and sign the Party Certification pages (Section 8). The primary contractor (if different) and all subcontractors (if applicable) involved in earthwork or exterior construction activities are also required to review the SESC Plan and sign the certification pages before construction begins.

Any questions regarding the SESC Plan, control measures, inspection requirements, or any other facet of this document may be addressed to the RIDEM Office of Water Resources, at 401-222-4700 or via email: [water@dem.ri.gov](mailto:water@dem.ri.gov).

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management  
Office of Water Resources  
235 Promenade Street  
Providence, RI 02908-5767  
phone: 401-222-4700  
email: [water@dem.ri.gov](mailto:water@dem.ri.gov)

RIDEM *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual* (RISDISM) (as amended)  
<http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/permits/ripdes/stwater/t4guide/desman.htm>

*RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook*  
<http://www.dem.state.ri.us/soilerosion2014final.pdf>

RIDEM 2013 RIPDES Construction General Permit  
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/water/ripdesca.pdf>

Rhode Island Department of Transportation *Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Design and Other Specifications* and *Standard Details*  
<http://www.dot.ri.gov/business/bluebook.php>

RIDEM Office of Water Resources Coordinated Stormwater Permitting website  
<http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/permits/swcoord/index.htm>

RIDEM RIPDES Stormwater website  
<http://www.dem.state.ri.us/programs/benviron/water/permits/ripdes/stwater/index.htm>

RIDEM Water Quality website (for 303(d) and TMDL listings)  
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/benviron/water/quality/index.htm>

RIDEM Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program  
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/bpoladm/plandev/heritage/index.htm>

RIDEM Geographic Data Viewer – Environmental Resource Map  
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/index.php>

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Rhode Island Soil Survey Program  
<http://www.ri.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils.html>

EPA NPDES – Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities webpage:  
<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-Discharges-From-Construction-Activities.cfm>

EPA Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control BMP Menu  
<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/swbmp/Construction-Site-Stormwater-Run-Off-Control.cfm>

## SECTION 1: SITE DESCRIPTION

### 1.1 Project/Site Information

All American Way:

- Located on All American Way road in the town of North Kingstown.
- Total Area of the site is 9.55 AC
- The proposed improvements include construction of a new commercial building(s), utilities and associated parking.

Location Map:



The following are estimates of the construction site area:

- Total Project Area 9.86 acres
- Total Project Area to be Disturbed 9.86 acres

### 1.2 Receiving Waters

RIPDES CGP - Parts IV.A.7 & IV.A.8

List/description of separate storm sewer systems or drainage systems that may be impacted during construction and the water bodies that receive discharges from each storm sewer or drainage system:

- N/A

List/description of receiving waters that may be impacted during construction:

- Sandhill Brook (*Waterbody ID RI0007028R-05*) *Black Swamp Wetland*

Are any of the receiving waters in the vicinity of the proposed construction project listed as being impaired or subject to a TMDL?

Yes       No

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If yes, List/provide description of 303(d)/TMDL waters and applicable TMDL requirements that must be addressed during construction:

- *Sandhill Brook (Fecal Coliform). TMDL*

**1.3 Natural Heritage Area Information**

RIPDES CGP - Part III.H

Are there any Natural Heritage Areas being disturbed by the construction activity or will discharges be directed to the Natural Heritage Area as a result of the construction activity?

Yes       No

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

- *N/A*

**1.4 Historic Preservation/Cultural Resources**

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 state or tribal review comments:

- Rhode Island Historical Cemetery Commission and Cemetery Map in February 2025

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.

- *N/A*

**1.5 Site Features and Constraints**

List All Site Constraints and Sensitive Areas that require avoidance and protection through the implementation of control measures:

- Sensitive areas on site include:
  - All wetlands, perimeter wetlands and riverbank wetlands. The proposed limit of disturbance has been located out of all of these areas.
  - Impaired Water bodies
  - Electric/Gas Easements
  - Steep slopes / exposed ledge
- See Erosion Control Plan in the latest plan set prepared by DiPrete Engineering

## SECTION 2: EROSION, RUNOFF, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.1

The purpose of erosion controls is to prevent sediment from being detached and moved by wind or the action of raindrop, sheet, rill, gully, and channel erosion. Properly installed and maintained erosion controls are the primary defense against sediment pollution.

Runoff controls are used to slow the velocity of concentrated water flows. By intercepting and diverting stormwater runoff to a stabilized outlet or treatment practice or by converting concentrated flows to sheet flow erosion and sedimentation are reduced.

Sediment controls are the last line of defense against moving sediment. The purpose is to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site and entering environmentally sensitive areas.

This section describes the set of control measures that will be installed before and during the construction project to avoid, mitigate, and reduce impacts associated with construction activity. Specific control measures and their applicability are contained in Section Four: Erosion Control Measures, Section Five: Runoff Control Measures, and Section Six: Sediment Control Measures of the *RI SESC Handbook*. The *RI SESC Handbook* can be found at the following address:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/soilerosion2014final.pdf>.

### 2.1 Avoid and Protect Sensitive Areas and Natural Features

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.1:*

Areas of existing and remaining vegetation and areas that are to be protected as identified in the Section 1.5 of the SESC Plan must be clearly identified on the SESC Site Plans for each Phase of Construction. 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 clearly identify the areas to be protected.

Feature Requiring Protection	Construction Phase #	Method of Protection	Sheet #
Perimeter Wetland Areas	All Phases	Straw Wattle/ Silt fence	5
Infiltration BMPs	All Phases	Straw Wattle/ Silt fence	5
Down gradient undisturbed Areas	All Phases	Straw Wattle/ Silt fence	5
Biological Wetland Areas	All Phases	Class C Silt Fence	5

### 2.2 Minimize Area of Disturbance

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.2:*

Will >5 acres be disturbed in order to complete this project?

Yes       No

Will <5 acres be disturbed or will disturbance activities be completed within a six (6) month window?

Yes       No

Based on the answers to the above questions will phasing be required for this project?

