

STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

**Nonnewaug High School
5 Minortown Road
Woodbury, Connecticut**

**Nonnewaug High School
Renovation**



Prepared For:
Regional School District #14 Building Committee
5 Minortown Road
Woodbury, CT

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Appendix A	Inspection Reports
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1. INTRODUCTION

Regional School District #14 is undertaking a renovation of Nonnewaug High School, located in Woodbury, Connecticut. The scope of this project includes site renovations/revisions, improved parking/circulation, tennis courts, athletic fields, and underground utilities (Site Location Map included as Attachment 1).

This Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (SWPCP) has been prepared in accordance with the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) “General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters Associated with Construction Activities”, DEEP-WPED-GP-015 (hereinafter the “General Permit”). The Regional School District #14 Building Committee (The Town) has filed registration under the General Permit with DEEP and is therefore the “Permittee”. As this SWPCP is a required component of the General Permit registration, all project participants who are involved with “site” construction (e.g. Construction Manager, General Contractor, Contractor, Subcontractors, etc.) are required to certify to this SWPCP and perform the actions defined by this SWPCP throughout all phases of construction. The Town, as Permittee, will be responsible for compliance with applicable portions of this SWPCP following the completion of construction and turn-over of the completed site.

This SWPCP is intended to be used in concert with the technical specification Section 01 5713 – Temporary Erosion and Sedimentation Controls and the Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans included in Attachment 2. This SWPCP is intended to reduce and/or eliminate the following: (1) pollution caused by soil erosion and sedimentation during and after construction; and (2) stormwater pollution caused by use of the site after construction is completed.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located at 5 Minortown Road in Woodbury, Connecticut (Attachment 1). The site is bounded on the north and west by the Nonnewaug River, and the south and the east by residential properties. The property is approximately 102 acres, and the area of disturbance is roughly 13 acres. The disturbed area includes all portions of the site that will have exposed soil during construction activities. The following components of the project were exempted from disturbed area determination:

- Septic Area (to remain and be protected during construction)
- The existing building
- Mill and overlay of existing parking
- Work within the existing track and field
- Renovation of the existing athletic fields (we have allowed for one acre of disturbed area for minor regrading)

Site topography is generally sloping from east to west, with the highest elevation along Minortown Road (approximately 350 feet). The lowest elevation is along the Nonnewaug River (approximately 275 feet).

Site drawings are included as Attachment 2 and provide the following information:

- Drainage patterns
- Approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities
- Areas of soil disturbance
- Location of major structural and non-structural controls

- The location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur
- Areas which will be vegetated following construction
- Monitored outfalls

3. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

3.1. Nature of the Construction Activity

Construction will occur within the limits of the site (see plans for limit of work line) and will generally occur in four major components: 1) Site Preparation, 2) Earthwork and Utilities 3) Pavement and Curbing, and 4) Sidewalk and Site Amenities.

3.2. Site Area and Site Area Disturbance

The site is approximately 102 acres in size. It is anticipated that approximately 13 acres will be disturbed by construction activities. Although the limit of work encompasses an area greater than 13 acres, there are several significant areas within the limit of work that will not be disturbed, including:

- Wooded areas.
- Septic leaching field.
- Main field area. A small portion of the main field area will be disturbed to accommodate bituminous walks but the majority will not be disturbed, other than minor items such as striping and rolling over existing grass.

3.3. Runoff Coefficients

The estimated average runoff coefficient of the disturbed portion of the site after construction activities are completed is 0.42.

3.4. Receiving Water(s)

If not infiltrated into the ground, wastewaters discharged under the General Permit will be directed to the Nonnewaug River, via existing perennial streams and drainage swales.

3.5. Wetlands

There are wetlands on and adjacent to the property. No work will be taking place within the wetlands or watercourse, however there will be some work within the upland review area. The project has been approved through the local Inland Wetlands Commission.

4. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING

The sequence of major construction activity will generally occur as follows:

1. Site Preparation
2. Earthwork and Utilities
3. Pavement and Curbing
4. Site Amenities

4.1. Site Preparation

Estimate Timetable: 0 – 6 weeks

Primary Activities:

- Establish site controls (fencing, barriers, etc.)
- Temporary facilities (field offices, temporary utilities, lay-down, etc.)
- Deploy erosion and sedimentation controls (silt fence, hay bales, filter baskets, stabilized construction entrance(s), etc.; refer to Site Plans in Attachment 2)
- Site demolition, pavement reclamation (removal of pavement, curbing, sidewalks, etc.)

4.2. Earthwork and Utilities

Estimate Timetable: 7 - 23 weeks

Primary Activities:

- Modify/adapt site controls as appropriate.
- Modify/adapt erosion and sedimentation controls as appropriate.
- Bulk earthwork.
- Sub-base re-grading as necessary
- Installation of drainage facilities
- Installation of light pole foundations and conduit runs.
- Installation of other utilities (fire protection tank, generator, HVAC units, transformer, and associated piping).
- Installation of full depth pavement sub-base areas.

4.3. Pavement and Curbing

Estimate Timetable: 24 - 36weeks

Primary Activities:

- Modify/adapt site controls as appropriate.
- Modify/adapt erosion and sedimentation controls as appropriate.
- Installation of pavement aggregate base.
- Bituminous bottom course installation.
- Bituminous curb installations.
- Bituminous top course installation.

4.4. Site Amenities

Estimate Timetable: 37 – 54 weeks

Primary Activities:

- Modify/adapt site controls as appropriate.
- Modify/adapt erosion and sedimentation controls as appropriate.
- Sidewalk installation.
- Light pole installation and wiring.

- Construction of tennis courts.
- Construction of synthetic turf field.
- Landscaping irrigation.
- Fine grading adjacent to disturbed access areas.
- Final site stabilization
- Remove temporary facilities.
- Removal of all site controls
- Removal of all erosion and sedimentation controls

5. STORMWATER CONTROL MEASURES

Per the General Permit, this SWPCP must address interim and permanent stabilization practices to address pollution caused by soil erosion and sedimentation during construction, and soil erosion and sedimentation following construction. The project's erosion and sedimentation controls and stormwater management systems have been designed to address both short-term and long-term stormwater quality.

The project's Erosion and Sediment Control Plans include many of the measures indicated below. However, the measures specified on the plans are the minimum requirements for erosion and sediment control at the project, and are shown in general size and location only. All contractors performing site work on the project and other contractor entities who may have authority over erosion and sedimentation control measures at the project are responsible for ensuring that all measures are configured and constructed in a manner that will minimize erosion of soils and prevent the transport of sediments and other pollutants to any resource areas. In general terms, all entities performing work on the site have a responsibility to minimize the area of exposed soil, control run-off rate and direction, and provide for rapid stabilization of exposed areas.

5.1. Erosion and Sediment Controls

During construction, stormwater run-off is a concern due to the excess amount of exposed areas that do not have vegetation or other cover to prevent the removal and transportation of sediment to resource areas. The primary function of erosion and sedimentation controls, as defined by the 2002 "Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control" (hereinafter the "2002 Guidelines") is to, "absorb erosional energies and reduce run-off velocities that force the detachment and transport of soil and/or encourage the deposition of eroded soil particles before they reach any sensitive area." The project addresses the short-term concerns by providing erosion control measures in the form of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans (refer to Attachment 2). The proposed erosion and sedimentation controls consider the specific characteristics of the site and the anticipated construction activities, and have been designed in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines.

5.1.1. Soil Stabilization and Protection

5.1.1.1. Erosion Control Barriers

Reference: Section 5-11 of the 2002 Guidelines

Prior to any construction activity, hay bales, silt fence, or combination hay bale/silt fence barriers will be placed at the limit of work where run-off potential exists, at other key locations within the site where run-off potential exists, and around stockpiles or stockpile areas. These barriers will be inspected once every seven

calendar days and within 24 hours after every rainfall generating a discharge. Repair or replace damage or displaced fencing as required. Collected silt will be removed when one-half the barrier height is reached.

Hay bales

Use hay bales for the following:

- To intercept and detain small amounts of sediment from small disturbed areas.
- To decrease the velocity of sheet flows.
- To redirect small volumes of water away from erodible soils.
- To settle and assist in filtering waters discharged from pumping operations.

Applicability-

- Below small disturbed areas where the drainage area (disturbed and undisturbed) is less than 1 acre in size.
- Above disturbed slopes to direct surface water away from erodible areas where the drainage area (disturbed and undisturbed) is less than 1 acre in size.
- Where protection and effectiveness is required for less than 3 months.
- Where sedimentation will reduce the capacity of storm drainage systems or adversely affect adjacent areas, watercourses and other sensitive areas.
- Not for use in drainage-ways, except in special cases where it is applied with other measures.
- Not intended for use in streams.

Silt Fence

Use silt fence for the following:

- To intercept and retain sediment from disturbed areas.
- To decrease the velocity of sheet flows and low volume concentrated flows.

Applicability-

- Below small disturbed areas where the contributing drainage area (disturbed and undisturbed) is less than 1 acre in size.
- At storm water drainage inlets and catch basins where sedimentation will reduce the capacity of storm drainage systems or adversely affect adjacent areas, watercourses and other sensitive areas.
- Not for use in areas where rock, frozen ground or other hard surface prevents proper installation of the barrier.
- Prohibited from use in drainage-ways whose flow is supported by ground water discharge.

5.1.1.2. Temporary Filter Inserts

Temporary Filter Inserts are commercially-available geotextile-fabric filters that are configured to fit into the openings of drainage structures. These filters serve as secondary protective measures to trap (filter) sediment that may bypass other control measures and be carried to drainage structure inlets by stormwater run-off during construction. Temporary Filter Inserts will be installed in catch basins and similar drainage structures as secondary protective measures throughout construction. Temporary Filter Inserts will be placed in each existing catch basin and yard drains prior to the start of construction, and in each new catch basin or yard drain during construction. These devices will be removed upon final site stabilization.

Filter Inserts will be inspected once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours after every rainfall generating a discharge. Replacement of the inserts will be as often as necessary to maintain function of the drainage structure and prevent excessive ponding due to clogged fabric. Ripped or otherwise damaged baskets will be replaced immediately.

5.1.2. Structural Measures

Structural measures are intended to 1) divert flows away from exposed soils, and 2) store flows or otherwise limit runoff and minimize the discharge of pollutants from the site. Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by DEEP, or if otherwise authorized by another state or federal permit, structural measures shall be installed on upland soils. Since this project consists of the in-place replacement of the existing bituminous pavement, there will be limited deployment of additional structural measures beyond the existing site measures. Temporary diversion swales shall be utilized both during and after the completion of the project to divert clean up-gradient surface flows away from un-stabilized work areas and to centralize discharge of runoff from work areas.

5.1.2.1. Diversion - Water Bar

Reference: Section 5-7-6 of the 2002 Guidelines

A Water Bar is a channel with a supporting berm on the down slope side constructed across a construction access road, driveway, or other access way. Its purpose is to minimize the concentration of sheet flow across and down sloping roadways and access ways, or similar sloping and unstable areas and to shorten the continuous flow length within a sloping right-of-way.

Applicability-

- On construction access road, driveway, log road or other access way.
- Where the drainage area to each separate water bar is less than 1 acre.

Unless the water bar discharges into a heavily vegetated area of sufficient length to adequately filter run-off, discharges should be settled or filtered through a geotextile silt fence, hay bale barrier or temporary sediment trap.

5.1.2.2. Temporary Diversion

Reference: Section 5-7-9 of the 2002 Guidelines

Temporary diversion is used to divert sheet flow to a stabilized outlet or a sediment-trapping facility, to direct water originating from undisturbed areas away from areas where construction activities are taking place, and to fragment disturbed areas thereby reducing the velocity and concentration of run-off. When used at the top of a slope, the structure protects exposed slopes by directing run-off away from the disturbed areas. When used at the base of a disturbed slope, the structure protects adjacent and downstream areas by diverting sediment-laden run-off to a sediment trapping facility. Temporary diversions must be installed as a first step in the land-disturbing activity and must be functional prior to disturbing the land they are intended to protect.

Applicability-

- Where the drainage area at the point of discharge is 5 acres or less. For drainage areas greater than 5 acres use Permanent Diversion measure.
- Where the intended use is 1 year or less. For uses greater than 1 year use Permanent Diversion measure.

5.1.2.3. Soil Stabilization- Mulches

Reference: Section 5-4-8 of the 2002 Guidelines

Structural (non-living) soil stabilization is intended to protect the soil surface on a temporary basis without the intention of promoting plant growth.

Applicability-

- When grading of the disturbed area will be suspended for a period of 30 or more consecutive days, but less than 5 months, disturbed areas will be stabilized within 7 days of the suspension of grading through the use of mulch, non-bituminous tackifiers, erosion control netting, or other approved materials appropriate for use as a temporary soil protector.
- For surfaces that are not to be reworked within 5 months but will be reworked within 1 year, use temporary seeding, seeding-type mulch (hay, straw, or cellulose fiber) or when slopes are less than 3:1, wood chips, bark chips or shredded bark.

Mulch Types-

Hay - The dried stems and leafy parts of plants cut and harvested, such as alfalfa, clovers, other forage legumes and the finer stemmed, leafy grasses. The average stem length should not be less than 4 inches. Hay that can be windblown should be anchored to hold it in place.

Straw - Cut and dried stems of herbaceous plants, such as wheat, barley, cereal rye, or brome. The average stem length should not be less than 4 inches. Straw that can be windblown should be anchored to hold it in place.

Wood Chips - Chipped wood material from logs, stumps, brush or trimmings including bark, stems and leaves having a general maximum size of 0.5 inch by 2 inches and free of excessively fine or long stringy particles as well as stones, soil and other debris. No anchoring is required. If seeding is performed where wood

chips have been previously applied, prior to the seeding the wood chips should be removed or tilled into the ground and additional nitrogen applied. Nitrogen application rate is determined by soil test at time of seeding (anticipate 12 lbs. nitrogen per ton of wood chips).

Bark Chips, Shredded Bark - Tree bark shredded as a by-product of timber processing having a general maximum size of 4 inches and free of excessively fine or long stringy particles as well as stone and other debris. Material use is the same as wood chips.

Other Mulch Materials - Other mulch materials may include corn stalks, leaves and other similar materials provided they meet the requirements of the materials in Section 5-4 of the 2002 Guidelines.

5.1.2.4. Soil Stabilization - Blankets/Mats

Reference: Section 5-4-10 of the 2002 Guidelines

Erosion control blankets/mats are a manufactured product composed of biodegradable/photodegradable natural or polymer fibers and/or filaments that have been mechanically, structurally or chemically bound together to form a continuous matrix. Their purpose is to provide temporary surface protection to newly seeded and/or disturbed soils to absorb raindrop impact and to reduce sheet and rill erosion and to enhance the establishment of vegetation.

Applicability-

- On disturbed soils where slopes are 2:1 or flatter.
- Where wind and traffic generated air flow may dislodge standard, unarmored mulches.

The success of temporary erosion control blankets is dependent upon strict adherence to the manufacturer's installation recommendations. As such, a final inspection should be planned to ensure that the lap joints are secure, all edges are properly anchored and all staking/stapling patterns follow the manufacturer's recommendations. Inspect temporary erosion control blankets at least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm with a rainfall amount of 0.1 inch or greater for failures. Blanket failure has occurred when (1) soils and/or seed have washed away from beneath the blanket and the soil surface can be expected to continue to erode at an accelerated rate, and/or (2) the blanket has become dislodged from the soil surface or is torn. If washouts or breakouts occur, re-install the blanket after re-grading and re-seeding, ensuring that blanket installation still meets design specifications. When repetitive failures occur at the same location, review conditions and limitations for use and determine if diversions, stone check dams or other measures are needed to reduce failure rate. Repair any dislodged or failed blankets immediately.

5.1.2.5. Temporary Filter Inserts

Temporary Filter Inserts are commercially-available geotextile-fabric filters that are configured to fit into the openings of drainage structures. These filters serve as secondary protective measures to trap (filter) sediment that may bypass other

control measures and be carried to drainage structure inlets by stormwater run-off during construction. Temporary Filter Inserts will be installed in catch basins and similar drainage structures as secondary protective measures throughout construction. Temporary Filter Inserts will be placed in each existing catch basin and yard drains prior to the start of construction, and in each new catch basin or yard drain during construction. These devices will be removed upon final site stabilization.

Filter inserts will be inspected once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours after every rainfall of 0.1 inches or greater. Replacement of the inserts will be as often as necessary to maintain function of the drainage structure and prevent excessive ponding due to clogged fabric. Ripped or otherwise damaged inserts will be replaced immediately.

5.1.2.6. Stockpile Management

Reference: Section 4-9 of the 2002 Guidelines

Stockpile management of topsoil and other types of erodible soils is necessary to prevent unnecessary damage resulting from erosion of stockpile material. Locate stockpiles so that natural drainage is not obstructed. Attempt to maximize the distance of stockpiles from wetlands, watercourses, drainage ways, and steep slopes. When the stockpile is downgradient from a long slope, divert run-off water away from or around the stockpile. Install a geotextile silt fence or hay bale barrier around the stockpile area approximately 10 feet from the proposed toe of the slope. The side slopes of stockpiled material that is erodible should be no steeper than 2:1. Stockpiles that are not to be used within 30 days need to be seeded and mulched immediately after formation of the stockpile. The seed mix used depends upon the stockpiled material and the length of time it is to remain stockpiled. Information gathered from soil borings and soil delineation can be used to plan the type of seed and any soil amendments that are appropriate for the stockpile. After the stockpile has been removed, the site should be graded and permanently stabilized.

