

Proposed Site Plan and Subdivision Regulation Amendments

to be considered at a

Planning Board Public Hearing

Amendment

1. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

Amendment #1

Site Plan and Subdivision Regulations

Note for Public Hearing: The Planning Board proposes to amend the **Site Plan and Subdivision Regulations**, specifically amending: Article 1 Purposes and Criteria of Approval; Article 3 Definitions, Article 5 Application Procedure, Article 6 Submissions, Article 9 Streets, Storm Drainage Design and Erosion Control, and Appendix A Standard Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures dated July 22, 2021.

Statement of Fact: The purpose of this amendment is to modify the Site Plan and Subdivision Regulations, to incorporate specific performance standards for erosion and sedimentation control at construction sites. The Town is required under the 2022 General Permit for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems to adopt, administer, and enforce ordinances which regulate erosion and sedimentation controls at construction sites that are at least as stringent as Maine state standards. Other changes being made include allowances for electronic submissions of plans and applications, minor corrections for proper reference to items that must be shown on the plans and submitted, consolidation of standards into Appendix A, and proper reference to other applicable ordinances.

Amendment: Amend Article 1 Purposes and Criteria of Approval as follows:

1.2.16 Stormwater. The proposed development will provide for adequate *erosion and sedimentation control during construction and stormwater management quality and quantity treatment after construction including maintenance of stormwater infrastructure that will remain in private ownership.*

Amendment: Amend Article 3 Definitions as follows:

3.1.16A Qualified Erosion and Sedimentation Professional – *Means a person who has been certified by Enviro-Cert International in erosion and sedimentation control practices or has been certified by completing the Maine Department of Environmental Protection Erosion and Sedimentation Control Practices Workshop, or is a Maine Professional Engineer with at least two years' experience in designing Erosion and Sedimentation Control best management practices*

Amendment: Amend Article 5 Application Procedure as follows:

5.2.1 Submission of sketch plan requirements (Section 6.1) to the Planning Department or Planning Board. If an application is reviewed by the Board, ~~157~~ *paper copies and an electronic copy (PDF) of all submittals are required unless additional paper copies are requested by the Planning Department.*

Amendment: Amend Section 5.3 Procedure for Preliminary Plan as follows:

- 5.3.2 The applicant must submit ~~457~~ *paper* copies of requirements *and an electronic copy (PDF) of requirements* for the Preliminary Plan to the Planning Department *unless the Planning Department requests additional paper copies.*

Amendment: Amend Section 5.4 Procedure for Final Plan as follows:

- 5.4.1 The applicant shall, within six months after the approval of the Preliminary Plan, submit to the Planning Department ~~457~~ *paper* copies of a complete application *and an electronic copy of a complete application (PDF)* for approval of the Final Plan *unless the Planning Department requests additional paper copies.*

Amendment: Amend Section 5.5 Final Approval and Filing as follows:

- 5.5.2.1 Subdivision Plans ~~mylars~~ shall be filed by the applicant in the York County Registry of Deeds *per their filing requirements*. Four paper prints of the signed plan, with the Registry of Deeds official recording stamp shall be returned to the ~~Community Development Planning~~ Department; three copies for use in the ~~Community Development Planning~~ Department and one copy for the Town Tax Assessor *along with one electronic copy (PDF)*. Any Subdivision not recorded in the Registry of Deeds and returned to the ~~Community Development Planning~~ Department within ninety days of the date upon which the plan is approved and signed by the Board shall become null and void.
- 5.5.2.2 Site Plans ~~mylars~~ shall be returned to the applicant. Four paper prints of the signed plans shall be returned to the ~~Community Development Planning~~ Department; 3 copies for use in the ~~Community Development Planning~~ Department and one copy to the Town Tax Assessor *along with one electronic copy*. Any Site Plan not returned to the ~~Community Development Planning~~ Department within ninety days of the date upon which the plan is approved and signed by the Board shall become null and void. Site Plans filed with the York Country Registry of Deeds shall follow the procedure outlined in §5.5.2.1.

