

EXHIBIT A

{Include this EXHIBIT with this agreement document to be recorded. The text below that does not apply will need to be deleted along with this instruction text.}

{For properties that are not a part of a residential or commercial subdivision, provide the parcel number and a legal description for the property.}

Replace this text with the parcel #
Replace this text with the legal description

OR

{For properties that are a LOT in a commercial subdivision, provide the LOT and parcel number and refer to the newly recorded subdivision by the title it is recorded by in the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.}

Replace this text with the parcel #
Replace this text with the LOT #
Replace this text with the plat title and the township and range as it is recorded on the plat

OR

{For properties that are a private residential subdivision, refer to the newly recorded subdivision by the title it is recorded by in the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.}

All parcels of
Replace this text with the plat title and township and range as it is recorded on the plat.

EXHIBIT B

Long-Term Stormwater Management Plan

for:

Insert Development Name

Address

City, State, Zip Code

PURPOSE AND RESPONSIBILITY

As required by the Clean Water Act and resultant local regulations, including INSERT MS4 NAME Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Permit, those who develop land are required to build and maintain systems to minimize litter and contaminants in stormwater runoff that pollute waters of the State.

This Long-Term Stormwater Management Plan (LTSWMP) describes the systems, operations and the minimum standard operating procedures (SOPs) necessary to manage pollutants originating from or generated on this property. Any activities or site operations at this property that contaminate water entering the City's stormwater system and generate loose litter must be prohibited, unless SOPs are written to manage those activities or operations, and amended into this LTSWMP.

The NAME OF RIVER River is impaired but does not have a TMDL. The LTSWMP is aimed at addressing these impairments in addition to all other pollutants that can be generated by this property.

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SECTION 1: SITE DESCRIPTION, USE AND IMPACT

The site infrastructure at our site is limited at controlling and containing pollutants and our operations if managed improperly can contaminate the environment. This LTSWMP includes standard operations procedures (SOP)s that are intended to compensate for the pollution containment limitations of our site infrastructure and direct our maintenance operations to responsibly manage our grounds.

Instructions:

- The purpose of this section is to help the Operator understand that the property can impact water quality and why it is important to maintain the property according to this LTSWMP.
- Describe site infrastructure, structural controls and any low impact development designs(LIDs) necessary to control and contain pollutants. Identify the limitations of the infrastructure at controlling and containing pollutants. It is important the Operator, staff, service contractors and anyone else involved in onsite operations and activities understand the unique exposures, operations and infrastructure which impact the storm drain systems.
- Describe both business operations and maintenance activities that generate pollutants.
- Briefly identify the need for SOP that are necessary to compensate for the limitations of the site infrastructure and operations. Create SOPs to manage the site functions, and maintenance operations. Include the SOPs in Appendix B.
- Refer to the LTSWMP example provided as a separate download to create the site descriptions required in this Section.
- Generally most sites will have the following infrastructure listed in this Section, however, the designer is expected to add or remove descriptions to accurately represent the unique site infrastructure needing controls.

Parking, Sidewalk and flatwork

[Describe the impervious infrastructure and how its presence and maintenance practices can impact water quality. When paved surfaces are designed to include LID infrastructure, describe the water quality benefits. Incorporating LID infrastructure can reduce the level of controls necessary for SOPs. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

[The following text is suggested for your convenience. If used the property owner and design agent are expected modify the suggested text to represent the sites unique infrastructure, operations and conditions]

Any sediment, leaves, debris, spilt fluids or other waste that collects on our parking lots and sidewalks will be carried by runoff to our storm drain inlets. This waste material will settle in our storm drain system increasing maintenance cost and solid and dissolved waste in our runoff can pass through our system ultimately polluting NAME OF RIVER River.

Maintenance involves regular sweeping, but it can also involve pavement washing to remove stains, slick spots and improve appearance when necessary. Use our Pavement Maintenance and the Pavement Washing SOPs to manage pollutants that collect on our pavements.

