

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

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3. **Owner Name and Address:**

Valley County
520 S. Front St.
Cascade, Idaho 83611

Lead Agency:
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
610 East Fifth Street
Vancouver, WA 98661-3801

The FHWA is preparing the design and will administer the construction contract. Valley County will own and maintain the bridge and road approaches after construction is completed.

4. **Project Description and Starting Date:**

This project repairs and rehabilitates the road between milepost MP 2.85 and MP 27.6. Project rehabilitation includes removing and upgrading the South Fork of the Salmon River Bridge rails, subexcavating and repairing roadway frost heave areas, realigning the road where frost heave cannot be repaired in place, removing and repairing curbs, inlets, and downdrains. Roadway repairs include pulverizing the existing road pavement, adding aggregate to reconstruct deficient superelevations and road crowns, and resurfacing the road with asphalt concrete pavement. Repairs also involve repairing bridge and ditch riprap, upgrading signing, striping, and other roadside safety features to current safety standards to improve safety. Excess fill will be deposited in any of the five designated waste sites, or the Valley County waste site, and material will be taken from the Material site, or from another site designated by the Contractor. Construction will likely begin in August 2005 and will likely be completed in December 2008.

5. Name of the nearest surface water body and distance:

ID PFH 22-1(10) and ID PFH 22-1(11)	
Surface Water Body	Distance
Warm Lake	Within 0.5 mile to the south
Warm Lake Creek	Crossing and parallel – nearby
South Fork Salmon River	Crossing MP 23.4
Trail Creek	Parallel – Nearby (entire length of Creek)
Unnamed Tributary of Trail Creek	Crossing
Unnamed Tributary of Trail Creek	Crossing
Unnamed Tributary of Trail Creek	Crossing
Unnamed Tributary of Trail Creek	Crossing
Unnamed Tributary of Trail Creek	Crossing
Big Creek	Parallel – Nearby to the north (begins parallel at Deep Creek Summit)
Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek	Crossing
Alpine Creek	Crossing
Larch Creek	Crossing
Big Creek	Crossing MP 12.2
Big Creek	Parallel – Nearby to the south (stops parallel in Scott Valley)
Snag Creek	Crossing MP 11.4
Little Creek	Crossing MP 11.0
Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek	Crossing
Deep Creek	Crossing MP 9.2
Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek	Crossing in Scott Valley
Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek	Crossing in Scott Valley
Unnamed Tributary of Big Creek	Crossing in Scott Valley
Robb Springs	Crossing and Nearby at MP 5.4
Little Pearsol Creek	Crossing
Pearsol Creek	Crossing
Davis Reservoir	Within 0.5 mile to the south
Waste Site No. 5	
Warm Lake Creek	Within 0.25 mile to the south
Waste Site No. 4	
Warm Lake	Within 0.25 mile to the south
Waste Site No. 3	
Big Creek	Nearby to the north
Waste Site No. 2	
Big Creek	Nearby to the south
Waste Site No. 1	
Larch Creek	Nearby to the south
Material Source	
Center Canal	Within 0.25 mile to the west

B. Controls

1. Temporary Stabilization Practices:

<u> X </u>	temporary seeding	<u> </u>	mulching
<u> </u>	erosion control blankets	<u> X </u>	straw bale dikes
<u> </u>	temporary channel diversion device	<u> </u>	temporary sediment basins
<u> </u>	brush barriers	<u> X </u>	silt fences

2. Permanent Stabilization Practices:

<u> X </u>	permanent seeding	<u> </u>	sod stabilization	<u> </u>	check dams
<u> </u>	vegetative buffer strips	<u> </u>	grassed waterways	<u> </u>	erosion blankets
<u> X </u>	drainage swales	<u> </u>	earth dikes	<u> X </u>	pipe slope drain
<u> </u>	level spreader	<u> X </u>	subsurface drain	<u> </u>	sediment trap
<u> </u>	drain inlet protection	<u> </u>	sediment basin/pond	<u> </u>	rock outlet protection
<u> </u>	terraced slopes	<u> </u>	retaining walls	<u> X </u>	riprap-lined ditch

Disturbed slopes: Slopes will be reseeded with native vegetation.

3. Storm Water Management Controls:

- wet pond(s) or man-made wetland(s)
- infiltration trench(es) or basin(s)
- dry pond(s)
- X flow attenuation by use of vegetation waterways and natural depressions (most highway projects)

4. Narrative Sequence of Major Activities:

1. Crush rock at material site.
2. Excavate first 12 miles of roadway frost heave areas and fill with crushed rock cap and millings.
3. Remove excavated material from frost heave areas on first 12 miles of roadway and use for fill at waste areas and realignment areas.
4. Remove and replace bridge railings and repair ditch and bridge riprap.
5. Remove and repair curbs, inlets, and downdrains for all 24 miles of roadway.
6. Add additional aggregate to roadway surface and pulverize first 12 miles of roadway.
7. Spread prime coat on first 12 miles of roadway and pave with asphaltic concrete.
8. Replace signs and paint stripping on first 12 miles of roadway.