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Yes       No

PHASING PLAN

The following are estimates of each phase of the construction project:

Phase 1: Roadway, Parking Lots, and BMP Construction

Phase 2: Building and Concrete Pad(s) Construction

Phase No. or Identifier	1 (Roadway, Parking lots, and BMP Construction)
Total Area of Phase	8.10 acres
Area to be Disturbed	8.10 acres

Description of Construction Sequencing for Phase 1 (Roadway, Parking Lots, and BMP Construction)

1. Contractor is responsible for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) on site. Sequence of construction provided may be modified as field conditions warrant with prior approval from the Owner or their representative.
2. Construction to begin in the Spring 2025 or upon receipt of all necessary approvals.
3. Survey and stake limit of sedimentation barriers/limit of disturbance.
4. Cut Trees on site, within LOD. In no case is the tree cutting to extend beyond the LOD.
5. Place perimeter erosion control barriers as shown on the plans along Limit of disturbance. In no case is the limit of disturbance to extend beyond the sedimentation barriers.
6. Grub and remove tree stumps on site. Topsoil is to be stripped and stockpiled in approved locations. Stockpiles are to be protected by a row of silt fence and covered or temporarily seeded.
7. Install temporary drainage swales and temporary sedimentation ponds per site plans. All temporary control devices shall be installed per the Rhode Island Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook. Erosion control blankets shall be used as necessary to stabilize the swales in steep slope areas. Check Dams installed as necessary to detain stormwater and prevent erosion.
8. Survey and stake drain lines, water lines, sewer lines and roadway centerline. Survey drainage BMPs and protect infiltration practices from runoff and construction vehicle traffic. Protect infiltration BMPs by installing erosion control devices around BMPs if possibility of runoff exists. If no stormwater can flow to BMP install construction fencing to prevent compaction of BMP area by construction traffic.
9. Excavate and grade the proposed roadway and parking lots. Disturbed areas shall be stabilized with hydroseeding or approved equal. Erosion control blankets shall be installed as necessary to stabilize soil and promote vegetation.
10. Install drain piping, drainage manholes and catch basins beginning at the lowest point and working up gradient. Install inlet protection on catch basins. Protect discharge outlets with rip-rap aprons. Place erosion controls at the discharge points. Install water, sewer, electric, telephone, cable, and gas in accordance with the approved final construction plans.
11. Place compacted gravel foundation and rough grade the roadway and parking lots in accordance with the site plans and in accordance with the geotechnical requirements.
12. Place bituminous asphalt binder per site plans and in accordance with the geotechnical requirements.

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13. Stabilize areas outside of roadway and parking lots.
14. Sweep/vacuum the roadway areas to remove all sediments. Flush drainage structures and pipes.
15. Install the sediment forebays and sand filters.
16. Remove sediments from sedimentation ponds, excavate and construct ponds per design plans.
17. Finish permanent stabilization of grass swale areas. Sediments shall be removed from site and disposed of properly.
18. Sand filters and drainage ponds may be brought online once all tributary area has been stabilized.
19. Repair drainage outlets and BMPs as required. Tree limbs, leaves, cobbles, boulders, etc. shall be removed from the bottom of the BMPs before the application of topsoil. Install plantings per the Landscape Plans.
20. Remove all temporary soil erosion and sedimentation control measures following final vegetative establishment of all disturbed areas.
21. Prior to activation of all utilities (water, sewer, and storm), the design engineer and the appropriate utility company shall to be notified at least 48 hours in advance to schedule final inspection.

Phase No. or Identifier	2 Building and Concrete Pad Construction
Total Area of Phase	1.76 acres
Area to be Disturbed	1.76 acres

Description of Construction Sequencing for Phase 2 (Building and Concrete Pad Construction)

1. Contractor is responsible for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) on site. Sequence of construction provided may be modified as field conditions warrant with prior approval from the Owner or their representative.
2. Construction to begin in the Summer 2025 or upon receipt of all necessary approvals.
3. Place perimeter erosion control barriers as shown on the plans along Limit of disturbance. In no case is the limit of disturbance to extend beyond the sedimentation barriers.
4. Excavate and grade the concrete pads. Disturbed areas shall be stabilized with hydroseeding or approved equal. Erosion control blankets shall be installed as necessary to stabilize soil and promote vegetation.
5. Place compacted gravel foundation and rough grade the concrete pads in accordance with the site plans and in accordance with the geotechnical requirements.
6. Place bituminous asphalt binder per site plans and in accordance with the geotechnical requirements.
7. Stabilize areas outside of the concrete pads.
8. Rough grade lot including building locations and landscaped/grassed area. Once rough grade on the lots has been established, disturbed areas shall be stabilized with hydroseeding or approved equal. Erosion control blankets shall be installed as necessary to stabilize soil and promote vegetation.

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9. Begin construction of the building foundation and structure. Contractor shall limit disturbed areas to the maximum extent practicable during building construction. Contractor to coordinate the location of the drywells with design engineer.
10. Finalize permanent stabilization around building.
11. Remove excess sediments on lots or with pavement areas.
12. Repeat phase 2 for each building site until full build out of site.
13. Repair drainage outlets and BMPs as required. Tree limbs, leaves, cobbles, boulders, etc. shall be removed from the bottom of the BMPs before the application of topsoil. Install plantings per the Landscape Plans.
14. Remove all temporary soil erosion and sedimentation control measures following final vegetative establishment of all disturbed areas.
15. Prior to activation of all utilities (water, sewer, and storm), the design engineer and the appropriate utility company shall to be notified at least 48 hours in advance to schedule final inspection.

**2.3 Minimize the Disturbance of Steep Slopes**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.3:*

Are steep slopes (>15%) present within the proposed project area?

Yes       No

***If yes, steep slopes must be identified on SESC Site Plans.***

Steep slopes are shown and hatched on the grading drawings. Steeps slopes shall be stabilized with erosion control blankets rip rap or approved equal. Alternatively, boulder retaining walls are used as necessary to eliminate/reduce steep slopes.

**2.4 Preserve Topsoil**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.4:*

Site owners and operators must preserve existing topsoil on the construction site to the maximum extent feasible and as necessary to support healthy vegetation, promote soil stabilization, and increase stormwater infiltration rates in the post-construction phase of the project.

