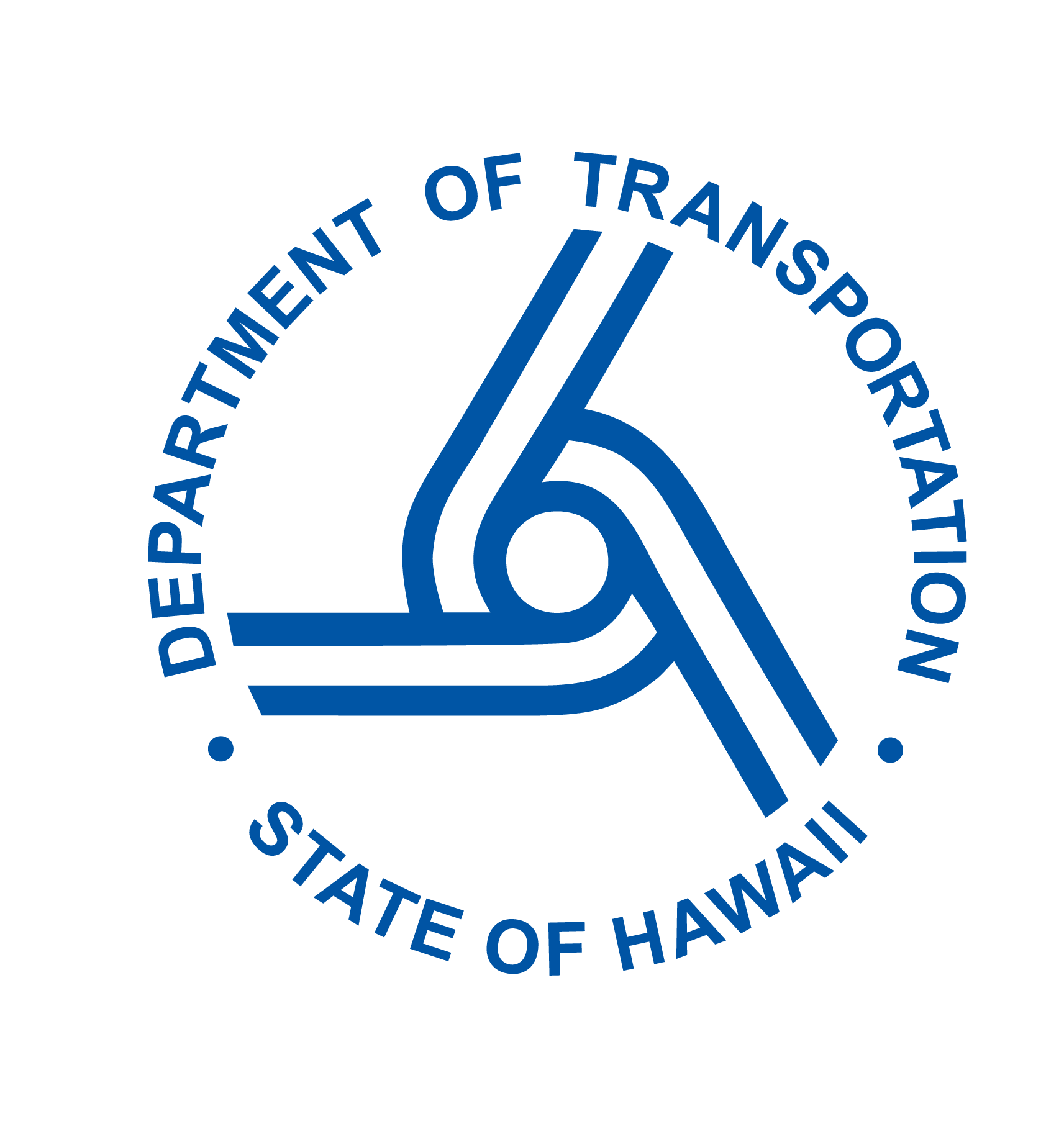


Site-Specific Best Management Practices

(SSBMP) Plan Template

Disclaimer and General Instructions

**State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division**

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96819-1880

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This template is provided for informational purposes to assist designers and contractors, of State of Hawaii, Department of Transportation, Airports Division (DOTA) construction projects and Tenant Improvement Projects (TIP), in preparing a Site-Specific Best Management Practices (SSBMP) Plan for projects that do not require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and its more extensive Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). DOTA requires all projects to implement BMP measures and practices for environmental protection. This template should be modified to reflect appropriate site-specific BMPs and used in conjunction with the most recent version of the DOTA “Construction Activities BMP Field Manual” provided on the DOTA webpage.[[1]](#footnote-1)

