APPENDIX H: Training Log

P(s) Pertaining Description of training material e.g. instruction, direction, etc. Attach all support documents in Appendix J. Including but not limited to: certifications, contracts, videos, literature, meeting minutes, memos, letters, emails, phone logs

APPENDIX I: Construction Plans

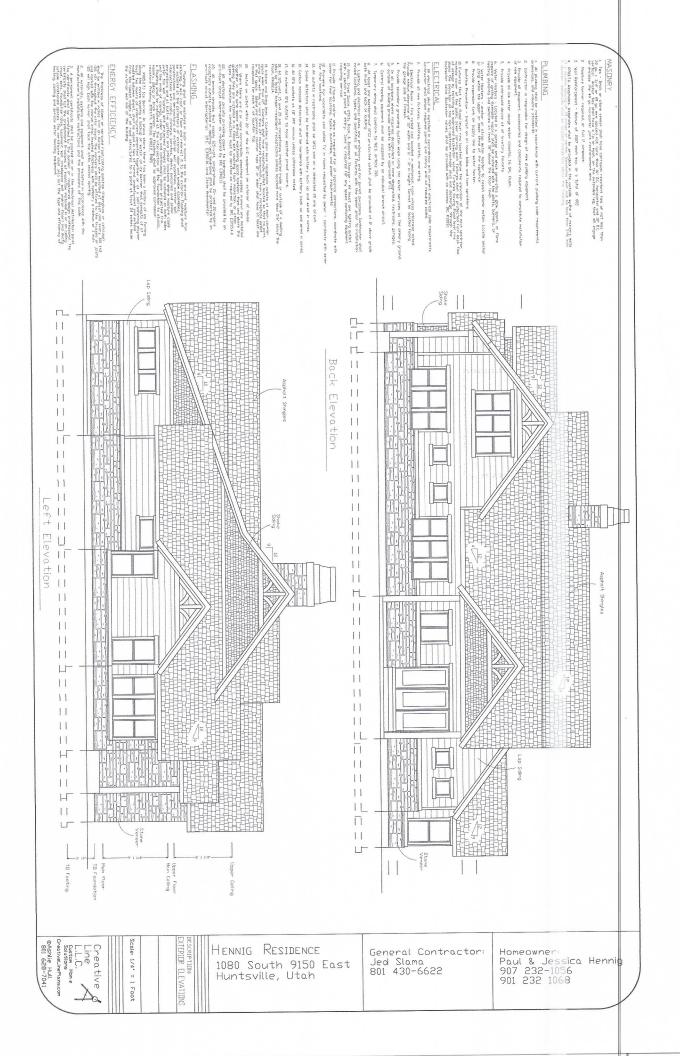
PLAN EXCAVATION

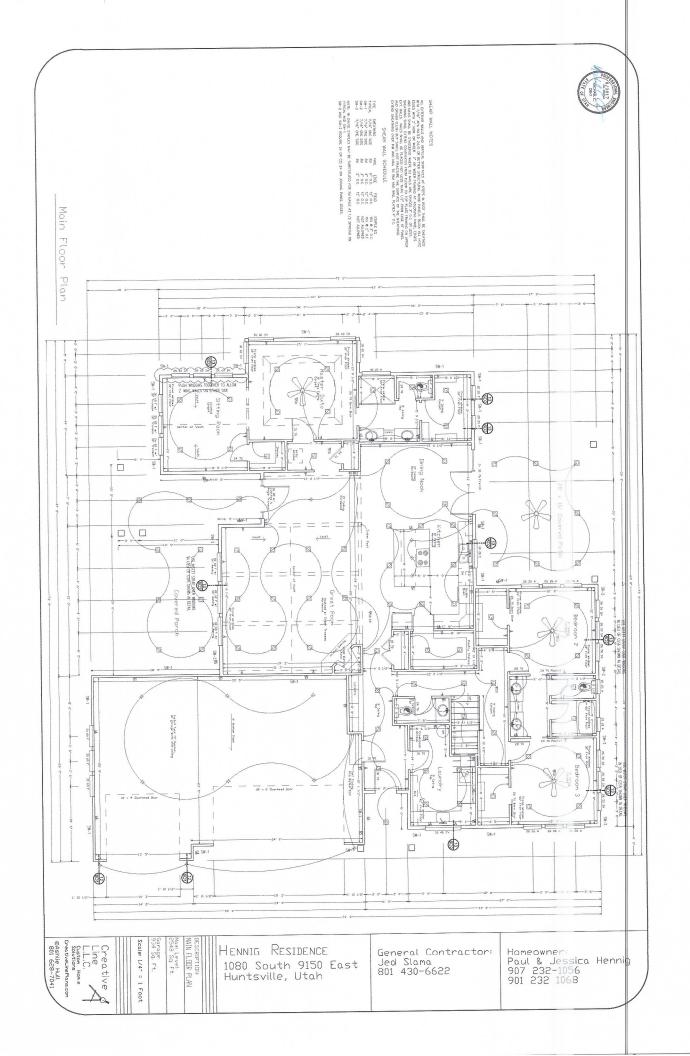