Will existing topsoil be preserved at the site?

Yes       No

The site operator shall strip top soil in proposed project limit of disturbance areas. Top Soil shall be stockpiled in the location specified on the SESC plan. Stock Pile areas shall be surrounded by silt fence or approved erosion control measures to prevent migration of soils during rain events. Upon project completion, the site operation shall redistribute top soil over disturbed areas ensuring at minimum a 4" layer is provided over all disturbed areas. Additional material shall be brought on site should the need arise. Final top soil areas have been shown on the site plans as landscape areas. Top soil should be screened and free of weeds, sticks, and stones over ¾" in size and otherwise complying with section M.18.01 of the RIDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. Contractor shall follow recommendations provided by the landscape plans and the Landscape Architect.

Soil compaction must be minimized by maintaining limits of disturbance throughout construction. In instances where site soils are compacted the site owner and operator must restore infiltration capacity of the compacted soils by tilling or scarifying compacted soils and amending soils as necessary to ensure a

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minimum depth of topsoil is available in these areas. In areas where infiltrating stormwater treatment practices are located compacted soils must be amended such that they will comply the design infiltration rates established in the *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual*.

In areas of where over compaction has been compromised the natural infiltration rate of onsite soils, the contractor shall scarify or till these areas to restore them to their natural state. Areas prone to over compaction are paths proposed to be used by construction equipment and construction equipment storage areas. Construction equipment storage areas are shown on the SESC Plan.

## **2.5 Stabilize Soils**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.5:*

Upon completion and acceptance of site preparation and initial installation of erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures, the operator shall initiate appropriate temporary or permanent 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.

Any disturbed areas that will not have active construction activity occurring within 14 days must be stabilized using the control measures depicted in the SESC Site Plans, in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*, and per manufacturer product specifications.

Only areas that can be reasonably expected to have active construction work being performed within 14 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 14-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 14-day time frame.

All disturbed soils exposed prior to October 15 of any calendar year shall be seeded by that date if vegetative measures are the intended soil stabilization method. Any such areas that do not have adequate vegetative stabilization, as determined by the site operator or designated inspector, by November 15, must be stabilized through the use of non-vegetative erosion control measures. 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. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed (i.e. construction of a motocross track).

- When construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, stabilization controls shall consist of one or more of the following:
  - Seeding with native vegetation
  - Straw or straw application, in the amount of 2 tons/acre (temporary only)
  - Fiber mulch or covering consisting of mat/fiber lining (temporary only)
- Dust control generation shall be controlled by one or more of the following:
  - Vegetative cover (see stabilization controls above)
  - Sprinkle site with water until surface is wet. Take care to not create runoff from excessive use of water. The general contractor shall have an on-site water vehicle for dust control.
  - Stone to stabilize construction roads
  - Calcium chloride (only with approval of the Design Engineer)

### Temporary Vegetative Control Measures

- When construction activities have temporarily ceased, stabilization controls shall consist of one or more of the following:
  1. Hydro seeding
  2. Seeding with native vegetation

Temporary Non-Vegetative Control Measures

- When construction activities have temporarily ceased, stabilization controls shall consist of one or more of the following:
  1. Mulching
  2. Rolled Erosion control mats – Steep Slopes >15%
  3. Rolled Erosion control netting

Permanent Vegetative Control Measures

- When construction activities have permanently ceased, stabilization controls shall consist of one or more of the following:
  1. Hydro seeding
  2. Seeding with native vegetation
  3. Sodding

**2.6 Protect Storm Drain Outlets**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.7:*

Temporary or permanent outlet protection must be used to prevent scour and erosion at discharge points through the protection of the soil surface, reduction in discharge velocities, and through the promotion of infiltration. Outlets often have high velocity, high volume flows, and require strong materials that will withstand the forces of stormwater. Storm drain outlet control measures also offer a last line of protection against sediment entering environmentally sensitive areas.

All stormwater outlets that may discharge sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using the control practices depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Temporary control measures have been designed in accordance with the RI SESC Handbook. Following development completion/implementation of the permanent stormwater control measures, all stormwater will either be directed to the man-made ponds through the proposed storm drains that eventually drain into the wetland located on site or into the existing Drainage Network.

Will temporary or permanent point source discharges be generated at the site as the result of construction of sediment traps or basins, diversions, and conveyance channels?

Yes       No

Sediment traps will use point source discharges. Rip rap aprons have been provided where there is chance of erosive velocities. Outfalls that do not require rip rap should be stabilized with vegetation. Temporary erosion control blankets may be used to promote vegetation and eliminate erosion during stabilization, if needed. During construction, drainage outfalls should include strawbales, silt fence, and or straw wattle to reduce the chance of sediments entering the wetlands during construction. Once all tributary areas have been stabilized these measures can be removed.

**2.7 Establish Temporary Controls for the Protection of Post-Construction Stormwater Treatment Practices**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.8:*

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Temporary measures shall be installed to protect permanent or long-term stormwater control and treatment measures as they are installed and throughout the construction phase of the project so that they will function properly when they are brought online.

- Storm drain outlets shall be protected during the entire duration of the project using ALL of the following:
  1. Staked strawbales or silt fence (RI Standards 9.1.0, 9.2.0 & 9.3.0) or straw wattles
  2. Flared end. See detail on SESC Site Plans.
  3. Rip rap apron. See detail on SESC Site Plans.
  
- Storm drain outlets shall be protected by using one or more of the following:
  1. Catch basin inserts such as silt sacks. Install according to manufacturer specifications.
  2. Sandbags
  3. Staked strawbales or silt fence (for unpaved areas ONLY – RI Standards 9.1.0, 9.2.0 & 9.3.0)
  4. Staked filter socks (for unpaved areas ONLY). Install according to manufacturer specifications.

Will long-term stormwater treatment practices be installed at the site?