Amendment: Amend Article 6, Section 6.4 Submissions for Final Plan as follows:

- 6.4.7 A plan ~~showing~~ *illustrating* the location and dimensions of all proposed development improvements and alterations *including the limits of the areas that will be disturbed during construction.*
- 6.4.15 Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. *The Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan shall contain detailed drawings illustrating A soil erosion and sedimentation control plan best management practices and details meeting the standards in Section 9.10 and which is suitable and specific to the*

site and the development proposed, *and has been prepared by a Qualified Erosion and Sedimentation Control Professional. The Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must be submitted, and* must include the following items:

- 6.4.15.1 The ~~Site Plan must show the~~ *limits of the* areas which will be disturbed by construction, ~~buffer strips, grassed and riprapped ditches on the same plan where topographic lines, proposed buildings, structures, roads, and existing or proposed waterway surface waters and wetlands are shown including a note that the~~ *limits of disturbance will be visually delineated in the field prior to disturbance, and that a preconstruction meeting with Code Enforcement is required.*
- 6.4.15.2 The ~~Site Plan must show the~~ location of all *permanent and temporary erosion and sedimentation controls best management practices proposed to be used* including but not limited to *buffer strips, grassed and riprapped ditches, hay bale barriers, stone check dams, silt fencing, excavation dewatering areas, concrete washout areas, waste storage, and/or sedimentation basins.*
- 6.4.15.3 The ~~Site Plan must contain~~ *Erosion control notes which specify temporary and permanent stabilization measures for exposed soil, including types and application rates for all seeding, lime, fertilizer and mulch.*
- 6.4.15.4 A schedule and procedure for installation, inspections *by the contractor, and maintenance shall be submitted.* This schedule will outline the erosion control and construction sequence, final seeding dates, maximum time period after completion of work that the site will remain unstabilized, and frequency of erosion control and sedimentation control maintenance.
- 6.4.15.5 Details ~~must be submitted~~ for all permanent and temporary erosion *and sedimentation control best management practices. measures, including but not limited to grassed and riprap ditches; hay bale barriers, silt fences, and stone check dams; outlet protection aprons; and sedimentation basins, or other similar features.*
- 6.4.16 Stormwater Management Plan - The developer shall submit a plan and design for the collection and ~~disposal~~ *management* of surface drainage waters prepared by a Registered Engineer, and which meets all the requirements of Sections 9.8 and 9.9.

6.4.16.3 *The developer must submit a Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan in accordance with the Post Construction Stormwater Management Plan Ordinance.*

Amendment: Amend Article 9 Streets, Storm Drainage Design and Erosion Control as follows:

9.1 The Board shall not approve any *Site Plan or Subdivision Plan* unless proposed streets and stormwater management systems are designed in accordance with all local Ordinances and the specifications contained in these regulations. Approval of the Final Plan by the Board shall not be deemed to constitute or be evidence of acceptance by the municipality of any street or easement.

Amendment: Amend Section 9.8 Stormwater Management of Article 9 Streets, Storm Drainage Design and Erosion Control as follows:

9.8.14 Stormwater management structures shall be maintained in perpetuity to function as specified in the ~~permit~~ *application* and accompanying deed covenants. In the event the property is conveyed, the new owner shall be responsible for maintenance as specified by the permit and the accompanying deed covenants. *Development which disturbs one or more acres of land is also subject to the Post-Construction Stormwater Management Ordinance, which includes annual certifications to the Town that the systems are being maintained.* In addition the town shall have the right to enforce the maintenance requirements or to maintain the drainage swales and structures at the cost of the owner.

Amendment: Amend Section 9.10 Erosion and Sedimentation Control Standards of Article 9 Streets, Storm Drainage Design and Erosion Control as follows:

9.10.1 Procedures shall be undertaken during preparatory, construction and cleanup stages, to prevent soil erosion and water pollution. The soil erosion and sedimentation plan must be suitable and specific to the characteristics of the site and proposed development. Soil erosion control and sedimentation plans must be submitted in sufficient detail so that all erosion and sedimentation control measures may be properly constructed and maintained in the field and shall meet or exceed the minimum requirements of this Section. (See submission requirements at Section 6.4.15). All soil erosion and sedimentation control plans must meet the *requirements of Appendix A of this Regulation, which are at least as stringent as the Basic Standards of the York County Soil Conservation Service-Maine Department of Environmental Protection Chapter 500 Stormwater Rules as of October 2022.* ~~and shall make provisions for the following:~~