Landscaping

[Describe the vegetation and/or xeriscape infrastructure and how its presence and maintenance practices impacts water quality. When the landscape design includes LID infrastructure, describe the water quality benefits. Incorporating LID designs into landscape infrastructure can reduce the level of controls necessary for SOPs. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

[The following text is suggested for your convenience. If used the property owner and design agent are expected modify the suggested text to represent the sites unique infrastructure and conditions]

Our landscape operations can result in grass clippings, sticks, branches, dirt, mulch, fertilizers, pesticides and other pollutants to fall or be left on our paved areas. This waste material will settle in our storm drain system increasing maintenance cost and solid and dissolved waste in our runoff can pass through our storm drain system ultimately polluting NAME OF RIVER. The primary pollutant impairing the X River is organic material so it is vital that our paved areas with direct connection to the City storm drain systems remain clean of landscape debris.

Use our Landscape Maintenance SOP to prevent this potential pollution source from affecting the NAME OF RIVER.

Storm Drain System

[Describe the stormwater system including surface, impoundment, conveyance system and structural water quality infrastructure and how its presence and maintenance practices impacts water quality. Incorporating LID designs and structural water quality devices into stormwater infrastructure can reduce the level of controls necessary for SOPs. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

[The following text is suggested for your convenience. If used the property owner and design agent are expected modify the suggested text to represent the sites unique infrastructure and conditions]

The storm drain inlets direct all runoff to a detention pond and though a stormwater treatment unit NAME AND Describe TREATMENT UNIT that is designed to capture floating material and heavier sediment particles, but does not trap suspended or dissolved pollutants. This device is susceptible to bypass and scour during large storm events and the dissolved pollutants will pass through and harm the NAME OF RIVER. Also our stormwater treatment system holds water that can breed mosquitoes. It is important to regularly maintain this system to protect the NAME OF RIVER and prevent mosquito breeding. Use our Storm Drain Maintenance SOP manage our storm drain system responsibly.

Waste Management

[Describe the waste management system infrastructure and how its presence and maintenance practices impacts water quality. When the waste control design includes LID infrastructure, describe the water quality benefits. Incorporating LID into waste control infrastructure can reduce the level of controls necessary for the SOP. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

[The following text is suggested for your convenience. If used the property owner and design agent are expected modify the suggested text to represent the sites unique infrastructure and conditions]

Our 6-yard dumpster and trash receptacles with lids are intended to prevent precipitation exposure minimizing liquids that can leak to pavements and from haul trucks. Lids will also prevent the light weight trash carried off by wind. Good waste management systems, if managed improperly, can become the source of the very pollution that they were intended to control. Use our Waste Management SOP to control and manage the solid waste we generate.

Utility System

[Describe the utility infrastructure and how its presence and maintenance practices impacts water quality. Incorporating LID into the building utility infrastructure can reduce the level of controls necessary for SOPs. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

[The following text is suggested for your convenience. If used the property owner and design agent are expected modify the suggested text to represent the sites unique infrastructure and conditions]

Our roof top utility system is exposed to our roof drains which drain to our pavements. This heating and air conditioner unit contains oils and other chemicals that can harm the NAME OF RIVER if allowed to drain off our property. Liquids and other waste generated by maintenance of this system can be appropriately managed by our Spill Containment and Cleanup SOP.

Snow and Ice Removal Management

[Describe the snow and ice operations and how it can impact water quality. Incorporating LID designs can reduce the level of controls necessary for SOPs necessary to manage this operation. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

[The following text is suggested for your convenience. If used the property owner and design agent are expected modify the suggested text to represent the sites unique infrastructure and conditions]

Salt is a necessary pollutant and is vital to ensuring a safe parking and pedestrian walkways. However, the snow removal operations if improperly managed will increase our salt impact to our own vegetation and local water resources. Use our Snow and Ice Removal SOP to minimize our salt impact.