The first two pages of this template should not be altered. Project information should begin on the third page of this template. Throughout the template, **orange-highlighted fields must be completed by the designer and blue‑highlighted fields must be completed by the designer or contractor** with project-specific information.

Each plan shall be evaluated on its own merits according to the characteristics of the project and the site to be developed.

All projects are required to implement appropriate BMPs to ensure that construction activities do not discharge pollutants into the storm drainage system or stormwater runoff.

Projects whose total combined disturbed areas, including construction support activities (i.e., staging areas, soil stockpile areas, etc.), are one (1) acre or more, or projects that are part of a larger common plan of development that will ultimately disturb one (1) acre or more of total land area are required to obtain a NPDES Permit from the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Water Branch. These projects must provide a SWPPP and shall use DOTA’s SWPPP template[[2]](#footnote-2) and not this SSBMP template.

Application of BMPs shall comply with applicable federal, state, and county regulations. Use of this template does not guarantee compliance with environmental regulations or DOTA plan approval. Users of this template shall assume all liability directly or indirectly arising from the use of the template. Users of this template should use their best professional judgment and sound engineering principles and seek advice from appropriately qualified professionals to determine the applicability of the information provided for site-specific application and selection of BMPs.

Site-Specific Best Management Practices

(SSBMP) Plan

Project Name

[ ]

DOTA Project Number or Tenant Company Name

[ ]

Project Address and Airport Location

[ ]

SSBMP Preparer & Company

[ ]

SSBMP Preparation, Revision Date

[ ], [ ]

SSBMP On-Site Responsible Party Name(s) and Contact(s)

[ ]

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Attachment A: Site-Specific BMP Map(s)

Attachment B: Training Log and Records

Attachment C: SSBMP Plan Amendment Log

## Project Description

## Site Description

The [project name] (Project) site comprises approximately [#.#] acres and is located at [address or description of location], in [City], Hawai‘i. The Project site is located approximately [distance and direction] of [describe major roads and/or community areas or landmarks]. The Project site is located approximately [distance and direction] of [describe nearby State Waters and other waterbodies].

Nearest State Water[[3]](#footnote-3)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nearest State Water |  |
| Project Distance from Nearest State Water |  |
| Project Discharge Coordinates\* |  |

\*Coordinates where potential discharge would first enter State receiving water

## Project Description

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total Project Area, including areas to be left undisturbed:**  *(i.e., limits of construction activities)* |  | ft2 |  | Ac |
| **Construction site area to be disturbed,[[4]](#footnote-4) including all storage, staging, stockpile, and construction access areas associated with the project, regardless of where they occur:**  *(i.e., construction support activities located away from the primary work zone must be included)* |  | ft2 |  | Ac |
|  | % total project area | | |
| **Impervious Area before construction:** |  | ft2 |  | Ac |
| **Impervious Area after construction:** |  | ft2 |  | Ac |

State of Hawai‘i Department of Health defines land disturbance as the penetration, turning, or moving of soil or resurfacing of pavement with exposure of the base course or the exposure of bare soil or ground surface, including the land surface exposed by construction roads, baseyards, staging areas, demolition, headquarters, and parking areas. It does not include grass or weed cutting, bush or tree trimming or felling that leaves soil or ground intact. It includes "grubbing" in its normal meaning of the use of equipment to knock down and push vegetation out of the way, typically uprooting vegetation and disturbing the ground surface. Refer to the DOH NPDES Construction Storm Water General Permit FAQs[[5]](#footnote-5) for mor information on how to calculation disturbed area.

