ESCP PARTS I THROUGH III FORMS

The information that is required in the ***Part I, and Part II ESCP Narrative Forms*** could be included on the required ***ESCP Drawings*** instead of submittal of the ***Narrative Forms.*** The ***Narrative Part III Section 1*** form is a checklist for use in making sure that all of the required information is provided in the submittal documents and as such does not need to be submitted to DEQ.

Narrative Part III Section 2 must be included on the ***ESCP Drawings***. The set of ***Example Construction Plan Drawings*** (examples to be used as an alternative to the Narrative Forms) are provided at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/stormwater/constappl.htm.

PART 1: ESCP NARRATIVE FORM

1. Permit Registration Information

Date: _____

Project Name: _____

Prepared By: _____

Company Name: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Please answer the following questions as indicated. If needed, additional space is provided for you at the end of this form. You may also attach any information you feel is pertinent to the project.

2. Oregon Professional Certification Information

Is your Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) for an activity that covers 20 acres or more of disturbed land (Schedule A.12.a.i)

☐ Yes ☐ No

Does your Erosion and Sediment Control Plan require engineered facilities such as settling basins and/or diversion structures? (Schedule A.12.a.ii)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered "Yes" to question #1, the ESCP must be prepared and stamped by an Oregon Registered Profession Engineer, Oregon Registered Landscape Architect, Oregon Certified Engineering Geologist, or Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (Soil and Water Conservation Society). If you answered "Yes" to question #2, the ESCP must be prepared and stamped by an Oregon Registered Professional Engineer. Please provide the following information and use the space provided to imprint your seal.

Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

Telephone: _____

Imprint Seal Above

3. Inspector Qualification Information

Provide the following information on the Erosion and Sediment Control Inspector. This is a person that works for the applicant and not a government employee. The consultant, general contractor, project manager, or person who prepared the ESCP may be designated with their agreement as the initial or final ESC Inspector. Upon designating an inspector(s), submit to DEQ or Agent their name(s), and contact information. All designated ESC Inspectors must be qualified through certification, training, and/or experience in erosion and sediment control. Please provide the number of hours of training, days, months, and/or years of experience in erosion and sediment control design, installation, maintenance, and/or inspection (specify which or all). (NPDES 1200-C Permit Schedule A.12.b.iii).

The inspector is a person with training and experience in erosion prevention and sediment controls and best management practices and should have one of the following levels of skill. A copy of a certification, training, or level/hours of experience should be provided to DEQ or Agent in the form below:

Acceptable Certification (Schedule A.12.b.iii.2):

a. Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC),
b. Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ),
c. Washington Department of Ecology's Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead (CESCL) Certification,
d. Rogue Valley Sewer Services Erosion and Sediment Control Certification.

*After January 1, 2017, for projects that are five or more acres, inspectors must have at least one of these acceptable certifications.

Acceptable Training:

a. Certification/training program designed for persons involved in any phase of erosion and sediment control work. Areas covered must include information on soils, the erosion process, sedimentation process, standards and specifications for vegetative and structural erosion control practices, laws, regulations, construction inspection and field investigation; or

b. Attendance at a seminar or training class in Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs).

Qualified Experience:

a. Designing Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and/or

b. Installation of erosion and sediment controls and/or

c. Maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and/or

d. Inspection of erosion and sediment controls

Name: _____ Telephone: _____

Address: _____ E-mail: _____

Certificate Program and number: _____

Training: _____

Experience: _____

4. Narrative Site Description

a. Describe the nature of the construction activity and the final use of the site, that is, what will the site be used for at the completion of the construction. (Schedule A.12.b.iv):

b. Describe the origin and nature of fill material to be used and soils prior to disturbance. (Schedule A.12.b.iv.4):

5. Water Quality Requirements for TMDL and 303(d) Listed Waterbodies (skip if not applicable)

If there is a potential for discharge of stormwater to directly discharge or discharge through a conveyance system to a portion of a waterbody that is listed for turbidity or sedimentation or that has an established Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sedimentation or turbidity from the construction site, then one or more of the BMPs listed below must be implemented. Identify the selected BMP(s) in the ESCP as one that addresses this condition of the permit, and provide the rationale for choosing the selected BMP(s). (Schedule A.11.) The 303 (d) list can be found at: http://www.deq.state.or.us/wq/assessment/rpt2010/search.asp. Search under Category 5 (303(d)) and Category 4a (TMDL approved).

Will implement one or more of the following BMPs to control and treat sediment and turbidity:

i. Compost berms, compost blankets, or compost socks;
ii. Erosion control mats;
iii. Tackifiers used in combination with perimeter sediment control BMPs;
iv. Established vegetated buffers sized at 50 feet perpendicular to the slope plus an additional 25 feet perpendicular to the slope per 5 degrees of slope full width of the disturbed slope
v. Water treatment by electro-coagulation, flocculation, filtration; or
vi. Other substantially equivalent sediment or turbidity BMP approved by DEQ or Agent.

