

Sturzenbecker Construction Co., Inc.
Storm and Groundwater Compliance Program

A comprehensive and effective storm and groundwater compliance program begins with you, our construction professionals. This document spells out your obligations and responsibilities under the SCCI Storm and Groundwater Compliance Program. As project managers and superintendents you are required to be knowledgeable about federal, state and local regulations and requirements. In addition you must maintain your expertise through company sponsored training and independent study/reading of jurisdictional and construction industry changes.

Your project specific obligations begin at the preconstruction meeting with the Owner, Architect, Civil Engineer, SCC Project Manager and Superintendents, and Site Contractor to review construction methods, sequence and SCC compliance program. Review contingency plans and provisions for secondary containment.

On your first day at a new project site it should be your objective to initiate the installation of those water control and protection structures spelled out in the project's plans and specifications as well as any work required by the local permitting jurisdiction. All required structures such as; silt fence, temporary drives, runoff retention areas, fuel storage containment area, wetland and watershed protection, etc. should certainly be in place and complete prior to the beginning of substantial site work.

Establish and maintain a wash down area with proper signage for all vehicles leaving the site, in addition provide a washout area, for concrete delivery trucks, that meets all federal, state and local regulations. Create and maintain a project specific spill response plan and cleanup kit. Provide for the proper handling and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances and waste.

Meet with each subcontractor prior to the beginning of his or her phase of work to inform them of their contractual obligation to comply with this program. Review the protection, maintenance and proper use of washout/wash down areas, temporary drive, spill cleanup kit, etc.. Remind them of their responsibility to provide you with material safety data sheets for all materials that they bring on site as well as supplying any specialized tools or materials necessary to supplement your spill cleanup kit and provide for the proper disposal of those materials. It is your obligation to continuously monitor each subcontractor's compliance and enforce that compliance with fines or contract termination if necessary.

In order to enforce compliance you must perform daily inspections and maintain written documentation of the results. You can record the following daily inspections and observations in a "Storm and Groundwater Protection Plan" notebook/site stabilization log or in a dedicated section of your daily construction log:

- Inspect all storm and ground water protection devices daily. Record results and have any deficiencies corrected within 24 hours.
- Record the weather and it's influence on site soil conditions. Detail any actions taken to mitigate any adverse soil conditions that may be caused by the weather.
- Record noncompliance with this program by any subcontractor. Detail corrective action required and the subcontractor's response.

Conduct weekly meetings with Site Contractor to review soil stabilization progress and compliance with this program. Complete the soil stabilization per plans and specifications according to the timeline specified or approved by the jurisdiction having authority. Record the work progress on a site map with a grid overlay of appropriate scale.

Remember that the project superintendent is accountable for the day-to-day compliance with this program and the project manager is accountable for the project's overall compliance with the SCCI Storm and Groundwater Compliance Program.

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Basic Spill Kit

Personal protective equipment:¹

- High cuff nitrile gloves – 1 box Lg & 1 box XL
- Tyvek coveralls with hood & boots – 2 Lg & 2 XL
- Splash proof goggles – 2 pair
- Niosh approved 95% efficient dust mask suitable for oil base & non-oil base particulate – 6

Cleanup materials:

- Clay litter – 2 Lg bags (40/50 lbs.)
- An assortment of absorbent pads and wipe cloths suitable for oily and non oily liquids
– OR –
- Cloth shop rags – 2 bundles
- Dish soap – 1 bottle
- Dust pan – 1 disposable
- Wisk broom – 1 disposable
- Scrub brush – 1 disposable
- 6 mil polyethylene plastic – 1 roll (6' x 50')

Containment materials:

- Metal drum with sealable lid for primary containment/storage – 1 (30/35 gal.)
- Plastic drum with sealable lid for secondary containment – 1 (55 gal.)
- An assortment of plug-on plastic pipe caps – (1½" to 6")
- Assorted sheet rubber to cover large or odd shape drains – various sizes
- Bags suitable for making sand bags – 24

