CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TPDES General Permit
No. TXR 150000

April 2024

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS

Transportation | Water Resources | Land Development | Surveying | Environmental

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS

April 15, 2024

Mr. Sean Miller
Pulte Homes of Texas, L.P.
1718 Dry Creek Way, Ste. 120
San Antonio, TX 78259

Re: Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2
TPDES Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Dear Mr. Miller:

Attached please find a copy of the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for BRE Phase 5 Unit 2A prepared for Pulte Homes of Texas, L.P. This document is a key element for construction of the referenced project and should be maintained on site at all times during construction. To best protect yourself, we suggest you familiarize yourself with the requirements in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Please note, your contractor must complete a Notice of Intent (NOI) form and forward it to the City of New Braunfels and submit electronically to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). If you as the owner qualify as the primary operator (see Plan Implementation Checklist) then you must also submit an NOI. If you elect not to file an NOI as the secondary operator, you will not receive notices, including contractor violations and correspondence from TCEQ. Both you and your contractor must also complete a Construction Site Notice (CSN) and submit it to the City of New Braunfels (MS4) as instructed in the Plan Implementation Checklist. In addition, your contractor should pay particular attention to the instructions regarding maintenance and inspections of erosion control items and should maintain the forms included herein.

If you have questions regarding this TPDES Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, please contact our office. We appreciate the opportunity to serve Pulte Homes of Texas, L.P. on this project.

Sincerely,
Pape-Dawson Consulting Engineers, LLC
Texas Registered Engineering Firm # 470

Matthew Geistweidt, P.E.
Associate Vice President

Attachments

P:\124\35\03\Word\Reports\TPDES\240403a1.docx

CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

TPDES General Permit No. TXR 150000

April 2024

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APPENDICES

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

SECTION 1.0: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1.1 Introduction

This Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) is prepared for Pulte Homes of Texas, L.P. and its authorized agents per the guidelines in the TPDES General Permit TXR150000 (TXR150000), dated March 5, 2023, issued pursuant to Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code and Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This SWP3 is arranged to address Part III, Section F "Contents of SWP3" as it pertains to the proposed construction activities.

This report is prepared for the exclusive use of Pulte Homes of Texas, L.P. and its authorized agents. The scope of services performed during the preparation of this report may not be appropriate for other users and such use or reuse of this report is unauthorized, unless the prior written approval of Pape-Dawson Consulting Engineers, LLC (Pape-Dawson) has been obtained.

In the preparation of this report, Pape-Dawson has relied upon certain information supplied by the Client, and upon commonly used sources of data. Pape-Dawson does not warrant the accuracy of the information obtained from those sources and has not independently verified such information. The development of this SWPPP was guided by the requirements of the National Pulte SWPPP format.

All conclusions, opinions and recommendations in this report are based upon Pape-Dawson's understanding of site conditions at this time. The development plans presented in this report should not be relied upon to represent conditions at later dates or changes to the development plan.

The contractor shall ensure that the construction site complies with all notification requirements of TXR150000, which are as follows:

- *For sites which disturb five (5) or more acres, or land disturbance of less than five (5) acres and part of an overall plan of development which will ultimately disturb more than five (5) acres, a copy of the NOI prepared by each Operator must be posted near the main entrance of the construction site in a publicly accessible location for viewing by the general public, local, state and federal authorities. A Construction Site Notice (CSN) with the name and telephone number of a representative of the Operator who has day to day control over the implementation of the SWP3,*

a brief description of the construction project, and the location of the SWP3 must also be posted and maintained in that location until final stabilization. A signed copy of the NOI form(s) must also be provided, prior to commencement of construction activities, to the operator of any Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) operator which receives any discharge from the construction site and to any secondary operator.

NOTE: *The SWP3 may be prepared and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally valid with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.*

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
PREPARER STATEMENT

Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2
New Braunfels, Texas

April 15, 2024

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan was developed under the following guidelines:

i. Be site specific.
ii. Identify the BMPs that will be used for each anticipated major phase of construction.
iii. Incorporate the inspection frequency and routine maintenance deadlines under the Applicable permit.
iv. Include clear, concise descriptions of site specific BMPs to implement the requirements of the Applicable Permit and to guide those responsible for overseeing implementation of the SWPPP at each stage of construction.

Prepared by: _____ 4/15/2024
Jean Autrey, P.E. CESSWI, Pape-Dawson Consulting Engineers, LLC Date

Reviewed by: _____ 04/16/2024
Matthew Geistweidt, P.E., Pape-Dawson Consulting Engineers, LLC Date

Engineer's Seal

Texas Engineering Firm #470; Texas Surveying Firm #10028800

1.2 Contact Information

Operator(s):

1. **Operator with Control Over Construction Plans and Specifications:**

   Pulte Homes of Texas, LP

   Sean Miller

   1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120

   San Antonio, Texas 78259

2. **Operator with Day-to-Day Operational Control:**

   Pulte Homes of Texas, LP

   Sean Miller

   1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120

   San Antonio, Texas 78259

Contractor by Project Phase (Contractors will also have a Certification Page; Delegation Letter, Permit & Site Notice.)

Project Phase	Development	Homebuilding	SWPPP Date

This SWPPP was Prepared by:

Pape-Dawson Consulting Engineers, LLC

2000 NW Loop 410

San Antonio, Texas 78213

(210) 375-9000

The development of this SWPPP was guided by the requirements of the National Pulte SWPPP Format

SWPPP Contacts:

Site Stormwater Representative:

Land Development

Pulte Homes of Texas, LP
Trey Rogers
1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Homebuilding

Pulte Homes of Texas, LP
Trey Rogers
1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Secondary Site Stormwater Representative:

Pulte Homes of Texas, LP
1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Pulte Homes of Texas, LP
1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78213

Emergency 24-Hour Contact:

Pulte Homes of Texas, LP
Derek Anderson (210) 823-0564
Trey Rogers (830) 328-3686

Division Compliance Executive (DCE):

Pulte Homes of Texas, LP
Derek Anderson
1718 Dry Creek Way, Suite 120
San Antonio, Texas 78213
(210) 823-0564

MS4 Operator(s):

City of New Braunfels (MS4)
Watershed Program Manager
550 Landa St
New Braunfels, Texas 78130
(830) 221-4020

1.3 Notice of Intent/Site Notice

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS TO NOTE

Primary Operator – the person or persons associated with a large or small construction activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

(a.) the person or persons have on-site operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; **(this may be Owner/Developer)**

(b.) the person or persons have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a SWP3 for the site or other permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions). **(General Contractor)**

Secondary Operator – The person or entity, often the property owner, whose operational control is limited to:

(a.) the employment of other operators, such as a general contractor, to perform or supervise construction activities; or

(b.) the ability to approve or disapprove changes to construction plans and specifications, but who does not have day-to-day on-site operational control over construction activities at the site (**this may be Owner/Developer**).

Secondary operators must either prepare their own SWP3 or participate in a shared SWP3 that covers the areas of the construction site where they have control over the plans and specifications.

If there is not a primary operator at the construction site, then the secondary operator is defined as the primary operator and must comply with the requirements for primary operators.

1. Prior to commencing construction activities, Primary operators must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI).The NOI must be submitted electronically using TCEQ's online State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS), unless the applicant requests and obtains a waiver from electronic reporting. Site information required to complete the online NOI is included on page 2 within this report and filled out on TCEQ NOI included in the Attachments section.

   - Prior to start of construction, submit NOI and pay fee electronically through the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS).
     - Receive Immediate Coverage
     - To submit the NOI go to the web site: https://www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/
     - The fee is $225.00 if submitting the NOI electronically

- To pay online go to: https://www3.tceq.texas.gov/epay
- If you file electronically you must be registered with the state

- Submit a signed copy of the NOI two (2) days prior to start of construction, using TCEQ Form 20022 (3/6/2018).

  City of New Braunfels (MS4)

  Watershed Program Manager

  550 Landa St

  New Braunfels, Texas 78130

  (830) 221-4020

2. Secondary Operators are not required to submit an NOI. If the owner falls under the definition of Secondary Operator, they are not required to submit an NOI. Only the operator listed on the NOI will receive notifications, including any violations onsite.

3. The primary operator(s), (all parties that submit an NOI) must sign the NOI Tracking Form provided in this SWP3.

4. Incorrect information, omissions of relevant facts, or changes in relevant information provided in the original NOI must be corrected within 14 days after discovery, in writing, in a Notice of Change (NOC) letter or TCEQ Form 20391 (03/05/2018) to the MS4 in the address in 1 above and filed electronically through STEERS with TCEQ. A transfer of operational control, including transfer of ownership of a company may not be included in an NOC.

5. All Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, reports, certifications, or information either submitted to the Director or to the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer system, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer, by a general partner or proprietor, by a principal executive public officer, or by a ranking elected public official in accordance with 30 TAC §305.44. A reference copy of this regulation is provided in the "Notice of Intent" section of this SWP3.

1.4 Plan Certification

The SWPPP may provide that one operator is responsible for preparation of the SWPPP in compliance with the CGP, and another operator is responsible for implementation of the SWPPP at the project site. Refer to Certification 1.4.1 and 1.4.2 included in this section. Also refer to Appendix I Responsible Parties & Contractors for applicable permit compliance.

Texas Administrative Code

TITLE 30	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART 1	TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 305	CONSOLIDATED PERMITS
SUBCHAPTER C	APPLICATION FOR PERMIT OR POST-CLOSURE ORDER
RULE §305.44	**Signatories to Applications**

(a) All applications shall be signed as follows.

(1) For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit or post-closure order applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this paragraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrator of the EPA).

(b) A person signing an application shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

(c) For a hazardous solid waste permit or a post-closure order, the application must be signed by the owner and operator of the facility.

(d) For radioactive material license applications under Chapter 336 of this title (relating to Radioactive Substance Rules), the applicant or person duly authorized to act for and on the applicant's, behalf must sign the application.

Source Note: The provisions of this §305.44 adopted to be effective June 19, 1986, 11 TexReg 2591; amended to be effective July 14, 1987, 12 TexReg 2102; amended to be effective October 8, 1990, 15 TexReg 5492; amended to be effective June 5, 1997, 22 TexReg 4583; amended to be effective January 30, 2003, 28 TexReg 705

SWPPP ACCEPTANCE

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

In accordance with TCEQ TPDES General Permit No. TXR150000

Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2
New Braunfels, Texas

04/15/2024

By accepting the SWPPP, the Permittee Adhere to this certification_____

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

"I further certify that I am authorized under 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44 to sign this document and can provide documentation in proof of such authorization upon request."

Certified by: _____

Date

Name: _____
Position/Title: _____
Company: Pulte Homes of Texas, LP

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
For Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity

Project: Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2
Name of Operator: _____
Address: _____

_____
Telephone No.: _____
Facsimile: _____

Certification Statement:
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

"I further certify that I am authorized under 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44 to sign this document and can provide documentation in proof of such authorization upon request."

This certification is hereby signed in reference to construction at the above-referenced project.

By:

_____
Signature

_____
Name

_____
Title

_____
Date

1.5 SWPPP Availability

The SWP3 must be retained on-site at the construction site or, if the site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan, a notice must be posted describing the location of the SWP3. The SWP3 must be made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection to: the executive director, a federal, state, or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials, and the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. If the SWP3 is retained off-site, then it shall be made available as soon as reasonable possible. In most instances, it is reasonable that the SWP3 shall be made available within 24 hours of the request.

NOTE: *The SWP3 may be prepared and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally valid with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.*

1.6 SWPPP Amendments

The permittee must revise or update the SWP3 within seven days of when any of the following occurs:

a. A change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants and that has not been previously addressed in the SWP3;
b. Changing site conditions based on updated plans and specifications, new operators, new areas of responsibility, and changes in BMPs; or
c. Results of inspections or investigations by construction site personnel authorized by the permittee, operators of municipal separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, authorized TCEQ personnel, or a federal, state or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans indicate the SWP3 is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in discharges authorized under this general permit.

1.7 Retention of Records

The permittee must retain the following records for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that a NOT is submitted as required in Par II.F.1 and 2 of this permit. For activities in which an NOT is not

required, records shall be retained for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that the operator terminates coverage under Section II.F.3 of this permit. Records include:

a. A copy of the SWP3;
b. All reports and actions required by this permit, including a copy of the construction site notice;
c. All data used to complete NOI, if an NOI is required for coverage under this general permit; and
d. All records of submittal of forms submitted to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to the secondary operator of a large construction site, if applicable.

1.8 Notice of Termination

All responsible parties must file a Notice of Termination (NOT) – TCEQ Form 20023 (03/09/2018) (copies in SWP3) within 30 days of when their work has been completed and when the site has been stabilized, or when the operator of storm water discharges changes. Copies should be sent by "Certified Mail - Return Receipt Requested" to the parties identified in 1.3 above and electronically filed though STEERS with TCEQ. If a site is turned over to another operator, the existing operator shall notify the new operator in writing of the need to obtain permit coverage. Site-specific documents and blank forms can be found in Appendix B.

1.9 Construction Site Notice

1. Two (2) days prior to start of construction the primary operator(s) must submit a Large Construction Site Notice (CSN) for Primary Operators (TCEQ Form 20961) to the local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4):

   City of New Braunfels (MS4)
   Watershed Program Manager
   550 Landa St
   New Braunfels, Texas 78130
   (830) 221-4020

2. All secondary operators must provide a copy of the signed and certified Large Construction Site Notice (CSN) for Secondary Operators (TCEQ Form 20962) to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to commencement of construction activities.

City of New Braunfels (MS4)
Watershed Program Manager
550 Landa St
New Braunfels, Texas 78130
(830) 221-4020

3. Post signed copies of all CSNs in a location where they are readily available for viewing by the general public (e.g., alongside of building permit). Copies of all CSNs shall remain posted until the completion of construction activities. A copy of the SWP3 is to be kept on the construction site.

NOTE: *Posted site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified Secondary Operator construction site notice, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by an applicable regulatory authority.*

CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE

TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice

Primary Operator

Large construction sites disturb more than five acres or are part of a larger common plan of development thatdisturbs more than five acres. Primary operators of large construction sites will fill out this notice. Primary operators will then post this notice at the construction site in a location where it is safely and readily availablefor viewing by the general public and local, state, and federal authorities. Additional information about the TCEQ Construction Stormwater General Permit may be found on TCEQ's webpage on Assistance Tools for Construction Stormwater General Permits.

Note: You must also develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to the commencement of construction.

Site-Specific TPDES Authorization Number: TXR15 _____

Primary Operator Name: _____

Contact Name and Phone Number: _____

_____

Project Description:

Physical Location/Description *Approx. 0.45 mi NE of TX-46 and FM 758 intersection, New Braunfels, Texas 78130*

_____

Estimated Start Date *August 2024*

Projected End Date or Date Disturbed Soils Will Be Stabilized *August 2025*

Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3): _____

_____

TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice

Secondary Operator

Large construction sites disturb more than five acres or are part of a larger common plan of development that disturbs more than five acres. Secondary operators of large construction sites will fill out this notice. Secondary operators will then post this notice at the construction site in a location where it is safely and readily available for viewing by the general public and local, state, and federal authorities. Additional information about the TCEQ Construction Stormwater General Permit may be found on TCEQ's webpage on Assistance Tools for Construction Stormwater General Permits.

Note: You must also develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan prior to the commencement of construction.

Site-Specific TPDES Authorization Number: TXR15 _____

Secondary Operator Name: _____

Contact Name and Phone Number: _____

_____

Project Description:

Physical Location/Description *Approx. 0.45 mi NE of TX-46 and FM 758 intersection, New Braunfels, Texas 78130*

_____

Estimated Start Date *August 2024*

Projected End Date or Date Disturbed Soils Will Be Stabilized *August 2025*

Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3): _____

_____

For Large Construction Activities Authorized Under Part II.E.3. (Obtaining Authorization to Discharge) the following certification must be completed:

I _____ (Typed or Printed Name Person Completing This Certification) certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming an authorization under Part II.E.3. of TPDES General Permit TXR150000 and agree to comply with the terms of this permit. A stormwater pollution prevention plan has been developed and will be implemented prior to construction, according to permit requirements. A copy of this signed notice is supplied to the operator of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) if discharges enter an MS4. I am aware there are significant penalties for providing false information or for conducting unauthorized discharges, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature and Title _____ Date _____

Name of MS4 Operator notified: _____ *and Date notified (per Part II.F.3.):* _____

Date Site Noticed Removed _____

1.10 Letter Delegating Authorized Representative

The primary operator(s) or general contractor shall designate qualified person(s) to conduct inspections and fill out Inspection Schedule Form and Inspection Forms (copies provided in Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan). A copy of the inspector's qualifications should be included in this SWP3. The owner/operator may elect to authorize an individual or position having responsibility for the overall operation of the construction activity, or for the owner/operator's environmental matters, to sign inspection reports or other information required by the permit. This authorization must be submitted electronically through STEERS to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This authorization cannot include NOI forms, NOT forms, NOC letters, or Construction Site Notices required by this permit.

A new Delegation of Signatories form must be submitted if the delegation changes to another individual or position. A form letter for delegating an “Authorized Representative” is included in this section of the SWPPP.

Date

Executive Director
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Stormwater Team (MC-148)
PO Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

Project Name: Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2
TPDES Storm Water General Permit _____
Delegating an "Authorized Representative"

Dear Executive Director:

This letter serves to designate either a person(s) or specifically described position(s) as an authorized person(s) for signing reports, storm water pollution prevention plans, certifications or other information requested by the Executive Director or required by the general permit as set forth by 30 TAC §305.128 (page 3). This authorization cannot be used for signing a TPDES permit application (e.g. Notice of Intent (NOI)) in accordance with 30 TAC §305.44. The following person(s) or position(s) is hereby authorized to sign reports, plans or certifications other than NOI forms, NOT forms, NOC letters, and Construction Site Notices.

_____
(Name or Position)

_____
(Name or Position)

_____
(Name or Position)

_____
(Name or Position)

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the following requirements to make such a designation as set forth in 30 TAC §305.44 as follows:

- For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit or post-closure order applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

- For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this paragraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrator of the EPA).

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Printed Name	Title	Date

Signature	Contact Number

Texas Administrative Code

TITLE 30	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART 1	TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 305	CONSOLIDATED PERMITS
SUBCHAPTER F	APPLICATION FOR PERMIT OR POST-CLOSURE ORDER
RULE §305.128	**Signatories to Applications**

(a) All reports requested by permits and other information requested by the executive director shall be signed by a person described in §305.44(a) of this title (relating to Signatories to Applications) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) the authorization is made in writing by a person described in §305.44(a) of this title (relating to Signatories to Applications);

(2) the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity or for environmental matters for the applicant, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, environmental manager, or a position of equivalent responsibility. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and

(3) the written authorization is submitted to the executive director.

(b) If an authorization under this section is no longer accurate because of a change in individuals or position, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of this section must be submitted to the executive director prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(c) Any person signing a report required by a permit shall make the certification set forth in §305.44(b) of this title (relating to Signatories to Applications).

Source Note: The provisions of this §305.128 adopted to be effective June 19, 1986, 11 TexReg 2597; amended to be effective July 14, 1987, 12 TexReg 2102; amended to be effective October 8, 1990, 15 TexReg 5492.

SECTION 2.0: SITE AND ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Description

Project Name: *Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2*

Project Street Address: *Approximately 0.45 miles northeast of TX-46 and FM 758 intersection, New Braunfels, Texas 78130*

Latitude: *29.683689 N*

Longitude: *-98.054077 W*

Nature of the Construction Activity: *Limited demolition of existing pavement, clearing, grading, excavation for installation of utilities and drainage for the construction of a single-family residential development with associated streets and sidewalks. Home construction is based on market demand and may not be concurrent with infrastructure developments.*

Estimated Construction Start Date: *August 2024*

Estimated Construction End Date: *August 2025*

Total Site Area (Acres): *35.53*

Approximate Site Area to be Disturbed (Acres): *35.53*

Common drainage area serving ten (10) or more acres disturbed at one time: *No*

Temporary Sedimentation Basin provided: *No*

No temporary sedimentation basin is necessary. Although more than 10 acres may be disturbed on the project site, no more than 10 acres shall be disturbed within a common drainage area at one time, as the site is comprised of multiple sub-drainage areas and civil infrastructure will precede home construction. Other TBMPs are to be utilized for site disturbance and all are adequate for the drainage areas served.

Soil Types: *According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app) for Guadalupe County, the soils on the site are described as Barbarosa silty clay, 0-1% slopes (BaA); Branyon clay, 0-1% slopes (BrA); Barbarosa silty clay, 1-3% slopes (BaB); Queeny gravelly loam, 1-5% slopes (QeC).*

The site is in Guadalupe County which receives an average of 33 inches of rainfall annually with the highest amounts of rainfall received in the month(s) of May, June, September, and October.

Pre-construction site runoff coefficient: *0.34*

Post-construction site runoff coefficient: *0.62*

Industrial Activity Discharges: *No*

Receiving Water: *The site will drain into Guadalupe River below Comal River, which is in segment 1804_03 of the Guadalupe River Basin. This segment is not listed by the TCEQ on the EPA-approved CWA § 303(d) List of impaired waters or Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 2022 303(d) list as an impaired water. There are no Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) established at this time for this segment.*

Wetlands: *No*

Construction activities associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for storage of high-level radioactive waste: *No*

Edwards Aquifer Recharge or Contributing Zone: *No*

Karst Zone 1 or 2: *No*

Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP): *No*

Contributing Zone Plan (CZP): *No*

APPENDIX A - EXHIBIT 1 – General Location Map

APPENDIX A - EXHIBIT 2 – Site Plan illustrating the SWP3 including the following, where appropriate:

- property boundary(ies);
- drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated before and after major grading activities;
- areas where soil disturbance will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;
- locations of all controls and buffers, either planned or in place;
- locations where temporary or permanent stabilization practices are expected to be used;
- locations of construction support activities, including those located off-site;
- surface waters (including wetlands) either at, adjacent, or in close proximity to the site, and also indicate whether those waters are impaired;

NOTE: *Surface waters adjacent to or in close proximity to the site means any receiving waters within the site and all receiving waters within one mile downstream of the site's discharge point(s).*

- locations where stormwater discharges from the site directly to a surface water body or a municipal separate storm sewer system;
- vehicle wash areas; and
- designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads (for instance, this applies to construction transition from unstable dirt areas to exterior paved roads);
- Where the amount of information required to be included on the map would result in a single map being difficult to read and interpret, the operator shall develop a series of maps that collectively include the required information.

Revise and complete the table below (as necessary) so that it lists the following:
(1) the map information required by the Applicable Construction General Permit (CGP), and
(2) where the required information can be found in the SWPPP.

The table below is based on the Federal CGP and is provided as an example; it should be revised accordingly based on the Applicable CGP. Add or delete rows (or add columns) as necessary. It is recommended that a revised version of this table be included in Section 2.1 of the SWPPP.

Table 2.1.1: Required Map Information

Required Element	Location in SWPPP
Boundaries of the property and locations where construction activities will occur.	*Appendix A*
Locations where earth-disturbing activities will occur, noting any phasing of construction activities.	*Appendix A*
Approximate slopes before and after major grading activities (Note areas of slopes 15% or greater).	*Appendix A*
Locations where sediment, soil, or other construction materials will be stockpiled.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*
Locations of any crossings of surface waters.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*
Designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*
Location of structures and other impervious surfaces upon completion of construction.	*Appendix A*
Location of construction support activity areas covered by the CGP (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas).	*N/A*
Location of all surface waters, including wetlands, that exist within or in the immediate vicinity of the site (indicate which waters are listed as impaired, and which are identified as Tier 2, Tier 2.5, or Tier 3 waters).	*N/A*
Boundary lines of natural buffers.	*N/A*
Areas of federally listed critical habitat for endangered or threatened species.	*N/A*
Topography of the site, existing vegetative cover (e.g. forest, pasture, pavement, structures), and drainage pattern(s) of stormwater and authorized non-stormwater flow onto, over, and from the site property before and after major grading activities.	*Appendix A*
Stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge locations, including storm drain inlets on the site and in the immediate vicinity of the site, and locations where stormwater and allowable non-stormwater will be discharged to surface waters (including wetlands) on or near the site.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*
Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*
Locations of stormwater control measures.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*
Locations where polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals will be used and stored.	*Appendix A & BMP Map*

2.2 Sequence of Proposed Construction Activities

APPENDIX A – EXHIBIT 3 - Typical Details for Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Sequence of Major Activities:

- Installation of BMPs
- Demolition
- Clearing
- Grading
- Excavation
- Drainage Installation
- Installation of Utilities (water, sewer, gas, electric, telephone, etc.)
- Street construction (subgrade, base, curb, and asphalt)
- Foundation Construction
- Home Construction
- Site Cleanup
- Removal of BMPs

The sequence of major activities of work on this site will be divided into two stages: site preparation and construction. Site preparation consists of demolition, clearing, grading, or excavation. This work, which is the initiation of all activity on the project, will disturb the largest amount of soil. Therefore, before any of this work can begin, the Site Contractor will be responsible for the installation and maintenance of control measures as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3. These measures are designed to minimize erosion and minimize eroded soil from leaving the site.

Construction activities include storm drains, utility installation, streets, houses, and site cleanup. Prior to the initiation of construction, all previously installed control measures will be repaired or reestablished for their designed or intended purpose by the Construction Contractor. The Construction Contractor will also be responsible for installation of all remaining control measures located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3. These controls are intended to prevent eroded soil, trash, and construction debris from leaving the site.

TXR150000 requires the permittee to revise or update the SWP3 whenever there is a change in site conditions, new operators, new areas of responsibility, or changes in BMPs. Accordingly, the SWP3 is meant to be a dynamic working guide that is to be kept current and amended whenever the design, construction, operation, maintenance, or inspection result indicates that the SWP3 is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in storm water discharges. All changes to the plan must be shown on Exhibit 2, dated, and signed by the responsible party.

2.3 Potential Construction Site Pollutants

Potential Pollutant Sources:

- Soil erosion due to demolition clearing, grading, or excavation for streets, utilities, drainage, and homes
- Oil, grease, fuel, and hydraulic fluid contamination from construction equipment and vehicle drippings
- Hydrocarbons from asphalt paving operations
- Miscellaneous trash and litter from construction workers and material wrappings
- Construction debris
- Concrete truck wash-out water
- Detergents, cleaning solvents
- Paints, paint solvents, other petroleum-based products

SECTION 3.0: CONTROL MEASURES/MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

3.1 Schedule for BMP Implementation

3.1.1 Structural Practices

On-site structural practices, which are continuous (on-going) until the site is permanently stabilized, may include the following:

- Erection of silt fences and rock berms as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3;
- Installation of stabilized construction entrances and exits as required and a construction staging area as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3;
- Placement of gravel filter bags as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3;
- Installation of drain inlet protection as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3; and
- Installation of concrete truck wash-out pit as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3.

These storm water pollution control features will slow the velocity of runoff thereby enhancing sedimentation and capture of contaminants that may accumulate in storm water runoff exiting this construction site. There are no structures to divert storm water and no structures to store storm water on this project.

It is to be understood that modifications to the SWP3 may have to be made in the field to adjust for field conditions and to provide the intended effect. All changes to the plan must be shown on Exhibit 2, dated, and signed by the responsible party or, described and included in the Plan Modifications section of this SWP3.

Best management practices may be installed in stages to coincide with the disturbance of upgradient watershed areas.

Best management practices may be removed in stages once the watershed for that portion controlled by the BMPs has been stabilized in accordance with TPDES requirements. Upon completion of the project and before final payment is issued, Contractor shall remove all

sediment and erosion control measures, paying special attention to rock berms in drainage features.

Because of the inherent difficulties in maintaining construction schedules due to weather delays, the conditions noted above and listed elsewhere in this plan are provided in lieu of a time related schedule.

3.2 Erosion and Sediment Controls

3.2.1 Erosion Controls

General goals and criteria for erosion control are as follows:

Except as provided in 40 CFR §§ 125.30-125.32, any discharge regulated under this general permit, with the exception of sites that obtained waivers based on low rainfall erosivity, must achieve, at a minimum, the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). The BPT are also required by and must satisfy the Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) permitting requirement for application of 40 CFR § 450.24 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR § 450.22 Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and 40 CFR § 450.23 Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT). General goals and criteria for erosion and sediment control are as follows:

- Erosion controls are designed to minimize the amount of erosion which takes place by maximizing the amount of stabilized areas during construction. Sediment controls are designed to retain sediment on site to the maximum extent practicable with consideration for local topography, soil type, and rainfall.
- Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion in order to minimize pollutant discharges.
- Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge point(s).
- Control measures must be properly installed and maintained according to the manufacturer's or designer's specifications. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used incorrectly, or that the control is

performing inadequately, the Operator must replace or modify the control as soon as practicable after discovery that the control has been used incorrectly, is performing inadequately, or is damaged.

- When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible. If infeasible, the permittee must provide documentation in the SWP3 to support the determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.
- For perimeter controls such as silt fences, berms, etc., the trapped sediment must be removed before it reaches 50% of the above-ground height.
- If sediment escapes the site, accumulations must be removed at a frequency to minimize further negative effects, and whenever feasible, prior to the next rain event.
- Controls must be implemented to limit, to the extent practicable, off-site transport of litter, construction debris, and construction materials.
- Off-site material storage areas such as construction staging areas, soil stockpiles, and borrow areas used solely by the project are considered part of the project for SWP3 purposes. Contractors will be responsible for establishing appropriate controls for these storage areas, for revising this plan to include those off-site storage areas, and to ensure that these areas are properly covered under TXR150000.
- Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by appropriate controls to address sediment and prevent erosion. Operators must observe and evaluate the dewatering controls once per day while the dewatering discharge occurs as described in Part III.F.7. of this general permit.
- Personnel provided by the permittee must observe and evaluate dewatering controls at a minimum of once per day on the days when dewatering discharges from the construction site occur. Personnel conducting these evaluations must be knowledgeable of this general permit, the construction activities at the site, and the SWP3 for the site. Personnel conducting these evaluations are not required to have signatory authority for reports under 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).
- Requirements for Observations and Evaluations:

- A report summarizing the scope of any observation and evaluation must be completed within 24 hours following the evaluation. The report must also include, at a minimum, the following:
  - date of the observations and evaluation;
  - name(s) and title(s) of personnel making the observations and evaluation;
  - approximate times that the dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of evaluation, or if the dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous (this information can be reported by personnel initiating the dewatering discharge);
  - estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of evaluation;
  - whether or not any indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge (e.g., foam, oil sheen, noticeable odor, floating solids, suspended sediments, or other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution); and
  - major observations, including: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.
- Actions taken as a result of evaluations, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).
- The names and qualifications of personnel making the evaluations for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.

3.2.2 Sediment Controls

General goals and criteria for sediment control are as follows:

- Sediment controls are designed to retain sediment on site to the maximum extent practicable with consideration for local topography, soil type, and rainfall.
  - If sediment escapes the site, accumulations must be removed at a frequency to minimize further negative effects, and whenever feasible, prior to the next rain event.
  - Controls must be implemented to limit, to the extent practicable, off-site transport of litter, construction debris, and construction materials.

3.2.3 Drainage Controls and Velocity Dissipation Devices

- Controls such as benches, terraces and track walking must be implemented to limit, to the extent practicable, erosion of slopes
- Reduce concentrated flow volumes and runoff velocities
- Check dams utilizing gravel bags or sediment control rolls will be utilized as needed and illustrated on Exhibit 2

3.2.4 Wind Erosion Controls

- Installation of wind fence per manufacturer will be erected as needed to dissipate air currents and reduce soil blowing.
- To the extent practicable, minimize the generation of dust during construction by means including water spray, covering open stockpiles, etc. Spraying of petroleum-based or toxic liquids for this purpose is prohibited.

3.2.5 BMPs to Minimize Off-Site Tracking

- Vehicular traffic leaving the construction site (prior to improved streets) will exit through a stabilized construction exit as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3. When soils have collected on the stabilized vehicular exit to an extent which reduces its intended effectiveness, the surface will be cleaned and reestablished for its designed or intended purpose.
- Mud/dirt inadvertently tracked off site and onto public streets shall be removed immediately by hand or mechanical broom sweeping.

3.2.6 Permanent Site Stabilization

Land clearing activities will be limited to areas where earthwork will be performed and shall progress as needed. Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to: frequent watering or use of biodegradable soil binders in excavation and fill areas as needed to minimize wind erosion during construction; establishment of temporary vegetation; establishment of permanent vegetation; utilization of mulch, geotextiles, sod stabilization, erosion control blankets, Turf Reinforcement Mats (TRM), Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM), and vegetative buffer strips; protection of existing trees and vegetation; and other similar measures. Interim on-site stabilization measures, which are continuous (on-going), will include the following:

- Existing vegetation at the downgradient portion of the site shall be preserved. Ground cover shall not be disturbed until it is necessary to proceed with fieldwork.
- Preserve native topsoil at the site, unless the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed, or it is infeasible.
- Soil disturbances shall be minimized by exposing only the smallest practical area of land required for the clearing and grading activity, for the construction activity, and for the shortest practical period of time.
- Maximum practical use will be made of natural vegetation including grass, weeds, trees, shrubs, etc. by leaving these materials in place until construction necessitates clearing the minimum practical area for continuance of construction.
- Providing natural buffers on this site is infeasible due to the extent of development in proximity to adjacent development and drainageways.
- Trenching and associated backfilling for utilities and foundations shall be coordinated to minimize, to the extent practical, the time the area is disturbed.
- If temporary stabilization is not feasible, then the homebuilder may fulfill this requirement by retaining perimeter controls or BMPs and informing the homeowner of the need for removal of temporary controls and the establishment of final stabilization.

Permanent on-site stabilization measures, which will be scheduled as detailed below, will include the following:

- First, as soon as acceptable subgrade compaction occurs, exposed native soil in road areas will be covered with flexible base material, compacted, and stabilized to the maximum practical extent during construction but prior to placement of finished pavement surface.
- Second, as soon as practical, all disturbed soil that will not be covered by construction from roads, homes, or other impervious cover will be stabilized per applicable project specifications.
- Stabilization measures in this instance shall comply with temporary stabilization as defined in TXR150000 or as defined otherwise in landscape plans where applicable.

Stabilization measures will be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, and except as provided below, will be initiated no more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased.

- Where construction activity on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased, and earth disturbing activities will be resumed within twenty-one (21) days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of site.
- In arid areas (areas with an average rainfall of 0 to 10 inches), semiarid areas (areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches), and areas experiencing droughts where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by seasonably arid conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practicable.
- Where vegetative controls are not feasible due to arid conditions, the operator shall immediately install, and within 14 calendar days of a temporary or permanent cessation of work in any portion of the site complete, non-vegetative erosion controls.
- Final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.
- In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remains disturbed.

- Final stabilization as defined in TXR150000 (a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area) must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.
- A final walk-through of the completed construction site shall be performed to ensure final stabilization is established.

Records of project milestone dates are required to be maintained and shall be recorded in APPENDIX E. Project milestones include the following:

- Dates when installation of BMPs begin;
- Dates when site preparation activities begin and end;
- Dates when construction activities begin and end;
- Dates when either site preparation or construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on all or a portion of the project; and
- Dates when stabilization measures are initiated and when stabilization is complete.

3.3 Non-Storm Water Management

Storm water discharges from this construction site may be intermittently mixed with the following non-storm water discharges:

- discharges from emergency firefighting activities (emergency firefighting activities do not include washing of trucks, runoff water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems and similar activities);
- uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life), which include flushings from systems that utilize potable water, surface water, or groundwater that does not contain additional pollutants (uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings do not include systems utilizing reclaimed wastewater as a source water);
- water from the routine external washing of vehicles, external portion of buildings or structures, and pavement;
- discharges where detergents and soaps are not used;

- discharges where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless spilled materials have been removed; and if local state, or federal regulations are applicable, the materials are removed according to those regulations);
- discharges where pressure washing is not conducted, and where the purpose is to remove mud, dirt, or dust;
- uncontaminated water used to control dust;
- potable water sources including waterline flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated, and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life);
- uncontaminated air conditioning condensate;
- uncontaminated ground water or spring water, including foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with industrial materials such as solvents;
- lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage; and
- any discharge authorized under a separate NPDES, TPDES, or TCEQ permit may also be combined with storm water discharges from this construction site.

The above non-storm water components would exit the site via the storm water drainage paths and would be subject to the same filtering and sedimentation control provided by the vegetated drainage channels and structural controls used for storm water runoff. Other non-storm water discharges are not anticipated from the construction of this project.

3.3.1 Materials and Waste Management BMPs

- Construction materials shall be stored within a designated storage area as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3. Bulk materials such as sand, topsoil, etc. will be bordered on the downgradient sides with a stormwater perimeter control device established at a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from the toe of the stockpile as illustrated on Exhibit 3. A list of materials to be stored on site should be recorded and regularly updated in Appendix F.
- An area shall be designated as a construction equipment and vehicle storage area as located on Exhibit 2. Construction equipment (except large, slow moving equipment) not removed from the site at night shall be stored in the containment area.

- Sediment collected behind silt fences will be periodically collected and placed as fill material within the property. Contaminated sediments will be disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable regulations.