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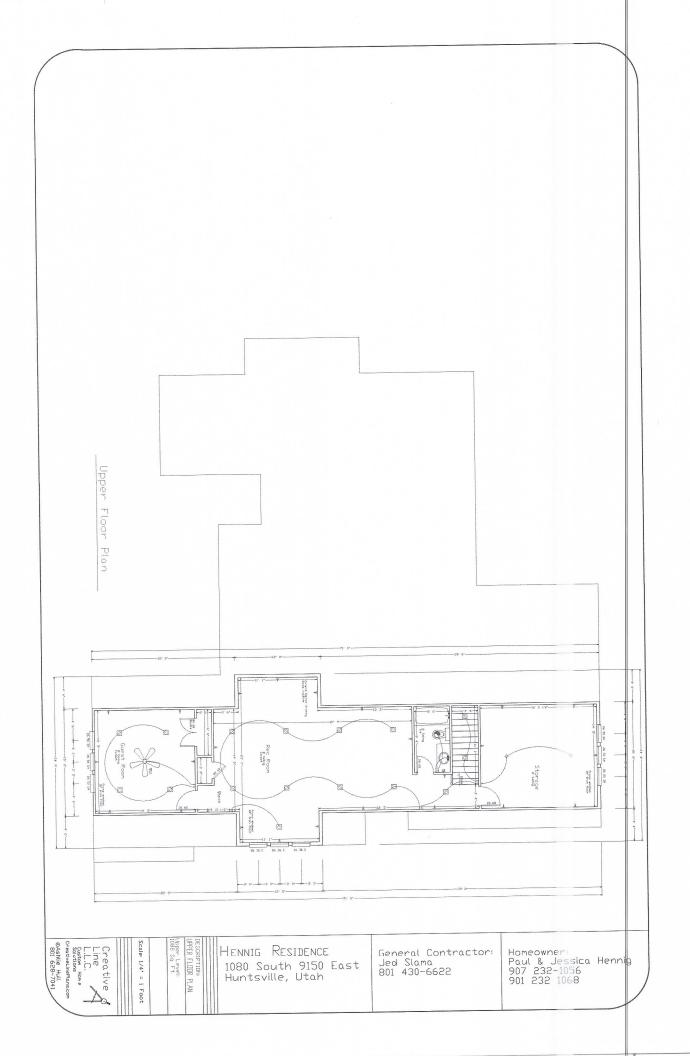
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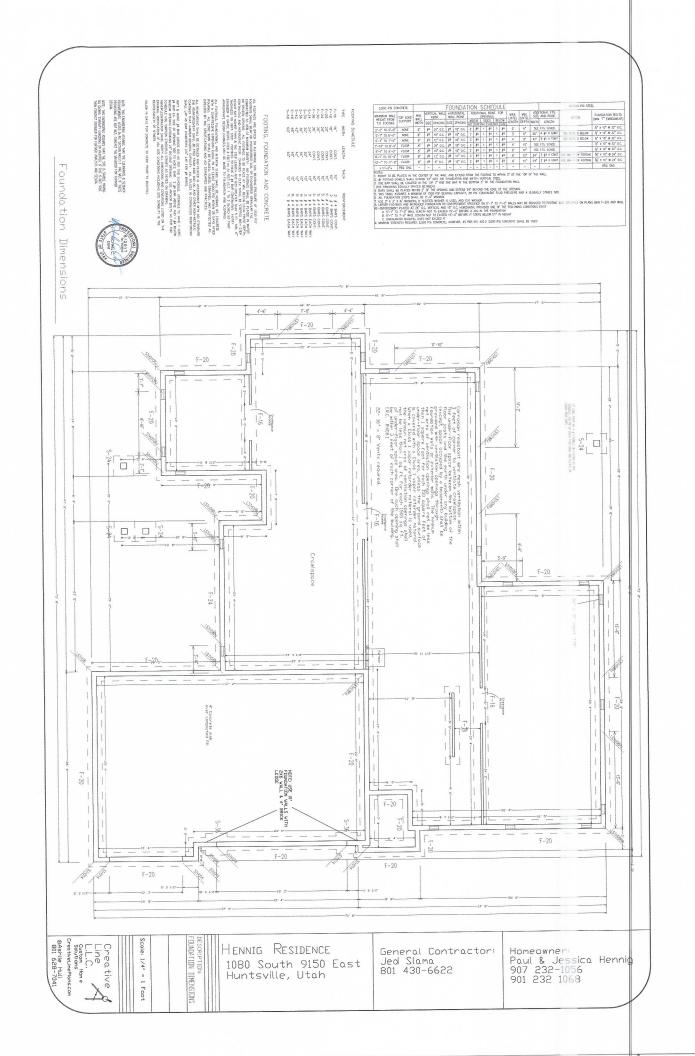
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CreativeLinePlans.com @Ashlie Hull 801 628-704 HENNIG RESIDENCE General Contractor: Jed Slama 801 430-6622 SCRIPTION TERIOR ELEVATION Homeowner Paul & Jessica Hennig 907 232-1056 901 232 1068 1080 South 9150 East Huntsville, Utah 1/4" = 1 Foot

