

**CASE NO. 16-651-GA-BLN  
PIR #541 WOODLAND AVENUE  
VILLAGE OF DENNISON, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO  
12-INCH HIGH PRESSURE PIPELINE REPLACEMENT**

**ATTACHMENT I**

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (“SWPPP”)**



**Dominion<sup>SM</sup>**

**OHIO GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION FOR STORMWATER  
DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER  
THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)**

**The East Ohio Gas Company  
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3)**

**PIR 541 – Woodland Avenue  
Mill and Union Townships, Tuscarawas County, Ohio**

**Planned Construction Start Date:** April 4, 2016

**Planned Construction Completion Date:** December 31, 2016

**Construction Supervisor:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Telephone:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Project Manager (signature):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Construction Contractor (signature):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Environmental Inspector (signature):** \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:**

**THIS PLAN MUST BE KEPT AT THE  
CONSTRUCTION SITE DURING WORKING HOURS**

**SWP3 Prepared: February 25, 2016  
Prepared by: The East Ohio Gas Company and  
Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.**

**OHIO GENERAL PERMIT AUTHORIZATION FOR STORMWATER  
DISCHARGES ASSOCIATE WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY UNDER  
THE NPDES STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

**THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY  
PIR 541 – WOODLAND AVENUE  
MILL AND UNION TOWNSHIPS, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>IV</b>
<b>1.0 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION .....	3
2.2 PRE-CONSTRUCTION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE CONDITIONS ....	4
2.3 EXISTING SOIL DATA .....	4
2.4 PRIOR LAND USES .....	6
2.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE .....	6
2.6 RECEIVING STREAMS OR SURFACE WATERS .....	7
2.7 SITE MAP .....	8
<b>3.0 CONTROLS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 NON-STRUCTURAL PRESERVATION METHODS.....	9
3.2 UPLAND EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES .....	9
3.3 RUNOFF CONTROL PRACTICES.....	12
3.4 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION.....	14
3.5 WETLAND PRACTICES .....	15
3.6 SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES .....	16
3.7 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (PCSM) .....	19
3.8 OTHER CONTROLS .....	19
3.9 MAINTENANCE .....	22
3.10 INSPECTIONS .....	22
<b>4.0 APPROVED STATE OR LOCAL PLANS.....</b>	<b>24</b>

<b>5.0</b>	<b>EXCEPTIONS.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>NOTICE OF TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>CERTIFICATION.....</b>	<b>27</b>

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
1	Soils Information .....	5
2	Permanent Stabilization .....	10
3	Temporary Stabilization .....	10
4	Summary of Onsite Streams/Rivers .....	15
5	Summary of Onsite Wetlands.....	15

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

A	Site Location Maps
B	Existing Soil Data
C	Detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Location Drawings
D	Typical Upland Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawings
E	Concrete Washout Detail
F	SWP3 Inspection Forms
G	NOI Application

## **LIST OF DEFINITIONS**

BMP	Best Management Practice
C&DD	Construction and Demolition Debris
CWA	Clean Water Act
Director	the Director of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
E&S	Erosion and Sediment
EDv	Extended Detention Volume
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
General Permit	General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. OHC000004, effective April 21, 2013, expires April 21, 2018.
HUC14	Fourteen-Digit Hydrologic Unit Code
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NOT	Notice of Termination
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OAC	Ohio Administrative Code
ORAM	Ohio Rapid Assessment Method
ORC	Ohio Revised Code
PCSM	Post-Construction Stormwater Management
PTI	Permit to Install
ROW	Right-of-Way
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
SWP3	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
VAP	Voluntary Action Program
WQv	Water Quality Volume

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is to present procedures that will be followed during construction activities to reduce adverse impacts due to sedimentation and potential environmental pollutants resulting from storm water runoff and to reduce sediment and environmental pollutant runoff after Project completion. This SWP3 sets forth procedures to be followed during construction activities for The East Ohio Gas Company (Dominion) PIR 541 – Woodland Avenue Pipeline Replacement Project (Project), located in Mill and Union Townships, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The procedures developed in this plan must be implemented throughout the duration of the Project.

Dominion will be responsible for the development and enforcement of this SWPPP. Dominion personnel may designate qualified representatives such as environmental inspectors or contractors to verify the provisions of this permit are properly employed.

This document was prepared in accordance with the following documents: Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Soil and Water Conservation. "Rainwater and Land Development" Manual Third Edition 2006. updated November 6, 2014, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Authorization for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit OHC000004, and Ohio EPA Stormwater Program Website. <http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw/storm/index.aspx>.

This SWP3 covers all new and existing discharges composed entirely of stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that enter surface waters of the State or a storm drain leading to surface waters of the State. Construction activities include clearing, grading, excavating, grubbing and/or filling activities that disturb 1 acre or more of land.

## **1.0 PERMIT REQUIREMENTS**

The purpose of this SWP3 is to present procedures that will be followed during construction activities to reduce adverse impacts due to sedimentation resulting from storm water runoff and to reduce sediment runoff after Project completion. Operators who intend to obtain initial coverage for a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity under this General Permit Authorization for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the NPDES, Ohio EPA Permit Number OHC000004 (effective April 21, 2013 and expires April 20, 2018 (General Permit)) must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) application form and appropriate fee at least 21-days prior to the commencement of construction activity. The completed NOI application is provided in Appendix G.

Dominion must make NOIs and SWP3s available upon request of the Director of Ohio EPA, local agencies approving sediment and erosion control plans, grading plans or stormwater management plans, local governmental officials, or operators of municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) receiving drainage from the permitted site. Each operator that discharges to an NPDES-permitted MS4 must provide a copy of its Ohio EPA NOI submission to the MS4 in accordance with the MS4's requirements, if applicable.

## **2.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**

This SWP3 was prepared in accordance with sound engineering and/or conservation practices by a professional experienced in the design and implementation of standard erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management practices addressing all phases of construction. This SWP3 was prepared by The East Ohio Gas Company and Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. (CEC).

This SWP3 has identified potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with construction activities. This SWP3 describes and outlines the implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges during construction and pollutants associated with post-construction activities to ensure compliance with Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 6111.04, Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-1 and the terms and conditions of the General Permit. In addition, the SWP3 must conform to the specifications of the Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual.

### Plan Availability

Dominion must provide a copy of this SWP3 within 10-days upon written request by any of the following: The Director or the Director's authorized representative; a local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans or stormwater management plans; or; in the case of a stormwater discharge associated with construction activity which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system with an NPDES permit, to the operator of the system. A copy of the NOI and letter granting permit coverage under this General Permit must also be made available at the site.

All NOIs, General Permit approval for coverage letters, and SWP3s are considered reports that must be available to the public in accordance with the Ohio Public Records law. Dominion must make documents available to the public upon request or provide a copy at public expense, at cost, in a timely manner. However, Dominion may claim to Ohio EPA any portion of a SWP3 as confidential in accordance with Ohio law.

### Plan Revisions and Amendments.

The Director or authorized representative, and/or regulatory authority associated with approval of this plan, may notify Dominion that the SWP3 does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. Within 10-days after such notification from the Director (or as otherwise provided in the notification) or authorized representative, and/or regulatory authority associated with approval of this plan, Dominion must make the required changes to the SWP3 and, if requested, must submit to Ohio EPA, and/or other regulatory authority, the revised SWP3 or a written certification that the requested changes have been made. Dominion must also amend the SWP3 whenever there is a change in site design, construction, operation, or maintenance that requires the installation of BMPs or modifications to existing BMPs.



### Duty to Inform Contractors and Subcontractors.

Dominion must inform contractors and subcontractors who will be involved in the implementation of the SWP3, of the terms and conditions of the General Permit and/or other approval from a regulatory authority. Dominion must maintain a written document containing the signatures of contractors and subcontractors involved in the implementation of the SWP3 as proof acknowledging that they reviewed and understand the conditions and responsibilities of the SWP3. The written document must be created and signatures of each individual contractor must be obtained prior to their commencement of work on the construction site. Certification statements for contractors and subcontractors can be found in Section 7.0.

## **2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION**

Dominion is proposing to replace approximately 1.1 miles (5,562 LF) of existing 10-inch diameter bare steel natural gas pipeline with 12-inch diameter corrosion-protected pipeline to ensure the safety and reliability of pipeline operations for the PIR 541 – Woodland Avenue project in Mill and Union Townships, Tuscarawas County, Ohio. The replacement pipeline will be located within existing EOG right-of-way (ROW) from the southern interconnect location, south of Taylor Avenue, to the intersection of Woodland and State Avenues in the Village of Dennison. From the intersection of Woodland and State Avenues, the replacement pipeline will be installed within approximately 4,500 LF of new EOG ROW located within Woodland and McCook Avenues, and Penn Road. Once the proposed replacement pipeline is in-service, the existing natural gas pipeline will be abandoned. Approximately 0.3 mile (1,753 LF) of the abandoned high pressure natural gas pipeline will be removed, per the terms of the easement agreements with property owners. The site overview and site location maps included in Appendix A depict the location of the Project in relation to nearby roads, surface waters, and other notable geographic features.

The ROW for the pipeline replacement will generally extend 7.5 feet from each side of the pipeline centerline, totaling a 15 foot wide disturbance width. The ROW for the pipeline replacement, south of Taylor Avenue at the southern interconnect location will utilize a 50 foot wide ROW. The segment of abandoned pipeline to be removed also will utilize a 60 foot wide ROW. One (1) forested wetland (Wetland 1) is located within the ROW near the southern terminus of the Project. Wetland 1 is proposed to be avoided by the Project. No wetlands or streams will be crossed by the Project. It is worth noting that a different proposed pipeline infrastructure replacement project, PIR 789 – Waterworks Hill Road, is planned to cross Wetland 1 to allow for pipeline replacement and abandoned pipeline removal activities. The impacts associated with this adjacent project are discussed separately in the project specific, PIR 789 – Waterworks Hill Road SWPPP.

Soil disturbance within the 15 to 60 foot wide construction ROW will be necessary to allow for trench excavation, side-cast spoil, temporary storage of the new and removed pipe, and equipment and vehicle traffic. Based on adjacency to existing roads, extra workspaces extending beyond the 15 to 60 foot wide construction ROW are not anticipated to be required.

Typically, the trench will be excavated to facilitate the installation of the new pipeline and to allow three (3) to five (5) feet of cover over the new pipeline after installation and backfilling. The backfill material that will be returned to the trench will consist of the same material removed from the trench, to the extent practicable. Excess soil will be spread onsite but outside of and away from wetlands, floodplains, streams, or other environmentally sensitive areas. Following pipeline installation, disturbed areas will be returned to their original grade, stabilized, and seeded.

Vegetated areas that undergo project-related soil disturbance will be graded, where appropriate, seeded and re-vegetated to provide a permanent stabilization of the soils, and temporary erosion and sediment controls will be maintained until the disturbed areas have been sufficiently stabilized.

The Project is expected to disturb approximately 4.5 acres due to clearing and grubbing (where necessary), excavation, filling, grading, installation of erosion control measures, and post-construction control measures.

Access to the project ROW will be accomplished using existing roads. No new access roads are planned for the project.

## **2.2 PRE-CONSTRUCTION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION SITE CONDITIONS**

New impervious surfaces will not be created for the project. The Project is anticipated to result in no permanent change in land use, therefore, it is not expected to result in an increase in runoff. Following pipeline replacement, temporarily disturbed areas will be returned to their original slope and contour and stabilized; therefore, the calculation of runoff coefficients for pre-construction vs. post-construction conditions is not warranted or applicable to this linear Project.

## **2.3 EXISTING SOIL DATA**

The United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey was utilized to identify soil map units within the Project area. Five (5) soil map units are located within the limits of the Project area. Summary information for each of the five (5) soil map units is included on Table 1. The soils within the Project area are depicted and identified by soil map unit name on the map included in Appendix B.

TABLE 1 <sup>1,2</sup> SOILS INFORMATION						
Soil Mapping Unit Symbol	Soil Mapping Unit Name	Representative Soil Texture Classification	Drainage Class	NRCS Hydric Designation	Approximate Average Depth to Water Table (Inches)	Approximate Depth to Restrictive Layer (Inches)
BkC	Berks shaly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Silt Loam	Well Drained	Not Hydric	>72	20 to 40
BkE	Berks channery silt loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes	Silt Loam	Well Drained	Not Hydric	>72	22 to 38
Ca	Canadice silty clay loam	Silt Loam	Poorly drained	Hydric	0 to 12	NA
FcA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Silt Loam	Somewhat poorly drained	Not Hydric	12	NA
FeB	Fitchville-Urban land complex, Undulating	Variable	Somewhat poorly drained	Not Hydric	20	NA

References:

<sup>1</sup> Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>. Accessed 12/9/2015.

<sup>2</sup> Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Soil Survey of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. 1986.

## **2.4 PRIOR LAND USES**

The greater Project area has been historically used for agricultural purposes. Current land use cover types within the Project area and surrounding vicinity include residential with manicured lawns, paved roads, early successional herbaceous and forest habitat, and mixed first and second growth forest habitat.

## **2.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

A general implementation schedule providing the sequence of major construction operations is provided below. Construction activities are planned to begin on or about April 4, 2016, as soon as permits and clearances are in place, and will last until approximately December 31, 2016, weather permitting. Surface stabilization at the Project site is expected to take place incrementally, as construction progresses. Once land disturbing activities have been completed, the site must be permanently stabilized. Throughout the life of the Project, construction logs must be kept to record major dates of grading, excavating, and stabilizing.

### **1 - SITE PREPARATION FOR ENTIRE PROJECT**

(Anticipated Start: To be determined by the Contractor; Anticipated Duration: To be determined by the Contractor)

- Mobilization.
- Survey and stake existing pipeline and limits of construction.
- Flag/field mark streams, as necessary.
- Installation/improvement to construction entrances, and installation of silt fence or other BMPs designated to control storm water at the project boundary.
- Install gravel on dirt roads, and fill-in rutted areas on existing gravel roads.

### **2 - SITE PREPARATION FOR EACH JOB**

(Anticipated Start: To be determined by the Contractor; Anticipated Duration: To be determined by the Contractor)

- Install BMPs (see Section 3.0) for equipment crossings at stream crossings.
- Begin clearing and grubbing of the site.
- Install temporary runoff controls and erosion control devices where needed.
- Conduct grading activities, as needed.
- Monitor all erosion and sediment controls

### **3 - MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

(Anticipated Start: To be determined by the Contractor; Anticipated Duration: To be determined by the Contractor)

- Excavation.
- Implement BMPs (See Section 3.0) for dewatering (if required).
- Monitor all erosion and sediment controls

### **4 - RESTORATION**

(Anticipated Start: To be determined by the Contractor; Anticipated Duration: To be determined by the Contractor)

- Restore grade to preconstruction contours and install permanent runoff controls, where needed.
- Apply seed and mulch to all disturbed upland areas.
- Install erosion control blankets or turf matting on steep slopes.
- Monitor all erosion and sediment controls

### **5 - POST-CONSTRUCTION MONITORING (On-going until 70 percent cover reached)**

- Monitor adequacy of erosion control practices.
- After permanent stabilization is achieved, remove temporary erosion and sediment controls and runoff controls once 70 percent uniform vegetative growth is achieved.
- Submit Notice of Termination.

## **2.6 RECEIVING STREAMS OR SURFACE WATERS**

The Project is situated in the Lower Little Stillwater Creek (hydrologic unit code [HUC] 050400011505) watershed. One (1) forested wetland (Wetland 1) is located within the ROW near the southern terminus of the Project. Wetland 1 is proposed to be avoided by the Project. No wetlands or streams will be crossed by the Project. Wetland 1 and other nearby water resource features have been included on the maps in Appendix C.

Dedicated asphalt and/or concrete batch plant discharges covered by the NPDES construction stormwater General Permit are pending the judgment of the contractor. If a dedicated asphalt and/or concrete batch plant is required, it will be in a self-contained area where excess water will not enter wetlands or streams.

## **2.7 SITE MAP**

Project site location and overview maps are provided in Appendix A. Soil types located within the Project site are shown on Figures 3 in Appendix B. The project specific erosion and sediment control location drawings (in Appendix C) depict the limits of earth-disturbing activity, existing and proposed contours, surface water locations and locations of in-stream activities, existing buildings, utilities, and roads, the location of erosion and sediment control measures including basins, the location of permanent stormwater management controls including basins, areas designated for disposal and storage, as well as, location of construction entrances. Typical erosion and sediment control drawings are included in Appendix D.

### **3.0 CONTROLS**

To the extent practicable, the locations of temporary and permanent stormwater BMPs to be implemented for the Project site are shown on the drawings provided in Appendix C. Some BMP locations (construction entrances, ingress/egress points, etc.) will be determined in the field upon discussion with the selected construction contractor and will be noted on the project drawings at that time. The BMPs will be implemented in accordance with the Typical Drawings provided in Appendix D. The erosion, sediment, and stormwater management practices to be implemented are in accordance with the standards and specification in the current edition of Ohio's Standards for Stormwater Management, Land Development and Urban Stream Protection, Rainwater and Land Development Manual, Third Edition 2006 updated November 6, 2014.