Yes       No

Long term stormwater treatment practices, that will use infiltration, will be staked off throughout the construction phases. No construction vehicles shall enter these staked areas to avoid sedimentation and compaction. **See the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering for locations of these areas.**

**2.8      Divert or Manage Run-on from Up-gradient Areas**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.10:*

Is stormwater from off-site areas anticipated to flow onto the project area or onto areas where soils will be disturbed?

Yes       No

If Yes: Stormwater from off-site undisturbed areas will be swaled/diverted around the site construction. See the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering for locations of these diversions.

Structural control measures will be used to limit stormwater flow from coming onto the project area, and to divert and slow on-site stormwater flow that is expected to impact exposed soils for the purpose of minimizing erosion, runoff, and the discharge of pollutants from the site.

Control measures shall be installed as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with the RI SESC Handbook or the RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. <b>Run-on and Run-off Management</b>				
Construction Phase #	On-site or Off-site Run-on?	Control measure	Identified on Sheet #	Detail(s) is/are on Sheet #
1	Off - Site	Lined Waterway	5	11

**2.9 Retain Sediment Onsite through Structural and Non-Structural Practices**

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.12:*

Once the erosion control measures and the run-on diversions are identified and located on the plans, the next step to site planning is sediment control and sediment management. Sediment barriers, inlet protection, construction entrances, stockpile containment, temporary sediment traps must be integrated into the SESC Plan if applicable. Refer to the RI SESC Handbook Section Six: Sediment Control Measures for additional guidance.

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.9:*

**SEDIMENT BARRIERS** must be installed along the perimeter areas of the site that will receive stormwater from disturbed areas. This also may include the use of sediment barriers along the contour of disturbed slopes to maintain sheet flow and minimize rill and gully erosion during construction. Installation and maintenance of sediment barriers must be completed in accordance with the maintenance requirements specified by the product manufacturer or the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Will sediment barriers be utilized at the toe of slopes and other downgradient areas subject to stormwater impacts and erosion during construction?

Yes       No

Sediment barriers will be used to protect stormwater from discharging onto adjacent properties, sensitive areas and proposed BMPs.

Will sediment barriers be utilized along the contour of slopes to maintain sheet flow and minimize rill and gully erosion during construction?

Yes       No

<b>SEDIMENT BARRIERS</b>			
Construction Phase #	Sediment Barrier Type	Sediment Barrier is Labeled on Sheet #	Detail is on Sheet #
All	Silt Fence	5 and 11	RIDOT Detail

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*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.6:*

**INLET PROTECTION** will be utilized to 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 catch basins that are operational during construction and have the potential to receive sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using control measures outlined in the *RI SESC Handbook*.

For more information on inlet protection refer to the *RI SESC Handbook*, Inlet Protection control measure.

**Maintenance**

The operator must clean, or remove and replace the inlet protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or as performance is compromised. Accumulated sediment adjacent to the inlet protection measures should be removed by the end of the same work day in which it is found or by the end of the following work day if removal by the same work day is not feasible.

Do inlets exist adjacent to or within the project area that require temporary protection?

Yes       No

Existing on-site and off-site drainage inlets must be protected during construction. Proposed drainage inlets shall be protected once install to ensure sediments kept out of the drainage network. All inlet protections shall be maintained per the *RI SESC handbook* and manufacturers recommendations.

The following lists the proposed storm drain inlet types selected from Section Six of the *RI SESC Handbook*. Each row is unique for each phase and inlet protection type.

<b>INLET PROTECTION</b>			
Construction Phase #	Inlet Protection Type	Inlet Protection is labeled on Sheet #	Detail(s) is/are on Sheet #
All Phases	Silt Sack	As Applicable	RIDOT Detail

**CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES** will be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of sediment tracking off the project. This project has avoided placing construction entrances on poorly drained soils where possible. Where poorly drained soils could not be eliminated, the detail includes subsurface drainage.

Any construction site access point must employ the control measures on the approved *SESC* site plans and in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*. Construction entrances shall be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles. All construction access roads shall be constructed prior to any roadway accepting construction traffic.

The site owner and operator must:

1. Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points.
2. Use properly designed and constructed construction entrances at all points that exit onto paved roads so that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit.
3. When and where necessary, use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle tires prior to exit (i.e. wheel washing racks, rumble strips, and rattle plates).
4. Where sediment has been tracked out from the construction site onto the surface of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks, the deposited sediment must be removed by the end of the same work day in which the track out occurs. Track-out must be removed by

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sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.

Will construction entrances be utilized at the proposed construction site?

Yes       No

Construction entrances have been shown on the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering. Construction entrance shall be installed per RIDOT Standard 9.9.0 and maintained in accordance with the RI SESC handbook and RIDOT Standards.

**STOCKPILE CONTAINMENT** will be used onsite to minimize or eliminate the discharge of soil, topsoil, base material or rubble, from entering drainage systems or surface waters. All stockpiles must be located within the limit of disturbance, protected from run-on with the use of temporary sediment barriers and provided with cover or stabilization to avoid contact with precipitation and wind where and when practical.

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 surface waters.

For any stockpiles or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil, you must comply with the following requirements:

1. Locate piles within the designated limits of disturbance.
2. Protect from contact with stormwater (including run-on) using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier.
3. Where practicable, provide cover or appropriate temporary vegetative or structural stabilization to avoid direct contact with precipitation or to minimize sediment discharge.
4. NEVER hose down or sweep soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or surface water.
5. To the maximum extent practicable, contain and securely protect from wind.

<b>STOCKPILE CONTAINMENT</b>				
Construction Phase #	Run-on measures necessary? (yes/no)	Stabilization or Cover Type	Stockpile Containment Measure	Sheet #
All Phases	No	Top and Sub-Soil piles should be covered or vegetated	Silt Fence	5
All Phases	No	Treated wood should be covered with plastic or comparable material	Treated wood should be covered with plastic or comparable material	Where applicable

**CONSTRUCTED SEDIMENT STRUCTURES**

**TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS** will be utilized onsite. There will be no disturbed drainage areas greater than one acre that will be exposed for longer than six months. Design and sizing calculations in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*, Section Six are found in Appendix H of this SESC Plan. A summary of the calculations are provided below:

Are temporary sediment traps required at the site?

