Attachment C – Controllable Sediment Discharge Sources Monitoring Form

Purpose: The Discharger will conduct monitoring for Controllable Sediment Discharge Sources (CSDS) during project activities until the project area is stabilized.

A CSDS is a feature caused or affected by anthropogenic activity that has caused or threatens to cause discharge of sediment to receiving waters in a manner that negatively impacts water quality or beneficial uses, and is under Discharger ownership or control. A controllable sediment discharge source may be treated through planned project activities, routine maintenance, storm-proofing, emergency work, or as a stand-alone project.

The goal of CSDS monitoring is to evaluate the efficacy of implemented management measures (watercourse crossings, disconnected drainage structures, access route banks, etc.) and BMPs to prevent sediment discharge, identify CSDS occurrences, and resolve the CSDS occurrences as soon as feasible.

Monitoring Visits:

- An initial survey shall be conducted once between September 1 and October 1.
- Within 48 hours of a precipitation event that produces at least 1.5 inches of precipitation in 24 hours between October 1 and January 15.
- Within 48 hours of a precipitation event that produces at least 1.5 inches of precipitation in 24 hours between January 15 and May 1.
- A survey shall also be conducted between May 1 and June 15.
- Additional monitoring and reporting may be required by the Water Board in the NOA.

Purpose:

1. Locate CSDS occurrences.
2. Locate sources of discharge to waters of the state.
3. Identify *potential* sources of sediment delivery to waters of the state in a timely manner to enable implementation of corrective actions to avoid potential sediment discharges.
4. Determine condition of installed management measures and BMPs.
5. Detect failure to implement management measures and BMPs.
6. Detect water quality impacts caused by failed management measures and/or BMPs.
7. Resolve failure of any management measures or BMPs.
8. Ensure site stability is established to prevent any potential future discharges

Project Information:

Project Name: _____

_____

Inspector's Name and Title: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

Date of and Approximate Amount of Precipitation during Last Precipitation Event:

_____

Accumulated Precipitation this Season: _____

Percent of this Year's Precipitation Compared to the Annual Average: _____

Controllable Sediment Discharge Sources Monitoring Methods:

Under the header, "CSDS Observations" below, indicate whether the work area contains CSDSs, if they were accessible, if they were inspected, if erosion and/or discharge is occurring or has potential to occur, corrective measures to be implemented, and their implementation schedule.

Signs of erosion include, but are not limited to:

- Landsliding
- Erosion voids
- Tension cracking or settling of access route fill or sidecast
- Rilling or gullying of access route surfaces, access route fills, landings, cutbanks, etc.
- Increase levels of sediment/turbidity in waters immediately downstream of operations

If CSDS are observed:

- Identify the locations where BMPs failed.
- Identify location of (potential) sediment discharge and its approximate volume
- Identify the (potentially) impacted waterbody type (wetland or non-wetland water), its flow regime (ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial), and/or inundation regime (seasonal wetland, vernal pool, marsh etc).
- For each CSDS occurrence, **photograph** the CSDS, the (potential) point of delivery to the waterbody, and attach to the end of this form.

- Describe what and when corrective measures will be taken to stop sediment delivery and protect water quality.
- Report discharges by telephone to the appropriate Water Board no later than 24 hours after detection

If increased levels of sediment/turbidity are observed in neighboring waterbodies:

- Identify the waterbody and location of the observation
- Explain whether turbidity is the result of sediment discharge within work area. Detail if sediment is the result of a hillslope feature including a watercourse crossing or unstable area.
- Describe what and when corrective measures will be implemented to stop the sediment delivery and protect water quality.

If this is a subsequent year of monitoring and CSDS was documented in the previous year(s):

- Capture a **photograph** of the previously reported CSDS site.
- The photograph should be taken from the same location and facing the same aspect as the previous year's photograph.
- Include the previous year's photograph of the erosion occurrence with this year's photograph in the monitoring form.

CSDS Observations:

CSDS Occurrence Number____

(attach additional pages as necessary)
☐none exist

CSDS Occurrence Number____

Photograph Documentation of Each Controllable Sediment Discharge Sources Occurrence

For each photograph, specify the photograph's coordinates, aspect, and which CSDS occurrence number is documented.