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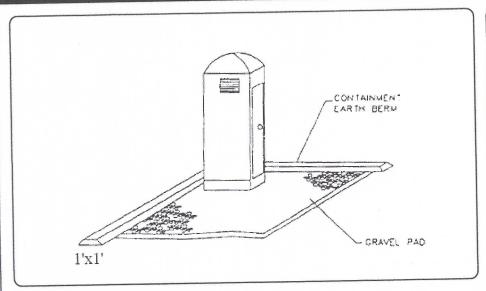




APPENDIX J: Additional Information

APPENDIX K: BMP Specifications and Details (label BMPs to match the sections identified in this document.)

BMP: Portable Toilets



DESCRIPTION:

Temporary on-site sanitary facilities for construction personnel.

APPLICATION:

▶ All sites with no permanent sanitary facilities or where permanent facility is too far from activities.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Locate portable toilets in convenient locations throughout the site.
- Prepare level, gravel surface and provide clear access to the toilets for servicing and for on-site personnel.
- Construct earth berm perimeter (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), control for spill/protection leak.

LIMITATIONS:

No limitations.

MAINTENANCE:

- Portable toilets should be maintained in good working order by licensed service with daily observation for leak detection.
- Regular waste collection should be arranged with licensed service.
- All waste should be deposited in sanitary sewer system for treatment with appropriate agency approval.

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion



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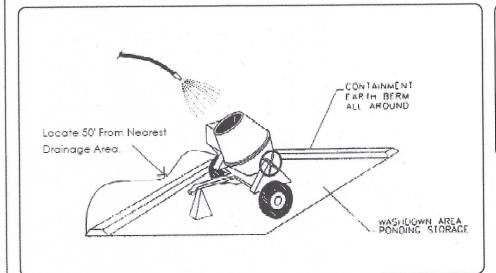
2380 Washington Blvd., Suite 240 Ogden, UT 84401 (801) 399-8374

TARGETED POULUTANTS

- □ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- □ Low or Unknown Impact

- ☑ O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- □ Training
- High
- Medium
- Low

BMP: Concrete Waste Management



DESCRIPTION:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from concrete waste by conducting washout off-site, performing on-site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS:

▶ This technique is applicable to all types of sites.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ▶ Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement on-site.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks off-site or in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated areas.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water within a bermed or level area. (See Earth Berm Barrier information sheet.)
- ▶ Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

LIMITATIONS:

Off-site washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
- If using a temporary pit, dispose hardened concrete on a regular basis.

OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
 ☐ Control Internal Erosion



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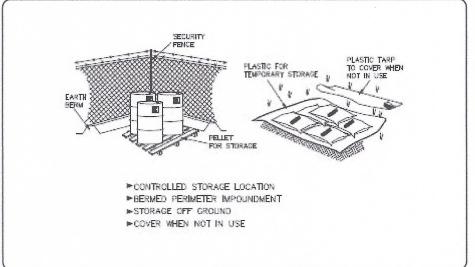
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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- □ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☑ Other Construction Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- □ Low or Unknown Impact

- ☐ Capital Costs
- □ O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- High
- Medium
- □ Low



Controlled storage of on-site materials.

APPLICATION:

- ▶ Storage of hazardous, toxic, and all chemical substances.
- Any construction site with outside storage of materials.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Designate a secured area with limited access as the storage location. Ensure no waterways or drainage paths are nearby.
- Construct compacted earthen berm (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), or similar perimeter containment around storage location for impoundment in the case of spills.
- Ensure all on-site personnel utilize designated storage area. Do not store excessive amounts of material that will not be utilized on site.
- ► For active use of materials away from the storage area ensure materials are not set directly on the ground and are covered when not in use. Protect storm drainage during use.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ Does not prevent contamination due to mishandling of products.
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan still required.
- ▶ Only effective if materials are actively stored in controlled location.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect daily and repair any damage to perimeter impoundment or security fencing.
- Check materials are being correctly stored (i.e. standing upright, in labeled containers, tightly capped) and that no materials are being stored away from the designated location.

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion



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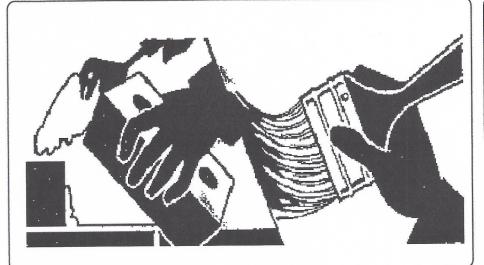
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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ☐ Sediment
- □ Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☑ Other Construction Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

- ☑ Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training
- High
- Medium
- □ Low



Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building repair, remodeling and construction by using soil erosion controls, enclosing or covering building material storage areas, using good housekeeping practices, using safer alternative products, and training employees.

APPROACH:

- ▶ Use soil erosion control techniques if bare ground is temporarily exposed.
- Use permanent soil erosion control techniques if the remodeling clears buildings that are not to be replaced.
- Enclose painting operations consistent with local air quality regulations and OSHA.
- Properly store materials that are normally used in repair and remodeling such as paints and solvents.
- Properly store and dispose waste materials generated from the activity.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices while work is underway.

LIMITATIONS:

- ▶ This BMP is for minor construction only.
- Hazardous waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.
- Safer alternative products may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.
- Be certain that actions to help stormwater quality are consistent with OSHA and air quality regulations.

OBJECTIVES

- New Development
- □ Residential
- ☑ Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- □ Illegal Discharges



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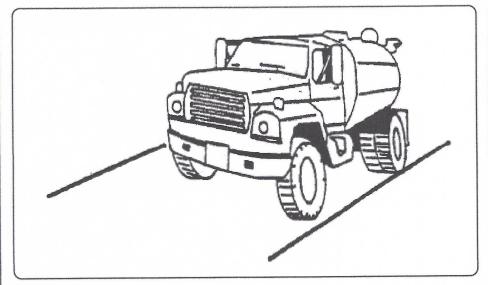
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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ▼ Toxic Materials
- □ Oxygen Demanding Substance
- ☑ Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- □ Bacteria & Viruses
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- □ Low or Unknown Impact

- ☑ Capital Costs
- ✓ O&M Costs
- □ Regulatory
- ☑ Training
- Staffing
- Administrative
- High
- Medium
- □ Low



OBJECTIVES

- ☑ Housekeeping Practices
- □ Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Dust control measures are used to stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust by construction activities.

APPLICATION:

Dust control is useful in any process area, loading and unloading area, material handling areas, and transfer areas where dust is generated. Street sweeping is limited to areas that are paved.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Mechanical dust collection systems are designed according to the size of dust particles and the amount of air to be processed. Manufacturers' recommendations should be followed for installation (as well as the design of the equipment).
- ► Two kinds of street weepers are common: brush and vacuum. Vacuum sweepers are more efficient and work best when the area is dry.
- Mechanical equipment should be operated according to the manufacturers' recommendations and should be inspected regularly.

