

The Monthly Dirt

A Monthly Newsletter on the California Construction General Permit
By WGR Southwest, Inc.

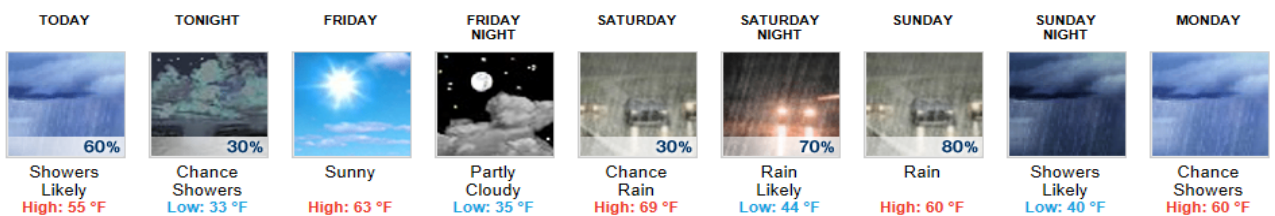
Event Planning

No, we are not talking about a wedding or an anniversary ... but rather a Rain Event. Now that the rains have returned to California, Risk Level 2 and 3 projects are needing to do some pre-planning. Of course, what we are referring to is the Rain Event Action Plan or REAP. We are finding that, although this is not a new requirement, there are still lots of questions about when they need to be prepared and what needs to be included in the REAPs. According to the State Water Board, a REAP is a written document, specific for each rain event. A REAP should be designed that when implemented it protects all exposed portions of the site within 24 hours of a forecasted likely precipitation event. Only Risk Level 2 and 3 dischargers are required to develop and implement REAPs. Although it could be beneficial by helping to prepare them for an expected storm; Risk 1, LUP, and waiver projects are not required to prepare these plans. The REAP requirement is designed to ensure that the project has adequate materials, staff, and time to implement erosion and sediment control measures. If there is a likely precipitation event, which is defined as any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 50% or greater probability of producing precipitation in the project area, the QSP is required to obtain a printed copy of precipitation forecast information from the National Weather Service Forecast Office by entering the zip code of the project's location at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast>. Attachments D and E of the permit, state that the REAPs must be prepared by a QSP and this is one task that cannot be delegated by the QSP to another appropriately trained individual. REAPs must be prepared for all phases of construction (i.e. Grading and Land Development, Streets and Utilities, Vertical Construction, Final Landscaping and Site Stabilization). They even must be prepared for inactive projects where construction activities have been indefinitely halted or postponed. The REAP must begin to be prepared 48 hours prior to a likely precipitation event and be in place (as a hard paper copy) and implemented within 24 hours of that event.

When preparing the REAP, the QSP must include the following:

- Site Address
- Calculated Risk Level (2 or 3)
- Site Storm Water Manager Information including the name, company, and 24-hour emergency telephone number
- Erosion and Sediment Control Provider information including the name, company, and 24-hour emergency telephone number
- Storm Water Sampling Agent information including the name, company, and 24-hour emergency telephone number

In addition, the QSP must address in the REAP, for each construction phase, the activities and trades currently taking place on the construction site; contact information for the trades and subcontractors currently present; and suggested corrective or preventative actions for each activity or pollutant source.



Chance of Rain?

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) defines a chance of precipitation as a probability of precipitation of 30% to 50% chance of producing precipitation in the project area. NOAA defines the probability of precipitation (PoP) as the likelihood of occurrence (expressed as a percent) of a measurable amount (0.01 inch or more) of liquid precipitation (or the water equivalent of frozen precipitation) during a specified period of time at any given point in the forecast area.) Forecasts are normally issued for 12-hour time periods. Descriptive terms for uncertainty and aerial coverage are used as follows:

| PoP | Expressions of Uncertainty | Aerial Coverage |
|---------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 0% | None used | None used |
| 10% | None used | Isolated |
| 20% | Slight chance | Isolated |
| 30-50% | Chance | Scattered |
| 60-70% | Likely | Numerous |
| 80-100% | None used | None used |

REAP Q&As

Q: Who is responsible for preparing and implementing the REAP? Do you have to be a QSP?

A: The project QSP must develop and be in responsible charge of implementing the REAP. A QSD may also implement the REAP if they are also in responsible charge for implementing the SWPPP onsite.