Equipment / Outside Storage

[Describe any outside storage facilities or operations and how it can impact water quality. Incorporating LID designs can reduce the level of controls necessary to manage impacts caused by outside storage and related functions. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

Add infrastructure or operations that are unique to this site

[Describe any other site infrastructure or operations unique to this property which impacts water quality. Identify the necessary SOPs and include them in Appendix B]

SECTION 2: TRAINING

Ensure that all employees and maintenance contractors know and understand the SOPs specifically written to manage and maintain the property. Maintenance contractors must use the stronger of their Company and the LTSWMP SOPs. File all training records in Appendix C.

SECTION 3: RECORDKEEPING

Maintain records of operation and maintenance activities in accordance with SOPs. Mail a copy of the record to NAME OF MUNICIPALITY Stormwater Division annually.

SECTION 4: APPENDICES

Instructions:

- Include all drawings, details, SOPs and other supporting information referenced in Sections 1.
- Ensure the LTSWMP is updated with any as-built plans, details and SOP changes prior to releasing the project, and NOI.

Appendix A- Site Drawings and Details

Appendix B- SOPs

Appendix C- Recordkeeping Documents

APPENDIX A – SITE DRAWINGS AND DETAILS

[Insert Site Drawings and Details following the blue text]

APPENDIX B – SOPs

[Insert SOPs following this page and delete the blue instruction text]

The following are suggested SOPs that should be adequate for most typical developments. *If used the property owner and design agent are expected evaluate applicability and modify the suggested text to the sites unique site infrastructure, its limitations and operations.* The City also encourages the use of existing company SOPs modified and geared for this site and operations.

The SOPs are expected to include the following components.

1. Provide instruction that directs workers to operate and maintain the property that will prevent, control and contain debris, liquids and other pollutants from leaving the property.
2. Provide instruction that directs workers to dispose the waste generated by maintenance functions at licensed facilities or means consistent with MS4 regulations.
3. Provide instruction that directs the property owner for maintenance frequency and to adjust maintenance frequency based on inspections and observation.
4. Provide instruction that directs the property owner to document the effectiveness of the SOP and overall site LTSWMP at controlling and containing pollutants on the property.

Pavement Maintenance Operations

General:

These SOPs are not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in these SOPs.

1. Purpose and Selection:

- a) Reduce stormwater pollution by sweeping and removing pollutants that will be carried to City stormwater systems during stormwater runoff or by non stormwater runoff.
- b) The sweeper is intended for removing material that collect on pavements by use and the natural degradation of pavements, ie. material that collect, drop from vehicles and the natural erosion and breaking up of pavements.

2. Regular Procedure:

- a) Remain aware of debris and sweep minor debris is needed by hand.
- b) Generally sweeping machinery should be used during autumn when leaf fall is heavy and early spring after winter thaw. Sometimes sweeping machinery will be necessary when accumulations are spread over a large area of the pavement.
- c) Manage outside activities that leave waste or drain pollutants to our pavements. This involves outside functions including but not limited to: Yard sales, yard storage, fund raisers, etc. Do not allow car wash fund raiser or other activities that allow detergents or other pollutants to be wash into storm drain systems.

4. Disposal Procedure:

- a) Service contractor dispose at licensed facilities
- b) Dispose of hand collected material in dumpster

5. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire

Landscape Maintenance Operations

General:

This SOP is not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in this SOP.

Rule: Prevent any solids, liquids or any light weight material from being carried away from the construction or maintenance envelop by wind or water.

1. Application:

- a) This SOP should provide sufficient direction for many of the general landscaping operations, e.g., fertilizer and pesticide applications, mowing, weeding, tree trimming, digging, sprinkler repairs, varying landscape cover management, etc.