Topsoil stockpiles which will be idle for at least 30 days will be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch no later than 7 days from the last use. Small stockpiles may be covered with impervious tarps or erosion control matting in lieu of seeding and mulching.

5.2. Dewatering

Reference: Section 5-13 of the 2002 Guidelines

Dewatering may be utilized at the site to lower the groundwater table to allow for the construction of subsurface improvements (utilities, foundations, etc.) within a relatively dry environment. Several dewatering techniques may be utilized at the contractor's discretion based on the specific nature of the work. These may include:

- Sumps
- Wells
- Wellpoints

Dewatering wastewaters shall be managed in accordance with the 2002 Guidelines. Where feasible and appropriate, dewatering wastewaters will be infiltrated into the ground. Dewatering wastewaters discharged to surface waters will be discharged in a manner that minimizes the discoloration of the receiving waters. No discharge of dewatering wastewater(s) shall contain or cause a visible oil sheen, floating solids, or foaming in the receiving water. Unless otherwise specifically approved in writing by DEEP, or if otherwise authorized by another state or federal permit, dewatering measures shall be installed on upland soils.

The following measures will be employed to ensure that dewatering wastewaters will not cause scouring or erosion or contain suspended solids in amounts that could reasonably be expected to cause pollution:

- Divert surface waters away from areas needing dewatering.
- Consider if well points and sumps can be used to lower the groundwater table, reducing the need for settling facilities.
- For sites that don't require continuous pumping, pump work areas before construction activities begin each work day.
- Provide filtration near the suction intake.
- Locate pumps, intake sumps, and other intake structures in areas which will not require constant moving, when possible.
- Locate pump discharge facilities (portable, permanent, or bio-filtering structures) such that a minimum disturbance of existing wetlands and watercourses is incurred.
- Provide protection at outlets from pumping operations to dissipate pumping surges and prevent erosion at the point of discharge.

5.2.1. Dewatering Plan

This SWPCP provides general measures for the management of dewatering wastewater based on the measures indicated in the 2002 Guidelines. It is recognized that the use of these measures is dependent upon specific site conditions, the contractor's specific method of operations, and the contractor's dewatering equipment. As this plan provides a general description of dewatering operations, the contractor will be required to submit a project-specific Dewatering Plan. This Dewatering Plan will be submitted to the engineer for review and approval prior to its implementation. The project-specific Dewatering Plan will, at a minimum, identify the following:

1. Locations and associated construction where dewatering is required.
2. Specific methods and devices proposed for dewatering.
3. Details on protection at the inlet and outlet of pumps, method for floating the pump intake, or other methods to minimize and retain the sediment.
4. Proposed location of dewatering discharge and details of infiltration basins or other discharge location. Per the General Permit, where feasible and appropriate, dewatering wastewaters will be infiltrated into the ground.
4. Details on any containment berm construction when dewatering earth materials.
5. Identification of a contingency plan for emergency operations should the dewatering operation prove inadequate to meet the dewatering need or is

found to be causing unacceptable turbidity problems (e.g., alternative discharge locations or use of a portable sediment tank). If turbidity or siltation problems are not adequately controlled by the contingency plan, then the operation will be ceased and a revised dewatering plan submitted for approval prior to further implementation.

5.3. Emergency Flood Procedures

A portion of the site has been identified as Flood Zone “A6” with base flood elevations defined by FEMA. The only work that will be taking place within the flood zone will be the renovation of the existing athletic fields and several bituminous walkways. In order to meet the guidelines set by CT DEEP, there will be no filling within the floodplain, which will prevent any adverse downstream impacts.

The project will be receiving funding from the State of Connecticut Office of School Construction Grants (OSCG). As such, a permit application for a Flood Management Certification has been submitted to CT DEEP. A detailed Flood Contingency Plan has been included as an attachment to that permit application, and below is a flood contingency procedure.

5.3.1. Weather Monitoring

During the construction, monitoring of weather conditions will be conducted by the contractor using locally-available sources. These sources should be consulted on a daily basis to ascertain the latest weather forecast. Examples of sources of weather information are summarized below. This list should not be considered all-inclusive.

- **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service**

Radio: NWR requires a special radio receiver or scanner capable of picking up the signal. Broadcasts are found in the VHF public service band at these seven frequencies (MHz):

162.4000, 162.425, 162.450, 162.475, 162.500, 162.525, 162.550

Television: None

Web Site: <http://weather.gov/>

- **WTNH**

Radio: None

Television: Channel 8 (may vary based on local cable provider)

Web Site: www.wtnh.com

- **WCBS Connecticut**

Radio: WTIC AM 1080

Television: None

Web Site: <http://connecticut.cbslocal.com/>

- **WFSB Eyewitness News**

Radio: None
Television: Channel 3 (may vary based on local cable provider)
Web Site: www.wsfb.com

- **Fox Connecticut**

Radio: None
Television: Channel 9 (may vary based on local cable provider)
Web Site: <http://www.ctnow.com/>

- **NBC Connecticut**

Radio: None
Television: Channel 4 (may vary based on local cable provider)
Web Site: www.nbcconnecticut.com

5.3.2. Weather Conditions

The National Weather Service uses "Watches" and "Warnings" to provide alerts to potentially dangerous weather.

Weather Watches - A "Watch" means conditions are right for dangerous weather. If a "Watch" is issued, all parties should be alert to evolving weather conditions and be prepared to act.

- For events that come and go quickly, such as severe thunderstorms, tornadoes or flash floods, a watch means that the odds are good for the dangerous weather, but it's not yet happening.
- For longer-lived events, such as hurricanes or winter storms, a watch means that the storm isn't an immediate threat, but is anticipated.

When a severe thunderstorm, tornado, or flash flood watch is in effect, all parties should monitor available weather sources and "watch the sky" for signs of dangerous weather. Severe thunderstorms, tornados, and flash floods often can happen so quickly that warnings cannot be issued in time. If these types of watches are issued, project team notifications should be made, construction operations immediately suspended, and flood protection measures implemented.

Hurricane or winter storm watches are longer term. If these types of watches are issued, project team notifications should be made, plans should be made to suspend construction operations based on the timing of the weather event, and applicable flood protection measures implemented.

Weather Warnings - A "Warning" means that the dangerous weather is threatening the area. If a "Warning" is issued, all parties should immediately take action to 1) ensure personnel safety, and 2) take immediate and appropriate actions in response to the weather event. For severe thunderstorms, tornadoes and flash floods, a "Warning" means the event is occurring.

Before "Watches" and "Warnings" are issued, the National Weather Service, private forecasters, newspapers, radio and television normally try to alert the public to potential weather dangers. Often, forecasters begin issuing bulletins on hurricanes and winter storms

three or four days before the storm is predicted to occur. It should be noted that forecasters cannot issue alerts for the danger of severe thunderstorms, tornadoes and flash floods with significant advance notice.

5.3.3. Contingency Phases

The contractor, in concert with the Permittee and engineer will determine which project team members are responsible for each function during each phase. As tasking is assigned, additional responsibilities, teams, and task lists will be created by the contractor to address specific functions during a specific phase.

Preparation Phase

- In response to a potential flood or associated severe weather event, review all erosion and sedimentation control measures and determine if existing measures require reinforcement and/or if additional temporary measures are required.
- In response to a potential flood or associated severe weather event, structures, materials, and equipment will be reviewed for their potential to cause pollution.
- In response to a potential flood or associated severe weather event, take appropriate actions to ensure that all structures, materials, and equipment will be anchored or restrained to prevent displacement or flotation.
- Provide notifications to Permittee, owner, engineer, and other project participants at the outset and completion of this phase.

Response Phase

- To establish an immediate and controlled presence at the project site. The contractor maintains primary responsibility for response actions.
- To conduct a preliminary assessment of flood incident impact, extent of damage, and disruption to construction operations.
- To evaluate and communicate information regarding other responses, clean-up, and when construction operations can resume.
- To provide contractor personnel, owner, engineer, and other applicable project participants with the facts necessary to make informed decisions regarding subsequent resumption and recovery activity.
- Provide notifications to Permittee, owner, engineer, and other project participants at the outset and completion of this phase.

Resumption Phase

- To establish and organize contractor forces for the resumption of construction operations.
- To mobilize and activate contractor support teams necessary to facilitate and support the resumption process.
- To notify and appraise owner and engineer of the situation.

Recovery/Restoration Phase

- To prepare and implement recovery operations.
- Re-establish erosion and sedimentation controls.
- Re-establishment site controls (fencing, etc.).

- Re-mobilize personnel.
- Re-mobilize materials and equipment
- Perform construction operations required to restore project conditions and continue with construction activities.
- Provide notifications in accordance with Section 2.1 at the outset and completion of this phase.

5.3.4. Contingency Operations

Erosion and Sedimentation Controls

Erosion and sedimentation controls will be present at the project site until final stabilization is achieved.

Procedure – If heavy rains are forecast or in the event of a Weather Watch, Weather Warning, or flood warning, all sedimentation and erosion control measures will be inspected. Based on the inspection coupled with the nature of the forecasted weather event, existing measures will be reinforced and/or additional temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures will be deployed to control erosion and sediment transport.

Structures

Structures at the project site will consist of temporary-type structures such as field trailers, portable storage units, and portable toilets. The existing middle school and the building expansions are the only permanent structures.

Procedure - In the event of a flood warning, field trailers, portable storage units, and portable toilets may be removed from project site.

Materials

Various materials will be stored at the project site and utilized during the project. These materials are generally categorized into four categories:

- Natural Materials such as earth fill, gravel, topsoil, trees/shrubs, straw mulch, wood chip mulch.
- Non-Polluting Construction Materials such as silt fencing, plastic or metal temporary construction fencing, lumber, trench boxes, concrete or plastic drainage materials.
- Potentially-Polluting Materials such as fuels, lubricants, cleaning solvents, hydraulic oil, antifreeze/coolant, and fertilizers. These materials pose the greatest threat of causing pollution during a flood event, primarily because they will dissolve and/or disperse quickly in flood waters. During the construction project, only minimal amounts of these types of these materials will be stored within the flood zone, all materials will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in appropriate sealed containers with proper labeling.
- Floatable Materials such as lumber, sealed containers, portable storage units, portable toilets, trash and trash containers, and other buoyant items.

Procedure - In the event of a flood warning, the following procedures will be implemented:

- Natural Materials - Stockpiles of earth materials can remain in-place and should be protected against erosion in accordance with the “2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control”. If possible natural materials such as shrubs or smaller plantings will be removed from the project site. Larger plantings such a tress should be secured together with rope.
- Non-Polluting Construction Materials - If possible, Non-Polluting Construction Materials will be removed from the project site. If these materials cannot be relocated or removed, they should be consolidated to the extent possible and reviewed item-by-item for materials which have the potential to float. If a material is identified that may float, comply with the procedure for Floatable Materials.
- Potentially-Polluting Materials - All Potentially-Polluting Materials will be removed from the project site.
- Floatable Materials - All Floatable Materials will be removed from the project site. If larger stockpiles of items such as wood chip mulch cannot be relocated, the stockpile will be completely covered with plastic sheeting and secured with sandbags.

Equipment

Equipment at the project site will consist of heavy equipment (excavators, dozers, loaders, trucks, etc.) and small equipment (pumps, generators, plate compactors, etc.). In the event of a flood, the primary concern with this equipment is the potential release of fuels, hydraulics oils, and lubricants associated with the various mechanical components.

Procedure - In the event of a flood warning, equipment will be 1) removed from the project site, or 2) staged in an appropriate location and secured.

5.4. Post Construction Stormwater Management

As a result of the previously described site renovations and additions, the total site impervious area will be slightly increased.

As part of the collaboration between the design team and the Town’s 3rd-party review engineer, it was determined that a straight reduction in peak flows for large storm events would not be required since the small increase of the site (several cfs) is insignificant to the flow of the receiving river (several thousand cfs). Additionally, the site is part of a large, complex watershed and placing detention on certain portions of the site would actually lead to an increase in the overall peak flow, due to the timing of the subwatershed hydrographs. Therefore, onsite detention and treatment has been designed to accommodate up to the 2-year storm event. This methodology, as well as the design and associated results, were conditions of the local permitting process. The onsite drainage system has been sized to accommodate the 10-year storm, as required by ConnDOT.

The project has received Site Plan Approval from the Town of Woodbury Planning and Zoning Commission.

5.4.1. Permanent Stabilization Practices

Permanent site stabilization practices are included on the drawings in Attachment 2 and include the following:

- Hardscape – Stormwater from these areas will either 1) run-off to an adjacent pervious surface (e.g. grass or landscape area), or 2) run-off to a collection point such as catch basin or area drain, and be conveyed to the site stormwater system, ultimately infiltrating into the ground through perforated pipes.
- Landscaping/Grass Areas - Several areas of the site are landscaped or grassed and will provide a stabilized surface to slow overland runoff.

5.4.2. Maintenance of Permanent Stabilization

After construction is completed and accepted by The Town, inspection and maintenance of stabilized surfaces will be the responsibility of The Town.

- Landscape and Planted Areas: Inspect semi-annually for erosion or dying vegetation. Repair and stabilize any bare or eroded areas and replace vegetation as soon as possible.
- Hardscape: Inspect on a regular basis not to exceed weekly for litter and debris. Sweep at least twice a year, with the first occurring as soon as possible after snowmelt and the second not less than 90 days following the first.
- Catch Basin Sumps: Inspect semi-annually and cleaned when the sump is one half full of silt and/or debris.

6. OTHER POLLUTION CONTROLS

6.1. Waste Disposal

6.1.1. Waste Materials

All waste materials generated at the site will be collected and stored in securely lidded, metal dumpsters rented from a licensed solid waste management company. All trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpsters. When at capacity, the dumpsters will be removed from the site and transported to a state-licensed waste transfer or waste disposal facility. No construction waste materials will be burned, buried, or otherwise disposed-of on-site.

All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. Notices stating these practices will be posted in the office trailer and a competent person will be assigned day-to-day operation responsibilities.

6.1.2. Recycling

Waste materials generated at the site that are designated for recycling will be collected and stored in securely lidded, metal dumpsters rented from a licensed solid waste management company. Materials designated for recycling will be deposited in the appropriate dumpster based on material type. When at capacity, the dumpsters will be removed from the site and transported to a state-licensed transfer or recycling facility.

6.1.3. Liquid Waste Materials

The dumping of liquid wastes in storm sewers is prohibited. All liquid waste materials generated at the site will be collected and stored in secure containers suitable for the

particular type of waste if such liquid waste is not suitable for the “Washout Area” (see below). Containers storing liquid waste will be removed from the site for disposal by a state-licensed company.

6.1.4. Hazardous Materials

All waste materials that are considered “hazardous” such as oils, greases, oil-based paints, solvents, etc. generated by construction will be stored and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Site personnel must be instructed in the practices of handling, collecting and storage of hazardous materials, and a competent person will be assigned responsibility for seeing that these practices are followed.

6.1.5. Sanitary Waste

All sanitary waste will be collected from portable units on a regular basis as required by applicable regulations.

6.2. Washout Areas

A designated “Washout Area” will be established for the purpose of washing the following:

- Vehicles, containers, and equipment for concrete
- Applicators and containers for materials which have not contained any oils, greases, oil-based paints, solvents, fuels, lubricants, etc.

The Washout Area shall be established as follows:

- (1) Outside of any buffers and at least 50 feet from any stream, wetland or other sensitive resource; or
- (2) In an entirely self-contained washout system.

The Washout Area shall be clearly delineated with fencing, flagging, or similar highly-visible materials. Washout activities are only permitted within the Washout Area. All wash water shall be directed into a container or pit designed such that no overflows can occur during rainfall or after snowmelt. There shall be no surface discharge of washout wastewaters from the Washout Area.

Hardened concrete waste from the Washout Area will be removed and disposed-of consistent with practices developed for the “Waste Materials” above. At least once per week, any containers or pits used for washout will be inspected to ensure structural integrity, adequate holding capacity, and to check for leaks or overflows. If there are signs of leaks, holes or overflows in the containers or pits that could lead to a discharge, the containers will be repaired prior to further use. For concrete washout areas, all hardened concrete waste will be removed whenever the hardened concrete has accumulated to a height of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the container or pit or as necessary to avoid overflows. A record of maintenance and inspections for the Washout Area is included in Appendix C.

6.3. Off-Site Vehicle Tracking

Reference: Section 5-12 of the 2002 Guidelines

Stabilized construction entrances (ant-tracking pad) will be used to help reduce the movement of sediments from the site to off-site areas by vehicles. Construction details for these facilities are contained on the project's Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans. A stabilized construction entrance will be installed at each primary site access point used by construction equipment.

Stabilized construction entrances will be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking and washing of sediment onto paved surfaces. Each entrance will be periodically top-dressed with additional stone and/or additional length added as conditions demand.