Q: Does the REAP need to change with each storm event?

A: The REAP is a living document specific to a project site. A new REAP must be prepared/revised specific to each forecasted rain event (any likely precipitation event forecast of 50% or greater probability). However, some of the REAPs for an individual project might look similar for each construction phase.

Q: Do REAPs have to be prepared for storms occurring on weekends or holidays?

A: Yes, the point of the REAP is to prepare for the storm event. It is especially important to have the project prepared ahead of time for a storm that will occur when no one is present.

Q: Are forms available to use for REAPs?

A: Yes. See the following:

For the CASQA template, go to: www.CASQA.org (you must have a subscription to use their construction portal)

For Caltrans templates, go to:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/forms.htm>

For a downloadable app for mobile devices, go to:

<http://www.gocanvas.com/mobile-forms-apps/11556-QSPpad-REAP>

Upcoming Training ...

Got SWPPP? Classes coming to Lodi:

- ✓ QSP/QSD Training, April 22-24, 2014
- ✓ PDU Week – Free Workshops May 19-23, 2014
- ✓ CPESC – Next review & exam in June 2014

For more information about these classes, go to www.gotswppp.com.

NEED QSP REFRESHER TRAINING OR JOB SITE TRAINING?
WGR WILL COME TO YOUR LOCATION!
CALL US TO SET UP YOUR TRAINING EVENT.

REGISTER TODAY AT WWW.PDUWEEK.ORG

Save the Date

PDU WEEK 2014

A WEEK OF FREE TRAINING
MAY QUALIFY FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT UNITS
INTERACTIVE ONLINE SESSIONS

GOING LIVE
MAY 19-23, 2014

Please contact us if you have any questions ...

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Technical Questions about Environmental Compliance?

Call ...

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Quick QSP Quips

Required Inspections

Risk 1, 2 & 3 – Traditional Projects:

- Weekly BMP inspections
- Pre-storm (within 48 hours before)
- Post-storm (within 48 hours after)
- During storms (every 24 hours)
- Quarterly for non-storm water flows

Risk 2 & 3 – Traditional Projects:

- Daily inspect immediate access roads for sediment and track out

LUP Types 1, 2 & 3 Projects:

- Daily visual BMP inspections and ensure that photographs of the site are taken before, during, and after storm events are taken during inspections, and submitted through the State Water Board's SMARTS website once every three rain events.

LUP Types 2 & 3 Projects:

- Pre-storm (within 48 hours before)
- Post-storm (within 48 hours after)
- During storms (every 24 hours)

Risk 3 & LUP Type 3 Projects:

- *If triggered*, receiving water or bioassessment observations

Sampling Requirements

Risk 1 – Traditional Projects:

- Only for non-visible pollutants if triggered

Risk 2 & 3 – Traditional Projects:

- Discharge monitoring (pH and turbidity) at least 3 times per day when there is a discharge
- Non-visible pollutants *if triggered*.

Risk 3 – Traditional Projects:

- Upstream and downstream receiving water testing *if triggered*.
- Bioassessment *if triggered*.

LUP Type 1 Projects:

- Only for non-visible pollutants if triggered

LUP Types 2 & 3 Projects:

- Discharge monitoring (pH and turbidity) at least 3 times per day when there is a discharge
- Non-visible pollutants *if triggered*.

LUP Type 3 Projects:

- Upstream and downstream receiving water testing *if triggered*.
- Bioassessment *if triggered*.

Non-visible sampling – All Risk and Type Levels:

- Triggered by a breach, malfunction, leakage, or spill observed during a visual inspection.
- Collected during the first 2 hours of discharge.
- Two samples one at the affected discharge point and another at an unaffected area

RAIN EVENT ACTION PLANS

- ☁️ Required of Risk 2 & 3 traditional projects only. LUPs are not required to prepare REAPs.
- ☁️ Are triggered by a 50% or greater possibility of rain per the NOAA weather forecast at www.srh.noaa.gov
- ☁️ Must be prepared within 48 hours of the predicted storm event.
- ☁️ Must be implemented and a paper copy on-site within 24 hours of the predicted storm event.
- ☁️ Must be prepared by a QSP.

