

Employee Stormwater Awareness Training

Training Attendance Sign in Sheet

Title of Training Material: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Video Date of Training: 12/12/07

Name	Title	Department
John [unclear]		
John [unclear]		
John [unclear]		
John [unclear]		
John [unclear]		
Armando Chavez		
Manuel Razo		
Sam Tuncelhoff		
Al Coffer		
Robert Thompson		
Rollie Bradford		
Demetrius [unclear]		
Francisco Pineda		
Carlos [unclear]		
Cesar Chali		
Harold A. Brown		
Glenn Hawley		
Jeffrey Flynn		
[unclear]		
Greg [unclear]		
John [unclear]		
Wendell [unclear]		
Dennis Burdick	Asst City Mgr	Admin
John Nelson		

STORM WATER

POLLUTION PREVENTION



BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

GUIDEBOOK

STORM WATER

POLLUTION PREVENTION



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STORM WATER

POLLUTION PREVENTION



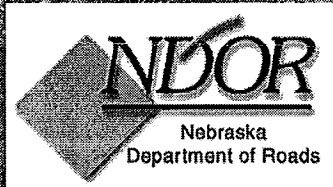
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

GUIDEBOOK

Erosion Control Training for Designers

January 24-25, 2008

SPONSORED BY:



----- (detach here) -----

Erosion Control Training for Designers

Registration Form

Date: January 24-25, 2008 in Lincoln

Name: Bill Brecks Affiliation: City of Lexington

Phone: (308) 324-2341 Email: bbrecks@cityoflex.com

Address: 406 E. 7th - P.O. Box 70, Lexington NE 68850

Town / City: Lexington State: NE Zip: 68850

_____ NDOR employees – 150.00 non-NDOR employees – 185.00

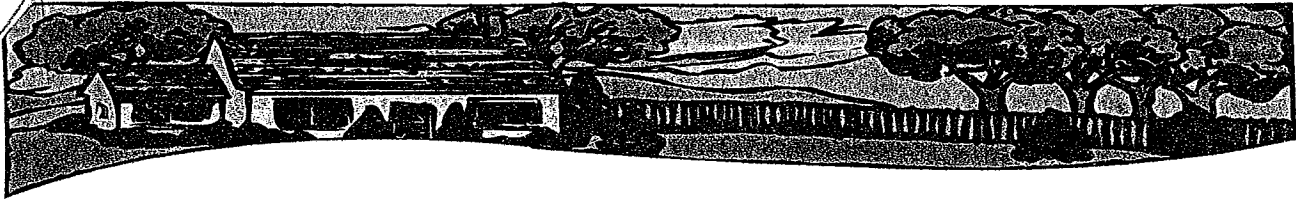
Make checks payable to: University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Course materials will be mailed to the above address one week prior to class, along with a confirmation letter and map to class location.

To cancel a registration call the LTAP office asap – 402-472-5748 / 0976

Credits are given for cancellations made at least 3 business days before workshop. You may send substitutions to the workshop without prior notice.

**For more information contact: NE-LTAP (Dennis Smith) 402-472-0976
dsmith20@unl.edu**



**Stormwater and
Landscape Sustainability
"Doing Our Part to Keep
Good Rain From Going Bad"**

UNIVERSITY OF
Nebraska
Lincoln EXTENSION



Wednesday, February 27, 2008

9:00 a.m. – 12 Noon

**Adams County Fairgrounds,
947 S. Baltimore Ave., Hastings**

Dr. Richard Sutton, University of Nebraska- Lincoln



8:30 a.m. – **Registration (Coffee, Juice & Donuts)**
9:00 a.m. – **Welcome – Kelly Feehan, Ron Seymour & Jeremy Groves**
9:15 a.m. – **Dr. Richard Sutton – Keeping Good Rain from Going Bad**
- Sustainable Landscape Practices
- The role of the Groundskeeper
- Opportunities for the Green Industry
10:30 a.m. – **Break**
10:45 a.m. – **Keeping Good Rain from Going Bad continued**
11:15 - **Stormwater Management and the Green Industry – Round Table Discussion**
11:45 – **Evaluation and wrap up**

REGISTRATION: \$10.00 per person. After February 22 - \$15.00 . Clip and return with payment to Kelly Feehan, UNL Extension, 2610 14th Street, Columbus NE 68601 or call (402) 563-4901 to register or fax registration to (402) 563-8001.