All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto paved surfaces will be immediately removed. Roads adjacent to the site will be left clean at the end of each day. It is also recognized that the use of stabilized construction entrances may not eliminate the need for periodic street sweeping. Therefore, adjacent paved roadways will be swept as necessary.

If the construction entrance is being properly maintained and the action of a vehicle traveling over the stone pad is not sufficient to remove the majority of the sediment, then either (1) the construction entrance will be lengthened, (2) the construction access road surface will be modified, or (3) washing racks (or similar devices) will be installed before the vehicle enters a paved surface. If a washing rack or similar device is to be used to wash sediment from tires, provisions will be employed to intercept the wash water and trap the sediment before it is carried off-site. Per the 2002 Guidelines, the sediment trapping facility will be sized to hold the maximum volume of water that would be used over a 2-hour period.

6.4. Dust Control

The generation of fugitive dust will be minimized during all aspects of the work, and measures to suppress fugitive dust will be employed when work activities are conducted which could generate dust. Construction sequencing will be organized and conducted to the extent possible to leave existing pavement or ground coverings in place until just prior to earth excavation for the purpose of minimizing the migration of dust beyond the project limits into the surrounding area. If the amount of fugitive dust and/or particulate generated during the work is deemed unacceptable or exceeds baseline project site conditions the work will be halted and corrective measures implemented. Dust control and suppression will be implemented as follows:

6.4.1. Water

Water will be applied only at the locations, at such times, and in the amount required to control and suppress dust. The volume of water sprayed for controlling dust shall be minimized so as to prevent the runoff of water. No discharge of dust control water shall contain or cause a visible oil sheen, floating solids, visible discoloration, or foaming in the receiving stream.

6.4.2. Calcium Chloride

Calcium chloride will be applied only at the locations, times, and in the amount approved by the owner (as Permittee). The application of calcium chloride will be by means of a mechanical spreader, or other approved methods.

6.5. Spill Prevention

6.5.1. Potential Stormwater Pollution Sources

During construction, the following are potential sources of pollutants that could impact stormwater:

- Cleared and disturbed grassed/planted areas;
- Pavement and utility removal;
- Construction of site entrances and bituminous access drive construction;
- Drainage and lighting installation.
- Topsoil and mulch installation;
- Dewatering operations;
- Final grading and landscaping.

6.5.2. Potential Stormwater Pollutants

The materials and substances in the following list are potential stormwater pollutants that are likely to be present during construction.

- Concrete
- Detergents
- Paints (enamel and latex)
- Wood Preservatives
- Pesticides
- Plaster
- Fertilizers
- Petroleum Based Products
- Cleaning Solvents
- Asphalt
- Glue, Adhesives
- Curing Compounds
- Hydraulic Oil / Fluids
- Gasoline
- Diesel Fuel
- Kerosene
- Antifreeze / Coolant

6.5.3. Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on-site during the project:

- An effort will be made to store only enough products required to perform the work.
- All materials stored on-site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.

- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container and opening a new container.
- Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
- The Construction Manager and/or site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site.
- Dumpsters will be kept covered and drain plugs will remain in place unless being cleaned.
- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not re-sealable. Leftover product will be properly disposed of or placed in a sealable container.
- Original labels and material safety data will be retained as they contain important product information.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or local and State recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

6.5.4. Product Specific Practices

The following product specific practices will be followed on-site:

- Chemical and Petroleum Product Storage - All chemical and petroleum product containers stored on the site (excluding those contained within vehicles and equipment) will be stored in tightly sealed containers that are clearly labeled. All chemical and petroleum product containers will be provided with impermeable containment which will hold at least 110% of the volume of the largest container, or 10% of the total volume of all containers in the area, whichever is larger, without overflow from the containment area. All chemicals and their containers will be stored under a roofed area except for those chemicals stored in containers of 100-gallon capacity or more, in which case a roof is not required. Double-walled tanks satisfy this requirement.
- Petroleum Products - All on-site construction vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Any asphalt substances used on-site will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Spill kits will be included with any fueling sources and maintenance activities.
- Fertilizers - Fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormwater. Fertilizer will not be stored on site.
- Paints - All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint will not be discharged to the storm sewer system, but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions or State and local regulations. Spray guns will be cleaned on a removable tarp.

6.5.5. Spill Control Practices

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and the location of the information.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the designated material storage areas on-site. Equipment and materials will include, but not be limited to, brooms, dustpans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, Speedi-Dry and plastic and metal trash containers specifically made for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous materials will be reported to the appropriate State and/or local government agency, regardless of the size. The National Response Center number is 800-424-8802. The CT DEEP Emergency Reporting number is 800-424-3333.
- The site construction superintendent will be responsible for the day-to-day operations, and act as the person responsible for spill prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible construction spill containment and cleanup personnel will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer on-site.

6.6. Post-Construction Cleaning

All post-construction stormwater structures will be cleaned of sediment and any remaining silt fence shall be removed upon permanent stabilization of the site, prior to filing notice of termination.

7. INSPECTION AND MONITORING

Throughout all phases of construction, the erosion control measures will be routinely inspected, cleaned, repaired, and replaced as necessary. Maintenance of erosion and sedimentation control measures is critical to their effectiveness. Maintenance will be an ongoing process during the period of construction and will continue until long-term vegetation is established. Mulching and seeding will be inspected throughout all phases of construction: at the end of each workday, if precipitation is forecast and after each rainfall. At the end of each workweek, prior to weekends, all erosion and sediment control measures will be inspected and repairs/replacements made as required.

Throughout the construction process, extra stocks of hay bales and filter fabric will be kept on-site to replace those that may become damaged and/or deteriorated.

Any erosion and sediment control measures which upon inspection are found to be damaged, deteriorated, or not functioning properly, shall be repaired, replaced and corrected immediately after inspection.

Inspection procedures will be addressed and implemented in the following manner:

7.1. Plan Implementation Inspections

Within the first 30 days following commencement of construction activity on the site, a representative of the Permittee will inspect the site. The Permittee's representative for Plan Implementation Inspections will be hired by the Permittee.

The Permittee's representative will inspect the site at least once and no more than three times during the first 90 days of commencement of the construction activity to confirm compliance with the General Permit and proper initial implementation of all control measures designated in this SWPCP for the site for the initial phase of construction.

7.2. Routine Inspections

The Permittee will routinely inspect the site for compliance with the General Permit and this SWPCP for the site until a Notice of Termination has been submitted. Inspection procedures for these Routine Inspections will be addressed and implemented in the following manner:

7.2.1. Qualified Inspector

The Permittee will retain a Qualified Inspector meeting the following definition:

“an individual possessing either (1) a professional license or certification by a professional organization recognized by the commissioner related to agronomy, civil engineering, landscape architecture, soil science, and two years of demonstrable and focused experience in erosion and sediment control plan reading, installation, inspection and/or report writing for residential and commercial construction projects in accordance with the Guidelines; or (2) five years of demonstrable and focused experience in erosion and sediment control plan reading, installation, inspection and/or report writing for residential and commercial construction projects in accordance with the Guidelines; or (3) certification by the Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT)”.

The Permittee's Qualified Inspector will be an individual(s) hired by the Permittee.

7.2.2. Rainfall Measurement

The Permittee will maintain a rain gauge on-site to document rainfall amounts.

7.2.3. Inspection Criteria

At least once a week and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that generates a discharge, the Qualified Inspector will inspect, at a minimum, the following:

- Disturbed areas of the construction activity that have not been finally stabilized.
- All erosion and sedimentation control measures.
- All structural control measures.
- Soil stockpile areas.
- Washout Areas.
- Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site.

For storms that end on a weekend, holiday or other time after which normal working hours will not commence within 24 hours, an inspection is required within 24 hours only for storms that generate a discharge. For storms of less than 0.5 inches, an inspection will occur immediately upon the start of the subsequent normal working hours. Where sites have been temporarily or finally stabilized, inspections will be conducted at least once every month for three months.

The areas noted above will be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system and impacts to the receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site will also be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking. Where sites have been temporarily or finally stabilized, such inspection will be conducted at least once every month for three months.

The Qualified Inspector will evaluate the effectiveness of erosion and sediment controls, structural controls, stabilization practices, and any other controls implemented to prevent pollution and determine if it is necessary to install, maintain, or repair such controls and/or practices to improve the quality of stormwater discharge(s).

7.2.4. Inspection Report

Following each inspection, the Qualified Inspector will prepare a report that will summarize the following:

- The scope of the inspection.
- Name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection.
- The date(s) of the inspection.
- Weather conditions including precipitation information.
- Major observations relating to erosion and sediment controls and the implementation of the SWPCP.
- A description of the stormwater discharge(s) from the site.
- Any water quality monitoring performed during the inspection.

Report forms are included in Appendix A. The report will be signed by the Permittee or his authorized representative. Reports will be retained as part of the SWPCP and maintained onsite at all times, either as hard copy, or in electronic form.

The report will include a statement that, in the judgment of the Qualified Inspector(s) conducting the Routine Inspection, the site is either in compliance or out of compliance with the terms and conditions of this SWPCP and General Permit. If the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance, the

inspection report will include a summary of the remedial actions required to bring the site back into compliance. Non-engineered corrective actions (as identified in the 2002 Guidelines) will be implemented on site within 24 hours and incorporated into a revised SWPCP within three (3) calendar days of the date of inspection unless another schedule is specified in the 2002 Guidelines. Engineered corrective actions (as identified in the 2002 Guidelines) shall be implemented on site within seven (7) days and incorporated into a revised SWPCP within ten (10) days of the date of inspection, unless another schedule is specified in the 2002 Guidelines or is approved by DEEP. During the period in which any corrective actions are being developed and have not yet been fully implemented, interim measures will be implemented to minimize the potential for the discharge of pollutants from the site.

Inspectors from DEEP may inspect the site for compliance with the General Permit at any time construction activities are ongoing and upon completion of construction activities to verify the final stabilization of the site and/or the installation of post-construction stormwater management measures.

7.2.5. Turbidity Monitoring

The Permittee via the Qualified Inspector, will perform turbidity monitoring in accordance with the following:

Monitoring Frequency

- Sampling will be conducted at least once every month, when there is a discharge of stormwater from the site while construction activity is ongoing, until final stabilization of the drainage area associated with each outfall is achieved.
- The Permittee will collect samples during normal working hours, which for this project are Monday through Friday, between the hours of 7:00 am and 5:00 pm.
- If sampling is discontinued due to the end of normal working hours, the Permittee will resume sampling the following morning or the morning of the next working day following a weekend or holiday, as long as the discharge continues.
- Sampling may be temporarily suspended any time conditions exist that may reasonably pose a threat to the safety of the person taking the sample. Such conditions may include high winds, lightning, impinging wave or tidal activity, intense rainfall or other hazardous condition. Once the unsafe condition is no longer present, sampling will resume.
- If there is no stormwater discharge during a month, sampling will not be conducted.

Sample Collection

- All samples will be collected from discharges resulting from a storm event that occurs at least 24 hours after any previous storm event generating a stormwater discharge.
- Any sample containing snow or ice melt must be identified on the Stormwater Monitoring Report form. Sampling of snow or ice melt in the absence of a storm event is not a valid sample.

- Samples shall be grab samples taken at least three separate times during a storm event and shall be representative of the flow and characteristics of the discharge(s). Samples may be taken manually or by an in-situ turbidity probe or other automatic sampling device equipped to take individual turbidity readings (i.e. not composite). The first sample shall be taken within the first hour of stormwater discharge from the site. In cases where samples are collected manually and the discharge begins outside of normal working hours, the first sample shall be taken at the start of normal working hours.

Sampling Locations

- Sampling is required of all point source discharges of stormwater from disturbed areas.
- Where there are two or more discharge points that discharge substantially identical runoff, based on similarities of the exposed soils, slope, and type of stormwater controls used, a sample may be taken from just one of the discharge points. In such case, the Permittee will report that the results also apply to the substantially identical discharge point(s).
- No more than 5 substantially identical outfalls may be identified for one representative discharge. If such project is planned to continue for more than one year, the Permittee shall rotate twice per year the location where samples are taken so that a different discharge point is sampled every six months.
- Two outfalls have been identified as sampling points; one (1) at the discharge to the swale located to the north of the existing barn, and the other at the stream that runs on the south side of the property into the Nonnewaug River.

Sampling and Analysis

Sampling and turbidity analysis will be conducted in accordance with ASTM D6855. Results will be reported in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).

Turbidity Values

The stormwater discharge turbidity value for each sampling point will be determined by taking the average of the turbidity values of all samples taken at that sampling point during a given storm.

7.2.6. Stormwater Monitoring Reports

Within thirty (30) days following the end of each month, the Permittee will submit the stormwater sampling result(s) on the Stormwater Monitoring Report (SMR) form included in Appendix B. If there was no discharge during any given monitoring period, the Permittee will submit the form as required with the words “no discharge” entered in place of the monitoring results. If the Permittee monitors any discharge more frequently than required by the General Permit, the results of this monitoring will be included in additional SMRs for the month in which the samples were collected.

8. CONSTRUCTION WORKER TRAINING

A construction employee training program will be developed and implemented by the Construction Manager, General Contractor, or site Contractor, as applicable, to educate project personnel about the requirements of the erosion and sedimentation control specifications and this SWPCP.

8.1. Construction Personnel in Responsible Charge

Training for construction personnel in responsible charge (project managers, supervisors, superintendents, etc.) will be given training to include the following:

- Goals of erosion and sedimentation control.
- The erosion and sedimentation process.
- Review of the General Permit.
- Review of erosion and sedimentation control plans, technical specifications, and this SWPCP.
- Review of erosion control methods and materials.
- Review of spill prevention and response, good housekeeping, and proper material handling
- Review of waste handling and washout
- Inspections and monitoring.

Construction personnel in responsible charge will be given the training prior to, or on, their first day on the project.

8.2. Staff Construction Personnel

Training for staff construction Personnel will be given training to include the following:

- Goals of erosion and sedimentation control.
- Review of erosion and sedimentation control plans, technical specifications, and this SWPCP.
- Review of erosion control methods and materials.
- Review of waste handling and washout.
- Review of reporting procedures for alerting personnel in responsible charge to erosion and sedimentation control problems.

Construction personnel will be given the training prior to, or on, their first day on the project.

9. CERTIFICATION

The following Certification Statement applies to this SWPCP. All project participants who are involved with “site” construction (e.g. Construction Manager, General Contractor, Contractor, Subcontractors, etc.) are required to certify to this plan by signing in the space provided. By signing, each project participant certifies the following:

“I certify under penalty of the law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. I understand that as a contractor or subcontractor at the site, I am authorized by this general permit, and must comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including, but not limited to, the requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Control Plan prepared for the site.”