Miscellaneous materials

- Red danger tape – 1 roll (large)
- OSHA approved fire extinguisher – 1
- Self-adhesive weather-proof write-on labels with space for type of material and date
- Self-adhesive clear plastic sleeves 8½" x 11" for MSDS sheet and contact information
- Self-adhesive weather-proof DOT diamond labels (typically "class 3 flammable")
- Permanent marker, black ink – 2
- Plastic cards 8½" x 11" with space for company/project emergency contact information including responsible parties' names, titles and phone numbers and local jurisdiction emergency and Hazmat contact information.

This spill kit is a starting point to be added to, based on an assessment of the scope of each project. Review "Title 29 CFR 1910.120" at the link below for additional guidance.

<http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?sid=d8cb2e569ea467989a88f4a6a40a2661&c=ecfr&tpl=%2Findex.tpl>

Project managers and superintendents should use this same link to review their OSHA obligations under "Title 29 CFR 1926.65 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response".

¹ Meets Level "D" protection requirements of Title 29 CFR part 1926 & part 1910 (OSHA)

Concrete Truck Washout

Based on the temporary sediment trap shown in figure 9 (below) which was taken from the South Carolina Stormwater Management And Sediment Control Handbook For Land Disturbance Activities August 2003, Appendix E, Page 72.

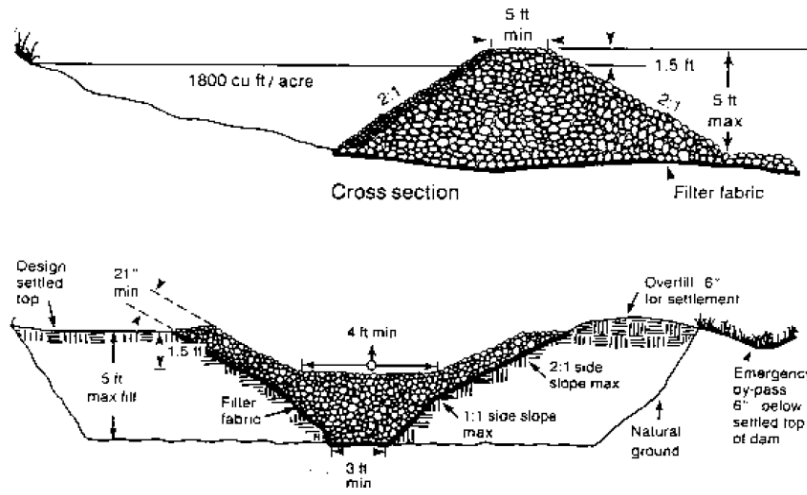


Figure 9: Temporary Sediment Trap
Source: North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual, 1988

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This should be acceptable to most jurisdictions in South Carolina with the following modifications and considerations:

- The lower half of the aggregate shown as 21" deep should be fine sand and the upper half should be 1½ to 3" rock.
- The filter fabric, at its lowest point, should be no less than 6" above the highest historical ground water level.
- The trap should be sized to contain wastewater and solids from 2 consecutive days of operations plus the stormwater from one 10-year/24 hour storm event² for its land area and any other land area it might also drain.
- This trap can be used for tool and equipment cleanup of the following materials:
 - concrete, high strength concrete, fly-ash concrete, gypcrete, types n, m, s & o mortars, cement, tile grout, drywall joint compound.
- This trap must not be used for tool and equipment cleanup of the following materials:
 - "high early yield" concrete, concrete with antifreeze, retarder, latex or accelerator additives, latex or acrylic tile grout, glass block grout, floor patch products that contain significant amounts of vinyl acetate copolymers (such as Ardex), paint, detergent.

² See South Carolina Stormwater Management And Sediment Control Handbook For Land Disturbance Activities August 2003, Appendix D, Page 57. <http://www.scdhec.net/ocrm/PUBS/swmanual.pdf>