3.3.2 Paint and Paint Waste Management

- Hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local, state, and/or federal regulations and by the manufacturer of such products. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices by the job site superintendent, who will also be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed. Each employee who must handle a substance with hazardous properties will be instructed on the use of the product he/she is using, particularly regarding spill control techniques.
- The Contractor will implement the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan (Appendix J) found within this SWP3 and will train all personnel in the proper cleanup and handling of spilled materials. No spilled hazardous materials or hazardous wastes will be allowed to come in contact with stormwater discharges. If such contact occurs, the stormwater discharge will be contained on site until appropriate measures in compliance with state and federal regulations are taken to dispose of such contaminated stormwater. It shall be the responsibility of the job site superintendent to properly train all personnel in the use of the SPCC plan.
- Any spills of hazardous materials which are in quantities in excess of Reportable Quantities as defined by TCEQ regulations shall be immediately reported to the TCEQ National Response Center 1-800-832-8224.
- In order to minimize the potential for a spill of hazardous materials to come into contact with stormwater, the following steps will be implemented:
    - All materials with hazardous properties (such as pesticides, petroleum products, fertilizers, detergents, construction chemicals, acids, paints, paint solvents, cleaning solvents, additives for soil stabilization, concrete curing compounds and additives, etc.) will be stored in a secure location, under cover, when not in use.
    - The minimum practical quantity of all such materials will be kept on the job site.
    - A spill control and containment kit (containing, for example, absorbent material such as kitty litter or sawdust, acid neutralizing powder, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags,

gloves, goggles, plastic, and metal trash containers, etc.) will be provided at the storage site.

- All of the product in a container will be used before the container is disposed of. All such containers will be triple rinsed with water prior to disposal. The rinse water used in these containers will be disposed of in a manner in compliance with state and federal regulations and will not be allowed to mix with stormwater discharges.
- All products will be stored in and used from the original container with the original product label.
- All products will be used in strict compliance with instructions on the product label.
- The disposal of excess or used products will be in strict compliance with instructions on the product label.

3.3.3 Sanitary Waste Management

- Trash receptacles will be established near the construction area. Construction waste materials, domestic garbage, etc. shall be periodically collected and disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Minimize the exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the workday and during storm events. For waste containers that do not have lids, where the container itself is not sufficiently secure enough to prevent the discharge of pollutants absent a cover and could leak, the permittee must provide either a cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, stormwater, and wind, or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment). Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use);
- Minimize exposure of waste by implementing good housekeeping measures. Waste must be cleaned up and disposed of in designated waste containers on days of operation at the site. Waste must be cleaned up immediately if containers overflow; minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill

and leak prevention and response procedures. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. You must also, within seven (7) calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release; and

- Minimize exposure of sanitary waste by positioning portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and so that they are located away from surface water in the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances.
- All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable toilets by a licensed portable facility provider in complete compliance with local and state regulations.
- A controlled on-site area as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3 shall be designated as a concrete truck wash-out pit for concrete trucks. Truck wash-out pits shall be surrounded by a berm or hay bales to prevent runoff of contaminated water. The Contractor will advise concrete suppliers of the requirements to utilize the wash-out pits for the intended purpose.
- Direct discharge of concrete truck wash-out water to surface waters of the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited by this general permit.
- Concrete truck wash-out water shall be discharged to areas at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent direct discharge to surface waters, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash-out water to prevent direct discharge to surface waters. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measures to prevent runoff from the construction site.
- Wash out of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized, and the Operator shall ensure BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck wash-out as the result of rain. The direct discharge of concrete truck wash-out water to surface water in the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited at all times.

- The discharge of wash-out water shall not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.
- Additional concrete truck wash-out pits may be added as construction conditions require.

3.3.4 Spill Prevention and Response

Materials Covered

The following materials or substances with known hazardous properties are expected to be present on-site during construction:

Concrete	Cleaning solvents
Detergents	Petroleum based products
Paints	Pesticides
Paint solvents	Acids
Fertilizers	Concrete additives
Soil stabilization additives	

Material Management Practices

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to storm water runoff:

- Personnel will be trained in the proper storage, use, and disposal of on-site materials;
- Materials will be stored in areas identified for that purpose and containment will be provided;
- Materials will be secured to prevent unauthorized use or vandalism;
- Material storage will be limited to reasonable quantities; and
- Waste materials will be collected in receptacles designed for the purpose and disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable regulations.

Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on site during the construction project:

- An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job;

- All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner and, if possible, under the roof or other enclosure;
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label in legible condition;
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer;
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container;
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed; and
- The job site superintendent will be responsible to ensure proper use and disposal of materials.

Hazardous Products

- High-Level Radioactive Waste – Meaning as assigned by 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 10101 (12) and includes spent nuclear fuel as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 10101 (23).
- Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste:
  - Discharges of stormwater from construction activities associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72 are not authorized by this general permit. Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) § 401.0525 prohibits TCEQ from issuing any TPDES authorizations for the construction or operation of these facilities.
  - Discharges of stormwater from the construction activities associated with the construction of a facility located at the site of currently or formerly operating nuclear power reactors and currently or formerly operating nuclear research and test reactors operated by a university are not prohibited under THSC § 401.0525 and continue to be regulated under this general permit.
- Hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local, state, and/or federal regulations and by the manufacturer of such products. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices by the job site superintendent, who will also be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed. Each employee who must

handle a substance with hazardous properties will be instructed on the use of the product he/she is using, particularly regarding spill control techniques.

- The Contractor will implement the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan found within this SWP3 and will train all personnel in the proper cleanup and handling of spilled materials. No spilled hazardous materials or hazardous wastes will be allowed to come in contact with stormwater discharges. If such contact occurs, the stormwater discharge will be contained on site until appropriate measures in compliance with state and federal regulations are taken to dispose of such contaminated stormwater. It shall be the responsibility of the job site superintendent to properly train all personnel in the use of the SPCC plan.
- Any spills of hazardous materials which are in quantities in excess of Reportable Quantities as defined by TCEQ regulations shall be immediately reported to the TCEQ National Response Center **1-800-832-8224**.
- In order to minimize the potential for a spill of hazardous materials to come into contact with stormwater, the following steps will be implemented:
- All materials with hazardous properties (such as pesticides, petroleum products, fertilizers, detergents, construction chemicals, acids, paints, paint solvents, cleaning solvents, additives for soil stabilization, concrete curing compounds and additives, etc.) will be stored in a secure location, under cover, when not in use.
- The minimum practical quantity of all such materials will be kept on the job site.
- A spill control and containment kit (containing, for example, absorbent material such as kitty litter or sawdust, acid neutralizing powder, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic and metal trash containers, etc.) will be provided at the storage site.
- All of the product in a container will be used before the container is disposed of. All such containers will be triple-rinsed with water prior to disposal. The rinse water used in these containers will be disposed of in a manner in compliance with state and federal regulations and will not be allowed to mix with stormwater discharges.

The following practices will be used to reduce the risk associated with hazardous materials:

- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original labels in legible condition;

- Original labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS's) will be procured and used for each material;
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers or local/state/federal recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed;
- A spill control and containment kit (containing, for example, absorbent materials such as kitty litter or sawdust, acid neutralizing powder, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic, and metal trash containers, etc.) will be provided at the storage site; and
- All of the product in a container will be used before the container is disposed of. All such containers will be triple rinsed with water prior to disposal. The rinse water used in these containers will be disposed of in a manner in compliance with state and federal regulations and will not be allowed to mix with storm water discharges.

Product Specific Practices

The following product specific practices will be followed on the job site:

- Petroleum Products
  - All on-site vehicles will be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products will be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any petroleum storage tanks used on site will have a dike or berm containment structure constructed around it to contain any spills which may occur. Any asphalt substances used on site will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

- Fertilizer
  - Fertilizers will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be worked in the soil to limit exposure to storm water. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.

- Paints, Paint Solvents, And Cleaning Solvents

- All containers will be tightly sealed and stored when not in use. Excess paint and solvent will not be discharged to the storm sewer system but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturer's instructions or state and federal regulations.

General Spill Prevention Practices

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

- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted, and site personnel will be trained regarding these procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the on-site material storage area in a spill control and containment kit (containing for example, absorbent materials such as kitty litter or sawdust, acid neutralizing powder, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic and metal trash containers, etc.).
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with the hazardous substances.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous materials will be reported to the appropriate federal, state, and local government agency. Spills of amounts that exceed Reportable Quantities of certain substances specifically mentioned in federal regulations (40 CFR 302) will be immediately reported to the TCEQ National Response Center, telephone 1-800-832-8224. Reportable Quantities of some substances which may be used at the job site are as follows:
- Oil – appearance of a film or sheen on water
- Pesticides – usually one (1) pound
- Acids – 5,000 pounds
- Solvents, flammable – 100 pounds
- The SPCC plan will be adjusted to include measures on how to prevent this type of spill from recurring. A description of the spill, what caused it, and the cleanup measures will

also be included. If the spill exceeds a Reportable Quantity, reports of the incident will be in compliance with federal, state, and local regulations.

- The job site superintendent will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He will designate the individuals responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup.

3.3.5 Concrete Materials and Concrete Waste Management

- Concrete Trucks
  - TXR150000 authorizes the land disposal of wash-out water from concrete trucks associated with off-site production facilities, as long as the discharge is in compliance with the restrictions of this SWP3. Wash-out water associated with on-site concrete production facilities is not authorized by the TXR150000 General Permit and must be authorized under a separate TCEQ General Permit or individual permit.
  - A controlled on-site area as located on Exhibit 2 and illustrated on Exhibit 3 shall be designated as a concrete truck wash-out pit for concrete trucks. Truck wash-out pits shall be surrounded by a berm or hay bales to prevent runoff of contaminated water. The Contractor will advise concrete suppliers of the requirements to utilize the wash-out pits for the intended purpose.
  - Concrete trucks will be allowed to wash out or discharge surplus concrete or drum wash water on the site, but only in either specifically designated diked areas which have been prepared to prevent contact between the concrete and wash-out water or storm water which will be discharged from the site, or in locations where waste concrete can be poured into forms to make riprap or other useful concrete products.
  - The hardened residue from the concrete wash-out pits will be disposed of in the same manner as other non-hazardous construction waste materials or may be broken up and used on site as deemed appropriate by the Contractor. The job site superintendent will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.
  - Concrete truck wash-out water shall be discharged to areas at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent direct discharge to

surface waters, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash-out water to prevent direct discharge to surface waters. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measures to prevent runoff from the construction site.

- Wash out of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized, and the Operator shall ensure BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck wash-out as the result of rain. The direct discharge of concrete truck wash-out water to surface water in the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited by the TXR150000 General Permit at all times.
- The discharge of wash-out water shall not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.
- Additional concrete truck wash-out pits may be added as construction conditions require.

3.3.6 Paving Operations Management

Paving operations shall not be scheduled when a significant storm event is anticipated, to the extent practicable, in an effort to minimize exposure.

3.3.7 Management of Landscape Products

- Excavation spoils temporarily stored on site, pending off-site disposal in accordance with applicable regulations, shall be bordered on the downgradient side by a stormwater perimeter control device established at a minimum distance of ten (10) feet from the toe of the stockpile as illustrated on Exhibit 3 and recorded in Appendix F.
- Stormwater perimeter control devices shall be installed at least ten (10) feet from stockpile materials. Topsoil stockpiles should be seeded or covered by erosion control blankets, if they are not to be used within fourteen (14) days (TXR150000 Part III (F)(2)(b)(iii)(A)).
- Minimize the exposure of landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials on the site to precipitation and stormwater.

3.3.8 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge.

3.3.9 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Maintenance, and Storage

- An area shall be designated as a construction equipment and vehicle storage area as located on Exhibit 2. Construction equipment (except large, slow moving equipment) not removed from the site at night shall be stored in the containment area.
- The designated construction equipment and vehicle storage area shall have a single entrance and will be bordered on the downgradient sides by silt fence as illustrated on Exhibit 3.
- The use of on-site temporary construction fuel storage tanks is limited to tank sizes which can only store unregulated quantities of fuel and which have integral spill containment devices with a capacity of at least 110% of tank capacity.
- Intentional release of vehicle or equipment fluid onto the ground is prohibited. In project areas suspected of potential toxic or petroleum products contamination, the water or soil shall be tested to determine the proper method of disposal.
- Scheduled construction equipment and vehicle maintenance accomplished on site shall be done within the construction equipment and vehicle storage area.
- Construction staging area will contain a spill containment kit.

3.3.10 Dewatering and Ponded Water Management

- Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by appropriate controls to address sediment and prevent erosion. Operators must observe and evaluate the dewatering controls once per day while the dewatering discharge occurs as described in Part III.F.7. of this general permit.
- Personnel provided by the permittee must observe and evaluate dewatering controls at a minimum of once per day on the days when dewatering discharges from the

construction site occur. Personnel conducting these evaluations must be knowledgeable of this general permit, the construction activities at the site, and the SWP3 for the site. Personnel conducting these evaluations are not required to have signatory authority for reports under 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

- Requirements for Observations and Evaluations:
  - A report summarizing the scope of any observation and evaluation must be completed within 24 hours following the evaluation. The report must also include, at a minimum, the following:
    - date of the observations and evaluation;
    - name(s) and title(s) of personnel making the observations and evaluation;
    - approximate times that the dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of evaluation, or if the dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous (this information can be reported by personnel initiating the dewatering discharge);
    - estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of evaluation;
    - whether or not any indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge (e.g., foam, oil sheen, noticeable odor, floating solids, suspended sediments, or other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution); and
    - major observations, including: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.
  - Actions taken as a result of evaluations, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

- The names and qualifications of personnel making the evaluations for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.

3.4 Post-Construction Storm Water Management Measures

This project does not require any TPDES post-construction storm water pollution controls or velocity dissipation devices.

3.5 Compliance with State and Local Plans

3.5.1 State, Tribal, or Local Controls

The site is not located over the Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone or Recharge Zone.

The site is not located on Native American Tribal lands.

Based on research of the Texas Historical Commission, there are no Historical sites on, or near the project limits of this SWPPP.

Except as noted herein, there are no other known applicable state, tribal, or local storm water pollution prevention control requirements for construction projects at this location.

All activities during construction shall comply with state and local sanitary sewer, septic system, and waste disposal regulations.

Trees, limbs, leaves, brush, and vegetation from clearing operations shall be removed from the site and disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable regulations.

Excavation spoils which will not be reused on this construction project shall be disposed of off-site at an approved location in accordance with applicable regulations.

3.6 Prohibited Discharge Toxic Release

- Wastewater from wash out of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;

- Wastewater from wash out and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
- Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operations and maintenance;
- Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

3.7 Construction Support Activities

Examples of construction support activities include, but are not limited to, concrete batch plants, rock crushers, asphalt batch plants, equipment staging areas, material storage yards, material borrow areas, and excavated material disposal areas. Discharges of storm water runoff from construction support activities may be authorized under this general permit, provided that the following conditions are met:

- the activities are located within one (1)-mile from the boundary of the permitted construction site and directly support the construction activity.
- a SWP3 is developed according to the provisions of this general permit and includes appropriate controls and measures to reduce erosion and discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff from the construction support activities; and
- the construction support activities either do not operate beyond the completion date of the construction activity or are authorized under separate TPDES authorization. Separate TPDES authorization may include the TPDES Multi Sector General Permit, TXR050000 (related to storm water discharges associated with industrial activity), separate authorization under this general permit if applicable, coverage under an alternative general permit if available, or authorization under an individual water quality permit.

SECTION 4.0: MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND INSPECTION

4.1 Maintenance

Structural controls shall be inspected as stipulated in this plan. Structural units shall be maintained to perform the function as intended until all soil disturbing activities have been completed and a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established in all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabbions, or geotextiles) have been employed.

When a sediment control structure deteriorates to a condition so that its performance is less than intended, the structure shall be repaired or replaced to full function as specified before the next anticipated storm event or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, the reason shall be documented in the SWP3 and maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable.

Erosion and sediment controls that have been intentionally disabled, run over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately upon discovery. Controls which have been used incorrectly, are performing inadequately, or are damaged must be replaced or modified as soon as possible after discovery of the deficiency.

Particular attention should be paid to the sedimentation areas behind the rock berms and silt fences. When the sediment has accumulated 50% of the above-ground height behind a rock berm or silt fence, (from construction debris, tree trimming, trash, municipal-type garbage, etc.) it will be removed, and the rock berms and silt fences will be restored to their original specifications. Contaminated sediment removed from containment areas (vehicle maintenance, concrete wash-out pits, etc.) shall be either used on site if suitable for fill material or disposed of off-site in accordance with appropriate regulations. If sediment escapes the site, the permittee must work with the downgradient property owner to remove the sediment as soon as possible.

Exhibit 6, Sheet 2 of 2 lists the various major components of this pollution prevention plan and identifies the party responsible for its function, maintenance, and inspections.

4.2 Storm Maintenance and Repair

Deficiencies noted during the inspection will be corrected and documented within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection or before the next anticipated storm event if practicable.

4.3 Inspections

Designated and qualified person(s) shall inspect Pollution Control Measures every fourteen (14) days and within twenty-four (24) hours after a storm event greater than 0.5 inches of rainfall at the project site. As an alternative, inspections may be scheduled at least once every seven (7) calendar days. The inspection must occur on a specifically defined day, regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection. The inspections may occur on either schedule provided the SWP3 reflects the current schedule and that any changes to the schedule are conducted in accordance with the following provisions: the inspection frequency may be changed a maximum of one (1) time each month, the schedule change must be implemented at the beginning of a calendar month, and the reason for the schedule change must be documented in the Inspection Record section of the SWP3.

- If a storm event produces 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.5 inches but together produce 0.5 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.5 inches of rain or more has fallen. When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.
- If a storm event produces 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.5 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.5 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two (2) inspections would be required for such a storm event). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

- Adverse Conditions:
  - Requirements for inspections may be temporarily suspended for adverse conditions. Adverse conditions are conditions that are either dangerous to personnel (e.g., high wind excessive lightning) or conditions that prohibit access to the site (e.g., flooding, freezing conditions). Adverse conditions that result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to inspect must be documented and included as part of the SWP3. Documentation must include:
    - The date and time of the adverse condition,
    - Names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and
    - A narrative for the nature of the adverse condition.

In the event of flooding or other adverse conditions which prohibit access to the inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable.

- Inspection Reports:
  - Report summarizing the scope of any inspection must be completed within 24 hours following the inspection. The report must also include the date(s) of the inspection and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3. Major observations in the report must include: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.
  - Actions taken as a result of inspections, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).
  - The names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.

Where sites have been finally or temporarily stabilized, inspections must be conducted at least once every month. Where sites have been finally or temporarily stabilized or where runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g. site is covered with snow, ice, or frozen ground exists), inspections must be conducted at least once every month. In arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, inspections must be conducted at least once every month and within 24 hours after the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. The SWP3 must also contain a record of the total rainfall measured, as well as the approximate beginning and ending dates of winter or drought conditions resulting in monthly frequency of inspections.

An inspection report that summarizes the scope of the inspection, names and qualifications of personnel conducting the inspection, date of the inspection, major observations, and actions taken as a result of the inspection shall be recorded and maintained as part of Storm Water TPDES data for a period of three years after the Notice of Termination (NOT) has been filed. Major observations should include:

- Locations of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;
- Locations of BMPs that need to be maintained;
- Locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate; and
- Locations where additional BMPs are needed.

A copy of the Inspection Report Form is provided in the "Inspection Record" section of this SWP3.

As a minimum, the inspector shall observe:

- significant disturbed areas for evidence of erosion;
- storage areas for evidence of leakage from the exposed stored materials;
- discharge locations for signs of erosion or sediment;
- structural controls (rock berm outlets, silt fences, drainage swales, etc.) for evidence of failure or excess siltation (50% of the above-ground height);
- vehicle exit point for evidence of off-site sediment tracking;
- vehicle storage areas for signs of leaking equipment or spills:
- concrete truck wash-out pit for signs of potential failure; and
- general site cleanliness.

Deficiencies noted during the inspection will be corrected and documented within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection or before the next anticipated storm event if practicable.

When an inspection does not identify any incident of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification signed in accordance with 30 TAC §305.128 stating the site is in compliance with the SWP3 and the TPDES general permit conditions.

APPENDIX I lists the various major components of this pollution prevention plan and identifies the party responsible for its function, maintenance, and inspection.

The TCEQ or local authority will periodically inspect a site to make sure the above requirements are followed. It is the responsibility of the Primary Operator(s)/NOI submitter(s), to inform the owner(s)/Secondary Operator(s) of any violations and inspection results must be sent to the owner or owner's agent.

4.4 Inspector Qualifications/Inspection Checklist

A copy of the Pulte required inspection checklist (SIR)can be found in Appendix J.

SECTION 5.0: TRAINING

Individual(s) Responsible for Training:

Derek Anderson

Stormwater Training

Stormwater training is required for all field personnel and two of the three required training modules can be found on the PulteGroup SharePoint Site in **LEAP**.

The three (3) types of NSQP stormwater trainings are:

1. *Awareness Training*
2. *National Stormwater Quality Program Manager Training Presentation and Exam also known as the "Initial Training"*
3. *Annual Division Training*

Stormwater Awareness Training

This training is an introduction into PulteGroup's NSQP and intended for all employees. It is an overview of PulteGroup's obligations under the federal EPA Clean Water Act to manage stormwater compliance at every PulteGroup site. Actual photos of construction sites are included in the training to show areas of non-compliance, including a list of items that everyone should be aware of when they walk in a PulteGroup site. This training explains the history of NSQP, why we have the program, and addresses each employee's responsibility to ensure that stormwater related concerns on a site are immediately reported to the SSWR.

New employees are assigned to complete ***Awareness Training*** within the first sixty (60) days of employment. This is a one-time only training. The training can also be self-assigned in LEAP as soon as an employee has been granted access to the PulteGroup SharePoint website by simply entering the word "Stormwater" in the LEAP search field. Later in this Chapter, you'll find step-by-step instructions on how easy it is to find the training modules.

Stormwater Training

Stormwater Manager Certification Training also referred to as "Initial Training"

This in-depth training presentation is also found in LEAP and covers the responsibilities of SSWRs and DCEs, as well as a host of stormwater regulations and obligations such as:

1. *Regulatory Overview*
2. *PulteGroup's NSQP*
3. *Types of erosion and sediment and their applicable BMPs*
4. *Implementation of a SWPPP*
5. *How to perform and complete a Site Inspection Report (SIR)*
6. *Where documents and reports can be found*

This training must be completed with a grade of 80% or better on the exam before an employee can be assigned as DCE or SSWR.

While this training was designed as a one-time only training, an employee will be required to repeat this training if he/she allows more than twenty-four (24) months to elapse without participating in an Annual Division Training.

Employees are required to send a copy of their exam "**Certificate of Completion**´ to their DCE and to the NSQP Administrator, who is required to enter the exam completion date on the NSQP Training List and file the exam certificate.

Stormwater Training

Annual Division Training

This live interactive training session occurs immediately following an annual Division Site Audit.

The NSQP Administrator coordinates the annual training, pre and post audit process, and will:

1. *Provide advance notice by e-mail of the impending division audit and training week to the DCE, division president, and vice presidents or directors of land and construction.*
2. *Send out a second communication once the DCE confirms the audit and training week. Ask the DCE to send an Outlook meeting request for the date and time of the annual training to all division field*

personnel with a copy to everyone noted on the communication, and to secure a location, projector, and other materials as required.

3. *Recommend that the DCE also invite the procurement department, trade partners, and consultants to the training.*
4. *Have the DCE send out a meeting request to the Division Operating team members and auditor for a 30-minute meeting prior to the start of the annual training. Provide an overview of the audit and garner support for the DCE's efforts and the importance of compliance.*
5. *Provide the auditor with the Division's past performance.*
6. *Provide training certifications to Division Training attendees. Alert the DCE and attendees if a lapse in training has occurred, or if the Initial Training certificate has not been received.*
7. *Track all Audit Reports by Division.*
8. *Send out a post training survey and track responses.*

Stormwater Training

Training will consist of:

1. *Review of Pulte minimum stormwater compliance standards*
2. *Review of applicable state CGP requirements*
3. *Roles and responsibilities of the DCE and SSWR*
4. *How to properly fill out paperwork*
5. *Results from the audit including site photos*
6. *SWPPP requirements, where to maintain the binder, and when and how to update a SWPPP*
7. *BMP Map examples and how to properly update them*
8. *Review of findings in the remove paperwork audits*
9. *Review of site conditions observed during site inspections*
10. *Recommendations*
11. *Trade Compliance*

This is an ideal opportunity for training attendees to discuss issues and obtain feedback from their peers, and to solicit help from the auditor for any concerns they may be encountering in the field.

SECTION 6.0: TRADE CONTRACTOR COMPLIANCE

Stormwater Orientation Program

Prior to each Listed Contractor (include or reference list) or Stormwater Consultant beginning work for Pulte Homes, Pulte Homes should provide the following information either by posting on an internet site or otherwise delivering to each Listed Contactor or Stormwater Consultant:

1. *An overview of Pulte Homes' Stormwater Program;*
2. *Information explaining how to contact a Site Stormwater Representative; and*
3. *A description of the potential consequences for failure to comply with Stormwater Requirements.*

No later than 7 days after the Stormwater Pre-Construction Review Form is signed, a sign should be erected at a conspicuous location at the site, such as the site entrance or exit. The sign should include the following information:

1. *Identification and contact information for the Site Stormwater Representative(s);*
2. *Pulte Homes' compliance expectations;*
3. *How to obtain additional stormwater compliance information; and,*
4. *The potential consequences of non-compliance.*

This information may be provided to Listed Contractors or Stormwater Consultants by an alternative means of delivery.

Contractor and Stormwater Consultant Compliance

The applicable Pulte Homes "Trade Sheets" should be provided to each Listed Contractor or Stormwater Consultant prior to their commencement of work for Pulte Homes. The Trade Sheets should be provided either by posting on an internet site or other means of delivery.

Pulte Homes requires that Listed Contractors and Stormwater Consultants:

1. *Comply with the Applicable Permit and with instructions by Pulte Homes' Stormwater Compliance Representatives to comply with Stormwater Requirements;*
2. *Circulate the Pulte Homes Trade Sheets to their employees and sub-contractors who will be working at the site;*

3. *Designate a Contractor Representative or Stormwater Consultant Representative, respectively, with the authority to oversee, instruct, and direct their respective employees and subcontractors at a site regarding compliance with Stormwater Requirements;*
4. *Contact a Site Stormwater Representative(s) to obtain any additional stormwater compliance information;*
5. *Be informed of the consequences for failure to comply with the Applicable Permit (i.e., through master contracts); and,*
6. *Where stormwater compliance information is provided through an internet site (provided by Pulte Homes), the Listed Contractor or Stormwater Consultant should review the posted information.*

Listed Contractors include:

1. *Earthmoving Contractors*
2. *Storm Drain Installation Contractors*
3. *Water and Sewer Installation Contractors*
4. *Paving Contractors (including curb and gutter installation)*
5. *Masonry Contractors*
6. *Interior and Exterior Painting and Staining Contractors*
7. *Stucco Contractors*
8. *Landscape Installation Contractors*
9. *Framing/Siding Contractors*
10. *Drywall Contractors*
11. *Portable Toilet Contractors*

Update the “Responsible Parties and Contractors” list in Appendix I as appropriate throughout the construction process.

SWPPP FORMAT APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A VICINITY MAP, SITE MAP, BMP MAP.

Include plans and/or maps that are required per Applicable Permit and that depict the items described in Section 2.1, etc.

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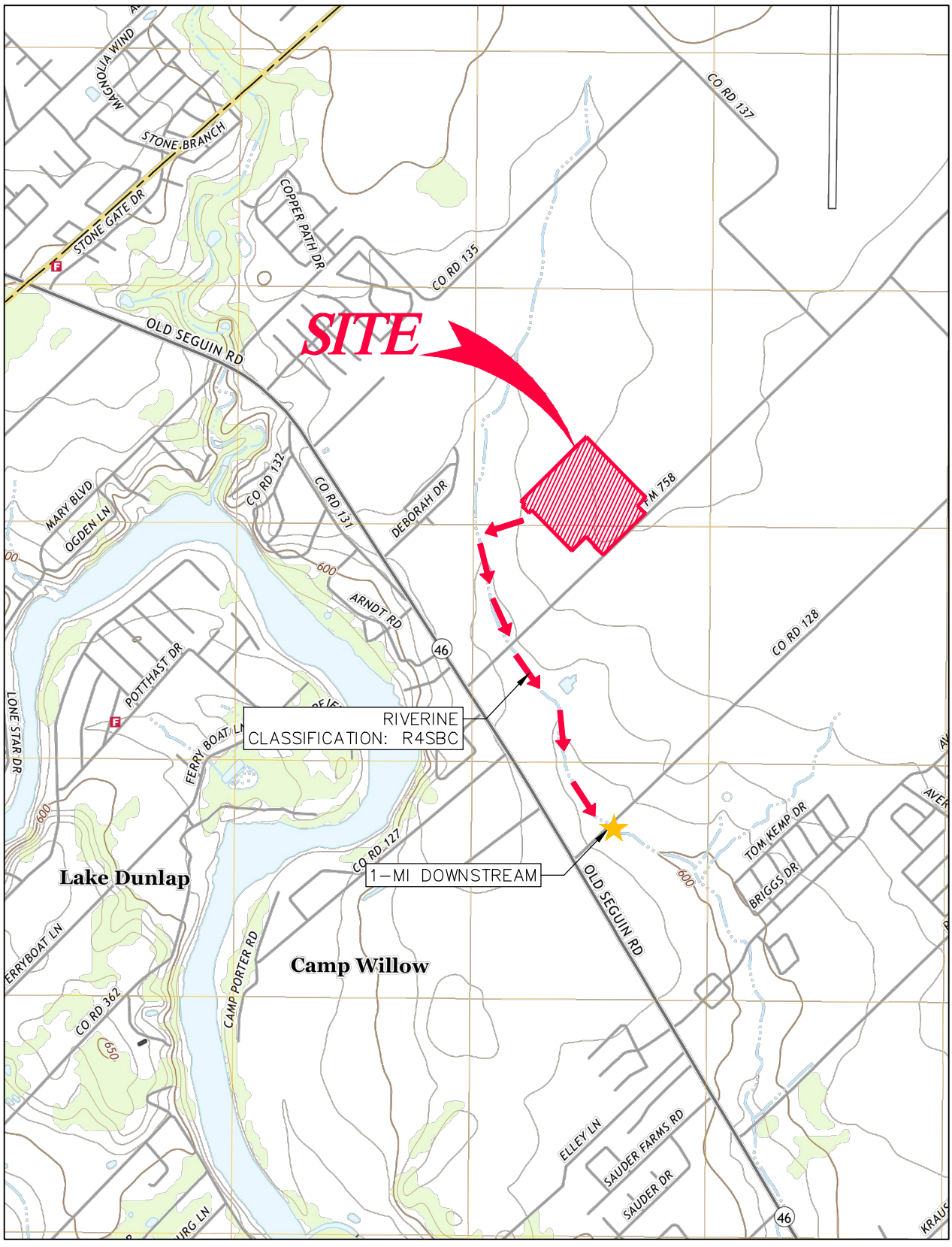
CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2
Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

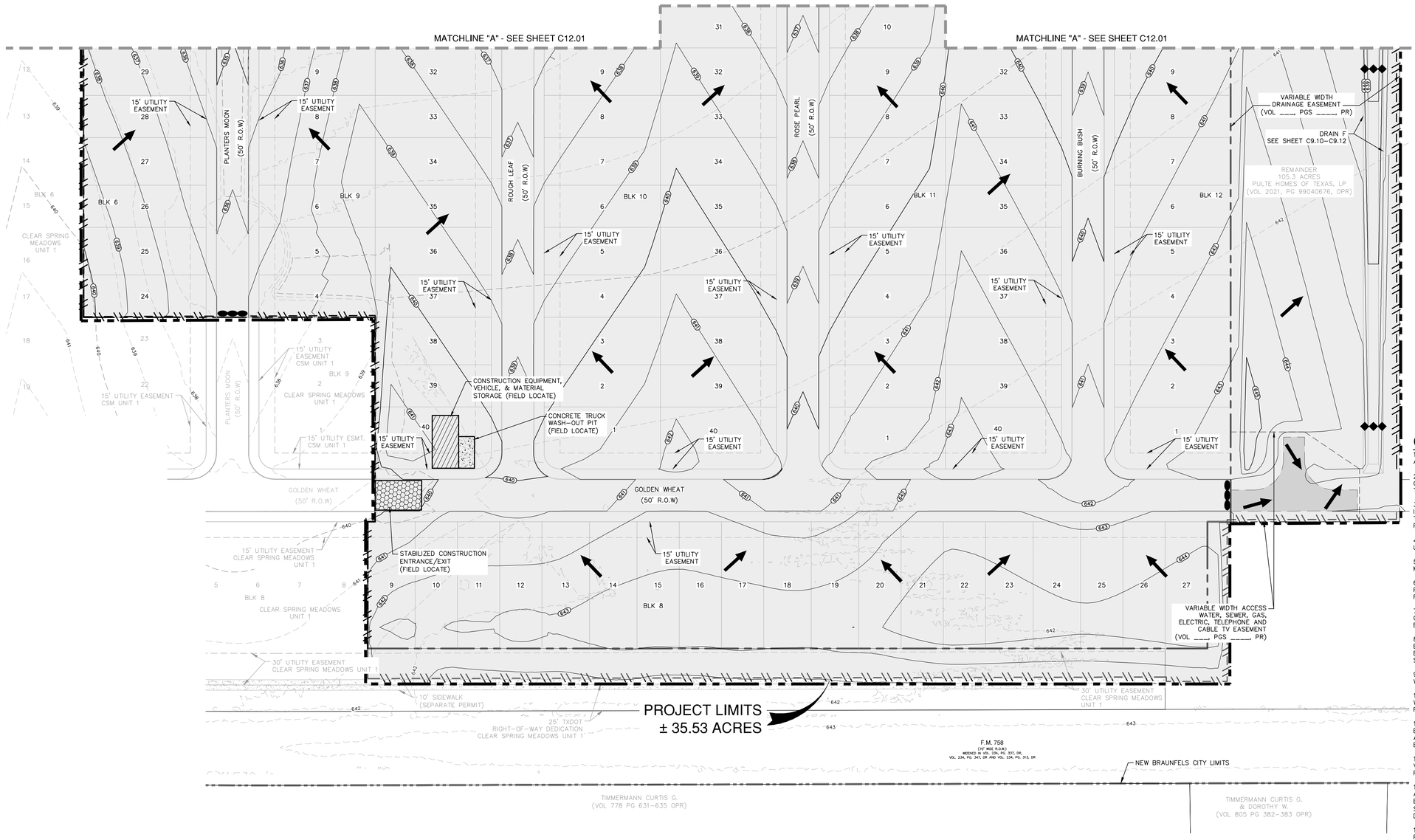


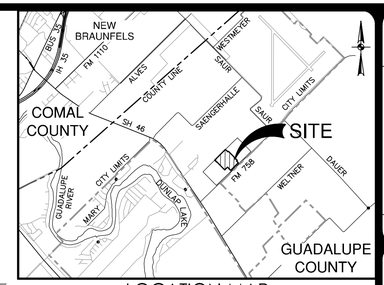
Date: Apr 04, 2024, 1:08pm User ID: mgregory
File: P:\124\35\03\Design\Environmental\TPDES\QD1243503.dwg

EXHIBIT 1

GENERAL LOCATION MAP - NEW BRAUNFELS EAST, TX QUAD;
SCALE: 1" = 2000'

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS





LOCATION MAP

MAPSCO MAP GRID: 123X1

NOT-TO-SCALE

0' 50' 100' 150'

SCALE: 1"= 50'

SWPPP LEGEND

- PROJECT LIMITS
- PLAT LIMITS
- EXISTING CONTOUR (976)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (970)
- FLOW ARROW (EXISTING)
- FLOW ARROW (PROPOSED)
- SILT FENCE OR SEDIMENT CONTROL ROLLS
- ROCK BERM
- GRAVEL FILTER BAGS
- GRATE INLET PROTECTION
- LIMITS OF DISTURBED AREA
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT (FIELD LOCATE)
- CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, VEHICLE & MATERIALS STORAGE AREA (FIELD LOCATE)
- CONCRETE TRUCK WASH-OUT PIT (FIELD LOCATE)

GENERAL NOTES

1. DO NOT DISTURB VEGETATED AREAS (TREES, GRASS, WEEDS, BRUSH, ETC.) ANY MORE THAN NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION.

2. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT LOCATION, CONCRETE WASH-OUT PIT, AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL STORAGE YARD TO BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD.

3. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION CONTROLS MAY NEED TO BE MODIFIED IN THE FIELD TO ACCOMPLISH THE DESIRED EFFECT. ALL MODIFICATIONS ARE TO BE NOTED ON THIS EXHIBIT AND SIGNED AND DATED BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY.

4. RESTRICT ENTRY/EXIT TO THE PROJECT SITE TO DESIGNATED LOCATIONS BY USE OF ADEQUATE FENCING, IF NECESSARY.

5. ALL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION CONTROLS ARE TO BE MAINTAINED AND IN WORKING CONDITIONS AT ALL TIMES.

6. FOR A COMPLETE LISTING OF TEMPORARY STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION CONTROLS REFER TO THE TPDES STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.

7. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION STRUCTURES SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE SITE BOUNDARIES. SOME OF THESE FEATURES MAY BE SHOWN OUTSIDE THE SITE BOUNDARIES ON THIS PLAN FOR VISUAL CLARITY.