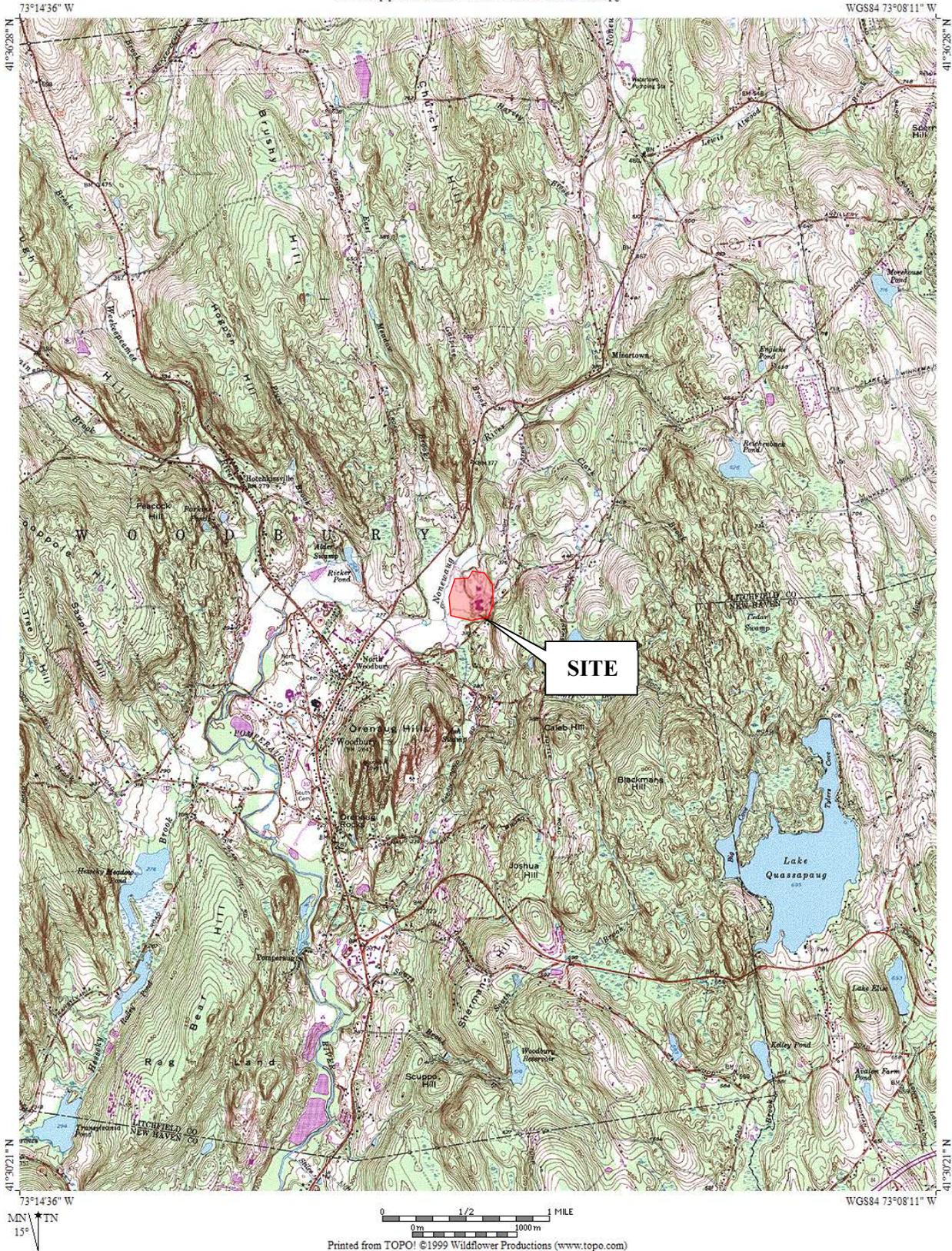
1	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>
2	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>
3	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>

4	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <hr/> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>
5	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <hr/> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>
6	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <hr/> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>
7	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <hr/> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>
8	<p>_____</p> <p>Signature</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Printed Name</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>	<p>On behalf of (company):</p> <p>Telephone Number:</p> <hr/> <p>Responsible for (project role):</p>

Attachment 1
Site Location Map

Site Location Map
Nonnewaug High School
5 Minortown Road
Woodbury, Connecticut
Scale = 1:24,000

TOPO! map printed on 02/06/17 from "CT.TPO" and "Untitled.tpg"



Attachment 2

Site Plans

C100	Civil Notes
C200	Overall Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan
C200A	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan Part A
C200B	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan Part B
C200C	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan Part C
C200D	Erosion & Sedimentation Control Plan Part D
C400	Overall Drainage Plan
C400A	Site Drainage Part A
C400B	Site Drainage Part B
C400C	Site Drainage Part C
C400D	Site Drainage Part D
C600	Details
C601	Details
C602	Details
C603	Details

EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL NOTES (REFERENCE SHEETS C200-C200D)

- C200 IS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION (E&S) CONTROL ONLY. SEE OTHER PLANS FOR THE SCOPE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK.
- THE E&S MEASURES SHOWN ON C200 ARE INTENDED TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PROJECT'S GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER AND DEWATERING WASTEWATERS FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND THE ASSOCIATED STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN (SWPCP).
- DO NOT PROCEED WITH THE WORK UNTIL ALL E&S CONTROL MEASURES ARE IN-PLACE AND HAVE BEEN INSPECTED AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.
- THE MEASURES SPECIFIED ON C200 ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR E&S CONTROL AND ARE SHOWN IN GENERAL SIZE AND LOCATION ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT ALL E&S CONTROL MEASURES ARE CONFIGURED AND CONSTRUCTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL MINIMIZE EROSION OF SOILS AND PREVENT THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENTS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS TO ANY RESOURCE AREAS. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL E&S MEASURES AS REQUIRED TO CONTROL EROSION AND SILTATION THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION AS CONDITIONS DICTATE AND/OR AS DIRECTED BY THE OWNER OR THE ENGINEER.
- IN ADDITION TO PLAN IMPLEMENTATION INSPECTIONS AND ROUTINE INSPECTIONS THAT MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE GENERAL PERMIT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF STORMWATER AND DEWATERING WASTEWATERS FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MONITOR AND INSPECT ALL E&S MEASURES IN AN ONGOING MANNER THROUGHOUT THE WORK AND TAKE CORRECTIVE MEASURES, AS REQUIRED, TO MINIMIZE EROSION OF SOILS AND PREVENT THE TRANSPORT OF SEDIMENTS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS TO ANY RESOURCE AREAS.
- ANY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION MEASURE IMPLEMENTED BEYOND THAT SHOWN ON C200 SHALL CONFORM TO APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT'S 2002 "CONNECTICUT GUIDELINES FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL."
- ANY STOCKPILED MATERIAL SHALL BE SUBJECT TO EROSION CONTROL MEASURES THAT INCLUDE A MINIMUM OF SILT FENCE OR MAY BALE BARRIER. COVER STOCKPILES IF SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL IS PREDICTED.
- PROVIDE TEMPORARY SEEDING WITH MULCH ON ALL EXPOSED SOIL AREAS WHERE WORK WILL BE SUSPENDED FOR LONGER THAN 30 DAYS. APPLY SEED AND MULCH WITHIN THE FIRST 7 DAYS OF SUSPENDING WORK. WHEN SEEDING IS NOT POSSIBLE DUE TO SEASONAL WEATHER CONDITIONS OR OTHER FACTORS, PROVIDE TEMPORARY STRUCTURAL SOIL PROTECTION SUCH AS MULCH, WOODCHIPS, EROSION CONTROL MATTING, OR COMPOST.
- ALL TEMPORARY SLOPES IN EXCESS OF 3 (HORIZONTAL) TO 1 (VERTICAL) SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH EROSION CONTROL MATTING OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT.
- NO RUNOFF SHALL BE ALLOWED TO ENTER ANY STORMWATER SYSTEM OR EXIT THE SITE PRIOR TO TREATMENT FOR SEDIMENT REMOVAL.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A CLEAN CONSTRUCTION SITE AND SHALL NOT ALLOW THE ACCUMULATION OF RUBBISH OR CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS. ALL TRASH SHALL BE CLEANED ON A DAILY BASIS AND THE SITE SHALL BE LEFT IN A NEAT CONDITION AT THE END OF EACH WORK DAY.
- TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO AVOID THE SPILLAGE OF FUEL OR OTHER POLLUTANTS AND ADHERE TO ALL APPLICABLE POLICIES AND REGULATIONS RELATED TO SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND RESPONSE.
- FOR DUST CONTROL, PERIODICALLY MOISTEN EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES WITH WATER AND MAINTAIN ADEQUATE MOISTURE LEVELS.
- SWEEP ADJACENT ROADWAYS IF MUD OR SOIL IS TRACKED ON TO THEM, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. SHOULD THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE FAIL TO PREVENT THE TRACKING OF SOILS OR SEDIMENT OFF OF THE PROJECT SITE, A WASHING RACK SHALL BE INSTALLED ALONG WITH APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO COLLECT RESULTING WASTEWATER.
- DRAINAGE STRUCTURE FILTER INSERTS SHALL BE INSTALLED AND CLEANED/CHANGED PER THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. UNITS SHALL BE INSTALLED COMPLETELY AROUND INLETS OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURES SUCH THAT NO RUNOFF IS ALLOWED TO ENTER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS WITHOUT FILTERING THROUGH THE DEVICE.

SUGGESTED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- CONDUCT A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH THE OWNER AND ENGINEER PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
- INSTALL CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE(S) AND PLACE FILTER INSERTS IN EXISTING CATCH BASINS.
- INSTALL PERIMETER E&S CONTROLS AND REQUEST PRE-CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION FROM THE ENGINEER.
- FOLLOWING THE ENGINEER'S APPROVAL OF INSTALLED E&S CONTROLS, COMMENCE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.
- AT THE CONCLUSION OF CONSTRUCTION, COMPLETE THE INSTALLATION OF POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE STABILIZATION MEASURES AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.

NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR MAY MODIFY THE SUGGESTED CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE INDICATED ABOVE, PROVIDED A REVISED SEQUENCE IS SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW AND APPROVED BY THE OWNER AND ENGINEER.

UTILITY DEMOLITION NOTES (REFERENCE SHEETS C300-C300D)

- CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY CALL BEFORE YOU DIG (1-800-922-4455) AND VERIFY UTILITY MARK-OUT WITH THE OWNER PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF ANY SITE DISTURBANCE.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFICATION OF THE LOCATION AND NATURE OF ALL SUBSURFACE UTILITIES AT THE PROJECT WHICH MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE WORK. COORDINATE WITH RESPECTIVE UTILITY OWNERS AND PERFORM VERIFICATION OF TYPE, LOCATION AND INVERTS AS REQUIRED.
- THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING SITE FEATURES AS SHOWN HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM MAPS, SURVEYS, FIELD INSPECTIONS, AND OTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION. THEY MUST BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE BOTH TO LOCATION, SIZE, AND AS-BUILT CONDITION AND ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY AND ALL DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THAT PORTION OF THE WORK.
- IMPLEMENTING WORKER SAFETY AND/OR HEALTH PROTOCOLS THAT ADDRESS COMPLIANCE WITH RULES, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO CONSTRUCTION SAFETY AND/OR THE POTENTIAL AND/OR ACTUAL RISK OF EXPOSURE TO SITE-SPECIFIC PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS IS SOLELY THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
- PROTECT ALL IMPROVEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SCOPE OF UTILITY DEMOLITION. ANY IMPROVEMENT WHICH IS DAMAGED SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED IN-KIND TO THE OWNER'S SATISFACTION AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- PRIOR TO THE TERMINATION, ABANDONMENT, OR REMOVAL OF ANY UTILITY, VERIFY THAT APPLICABLE NOTIFICATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE UTILITY OWNER/OPERATOR AND THAT THE UTILITY HAS BEEN PROPERLY TERMINATED, CAPPED, OR PLUGGED AS REQUIRED.
- WHERE UTILITY POLE REMOVAL IS CALLED-FOR, COORDINATE WITH ALL UTILITY OWNERS/OPERATORS AFFECTED. UTILITY POLE REMOVAL SHALL INCLUDE THE POLE AND ALL ASSOCIATED GUYS.
- INSTALL CONSTRUCTION FENCE AROUND THE EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM TO REMAIN AND BE PROTECTED. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT DRIVE ANY EQUIPMENT OVER SEPTIC TANK OR LEACHING AREA FOR THE EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM AT ANY POINT DURING THE PROJECT.
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL SHALL INCLUDE ALL TANK CONTENTS, PIPING, VENTS, AND ANY RELATED APPURTENANCES. COORDINATE WITH THE ARCHITECT TO PLUG ANY FEED, VENT, OR RETURN LINES AT THE BUILDING ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING FOLLOWING TANK REMOVAL SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY, OR UNDER THE DIRECTION OF, A LICENSED ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL (LEP) IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (DEEP) REQUIREMENTS. PROVIDE COPIES OF ALL SAMPLING/TESTING RESULTS TO THE OWNER. ANY MONITORING WELLS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UST SYSTEM SHALL BE PROPERLY REMOVED OR ABANDONED PER APPLICABLE DEEP REQUIREMENTS.
- DRYWELLS THAT ARE CALLED OUT TO BE PROTECTED ON THE PLANS SHALL BE SURROUNDED BY ORANGE SNOW FENCE TO PROTECT THEM FROM DAMAGE DURING ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION.

DRAINAGE NOTES (REFERENCE SHEETS C400-C400D)

- CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY CALL BEFORE YOU DIG (1-800-922-4455) AND VERIFY UTILITY MARK-OUT WITH THE OWNER PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF ANY SITE DISTURBANCE.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFICATION OF THE LOCATION AND NATURE OF ALL SUBSURFACE UTILITIES AT THE PROJECT WHICH MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE WORK. COORDINATE WITH RESPECTIVE UTILITY OWNERS AND PERFORM VERIFICATION OF TYPE, LOCATION AND INVERTS AS REQUIRED.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY AND ALL DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THAT PORTION OF THE WORK.
- THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING SITE FEATURES AS SHOWN HAVE BEEN OBTAINED FROM MAPS, SURVEYS, FIELD INSPECTIONS, AND OTHER AVAILABLE INFORMATION. THEY MUST BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE BOTH TO LOCATION, SIZE, AND AS-BUILT CONDITION AND ARE PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS.
- THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE PLANS, INCLUDING THE INTENDED DIMENSIONS OF THE WORK, MAY VARY FROM ACTUAL EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASUREMENTS TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AS WELL AS OTHER DIMENSIONS HE MAY DEEM APPROPRIATE TO FACILITATE THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
- ENGAGE A CONNECTICUT-LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR TO PERFORM LAND-SURVEYING SERVICES REQUIRED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO VERIFICATION AND LAYOUT OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS, DIMENSIONS, AND ELEVATIONS. REPORT DISCREPANCIES TO THE ENGINEER.
- ALL CATCH BASINS AND SHALLOW DROP INLETS SET AGAINST CURBS SHALL BE CONDUIT TYPE 'C'. ALL OTHERS SHALL BE CONDUIT TYPE 'C-1'.
- ALL UNDERDRAINS SHALL BE 6-INCH HDPE. SEE SPECIFICATIONS.
- THE TOPS, RIMS, FRAMES, GRATES, AND COVERS (AS APPLICABLE) OF ALL UTILITY STRUCTURES THAT ARE TO REMAIN SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO MATCH FINAL GRADE IN A FLUSH CONDITION. ALL NEW UTILITY STRUCTURES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH TOPS, RIMS, FRAMES, GRATES, AND COVERS (AS APPLICABLE) TO FINAL GRADE IN A FLUSH CONDITION.
- PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE UNDERGROUND DETENTION SYSTEM, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM A DOUBLE RING INFILTRMETER TEST AT THE DEPTH OF THE BOTTOM OF THE UNDERGROUND DETENTION SYSTEM. THE RESULTS SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF THE UNITS.
- AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE WORK, CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT MATERIAL FROM ALL PORTIONS OF THE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM, INCLUDING NEW WORK AND EXISTING WORK THAT REMAINS OR IS INCORPORATED INTO THE NEW SYSTEM.

HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATOR MAINTENANCE TABLE (REFERENCE SHEETS C400-C400D)

	MAINTENANCE MEASURE	ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE
HYDRODYNAMIC SEPARATORS MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INSPECT FOR DAMAGE TO STRUCTURE NOTE SIGNS OF HYDROCARBON BUILDUP, AND REMOVE IF DETECTED MONITOR FOR SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION EXAMINE TO ENSURE THAT INLET AND OUTLET DEVICES ARE FREE OF DEBRIS AND OPERATION 	SEMI-ANNUAL INSPECTION
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN OBSERVED SEDIMENT DEPTH HAS ACCUMULATED TO 12-18" 	AS-NEEDED MAINTENANCE
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REMOVE OIL OR GASOLINE 	IMMEDIATELY

TEMPORARY E&S MEASURES MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE		
E&S MEASURE	MAINTENANCE MEASURES	SCHEDULE
FILTER INSERTS IN DRAINAGE SYSTEM	CLEAN CATCH BASIN GRATE, REMOVE SEDIMENT/DEBRIS FROM FILTER INSERTS	WEEKLY & WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER STORM GENERATING A DISCHARGE
WATER BARS	RESHAPE & REPAIR ANY OBSERVED DAMAGES IMMEDIATELY, REMOVE SEDIMENT & WITHIN ACCUMULATION REACHES APPROX. HALF HEIGHT OF WATER BAR	DAILY WHEN EXPOSED TO VEHICLE TRAFFIC & WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER STORM GENERATING A DISCHARGE
TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS	CHECK AND REPAIR STONE OUTLET, CLEAN WHEN HALF FULL OF SEDIMENT (DEWATER IF NECESSARY), RESTORE TRAP TO ORIGINAL DIMENSIONS	WEEKLY & WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER STORM GENERATING A DISCHARGE
TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALES	REPAIR DAMAGED AREAS WITHIN 24 HRS OF OBSERVED FAILURE	WEEKLY & WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER STORM GENERATING A DISCHARGE. INSPECT DAILY WHEN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ARE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY
MAY BALES/ SILT FENCE BARRIER	REPAIR/REPLACE WHEN FAILURE OBSERVED, REMOVE SILT WHEN ACCUMULATION REACHES APPROX. HALF HEIGHT OF BARRIER	WEEKLY & WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER STORM GENERATING A DISCHARGE
TARP TEMPORARY STOCKPILES	ENSURE TARP IS SECURED OVER STOCKPILE AT THE END OF EACH DAY	DAILY
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	SWEEP PAVED ROADWAY ADJACENT TO SITE ENTRANCE AS NECESSARY, REFRESH STONE AS NECESSARY, REMOVE SILED GRAVEL	WEEKLY
MOISTEN EXPOSED SOILS	PERIODICALLY MOISTEN EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES WITH WATER ON UNPAVED TRAVELWAYS AND KEEP TRAVELWAYS DAMP	DAILY

UTILITY NOTES (REFERENCE SHEETS C500-C500D)

- CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY CALL BEFORE YOU DIG (1-800-922-4455) AND VERIFY UTILITY MARK-OUT WITH THE OWNER PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF ANY SITE DISTURBANCE.
- THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS MAY VARY FROM ACTUAL EXISTING CONDITIONS IN THE FIELD. COORDINATE WITH RESPECTIVE UTILITY OWNERS AND PERFORM VERIFICATION OF TYPE, LOCATION AND INVERTS AS REQUIRED. VERIFY ALL TIE-IN POINTS, ROUTING, CONFLICTS, CROSSINGS, AND BUILDING CONNECTION POINTS TO FACILITATE THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK.
- PERFORM EXPLORATORY EXCAVATIONS AS REQUIRED TO VERIFY THE AS-BUILT LOCATION OF EXISTING SUBSURFACE UTILITIES WHERE CROSSINGS OR OTHER POTENTIAL CONFLICTS ARE PRESENT.
- NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN EXISTING CONDITIONS AND THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THAT PORTION OF THE WORK.
- THE TOPS, RIMS, FRAMES, GRATES, AND COVERS (AS APPLICABLE) OF ALL UTILITY STRUCTURES THAT ARE TO REMAIN SHALL BE ADJUSTED TO MATCH FINAL GRADE IN A FLUSH CONDITION. ALL NEW UTILITY STRUCTURES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH TOPS, RIMS, FRAMES, GRATES, AND COVERS (AS APPLICABLE) TO FINAL GRADE IN A FLUSH CONDITION.
- ALL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH ELECTRICAL SERVICE SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS OF EVERSOURCE. IF THERE ARE ANY CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE REQUIREMENTS INDICATED HEREON AND EVERSOURCE STANDARDS, EVERSOURCE STANDARDS SHALL PREVAIL.
- ALL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH TELECOMMUNICATIONS SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS OF THE LOCAL PROVIDER.
- INSTALL CONDUIT, PULL ROPE, CAPS, WARNING TAPE, AND TRACER WIRE PER APPLICABLE SPECIFICATIONS, STANDARDS, AND CODES.
- ALTHOUGH NOT SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, PROVIDE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF ALL JOINTS, COUPLINGS, RESTRAINTS, BENDS, ANGLES, AND OTHER APPURTENANCES TO ACHIEVE A COMPLETE, FUNCTIONAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.
- ALL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH NATURAL GAS SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS OF THE LOCAL PROVIDER.
- NEW FRAMES AND COVERS SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THE FOUR (4) RISERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXISTING SEPTIC TANK IN MAIN ENTRANCE COURTYARD:
 - FIELD DETERMINE EXACT DIMENSION OF RISERS. FOR BASIS OF BID ASSUME EACH RISER IS MINIMUM 30" DIAMETER.
 - PROVIDE NEW FRAME/COVER TO FIT EACH RISER.
 - CUT AND/OR RAISE RISER, AS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE NEW MANHOLE FRAME/COVER AT PROPOSED GRADE.
 - SUBMIT SHOP DRAWING OF FRAME/COVER FOR ENGINEER-APPROVAL. PATTERN OF COVER TO BE CHOSEN BY ENGINEER AS PART OF THE SHOP DRAWING REVIEW PROCESS.
- THE EXISTING XX SEPTIC DRY WELLS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITH TOPPING SLAB HOLES (APPROXIMATELY 24" DIAMETER) AND BEVELED CONCRETE COVERS THAT FIT DIRECTLY INTO THE TOPPING SLAB HOLES. EACH DRY WELL SHALL HAVE THE CONCRETE COVERS REMOVED AND REPLACED WITH MANUFACTURED RISER SYSTEMS THAT EXTEND TO FINISHED GRADE. IF THE RISERS WILL BE LOCATED SUCH THAT THEY CANNOT BE BROUGHT TO FINISH GRADE DUE TO PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS (CURBING, ROADWAYS, ETC.), THEY SHALL BE BROUGHT TO 18" BELOW GRADE. THE DRY WELLS NEED TO BE FIELD LOCATED AS THEY HAVE BEEN SHOWN BASED ON HISTORIC INFORMATION AND NOT SURVEYED DATA.



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Number	Date	Issued For

10/02/2017 For O&G Bid
Pkg Creation

CIVIL NOTES

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- LEGEND**
- - - - - SILT FENCE
 - - - - - 12" FILTER SOCKS
 - - - - - TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALE
 - - - - - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN
 - ▨ CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT
 - ▨ CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - ⊗ TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
 - ⊗ SEDIMENT TRAP OVERFLOW
 - ⊗ TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 - ▨ TEMPORARY STOCKPILE LOCATION

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SCALE: 1" = 60'
0 30 60 120 feet

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OVERALL EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN

Date: 07/17/17
Scale: 1"=60'
Proj. Number: 15232.00
Drawing Number: **C200**

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MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200B

- LEGEND**
- SILT FENCE
 - 12" FILTER SOCKS
 - TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALE
 - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN
 - CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
 - SEDIMENT TRAP OVERFLOW
 - TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 - TEMPORARY STOCKPILE LOCATION

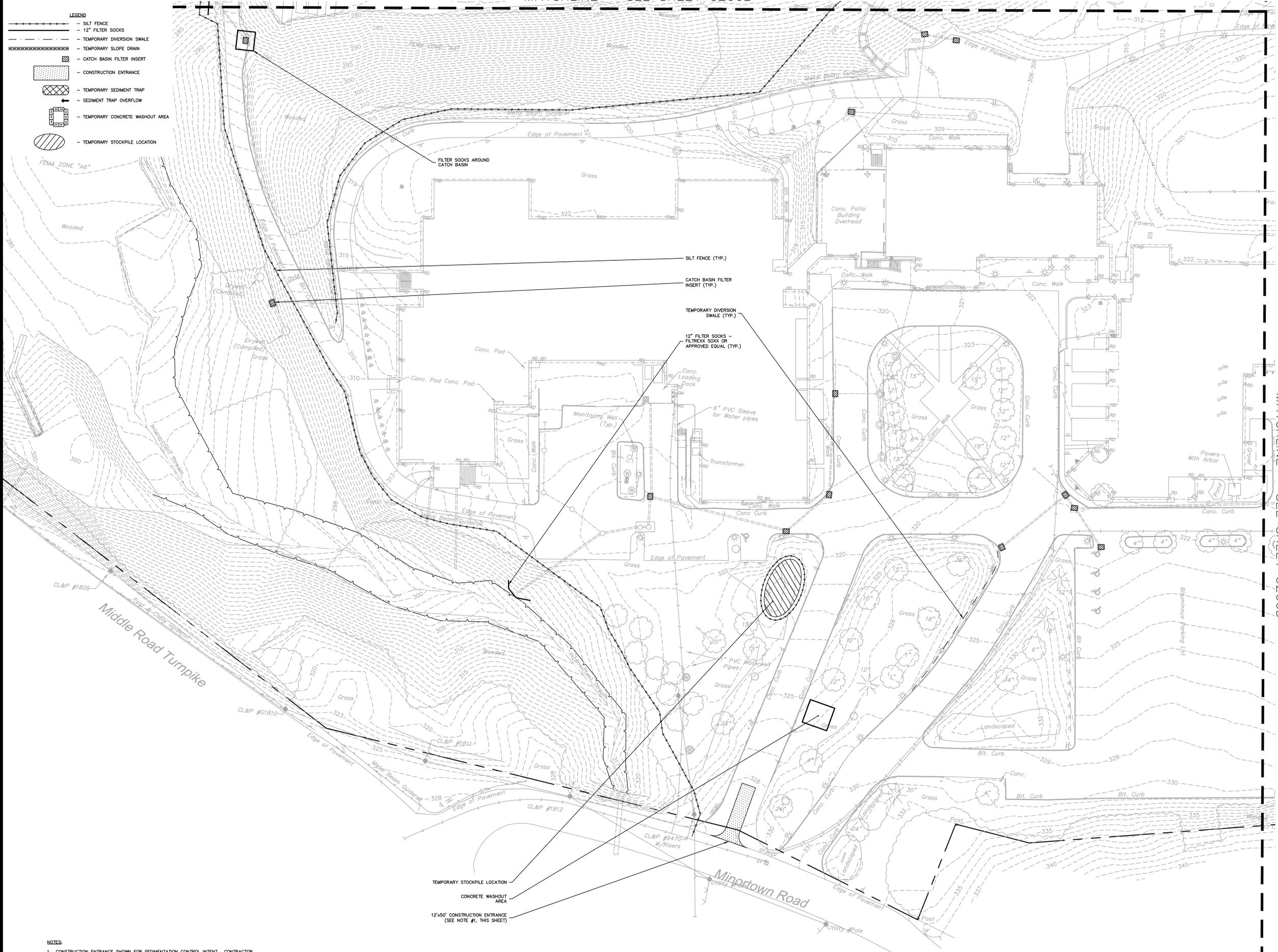
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- TEMPORARY STOCKPILE LOCATION
- CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
- 12'x50' CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (SEE NOTE #1, THIS SHEET)

NOTES

1. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHOWN FOR SEDIMENTATION CONTROL INTENT. CONTRACTOR MAY RELOCATE ENTRANCE AS NECESSARY TO ACCOMMODATE WORK.

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MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200D

SCALE: 1" = 30'
0 15 30 60 feet

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EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PART A

Date: 07/17/17
Scale: 1"=30'
Proj. Number: 15232.00
Drawing Number: **C200A**

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- LEGEND**
- SILT FENCE
 - 12" FILTER SOCKS
 - TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALE
 - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN
 - CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
 - SEDIMENT TRAP OVERFLOW
 - TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 - TEMPORARY STOCKPILE LOCATION



MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200C

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200A

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SCALE: 1" = 30'
0 15 30 60 feet

Number	Date	Issued For
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EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PART B

Date **07/17/17**
Scale **1"=30'**
Proj. Number **15232.00**
Drawing Number **C200B**

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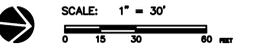
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Number	Date	Issued For

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EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PART C

Date	07/17/17	Drawing Number	C200C
Scale	1"=30'		
Proj. Number	15232.00		

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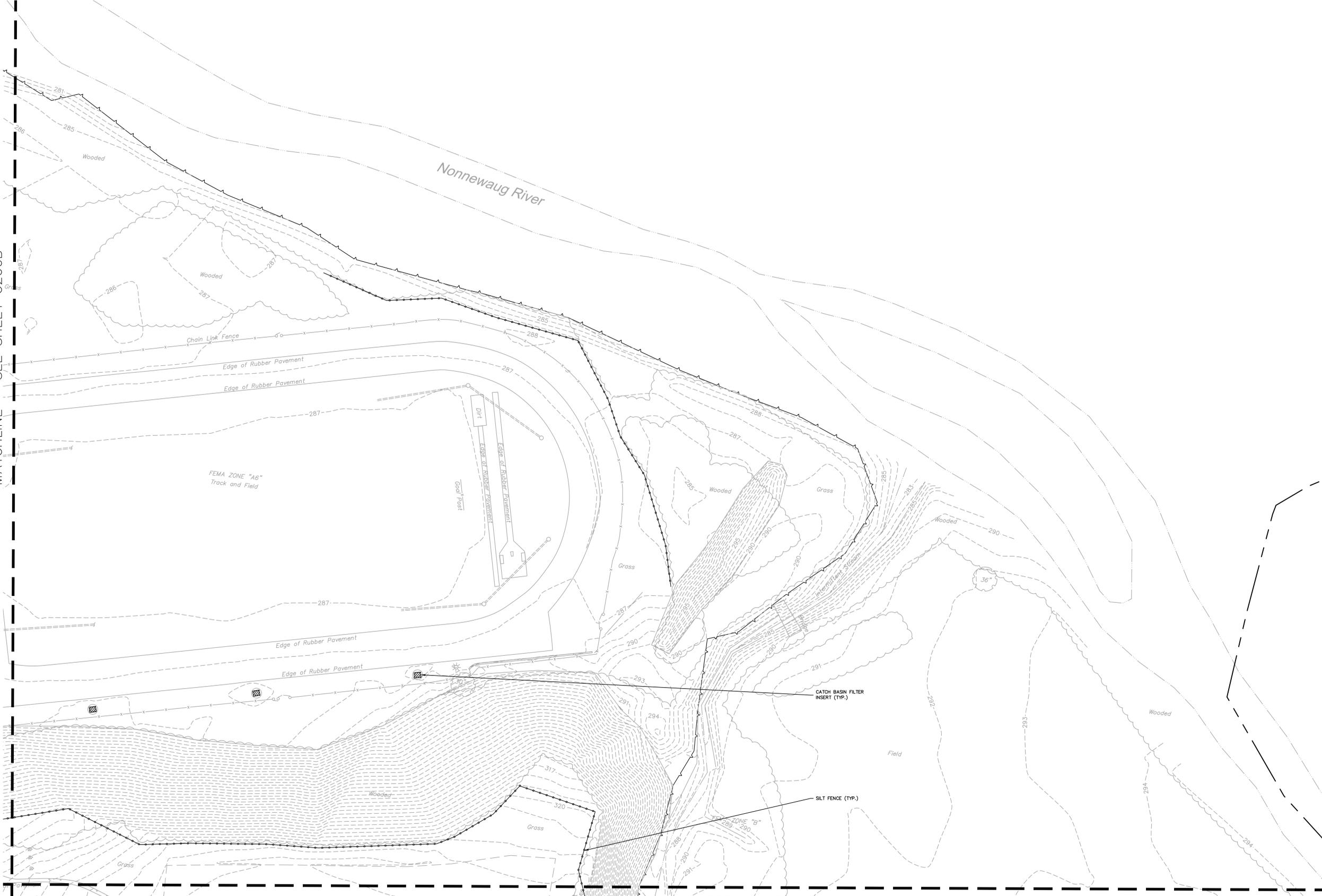
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MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200B

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200D

- LEGEND**
- SILT FENCE
 - 12" FILTER SOCKS
 - TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALE
 - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN
 - CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
 - SEDIMENT TRAP OVERFLOW
 - TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 - TEMPORARY STOCKPILE LOCATION



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MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200C



- LEGEND**
- SILT FENCE
 - 12" FILTER SOCKS
 - TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALE
 - TEMPORARY SLOPE DRAIN
 - CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT
 - CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
 - TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP
 - SEDIMENT TRAP OVERFLOW
 - TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
 - TEMPORARY STOCKPILE LOCATION

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SCALE: 1" = 30'

0 15 30 60 feet

Number	Date	Issued For
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EROSION & SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PART D

Date: 07/17/17
Scale: 1"=30'
Proj. Number: 15232.00

Drawing Number: **C200D**

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MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C200A

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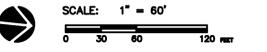
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Drawn	William G. Walter, PE
Checked	
	No. 2214

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

5 MINORTOWN RD
WOODBURY, CT 06798

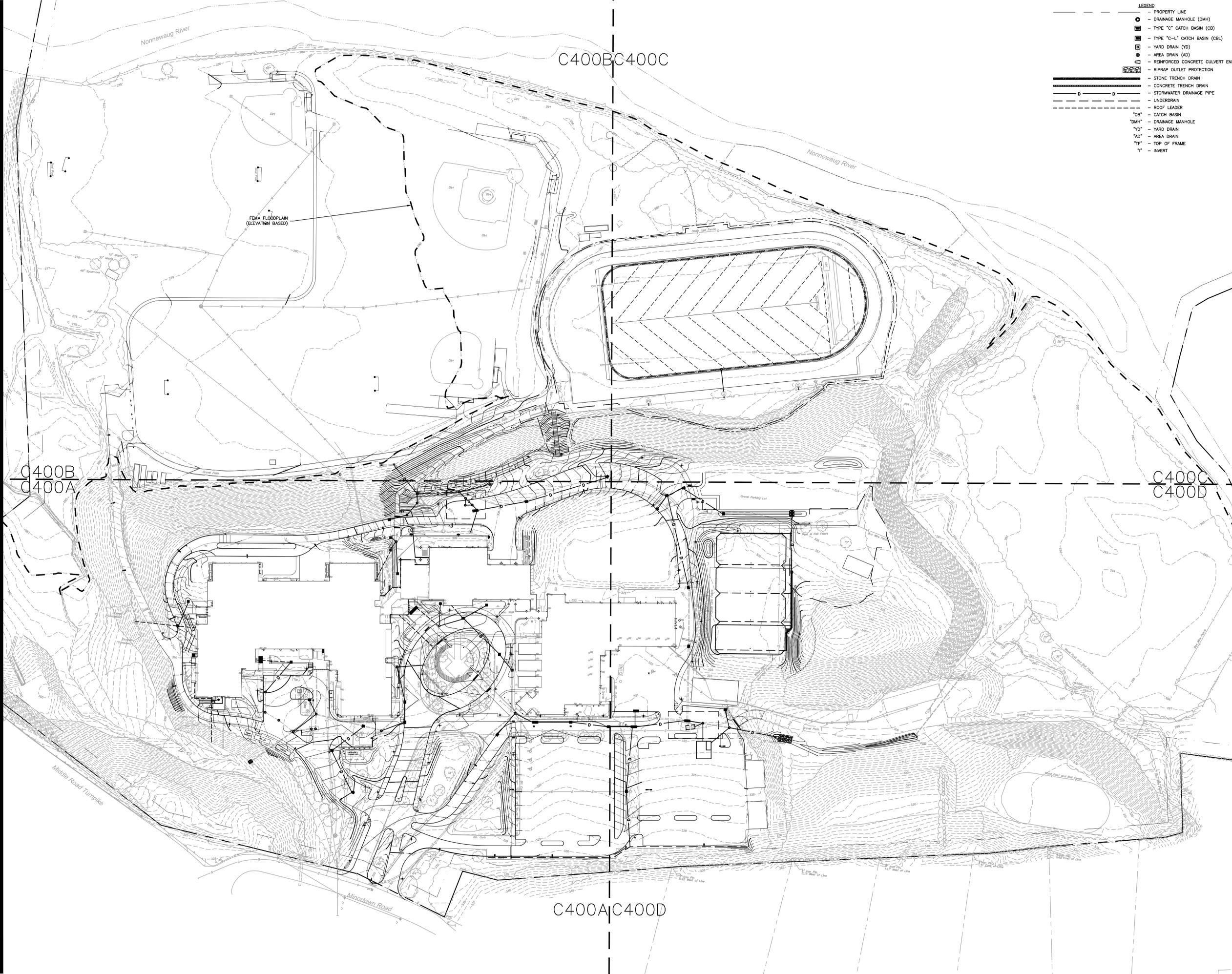


Number	Date	Issued For
		10/02/2017 For O&G Bid Pkg Creation

OVERALL DRAINAGE PLAN

Date	07/17/17	Drawing Number	C400
Scale	1"=60'		
Proj. Number	15232.00		

- LEGEND**
- - - - - PROPERTY LINE
 - - DRAINAGE MANHOLE (DMH)
 - - TYPE "C" CATCH BASIN (CB)
 - - TYPE "C-L" CATCH BASIN (CBL)
 - - YARD DRAIN (YD)
 - - AREA DRAIN (AD)
 - - REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT END
 - - RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION
 - - - - - STONE TRENCH DRAIN
 - - - - - CONCRETE TRENCH DRAIN
 - - - - - STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
 - - - - - UNDERDRAIN
 - - - - - ROOF LEADER
 - - - - - CATCH BASIN
 - - "C" - DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 - - "YD" - YARD DRAIN
 - - "AD" - AREA DRAIN
 - - - - - "TF" - TOP OF FRAME
 - - - - - "I" - INVERT



NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

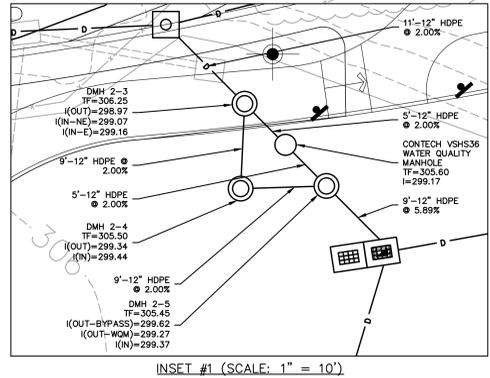
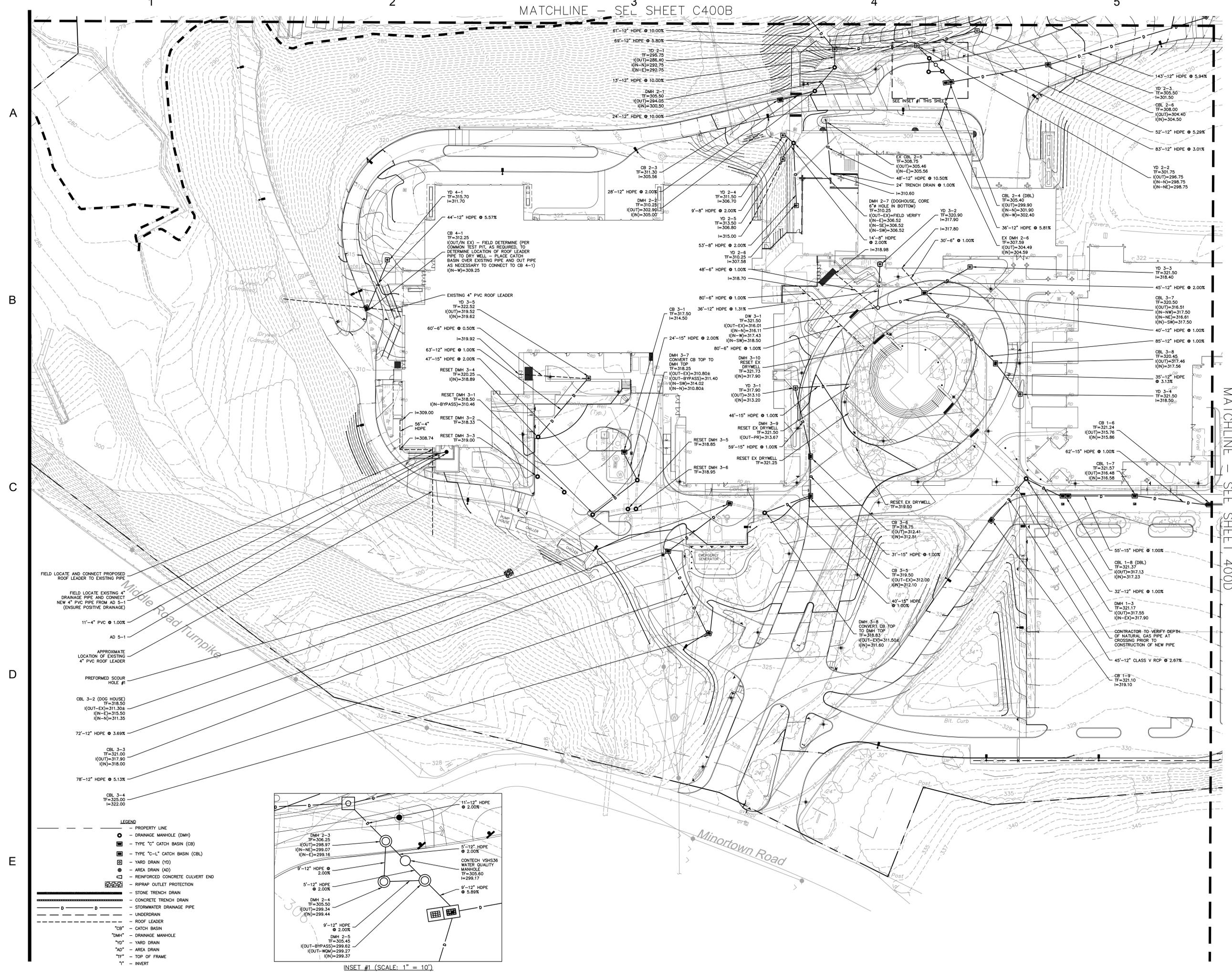
5 MINORTOWN RD
WOODBURY, CT 06798

SCALE: 1" = 30'
0 15 30 60 feet

Number	Date	Issued For

10/02/2017 For O&G Bid
Pkg Creation

SITE DRAINAGE PART A



- FIELD LOCATE AND CONNECT PROPOSED ROOF LEADER TO EXISTING PIPE
- FIELD LOCATE EXISTING 4" DRAINAGE PIPE AND CONNECT NEW 4" PVC PIPE FROM AD 5-1 (ENSURE POSITIVE DRAINAGE)
- 11'-4" PVC @ 1.00%
- AD 5-1
- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EXISTING 4" PVC ROOF LEADER
- PREFORMED SCOUR HOLE #1
- CBL 3-2 (DOO HOUSE) TF=318.50 I(OUT-EX)=311.306 I(N-E)=315.50 I(N-N)=311.35
- 72'-12" HDPE @ 3.68%
- CBL 3-3 TF=321.00 I(OUT)=317.90 I(N)=318.00
- 78'-12" HDPE @ 5.13%
- CBL 3-4 TF=325.00 I=322.00
- LEGEND**
- PROPERTY LINE
- DRAINAGE MANHOLE (DMH)
- TYPE "C" CATCH BASIN (CB)
- TYPE "C-L" CATCH BASIN (CBL)
- YARD DRAIN (YD)
- ⊙ AREA DRAIN (AD)
- ▭ REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT END
- ▭ RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION
- ▭ STONE TRENCH DRAIN
- ▭ CONCRETE TRENCH DRAIN
- ▭ STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
- ▭ UNDERDRAIN
- ▭ ROOF LEADER
- ▭ CATCH BASIN
- DMH - DRAINAGE MANHOLE
- YD - YARD DRAIN
- AD - AREA DRAIN
- TF - TOP OF FRAME
- I - INVERT

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 400D

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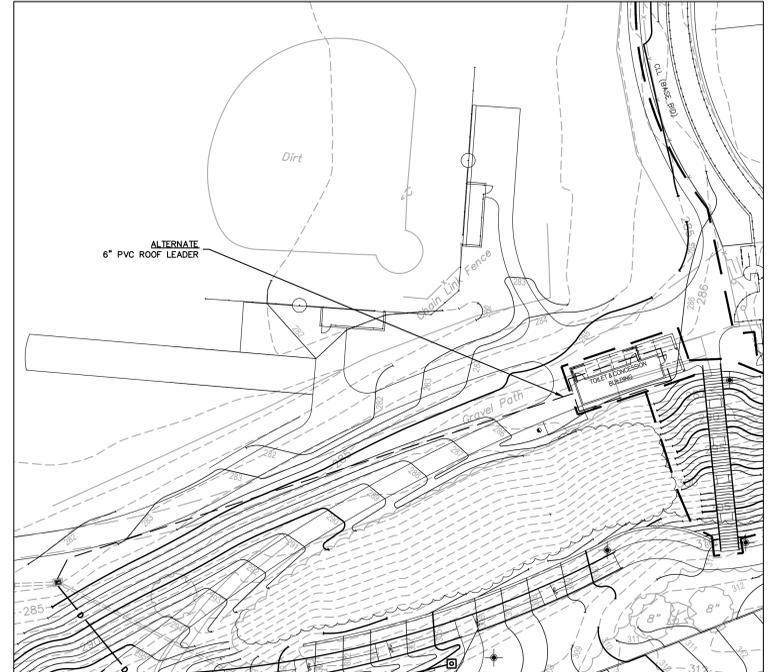
A

B

C

D

E



INSET #1 - DRAINAGE FOR ALTERNATE BATHROOM BUILDING



- LEGEND**
- - - - - PROPERTY LINE
 - - DRAINAGE MANHOLE (DMH)
 - - TYPE "C" CATCH BASIN (CB)
 - ▣ - TYPE "C-L" CATCH BASIN (CBL)
 - - YARD DRAIN (YD)
 - ⊙ - AREA DRAIN (AD)
 - ⊠ - REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT END
 - ▨ - RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION
 - ▨ - STONE TRENCH DRAIN
 - ▨ - CONCRETE TRENCH DRAIN
 - ▨ - STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
 - ▨ - UNDERDRAIN
 - ▨ - ROOF LEADER
 - - CATCH BASIN
 - - DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 - - YARD DRAIN
 - - AREA DRAIN
 - - TOP OF FRAME
 - - INVERT

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 400C

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C400A



80 Glastonbury Blvd
 Glastonbury, CT 06033-4415
 phone 860 657.8077
 fax 860 657.3141

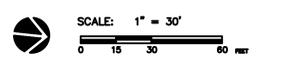
www.slamcoll.com

Drawn	William G. Walter, PE
Checked	
	No. 2294

BSC GROUP
 300 Winding Brook Drive
 Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033
 860 652 8227

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

5 MINORTOWN RD
 WOODBURY, CT 06798



Number	Date	Issued For
		10/02/2017 For O&G Bid Pkg Creation

SITE DRAINAGE PART B

Date	07/17/17	Drawing Number	C400B
Scale	1"=30'		
Proj. Number	15232.00		

1

2

3

4

5

Drawn	William G. Walter, PE
Checked	
	No. 2214

BSC GROUP
300 Winding Brook Drive
Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033
860 652 8227

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

5 MINORTOWN RD
WOODBURY, CT 06798

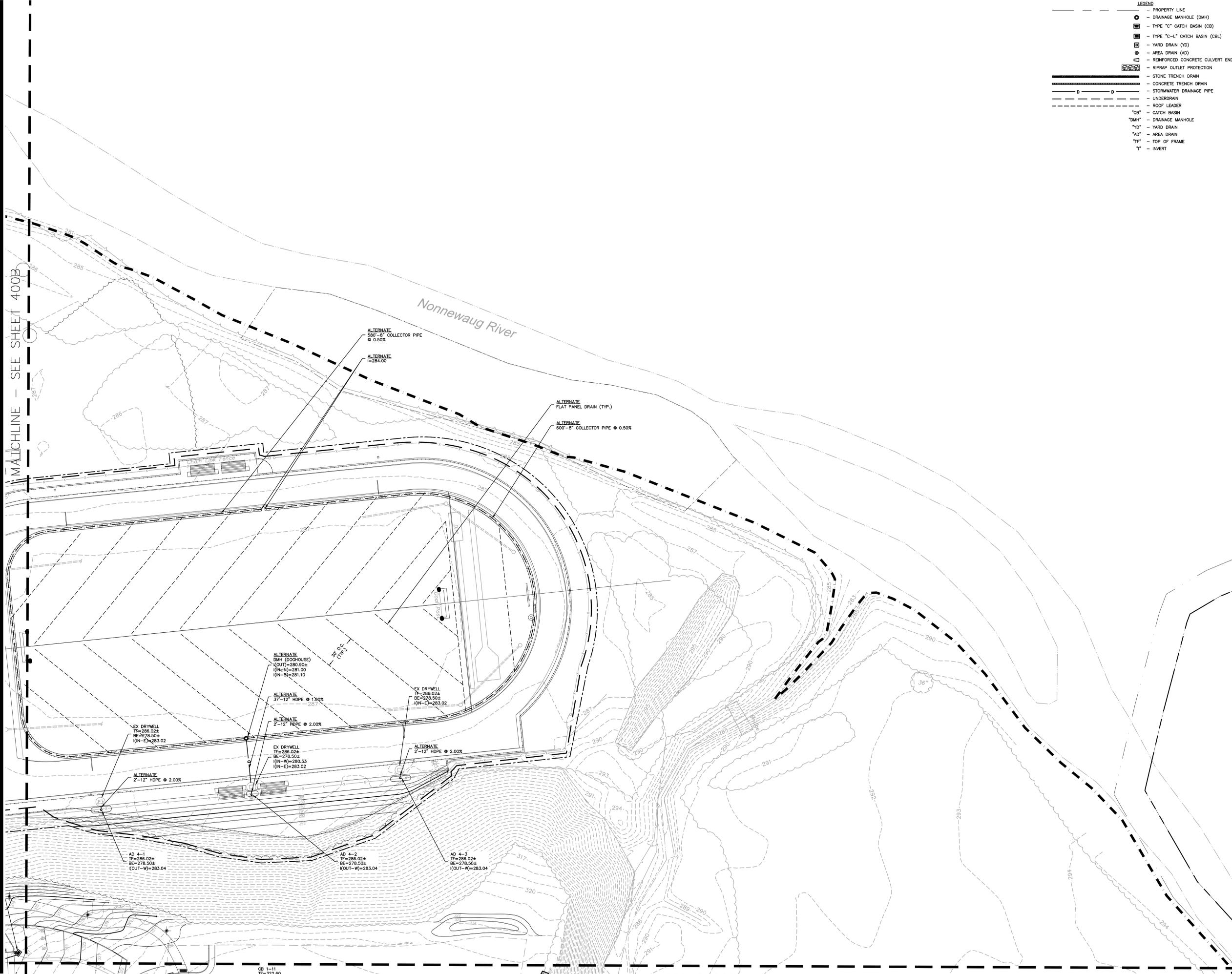
SCALE: 1" = 30'
0 15 30 60 feet

Number	Date	Issued For
		10/02/2017 For O&G Bid Pkg Creation

**SITE DRAINAGE
PART C**

Date	07/17/17	Drawing Number	C400C
Scale	1"=30'		
Proj. Number	15232.00		

- LEGEND**
- - - - - PROPERTY LINE
 - DRAINAGE MANHOLE (DMH)
 - TYPE "C" CATCH BASIN (CB)
 - ▣ TYPE "C-L" CATCH BASIN (CBL)
 - YARD DRAIN (YD)
 - ⊙ AREA DRAIN (AD)
 - REINFORCED CONCRETE CULVERT END
 - ▨ RIPRAP OUTLET PROTECTION
 - STONE TRENCH DRAIN
 - CONCRETE TRENCH DRAIN
 - STORMWATER DRAINAGE PIPE
 - UNDERDRAIN
 - ROOF LEADER
 - CATCH BASIN
 - DRAINAGE MANHOLE
 - YARD DRAIN
 - AREA DRAIN
 - TOP OF FRAME
 - INVERT



MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 400B

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET C400D

CB 1-11
TF=199.00

Drawn	William G. Walter, PE
Checked	
	No. 2314

BSC GROUP
 300 Winding Brook Drive
 Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033
 860 652 8227