Land disturbing activities for this project include [describe all activities that will result in land disturbance] on approximately [# acres/square-feet] of the Project. The limits of land disturbance are shown on [map/drawing name and number]. Soil and construction materials will be stockpiled or stored [describe location(s)] as shown on [figure/drawing name and number]. Construction activities will be [phased/not phased; include description of each phase if appropriate and reference drawings that show limits of each phase].

The Project will consist of [Include a detailed description of project areas, type of facilities to be constructed and/or demolished, activities conducted onsite, location(s) of staging and stockpile areas, materials and products received and stored on site, land uses, land cover, design elements, drainage management areas (DMAs), etc.].

## Site Conditions

The Project site is currently [describe if site is undeveloped or describe existing development; include description of vegetated areas; or impervious areas such as parking lots]. The Project site was previously developed with [describe previous land use].

The Project site is [describe topography (e.g., relatively level, slopes downward to the west, etc.)]. The elevation of the Project site ranges from [elevation or range of elevations] feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL). Surface drainage at the site currently flows to the [direction], towards [describe discharge locations (e.g., storm drain inlet or sheet flow) of runoff from the construction site to the State receiving water (e.g., stream, gulch, bay, ocean)]. The project [will/will not] maintain the existing site drainage patterns [describe developed drainage patterns if different from existing conditions (e.g., grade changes, new drainage connections, etc.)].

Existing and proposed site topography, drainage patterns, and stormwater conveyance systems are shown on [names of drawings or plans]. This site [does/does not] contain offsite run-on [describe any offsite run-on anticipated and how the run-on will be managed or directed around the site during construction.].

### Contaminated Soil

Contaminated soils are anticipated onsite.  Yes  No

Sources of contamination include: [describe all available information about the contamination including name (trade and chemical), Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Number (if applicable), approximate quantity, location, brief description, cause, date/time/duration, and source of the contamination. Include the media into which the release occurred or is likely to occur; otherwise, state “There are no known sources of contamination at the site”].

### Buffer Documentation

If a State water is located within 50 feet of the project’s earth disturbances, additional protection must be implemented. Delineate and clearly mark off with flags, tape, or other similar marking device natural buffer areas. Note: It is not required to enhance the quality of the vegetation that already exists in the buffer, or to provide vegetation if none exists.

The project is not located within 50 feet of State waters.

A 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer and sediment control will be provided.

A less than 50-foot natural undisturbed natural buffer and double sediment controls spaced a minimum of 5 feet apart will be provided.

It is infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size. [Describe why it is infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size.] Double sediment control spaced a minimum of 5 feet apart will be provided and complete stabilization will occur within 7 calendar days of the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.

This is a linear construction project (construction of roads, bridges, conduits, substructures, pipelines, sewer lines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment and associated ancillary facilities) in a long, narrow area and is not required to comply with this requirement since site constraints (e.g., limited right-of-way) prevent meeting any of the compliance alternatives stated above provided that, to the extent practicable, disturbances within 50 feet of State waters are limited and/or erosion and sediment controls are provided to treat stormwater discharges from earth disturbances within 50 feet of the State water.

### Compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act Underground Injection Control Requirements

The following stormwater controls are anticipated for the site as noted below.

Table 2. Safe Drinking Water Act Applicability

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Class V UIC Wells** | **Applicable** | |
| **Yes** | **No** |
| Infiltration trenches (stormwater is directed to any bored, drilled, driven shaft or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or has a subsurface fluid distribution system). |  |  |
| Commercially manufactured precast or pre-built proprietary subsurface detention vaults, chambers, or other devices designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater flow. |  |  |
| Drywells, seepage pits, or improved sinkholes (if stormwater is directed to any bored, drilled, driven shaft or dug hole that is deeper than its widest surface dimension, or has a subsurface fluid distribution system). |  |  |

The Projects [will/will not] include any Class V UIC Wells. [If the project will include a Class V UIC Well, noted as Applicable in Table 2, provide correspondence to AIR-EE and state the following in this space: “The Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch was contacted for implementing the requirements for underground injection controls wells in the Safe Drinking Water Act and EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR Parts 144 -147.”]

