

**NDDOT Erosion & Sediment
Control – Construction
Course**

Module 2: Regulations & Special
Provisions

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Permitting Authority

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2

Clean Water Act

Section 402

Established the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

Allowed for delegation to individual States for waters within their jurisdictions

3

ND Authority

1975 ND was granted primacy of NPDES

Established NDCC § 61-28 and NDAC § 33.1-16

4

ND Authority

NDCC § 61-28-06(1)

Makes it unlawful for a person to cause pollution to any waters of the state

5

ND Authority

NDCC § 61-28-06(2)

Allows the North Dakota Department of Environmental Quality the ability to issue a construction stormwater permit

6

ND Authority

NDCC § 61-28-08(4)

Establishes the penalty of:

Up to \$12,500 per day per violation

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7

**State Construction General Permit
(NDR11-0000)**

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**Division of Water Quality
(701) 328-5210**

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8

8

Definitions

“Waters of the State”

All waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all streams, lakes, ponds, impounding reservoirs, marshes, watercourses, waterways, and all other bodies or accumulations of water on or under the surface of the earth, natural or artificial, public or private, situated wholly or partly within or bordering upon the state, except those private waters that do not combine or effect a junction with natural surface or underground waters just defined.

Definitions

“Wastes”

All substances which cause or tend to cause pollution of any waters of the state, including dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radiological materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, *rock, sand, and cellar dirt* and industrial, municipal, and agricultural pollution discharged into any waters of the state.

Definitions

“Pollution”

Manmade or man-induced alteration of the physical, chemical, biological, or radiological integrity of any waters of the state.

11

State Construction General Permit

Permit # NDR11-0000

Reissued April 1, 2020

Expires March 31, 2025

12

EPA Construction General Permit

Reissued February 17, 2022

Expires February 16, 2027

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13

13

State and Federal Authority

North Dakota Department of Environmental
Quality (NDDEQ)

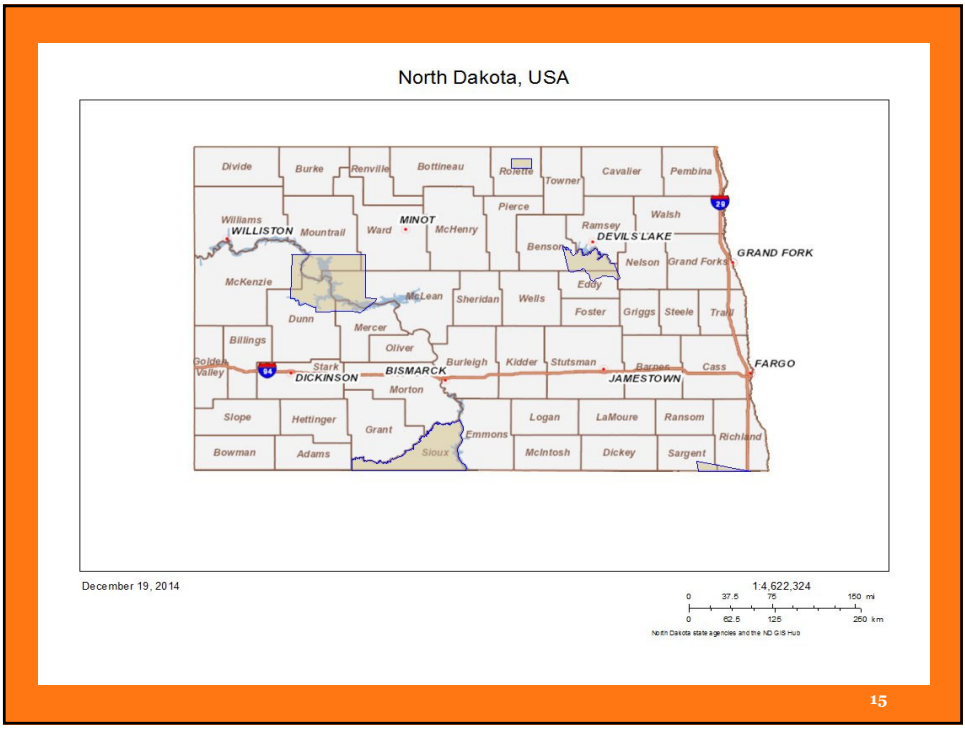
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

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Module 2: Regulations & Special Provisions – NDDOT Erosion & Sediment Control – Construction Course



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Discharges Part I(A) and (B)

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Discharges Covered by the Permit (Part I(A))

Stormwater discharges from construction activity
and support activities

17

Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity

Sites that disturb 1 acre or more

Sites that disturb less than 1 acre and are part of a
larger common plan of development

18

Stormwater Discharges from Support Activities

Concrete or asphalt batch plants

Equipment staging yards

Material storage areas

Excavated material disposal areas

Borrow areas

19

Discharges Not Covered by the Permit (Part I(B))

Stormwater from industrial activity

Wastewater discharges

Dredge or fill activity (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 permits)

Discharges that cause a water quality standard violation

20

Permit Responsibility

Owner (NDDOT and their consultants) is responsible for compliance with all terms and conditions of the permit

Operator (prime contractor) has day-to-day supervision of construction activities **and is jointly responsible** for compliance as they pertain to the activities delegated to the operator

21

Local Authority Part II(D)

22

Local Requirements (Part II(D))

Does not take the place of local authority

- City
- County
- NDDOT Specifications

23

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Agreement between NDDOT and NDDEQ

Identifies responsibilities and coordinates efforts

Outlines termination process

24

Obtaining Coverage
Part I(C)

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Obtaining Coverage

Must fill out Notice of Intent (NOI) electronically

Permit coverage is effective 7 days after the NOI information is submitted to the NDDEQ

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26

Hybrid NOI

Must download to desktop first (cannot be filled out in browser)

Must open with Adobe® software (cannot use another program like Bluebeam®)

Fill out, save, email to NDDEQ

Print paper version and get “wet signature” from NDDOT and Prime Contractor

Mail to NDDEQ

27

Electronic Reporting Information System (ERIS) NOI

Must have permit number in hand in order to use

Must have ND Login account to log in

Must submit subscriber agreement to get access to use ERIS

Login, fill out, submit to NDDEQ

28

Hybrid NOI vs. ERIS NOI

Highly recommend using Hybrid NOI

A permit number is needed upfront for ERIS

Hybrid NOI allows for NDDOT signature

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29

**Application Process
Part I(D)**

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30

Application Process

Owner (NDDOT District) information must be included on the NOI

Operator (Prime Contractor) information must be included on the NOI

Operator (Prime Contractor) submits the NOI with signatures of both parties

31

Application Process

Notices of intent must be signed and certified by:

A responsible corporate officer, a general partner, or a principal executive officer

- NDDOT
- Prime Contractor

32

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Part II(C)

33

SWPPP

All permitted construction projects must develop and implement a SWPPP until final stabilization is achieved

A SWPPP for the project must be prepared and available for review, upon request, by the department at the time of application

