Excavator Responsibilities
Many people believe that by notifying POCs of intended excavation they have completed all of their responsibilities with respect to the locating process. This is not the case. Notifying POCs is only the first step and there are several other responsibilities, which need to be considered.

Call Before You Dig
Always Wait 3 Business Days
Respect the Markings
Excavate with Due Care
Safety is Your Responsibility

Who Should Call?
All excavators, including sub-contractors, should make their own notification. The Act states that the person doing the work shall make the call. Homeowners should be aware they need to call if performing the work themselves. The only party protected by the notification is the person as defined by the Act that placed the call.

Excavator Definition
Any person who or which performs excavation or demolition work for himself or for another person.

When to Call?
An excavator should plan the excavation or demolition work to avoid damage to or minimize interference with a facility owner's facilities in a construction area. Excavation or demolition work, which requires temporary or permanent interruption of a facility owner's service, shall be coordinated with the affected facility owner in all cases.

In construction phase involving movement of earth with powered equipment or explosives the notice required is at least 3 business days but not more than 10 business days prior to actual excavation.

The notification should cover only the excavation work that can be completed in a reasonable period of time, based on the resources you plan to use and the time of the year.

Business Day Definition
Means any day except a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday prescribed by statute. A business day begins at 12:00:00 a.m. and ends at 11:59:59 p.m.

Routine Location Request
The excavator should request the location and type of facility owner lines at each site by notifying the facility owner through a One Call System. Notification shall not be less than 3 business days nor more than 10 business days in advance of beginning excavation or demolition work.

The excavator should give as much descriptive information as you can to help the facility owners and the locator find the work site. It is very important to describe the work site in detail and give the distance from the street, structure, property line, fence or other landmarks. If an exact location cannot be given, it is required that the proposed route or boundary of the work site be marked in white. Identify the area with "D"-shaped white lines; use only white to avoid confusion with color codes used by underground facility owners.

Guidelines for Preparing a Routine Notification
1. Provide Caller Company Information
2. Telephone Number - becomes your account number
3. County - the name of the county in which the work will be performed
4. Municipality - the name of the municipality in which the work will be performed
5. Street Name - use exact address numbers and the street suffix, i.e., ST, RD, WY, DR, LN, AVE
6. Nearest Intersection - the nearest intersecting streets or routes (within a reasonable distance)
7. Location Information - describe the work site in detail and give the distance from the street, structure, property line, fence or other landmarks. If specific work site information cannot be given, outline the work site in white.
8. Dig Date & Time - the date the work is scheduled to begin
9. Serial Number - POCs will assign a number to the notification.

Markings
All marks and markers should indicate the name, initials or logo of the company that owns or operates the line and the width of the facility if it is greater than 2 inches. Facilities will mark in accordance to the Common Ground Alliance Best Practices for Temporary Marking temporary marking standards and should include the type of line.

After the markings have been made, excavators should maintain a minimum clearance of the 18 inches between a marked and unmarked underground facility and the cutting edge or point of any power-operated excavating or earth moving equipment. As the excavation operation approaches the estimated location of underground facilities, the excavator must determine the exact location of the marked facility by safe and acceptable means. This is usually accomplished by the use of hand tools or vacuum excavation techniques. After consulting with the facility owner, provide support or mechanical protection for known facility owners' lines at the construction site during excavation or demolition work, including backfilling operations, as may be reasonably necessary for the protection of the lines.

Once the locator has left the work site, the excavator is responsible for maintaining the markings.

An excavator should document the work they do and record what, if any, safety instructions are given to them by the locator or field representative at the work site. An excavator should communicate all information to their field and office personnel.

Damage Reporting Call
When a facility is damaged the notice is generally considered an emergency to that facility owner and those in close proximity to the damage.

If an excavator damages a line, they should call the center or the facility owner immediately. An excavator should report the details and particulars just as soon as they are sure the work site is safe. If a hazardous line has been struck it is most often best to evacuate the immediate area. Contact 911 or the appropriate emergency response unit in the immediate area, if the damage results in the escape of any flammable, toxic or corrosive gas or liquid which endangers life, health or property. An excavator should keep all local information at the job site with the crew at all times where the crew can have access to it, along with a map or directions to the nearest emergency care facility.

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Common Ground Alliance (CGA)
To learn more about the Common Ground Alliance or to be a copy of the CGA "Excavation Task Team Best Practices" guidelines, visit the POCs web site under Links Common Ground Alliance (CGA) or www.commongroundalliance.com.

POCS DOES NOT MARK FACILITIES. POCS DOES NOT ARRANGE FOR THE MARKING OF FACILITIES. POCS takes the information from calling parties (excavators or designers) and relays it to its member underground facility owners. These facility owners are responsible for responding to the request and ensuring their facilities are properly marked.
What is an *illicit discharge*?

