

DOT&PF Instructions

SWPPP Daily Record of Rainfall (Form 25D-115)

This form is completed by the Contractor. There is no requirement regarding the qualifications of the person recording the information, but that person must include their initials with the data entry. The Contractor must install at least one rain gauge on the project. The gauge needs to be read at the same time each day so that the readings will be for every 24-hour period each working day that the project is active. Rainfall data from an NWS station may substitute for rain gauge data, if the NWS station is representative of the site and approved by the Project Engineer. It is not required to record snowfall amounts.

The Record of Rainfall is not required when an inspection waiver has been approved. However, begin recording rainfall data one month before thawing conditions are expected using data from the nearest weather station. Once you resume construction activities or inspections, re-install the rain gauge(s) and use the gauge date from then on. However, if inspecting on a reduced inspection frequency and the site is not actively staffed, it is acceptable to continue using data from the nearest weather station.

The Daily Record of Rainfall should be used to determine start and end dates for storm events, and to determine the cumulative approximate amount of precipitation that occurred during a storm. If the reading is less than 0.1 inch, then the rainfall is considered "Trace" or "TR". "Trace" indicates that the amount is too small to measure.

The CGP defines a Storm Event as a rainfall event that produces more than 0.5 inch of precipitation in 24 hours and that is separated from the previous storm event by at least 3 days of less than 0.1 inch of rain per day. The storm start date is the date in which the rainfall began and resulted in 0.5 or more inches in 24 hours. The end of the storm is the end of the third day, of three consecutive days of dry weather following the rainfall. Dry weather is either no rain, or a trace (less than 0.1 inch). From this, the duration and total approximate amount of precipitation can be added. When adding the cumulative rainfall for a total storm event amount, do not include any Trace amounts.

For example, the following Daily Record of Rainfall shows that a storm started on 6/24 since this was the first day of rainfall that had an accumulation of 0.5 or more inches in 24 hours, with rain continuing through 6/30/2015. The storm ended on 6/30, which was the last of the 3 consecutive days of dry weather. From this, the total duration was 7 days, with a total approximate precipitation of 2.2 inches.

Date	Precipitation, (inches)	Storm Event, Start(S), End (E)	Comments	Initials
6/23/2015	TR			
6/24/2015	0.7	Start	Day 1	
6/25/2015	0.6		Day 2	
6/26/2015	0.6		Day 3	
6/27/2015	0.3		Day 4	
6/28/2015	0.0		Day 5	
6/29/2015	0.0		Day 6	
6/30/2015	TR	End	Day 7	Total 7 Day rain event
7/1/2015	0.1			



STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

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Project Number: 12345

Project Name: Example Project

Date	Precipitation, inches	Storm Event Info	Comments	Initials
9/1/17	0.0			AB
9/2/17	TR			AB
9/3/17	0.0			AB
9/4/17	0.0			AB
9/5/17	0.60	START 1		AB
9/6/17	1.10	2		AB
9/7/17	1.40	3	Regular Inspection	AB
9/8/17	0.0	4		AB
9/9/17	0.10	5		AB
9/10/17	0.20	6		AB
9/11/17	TR	7		AB
9/12/17	0.0	8		AB
9/13/17	0.0	END 9	3.4" Total	AB
9/14/17	0.0		Regular Inspection	AB
9/15/17	0.0			AB
9/16/17	0.70	START 1		AB
9/17/17	0.0	2		AB
9/18/17	0.0	3		AB
9/19/17	0.0	END 4	0.7" Total	AB
9/20/17	0.0			AB