#### **3.1 NON-STRUCTURAL PRESERVATION METHODS**

In order to preserve the existing natural conditions as much as feasible, the Project will avoid clearing and grubbing where feasible, reduce the amount of soil and vegetation disturbances by phasing construction operations, and reduce disturbances to surface waters. The recommended buffer along a surface water of the state to be undisturbed is 25-feet measured from the ordinary high water mark of the surface water.

#### **3.2 UPLAND EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES**

Erosion control measures provide cover over disturbed soils in order to reduce erosion. Disturbed areas must be stabilized after construction activities. Erosion control measures included in the Project include: clearing and grubbing, construction entrances, dust control, grade treatment, topsoiling, temporary seeding, mulching, permanent seeding, sodding, and matting. Erosion Control Measures will be in accordance with Chapter 7 of the Rainwater and Land Development Manual. Typical drawings for these erosion control measures are provided in Appendix D.

Permanent stabilization is defined as the establishment of permanent vegetation, decorative landscape mulching, matting, sod, rip rap and landscaping techniques to provide permanent erosion control on areas where construction operations are complete or where no further disturbance is expected for at least one (1) year.

Temporary stabilization is defined as the establishment of temporary vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod, preservation of existing vegetation and other techniques capable of quickly establishing cover over disturbed areas to provide erosion control between construction operations.

Final stabilization is defined and achieved when soil disturbing activities at the site are complete and disturbed surfaces are covered with new structures, pavement, a uniform perennial vegetative cover (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) with a density of at least 70 percent cover, or other equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of landscape mulches, rip-rap, gabions or geotextiles) have been employed. In addition, temporary erosion

and sediment control practices are removed and disposed of and trapped sediment is permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion.

Disturbed areas will be stabilized following completion of construction activities as specified in Tables 2 and 3 below and in accordance with the site layout maps and detail sheets provided in Appendix C.

*Table 2: Permanent Stabilization*

<b>Area Requiring Permanent Stabilization</b>	<b>Time Frame to Apply Erosion Controls</b>
Areas that will lie dormant for 1 year or more.	Within 7 days of the most recent disturbance.
Areas within 50 feet of a surface water of the State and at final grade.	Within 2 days of reaching final grade.
Other areas at final grade.	Within 7 days of reaching final grade within that area.

*Table 3: Temporary Stabilization*

<b>Area Requiring Temporary Stabilization</b>	<b>Time Frame to Apply Erosion Controls</b>
Disturbed areas within 50 feet of a surface water of the State and not at final grade.	Within 2 days of the most recent disturbance if the area will remain idle for more than 14 days.
For construction activities, disturbed areas that will be dormant for more than 14 days but less than 1 year, and not within 50 feet of a surface water of the State.	Within 7 days of the most recent disturbance within the area.  For residential subdivisions, disturbed areas must be stabilized at least 7 days prior to transfer of permit coverage for the individual lot(s).
Disturbed areas that will be idle over winter.	Prior to the onset of winter weather.

**Clearing and Grubbing:** Clearing and grubbing is the removal of trees, brush, and other unwanted material in order to develop land for other uses or provide access for site work. Clearing generally describes the cutting and removal of above ground material, while grubbing is the removal of roots, stumps, and other unwanted material below existing grade. Clearing and grubbing includes the proper disposal of materials and the implementation of BMPs in order to reduce exposure of soil to erosion and causing downstream sedimentation.

**Construction Entrance:** A construction entrance is a method of erosion control that is used to reduce the amount of mud tracked off-site with construction traffic. A construction entrance is a stabilized pad of stone underlain with a geotextile. These entrances are located at points of ingress/egress of construction traffic.

**Dust Control:** Dust control is a method of erosion control that involves preventing or reducing dust from exposed soils or other sources during land disturbing, demolition, and construction activities to reduce the presence of airborne substances which may present health hazards, traffic safety problems, or harm animal or plant life.

**Grade Treatment:** Grade treatment or surface roughening creates horizontal depressions in the soil surface that help to reduce erosion by reducing runoff velocity and increasing infiltration. These depressions aid in the establishment of vegetative cover and provide localized trapping of



sediments. Grade treatment is typically created by operating tillage implements on the contour or by running tracked equipment up and down a slope without fine grading the surface.

Mulching: Mulching is a temporary or permanent method of erosion control used to protect exposed soil or freshly seeded areas from the direct impact of precipitation by providing a temporary surface cover. Mulch also helps establish vegetation by conserving moisture and creating favorable conditions for seeds to germinate. Mulch must be used liberally throughout construction to limit the areas that are bare and susceptible to erosion. Mulch can be used in conjunction with seeding to establish vegetation or by itself to provide erosion control when the season does not allow grass to grow. Mulch and other vegetative practices must be applied on all disturbed portions of construction-sites that will not be re-disturbed for more than 14 days.

Permanent Seeding: Permanent seeding is a method of erosion control used to permanently stabilize soil on construction sites where land-disturbing activities, exposed soil, and work has been completed or is not scheduled for more than 12 months. Permanent seeding must be applied to disturbed areas or portions of construction sites at final grade. Permanent seeding must not be delayed on any one portion of the site at final grade while construction on another portion of the site is being completed. Permanent seeding must be completed in phases, if necessary. Permanent vegetation is used to stabilize soil, reduce erosion, prevent sediment pollution, reduce runoff by promoting infiltration, and provide stormwater quality benefits offered by dense grass cover.

Permanent Stabilization of Conveyance Channels: Operators must undertake special measures to stabilize channels and outfalls and prevent erosive flows. Measures may include seeding, dormant seeding, mulching, erosion control matting, sodding, riprap, natural channel design, or check dams.

Phased Disturbance: Phased disturbance is a method of erosion control that limits the total amount of grading at any one time and sequences operations so that at least half the site is either left as undisturbed vegetation or re-stabilized prior to additional grading operations. This approach actively monitors and manages exposed areas so that erosion is minimized and sediment controls can be more effective in protecting aquatic resources and downstream landowners.

Sodding: Sodding is a method of erosion control that utilizes rolls or mats of turf grass to provide immediate stabilization to bare soils. It is especially useful in highly erosive areas such as drainage ways and on slopes that will be mowed. Sod may be used where immediate cover is required or preferred and where vegetation will be adequate stabilization such as minor swales, around drop inlets, and lawns.

Temporary Rolled Erosion Control Product (TREC): TRECs are a method of erosion control which is a degradable manufactured material used to stabilize easily eroded areas while vegetation becomes established. TREC are degradable products composed of biologically, photo chemically, or otherwise degradable materials. TRECs consist of erosion control netting, open weave textiles, and erosion control blankets and matting. These products reduce soil

erosion and assist vegetative growth by providing temporary cover from the erosive action of rainfall and runoff while providing soil-seed contact.

Temporary Seeding: Temporary seeding is a method of erosion control used to temporarily and quickly stabilize soil on construction sites where land-disturbing activities have been initiated but not completed. Appropriate rapidly growing annual grasses or small grains must be planted on the disturbed areas. Temporary seeding effectively minimizes the area of a construction site prone to erosion and must be used everywhere the sequence of construction operations allows vegetation to be established. Temporary seeding must be applied on exposed soil where additional work (grading, etc.) is not scheduled for more than 14-days. Mixes to be applied are specific to the time of year the seeding will take place and the location of the Project within the state.

Topsoiling: During grading operations, topsoil and the upper most organic layer of soil will be stripped and stockpiled and then subsequently replaced on the newly graded areas. Topsoil provides a more suitable growing medium than subsoil or on areas with poor moisture, low nutrient levels, undesirable pH, or in the presence of other materials that would inhibit establishment of vegetation. Replacing topsoil helps plant growth by improving the water holding capacity, nutrient content, and consistency of the soils.

Tree and Natural Area Preservation: Tree and natural area preservation help there important vegetated areas existing on-site prior to development survive the construction process. Tree protection areas prevent the losses and damages to trees that are common as a result of construction. This practice is useful to protect individual trees and areas of forest or natural vegetation in stream corridors or open space.

Turf Reinforcement Matting (TRM): TRM is a permanent, non-degradable rolled erosion control product used to reinforce natural soil and vegetated growth with synthetic materials to prevent erosion and maintain the durability of vegetated areas. Turf reinforcement is generally an interwoven material applied to areas where natural vegetation alone is not sufficient to withstand expected flow conditions or to provide sufficient long-term erosion protection.

### **3.3 RUNOFF CONTROL PRACTICES**

Temporary and permanent runoff control is important on development sites to minimize on-site erosion and to prevent off-site sediment discharge. Methods of runoff control that will be implemented on this Project include rock check dams and waterbars. Runoff control measures will be in accordance with Chapter 4 and 5 of the Rainwater and Land Development Manual.

Dewatering Measures. Dewatering measures provide a stable area for receiving and treating water pumped from excavation or work areas prior to being released off the site. These practices reduce sediment impacts to downstream water resources.

Diversion. A diversion is a permanent channel constructed across the slope with a supporting ridge on the lower side used to divert excess water from one area for use or safe disposal in other areas.

Grassed Swale. Grassed swales are a permanent runoff control measure and are constructed channels shaped and established with suitable vegetation in order to convey stormwater runoff without allowing channel erosion.

Level Spreader. A level spreader is a permanent runoff control measure and is a constructed weir that is shaped or graded flat, perpendicular to the direction of flow. Level spreaders are used to convert concentrated flow to sheet flow over nearly level areas without causing erosion, formation of gullies, or flooding.

Rock Check Dam. Check dams are small rock dams constructed in swales, grassed waterways or diversions. Rock check dams reduce the velocity of concentrated flows thereby reducing erosion within the swale or waterway.

Rock Lined Channel. A rock lined channel is a permanent runoff control measure that is shaped or graded and protected with an erosion resistant rock riprap underlain with filter or bedding material used to convey stormwater runoff without allowing channel erosion. Rock channel protection provides for the safe conveyance of runoff from areas of concentrated flow without damage from erosion or flooding where vegetated waterway/conveyance channel/swales would be inadequate. Rock lined channel may also be necessary to control seepage, piping, and sloughing or slides. The riprap section extends up the side slopes to designed depth. The earth above the rock must be vegetated or otherwise protected.

Rock Outlet Protection. A rock or riprap apron is a permanent runoff control measure and is typically needed at the outlet of storm drains, culverts, or open channels. Rock Outlet Protection provides an erosion resistant transition area where concentrated or high velocity flows enters less modified channels or natural streams.

Slope Drain. A slope drain is a temporary runoff control measure which is a pipe or chute placed on a slope to convey surface runoff downslope without causing erosion. Slope drains provide a temporary outlet for either a diversion or terraced slope.

Temporary Diversion. A temporary diversion is a dike and/or channel constructed to direct sediment-laden runoff to a settling pond, route clean runoff away from disturbed areas, divert runoff to reduce the effective length of the slope, or direct runoff away from steep cut or fill slopes.

Waterbar. A waterbar is a diversion constructed across the slope of an access road or utility right-of-way. Waterbars are used to reduce concentrated runoff on unpaved road surfaces, thus reducing water accumulation and erosion gullies from occurring. Waterbars divert runoff to road side swales, vegetated areas, or settling ponds.

### **3.4 SURFACE WATER PROTECTION**

The Project site contains one (1) wetland and is proximate to several other nearby surface waters. These waters must be protected by avoiding crossing of wetlands and streams where feasible and using sediment and erosion control practices to prevent sediment-laden runoff from reaching the surface waters.

Surface Waters of the State Protection. If construction activities disturb areas adjacent to surface waters of the State, structural practices must be designed and implemented onsite to protect adjacent surface waters of the State from the impacts of sediment runoff. No structural sediment controls (e.g., the installation of silt fence or a sediment settling pond) must be used in a surface water of the State. For construction activities immediately adjacent to surface waters of the State, it is recommended that a setback of at least 25-feet, as measured from the ordinary high water mark of the surface water, be maintained in its natural state as a permanent buffer.

Where impacts within this setback area are unavoidable due to the nature of the construction activity (e.g., stream crossings for roads or utilities), the Project must be designed such that the number of stream crossings and the width of the disturbance within the setback area are reduced to the extent practical.

Surface Water Utility Crossing. Surface water utility crossings include pipeline, power line, or road construction projects that cross streams, rivers, or wetlands. Measures used to reduce damage from the construction of utilities across streams and wetlands start in the planning stages of a project and continue through site restoration.

Temporary Surface Water Crossing. A temporary surface water crossing provides construction traffic temporary access across a surface water while reducing the amount of disturbance and sediment pollution. It is a temporary practice which includes restoring the crossing area after construction. The typical kinds of surface water crossings are: bridges, timber mats, culverts and fords. Each has specific applications and each is designed to reduce surface water damage by leaving wetland areas and stream banks stable and vegetated.

Summaries of the onsite surface waters and anticipated impacts are provided in Tables 4 and 5.

*Table 4: Summary of Onsite Streams/Rivers*

Stream ID <sup>2</sup>	Stream Length within 60-Foot Easement (linear feet)	Bankfull Width (feet)	Flow Regime	Substrate Type(s)	Designation <sup>3,4</sup>	Crossing Method <sup>1</sup>	Temporary Impact Area (acres)
Not applicable as no streams are located within the construction corridor.							

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> The project manager must approve changes to the crossing methods.

*Table 5: Summary of Onsite Wetlands*

Wetland ID	Vegetation Cover Type within 60-Foot Easement	Area within ROW (acres)	ORAM Category	Crossing Method	Impact Area (acres)
Wetland 1	Forested	0.014	Category 2	Not Applicable	0.00

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Ohio Rapid Assessment Method

<sup>2</sup> The project manager must approve changes to the crossing methods.

### 3.5 WETLAND PRACTICES

Concentrated stormwater runoff from proposed BMPs to natural wetlands must be converted to diffuse flow before the runoff enters the wetlands. The flow must be released such that no erosion occurs downslope. Level spreaders may need to be placed in series, particularly on steep sloped sites, to ensure non-erosive velocities. Other structural BMPs may be used between stormwater features and natural wetlands, in order to protect the natural hydrology, hydroperiod, and wetland flora. If Dominion proposes to discharge to natural wetlands, a hydrologic analysis must be performed. Dominion must attempt to match the pre-development hydroperiods and hydrodynamics that support the wetland. Dominion must assess whether their construction activity will adversely impact the hydrologic flora and fauna of the wetland. Practices such as vegetative buffers, infiltration basins, conservation of forest cover, and the preservation of intermittent streams, depressions, and drainage corridors may be used to maintain wetland hydrology.

### 3.6 SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES

Project activities, including use of laydown areas, will occur within the areas indicated on Site Maps and Drawings in Appendix C. Construction activities for this Project will be limited to the Limit of Disturbance of 4.5 acres. Sediment control practices must store runoff allowing sediments to settle and/or divert flows away from exposed soils or otherwise limit runoff from exposed areas. Structural practices must be used to control erosion and trap sediment from a disturbed site. Methods of control that may be used include, among others: silt fence, storm drain inlet protection, and filter socks. Sediment control practices must be capable of ponding runoff in order to be considered functional. Earth diversion dikes or channels alone are not considered a sediment control practice unless those are used in conjunction with a sediment settling pond. Sediment Controls must be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the requirements set forth in Chapter 6 of the Ohio Rainwater and Land Development Manual, and/or Ohio General Permit OHC000004. Dominion discourages the use of haybales unless utilized as a secondary treatment element in conjunction with another erosion and sediment control(s) and only if approved by Dominion.

Timing. Sediment control structures must be functional throughout the course of earth disturbing activity. Sediment basins and perimeter sediment barriers must be implemented prior to grading and within 7-days from the start of grubbing. Sediment control structures must continue to function until the up-slope development area is restabilized. As construction progresses and the topography is altered, appropriate controls must be constructed or existing controls altered to address the changing drainage patterns.

Sediment Settling Ponds. A sediment settling pond is required for any one of the following conditions: concentrated stormwater runoff (e.g., storm sewer or ditch); runoff from drainage areas, which exceed the design capacity of silt fence or other sediment barriers; runoff from drainage areas that exceed the design capacity of inlet protection; or runoff from common drainage locations with 10-acres or more of disturbed land.

- The sediment settling pond volume consists of both a dewatering zone and a sediment storage zone. The volume of the dewatering zone must be a minimum of 1,800-cubic feet per acre of drainage (67-cubic yards per acre) with a minimum 48-hour drain time for sediment basins serving a drainage area over five acres.
- The volume of the sediment storage zone must be calculated by one of the following methods: Method 1: The volume of the sediment storage zone must be 1,000-cubic feet per disturbed acre within the watershed of the basin; OR Method 2: The volume of the sediment storage zone must be the volume necessary to store the sediment as calculated with Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) or a similar generally accepted erosion prediction model.
- The accumulated sediment must be removed from the sediment storage zone once it's full.