34

SWPPP

A SWPPP must be completed prior to the start of construction

As per the Memorandum of Understanding and the NDDOT Specifications, the Prime Contractor is required to prepare the SWPPP

35

SWPPP

Identifies potential sources of sediment or other pollution from construction activity

Ensures practices are used to reduce pollution from construction site runoff

36

SWPPP

A NDDEQ template is available
Company SWPPPs can be used, but must meet the requirements of the permit
Intended to be a “living” document

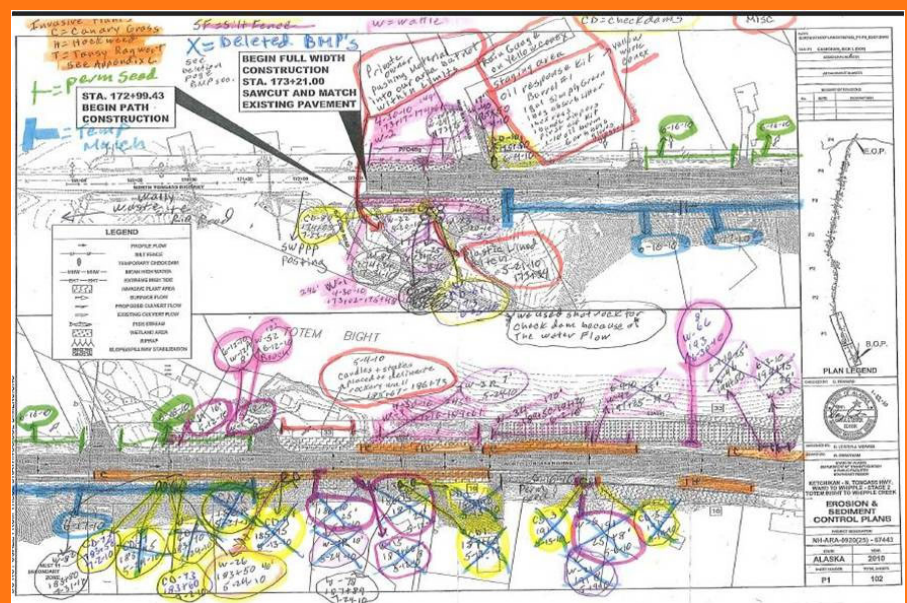
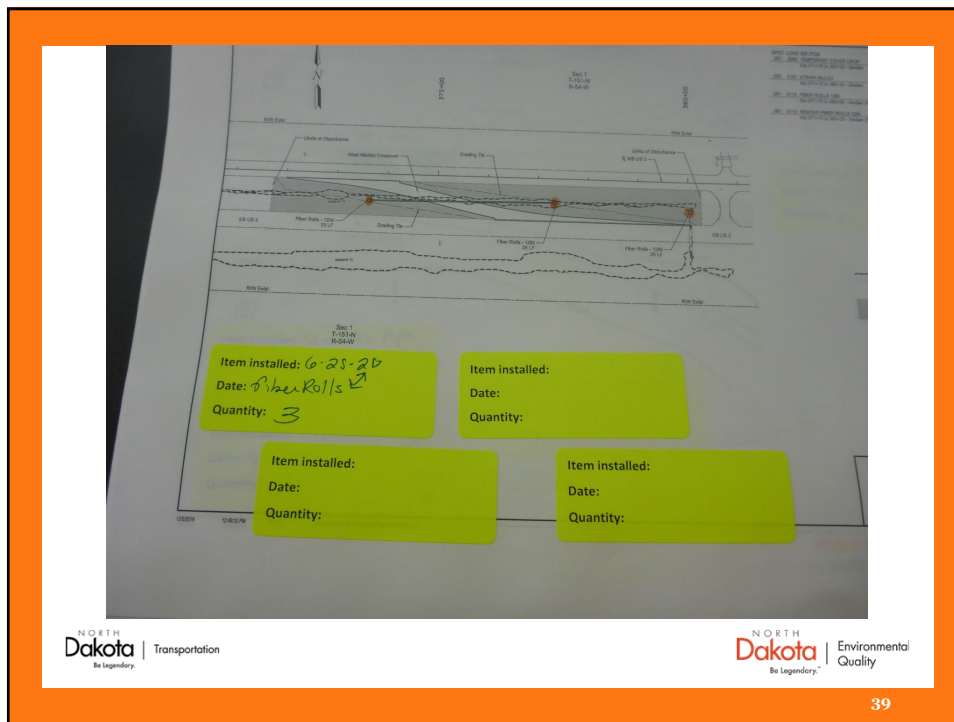


Photo courtesy of Alex Zimmerman





39

SWPPP Site Description (Part II(C)(1))

Description of overall activity

Proposed timetable/schedule, which includes

- Major phases/stages
- BMP installation and removal

Identify surface waters and municipal systems

40

SWPPP Site Description (Part II(C)(1))

Soil description within disturbed areas

41

SWPPP Site Description (Part II(C)(1))

Identify impaired water bodies for sediment,
suspended solids, or turbidity

– Identify the water body and impairment

Identify water bodies with a total maximum daily
load (TMDL)

– SWPPP must describe and conform to TMDL

42

SWPPP Site Map

1. Project boundaries
2. Areas of ground disturbance
3. Areas of avoidance
4. Drainage patterns
5. Location of temporary and permanent sediment and erosion controls for each phase

SWPPP Site Map

6. Locate sources of pollution (e.g., portable toilets, dumpsters, barrels, etc.) or identify where sources of pollution cannot be located
7. Location of soil stockpiles
8. Surface waters, including an aerial extent of wetland acreage

SWPPP Site Map

9. Surface water crossings
10. Stormwater discharge points
11. Location of any impervious surfaces upon completion
12. If part of the project, site maps for batch plants, equipment staging areas, borrow sites, and excavated fill disposal sites

45

Narrative (Part II(C)(2))

Description of the selected operational controls, and sediment and erosion controls

Must include at a minimum:

- Installation, removal (if applicable), and maintenance requirements of selected BMPs
- Rationale for selection
- If BMPs are temporary or permanent

Any descriptions of infeasibility

46

SWPPP Operational Controls Part II(C)(3)

47

SWPPP Operational Controls

The plan must identify a person knowledgeable and experienced in the application of erosion and sediment control measures

Develop a chain of responsibility with all operators to ensure the SWPPP is implemented

48

Good Housekeeping

Maintain a clean and orderly site

Handle litter, debris, chemicals and parts properly to minimize exposure to stormwater



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Good Housekeeping

Reduce and remove sediment tracked offsite by vehicles or equipment

Control dust



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Preventive Maintenance

Maintain erosion and sediment control devices and equipment used or stored on site

– Must describe proper inspection procedures for erosion and sediment control devices

51

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures

Must be developed where spills can occur

Must have adequate leak and spill protection

Specific handling procedures, storage requirements, spill containment, cleanup and disposal procedures (like a Safety Data Sheet)