BMP	**Rationale**

6. Natural Buffer Zone

a. If a waters of the state is within the project site or within 50 feet of the project boundary, and a natural buffer exists within 50 feet of the water of the state, the ESCP must delineate and protect this area with orange fencing or flagging and maintain existing buffer until completion of project. All discharge must be filtered prior to entering the natural buffer to avoid sediment build up. If scour is an issue, an energy dissipater may need to be installed.

Natural Buffer means, for the purposes of this permit, an area of undisturbed natural cover surrounding surface waters within which construction activities are restricted. Natural cover includes the natural vegetation, exposed rock, and barren ground that existed prior to commencement of earth-disturbing activities.

b. If project will reduce natural buffer zone under 50 feet of waters of the state, the ESCP must include one or more of the following BMPs to control and treat sediment and turbidity:

i. Compost berms, compost blankets, or compost socks;
ii. Erosion control mats;
iii. Tackifiers used in combination with perimeter sediment control BMPs;
iv. Water treatment by electro-coagulation, flocculation, filtration; or
v. Other substantially equivalent sediment or turbidity BMP approved by DEQ or Agent.

BMP	**Rationale**

c. The Natural Buffer Zone requirements do not apply if:
   (1) No natural buffer exists due to development that occurred prior to the initiation of planning for the current project; or
   (2) There is no discharge of stormwater to the water of the state through the area between the disturbed portions of the site and the surface water located within the project site or within 50 feet of the site. This includes situations where the permit registrant has implemented control measures, such as a berm or other barrier, that will prevent such discharges; or
   (3) There is a CWA Section 404 permit and 401 WQC issued for the project; or
   (4) Construction is for a water-dependent structure or water access areas (for example, pier, boat ramp, or trail).

PART II: BMPS WITH ESCP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE FORM

The following controls and practices (BMPs), if appropriate for the site, are required in the ESCP. Submission of all ESCP revisions to DEQ are not required. ESCP revisions must be submitted in 10 days for specific conditions. See 1200-C permit (Schedule A.12.c.iv).

YEAR:																				
BMPs	**MONTH #:**																			
Biobags																				
Bioswales																				
Check Dams																				
Compost Berm																				
Compost Blankets																				
Compost Socks																				
Concrete Truck Washout																				
Construction Entrance																				
Dewatering (treatment location, schematic, & sampling plan required)																				
Drainage Swales																				
Earth Dikes (Stabilized)																				
Energy Dissipaters																				
Erosion Control Blankets & Mats (Specify type)																				
Hydroseeding																				
Inlet Protection																				
Mulches (Specify Type)																				
Mycorrhizae/ Biofertilizers																				
Natural Buffer Zone																				
Orange fencing (protecting sensitive/preserved areas)																				
Outlet Protection																				
Permanent Seeding and Planting																				
Pipe Slope Drains																				
Plastic Sheeting																				
Preserve Existing Vegetation																				
Sediment Fencing																				
Sediment Barrier																				
Sediment Trap																				
Sodding																				
Soil Tackifiers																				
Storm Drain Inlet Protection																				
Straw Wattles (or other materials)																				
Temporary Diversion Dikes																				
Temporary or Permanent Sedimentation Basins																				
Temporary Seeding and Planting																				
Treatment System (O & M plan required)																				
Unpaved roads graveled or other BMP on the road																				
Vegetative Buffer Strips																				