- When determining the total contributing drainage area, off-site areas and areas which remain undisturbed by construction activity must be included unless runoff from these areas is diverted away from the sediment settling pond and is not co-mingled with sediment-laden runoff.
- The depth of the dewatering zone must be less than or equal to 5-feet.
- The configuration between inlets and the outlet of the basin must provide at least two units of length for each one unit of width (more than 2:1 length:width ratio); however, a length to width ratio of 4:1 is recommended.
- When designing sediment settling ponds, the permittee must consider public safety, especially as it relates to children, as a design factor for the sediment basin and alternative sediment controls must be used where site limitations would preclude a safe design. The use of a combination of sediment and erosion control measures in order to achieve increased pollutant removal is encouraged.

Sediment Basin. A sediment basin is a temporary settling pond that releases runoff at a controlled rate. The basin is designed to slowly release runoff, detaining it long enough to allow most of the sediment to settle. Sediment basins typically consist of a dam or embankment, the pool area for water and sediment storage, principal and emergency spillways, and a controlled dewatering device or skimmer. Secondary benefits include runoff control and preserving the capacity of downstream reservoirs, ditches, canals, diversions, waterways and streams. The entire structure may be removed when construction is complete and the drainage area is stabilized or may be converted to a detention basin for post-construction stormwater management.

Sediment Trap. A sediment trap is a temporary settling pond formed by construction of an embankment and/or excavated basin and having a simple outlet structure that is typically stabilized with geotextile and rip-rap. Sediment traps are constructed to detain sediment-laden runoff from small, disturbed areas for a sufficient period of time to allow the majority of the sediment to settle out. Sediment traps are established early in the construction process using natural drainage patterns and favorable topography where possible to reduce grading.

Silt Fence. Silt fence is a temporary method of sediment control that is used in sheet-flow areas to encourage the ponding of runoff and settling of sediments. It consists of a geotextile fabric secured to wood or steel posts that have been trenched into the ground. It is installed downslope of the disturbed area, installed along slopes, at bases of slopes on a level contour, and around the perimeter of a site as a final barrier to sediment being carried off site. Silt fence is removed after permanent vegetation is established.

Silt fence must be installed where indicated on the site drawings and as needed throughout the Project site where construction activity is likely to cause sediment-laden runoff to be carried offsite and into downstream surface waters. After construction is completed and the Project site has been permanently stabilized, silt fence must be removed and disposed of at an appropriate offsite disposal facility.

Placing silt fence in a parallel series does not extend the size of the drainage area. Stormwater diversion practices must be used to keep runoff away from disturbed areas and steep slopes where practicable. Such devices, which include swales, dikes or berms, may receive stormwater runoff from areas up to 10-acres.

See the silt fence detail located in Appendix D (Typical Upland Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawings) for additional information on proper installation procedures.

Inlet Protection. Storm drain inlet protection devices remove sediment from stormwater before it enters storm sewers and downstream areas. Inlet protection devices may consist of washed gravel or crushed stone, geotextile fabrics, and other materials that are supported around or across storm drain inlets. Inlet protection is installed to capture some sediment and reduce the maintenance of storm sewers and other underground piping systems prior to the site being stabilized. Due to their poor effectiveness, inlet protection is considered a secondary sediment control to be used in conjunction with other more effective controls. Other erosion and sediment control practices must minimize sediment laden water entering active storm drain systems, unless the storm drain system drains to a sediment settling pond. Generally inlet protection is limited to areas draining less than 1-acre; areas of 1-acre or more will require a sediment settling pond.

Filter Berm. Filter berms are sediment trapping practices that utilize a compost/mulch material. Filter berms are typically installed with pneumatic equipment. Filter berms reduce sediment from runoff by slowing and filtering runoff and dissipating flow. Compost filter berms used as sediment control practice require an adequately constructed berm constructed on the contour (i.e., on a level line across the site's topography). While silt fences rely primarily on settling, compost filter berms filter runoff as it passes through the device. To accomplish this purpose, runoff must be intercepted on the contour such that sheet flow is not concentrated into rills or channels.

Filter Sock. Filter socks are sediment-trapping devices using compost inserted into a flexible, permeable tube. Filter socks trap sediment by filtering water passing through the berm and allowing water to pond, creating a settling of solids. Filter socks may be a preferred alternative where equipment may drive near or over sediment barriers, as they are not as prone to complete failure as silt fence if this occurs during construction. Driving over filter socks is not recommended; however, if it should occur, the filter sock must be inspected immediately, repaired, and moved back into place as soon as possible. Typically, filter socks can handle the same water flow or slightly more than silt fence. For most applications, standard silt fence is replaced with 12-inch diameter filter socks.

Modifying Controls. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately or incorrectly, Dominion must replace or modify the control for site conditions



### **3.7 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT (PCSM)**

The proposed disturbance associated with the Project is temporary; therefore, no permanent stormwater structures will be required. The Project area will be restored to original contours and re-vegetated. No new impervious areas will be created for this Project.

### **3.8 OTHER CONTROLS**

In some instances a non-sediment pollutant source may become present on the Project site and pollution controls may be required.

#### **Non-Sediment Pollutant Controls**

Handling of Toxic or Hazardous Materials. Construction personnel, including subcontractors who may use or handle hazardous or toxic materials, must be made aware of the general guidelines regarding management and disposal of toxic or hazardous construction wastes. This can be accomplished by training for construction personnel by the Contractor or by Dominion.

Waste Disposal. Containers (e.g., dumpsters, drums) must be available for the proper collection of waste material including construction debris, sanitary garbage, petroleum products, and hazardous materials to be used on-site. Containers must be covered and not leaking. Waste material must be disposed of at facilities approved by the Ohio EPA for that material.

Clean Hard Fill. No construction-related waste materials are to be buried on-site. By exception, clean fill (clean bricks, hardened concrete, and soil) may be utilized in a way which does not encroach upon natural wetlands, streams, or floodplains or result in the contamination of waters.

Construction and Demolition Debris (C&DD). C&DD waste will be disposed in an Ohio EPA permitted C&DD landfill as required by ORC 3714 and approved by Dominion.

Construction Chemical Compounds. Storing, mixing, pumping, transferring or other handling of construction chemicals such as fertilizer, lime, asphalt, concrete drying compounds, and other potentially hazardous materials must be done in an area away from any waterbody, ditch, or storm drain.

Equipment Fueling and Maintenance. Oil changing, equipment refueling, maintenance on hydraulic systems, etc., must be performed away from waterbodies, ditches, or storm drains, and in an area designated for that purpose. The designated area must be equipped for recycling oil and catching spills. Secondary containment must be provided for all fuel and oil storage tanks. These areas must be inspected every 7-days and within 24-hours of a 0.5-inch or greater rain event to verify there are no exposed materials which would contaminate stormwater. Site operators must be aware that Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements may apply. A SPCC plan is required for sites with one aboveground tank of 660-gallons or more, accumulative aboveground storage of 1,320-gallons or more, or 42,000-gallons of underground storage.

Concrete Wash Water and Wash Outs. Concrete wash water must not be allowed to flow to streams, ditches, storm drains, or any other water conveyance. A lined sump or pit with no potential for discharge must be constructed if needed to contain concrete wash water. Field tile (agricultural drain tiles) or other subsurface drainage structures within 10-feet of the concrete sump or wash pit must be cut and plugged. Concrete wash water is wastewater and thus is not permitted to be discharged under the provisions of Ohio EPA's Construction General Permit which only allows the discharge of stormwater.

Spill Reporting Requirements. In the event of a spill of a regulated or hazardous material, immediately contact the Dominion Environmental Staff Environmental Compliance Coordinator (DES ECC) assigned to the site or Project. The DES ECC (if DES ECC not available, other Dominion Environmental staff) will coordinate spill reporting to the appropriate agencies. Spills on pavement must be absorbed with sawdust, kitty litter or other absorbent material. Spills to land require excavation of the contaminated material. Wastes generated from spill cleanup must be disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and Local waste regulations. Hazardous or industrial wastes including, but not limited to, most solvents, gasoline, oil-based paints, oil, grease, battery acid, muriatic acid, and cement curing compounds require special handling<sup>1</sup>. Spills must be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378). Spills of 25 gallons or more of petroleum products must be reported to Ohio EPA (1-800-282-9378), the local fire department, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee within 30 minutes of the discovery of the release. All spills (no matter how small), which result in contact with waters of the state, must be reported to Ohio EPA's Hotline. Spills of hazardous substances, extremely hazardous substances, petroleum, and objectionable substances that are of a quantity, type, duration, and in a location as to damage the waters of the state must be immediately reported to the Ohio EPA's Regional Environmental Coordinator.

Contaminated Soils. If substances such as oil, diesel fuel, hydraulic fluid, antifreeze, etc. are spilled, leaked, or released onto the soil, the soil must be dug up and disposed at a licensed sanitary landfill or other approved petroleum contaminated soil remediation facility (not a construction/demolition debris landfill) which has been approved by Dominion.

Open Burning. Waste disposal by open burning is prohibited by Dominion.

Dust Controls/Suppressants. Dust control is required to prevent nuisance conditions. Dust controls must be used in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and not be applied in a manner, which would result in a discharge to waters of the state. Isolation distances from bridges, catch basins, and other drainage ways must be observed. Application (excluding water)

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<sup>1</sup> The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires that all wastes generated by industrial activity, including construction activities, be evaluated to determine if the waste is hazardous, non-hazardous or special wastes. Hazardous waste and special wastes have specific handling and disposal requirements which must be met to comply with RCRA. Additional information regarding the waste evaluation process and the proper handling and disposal requirements for wastes can be found in the following Dominion Guidance Documents: "Hazardous Waste Guidance", "Hazardous Waste Guidance Labeling", "Hazardous Waste Guidance Labeling - Appendix A", "Nonhazardous Waste Management", "Universal Waste Management", "Universal Waste Guidance - Appendix A - Labeling Matrix", and "Used Oil and Oil Filter Management". Consult with the DES ECC assigned to the site or project for advice.

may not occur when precipitation is imminent as noted in the short term forecast. Used oil may not be applied for dust control. Watering must be done at a rate that prevents dust but does not cause soil erosion. Chemical stabilizers and adhesives must not be used, unless written permission is received from Ohio EPA.

Air Permitting Requirements. Contractors and subcontractors must be made aware that certain activities associated with construction will require air permits. Activities including, but not limited to, mobile concrete batch plants, mobile asphalt plants, concrete crushers, generators, etc., will require specific Ohio EPA Air Permits for installation and operation. Dominion must seek authorization from the corresponding district of Ohio EPA for these activities. Notification for Restoration and Demolition must be submitted to Ohio EPA for all commercial sites to determine if asbestos abatement actions are required.

Process Wastewater/Leachate Management. Contractors must be made aware that Ohio EPA's Construction General Permit only allows the discharge of stormwater. Other waste discharges including, but not limited to, vehicle and/or equipment washing, leachate associated with on-site waste disposal, concrete wash outs, etc. are a process wastewater. These types of wastewaters are not authorized for discharge under the General Stormwater Permit associated with Construction Activities. Process wastewaters must be collected and properly disposed at a Dominion-approved disposal facility. In the event there are leachate outbreaks (water that has passed through contaminated material and has acquired elevated concentrations of the contaminated material) associated with onsite disposal, measures must be taken to isolate this discharge for collection and proper disposal at a Dominion-approved disposal facility. Investigative measures and corrective actions must be implemented to identify and eliminate the source of leachate outbreaks.

Permit to Install (PTI) Requirements. Contractors and subcontractors must be made aware that a PTI must be submitted and approved by Ohio EPA prior to the construction of centralized sanitary systems, including sewer extensions, and sewerage systems (except those serving one, two, and three family dwellings) and potable water lines. The issuance of an Ohio EPA Construction General Stormwater Permit does not authorize the installation of a sewerage system where Ohio EPA has not approved a PTI. If necessary, Dominion will acquire the PTI or Dominion will require the contractor to acquire the PTI.

Compliance with Other Requirements. This plan is consistent with State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations including provisions prohibiting waste disposal by open burning. Contaminated soils are not expected to be encountered on this Project. If they are encountered within the limits of construction, they will be managed and properly disposed by trained personnel.

Trench and Groundwater Control. There must be no turbid discharges to surface waters of the State resulting from dewatering activities. If trench or groundwater contains sediment, it must pass through a sediment settling pond or other equally effective sediment control device, prior to being discharged from the construction site. Alternatively, sediment may be removed by settling in place or by dewatering into a sump pit, filter bag, or comparable practice. Groundwater dewatering which does not contain sediment or other pollutants is not required to be treated prior

to discharge. However, care must be taken when discharging groundwater to ensure that it does not become pollutant laden by traversing over disturbed soils or other pollutant sources. Discharge of contaminated groundwater is not authorized.

Contaminated Sediment. Where construction activities are to occur on sites with historical contamination, operators must be aware that concentrations of materials that meet other criteria (is not considered a Hazardous Waste, meeting Voluntary Action Program (VAP) unrestricted standards, etc.) may still result in stormwater discharges in excess of Ohio Water Quality Standards. Such discharges are not authorized and may require coverage under a separate individual or general remediation permit. Contaminated soil stockpiles shall be protected from discharges by covering the contaminated soil with a tarp or other such material which will prohibit water from coming in contact with the soils. Contaminated soils can also be removed from the site and disposed at a Dominion-approved facility.

### **3.9 MAINTENANCE**

Temporary and permanent control measures must be maintained and repaired as needed to allow for continued performance of their intended function. Sediment control measures must be maintained in a functional condition until up slope areas are permanently stabilized. The following maintenance procedures will be conducted to allow for the continued performance of control practices.

- Qualified personnel must inspect BMPs at least once every 7-days and within 24-hours of a 0.5-inch or greater rainfall within any 24-hour period, as determined by Dominion personnel or a designated representative using National Weather Service or other acceptable resources such as an on-site rain gauge, and determine if the SWP3 has been properly implemented.
- Maintenance or repair of BMPs must be completed by the designated contractor within 3-days of the date of the inspection that revealed a deficiency. For sediment ponds, repair or maintenance is required within 10-days of the date of the inspection.
- Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and dust generation must be reduced. Temporary construction entrances must be provided where applicable to help reduce vehicle tracking of sediment. Paved roads adjacent to the site entrance must be swept daily to remove excess mud, dirt, or rock tracked from the site, as necessary.

### **3.10 INSPECTIONS**

The following inspection practices must be followed once site activities have commenced and erosion and sediment control measures have been installed.

- Onsite controls must be inspected by Dominion personnel or a designated representative at least once every 7-calendar days and within 24-hours after any storm event greater than 0.50-inch of rain per 24-hour period, as determined by Dominion personnel or a

designated representative using National Weather Service or other acceptable resources such as an on-site rain gauge.

- Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if the entire site is temporarily stabilized or runoff is unlikely due to weather conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen). A waiver of inspection requirements is available from Ohio EPA until 1-month before thawing conditions are expected to result in a discharge if all of the following conditions are met: the Project is located in an area where frozen conditions are anticipated to continue for extended periods of time (i.e., more than one (1) month); land disturbance activities have been suspended; and the beginning and ending dates of the waiver period are documented in the SWP3. Dominion will obtain the waiver at the request of the contractor.
- Once a definable area has reached final stabilization as defined in Section 3.2 Upland Erosion Control Areas, the area must be marked on the SWP3 and no further inspection requirements apply to that portion of the site.
- A Dominion or a designated representative “qualified inspection personnel” must conduct inspections to verify that the control practices are functional and to evaluate whether the SWP3 is adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the schedule or whether additional control measures are required.
- Following inspection, a checklist must be completed and signed by the qualified inspection personnel representative. The checklist is provided in Appendix F. The record and certification must be signed in accordance with Ohio Permit OHC000004.
- Inspection reports must be maintained for 3-years following the submittal of a Notice of Termination.
- For BMPS that require repair or maintenance, BMPs must be repaired or maintained within 3-days of the inspection; sediment settling ponds must be repaired or maintained within 10-days of the inspection.
- For BMPs that are not effective and that another, more appropriate BMP is required, the SWP3 must be amended and the more appropriate BMP must be installed within 10-days of the inspection.
- For BMPs depicted on the SWP3 that have not been actually installed onsite, the control practice must be implemented within 10-days from the inspection.

#### **4.0 APPROVED STATE OR LOCAL PLANS**

This SWP3 must comply, unless exempt, with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, and other local agencies regarding discharges of stormwater from construction activities. Erosion and sediment control plans and stormwater management plans approved by local officials must be retained.

## **5.0 EXCEPTIONS**

If specific site conditions prohibit the implementation of an erosion and sediment control practice contained in this plan or site specific conditions are such that implementation of any erosion and sediment control practice contained in this plan will result in no environmental benefit, then Dominion must provide justification for rejecting each practice based on site conditions. Dominion may request approval from Ohio EPA and other applicable regulatory authority to use alternative methods if Dominion can demonstrate that the alternative methods are sufficient to protect the overall integrity of receiving streams and the watershed.

## **6.0 NOTICE OF TERMINATION REQUIREMENTS**

Once a site reaches final stabilization and construction activities have ceased, NPDES permit coverage is terminated by filing a notice of termination (NOT). The NOT must be filed within 45-days of reaching final stabilization. The terms and conditions of this permit must remain in effect until a signed NOT form is submitted. NOT forms must be submitted in accordance with Ohio Permit OHC000004.