2008 HASTINGS STORMWATER WORKSHOP REGISTRATION

NAME/S: _____

COMPANY: _____

ADDRESS: _____

EMAIL: _____ **# ATTENDING** _____ **FEE ENCLOSED =** _____

For use at the workshop, please list some questions/items you would like addressed at the workshop (use back side, if needed): _____

Employee Stormwater Awareness Training

Training Attendance Sign in Sheet

Title of Training Material: Stormwater + Landscape
Sustainability

Date of Training: 1/22/08

Name	Title	Department

Doug Mart		
Sam Vinayachandran		
Bill Bradys		



MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

City of Lexington

Volume 1, Issue 2

February 2008

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BMP Goals

The goals of the vehicle and equipment fueling BMPs are to minimize contact between storm water runoff and spilled fuel, oil, or other leaked vehicle fluids at equipment fueling areas.

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The following procedures should be carried out at maintenance facilities where vehicles or equipment are fueled:

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- Post proper fueling and clean-up procedures at fueling areas.
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- Keep current permits obtained from appropriate agencies for fuel tanks and dispensers.



Install spill kits near fueling areas.

Recommendations for Off-Site Fueling

When fueling equipment away from the maintenance facility, the following procedures should be implemented:

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- Keep away from storm drain inlets, the storm water drainage system, and watercourses when fueling.
- Do not “top off” fuel tanks.
- Keep clean absorbent materials on hand for minor spills.
- Make sure portable fuel tanks are leak free and are secured during transit.



Follow posted fueling procedures.

Other Recommended Practices

- Be on the alert for possible *fire hazards*.
- Contact the Dawson County Emergency Management for *large leaks or spills*.
- *Spills or leaks on earthen surfaces* can potentially run off to the storm water drainage system. Affected areas should be removed and disposed of according to approved procedures.

Maintenance personnel conducting vehicle or equipment fueling should adhere to the following guidelines:

- Use the “dry shop” principle when cleaning up spills. Use a damp cloth on pumps or damp mop on pavement. Use absorbent material to soak up spills. Collect used absorbent into a waste container; handle as hazardous waste and dispose of the contents according to approved disposal procedures.
- Avoid hosing off the fueling area.
- Inspect portable fueling tanks regularly for cracks or leaks and repair as necessary.

Storm Water Management Practices for Vehicle and Equipment Fueling

For additional information on the City of Lexington Storm Water Program, or if you have questions contact:

Bill Brecks
Building Dept.
308-324-2341





MUNICIPAL OPERATIONS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

City of Lexington

Volume 1, Issue 1

January 1, 2008

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Dilution Is No longer The Solution!

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Trash and Debris: Paper, Styrofoam, plastic, aluminum cans, etc., transported by wind and storm water, can impact water quality and clog storm drainage systems.

Metals: Dissolved metals and metal particulates attached to sediment, such as lead, can be transported to receiving waters by storm runoff. Heavy metals can impair development or kill sensitive aquatic species, and can accumulate in other species, to be passed up the food chain to our tables.

pH: Acid from lead batteries, concrete rinse water, and saw cut slurry can alter the pH (acidity or alkalinity) in receiving waters.

Nutrients: Nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizers, decaying vegetation and other sources, contribute to algal “blooms” (excessive algae growth) that deplete oxygen for fish and other aquatic life.

Organic Compounds: In addition to the petroleum products already mentioned, solvents (paint thinners, degreasers and parts cleaning fluids), certain paints, deicing chemicals, and crack and joint repair products can pollute storm water runoff.

Other Pollutants: Other common maintenance facility-related pollutants include pesticides, synthetic detergents (used for cleaning vehicles and equipment), and epoxy resins in bonding and adhesive materials—any of which can contaminate storm water.

What? Me Pollute?

Some municipal operations-related pollutants are obvious—pesticides, metals and chemicals, to name a few. Other pollutants are not so obvious, yet are potentially as detrimental to the environment if unchecked. The most common sources of pollution that may be associated with City of Lexington field operations are:

Petroleum Products: Gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, lubricants, and asphalt material can be toxic to human and aquatic life. A single quart of motor oil improperly disposed of, could pollute 25,000 gallons of drinking water.

Sediments: Excessive sedimentation causes water quality problems and degrades the habitat of aquatic organisms and fish. Sedimentation can fill in gravel beds that are used by trout, salmon and steelhead for breeding.