8. AS SOON AS PRACTICAL, ALL DISTURBED SOIL THAT WILL NOT BE COVERED BY IMPERVIOUS COVER SUCH AS PARKWAY AREAS, EASEMENT AREAS, EMBANKMENT SLOPES, ETC. WILL BE STABILIZED PER APPLICABLE PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS.

9. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MAY BE INSTALLED IN STAGES TO COINCIDE WITH THE DISTURBANCE OF UPGRADIENT AREAS.

10. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MAY BE REMOVED IN STAGES ONCE THE WATERSHED FOR THAT PORTION CONTROLLED BY THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES HAS BEEN STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TPDES REQUIREMENTS.

11. UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, INCLUDING SITE STABILIZATION, AND BEFORE FINAL PAYMENT IS ISSUED, CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES, PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ROCK BERMS IN DRAINAGE FEATURES.

12. WHERE VEGETATED FILTER STRIPS ARE INDICATED, CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THAT SUFFICIENT VEGETATION EXISTS, OTHERWISE CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE SILT FENCING IN LIEU OF VEGETATED FILTER STRIP.

13. SHADED AREA DENOTES LIMITS OF DISTURBED AREAS. OTHER AREAS WITHIN THE PROJECT LIMITS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL STORAGE YARD, ARE NOT A PART OF THIS TPDES STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) AND WILL NOT BE DISTURBED BY CIVIL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

14. PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE PLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES WITHIN TXDOT RIGHT-OF-WAY WITH TXDOT.

15. NBU WILL FUNCTION AS A SECONDARY OPERATOR ON THIS PROJECT AND WILL BE INSTALLING ELECTRIC UTILITIES FOR ON-SITE CONSTRUCTION AND OFF-SITE FEED TO THE PROJECT.

16. PER TPDES REQUIREMENTS, DISTURBED AREAS ON WHICH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE CEASED (TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY) SHALL BE STABILIZED WITHIN 14 DAYS UNLESS ACTIVITY RESUMES WITHIN 21 DAYS. SEEDING DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AS STABILIZATION.

SWP3 MODIFICATIONS

DATE	SIGNATURE	DESCRIPTION

THE ENGINEERING SEAL HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO THIS SHEET ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH THE TPDES-STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) REGULATIONS.

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EXHIBIT 2

NO.	REVISION	DATE

STATE OF TEXAS
MATTHEW GEISTWEIDT
118861
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
4-15-2024

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS
SAN ANTONIO | AUSTIN | HOUSTON | FORT WORTH | DALLAS
2000 NW LOOP 410 | SAN ANTONIO, TX 78213 | 210.375.9000
TEXAS ENGINEERING FIRM #470 | TEXAS SURVEYING FIRM #10028800

CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
(SHEET 1 OF 2)

PLAT NO. PLAT #
JOB NO. 12435-03
DATE OCTOBER 2022
DESIGNER EDK
CHECKED MG DRAWN MGG
SHEET C12.00

Date: Apr 15, 2024, 4:30pm User ID: ekosterowicz
File: P:\124\35\03\Design\Civil\SWPPP-124503.dwg

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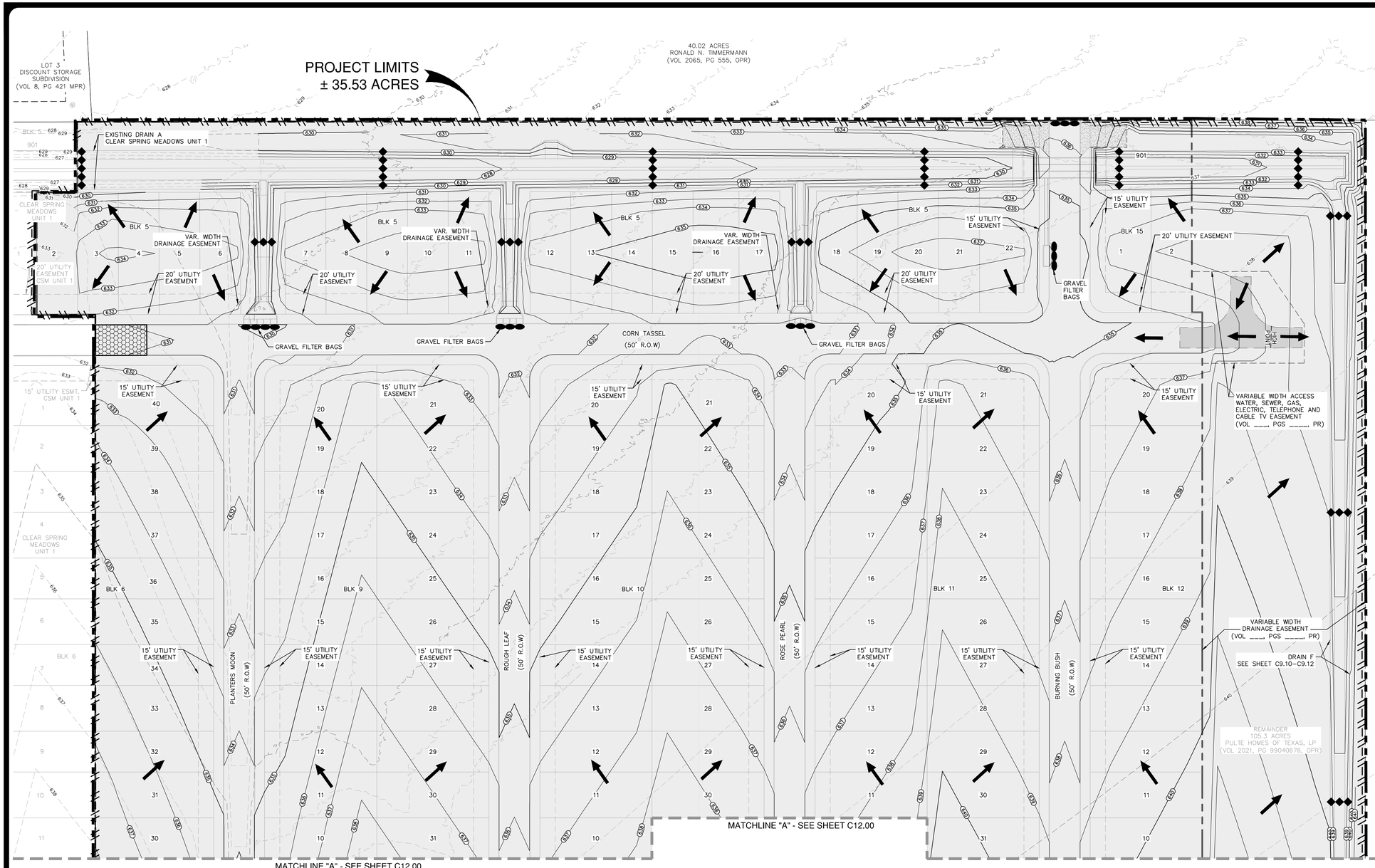

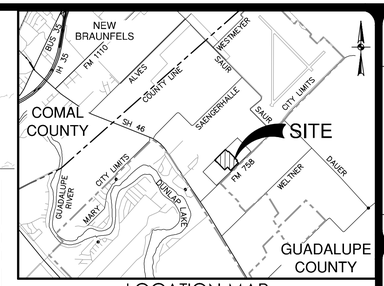

LOCATION MAP

MAPSCO MAP GRID: 123X1
NOT-TO-SCALE

0' 50' 100' 150'

SCALE: 1"= 50'

SWPPP LEGEND

- PROJECT LIMITS
- PLAT LIMITS
- EXISTING CONTOUR (976)
- PROPOSED CONTOUR (970)
- FLOW ARROW (EXISTING)
- FLOW ARROW (PROPOSED)
- SILT FENCE OR SEDIMENT CONTROL ROLLS
- ROCK BERM
- GRAVEL FILTER BAGS
- GRATE INLET PROTECTION
- LIMITS OF DISTURBED AREA
- STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT (FIELD LOCATE)
- CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, VEHICLE & MATERIALS STORAGE AREA (FIELD LOCATE)
- CONCRETE TRUCK WASH–OUT PIT (FIELD LOCATE)

GENERAL NOTES

1. DO NOT DISTURB VEGETATED AREAS (TREES, GRASS, WEEDS, BRUSH, ETC.) ANY MORE THAN NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION.

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SWP3 MODIFICATIONS

DATE	SIGNATURE	DESCRIPTION

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STATE OF TEXAS
MATTHEW GEISTWEIDT
118861
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
4-15-2024

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS
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2000 NW LOOP 410 | SAN ANTONIO, TX 78213 | 210.375.9000
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CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN
(SHEET 2 OF 2)

PLAT NO. PLAT #
JOB NO. 12435-03
DATE OCTOBER 2022
DESIGNER EDK
CHECKED MG DRAWN MGG
SHEET C12.01

Date: Apr 15, 2024, 4:30pm User ID: ekesterovicz
File: P:\124\35\03\Design\Civil\SWPPP-124350 3.dwg

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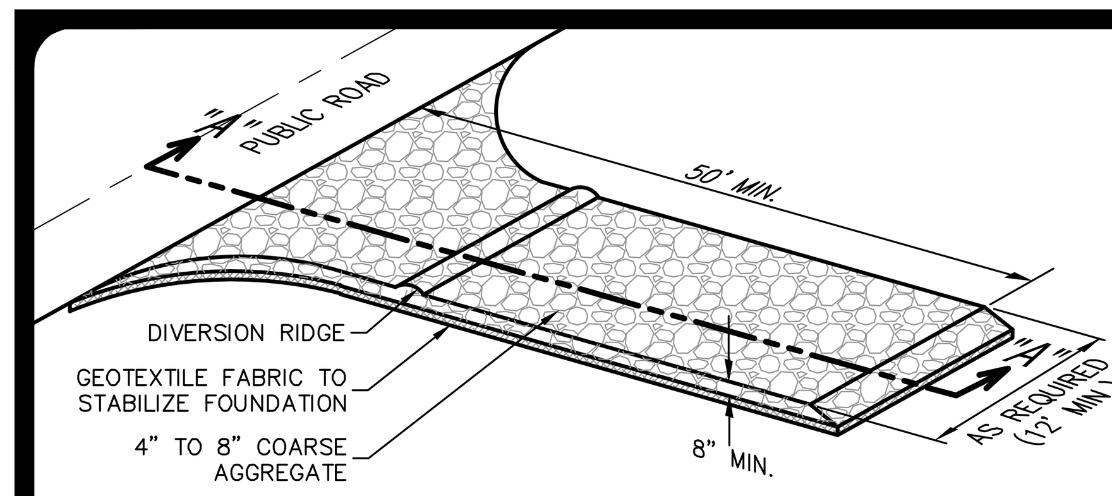
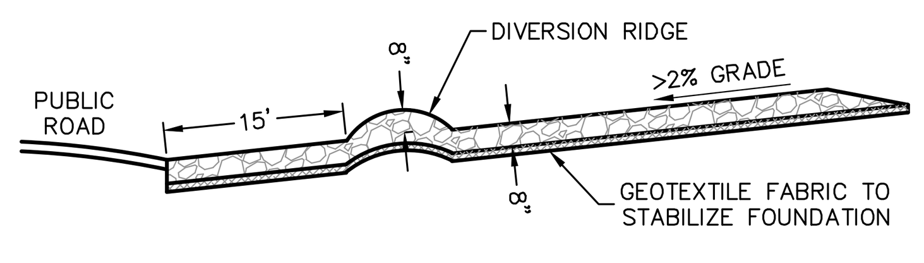


SCHEMATIC OF TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT



SECTION "A-A" OF A CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

MATERIALS

1. THE AGGREGATE SHOULD CONSIST OF 4-INCH TO 8-INCH WASHED STONE OVER A STABLE FOUNDATION AS SPECIFIED IN THE PLAN.

2. THE AGGREGATE SHOULD BE PLACED WITH A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 8-INCHES.

3. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHOULD BE DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR USE AS A SOIL FILTRATION MEDIA WITH AN APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF 6 OZ/YD², A MULLEN BURST RATING OF 140 LB/IN², AND AN EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE GREATER THAN A NUMBER 50 SIEVE.

4. IF A WASHING FACILITY IS REQUIRED, A LEVEL AREA WITH A MINIMUM OF 4-INCH DIAMETER WASHED STONE OR COMMERCIAL ROCK SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE PLANS. DIVERT WASTEWATER TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OR BASIN.

INSTALLATION

1. AVOID CURVES ON PUBLIC ROADS AND STEEP SLOPES. REMOVE VEGETATION AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL FROM THE FOUNDATION AREA. GRADE CROWN FOUNDATION FOR POSITIVE DRAINAGE.

2. THE MINIMUM WIDTH OF THE ENTRANCE/EXIT SHOULD BE 12 FEET OR THE FULL WIDTH OF EXIT ROADWAY, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

3. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SHOULD BE AT LEAST 50 FEET LONG.

4. IF THE SLOPE TOWARD THE ROAD EXCEEDS 2%, CONSTRUCT A RIDGE, 6-INCHES TO 8-INCHES HIGH WITH 3:1 (H:V) SIDE SLOPES, ACROSS THE FOUNDATION APPROXIMATELY 15 FEET FROM THE ENTRANCE TO DIVERT RUNOFF AWAY FROM THE PUBLIC ROAD.

5. PLACE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC AND GRADE FOUNDATION TO IMPROVE STABILITY, ESPECIALLY WHERE WET CONDITIONS ARE ANTICIPATED.

6. PLACE STONE TO DIMENSIONS AND GRADE SHOWN ON PLANS. LEAVE SURFACE SMOOTH AND SLOPE FOR DRAINAGE.

7. DIVERT ALL SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE FROM THE STONE PAD TO A SEDIMENT TRAP OR BASIN.

8. INSTALL PIPE UNDER PAD AS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN PROPER PUBLIC ROAD DRAINAGE.

COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

1. INADEQUATE RUNOFF CONTROL-SEDIMENT WASHES ONTO PUBLIC ROAD.

2. STONE TOO SMALL OR GEOTEXTILE FABRIC ABSENT, RESULTS IN MUDDY CONDITION AS STONE IS PRESSED INTO SOIL.

3. PAD TOO SHORT FOR HEAVY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC-EXTEND PAD BEYOND THE MINIMUM 50-FOOT LENGTH AS NECESSARY.

4. PAD NOT FLARED SUFFICIENTLY AT ROAD SURFACE, RESULTS IN MUD BEING TRACKED ON TO ROAD AND POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO ROAD.

5. UNSTABLE FOUNDATION – USE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC UNDER PAD AND/OR IMPROVE FOUNDATION DRAINAGE.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

1. THE ENTRANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION, WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

2. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY BY CONTRACTOR.

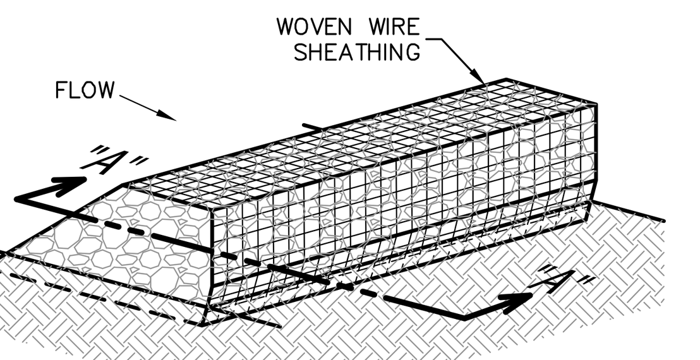
3. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHOULD BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.

4. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.

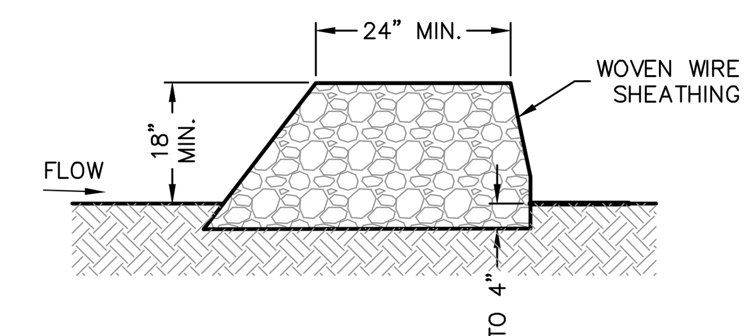
5. ALL SEDIMENT SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING ANY STORM DRAIN, DITCH OR WATER COURSE BY USING APPROVED METHODS.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



ISOMETRIC PLAN VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

ROCK BERMS

THE PURPOSE OF A ROCK BERM IS TO SERVE AS A CHECK DAM IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW, TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF, DETAIN THE SEDIMENT AND RELEASE THE WATER IN SHEET FLOW. THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE USED WHEN THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA IS LESS THAN 5 ACRES. ROCK BERMS ARE USED IN AREAS WHERE THE VOLUME OF RUNOFF IS TOO GREAT FOR A SILT FENCE TO CONTAIN. THEY ARE LESS EFFECTIVE FOR SEDIMENT REMOVAL THAN SILT FENCES, PARTICULARLY FOR FINE PARTICLES, BUT ARE ABLE TO WITHSTAND HIGHER FLOWS THAN A SILT FENCE. AS SUCH, ROCK BERMS ARE OFTEN USED IN AREAS OF CHANNEL FLOWS (DITCHES, GULLIES, ETC.). ROCK BERMS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE AT REDUCING BED LOAD IN CHANNELS AND SHOULD NOT BE SUBSTITUTED FOR OTHER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FARTHER UP THE WATERSHED.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

1. INSPECTION SHOULD BE MADE WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL BY THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY. FOR INSTALLATIONS IN STREAMBEDS, ADDITIONAL DAILY INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE.

2. REMOVE SEDIMENT AND OTHER DEBRIS WHEN BUILDUP REACHES 6 INCHES AND DISPOSE OF THE ACCUMULATED SILT IN AN APPROVED MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE ANY ADDITIONAL SILTATION.

3. REPAIR ANY LOOSE WIRE SHEATHING.

4. THE BERM SHOULD BE RESHAPED AS NEEDED DURING INSPECTION.

5. THE BERM SHOULD BE REPLACED WHEN THE STRUCTURE CEASES TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED DUE TO SILT ACCUMULATION AMONG THE ROCKS, WASHOUT, CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC DAMAGE, ETC.

6. THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM AREAS ARE STABILIZED AND ACCUMULATED SILT REMOVED.

MATERIALS

1. THE BERM STRUCTURE SHOULD BE SECURED WITH A WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING HAVING MAXIMUM OPENING OF 1 INCH AND A MINIMUM WIRE DIAMETER OF 20 GAUGE GALVANIZED AND SHOULD BE SECURED WITH SHOAT RINGS.

2. CLEAN, OPEN GRADED 3-INCH TO 5-INCH DIAMETER ROCK SHOULD BE USED, EXCEPT IN AREAS WHERE HIGH VELOCITIES OR LARGE VOLUMES OF FLOW ARE EXPECTED, WHERE 5-INCH TO 8-INCH DIAMETER ROCKS MAY BE USED.

INSTALLATION

1. LAY OUT THE WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW LINE. THE SHEATHING SHOULD BE 20 GAUGE WOVEN WIRE MESH WITH 1 INCH OPENINGS.

2. BERM SHOULD HAVE A TOP WIDTH OF 2 FEET MINIMUM WITH SIDE SLOPES BEING 2:1 (H:V) OR FLATTER.

3. PLACE THE ROCK ALONG THE SHEATHING AS SHOWN IN THE DIAGRAM TO A HEIGHT NOT LESS THAN 18".

4. WRAP THE WIRE SHEATHING AROUND THE ROCK AND SECURE WITH TIE WIRE SO THAT THE ENDS OF THE SHEATHING OVERLAP AT LEAST 2 INCHES, AND THE BERM RETAINS ITS SHAPE WHEN WALKED UPON.

5. BERM SHOULD BE BUILT ALONG THE CONTOUR AT ZERO PERCENT GRADE OR AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE.

6. THE ENDS OF THE BERM SHOULD BE TIED INTO EXISTING UPSLOPE GRADE AND THE BERM SHOULD BE BURIED IN A TRENCH APPROXIMATELY 3 TO 4 INCHES DEEP TO PREVENT FAILURE OF THE CONTROL.

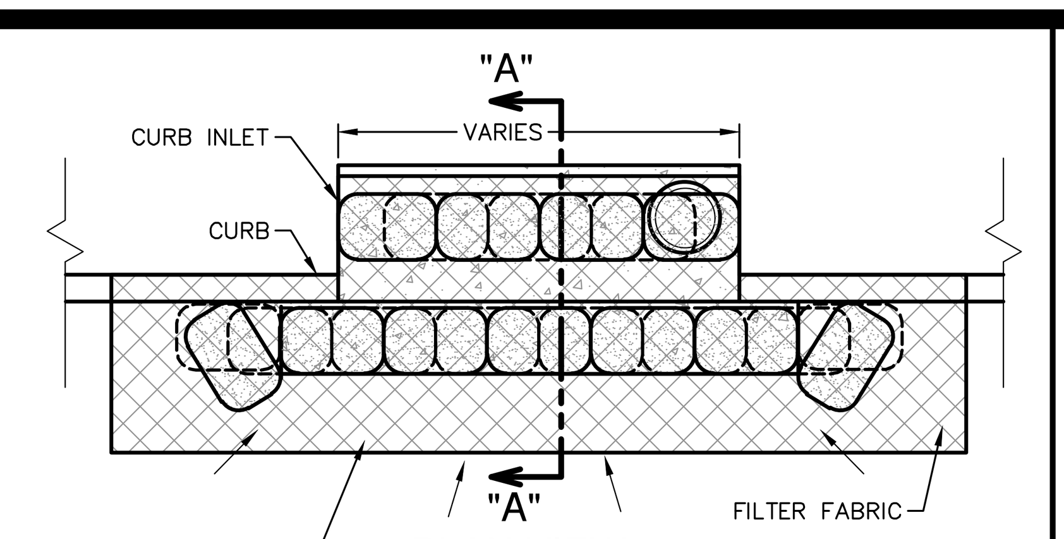
COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

1. INSUFFICIENT BERM HEIGHT OR LENGTH (RUNOFF QUICKLY ESCAPES OVER THE TOP OR AROUND THE SIDES OF BERM).

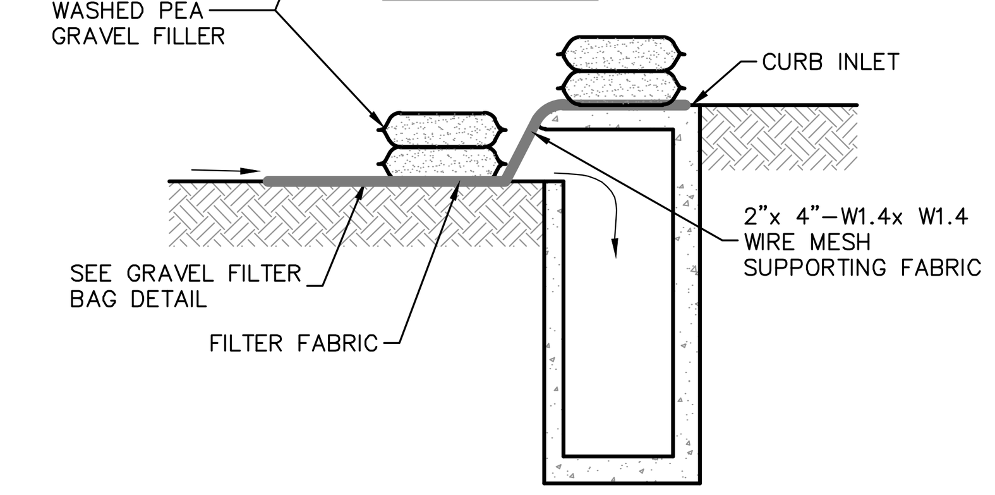
2. BERM NOT INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW LINE (RUNOFF ESCAPING AROUND ONE SIDE).

ROCK BERM DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

GENERAL NOTES

1. CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL 2"x4"-W1.4xW1.4 WIRE MESH SUPPORTING FILTER FABRIC OVER THE INLET OPENING. FABRIC MUST BE SECURED TO WIRE BACKING WITH CLIPS OR WIRE TIES AT THIS LOCATION. SAND BAGS FILLED WITH WASHED PEA GRAVEL SHOULD BE PLACED ON TOP OF WIRE MESH ON TOP OF THE INLET AS SHOWN ON THIS DETAIL TO HOLD WIRE MESH IN PLACE. SANDBAGS FILLED WITH WASHED PEA GRAVEL SHOULD ALSO BE PLACED ALONG THE GUTTER AS SHOWN ON THIS DETAIL TO HOLD WIRE MESH IN PLACE. SAND BAGS TO BE STACKED TO FORM A CONTINUOUS BARRIER AROUND INLETS.

2. THE BAGS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY ABUTTED AGAINST EACH OTHER TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM FLOWING BETWEEN THE BAGS.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

1. INSPECTION SHOULD BE MADE WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL. REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE MADE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

2. REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN BUILDUP REACHES A DEPTH OF 3 INCHES. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHOULD BE DEPOSITED IN A SUITABLE AREA AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT IT WILL NOT ERODE.

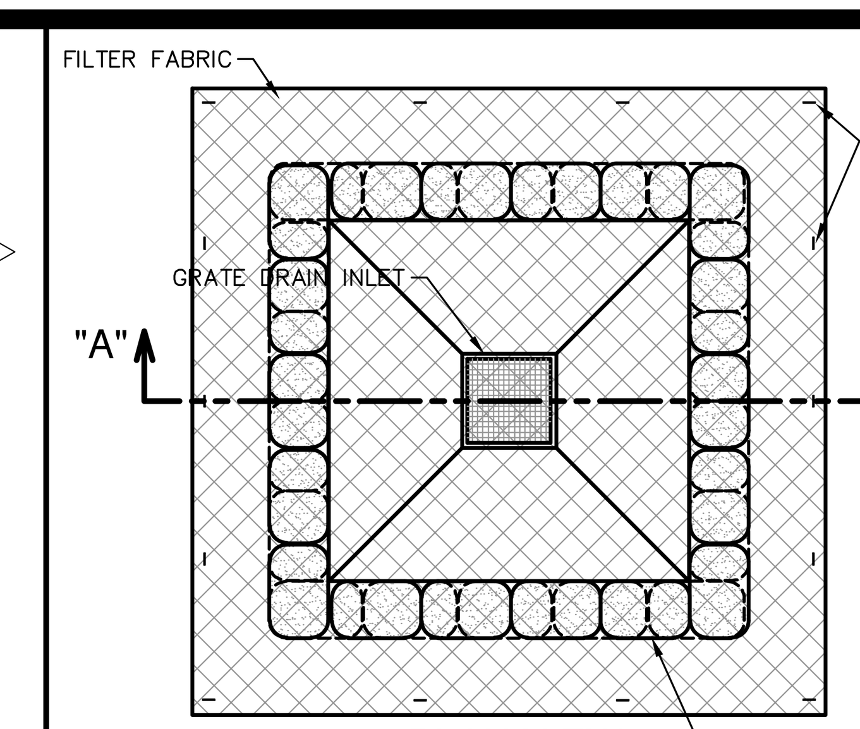
3. CHECK PLACEMENT OF DEVICE TO PREVENT GAPS BETWEEN DEVICE AND CURB.

4. INSPECT FILTER FABRIC AND PATCH OR REPLACE IF TORN OR MISSING.

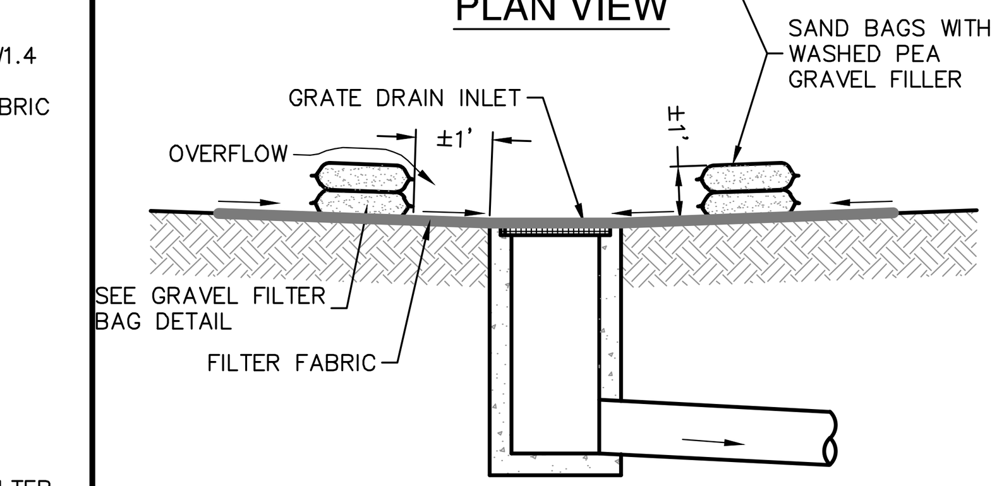
5. STRUCTURES SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED ONLY AFTER THE REMAINING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.

BAGGED GRAVEL CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

GENERAL NOTES

1. THE SANDBAGS SHOULD BE FILLED WITH WASHED PEA GRAVEL AND STACKED TO FORM A CONTINUOUS BARRIER ABOUT 1 FOOT HIGH AROUND INLETS.

2. THE BAGS SHOULD BE TIGHTLY ABUTTED AGAINST EACH OTHER TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM FLOWING BETWEEN THE BAGS.

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3. CHECK PLACEMENT OF DEVICE TO PREVENT GAPS BETWEEN DEVICE AND CURB.

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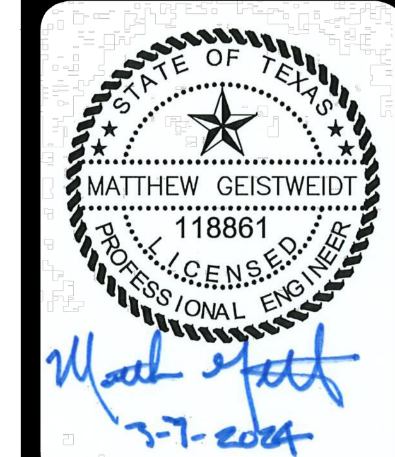
5. STRUCTURES SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED ONLY AFTER THE REMAINING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.

BAGGED GRAVEL GRATE INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE

NO.	REVISION	DATE



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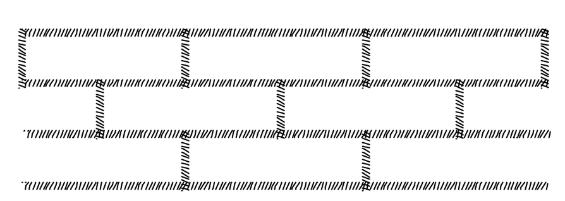
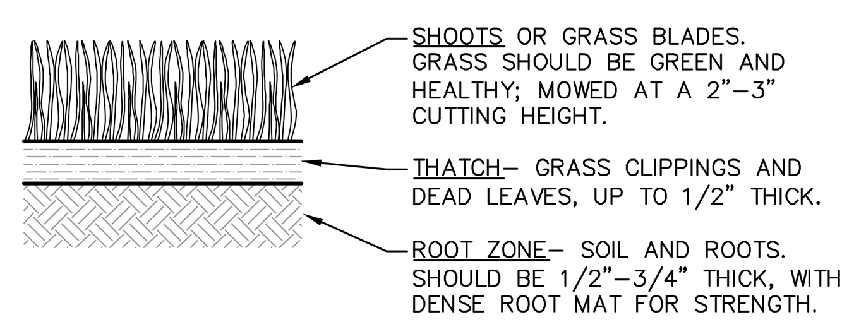


LAY SOD IN A STAGGERED PATTERN. BUTT THE STRIPS TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER. DO NOT LEAVE SPACES AND DO NOT OVERLAP. A SHARPENED MASON'S TROWEL IS A HANDY TOOL FOR TUCKING DOWN THE ENDS AND TRIMMING PIECES.

BUTTING – ANGLED ENDS CAUSED BY THE AUTOMATIC SOD CUTTER MUST BE MATCHED CORRECTLY.

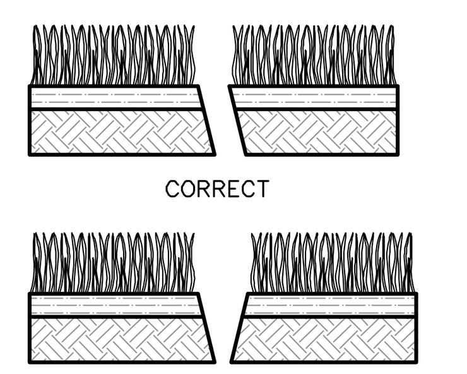


APPEARANCE OF GOOD SOD

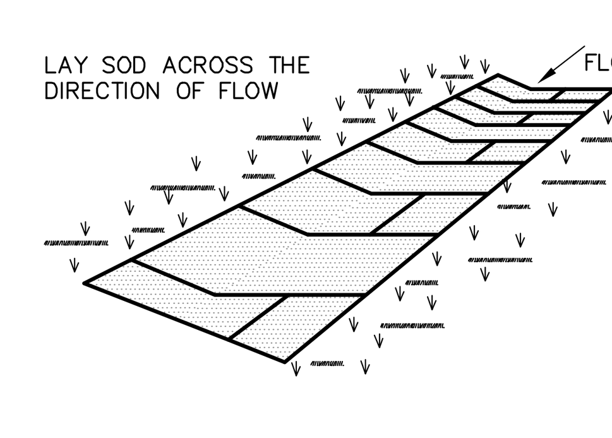
NOTES:
1. ROLL SOD IMMEDIATELY TO ACHIEVE FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

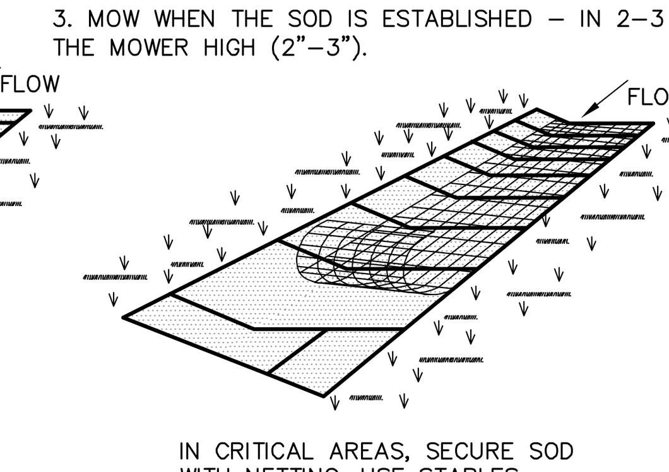
2. WATER TO A DEPTH OF 4" AS NEEDED. WATER WELL AS SOON AS THE SOD IS LAID.

3. MOW WHEN THE SOD IS ESTABLISHED – IN 2-3 WEEKS. SET THE MOWER HIGH (2"-3").

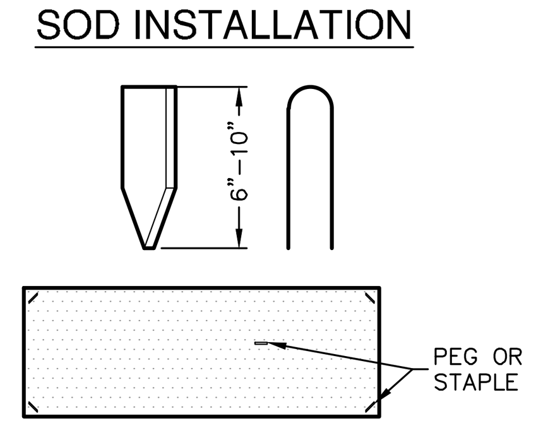


SOD INSTALLATION





IN CRITICAL AREAS, SECURE SOD WITH NETTING. USE STAPLES.



USE PEGS OR STAPLES TO FASTEN SOD FIRMLY – AT THE ENDS OF STRIPS AND IN THE CENTER, OR EVERY 3-4 FEET IF THE STRIPS ARE LONG. WHEN READY TO MOW, DRIVE PEGS OR STAPLES FLUSH WITH THE GROUND.

MATERIALS

1. SOD SHOULD BE MACHINE CUT AT A UNIFORM SOIL THICKNESS OF 3/4" INCH (± 1/4" INCH) AT THE TIME OF CUTTING. THIS THICKNESS SHOULD EXCLUDE SHOOT GROWTH AND THATCH.

2. PIECES OF SOD SHOULD BE CUT TO THE SUPPLIER'S STANDARD WIDTH AND LENGTH, WITH A MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DEVIATION IN ANY DIMENSION OF 5%. TORN OR UNEVEN PADS SHOULD NOT BE ACCEPTABLE.

3. STANDARD SIZE SECTIONS OF SOD SHOULD BE STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THEIR OWN WEIGHT AND RETAIN THEIR SIZE AND SHAPE WHEN SUSPENDED FROM A FIRM GRASP ON ONE END OF THE SECTION.

4. SOD SHOULD BE HARVESTED, DELIVERED, AND INSTALLED WITHIN A PERIOD OF 36 HOURS.

SITE PREPARATION

1. PRIOR TO SOIL PREPARATION, AREAS TO BE SODDED SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN.

2. THE SURFACE SHOULD BE CLEARED OF ALL TRASH, DEBRIS AND OF ALL ROOTS, BRUSH, WIRE, GRADE STAKES AND OTHER OBJECTS THAT WOULD INTERFERE WITH PLANTING, FERTILIZING OR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS.