Similarly, a notice of completion must be provided to any municipalities, counties, and other local agencies that require such notice.



## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

*Owner/Developer Certification (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent or ranking elected official)*

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

---

Signature

---

Date

---

Printed Name

---

Title

*If authorization is no longer accurate because of a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the Project, a new authorization must be submitted to the Director prior to, or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.*

*Contractor(s) Certification (must be signed by president, vice-president or equivalent or ranking elected official)*

I certify under penalty of law that I have reviewed this document, any attachments, and the SWP3 referenced above. Based on my inquiry of the construction site owner/developer identified above, and/or my inquiry of the person directly responsible for assembling this SWP3, I believe the information submitted is accurate. I am aware that this SWP3, if approved, makes the above-described construction activity subject to the Ohio NPDES General Permit, and that certain of my activities on-site are thereby regulated. I am aware that there are significant penalties, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations and for failure to comply with these permit requirements.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Primary Contractor Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Primary Contractor Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Subcontractor Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Subcontractor Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

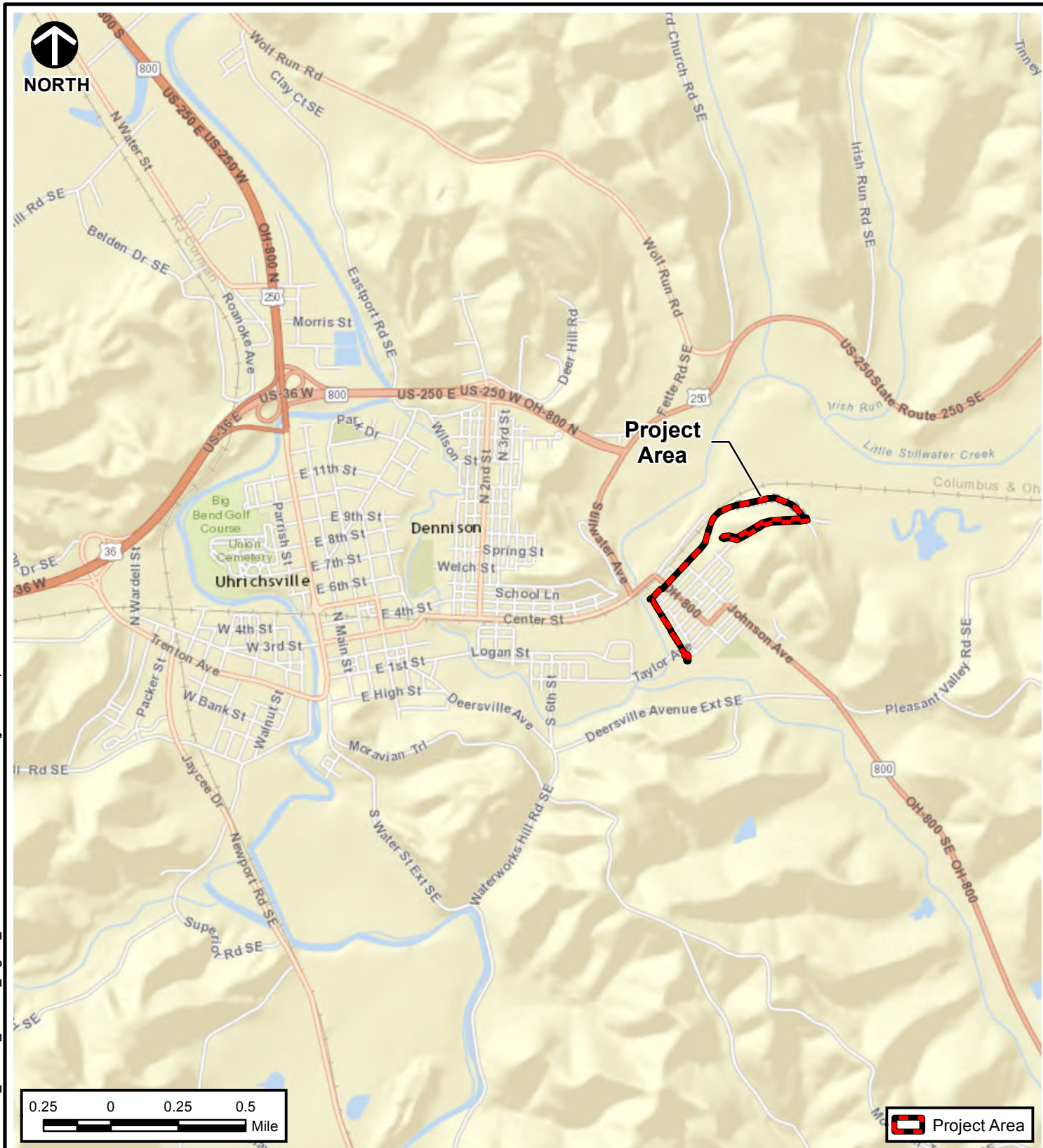
\_\_\_\_\_  
Title

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **Site Location Maps**

P:\2015\150-695-GIS\Maps\_PIR541\_SWPPP\_Figure\_1.mxd - 2/25/2016 - 3:23:43 PM (ivanskaitk)



REFERENCE: ESRI WORLD STREET MAP SERVICE:  
HTTP://GOTO.ARCGISONLINE.COM/MAPS/WORLD\_STREET\_MAP, ACCESSED 2/25/2016.



## Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

5899 Montclair Boulevard - Cincinnati, OH 45150  
513-985-0226 - 800-759-5614  
www.cecinc.com

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY  
PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACEMENT (PIR)  
PIR 541 - WOODLAND AVE  
MILLAND UNION TOWNSHIPS  
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO

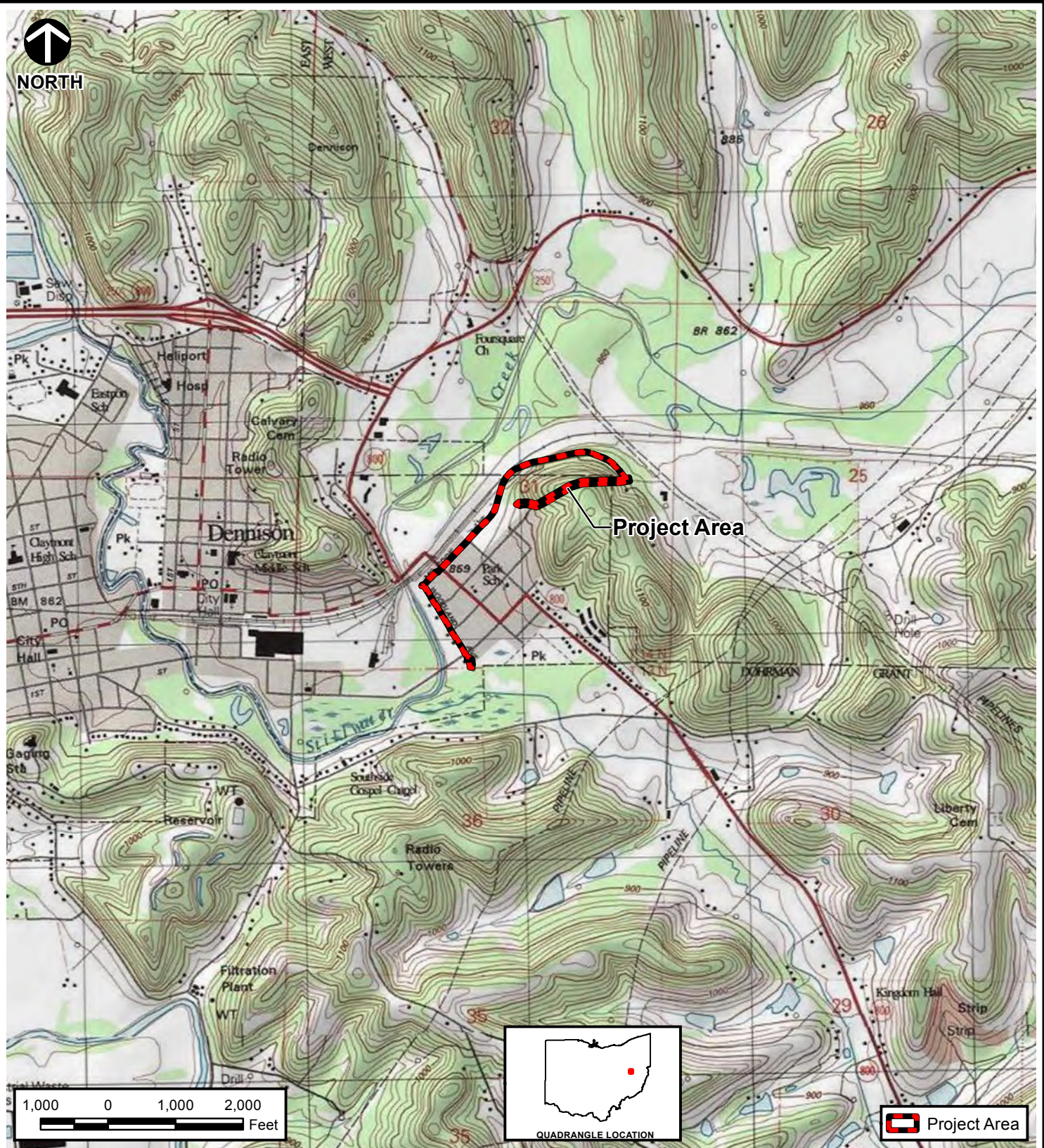
## SITE OVERVIEW MAP

DRAWN BY:	JAV	CHECKED BY:	RJB	APPROVED BY:	RJB*	FIGURE NO:	1
DATE:	FEBRUARY 25, 2016	DWG SCALE:	1" = 0.5 miles	PROJECT NO:	144-167		

Signature on File \*



p:\2015\150-695\GIS\Maps\_PIR541\_SWPPP\Figure\_2.mxd - 2/25/2016 - 3:21:52 PM (ivanskaitk)



REFERENCE:  
USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP/ ARCGIS MAP SERVICE: [HTTP://GOTO.ARCGISONLINE.COM/MAPS/USA\\_TOPO\\_MAPS](http://GOTO.ARCGISONLINE.COM/MAPS/USA_TOPO_MAPS), ACCESSED 2/25/2016.



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PIR 541 - WOODLAND AVE  
MILL AND UNION TOWNSHIPS  
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO

## SITE LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JAV	CHECKED BY:	RJB	APPROVED BY:	RJB*	FIGURE NO:
DATE:	FEBRUARY 25, 2016	DWG SCALE:	1" = 2,000'	PROJECT NO:	144-167	<b>2</b>

Signature on File \*



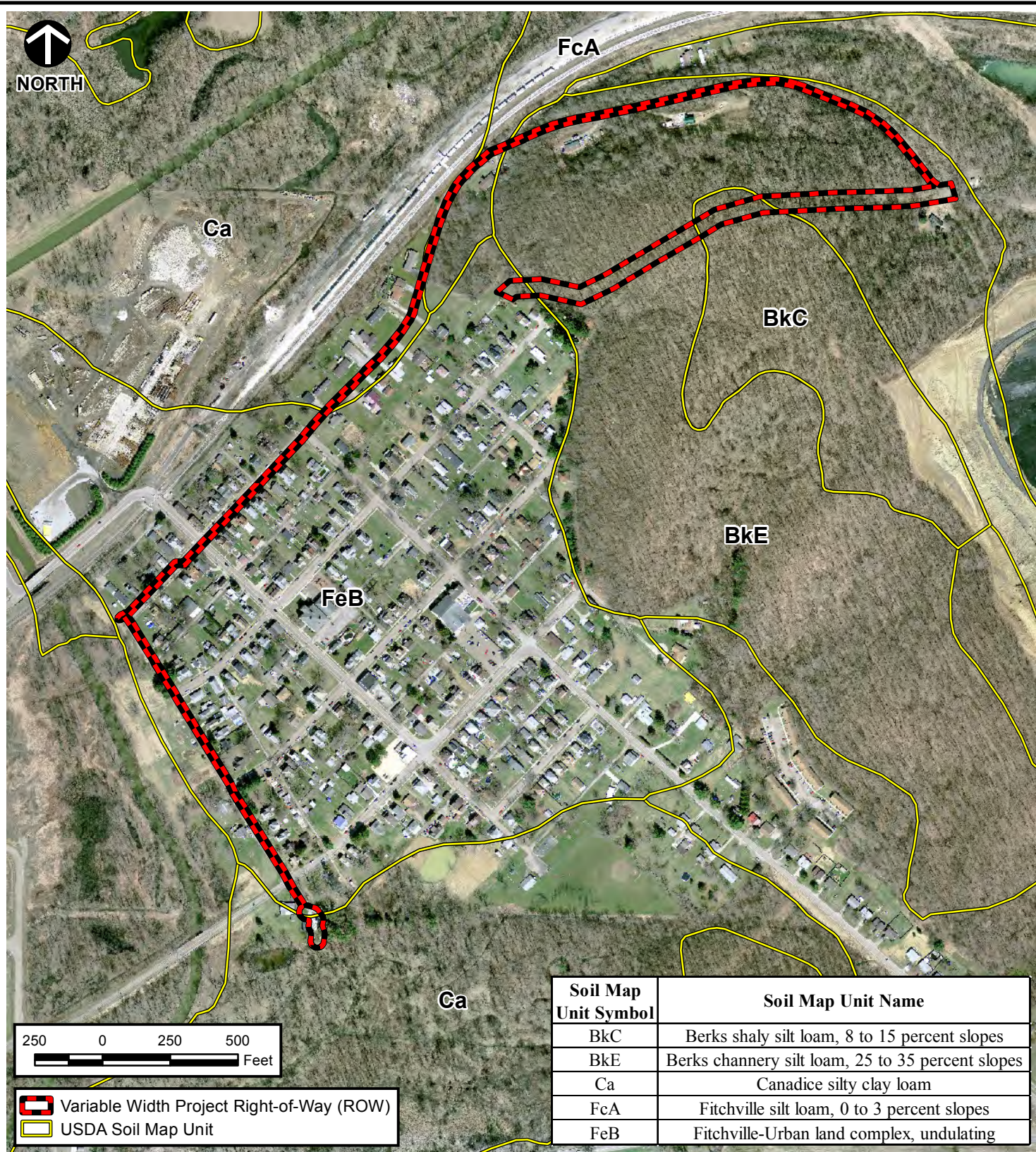
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## **APPENDIX B**

### **Existing Soil Data**



P:\2015\150-695-GIS\Maps\_PIR541\_SWPPP\_PIR541\_144167\_PIR541\_SWPPP\_Figure\_3.mxd - 2/25/2016 - 3:22:49 PM (jvanskalk)



REFERENCES: OHIO STATEWIDE IMAGERY PROGRAM (OSIP) II 1-FOOT PIXEL RESOLUTION 2014 COLOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO AND USDA, NRCS WEB SOIL SURVEY FOR TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.



## Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

5899 Montclair Boulevard - Cincinnati, OH 45150  
513-985-0226 - 800-759-5614  
www.cecinc.com

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY  
PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACEMENT (PIR)  
PIR 541 - WOODLAND AVE  
MILL AND UNION TOWNSHIPS  
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO

## USDA SOILS MAP

DRAWN BY:	JAV	CHECKED BY:	RJB	APPROVED BY:	RJB*	FIGURE NO:
DATE:	FEBRUARY 25, 2016	DWG SCALE:	1" = 500'	PROJECT NO:	144-167	<b>3</b>

Signature on File \*



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## **APPENDIX C**

### **Detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Location Drawings**



p:\2015\150-695-GIS\Maps\_PIR541\_SWPPP\_PIR541\_144167\_PIR541\_SWPPP\_Figure\_4.mxd - 2/25/2016 - 3:26:59 PM (jvanskalk)



REFERENCE:  
OHIO STATEWIDE IMAGERY PROGRAM (OSIP) II 1-FOOT PIXEL RESOLUTION 2014 COLOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO.



## Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

5899 Montclair Boulevard - Cincinnati, OH 45150  
513-985-0226 - 800-759-5614  
www.cecinc.com

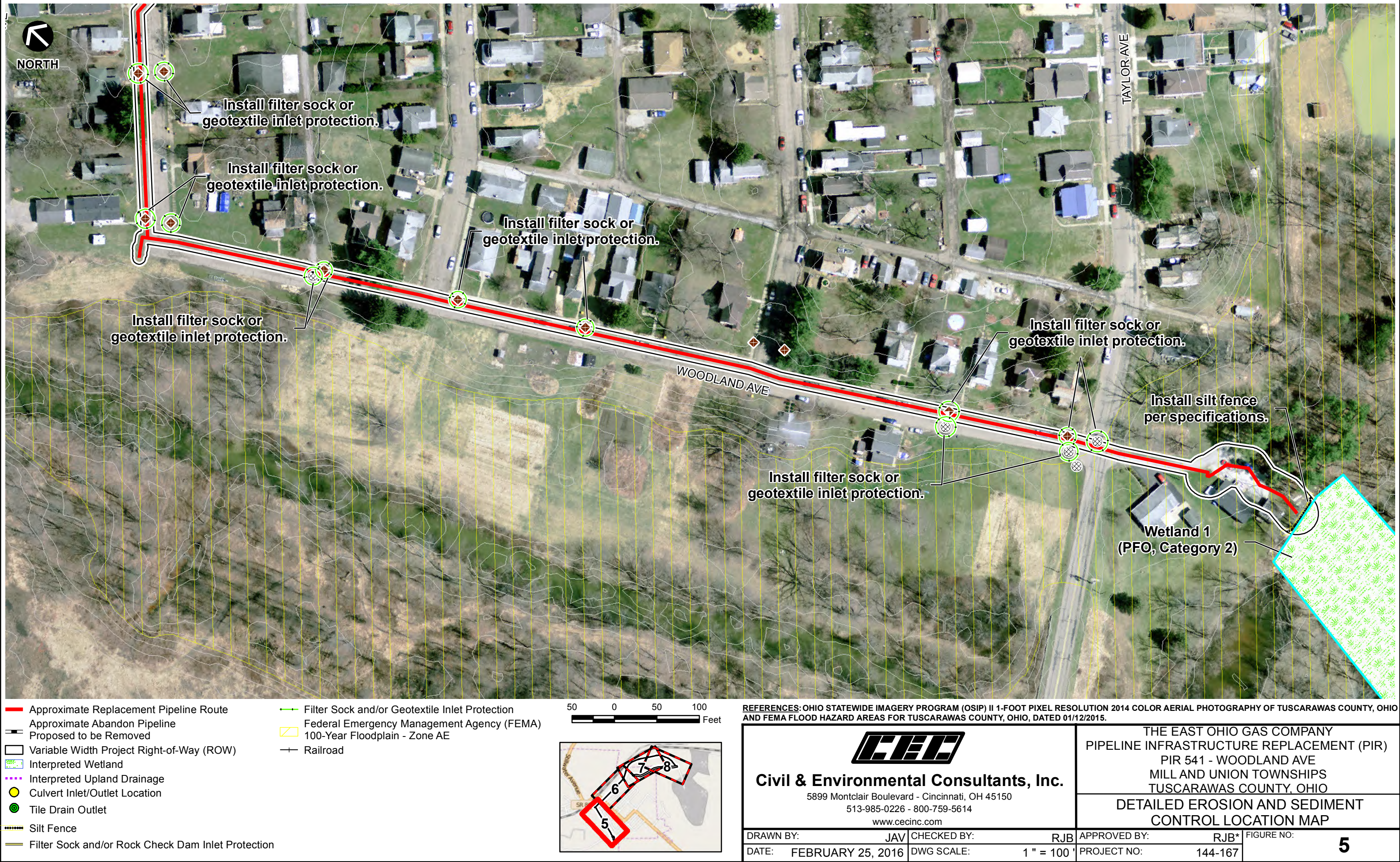
THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY  
PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACEMENT (PIR)  
PIR 541 - WOODLAND AVE  
MILL AND UNION TOWNSHIPS  
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO

## DETAILED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL LOCATION INDEX MAP

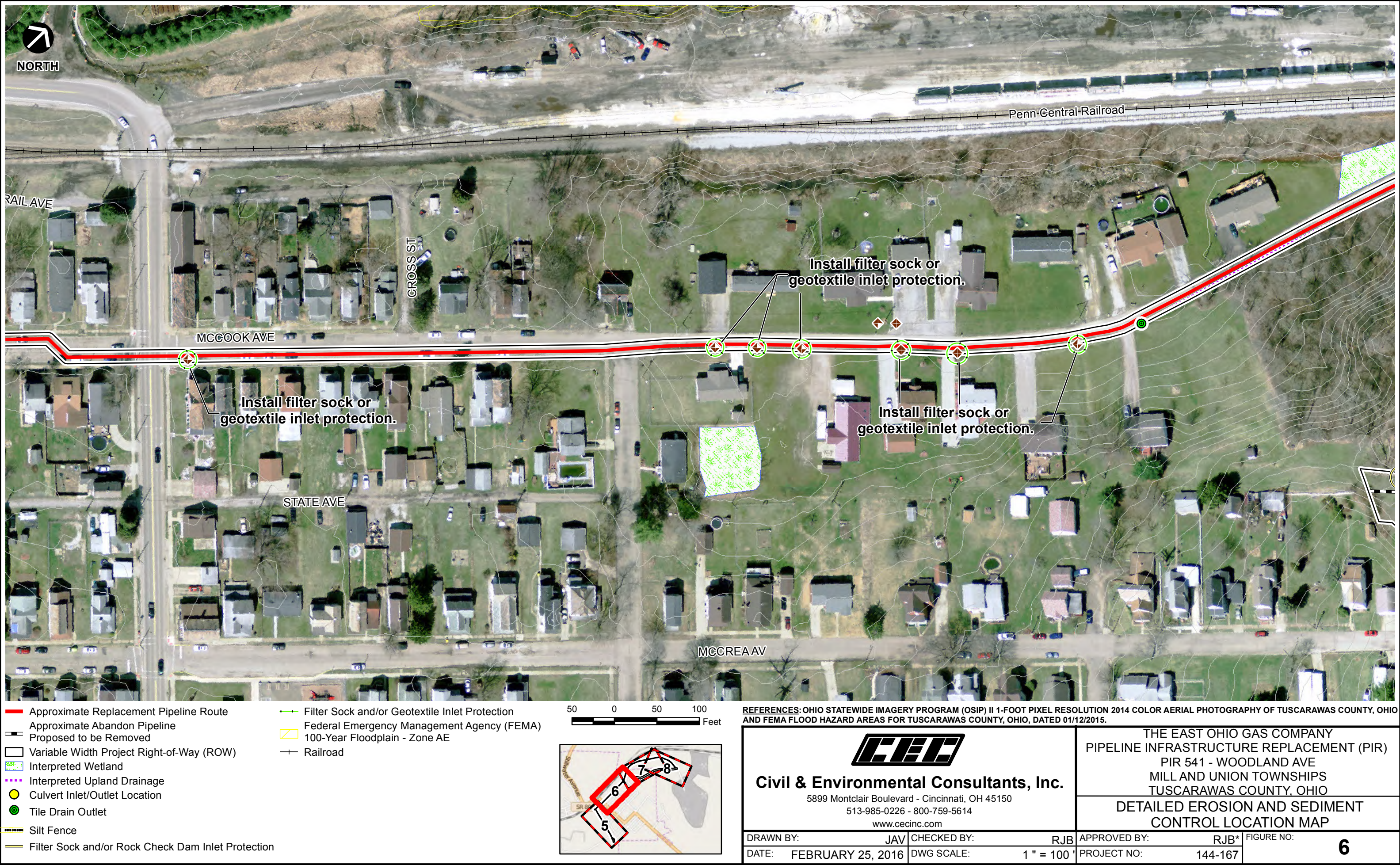
DRAWN BY:	JAV	CHECKED BY:	RJB	APPROVED BY:	RJB*	FIGURE NO:
DATE:	FEBRUARY 25, 2016	DWG SCALE:	1" = 600'	PROJECT NO:	144-167	<b>4</b>

Signature on File \*

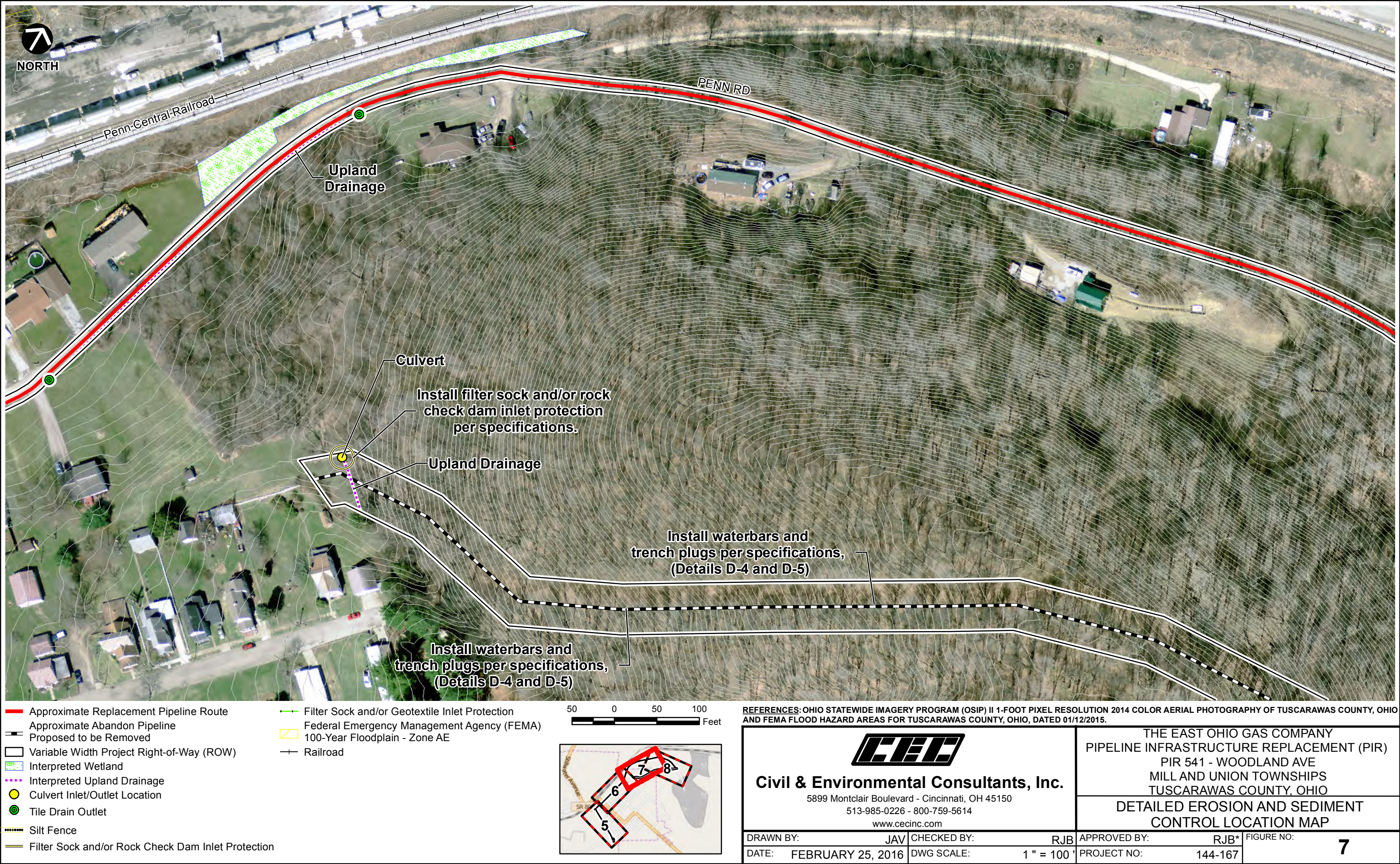






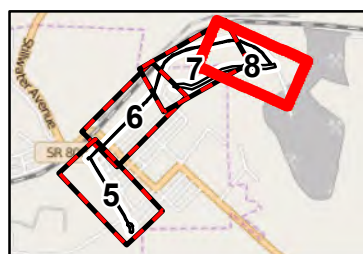








- 
- 50 0 50 100 Feet



**REFERENCES:** OHIO STATEWIDE IMAGERY PROGRAM (OSIP) II 1-FOOT PIXEL RESOLUTION 2014 COLOR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY OF TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO AND FEMA FLOOD HAZARD AREAS FOR TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO, DATED 01/12/2015.



5899 Montclair Boulevard - Cincinnati, OH 45150  
513-985-0226 - 800-759-5614  
[www.cecinc.com](http://www.cecinc.com)

THE EAST OHIO GAS COMPANY  
PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE REPLACEMENT (PIR)  
PIR 541 - WOODLAND AVE  
MILL AND UNION TOWNSHIPS  
TUSCARAWAS COUNTY, OHIO

DETAILED EROSION AND SEDIMENT  
CONTROL LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY: JAV	CHECKED BY: RJB	APPROVED BY: RJB*	FIGURE NO: <b>8</b>
DATE: FEBRUARY 25, 2016	DWG SCALE: 1" = 100'	PROJECT NO: 144-167	



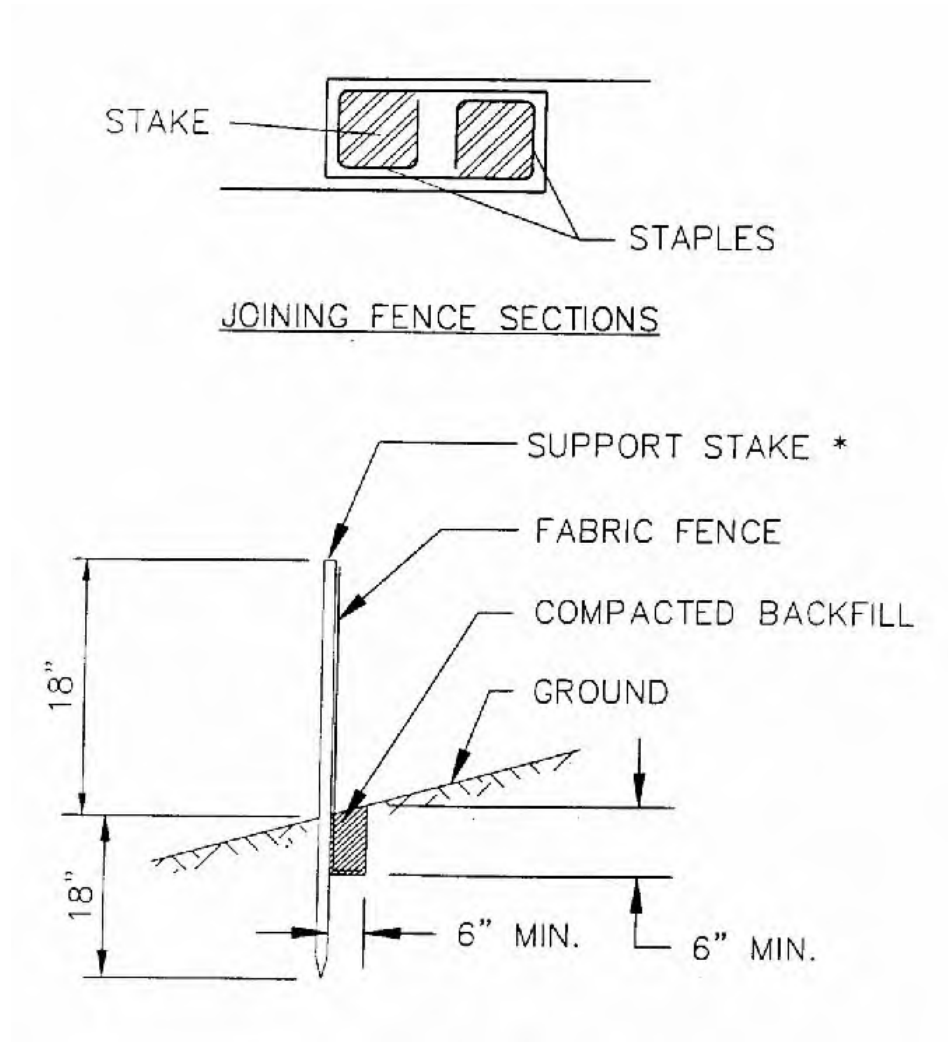
---

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Typical Upland Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawings**

## DETAIL D-1

### FILTER FABRIC FENCE DETAIL



\*Stakes spaced @ 8' maximum. Use 2"x 2" wood or equivalent steel stakes.

Filter Fabric Fence must be placed at level existing grade. Both ends of the barrier must be extended at least 8 feet up slope at 45 degrees to the main barrier alignment.

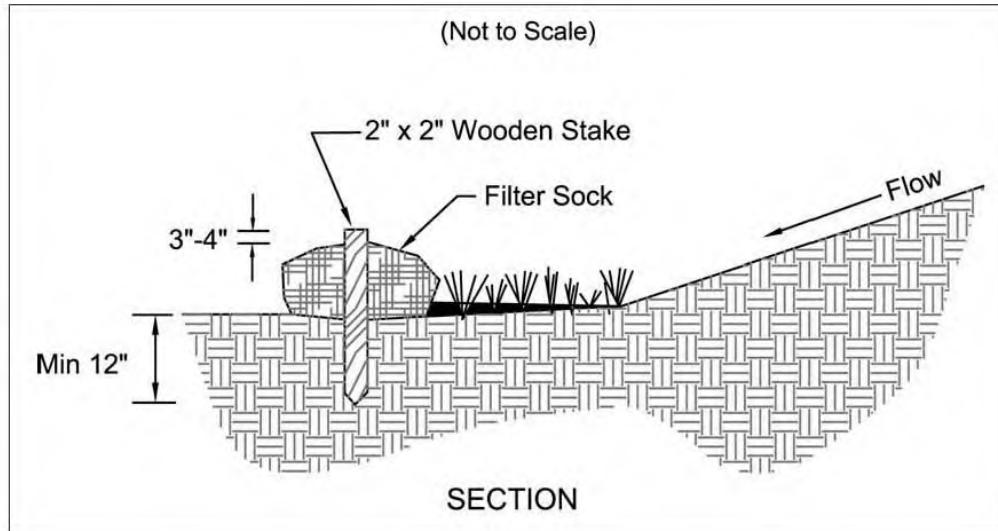
Trench shall be backfilled and compacted to prevent runoff from cutting underneath the fence.