~~9.10.1.1 Only areas going into immediate construction shall be stripped and graded.~~

- ~~9.10.1.2—The installation, inspection, and maintenance schedule shall, at a minimum, require installation prior to construction activities and inspection and maintenance at the time of every storm, heavy rain, or thaw.~~
- ~~9.10.1.3—All disturbed areas must be stabilized by temporary or permanent measures within 15 days of exposure of the soil. All disturbed areas within a roadway under construction shall also be stabilized in this time frame in some suitable manner (i.e. paving, gravel base, etc.)~~
- ~~9.10.1.4—Permanent stabilization (loam, seeding, lime, fertilizer and mulch) must be implemented within 60 days of exposure of the soil or by October 1, whichever is earlier, except as provided below.~~
- ~~9.10.1.5—Permanent seeding must be implemented between April 15 and October 1 and shall be adequately watered if seeding is done during the months of July and August. Plans must provide for an appropriate schedule of temporary seeding and mulch (for example, winter rye) if seeding is not complete by October 1.~~
- ~~9.10.1.6—In areas where work will be done between October 1 and April 15, provisions shall be made for winter stabilization and such areas will be reseeded by May 15 or within 30 days of exposure of the soil, whichever is later.~~
- ~~9.10.1.7—Provision shall be made for appropriate stabilization of any area where seeding does not “take” (at least 80% cover) within 30 days of planting, and any area where seeding is not accomplished by October 1, such as immediate reseeding or winter stabilization, whichever is appropriate.~~
- ~~9.10.1.8—Topsoil shall be considered part of the development. Except for surplus topsoil from streets, parking areas, and building excavations, topsoil is not to be removed from the site.~~
- ~~9.10.1.9—Except for normal thinning and landscaping, existing vegetation shall be left intact to prevent soil erosion.~~
- ~~9.10.1.10—All work must comply with Standard Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures of Appendix A.~~

Amendment: Amend Appendix A Standard Erosion and Sedimentation Control Measures as follows:

The Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan required by this Regulation shall be developed and implemented to include these mandatory minimum standards, which are based upon the Maine Department of Environmental Protection's 06-096 CMR Chapter 500 Stormwater Management Rule Appendices A, B, and C.

Where not otherwise specified in this Appendix, the Erosion and Sedimentation Control best management practices shall be designed using Performance Standards specified in the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs Manual for Designers and Engineers developed by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (October 2016 or most current version).

General Standards:

Topsoil shall be considered part of the development. Except for surplus topsoil from streets, parking areas, and building excavations, topsoil is not to be removed from the site.

Except for normal thinning and landscaping, existing vegetation shall be left intact to prevent soil erosion

The top of a cut or bottom of a fill section shall not be closer than ten feet to an adjoining property, unless otherwise specified by the Planning Board.

General Timing of Installation and Maintenance until Permanent Stabilization

Only areas going into immediate construction shall be stripped and graded. Sedimentation Control BMPs must be in place before Construction Activity begins.

- *Additional Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs must be phased in as appropriate.*
 - *Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs must remain in place and functional until the Site is permanently stabilized.*
 - *Adequate and timely maintenance of Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs must be conducted until permanent stabilization is achieved.*
1. *Pollution Prevention: Minimize Disturbed Area and protect natural downgradient buffer areas, and any areas where stormwater may flow off-Site to the extent practicable. Control stormwater volume and velocity within the Site to minimize soil erosion. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes. Control stormwater Discharges, including both peak flow rates and volume, to minimize erosion at outlets. The Discharge shall not result in erosion of any open drainage channels, swales, stream channels or stream banks, upland, or coastal or freshwater wetlands off the project Site.*
 - a. *Whenever practicable, no disturbance activities shall take place within 50 feet of any Protected Natural Resource.*
 - b. *If it is not practicable to maintain the 50-foot buffer of no disturbance, the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan must include redundant (at least two) perimeter control measures that are appropriate for the soil and slope.*
 2. *Sediment Barriers: Prior to construction, properly install sediment barriers at the downgradient edge of any area to be disturbed and adjacent to any drainage channels within*

the Disturbed Area. Sediment barriers shall be installed downgradient of soil and sediment stockpiles and stormwater must be prevented from running onto the stockpile. Maintain the sediment barriers by removing accumulated sediment, or removing and replacing the barrier, until the Disturbed Area is permanently stabilized. Where a Discharge to a storm drain inlet occurs, you must install and maintain protection measures that remove sediment from the Discharge. Storm drain inlet protection must include effective curb inlet or “back throat” protection, where applicable.