Our storm drains are designed to capture and transport one type of discharge: storm water, generated by precipitation events like rain and snow storms, or by snow melt.

The EPA defines an illicit discharge as, "any discharge to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) that is not composed entirely of stormwater, discharges allowed under a NPDES permit, or waters used for firefighting operations." This means that any flow through the storm water system when no precipitation is falling (called a "dry weather" flow) is considered to be illicit.

Common sources of illicit discharges include:

- **Disposal of potable water prior to dechlorination**
- **Floor drains connected to the storm water system**
- **Run-off from washing vehicles or other equipment near storm drains**
- **Illegal dumping practices**

Remember, the rule of thumb is:

*If it doesn’t fall from the sky as precipitation, it isn’t allowed in the storm water system!*

Why are illicit discharges a problem?

Illicit discharges, generated as they are by flow that is unassociated with normal precipitation events, usually contain increased levels of pollutants, including toxic chemicals, oils, solvents, sediment, nutrients, and bacteria.

These pollutants have the potential to negatively affect the health of the waterways that receive the outflow from the MS4. This can impact not only the ecological health of the watershed, but also the recreational and economic health. For example, if trout are experiencing die-offs, fly fisherman will not vacation here, and a source of regional income will be lost.
Are illicit discharges a problem here?

Fortunately, here in the Centre Region, we have a community that cares for the health of our watershed, and municipalities that work hard to ensure that this health is maintained. We therefore have few illicit discharges to worry about.

However, this is no reason not to remain vigilant. The EPA cites a case from Sacramento, California wherein, "almost one-half of the water discharged from a local MS4 was not directly attributable to precipitation runoff." If we want to avoid these types of conditions, we must be careful with our waste and continue to monitor our water.

What can you do?

Avoid washing vehicles or other equipment in areas where the used water can run into storm drains.

Never dispose of anything (including chlorinated, potable water) by pouring it into drainage systems meant for storm water collection. These materials must be handled by the proper authority (consult Centre County Recycling & Refuse Authority).

Check to see if your establishment’s floor drains are connected to the storm water system. If they are, do not use them for disposal!

Ensure that all potential pollutants (including trash bags) are stored indoors or in water-tight containers with no leaks.

The MS4 Partners

- MS4 is short for a "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System."
- This program gives the partner municipalities storm water permits, and requires them to:
  1. Develop and implement a storm water management program
  2. Reduce the contamination of storm water runoff
  3. Prohibit illicit discharges
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination is just one of six minimum control measures related to storm water management that the participating municipalities must include in their management plans.

The Spring Creek Watershed

Our watershed is mostly underlain by limestone and dolomite geology, collectively known as carbonate formations. Sediments from these slightly acidic, calcareous soils slowly dissolve the carbonate bedrock, formingkarst geology. Sinkholes stimulate fast movement of pollutants into groundwater, bypassing soil’s natural filters. In our watershed, groundwater contamination leads to subsurface pollution because over 80% of surface waters are fed by groundwater.

Many stormwater outfalls carrying potential illicit discharges drain into sinkholes, creating a direct link to our groundwater resources.

Summary

- An illicit discharge is any flow in the storm sewer that does not consist entirely of precipitation.
- Although illicit discharges are not currently a problem here, only monitoring and vigilance by both municipalities and community members can ensure the continued health of our watershed.
- If you notice any activity that could constitute or result in an illicit discharge, report it to your local municipality!

For more information, check the municipalities’ illicit discharge permits:
http://www.statecollegepa.us/DocumentCenter/View/10531
http://legacy.opp.psu.edu/services/stormwater/illicit-discharge-detection-and-elimination-program
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Aren't our sewers designed to handle this?
Sanitary sewer systems (those connected to your plumbing) can handle polluted water from urban and suburban areas, because these systems are designed to treat the water before it is released into local waterways.

Storm sewers simply act as a conduit for water from areas with high concentrations of impervious surfaces (paved roads, rooftops, etc.) to local waterways.

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Don’t Let Storm Water Run Off With Your Time and Money!

What the Construction Industry Should Know About Storm Water In Our Community

The construction industry plays an important role in improving our community’s quality of life by not only providing new development, but also protecting our streams and rivers through smart business practices that prevent pollution from leaving construction sites.

Storm water runoff leaving construction sites can carry pollutants such as dirt, construction debris, oil, and paint off-site and into storm drains. In our community, storm drains carry storm water runoff directly to local creeks, streams, and rivers with no treatment. Developers, contractors, and homebuilders can help to prevent storm water pollution by taking the following steps:

1. Comply with storm water permit requirements.
2. Practice erosion control and pollution prevention practices to keep construction sites “clean.”
3. Conduct advanced planning and training to ensure proper implementation on-site.

The remainder of this fact sheet addresses these three steps.