3. FERTILIZE ACCORDING TO SOIL TESTS. FERTILIZER NEEDS CAN BE DETERMINED BY A SOIL TESTING LABORATORY OR REGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS CAN BE MADE BY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AGENTS. FERTILIZER SHOULD BE WORKED INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRINGTOOTH HARROW OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. ON SLOPING LAND, THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING OPERATION SHOULD BE ON THE CONTOUR.

INSTALLATION IN CHANNELS

1. SOD STRIPS IN WATERWAYS SHOULD BE LAID PERPENDICULAR TO THE DIRECTION OF FLOW. CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO BUTT ENDS OF STRIPS TIGHTLY (SEE FIGURE ABOVE).

2. AFTER ROLLING OR TAMPING, SOD SHOULD BE PEGGED OR STAPLED TO RESIST WASHOUT DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD. MESH OR OTHER NETTING MAY BE PEGGED OVER THE SOD FOR EXTRA PROTECTION IN CRITICAL AREAS.

GENERAL INSTALLATION (VA. DEPT. OF CONSERVATION, 1992)

1. SOD SHOULD NOT BE CUT OR LAID IN EXCESSIVELY WET OR DRY WEATHER. SOD ALSO SHOULD NOT BE LAID ON SOIL SURFACES THAT ARE FROZEN.

2. DURING PERIODS OF HIGH TEMPERATURE, THE SOIL SHOULD BE LIGHTLY IRRIGATED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO LAYING THE SOD, TO COOL THE SOIL AND REDUCE ROOT BURNING AND DIEBACK.

3. THE FIRST ROW OF SOD SHOULD BE LAID IN A STRAIGHT LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT ROWS PLACED PARALLEL TO AND BUTTING TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER. LATERAL JOINTS SHOULD BE STAGGERED TO PROMOTE MORE UNIFORM GROWTH AND STRENGTH. CARE SHOULD BE EXERCISED TO ENSURE THAT SOD IS NOT STRETCHED OR OVERLAPPED AND THAT ALL JOINTS ARE BUTTED TIGHT IN ORDER TO PREVENT VOIDS WHICH WOULD CAUSE DRYING OF THE ROOTS (SEE FIGURE ABOVE).

4. ON SLOPES 3:1 OR GREATER, OR WHEREVER EROSION MAY BE A PROBLEM, SOD SHOULD BE LAID WITH STAGGERED JOINTS AND SECURED BY STAPLING OR OTHER APPROVED METHODS. SOD SHOULD BE INSTALLED WITH THE LENGTH PERPENDICULAR TO THE SLOPE (ON CONTOUR).

5. AS SODDING OF CLEARLY DEFINED AREAS IS COMPLETED, SOD SHOULD BE ROLLED OR TAMPED TO PROVIDE FIRM CONTACT BETWEEN ROOTS AND SOIL.

6. AFTER ROLLING, SOD SHOULD BE IRRIGATED TO A DEPTH SUFFICIENT THAT THE UNDERSIDE OF THE SOD PAD AND THE SOIL 4 INCHES BELOW THE SOD IS THOROUGHLY WET.

7. UNTIL SUCH TIME A GOOD ROOT SYSTEM BECOMES DEVELOPED, IN THE ABSENCE OF ADEQUATE RAINFALL, WATERING SHOULD BE PERFORMED AS OFTEN AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN MOIST SOIL TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST 4 INCHES.

8. THE FIRST MOWING SHOULD NOT BE ATTEMPTED UNTIL THE SOD IS FIRMLY ROOTED, USUALLY 2-3 WEEKS. NOT MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE GRASS LEAF SHOULD BE REMOVED AT ANY ONE CUTTING.

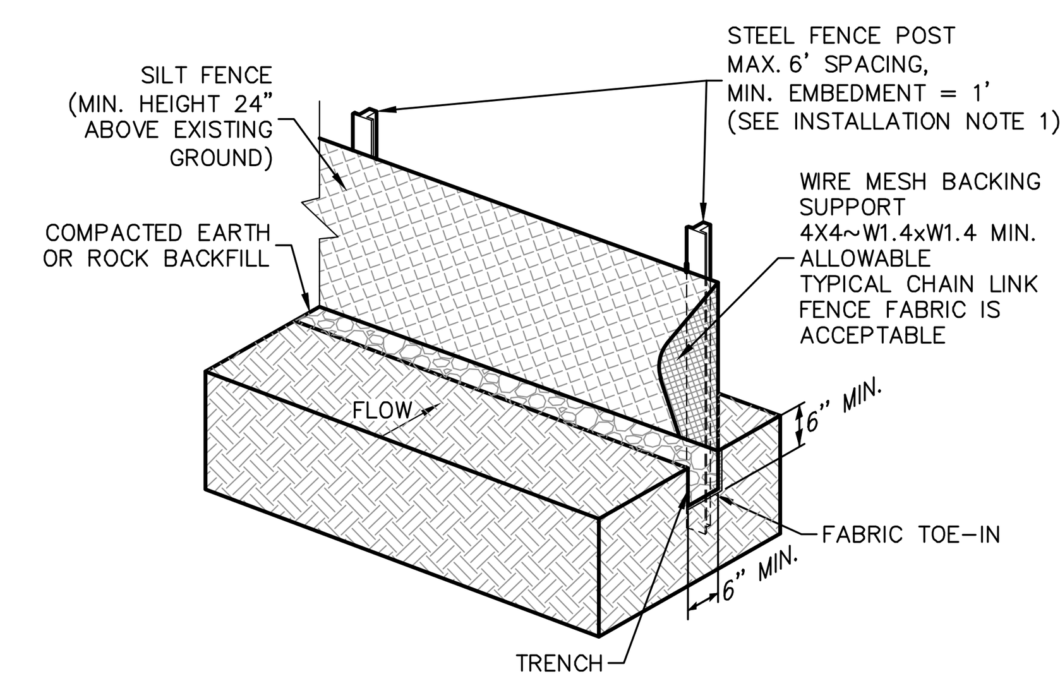
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

1. SOD SHOULD BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO LOCATE AND REPAIR ANY DAMAGE.

2. DAMAGE FROM STORMS OR NORMAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SUCH AS TIRE RUTS OR DISTURBANCE OF SWALE STABILIZATION SHOULD BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS PRACTICAL.

SOD INSTALLATION DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



ISOMETRIC PLAN VIEW

SILT FENCE

A SILT FENCE IS A BARRIER CONSISTING OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SUPPORTED BY METAL POSTS TO PREVENT SOIL AND SEDIMENT LOSS FROM A SITE. WHEN PROPERLY USED, SILT FENCES CAN BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AT CONTROLLING SEDIMENT FROM DISTURBED AREAS. THEY CAUSE RUNOFF TO POND, ALLOWING HEAVIER SOLIDS TO SETTLE OUT. IF NOT PROPERLY INSTALLED, SILT FENCES ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE EFFECTIVE.

THE PURPOSE OF A SILT FENCE IS TO INTERCEPT AND DETAIN WATER-BORN SEDIMENT FROM UNPROTECTED AREAS OF A LIMITED EXTENT. SILT FENCE IS USED DURING THE PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION NEAR THE PERIMETER OF A DISTURBED AREA TO INTERCEPT SEDIMENT WHILE ALLOWING WATER TO PERCOLATE THROUGH. THIS FENCE SHOULD REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE DISTURBED AREA IS PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. SILT FENCE SHOULD NOT BE USED WHERE THERE IS A CONCENTRATION OF WATER IN A CHANNEL OR DRAINAGE WAY. IF CONCENTRATED FLOW OCCURS AFTER INSTALLATION, CORRECTIVE ACTION MUST BE TAKEN SUCH AS PLACING A ROCK BERM IN THE AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW.

SILT FENCING WITHIN THE SITE MAY BE TEMPORARILY MOVED DURING THE DAY TO ALLOW CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY PROVIDED IT IS REPLACED AND PROPERLY ANCHORED TO THE GROUND AT THE END OF THE DAY. SILT FENCES ON THE PERIMETER OF THE SITE OR AROUND DRAINAGE WAYS SHOULD NOT BE MOVED AT ANY TIME.

MATERIALS

1. SILT FENCE MATERIAL SHOULD BE POLYPROPYLENE, POLYETHYLENE, OR POLYAMIDE WOVEN OR NONWOVEN FABRIC. THE FABRIC SHOULD BE 36 INCHES, WITH A MINIMUM UNIT WEIGHT OF 4.5 OZ/YD, MULLEN BURST STRENGTH EXCEEDING 190 LB/IN2, ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY EXCEEDING 70%, AND MINIMUM APPARENT OPENING SIZE OF U.S. SIEVE NUMBER 30.

2. FENCE POSTS SHOULD BE MADE OF HOT ROLLED STEEL, AT LEAST 4 FEET LONG WITH TEE OR Y-BAR CROSS SECTION, SURFACE PAINTED OR GALVANIZED, MINIMUM WEIGHT 1.25 LB/FT, AND BRINDELL HARDNESS EXCEEDING 140.

3. WOVEN WIRE BACKING TO SUPPORT THE FABRIC SHOULD BE GALVANIZED 2" X 4" WELDED WIRE, 12 GAUGE MINIMUM.

INSTALLATION

1. STEEL POSTS, WHICH SUPPORT THE SILT FENCE, SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON A SLIGHT ANGLE TOWARD THE ANTICIPATED RUNOFF SOURCE. POSTS MUST BE EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 1-FOOT DEEP AND SPACED NOT MORE THAN 8 FEET ON CENTER. WHERE WATER CONCENTRATES, THE MAXIMUM SPACING SHOULD BE 6 FEET.

2. LAY OUT FENCING DOWN-SLOPE OF DISTURBED AREA, FOLLOWING THE CONTOUR AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE. THE FENCE SHOULD BE SITED SO THAT THE MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA IS ¼ ACRE/100 FEET OF FENCE.

3. THE TOE OF THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE TRENCHED IN WITH A SPADE OR MECHANICAL TRENCHER, SO THAT THE DOWN-SLOPE FACE OF THE TRENCH IS FLAT AND PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE OF FLOW. WHERE FENCE CANNOT BE TRENCHED IN (E.G., PAVEMENT OR ROCK OUTCROP), WEIGHT FABRIC FLAP WITH 3 INCHES OF PEA GRAVEL ON UPHILL SIDE TO PREVENT FLOW FROM SEEPING UNDER FENCE.

4. THE TRENCH MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES DEEP AND 6 INCHES WIDE TO ALLOW FOR THE SILT FENCE FABRIC TO BE LAID IN THE GROUND AND BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED MATERIAL.

5. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE SECURELY FASTENED TO EACH STEEL SUPPORT POST OR TO WOVEN WIRE, WHICH IS IN TURN ATTACHED TO THE STEEL FENCE POST. THERE SHOULD BE A 3-FOOT OVERLAP, SECURELY FASTENED WHERE ENDS OF FABRIC MEET.

6. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THE SITE IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED SO AS NOT TO BLOCK OR IMPEDE STORM FLOW OR DRAINAGE.

COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

1. FENCE NOT INSTALLED ALONG THE CONTOUR CAUSING WATER TO CONCENTRATE AND FLOW OVER THE FENCE.

2. FABRIC NOT SEATED SECURELY TO GROUND (RUNOFF PASSING UNDER FENCE).

3. FENCE NOT INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW LINE (RUNOFF ESCAPING AROUND SIDES).

4. FENCE TREATING TOO LARGE AN AREA, OR EXCESSIVE CHANNEL FLOW (RUNOFF OVERTOPS OR COLLAPSES FENCE).

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

1. INSPECT ALL FENCING WEEKLY, AND AFTER RAINFALL.

2. REMOVE SEDIMENT WHEN BUILDUP REACHES 6 INCHES.

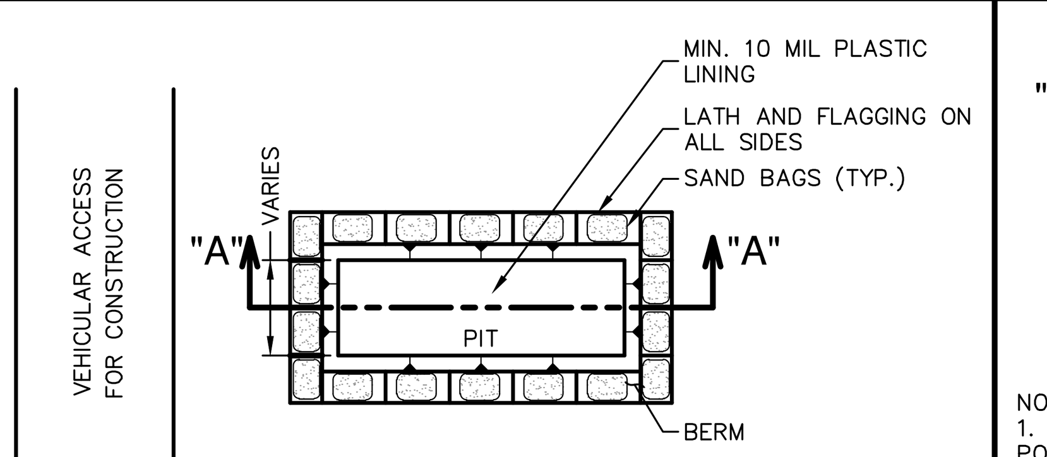
3. REPLACE TORN FABRIC OR INSTALL A SECOND LINE OF FENCING PARALLEL TO THE TORN SECTION.

4. REPLACE OR REPAIR SECTIONS CRUSHED OR COLLAPSED IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. IF A SECTION OF FENCE IS OBSTRUCTING VEHICULAR ACCESS, CONSIDER RELOCATING IT TO A SPOT WHERE IT WILL PROVIDE EQUAL PROTECTION, BUT WILL NOT OBSTRUCT VEHICLES. A TRIANGULAR FILTER DIKE MAY BE PREFERABLE TO A SILT FENCE AT COMMON VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS.

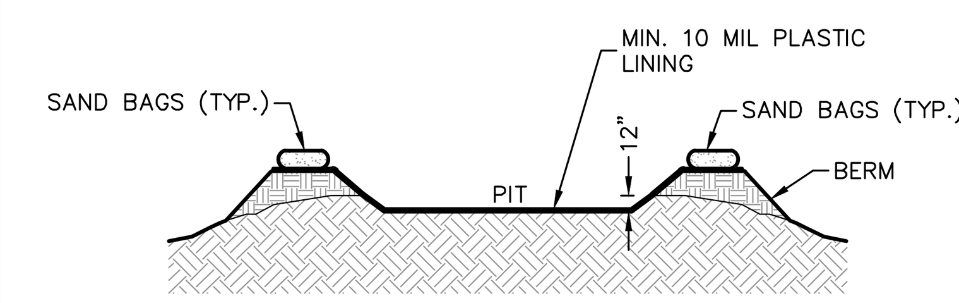
5. WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, THE SEDIMENT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE ADDITIONAL SILTATION AND THE PRIOR LOCATION OF THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE REVEGETATED. THE FENCE ITSELF SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN AN APPROVED LANDFILL.

SILT FENCE DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

GENERAL NOTES

1. DETAIL ABOVE ILLUSTRATES MINIMUM DIMENSIONS. PIT CAN BE INCREASED IN SIZE DEPENDING ON EXPECTED FREQUENCY OF USE.

2. WASHOUT PIT SHALL BE LOCATED IN AN AREA EASILY ACCESSIBLE TO CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.

3. WASHOUT PIT SHALL NOT BE LOCATED IN AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION FROM STORM WATER RUNOFF.

4. LOCATE WASHOUT AREA AT LEAST 50 FEET FROM SENSITIVE FEATURES, STORM DRAINS, OPEN DITCHES OR WATER BODIES.

5. TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED WITH SUFFICIENT QUANTITY AND VOLUME TO CONTAIN ALL LIQUID AND CONCRETE WASTE GENERATED BY WASHOUT OPERATIONS.

MATERIALS

PLASTIC LINING MATERIAL SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 10 MIL IN POLYETHYLENE SHEETING AND SHOULD BE FREE OF HOLES, TEARS, OR OTHER DEFECTS THAT COMPROMISE THE IMPERMEABILITY OF THE MATERIAL.

MAINTENANCE

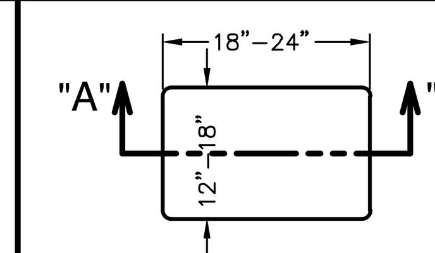
1. WHEN TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR THE WORK, THE HARDENED CONCRETE SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF.

2. MATERIALS USED TO CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE OF THE WORK AND DISPOSED OF.

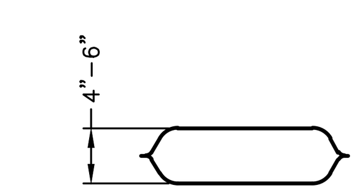
3. HOLES, DEPRESSIONS OR OTHER GROUND DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHOULD BE BACKFILLED AND REPAIRED.

CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT PIT DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

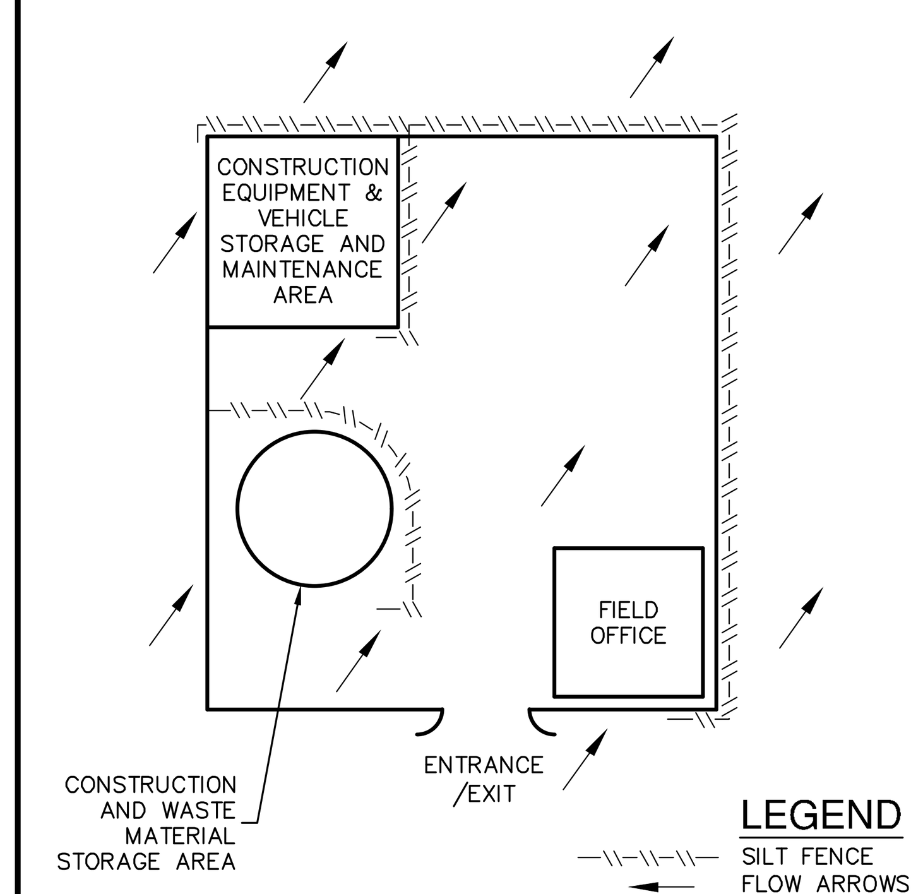
NOTES:
1. THE FILTER BAG MATERIAL SHALL BE MADE OF POLYPROPYLENE, POLYETHYLENE OR POLYAMIDE WOVEN FABRIC, MIN. UNIT WEIGHT OF 4 OUNCES/SY, HAVE A MULLEN BURST STRENGTH EXCEEDING 300 PSI AND ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY EXCEEDING 70%.

2. THE FILTER BAG SHALL BE FILLED WITH CLEAN, MEDIUM WASHED PEA GRAVEL TO COARSE GRAVEL (0.31 TO 0.75 INCH DIAMETER).

3. SAND SHALL NOT BE USED TO FILL THE FILTER BAGS.

GRAVEL FILTER BAG DETAIL

NOT-TO-SCALE



CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA

NOT-TO-SCALE

THE ENGINEERING SEAL HAS BEEN AFFIXED TO THIS SHEET ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEMONSTRATING COMPLIANCE WITH THE TPDES-STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3) REGULATIONS.

THIS SHEET HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR PURPOSES OF THE SWP3 ONLY. ALL OTHER CIVIL ENGINEERING RELATED INFORMATION SHOULD BE ACQUIRED FROM THE APPROPRIATE SHEET IN THE CIVIL IMPROVEMENT PLANS.

EXHIBIT 3

CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2
NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION DETAILS (SHEET 1 OF 2)

PLAT NO. PLAT #
JOB NO. 12435-03
DATE OCTOBER 2022
DESIGNER EDK
CHECKED MG DRAWN MGG
SHEET C12.02

Date: Mar 08, 2024, 2:32pm User ID: srodriguez
File: P:\124\35\03\Design\Civil\SWPPPDT-1243503.dwg

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LOT TYPE-A

LOT TYPE-B

LOT TYPE-C

NOTE: SILT FENCE TO BE INSTALLED PER THESE DETAILS AND LOCATED ON THE DOWNGRADIENT SIDE OF EACH LOT LINE OR LIMITS OF CLEARING AS GENERALLY SHOWN ON THE OVERALL SITE PLAN.

LEGEND
SILT FENCE
DRAINAGE FLOW

TYPICAL HOUSE LOT LAYOUTS

NOT-TO-SCALE

NO.	REVISION	DATE

STATE OF TEXAS
MATTHEW GEISTWEIDT
118861
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
3-7-2024

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS
SAN ANTONIO | AUSTIN | HOUSTON | FORT WORTH | DALLAS
2000 NW LOOP 410 | SAN ANTONIO, TX 78213 | 210.375.9000
TEXAS ENGINEERING FIRM #470 | TEXAS SURVEYING FIRM #10028800

CLEAR SPRING MEADOWS UNIT 2

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION DETAILS
(SHEET 2 OF 2)

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EXHIBIT 3

PLAT NO. PLAT #
JOB NO. 12435-03
DATE OCTOBER 2022
DESIGNER EDK
CHECKED MG DRAWN MGG
SHEET C12.03

Date: Mar 08, 2024, 2:32pm User ID: arodriguez
File: P:\124\35\03\Design\Civil\SWPPPDT-124303.dwg

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APPENDIX B CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT AND BLANK FORMS.

Include a copy of the following:

- Applicable Permit
- Blank forms (with instructions)
  - NOI
  - NOT
  - Other applicable forms (Non-Compliance Reporting, etc.)

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Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

P.O. Box 13087, Austin, Texas 78711-3087

GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

under provisions of
Section 402 of the Clean Water Act
and Chapter 26 of the Texas Water Code

This permit supersedes and replaces
TPDES General Permit No. TXR150000,
effective March 5, 2018, and amended January 28, 2022

Construction sites that discharge stormwater associated with construction activity located in the state of Texas may discharge to surface water in the state only according to monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth in this general permit, as well as the rules of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ or Commission), the laws of the State of Texas, and other orders of the Commission of the TCEQ. The issuance of this general permit does not grant to the permittee the right to use private or public property for conveyance of stormwater and certain non-stormwater discharges along the discharge route. This includes property belonging to but not limited to any individual, partnership, corporation or other entity. Neither does this general permit authorize any invasion of personal rights nor any violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. It is the responsibility of the permittee to acquire property rights as may be necessary to use the discharge route.

This general permit and the authorization contained herein shall expire at midnight, on March 5, 2028.

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 2023

ISSUED DATE: February 27, 2023

For the Commission

TPDES GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER TXR150000

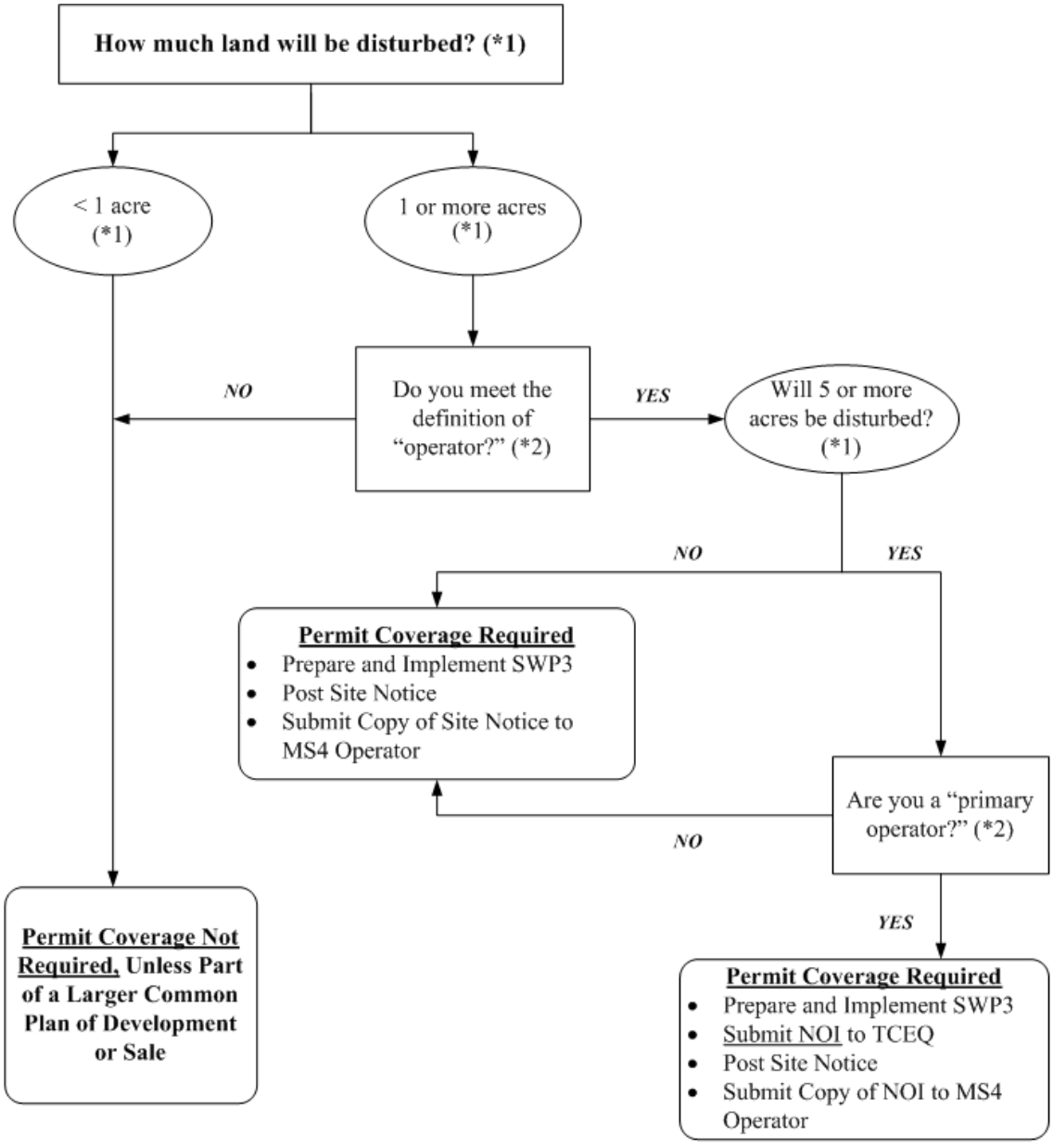
RELATING TO STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Table of Contents

Part I. Flow Chart and Definitions

Section A. Flow Chart to Determine Whether Coverage is Required

When calculating the acreage of land area disturbed, include the disturbed land-area of all construction and construction support activities.



***(*1)** To determine the size of the construction project, use the size of the entire area to be disturbed, and include the size of the larger common plan of development or sale, if the project is part of a larger project (refer to Part I.B., "Definitions," for an explanation of "common plan of development or sale").*

***(*2)** Refer to the definitions for "operator," "primary operator," and "secondary operator" in Part I., Section B. of this permit.*

Section B. Definitions

Arid Areas – Areas with an average annual rainfall of zero (0) to ten (10) inches.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, structural controls, local ordinances, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control construction site runoff, spills or leaks, waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage areas.

Commencement of Construction – The initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavation activities, as well as other construction-related activities (e.g., demolition; grubbing; stockpiling of fill material; placement of raw materials at the site).

Common Plan of Development – A construction activity that is completed in separate stages, separate phases, or in combination with other construction activities. A common plan of development (also known as a "common plan of development or sale") is identified by the documentation for the construction project that identifies the scope of the project, and may include plats, blueprints, marketing plans, contracts, building permits, a public notice or hearing, zoning requests, or other similar documentation and activities. A common plan of development does not necessarily include all construction projects within the jurisdiction of a public entity (e.g., a city or university). Construction of roads or buildings in different parts of the jurisdiction would be considered separate "common plans," with only the interconnected parts of a project being considered part of a "common plan" (e.g., a building and its associated parking lot and driveways, airport runway and associated taxiways, a building complex, etc.). Where discrete construction projects occur within a larger common plan of development or sale but are located one quarter (¼) mile or more apart, and the area between the projects is not being disturbed, each individual project can be treated as a separate plan of development or sale, provided that any interconnecting road, pipeline or utility project that is part of the same "common plan" is not included in the area to be disturbed.

Construction Activity – Includes soil disturbance activities, including clearing, grading, excavating, construction-related activity (e.g., stockpiling of fill material, demolition), and construction support activity. This does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (e.g., the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing rights-of-way, and similar maintenance activities). Regulated construction activity is defined in terms of small and large construction activity.

Construction Support Activity – A construction-related activity that specifically supports construction activity, which can involve earth disturbance or pollutant-generating activities of its own, and can include, but are not limited to, activities associated with concrete or asphalt batch plants, rock crushers, equipment staging or storage areas, chemical storage areas, material storage areas, material borrow areas, and excavated material disposal areas. Construction support activity must only directly support the construction activity authorized under this general permit.

Dewatering – The act of draining accumulated stormwater or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, trenches, and other similar points of accumulation.

Discharge – For the purposes of this permit, the drainage, release, or disposal of pollutants in stormwater and certain non-stormwater from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling of fill material, and demolition), construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow area, concrete truck wash out, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located.

Drought-Stricken Area – For the purposes of this permit, an area in which the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's U.S. Seasonal Drought Outlook indicates for the period during which the construction will occur that any of the following conditions are likely: (1) "Drought to persist or intensify", (2) "Drought ongoing, some improvement", (3) "Drought likely to improve, impacts ease", or (4) "Drought development likely". See http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/expert_assessment/seasonal_drought.html.

Edwards Aquifer – As defined under Texas Administrative Code (TAC) § 213.3 of this title (relating to the Edwards Aquifer), that portion of an arcuate belt of porous, water-bearing, predominantly carbonate rocks known as the Edwards and Associated Limestones in the Balcones Fault Zone trending from west to east to northeast in Kinney, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Comal, Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties; and composed of the Salmon Peak Limestone, McKnight Formation, West Nueces Formation, Devil's River Limestone, Person Formation, Kainer Formation, Edwards Formation, and Georgetown Formation. The permeable aquifer units generally overlie the less-permeable Glen Rose Formation to the south, overlie the less-permeable Comanche Peak and Walnut Formations north of the Colorado River, and underlie the less-permeable Del Rio Clay regionally.

Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone – Generally, that area where the stratigraphic units constituting the Edwards Aquifer crop out, including the outcrops of other geologic formations in proximity to the Edwards Aquifer, where caves, sinkholes, faults, fractures, or other permeable features would create a potential for recharge of surface waters into the Edwards Aquifer. The recharge zone is identified as that area designated as such on official maps located in the offices of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the appropriate regional office. The Edwards Aquifer Map Viewer, located at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/edwards-viewer.html

Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone – The area or watershed where runoff from precipitation flows downgradient to the recharge zone of the Edwards Aquifer. The contributing zone is located upstream (upgradient) and generally north and northwest of the recharge zone for the following counties: all areas within Kinney County, except the area within the watershed draining to Segment No. 2304 of the Rio Grande Basin; all areas within Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, and Comal Counties; all areas within Hays and Travis Counties, except the area within the watersheds draining to the Colorado River above a point 1.3 miles upstream from Tom Miller Dam, Lake Austin at the confluence of Barrow Brook Cove, Segment No. 1403 of the Colorado River Basin; and all areas within Williamson County, except the area within the watersheds draining to the Lampasas River above the dam at Stillhouse Hollow reservoir, Segment No. 1216 of the Brazos River Basin. The contributing zone is illustrated on the Edwards Aquifer map viewer at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/edwards-viewer.html

Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) – Defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under § 304(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

Facility or Activity – For the purpose of this permit, referring to a construction site, the location of construction activity, or a construction support activity that is regulated under this general permit, including all contiguous land and fixtures (for example, ponds and materials stockpiles), structures, or appurtenances used at a construction site or industrial site.

Final Stabilization – A construction site status where any of the following conditions are met:

(a) All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and a uniform (that is, evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of at least 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, or gabions) have been employed.

(b) For individual lots in a residential construction site by either:

(1) the homebuilder completing final stabilization as specified in condition (a) above; or

(2) the homebuilder establishing temporary stabilization for an individual lot prior to the time of transfer of the ownership of the home to the buyer and after informing the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization. If temporary stabilization is not feasible, then the homebuilder may fulfill this requirement by retaining perimeter controls or BMPs, and informing the homeowner of the need for removal of temporary controls and the establishment of final stabilization. Fulfillment of this requirement must be documented in the homebuilder's stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3).

(c) For construction activities on land used for agricultural purposes (such as pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to surface water and areas that are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use must meet the final stabilization conditions of condition (a) above.

(d) In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas only, all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and both of the following criteria have been met:

(1) temporary erosion control measures (for example, degradable rolled erosion control product) are selected, designed, and installed along with an appropriate seed base to provide erosion control for at least three years without active maintenance by the operator, and

(2) the temporary erosion control measures are selected, designed, and installed to achieve 70% of the native background vegetative coverage within three years.

High-Level Radioactive Waste – Meaning as assigned by 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) Section 10101 (12) and includes spent nuclear fuel as defined by 42 U.S.C. Section 10101 (23).

Hyperchlorination of Waterlines – Treatment of potable water lines or tanks with chlorine for disinfection purposes, typically following repair or partial replacement of the waterline or tank, and subsequently flushing the contents.

Impaired Water – A surface water body that is identified as impaired on the latest approved CWA § 303(d) List or waters with an EPA-approved or established total maximum daily load (TMDL) that are found on the latest EPA approved *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*, which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

Indian Country Land – (1) All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation; (2) all dependent Indian communities with the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and (3) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same. (40 CFR § 122.2)

Indian Tribe – Any Indian Tribe, band, group, or community recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and exercising governmental authority over a Federal Indian Reservation (40 CFR § 122.2).

Infeasible – Not technologically possible, or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. (40 CFR § 450.11(b)).

Large Construction Activity – Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than five (5) acres of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than five (5) acres of land. Large construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (for example, the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities).

Linear Project – Includes the construction of roads, bridges, conduits, substructures, pipelines, sewer lines, towers, poles, cables, wires, connectors, switching, regulating and transforming equipment and associated ancillary facilities in a long, narrow area.

Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (LREW) – A written submission to the executive director from an operator of a construction site that is considered as small construction activity under the permit, which qualifies for a waiver from the requirements for small construction activities, only during the period of time when the calculated rainfall erosivity factor is less than five (5).

Minimize – To reduce or eliminate to the extent achievable using stormwater controls that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – A separate storm sewer system owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to state law) having jurisdiction over the disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, that discharges to surface water in the state.

Notice of Change (NOC) – Written notification to the executive director from a discharger authorized under this permit, providing changes to information that was previously provided to the agency in a notice of intent form.

Notice of Intent (NOI) – A written submission to the executive director from an applicant requesting coverage under this general permit.

Notice of Termination (NOT) – A written submission to the executive director from a discharger authorized under this general permit requesting termination of coverage.

Operator – The person or persons associated with a large or small construction activity that is either a primary or secondary operator as defined below:

Primary Operator – The person or persons associated with construction activity that meets either of the following two criteria:

(a) the person or persons have on-site operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or

(b) the person or persons have day-to-day operational control of those activities at a construction site that are necessary to ensure compliance with a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) for the site or other permit conditions (for example, they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the SWP3 or comply with other permit conditions).

Secondary Operator – The person or entity, often the property owner, whose operational control is limited to:

(a) the employment of other operators, such as a general contractor, to perform or supervise construction activities; or

(b) the ability to approve or disapprove changes to construction plans and specifications, but who does not have day-to-day on-site operational control over construction activities at the site.

Secondary operators must either prepare their own SWP3 or participate in a shared SWP3 that covers the areas of the construction site, where they have control over the construction plans and specifications.

If there is not a primary operator at the construction site, then the secondary operator is defined as the primary operator and must comply with the requirements for primary operators.

