

FOR PERMITTING ONLY
Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

For:

Pomham Solar Access Road

Off Iron Mine Hil Road

North Smithfield, Rhode Island, 02896

AP 16, Lots 18 & 19

Owner:

Islander Solar, LLC
Charlie Roberts
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Charlie@NautilusSolar.com

Operator:

*TO BE DETERMINED UPON
CONTRACT AWARD*

Company Name
Name
Address
City, State, Zip Code
Telephone Number
Email Address

Estimated Project Dates:

Start Date: October 15, 2021

Completion Date: November 30, 2021

SESC Plan Prepared By:

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**SESC Plan
Preparation Date:**

September 29, 2021

**SESC Plan Revision
Date:**

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under the 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. I am aware that it is the responsibility of the owner/operator to implement and amend the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as appropriate in accordance with the requirements of the RIPDES Construction General Permit.

Operator Signature:

Date

Contractor Representative: Name

Contractor Title: Title

Contractor Company Name: Company Name (if applicable)

Address: Mailing Address

Phone Number: Phone Number

Email Address: Email

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INTRODUCTION

This Construction Site Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan) has been prepared for Islander Solar, LLC for the Pomham Solar Access Road. In accordance with the RIDEM Rhode Island Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (RIPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity (RIPDES Construction General Permit ("CGP")), projects that disturb one (1) or more acres require the preparation of a SESC Plan. This SESC Plan provides guidance for complying with the terms and conditions of the RIPDES Construction General Permit and Minimum Standard 10 of the RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual. In addition, this SESC Plan is also consistent with Part D of the *RI SESC Handbook* entitled "Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plans". This document does not negate or eliminate the need to understand and adhere to all applicable RIPDES regulations.

The purpose of erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control measures is to prevent pollutants from leaving the construction site and entering waterways or environmentally sensitive areas during and after construction. This SESC Plan has been prepared prior to the initiation of construction activities to address anticipated worksite conditions. The control measures depicted on the site plan and described in this narrative should be considered the minimum measures required to control erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff at the site. Since construction is a dynamic process with changing site conditions, it is the operator's responsibility to manage the site during each construction phase so as to prevent pollutants from leaving the site. This may require the operator to revise and amend the SESC Plan during construction to address varying site and/or weather conditions, such as by adding or realigning erosion or sediment controls to ensure the SESC Plan remains compliant with the RIPDES Construction General Permit. Records of these changes must be added to the amendment log attached to the SESC Plan, and to the site plans as "red-lined" drawings. Please Note: **Even if practices are correctly installed on a site according to the approved plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion, runoff, and sedimentation are effectively controlled throughout the entire site.**

It is the responsibility of the site owner and the site operator to maintain the SESC Plan at the site, including all attachments, amendments and inspection records, and to make all records available for inspection by RIDEM during and after construction. (RIPDES CGP - Part III.G)

The site owner, the site operator, and the designated site inspector are required to review the SESC Plan and sign the Party Certification pages (Section 8). The primary contractor (if different) and all subcontractors (if applicable) involved in earthwork or exterior construction activities are also required to review the SESC Plan and sign the certification pages before construction begins.

Any questions regarding the SESC Plan, control measures, inspection requirements, or any other facet of this document may be addressed to the RIDEM Office of Water Resources, at 401-222-4700 or via email: water@dem.ri.gov.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Resources
235 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908-5767
phone: 401-222-4700
email: water@dem.ri.gov

RIDEM *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual* (RISDISM) (as amended)
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/water/swmanual15.pdf>

RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook <http://www.dem.ri.gov/soilerosion2014final.pdf> RIDEM
2013 RIPDES Construction General Permit
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/pubs/regs/regs/water/ripdesca.pdf> Rhode Island Department of Transportation

Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Design and Other Specifications and *Standard Details*
<http://www.dot.ri.gov/business/bluebook.php>

RIDEM Office of Water Resources Coordinated Stormwater Permitting website
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/water/permits/ripdes/stormwater/coordinated-stormwater-permitting.php>

RIDEM RIPDES Stormwater website
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/water/permits/ripdes/stormwater/>

RIDEM Water Quality website (for 303(d) and TMDL listings)
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/programs/water/quality/>

RIDEM Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program

<mailto:plan@dem.ri.gov>

RIDEM Geographic Data Viewer – Environmental Resource Map
<http://www.dem.ri.gov/maps/>

Natural Resources Conservation Service - Rhode Island Soil Survey Program
<http://www.ri.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils.html>

Note:

The *Soil Survey of Rhode Island*, issued in 1980 is no longer available or supported. More information on site-specific soil data and maps for Rhode Island is available from the Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture through the Web Soil Survey. This information is available online at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>.

EPA NPDES – Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities webpage:
<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/stormwater/Stormwater-Discharges-From-Construction-Activities.cfm>

EPA Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control BMP Menu
<http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/npdes/swbmp/Construction-Site-Stormwater-Run-Off-Control>.