Yes       No

SEDIMENT TRAPS				
Construction Phase #	Exposed Area (acres)	Trap #	Sheet #	Detail found on Sheet#
1	2.56	1	5	5
1	3.32	2	5	5

Trap #	Wet Storage Volume (cu.ft)	Dry Storage Volume (cu.ft.)	Cleanout Depth (ft)	Provide Reference to Location of Supporting Design and Sizing Calculations
1	4,772	6,593	4	Appendicies
2	6,479	8,815	4	Appendicies

All traps will be functional and installed prior to disturbance in the contributing drainage area. Access for sediment removal is provided on the plans with cleanout depth requirements. The removed sediment will be utilized onsite or disposed of properly off-site.

**TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN(S)** will be utilized onsite. Every effort must be made to prevent erosion and control it near the source.

Are temporary sediment basins required at the site?

Yes       No

There will be no disturbed areas greater than 5 acres.

**2.10 Properly Design Constructed Stormwater Conveyance Channels**

Are temporary stormwater conveyance practices required in order to properly manage runoff within the proposed construction project?

Yes       No

Temporary swales have been shown on the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering. Swales have been designed to handle the 10-year storm and be non erosive. Flows within the swales do not exceed 1.5 ft/s and will be grassed.

The conveyance will be maintained as depicted on SESC Site Plans and in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook* and if applicable.

**2.11 Erosion, Runoff, and Sediment Control Measure List**

It is expected that this table and corresponding Inspection Reports will be amended as needed throughout the construction project as control measures are added or modified.

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<b>Phase No. #</b>		
<b>Location/Station</b>	<b>Control Measure Description/Reference</b>	<b>Maintenance Requirement</b>
Down gradient Limit of disturbance  Silt Fence	Straw Wattle/Straw Bales and/or Silt Fence Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – RI SESC Handbook.	Inspection should be made after each storm event and repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed.  Cleanout of accumulated sediment behind the bales is necessary if ½ of the original height of the bales becomes filled in with sediment.
Construction Entrances	Stone Stabilized Pad. Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – Construction Entrances –RI SESC Handbook. Constriction pad per RIDOT Standard 9.9.0	The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto pave surfaces. Provide periodic top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand.  Roads adjacent to entrance shall be clean at the end of each day.  If maintenance alone is not enough to prevent excessive track out, increase length of entrance, modify construction access road surface, or install washrack or mudrack.
Silt Sacks	Inlet Protection, Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – Inlet Protection –RI SESC Handbook.	Install & maintain per manufacture specifications  Inspect after each rain event  Lift filters carefully from the drainage structure. Remove any accumulated sediment and reinsert device into drain opening.  Remove all accumulated sediment and dispose of properly
Water or Calcium Chloride application for Dust Control	Dust Control, Section Three: Pollution Prevention and Good House Keeping –RI SESC Handbook.	When temporary measures are used, repetitive treatments should be applied as needed to control dust.
Temporary Sediment Trap	Temporary Sediment Traps, Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – RI SES Handbook	Inspect trap a minimum once per week or within 24 hours after a rainfall event greater than ¼".  Remove sediments when half of the minimum required volume of the wet storage is exceeded.

## SECTION 3: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY POLLUTION PREVENTION

*Per RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual 3.3.7.14:*

The purpose of construction activity pollution prevention is to prevent day to day construction activities from causing pollution.

This section describes the key pollution prevention measures that must be implemented to avoid and reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Example control measures include the proper management of waste, material handling and storage, and equipment/vehicle fueling/washing/maintenance operations.

Where applicable, include *RI SESC Handbook* or the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* (as amended) specifications.

### 3.1 Existing Data of Known Discharges from Site

*Per RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.I:*

Are there known discharges from the project area?

Yes       No

Describe how this determination was made:

- Existing Conditions Survey, Online GIS information

If yes, list discharges and locations:

- N/A

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

Yes       No

If yes, provide data:

- N/A

### 3.2 Prohibited Discharges

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

The following discharges are prohibited at the construction site:

- Contaminated groundwater, unless specifically authorized by the DEM. These types of discharges may only be authorized under a separate DEM RIPDES permit.
- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless the discharge is contained and managed by appropriate control measures.
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials.
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance. Proper storage and spill prevention practices must be utilized at all construction sites.
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

All types of waste generated at the site shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with State Law and/or regulations.

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Will any of the above listed prohibited discharges be generated at the site?

Yes       No

### **3.3 Proper Waste Disposal**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and 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 overflowing.
- 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.

Is waste disposal a significant element of the proposed project?

Yes       No

Building construction and general construction waste is anticipated. Before construction begins, an area within the project limits will be designated as a waste collection area. A waste collection time will be arranged so that the containers do not overflow. In the event that a container does spill, cleanup will be provided immediately. The construction waste will be collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas. All waste shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with federal, state and local regulations. Construction debris shall be disposed of daily to avoid exposure to precipitation.

### **3.4 Spill Prevention and Control**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

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. All areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points must be described. The owner and operator must establish spill prevention and control measures to reduce the chance of spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean-up spills, and dispose of materials contaminated by spills. The operator must establish and make highly visible location(s) for the storage of spill prevention and control equipment and provide training for personnel responsible for spill prevention and control on the construction site.

Are spill prevention and control measures required for this particular project?

Yes       No

- The construction site supervisor will create and adopt a spill control plan that includes measures to stop the source of the spill, contain the spill, clean up the spill, dispose of materials contaminated

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by the spill, and identify and train personnel responsible for spill prevention and control. The following measures will be appropriate for a spill prevention and response plan.