Outfall – For the purpose of this permit, a point source at the point where stormwater runoff associated with construction activity discharges to surface water in the state and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels, or other conveyances that connect segments of the same stream or other water of the U.S. and are used to convey waters of the U.S.

Permittee – An operator authorized under this general permit. The authorization may be gained through submission of a notice of intent, by waiver, or by meeting the requirements for automatic coverage to discharge stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from construction activity.

Point Source – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are, or may be, discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff (40 CFR § 122.2).

Pollutant – Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, filter backwash, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into any surface water in the state. The term "pollutant" does not include tail water or runoff water from irrigation or rainwater runoff from cultivated or uncultivated rangeland, pastureland, and farmland. For the purpose of this permit, the term “pollutant” includes sediment.

Pollution – The alteration of the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological quality of, or the contamination of, any surface water in the state that renders the water harmful, detrimental, or injurious to humans, animal life, vegetation, or property or to public health, safety, or welfare, or impairs the usefulness or the public enjoyment of the water for any lawful or reasonable purpose (Texas Water Code (TWC) § 26.001(14)).

Rainfall Erosivity Factor (R factor) – The total annual erosive potential that is due to climatic effects, and is part of the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE).

Receiving Water – A "Water of the United States" as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 or a surface water in the state into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

Semi-arid Areas – Areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches.

Separate Storm Sewer System – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains), designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; that is not a combined sewer, and that is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

Small Construction Activity – Construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating that result in land disturbance of equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity also includes the disturbance of less than one (1) acre of total land area that is part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) and less than five (5) acres of land. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site (for example, the routine grading of existing dirt roads, asphalt overlays of existing roads, the routine clearing of existing right-of-ways, and similar maintenance activities).

Steep Slopes – Where a state, Tribe, local government, or industry technical manual (e.g., stormwater BMP manual) has defined what is to be considered a "steep slope", this permit's definition automatically adopts that definition. Where no such definition exists, steep slopes are automatically defined as those that are 15 percent or greater in grade.

Stormwater (or Stormwater Runoff) – Rainfall runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity – Stormwater runoff, as defined above, from a construction activity.

Structural Control (or Practice) – A pollution prevention practice that requires the construction of a device, or the use of a device, to reduce or prevent pollution in stormwater runoff. Structural controls and practices may include but are not limited to: silt fences, earthen dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins.

Surface Water in the State – Lakes, bays, ponds, impounding reservoirs, springs, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, wetlands, marshes, inlets, canals, the Gulf of Mexico inside the territorial limits of the state (from the mean high water mark (MHWM) out 10.36 miles into the Gulf), and all other bodies of surface water, natural or artificial, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, navigable or non-navigable, and including the beds and banks of all water-courses and bodies of surface water, that are wholly or partially inside or bordering the state or subject to the jurisdiction of the state; except that waters in treatment systems which are authorized by state or federal law, regulation, or permit, and which are created for the purpose of waste treatment are not considered to be water in the state.

Temporary Stabilization – A condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided a protective cover or other structural control to prevent the migration of pollutants. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either permanent stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place.

Thawing Conditions – For the purposes of this permit, thawing conditions are expected based on the historical likelihood of two (2) or more days with daytime temperatures greater than 32 degrees Fahrenheit (℉). This date can be determined by looking at historical weather data.

NOTE: The estimation of thawing conditions is for planning purposes only. During construction, the permittee will be required to conduct site inspections based upon actual conditions (i.e., if thawing conditions occur sooner than expected, the permittee will be required to conduct inspections at the regular frequency).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) – The total amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate and still meet the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards.

Turbidity – A condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material.

Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S. means the term as defined in 40 CFR § 122.2.

Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage

Section A. Discharges Eligible for Authorization

1. Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity

   Discharges of stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from small and large construction activities may be authorized under this general permit, except as described in Part II.C. of this permit.

2. Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activities

   Discharges of stormwater runoff and certain non-stormwater discharges from construction support activities as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit may be authorized, provided that the following conditions are met:

   (a) the construction support activities are located within one (1) mile from the boundary of the construction site where the construction activity authorized under the permit is being conducted that requires the support of these activities;

   (b) an SWP3 is developed and implemented for the permitted construction site according to the provisions in Part III.F. of this general permit, including appropriate controls and measures to reduce erosion and the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff according to the provisions in Part IV. of this general permit;

   (c) the activities are directly related to the construction site;

   (d) the activities are not a commercial operation, nor serve other unrelated construction projects; and

   (e) the activities do not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports.

   Construction support activities that operate outside the terms provided in (a) through (e) above must obtain authorization under a separate Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) permit, which may include the TPDES Multi-Sector General Permit (MSGP), TXR050000 (related to stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity), an alternative general permit (if available), or an individual water quality permit.

3. Non-Stormwater Discharges

   The following non-stormwater discharges from sites authorized under this general permit are also eligible for authorization under this general permit:

(a) discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities (emergency fire-fighting activities do not include washing of trucks, run-off water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems, or similar activities);

(b) uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings (excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life), which include flushings from systems that utilize potable water, surface water, or groundwater that does not contain additional pollutants (uncontaminated fire hydrant flushings do not include systems utilizing reclaimed wastewater as a source water);

(c) water from the routine external washing of vehicles, the external portion of buildings or structures, and pavement, where solvents, detergents, and soaps are not used, where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless spilled materials have been removed; and if local state, or federal regulations are applicable, the materials are removed according to those regulations), and where the purpose is to remove mud, dirt, or dust;

(d) uncontaminated water used to control dust;

(e) potable water sources, including waterline flushings, but excluding discharges of hyperchlorinated water, unless the water is first dechlorinated and discharges are not expected to adversely affect aquatic life;

(f) uncontaminated air conditioning condensate;

(g) uncontaminated ground water or spring water, including foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with industrial materials such as solvents; and

(h) lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage.

4. Other Permitted Discharges

   Any discharge authorized under a separate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), TPDES, or TCEQ permit may be combined with discharges authorized by this general permit, provided those discharges comply with the associated permit.

Section B. Concrete Truck Wash Out

The wash out of concrete trucks at regulated construction sites must be performed in accordance with the requirements of Part VI of this general permit.

Section C. Limitations on Permit Coverage

1. Post Construction Discharges

   Discharges that occur after construction activities have been completed, and after the construction site and any supporting activity site have undergone final stabilization, are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. Discharges originating from the sites are not authorized under this general permit following the submission of the Notice of Termination (NOT) or removal of the appropriate TCEQ site notice, as applicable, for the regulated construction activity.

2. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

   Except as otherwise provided in Part II.A. of this general permit, only discharges that are composed entirely of stormwater associated with construction activity may be authorized under this general permit.

3. Compliance with Water Quality Standards

   Discharges to surface water in the state that would cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or that would fail to protect and maintain existing designated uses of surface water in the state are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. The executive director may require an application for an individual permit or alternative general permit (see Parts II.H.2. and 3.) to authorize discharges to surface water in the state if the executive director determines that any activity will cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or is found to cause, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, the impairment of a designated use. The executive director may also require an application for an individual permit considering factors described in Part II.H.3. of this general permit.

4. Impaired Receiving Waters and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

   The permittee shall determine whether the authorized discharge is to an impaired water body on the latest EPA-approved CWA § 303(d) List or waters with an EPA-approved or established TMDL that are found on the latest EPA-approved *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*, which lists the category 4 and 5 water bodies.

   New sources or new discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired waters are not authorized by this permit unless otherwise allowable under 30 TAC Chapter 305 and applicable state law. Impaired waters are those that do not meet applicable water quality standard(s) and are listed as category 4 or 5 in the current version of the *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)*, and waterbodies listed on the CWA § 303(d) List. Pollutants of concern are those for which the water body is listed as impaired.

   Discharges of the pollutants of concern to impaired water bodies for which there is a TMDL are not eligible for coverage under this general permit unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL. Permittees must incorporate the conditions and requirements applicable to their discharges into their SWP3, in order to be eligible for coverage under this general permit. For consistency with the construction stormwater-related items in an approved TMDL, the SWP3 must be consistent with any applicable condition, goal, or requirement in the TMDL, TMDL Implementation Plan (I-Plan), or as otherwise directed by the executive director.

5. Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge or Contributing Zone

   Discharges cannot be authorized by this general permit where prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 213 (relating to Edwards Aquifer). In addition, commencement of construction (see definition for commencement of construction in Part I.B. above)) at a site regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213, may not begin until the appropriate Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan (EAPP) has been approved by the TCEQ's Edwards Aquifer Protection Program.

   (a) For new discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, or within that area upstream from the recharge zone and defined as the Contributing Zone (CZ), operators must meet all applicable requirements of, and operate according to, 30 TAC Chapter 213 (Edwards Aquifer Rule) in addition to the provisions and requirements of this general permit.

(b) For existing discharges located within the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone, the requirements of the agency-approved Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) under the Edwards Aquifer Rule are in addition to the requirements of this general permit. BMPs and maintenance schedules for structural stormwater controls, for example, may be required as a provision of the rule. All applicable requirements of the Edwards Aquifer Rule for reductions of suspended solids in stormwater runoff are in addition to the requirements in this general permit for this pollutant.

(c) For discharges located within ten (10) stream miles upstream of the Edwards Aquifer recharge zone, applicants shall also submit a copy of the NOI to the appropriate TCEQ regional office.

Counties: Comal, Bexar, Medina, Uvalde, and Kinney

Contact: TCEQ Water Program Manager
San Antonio Regional Office
14250 Judson Road
San Antonio, Texas 78233-4480
(210) 490-3096

Counties: Williamson, Travis, and Hays

Contact: TCEQ Water Program Manager
Austin Regional Office
12100 Park 35 Circle
Room 179, Building A
Austin, Texas 78753
(512) 339-2929

6. Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas

Discharges otherwise eligible for coverage cannot be authorized by this general permit where prohibited by 30 TAC Chapter 311 (relating to Watershed Protection) for water quality areas and watersheds.

7. Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Other Governmental Entities

This general permit does not limit the authority or ability of federal, other state, or local governmental entities from placing additional or more stringent requirements on construction activities or discharges from construction activities.

8. Indian Country Lands

Stormwater runoff from construction activities occurring on Indian Country lands are not under the authority of the TCEQ and are not eligible for coverage under this general permit. If discharges of stormwater require authorization under federal NPDES regulations, authority for these discharges must be obtained from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

9. Exempt Oil and Gas Activities

The CWA § 402(l)(2) provides that stormwater discharges from construction activities related to oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment, or transmission facilities are exempt from regulation under this permit. The term “oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities” is defined in 33 U.S.C. Annotated § 1362 (24).

The exemption in CWA § 402(l)(2) *includes* stormwater discharges from construction activities regardless of the amount of disturbed acreage, which are necessary to prepare a site for drilling and the movement and placement of drilling equipment, drilling waste management pits, in field treatment plants, and in field transportation infrastructure (e.g., crude oil pipelines, natural gas treatment plants, and both natural gas transmission pipeline compressor and crude oil pumping stations) necessary for the operation of most producing oil and gas fields. Construction activities are defined in 33 U.S. Code § 1362(24) and interpreted by EPA in the final rule. *See* June 12, 2006 Amendments to the NPDES Regulations for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Oil and Gas Exploration, Production, Processing, or Treatment Operations or Transmission Facilities (71 FR 33628, Part V. Terminology).

The exemption *does not include* stormwater discharges from the construction of administrative buildings, parking lots, and roads servicing an administrative building at an oil and gas site, as these are considered traditional construction activities.

As described in 40 CFR § 122.26(c)(1)(iii) [*regulations prior to 2006*], discharges from oil and gas construction activities are waived from CWA § 402(l)(2) permit coverage *unless* the construction activity (or construction support activity) has had a discharge of stormwater resulting in the discharge of a reportable quantity of oil or hazardous substances or the discharge contributes to a violation of water quality standards.

Exempt oil and gas activities which have lost their exemption as a result of one of the above discharges, must obtain permit coverage under this general permit, an alternative general permit, or a TPDES individual permit prior to the next discharge.

10. Stormwater Discharges from Agricultural Activities

Stormwater discharges from agricultural activities that are not point source discharges of stormwater are not subject to TPDES permit requirements. These activities may include clearing and cultivating ground for crops, construction of fences to contain livestock, construction of stock ponds, and other similar agricultural activities. Discharges of stormwater runoff associated with the construction of facilities that are subject to TPDES regulations, such as the construction of concentrated animal feeding operations, would be point sources regulated under this general permit.

11. Endangered Species Act

Discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened aquatic or aquatic-dependent species or its critical habitat are not authorized by this permit, unless the requirements of the Endangered Species Act are satisfied. Federal requirements related to endangered species apply to all TPDES permitted discharges and site-specific controls may be required to ensure that protection of endangered or threatened species is achieved. If a permittee has concerns over potential impacts to listed species, the permittee may contact TCEQ for additional information.

12. Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste

Discharges of stormwater from construction activities associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72 are not authorized by this general permit. Texas Health and Safety Code (THSC) § 401.0525 prohibits TCEQ from issuing any TPDES authorizations for the construction or operation of these facilities.

Discharges of stormwater from the construction activities associated with the construction of a facility located at the site of currently or formerly operating nuclear power reactors and currently or formerly operating nuclear research and test reactors operated by a university are not prohibited under THSC § 401.0525 and continue to be regulated under this general permit.

13. Other

    Nothing in Part II. of the general permit is intended to negate any person's ability to assert *force majeure* (act of God, war, strike, riot, or other catastrophe) defenses found in 30 TAC § 70.7

Section D. Deadlines for Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Large Construction Activities

   (a) New Construction – Discharges from sites where the commencement of construction activity occurs on or after the effective date of this general permit must be authorized, either under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, prior to the commencement of those construction activities.

   (b) Ongoing Construction – Operators of large construction activities continuing to operate after the effective date of this permit, and authorized under the TPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) TXR150000 (effective on March 5, 2018, and amended on January 28, 2022), must submit an NOI to renew authorization or an NOT to terminate coverage under this general permit within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. During this interim or grace period, as a requirement of this TPDES permit, the operator must continue to meet the conditions and requirements of the issued and amended 2018 TPDES CGP.

2. Small Construction Activities

   (a) New Construction – Discharges from sites where the commencement of construction activity occurs on or after the effective date of this general permit must be authorized, either under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, prior to the commencement of those construction activities.

   (b) Ongoing Construction – Discharges from ongoing small construction activities that commenced prior to the effective date of this general permit, and that do not meet the conditions to qualify for termination of this permit as described in Part II.F. of this general permit, must meet the requirements to be authorized, either under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. During this interim period, as a requirement of this TPDES permit, the operator must continue to meet the conditions and requirements of the issued and amended 2018 TPDES CGP.

Section E. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities with Low Potential for Erosion

   Operators of small construction activity, as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit, shall not submit an NOI for coverage, unless otherwise required by the executive director.

   Operators of small construction activities, which occur in certain counties and during periods of low potential for erosion that do not meet the conditions of the waiver described in Part II.G. of this general permit, may be automatically authorized under this general permit if all the following conditions are met prior to the commencement of construction.

   (a) The construction activity occurs in a county and during the corresponding date range(s) listed in Appendix A;

(b) The construction activity is initiated and completed, including either final or temporary stabilization of all disturbed areas, within the time frame identified in Appendix A for the location of the construction site;

(c) All temporary stabilization is adequately maintained to effectively reduce or prohibit erosion, permanent stabilization activities have been initiated, and a condition of final stabilization is completed no later than 30 days following the end date of the time frame identified in Appendix A for the location of the construction site; the permittee signs a completed TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice for low potential for erosion (Form TCEQ-20964), including the certification statement;

(d) A signed and certified copy of the TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice for low potential for erosion is posted at the construction site in a location where it is readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities prior to commencing construction activities, and maintained in that location until final stabilization has been achieved;

NOTE: Posted TCEQ site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified TCEQ site notice, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by any applicable regulatory authority.

(e) A copy of the signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice for low potential for erosion is provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to commencement of construction activities;

(f) Discharges of stormwater runoff or other non-stormwater discharges from any supporting concrete batch plant or asphalt batch plant is separately authorized under an individual TPDES permit, another TPDES general permit, or under an individual TCEQ permit where stormwater and non-stormwater is disposed of by evaporation or irrigation (discharges are adjacent to water in the state); and

(g) Any non-stormwater discharges are either authorized under a separate permit or authorization, are not considered by TCEQ to be a wastewater, or are captured and routed for disposal at a publicly operated treatment works or licensed waste disposal facility.

If all of the conditions in (a) – (h) above are met, then the operator(s) of small construction activities with low potential for erosion are not required to develop a SWP3.

If an operator is conducting small construction activities and any of the above conditions (a) – (h) are not met, the operator cannot declare coverage under the automatic authorization for small construction activities with low potential for erosion and must meet the requirements for automatic authorization (all other) small construction activities, described below in Part II.E.2.

For small construction activities that occur during a period with a low potential for erosion, where automatic authorization under this section is not available, an operator may apply for and obtain a waiver from permitting (Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver – LREW), as described in Part II.G. of this general permit. Waivers from coverage under the LREW do not allow for any discharges of non-stormwater and the operator must ensure that discharges on non-stormwater are either authorized under a separate permit or authorization.

2. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities

Operators of small construction activities as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit shall not submit an NOI for coverage, unless otherwise required by the executive director.

Operators of small construction activities, as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit or as defined but who do not meet in the conditions and requirements located in Part II.E.1 above, may be automatically authorized for small construction activities, provided that they meet all of the following conditions:

(a) develop a SWP3 according to the provisions of this general permit, that covers either the entire site or all portions of the site for which the applicant is the operator, and implement the SWP3 prior to commencing construction activities;

(b) all operators of regulated small construction activities must post a copy of a signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice (Form TCEQ-20963), the notice must be posted at the construction site in a location where it is safely and readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities, at least two (2) days prior to commencing construction activity , and maintain the notice in that location until completion of the construction activity (for linear construction activities, e.g. pipeline or highway, the TCEQ site notice must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway; notice for these linear sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project, and the notice must be safely and readily available for viewing by the general public; local, state, and federal authorities);

(c) operators must maintain a posted TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice on the approved TCEQ form at the construction site until final stabilization has been achieved; and

> NOTE: Posted TCEQ site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by an applicable regulatory authority.

(d) provide a copy of the signed and certified TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice to the operator of any municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to commencement of construction activities.

(e) if signatory authority is delegated by an authorized representative, then a Delegation of Signatory form must be submitted as required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports). Operators for small construction activities must submit this form via mail following the instructions on the approved TCEQ paper form. A new Delegation of Signatory form must be submitted if the delegation changes to another individual or position.

As described in Part I.B of this general permit, large construction activities include those that will disturb less than five (5) acres of land, but that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb five (5) or more acres of land and must meet the requirements of Part II.E.3. below.

3. Authorization for Large Construction Activities

Operators of large construction activities that qualify for coverage under this general permit must meet all of the following conditions:

(a) develop a SWP3 according to the provisions of this general permit that covers either the entire site or all portions of the site where the applicant is the operator. The SWP3 must be developed and implemented prior to obtaining coverage and prior to commencing construction activities;

(b) primary operators of large construction activities must submit an NOI prior to commencing construction activity at a construction site. A completed NOI must be submitted to TCEQ electronically using the online ePermits system on TCEQ's website.

Operators with an electronic reporting waiver must submit a completed paper NOI to TCEQ at least seven (7) days prior to commencing construction activity to obtain provisional coverage 48-hours from the postmark date for delivery to the TCEQ. An authorization is no longer provisional when the executive director finds the NOI is administratively complete, and an authorization number is issued to the permittee for the construction site indicated on the NOI.

If an additional primary operator is added after the initial NOI is submitted, the additional primary operator must meet the same requirements for existing primary operator(s), as indicated above.

If the primary operator changes due to responsibility at the site being transferred from one primary operator to another after the initial NOI is submitted, the new primary operator must submit an electronic NOI, unless they request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting, at least ten (10) days prior to assuming operational control of a construction site and commencing construction activity.

(c) all operators of large construction activities must post a TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice on the approved TCEQ form (Form TCEQ-20961) in accordance with Part III.D.2. of this permit. The TCEQ site notice must be located where it is safely and readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities prior to commencing construction activities, and must be maintained in that location until final stabilization has been achieved. For linear construction activities, e.g., pipeline or highway, the TCEQ site notice must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway; notice for these linear sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project, and the notice must be safely and readily available for viewing by the general public, local, state, and federal authorities;

(d) two days prior to commencing construction activities, all primary operators must:

i. provide a copy of the signed NOI to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to any secondary construction operator, and

ii. list in the SWP3 the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy;

(e) if signatory authority is delegated by an authorized representative, then a Delegation of Signatories form must be submitted as required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports). Primary operators must submit this form electronically using the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS), TCEQ's online permitting system, or by paper if the permittee requested and obtained an electronic reporting waiver. A new Delegation of Signatories form must be submitted, if the delegation changes to another individual or position;

(f) all persons meeting the definition of "secondary operator" in Part I of this permit are hereby notified that they are regulated under this general permit, but are not required to submit an NOI, provided that a primary operator at the site has submitted an NOI, or prior to commencement of construction activities, a primary operator is required to submit an NOI and the secondary operator has provided notification to the operator(s) of the need to obtain coverage (with records of notification available upon request). Any secondary operator notified under this provision may alternatively submit an NOI under this general permit, may seek coverage under an alternative TPDES individual permit, or may seek coverage under an alternative TPDES general permit if available; and

(g) all secondary operators of large construction activities must post a copy of the signed and certified TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice for Secondary Operators on the approved TCEQ form (Form TCEQ-20962) and provide a copy of the signed and certified TCEQ site notice to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two (2) days prior to the commencement construction activities.

NOTE: Posted TCEQ site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice for Secondary Operators, with a viewable signature, located on-site and available for review by an applicable regulatory authority.

Applicants must submit an NOI using the online ePermits system (accessed using STEERS) available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge.

4. Waivers for Small Construction Activities:

Operators of certain small construction activities may obtain a waiver from coverage under this general permit, if applicable. The requirements are outlined in Part II.G. below.

5. Effective Date of Coverage

(a) Operators of small construction activities as described in either Part II.E.1. or II.E.2. above are authorized immediately following compliance with the applicable conditions of Part II.E.1. or II.E.2. Secondary operators of large construction activities as described in Part II.E.3. above are authorized immediately following compliance with the applicable conditions in Part II.E.3. For activities located in areas regulated by 30 TAC Chapter 213, related to the Edwards Aquifer, this authorization to discharge is separate from the requirements of the operator's responsibilities under that rule. Construction may not commence for sites regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213 until all applicable requirements of that rule are met.

(b) Primary operators of large construction activities as described in Part II.E.3. above that electronically submit an NOI are authorized immediately following confirmation of receipt of the electronic form by the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified by the executive director.

Operators with an electronic reporting waiver are provisionally authorized 48-hours from the date that a completed paper NOI is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified by the executive director. An authorization is no longer provisional when the executive director finds the NOI is administratively complete and an authorization number is issued to the permittee for the construction site indicated on the NOI.

For construction activities located in areas regulated by 30 TAC Chapter 213, related to the Edwards Aquifer, this authorization to discharge is separate from the requirements of the operator's responsibilities under that rule. Construction activities may not commence for sites regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 213 until all applicable requirements of that rule are met.

(c) Operators are not prohibited from submitting late NOIs or posting late site notices to obtain authorization under this general permit. The TCEQ reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement action for any unpermitted activities that may have occurred between the time construction commenced and authorization under this general permit was obtained.

(d) If operators that submitted NOIs have active authorizations for construction activities that are ongoing when this general permit expires on March 5, 2028, and a new general permit is issued, a 90-day interim (grace) period is granted to provide coverage that is administratively continued until operators with active authorizations can obtain coverage under the newly issued CGP. The 90-day grace period starts on the effective date of the newly issued CGP.

6. Contents of the NOI

The NOI form shall require, at a minimum, the following information:

(a) the TPDES CGP authorization number for existing authorizations under this general permit, where the operator submits an NOI to renew coverage within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit;

(b) the name, address, and telephone number of the operator filing the NOI for permit coverage;

(c) the name (or other identifier), address, county, and latitude/longitude of the construction project or site;

(d) the number of acres that will be disturbed by the applicant;

(e) the estimated construction project start date and end date;

(f) confirmation that the project or site will not be located on Indian Country lands;

(g) confirmation if the construction activity is associated with an oil and gas exploration, production, processing, or treatment, or transmission facility (see Part II.C.9.)

(h) confirmation that the construction activities are not associated with the construction of a facility that is licensed for the storage of high-level radioactive waste by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR Part 72 (see Part II.C.12.);

(i) confirmation that a SWP3 has been developed in accordance with all conditions of this general permit, that it will be implemented prior to commencement of construction activities, and that it is compliant with any applicable local sediment and erosion control plans; for multiple operators who prepare a shared SWP3, the confirmation for an operator may be limited to its obligations under the SWP3 provided all obligations are confirmed by at least one operator;

(j) name of the receiving water(s);

(k) the classified segment number for each classified segment that receives discharges from the regulated construction activity (if the discharge is not directly to a classified segment, then the classified segment number of the first classified segment that those discharges reach); and

(l) the name of all surface waters receiving discharges from the regulated construction activity that are on the latest EPA-approved CWA § 303(d) List of impaired waters or *Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality for CWA Sections 305(b) and 303(d)* as not meeting applicable state water quality standards.

7. Notice of Change (NOC)

(a) If relevant information provided in the NOI changes, the operator that has submitted the NOI must submit an NOC to TCEQ at least fourteen (14) days before the change occurs. Where a 14-day advance notice is not possible, the operator must submit an NOC to TCEQ within fourteen (14) days of discovery of the change. If the operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted

incorrect information in an NOI, the correct information must be submitted to TCEQ in an NOC within fourteen (14) days after discovery.

(b) Information on an NOC may include, but is not limited to, the following:

i. a change in the description of the construction project;

ii. an increase in the number of acres disturbed (for increases of one (1) or more acres);

iii. or the name of the operator (where the name of the operator has changed).

(c) Electronic NOC.

Applicants must submit an NOC using the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. All waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable. Electronic reporting waivers expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge, except for temporary waivers that expire one (1) year from issuance. A copy of the NOC form or letter must also be placed in the SWP3 and provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge. Operators are authorized immediately following confirmation of receipt of the electronic form by the TCEQ, unless otherwise notified by the executive director.

(d) Paper NOC.

Applicants who request and obtain an electronic reporting waiver shall submit the NOC on a paper form provided by the executive director, or by letter if an NOC form is not available.

(e) A copy of the NOC form or letter must also be placed in the SWP3 and provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge. A list that includes the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy of the NOC (or NOC letter) must be included in the SWP3. Information that may not be included on an NOC includes but is not limited to the following:

i. transfer of operational control from one operator to another, including a transfer of the ownership of a company. A transfer of ownership of a company includes changes to the structure of a company, such as changing from a partnership to a corporation or changing corporation types, so that the filing or charter number that is on record with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS) must be changed.

ii. coverage under this general permit is not transferable from one operator to another. Instead, the new operator will need to submit an NOI or LREW, as applicable, and the previous operator will need to submit an NOT.

iii. a decrease in the number of acres disturbed. This information must be included in the SWP3 and retained on site.

8. Signatory Requirement for NOI Forms, NOT Forms, NOC Forms, and Construction Site Notices

NOI forms, NOT forms, NOC forms, and Construction Site Notices that require a signature must be signed according to 30 TAC § 305.44 (relating to Signatories for Applications).

Section F. Terminating Coverage

1. Notice of Termination (NOT) Required

   Each operator that has submitted an NOI for authorization of large construction activities under this general permit must apply to terminate that authorization following the conditions described in this section of the general permit.

   Authorization of large construction must be terminated by submitting an NOT electronically via the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or on a paper NOT form to TCEQ supplied by the executive director with an approved waiver from electronic reporting. Authorization to discharge under this general permit terminates at midnight on the day a paper NOT is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ or immediately following confirmation of the receipt of the NOT submitted electronically by the TCEQ.

   Applicants must submit an NOT using the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge, except for temporary waivers that expire one (1) year from issuance.

   The NOT must be submitted to TCEQ, and a copy of the NOT provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge (with a list in the SWP3 of the names and addresses of all MS4 operators receiving a copy), within 30 days after any of the following conditions are met:

   (a) final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the operator;

   (b) a transfer of operational control has occurred (See Section II.F.4. below); or

   (c) the operator has obtained alternative authorization under an individual TPDES permit or alternative TPDES general permit.

   Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit is required until the NOT is submitted and approved by TCEQ.

2. Minimum Contents of the NOT

   The NOT form shall require, at a minimum, the following information:

   (a) if authorization for construction activity was granted following submission of an NOI, the permittee's site-specific TPDES authorization number for a specific construction site;

   (b) an indication of whether final stabilization has been achieved at the site and a NOT has been submitted or if the permittee is simply no longer an operator at the site;

   (c) the name, address, and telephone number of the permittee submitting the NOT;

   (d) the name (or other identifier), address, county, and location (latitude/longitude) of the construction project or site; and

   (e) a signed certification that either all stormwater discharges requiring authorization under this general permit will no longer occur, or that the applicant is no longer the operator of the facility or construction site, and that all temporary structural erosion controls have either been removed, will be removed on a schedule defined in the SWP3, or have been transferred to a new operator if the new operator has applied for permit coverage. Erosion controls that are designed to remain in place for an indefinite period, such as mulches and fiber mats, are not required to be removed or scheduled for removal.

3. Termination of Coverage for Small Construction Sites and for Secondary Operators at Large Construction Sites

   (a) Each operator that has obtained automatic authorization for small construction or is a secondary operator for large construction must perform the following when terminating coverage under the permit:

      i. remove the TCEQ site notice;

      ii. complete the applicable portion of the TCEQ site notice related to removal of the TCEQ site notice; and

      iii. submit a copy of the completed TCEQ site notice to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge (or provide alternative notification as allowed by the MS4 operator, with documentation of such notification included in the SWP3).

   (b) The activities described in Part II.F.3.(a) above must be completed by the operator within 30 days of meeting any of the following conditions:

      i. final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the operator;

      ii. a transfer of day-to-day operational control over activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions has occurred (See Section II.F.4. below); or

      iii. the operator has obtained alternative authorization under an individual or general TPDES permit.

   For Small Construction Sites and Secondary Operators at Large Construction Sites, authorization to discharge under this general permit terminates immediately upon removal of the applicable TCEQ construction site notice. Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit is required until the TCEQ construction site notice is removed. The construction site notice cannot be removed until final stabilization has been achieved.

4. Transfer of Day-to-Day Operational Control

   (a) When the primary operator of a large construction activity changes or operational control over activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions is transferred to another primary operator, the original operator must do the following:

      i. submit an NOT within ten (10) days prior to the date that responsibility for operations terminates, and the new operator must submit an NOI at least ten (10) days prior to the transfer of operational control, in accordance with condition (c) below; and

      ii. submit a copy of the NOT from the primary operator terminating its coverage under the permit and its operational control of the construction site and submit a copy of the NOI from the new primary operator to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge in accordance with Part II.F.1. above.

   (b) For transfer of operational control, operators of small construction activities and secondary operators of large construction activities who are not required to submit an NOI must do the following:

      i. the existing operator must remove the original TCEQ construction site notice, and the new operator must post the required TCEQ construction site notice prior to the transfer of operational control, in accordance with the conditions in Part II.F.4.(c) i or ii below; and

ii. a copy of the TCEQ construction site notice, which must be completed and provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge, in accordance with Part II.F.3. above.

(c) Each operator is responsible for determining its role as an operator as defined in Part I.B. and obtaining authorization under the permit, as described above in Part II.E. 1. - 3. Where authorization has been obtained by submitting an NOI for coverage under this general permit, permit coverage is not transferable from one operator to another. A transfer of operational control can include changes to the structure of a company, such as changing from a partnership to a corporation, or changing to a different corporation type such that a different filing (or charter) number is established with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS). A transfer of operational control can also occur when one of the following criteria is met, as applicable:

i. another operator has assumed control over all areas of the site that do not meet the definition for final stabilization;

ii. all silt fences and other temporary erosion controls have either been removed, scheduled for removal as defined in the SWP3, or transferred to a new operator, provided that the original permitted operator has attempted to notify the new operator in writing of the requirement to obtain permit coverage. Records of this notification (or attempt at notification) shall be retained by the operator transferring operational control to another operator in accordance with Part VI of this permit. Erosion controls that are designed to remain in place for an indefinite period, such as mulches and fiber mats, are not required to be removed or scheduled for removal; or

iii. a homebuilder has purchased one (1) or more lots from an operator who obtained coverage under this general permit for a common plan of development or sale. The homebuilder is considered a new operator and shall comply with the requirements of this permit. Under these circumstances, the homebuilder is only responsible for compliance with the general permit requirements as they apply to the lot(s) it has operational control over in a larger common plan of development, and the original operator remains responsible for common controls or discharges, and must amend its SWP3 to remove the lot(s) transferred to the homebuilder.

Section G. Waivers from Coverage

The executive director may waive the otherwise applicable requirements of this general permit for stormwater discharges from small construction activities under the terms and conditions described in this section.

1. Waiver Applicability and Coverage

Operators of small construction activities may apply for and receive a waiver from the requirements to obtain authorization under this general permit, when the calculated rainfall erosivity (R) factor for the entire period of the construction project is less than five (5).

The operator must submit a Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (LREW) certification form to the TCEQ electronically via the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website. The LREW form is a certification by the operator that the small construction activity will commence and be completed within a period when the value of the calculated R factor is less than five (5).

Applicants who request and obtain an electronic reporting waiver shall submit the LREW on a paper form provided by the executive director at least seven (7) days prior to commencing construction activity to obtain provisional coverage 48-hours from the postmark date for delivery to the TCEQ. An authorization is no longer provisional when the executive director finds the LREW is administratively complete, and an authorization number is issued to the permittee for the construction site indicated on the LREW. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge, except for temporary waivers that expire one (1) year from issuance.

This LREW from coverage does not apply to any non-stormwater discharges, including what is allowed under this permit. The operator must ensure that all non-stormwater discharges are either authorized under a separate permit or authorization or are captured and routed to an authorized treatment facility for disposal.

2. Steps to Obtaining a Waiver

The construction site operator may calculate the R factor to request a waiver using the following steps:

(a) estimate the construction start date and the construction end date. The construction end date is the date that final stabilization will be achieved.

(b) find the appropriate Erosivity Index (EI) zone in Appendix B of this permit.

(c) find the EI percentage for the project period by adding the results for each period of the project using the table provided in Appendix D of this permit, in EPA Fact Sheet 2.1, or in USDA Handbook 703, by subtracting the start value from the end value to find the percent EI for the site.

(d) refer to the Isoerodent Map (Appendix C of this permit) and interpolate the annual isoerodent value for the proposed construction location.

(e) multiply the percent value obtained in Step (c) above by the annual isoerodent value obtained in Step (d). This is the R factor for the proposed project. If the value is less than five (5), then a waiver may be obtained. If the value is five (5) or more, then a waiver may not be obtained, and the operator must obtain coverage under Part II.E.2. of this permit.

Alternatively, the operator may calculate a site-specific R factor utilizing the following online calculator: https://lew.epa.gov/, or using another available resource.

A copy of the LREW certification form is not required to be posted at the small construction site.

3. Effective Date of an LREW

Unless otherwise notified by the executive director, operators of small construction activities seeking coverage under an LREW are provisionally waived from the otherwise applicable requirements of this general permit 48-hours from the date that a completed paper LREW certification form is postmarked for delivery to TCEQ, or immediately upon receiving confirmation of approval of an electronic submittal, made via the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website.

Applicants seeking coverage under an LREW must submit an application for an LREW using the online ePermits system available through the TCEQ website, or request and obtain a waiver from electronic reporting from the TCEQ. Waivers from electronic reporting are not transferrable and expire on the same date as the authorization to discharge.

4. Activities Extending Beyond the LREW Period

   If a construction activity extends beyond the approved waiver period due to circumstances beyond the control of the operator, the operator must either:

   (a) recalculate the R factor using the original start date and a new projected ending date, and if the R factor is still under five (5), submit a new LREW form at least two (2) days before the end of the original waiver period; or

   (b) obtain authorization under this general permit according to the requirements for automatic authorization for small construction activities in Part II.E.2. of this permit, prior to the end of the approved LREW period.

Section H. Alternative TPDES Permit Coverage

1. Individual Permit Alternative

   Any discharge eligible for coverage under this general permit may alternatively be authorized under an individual TPDES permit according to 30 TAC Chapter 305 (relating to Consolidated Permits). Applications for individual permit coverage must be submitted at least 330 days prior to commencement of construction activities to ensure timely authorization. Existing coverage under this general permit should not be terminated until an individual permit is issued and in effect.

2. General Permit Alternative

   Any discharges eligible for authorization under this general permit may alternatively be authorized under a separate general permit according to 30 TAC Chapter 205 (relating to General Permits for Waste Discharges), as applicable.