9. Excavate last 12 miles of roadway frost heave areas and fill with crushed rock cap and millings.
10. Remove excavated material from frost heave areas on last 12 miles of roadway and use for fill at waste areas and realignment areas.
11. Add additional aggregate and pulverize last 12 miles of roadway.
12. Spread prime coat on last 12 miles of roadway and pave with asphaltic concrete.
13. Replace signs and paint stripping on last 12 miles of roadway.

5. **Waste Disposal:**

(List disposal methods for construction, hazardous, and sanitary wastes)

Construction waste (unsuitable and/or excess excavation) materials will be placed in the five waste sites or the Valley County waste site located as shown below:

Waste Site 1	From FH 22- Right Turn on FH418 1/2 mile (Helo Pad)
Waste Site 2	From FH 22- Left Turn on gravel road just below summit 9/10 of mile (Helo Pad)
Waste Site 3	From FH 22- Left Turn on gravel road just below summit 6/10 of mile (Helo Pad)
Waste Site 4	From FH 22- Right Turn on Stolle Meadows Road 6/10 of mile, Then left turn on Shoreline Road 3/10 of a mile (Slash Disposal Area)
Waste Site 5	From FH 22- Left Turn on paved road to Yellow Pine 6/10 of mile then left turn 1/10 mile (Borrow Pit) north of road.

All hazardous waste and sanitary wastes will be removed from the project site, and treated as required by State and Federal laws.

6. **Offsite Vehicle Tracking:**

No offsite work is anticipated during this project.

C. **Maintenance/Inspection Procedures**

The FHWA will have a full-time Project Engineer on the project. The Project Engineer will conduct routine and weather-related inspections to ensure compliance with the proposed erosion control plan.

D. Spill Prevention and Materials Storage Practices

1. Materials Inventory:

(check those materials which will be present at the site during construction)

<u> X </u>	Concrete	<u> </u>	Detergents	<u> X </u>	Fertilizers
<u> </u>	Pesticides	<u> X </u>	Paints	<u> X </u>	Fuel
<u> X </u>	Solvents	<u> </u>	Metal Studs	<u> X </u>	Lumber
<u> </u>	Masonry Blocks	<u> </u>	Tar	<u> </u>	Roofing Shingles
<u> X </u>	Petroleum Based Products				

(Diesel, gasoline, asphalt cement and emulsified asphalt)

List other material to be used or stored on-site: Road aggregate, asphalt concrete millings, quicklime rock, metal and pvc pipes and culverts, geotextiles, concrete drains, steel guard rail.

2. The following product specific storage practices will be followed on-site:

Petroleum: Stationary diesel and gasoline tanks will have containment berms lined with an impervious membrane.

Fertilizers and Pesticides: No long-term storage at the project site.

Hazardous Materials: Labeled and stored in proper containers at least 33 meters (100 feet) from surface water streams.

3. In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

A Hazardous Spill Plan will be required prior to starting construction, stating what actions will be taken in case of a spill. This plan will also incorporate preventive measures to be implemented.

4. Attach maps of the site and indicate the location of erosion control practices:

Erosion control plan sheets begin on page F.1.

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FIRE PROTECTION AND SUPPRESSION PLAN (FS 236-1)

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FIRE CONTROL (FS 236-1)

(a) Contractor's Responsibility for Contractor-Caused Fires. The Contractor, whether or not directed by the Forest Service, shall immediately extinguish, without expense to the Government, all fires on or in the vicinity of the project which are caused by Contractor's employees, whether set directly or indirectly as a result of Contractor operations. The Contractor may be held liable for all damages and costs of additional labor, subsistence, equipment, supplies, and transportation resulting from fires set or caused by the Contractor's employees or resulting from contract operations.

(b) Other Fires. For the purpose of fighting forest fires on or in the vicinity of the project which are not caused by the Contractor or his employees, the Contractor when requested by the Contracting Officer shall place his employees and equipment temporarily at the disposal of the Forest Service. Payment for such services will be made by the Government at not less than the current rate for fire-fighting services established by the Forest Service in the area concerned.

Any employees and equipment furnished will be relieved from fire fighting as soon as the Forest Service finds that it is practicable to employ other labor and equipment adequate for the protection of the area.

An equitable adjustment in contract time may be made for this period.

(c) Fire Protection Requirements - Fire Plan. At all times during closed fire season period, as specified by State law, the Contractor shall comply with each of the following provisions to the extent applicable to his operation under the contract.

(1) Fire Tools. The Contractor will provide for each employee in the contract area at least one approved handtool of a type appropriate in the contract area, such as shovel, pulaski, or ax. Tools required and furnished under (2) and (4) below, shall count toward fulfillment of the above requirement. Where additional tools, beyond those required under (2) and (4) below, are to be provided, the Contractor shall seal such tools in one or more boxes painted red and marked "Tools for Fire Only." All tools required herein shall be kept sharp and in good serviceable condition and maintained at locations to be designated by the Forest Service.

(2) Fire Extinguishers and Tools on Mobile or Stationary Equipment. Each unit of powered equipment used in connection with this contract, including automobiles, trucks, tractors, etc., shall be equipped with serviceable tools and fire extinguishers as follows:

One - fire extinguisher, dry chemical type of not less than 2-1/2 pound capacity with a 4 BC or higher rating.