For additional information on the City of Lexington Storm Water Program, or if you have questions contact:

Bill Brecks

Building Dept.

308-324-2341





NEW CONSTRUCTION PERMIT STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

City of Lexington

Volume 1, Issue 2

February , 2008

Welcome to the second issue of the *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Bulletin*. This bulletin is published by the City of Lexington Storm Water Management Program to support the local development community in achieving compliance with storm water pollution prevention regulatory requirements. Topics will include technical information regarding practices and solutions, Storm Water Management Program activities and findings, sources of additional information, and examples of effective practices encountered during inspections. Please feel free to submit topics.



Does My Site Need a Construction Stormwater Permit?

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality has reissued the construction stormwater general permit that authorizes the discharge of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity, including clearing, grading and excavation. The new permit now covers discharges associated with both small and large construction activity, defined as activity that disturb from one to five acres, in response to the Phase II Stormwater Regulations promulgated in 1999. This construction stormwater general permit replaces the previous permit that was issued July 1997.

How does one know if a Construction Stormwater Permit is required?

Answer the following questions:

(Construction activity as defined by this permit includes a disturbance to the land that results in a change in the topography, existing soil cover, or the existing soil topography that may result in accelerated stormwater runoff, leading to soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state or urban drainage systems.)

1a) Will your construction activity disturb 1 acre or more?

1b) Will your Construction activity PLUS Support activity disturb 1 acre or more?

1c) Will your Construction activity disturb less than 1 acre, but is part of a larger Common Plan of Development or Sale, which will ultimately disturb 1 acre or more? (including all support activity)

2) Does your site drain to waters of the state? (In almost every case, the answer to this question is yes. However, if the topography of your site is such that there is no possibility that rainfall or snow melt could leave the site or enter a waterway under any condition, permit coverage would not be needed.)

If you answered Yes to any of the questions 1a-1c & question 2, your construction activity requires a Construction Stormwater Permit from the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality.

-I need permit coverage.

Where do I start?

1. Read NDEQ's Nebraska Construction Storm Water General Permit, NPDES Permit Number NER110000 You can download a copy of NDEQ's permit at www.deq.state.ne.us. Read NDEQ's permit carefully, and remember that operators are legally responsible for complying with all its provisions.

2. Develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) The SWPPP is a plan showing how stormwater runoff will be controlled from your construction site. It is broader and more complicated than a typical erosion and sediment control plan, and must be prepared by a qualified individual such as a Professional Engineer, Certified Landscape Architect, and / or Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control. The SWPPP must be completed before commencement of construction activities. The plan must be available on-site for review during inspection. Because every site is unique, every SWPPP is unique, and should be site specific. The SWPPP needs to be updated as your work progresses. Please visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp for more information on how to develop your SWPPP.

The new construction general permit has become active & is available online at the NDEQ website, www.deq.state.ne.us

This new permit requires all regulated sites to reapply, even if coverage was secured under the previous permit.





NEW CONSTRUCTION PERMIT STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

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Basic SWPPP Principles

- Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install BMPs to control erosion and sediment and manage stormwater.
- Inspect the site regularly and properly maintain BMPs, especially after rainstorms.
- Revise the SWPPP as site conditions change during construction and improve the SWPPP if BMPs are not effectively controlling erosion and sediment.
- Minimize exposure of bare soils to precipitation to the extent practicable.
- Keep the construction site clean by putting trash in trash cans, keeping storage bins covered, and sweeping up excess sediment on roads and other impervious surfaces.

3. Complete an endangered species determination for the project site The operator must assess the potential effects of stormwater runoff on federally listed endangered and threatened species and any designated critical habitat on or near the site. In making this determination, the operator needs to consider areas beyond the immediate footprint of the construction activity and beyond the property line—areas that could be affected directly or indirectly by stormwater discharges. The local offices of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and State or Tribal Heritage Centers often maintain lists of federally listed endangered or threatened species on their Web sites. Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/esa for more information.

4. File a Notice of Intent (NOI) The Notice of Intent (NOI) form lets the NDEQ know that you are filing for permit coverage and is your certification that you have read, understood, and implemented the requirements of NDEQ's permit. NDEQ's permit requires an NOI to be filed 7-days prior to the commencement of construction activity. Your completed NOI should be included in your SWPPP.