SECTION 1: SITE DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project/Site Information

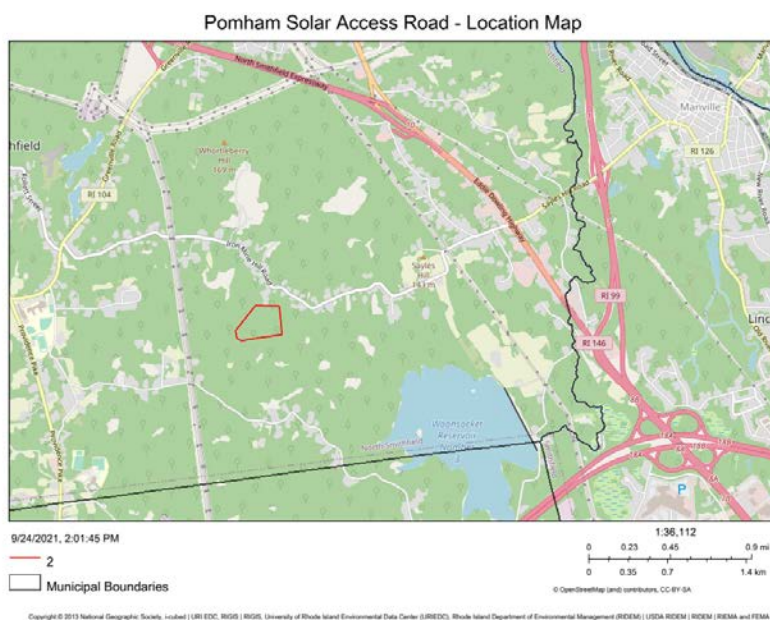
Project/Site Name:

- Pomham Solar Access Road

The project includes the construction of a 20-foot wide gravel access road and associated swale.

Project Street/Location:

- Off of Iron Mine Hill Road



The following are estimates of the construction site area:

- Total Project Area 1.03 acres
- Total Project Area to be Disturbed 0.98 acres

1.3 Natural Heritage Area Information

RIPDES CGP - Part III.H

Are there any Natural Heritage Areas being disturbed by the construction activity or will discharges be directed to the Natural Heritage Area as a result of the construction activity?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, describe or refer to documentation which determines the likelihood of an impact on this area and the steps that will be taken to address any impacts.

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- Not Applicable

1.4 Historic Preservation/Cultural Resources

Are there any historic properties, historic cemeteries or cultural resources on or near the construction site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Describe how this determination was made and summarize state or tribal review comments:

- Based on readily available GIS data, there are no historical properties, cemeteries, or cultural resources on or near the construction site.

SECTION 2: EROSION, RUNOFF, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part III.J.1

The purpose of erosion controls is to prevent sediment from being detached and moved by wind or the action of raindrop, sheet, rill, gully, and channel erosion. Properly installed and maintained erosion controls are the primary defense against sediment pollution.

Runoff controls are used to slow the velocity of concentrated water flows. By intercepting and diverting stormwater runoff to a stabilized outlet or treatment practice or by converting concentrated flows to sheet flow erosion and sedimentation are reduced.

Sediment controls are the last line of defense against moving sediment. The purpose is to prevent sediment from leaving the construction site and entering environmentally sensitive areas.

This section describes the set of control measures that will be installed before and during the construction project to avoid, mitigate, and reduce impacts associated with construction activity. Specific control measures and their applicability are contained in Section Four: Erosion Control Measures, Section Five: Runoff Control Measures, and Section Six: Sediment Control Measures of the *RI SESC Handbook*. The *RI SESC Handbook* can be found at the following address:

<http://www.dem.ri.gov/soilerosion2014final.pdf>

2.1 Avoid and Protect Sensitive Areas and Natural Features

Areas of existing and remaining vegetation and areas that are to be protected as identified in the Section 1.6 of the SESC Plan must be clearly identified on the SESC Site Plans for each Phase of Construction. Prior to any land disturbance activities commencing on the site, the Contractor shall physically mark limits of disturbance (LOD) on the site and any areas to be protected within the site, so that workers can clearly identify the areas to be protected.

Note:

The *Soil Survey of Rhode Island*, issued in 1980 is no longer available or supported. More information on site-specific soil data and maps for Rhode Island is available from the Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture through the Web Soil Survey. This information is available online at: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>.

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Feature Requiring Protection	Construction Phase #	Method of Protection	Sheet #
All Areas Outside of the LOD	1	12" Filter Sock	C-2

2.2 Minimize Area of Disturbance

Will >5 acres be disturbed in order to complete this project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Will <5 acres be disturbed or will disturbance activities be completed within a six (6) month window?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Based on the answers to the above questions will phasing be required for this project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

The project will disturb less than one acre of land. All performance criteria will be met and phasing is not necessary to protect sensitive or highly vulnerable areas.

PHASING PLAN

The following are estimates of each phase of the construction project:

Phase No. or Identifier	1
Total Area of Phase	1.03 acres
Area to be Disturbed	0.98 acres

Description of Construction Sequencing for Phase 1

1. Work shall be conducted to minimize the amount of earth disturbance at any one time. Initiate appropriate stabilization practices on all disturbed areas as soon as possible, but not more than fourteen days after the construction activity in the area has temporarily or permanently ceased.
2. Construction sequence to be determined by the contractor and shall be generally conducted as follows:
 - i. Erect or post a twelve (12) inch wide by eighteen (18) inch long weather resistant sign which boldly states the RIPDES permit number. Sign shall not be installed to a live tree.
 - ii. Clearly mark limits of disturbance with snow fence or perimeter sediment controls.
 - iii. Install all perimeter erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures that are required to be in place and functional before any site work begins. This shall be done in accordance with the RI SESC handbook. Upon acceptable completion of site preparation and installation of erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures, site construction activities may commence.
 - iv. Install and maintain construction entrance.

