

## **SCHEDULE B MINIMUM MONITORING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS**

### **8 VISUAL MONITORING OF SITE AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

#### **8.1 Person(s) responsible for visually monitoring the project site**

All sites at least an acre in size must be visually monitored by a Certified Erosion and Sediment Control or Storm Water Quality Inspector (Inspector). The Inspector must be certified in one of the following sediment and erosion control programs, or any other course approved at a future date by DEQ. DEQ has approved the following programs:

1. Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control,
2. Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality,
3. Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control,
4. Washington State Certified Erosion and Sediment Control Lead, or
5. Rogue Valley Sewer Services Erosion and Sediment Control Certification.

#### **8.2 Frequency of visual monitoring inspections**

At a minimum, the Inspector must document the initial date of any construction staging, construction activities, or land clearing, and conduct and document a visual monitoring inspection of the project site per the following frequency:

- a. On the initial date;
- b. Once every 14 calendar days; and
- c. Within 24 hours of any storm event, including snowmelt that results in discharge from the site.

Storm event information can be derived from weather stations that are representative of the site location, rain gauges and other appropriate documentation can be used in the inspection reports. Note, in many parts of Western Oregon, a storm event of 0.10 inches will result in a discharge from construction sites.

#### **8.3 Reductions in visual monitoring frequency**

The Inspector must inspect stabilized areas no more than 14 days prior to a site becoming inactive to ensure that erosion and sediment control measures are in working order. For the following scenarios, the Inspector must clearly document the following conditions have begun in the written visual monitoring reports:

- a. The Inspector may reduce the frequency of inspections in any area of the site where the temporary stabilization steps in accordance with the 1200-CN jurisdiction have been completed to twice per month for the first month, no less than 14 calendar days apart, then once per month. If construction activity resumes on a stabilized area of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency must immediately increase to that required in Section 8.2, as

applicable. The Inspector must document the beginning and ending dates of site inactivity in the visual monitoring reports.

- b. Exception. For “linear construction sites” where disturbed portions have achieved final stabilization per the 1200-CN jurisdiction requirements at the same time active construction continues on others, the inspection frequency may be reduced to twice per month for the first month, no less than 14 calendar days apart, in any area of the site where the temporary stabilization steps in accordance with the 1200-CN jurisdiction have been completed. After the first month, inspect once more within 24 hours of any storm event leading to discharge from the site. If there are no issues or evidence of stabilization problems (e.g. failure to establish 70% vegetative cover), inspections may be discontinued. If “wash-out” of stabilization materials and/or sediment is observed, following re-stabilization, inspections must resume at the inspection frequency required in Section 8.2. Inspections must continue until final stabilization is visually confirmed following a storm event leading to discharge from the site, or the occurrence of a storm event resulting in discharge from the project site.

#### **Frozen conditions:**

- a. If construction activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, visual monitoring inspections may be temporarily suspended on the site until thawing begins (See Section 9.4 Permit-Specific definitions) if:
  - i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) make discharges likely, the Inspector must immediately resume the regular inspection frequency as described in Section 8.2, as applicable;
  - ii. Land disturbances have been suspended; and
  - iii. All disturbed areas of the site have been temporarily stabilized in accordance with the requirements of the 1200-CN jurisdiction.
- b. If construction activities are conducted during frozen conditions, the visual monitoring inspection frequency may be reduced to once per month if:
  - i. Runoff is unlikely due to continuous frozen conditions. If unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain events) results in likely discharges, the Inspector must immediately resume the regular inspection frequency as described in Section 8.2, as applicable; and
  - ii. Disturbed areas of the site have been temporarily stabilized in accordance with the requirements of the 1200-CN jurisdiction.

#### **8.4 Requirements for visual monitoring**

Visual Monitoring should be conducted during safe conditions and evaluate all elements of the ESCP including:

- a. Confirmation that all stormwater controls are properly installed and are working as intended to prevent pollutant discharges;
- b. Confirmation that the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site are addressed;
- c. Identify any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the erosion and sediment control requirements of the 1200-CN Jurisdiction;
- d. Check for the presence of visible erosion and sedimentation as outlined in Section 4.1 and document any indication of sediment that has left or is likely to leave the project site;
- e. If a discharge is occurring during the inspection:
  - i. Identify all stormwater discharge locations at the site; and

- ii. Document the visual quality of the discharge and take note of the characteristics of the stormwater discharge, including color, odor, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen and any other indicators of stormwater pollutants.
- f. If no discharge occurred from site within 24 hours of a storm event, the inspector must document (e.g. date stamped photos of all points of discharge from the site) that no discharge from the site occurred.
- g. Identify any portion of the project site where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days and note the initial date of cessation.
- h. Complete any necessary maintenance, corrective actions, or stabilization measures.