### Training

Before land-disturbing activities begin, all contractor and subcontractor employees involved with construction project responsibilities must complete the DOTA Construction BMP Training. There are two training options:

1. All contractor and subcontractor employees involved with construction project responsibilities watch the DOTA Construction BMP Training Video located on the DOTA Construction Site Runoff Control Program webpage[[6]](#footnote-6) and complete the [DOTA Construction BMP Training Survey](https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-bmp-training-survey/) with a passing score.

OR

1. The Contractor and subcontractor supervisors/managers watch the DOTA Construction BMP Training Video located on the DOTA Construction Site Runoff Control Program webpage6, complete the [DOTA Construction BMP Training Survey](https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-bmp-training-survey/) with a passing score, train all employees involved with construction project responsibilities, and submit a sign-in roster for the training of the employees at the bottom of the Construction BMP Survey.

Completed surveys will be automatically emailed to the contact person upon completion. This training must be completed annually. All contractor and subcontractor personnel involved with construction project responsibilities must also be trained on the site-specific BMPs that are utilized during construction and spill response. Records of completion and/or training roster sign-in sheet must be up to date and included in Attachment B.

## Best Management Practices

## Schedule for BMP Implementation

Instructions

* The BMP implementation schedule shows the timeline for installation of BMPs. The schedule provides information necessary to plan for adequate materials and crews to install BMPs at the right time. In order to be effective, some BMPs must be installed before the site is disturbed (e.g., to provide protection during grading operations or to reduce or minimize pollution from historic areas of contamination during construction).
* Refer to the Construction Activities BMP Field Manual[[7]](#footnote-7) for minimum practices required by DOTA related to each type of BMP.

Table 1. BMP Implementation Schedule

| **Category** | **BMP** | **Implementation** | **Duration** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Erosion Control** | C.1, Scheduling | Prior to Construction | Entirety of Project |
| C.2, Preservation of Existing Vegetation | Start of Construction | Entirety of Project |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Sediment Control** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Tracking Control** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Site Activities Potential Pollutant Control** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| **Material and Waste Management** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## Construction BMP Selection

Instructions

* BMP selection should be determined by an evaluation of the existing conditions, requirements of the project area, and potential pollutants. It is advised to install multiple BMPs to effectively prevent pollution from entering the State waters. For example, drain inlet protection is considered the last defense and should be combined with other BMPs that are designed to prevent pollution at the source.
* Complete the checklists in each of the following BMP categories to select appropriate project-specific BMPs. Implementation of these BMPs is intended to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from leaving the construction site. Note that certain BMPs that are required for all projects are described before the checklist in each category.
* Following the checklist, provide a description of the site-specific implementation of applicable BMPs. Refer to the Construction Activities BMP Field Manual[[8]](#footnote-8) for minimum practices required by DOTA related to each type of BMP.

### Erosion Control BMPs

Erosion control BMPs consist of measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in stormwater runoff. Erosion control BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles.

The Project will implement the following erosion control practices during construction:

1. Schedule and sequence construction activities and BMP implementation in a manner that will limit exposure of disturbed soil to wind, rain, and stormwater run-on and runoff.
2. Protect and preserve existing vegetation in and adjacent to work areas for as long as practicable before disturbing it.
3. Control the area of soil disturbing operations such that erosion control BMPs can be implemented quickly and effectively.
4. Control erosion in concentrated flow paths by applying check dams or alternate methods.
5. At the completion of construction, ensure [describe permanent erosion control (generally landscaping)] is established as required by the project plans in disturbed soil areas.

Sufficient erosion control materials shall be maintained onsite to allow implementation in conformance with this SSBMP Plan.

The following BMPs shall be implemented for the Project:

Table 2. Erosion Control BMPs

| **BMP Name** | **BMP Used** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YES** | **NO** |
| C.1 Scheduling |  |  |
| C.2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation |  |  |
| C.3 Location of Potential Sources of Sediment |  |  |
| C.4 Earth Dike |  |  |
| C.5 Temporary Drains and Swales |  |  |
| C.6 Dust Control |  |  |
| C.7 Topsoil Management |  |  |
| C.8 Geotextiles and Mats |  |  |
| C.9 Grass and Planting\* |  |  |

\*Consult with the State Engineer or District Manager on types of preferred grasses and methods used.