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- v. Clear and grub vegetation as needed.
- vi. Construct access road and swale.
- vii. Special care shall be taken to prevent sediment-laden runoff from entering the swale. Any sediment deposited within the swale or trapped by the check dams must be promptly removed. Sediment-laden runoff has the potential to adversely affect the infiltration capacity of underlying soils. If sediment is deposited into the swale the underlying soils must be excavated to remove any deposited sediment and supplemented to re-establish the infiltration capacity of the underlying soils to their pre-construction condition.
- viii. Remove all accumulated debris and sediment.
- ix. Complete final site stabilization.
- x. Remove RIDEM permit sign, LOD markings, temporary pollution prevention measures, and temporary erosion and sediment controls. Restore and stabilize areas disturbed by temporary controls.
- xi. Complete site cleanup and restoration.

2.3 Minimize the Disturbance of Steep Slopes

Are steep slopes (>15%) present within the proposed project area?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Minimal areas of steep slopes >15% are located within the project area. These areas are identified on drawing C-2. The majority of the slopes will be reduced during road grading. The road embankment will be stabilized with permanent vegetation.

2.4 Preserve Topsoil

Site owners and operators must preserve existing topsoil on the construction site to the maximum extent feasible and as necessary to support healthy vegetation, promote soil stabilization, and increase stormwater infiltration rates in the post-construction phase of the project.

Will existing topsoil be preserved at the site?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Existing topsoil shall be preserved to the maximum extent feasible and as necessary to support healthy vegetation, promote soil stabilization, and increase stormwater infiltration rates. During construction, the topsoil storage area will be surrounded by a 12" filter sock.

All disturbed or unvegetated soil shall have a minimum of four inches of loam (RIDOT M.18.01) or plantable soil (RIDOT M.18.02) placed before being permanently seeded and mulched as applicable. Loam or plantable soil from an off site borrow source shall be sampled and approved for use by the engineer prior to its delivery to the site.

Soil compaction must be minimized by maintaining limits of disturbance throughout construction. In instances where site soils are compacted the site owner and operator must restore infiltration capacity of the compacted soils by tilling or scarifying compacted soils and amending soils as necessary to ensure a

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minimum depth of topsoil is available in these areas. In areas where infiltrating stormwater treatment practices are located compacted soils must be amended such that they will comply the design infiltration rates established in the *RI Stormwater Design and Installation Standards Manual*.

Please see Site Plan No. C-2 for the location of the topsoil storage area, and N-1 for notes regarding soil erosion and sediment control.

2.5 Stabilize Soils

Upon completion and acceptance of site preparation and initial installation of erosion, runoff, and sediment controls and temporary pollution prevention measures, the operator shall initiate appropriate temporary or permanent stabilization practices during all phases of construction on all disturbed areas as soon as possible, but not more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that area has temporarily or permanently ceased.

Any disturbed areas that will not have active construction activity occurring within 14 days must be stabilized using the control measures depicted in the SESC Site Plans, in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*, and per manufacturer product specifications.

Only areas that can be reasonably expected to have active construction work being performed within 14 days of disturbance will be cleared/grubbed at any one time. It is NOT acceptable to clear and grub the entire construction site if portions will not be active within the 14-day time frame. Proper phasing of clearing and grubbing activities shall include temporary stabilization techniques for areas cleared and grubbed that will not be active within the 14-day time frame.

All disturbed soils exposed prior to October 15 of any calendar year shall be seeded by that date if vegetative measures are the intended soil stabilization method. Any such areas that do not have adequate vegetative stabilization, as determined by the site operator or designated inspector, by November 15, must be stabilized through the use of non-vegetative erosion control measures. If work continues within any of these areas during the period from October 15 through April 15, care must be taken to ensure that only the area required for that day's work is exposed, and all erodible soil must be restabilized within 5 working days. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed (i.e. construction of a motocross track).

Temporary Vegetative Control Measures

- Temporary seeding shall be used where vegetative cover is required for a period greater than one month but less than twelve months on disturbed soil areas. Rapidly growing annual grasses will be uniformly applied at the rate associated with hydraulic application (hydroseed). The site shall be checked periodically to assess the growth of the plants. If seeding fails to grow, the area shall be re-established to provide adequate erosion control. The seed mixture shall be RIDOT temporary seed mix (m18.10.5), or approved equivalent

Temporary Non-Vegetative Control Measures

- Temporary straw mulch, wood chip mulch, or temporary erosion control blankets shall be used where non-vegetative cover is required for a period greater than 14 days but less than six months. Mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or machine resulting in 100% coverage of the disturbed soil. If anchoring is necessary, tackifiers and/or netting either with the mulch or immediately following mulch application shall be used

Permanent Vegetative Control Measures

- Permanent seeding shall be used on areas where permanent vegetative cover is needed to stabilize the soil and reduce erosion and sedimentation. Rapidly growing annual grasses shall be

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uniformly applied at the rate associated with hydraulic application (hydroseeding). The seed mixtures to be used for permanent stabilization are shown herein.

Permanent Non-Vegetative Control Measures

- Turf reinforcement matts and stone check dams will be used to stabilize the grass channel and dry swale.

2.6 Protect Storm Drain Outlets

Temporary or permanent outlet protection must be used to prevent scour and erosion at discharge points through the protection of the soil surface, reduction in discharge velocities, and through the promotion of infiltration. Outlets often have high velocity, high volume flows, and require strong materials that will withstand the forces of stormwater. Storm drain outlet control measures also offer a last line of protection against sediment entering environmentally sensitive areas.

All stormwater outlets that may discharge sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using the control practices depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Will temporary or permanent point source discharges be generated at the site as the result of construction of sediment traps or basins, diversions, and conveyance channels?