3. Individual Permit Required

   The executive director may require an operator of a construction site, otherwise eligible for authorization under this general permit, to apply for an individual TPDES permit in the following circumstances:

   (a) the conditions of an approved TMDL or TMDL I-Plan on the receiving water;

   (b) the activity being determined to cause, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or being found to cause, or contribute to, the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state; and

   (c) any other consideration defined in 30 TAC Chapter 205 (relating to General Permits for Waste Discharges) including 30 TAC § 205.4(c)(3)(D), which allows the commission to deny authorization under the general permit and require an individual permit if a discharger has been determined by the executive director to have been out of compliance with any rule, order, or permit of the commission, including non-payment of fees assessed by the executive director.

      A discharger with a TCEQ compliance history rating of “unsatisfactory” is ineligible for coverage under this general permit. In that case, 30 TAC § 60.3 requires the executive director to deny or suspend an authorization to discharge under a general permit. However, per TWC § 26.040(h), a discharger is entitled to a hearing before the commission prior to having an authorization denied or suspended for having an “unsatisfactory” compliance history.

   Denial of authorization to discharge under this general permit or suspension of a permittee’s authorization under this general permit for reasons other than compliance history shall be done according to commission rules in 30 TAC Chapter 205 (relating to General Permits for Waste Discharges).

Section I. Permit Expiration

1. This general permit is effective for a term not to exceed five (5) years. All active discharge authorizations expire on the date provided on page one (1) of this permit. Following public notice and comment, as provided by 30 TAC § 205.3 (relating to Public Notice, Public Meetings, and Public Comment), the commission may amend, revoke, cancel, or renew this general permit. All authorizations that are active at the time the permit term expires will be administratively continued as indicated in Part II.I.2. below and in Part II.D.1.(b) and D.2.(b) of this permit.
2. If the executive director publishes a notice of the intent to renew or amend this general permit before the expiration date, the permit will remain in effect for existing, authorized discharges until the commission takes final action on the permit. Upon issuance of a renewed or amended permit, permittees may be required to submit an NOI within 90 days following the effective date of the renewed or amended permit, unless that permit provides for an alternative method for obtaining authorization.
3. If the commission does not propose to reissue this general permit within 90 days before the expiration date, permittees shall apply for authorization under an individual permit or an alternative general permit. If the application for an individual permit is submitted before the expiration date, authorization under this expiring general permit remains in effect until the issuance or denial of an individual permit. No new NOIs will be accepted nor new authorizations honored under the general permit after the expiration date.

Part III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWP3)

All regulated construction site operators shall prepare an SWP3, prior to submittal of an NOI, to address discharges authorized under Parts II.E.2. and II.E.3. of this general permit that will reach waters of the U.S. This includes discharges to MS4s and privately owned separate storm sewer systems that drain into surface water in the state or waters of the U.S.

Individual operators at a site may develop separate SWP3s that cover only their portion of the project, provided reference is made to the other operators at the site. Where there is more than one (1) SWP3 for a site, operators must coordinate to ensure that BMPs and controls are consistent and do not negate or impair the effectiveness of each other. Regardless of whether a single comprehensive SWP3 is developed or separate SWP3s are developed for each operator, it is the responsibility of each operator to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit in the areas of the construction site where that operator has control over construction plans and specifications or day-to-day operations.

An SWP3 must describe the implementation of practices that will be used to minimize to the extent practicable the discharge of pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity and non-stormwater discharges described in Part II.A.3., in compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

An SWP3 must also identify any potential sources of pollution that have been determined to cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or have been found to cause or contribute to the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state from discharges of stormwater from construction activities and construction support activities. Where potential sources of these pollutants are present at a construction site, the SWP3 must also contain a description of the management practices that will be used to prevent these pollutants from being discharged into surface water in the state or waters of the U.S.

> NOTE: Construction support activities can also include vehicle repair areas, fueling areas, etc. that are present at a construction site solely for the support construction activities and are only used by operators at the construction site.

The SWP3 is intended to serve as a road map for how the construction operator will comply with the effluent limits and other conditions of this permit. Additional portions of the effluent limits are established in Part IV. of the permit.

Section A. Shared SWP3 Development

For more effective coordination of BMPs and opportunities for cost sharing, a cooperative effort by the different operators at a site is encouraged. Operators of small and large construction activities must independently obtain authorization under this permit but may work together with other regulated operators at the construction site to prepare and implement a single, comprehensive SWP3, which can be shared by some or all operators, for the construction activities that each of the operators are performing at the entire construction site.

1. The SWP3 must include the following:
   (a) for small construction activities – the name of each operator that participates in the shared SWP3;
   (b) for large construction activities – the name of each operator that participates in the shared SWP3, the general permit authorization numbers of each operator (or the date that the NOI was submitted to TCEQ by each operator that has not received an authorization number for coverage under this permit); and
   (c) for large and small construction activities – the signature of each operator participating in the shared SWP3.
2. The SWP3 must clearly indicate which operator is responsible for satisfying each shared requirement of the SWP3. If the responsibility for satisfying a requirement is not described in the plan, then each permittee is entirely responsible for meeting the requirement within the boundaries of the construction site where they perform construction activities. The SWP3 must clearly describe responsibilities for meeting each requirement in shared or common areas.
3. The SWP3 may provide that one operator is responsible for preparation of a SWP3 in compliance with the CGP, and another operator is responsible for implementation of the SWP3 at the project site.

Section B. Responsibilities of Operators

1. Secondary Operators and Primary Operators with Control Over Construction Plans and Specifications

   All secondary operators and primary operators with control over construction plans and specifications shall:
   (a) ensure the project specifications allow or provide that adequate BMPs are developed to meet the requirements of Part III of this general permit;
   (b) ensure that the SWP3 indicates the areas of the project where they have control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications;
   (c) ensure that all other operators affected by modifications in project specifications are notified in a timely manner so that those operators may modify their BMP s as necessary to remain compliant with the conditions of this general permit; and

(d) ensure that the SWP3 for portions of the project where each operator has control indicates the name and site-specific TPDES authorization number(s) for operators with the day-to-day operational control over those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 and other permit conditions. If a primary operator has not been authorized or has abandoned the site, the secondary operator is considered to be the responsible party and must obtain authorization as a primary operator under the permit, until the authority for day-to-day operational control is transferred to another primary operator. The new primary operator must update or develop a new SWP3 that will reflect the transfer of operational control and include any additional updates to the SWP3 to meet requirements of the permit.

2. Primary Operators with Day-to-Day Operational Control

Primary operators with day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with an SWP3 and other permit conditions must ensure that the SWP3 accomplishes the following requirements:

(a) meets the requirements of this general permit for those portions of the project where they are operators;

(b) identifies the parties responsible for implementation of BMPs described in the SWP3;

(c) indicates areas of the project where they have operational control over day-to-day activities; and

(d) the name and site-specific TPDES authorization number of the parties with control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications for areas where they have operational control over day-to-day activities.

Section C. Deadlines for SWP3 Preparation, Implementation, and Compliance

The SWP3 must be prepared prior to obtaining authorization under this general permit, and implemented prior to commencing construction activities that result in soil disturbance. The SWP3 must be prepared so that it provides for compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

Section D. Plan Review and Making Plans Available

1. The SWP3 must be retained on-site at the construction site or, if the site is inactive or does not have an on-site location to store the plan, a notice must be posted describing the location of the SWP3. The SWP3 must be made readily available at the time of an on-site inspection to: the executive director; a federal, state, or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or stormwater management plans; local government officials; and the operator of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. If the SWP3 is retained off-site, then it shall be made available as soon as reasonably possible. In most instances, it is reasonable that the SWP3 shall be made available within 24 hours of the request.

   NOTE: The SWP3 may be prepared and kept electronically, rather than in paper form, if the records are: (a) in a format that can be read in a similar manner as a paper record; (b) legally valid with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent; and (c) immediately accessible to the inspector during an inspection to the same extent as a paper copy stored at the site would be, if the records were stored in paper form.

2. Operators with authorization for construction activity under this general permit must post a TCEQ site notice at the construction site at a place readily available for viewing by the general public, and local, state, and federal authorities.

(a) Primary and secondary operators of large construction activities must each post a TCEQ construction site notice, respective to their role as an operator at the construction site, as required above and according to requirements in Part II.E.3. of this general permit.

(b) Primary and secondary operators of small construction activities must post the TCEQ site notice as required in Part III.D.2.(a) above and for the specific type of small construction described in Part II.E.1. and 2. of the permit.

(c) If the construction project is a linear construction project, such as a pipeline or highway, the notices must be placed in a publicly accessible location near where construction is actively underway. TCEQ construction site notices for small and large construction activities at these linear construction sites may be relocated, as necessary, along the length of the project, but must still be readily available for viewing by the general public; local, state, and federal authorities; and contain the following information:

i. the site-specific TPDES authorization number for the project if assigned;

ii. the operator name, contact name, and contact phone number;

iii. a brief description of the project; and

iv. the location of the SWP3.

3. This permit does not provide the general public with any right to trespass on a construction site for any reason, including inspection of a site; nor does this permit require that permittees allow members of the general public access to a construction site.

Section E. Revisions and Updates to SWP3s

The permittee must revise or update the SWP3, including the site map, within seven (7) days of when any of the following occurs:

1. a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance that has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants and that has not been previously addressed in the SWP3;
2. changing site conditions based on updated plans and specifications, new operators, new areas of responsibility, and changes in BMPs; or
3. results of inspections or investigations by construction site personnel authorized by the permittee, operators of a municipal separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, authorized TCEQ personnel, or a federal, state or local agency approving sediment and erosion plans indicate the SWP3 is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in discharges authorized under this general permit.

Section F. Contents of SWP3

The SWP3 must be developed and implemented by primary operators of small and large construction activities and include, at a minimum, the information described in this section and must comply with the construction and development effluent guidelines in Part IV. of the general permit.

1. A site or project description, which includes the following information:

(a) a description of the nature of the construction activity;

(b) a list of potential pollutants and their sources;

(c) a description of the intended schedule or sequence of activities that will disturb soils for major portions of the site, including estimated start dates and duration of activities;

(d) the total number of acres of the entire property and the total number of acres where construction activities will occur, including areas where construction support activities (defined in Part I.B. of this general permit) occur;

(e) data describing the soil or the quality of any discharge from the site;

(f) a map showing the general location of the site (e.g., a portion of a city or county map);

(g) a detailed site map (or maps) indicating the following:

i. property boundary(ies);

ii. drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated before and after major grading activities;

iii. areas where soil disturbance will occur (note any phasing), including any demolition activities;

iv. locations of all controls and buffers, either planned or in place;

v. locations where temporary or permanent stabilization practices are expected to be used;

vi. locations of construction support activities, including those located off-site;

vii. surface waters (including wetlands) either at, adjacent, or in close proximity to the site, and also indicate whether those waters are impaired;

NOTE: Surface waters adjacent to or in close proximity to the site means any receiving waters within the site and all receiving waters within one mile downstream of the site's discharge point(s).

viii. locations where stormwater discharges from the site directly to a surface water body or a municipal separate storm sewer system;

ix. vehicle wash areas; and

x. designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads (for instance, this applies to construction transition from unstable dirt areas to exterior paved roads).

Where the amount of information required to be included on the map would result in a single map being difficult to read and interpret, the operator shall develop a series of maps that collectively include the required information.

(h) the location and description of support activities authorized under the permittee's NOI, including asphalt plants, concrete plants, and other activities providing support to the construction site that is authorized under this general permit;

(i) the name of receiving waters at or near the site that may be disturbed or that may receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project;

(j) a copy of this TPDES general permit (an electronic copy of this TPDES general permit or a current link to this TPDES general permit on the TCEQ webpage is acceptable);

(k) the NOI and the acknowledgement of provisional and non-provisional authorization for primary operators of large construction sites, and the TCEQ site notice for small construction sites and for secondary operators of large construction sites;

(l) if signatory authority is delegated by an authorized representative, then a copy of the formal notification to TCEQ, as required by 30 TAC 305.128 relating to Signatories to Reports must be filed in the SWP3 and made available for review upon request by TCEQ or local MS4 Operator. For primary operators of large construction activities, the formal notification to TCEQ must be submitted either electronically through

STEERS, TCEQ's electronic reporting system, or, if qualifying for an electronic reporting waiver, by paper on a Delegation of Signatories form. For operators or small construction activities, the formal notification to TCEQ must be submitted by paper on a Delegation of Signatories form.

(m) stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharge locations, including storm drain inlets on site and in the immediate vicinity of the construction site where construction support activities will occur; and

(n) locations of all pollutant-generating activities at the construction site and where construction support activities will occur, such as the following: Paving operations; concrete, paint and stucco washout and water disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering operations.

2. A description of the BMPs that will be used to minimize pollution in runoff.

The description must identify the general timing or sequence for installation and implementation. At a minimum, the description must include the following components:

(a) General Requirements

i. Erosion and sediment controls must be designed to retain sediment on-site to the extent practicable with consideration for local topography, soil type, and rainfall.

ii. Control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained according to good engineering practices, and the manufacturer's or designer's specifications.

iii. Controls must be developed to minimize the offsite transport of litter, construction debris, construction materials, and other pollutants required of Part IV.D.

(b) Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices

The SWP3 must include a description of temporary and permanent erosion control and stabilization practices for the construction site, where small or large construction activity will occur. The erosion control and stabilization practices selected by the permittee must be compliant with the requirements for sediment and erosion control, located in Part IV. of this permit. The description of the SWP3 must also include a schedule of when the practices will be implemented. Site plans must ensure that existing vegetation at the construction site is preserved where it is possible.

i. Erosion control and stabilization practices may include but are not limited to: establishment of temporary or permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of existing trees and vegetation, slope texturing, temporary velocity dissipation devices, flow diversion mechanisms, and other similar measures.

ii. The following records must be maintained and either attached to or referenced in the SWP3, and made readily available upon request to the parties listed in Part III.D.1 of this general permit:

(A) the dates when major grading activities occur;

(B) the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and

(C) the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.

iii. Erosion control and stabilization measures must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily ceased and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. Stabilization

measures that provide a protective cover must be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased. The term "immediately" is used to define the deadline for initiating stabilization measures. In the context of this requirement, "immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next work day, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Except as provided in (A) through (D) below, these measures must be completed as soon as practicable, but no more than fourteen (14) calendar days after the initiation of soil stabilization measures:

(A) where the immediate initiation of vegetative stabilization measures after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased due to frozen conditions, non-vegetative controls must be implemented until thawing conditions (as defined in Part I.B. of this general permit) are present, and vegetative stabilization measures can be initiated as soon as practicable.

(B) in arid areas, semi-arid areas, or drought-stricken areas, as they are defined in Part I.B. of this general permit, where the immediate initiation of vegetative stabilization measures after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased or is precluded by arid conditions, other types of erosion control and stabilization measures must be initiated at the site as soon as practicable. Where vegetative controls are infeasible due to arid conditions, and within fourteen (14) calendar days of a temporary or permanent cessation of construction activity in any portion of the site, the operator shall immediately install non-vegetative erosion controls in areas of the construction site where construction activity is complete or has ceased. If non-vegetative controls are infeasible, the operator shall install temporary sediment controls as required in Part III.F.2.(b)iii.(C) below.

(C) in areas where non-vegetative controls are infeasible, the operator may alternatively utilize temporary perimeter controls. The operator must document in the SWP3 the reason why stabilization measures are not feasible, and must demonstrate that the perimeter controls will retain sediment on site to the extent practicable. The operator must continue to inspect the BMPs at the frequencies established in Part III.F.8.(c) for unstabilized sites.

(D) the requirement for permittees to initiate stabilization is triggered as soon as it is known with reasonable certainty that construction activity at the site or in certain areas of the site will be stopped for 14 or more additional calendar days. If the initiation or completion of vegetative stabilization is prevented by circumstances beyond the control of the permittee, the permittee must employ and implement alternative stabilization measures immediately. When conditions at the site changes that would allow for vegetative stabilization, then the permittee must initiate or complete vegetative stabilization as soon as practicable.

iv. Final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage.

v. TCEQ does not expect that temporary or permanent stabilization measures to be applied to areas that are intended to be left un-vegetated or un-stabilized following construction (e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, or materials).

(c) Sediment Control Practices

The SWP3 must include a description of any sediment control practices used to remove eroded soils from stormwater runoff, including the general timing or sequence for implementation of controls. Controls selected by the permittee must be compliant with the requirements in Part IV. of this permit.

i. Sites With Drainage Areas of Ten (10) or More Acres

(A) Sedimentation Basin(s) or Impoundments

(1) A sedimentation basin or similar impoundment is required, where feasible, for a common drainage location that serves an area with ten (10) or more acres disturbed at one time. A sedimentation basin or impoundment may be temporary or permanent, and must provide sufficient storage to contain a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm from each disturbed acre drained. When calculating the volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm event, it is not required to include the flows from offsite areas and flow from onsite areas that are either undisturbed or have already undergone permanent stabilization, if these flows are diverted around both the disturbed areas of the site and the sediment basin or similar impoundment. Capacity calculations shall be included in the SWP3. Sedimentation basins must be designed for and appropriate for controlling runoff at the site and existing detention or retention ponds at the site may not be appropriate.

(2) Where rainfall data is not available, or a calculation cannot be performed, the sedimentation basin must provide at least 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained until final stabilization of the site.

(3) If a sedimentation basin or impoundment is not feasible, then the permittee shall provide equivalent control measures until final stabilization of the site. In determining whether installing a sediment basin or impoundment is feasible, the permittee may consider factors such as site soils, slope, available area, public safety, precipitation patterns, site geometry, site vegetation, infiltration capacity, geotechnical factors, depth to groundwater, and other similar considerations. The permittee shall document the reason that the sediment basins or impoundments are not feasible, and shall utilize equivalent control measures, which may include a series of smaller sediment basins or impoundments.

(4) Unless infeasible, when discharging from sedimentation basins and impoundments, the permittee shall utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface.

(B) Perimeter Controls: At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries of the construction area, and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions.

ii. Controls for Sites with Drainage Areas Less than Ten (10) Acres:

(A) Sediment traps and sediment basins may be used to control solids in stormwater runoff for drainage locations serving less than ten (10) acres. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries of the construction area, and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions.

(B) Alternatively, a sediment basin that provides storage for a calculated volume of runoff from a 2-year, 24-hour storm from each disturbed acre drained may be utilized. Where rainfall data is not available or a calculation cannot be performed, a temporary or permanent sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained may be provided. If a calculation is performed, then the calculation shall be included in the SWP3.

(C) If sedimentation basins or impoundments are used, the permittee shall comply with the requirements in Part IV.F. of this general permit.

3. Description of Permanent Stormwater Controls

A description of any stormwater control measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges that may occur after construction operations have been completed must be included in the SWP3. Permittees are responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater management measures, as follows:

(a) permittees authorized under the permit for small construction activities are responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures prior to final stabilization of the site; or

(b) permittees authorized under the permit for large construction activities are responsible for the installation and maintenance of stormwater control measures prior to final stabilization of the site and prior to submission of an NOT.

4. Other Required Controls and BMPs

(a) Permittees shall minimize, to the extent practicable, the off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and dust. The SWP3 shall include a description of controls utilized to control the generation of pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater from the site.

(b) The SWP3 must include a description of construction and waste materials expected to be stored on-site and a description of controls to minimize pollutants from these materials.

(c) The SWP3 must include a description of potential pollutant sources in discharges of stormwater from all areas of the construction site where construction activity, including construction support activities, will be located, and a description of controls and measures that will be implemented at those sites to minimize pollutant discharges.

(d) Permittees shall place velocity dissipation devices at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel (i.e., runoff conveyance) to provide a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course, so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected.

(e) Permittees shall design and utilize appropriate controls in accordance with Part IV. of this permit to minimize the offsite transport of suspended sediments and other pollutants if it is necessary to pump or channel standing water from the site.

(f) Permittees shall ensure that all other required controls and BMPs comply with all of the requirements of Part IV. of this general permit.

(g) For demolition of any structure with at least 10,000 square feet of floor space that was built or renovated before January 1, 1980, and the receiving waterbody is impaired for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs):

i. implement controls to minimize the exposure of PCB-containing building materials, including paint, caulk, and pre-1980 fluorescent lighting fixtures to precipitation and to stormwater; and

ii. ensure that disposal of such materials is performed in compliance with applicable state, federal, and local laws.

5. Documentation of Compliance with Approved State and Local Plans

   (a) Permittees must ensure that the SWP3 is consistent with requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater management site plans or site permits approved by federal, state, or local officials.

   (b) SWP3s must be updated as necessary to remain consistent with any changes applicable to protecting surface water resources in sediment erosion site plans or site permits, or stormwater management site plans or site permits approved by state or local official for which the permittee receives written notice.

   (c) If the permittee is required to prepare a separate management plan, including but not limited to a WPAP or Contributing Zone Plan in accordance with 30 TAC Chapter 213 (related to the Edwards Aquifer), then a copy of that plan must be either included in the SWP3 or made readily available upon request to authorized personnel of the TCEQ. The permittee shall maintain a copy of the approval letter for the plan in its SWP3.

6. Maintenance Requirements

   (a) All protective measures identified in the SWP3 must be maintained in effective operating condition. If, through inspections or other means, as soon as the permittee determines that BMPs are not operating effectively, then the permittee shall perform maintenance as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of stormwater controls, and prior to the next rain event if feasible. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, the reason shall be documented in the SWP3 and maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable. Erosion and sediment controls that have been intentionally disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replaced or corrected immediately upon discovery.

   (b) If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used incorrectly, is performing inadequately, or is damaged, then the operator shall replace or modify the control as soon as practicable after making the discovery.

   (c) Sediment must be removed from sediment traps and sedimentation ponds no later than the time that design capacity has been reduced by 50%. For perimeter controls such as silt fences, berms, etc., the trapped sediment must be removed before it reaches 50% of the above-ground height.

   (d) If sediment escapes the site, accumulations must be removed at a frequency that minimizes off-site impacts, and prior to the next rain event, if feasible. If the permittee does not own or operate the off-site conveyance, then the permittee shall work with the owner or operator of the property to remove the sediment.

7. Observation and Evaluation of Dewatering Controls Pursuant to Part IV.C. of this General Permit

   (a) Personnel provided by the permittee must observe and evaluate dewatering controls at a minimum of once per day on the days where dewatering discharges from the construction site occur. Personnel conducting these evaluations must be knowledgeable of this general permit, the construction activities at the site, and the SWP3 for the site. Personnel conducting these evaluations are not required to have signatory authority for reports under 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

(b) Requirements for Observations and Evaluations

i. A report summarizing the scope of any observation and evaluation must be completed within 24-hours following the evaluation. The report must also include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) date of the observations and evaluation;

(B) name(s) and title(s) of personnel making the observations and evaluation;

(C) approximate times that the dewatering discharge began and ended on the day of evaluation, or if the dewatering discharge is a continuous discharge that continues after normal business hours, indicate that the discharge is continuous (this information can be reported by personnel initiating the dewatering discharge);

(D) estimates of the rate (in gallons per day) of discharge on the day of evaluation;

(E) whether or not any indications of pollutant discharge were observed at the point of discharge (e.g., foam, oil sheen, noticeable odor, floating solids, suspended sediments, or other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution); and

(F) major observations, including: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.

ii. Actions taken as a result of evaluations, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

iii. The names and qualifications of personnel making the evaluations for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.

8. Inspections of All Controls

(a) Personnel provided by the permittee must inspect disturbed areas (cleared, graded, or excavated) of the construction site that do not meet the requirements of final stabilization in this general permit, all locations where stabilization measures have been implemented, areas of construction support activity covered under this permit, stormwater controls (including pollution prevention controls) for evidence of, or the potential for, the discharge of pollutants, areas where stormwater typically flows within the construction site, and points of discharge from the construction site.

i. Personnel conducting these inspections must be knowledgeable of this general permit, the construction activities at the site, and the SWP3 for the site.

ii. Personnel conducting these inspections are not required to have signatory authority for inspection reports under 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

(b) Requirements for Inspections

i. Inspect all stormwater controls (including sediment and erosion control measures identified in the SWP3) to ensure that they are installed properly, appear to be operational, and minimizing pollutants in discharges, as intended.

ii. Identify locations on the construction site where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary.

iii. Check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation that can be attributed to the points of discharge where discharges leave the construction site or discharge into any surface water in the state flowing within or adjacent to the construction site.

iv. Identify any incidents of noncompliance observed during the inspection.

v. Inspect locations where vehicles enter or exit the site for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.

vi. If an inspection is performed when discharges from the construction site are occurring: identify all discharge points at the site, and observe and document the visual quality of the discharge (i.e., color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other such indicators of pollutants in stormwater).

vii. Complete any necessary maintenance needed, based on the results of the inspection and in accordance with the requirements listed in Part III.F.6. above.

(c) Inspection frequencies:

i. Inspections of construction sites must be conducted at least once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater, unless as otherwise provided below in Part III.F.8.(c)ii. – v. below.

(A) If a storm event produces 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period (including when there are multiple, smaller storms that alone produce less than 0.5 inches but together produce 0.5 inches or more in 24 hours), you are required to conduct one inspection within 24 hours of when 0.5 inches of rain or more has fallen. When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

(B) If a storm event produces 0.5 inches or more of rain within a 24-hour period on the first day of a storm and continues to produce 0.5 inches or more of rain on subsequent days, you must conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the last day of the storm that produces 0.5 inches or more of rain (i.e., only two (2) inspections would be required for such a storm event). When the 24-hour inspection time frame occurs entirely outside of normal working hours, you must conduct an inspection by no later than the end of the next business day.

ii. Inspection frequencies must be conducted at least once every month in areas of the construction site that meet final stabilization or have been temporarily stabilized.

iii. Inspection frequencies for construction sites, where runoff is unlikely due to the occurrence of frozen conditions at the site, must be conducted at least once every month until thawing conditions begin to occur (see definitions for thawing conditions in Part I.B.). The SWP3 must also contain a record of the approximate beginning and ending dates of when frozen conditions occurred at the site, which resulted in inspections being conducted monthly, while those

conditions persisted, instead of at the interval of once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.

iv. In arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, inspections must be conducted at least once every month and within 24 hours after the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. The SWP3 must also contain a record of the total rainfall measured, as well as the approximate beginning and ending dates of when drought conditions occurred at the site, which resulted in inspections being conducted monthly, while those conditions persisted, instead of at the interval of once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.

v. As an alternative to the inspection schedule in Part III.F.8.(c)i. above, the SWP3 may be developed to require that these inspections will occur at least once every seven (7) calendar days. If this alternative schedule is developed, then the inspection must occur regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection.

vi. The inspection procedures described in Part III.F.8.(c)i. – v above can be performed at the frequencies and under the applicable conditions indicated for each schedule option, provided that the SWP3 reflects the current schedule and that any changes to the schedule are made in accordance with the following provisions: the inspection frequency schedule can only be changed a maximum of once per calendar month and implemented within the first five (5) business days of a calendar month; and the reason for the schedule change documented in the SWP3 (e.g., end of "dry" season and beginning of "wet" season).

(d) Utility line installation, pipeline construction, and other examples of long, narrow, linear construction activities may provide inspection personnel with limited access to the areas described in Part III.F.8.(a) above.

i. Inspection of linear construction sites could require the use of vehicles that could compromise areas of temporary or permanent stabilization, cause additional disturbance of soils, and result in the increase the potential for erosion. In these circumstances, controls must be inspected at least once every fourteen (14) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater, but representative inspections may be performed.

ii. For representative inspections, personnel must inspect controls along the construction site for 0.25 mile above and below each access point where a roadway, undisturbed right-of-way, or other similar feature intersects the construction site and allows access to the areas described in Part III.F.8.(a) above. The conditions of the controls along each inspected 0.25-mile portion may be considered as representative of the condition of controls along that reach extending from the end of the 0.25-mile portion to either the end of the next 0.25-mile inspected portion, or to the end of the project, whichever occurs first.

As an alternative to the inspection schedule described in Part III.F.8.(c)i. above, the SWP3 may be developed to require that these inspections will occur at least once every seven (7) calendar days. If this alternative schedule is developed, the inspection must occur regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection.

iii. the SWP3 for a linear construction site must reflect the current inspection schedule. Any changes to the inspection schedule must be made in accordance with the following provisions:

(A) the schedule may be changed a maximum of one time each month;

(B) the schedule change must be implemented at the beginning of a calendar month, and

(C) the reason for the schedule change must be documented in the SWP3 (e.g., end of "dry" season and beginning of "wet" season).

(e) Adverse Conditions.

Requirements for inspections may be temporarily suspended for adverse conditions. Adverse conditions are conditions that are either dangerous to personnel (e.g., high wind, excessive lightning) or conditions that prohibit access to the site (e.g., flooding, freezing conditions). Adverse conditions that result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to inspect must be documented and included as part of the SWP3. Documentation must include:

i. the date and time of the adverse condition,

ii. names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and

iii. a narrative for the nature of the adverse condition.

(f) In the event of flooding or other adverse conditions which prohibit access to the inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable. Inspection Reports.

i. A report summarizing the scope of any inspection must be completed within 24-hours following the inspection. The report must also include the date(s) of the inspection and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3. Major observations in the report must include: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.

ii. Actions taken as a result of inspections, including the date(s) of actions taken, must be described within, and retained as a part of, the SWP3. Reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the facility or site is in compliance with the SWP3 and this permit. The report must be retained as part of the SWP3 and signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

iii. The names and qualifications of personnel making the inspections for the permittee may be documented once in the SWP3 rather than being included in each report.

(g) The SWP3 must be modified based on the results of inspections, as necessary, to better control pollutants in runoff. Revisions to the SWP3 must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs are modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, an implementation schedule must be described in the SWP3 and wherever possible those changes implemented before the next storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, these changes must be implemented as soon as practicable. If necessary, modify your site map to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.

9. The SWP3 must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for all eligible non-stormwater components of the discharge, as listed in Part II.A.3. of this permit.

10. The SWP3 must include the information required in Part III.B. of this general permit.

11. The SWP3 must include pollution prevention procedures that comply with Part IV.D. of this general permit.

Part IV. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements Applicable to All Sites

Except as provided in 40 CFR §§ 125.30-125.32, any discharge regulated under this general permit, with the exception of sites that obtained waivers based on low rainfall erosivity, must achieve, at a minimum, the following effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by application of the best practicable control technology currently available (BPT). The BPT are also required by and must satisfy the Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG) permitting requirement for application of 40 CFR § 450.24 New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR § 450.22 Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), and 40 CFR § 450.23 Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT).

Section A. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed, and maintained to:

1. control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion in order to minimize pollutant discharges;
2. control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge point(s);
3. minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
4. minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
5. minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
6. provide and maintain appropriate natural buffers around surface water in the state. Direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infeasible. If providing buffers is infeasible, the permittee shall document the reason that natural buffers are infeasible and shall implement additional erosion and sediment controls to reduce sediment load;
7. preserve native topsoil at the site, unless the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed, or it is infeasible; and
8. minimize soil compaction. In areas of the construction site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, either:
   (a) restrict vehicle and equipment use to avoid soil compaction; or
   (b) prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetative growth, if necessary and feasible.

   Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted.
9. TCEQ does not consider stormwater control features (e.g., stormwater conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins) to constitute “surface water” for the purposes of triggering the buffer requirement in Part IV.A.(6) above.

Section B. Soil Stabilization

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. In the context of this requirement, "immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next workday, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than fourteen (14) calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures, and final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative non-vegetative stabilization measures must be employed as soon as practicable. Refer to Part III.F.2.(b) for complete erosion control and stabilization practice requirements. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed.

Section C. Dewatering

Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by appropriate controls to address sediment and prevent erosion. Operators must observe and evaluate the dewatering controls once per day while the dewatering discharge occurs as described in Part III.F.7. of this general permit.

Section D. Pollution Prevention Measures

Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:

1. minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
2. minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater;
3. minimize the exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the workday and during storm events. For waste containers that do not have lids, where the container itself is not sufficiently secure enough to prevent the discharge of pollutants absent a cover and could leak, the permittee must provide either a cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, stormwater, and wind, or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment). Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use);
4. minimize exposure of wastes by implementing good housekeeping measures. Wastes must be cleaned up and disposed of in designated waste containers on days of operation at the site. Wastes must be cleaned up immediately if containers overflow;

5. minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. You must also, within seven (7) calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release; and
6. minimize exposure of sanitary waste by positioning portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and so that they are located away from surface water in the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances.

Section E. Prohibited Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

1. wastewater from wash out of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
2. wastewater from wash out and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
3. fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
4. soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
5. toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Section F. Surface Outlets

When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible. If infeasible, the permittee must provide documentation in the SWP3 to support the determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

Part V. Stormwater Runoff from Concrete Batch Plants

Discharges of stormwater runoff from concrete batch plants present at regulated construction sites and operated as a construction support activity may be authorized under the provisions of this general permit, provided that the following requirements are met for concrete batch plant(s) authorized under this permit. Only the discharges of stormwater runoff and non-stormwater from concrete batch plants that meet the requirements of a construction support activity can be authorized under this permit (see the requirements for "Non-Stormwater Discharges" in Part II.A.3. and "Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activity" in Part II.A.2.).

If discharges of stormwater runoff or non-stormwater from concrete batch plants are not authorized under this general permit, then discharges must be authorized under an alternative general permit or individual permit [see the requirement in Part II.A.2.(c)].

This permit does not authorize the discharge or land disposal of any wastewater from concrete batch plants at regulated construction sites. Authorization for these wastes must be obtained under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.

Section A. Benchmark Sampling Requirements

1. Operators of concrete batch plants authorized under this general permit shall sample the stormwater runoff from the concrete batch plants according to the requirements of this section of this general permit, and must conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the SWP3 based on the following benchmark monitoring values:

Table 1. Benchmark Parameters

Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease (*1)	15 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
Total Suspended Solids (*1)	50 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
pH	6.0 – 9.0 Standard Units	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
Total Iron (*1)	1.3 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)

(*1) All analytical results for these parameters must be obtained from a laboratory that is accredited based on rules located in 30 TAC § 25.4 (a) or through the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). Analysis must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods for analysis that comply with the rules located in 40 CFR §§ 136.1(c) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

(*2) When discharge occurs. Sampling is required within the first 30 minutes of discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample, or to complete the sampling, within the first 30 minutes, sampling must be completed within the first hour of discharge. If sampling is not completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

(*3) Sampling must be conducted at least once during each of the following periods. The first sample must be collected during the first full quarter that a stormwater discharge occurs from a concrete batch plant authorized under this general permit.

January through March
April through June
July through September
October through December

For projects lasting less than one full quarter, a minimum of one sample shall be collected, provided that a stormwater discharge occurred at least once following submission of the NOI or following the date that automatic authorization was obtained under Part II.E.2., and prior to terminating coverage.

(*4) A grab sample shall be collected from the stormwater discharge resulting from a storm event that is at least 0.1 inches of measured precipitation that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. The sample shall be collected downstream of the concrete batch plant, and where the discharge exits any BMPs utilized to handle the runoff from the batch plant, prior to commingling with any other water authorized under this general permit.

2. The permittee must compare the results of sample analyses to the benchmark values above, and must include this comparison in the overall assessment of the SWP3's effectiveness. Analytical results that exceed a benchmark value are not a violation of this permit, as these values are not numeric effluent limitations. Results of analyses are indicators that modifications of the SWP3 should be assessed and may be necessary to protect water quality. The operator must investigate the cause for each exceedance and must document the results of this investigation in the SWP3 by the end of the quarter following the sampling event.

   The operator's investigation must identify the following:

   (a) any additional potential sources of pollution, such as spills that might have occurred;

   (b) necessary revisions to good housekeeping measures that are part of the SWP3;

   (c) additional BMPs, including a schedule to install or implement the BMPs; and

   (d) other parts of the SWP3 that may require revisions in order to meet the goal of the benchmark values.

   Background concentrations of specific pollutants may also be considered during the investigation. If the operator is able to relate the cause of the exceedance to background concentrations, then subsequent exceedances of benchmark values for that pollutant may be resolved by referencing earlier findings in the SWP3. Background concentrations may be identified by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-on to the permitted facility, by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-off from adjacent non-industrial areas, or by identifying the pollutant is a naturally occurring material in soils at the site.

Section B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and SWP3 Requirements

Minimum SWP3 Requirements – The following are required in addition to other SWP3 requirements listed in this general permit, which include, but are not limited to the applicable requirements located in Part III.F.8. of this general permit, as follows:

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources – The SWP3 must provide a description of potential sources (activities and materials) that can cause, have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or have been found to cause, or contribute to, the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state in stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants authorized under this permit. The SWP3 must describe the implementation of practices that will be used to minimize to the extent practicable the discharge of pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and non-stormwater discharges (described in Part II.A.3. of this general permit), in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including the protection of water quality, and must ensure the implementation of these practices.

   The following must be developed, at a minimum, in support of developing this description:

   (a) Drainage – The site map must include the following information:

      i. the location of all outfalls for stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants that are authorized under this permit;

      ii. a depiction of the drainage area and the direction of flow to the outfall(s);

      iii. structural controls used within the drainage area(s);

iv. the locations of the following areas associated with concrete batch plants that are exposed to precipitation: vehicle and equipment maintenance activities (including fueling, repair, and storage areas for vehicles and equipment scheduled for maintenance); areas used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; material processing and storage areas; and loading and unloading areas; and

v. the locations of the following: any bag house or other dust control device(s); recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of facility wastewater (including the areas that drain to the treatment device); areas with significant materials; and areas where major spills or leaks have occurred.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials – A list of materials handled at the concrete batch plant that may be exposed to stormwater and precipitation and that have a potential to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants that are authorized under this general permit.