2. Maintenance Procedure:

- a) Grooming
 - Lawn Mowing – Immediately following operation sweep or blow clippings onto vegetated ground.
 - Fertilizer Operation – Prevent overspray. Sweep or blow fertilizer onto vegetated ground immediately following operation.
 - Pesticide Operations – Prevent overspray, use spot treatment, sweep or blow dry pesticide onto vegetated ground immediately following operation.
- b) Remove or contain all erodible or loose material prior forecast wind and precipitation events, before any non-stormwater will pass through and over the project site and at end of work period. Light weight debris and landscape materials can require immediately attention when wind expected.
- c) Landscape project materials and waste can usually be contained or controlled by operational best management practices.
 - Operational; including but not limited to:
 - Strategic staging of materials eliminating exposure, such as not staging on pavement
 - Avoiding multiple day staging of landscaping backfill and spoil on pavements
 - Haul off spoil as generated or daily
 - Scheduling work when weather forecast are clear.
- d) Cleanup:
 - Use dry cleanup methods, e.g. square nose shovel and broom and it is usually sufficient when no more material can be swept onto the square nosed shovel.
 - Power blowing tools

3. Waste Disposal:

- a) Dispose of waste according to General Waste Management SOP, unless superseded by specific SOPs for the operation.

4. Equipment:

- a) Tools sufficient for proper containment of pollutants and cleanup.
- b) Push broom and square blade shovel should be a minimum.

5. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire
- b) Landscape Service Contractors must have equal or better SOPs.

Waste Management Operations

General:

This SOP is not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in this SOP.

1. Application:

- a) This SOP is intended for all Staff, intended for the proper disposal of common everyday waste.

2. Waste Collection Devices (Exposed units):

- a) The site contains 2 types of waste management containers.
 - 6yd dumpster with lid
 - Receptacles with lids

3. Waste Disposal Restrictions for all waste Scheduled for the Trans-Jordan Landfill:

- a) Generally most waste generated at this property, and waste from spill and clean up operations can be disposed in our dumpsters under the conditions listed in this SOP. Unless other disposal requirements are specifically identified by the product SDS or otherwise specified in other SOPs.
- b) Know the facility disposal requirements and restrictions. It should not be assumed that all waste disposed in collection devices will be disposed at the NAME OF LANDFILL.
- c) Review NAME OF LANDFILL regulations for additional restrictions and understand what waste is prohibited in the NAME OF LANDFILL. Ensure the SDS and NAME OF LANDFILL Landfill regulations are not contradictory.

Generally the waste prohibited by the NAME OF LANDFILL is:

➤ Liquid:

- paint
- pesticides/fertilizers
- oil (all types)
- antifreeze
- batteries
- liquid chemicals
- etc.

(Generally, all the above hazardous waste when involved in minor spill cleanup operations can be disposed in covered dumpsters and our waste

bays, if the liquid is contained in absorbent material, e.g. sand, dirt, loose absorbent, pads, booms etc., and transformed or dried such that it will not drip. This is not intended for whole sale disposal of out dated or spent liquid hazardous waste. When disposal of out dated or spent liquid is needed or for questions of how to dispose of other waste, contact the NAME OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT Health Department (ABRIVIATION) for instructions and locations, PHONE NUMBER).

4. Waste Disposal Required for NAME OF LANDFILL or other:

- a) Generally for waste not accepted by the NAME OF LANDFILL.
- b) Follow SDS for disposal requirements. Review NAME OF LANDFILL regulations for additional restrictions and understand what waste is prohibited in the NAME OF LANDFILL. Ensure the SDS and NAME OF LANDFILL regulations are not contradictory
General rules are:
 - Get approval prior to delivery.
 - Transport waste in secure leak proof containers that are clearly labeled.
- c) Lookup and follow disposal procedures for disposal of waste at other EPA approved sites, the NAME OF LANDFILL # is a good resource, PHONE #

5. General Staff Maintenance Practices:

- a) Prevent dumpsters and receptacles from becoming a pollution source by:
 1. Closing lids
 2. Reposition tipped receptacles upright.
 3. Report full or leaking and unsecured dumpsters and receptacles to the company provider or repair it in house. Determine source liquids and prevent it.
 4. Report any eminent pollutant hazard related to dumpsters and receptacles to the owner.

6. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire

Storm Drain Maintenance Operations

General:

These SOPs are not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in these SOPs.

1. Procedure:

- a) Inspect for need:
 1. Schedule cleaning for boxes and pipe that contain 2” or more of sediment and debris.
 2. Remove debris by vacuum NAME OF LANDFILL operated machinery.
 3. When accumulations are mostly floating debris this material can be removed with a net.
 4. Inspect standing water for mosquito larvae and contact the NAME OF MOSQUITO ABATEMENT DISTRICT when necessary.