One - shovel, round point #0 lady or equal.

One - ax, 2 pounds or over, 26-inch minimum length, or one pulaski.

One - water container (at least 1-gallon capacity), not required with stationary equipment.

(3) Spark Arresters. Each internal combustion engine shall be provided with a spark arrester or spark arresting device approved by the Forest Service. Exceptions where the Forest Service may approve mufflers, or other equipment in lieu of spark arresters qualified and rated under Forest Service Standard 5100-1a are: (a) small multiposition engines, such as chain saws, shall meet Society of Automotive Engineers J335b standards; (b) passenger-carrying vehicles and light trucks may have baffle-type mufflers with tail pipe; (c) heavy-duty trucks may have a vertical stack exhaust system and muffler, provided the exhaust stack extends above the cab of the vehicle. An exhaust-driven turbocharger is considered to be a satisfactory spark arrester. Internal combustion engine exhaust systems, arresters, and other devices must be properly installed and maintained.

(4) Powersaws. For each powersaw used in connection with this contract, the following will be provided:

One - shovel, round point #0 lady or equal. Shovel must be immediately available for use.

One - Fire extinguisher, containing not less than 8 ounces of extinguisher fluid, or a dry chemical powder-type of not less than 1-pound capacity. The extinguisher must be immediately accessible to the saw operator at all times.

Any fueling or refueling of a powersaw shall only be done in an area which has first been cleared or is free of all material capable of carrying fire; powersaw shall be moved at least 10 feet from place of fueling before starting.

(5) Blasting. Fuse or prima cord shall not be used unless authorized in writing by the COR with special precautions stated.

(6) Smoking. Smoking shall not be permitted within the contract area except on surfaced or dirt roads, at landings, within closed vehicles, in camps, or at other posted places, and shall never be allowed while working or traveling on foot.

(7) Storage of Petroleum and Other Highly Flammable Products. Gasoline, oil, grease, or other highly flammable material will be stored either in a separate building used exclusively for such storage, or at a site when all combustible debris and vegetation is cleared away within a radius of 25 feet. Fire extinguishers and/or sand barrels may be required at such locations specified by the Forest Service when unusually hazardous conditions exist.

(8) Debris Burning and Warming Fires. Burning permits will be required for all debris burning fires. Lunch and warming fires may be allowed in fireproofed areas during periods of low fire danger if and as specified in the fire plan. Such fires must not be left burning unattended.

(9) Precautions for Stoves. Stovepipes on all temporary buildings, trailers, and tents using wood burning stoves, will be equipped with roof jacks and serviceable spark arresters of mesh with openings no larger than 5/8 inch.

All stovepipes, inside and out, will not be closer than 2 feet from any wood or other flammable material or 1 foot if the combustible material is protected by a metal or asbestos shield.

(10) Welding. Welding or use of cutting torches will be permitted only in areas that have been cleared or are free of all material capable of carrying fire. Flammable debris and vegetation must be removed from within a minimum of 10 feet radius of all welding and cutting torch operations. A shovel and a 5-gallon standard backpack water container (filled) with handpump attached, shall be immediately available for use in the event of a fire start.

(11) Fire Plan. Prior to initiating work on the contract area, during the closed fire season period, a fire prevention and suppression plan will usually be prepared. The Contractor and the Forest Service will jointly prepare this plan. Such plan shall include a detailed list of men and equipment at the Contractor's disposal for implementing the plan. The fire plan shall also specify additional measures and/or special requirements, such as Hoot Owl restrictions, necessary during periods of critical fire weather conditions.

When Hoot Owl restrictions are invoked, the Forest Service may curtail or shut down all or portions of a Contractor's operations. The following requirements may be imposed:

- (i) All high fire risk operations could be terminated at 1300 local time.
- (ii) All burning could be stopped, including debris burning fires.
- (iii) Patrolman may be required for a period of 2 hours after high fire risk operations and 1 hour after end of work shift. The Contractor shall provide the patrolman unless the contract is for equipment rental, in which case the Government will provide the patrolman.

(12) Deleted. Not applicable for this project.

(13) Burning. Before starting any open burning, the Contractor shall comply with the following:

- (i) Submit a burning plan, subject to approval by the Contracting Officer, designed to minimize the impact on air quality and to lessen any fire damage.

(ii) Submit a burning permit from the District Ranger.

(iii) Use weather forecasts as far as possible in scheduling burning for more favorable dispersal of smoke.

(iv) Fuel shall be reasonably free of dirt and piled to facilitate rapid and complete combustion. Piles shall be tended during burning operations to maintain combustion and to eliminate unnecessary smudges. Piles shall be patrolled during off-work hours to avoid wildfires.

(v) Unless fire season controls dictate otherwise, burning shall be scheduled, as far as practicable, for the most favorable conditions during the burning period.

(vi) Under certain atmospheric conditions, smoke accumulations may become excessive and in these cases, the Regional Forester may, at his discretion, prohibit all open burning for definite periods within specific areas of the National Forest.