C.1 Scheduling

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.3 Location of Potential Sources of Sediment

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.4 Earth Dike

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.5 Temporary Drains and Swales

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.6 Dust Control

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.7 Topsoil Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.8 Geotextiles and Mats

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.9 Grass and Planting

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

Note: Seeds and some plants can attract wildlife, such as birds, that can be hazardous to aircraft operations and performance. Therefore, the preferred method for grass planting is via sprigs or plugs. Please consult with the State Engineer or District Manager on types of preferred grasses and methods used.

### Sediment Control BMPs

Sediment control BMPs are temporary or permanent structural measures intended to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water.

The following BMPs shall be implemented for the Project:

Table 3. Sediment Control BMPs

| **BMP Name** | **BMP Used** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YES** | **NO** |
| C.10 Sand Bag Barrier |  |  |
| C.11 Compost Filter Berm or Sock |  |  |
| C.12 Storm Drain Inlet Protection |  |  |
| C.13 Sediment Trap |  |  |
| C.14 Silt Fence |  |  |

C.10 Sand Bag Barrier

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.11 Compost Filter Berm or Sock

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.12 Storm Drain Inlet Protection

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.13 Sediment Trap

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.14 Silt Fence

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

### Tracking Control BMPs

Tracking control BMPs are temporary or permanent structural measures intended to reduce sediment discharges from vehicles and equipment exiting active construction areas.

Where there is track-out from the site onto other paved areas and sidewalks, remove the deposited sediment **by the end of the same work day in which the trackout occurs or by the end of the next work day if track-out occurs during non-working hours**. **However, if trackout is being further transported beyond the permitted project area by other vehicles and equipment, the track-out must be removed immediately.** Remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal.

Hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance (unless it is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or state water is prohibited.

The following BMPs shall be implemented for the Project:

Table 4. Tracking Control BMPs

| **BMP Name** | **BMP Used** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YES** | **NO** |
| C.15 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit |  |  |
| C.16 Construction Road Stabilization |  |  |

C.15 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.16 Construction Road Stabilization

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

### Site Activities Potential Pollutant Control BMPs

Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges into storm drainage systems or waterways are prohibited. A separate NPDES permit is required by DOH for non-stormwater discharges.

At a minimum the following measures shall be implemented to control non-stormwater discharges during construction:

* Notify DOTA, Environmental Section (AIR-EE) of any illicit connections and illegal dumping or discharge incidents immediately.
* Prevent oil, grease, or fuel from leaking onto the ground, or into storm drains and surface waters. Clean leaks immediately and dispose of leaked materials properly. Repair leaking equipment promptly.
* Place all equipment or vehicles in a designated area fitted with appropriate BMPs for fueling, maintenance, and storage. Conduct on-site mobile fueling in a designated protected temporary fueling area with absobent spill clean-up materials for each mobile container. Conduct vehicle maintenance away from storm drain facilities on a level graded area. Place drip pans, plastic sheeting, or absorbent material under vehicles and equipment while parked.
* Implement controls during paving operations, concrete curing, and finishing operations including AC removal, saw cutting, and resurfacing operations to prevent paving materials from being discharged off-site. Immediately following paving and/or grinding operations, sweep and inspect the area for paving and grinding debris. Park paving machines and other construction equipment on filter fabric over 10-mil plastic sheeting with a bermed perimeter, or acceptable equivalent. Remove and replace protective plastic at the first sign of deterioration.
* Clean paved surfaces in such a manner to prevent non-stormwater discharges from entering the storm drain system or receiving water.
* Minimize water application as necessary and use water in a manner to prevent erosion, runoff, and ponding. Repair water leaks immediately.