2. Disposal Procedure:

- a) Dispose of waste collected by machinery at regulated facilities.
- b) Floating materials and floating absorbent materials may be disposed in dumpster when dried out. Dry dirt and slurry may also be disposed in the dumpster.
- c) Disposal of hazardous waste
 1. Dispose of hazardous waste at regulated disposal facilities, see Waste Management and Spill Control SOP
- d) Disposal of waste collected from sanitary sewer device at regulated facilities.

3. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire

Pavement Washing Operations

General:

These SOPs are not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in these SOPs.

1. Procedure:

- a) Prevent waste fluids and any detergents if used from entering storm drain system. The following methods are acceptable for this operation.
 - Dam the inlet using a boom material that seals itself to the pavement and pick up the wastewater with shop-vacuum or absorbent materials.
 - Collect wastewater with shop-vacuum simultaneous with the washing operation.
 - Collect wastewater with vacuum truck or trailer simultaneous with the washing operation.
- b) This procedure must not used to clean the initial spills. First apply the Spill Containment and cleanup SOP.

2. Disposal Procedure:

- a) Small volumes can usually be drained to the local sanitary sewer. Contact the NAME OF SEWER DISTRICT.
- b) Large volumes must be disposed at regulated facilities.

2. Pavement Cleaning Frequency:

- a) There is no regular pavement washing regimen. Pavement washing is determined by conditions that warrant it, including but not limited to: prevention of slick or other hazardous conditions or restore acceptable appearance of pavements.

3. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire

Snow and Ice Removal Management

General:

This SOP is not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in this SOP.

1. Application:

- a) Parking and sidewalk winter management operations.

2. De-Icing Procedure:

- a) Do not store or allow salt or equivalent to be stored on outside paved surfaces.
- b) Minimize salt use by varying salt amounts relative to hazard potential.
- c) Sweep excessive piles left by the spreader.
- d) Watch forecast and adjust salt amounts when warm ups are expected the same day.

3. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire.
- b) Require snow and ice service contractors to follow the stronger this SOP and their company SOPs.

General Construction Maintenance

General:

This SOP is not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in this SOP.

Rule: Prevent any solids, *liquids or any light weight material from being carried away from the construction or maintenance envelop by wind or water.

***liquids - including culinary water and irrigation water that are polluted with material that will damage the environment.**

1. Application:

- a) This SOP should provide sufficient direction for many of the general operations, e.g., building maintenance, curb/sidewalk/flatwork, overlay/patching, landscape renovations, misc. maintenance/repairs, etc.

2. Construction Procedure:

- a) Remove or contain all erodible or loose material prior forecast wind and precipitation events or before non-stormwater will pass through the project site. For light weight debris maintenance can require immediately attention for wind events and many times daily maintenance or as needed for precipitation or non-stormwater events.
- b) Project materials and waste can be contained or controlled by operational or structural best management practices.
 - Operational; including but not limited to:
 - Strategic staging of materials eliminating exposure, such as not staging on pavement
 - Avoiding multiple day staging of backfill and spoil
 - Haul off spoil as generated or daily
 - Schedule work during clear forecast
 - Structural; including but not limited to:
 - Inlet protection, e.g. wattles, filter fabric, drop inlet bags, boards, planks
 - Gutter dams, e.g. wattles, sandbags, dirt dams
 - Boundary containment, e.g. wattles, silt fence
 - Dust control, e.g. water hose,
 - Waste control, e.g. construction solid or liquid waste containment, dumpster, receptacles

- c) Inspection often to insure the structural best management practices are in good operating condition and at least prior to the workday end. Promptly repair damaged best management practices achieving effective containment.
- d) Cleanup:
 - Use dry cleanup methods, e.g. square nose shove and broom.
 - Wet methods are allowed if wastewater is prevented from entering the stormwater system, e.g. wet/dry vacuum, disposal to our landscaped areas.
- e) Cleanup Standard:
 - When a broom and a square nosed shovel cannot pick any appreciable amount of material.