☒ Yes ☐ No

The outlet of the dry swale will be protected with a 12" filter sock during construction and a permanent stone check dam as well as a stone apron lining the last section of the dry swale prior to its outlet onto existing grade.

2.7 Establish Temporary Controls for the Protection of Post-Construction Stormwater Treatment Practices

Temporary measures shall be installed to protect permanent or long-term stormwater control and treatment measures as they are installed and throughout the construction phase of the project so that they will function properly when they are brought online.

Will long-term stormwater treatment practices be installed at the site?

☒ Yes ☐ No

A grass channel and dry swale are proposed for long term stormwater control. The grass channel and dry swale will be protected by filter socks and check dams. Refer to drawings C-1 and C-2.

2.8 Divert or Manage Run-on from Up-gradient Areas

Is stormwater from off-site areas anticipated to flow onto the project area or onto areas where soils will be disturbed?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Pre-Construction and Construction sub-watershed maps are included for each phase in this SESC Plan submittal.

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Structural control measures will be used to limit stormwater flow from coming onto the project area, and to divert and slow on-site stormwater flow that is expected to impact exposed soils for the purpose of minimizing erosion, runoff, and the discharge of pollutants from the site.

Control measures shall be installed as depicted on the approved plan set and in accordance with the <i>RI SESC Handbook</i> or the <i>RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction</i> . Run-on and Run-off Management				
Construction Phase #	On-site or Off-site Run-on?	Control measure	Identified on Sheet #	Detail(s) is/are on Sheet #
1	On – Site, and Off-site Run-on	12" Filter Sock	C-2	D-1

2.9 Retain Sediment Onsite through Structural and Non-Structural Practices

SEDIMENT BARRIERS must be installed along the perimeter areas of the site that will receive stormwater from disturbed areas. This also may include the use of sediment barriers along the contour of disturbed slopes to maintain sheet flow and minimize rill and gully erosion during construction. Installation and maintenance of sediment barriers must be completed in accordance with the maintenance requirements specified by the product manufacturer or the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Will sediment barriers be utilized at the toe of slopes and other downgradient areas subject to stormwater impacts and erosion during construction?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Filter socks will be utilized to protect downgradient areas subject to stormwater impacts and erosion during construction.

Will sediment barriers be utilized along the contour of slopes to maintain sheet flow and minimize rill and gully erosion during construction?

☒ Yes ☐ No

SEDIMENT BARRIERS			
Construction Phase #	Sediment Barrier Type	Sediment Barrier is Labeled on Sheet #	Detail is on Sheet #
1	12" Filter Sock	C-2	D-1

INLET PROTECTION will be utilized to prevent soil and debris from entering storm drain inlets. These measures are usually temporary and are implemented before a site is disturbed. ALL stormwater inlets &/or catch basins that are operational during construction and have the potential to receive sediment-laden stormwater flow from the construction site must be protected using control measures outlined in the *RI SESC Handbook*.

For more information on inlet protection refer to the *RI SESC Handbook*, Inlet Protection control measure.

Maintenance

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The operator must clean, or remove and replace the inlet protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or as performance is compromised. Accumulated sediment adjacent to the inlet protection measures should be removed by the end of the same work day in which it is found or by the end of the following work day if removal by the same work day is not feasible.

Do inlets exist adjacent to or within the project area that require temporary protection?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Storm drain inlets do not exist adjacent to or within the project area; therefore, temporary inlet protection is not required.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES will be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of sediment tracking off the project. This project has avoided placing construction entrances on poorly drained soils where possible. Where poorly drained soils could not be eliminated, the detail includes subsurface drainage.

Any construction site access point must employ the control measures on the approved SESC site plans and in accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*. Construction entrances shall be used in conjunction with the stabilization of construction roads to reduce the amount of mud picked up by construction vehicles. All construction access roads shall be constructed prior to any roadway accepting construction traffic.

The site owner and operator must:

1. Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points.
2. Use properly designed and constructed construction entrances at all points that exit onto paved roads so that sediment removal occurs prior to vehicle exit.
3. When and where necessary, use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle tires prior to exit (i.e. wheel washing racks, rumble strips, and rattle plates).
4. Where sediment has been tracked out from the construction site onto the surface of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks, the deposited sediment must be removed by the end of the same work day in which the track out occurs. Track-out must be removed by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.

Will construction entrances be utilized at the proposed construction site?

☒ Yes ☐ No

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE			
Construction Phase #	Soil Type at the Entrance	Entrance is located on Sheet #	Detail is on Sheet #
1	Hydrolic Soil Group B	C-2	D-1

STOCKPILE CONTAINMENT will be used onsite to minimize or eliminate the discharge of soil, topsoil, base material or rubble, from entering drainage systems or surface waters. All stockpiles must be located within the limit of disturbance, protected from run-on with the use of temporary sediment barriers and provided with cover or stabilization to avoid contact with precipitation and wind where and when practical.

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Stock pile management consists of procedures and practices designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of stockpiled material (soil, topsoil, base material, rubble) from entering drainage systems or surface waters.

For any stockpiles or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil, you must comply with the following requirements:

1. Locate piles within the designated limits of disturbance.
2. Protect from contact with stormwater (including run-on) using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier.
3. Where practicable, provide cover or appropriate temporary vegetative or structural stabilization to avoid direct contact with precipitation or to minimize sediment discharge.
4. NEVER hose down or sweep soil or sediment accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces into any stormwater conveyance, storm drain inlet, or surface water.
5. To the maximum extent practicable, contain and securely protect from wind.