(c) Spills and Leaks – A list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas exposed to stormwater and precipitation and that drain to stormwater outfalls associated with concrete batch plants authorized under this general permit must be developed, maintained, and updated as needed.

(d) Sampling Data – A summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data must be maintained, if available.

2. Measures and Controls – The SWP3 must include a description of management controls to regulate pollutants identified in the SWP3's "Description of Potential Pollutant Sources" from Part V.B.1. of this permit, and a schedule for implementation of the measures and controls. This must include, at a minimum:

(a) Good Housekeeping – Good housekeeping measures must be developed and implemented in the area(s) associated with concrete batch plants.

i. Operators must prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), settled dust, or other significant materials from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping or other equivalent practices. These practices must be conducted at a frequency that is determined based on consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, and shall occur at least once per week when cement or aggregate is being handled or otherwise processed in the area.

ii. Operators must prevent the exposure of fine granular solids, such as cement, to stormwater. Where practicable, these materials must be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered areas, or under covering.

(b) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff and precipitation, and the drainage areas from these locations, must be identified in the SWP3. Where appropriate, the SWP3 must specify material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment. Procedures for cleaning up spills must be identified in the SWP3 and made available to the appropriate personnel.

(c) Inspections – Qualified facility personnel (i.e., a person or persons with knowledge of this general permit, the concrete batch plant, and the SWP3 related to the concrete batch plant(s) for the site) must be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility specified in the SWP3. Personnel conducting these inspections are not required to have signatory authority for inspection reports under 30 TAC § 305.128. Inspections of facilities in operation must be performed

once every seven (7) days. Inspections of facilities that are not in operation must be performed at a minimum of once per month. The current inspection frequency being implemented at the facility must be recorded in the SWP3. The inspection must take place while the facility is in operation and must, at a minimum, include all areas that are exposed to stormwater at the site, including material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections must be maintained and be made readily available for inspection upon request.

(d) Employee Training – An employee training program must be developed to educate personnel responsible for implementing any component of the SWP3, or personnel otherwise responsible for stormwater pollution prevention, with the provisions of the SWP3. The frequency of training must be documented in the SWP3, and at a minimum, must consist of one (1) training prior to the initiation of operation of the concrete batch plant.

(e) Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures – A description of spills and similar incidents, plus additional information that is obtained regarding the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges, must be included in the SWP3. Inspection and maintenance activities must be documented and records of those inspection and maintenance activities must be incorporated in the SWP3.

(f) Management of Runoff – The SWP3 shall contain a narrative consideration for reducing the volume of runoff from concrete batch plants by diverting runoff or otherwise managing runoff, including use of infiltration, detention ponds, retention ponds, or reusing of runoff.

3. Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation – At least once per year, one or more qualified personnel (i.e., a person or persons with knowledge of this general permit, the concrete batch plant, and the SWP3 related to the concrete batch plant(s) for the site) shall conduct a compliance evaluation of the plant. The evaluation must include the following:

(a) visual examination of all areas draining stormwater associated with regulated concrete batch plants for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. These include, but are not limited to: cleaning areas, material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, and truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Measures implemented to reduce pollutants in runoff (including structural controls and implementation of management practices) must be evaluated to determine if they are effective and if they are implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit and with the permittee's SWP3. The operator shall conduct a visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWP3, such as spill response equipment.

(b) based on the results of the evaluation, the following must be revised as appropriate within two (2) weeks of the evaluation: the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part V.B.1., "Description of Potential Pollutant Sources"); and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part V.B.2., "Measures and Controls"). The revisions may include a schedule for implementing the necessary changes.

(c) the permittee shall prepare and include in the SWP3 a report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, the personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3, and actions taken in response to the findings of the evaluation. The report must identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where the report does not identify incidences of noncompliance, the report must contain a statement that the evaluation did not identify any

incidence(s), and the report must be signed according to 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

(d) the Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation may substitute for one of the required inspections delineated in Part V.B.2.(c) of this general permit.

Section C. Prohibition of Wastewater Discharges

Wastewater discharges associated with concrete production including wastewater disposal by land application are not authorized under this general permit. These wastewater discharges must be authorized under an alternative TCEQ water quality permit or otherwise disposed of in an authorized manner. Discharges of concrete truck wash out at construction sites may be authorized if conducted in accordance with the requirements of Part VI of this general permit.

Part VI. Concrete Truck Wash Out Requirements

This general permit authorizes the land disposal of wash out from concrete trucks at construction sites regulated under this general permit, provided the following requirements are met. Any discharge of concrete production wastewater to surface water in the state must be authorized under a separate TCEQ general permit or individual permit.

A. Discharge of concrete truck wash out water to surface water in the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited by this general permit.

B. Concrete truck wash out water shall be disposed in areas at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent discharge to surface water in the state, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash out water to prevent discharge to surface water in the state. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measures to prevent runoff from the construction site.

C. Wash out of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized. The discharge of concrete truck wash out water is prohibited at all times, and the operator shall insure that its BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck wash out as the result of rainfall or stormwater runoff.

D. The disposal of wash out water from concrete trucks, made under authorization of this general permit must not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.

E. If a SWP3 is required to be implemented, the SWP3 shall include concrete wash out areas on the associated site map.

Part VII. Retention of Records

The permittee must retain the following records for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that a NOT is submitted as required in Part II.F.1. and 2. of this permit. For activities in which an NOT is not required, records shall be retained for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that the operator terminates coverage under Section II.F.3. of this permit. Records include:

A. a copy of the SWP3;

B. all reports and actions required by this permit, including a copy of the TCEQ construction site notice;

C. all data used to complete the NOI, if an NOI is required for coverage under this general permit; and

D. all records of submittal of forms submitted to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to the secondary operator of a large construction site, if applicable.

Part VIII. Standard Permit Conditions

A. The permittee has a duty to comply with all permit conditions. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of the permit and statutes under which it was issued (CWA and TWC), and is grounds for enforcement action, for terminating, revoking and reissuance, or modification, or denying coverage under this general permit, or for requiring a discharger to apply for and obtain an individual TPDES permit, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41 (a).

B. Authorization under this general permit may be modified, suspended, revoked and reissued, terminated or otherwise suspended for cause, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41(f). Filing a notice of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance by the permittee does not stay any permit condition. The permittee must furnish to the executive director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information necessary for the executive director to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating or, otherwise suspending authorization under this permit, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41 (h). Additionally, the permittee must provide to the executive director, upon request, copies of all records that the permittee is required to maintain as a condition of this general permit.

C. It is not a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the permit conditions.

D. Inspection and entry shall be allowed under TWC Chapters 26-28, Texas Health and Safety Code §§ 361.032-361.033 and 361.037, and 40 CFR § 122.41(i). The statement in TWC § 26.014 that commission entry of a facility shall occur according to an establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the facility or site, but merely describes the commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

E. The discharger is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC Chapter 7 for violations including but not limited to the following:

1. negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8);
2. knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under a permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance; and
3. knowingly violating CWA §303 and placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.

F. All reports and other information requested by the executive director must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

G. Authorization under this general permit does not convey property or water rights of any sort and does not grant any exclusive privilege.

H. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

I. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

J. The permittee shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements in 40 CFR § 122.41(j) and (l), as applicable.

K. Analysis must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods for analysis that comply with the rules located in 40 CFR §§ 136.1(c) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

Part IX. Fees

A. A fee of must be submitted along with the NOI:

1. $225 if submitting an NOI electronically, or
2. $325 if submitting a paper NOI.

B. Fees are due upon submission of the NOI. An NOI will not be declared administratively complete unless the associated fee has been paid in full.

C. No separate annual fees will be assessed for this general permit. The Water Quality Annual Fee has been incorporated into the NOI fees as described above.

Appendix A: Automatic Authorization

Periods of Low Erosion Potential by County – Eligible Date Ranges

Andrews: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Archer: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Armstrong: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Bailey: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14

Baylor: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Borden: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Brewster: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Briscoe: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Brown: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Callahan: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Carson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Castro: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Childress: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Cochran: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14

Coke: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Coleman: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Collingsworth: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28

Concho: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Cottle: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Crane: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Crockett: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Crosby: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Culberson: Nov. 1 - May 14

Dallam: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Dawson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Deaf Smith: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Dickens: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Dimmit: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Donley: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28

Eastland: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Ector: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Edwards: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

El Paso: Jan. 1 - Jul. 14, or May 15 - Jul. 31, or Jun. 1 - Aug. 14, or Jun. 15 - Sept. 14, or Jul. 1 - Oct. 14, or Jul. 15 - Oct. 31, or Aug. 1 - Apr. 30, or Aug. 15 - May 14, or Sept. 1 - May 30, or Oct. 1 - Jun. 14, or Nov. 1 - Jun. 30, or Nov. 15 - Jul. 14

Fisher: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Floyd: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Foard: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Gaines: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Garza: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Glasscock: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hale: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hall: Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Hansford: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hardeman: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Hartley: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Haskell: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Hockley: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Howard: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hudspeth: Nov. 1 - May 14

Hutchinson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Irion: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Jeff Davis: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30 or Nov. 15 - May 14

Jones: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Kent: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14 or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Kerr: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Kimble: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

King: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Kinney: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Knox: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Lamb: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Loving: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14

Lubbock: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Lynn: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Martin: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Mason: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Maverick: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

McCulloch: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Menard: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Midland: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Mitchell: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Moore: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Motley: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Nolan: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Oldham: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Parmer: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Pecos: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Potter: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Presidio: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Randall: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Reagan: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Real: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Reeves: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Runnels: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Schleicher: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Scurry: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Shackelford: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sherman: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Stephens: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sterling: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Stonewall: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sutton: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Swisher: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Taylor: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Terrell: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Terry: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Throckmorton: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Tom Green: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Upton: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Uvalde: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Val Verde: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30
Ward: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Wichita: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Wilbarger: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Winkler: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Yoakum: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Young: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Wheeler: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28
Zavala: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Appendix B: Storm Erosivity (EI) Zones in Texas

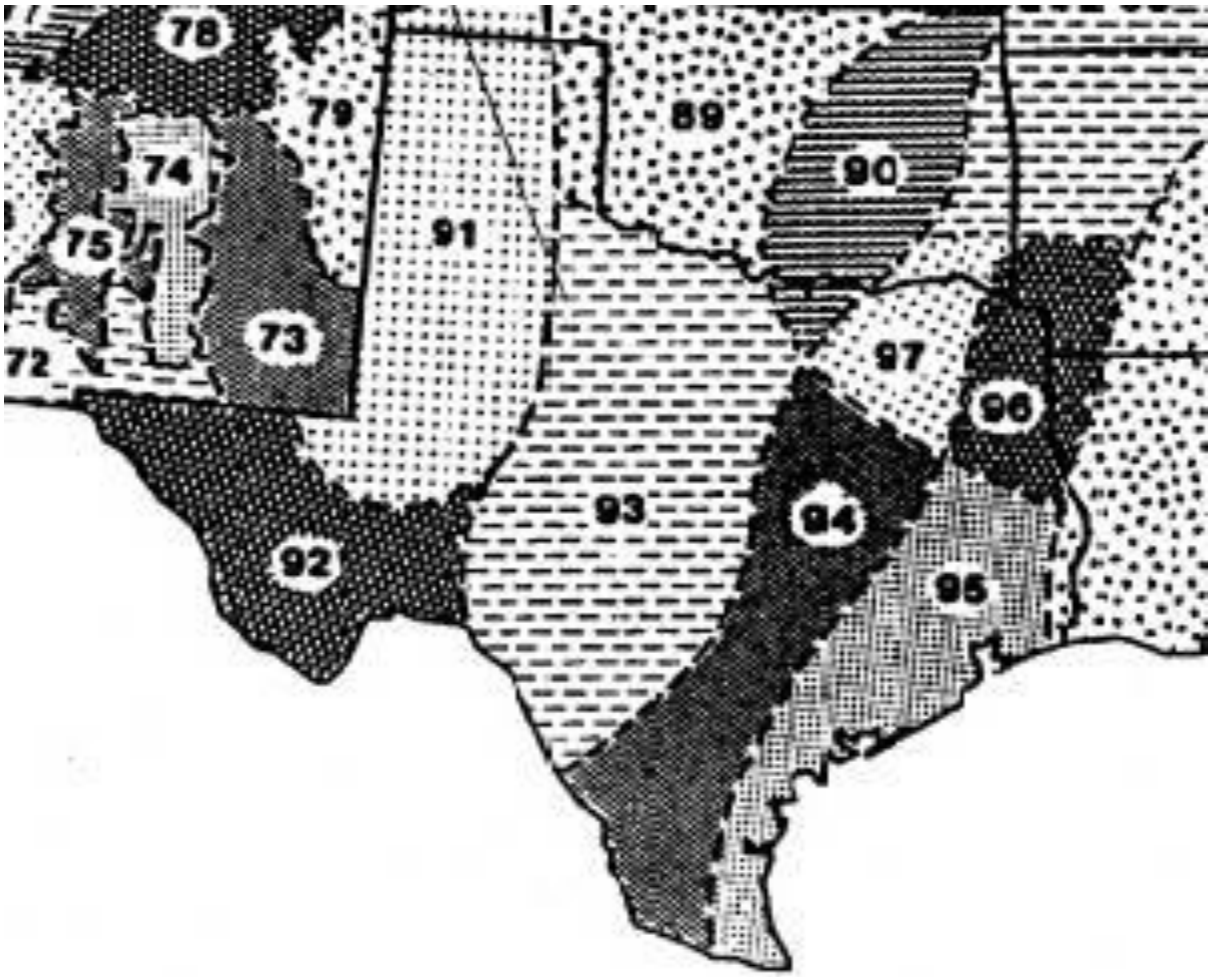


Figure B. EI Distribution Zones

Adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Appendix C: Isoerodent Map

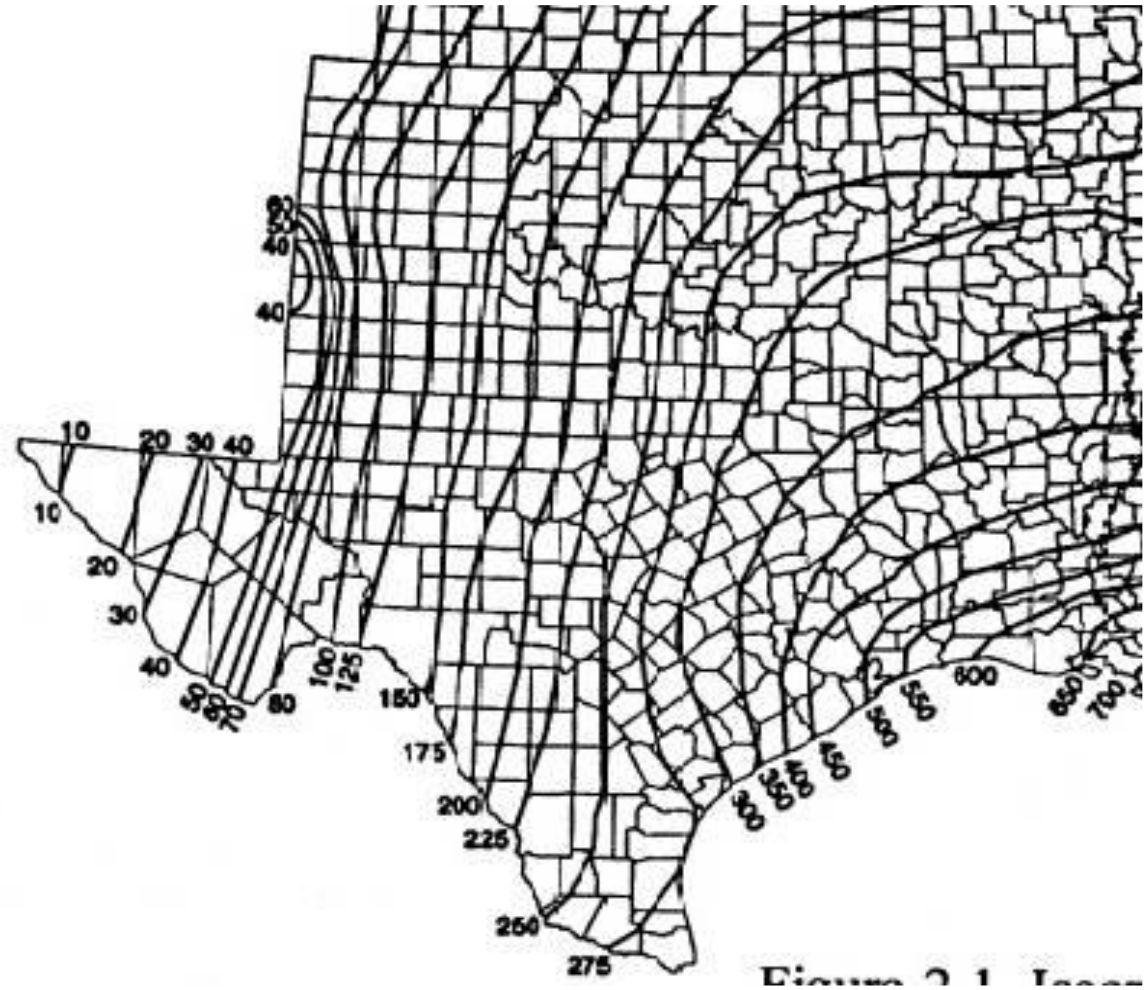


Figure C. Isoerodent Map of Texas. Units are hundreds ft*tonf*in(ac*h*yr)$^{-1}$

Adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Appendix D: Erosivity Indices for EI Zones in Texas

Table D. EI as percentage of average annual computed selected geographic areas (EI number) by date period (month/day).

Date Periods* (Month/Day)

EI #	1/1	1/16	1/31	2/15	3/1	3/16	3/31	4/15	4/30	5/15	5/30	6/14	6/29	7/14	7/29	8/13	8/28	9/12	9/27	10/12	10/27	11/11	11/26	12/11	12/31
89	0	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	8	27	38	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	94	97	98	99	100	100	100
90	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	13	21	29	37	46	54	60	65	69	74	81	87	92	95	97	98	99	100
91	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	16	29	39	46	53	60	67	74	81	88	95	99	99	100	100	100
92	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	16	29	39	46	53	60	67	74	81	88	95	99	99	100	100	100
93	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	13	25	40	49	56	62	67	72	76	80	85	91	97	98	99	99	100
94	0	1	2	4	6	8	10	15	21	29	38	47	53	57	61	65	70	76	83	88	91	94	96	98	100
95	0	1	3	5	7	9	11	14	18	27	35	41	46	51	57	62	68	73	79	84	89	93	96	98	100
96	0	2	4	6	9	12	17	23	30	37	43	49	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	97	100
97	0	1	3	5	7	10	14	20	28	37	48	56	61	64	68	72	77	81	86	89	92	95	98	99	100
106	0	3	6	9	13	17	21	27	33	38	44	49	55	61	67	71	75	78	81	84	86	90	94	97	100

*Each period begins on the date listed in the table above and lasts until the day before the following period. The final period begins on December 11 and ends on December 31.

Table adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

NOTICE OF INTENT, NOI TRACKING FORM & NOC TRACKING FORM

TCEQ Office Use Only
Permit No:
CN:
RN:

Notice of Intent (NOI) for an Authorization for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under TPDES General Permit TXR150000

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Please read and use the General Information and Instructions prior to filling out each question in the NOI form.

Use the NOI Checklist to ensure all required information is completed correctly. **Incomplete applications delay approval or result in automatic denial.**

Once processed your permit authorization can be viewed by entering the following link into your internet browser: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm or you can contact TCEQ Stormwater Processing Center at 512-239-3700.

ePERMITS

Effective September 1, 2018, this paper form must be submitted to TCEQ with a completed electronic reporting waiver form (TCEQ-20754).

To submit an NOI electronically, enter the following web address into your internet browser and follow the instructions: https://www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/index.cfm

APPLICATION FEE AND PAYMENT

The application fee for submitting a paper NOI is $325. The application fee for electronic submittal of a NOI through the TCEQ ePermits system (STEERS) is $225.

Payment of the application fee can be submitted by mail or through the TCEQ ePay system. The payment and the NOI must be mailed to separate addresses. To access the TCEQ ePay system enter the following web address into your internet browser: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/epay.

Provide your payment information for verification of payment:

- If payment was mailed to TCEQ, provide the following:
  - Check/Money Order Number: Click here to enter text
  - Name printed on Check: Click here to enter text
- If payment was made via ePay, provide the following:
  - Voucher Number: Click here to enter text
  - A copy of the payment voucher is attached to this paper NOI form.

RENEWAL (This portion of the NOI is not applicable after June 3, 2018)

Is this NOI for a renewal of an existing authorization? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, provide the authorization number here: TXR15 Click here to enter text

NOTE: If an authorization number is not provided, a new number will be assigned.

SECTION 1. OPERATOR (APPLICANT)

a) If the applicant is currently a customer with TCEQ, what is the Customer Number (CN) issued to this entity? CN Click here to enter text

(Refer to Section 1.a) of the Instructions)

b) What is the Legal Name of the entity (applicant) applying for this permit? (The legal name must be spelled exactly as filed with the Texas Secretary of State, County, or in the legal document forming the entity.)

Click here to enter text

c) What is the contact information for the Operator (Responsible Authority)?

Prefix (Mr. Ms. Miss): Click here to enter text

First and Last Name: Click here to enter text Suffix: Click here to enter text

Title: Click here to enter text Credentials: Click here to enter text

Phone Number: Click here to enter text Fax Number: Click here to enter text

E-mail: Click here to enter text

Mailing Address: Click here to enter text

City, State, and Zip Code: Click here to enter text

Mailing Information if outside USA:

Territory: Click here to enter text

Country Code: Click here to enter text Postal Code: Click here to enter text

d) Indicate the type of customer:

☐ Individual
☐ Limited Partnership
☐ General Partnership
☐ Trust
☐ Sole Proprietorship (D.B.A.)
☐ Corporation
☐ Estate
☐ Federal Government
☐ County Government
☐ State Government
☐ City Government
☐ Other Government
☐ Other: Click here to enter text.

e) Is the applicant an independent operator? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(If a governmental entity, a subsidiary, or part of a larger corporation, check No.)

f) Number of Employees. Select the range applicable to your company.

☐ 0-20
☐ 21-100
☐ 101-250
☐ 251-500
☐ 501 or higher

g) Customer Business Tax and Filing Numbers: (**Required** for Corporations and Limited Partnerships. **Not Required** for Individuals, Government, or Sole Proprietors.)

State Franchise Tax ID Number: Click here to enter text.

Federal Tax ID: Click here to enter text.

Texas Secretary of State Charter (filing) Number: Click here to enter text.

DUNS Number (if known): Click here to enter text.

SECTION 2. APPLICATION CONTACT

Is the application contact the same as the applicant identified above?

☐ Yes, go to Section 3

☐ No, complete this section

Prefix (Mr. Ms. Miss): Click here to enter text.

First and Last Name: Click here to enter text. Suffix: Click here to enter text.

Title: Click here to enter text. Credential: Click here to enter text.

Organization Name: Click here to enter text.

Phone Number: Click here to enter text. Fax Number: Click here to enter text.

E-mail: Click here to enter text.

Mailing Address: Click here to enter text.

Internal Routing (Mail Code, Etc.): Click here to enter text.

City, State, and Zip Code: Click here to enter text.

Mailing information if outside USA:

Territory: Click here to enter text.

Country Code: Click here to enter text. Postal Code: Click here to enter text.

SECTION 3. REGULATED ENTITY (RE) INFORMATION ON PROJECT OR SITE

a) If this is an existing permitted site, what is the Regulated Entity Number (RN) issued to this site? RN Click here to enter text.

(Refer to Section 3.a) of the Instructions)

b) Name of project or site (the name known by the community where it's located): Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2

c) In your own words, briefly describe the type of construction occurring at the regulated site (residential, industrial, commercial, or other): single-family residential

d) County or Counties (if located in more than one): Guadalupe

e) Latitude: 29.683689 N Longitude: -98.054077 W

f) Site Address/Location

If the site has a physical address such as 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753, complete *Section A*.

If the site does not have a physical address, provide a location description in *Section B*. Example: located on the north side of FM 123, 2 miles west of the intersection of FM 123 and Highway 1.

Section A:

Street Number and Name: Click here to enter text

City, State, and Zip Code: Click here to enter text

Section B:

Location Description: Approx. 0.45 mi NE of TX-46 & FM 758 intersection

City (or city nearest to) where the site is located: New Braunfels, TX

Zip Code where the site is located: 78130

SECTION 4. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

a) Is the project or site located on Indian Country Lands?

☐ Yes, do not submit this form. You must obtain authorization through EPA Region 6.

☒ No

b) Is your construction activity associated with a facility that, when completed, would be associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources?

☐ Yes. Note: The construction stormwater runoff may be under jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of Texas and may need to obtain authorization through EPA Region 6.

☒ No

c) What is the Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code that best describes the construction activity being conducted at the site? 1521

d) What is the Secondary SIC Code(s), if applicable? 1623

e) What is the total number of acres to be disturbed? 35.53

f) Is the project part of a larger common plan of development or sale?

☐ Yes

☒ No. The total number of acres disturbed, provided in e) above, must be 5 or more. If the total number of acres disturbed is less than 5, do not submit this form. See the requirements in the general permit for small construction sites.

g) What is the estimated start date of the project? August 2024

h) What is the estimated end date of the project? August 2025

i) Will concrete truck washout be performed at the site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

j) What is the name of the first water body(ies) to receive the stormwater runoff or potential runoff from the site? Guadalupe River below Comal River

k) What is the segment number(s) of the classified water body(ies) that the discharge will eventually reach? 1804_03

l) Is the discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, provide the name of the MS4 operator: New Braunfels

Note: The general permit requires you to send a copy of this NOI form to the MS4 operator.

m) Is the discharge or potential discharge from the site within the Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone, or Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone of the Edwards Aquifer, as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 213?

☐ Yes, complete the certification below.

☒ No, go to Section 5

I certify that the copy of the TCEQ-approved Plan required by the Edwards Aquifer Rule (30 TAC Chapter 213) that is included or referenced in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be implemented. ☐ Yes

SECTION 5. NOI CERTIFICATION

a) I certify that I have obtained a copy and understand the terms and conditions of the Construction General Permit (TXR150000). ☐ Yes

b) I certify that the full legal name of the entity applying for this permit has been provided and is legally authorized to do business in Texas. ☐ Yes

c) I understand that a Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted when this authorization is no longer needed. ☐ Yes

d) I certify that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan has been developed, will be implemented prior to construction and to the best of my knowledge and belief is compliant with any applicable local sediment and erosion control plans, as required in the Construction General Permit (TXR150000). ☐ Yes

Note: For multiple operators who prepare a shared SWP3, the confirmation of an operator may be limited to its obligations under the SWP3, provided all obligations are confirmed by at least one operator.

SECTION 6. APPLICANT CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE

Operator Signatory Name: Click here to enter text.

Operator Signatory Title: Click here to enter text.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

I further certify that I am authorized under 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44 to sign and submit this document, and can provide documentation in proof of such authorization upon request.

Signature (use blue ink): _____Date: _____

NOTICE OF INTENT CHECKLIST (TXR150000)

Did you complete everything? Use this checklist to be sure!

Are you ready to mail your form to TCEQ? Go to the General Information Section of the Instructions for mailing addresses.

Confirm each item (or applicable item) in this form is complete. This checklist is for use by the applicant to ensure a complete application is being submitted. **Missing information may result in denial of coverage under the general permit.** (See NOI process description in the General Information and Instructions.)

APPLICATION FEE

If paying by check:

☐ Check was mailed **separately** to the TCEQs Cashier's Office. (See Instructions for Cashier's address and Application address.)

☐ Check number and name on check is provided in this application.

If using ePay:

☐ The voucher number is provided in this application and a copy of the voucher is attached.

RENEWAL

☐ If this application is for renewal of an existing authorization, the authorization number is provided.

OPERATOR INFORMATION

☐ Customer Number (CN) issued by TCEQ Central Registry

☐ Legal name as filed to do business in Texas. (Call TX SOS 512-463-5555 to verify.)

☐ Name and title of responsible authority signing the application.

☐ Phone number and e-mail address

☐ Mailing address is complete & verifiable with USPS. www.usps.com

☐ Type of operator (entity type). Is applicant an independent operator?

☐ Number of employees.

☐ For corporations or limited partnerships – Tax ID and SOS filing numbers.

☐ Application contact and address is complete & verifiable with USPS. http://www.usps.com

REGULATED ENTITY (RE) INFORMATION ON PROJECT OR SITE

☐ Regulated Entity Number (RN) (if site is already regulated by TCEQ)

☒ Site/project name and construction activity description

☒ County

☒ Latitude and longitude http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/sqmaview.html

☒ Site Address/Location. Do not use a rural route or post office box.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

☒ Indian Country Lands –the facility is not on Indian Country Lands.

☒ Construction activity related to facility associated to oil, gas, or geothermal resources

☒ Primary SIC Code that best describes the construction activity being conducted at the site. www.osha.gov/oshstats/sicser.html

☒ Estimated starting and ending dates of the project.

☒ Confirmation of concrete truck washout.

☒ Acres disturbed is provided and qualifies for coverage through a NOI.

☒ Common plan of development or sale.

☒ Receiving water body or water bodies.

☒ Segment number or numbers.

☒ MS4 operator.

☒ Edwards Aquifer rule.

CERTIFICATION

☐ Certification statements have been checked indicating Yes.

☐ Signature meets 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §305.44 and is original.

Instructions for Notice of Intent (NOI) for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under TPDES General Permit (TXR150000)

GENERAL INFORMATION

Where to Send the Notice of Intent (NOI):

By Regular Mail:
TCEQ
Stormwater Processing Center (MC228)
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

By Overnight or Express Mail:
TCEQ
Stormwater Processing Center (MC228)
12100 Park 35 Circle
Austin, TX

Application Fee:

The application fee of $325 is required to be paid at the time the NOI is submitted. Failure to submit payment at the time the application is filed will cause delays in acknowledgment or denial of coverage under the general permit. Payment of the fee may be made by check or money order, payable to TCEQ, or through EPAY (electronic payment through the web).

Mailed Payments:

Use the attached General Permit Payment Submittal Form. The application fee is submitted to a different address than the NOI. Read the General Permit Payment Submittal Form for further instructions, including the address to send the payment.

ePAY Electronic Payment: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/epay

When making the payment you must select Water Quality, and then select the fee category "General Permit Construction Storm Water Discharge NOI Application". You must include a copy of the payment voucher with your NOI. Your NOI will not be considered complete without the payment voucher.

TCEQ Contact List:

Application – status and form questions:	512-239-3700, swpermit@tceq.texas.gov
Technical questions:	512-239-4671, swgp@tceq.texas.gov
Environmental Law Division:	512-239-0600
Records Management - obtain copies of forms:	512-239-0900
Reports from databases (as available):	512-239-DATA (3282)
Cashier's office:	512-239-0357 or 512-239-0187

Notice of Intent Process:

When your NOI is received by the program, the form will be processed as follows:

- **Administrative Review**: Each item on the form will be reviewed for a complete response. In addition, the operator's legal name must be verified with Texas Secretary of State as valid and active (if applicable). The address(es) on the form must be verified with the US Postal service as receiving regular mail delivery. Do not give an overnight/express mailing address.

- **Notice of Deficiency:** If an item is incomplete or not verifiable as indicated above, a notice of deficiency (NOD) will be mailed to the operator. The operator will have 30 days to respond to the NOD. The response will be reviewed for completeness.
- **Acknowledgment of Coverage:** An Acknowledgment Certificate will be mailed to the operator. This certificate acknowledges coverage under the general permit.

  or

  Denial of Coverage: If the operator fails to respond to the NOD or the response is inadequate, coverage under the general permit may be denied. If coverage is denied, the operator will be notified.

General Permit (Your Permit)

For NOIs submitted **electronically** through ePermits, provisional coverage under the general permit begins immediately following confirmation of receipt of the NOI form by the TCEQ.

For **paper** NOIs, provisional coverage under the general permit begins **7 days after a completed NOI is postmarked for delivery** to the TCEQ.

You should have a copy of your general permit when submitting your application. You may view and print your permit for which you are seeking coverage, on the TCEQ web site http://www.tceq.texas.gov. Search using keyword TXR150000.

Change in Operator

An authorization under the general permit is not transferable. If the operator of the regulated project or site changes, the present permittee must submit a Notice of Termination and the new operator must submit a Notice of Intent. The NOT and NOI must be submitted no later than 10 days prior to the change in Operator status.

TCEQ Central Registry Core Data Form

The Core Data Form has been incorporated into this form. Do not send a Core Data Form to TCEQ. After final acknowledgment of coverage under the general permit, the program will assign a Customer Number and Regulated Entity Number, if one has not already been assigned to this customer or site.

For existing customers and sites, you can find the Customer Number and Regulated Entity Number by entering the following web address into your internet browser: http://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/ or you can contact the TCEQ Stormwater Processing Center at 512-239-3700 for assistance. On the website, you can search by your permit number, the Regulated Entity (RN) number, or the Customer Number (CN). If you do not know these numbers, you can select “Advanced Search” to search by permittee name, site address, etc.

The Customer (Permittee) is responsible for providing consistent information to the TCEQ, and for updating all CN and RN data for all authorizations as changes occur. For this permit, a Notice of Change form must be submitted to the program area.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE NOI FORM

Renewal of General Permit. Dischargers holding active authorizations under the expired General Permit are required to submit a NOI to continue coverage. The existing permit number is required. If the permit number is not provided or has been terminated, expired, or denied, a new permit number will be issued.

Section 1. OPERATOR (APPLICANT)

a) Customer Number (CN)

TCEQ's Central Registry will assign each customer a number that begins with CN, followed by nine digits. **This is not a permit number, registration number, or license number**.

If the applicant is an existing TCEQ customer, the Customer Number is available at the following website: http://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/. If the applicant is not an existing TCEQ customer, leave the space for CN blank.

b) Legal Name of Applicant

Provide the current legal name of the applicant. The name must be provided exactly as filed with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), or on other legal documents forming the entity, as filed in the county. You may contact the SOS at 512-463-5555, for more information related to filing in Texas. If filed in the county, provide a copy of the legal documents showing the legal name.

c) Contact Information for the Applicant (Responsible Authority)

Provide information for the person signing the application in the Certification section. This person is also referred to as the Responsible Authority.

Provide a complete mailing address for receiving mail from the TCEQ. The mailing address must be recognized by the US Postal Service. You may verify the address on the following website: https://tools.usps.com/go/ZipLookupAction!input.action.

The phone number should provide contact to the applicant.

The fax number and e-mail address are optional and should correspond to the applicant.

d) Type of Customer (Entity Type)

Check only one box that identifies the type of entity. Use the descriptions below to identify the appropriate entity type. Note that the selected entity type also indicates the name that must be provided as an applicant for an authorization.

Individual

An individual is a customer who has not established a business, but conducts an activity that needs to be regulated by the TCEQ.

Partnership

A customer that is established as a partnership as defined by the Texas Secretary of State Office (TX SOS). If the customer is a 'General Partnership' or 'Joint Venture' filed in the county (not filed with TX SOS), the legal name of each partner forming the 'General Partnership' or 'Joint Venture' must be provided. Each 'legal entity' must apply as a co-applicant.

Trust or Estate

A trust and an estate are fiduciary relationships governing the trustee/executor with respect to the trust/estate property.

Sole Proprietorship (DBA)

A sole proprietorship is a customer that is owned by only one person and has not been incorporated. This business may:

1. be under the person's name
2. have its own name (doing business as or DBA)
3. have any number of employees.

If the customer is a Sole Proprietorship or DBA, the 'legal name' of the individual business 'owner' must be provided. The DBA name is not recognized as the 'legal name' of the entity. The DBA name may be used for the site name (regulated entity).

Corporation

A customer that meets all of these conditions:

1. is a legally incorporated entity under the laws of any state or country
2. is recognized as a corporation by the Texas Secretary of State
3. has proper operating authority to operate in Texas

The corporation's 'legal name' as filed with the Texas Secretary of State must be provided as applicant. An 'assumed' name of a corporation is not recognized as the 'legal name' of the entity.

Government

Federal, state, county, or city government (as appropriate)

The customer is either an agency of one of these levels of government or the governmental body itself. The government agency's 'legal name' must be provided as the applicant. A department name or other description of the organization is not recognized as the 'legal name'.

Other

This may include a utility district, water district, tribal government, college district, council of governments, or river authority. Provide the specific type of government.

e) Independent Entity

Check No if this customer is a subsidiary, part of a larger company, or is a governmental entity. Otherwise, check Yes.

f) Number of Employees

Check one box to show the number of employees for this customer's entire company, at all locations. This is not necessarily the number of employees at the site named in the application.

g) Customer Business Tax and Filing Numbers

These are required for Corporations and Limited Partnerships. These are not required for Individuals, Government, and Sole Proprietors.

State Franchise Tax ID Number

Corporations and limited liability companies that operate in Texas are issued a franchise tax identification number. If this customer is a corporation or limited liability company, enter the Tax ID number.

Federal Tax ID

All businesses, except for some small sole proprietors, individuals, or general partnerships should have a federal taxpayer identification number (TIN). Enter this number here. Use no prefixes, dashes, or hyphens. Sole proprietors, individuals, or general partnerships do not need to provide a federal tax ID.