Qualifying Rain Events

A qualifying rain event is “any event that produces 0.5 inches or more precipitation with a 48 hour or greater period between rain events.” *In other words, it is a period of rain that is “bookended” by dry weather that is at least 48 hours long.*

Sampling Exemptions

1. It is not a “qualifying rain event”.
2. During dangerous weather conditions such as flooding and electrical storms.
3. Outside of scheduled site business hours.

Remember to document if any of these exemptions are applicable to your project.

Numeric Action Levels

Prepare a NAL exceedance report within 10 days if either of the following is true about your project's daily average:

pH is <6.5 or >8.5
Turbidity is >250 NTU

- ✓ NALs are daily averages of monitoring data from all discharge points for the entire day.
- ✓ pH must be averaged logarithmically. Averaging tool is at www.wgr-sw.com/pH
- ✓ NAL exceedance reports must be uploaded onto SMARTS.

Rules of Engagement for Sampling

The following are helpful guidelines that have been extracted from the permit to assist you in knowing when to sample:

1. If there is no discharge, then no sample is required.
2. Collect a minimum of 3 samples per day for the entire site.
3. Each day, collect at least one sample from each point of discharge.

Best Management Practices

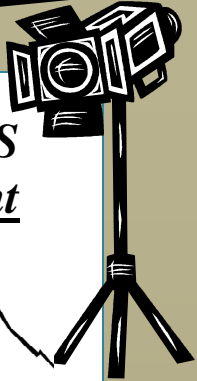
- ❑ Risk 1 mandatory BMPs are found in Attachment C.
- ❑ Risk 2 mandatory BMPs are found in Attachment D.
- ❑ Risk 3 mandatory BMPs are found in Attachment E.
- ❑ LUP mandatory BMPs are found in Attachment A.
- ❑ The QSP must use a checklist for inspections and include a description of the BMPs evaluated and the deficiencies noted.
- ❑ Corrective action must begin within **72 hours** of identification and be completed as soon as possible.
- ❑ Inactive areas of soil disturbance that are not scheduled to be disturbed for at least 14 days must have effective soil cover.
- ❑ Projects must establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from the site.
- ❑ Risk Levels 2 & 3 and LUP Types 2 & 3 projects must apply linear sediment controls along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes to comply with the table shown at the right.

| Slope Percentage | Sheet flow length not to exceed |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| 0-25% | 20 feet |
| 25-50% | 15 feet |
| Over 50% | 10 feet |

Questions? Call the QSP Help Hotline:
(209) 649-0877 or email at
jteravskis@wgr-sw.com

Quick QSP Quips copyrighted October 2013
By WGR Southwest, Inc.
www.wgr-sw.com





Hornet's Nest Drain Inlet Filter



\$49.50 (Bag Only) or \$66.00 (w/ Oil Pillow)

A unique, under-grate storm drain filter. The oversized base allows the filter to be used with a variety of size and shape drain inlets. Simply insert the filter, place the grate into place and trim the excess material for a custom fit and clean appearance. The yellow webbing secures the filter to the grate and doubles as lifting straps to quickly and easily remove the filter, grate and all, for simple cleaning. The sediment collection cone has 4 overflow portals to ease congestion during heavy storm events.

- Material - 8 ounce non-woven geotextile
- Strapping - Weather resistant 2" polypropylene webbing
- Flow Rate - 90 gpm/ft
- Dimensions - 48" x 36"

pH Solution Packets (4.0,7.0,& 10.0 X 5)

\$31.00



Single use pH solution packets. This box set includes 5 of each buffers (4.0, 7.0, & 10.0). The set also includes bonus rinse packets.

- Model: WD-35653-04

BMP OUTLET'S Product Spotlight



BMP BMPOUTLET.COM SALES@BMPOUTLET.COM

Hillside Emergency Runoff Outlet



The Slope HERO is a one of a kind slope erosion control device. The "HERO" is designed to temporarily divert water discharging onto unprotected hillsides or areas prone to erosion. The 50-foot long, high-density vulcanized material tube provides an easy-to-install down-slope conveyance system to prevent slope erosion.

The Slope HERO kit includes...

- The 50' long x 26" diameter "HERO" tube
- 10 - 2500 lb-rated "duckbill" anchors
- 5 - 20' tie down ropes
- 4 corrugated pipe cinch straps
- 10 reinforced D-ring tie down points
- A convenient all-in-one nylon tote bag.



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