- Store and handle materials to prevent spills
  - Tightly seal containers.
  - Make sure all containers are clearly labeled
  - Stack containers neatly and securely
- Reduce storm water contact if there is a spill
  - Have cleanup procedures clearly posted
  - Have cleanup materials readily available
  - Contain any liquid
  - Stop the source of the spill
  - Cover spill with absorbent materials such as sawdust.
- At no time shall spills be cleaned and/or flushed down storm drains or to any environmentally sensitive area (stream, pond, wetland etc.)
- Dispose of contaminated materials according to manufacturer's instructions or according to state or local requirements.
- Equipment/vehicle fueling and repair/maintenance operations or hazardous material storage shall not take place within regulated wetlands or buffer zone area. Designated areas shall be approved by site owner and project engineer.
- Identify personnel responsible for responding to spill of toxic or hazardous materials.
  - Provide personnel spill response training
  - Post names of spill response personnel
  - Keep the spill area well ventilated
  - If necessary, use a private firm that specializes in spill cleanup
- Spills that exceed Reportable Quantity (RQ) levels or reportable materials must be reported and documented.
  - Notify the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-3961, (401) 222-6519 or (401) 222-2284 at night as soon as there is knowledge of a spill.
  - Notify the permitting authority in writing within 5 days.
  - The SESC must be modified within 14-days to provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release and the date of the release.
- Stone Stabilization Pad (RI Standard 9.9.0)
  - Located at construction site entrance/exit as shown on the SESC Site Plans.
  - The maintenance shall include top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand or as directed by the engineer.
  - Sediments spilled, dropped, washed or tracked on the public right of way must be removed immediately by the contractor and disposed of according to all applicable regulations.

**3.5 Control of Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges**

*Per RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.2.e:*

Are there allowable non-Stormwater discharges present on or near the project area?

Yes       No

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List of allowable non-stormwater discharge(s) and the associated control measure(s):

- Water for Dust Control
- Fire Hydrant / Water Main Flushing.
- Stormwater Main Flushing

*If any existing or proposed discharges consist of contaminated groundwater, such discharges are not authorized under the RIPDES Construction General Permit. These discharges must be permitted separately by seeking coverage to treat and discharge under a separate RIPDES individual permit or under the RIPDES Remediation General Permit. Contact the RIDEM Office of Water Resources RIPDES Permitting Program at 401-222-4700 for application requirements and additional information.*

Are there any known or proposed contaminated discharges, including anticipated contaminated dewatering operations, planned on or near the project area?

Yes       No

If yes, list the discharge types and the RIPDES individual permit number(s) or RIPDES Remediation General Permit Authorization number(s) associated with these discharges.

- N/A

### **3.6 Control Dewatering Practices**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

Site owners and operators are prohibited from discharging groundwater or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate control measures.

Examples of appropriate control measures include, but are not limited to, temporary sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks and bags, or filtration systems (e.g. bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment. Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

At a minimum the following discharge requirements must be met for dewatering activities:

1. Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam.
2. To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case will surface waters be considered part of the treatment area.
3. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, utilize velocity dissipation devices.
4. With filter backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process.
5. Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
6. Dewatering practices must involve the implementation of appropriate control measures as applicable (i.e. containment areas for dewatering earth materials, portable sediment tanks and bags, pumping settling basins, and pump intake protection.)

Is it at all likely that the site operator will need to implement construction dewatering in order to complete the proposed project?

Yes       No

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Dewatering maybe required during deep utility construction. Any dewatering practices must comply with the RI SESC Handbook. Dewatering basins shall be used on site and comply with RIDOT Standard 9.7.0 or approved equal. Contractor to submit alternatives to project engineer for approval.

**3.7 Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

All construction materials that have the potential to contaminate stormwater 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 site owner/engineer. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in the discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

- An inventory will be kept of all reportable materials and all materials with a reportable quantity on site. There will be neat and orderly storage of hazardous materials. Regular garbage, rubbish, construction waste, and sanitary waste disposal will be employed. There will be prompt cleanup of any spills, either liquid or dry materials. The following practices will be used to avoid problems associated with the disposal of hazardous materials.
- Check with local waste management authorities to determine what the requirements are for disposing of hazardous materials.
- Use the entire product before disposing of the container.
- Do not remove the original product label from the container, since it contains important information.
- If surplus products must be disposed, do not mix products together unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer.
- The correct method of disposal of hazardous materials varies with the product use. Follow the manufacturer’s recommended method, which is often found on the label.
- Construction materials will consist of any or all of the following:

• Asphalt	• Detergents
• Concrete	• Fertilizers (no Phosphate based fertilizers permitted)
• Loam	• Petroleum Based Products
• Gravel for Roadway	• Cleaning Solvents
• Stone	• Wood
• Sewer Pipe	• Paints (enamel and latex)
• Drainage Pipe	• Roofing Shingles
• Water Pipe	• Masonry Block
• Gas pipe	• Sheet Rock / Gypsum Board
• Manholes	• Electrical Materials/Supplies
• Catch Basins	• Plumbing Materials/Supplies
• Catch Basin / Manhole Frames & Grates	

**3.8 Minimize Dust**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

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.

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Dust Control measures outlined in the *RI SESC Handbook* shall be followed. Other dust control methods include watering, chemical application, surface roughening, wind barriers, walls, and covers.

- Dust control will be utilized throughout the entire construction process. For example, keeping disturbed surfaces moist during windy periods will be an effective control measure, especially for construction haul roads. The use of dust control will prevent the movement of soil to offsite areas. However, care must be taken to not create runoff from excessive use of water to control dust. The following are methods of Dust Control that may be used on-site:
  - Vegetative Cover - The most practical method for disturbed areas not subject to traffic.
  - Sprinkling - The site may be sprinkled until the surface is wet. Sprinkling will be effective for dust control on haul roads and other traffic routes.
  - Stone - Stone will be used to stabilize construction roads; it will also be effective for dust control.
  - Calcium Chloride – Calcium Chloride or other additive may be used with approval of Engineer.
  - The general contractor will have an on-site water vehicle to control dust.

### **3.9 Designate Washout Areas**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

At no time shall any material (concrete, paint, chemicals) be washed into storm drains, open ditches, streets, streams, wetlands, or any environmentally sensitive area. The site operator must ensure that construction waste is properly disposed of, to avoid exposure to precipitation, at the end of each working day.

Will washout areas be required for the proposed project?