52

Employee Training

Personnel must understand the requirements of the permit as it pertains to their role in implementing the SWPPP

- Project specific

53

Employee Training

At least annually

As new employees are hired or as necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP and permit

Individuals responsible for design, installation, maintenance, and repair of BMPs

Individuals responsible for inspections

54

Employee Training

On-site personnel must know:

- The purpose and requirements of the SWPPP
- How the SWPPP will be implemented
- Location of all BMPs
- Correct installation, function, maintenance, and removal of BMPs

Employee Training

Inspectors must understand:

- When inspections must be conducted
- What must be inspected
- How to record findings
- When to initiate corrective actions
- How to document corrective actions

Employee Training

Maintenance personnel must understand:

- When maintenance must be performed
- What needs to be recorded for corrective actions and maintenance records

57

Concrete Grindings and Slurry

SWPPP must describe how grindings and slurry will be managed on-site

58

Wastewater from concrete washout and other building materials

Cannot be discharged to waters of the state or
curb and gutter systems

Must be collected in a leak-proof container or
leak-proof pit

– Must be designed and maintained so that
overflows will not occur

Dewatering

Limited to un-contaminated stormwater,
groundwater, and surface water

Operate to minimize the release of sediment

Use BMPs to minimize erosion caused by the
discharge

Utilize BMPs which draw from the surface, unless
infeasible

Erosion and Sediment Control Part II(C)(4)

61

Erosion and Sediment Control Selection Considerations

Expected amount, frequency, intensity, and
duration of precipitation events

– You can state selected erosion and sediment
controls are industry standards

Channelized flow

Soil types

62



63



64

Erosion and Sediment Control Selection Considerations



65

Temporary Erosion Protection or Permanent Cover

Temporary or permanent erosion protection and stabilization must be initiated immediately, and completed in accordance with Appendix 1(A) of the construction general permit, for all exposed soil areas where activities have been completed or temporarily ceased

66



67

Erosion & Sediment Controls

- Select, install, and maintain in accordance to manufacturer's specifications
- Can deviate from manufacturer's specifications with documentation
- Must be replaced or modified when used inappropriately or incorrectly
- Changes must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event or within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow

68

68



69



70

Stormwater Controls

Must withstand and function properly during precipitation events of up to the 2-year, 24-hour storm event

– Consider high intensity, short duration events (1-year, 60-minute; etc.)

71

Stormwater Controls

Photo courtesy of Alex Zimmerman



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Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

If water flows from the site to a TMDL water body, the SWPPP needs to be consistent with the BMP or control requirements of the approved TMDL

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Stormwater Management Part II(C)(5)

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Stormwater Management

Identify permanent practices or other post-construction stormwater features

Example: stormwater ponds, flow reduction devices, velocity/energy dissipation devices, infiltration areas

75

Parts II(C)(6)-(8)

76

Part II(C)(6)

Maintenance

- Erosion and sediment control measures and other BMPs identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition
- SWPPP must indicate maintenance or clean out interval for sediment controls

Part II(C)(7)

Inspections

- Conduct site inspections per Part III of the permit
- Inspection personnel must meet the requirements of Part II(C)(3)(e) of the permit

Part II(C)(8)

SWPPP Review and Revisions

- Must be signed in accordance with signatory requirements (Part IV (A)(6))
- Authorization for a “duly authorized representative” must be kept in SWPPP
- SWPPP must be made available to the department, EPA, or municipality upon request

Part II(C)(8)

SWPPP Review and Revisions

- Must be amended:
 - Whenever changes to design, construction, operation, maintenance, or BMPs occur
 - If the plan is found to be ineffective in controlling pollutants
- Must include the amendment process in the SWPPP

Final Stabilization Part II(E)

81

In Accordance with MOU

Erosion control measures and stabilization methods must be selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least 3 years and achieve 70% of the pre-existing vegetative cover within 3 years without active maintenance

82

Conditions of Final Stabilization

Soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed

Drainage ditches that drain water from the site have been stabilized to preclude erosion

Temporary erosion and sediment control devices such as silt fence have been removed

Conditions of Final Stabilization

Sediment has been removed from conveyances and permanent water quality basins

Land Used for Agricultural Purposes

Areas which are restored to their pre-construction agricultural use are not subject to the final stabilization criteria

If construction activity removed standing crop, must be restored in accordance with the landowner

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**Self Inspections
Part III**

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86

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Inspection Requirements

Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of any storm event greater than 0.25 inches of rain per 24-hour period

Rainfall inspections do not replace once-every-14-day inspections

87

Inspection Requirements

Use a rain gauge which is representative of the site

Inspect during normal working hours



88

Inspection Requirements

Inspect

- Erosion and sediment controls
- Stabilized areas
- Areas used for storage of materials

Inspection Requirements

Inspect

- Permanent stormwater controls
- Vehicle maintenance areas
- Dewatering activities

Records of Each Inspection and Maintenance Activity

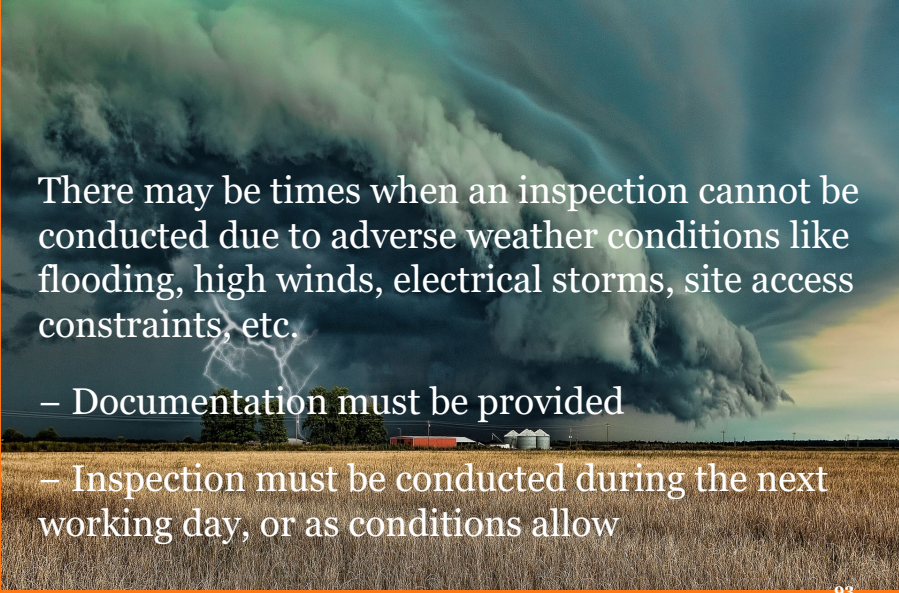
All inspections and maintenance activities must be recorded in writing

1. Date of the inspection
2. Name of person(s) conducting the inspection and signature or means to verify the person
3. Findings of the inspection, including recommendations for corrective actions

Records of Each Inspection and Maintenance Activity

4. Corrective actions taken, if any, including date and party completing maintenance activities
5. Date and amount of rainfall events greater than 0.25 inches within 24 hours
6. Documentation when the SWPPP has been amended

When Inspections May Be Put On Hold



There may be times when an inspection cannot be conducted due to adverse weather conditions like flooding, high winds, electrical storms, site access constraints, etc.