The following BMPs shall be implemented for the Project:

Table 5. Site Activities Potential Pollutant Control BMPs

| **BMP Name** | **BMP Used** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YES** | **NO** |
| C.17 Dewatering Operations |  |  |
| C.18 Paving Operations and Waste Management |  |  |
| C.19 Structure Construction and Painting |  |  |
| C.20 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning |  |  |
| C.21 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling |  |  |
| C.22 Vehicle and Equipment Operation and Maintenance |  |  |
| C.23 Concrete Curing Water and Compounds Management |  |  |
| C.24 Hydrotesting Effluent Management |  |  |
| C.25 Water-Jet Wash and Hydro-Demolition Water Management |  |  |

C.17 Dewatering Operations

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.18 Paving Operations and Waste Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.19 Structure Construction and Painting

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.20 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.21 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.22 Vehicle and Equipment Operation and Maintenance

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| List of heavy equipment: |  |
| [Provide a list of heavy equipment to be employed or write N/A if not used] | |
|  | |

C.23 Concrete Curing Water and Compounds Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.24 Hydrotesting Effluent Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.25 Water-Jet Wash and Hydro-Demolition Water Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

### Material and Waste Management BMPs

Material and waste management BMPs consist of implementing procedural and structural BMPs to prevent stormwater contact with construction materials, wastes, and service areas, and to prevent potential pollutants entrained in stormwater from being discharged offsite. The amount and type of construction materials to be utilized at the Project will depend on the type of construction and the length of the construction period. The materials may be used continuously, such as fuel for vehicles and equipment, or for a discrete period, such as soil binders for temporary stabilization. The primary mechanisms for stormwater contact that shall be addressed include:

* Direct contact with precipitation
* Contact with stormwater run-on and runoff
* Wind dispersion of loose materials
* Direct discharge to the storm drainage system through spills or dumping
* Extended contact with some materials and wastes, such as asphalt cold mix and treated wood products, which can leach pollutants into stormwater

The following BMPs shall be implemented for the Project:

Table 6. Material and Waste Management BMPs

| **BMP Name** | **BMP Used** | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **YES** | **NO** |
| C.26 Material Delivery and Storage |  |  |
| C.27 Material Use |  |  |
| C.28 Protection of Stockpiles |  |  |
| C.29 Solid Waste Management – Hazardous Waste |  |  |
| C.30 Solid Waste Management – Debris |  |  |
| C.31 Contaminated Soil Management |  |  |
| C.32 Concrete Operation and Waste Management |  |  |
| C.33 Sanitary/Septic Waste Management |  |  |
| C.34 Spill Prevention and Control |  |  |
| C.35 Spill Response Practices |  |  |
| C.36 Management of Materials Associated with Paint |  |  |

C.26 Material Delivery and Storage

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| List of materials: |  |
| [Provide a list of materials or write N/A if not used] | |
|  | |

C.27 Material Use

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.28 Protection of Stockpiles

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.29 Solid Waste Management – Hazardous Waste

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.30 Solid Waste Management – Debris

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.31 Contaminated Soil Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.32 Concrete Operation and Waste Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.33 Sanitary/Septic Waste Management

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.34 Spill Prevention and Control

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.35 Spill Response Practices

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

C.36 Management of Materials Associated with Paint

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation or write N/A if not used]

## Stabilization Practices

Soil stabilization measures should **begin immediately** when earth-disturbing activities have permanently ceased or will temporarily cease for a period of 14 calendar days or more on any portion of the site. “Immediately” means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next workday. For areas that will temporarily cease activities, stabilization must be initiated at the beginning of the 14-calendar-day period. Examples of initial stabilization include:

1. Preparing the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization
2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area
3. Planting the exposed area
   * Immediately after planting the exposed area, install erosion control that will provide cover while vegetation is becoming established, but that will not inhibit the growth or success of the planting
4. Starting any of the activities in items 1-3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area
5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the applicable deadline for completing stabilization

Soil stabilization measures should be **completed as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days** after the initiation of soil stabilization measures. Completed stabilization includes all activities necessary to initially plant the area to be stabilized and/or the installation or applicable of all non-vegetative measures.

If unable to meet the deadlines in this section due to extenuating circumstances, document the circumstances that prevent the meeting of the deadlines and provide a schedule for the initiation and completion of the stabilization.

**Criteria for Final Stabilization:**

To be considered adequately stabilized, vegetative areas shall provide established uniform vegetation with 70% or more of the density of coverage that was present prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities.