Yes                       No

- The construction site supervisor shall establish a washout area prior to construction as indicated on the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering. This area shall not be located in or adjacent to a permanent stormwater BMP.
- Concrete trucks may be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water in the washout area. However, this material must be disposed of in a manner that prevents contact between these materials and stormwater runoff.

### **3.10 Establish Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D*

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 SESC Site Plans, or shall be approved by the site owner.

Vehicle maintenance and washing shall occur off-site, or in designated areas depicted on the SESC Site Plans or approved of by the site owner. 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 barriers shall be used around the perimeter of the maintenance area to prevent stormwater 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

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regulations; at no time shall any material be washed down the storm drain or in to any environmentally sensitive area.

Vehicle fueling storage and maintenance should only be done in the area as shown on the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering. Any spills should be handled per section 3.4.

### **3.11 Chemical Treatment for Erosion and Sediment Control**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Appendix J*

Chemical stabilizers, polymers, and flocculants are readily available on the market and can be easily applied to construction sites for the purposes of enhancing the control of erosion, runoff, and sedimentation. The following guidelines should be adhered to for construction sites that plan to use treatment chemicals as part of their overall erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control strategy.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has conducted research into the relative toxicity of chemicals commonly used for the treatment of construction stormwater discharges. The research conducted by the EPA focused on different formulations of chitosan, a cationic compound, and both cationic and anionic polyacrylamide (PAM). In summary, the studies found significant toxicity resulting from the use of chitosan and cationic PAM in laboratory conditions, and significantly less toxicity associated with using anionic PAM. EPA's research has led to the conclusion that the use of treatment chemicals for erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control requires proper operator training and appropriate usage to avoid risk to aquatic species. In the case of cationic treatment chemicals additional safeguards may be necessary.

#### **Application/Installation Minimum Requirements**

If a site operator plans to use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals during construction the SESC plan must address the following:

1. Treatment chemicals shall not be applied directly to or within 100 feet of any surface water body, wetland, or storm drain inlet.
2. Use conventional erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls prior to and after the application of treatment chemicals. Use conventional erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls prior to chemical addition to ensure effective treatment. Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control (e.g. temporary sediment basin, temporary sediment trap or sediment barrier) prior to discharge.
3. Sites shall be stabilized as soon as possible using conventional measures to minimize the need to use chemical treatment.
4. Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or treatment area. **Soil testing is essential. Using the wrong form of chemical treatment will result in some form of performance failure and unnecessary environmental risk.**
5. Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provide equivalent measures, designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered areas or having a spill kit available on site).
6. Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier. You must also use treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices or specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

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Will chemical stabilizers, polymers, flocculants or other treatment chemicals be utilized on the proposed construction project?

Yes

No

**3.12 Construction Activity Pollution Prevention Control Measure List**

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

Phase No. #		
Location/Station	Control Measure Description/Reference	Maintenance Requirement
Adjacent Roads	Public roads adjacent to a construction site shall be clean at the end of each day.	Street Sweep if construction site sediment is visible
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.
Construction Entrances	Stone Stabilized Pad. Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – Construction Entrances –RI SESC Handbook. Constriction pad per RIDOT Standard 9.9.0	The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto pave surfaces. Provide periodic top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand.  Roads adjacent to entrance shall be clean at the end of each day.  If maintenance alone is not enough to prevent excessive track out, increase length of entrance, modify construction access road surface, or install washrack or mudrack.
Water or Calcium Chloride application for Dust Control	Dust Control, Section Three: Pollution Prevention and Good House Keeping –RI SESC Handbook.	When temporary measures are used, repetitive treatments should be applied as needed to control dust.

## **SECTION 4: CONTROL MEASURE INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, and MAINTENANCE**

### **4.1 Installation**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D:*

Complete the installation of temporary erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention control measures by the time each phase of earth-disturbance has begun. All stormwater control measures must be installed in accordance with good judgment, including applicable design and manufacturer specifications. Installation techniques and maintenance requirements may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Erosion control measures shall be located per the Erosion Control Plan prepared by DiPrete Engineering.

### **4.2 Monitoring Weather Conditions**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D:*

*Anticipating Weather Events* - Care will be taken to the best of the operator's ability to avoid disturbing large areas prior to anticipated precipitation events. Weather forecasts must be routinely checked, and in the case of an expected precipitation event of over 0.25-inches over a 24-hour period, it is highly recommended that all control measures should be evaluated 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 may need to be installed.

*Storm Event Monitoring For Inspections* - At a minimum, storm events must be monitored and tracked in order to determine when post-storm event inspections must be conducted. Inspections must be conducted and documented 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 rainfall per twenty-four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff or snowmelt.

*In order for an operator to successfully satisfy this requirement list the weather gauge station that will be utilized to monitor weather conditions on the construction site. See [www.wunderground.com](http://www.wunderground.com) or [www.weather.gov](http://www.weather.gov) for available stations.*

The weather gauge station and website that will be utilized to monitor weather conditions on the construction site is as follows:

- KRINORTH76 (<https://www.wunderground.com/dashboard/pws/KRINORTH76>)

### **4.3 Inspections**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D:*

*Minimum Frequency* - Each of the following areas must be inspected by or under the supervision of the owner and operator 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 rainfall per twenty-four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff or snowmelt:

- a. All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and where permanent stabilization has not been achieved;
- b. All stormwater erosion, runoff, and sediment control measures (including pollution prevention control measures) installed at the site;
- c. Construction material, unstabilized soil stockpiles, waste, borrow, or equipment storage, and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit and are exposed to precipitation;

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- d. All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including temporary drainage ways designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater;
- e. All points of discharge from the site;
- f. All locations where temporary soil stabilization measures have been implemented;
- g. All locations where vehicles enter or exit the site.

Reductions in Inspection Frequency - If earth disturbing activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, inspections may be reduced to a frequency of once per month. The owner and operator must document the beginning and ending dates of these periods in an inspection report.

Qualified Personnel – The site owner and operator are responsible for designating personnel to conduct inspections and for ensuring that the personnel who are responsible for conducting the inspections are “qualified” to do so. A “qualified person” is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention controls, who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements - All records of inspections, including records of maintenance and corrective actions must be maintained with the SESC Plan. Inspection records must include the date and time of the inspection, and the inspector’s name, signature, and contact information.