STOCKPILE CONTAINMENT				
Construction Phase #	Run-on measures necessary? (yes/no)	Stabilization or Cover Type	Stockpile Containment Measure	Sheet #
1	Y	Seed and Mulch or covered with polyethylene sheeting	12" Filter Sock	C-2

2.10 Properly Design Constructed Stormwater Conveyance Channels

Are temporary stormwater conveyance practices required in order to properly manage runoff within the proposed construction project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

No temporary sediment basins are proposed

2.11 Erosion, Runoff, and Sediment Control Measure List

It is expected that this table and corresponding Inspection Reports will be amended as needed throughout the construction project as control measures are added or modified.

Phase No. # 1		
Location/Station	Control Measure Description/Reference	Maintenance Requirement
Downgradient of Disturbed Area.	12" Filter Socks/RI Soil Erosion and Sediment Handbook Section Six.	Inspection should be made after each storm event or 1/week and repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed.

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		Cleanout of accumulated sediment behind the filter sock if sediment accumulates to at least ½ the distance between the top of sock and ground surface.
Construction Entrance	Stone Stabilized Pad. Section Six: Sediment Control Measures – Construction Entrances – <i>RI SESC Handbook</i> .	<p>The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto pave surfaces. Provide periodic top dressing with additional stone or additional length as conditions demand.</p> <p>Roads adjacent to entrance shall be clean at the end of each day.</p> <p>If maintenance alone is not enough to prevent excessive track out, increase length of entrance, modify construction access road surface, or install washrack or mudrack.</p>

SECTION 3: CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY POLLUTION PREVENTION

The purpose of construction activity pollution prevention is to prevent day to day construction activities from causing pollution.

This section describes the key pollution prevention measures that must be implemented to avoid and reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater. Example control measures include the proper management of waste, material handling and storage, and equipment/vehicle fueling/washing/maintenance operations.

Where applicable, include *RI SESC Handbook* or the *RI Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction* (as amended) specifications.

3.1 Existing Data of Known Discharges from Site

Are there known discharges from the project area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Describe how this determination was made:

- Visual Observations during site inspection

Is there existing data on the quality of the known discharges?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3.2 Prohibited Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited at the construction site:

- Contaminated groundwater, unless specifically authorized by the DEM. These types of discharges may only be authorized under a separate DEM RIPDES permit.
- Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless the discharge is contained and managed by appropriate control measures.
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials.

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- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance. Proper storage and spill prevention practices must be utilized at all construction sites.
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing.
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

All types of waste generated at the site shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with State Law and/or regulations.

Will any of the above listed prohibited discharges be generated at the site?

☐ Yes ☒ No

None of the listed prohibited discharges will be allowed to discharge from the site. Proper storage and spill prevention practices will be utilized at all times during construction.

3.3 *Proper Waste Disposal*

Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and disposed of in a manner consistent with State Law and/or regulations.

- A waste collection area shall be designated on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a waterbody or storm drain.
- All waste containers shall be covered to avoid contact with wind and precipitation.
- Waste collection shall be scheduled frequently enough to prevent containers from overfilling.
- All construction site wastes shall be collected, removed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and only at authorized disposal sites.
- Equipment and containers shall be checked for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration. Those that are found to be defective shall be immediately repaired or replaced.

Is waste disposal a significant element of the proposed project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

The proposed earthwork project is not expected to produce significant construction waste.

3.4 *Spill Prevention and Control*

All chemicals and/or hazardous waste material must be stored properly and legally in covered areas, with containment systems constructed in or around the storage areas. Areas must be designated for materials delivery and storage. All areas where potential spills can occur and their accompanying drainage points must be described. The owner and operator must establish spill prevention and control measures to reduce the chance of spills, stop the source of spills, contain and clean-up spills, and dispose of materials contaminated by spills. The operator must establish and make highly visible location(s) for the storage of spill prevention and control equipment and provide training for personnel responsible for spill prevention and control on the construction site.

Are spill prevention and control measures required for this particular project?

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☐ Yes ☒ No

The proposed earthwork project is not expected to produce significant risk of spills.

3.5 Control of Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

Are there allowable non-Stormwater discharges present on or near the project area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

List of allowable non-stormwater discharge(s) and the associated control measure(s):

Not Applicable

Are there any known or proposed contaminated discharges, including anticipated contaminated dewatering operations, planned on or near the project area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

3.6 Control Dewatering Practices

Site owners and operators are prohibited from discharging groundwater or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first effectively managed by appropriate control measures.

Examples of appropriate control measures include, but are not limited to, temporary sediment basins or sediment traps, sediment socks, dewatering tanks and bags, or filtration systems (e.g. bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment. Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering water can be discharged without being routed to a control.

At a minimum the following discharge requirements must be met for dewatering activities:

1. Do not discharge visible floating solids or foam.
2. To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case will surface waters be considered part of the treatment area.
3. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, utilize velocity dissipation devices.
4. With filter backwash water, either haul it away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process.
5. Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.
6. Dewatering practices must involve the implementation of appropriate control measures as applicable (i.e. containment areas for dewatering earth materials, portable sediment tanks and bags, pumping settling basins, and pump intake protection.)

Is it at all likely that the site operator will need to implement construction dewatering in order to complete the proposed project?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Construction below the water table is not proposed.

3.7 Establish Proper Building Material Staging Areas

All construction materials that have the potential to contaminate stormwater must be stored properly and legally in covered areas, with containment systems constructed in or around the storage areas. Areas must be designated for materials delivery and storage. Designated areas shall be approved by the site owner/engineer. Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in the discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use).