Sediment must be removed when accumulations reach 1/2 the above ground height of the fence.

Any section of Filter fabric fence that has been undermined or topped should be immediately replaced.

## DETAIL D-2

### FILTER SOCK DETAIL



1. Materials – Compost used for filter socks shall be weed, pathogen and insect free and free of any refuse, contaminants or other materials toxic to plant growth. They shall be derived from a well-decomposed source of organic matter and consist of particles ranging from 3/8" to 2".
2. Filter Socks shall be 3 or 5 mil continuous, tubular, HDPE 3/8" knitted mesh netting material, filled with compost passing the above specifications for compost products.

#### INSTALLATION:

3. Filter socks will be placed on a level line across slopes, generally parallel to the base of the slope or other affected area. On slopes approaching 2:1, additional socks shall be provided at the top and as needed mid-slope.
4. Filter socks intended to be left as a permanent filter or part of the natural landscape, shall be seeded at the time of installation for establishment of permanent vegetation.

5. Filter Socks are not to be used in concentrated flow situations or in runoff channels.

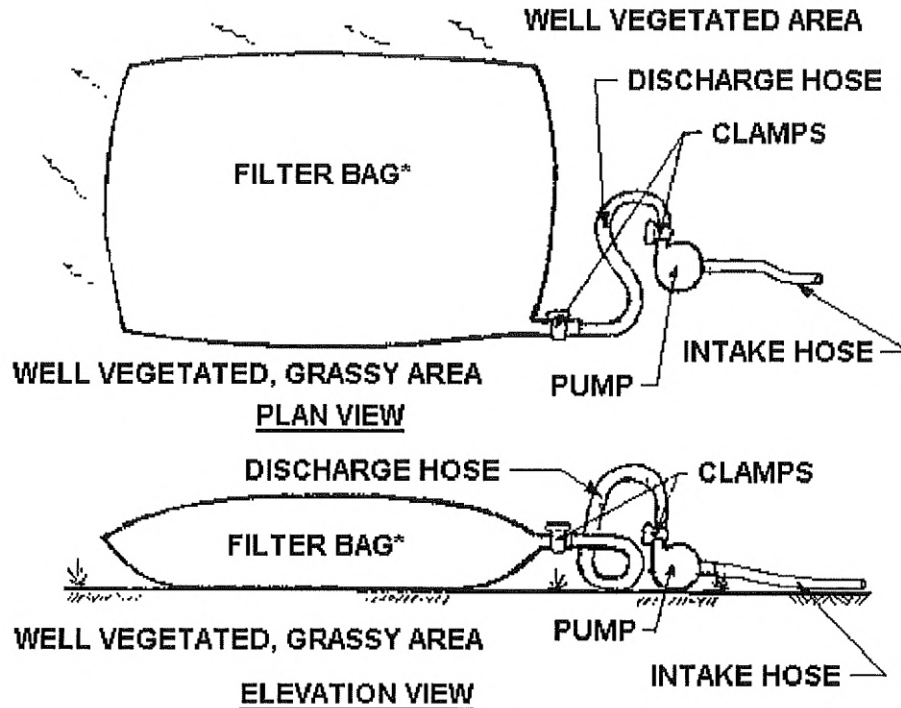
#### MAINTENANCE:

6. Routinely inspect filter socks after each significant rain, maintaining filter socks in a functional condition at all times.
7. Remove sediments collected at the base of the filter socks when they reach 1/3 of the exposed height of the practice.
8. Where the filter sock deteriorates or fails, it will be repaired or replaced with a more effective alternative.
9. Removal – Filter socks will be dispersed on site when no longer required in such a way as to facilitate and not obstruct seedings.



## DETAIL D-3

### PUMPED WATER FILTER BAG DETAIL



Filter bags shall be made from non-woven geotextile material sewn with high strength, double stitched "J" type seams. They shall be capable of trapping particles larger than 150 microns.

A suitable means of accessing the bag with machinery required for disposal purposes must be provided. Filter bags shall be replaced when they become 1/2 full. Spare bags shall be kept available for replacement of those that have failed or are filled.

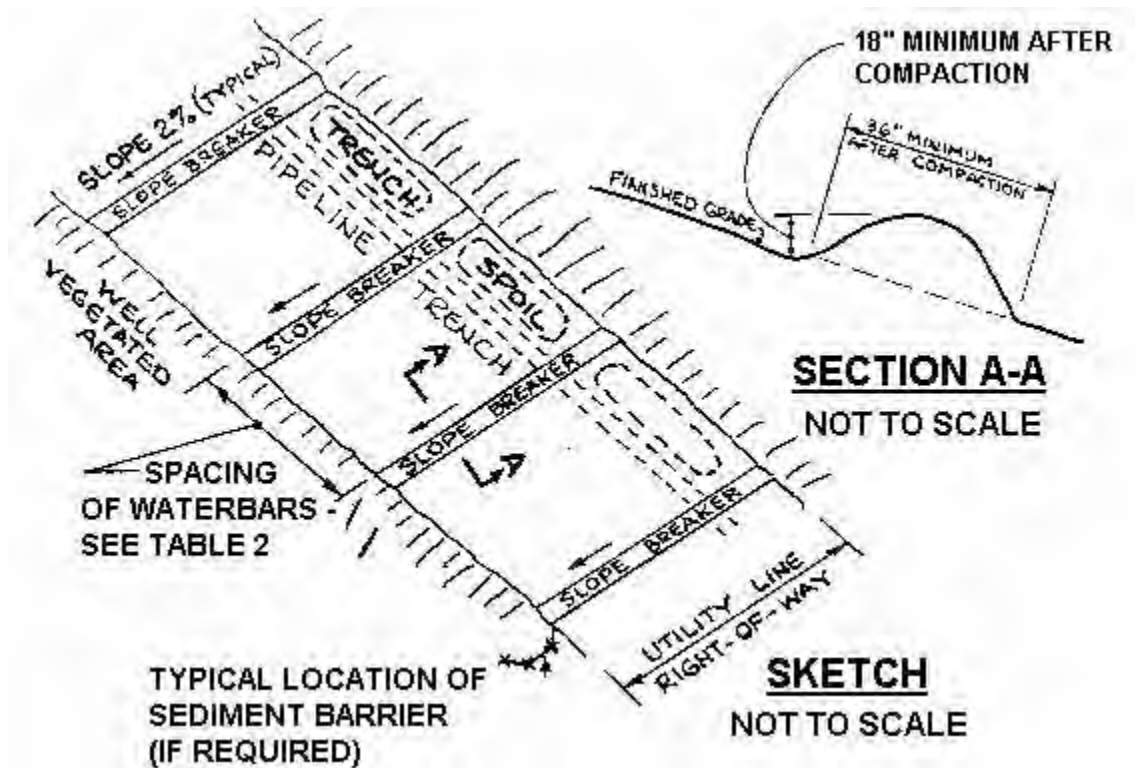
Bags shall be located in a well-vegetated (grassy) area, and discharge onto stable, erosion resistant areas. Where this is not possible, a geotextile flow path shall be provided. Bags should not be placed on slopes greater than 5%.

For hydrostatic discharge, the pumping rate is 350-500 gallons per minute (gpm). For trench dewatering, the pumping rate shall be no more than 750 gpm. Floating pump intakes should be considered to allow sediment-free water to be discharged during dewatering.

Filter bags shall be inspected daily. If any problem is detected, pumping shall cease immediately and not resume until the problem is corrected.

## DETAIL D-4

### WATERBAR INSTALLATION



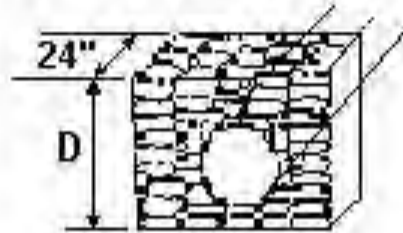
Required Spacing for Temporary and Permanent Waterbars	
Percent Slope	Spacing (FT)
1	400
2	250
5	135
10	80
15	60
20	45

Waterbars should be constructed at a slope of 1% and discharge to a well-vegetated area. Waterbars should not discharge into an open trench. Waterbars should be oriented so that the discharge does not flow back onto the ROW. Obstructions, (e.g. silt fence, rock filters, etc.) should not be placed in any waterbars. Where needed, they should be located below the discharge end of the waterbar.

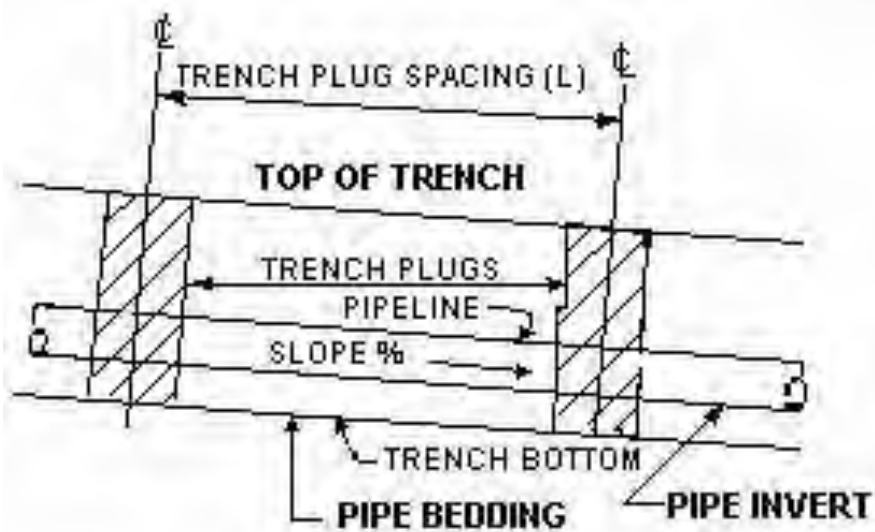
## DETAIL D-5

### TRENCH PLUG INSTALLATION DETAIL

D - DEPTH TO BOTTOM OF TRENCH



**SECTION VIEW**  
NOT TO SCALE

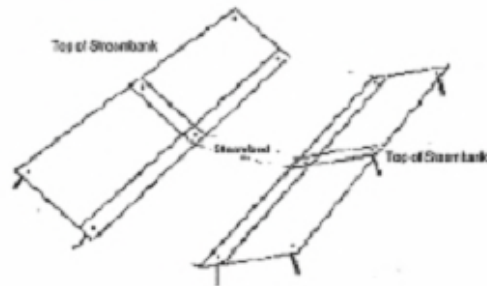


**ELEVATION**  
NOT TO SCALE

## DETAIL D-6

### STREAM BANK RESTORATION DETAIL

#### Erosion Control Mat Details



Refer to matting manufacturer's installation detail for overlap, embedment, staple patterns, and vegetative stabilization specifications

#### Stream Rip-Rap Details



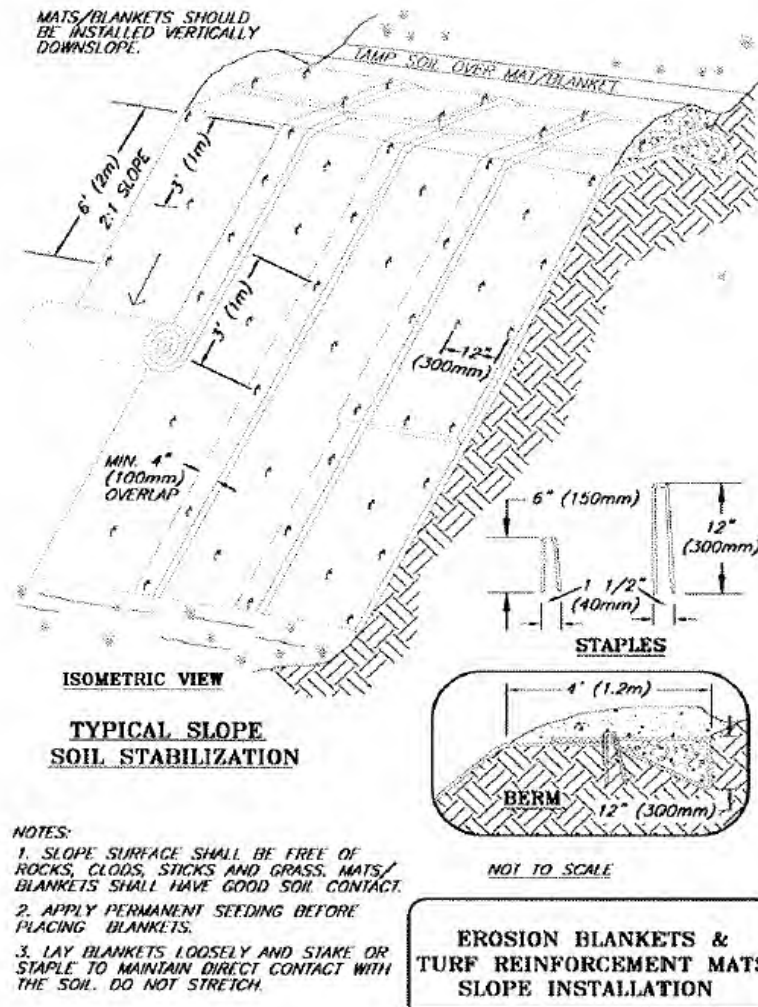
The following guidelines will be used to select riprap size and thickness:

- For channels with water depth > 3 feet, use R-5 at 6" thick.
- For channels with water depth between 2 and 3 feet, use R-4 at 4" thick
- For channels with water depth between 1 and 2 feet, use R-3 at 3" thick
- For channels with water depth < 1 feet, use R-2 at 3" thick

# DETAIL D-7

## EROSION CONTROL MATTING DETAIL

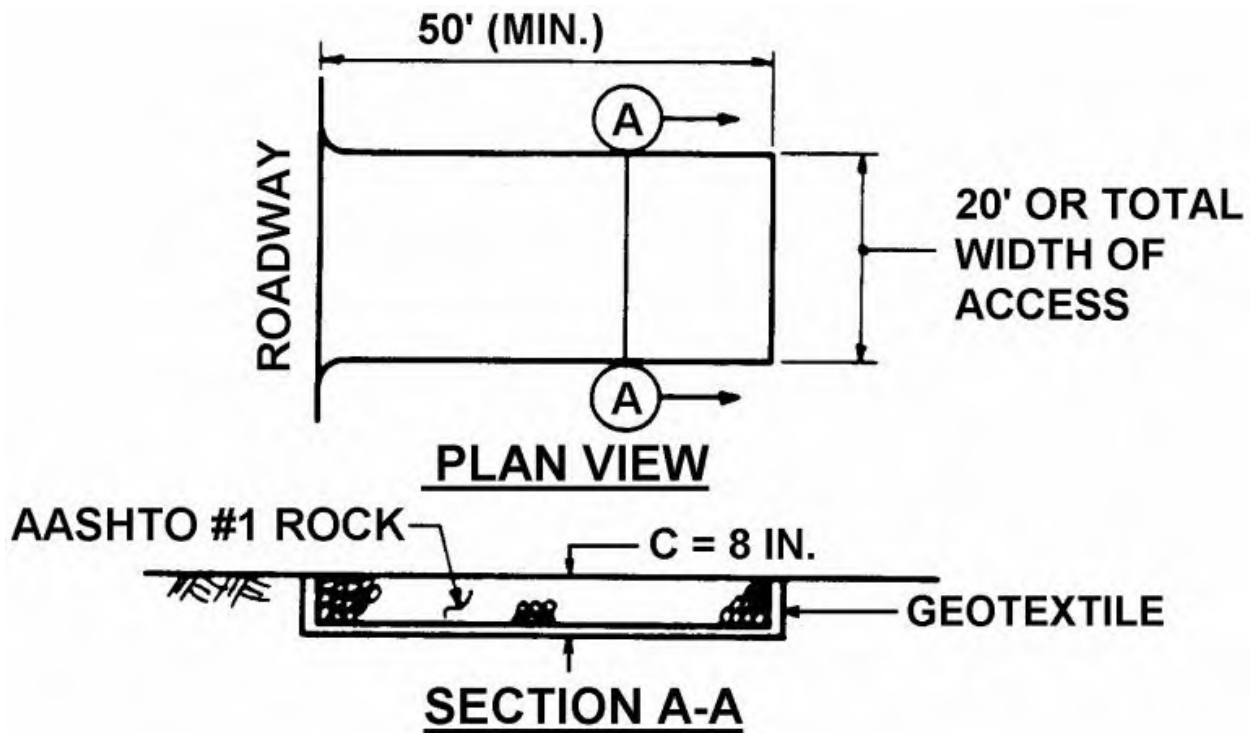
### EROSION CONTROL BLANKET DETAIL



Refer to manufacturer's lining installation detail for overlap, embedment, staple patterns, and vegetative stabilization specifications

## DETAIL D-8

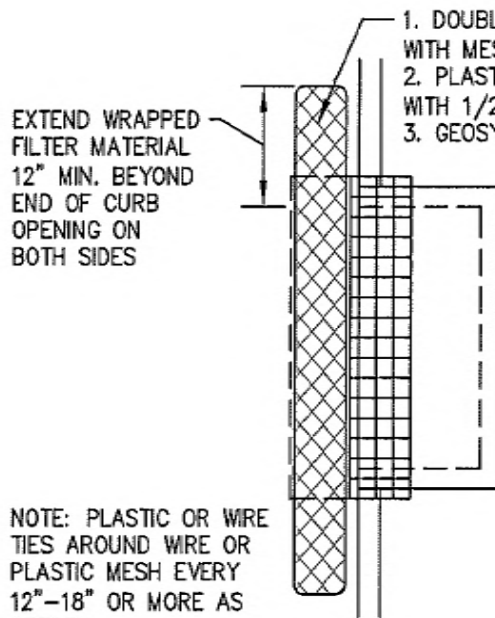
### ROCK CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE DETAIL



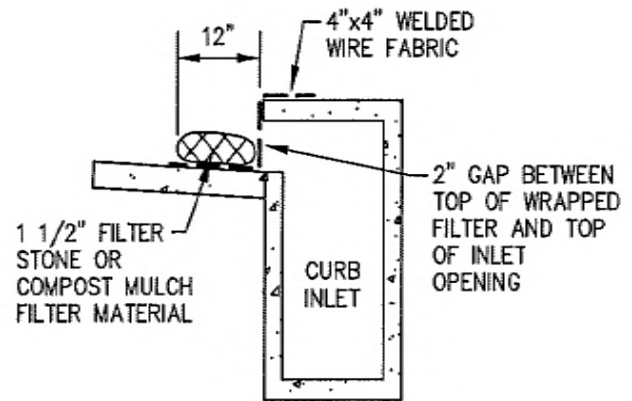
**MAINTENANCE:** Rock Construction Entrance thickness shall be constantly maintained to the specified dimensions by adding rock. A stockpile shall be maintained on site for this purpose. At the end of each construction day, all sediment deposited on paved roadways shall be removed and returned to the construction site. Steel plates, timber mats, and tires are also acceptable materials for short-term construction entrances.