PART III: CHECKLIST OF REQUIRED ELEMENTS OF ESCP DRAWINGS

Section 1. Information Required on ESCP Drawings

The following items must be depicted on ESCP drawings, as applicable:	Yes	No	N/A*
a. Total property boundary including surface area of the development; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.a)			
b. Areas of soil disturbance (including, but not limited to, showing cut and fill areas and pre-and post-development elevation contours); (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.b)			
c. Drainage patterns before and after finish grading; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.c)			
d. Discharge points; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.d)			
e. Areas used for the storage of soils or wastes; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.e)			
f. Areas where vegetative practices are to be implemented; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.f)			
g. All erosion and sediment control measures or structures; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.g)			
h. Identify the type of seed mix (percentages of the various seeds of annuals, perennials and clover) and other plantings. (Sch. A.7.a.v.3)			
i. Critical riparian areas, sensitive preserved vegetative areas, including trees and their root zones. (Sch. A.8.c.i.1)			
j. Runoff controls to minimize erosion and scour. BMPs such as, diversion, slope drains, diversion dikes, check dams and drainage swales. (Sch. A.7.c)			
k. Stabilized site entrances and access roads including, but not limited to construction entrances, roadways and equipment parking areas (for example, using geotextile fabric underlay). (Sch. A.7.d.ii)			
l. Perimeter sediment control, including storm drain inlet protection as well as all sediment basins, traps, and barriers. (Sch. A.7.d.i)			
m. Stockpile management, including dust control and location. (Sch. A.7.e.ii)			
n. Concrete truck and other concrete equipment washout areas. (Sch. A.8.c.i.(6))			
o. Impervious structures after construction is completed (including buildings, roads, parking lots and outdoor storage areas); (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.h)			
p. Springs, wetlands and other surface waters on site or adjacent to the site; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.i)			
q. Temporary and permanent stormwater conveyance systems; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.j)			
r. Onsite water disposal locations (for example, for dewatering); (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.k)			
s. Storm drain catch basins depicting inlet protection, and a description of the type of catch basins used (for example, field inlet, curb inlet, grated drain and combination); (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.l)			
t. Septic drain fields; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.m)			
u. Existing or proposed drywells or other UICs; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.n)			
v. Drinking water wells on site or adjacent to the site (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.o)			
w. Planters; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.p)			
x. Sediment and erosion controls including installation techniques; (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.q)			
y. Natural buffer zones and any associated BMPs for all areas within 50 feet of a waters of the state (Sch. A.12.b.v.3.r)			
z. Detention ponds, storm drain piping, inflow and outflow details (Sch. a.12.b.v.3.s)			

Section 2. Required Inspection Table and ESCP Drawing Standard Notes

When omitting ESCP Narratives, include one electronic version and one complete drawing set, containing a cover sheet with project location, required standard notes and inspection table, all numbered sheets to scale with match lines, and any corresponding ESC detail.

Site Condition	Minimum Frequency
1. Active period	Daily when stormwater runoff, including runoff from snow melt, is occurring. At least once every 14 days, regardless of whether stormwater runoff is occurring.
2. Prior to the site becoming inactive or in anticipation of site inaccessibility	Once to ensure that erosion and sediment control measure are in working order. Any necessary maintenance and repair must be made prior to leaving the site.
3. Inactive periods greater than fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days	Once every month.
4. Periods during which the site is inaccessible due to inclement weather	If practical, inspections must occur daily at a relevant and accessible discharge point or downstream location.
5. Periods during which discharge is unlikely due to frozen conditions.	Monthly. Resume monitoring immediately upon melt, or when weather conditions make discharges likely.

1. Hold a pre-construction meeting of project construction personnel that includes the inspector to discuss erosion and sediment control measures and construction limits. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(3))
2. All inspections must be made in accordance with DEQ 1200-C permit requirements. (Schedule A.12.b and Schedule B.1)
3. Inspection logs must be kept in accordance with DEQ's 1200-C permit requirements. (Schedule B.1.c and B.2)
4. Retain a copy of the ESCP and all revisions on site and make it available on request to DEQ, Agent, or the local municipality. During inactive periods of greater than seven (7) consecutive calendar days, the above records must be retained by the permit registrant but do not need to be at the construction site. (Schedule B.2.c)
5. All permit registrants must implement the ESCP. Failure to implement any of the control measures or practices described in the ESCP is a violation of the permit. (Schedule A 8.a)
6. The ESCP must be accurate and reflect site conditions. (Schedule A.12.c.i)
7. Submission of all ESCP revisions is not required. Submittal of the ESCP revisions is only under specific conditions. Submit all necessary revision to DEQ or Agent within 10 days. (Schedule A.12.c.iv. and v)
8. Phase clearing and grading to the maximum extent practical to prevent exposed inactive areas from becoming a source of erosion. (Schedule A.7.a.iii)
9. Identify, mark, and protect (by construction fencing or other means) critical riparian areas and vegetation including important trees and associated rooting zones, and vegetation areas to be preserved. Identify vegetative buffer zones between the site and sensitive areas (e.g., wetlands), and other areas to be preserved, especially in perimeter areas. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(1) and (2))
10. Preserve existing vegetation when practical and re-vegetate open areas. Re-vegetate open areas when practicable before and after grading or construction. Identify the type of vegetative seed mix used. (Schedule A.7.a.v)
11. Maintain and delineate any existing natural buffer within the 50-feet of waters of the state. (Schedule A.7.b.i.and (2(a)(b))
12. Install perimeter sediment control, including storm drain inlet protection as well as all sediment basins, traps, and barriers prior to land disturbance. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(5))
13. Control both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and downstream channels and streambanks. (Schedule A.7.c)
14. Control sediment as needed along the site perimeter and at all operational internal storm drain inlets at all times during construction, both internally and at the site boundary. (Schedule A.7.d.i)
15. Establish concrete truck and other concrete equipment washout areas before beginning concrete work. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(6))
16. Apply temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures immediately on all disturbed areas as grading progresses. Temporary or permanent stabilizations measures are not required for areas that are intended to be left unvegetated, such as dirt access roads or utility pole pads.(Schedule A.8.c.ii.(3))
17. Establish material and waste storage areas, and other non-stormwater controls. (Schedule A.8.c.i.(7))
18. Prevent tracking of sediment onto public or private roads using BMPs such as: construction entrance, graveled (or paved) exits and parking areas, gravel all unpaved roads located onsite, or use an exit tire wash. These BMPs must be in place prior to land-disturbing activities. (Schedule A 7.d.ii and A.8.c.i(4))