Who submits an NOI?

The "operator" submits a Notice of Intent (NOI) form. The operator is the entity (generally company, corporation, etc.) that has operational control over the construction plans or day-to-day activities that are necessary to implement the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (see below). On some sites, several entities may meet the definition of operator and all must file NOIs. Operators may include owners, general contractors, and subcontractors.

It is the responsibility of the operator(s) to develop and implement a SWPPP and maintain all best management practices (BMPs) during each stage of the project. Best management practices are the techniques (buffers, silt fences, detention ponds, swales, etc.), schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, and maintenance procedures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants.

5. Implement all BMPs outlined in your SWPPP Follow your SWPPP! All BMPs must be implemented, inspected and maintained regularly. Inspections are required at least once every 14 days and within 24 hours of the end of a rain event of 1/2-inch or more (significant event). The plan must also be updated as site conditions and BMPs change. Remember to keep records of your maintenance activities and any SWPPP modifications for review during inspection.

6. File a Notice of Termination You should terminate permit coverage when your project is completed (70% of the native background vegetation is reestablished on unpaved areas).

For additional information on the City of Lexington Storm Water Program, or if you have any questions please contact:

Bill Brecks
City of Lexington
Stormwater Program Manager
308.324.2341
-or-
bbrecks@cityoflex.com

Have you budgeted for permit related fines and delays?

Find out more at: <http://www.deq.state.ne.us/> or www.stormwaterauthority.org

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Nebraska Covers Smaller Sites in New General Permit

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality is reissuing the construction stormwater general permit that authorizes the discharge of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity, including clearing, grading and excavation. The new permit now covers discharges associated with both small and large construction activity.

This construction stormwater general permit replaces the previous permit that was issued July 1997. The new permit covers small, as well as large, construction activity in response to the Phase II Stormwater Regulations enacted in 1999. The Phase II regulations add permitting requirements for stormwater discharges from small construction activities that disturb from one to five acres.

Phase I Stormwater Regulations enacted in 1990 established permitting requirements for stormwater discharges from construction activities that disturb five acres or more. Construction activity as defined by this permit includes a disturbance to the land that results in a change in the topography, existing soil cover, or the existing soil topography that may result in accelerated stormwater runoff, leading to soil erosion and movement of sediment into waters of the state or urban drainage systems.

Construction activity, under the new permit, includes the disturbance of less than one acre of total land area that is a part of a larger Common Plan of Development or Sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb one acre or more, and includes all areas of support activity. One of the most significant changes from the 1997 construction stormwater general permit is that construction sites discharging to Combined Sewer Overflows, CSO, are required to obtain coverage.

It is likely the new construction general permit will become active in early 2008.

Please keep your eyes open for these upcoming changes by the NDEQ.





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Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, SWPPP, requirements have been modified as follows:

- Includes coverage of land disturbances of one acre to five acres and those less than one acre if part of a larger common plan of development or sale.
- The SWPPP must be prepared by a qualified individual such as a Professional Engineer, Certified Landscape Architect, and / or Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control.
- Site inspections have been changed to “once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.
- A copy of the stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan may also be retained at a location other than on the construction site. It must be at a location easily accessible during normal business hours to NDEQ from the first to day of construction activity to the date of final stabilization.
- A sign or other notice must be posted conspicuously near the main entrance of the construction site. If it is infeasible to post at the main entrance, an alternative is provided.
- Transfer of permit coverage is allowed under the new permit and includes a separate form as an attachment to the permit.
- The percent cover required for Final Stabilization has been changed from 95% of the site stabilized to a minimum density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover.
- A Construction Stormwater Notice of Termination form replaces the Construction Stormwater End form as an attachment to the permit.

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"Doing Our Part to Keep Good Rain From Going Bad"

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STORM WATER TRAINING SESSION



Pollution Prevention Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations



We will be hearing information regarding new storm water regulations, presented by Mary Schroer of the NDEQ.

Dennis Smith with LTAP will discuss how these regulation effect all of our operations and Best Management Practices you may soon be implementing into your daily operations.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

WHEN:

Two sessions will be held on September 6th.
9:30-11:30 a.m. And 1:00-3:00 p.m.

WHERE:

The training will be held at the Transportation Department
1919 15th Ave.



It is important that field staff, maintenance staff, supervisors, and facility managers from all departments attend one of the sessions.

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