## Other Stormwater Controls

Other stormwater controls or pollution prevention practices that do not fit into the above categories: [Provide description of the site-specific stormwater control and implementation, or write NONE if not used]

## Post-Construction BMP Selection

Instructions

* Describe Post-Construction BMPs (PBMPs) to be implemented or reasons why PBMPs are not required.
* Provide a narrative description of how the PBMPs selected will be used to prevent erosion and contamination of stormwater following construction.

PBMPs are measures installed during construction, designed to reduce or eliminate pollutant discharges from the site after construction is completed. The following PBMPs will be implemented:

|  |
| --- |
| * [LIST or State NONE] |
| * [LIST or State NONE] |

[Provide description of the site-specific implementation and targeted pollutants of concern, or delete if not used]

## BMP Inspection and Maintenance

## Construction BMP Inspection and Maintenance

Instructions

* Include a statement about BMP inspection and maintenance requirements.
* Describe the location of blank and completed inspection checklists/forms.
* Completed inspection forms should be included in SSBMP Plan or in an accompanying file/binder that is referenced in the SSBMP Plan and readily accessible onsite.

BMPs shall be regularly maintained for proper and effective functionality. Commencing immediately after the Pre-Construction BMP Inspection and until the acceptance of the Final BMP Inspection, the Contractor shall conduct inspections of the project site(s), on a weekly basis and after a significant rainfall,[[9]](#footnote-9) to ensure that BMPs are effective and activities do not have the potential of causing a polluted discharge. BMPs that are deemed not effective, shall be replaced immediately with a more effective BMP and the BMP Plan should be updated to reflect the change.

BMP inspection reports, SSBMP revisions, and a “live” BMP map reflecting current site conditions shall be retained on site or at an accessible location for the duration of the project so that they can be made available at the time of an on-site inspection, or upon request by DOTA, AIR-EE, and/or DOH/EPA Representative.

## SSBMP Plan Amendments

This SSBMP Plan shall be amended to address changes to the site conditions and requirements for continuous compliance with DOTA requirements. For additional information and instructions, see Attachment C SSBMP Plan Amendment Log.

Attachment A

Site-Specific BMP Map(s)

This section must contain at least the following:

Designer-prepared:

* Erosion and Sediment Control Plans, Details, and Notes.
* The flow pattern/paths for the area. Show all storm drains or other drainage structures present in the area and reference/label these structures with their Environmental Identification Numbers (EIDs).

Contractor-prepared:

* Project Location Map, including (as applicable) project limits; site-specific temporary BMPs; areas for construction support activity areas (i.e., contractor’s staging and storage yards; sediment, soil, or other construction material stockpile areas; chemical storage; vehicle/equipment parking areas; temporary batch plant yards; etc.); access routes to the project site if using unpaved roadways or within the Air Operations Area (AOA); and nearby landmarks, roads, canals, and surface waters. The boundaries or limits for all construction support activities shall be identified in the construction plans.

*Note: The contractor may use the designer-prepared Erosion and Sediment Control Plan as a basis for their Project Location Map submittal.*

Attachment B

Training Log and Records

Attachment C

SSBMP Plan Amendment Log

The SSBMP Plan is a “living document” for the duration of the project. All updates and revisions will be recorded and logged below. The revised SSBMP Plan and/or BMP Map, as applicable, shall be uploaded into Veoci for review and approval by AIR-EE.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Description of Change** | **Date** | **Name** |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

[Add rows as needed]

1. <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/dota-swppp-template/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. HRS §342D-1 defines “State Waters” as all waters, fresh, brackish, or salt, around and within the State, including, but not limited to, coastal waters, streams, rivers, drainage ditches, ponds, reservoirs, canals, ground waters, and lakes. For purposes of this SSBMP Plan, canals and drainage ditches specified in DOTA NPDES permits shall be included in this section. Stormwater control features (e.g., conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins) are not considered State waters. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://health.hawaii.gov/cwb/files/2020/10/NPDES-Construction-Storm-Water-General-Permit-FAQs.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://hidot.hawaii.gov/airports/doing-business/engineering/environmental/construction-site-runoff-control-program/> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Significant rainfall is defined as rainfall of 0.25 inch or greater occurring in a 24- hour period. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)