3. *Stabilized Construction Entrance: Prior to construction, properly install a stabilized construction entrance (SCE) at all points of egress from the Site. The SCE is typically a stabilized pad of aggregate, underlain by a geotextile filter fabric, or an engineered track out control mat which has been approved by Maine DEP which is used to prevent traffic from tracking material away from the Site onto public ROWs. Maintain the SCE until all Disturbed Areas are stabilized. If an alternate SCE has been approved by Maine DEP, provide proof of this with the Plan or application.*
4. *Temporary Stabilization:*
 - a. *Within 7 days of the cessation of Construction Activities in an area that will not be worked for more than 7 days, stabilize any exposed soil with mulch, or other non-erodible cover.*
 - b. *Stabilize areas within 75 feet of a wetland or waterbody within 48 hours of the initial disturbance of the soil or prior to any storm event, whichever comes first.*
5. *Removal of Temporary Measures: Remove any temporary control measures, such as silt fence, within 30 days after permanent stabilization is attained. Remove any accumulated sediments and stabilize.*
6. *Permanent Stabilization: If the Site or a portion of the Site will not be worked for more than 60 days or has been brought to final grade, then permanently stabilize the area within 7 days by planting vegetation, seeding, sod, or through the use of permanent mulch, or riprap, or road sub-base. If using vegetation for stabilization, select the proper vegetation for the light, moisture, and soil conditions; amend the Disturbed Area subsoils with topsoil, compost, or fertilizers; protect seeded areas with mulch or, if necessary, erosion control blankets; and schedule sodding, planting, and seeding so to avoid die-off from summer drought and fall frosts. Newly seeded or sodded areas must be protected from vehicle traffic, excessive pedestrian traffic, and concentrated runoff until the vegetation is well-established with 90% cover by healthy vegetation. Newly seeded areas shall be adequately watered during July and August. If necessary, areas must be reworked and restabilized if germination is sparse, plant coverage is spotty, or topsoil erosion is evident. Permanent Stabilization Definitions are as follows:*
 - a. *Seeded Areas: For seeded areas, permanent stabilization means a 90% cover of the Disturbed Area with mature, healthy plants with no evidence of washing or rilling of the topsoil.*
 - b. *Sodded Areas: For sodded areas, permanent stabilization means the complete binding of the sod roots into the underlying soil with no slumping of the sod or die-off.*

- c. *Permanent Mulch: For mulched areas, permanent mulching means total coverage of the exposed area with an approved mulch material. Erosion control mix may be used as mulch for permanent stabilization according to the approved application rates and limitations.*
 - d. *Riprap: For areas stabilized with riprap, permanent stabilization means that slopes stabilized with riprap have an appropriate backing of a well-graded gravel or approved geotextile to prevent soil movement from behind the riprap. Stone must be sized appropriately. It is recommended that angular stone be used.*
 - e. *Paved Areas: For paved areas, permanent stabilization means the placement of the compacted gravel subbase is completed, provided it is free of fine materials that may runoff with a rain event.*
 - f. *Ditches, Channels, and Swales: For open channels, permanent stabilization means the channel is stabilized with a 90% cover of healthy vegetation, with a well-graded riprap lining, turf reinforcement mat, or with another non-erosive lining such as concrete or asphalt pavement. There must be no evidence of slumping of the channel lining, undercutting of the channel banks, or down-cutting of the channel.*
7. *Winter Construction: Winter construction is Construction Activity performed during the period from October 1 through April 15. If Disturbed Areas are not stabilized with permanent measures by October 1 or new soil disturbance occurs after October 1, but before April 15, then these areas must be protected and runoff from them must be controlled by the following additional winter construction measures and restrictions:*
- a. *Site Stabilization: Hay mulch is applied at twice the standard temporary stabilization rate. At the end of each construction day, areas that have been brought to final grade must be stabilized. Mulch may not be spread on top of snow.*
 - b. *Sediment Barriers: All areas within 75 feet of a Protected Natural Resource must be protected with a double row of sediment barriers.*
 - c. *Ditch Lines: Ditch lines must be stabilized with an appropriate stone lining backed by an appropriate gravel bed or geotextile unless specifically released from this standard by the Maine DEP. If release from Maine DEP has been granted, provide proof of this with the Plan or application.*
 - d. *Slopes: Mulch netting must be used to anchor mulch on all slopes greater than 8% unless erosion control blankets or erosion control mix is being used on these slopes. Unvegetated slopes less than 8% must be protected with an erosion control blanket, erosion control mix, or riprap.*
 - e. *Areas with winter stabilization shall be reseeded by May 15 or within 30 days of exposure of the soil, whichever is later.*
8. *Stormwater Channels: Each channel shall be constructed in sections so that the section's grading, shaping, and installation of the permanent lining can be completed the same day. If a channel's final grading or lining installation must be delayed, then diversion berms must be used to divert stormwater away from the channel, properly-spaced check dams must be installed in the channel to slow the water velocity, and a temporary lining installed along the channel to prevent scouring.*