## **DETAIL D-9A**

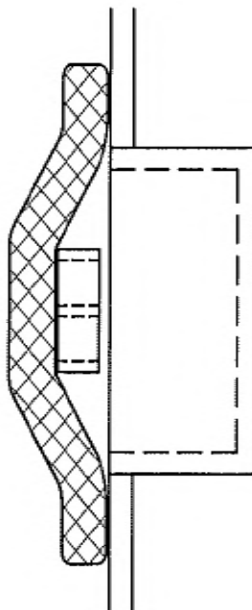
### **CURB INLET PROTECTION**



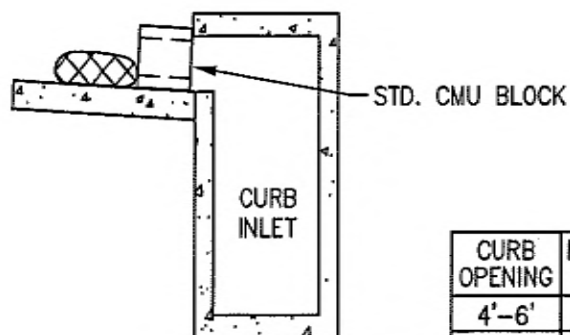
**PLAN VIEW**



**CROSS SECTION**



**PLAN VIEW**

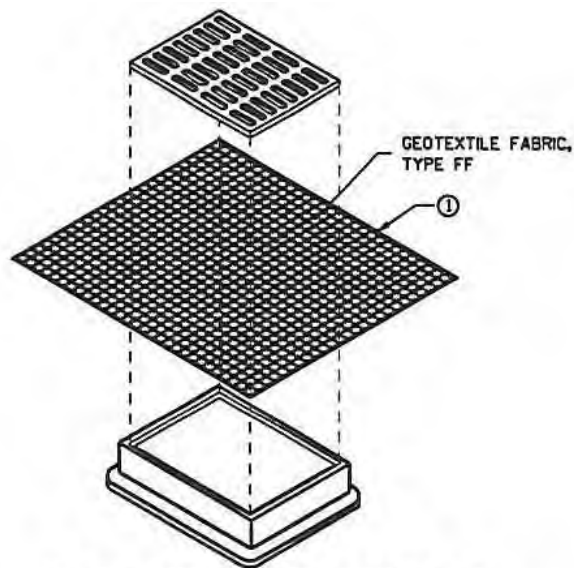


**CROSS SECTION**

CURB OPENING	MIN. NO. BLOCKS
4'-6'	1
8'-10'	2
12'-14'	3
16'-20'	4

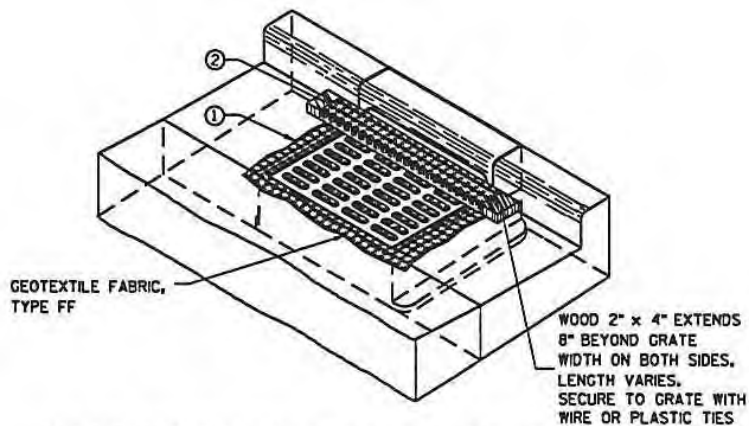
# **DETAIL D-9B**

## **CURB INLET PROTECTION**



**INLET PROTECTION, TYPE B  
(WITHOUT CURB BOX)**

(CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY INLET WITHOUT A CURB BOX)



**INLET PROTECTION, TYPE C (WITH CURB BOX)**

## **INSTALLATION NOTES**

### **TYPE B & C**

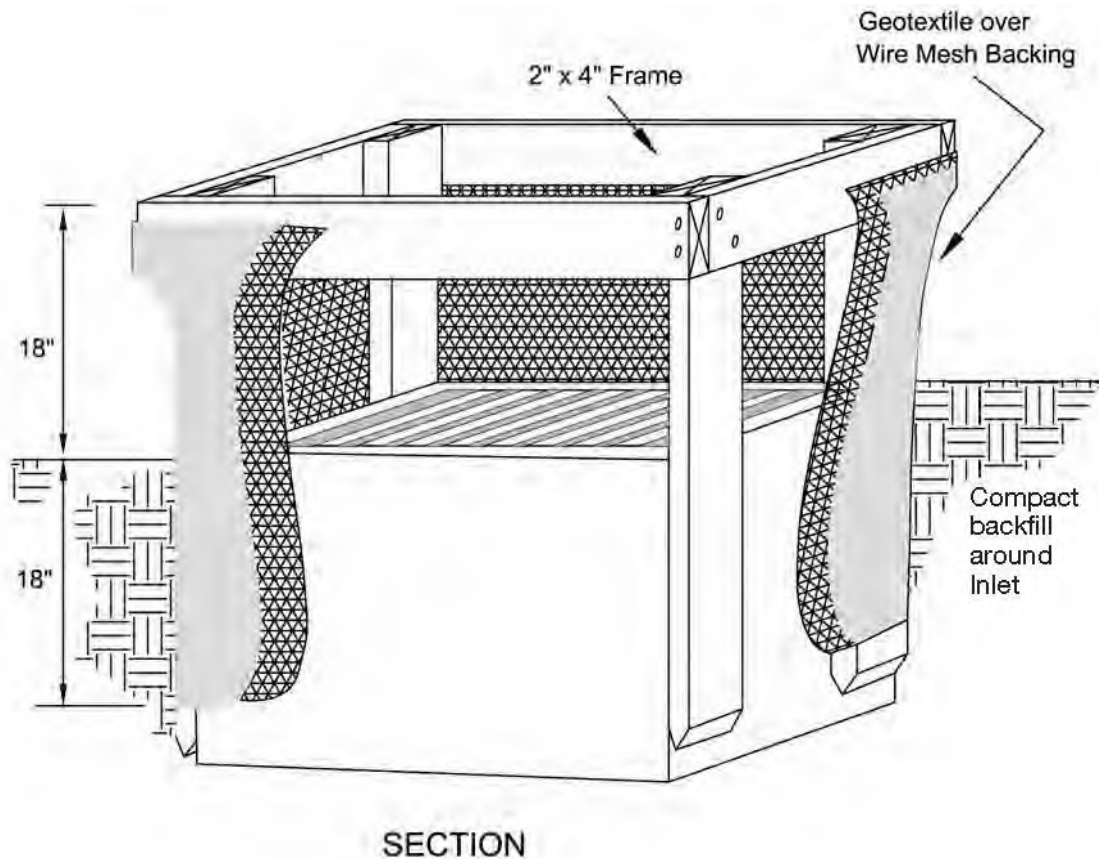
TRIM EXCESS FABRIC IN THE FLOW LINE TO WITHIN 3" OF THE GRATE.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DEMONSTRATE A METHOD OF MAINTENANCE, USING A SEWN FLAP, HAND HOLDS OR OTHER METHOD TO PREVENT ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT FROM ENTERING THE INLET.



## **DETAIL D-9C**

### **GEOTEXTILE INLET PROTECTION DETAIL**



1. Inlet protection shall be constructed either before upslope land disturbance begins or before the inlet becomes functional.
2. The earth around the inlet shall be excavated completely to a depth at least 18 inches.
3. The wooden frame shall be constructed of 2-inch by 4-inch construction grade lumber. The 2-inch by 4-inch posts shall be driven one (1) ft. into the ground at four corners of the inlet and the top portion of 2-inch by 4-inch frame assembled using the overlap joint shown. The top of the frame shall be at least 6 inches below adjacent roads if ponded water will pose a safety hazard to traffic.

4. Wire mesh shall be of sufficient strength to support fabric with water fully impounded against it. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely to the frame.

5. Geotextile material shall have an equivalent opening size of 20-40 sieve and be resistant to sunlight. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely. It shall extend from the top of the frame to 18 inches below the inlet notch elevation. The geotextile shall overlap across one side of the inlet so the ends of the cloth are not fastened to the same post.

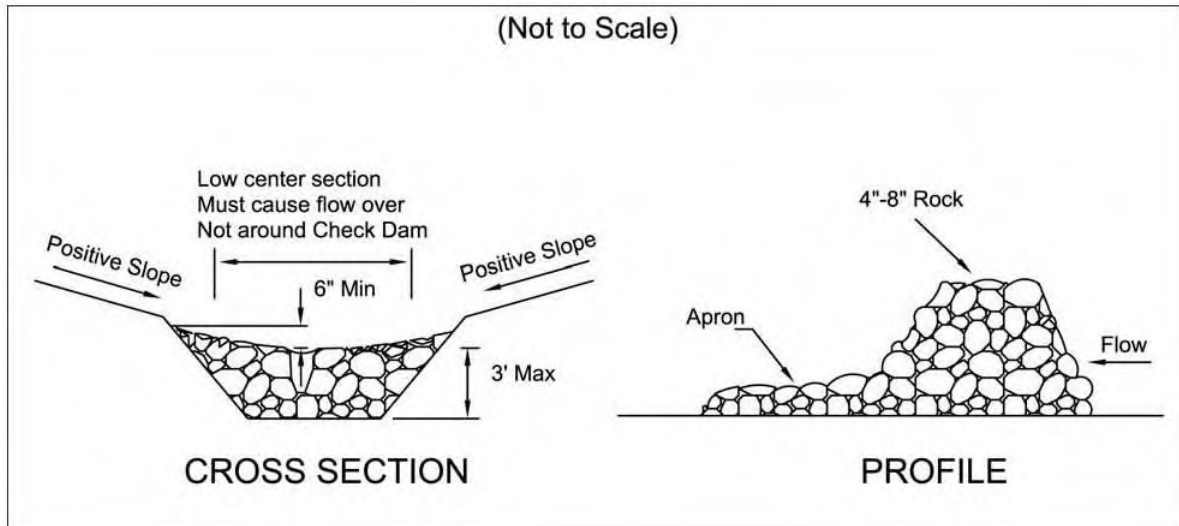
6. Backfill shall be placed around the inlet in compacted 6-inch layers until the earth is even with notch elevation on ends and top elevation on sides.

7. A compacted earth dike or check dam shall be constructed in the ditch line below the inlet if the inlet is not in a depression. The top of the dike shall be at least 6 inches higher than the top of the frame.

8. Filter fabric and filter socks can also be used as inlet protection.

# DETAIL D-10

## ROCK CHECK DAM DETAIL



1. The check dam shall be constructed of 4-8 inch diameter stone, placed so that it completely covers the width of the channel. ODOT Type D stone is acceptable, but should be underlain with a gravel filter consisting of ODOT No. 3 or 4 or suitable filter fabric.
2. Maximum height of check dam shall not exceed 3.0 feet.
3. The midpoint of the rock check dam shall be a minimum of 6 inches lower than the sides in order to direct across the center and away from the channel sides.
4. The base of the check dam shall be entrenched approximately 6 inches.
5. Spacing of check dams shall be in a manner such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.
6. A Splash Apron shall be constructed where check dams are expected to be in use for an extended period of time, a stone apron shall be constructed immediately downstream of the check dam to prevent flows from undercutting the structure. The apron should be 6 in. thick and its length two times the height of the dam.
7. Stone placement shall be performed either by hand or mechanically as long as the center of check dam is lower than the sides and extends across entire channel.
8. Side slopes shall be a minimum of 2:1.

---

## **APPENDIX E**

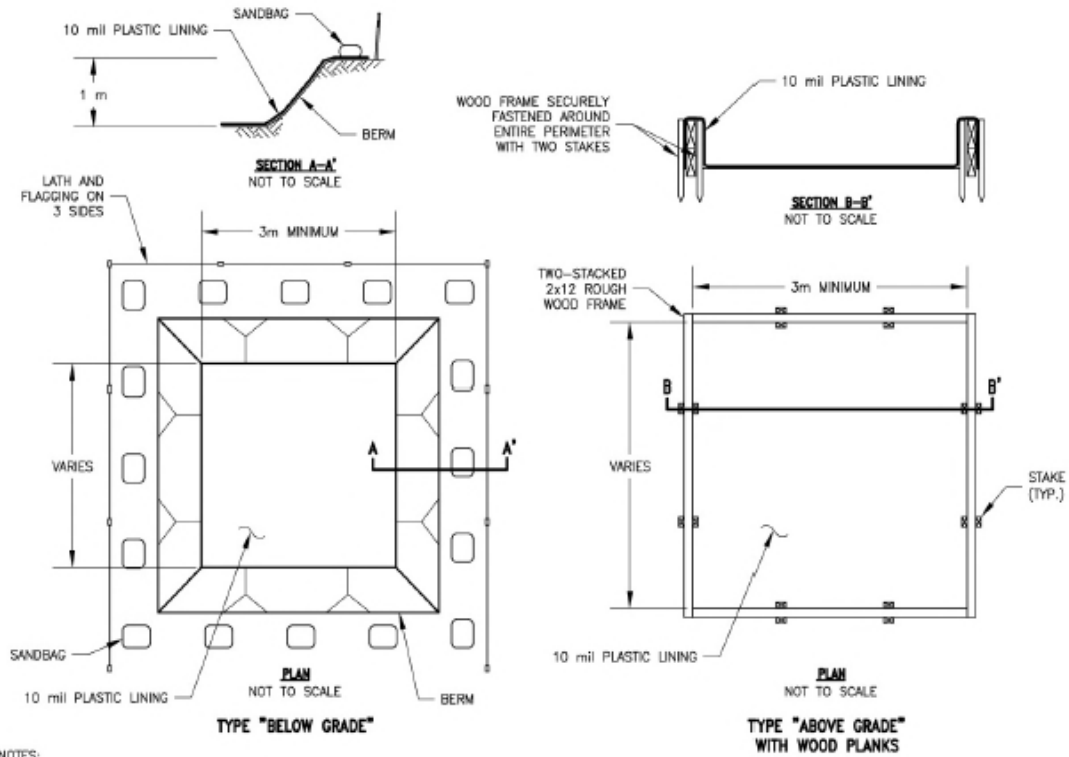
### **Concrete Washout Detail**

# DETAIL E-1

## Concrete Washout Detail

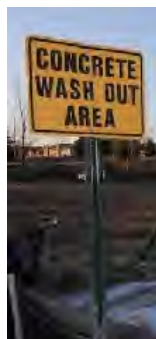
**Note:** This detail to be used in the absence of the following concrete washout BMPs:

1. Washout into a depressional area where new sidewalks will be poured
2. Washout into a lined pit in the ground with filter socks as perimeter control



### NOTES:

1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN THE FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN (SEE PAGE 6) SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 10 m OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.