Construction materials that have the potential to contaminate stormwater are not anticipated.

3.8 Minimize Dust

Dust control procedures and practices shall be used to suppress dust on a construction site during the construction process, as applicable. Precipitation, temperature, humidity, wind velocity and direction will determine amount and frequency of applications. However, the best method of controlling dust is to prevent dust production. This can best be accomplished by limiting the amount of bare soil exposed at one time. Dust Control measures outlined in the *RI SESC Handbook* shall be followed. Other dust control methods include watering, chemical application, surface roughening, wind barriers, walls, and covers.

Dust control procedures and practices shall be used to suppress dust during the construction process. Examples of dust control measures include water treatment, temporary vegetative and non-vegetative measures as described above.

3.9 Designate Washout Areas

At no time shall any material (concrete, paint, chemicals) be washed into storm drains, open ditches, streets, streams, wetlands, or any environmentally sensitive area. The site operator must ensure that construction waste is properly disposed of, to avoid exposure to precipitation, at the end of each working day.

Will washout areas be required for the proposed project?

☐ Yes

☒ No

The project requires minimal earthwork, less than 1 acre. A designated washout area is not warranted.

3.10 Establish Proper Equipment/Vehicle Fueling and Maintenance Practices

Vehicle fueling shall not take place within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas, or within 50-feet of the storm drain system. Designated areas shall be depicted on the SESC Site Plans, or shall be approved by the site owner.

Vehicle maintenance and washing shall occur off-site, or in designated areas depicted on the SESC Site Plans or approved of by the site owner. Maintenance or washing areas shall not be within regulated wetlands or buffer zone areas, or within 50-feet of the storm drain system. Maintenance areas shall be clearly designated, and barriers shall be used around the perimeter of the maintenance area to prevent stormwater contamination.

Construction vehicles shall be inspected frequently for leaks. Repairs shall take place immediately. Disposal of all used oil, antifreeze, solvents and other automotive-related chemicals shall be according to applicable regulations; at no time shall any material be washed down the storm drain or in to any environmentally sensitive area.

Fueling or maintenance of vehicles shall be avoided or minimized to the extent feasible. If fueling or minor maintenance is necessary, it shall be conducted within the temporary laydown area.

3.11 Chemical Treatment for Erosion and Sediment Control

Chemical stabilizers, polymers, and flocculants are readily available on the market and can be easily applied to construction sites for the purposes of enhancing the control of erosion, runoff, and sedimentation. The following guidelines should be adhered to for construction sites that plan to use treatment chemicals as part of their overall erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control strategy.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has conducted research into the relative toxicity of chemicals commonly used for the treatment of construction stormwater discharges. The research conducted by the EPA focused on different formulations of chitosan, a cationic compound, and both cationic and anionic polyacrylamide (PAM). In summary, the studies found significant toxicity resulting from the use of chitosan and cationic PAM in laboratory conditions, and significantly less toxicity associated with using anionic PAM. EPA's research has led to the conclusion that the use of treatment chemicals for erosion, runoff, and sedimentation control requires proper operator training and appropriate usage to avoid risk to aquatic species. In the case of cationic treatment chemicals additional safeguards may be necessary.

Application/Installation Minimum Requirements

If a site operator plans to use polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals during construction the SESC plan must address the following:

1. Treatment chemicals shall not be applied directly to or within 100 feet of any surface water body, wetland, or storm drain inlet.
2. Use conventional erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls prior to and after the application of treatment chemicals. Use conventional erosion, runoff, and sedimentation controls prior to chemical addition to ensure effective treatment. Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control (e.g. temporary sediment basin, temporary sediment trap or sediment barrier) prior to discharge.
3. Sites shall be stabilized as soon as possible using conventional measures to minimize the need to use chemical treatment.
4. Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or treatment area. **Soil testing is essential. Using the wrong form of chemical treatment will result in some form of performance failure and unnecessary environmental risk.**
5. Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provide equivalent measures, designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered areas or having a spill kit available on site).
6. Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical provider/supplier. You must also use treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices or specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

Will chemical stabilizers, polymers, flocculants or other treatment chemicals be utilized on the proposed construction project?

☐ Yes

☒ No

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Treatment Chemical SESC Plan Weekly Inspection Report Documentation Requirements

1. Document the type and quantity of treatment chemicals applied.
2. List the date, duration of discharge, and estimated discharge rate.
3. Provide an estimate of the volume of water treated.
4. Provide an estimate of the concentration of treatment chemicals in the discharge, with supporting calculations.

3.12 Construction Activity Pollution Prevention Control Measure List

It is expected that this table will be amended as needed throughout the construction project.