19. When trucking saturated soils from the site, either use water-tight trucks or drain loads on site. (Schedule A.7.d.ii.(5))
20. Control prohibited discharges from leaving the construction site, i.e., concrete wash-out, wastewater from cleanout of stucco, paint and curing compounds. (Schedule A.6)
21. Use BMPs to prevent or minimize stormwater exposure to pollutants from spills; vehicle and equipment fueling, maintenance, and storage; other cleaning and maintenance activities; and waste handling activities. These pollutants include fuel, hydraulic fluid, and other oils from vehicles and machinery, as well as debris, fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides, paints, solvents, curing compounds and adhesives from construction operations. (Schedule A.7.e.i.(2))
22. Implement the following BMPs when applicable: written spill prevention and response procedures, employee training on spill prevention and proper disposal procedures, spill kits in all vehicles, regular maintenance schedule for vehicles and machinery, material delivery and storage controls, training and signage, and covered storage areas for waste and supplies. (Schedule A. 7.e.iii.)
23. Use water, soil-binding agent or other dust control technique as needed to avoid wind-blown soil. (Schedule A 7.a.iv)
24. The application rate of fertilizers used to reestablish vegetation must follow manufacturer's recommendations to minimize nutrient releases to surface waters. Exercise caution when using time-release fertilizers within any waterway riparian zone. (Schedule A.9.b.iii)
25. If an active treatment system (for example, electro-coagulation, flocculation, filtration, etc.) for sediment or other pollutant removal is employed, submit an operation and maintenance plan (including system schematic, location of system, location of inlet, location of discharge, discharge dispersion device design, and a sampling plan and frequency) before operating the treatment system. Obtain plan approval before operating the treatment system. Operate and maintain the treatment system according to manufacturer's specifications. (Schedule A.9.d)
26. Temporarily stabilize soils at the end of the shift before holidays and weekends, if needed. The registrant is responsible for ensuring that soils are stable during rain events at all times of the year. (Schedule A 7.b)
27. As needed based on weather conditions, at the end of each workday soil stockpiles must be stabilized or covered, or other BMPs must be implemented to prevent discharges to surface waters or conveyance systems leading to surface waters. (Schedule A 7.e.ii.(2))
28. Construction activities must avoid or minimize excavation and bare ground activities during wet weather. (Schedule A.7.a.i)
29. Sediment fence: remove trapped sediment before it reaches one third of the above ground fence height and before fence removal. (Schedule A.9.c.i)
30. Other sediment barriers (such as biobags): remove sediment before it reaches two inches depth above ground height and before BMP removal. (Schedule A.9.c.i)
31. Catch basins: clean before retention capacity has been reduced by fifty percent. Sediment basins and sediment traps: remove trapped sediments before design capacity has been reduced by fifty percent and at completion of project. (Schedule A.9.c.iii & iv)
32. Within 24 hours, significant sediment that has left the construction site, must be remediated. Investigate the cause of the sediment release and implement steps to prevent a recurrence of the discharge within the same 24 hours. Any in-stream clean-up of sediment shall be performed according to the Oregon Division of State Lands required timeframe. (Schedule A.9.b.i)
33. The intentional washing of sediment into storm sewers or drainage ways must not occur. Vacuuming or dry sweeping and material pickup must be used to cleanup released sediments. (Schedule A.9.b.ii)
34. The entire site must be temporarily stabilized using vegetation or a heavy mulch layer, temporary seeding, or other method should all construction activities cease for 30 days or more. (Schedule A.7.f.i)
35. Provide temporary stabilization for that portion of the site where construction activities cease for 14 days or more with a covering of blown straw and a tackifier, loose straw, or an adequate covering of compost mulch until work resumes on that portion of the site. (Schedule A.7.f.ii)
36. Do not remove temporary sediment control practices until permanent vegetation or other cover of exposed areas is established. Once construction is complete and the site is stabilized, all temporary erosion controls and retained soils must be removed and disposed of properly, unless doing so conflicts with local requirements. (Schedule A.8.c.iii(1) and D.3.c.ii and iii)