- Documentation must be provided
- Inspection must be conducted during the next working day, or as conditions allow

93

93

Reduced Inspections

Completed areas that have been stabilized but do not meet 70% perennial vegetative cover:

- Inspected 1/month

Areas which meet final stabilization requirements (Part II(E)):

- Inspections may be suspended

Update SWPPP to identify these areas

94

94

Suspended Inspections

Inspections may be suspended where earthwork has been suspended due to frozen ground conditions

Inspections must resume as soon as runoff occurs or the ground begins to thaw



95

95

Dewatering Inspections

Inspect dewatering activity daily

Must include:

- Dewatering site
- BMPs
- Discharge location

96

96

Dewatering Inspection Records

Date

Inspector

Approximate volume

Findings

Corrective Actions

Documentation of SWPPP amendments

Inspector signature or means to verify inspector

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97

**Erosion and Sediment
Control Requirements
Appendix 1**

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98

Erosion and Sediment Control Practices Appendix 1(A)

99

Stabilization

Exposed soil areas must be stabilized

Initiate immediately where activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days (includes winter shutdown)

Complete as soon as possible, but no later than 14 calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization

100

Stabilization

For slopes with a grade of 3:1 or greater

- Stabilization must be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 7 calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization

101

Stabilization

The normal wetted perimeter of temporary or permanent drainage ditches which drain water from the site or around the site must be stabilized 200 linear feet from the property edge or point of discharge to a surface water

- Complete before connection to surface water
- Remaining, within 14 calendar days

102

Stabilization

“Normal wetted perimeter” means the area in contact with water during a once-every-year storm

– Essentially the bottom of the ditch

103

If Stabilization Requirements Cannot be Met

If vegetative stabilization was planned, install temporary non-vegetated stabilization

Complete all methods of initiating stabilization as soon as conditions or circumstances allow

Conditions must be documented

Permittees are responsible for implementing winter stabilization methods during frozen ground conditions

104

Stream diversions or temporary permanent drainage ditches or trenches

If they have continuous flow

- Must be stabilized prior to connection with any surface water
- Must be stabilized to bankfull height

105

Working around surface waters

Sediment and erosion controls must be used above the anticipated level of the surface water

Floating silt curtain does not satisfy the down slope and side slope boundary requirements

- Unless activity is on or below the elevation of the surface water

Floating silt curtain must be as close to shore as possible

Install sediment controls where soils drain to surface water once construction activity is complete

106

Pipe and culvert outlets

Provide energy dissipation prior to connection with a surface water

- Riprap
- Flared end section
- Scour prevention

107

Storm Drain Inlets

All storm drain inlets in the immediate vicinity of the construction site must be protected by the appropriate measures during construction

Inlet protection devices are a last line of control

108

Vegetative Buffers

1 foot of buffer for every 5 feet of disturbed area which drains to the buffer

Slope of buffer should be 5% or less

Slope of the disturbed area draining to the buffer should be 6% or less

Concentrated flows should be minimized

109

Natural Buffers

50-foot natural buffer or equivalent ESCs must be used when working within 50 feet of a surface water and stormwater flows to the surface water

100-foot natural buffer or equivalent ESCs must be used when working within 100 feet of a surface water impaired for sediment, suspended solids or turbidity

If using equivalent ESCs, document rationale

110

Chemical treatment of water for sediment removal

Conduct in accordance with manufacturer's specifications

Discharge of chemically treated water may not cause a water quality violation and must meet the dewatering or basin draining requirements of the permit

111

Steep Slopes

Minimize the duration of exposed soils on steep slopes

112

Maintenance Considerations
Appendix 1(B)

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113

113

Inspect All ESC Measures



114

114

Repair or Replace ESC Measures

All nonfunctional ESCs must be repaired or replaced with functional ESCs

Remove nonfunctional ESCs

Corrections must be made prior to the next anticipated rainfall event or within 24 hours of discovery or as soon as field conditions allow

115



116

Repair or Replace ESC Measures

Provide documentation with a plan of action if field conditions do not allow access for performing maintenance

117

Repair or Replace ESC Measures

Built-up sediment must be removed from silt fence, fiber rolls, or similar devices when it approaches $\frac{1}{2}$ the above ground capacity

Fiber rolls must be replaced when $\frac{1}{2}$ of the original above ground height is lost due to flattening or other damage

118

Repair or Replace ESC Measures

Sediment basins must be cleaned when 1/2 of the sediment storage volume is lost

Inlet protect devices must be maintained when sediment accumulates, they become clogged, and/or performance is compromised

119

Surface Waters

Surface waters, including drainage ditches and conveyance systems, must be inspected for evidence of sediment deposited by erosion



120

Removal of Sediment from Surface Waters

Conduct immediately, but no more than 7 days after discovery unless prohibited by legal, regulatory, or physical access constraints

– Removal and stabilization must be conducted immediately, but no more than 7 days after obtaining access

121

Vehicle Tracking

Vehicle tracking must be minimized by ESCs

Tracked and deposited sediment must be removed by the end of the work day, shift or, if applicable, within a shorter time period specified by a local authority or the NDDEQ

Permittees are responsible for, or making arrangements for, street sweeping and/or scraping if ESCs are not adequate to prevent tracked sediment

122



123

Vegetative Buffers

Must be inspected for proper flow distribution

Eroded areas must be repaired and stabilized within 24 hours of discovery, or as soon as conditions allow access

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Operational Controls Appendix 1(C)

125

Properly Handle Construction Debris

Debris and waste must be handled appropriately until disposal

– Collect and store to reduce the potential for wind and water to carry materials off-site or leachate

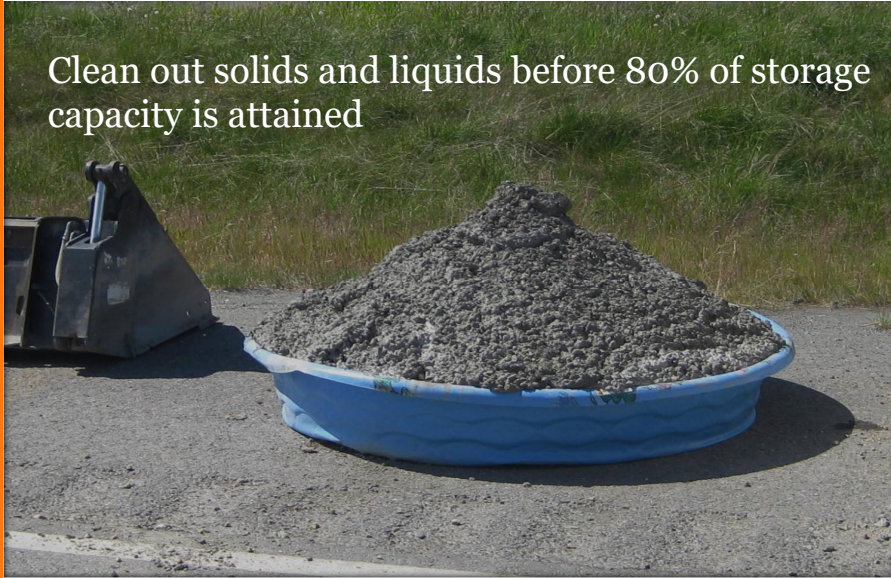
Properly store liquids and soluble materials