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

5 MINORTOWN RD
 WOODBURY, CT 06798

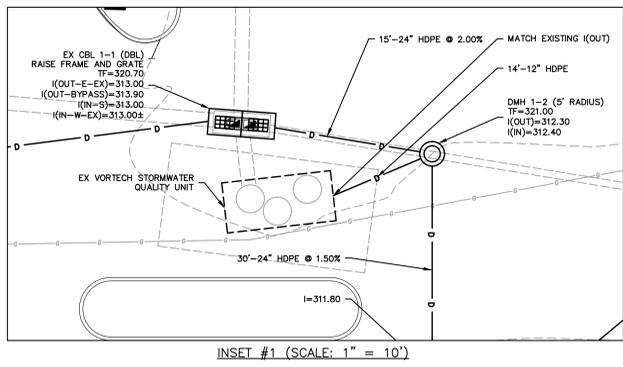
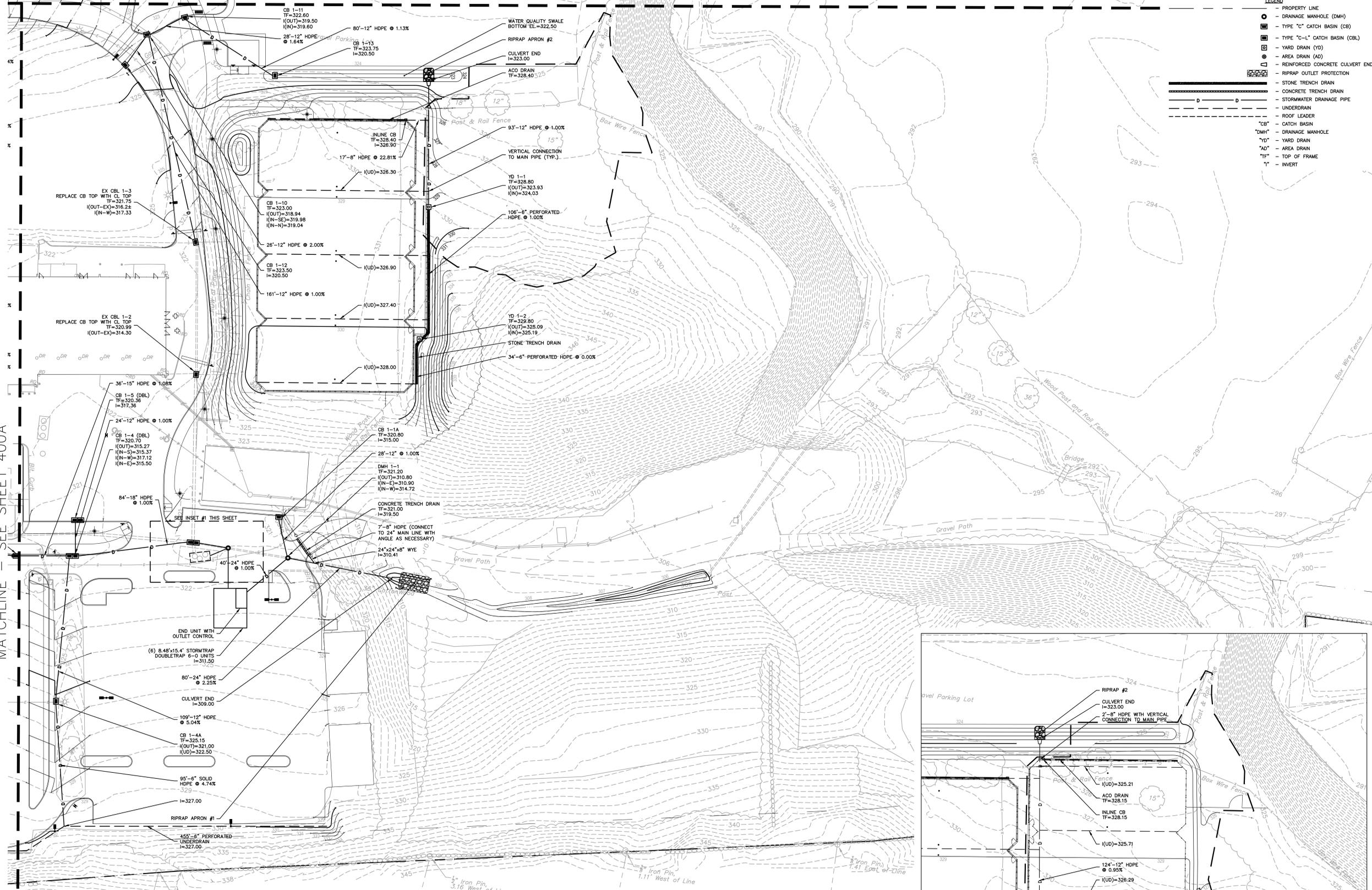
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Number	Date	Issued For

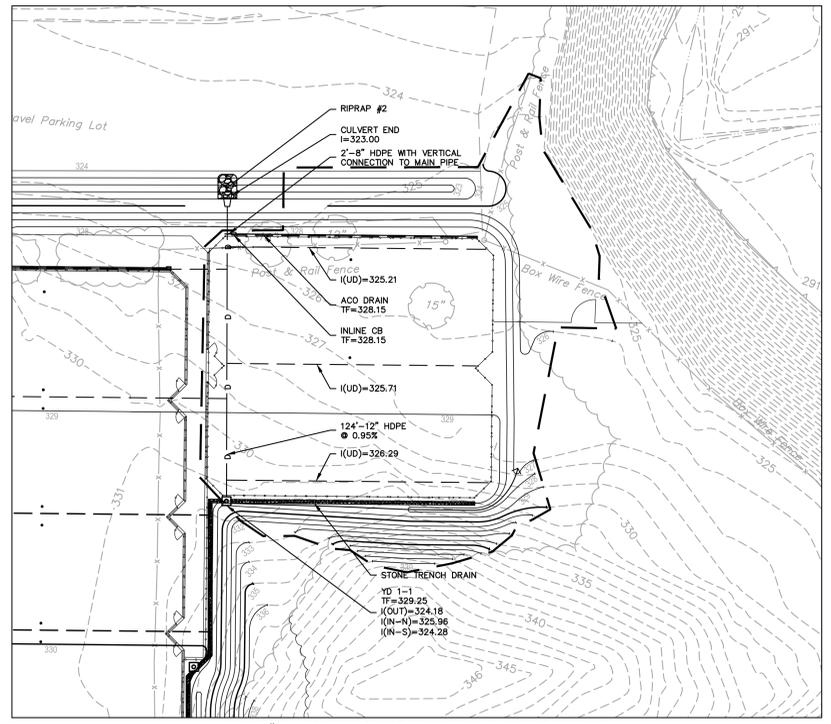
10/02/2017 For O&G Bid
 Pkg Creation

SITE DRAINAGE PART D

Date: 07/17/17
 Scale: 1"=30'
 Drawing Number: C400D
 Plot Number: 15232.00



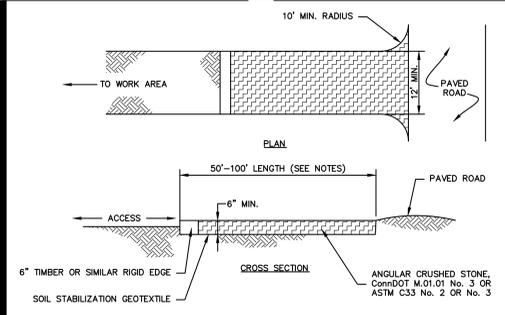
- NOTES:
1. THE OUTLET PIPE FROM THE EXISTING VORTECH UNIT AND ITS CONNECTION BACK TO THE STORMWATER SYSTEM IS NOT KNOWN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM TEST FITS ON THE NORTH AND WEST SIDE OF THE VORTECH TO DETERMINE THE TRENCHES (VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL) AT THE VORTECH OUTLET PIPE AND REPORT RESULTS TO THE ENGINEER.
 2. IT IS THE PROJECT INTENTION TO CONSTRUCT A NEW OUTLET PIPE FROM THE VORTECH. THE PROPOSED SYSTEM AS SHOWN REFLECTS THE ENGINEER'S DESIGN INTENT AND SHALL BE USED FOR BIDDING.
 3. AFTER THE ENGINEER RECEIVES THE VORTECH OUTLET PIPE AS-BUILT INFORMATION FROM THE CONTRACTOR, THE ENGINEER WILL PREPARE A FIELD SKETCH SHOWING PROPOSED REVISIONS, IF NECESSARY.
 4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT ORDER THE MANHOLES OR PIPING SHOWN IN THIS INSET UNTIL THE ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED THE AS-BUILT INFORMATION.



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C
D
E

MATCHLINE - SEE SHEET 400A

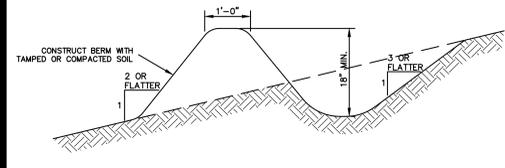
A



- NOTES:
1. REMOVE TOPSOIL AND ORGANICS PRIOR TO CRUSHED STONE PLACEMENT.
 2. INSTALL SUB-BASE OF FREE DRAINING BACKFILL OR ROAD STABILIZATION GEOTEXTILE AS NECESSARY ON UNSTABLE SOILS.
 3. LENGTH SHALL BE 50 FOOT MINIMUM. WHERE TRACKED SEDIMENTS CONTAIN LESS THAN 80% SAND, LENGTH SHALL BE 100 FOOT MINIMUM.
 4. IF THE GRADE OF THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DRAINS TO THE PAVED SURFACE AND IT EXCEEDS 2% SLOPE, CONSTRUCT ENTRANCE AT LEAST 15 FEET FROM ITS ENTRANCE ONTO THE PAVED SURFACE WHILE DIVERTING RUN-OFF WATER TO A SETTLING OR FILTERING AREA.
 5. CONSTRUCT ANY DRAINAGE AND SETTLING FACILITIES REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE VEHICLE WASHING OPERATIONS. DIVERT ALL WASH WATER AWAY FROM ENTRANCE TO THE SETTLING AREA.
 6. MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT WASHING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PAVED SURFACES.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
SCALE: NONE
EC-101-CT

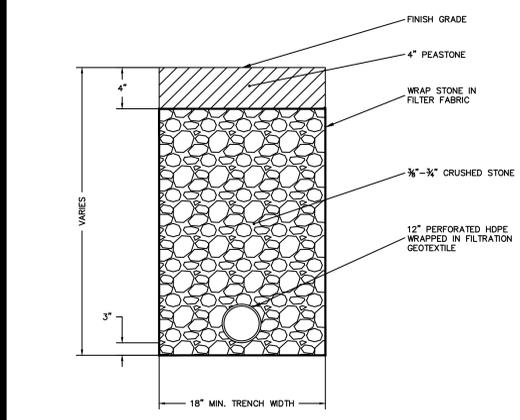
B



- GENERAL NOTES:
1. INSTALL TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALES TO CHANNEL WATER FROM DISTURBED AREAS TO THE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BASIN. ADJUST SWALE LOCATIONS AS NECESSARY PER CHANGING SITE CONDITIONS.
 2. CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA MUST NOT EXCEED ONE ACRE.

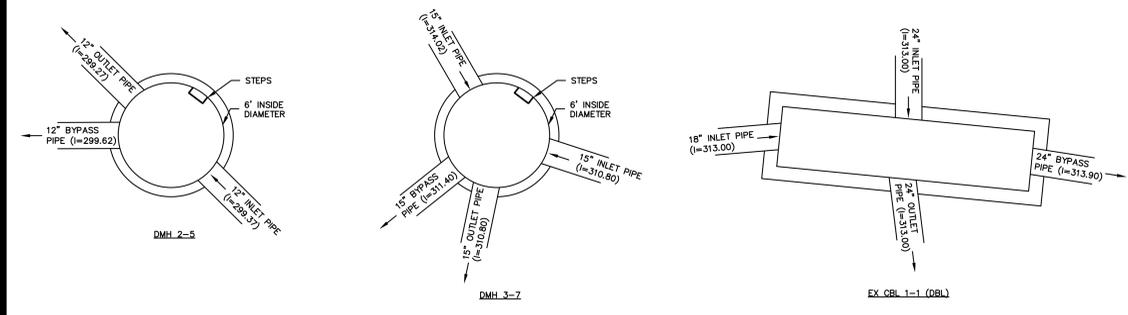
TEMPORARY DIVERSION SWALE
SCALE: NONE
EC-103-CT

D



TRENCH DRAIN AT TENNIS COURTS
SCALE: NONE

E

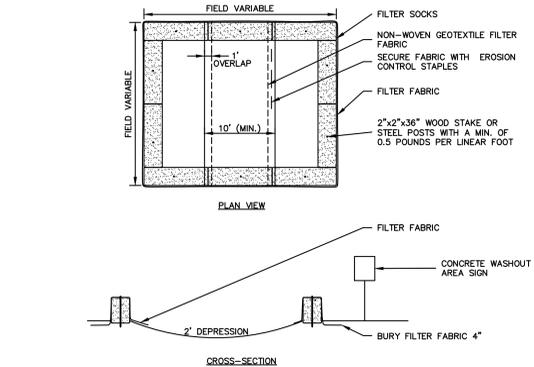


WATER QUALITY MANHOLE BYPASS
SCALE: NONE

GENERAL NOTES:

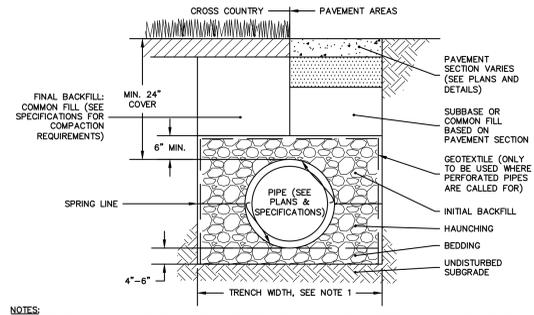
1. FOR SLOPE & SWALE INSTALLATIONS, EXTEND FENCE OR SLOPE SUCH THAT BOTTOM ENDS OF FENCE WILL BE HIGHER THAN THE TOP OF THE LOWEST PORTION OF FENCE.
2. FOR FENCE INSTALLED ON LEVEL TERRAIN INSTALL WING SECTIONS PERPENDICULAR TO MAIN BARRIER AT 50'-100' INTERVALS.

SILT FENCE BARRIER
SCALE: NONE
EC-107



- NOTES:
1. CONSTRUCT WASHOUT AREA LARGE ENOUGH TO ENSURE MATERIALS WILL BE CONTAINED WHERE WASTE CONCRETE CAN SOLIDIFY IN PLACE AND EXCESS WATER CAN SAFELY EVAPORATE.
 2. WASHOUT AREA SHALL BE LARGE ENOUGH TO RETAIN ALL LIQUID AND WASTE CONCRETE MATERIALS FROM WASHOUT OPERATION.
 3. WEEKLY INSPECTIONS OF WASHOUT AREAS SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE HOLDING CAPACITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WASHOUT AREA.

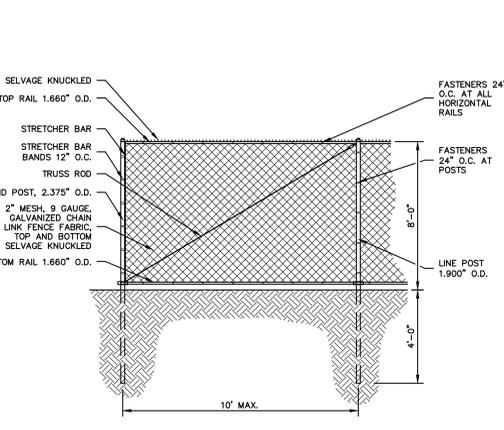
TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
SCALE: NONE



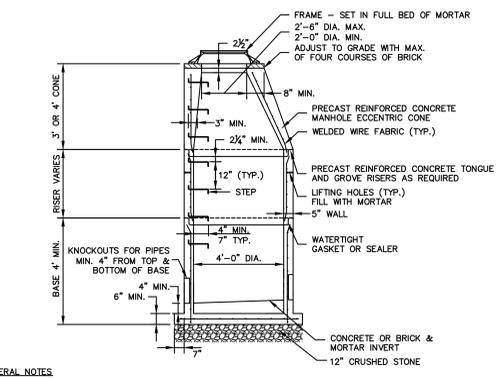
- NOTES:
1. WHERE TRENCH WALLS ARE STABLE OR SUPPORTED, PROVIDE A WIDTH SUFFICIENT, BUT NO GREATER THAN NECESSARY, TO ENSURE WORKING ROOM TO PROPERLY PLACE AND COMPACT HAUNCHING AND OTHER EMBEDMENT MATERIALS. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY THE PIPE MANUFACTURER, THE SPACE BETWEEN THE PIPE AND TRENCH WALL MUST BE WIDER THAN THE COMPACTION EQUIPMENT USED IN THE PIPE ZONE. MINIMUM WIDTH SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN THE GREATER OF EITHER THE PIPE OUTSIDE DIAMETER PLUS 16 INCHES OR THE PIPE OUTSIDE DIAMETER TIMES 1.25, PLUS 12 INCHES.
 2. WHERE PERFORATED PIPES ARE CALLED-FOR, BEDDING, HAUNCHING, AND INITIAL BACKFILL SHALL BE CONDOT NO. 8 CRUSHED STONE SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF FORM 816 M.08.
 3. WHERE THE TRENCH BOTTOM IS UNSTABLE, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE TO A DEPTH REQUIRED BY THE ENGINEER AND REPLACE WITH SUITABLE MATERIAL PER THE SPECIFICATIONS, AS AN ALTERNATIVE, AND AT THE DISCRETION OF THE ENGINEER, THE TRENCH BOTTOM MAY BE STABILIZED USING A GEOTEXTILE MATERIAL UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES.
 4. BEDDING, HAUNCHING, AND INITIAL BACKFILL SHALL BE CONDOT NO. 6, NO. 67, OR NO. 8 AGGREGATE OR OTHER MATERIALS MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM 52321 FOR CLASS IA, IB, II, OR III UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED BY THE PIPE MANUFACTURER.