The Inspector is not required to visually monitor areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe. Nearby downstream locations of any receiving waterbodies must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are safe, accessible and practical.

## 8.5 Visual monitoring inspection report

The inspection report must be completed within 48 hours of all site inspections. Inspection reports must include the following as applicable to the site:

- a. The inspection date;
- b. The name of the site and the identification number provided by the 1200-CN Jurisdiction;
- c. Names, titles and contact information of the inspector;
- d. A summary of the inspection, including the observations of the elements made in Section 8.4, the location of BMPs in need of any necessary maintenance or corrective actions, the location of any BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular application, the location of where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection, visual observations of the stormwater discharges from the site, or if a discharge from the site did not occur within 24 hours of a storm event (attach date stamped photos to report);
- e. Any unauthorized discharges from the site;
- f. Any portion(s) of the site where land disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will be temporarily inactive for 14 or more calendar days;
- g. If complying with stabilization schedules for sites affected by unforeseen circumstances that delay the initiation and/or completion of vegetative stabilization, document the circumstances and the schedule for initiating and completing stabilization;
- h. If complying with the stabilization schedules in arid, and semi-arid sites typical of Eastern Oregon (climate determination of the project site can be found on the National Climatic Data Center website), or drought-stricken areas, the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally dry period and the schedule the operator will follow for initiating and completing vegetative stabilization;
- i. All pH sampling results conducted per section 8.6.1;
- j. The alternative erosion and sediment control measures and the inspection frequency (see section 8.3.b) for linear construction projects;
- k. Reasons for changes or modifications to the ESCP;
- l. Start and end dates subject to alternative inspection frequencies listed in Section 8.3;
- m. If the Inspector is inspecting the site at the frequency specified in Section 8.2 or Section 8.3, the applicable rain gauge, weather station readings or other source of information that triggered the inspection (e.g. weather conditions during the inspection, the approximate

- amount of precipitation since the last inspection, and approximate amount of precipitation during the last 24 hours);
- n. If the Inspector determines that it is unsafe to inspect a portion of the site or the inclement weather makes the site, or portions of the site inaccessible, the reasoning and the locations to which this condition applies must be documented;
  - o. Each inspection report must be signed by the Inspector with the following statement: "I certify that this report is true, accurate, and complete to the best of my knowledge, abilities, and belief";
  - p. All inspection reports should be kept in chronological order at the site or at an easily accessible location (electronically is acceptable), and made available at the time of inspection or within 3 days upon request by DEQ or 1200-CN Jurisdiction; and
  - q. All visual monitoring notes, sampling records and inspection reports must be kept for three years from the date that the permit coverage expires or is terminated.

## **8.6 Monitoring requirements**

### **8.6.1 Monitoring pH of stormwater captured in sediment basins/impoundments when engineered soils are used**

If construction activity involves the use of engineered soils (soil amendments including, but not limited to Portland cement-treated base, cement kiln dust, or fly ash), the operator must conduct and document pH monitoring of stormwater captured in the sediment impoundment as described below:

- a. The operator must begin the pH monitoring period when the engineered soils are first exposed to precipitation and must continue every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of discharge from the site, or the occurrence of a storm event of 0.10 inches or greater until final stabilization of the area of engineered soils is established.
- b. Document date soil amendments were added and final stabilization achieved in the Inspection Report per Section 8.5.
- c. The operator must monitor the pH of stormwater in the sediment basins/impoundments and at discharge point locations that receive stormwater runoff from the area of engineered soils before the stormwater discharges to surface waters.
- d. The benchmark value for pH is defined in Standard Units (SU), and determined by the river basin containing the receiving waterbody according to OAR 340-041-0021. Anytime monitoring indicates that the pH is the maximum allowed SU or greater, the operator must either:
  - i. Prevent the high pH water from entering storm sewer systems or surface waters; or
  - ii. If necessary, adjust or neutralize the high pH water until it is in the range of pH SU acceptable for discharge to the river basin containing the receiving waterbody by using an appropriate treatment BMP such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) sparging or dry ice. The operator must obtain written permission from DEQ before using any form of chemical treatment other than CO<sub>2</sub> sparging or dry ice per Section 2.
- e. The operator must perform pH monitoring on site within 15 minutes of sample collection with an accurately calibrated pH meter. The operator must record the pH monitoring results and any pH adjustment treatments in the inspection report.

### **8.7 Inspections by DEQ or 1200-CN Jurisdiction**

The operator must allow and make arrangements for DEQ and the 1200-CN Jurisdiction to have access to the site at all reasonable times.