

What Inspections Mean to You

Regular inspections during construction are a good thing.



- Control of pollutants leaving a construction site does improve water quality.
- Minimizing the amount pollutants in our water supply helps to reduce treatment costs of our drinking water.



The MS4 inspector is there to assist the contractor with staying in compliance - this keeps the MS4 out of trouble and saves the contractor money by reducing the likelihood of a Notice of Violation (NOV), fine, or Stop Work Order (SWO) due to non-compliance.

BMPs are not a one-time deal!

- Construction sites are dynamic and BMPs need to be adjusted and modified to meet the current construction needs.
- BMPs will not work effectively unless they are maintained.
- Maintenance of BMPs needs to be part of daily construction activities.
- All construction workers need to understand why BMPs are used, how they are maintained, and what can happen if BMPs are not installed and maintained (i.e., NOV, Fines, SWO).
- BMPs must be removed at the end of construction stabilization.



Useful Links:



Environmental Protection Agency

- cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/index.cfm
- cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm?action=min_measure&min_measure_id=4



Kentucky Stormwater Association

- www.kystormwater.org

For More Information:

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Kentucky Division of Water

Working as a Contractor in a Phase II Community



SOMERSET, KY

Regulations

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act) is a comprehensive statute aimed at restoring and maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters.



Primary authority for implementation and enforcement of the Clean Water Act now resides with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

1972 Amendment to the CWA was the creation of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program to control discharges of pollutants from point sources, which focused on industrial process wastewater and municipal sewage, and emphasized technology-based controls.

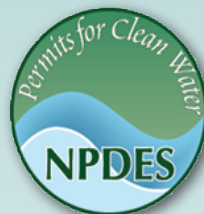
1987 Amendment to the CWA created a new section devoted to storm water discharges, focusing primarily on Phase I facilities.

1995 EPA issued the final rule for Phase II discharges (i.e., those not originally required to obtain permits).

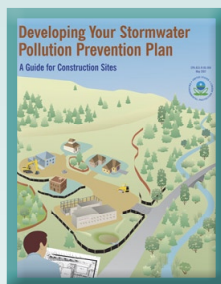
Phase II storm water dischargers generally include "light" industrial facilities, small construction sites (<5 acres), and municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).

Construction Activities & NPDES

Specifically for construction, the Phase II rule requires construction sites disturbing equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres to control pollutants in storm water runoff. Construction activities disturbing less than one (1) acre require a permit if they are part of a larger common plan of development or if the local jurisdiction requires it.



Construction Site Permit Requirements



The Permittee:

- Shall develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implement the SWPPP prior to the commencement of construction activities.
- Shall at all times minimize the amount of disturbance at any one time and minimize the period of time that the disturbed area is exposed without stabilization practices.
- Shall utilize final and temporary stabilization measures.
- Shall maintain a 25-foot buffer zone between any disturbances and edge of any water classified as High Quality Water or Impaired Waters as defined by Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW).

Best Management Practices

Erosion prevention and sediment control best management practices (BMPs) shall be combined with available site management practices in a design specific to the construction site. Measures shall be installed prior to construction and adjusted or adapted as needed to minimize the potential for pollutants to leave the construction area.

All BMPs shall be maintained in a manner to provide an effective operating condition. If BMPs are not operating effectively or require maintenance, the maintenance shall be performed before the next storm event.

Permittees shall provide regular inspections of the construction site by a qualified inspector. Regular means at least once every seven (7) calendar days or at least once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours after any storm event 0.5 inches or greater.

A qualified inspector shall have approved training to verify expertise in assessing construction site BMPs measures.