3. Waste Disposal:

- a) Dispose of waste according to General Waste Management SOP, unless superseded by specific SOPs for the operation.
- b) Never discharge waste material to storm drains

4. Equipment:

- a) Tools sufficient for proper containment of pollutants and cleanup.
- b) Push broom and square blade shovel should be a minimum.

5. Training:

- b) Annually and at hire.

Spill Control

General:

This SOP is not expected to cover all necessary procedure actions. Operators are allowed to adapt SOPs to unique site conditions in good judgment when it is necessary for safety, and the proper, and effective containment of pollutants. However, any changes of routine operations must be amended in this SOP.

1. Rational:

- a) All properties are susceptible to spills whether it is a result of operations or by customers. Insufficient response, inadequate containment materials and improper spill cleanup methods will result in pollutants in our waterways. Once the pollutants reach our storm drain system, or even the detention pond, they are difficult and expensive to remove.

2. Containment Procedure:

- a) Priority is to dam and contain flowing spills.
- b) Use spill kits booms if available or use any material available; including but not limited to, nearby sand, dirt, landscaping materials, etc.
- c) Hazardous or unknown waste material spills
 1. Critical Emergency constitutes large quantities of flowing uncontained liquid that will affect areas with people or reach storm drain systems. Generally burst or tipped tanks. Call HAZMAT, DWQ, NAME OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, City.
 2. Minor Emergency constitutes a spill that has reached a storm drain but is no longer flowing. Call NAME OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT, City
 3. Spills that are contained on the surface and do not meet the criteria for Critical and minor emergencies may be managed by the responsible implementation of this SOP.
 4. Contact Numbers:
HAZMAT - 911
DWQ – 801-231-1769, 801-536-4123
NAME OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT – PHONE NUMBER
City – PHONE NUMBER

3. Cleanup Procedure:

- a) NEVER WASH SPILLS TO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS.
- b) Clean per SDS requirements but generally most spills can be cleaned up according to the following:
 - Absorb liquid spills with spill kit absorbent material, sand or dirt until liquid is sufficiently converted to solid material.

- Remove immediately using dry cleanup methods, e.g. broom and shovel, or vacuum operations.
- Cleanup with water and detergents may also be necessary depending on the spilled material. However, the waste from this operation must be vacuumed or effectively picked up by dry methods. See Pavement Washing SOP.
- Repeat process when residue material remains.

4. DISPOSAL:

- a) Follow SDS requirements but usually most spills can be disposed per the following b. & c.
- b) Generally most spills absorbed into solid forms can be disposed to the dumpster and receptacles. Follow Waste Management SOP.
- c) Generally Liquid waste from surface cleansing processes may be disposed to the sanitary sewer system after the following conditions have been met:
 - Dry cleanup methods have been used to remove the bulk of the spill and disposed per the Waste Management SOP.
 - The liquid waste amounts are small and diluted with water. This is intended for spill cleanup waste only and never for the disposal of unused or spent liquids.

5. Documentation:

- a) Document all spills in Appendix C.

6. SDS sheets:

- a) SDS Manual is filed in break room.

7. Materials:

- a) Generally sand or dirt will work for most clean up operations and for containment. However, it is the responsibility of the owner to select the absorbent materials and cleanup methods that are required by the SDS Manuals for chemicals used by the company.

8. Training:

- a) Annually and at hire.

APPENDIX C – PLAN RECORDKEEPING DOCUMENTS

[Insert PLAN Recordkeeping forms following this page]

MAINTENANCE LOG

| Date | Maintenance Performed/Spill Events. Perform Maintenance per SOPs | Observation Notes, including but not limited to; Inspection results, Observations, System Performance (effectiveness/inefficiencies), SOP Usefulness, Concerns, Necessary Changes... | Initials |
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| Annual Summary of LTSWMP effectiveness, inefficiencies, problems, necessary changes etc. |
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*You may create your own form that provides this same information or request a word copy of this document.