Phase No. All		
Location/Station	Control Measure Description/Reference	Maintenance Requirement
	Minimizing Disturbed Area: Preserving Soils & Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routinely inspect no-disturbance areas and protected areas to ensure that they are marked protected, and healthy. Re-delineate and protect as necessary. Remove measures only once all construction has ceased and the entire site is stable.
	Limit of Work and Site Access Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect controls each workday and maintain them in effective operating condition. Maintenance of controls should be proactive, not reactive. Where controls have been damage, sagged, ripped, or failed, repair or replacement should be initiated upon discovery of the failure (and always within 24 hours of a storm that causes surface erosion). Inspections and corrective measures should be documented thoroughly. Controls are to remain in place until the up-gradient disturbed area is stabilized and approved by the local jurisdiction. When controls are removed, all disturbed areas associated with the installation, maintenance, and/or removal of the barrier/structure shall be covered with topsoil, seeded, mulched, or otherwise stabilized as approved by the local jurisdiction.
	Dust Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treatments using water, polymers, tackifiers, etc. need to be maintained and repeated as required by wet and dry conditions and product longevity. Areas with dust control measures in place should be inspected daily.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical structures such as barriers and fences should be regularly inspected and repaired as needed.
	Stockpile and Staging Area Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and verify that activity-based measures are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the measure are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and of two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued measure implementation Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and covers as needed to keep them functioning properly. After the stockpile has been removed, the site should be graded and permanently stabilized.
	Street Sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect and sweep prior to rain events. Properly disposed of collected street sweeping wastes. Street sweeping material often includes sand, salt, leaves, and debris removed from roads. Often the collected sweepings contain pollutants and must be tested prior to disposal to determine if the material is hazardous. Construction Site Owners and Operators should adhere to all federal and state regulations that apply to the disposal and reuse of sweepings. Federal and state regulations may allow the reuse of sweepings for general fill, parks, road shoulders and other applications as long as the material is not a threat to surface waters. Prior to reuse, trash, leaves, and other debris from sweepings should be removed by screening or other methods (MPCA, 1997). Trash and debris removed should be disposed of by recycling or sent to a landfill (MPCA, 1997). Repeat application of sweeping control measures when fugitive dust becomes evident.
	Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waste containers will be covered to avoid contact with wind and precipitation. Waste collection will be scheduled frequently enough to prevent containers from overfilling. All construction site wastes will be collected, removed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and only at authorized disposal sites. Inspect storage and use areas and identify containers or equipment that could malfunction and cause leaks or spills. Check equipment and containers for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration, and test them for soundness.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately repair or replace any that are found to be defective.
	Vehicle Fueling, Maintenance	<p>Inspection, Maintenance, and Removal Requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect vehicles, equipment, and storage containers daily for leaks. • Repair leaks immediately or remove problem vehicles or equipment from the project site. • Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials onsite. • Clean up spills and dispose of cleanup materials immediately. • Disposal of all used oil, antifreeze, solvents, and other automotive-related chemicals will be according to applicable regulations; at no time will any material be washed down the storm drain or into any environmentally sensitive area.

SECTION 4: CONTROL MEASURE INSTALLATION, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 Installation

Complete the installation of temporary erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention control measures by the time each phase of earth-disturbance has begun. All stormwater control measures must be installed in accordance with good judgment, including applicable design and manufacturer specifications. Installation techniques and maintenance requirements may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or the *RI SESC Handbook*.

See Drawings N-1, C-1, C-2 and D-1.

4.2 Monitoring Weather Conditions

Anticipating Weather Events - Care will be taken to the best of the operator's ability to avoid disturbing large areas prior to anticipated precipitation events. Weather forecasts must be routinely checked, and in the case of an expected precipitation event of over 0.25-inches over a 24-hour period, it is highly recommended that all control measures should be evaluated and maintained as necessary, prior to the weather event. In the case of an extreme weather forecast (greater than one-inch of rain over a 24-hour period), additional erosion/sediment controls may need to be installed.

Storm Event Monitoring For Inspections - At a minimum, storm events must be monitored and tracked in order to determine when post-storm event inspections must be conducted. Inspections must be conducted and documented at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours after any storm event, which generates at least 0.25 inches of rainfall per twenty-four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff or snowmelt.

The weather gauge station and website that will be utilized to monitor weather conditions on the construction site is as follows:

North Smithfield, RI KRINORTH117. This station can be monitored on www.wunderground.com.

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4.3 *Inspections*

Minimum Frequency - Each of the following areas must be inspected by or under the supervision of the owner and operator at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours after any storm event, which generates at least 0.25 inches of rainfall per twenty-four (24) hour period and/or after a significant amount of runoff or snowmelt:

- a. All areas that have been cleared, graded, or excavated and where permanent stabilization has not been achieved;
- b. All stormwater erosion, runoff, and sediment control measures (including pollution prevention control measures) installed at the site;
- c. Construction material, unstabilized soil stockpiles, waste, borrow, or equipment storage, and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit and are exposed to precipitation;
- d. All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including temporary drainage ways designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater;
- e. All points of discharge from the site;
- f. All locations where temporary soil stabilization measures have been implemented;
- g. All locations where vehicles enter or exit the site.

Reductions in Inspection Frequency - If earth disturbing activities are suspended due to frozen conditions, inspections may be reduced to a frequency of once per month. The owner and operator must document the beginning and ending dates of these periods in an inspection report.

Qualified Personnel – The site owner and operator are responsible for designating personnel to conduct inspections and for ensuring that the personnel who are responsible for conducting the inspections are “qualified” to do so. A “qualified person” is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention controls, who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements - All records of inspections, including records of maintenance and corrective actions must be maintained with the SESC Plan. Inspection records must include the date and time of the inspection, and the inspector’s name, signature, and contact information.

General Notes

- A separate inspection report will be prepared for each inspection.
- The Inspection Reference Number shall be a combination of the RIPDES Construction General Permit No - consecutively numbered inspections.
ex/ Inspection reference number for the 4th inspection of a project would be:
RIR10####-4
- Each report will be signed and dated by the Inspector and must be kept onsite.
- Each report will be signed and dated by the Site Operator.
- The corrective action log contained in each inspection report must be completed, signed, and dated by the site operator once all necessary repairs have been completed.

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- It is the responsibility of the site operator to maintain a copy of the SESC Plan, copies of all completed inspection reports, and amendments as part of the SESC Plan documentation at the site during construction.

