

EXHIBIT B: Best Management Practices

for the

East Branch Road Water Reliability and Hansen Ditch Water Conservation Project

Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be utilized throughout the East Branch Road Water Reliability and Hansen Ditch Water Conservation. Types of BMPs to be used include, but are not limited to:

A. Fire Risk

1. All internal combustion equipment will have USFS approved spark arrestors;
2. Maintain a water truck for rapid fire attack;
3. Maintain a fire suppression cache on-site;
4. Maintain a fire watch after all mechanical operations are completed;
5. Restrict welding and other activities that generate sparks;
6. Do not conduct mechanical operations after 1 pm on days with a fire or extreme fire danger rating.

B. Hazardous Materials

1. Store hazardous materials under cover and away from areas that might drain into the storm water drainage system or watercourses, where feasible. Store granular materials at least 10 feet from waterways, storm drains, curbs, and gutters and under cover;
2. Keep labels on containers and ensure that covers or caps are secure;
3. Maintain an ample inventory of appropriate spill clean-up materials near the storage area. Keep absorbent and baking soda on hand to soak up spilled fluids and to neutralize spilled acid from cracked batteries;
4. Attend to any spills immediately;

C. Outdoor Loading & Unloading of Raw Materials

This BMP describes procedures and practices for the loading and unloading of materials (pesticides, fertilizers, cleaning products, petroleum products, asphalt, concrete, paint products, hazardous materials (acids, lime, glues, adhesives, solvents, and curing compounds)) in a manner which minimizes the discharge of the materials to the storm water drainage system or watercourses.

1. Conduct outdoor loading and unloading on paved surfaces, where feasible;
2. Store an ample supply of spill clean-up materials in readily accessible locations in the vicinity of the loading/unloading area;
3. Limit exposure of the materials to precipitation [See: Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials];
4. Regularly check loading and unloading equipment for leaks before and after use;
5. Contain any leaks that occur during the transfer of materials;

6. If practical, place drip pans under hoses when making connections and during liquid material transfer. Promptly remove drip pan after use;
7. Inspect loading/unloading areas before and after precipitation events, and as needed during other times to promote good housekeeping;

D. Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials

1. Store materials away from areas that might drain into the storm water drainage system or other watercourse. Route stormwater run-on away from material storage areas through grading or sloping of the site, where feasible;
2. Cover (tarp) dry materials that are not under a roof or canopy to prevent water intrusion during the winter season or forecasted precipitation, where practical;
3. Inspect storage areas regularly.

E. Stockpile Maintenance

Stockpiled materials at approved disposal sites, even those stored for a short time, need to be maintained. Some sites, particularly of clean fill material such as gravel and crushed rock, may need only short-term maintenance as the spoil is usually reused for other projects. All stockpile sites need to be “storm-proofed” before forecasted weather to prevent slumping or erosion of stored material into the stream system.

1. Keep temporary disposal sites out of wetlands, adjacent riparian corridors, and ordinary high water areas as well as high risk zones, such as 100-year floodplain and unstable slopes;
2. Anticipate sufficient storage area with no risk for sediment delivery for piles that may slump. Stress cracks indicate that the pile is at risk of slumping.
3. Reuse and recycle construction waste when possible;
1. Implement dust control practices as appropriate on all stockpile material;

F. Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance & Repair

Vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair may include vehicle fluid removal, engine and parts cleaning, body repair, and painting. These BMPs are intended to reduce the discharge of potential pollutants from areas in which vehicle maintenance and repair activities are conducted by employing controls which minimize contact between storm water and the activity areas and products used in each activity.

1. Perform vehicle and equipment maintenance in a designated covered facility, where feasible;
2. When maintenance occurs onsite, the contractor shall select and designate an area to be used, subject to approval of the RE and implement appropriate controls for the activities to be performed;
3. Dedicated maintenance areas shall be on level ground and protected from storm water run-on and runoff, and shall be located at least 50 ft from downstream drainage facilities and receiving waters;
4. Absorbent spill clean-up materials and spill kits shall be available in maintenance areas and used on small spills instead of hosing down or burying techniques. Affected absorbent material and spill kits should be removed promptly and disposed of properly after use;

5. Drip pans or absorbent pads shall be placed under vehicles and equipment when performing maintenance work that involves fluids. Vehicles and equipment maintenance areas shall not be left unattended during maintenance activities;
6. Use drip pans or absorbent material under leaking vehicles and equipment to capture fluids. Promptly remove absorbent material or drip pan after use and dispose properly;
7. Vehicles and equipment shall be inspected on each day of use for leaks. Leaks shall be repaired immediately or removed from the project site;
8. Ensure that any spill can be diked and contained immediately by having necessary materials on-site and appropriate training. Clean up all smaller spills using absorbent material or a dry mop method. Place absorbent material collected by sweeping into a waste container. Dispose of the contents according to approved disposal procedures. Large spills may require a private company or Hazmat (Hazardous Materials) team for complete clean-up;
9. Use safer alternative housekeeping products to minimize the potential discharge of toxic products to storm water drainage systems or watercourses, where practical and effective.

H. Waste Minimization, Handling & Disposal

This practice is intended to reduce the potential for the discharge of potential pollutants (litter and debris, sediment, or organic and inorganic material) generated during waste handling and disposal activities to the storm water drainage system or watercourses by minimizing exposure of the waste to storm water. Hazardous waste generators have specific waste minimization requirements that must be documented.

1. Methods for reducing the discharge of potential pollutants in waste include source reduction, reuse and recycling, tracking of waste generation, safe storage and disposal practices, and minimizing contact between storm water and waste;
2. Purchase or order supplies in smaller quantities to minimize excess or expired materials, when possible;
3. Closely evaluate waste streams: processes generating waste, chemical spill records, shelf life expiration, and product or raw material inventory records;
4. Inspect waste storage areas to ensure that materials stored in the area are not leaking, and if they do leak, take immediate measures to repair the leak;
5. Train staff to minimize wastes (e.g., use all paint, stop leaks and spills, and recycle all oil). Allow empty paint containers to evaporate prior to disposal;
6. Reduce or minimize waste handling activities when it is raining, the ground is frozen, or the ground is saturated.

I. Dust and Noise Control

The Contractor shall provide means to prevent dust, grit, excessive noise and other waste products from becoming a nuisance in and around the working areas. The Contractor shall take such steps, with the approval of the Agency, to reduce or eliminate such nuisance. The Contractor shall control dust during the entire contract period, including holidays and weekends. Equipment shall be in good working condition and shall be properly muffled.

J. SITE SAFETY

Contractor shall be solely responsible for initiating, maintaining and supervising all safety precautions and programs in connection with the Work. Contractor shall take all necessary precautions for the safety of, and shall provide the necessary protection to prevent damage, injury or loss to:

- 1.all persons on the Site or who may be affected by the Work;
2. all the Work and materials and equipment to be incorporated therein, whether in storage on or off the Site; and
3. other property at the Site or adjacent thereto, including trees, shrubs, lawns, walks, pavements, roadways, structures, utilities, and Underground Facilities not designated for removal, relocation, or replacement in the course of construction.