TYPICAL TRENCH SECTION -- THERMOPLASTIC DRAINAGE PIPE
SCALE: NONE

CATCH BASIN FILTER INSERT
SCALE: NONE
EC-104-CT



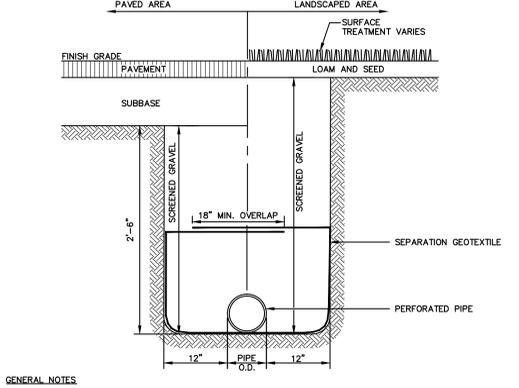
CONSTRUCTION FENCE
SCALE: NONE
FSN-104-CT



- GENERAL NOTES:
1. 5' OR 6' DIA. PRECAST BASES MAY BE USED WHEN REQUIRED DUE TO SIZE OR NUMBER OF PIPES AT THE MANHOLE. PRECAST REDUCERS WILL BE PLACED ABOVE THE 5' OR 6' BASES AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. WALL THICKNESS TO INCREASE 1" FOR EACH 1' OF INSIDE DIAMETER INCREASE.
 2. FRAME DIAMETER OF 3'-3" WITH 4" FLANGE MUST BE USED WHEN THE TOP DIA. OF THE PRECAST CONE IS LESS THAN 3'-6". ALL OTHER FRAME DIMENSIONS ARE TO REMAIN THE SAME.
 3. MINIMUM CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF F_c = 4000 PSI SHALL BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO SHIPPING.

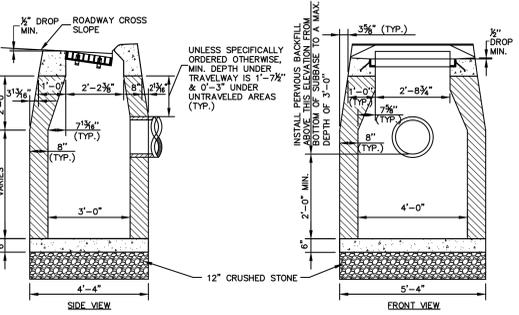
STORM DRAINAGE MANHOLE
SCALE: NONE
STM-109-CT

12" FILTER SOCK
SCALE: NONE



- GENERAL NOTES:
1. PERFORATIONS TO BE PLACED UP FOR PIPES WHICH ALSO CARRY SURFACE WATER AND DOWN FOR PIPES WHICH CARRY ONLY SUBSURFACE WATER UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED.
 2. EXCAVATE AND PLACE 3" SCREENED GRAVEL BELOW PIPE IF PERFORATIONS ARE DOWN.
 3. EXCAVATE AND PLACE 6" SCREENED GRAVEL BELOW PIPE IF BOTTOM IS UNSTABLE OR ROCK.

UNDERDRAIN
SCALE: NONE
STM-111-CT



- GENERAL NOTES:
1. FRAME AND GRATE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED PER SPECIFICATIONS.
 2. ALL FACES OF STRUCTURES IN CONTACT WITH PAVEMENT SHALL BE COVERED WITH TAR PAPER OR APPROVED EQUAL.
 3. TO CONVEY SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE, OPENINGS SHALL BE FORMED IN THE FOUR WALLS AT OR IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE BOTTOM OF PERVIOUS BACKFILL.
 4. WALL THICKNESS OF ALL CB'S OVER 10' DEEP SHALL BE INCREASED TO 12" THICK. INSIDE DIMENSION SHALL REMAIN THE SAME. (12" THICKNESS WILL START AFTER THE FIRST 10').
 5. USE APPROPRIATE CONCRETE TOP FOR CURBING SHOWN ON PLANS, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
 6. MINIMUM CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF F_c = 4000 PSI SHALL BE OBTAINED PRIOR TO SHIPPING.

TYPE "C" CATCH BASIN
SCALE: NONE
STM-101-CT

GENERAL NOTES:

1. PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION TO ALL EXISTING CATCH BASINS IN THE VICINITY OF CONSTRUCTION. PROTECT NEW CATCH BASINS AS THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED.
2. GRATE TO BE PLACED OVER FILTER FABRIC.

Drawn	William G. Walter, PE
Checked	
	No. 2294

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

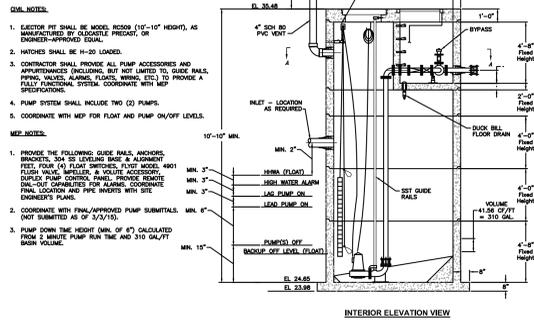
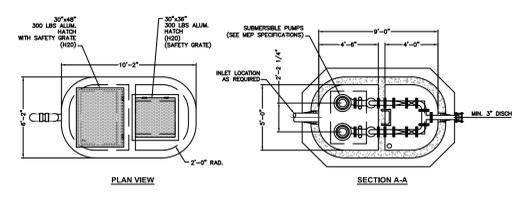
5 MINORTOWN RD
WOODBURY, CT 06798

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Pkg Creation

DETAILS

A

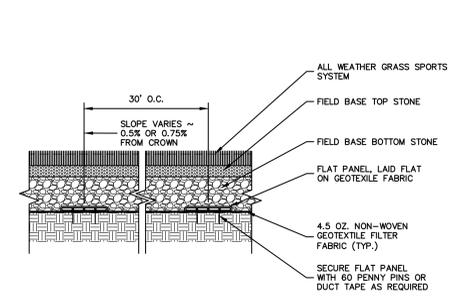


SEWER EJECTOR PIT

SCALE: NONE

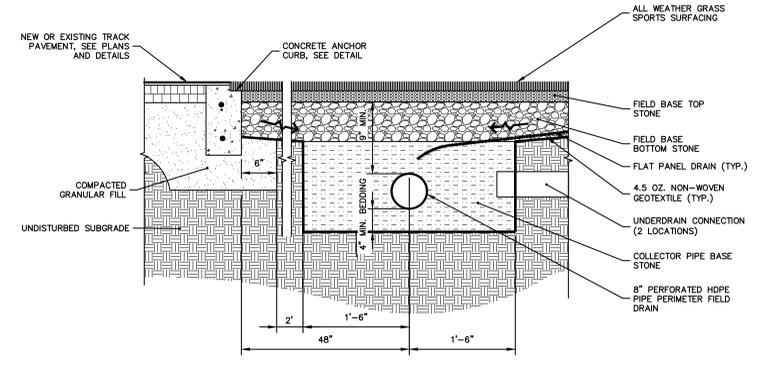
B

C



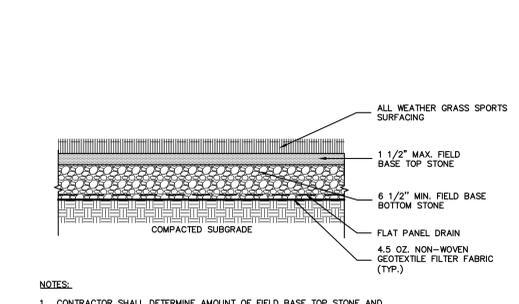
FLAT PANEL DRAIN (ALTERNATE)

SCALE: NONE



MAIN FIELD PERIMETER COLLECTOR DRAIN (ALTERNATE)

SCALE: NONE



DYNAMIC STONE BASE (ALTERNATE)

SCALE: NONE

D

E

- NOTES:**
- SHORING AND BRACING OF TRENCHES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. ALL SHORING AND BRACING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST OSHA STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS, TO ALL OTHER APPLICABLE CODES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS, OF FEDERAL STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AND AS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS AT ALL TIMES.
 - ANY DISTURBED SUBGRADE SHALL BE WELL COMPACTED. EXCAVATION IN ROCK SHALL BE A MINIMUM 6-INCHES BELOW BOTTOM OF BEDDING AND BACKFILLED WITH GRANULAR FILL OR OTHER APPROVED MATERIAL.
 - IN CASE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS DETAIL AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PIPE MANUFACTURER OR LOCAL UTILITY OWNER, INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PIPE MANUFACTURER OR LOCAL UTILITY OWNER WILL PREVAIL.

TYPICAL PIPE TRENCH - RIGID PIPE

SCALE: NONE

CONDUIT OR WATER SERVICE TRENCH

SCALE: NONE

- NOTES:**
- THIS DETAIL IS APPLICABLE FOR SINGLE CONDUIT OR PIPE UP TO FOUR INCHES IN DIAMETER.
 - SHORING AND BRACING OF TRENCHES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. ALL SHORING AND BRACING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST OSHA STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS, TO ALL OTHER APPLICABLE CODES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS, OF FEDERAL STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AND AS REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN SAFE WORKING CONDITIONS AT ALL TIMES.
 - IN CASE OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THIS DETAIL AND INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PIPE MANUFACTURER OR LOCAL UTILITY OWNER, INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE PIPE MANUFACTURER OR LOCAL UTILITY OWNER WILL PREVAIL.
 - ANY DISTURBED SUBGRADE SHALL BE WELL COMPACTED. EXCAVATION IN ROCK SHALL BE A MINIMUM 6-INCHES BELOW BOTTOM OF BEDDING AND BACKFILLED WITH GRANULAR FILL OR OTHER APPROVED MATERIAL.
 - FULL-LINE IN ALL CONDUIT: 3/8-INCH DOUBLE-BRAIDED LOW STRETCH POLYESTER COMPOSITE ROPE.
 - ALL CONDUIT AND PIPE DEPTHS PER CONNECTICUT BUILDING CODE OR UTILITY OWNER'S REQUIREMENTS, WHICHEVER IS MORE STRINGENT.

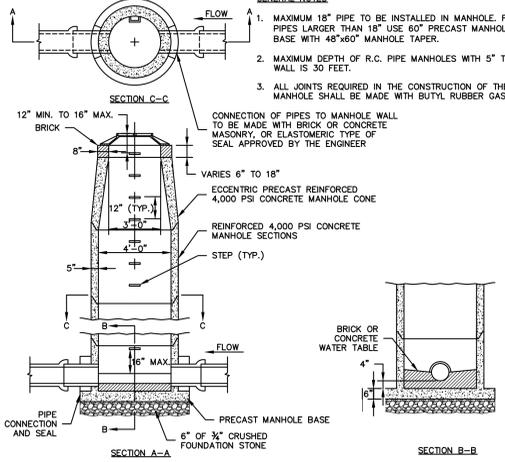
PRECAST SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE

SCALE: NONE

SWR-102-CT

GENERAL NOTES

- MAXIMUM 18" PIPE TO BE INSTALLED IN MANHOLE. FOR PIPES LARGER THAN 18" USE 60" PRECAST MANHOLE BASE WITH 48"x60" MANHOLE TAPER.
- MAXIMUM DEPTH OF R.C. PIPE MANHOLES WITH 5" THICK WALL IS 30 FEET.
- ALL JOINTS REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MANHOLE SHALL BE MADE WITH BUTYL RUBBER GASKETS.



Drawn	William G. Walter, PE
Checked	
	No. 2214

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL

5 MINORTOWN RD
WOODBURY, CT 06798

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DETAILS

APPENDIX A
Maintenance and Inspection Reports

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL
5 MINORTOWN ROAD
WOODBURY, CONNECTICUT
STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION REPORT

Inspections to be completed every 7 days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that generates a discharge

Inspection date: _____	Report Number: _____
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

Qualified Inspector's name (Print): _____

Inspector's Title: _____ Inspector's Affiliation: _____

Inspector's qualifications:

Days since last rainfall: _____ Amount of last rainfall: _____ inches (based on rain gage data)

Current Weather: Temperature: _____ degrees F Wind (Speed/Direction): _____

Current Precipitation (Indicate conditions during inspection): _____

Was water quality monitoring performed during the inspection: Yes No

Major observations relating to erosion and sediment controls and the implementation of the Plan. Include a description of the stormwater discharge(s) from the site.

DISTURBED SOIL STABILIZATION MEASURES

Area of the site	Last disturbance (Date)	Next disturbance (Date)	Stabilized? (Yes/No)	Stabilized with?	Condition

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES (ANT-TRACKING PAD)

Area of the site	Does much sediment get tracked onto the street?	Is the gravel clean or is it filled with sediment?	Does all traffic use the stabilized entrance to leave the site?	Is the culvert beneath the entrance working? (If applicable)	Does the gravel need to be removed and replaced with clean gravel?

Indicate maintenance required (include additional sheets if necessary)

Item 1: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 2: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 3: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

TEMPORARY STOCKPILES

Area of the site	Is the stockpile surrounded with a hay bale and silt fence barrier?	Condition of hay bales and silt fence	Is the stockpile securely covered with a tarp?	Has the stockpile been temporarily seeded? (If so when?)

Indicate maintenance required (include additional sheets if necessary)

Item 1: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 2: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 3: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Additional observations/notes:

In the judgment of the Qualified Inspector(s) conducting the site inspection, the site is

In Compliance Out of Compliance

with the terms and conditions of the Plan and General Permit.

Stabilization/repairs or remedial action required (include additional sheets if necessary)

Item 1:

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 2:

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 3:

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 4:

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 5:

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

Item 6:

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date): _____

QUALIFIED

INSPECTOR'S

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Note: If the site inspection indicates that the site is out of compliance, refer to the summary of the remedial actions required to bring the site back into compliance. Non-engineered corrective actions (as identified in the 2002 Guidelines) shall be implemented on site within 24 hours unless another schedule is specified in the 2002 Guidelines. Engineered corrective actions (as identified in the 2002 Guidelines) shall be implemented on site within seven (7) days, unless another schedule is specified in the Guidelines or is approved by the commissioner. During the period in which any corrective actions are being developed and have not yet been fully implemented, interim measures shall be implemented to minimize the potential for the discharge of pollutants from the site.

APPENDIX B
Stormwater Monitoring Reports



**Connecticut Department of
Energy & Environmental Protection**
Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance
Water Permitting & Enforcement Division

**General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from
Construction Activities, issued 8/21/13, effective 10/1/13**
Stormwater Monitoring Report

SITE INFORMATION

Permittee: _____
 Mailing Address: _____
 Business Phone: _____ ext.: _____ Fax: _____
 Contact Person: _____ Title: _____
 Site Name: _____
 Site Address: _____
 Receiving Water (name, basin): _____
 Stormwater Permit No. GSN _____

SAMPLING INFORMATION (Submit a separate form for each outfall)

Outfall Designation: _____ Date/Time Collected: _____
 Outfall Location(s) (lat/lon or map link): _____
 Person Collecting Sample: _____
 Storm Magnitude (inches): _____ Storm Duration (hours): _____
 Size of Disturbed Area at any time: _____

MONITORING RESULTS

Sample #	Parameter	Method	Results (units)	Laboratory (if applicable)
1	Turbidity			
2	Turbidity			
3	Turbidity			
4	Turbidity			

(provide an attachment if more than 4 samples were taken for this outfall)

Avg = _____

STATEMENT OF ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I certify that the data reported on this document were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with the General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters from Construction Activities. The information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete.

Authorized Official: _____
 Signature: _____ Date: _____

Please send completed form to:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 BUREAU OF MATERIALS MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE
 79 ELM STREET
 HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127
 ATTN: NEAL WILLIAMS

APPENDIX C
Washout Area Maintenance and Inspection Record

NONNEWAUG HIGH SCHOOL
5 MINORTOWN ROAD
WOODBURY, CONNECTICUT
STORMWATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN

WASHOUT AREA INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE RECORD

Inspector's Name (Print): _____

Inspector's Title: _____ Inspector's Affiliation: _____

WASHOUT AREA INSPECTION SUMMARY

Inspection Date: _____

WASHOUT AREA MAINTENANCE SUMMARY

Maintenance Date: _____

Stabilization/repairs or remedial action required (include additional sheets if necessary)

Item 1: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date):

Item 2: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date):

Item 3: _____

Responsible Party: _____ Address no later than (Date):

SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

APPENDIX D
Notice of Termination