126

Wash Water Containments

Photo courtesy of Alex Zimmerman

Clean out solids and liquids before 80% of storage capacity is attained



127

127

BMPs used in Surface Waters

Must be cleaned immediately upon removal from surface waters to prevent the transfer of aquatic nuisance species

128

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Fueling Operations

Manage to minimize spills or leaks

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129

Records
Part III(B)

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130

What records need to be available on site?

1. Copy of NOI
2. Coverage letter from the NDDEQ
3. SWPPP
4. Site inspection and maintenance records
5. The construction general permit, NDR11-0000

131

Where do records need to be kept?

Field office, trailer, shed, or vehicle that is on-site during normal working hours or other reasonable on-site location or readily available off-site location

Electronic records need to be accessible on site

If the site is inactive, then documents may be stored at a local office

132

Signatory Requirements Part IV(A)(6)

All reports or information submitted to the NDDEQ shall be signed and certified by either:

A responsible corporate officer, a general partner,
or a principal executive officer

A duly authorized representative

133

Termination

134

In accordance with the MOU

NDDOT will file a NOT with the NDDEQ indicating the project meets the criteria for final stabilization

NDDOT may release a contractor from a contract before submitting a NOT

135

When project is complete

Contractor may submit a permit modification form to remove themselves from coverage under the permit and keep coverage active for the NDDOT with NDDOT approval

136



137

State and Tribal Lands

Projects crossing Tribal Boundaries require two permits

- DEQ Construction General Permit
- EPA's Construction General Permit (each must obtain)
 - Owner
 - Operator

138

EPA's Construction General Permit

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/2022-cgp-final-permit.pdf>

Required for projects occurring on Tribal Lands

- Fort Berthold
- Spirit Lake
- Standing Rock
- Turtle Mountain
- Lake Traverse (Sisseton-Wahpeton)

139

One Project

Two EPA Permits

There are two operators associated with an NDDOT project each required to open a permit for a project.

- NDDOT has operational control over construction plans and specifications. Obtains required information for project signing.
- Prime Contractor has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit (as defined in CGP Appendix A) of the project).

Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

140

EPA Permit Notification Sign – NDDOT Obtained

Must post sign or other notice near project site

Sign must contain:

Permit # and Contact info.

SWPPP URL or EPA contact statement

EPA violation website

141

EPA Permit Application Process

**EPA Electronic Notice of Intent and Low Erosivity Waiver
(CGP-Net)**

- Contractor will receive an email with instructions to proceed
- Complete the process for permit coverage
- 14 day waiting period after applying

142

Site Inspector Training (CGP (Part 6.3) Requirement Options)

EPA Inspector Course – **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED!!!**

<https://www.epa.gov/npdes/construction-inspection-training-course>

Non-EPA training program that covers

- Principles and practices of the ESC's and pollution prevention controls
- Proper installation and maintenance of ESC's and pollution prevention controls
- Performance of inspections, including reports and documentation

Consider taking both courses since the EPA and State Permits are not issued concurrently.

143

Stabilization Deadlines

EPA requires stabilization within 14 days of ceasing activities on any area of a site with less than 5 acres disturbed at one time

If there are over 5 acres disturbed, the stabilization deadline is cut to 7 days

144

Dewatering/Turbidity Benchmark Monitoring

<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-01/cgp-inspection-and-monitoring-guide-for-dewatering.pdf>

Sites dewatering to a sediment impaired water or designated high quality waters (Tier 2, 2.5, or 3).

Collect Samples using permit defined procedures

Compare weekly turbidity average to the 50 NTU benchmark

Follow corrective action in accordance with permit

Report all weekly averages to EPA via NeT-CGP no later than 30 days following the end of each monitoring quarter.

145

Surface Draw Down from Sediment Basins

EPA requires drawdown from surface

State requires drawdown from surface for sediment basins and dewatering activities

146

Concrete Wash Water

EPA requires leak-proof container

State requires leak-proof container and clean out
prior to 80% capacity

147

Modifying a Permit

Cannot modify an EPA Construction General Permit

Original operator must submit an NOT

New operator must submit a new NOI

148

Notice of Termination

To document stabilization measures have been incorporated, photographs must be included (ground or aerial photographs) demonstrating the sites compliance with the stabilization requirements. (representative locations may be used)

- Before and After the site has met the final stabilization criteria
- Clear and in focus, in the original format
- Include date, description of the area of the site captured by the photograph

149

NDDOT SSP 1 Temporary Erosion & Sediment Control Special Provision

150

What is covered in this section?

Why do we need a Special Provision?

Erosion Control Responsibilities

Temporary versus Permanent Controls

Contractor Controlled Areas

Consequences

Payment

151

Why?


EPA Consent
Agreement:

- NDDOT
- Kansas DOT
- Missouri DOT



152


Everyone is responsible for erosion and sediment control, pollution prevention and compliance with the regulations pertaining to your project.



153

153

Definitions



154

154

Temporary Erosion & Sediment Controls

Installed and maintained before and during

Removed when permanent are installed



Permanent Erosion & Sediment Controls

Installed and maintained once an area is completed

Some areas may never have temporary controls
(i.e., Pipe Ends)



May Be The Same!

Temporary = Permanent

Installed correctly

In functional condition

All accumulated
sediment removed



157

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Identifies potential pollution sources, not just
sediment

Identifies practices used to control and prevent
pollution

158

Contractor Controlled Areas

Project Areas not in the contract

Obtained and controlled by Contractor:

- Borrow Sites
- Batch Plants
- Staging Areas, etc.