General Notes

- A separate inspection report will be prepared for each inspection.
- The Inspection Reference Number shall be a combination of the RIPDES Construction General Permit No - consecutively numbered inspections. ex/ Inspection reference number for the 4<sup>th</sup> inspection of a project would be: RIR10####-4
- Each report will be signed and dated by the Inspector and must be kept onsite.
- Each report will be signed and dated by the Site Operator.
- The corrective action log contained in each inspection report must be completed, signed, and dated by the site operator once all necessary repairs have been completed.
- It is the responsibility of the site operator to maintain a copy of the SESC Plan, copies of all completed inspection reports, and amendments as part of the SESC Plan documentation at the site during construction.

**Failure to make and provide documentation of inspections and corrective actions under this part constitutes a violation of your permit and enforcement actions under 46-12 of R.I. General Laws may result.**

**4.4 Maintenance**

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D:*

Maintenance procedures for erosion and sedimentation controls and stormwater management structures/facilities are described on the SESC Site Plans and in the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Site owners and operators must ensure that all erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention controls remain in effective operating condition and are protected from activities that would reduce their

effectiveness. Erosion, runoff, sedimentation, and pollution prevention control measures must be maintained throughout the course of the project.

**Note: It is recommended that the site operator designates a full-time, on-site contact person responsible for working with the site owner to resolve SESC Plan-related issues.**

#### 4.5 Corrective Actions

*Per RI SESC Handbook – Part D:*

If, in the opinion of the designated site inspector, corrective action is required, the inspector shall note it on the inspection report and shall inform the site operator that corrective action is necessary. The site operator must make all necessary repairs whenever maintenance of any of the control measures instituted at the site is required.

In accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*, the site operator shall initiate work to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the close of the next work day, if the problem does not require significant repair or replacement, or if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance.

When installation of a new control or a significant repair is needed, site owners and operators must ensure that the new or modified control measure is installed and made operational by no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery where feasible. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven (7) calendar days, the reasons why it is infeasible must be documented in the SESC Plan along with the schedule for installing the control measures and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe. Such documentation of these maintenance procedures and timeframes should be described in the inspection report in which the issue was first documented. If these actions result in changes to any of the control measures outlined in the SESC Plan, site owners and operators must also modify the SESC Plan accordingly within seven (7) calendar days of completing this work.

## SECTION 5: AMENDMENTS

*Per RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.F:*

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

The SESC Plan shall be amended within seven (7) days 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 SESC Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving its objectives (i.e. the selected control measures are not effective in controlling erosion or sedimentation).

In addition, the SESC Plan shall be amended to identify any new operator that will implement a component of the SESC Plan.

All revisions must be recorded in the Record of Amendments Log Sheet, which is contained in Attachment G of this SESC Plan, and dated red-lined drawings and/or a detailed written description must be appended to the SESC Plan. 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 SESC Plan Amendments, except minor non-technical revisions, must be approved by the site owner and operator. Any amendments to control measures that involve the practice of engineering must be reviewed, signed, and stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of RI.

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The amended SESC plan must be kept on file at the site while construction is ongoing and any modifications must be documented.

Attach a copy of the Amendment Log.

## SECTION 6: RECORDKEEPING

### RIPDES Construction General Permit – Parts III.D, III.G, III.J.3.b.iii, & V.O

It is the site owner and site operator's responsibility to have the following documents available at the construction site and immediately available for RIDEM review upon request:

- A copy of the fully signed and dated SESC Plan, which includes:
  - A copy of the General Location Map  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT A
  - A copy of all SESC Site Plans  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT B
  - A copy of the RIPDES Construction General Permit *(To save paper and file space, do not include in DEM/CRMC submittal, for operator copy only)*  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT C
  - A copy of any regulatory permits (RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit, CRMC Assent, RIDEM Water Quality Certification, RIDEM Groundwater Discharge Permit, RIDEM RIPDES Construction General Permit authorization letter, etc.)  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT D
  - The signed and certified NOI form or permit application form *(if required as part of the application, see RIPDES Construction General Permit for applicability)*  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT E
  - Completed Inspection Reports w/Completed Corrective Action Logs  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT F
  - SESC Plan Amendment Log  
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT G

## SECTION 7: PARTY CERTIFICATIONS

### RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part V.G

All parties working at the project site are required to comply with the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan including SESC Site Plans) for any work that is performed on-site. The site owner, site operator, contractors and sub-contractors are encouraged to advise all employees working on this project of the requirements of the SESC Plan. A copy of the SESC Plan is available for your review at the following location: Construction Trailer, or may be obtained by contacting the site owner or site operator.

The site owner and site operator 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 Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plan for the above designated project and agree to follow the control measures described in the SESC Plan and SESC Site Plans.***

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Site Owner/Lessee:

QSS Biosolids, LLC.  
Kevin Morin, Director of Civil Engineering  
2000 Chapel View Boulevard, Suite 500  
Cranston, RI, 02920  
(401) 295-4998, km@green-ri.com

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature/date

Site Operator:

Insert Company or Organization Name  
Insert Name & Title  
Insert Address  
Insert City, State, Zip Code  
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature/date

Designated Site Inspector:

Insert Company or Organization Name  
Insert Name & Title  
Insert Address  
Insert City, State, Zip Code  
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature/date

SubContractor SESC Plan Contact:

Insert Company or Organization Name  
Insert Name & Title  
Insert Address  
Insert City, State, Zip Code

\_\_\_\_\_  
signature/date

## **LIST OF ATTACHMENTS**

**Attachment A - General Location Map**

**Attachment B - SESC Site Plans**

**Attachment C - Copy of RIPDES Construction General Permit and  
Authorization to Discharge**

**Attachment D - Copy of Other Regulatory Permits**

**Attachment E - Copy of RIPDES NOI**

**Attachment F - Inspection Reports w/ Corrective Action Log**

**Attachment G - SESC Plan Amendment Log**

**Attachment H - Temporary Sediment Trap Sizing**