Storm Water Permit Requirements for Construction Activity
Planning and permitting requirements exist for construction activities. These requirements are intended to minimize storm water pollutants leaving construction sites.

- Pennsylvania’s Erosion and Sediment Pollution Control Program (25 Pa. Code, Chapter 102) requires Erosion and Sediment Control Plans for all earth disturbing activities.

- The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program (25 Pa. Code, Chapter 92) requires that construction activities disturbing greater than one acre submit a Notice of Intent for coverage under a general NPDES permit.

Knowing your requirements before starting a project and following them during construction can save you time and money, and demonstrate that you are a partner in improving our community’s quality of life. For more information about these programs, contact your local county conservation district office or the Department of Environmental Protection.

Erosion Control Practices:
- Perimeter controls (e.g. silt fence)
- Sediment traps
- Immediate revegetation
- Phased, minimized grading
- Construction entrance
- Protection of streams and drainage ways
- Inlet protection

An Ounce of Prevention
Rain that falls onto construction sites is likely to carry away soil particles and other toxic chemicals present on construction sites (oil, grease, hazardous wastes, fuel). Storm water, if not properly managed, carries these pollutants to streams, rivers, and lakes. Erosion and sediment control practices can serve as a first line of defense,
Pollution Prevention Practices:
- Designated fueling and vehicle maintenance area away from streams.
- Remove trash and litter.
- Clean up leaks immediately.
- Never wash down dirty pavement.
- Place dumpsters under cover.
- Dispose of all wastes properly.

minimizing clean up and maintenance costs, and the impacts to water resources caused by soil erosion during active construction. Erosion controls can reduce the volume of soil going into a sediment control device, such as a sediment trap, therefore, “clean out” frequencies are lower and maintenance costs are less. When possible, divert water around the construction site using berms or drainage ditches.

In addition, use pollution prevention and “good housekeeping measures” to reduce the pollution leaving construction sites as well. This can be as simple as minimizing the pollution source’s contact with rainwater by covering it, maintaining a “clean site” by reducing trash and waste, and keeping vehicles well maintained.

The Best Laid Plans
Plans such as erosion and sediment control plans and storm water pollution prevention plans are important tools for outlining the erosion control and pollution prevention practices that you will use to manage storm water runoff prior to breaking ground. Developing good plans allows for proper budgeting and planning for the life of the project. Proper installation and maintenance of erosion and storm water controls is essential to a plan that works. Training for on-site staff helps to ensure the proper installation and maintenance of erosion controls and pollution prevention practices. Inspect controls and management techniques regularly to ensure they are working, especially after storm events. If polluted storm water is leaving the site, you may need to repair or add additional storm water controls.

The Bigger Storm Water Picture
Your community is preventing storm water pollution through a comprehensive storm water management program. This program addresses storm water pollution from construction, but it also deals with new development, illegal dumping to the storm sewer system, and municipal operations. It will also continue to educate the community and get everyone involved in making sure the only thing that storm water contributes to our streams is . . . water! Contact your community or the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for more information about storm water management.

For more information:

Pennsylvania Association of Conservation District’s:
http://www.pacd.org/default.html
Pennsylvania Handbook of Best Management Practices for Developing Areas:
http://www.pacd.org/products/bmp/bmp_handbook.html
Storm Water Manager’s Resource Center:
http://www.stormwatercenter.net
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection:
http://www.dep.state.pa.us
COLLEGE TOWNSHIP ZONING

INFORMATIVE-Determining building height.

CHAPTER 200- ZONING

Section 7 - Definitions

GRADE — The slope of ground, street or other public way, specified in percentage of change in elevation per horizontal distance.

GRADING — The act of excavating and/or filling land for the purpose of changing natural slope.

HEIGHT — The vertical distance of a structure measured from the average elevation of existing grade at the proposed building perimeter prior to construction, to the finished ceiling of the highest habitable space. See figure below. Also see § 200-14 for exceptions.
Roof Sump Standards:

Roof Sumps are required for all roof drains.

1. The volume of a sump is to be equal to or greater than 0.5 CF of gross volume per square foot of roof.

2. Sumps shall not be greater than 5-foot in depth.

3. Each downspout to be piped to separate sump.

4. The sump must be a minimum of 10-feet from any structure foundation.

5. Sumps to be filled with AASHTO #57 OR #67 aggregate and the top and sides to be wrapped with subsurface drainage geotextile.

6. Sumps to have 1-foot minimum of topsoil cover.

7. Downspout to be equipped with an overflow preventer to prevent runoff from backing up the pipe above ground level.

8. Leaf strainer required at roofline to prevent clogging of sump with leaves.

If you have any questions concerning roof sumps, please contact the Township Assistant Engineer at 814-231-3021.

Gateway to the Centre Region