**Sign Examples**



**Photograph of the "ABOVE GRADE" concrete washout structure**

---

## **APPENDIX F**

### **SWP3 Inspection Forms**

## ECTS Checklist Guidance

---

Checklist Title: SWP3 Inspection Form

(For Dominion Transmission, Inc. Construction Projects with a SWP3)

---

THIS CHECKLIST IS TO BE COMPLETED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL INSPECTOR (EI) CONTRACTED BY DOMINION OR A DOMINION INSPECTOR DURING SCHEDULED OR UNSCHEDULED SITE INSPECTIONS OF ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION SITES WITH A SWP3.

- **Information at the top of the form.**

- **Site Name:** Note the Project name and/or location of the construction activity.
- **Inspector:** Note the inspector's name and circle the appropriate title.
- **Qualifications:** Note applicable qualifications (Y/N).
  - Eight-Hour Stormwater Management During Construction Course - A course administered by numerous third-party trainers.
  - CESSWI - Certified Erosion, Sediment and Stormwater Inspector. A federal certification program administered by EnviroCert International. If "Yes" include certification number.
  - Dominion SWP3 Training - A training module prepared by Dominion Environmental Services for Dominion construction Sites
- **Signature:** Include the signature of the inspector on paper copy maintained at the site.

- **Inspection Documentation Area:**

- Circle the applicable inspection type:
  - "Weekly" - Inspection required during active construction and restoration.
  - "Monthly" - Inspection required after all construction and restoration activity has ceased.
  - "Routine" - Minimum weekly inspection interval
  - "Precipitation Event" - Must be completed within 24 hours of a more than 0.5-inch precipitation event, as determined by Dominion personnel or a designated representative using National Weather Service or other acceptable resources such as an on-site rain gauge.
  - "Other" - Random inspection, Compliance Inspection, Follow-up, etc.
- **Has it rained since last inspection?** (Y/N) Circle as appropriate and note the time started and duration of the previous storm event. If the precipitation amount is known, insert this information here.
- **Current Conditions:** Describe the weather conditions during this inspection. Circle the most appropriate soil condition. "Saturated" = standing water is visible on the ground surface.
- **Features Inspected:** List each feature inspected at the site. The Feature ID must correspond to the site plan submitted with the SWP3 or E&S Control Plan. Record any repairs or maintenance necessary for each device; include an accurate description of the

location of repair and a date when the repair must be completed.

- **Information on second page.**

- **Construction Inspector(s):** Note the inspection date, site name, and inspector's name.
- **Previous Inspections:** Review the previous site inspection form, including action items and dates of completion. Comment on any ongoing activities and its progress. The site has three days from discovery to complete applicable repairs and 10 days from discovery to install new controls if warranted.
- **Necessary Documents:** Confirm the presence of environmental permit, plans, and notices. These must include: a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) or Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Control Plan; Construction Permit/Land Disturbance Permit; Notice of Intent (NOI) to begin disturbance; and Notices of Termination.
- **Disturbed Areas:** Any disturbed areas that are anticipated to lie dormant for more than 21 days must be stabilized to prevent potential erosion. Stabilization may include: permanent cover (e.g., building, parking lot, etc.); vegetation (seed and straw), mulch or tack; gravel, stone or rip rap.
- **E/SCDs:** Are Erosion/Sediment Control Devices (E/SCDs) of appropriate design for the areas they are controlling, properly installed and being maintained? The E/SCDs installed must be described in the SWP3 or E&S Control Plan. Furthermore, design details must meet the minimum design details described in the state stormwater control manual. If alternate control methods were installed: notify the site manager and engineer to confirm the controls installed are sufficiently designed; revise the plans accordingly; or remove and replace insufficient controls. The site has three days from discovery to complete applicable repairs and 10 days from discovery to install new controls if warranted.
- **Final Grade:** List any areas at final grade since last inspection. Areas at final grade are not likely to be disturbed again and must be stabilized. See Question # 9 above.
- **Untreated Discharges:** Observations of untreated discharge may include:
  - A sheen indicating petroleum products;
  - Foam or froth indicating a chemical or other discharge;
  - Suspended particles or sludge beneath the surface;
  - Discolored water, including dirty/muddy characteristics of sedimentation;
  - A change in water temperature; and
  - Damaged or stressed vegetation or wildlife.
- **Notification:** Review the inspection findings with a site manager or other responsible person and note this individual.

Checklist Owner: Tara Buzzelli

Local: 8-657-2579

Work: 330-664-2579

Cell: 330-604-8871

Email: Tara.E.Buzzelli@dom.com

Subject Matter Expert: Greg Eastridge

Local: 8-657-2576

Work: 330-664-2576

Cell: 330-571-7855

Email: Gregory.K.Eastridge@dom.com

Date of Last Revision: December 2012

## OHIO SWP3 INSPECTION FORM

Site Name:

Date:

Environmental Inspection Company:

Environmental Inspector:

Qualifications: Completed 8-HR Stormwater Management During Construction Course

Y

N

CESSWI

Y

N

Dominion SWP3 Training

Y

N

Inspector Signature:

**Weekly**

**Monthly**

**Routine Inspection**

**Precipitation Event >0.5-inch**

**Other**

*(circle all applicable)*

**Has it rained since last inspection?** *(circle one)*

**Yes: Date(s) & Approx. Amount**

**No**

**Current Conditions:**

**Soil Conditions:**

**Dry**

**Wet**

**Saturated**

**Frozen**

*(circle applicable conditions)*

**Feature ID**

**BMP, ECD, SCD Applied**

**Recommendations**


BMP: Best Management Practice E/SCD: Erosion/Sediment Control Device SF: Silt Fence SW: Straw Wattle W: Wetland S: Stream  
TM: Timber Mat IP: Inlet Protection WB: Waterbar RCE: Rock Construction Entrance ECM: Erosion Control Matting FS: Filter  
Sock



Date:

Site:

---

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Inspection Form**

---

**Construction Inspector(s) On Site:**

---

**Unresolved issues from previous inspections:**

---

**Are the SWP3, NOI and General Permit Letter on-site?**

**Yes**

**No**

**If no, explain.**

---

**List newly disturbed areas likely to lie dormant for more than 14 days:**

---

**Have soil stockpiles been placed at least 50 feet from drainageways?**

---

**List construction entrances and SCDs used to prevent tracking into roadway:**

---

**Are E/SCDs of appropriate design for area they are controlling, properly installed and being maintained?**

---

**List any new areas at final grade since last inspection:**

---

**Is the inlet protection of appropriate design?**

---

**Were any untreated discharges into streams, wetlands or inlets observed? If yes, document location(s):**

---

**Note person(s) notified of any inspection finding(s) and expected date of correction:**

---

**Notes:**

---

---

## **APPENDIX G**

### **NOI Application**



January 26, 2016

**BY US-MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED**

7011 0470 0000 9724 5810

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
Office of Fiscal Administration  
P.O. Box 1049  
50 West Town Street, Suite 700  
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049

**RE: The East Ohio Gas Company – Pipeline Infrastructure Replacement Program**  
**Construction Storm Water Notice of Intent**  
**PIR 541 – Woodland Avenue**

Dear Sir or Madam:

Please find enclosed a complete Notice of Intent for Coverage under the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency General Permit OHC000004 – Construction Storm Water. The following documents are included for your review:

- Notice of Intent form, Ohio EPA 4494
- USGS topographic map (Uhrichsville quadrangle)
- A check in the amount of \$200.00 made payable to "Treasurer, State of Ohio"

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Tara Buzzelli at (330) 664-2579.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Amanda B. Tornabene".

Amanda B. Tornabene  
Director, Gas Environmental Services

Enclosures

cc: Tara Buzzelli





Division of Surface Water - Notice of Intent (NOI) For Coverage Under Ohio  
Environmental Protection Agency General NPDES Permit

(Read accompanying instructions carefully before completing this form.)

Submission of this NOI constitutes notice that the party identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized to discharge into state surface waters under Ohio EPA's NPDES general permit program. Becoming a permittee obligates a discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. Complete all required information as indicated by the instructions. Do not use correction fluid on this form. Forms transmitted by fax will not be accepted. A check for the proper amount must accompany this form and be made payable to "Treasurer, State of Ohio." (See the fee table in Attachment C of the NOI Instructions for the appropriate processing fee.)

**I. Applicant Information/Mailing Address**

Company (Applicant) Name: The East Ohio Gas Company

Mailing (Applicant) Address: 320 Springside Drive, Suite 320

City: Akron

State: Ohio

Zip Code: 44333

Contact Person: Tara Buzzelli

Phone: (330) 664-2579

Fax: (330) 664-2669

Contact E-mail Address: Tara.E.Buzzelli@dom.com

**II. Facility/Site Location Information**

Facility Name: PIR 541 - Woodland Ave

Facility Address/Location: Woodland Avenue

City: Dennison

State: Ohio

Zip Code: 44621

County(ies): Tuscarawas

Township(s): Mill and Union

Facility Contact Person: Dave Hollendonner

Phone: (330) 664-2677

Fax: (855) 634-5225

Facility Contact E-mail Address: David.Hollendonner@dom.com

(For Construction & Coal, must complete  
lat/long & attach map) Latitude: 40.392235

Longitude: -81.322357

Receiving Stream or MS4: Little Stillwater Creek and an unnamed tributary to Little Stillwater Creek

**III. General Permit Information**

General Permit Number: OHC000004 Construction Storm Water

Initial Coverage: ☒ Renewal Coverage: ☐

Type of Activity: All Construction Storm Water - 1 to 5.99 acres  
disturbed Fee = \$200

SIC Code(s): N/A

Existing NPDES Permit Number: N/A

ODNR Coal Mining Application Number: N/A

If Household Sewage Treatment System, is system for: ☐ new home construction or ☐ replacement of failed

Outfall:	Design Flow (MGD):	Associated Permit Effluent Table:	Latitude:	Longitude:
#.	Flow.	Choose an item.	Click here.	Click here.

Are These Permits Required? PTI No

Individual 401 Water Quality Certification No

Isolated Wetland No

USACE Nationwide  
Permit No

Individual NPDES No

Proposed Project Start Date: 3/01/2016

Estimated Completion Date: 12/31/2016

Total Land Disturbance (Acres): 4.5

MS4 Drainage Area (Sq. Miles): N/A

**IV. Payment Information**

Check #: 312

Check Amount: \$200.00

Date of Check: 1/21/16

**For Ohio EPA Use Only**

Check ID (OFA): \_\_\_\_\_ ORG #: \_\_\_\_\_

Rev ID: \_\_\_\_\_ DOC #: \_\_\_\_\_

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Applicant Name: Paul M. Johanning

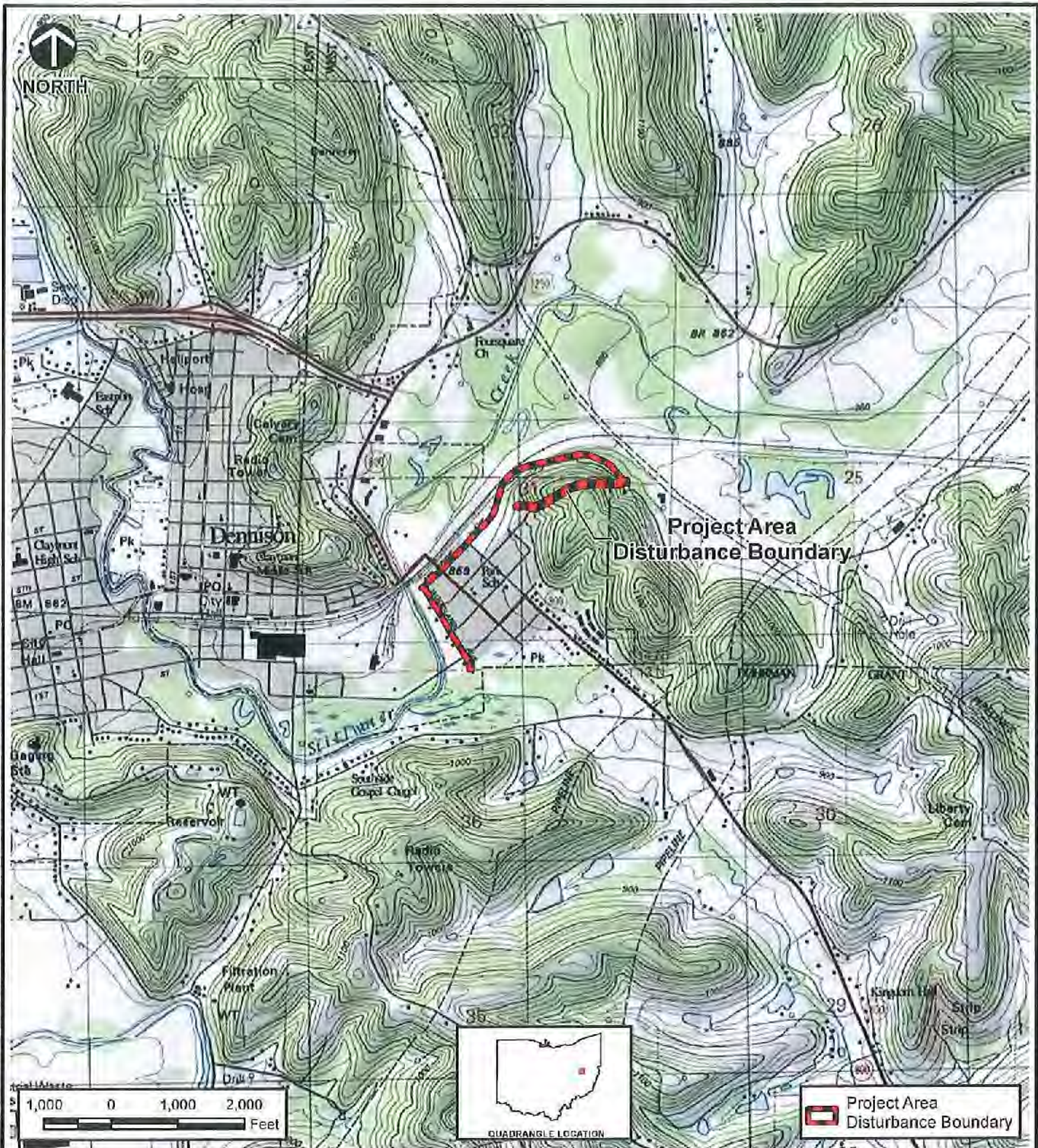
Title: Director, Gas Operations

Applicant Signature: Paul M. Johanning

Date: 01/25/16



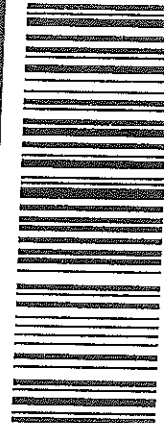
P:\2015\150-695-GIS\Maps\_PIR541\Stormwater\_NOL\Figure\_1.mxd - 1/21/2016 - 8:19:00 AM (jvanskaik)





SENDER: COMPLETE THIS SECTION		COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete Items 1, 2, and 3. Also complete Item 4 if Restricted Delivery is desired.</li> <li>Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.</li> <li>Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.</li> </ul>		A. Signature <b>X</b> <div style="text-align: right;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Agent  <input type="checkbox"/> Addressee </div>	
1. Article Addressed to:  Ohio EPA Office of Fiscal Administration PO Box 1049 Columbus, OH 43216		B. Received by (Printed Name)	C. Date of Delivery
2. Article Number (Transfer from service label)		D. Is delivery address different from item 1? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If YES, enter delivery address below: <input type="checkbox"/> No	
PS Form 3811, February 2004		3. Service Type <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certified Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Express Mail <input type="checkbox"/> Registered <input type="checkbox"/> Return Receipt for Merchandise <input type="checkbox"/> Insured Mail <input type="checkbox"/> C.O.D.	
		4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	
		7011 0470 0000 9724 5810	
		Domestic Return Receipt	
		102595-02-M-1540	

PLACE STICKER AT TOP OF ENVELOPE TO THE RIGHT OF THE RETURN ADDRESS. FOLD AT DOTTED LINE.  
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Sent To <u>Ohio EPA</u> Street, Apt. No., or PO Box No. <u>PIR541 NO1</u> City, State, ZIP+4 <u>College Station TX 77841-1101</u> PS Form 3800, August 2006 See Reverse for Instructions	

**This foregoing document was electronically filed with the Public Utilities**

**Commission of Ohio Docketing Information System on**

**4/6/2016 12:54:38 PM**

**in**

**Case No(s). 16-0651-GA-BLN**

Summary: Letter of Notification Application of Dominion East Ohio - Part 2 electronically filed by Teresa Orahod on behalf of Sally Bloomfield