9. *Sediment Basins: Sediment basins that will be used to control sediment during construction activities must be designed to provide storage for either the calculated runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm or provide for 3,600 cubic feet of capacity per acre draining to the basin. Outlet structures must discharge water from the surface of the basin whenever possible. Erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices must be used if the discharging waters are likely to create erosion. Accumulated sediment must be removed as needed from the basin to maintain at least half of the design capacity of the basin. Clearly visible staking must be installed with marks showing the elevation of half design capacity for easier inspection.*

The use of cationic treatment chemicals in Sediment Basins, such as polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge designed to reduce turbidity in stormwater may only be used if proof of approval by Maine DEP is provided.

10. *Phasing Plan Requirements: No phasing plan is required if contractor will limit Disturbed Area to a maximum of 5 acres of disturbance across the Site at any time. If the Construction Activity will result in more than 5 acres of Disturbed Area at any one time, the Contractor shall provide a phasing plan showing:*
- a. the initial 5-acre area to be disturbed;*
 - b. which portions of the initial disturbance will be stabilized, and what temporary or permanent stabilization methods will be used;*
 - c. which areas will be subsequently disturbed and what temporary or permanent stabilization methods will be used; and*
 - d. each phase of disturbance and stabilization must clearly show the total areas in square feet or acres such that the 5-acre Disturbed Area limit at any one time is met throughout the entire project.*

Inspection, Maintenance and Corrective Action by Applicant On-Site Personnel During Construction

During construction, the following are the inspection, maintenance, and corrective action requirements which must be implemented by the applicant or their on-Site representative:

- 1. Inspection: Disturbed and Impervious Areas, Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs, materials storage areas that are exposed to precipitation, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the Site are inspected at least once a week as well as before and within 24 hours after a storm event (rainfall), and prior to completing permanent stabilization measures. A Qualified Erosion and Sedimentation Control Professional shall conduct the inspections.*
- 2. Maintenance and Corrective Action: If Erosion or Sedimentation Control BMPs need to be maintained, or repaired or enhanced (corrective action), the work shall be initiated upon discovery of the problem but no later than the end of the next workday. If additional Erosion or Sedimentation Control BMPs or significant repair of Erosion or Sedimentation Control BMPs are necessary, implementation must be completed prior to any storm event (rainfall) and within 7 calendar days of identification. All measures must be maintained in effective operating condition until areas are permanently stabilized.*

3. *Documentation: A log (report) summarizing the inspections and any repairs or enhancements (corrective actions) added must be maintained by the applicant. The log must include the name(s) and qualifications of the person making the inspections, the date(s) of the inspections, and major observations about the operation and maintenance of erosion and sedimentation controls, materials storage areas, and vehicles access points to the Parcel. Major observations must include Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs that need maintenance, Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location, and location(s) where additional Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs are needed. The log must document each Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMP requiring maintenance, Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMP needing replacement, and location needing additional Erosion and Sedimentation Control BMPs, as well as the corrective action taken and when it was taken. The log shall be maintained for at least three years from the completion of permanent stabilization.*