LIMITATIONS:

- ls generally more expensive than manual systems.
- May be impossible to maintain by plant personnel (the more elaborate equipment).
- ▶ Is labor and equipment intensive and may not be effective for all pollutants (street sweepers).

MAINTENANCE:

- ► If water sprayers are used, dust-contaminated waters should be collected and taken
- ▶ for treatment. Areas will probably need to be resprayed to keep dust from
- spreading.



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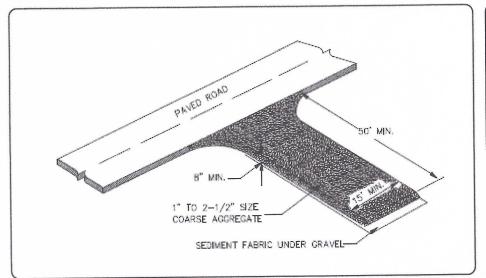
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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- □ Low or Unknown Impact

- ☑ Capital Costs
- □ O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- **X** Training
- High
- Medium
- □ Low



A stabilized pad of crushed stone located where construction traffic enters or leaves the site from or to paved surface.

APPLICATIONS:

▶ At any point of ingress or egress at a construction site where adjacent traveled way is paved. Generally applies to sites over 2 acres unless special conditions exist.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Clear and grub area and grade to provide maximum slope of 2%.
- ► Compact subgrade and place filter fabric if desired (recommended for entrances to remain for more than 3 months.
- ▶ Place coarse aggregate, 1 to 2-1/2 inches in size, to a minimum depth of 8 inches.

LIMITATIONS:

- Requires periodic top dressing with additional stones.
- Should be used in conjunction with street sweeping on adjacent public rightof-way.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect daily for loss of gravel or sediment buildup.
- Inspect adjacent roadway for sediment deposit and clean by sweeping or shoveling.
- Repair entrance and replace gravel as required to maintain control in good working condition.
- Expand stabilized area as required to accommodate traffic and prevent erosion at driveways.

OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- □ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☑ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion



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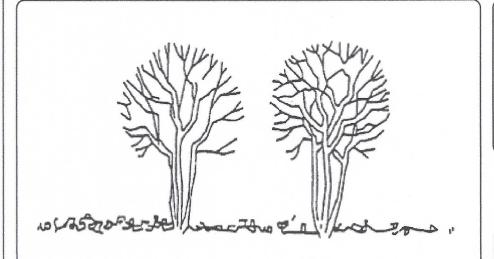
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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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- ☐ Toxic Materials
- □ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

- Capital Costs
- ☑ O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- ☐ Training
- High
- Medium
- ☐ Low



Carefully planned preservation of existing vegetation minimizes the potential of removing or injuring existing trees, vines, shrubs and/or grasses that serve as erosion controls.

APPLICATIONS:

► This technique is applicable to all types of sites. Areas where preserving vegetation can be particularly beneficial are floodplains, wetlands, stream banks, steep slopes, and other areas where erosion controls would be difficult to establish, install, or maintain.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Clearly mark, flag or fence vegetation or areas where vegetation should be preserved.
- Prepare landscaping plans which include as much existing vegetation as possible and state proper care during and after construction.
- ▶ Define and protect with berms, fencing, signs, etc. a setback area from vegetation to be preserved.
- Propose landscaping plans which do not include plant species that compete with the existing vegetation.
- ▶ Do not locate construction traffic routes, spoil piles, etc. where significant adverse impact on existing vegetation may occur.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Requires forward planning by the owner/developer, contractor and design staff
- For sites with diverse topography, it is often difficult and expensive to save existing trees while grading the site satisfactorily for the planned development.
- May not be cost effective with high land costs.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspection and maintenance requirements for protection of vegetation are low.
- Maintenance of native trees or vegetation should conform to landscape plan specifications.

OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- □ Contain Waste
- Minimize Disturbed Areas
- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☑ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☑ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal #rosion



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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- Sediment
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- □ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- □ Other Waste
- High Impact
- Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- □ Maintenance
- □ Training
- High
- Medium
- □ Low