Failure to make and provide documentation of inspections and corrective actions under this part constitutes a violation of your permit and enforcement actions under 46-12 of R.I. General Laws may result.

4.4 Maintenance

Maintenance procedures for erosion and sedimentation controls and stormwater management structures/facilities are described on the SESC Site Plans and in the *RI SESC Handbook*.

Site owners and operators must ensure that all erosion, runoff, sediment, and pollution prevention controls remain in effective operating condition and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness. Erosion, runoff, sedimentation, and pollution prevention control measures must be maintained throughout the course of the project.

Note: It is recommended that the site operator designates a full-time, on-site contact person responsible for working with the site owner to resolve SESC Plan-related issues.

4.5 Corrective Actions

If, in the opinion of the designated site inspector, corrective action is required, the inspector shall note it on the inspection report and shall inform the site operator that corrective action is necessary. The site operator must make all necessary repairs whenever maintenance of any of the control measures instituted at the site is required.

In accordance with the *RI SESC Handbook*, the site operator shall initiate work to fix the problem immediately after its discovery, and complete such work by the close of the next work day, if the problem does not require significant repair or replacement, or if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance.

When installation of a new control or a significant repair is needed, site owners and operators must ensure that the new or modified control measure is installed and made operational by no later than seven (7) calendar days from the time of discovery where feasible. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven (7) calendar days, the reasons why it is infeasible must be documented in the SESC Plan along with the schedule for installing the control measures and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe. Such documentation of these maintenance procedures and timeframes should be described in the inspection report in which the issue was first documented. If these actions result in changes to any of the control measures outlined in the SESC Plan, site owners and operators must also modify the SESC Plan accordingly within seven (7) calendar days of completing this work.

SECTION 5: AMENDMENTS

This SESC Plan is intended to be a working document. It is expected that amendments will be required throughout the active construction phase of the project. **Even if practices are installed on a site according to the approved plan, the site is only in compliance when erosion, runoff, and sedimentation are effectively controlled throughout the entire site for the entire duration of the project.**

The SESC Plan shall be amended within seven (7) days whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, maintenance or other procedure which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge

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of pollutants, or if the SESC Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving its objectives (i.e. the selected control measures are not effective in controlling erosion or sedimentation).

In addition, the SESC Plan shall be amended to identify any new operator that will implement a component of the SESC Plan.

All revisions must be recorded in the Record of Amendments Log Sheet, which is contained in Attachment G of this SESC Plan, and dated red-lined drawings and/or a detailed written description must be appended to the SESC Plan. Inspection Forms must be revised to reflect all amendments. Update the Revision Date and the Version # in the footer of the Report to reflect amendments made.

All SESC Plan Amendments, except minor non-technical revisions, must be approved by the site owner and operator. Any amendments to control measures that involve the practice of engineering must be reviewed, signed, and stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of RI.

The amended SESC plan must be kept on file at the site while construction is ongoing and any modifications must be documented.

Attach a copy of the Amendment Log.

SECTION 6: RECORDKEEPING

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Parts III.D, III.G, III.J.3.b.iii, & V.O

It is the site owner and site operator's responsibility to have the following documents available at the construction site and immediately available for RIDEM review upon request:

- A copy of the fully signed and dated SESC Plan, which includes:
 - A copy of the General Location Map
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT A
 - A copy of all SESC Site Plans
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT B
 - A copy of the RIPDES Construction General Permit
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT C
 - A copy of any regulatory permits (RIDEM Freshwater Wetlands Permit, CRMC Assent, RIDEM Water Quality Certification, RIDEM Groundwater Discharge Permit, RIDEM RIPDES Construction General Permit authorization letter, etc.)
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT D
 - The signed and certified NOI form or permit application form INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT E
 - Completed Inspection Reports w/Completed Corrective Action Logs
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT F
 - SESC Plan Amendment Log
INCLUDED AS ATTACHMENT G

SECTION 7: PARTY CERTIFICATIONS

RIPDES Construction General Permit – Part V.G

All parties working at the project site are required to comply with the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (SESC Plan including SESC Site Plans) for any work that is performed on-site. The site owner, site operator, contractors and sub-contractors are encouraged to advise all employees working on this project of the requirements of the SESC Plan. A copy of the SESC Plan is available for your review at the following location: [REDACTED] or may be obtained by contacting the site owner or site operator.

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The site owner and site operator and each subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact stormwater must be identified and sign the following certification statement.

I acknowledge that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (SESC) Plan for the above designated project and agree to follow the control measures described in the SESC Plan and SESC Site Plans.

Site Owner:

Islander Solar, LLC
Charlie Roberts
396 Springfield Ave, 2nd Floor
Summit, NJ 07901
401-222-9707, Charlie@NautilusSolar.com

signature/date

Site Operator:

Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email

signature/date

Designated Site Inspector:

Insert Company or Organization Name
Insert Name & Title
Insert Address
Insert City, State, Zip Code
Insert Telephone Number, Insert Fax/Email

signature/date

SubContractor SESC Plan Contact:

ESS Group, Inc.
Jason Gold, PE
404 Wyman Street, Suite 375
Waltham, MA 02451
781-419-7726, JGold@essgroup.com

signature/date

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A - General Location Map

Attachment B - SESC Site Plans

**Attachment C - Copy of RIPDES Construction General Permit and
Authorization to Discharge**

Attachment D - Copy of Other Regulatory Permits

Attachment E - Copy of RIPDES NOI

Attachment F - Inspection Reports w/ Corrective Action Log

Attachment G - SESC Plan Amendment Log