159

Maintenance

Action taken to keep ESCMs in working condition

Not just removing sediment

Repairing Failures



160

Noncompliance

Any action or inaction that violates regulations:

- Permits, SP, or other Contract Documents

Failure of ESCM not always noncompliance:

- Repaired, replaced, supplemented
- No sediment discharged

161

Contractor Responsibilities

162

SWPPP

Develop SWPPP specific to project

Include plans and means and methods

Update SWPPP to show changes:

- Work schedules
- Sequence of Construction
- ESCM locations or types



Plans Alone Are Not a SWPPP

Plans = Starting point

May need modification

Approve through Engineer

Meet all regulatory requirements



Perimeter Controls

First thing done

Should not be the
only line of defense



165

Stabilization ESCMs

Install as soon as
possible

Areas of temporary or
permanent work
stoppage

Follow permit timelines



166

Coordination of ESCMs

Never a time without
protections

Go to permanent ASAP

Remove temporary devices

Maintenance of permanent devices = NDDOT
after permit termination



167

Inspections

Every 14 days

Within 24 hours of 1/4
inch rainfall

Document

Prolonged rainfall = 2
inspections

Only during normal business hours

Rain gauge



168

Inspections

Correct all deficiencies
within timelines

Install additional
ESCMs

Correct original
deficiencies ASAP

Document access
issues

Most inspections =
maintenance

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169

Record Keeping

Provide Engineer
copies:

- Inspections*
- Maintenance*
- Documentation
- Record keeping
- Remedial actions
- Repairs

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*Within 3 working days

170

170

Record Keeping

At preconstruction conference, provide Engineer proof of NDDOT Erosion and Sediment Control Certification (ESCC) for:

- Prime Contractor's Erosion Control Supervisor
- Any Erosion Control Subcontractor Supervisor
- Engineer will provide a verification of their certification

Certifications must be maintained through the term of the contract

171

SWPPP Changes

Notify Engineer in writing

Engineer reviews and makes final determination



172

Permits

Contractor obtains Permit = Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Separate permit for Contractor Controlled Areas:

- Regardless of size
- Contractor = Owner and Operator
- NDDOT = No Responsibility

Permits

Do not commence activities in these areas until after permit coverage has begun.

Provide copies to Project Engineer:

- Completed and signed NOI – Before activities commence
- Permit Coverage Letters – Within 7 days of receipt from regulating agency

Accountability and Enforcement

175

Erosion Control Supervisor

Prime Contractor employee

Familiar with:

- Installation, maintenance and removal of ESCMs
- Requirements of SWPPP, plans, permits, specs, special provisions
- Competent to supervise personnel
- Certified through the NDDOT ESCC Training

176

Duties

Provide ESCMs

Be onsite to supervise

Update SWPPP (narrative
and illustrative)

Propose changes

Be onsite within 24 hrs

Submit documentation



Performance

Correct noncompliance within 24 hrs from
notification

If not, the Engineer may:

– Contract Price Reduction = \$500/day/instance

– Have work done by another Contractor

– Stop work

– Withhold Payment

Applied until corrected

Basis of Payment

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179

179

Pay Items

Temporary = Permanent

**Includes labor,
materials, equipment,
disposal, SWPPP
modifications**

ESCM removal separate



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180

180

Replacing ESCMs

Replacement paid if:

Installed correctly

No longer effective due
to normal deterioration

Engineer directs
replacement



181

ESCM Specific Payment Issues

Moving Flotation Silt Curtain

Removal of sediment = PS-1 schedule

Contractor Controlled Areas ESCM = No payment

182



183

**NDDOT Stream Diversion
Special Provision**

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184

Why?

- Extremely environmentally sensitive
- Large risk
- More consistent bidding
- Better understanding of expectations




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185

Why?

- Stream Diversion = Stream
- Minimize impacts
- Negates other work if done wrong



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186

Stream Diversion Special Provision

Project Specific – may change from location to location on project



187

How the SP should be viewed

SP provides specific requirements for pieces of diversions that may be applicable

Contractor develops a plan and design based upon the situation and diversion type



188

General Requirements

Prevent Soil/Water interaction

Stabilize topsoil and excavated material stockpiles \leq 200 feet away = 24 hours

Ensure permits are obtained

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189

189

General Requirements

Install diversion first

Isolate work area even when no water is present.

Strip and stockpile topsoil from diversion areas

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190

190

Plan

Submit a Diversion Plan that includes work drawings with SWPPP

Include provisions for:

- Preventing sediment accumulation
- Concrete waste control
- Construction debris control



Design

Withstand 2-year precipitation event

Maintain flow (no flooding or stream degradation)

Upstream water quality =
Downstream water quality

Prevent sediment accumulation



Diversion Components

Any combination of components detailed in the SP
Methods approved by engineer



Dike

Divert stream and isolate the work area
Upstream and Downstream



Dike

Prevent soil/water interaction:

- Sandbags
- Sheet pile
- R1 wrapped soil/rock
- Water filled bladders
- Impermeable containers
- Prefabricated dams



Work Area Dewatering

Operate and maintain the dewatering system to prevent any change in water quality.

Provide:

- Inlet control system that limits sediment
- Stabilized discharge



Inlet Control Systems

Aggregate surrounded
perforated containers

Inlet socks

Surface skimmers

Etc.

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197

Stabilized Discharges

Dewatering basin

Sediment bag

Existing vegetation

– Vegetation must be
able to withstand flow

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198

198

Work Area Dewatering

No visible sediment plume

Discharge causes no erosion

Do not discharge directly to stream or diversion



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199

Types of Diversions

Pipe diversion:

- Suspended pipe diversion
- Pipe diversion

Channel diversion

Pump diversion

Existing cell or culvert



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200

Culvert Diversions - General

Provide positive
drainage from
upstream to
downstream

Energy dissipation for
outlets



201

Suspended Pipe Diversion

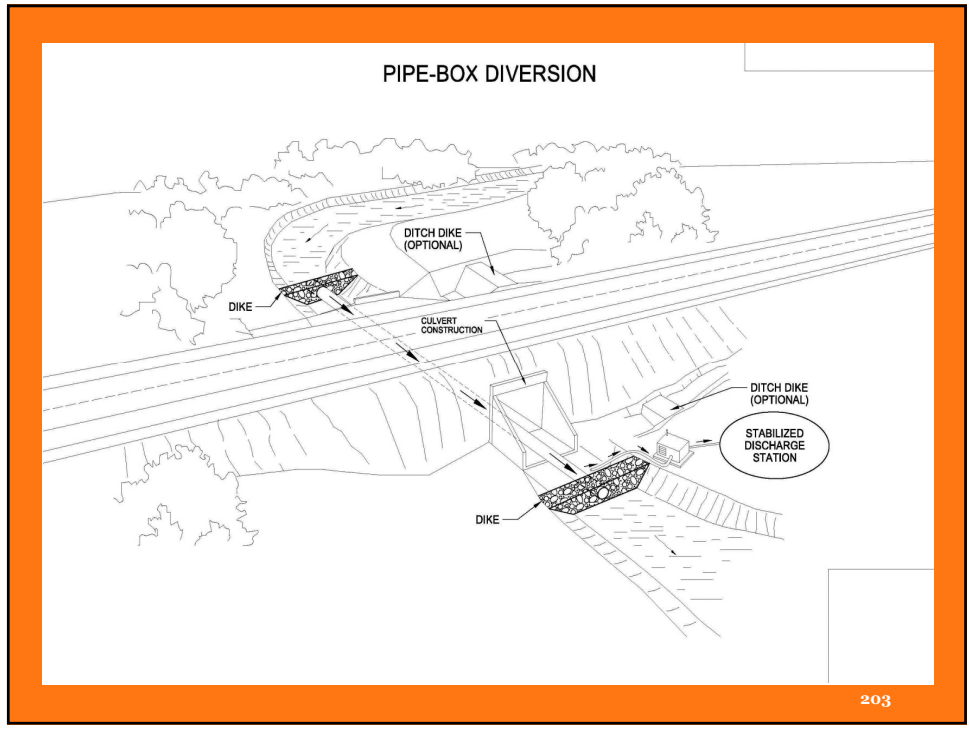
Suspend pipe through
existing culvert

Steps:

1. Install a temporary
pipe through culvert
2. Anchor and seal the pipe at upstream dike
3. Extend pipe through downstream dike



202



203

Pipe Diversion

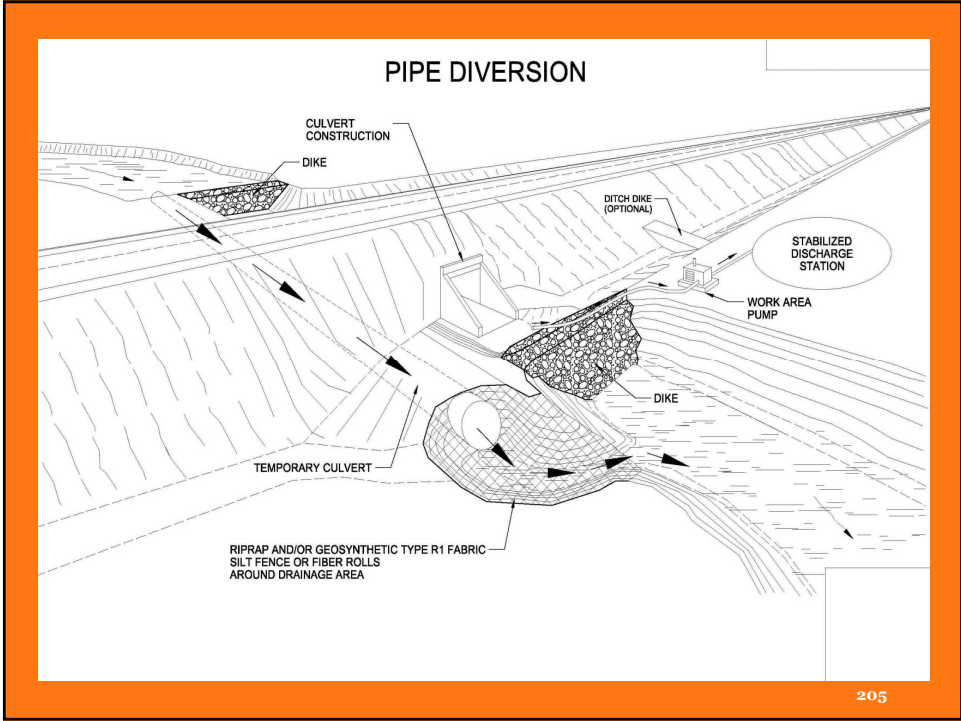
Temporary pipe crossing under roadway near existing culvert

Positive drainage upstream to downstream

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204



205

Channel Diversions

Side slopes 2:1 or flatter

Cover with R1 fabric at a minimum (lower permittivity and higher strength)

The photograph shows a channel diversion in progress. The channel is lined with black geosynthetic fabric (R1 fabric) on both sides. The water in the channel is murky. In the background, there are some buildings and a hillside.

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Channel Liner

Using R1:

- Splices and Joints = 36 inches minimum
- Secure liner so not disturbed by 2-year flow
- Methods may include:

Staples, Pins,
Sandbags, or Riprap



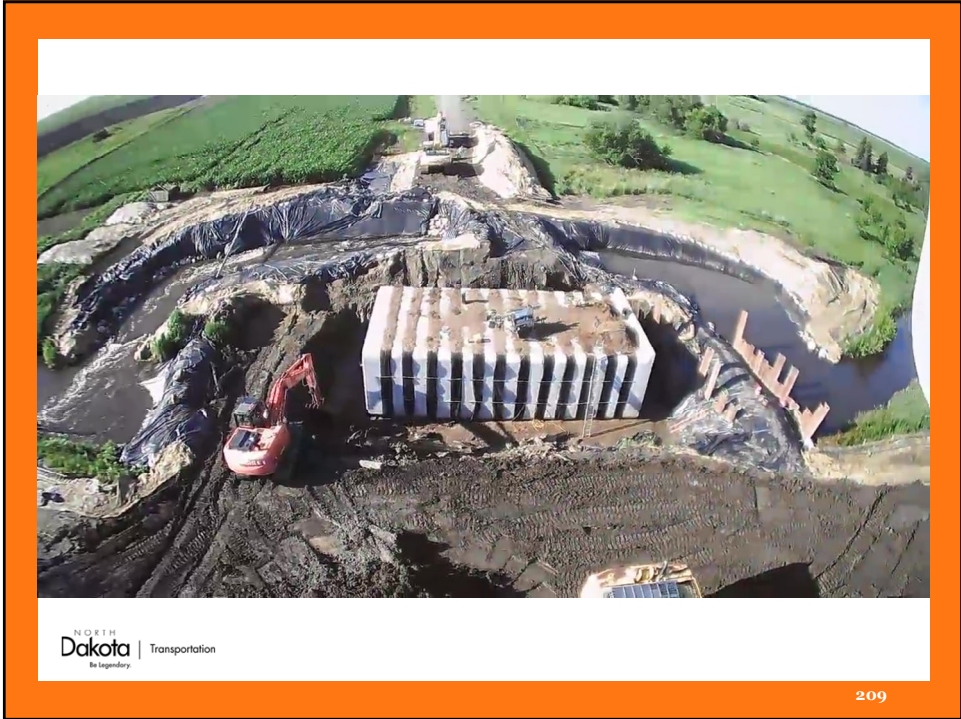
Channel Liner

Patch damaged areas with 36 inches minimum

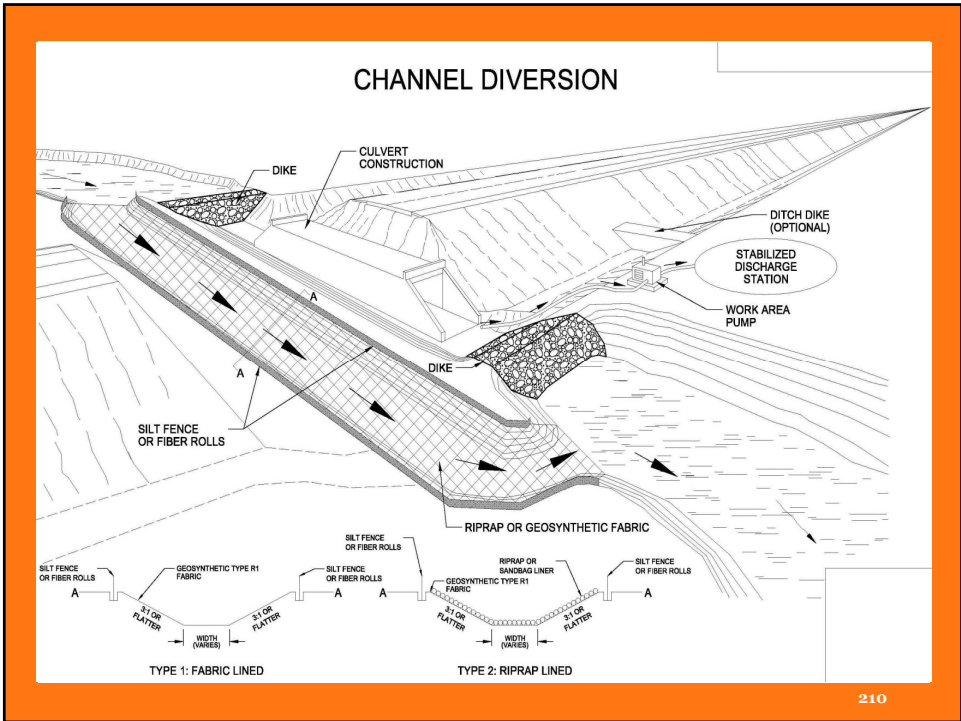
Secure perimeter of the patch

Install fiber rolls or silt fence along channel top

Connect downstream end before upstream end



209



210

Pump Diversion

Inlet control system at pump inlets:

- Aggregate surrounded perforated containers
- Inlet filter socks
- Surface Skimmers



211

Pump Diversion

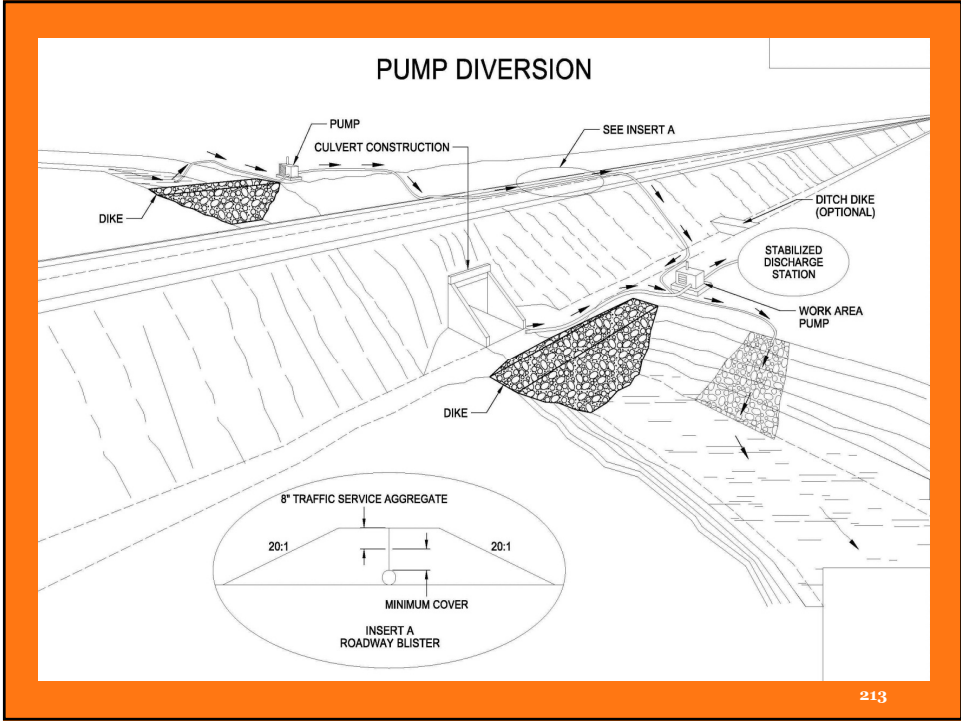
No visible sediment plume

Discharge causes no erosion



212

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NDDOT Erosion & Sediment Control – Construction Course**



213



214

Diversion Through Existing Structure

Isolate work area with dikes

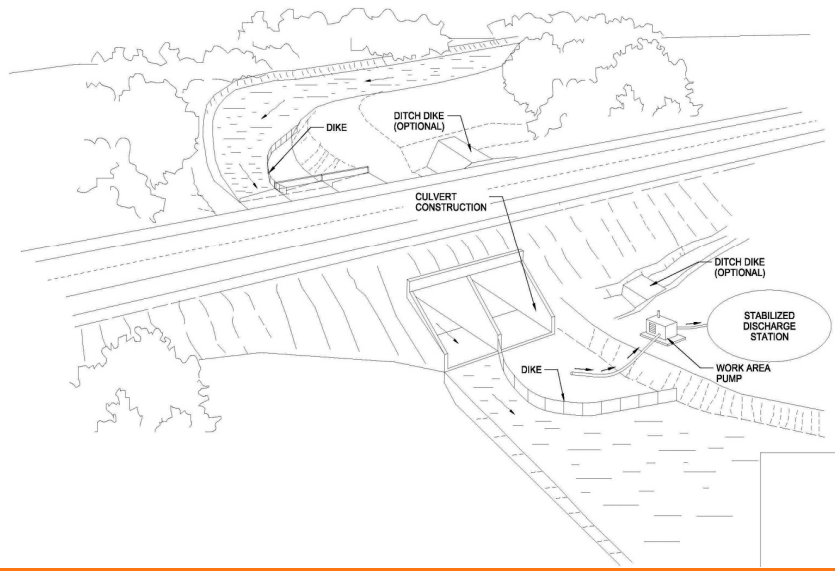


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BOX DIVERSION



216

216

Removal

Permanent ESCMs and flow dissipation before opening to flow

Flow dissipation:

- Riprap
- Cable tied concrete
- Rolled concrete blanket



217

Removal

Do not start removal until complete

Remove all materials used to construct diversion


Do not wait to remove diversion once work within the channel is complete

Restore diversion area to preexisting condition or as identified in the NDDOT plans

218

Removal

- Remove downstream dike first and stabilize
- Remove upstream dike to restore flow and stabilize
- Remove Suspended pipe with upstream dike



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Removal

Channel and pipe diversions

- Remove upstream dike
- Construct dike to prevent water from entering diversion



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Removal

Pipe:

- Remove pipe after restoring stream flow



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Removal

Channel:

- Backfill and compact
- According to Specifications



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Basis of Payment

Pay Item =
Temporary Stream
Diversion

Pay Unit = Each

75% paid upon
installation

Last 25% upon
removal and
restoration



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223

Basis of Payment

Include cost of
installation,
maintenance and
removal of ESCMs

SSP 1 does not apply
to ESCMs for stream
diversions

Payment is for designing, equipment, labor,
materials and incidentals to complete work



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Questions?



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