Housekeeping Requirements

1. *Spill Prevention: Controls must be used to prevent pollutants from construction and waste materials stored on-Site from entering stormwater, which includes storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater. The Site contractor or operator must develop, and implement as necessary, appropriate spill prevention, containment, and response planning measures.*
2. *Groundwater Protection: During construction, liquid petroleum products and other hazardous materials with the potential to contaminate groundwater may not be stored or handled in areas of the Site draining to an infiltration area. An infiltration area is any area of the Site that by design or as a result of soils, topography, and other relevant factors accumulates runoff that infiltrates into the soil. Dikes, berms, sumps, and other forms of secondary containment that prevent discharge to groundwater may be used to isolate portions of the Site for the purposes of storage and handling of these materials.*
3. *Fugitive Sediment and Dust: Actions must be taken to ensure that activities do not result in noticeable erosion of soils or fugitive dust emissions during or after construction. Oil may not be used for dust control, but other water additives may be considered as needed. A stabilized construction entrance shall be included to minimize tracking of mud and sediment. If off-Site tracking occurs, public roads shall be swept immediately and no less than once a week and prior to significant storm events. Operations during dry months, that experience fugitive dust problems, shall wet down unpaved access roads once a week or more frequently as needed with a water additive to suppress fugitive sediment and dust.*
4. *Debris and Other Materials: Minimize the exposure of construction debris, building and landscaping materials, trash, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials to precipitation and stormwater runoff. These materials must be prevented from becoming a pollutant source. Sediment generated by concrete or mortar mixing, brick cutting & saw cutting activities must be contained (e.g., sausage*

boom, straw bales, etc.) and cleaned up using dry methods (i.e., sweeping or vacuuming) to prevent it from entering drainage structures or water resources. These activities shall be done on vegetated areas whenever possible and away from drainage structures and water resources.

5. *Excavation Dewatering: Excavation dewatering is the removal of water from trenches, foundations, coffer dams, ponds, and other areas within the construction area that retain water after excavation. In most cases the collected water is heavily silted and hinders correct and safe construction practices. The collected water removed from the ponded area, either through gravity or pumping, must be spread through natural wooded buffers or otherwise treated to collect the maximum amount of sediment possible, like a coffer dam sedimentation or sediment filter bag. Avoid allowing the water to flow over Disturbed Areas of the Site. If the Maine DEP has approved equivalent measures, provide proof of approval. Note that discharge of excavation dewater fluids from the Site must be visually clear (no visible suspended or settleable solids).*
6. *Washout from Concrete, Stucco, Paint, Curing Compounds, or Other Construction Materials: If washout/cleanout is to be completed on the Site, a designated area(s) shall be established and marked on the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan. This area shall be a minimum of 50 feet from all drainage structures, ditches, waterbodies, and resource areas, as well as property boundaries. The area shall not have an outlet to discharge wastes or flows. No detergents shall be used or vehicles washed in this location. A leak-proof pit or container shall be established in the washout area(s), to which washings shall be directed. This area shall be used for washout containment and dewatering by evaporation only. The pit shall not allow infiltration to occur. To prevent clean water from entering the pit, the washout area shall be covered during precipitation events. Inspections of the pit shall be conducted daily to ensure no leaks are present and no discharge is occurring.*
7. *Authorized Non-stormwater Discharges: Identify and prevent contamination by non-stormwater Discharges. Where allowed non-stormwater Discharges exist, they must be identified, and steps shall be taken to ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-stormwater component(s) of the Discharge. Authorized non-stormwater Discharges are:*
 - a. *Discharges from firefighting activity*
 - b. *Hydrant flushing if dechlorinated to 0.05 mg/l or less*
 - c. *Vehicle wash water if detergents are not used and washing is limited to the exterior of vehicles (engine, undercarriage, and transmission washing is prohibited)*
 - d. *Dust control runoff if it does not cause erosion*
 - e. *Routine external building washdown, not including surface paint removal, that does not involve detergents*
 - f. *Pavement wash water (where spills/leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred, unless all spilled material had been removed) if detergents are not used*
 - g. *Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate*

- h. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water*
 - i. Foundation or footer drain-water where flows are not contaminated*
 - j. Uncontaminated excavation dewatering per item 5 Excavation Dewatering*
 - k. Potable water including waterline flushings*
 - l. Landscape irrigation*
8. *Unauthorized Non-stormwater Discharges: The following Discharges are prohibited:*
- a. Wastewater from the washout or cleanout of concrete, stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, or other construction materials;*
 - b. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;*
 - c. Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and*
 - d. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.*

Appendix A

STANDARD EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL MEASURES

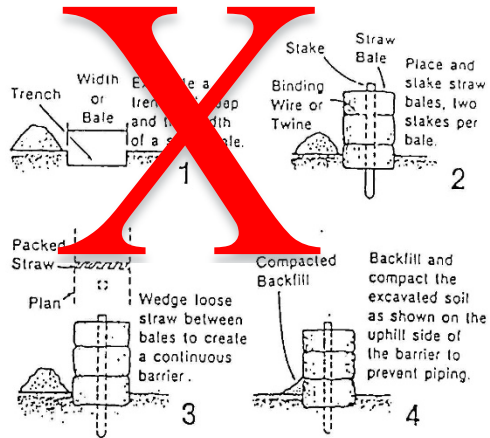
Mandatory Minimum Standards for Construction

1. After clearing the area to be disturbed, hay bale barriers and/ or siltation fence will be installed before topsoil is stripped.
2. The developer or contractor shall strip and grade only those areas subject to immediate construction. All disturbed areas must be stabilized by temporary or permanent measures within 15 days of final grading or 15 days of final grading.
3. All topsoil stripped from the area will be stockpiled, temporarily mulched with hay and surrounded by a hay bale barrier until it is spread and final grading is complete.
4. Permanent stabilization must be implemented within 60 days of soil disturbance or by October 1, whichever is earlier.
5. Permanent seeding will be done as early as possible in the growing season. Permanent seeding should be made prior to August 15. If seeding cannot be done prior to October 1, dormant seeding will be done according to the *Best Management Practices (BMP) Handbook* with temporary mulching or anchorage netting and matting.
6. Topsoil will be uniformly spread 3 inches deep over areas to be reclaimed.
7. Lime shall be applied as far in advance of seeding as possible. Work lime and fertilizer into the soil to a depth of 4 inches either before or during final seed bed preparation.
8. If seeding does not take at least 80% in any area within 30 days it should be reseeded immediately or temporarily mulched and reseeded within one planting season.
9. Any hay bale barriers can be removed upon stabilization of the finished grades and used as additional mulching material.
10. The seeded areas shall be inspected every 15 days and maintained by watering, weeding, mowing, trimming, regarding and replanting as required to establish a lawn free of erode or bare areas.

STANDARD EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

	SEEDING PRACTICES					
	AGRICULTURE LIME	FERTILIZER TYPE	RATE	SEEDING TYPE	RATE	MULCH
PERMANENT SEEDING	138 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.	10-20-20	10 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.	SCS Mix #2: Red fescue 47% Red top 6% Tall fescue 47%	1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft.	Hay at 2 bales per 1000 sq. ft.
TEMPORARY SEEDING	138 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.	10-10-10	14 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.	Annual Rye	1 lb. per 1000 sq. ft.	Jute Mat

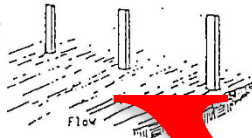
CONSTRUCTION OF A HAY BALE BARRIER



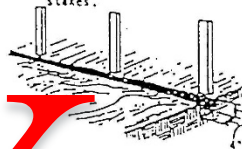
STANDARD EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

CONSTRUCTION OF A FILTER BARRIER

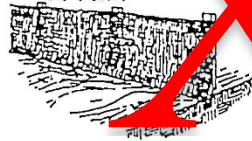
1. Set the stakes.



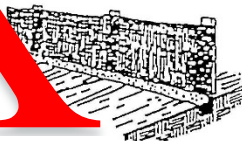
2. Excavate a 4"x4" trench upslope along the line of stakes.



3. Staple filter material to stakes and extend it into the trench.



4. Backfill and compact the excavated soil.



Applicant's Signature _____

Date _____