TX SOS Charter (filing) Number

Corporations and Limited Partnerships required to register with the Texas Secretary of State are issued a charter or filing number. You may obtain further information by calling SOS at 512-463-5555.

DUNS Number

Most businesses have a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) number issued by Dun and Bradstreet Corp. If this customer has one, enter it here.

Section 2. APPLICATION CONTACT

Provide the name and contact information for the person that TCEQ can contact for additional information regarding this application.

Section 3. REGULATED ENTITY (RE) INFORMATION ON PROJECT OR SITE

a) Regulated Entity Number (RN)

The RN is issued by TCEQ's Central Registry to sites where an activity is regulated by TCEQ. This is not a permit number, registration number, or license number. Search TCEQ's Central Registry to see if the site has an assigned RN at http://www15.tceq.texas.gov/crpub/. If this regulated entity has not been assigned an RN, leave this space blank.

If the site of your business is part of a larger business site, an RN may already be assigned for the larger site. Use the RN assigned for the larger site.

If the site is found, provide the assigned RN and provide the information for the site to be authorized through this application. The site information for this authorization may vary from the larger site information.

An example is a chemical plant where a unit is owned or operated by a separate corporation that is accessible by the same physical address of your unit or facility. Other examples include industrial parks identified by one common address but different corporations have control of defined areas within the site. In both cases, an RN would be assigned for the physical address location and the permitted sites would be identified separately under the same RN.

b) Name of the Project or Site

Provide the name of the site or project as known by the public in the area where the site is located. The name you provide on this application will be used in the TCEQ Central Registry as the Regulated Entity name.

c) Description of Activity Regulated

In your own words, briefly describe the primary business that you are doing that requires this authorization. Do not repeat the SIC Code description.

d) County

Provide the name of the county where the site or project is located. If the site or project is located in more than one county, provide the county names as secondary.

e) Latitude and Longitude

Enter the latitude and longitude of the site in degrees, minutes, and seconds or decimal form. For help obtaining the latitude and longitude, go to: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/sqmaview.html.

f) Site Address/Location

If a site has an address that includes a street number and street name, enter the complete address for the site in *Section A*. If the physical address is not recognized as a USPS delivery address, you may need to validate the address with your local police (911 service) or through an online map site used to locate a site. Please confirm this to be a complete and valid address. Do not use a rural route or post office box for a site location.

If a site does not have an address that includes a street number and street name, provide a complete written location description in *Section B.* For example: "The site is located on the north side of FM 123, 2 miles west of the intersection of FM 123 and Highway 1."

Provide the city (or nearest city) and zip code of the site location.

Section 4. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

a) Indian Country Lands

If your site is located on Indian Country Lands, the TCEQ does not have authority to process your application. You must obtain authorization through EPA Region 6, Dallas. Do not submit this form to TCEQ.

b) Construction activity associated with facility associated with exploration, development, or production of oil, gas, or geothermal resources

If your activity is associated with oil and gas exploration, development, or production, you may be under jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) and may need to obtain authorization from EPA Region 6.

Construction activities associated with a facility related to oil, gas or geothermal resources may include the construction of a well site; treatment or storage facility; underground hydrocarbon or natural gas storage facility; reclamation plant; gas processing facility; compressor station; terminal facility where crude oil is stored prior to refining and at which refined products are stored solely for use at the facility; a

carbon dioxide geologic storage facility; and a gathering, transmission, or distribution pipeline that will transport crude oil or natural gas, including natural gas liquids, prior to refining of such oil or the use of the natural gas in any manufacturing process or as a residential or industrial fuel.

Where required by federal law, discharges of stormwater associated with construction activities under the RRC's jurisdiction must be authorized by the EPA and the RRC, as applicable. Activities under RRC jurisdiction include construction of a facility that, when completed, would be associated with the exploration, development, or production of oil or gas or geothermal resources, such as a well site; treatment or storage facility; underground hydrocarbon or natural gas storage facility; reclamation plant; gas processing facility; compressor station; terminal facility where crude oil is stored prior to refining and at which refined products are stored solely for use at the facility; a carbon dioxide geologic storage facility under the jurisdiction of the RRC; and a gathering, transmission, or distribution pipeline that will transport crude oil or natural gas, including natural gas liquids, prior to refining of such oil or the use of the natural gas in any manufacturing process or as a residential or industrial fuel. The RRC also has jurisdiction over stormwater from land disturbance associated with a site survey that is conducted prior to construction of a facility that would be regulated by the RRC. Under 33 U.S.C. §1342(l)(2) and §1362(24), EPA cannot require a permit for discharges of stormwater from field activities or operations associated with {oil and gas} exploration, production, processing, or treatment operations, or transmission facilities, including activities necessary to prepare a site for drilling and for the movement and placement of drilling equipment, whether or not such field activities or operations may be considered to be construction activities unless the discharge is contaminated by contact with any overburden, raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product located on the site of the facility. Under §3.8 of this title (relating to Water Protection), the RRC prohibits operators from causing or allowing pollution of surface or subsurface water. Operators are encouraged to implement and maintain best management practices (BMPs) to minimize discharges of pollutants, including sediment, in stormwater during construction activities to help ensure protection of surface water quality during storm events.

For more information about the jurisdictions of the RRC and the TCEQ, read the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the RRC and TCEQ at 16 Texas Administrative Code, Part 1, Chapter 3, Rule 3.30, by entering the following link into an internet browser: http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=16&pt=1&ch=3&rl=30 or contact the TCEQ Stormwater Team at 512-239-4671 for additional information.

c) Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code

Provide the SIC Code that best describes the construction activity being conducted at this site.

Common SIC Codes related to construction activities include:

- 1521 - Construction of Single Family Homes
- 1522 - Construction of Residential Buildings Other than Single Family Homes
- 1541 - Construction of Industrial Buildings and Warehouses

- 1542 - Construction of Non-residential Buildings, other than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses
- 1611 - Highway and Street Construction, except Highway Construction
- 1622 - Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction
- 1623 - Water, Sewer, Pipeline and Communications, and Power Line Construction

For help with SIC Codes, enter the following link into your internet browser: http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html or you can contact the TCEQ Small Business and Local Government Assistance Section at 800-447-2827 for assistance.

d) Secondary SIC Code

Secondary SIC Code(s) may be provided. Leave this blank if not applicable. For help with SIC Codes, enter the following link into your internet browser: http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html or you can contact the TCEQ Small Business and Environmental Assistance Section at 800-447-2827 for assistance.

e) Total Number of Acres Disturbed

Provide the approximate number of acres that the construction site will disturb. Construction activities that disturb less than one acre, unless they are part of a larger common plan that disturbs more than one acre, do not require permit coverage. Construction activities that disturb between one and five acres, unless they are part of a common plan that disturbs more than five acres, do not require submission of an NOI. Therefore, the estimated area of land disturbed should not be less than five, unless the project is part of a larger common plan that disturbs five or more acres. Disturbed means any clearing, grading, excavating, or other similar activities.

If you have any questions about this item, please contact the stormwater technical staff by phone at 512-239-4671 or by email at swgp@tceq.texas.gov.

f) Common Plan of Development

Construction activities that disturb less than five acres do not require submission of an NOI unless they are part of a common plan of development or for sale where the area disturbed is five or more acres. Therefore, the estimated area of land disturbed should not be less than five, unless the project is part of a larger common plan that disturbs five or more acres. Disturbed means any clearing, grading, excavating, or other similar activities.

For more information on what a common plan of development is, refer to the definition of "Common Plan of Development" in the Definitions section of the general permit or enter the following link into your internet browser: www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/stormwater/common_plan_of_development_steps.html

For further information, go to the TCEQ stormwater construction webpage enter the following link into your internet browser: www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/construction and search for "Additional Guidance and Quick Links". If you have any further questions about the Common Plan of Development you can contact the TCEQ Stormwater Team at 512-239-4671 or the TCEQ Small Business and Environmental Assistance at 800-447-2827.

g) **Estimated Start Date of the Project**

This is the date that any construction activity or construction support activity is initiated at the site. If renewing the permit provide the original start date of when construction activity for this project began.

h) **Estimated End Date of the Project**

This is the date that any construction activity or construction support activity will end and final stabilization will be achieved at the site.

i) **Will concrete truck washout be performed at the site?**

Indicate if you expect that operators of concrete trucks will washout concrete trucks at the construction site.

j) **Identify the water body(s) receiving stormwater runoff**

The stormwater may be discharged directly to a receiving stream or through a MS4 from your site. It eventually reaches a receiving water body such as a local stream or lake, possibly via a drainage ditch. You must provide the name of the water body that receives the discharge from the site (a local stream or lake).

If your site has more than one outfall you need to include the name of the first water body for each outfall, if they are different.

k) **Identify the segment number(s) of the classified water body(s)**

Identify the classified segment number(s) receiving a discharge directly or indirectly. Enter the following link into your internet browser to find the segment number of the classified water body where stormwater will flow from the site: www.tceq.texas.gov/waterquality/monitoring/viewer.html or by contacting the TCEQ Water Quality Division at (512) 239-4671 for assistance.

You may also find the segment number in TCEQ publication GI-316 by entering the following link into your internet browser: www.tceq.texas.gov/publications/gi/gi-316 or by contacting the TCEQ Water Quality Division at (512) 239-4671 for assistance.

If the discharge is into an unclassified receiving water and then crosses state lines prior to entering a classified segment, select the appropriate watershed:

- 0100 (Canadian River Basin)
- 0200 (Red River Basin)
- 0300 (Sulfur River Basin)
- 0400 (Cypress Creek Basin)
- 0500 (Sabine River Basin)

Call the Water Quality Assessments section at 512-239-4671 for further assistance.

l) **Discharge into MS4 – Identify the MS4 Operator**

The discharge may initially be into a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4). If the stormwater discharge is into an MS4, provide the name of the entity that operates the MS4 where the stormwater discharges. An MS4 operator is often a city, town, county, or utility district, but possibly can be another form of government. Please note that the Construction General Permit requires the Operator to supply the MS4 with a

copy of the NOI submitted to TCEQ. For assistance, you may call the technical staff at 512-239-4671.

m) Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Certification

The general permit requires the approved Contributing Zone Plan or Water Pollution Abatement Plan to be included or referenced as a part of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

See maps on the TCEQ website to determine if the site is located within the Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone, or Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone of the Edwards Aquifer by entering the following link into an internet browser: www.tceq.texas.gov/field/eapp/viewer.html or by contacting the TCEQ Water Quality Division at 512-239-4671 for assistance.

If the discharge or potential discharge is within the Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone, or Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone of the Edwards Aquifer, a site-specific authorization approved by the Executive Director under the Edwards Aquifer Protection Program (30 TAC Chapter 213) is required before construction can begin.

For questions regarding the Edwards Aquifer Protection Program, contact the appropriate TCEQ Regional Office. For projects in Hays, Travis and Williamson Counties: Austin Regional Office, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753, 512-339-2929. For Projects in Bexar, Comal, Kinney, Medina and Uvalde Counties: TCEQ San Antonio Regional Office, 14250 Judson Rd., San Antonio, TX 78233-4480, 210-490-3096.

Section 5. NOI CERTIFICATION

Note: Failure to indicate Yes to all of the certification items may result in denial of coverage under the general permit.

a) Certification of Understanding the Terms and Conditions of Construction General Permit (TXR150000)

Provisional coverage under the Construction General Permit (TXR150000) begins 7 days after the completed paper NOI is postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ. Electronic applications submitted through ePermits have immediate provisional coverage. You must obtain a copy and read the Construction General Permit before submitting your application. You may view and print the Construction General Permit for which you are seeking coverage at the TCEQ web site by entering the following link into an internet browser: www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/construction or you may contact the TCEQ Stormwater processing Center at 512-239-3700 for assistance.

b) Certification of Legal Name

The full legal name of the applicant as authorized to do business in Texas is required. The name must be provided exactly as filed with the Texas Secretary of State (SOS), or on other legal documents forming the entity, that is filed in the county where doing business. You may contact the SOS at 512-463 5555, for more information related to filing in Texas.

c) Understanding of Notice of Termination

A permittee shall terminate coverage under the Construction General Permit through the submittal of a NOT when the operator of the facility changes, final stabilization has

been reached, the discharge becomes authorized under an individual permit, or the construction activity never began at this site.

d) Certification of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan

The SWP3 identifies the areas and activities that could produce contaminated runoff at your site and then tells how you will ensure that this contamination is mitigated. For example, in describing your mitigation measures, your site's plan might identify the devices that collect and filter stormwater, tell how those devices are to be maintained, and tell how frequently that maintenance is to be carried out. You must develop this plan in accordance with the TCEQ general permit requirements. This plan must be developed and implemented before you complete this NOI. The SWP3 must be available for a TCEQ investigator to review on request.

Section 6. APPLICANT CERTIFICATION SIGNATURE

The certification must bear an original signature of a person meeting the signatory requirements specified under 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §305.44.

If you are a corporation:

The regulation that controls who may sign an NOI or similar form is 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44(a)(1) (see below). According to this code provision, any corporate representative may sign an NOI or similar form so long as the authority to sign such a document has been delegated to that person in accordance with corporate procedures. By signing the NOI or similar form, you are certifying that such authority has been delegated to you. The TCEQ may request documentation evidencing such authority.

If you are a municipality or other government entity:

The regulation that controls who may sign an NOI or similar form is 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44(a)(3) (see below). According to this code provision, only a ranking elected official or principal executive officer may sign an NOI or similar form. Persons such as the City Mayor or County Commissioner will be considered ranking elected officials. In order to identify the principal executive officer of your government entity, it may be beneficial to consult your city charter, county or city ordinances, or the Texas statute(s) under which your government entity was formed. An NOI or similar document that is signed by a government official who is not a ranking elected official or principal executive officer does not conform to §305.44(a)(3). The signatory requirement may not be delegated to a government representative other than those identified in the regulation. By signing the NOI or similar form, you are certifying that you are either a ranking elected official or principal executive officer as required by the administrative code. Documentation demonstrating your position as a ranking elected official or principal executive officer may be requested by the TCEQ.

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning the signatory requirements discussed above, please contact the TCEQ's Environmental Law Division at 512-239-0600.

30 Texas Administrative Code

§305.44. Signatories to Applications

(a) All applications shall be signed as follows.

(1) For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the

corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit or post-closure order applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this paragraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrator of the EPA).

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
General Permit Payment Submittal Form

Use this form to submit your Application Fee only if you are mailing your payment.

Instructions:

- Complete items 1 through 5 below:
- Staple your check in the space provided at the bottom of this document.
- *Do not mail this form with your NOI form.*
- *Do not mail this form to the same address as your NOI.*

Mail this form and your check to either of the following:

By Regular U.S. Mail
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Financial Administration Division
Cashier's Office, MC-214
P.O. Box 13088
Austin, TX 78711-3088

By Overnight or Express Mail
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Financial Administration Division
Cashier's Office, MC-214
12100 Park 35 Circle
Austin, TX 78753

Fee Code: GPA General Permit: TXR150000

1. Check or Money Order No: Click here to enter text
2. Amount of Check/Money Order: Click here to enter text
3. Date of Check or Money Order: Click here to enter text
4. Name on Check or Money Order: Click here to enter text
5. NOI Information:

   If the check is for more than one NOI, list each Project or Site (RE) Name and Physical Address exactly as provided on the NOI. **Do not submit a copy of the NOI with this form, as it could cause duplicate permit application entries!**

   If there is not enough space on the form to list all of the projects or sites the authorization will cover, then attach a list of the additional sites.

   Project/Site (RE) Name: Click here to enter text

   Project/Site (RE) Physical Address: Click here to enter text

Staple the check or money order to this form in this space.

NOI TRACKING FORM

Owner/Operator Name	Owner/Operator Signature	NOI Submittal Date	TCEQ Approval Date	General Permit Authorization Number

Note: Until the TCEQ responds to receipt of the NOI with a general permit authorization number, the SWP3 must specify the date that the NOI was submitted to TCEQ by each operator.

NOC TRACKING FORM

Owner/Operator Name	Owner/Operator Signature	NOC Submittal Date	TCEQ Approval Date	General Permit Authorization Number

Note: Until the TCEQ responds to receipt of the NOC with a general permit authorization number, the SWP3 must specify the date that the NOC was submitted to TCEQ by each operator.

Texas Administrative Code

TITLE 30	ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
PART 1	TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHAPTER 305	CONSOLIDATED PERMITS
SUBCHAPTER C	APPLICATION FOR PERMIT OR POST-CLOSURE ORDER
RULE §305.44	**Signatories to Applications**

(a) All applications shall be signed as follows.

(1) For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit or post-closure order applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this paragraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrator of the EPA).

(b) A person signing an application shall make the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

(c) For a hazardous solid waste permit or a post-closure order, the application must be signed by the owner and operator of the facility.

(d) For radioactive material license applications under Chapter 336 of this title (relating to Radioactive Substance Rules), the applicant or person duly authorized to act for and on the applicant's, behalf must sign the application.

Source Note: The provisions of this §305.44 adopted to be effective June 19, 1986, 11 TexReg 2591; amended to be effective July 14, 1987, 12 TexReg 2102; amended to be effective October 8, 1990, 15 TexReg 5492; amended to be effective June 5, 1997, 22 TexReg 4583; amended to be effective January 30, 2003, 28 TexReg 705

NOTICE OF TERMINATION

TCEQ Office Use Only
Permit No:
CN:
RN:
Region:

Notice of Termination (NOT) for Authorizations under TPDES General Permit TXR150000

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

Please read and use the General Information and Instructions prior to filling out each question in the form.

Effective September 1, 2018, this paper form must be submitted to TCEQ with a completed electronic reporting waiver form (TCEQ-20754).

ePermits: This form is available on our online permitting system.
Sign up for online permitting at: https://www3.tceq.texas.gov/steers/

What is the permit number to be terminated?

TXR15 Enter permit number here **TXRCW** Enter permit number here

Section 1. OPERATOR (Permittee)

a) What is the Customer Number (CN) issued to this entity?

CN Enter customer number here

b) What is the Legal Name of the current permittee?

Enter legal name of current permittee here

c) Provide the contact information for the Operator (Responsible Authority).

Prefix (Mr. Ms. or Miss): Enter prefix here

First and Last Name: Enter first and last name here Suffix: Enter suffix here

Title: Enter title here Credentials: Enter credentials

Phone Number: Enter phone number here Fax Number: Enter fax number here

Email: Enter email address here

Mailing Address: Enter mailing street number and name here

City, State, and Zip Code: Enter city, state, and zip code here

Country Mailing Information, if outside USA: Enter country mailing info here

Section 2. APPLICATION CONTACT

This is the person TCEQ will contact if additional information is needed regarding this application.

Is the application contact the same as the permittee identified above?

☐ Yes, go to Section 3.

☐ No, complete section below

Prefix (Mr. Ms. or Miss): enter prefix here

First and Last Name: enter first and last name here Suffix: enter suffix here

Title: enter title here Credentials: enter credentials here

Phone Number: enter phone number here Fax Number: enter fax number here

Email: enter email address here

Mailing Address: enter mailing street number and name here

City, State, and Zip Code: enter city, state, and zip code here

Country Mailing Information, if outside USA: enter country mailing info here

Section 3. REGULATED ENTITY (RE) INFORMATION ON PROJECT OR SITE

a) TCEQ issued RE Reference Number (RN): RN enter regulated entity number here

b) Name of project or site as known by the local community: Clear Spring Meadows Unit 2

c) County, or counties if more than 1: Guadalupe

d) Latitude: 29.683689 N Longitude: -98.054077 W

e) Site Address/Location:

If the site has a physical address such as 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753, complete Section 3A.

If the site does not have a physical address, provide a location description in Section 3B. Example: located on the north side of FM 123, 2 miles west of the intersection of FM 123 and Highway 1.

Section 3A: Physical Address of Project or Site:

Street Number and Name: enter street number and name here

City, State, and Zip Code: enter city, state, and zip code here

Section 3B: Site Location Description:

Location description: Approx. 0.45 mi NE of TX-46 & FM 758 intersection

City where the site is located or, if not in a city, what is the nearest city: New Braunfels

Zip Code where the site is located: 78130

Section 4. REASON FOR TERMINATION

Check the reason for termination:

☐ Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the Operator and all silt fences and other temporary erosion controls have been removed, or scheduled for removal as defined in the SWP3.

☐ Another permitted Operator has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized, and temporary erosion controls that have been identified in the SWP3 have been transferred to the new Operator.

☐ The discharge is now authorized under an alternate TPDES permit.

☐ The activity never began at this site that is regulated under the general permit.

Section 5. CERTIFICATION

Signatory Name: Enter signatory name here

Signatory Title: Enter signatory title here

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

I further certify that I am authorized under 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44 to sign and submit this document, and can provide documentation in proof of such authorization upon request.

Signature (use blue ink): _____Date: _____

Instructions for Notice of Termination (NOT) for Authorizations under TPDES General Permit TXR150000

GENERAL INFORMATION

Where to Send the Notice of Termination (NOT):

BY REGULAR U.S. MAIL:
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Stormwater Processing Center (MC-228)
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, Texas 78711-3087

BY OVERNIGHT/EXPRESS MAIL:
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality
Stormwater Processing Center (MC-228)
12100 Park 35 Circle
Austin, TX 78753

TCEQ Contact List:

Application status and form questions:	512-239-3700, swpermit@tceq.texas.gov
Technical questions:	512-239-4671, swgp@tceq.texas.gov
Environmental Law Division:	512-239-0600
Records Management - obtain copies of forms:	512-239-0900
Reports from databases (as available):	512-239-DATA (3282)
Cashier's office:	512-239-0357 or 512-239-0187

Notice of Termination Process:

A Notice of Termination is **effective on the date postmarked for delivery to TCEQ.**

When your NOT is received by the program, the form will be processed as follows:

1) Administrative Review: The form will be reviewed to confirm the following:
   - the permit number is provided;
   - the permit is active and has been approved;
   - the entity terminating the permit is the current permittee;
   - the site information matches the original permit record; and
   - the form has the required original signature with title and date.

2) Notice of Deficiency: If an item is incomplete or not verifiable as indicated above, a phone call will be made to the applicant to clear the deficiency. A letter will not be sent to the permittee if unable to process the form.

3) Confirmation of Termination: A Notice of Termination Confirmation letter will be mailed to the operator.

Change in Operator:

An authorization under the general permit is not transferable. If the operator of the regulated entity changes, the present permittee must submit a Notice of Termination and the new operator must submit a Notice of Intent. The NOT and NOI must be submitted not later than 10 days prior to the change in Operator status.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING OUT THE FORM

The majority of permit information related to the current operator and regulated entity are available at the following website: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm.

Section 1. Operator (Current Permittee):

a) Customer Number (CN)
TCEQ's Central Registry assigns each customer a number that begins with CN, followed by nine digits. This is not a permit number, registration number, or license number. The Customer Number, for the current permittee, is available at the following website: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm.

b) Legal Name of Operator
The operator must be the same entity as previously submitted on the original Notice of Intent for the permit number provided. The current operator name, as provided on the current authorization, is available at the following website: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm.

c) Contact Information for the Operator (Responsible Authority)
Provide information for person signing the NOT application in the Certification section. This person is also referred to as the Responsible Authority.

Provide a complete mailing address for receiving mail from the TCEQ. Update the address if different than previously submitted for the Notice of Intent or Notice of Change. The mailing address must be recognized by the US Postal Service. You may verify the address on the following website: https://tools.usps.com/go/ZipLookupAction!input.action.

The phone number should provide contact to the operator.

The fax number and e-mail address are optional and should correspond to the operator.

Section 2. Application Contact:

Provide the name, title and contact information of the person that TCEQ can contact for additional information regarding this application.

Section 3. Regulated Entity (RE) Information on Project or Site:

a) Regulated Entity Reference Number (RN)
A number issued by TCEQ's Central Registry to sites where an activity regulated by TCEQ. This is not a permit number, registration number, or license number. The Regulated Entity Reference Number is available at the following website: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm.

b) Name of the Project or Site
Provide the name of the site as known by the public in the area where the site is located.

c) County
Identify the county or counties in which the regulated entity is located.

d) Latitude and Longitude
Enter the latitude and longitude of the site in degrees, minutes, and seconds or decimal form. The latitude and longitude as provided on the current authorization is available at the following website: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm.

e) Site/Project (RE) Physical Address/Location Information
The physical address/location information, as provided on the current authorization, is available at the following website: http://www2.tceq.texas.gov/wq_dpa/index.cfm.

Section 3A. If a site has an address that includes a street number and street name, enter the complete address for the site. If the physical address is not recognized as a USPS delivery address, you may need to validate the address with your local police (911 service) or through an online map site used to locate the site. Please confirm this to be a complete and valid address. Do not use a rural route or post office box for a site location.

Section 3B. If a site does not have an address that includes a street number and street name, provide a complete written location description. For example: "The site is located on the north side of FM 123, 2 miles west of the intersection of FM 123 and Highway 1."

Provide the city (or nearest city) and Zip Code of the facility location.

Section 4. Reason for Termination:

The Notice of Termination form is only for use to terminate the authorization (permit). The Permittee must indicate the specific reason for terminating by checking one of the options. If the reason is not listed then provide an attachment that explains the reason for termination.

Please read your general permit carefully to determine when to terminate your permit. Permits will not be reactivated after submitting a termination form. The termination is effective on the date postmarked for delivery to TCEQ.

Section 5. Certification:

The certification must bear an original signature of a person meeting the signatory requirements specified under 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44.

IF YOU ARE A CORPORATION:
The regulation that controls who may sign an application form is 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44(a), which is provided below. According to this code provision, any corporate representative may sign an NOI or similar form so long as the authority to sign such a document has been delegated to that person in accordance with corporate procedures. By signing the NOI or similar form, you are certifying that such authority has been delegated to you. The TCEQ may request documentation evidencing such authority.

IF YOU ARE A MUNICIPALITY OR OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITY:
The regulation that controls who may sign an NOI or similar form is 30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44(a), which is provided below. According to this code provision, only a ranking elected official or principal executive officer may sign an NOI or similar form. Persons such as the City Mayor or County Commissioner will be considered ranking elected officials. In order to identify the principal executive officer of your government entity, it may be beneficial to consult your city charter, county or city ordinances, or the Texas statutes under which your government entity was formed. An NOI or similar document that is signed by a government official who is not a ranking elected official or principal executive officer does not conform to §305.44(a) (3). The signatory requirement may not be delegated to a government representative other than those identified in the regulation. By signing the NOI or similar form, you are certifying that you are either a ranking elected official or principal executive officer as required by the administrative code. Documentation demonstrating your position as a ranking elected official or principal executive officer may be requested by the TCEQ.

If you have any questions or need additional information concerning the signatory requirements discussed above, please contact the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Environmental Law Division at 512-239-0600.

30 Texas Administrative Code §305.44. Signatories to Applications

(a) All applications shall be signed as follows.

(1) For a corporation, the application shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For purposes of this paragraph, a responsible corporate officer means a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25 million (in second-quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. Corporate procedures governing authority to sign permit or post-closure order applications may provide for assignment or delegation to applicable corporate positions rather than to specific individuals.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the application shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.

(3) For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, the application shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or a ranking elected official. For purposes of this paragraph, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., regional administrator of the EPA).

Insert other blank forms with instructions here

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APPENDIX C SWPPP AMENDMENT LOG.

Record amendments to the SWPPP. The table on the following page is recommended to keep an accurate record as described in Section 1.6. Directions for completing each column of the table follow:

Amendment No.: Assign each amendment a consecutive log-in number to keep an accurate record of SWPPP amendments (e.g., 1, 2, 3, etc.).

Summary of Amendment or Revision: Briefly describe the SWPPP amendment or revision.

Date of Revision: Record the date that the SWPPP was modified/updated.

Preparer Name/Title: Record the name and title of the person who amended the SWPPP.

Approved by Pulte: Each amendment entry in the table should be signed/approved by the appropriate SSWR. Sign or initial in the appropriate box.

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Table C1: Summary of SWPPP Amendments or Revisions

Amendment No.	Summary of Amendment or Revision	Date of Revision	Preparer Name/Title	Approved by Pulte

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APPENDIX D DOCUMENTATION OF PERMIT ELIGIBILITY RELATED TO TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS.

As required by the Applicable Permit, include documentation supporting a determination of permit eligibility with regard to waters that have an EPA-established or approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL).

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TCEQ TMDL LIST

Segment Number	Parameters	Project Name
0403	Dissolved Oxygen	Lake O' the Pines
0508	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	Orange County Watersheds
0508A	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria	Orange County Watersheds
0508B	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria	Orange County Watersheds
0508C	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria	Orange County Watersheds
0511	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen, pH	Orange County Watersheds
0511A	Dissolved Oxygen	Orange County Watersheds
0511B	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria	Orange County Watersheds
0511C	Dissolved Oxygen, Bacteria	Orange County Watersheds
0511E	Bacteria	Orange County Watersheds
0805	Chlordane in fish tissue Bacteria	Dallas & Tarrant County Legacy Pollutants & Greater Trinity Region
0806	Chlordane in fish tissue	Fort Worth Legacy Pollutants
0806A	Chlordane, DDE, Dieldrin, and PCBs in fish tissue	Fort Worth Legacy Pollutants
0806B	PCBs in fish tissue	Fort Worth Legacy Pollutants
0806E	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0807	PCBs in fish tissue	Lake Worth Watershed
0808	PCBs in fish tissue	Lake Worth Watershed
0822A	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0822B	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0829	Chlordane in fish tissue	Fort Worth Legacy Pollutants
0829A	Chlordane, DDE, Dieldrin, and PCBs in fish tissue	Fort Worth Legacy Pollutants

0841	Chlordane in fish tissue Bacteria	Dallas & Tarrant County Legacy Pollutants & Greater Trinity Region
0841A	Chlordane, Dieldrin, DDE, DDT, Heptachlor Epoxide, and PCBs in fish tissue	Dallas & Tarrant County Legacy Pollutants
0841B	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841C	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841E	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841F	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841G	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841H	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841J	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841K	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841L	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841M	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841N	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841Q	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841R	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841T	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841U	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
0841V	Bacteria	Greater Trinity Region
1001	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
1002	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1003	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1004	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1004D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1004E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1005	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
1006	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel

1006D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1006F	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1006H	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1006I	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1006J	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
1007A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007F	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007G	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007H	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007I	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007K	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007L	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007M	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007N	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007O	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007R	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007S	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007T	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007U	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1007V	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1008	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1008B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1008C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region

1008E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1008H	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1008J	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1009	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1009C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1009D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1009E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1010	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1010C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1011	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1013	Nickel Bacteria	Houston Ship Channel & Houston-Galveston Region
1013A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1013C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014	Nickel Bacteria	Houston Ship Channel: Nickel & Houston-Galveston Region: Bacteria
1014A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014H	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014K	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014L	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014M	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014N	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1014O	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1015A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region

1016	Nickel Bacteria	Houston Ship Channel: Nickel & Houston-Galveston Region: Bacteria
1016A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1016B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1016C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1016D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1017	Nickel Bacteria	Houston Ship Channel: Nickel & Houston-Galveston Region: Bacteria
1017A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1017B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1017C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1017D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1017E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1017F	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1101	Bacteria Chlordane in fish tissue Dichloroethane in fish tissue & Trichloroethane in fish and crab issue	Houston-Galveston Region: Bacteria & Clear Creek: Chlordane & Clear Creek: VOCs
1101A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1101B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1101C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1101D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1101E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1102	Bacteria Chlordane in fish tissue Dichloroethane in fish tissue & Trichloroethane in fish and crab issue	Houston-Galveston Region: Bacteria & Clear Creek: Chlordane & Clear Creek: VOCs
1102A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1102B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region

1102C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1102D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1102E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1102F	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1102G	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1103	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1103A	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1103B	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1103C	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1103D	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1103E	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1104	Bacteria	Dickinson Bayou and Tidal Tributaries
1113	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1113A	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1113B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1113C	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1113D	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1113E	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
1209	Bacteria	Navasota River Below Lake Limestone
1209C	Bacteria	Carters Creek Watershed
1209D	Bacteria	Carters Creek Watershed
1209L	Bacteria	Carters Creek Watershed
1226	Orthophosphorus	North Bosque River
1245	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	Upper Oyster Creek
1254	Atrazine	Aquilla Reservoir
1255	Orthophosphorus	North Bosque River
1403	Dissolved Oxygen	Lake Austin
1403J	Bacteria	Austin Area Watersheds

1403K	Bacteria	Austin Area Watersheds
1411	Sulfate, Total Dissolved Solids	E.V. Spence Reservoir
1426	Chloride, Total Dissolved Solids	Colorado River Below E.V. Spence
1428B	Bacteria	Austin Area Watersheds
1428C	Bacteria	Gilleland Creek
1429C	Bacteria	Austin Area Watersheds
1501	Bacteria	Tres Palacios Creek
1602	Bacteria	Lavaca River Above Tidal
1602B	Bacteria	Rocky Creek
1806	Bacteria	Guadalupe River Above Canyon Lake
1806D	Bacteria	Guadalupe River Above Canyon Lake
1806E	Bacteria	Guadalupe River Above Canyon Lake
1901	Bacteria	Lower San Antonio River
1910	Bacteria, Dissolved Oxygen	Upper San Antonio River: Bacteria & Salado Creek: Dissolved Oxygen
1910A	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1910 D	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1911	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1911B	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1911C	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1911D	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1911E	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
1911I	Bacteria	Upper San Antonio River
2001	Bacteria	Mission and Aransas Rivers
2003	Bacteria	Mission and Aransas Rivers
2004	Bacteria	Mission and Aransas Rivers
2004B	Bacteria	Mission and Aransas Rivers
2110	Nitrite + Nitrate Nitrogen	Lower Sabinal River

2202	Chlordane, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, and Lindane in fish tissue	Arroyo Colorado
2202A	PCBs in fish tissue	Arroyo Colorado
2204	Chloride, Dissolved Solids, and Sulfate	Petronila Creek
2421	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2422	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2423	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2424	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2425B	Bacteria	Houston-Galveston Region
2426	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
2427	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
2428	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
2429	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
2430	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
2432	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2433OW	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2434OW	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2435OW	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2436	Nickel	Houston Ship Channel
2439	Bacteria in Oyster Waters	Upper Texas Coast
2456	Bacteria	Carancahua Bay
2482	Zinc in Oysters	Nueces Bay
2485	Bacteria	Oso Bay
2485A	Bacteria	Oso Creek

APPENDIX E CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE.

A. Include a proposed construction schedule (if not included in Section 2.2).

B. As required by the Applicable Permit, record important dates (see Table E1).
For example, record when:
1) major grading activities occur;
2) construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the Site; and,
3) stabilization measures are initiated.

Specify where these dates are recorded, if not recorded in this Appendix (e.g., on BMP Reference maps in Appendix A).

C. Revise and complete Table E1 so that it lists Site-specific construction activity milestones (recommended). Table E1 is provided as a sample and should be revised accordingly to meet the requirements of the Applicable Permit and the project. Add or delete rows as necessary.

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Sample table follows:

Table E1: Construction Activity Milestones

Construction Activity Milestone	Approximate Start Date	Approximate End Date
Date Notice of Intent (NOI) & filing fee submitted to Permit Authority		N/A
Project covered by Applicable Permit (i.e., Construction Storm Water Permit)		
Wet season dates (annually)		
Dry season dates (annually)		
Installation of perimeter Site controls (e.g., silt fence, stabilized construction entrance, etc.)		
Construction of sediment trapping facilities (e.g., sediment basins, detention basins, etc.) 1) 2) 3)		
Demolition		
Grading/excavation/trenching activities		
Dates when Construction Activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the Site. List areas below (and include dates of temporary stabilization). 1) 2) 3)		
Paving activities		
Construction of structures		
Construction of paved surfaces		
Landscaping		
Site clean-up – final stabilization. List areas below. 1) 2) 3)		
Anticipated Construction completion date	N/A	
Anticipated filing of Notice of Termination (NOT)	N/A	

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D. Revise and complete Table E2 so that it lists Site-specific construction activities and associated BMPs for the appropriate phase of construction (recommended). Table E2 is provided as a sample and should be revised accordingly to meet the requirements of the Applicable Permit and the project. Add or delete rows as necessary.

Sample table follows:

Table E2: Construction Activities & Phased Associated BMPs

Construction Activity	Associated BMPs for Phase of Construction[1]
Surveying & Soils Testing	Stabilized Entrances and Exits Training/Orientation
Demolition & Vegetation Removal (Clearing & Grubbing)	Preservation of Existing Vegetation / Buffer Strips Perimeter Control Stabilized Entrances and Exits Inlet Protection Training/Orientation BMP Inventory on Site Material Use Waste Management Sanitary Waste Management Spill Prevention & Control Procedures Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning Vehicle & Equipment Fueling and Maintenance
Rough Grading & Finish Grade Storm Drain Improvements Sewer and Water Improvements Dry Utilities Street Improvements Perimeter Walls	Silt Fence Sediment Traps/Basins Check Dams Stabilized Entrances and Exits Topsoiling Surface Roughening Hydraulic Mulch Hydraulic Matrix Bonded Fiber Matrix Soil Binders Straw Mulch Wood Mulch Erosion Control Blankets (Rolled Erosion Control Products) Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning Vehicle & Equipment Fueling and Maintenance Sanitary Waste Management Contaminated Soils Management Dewatering & Ponded Water Management Spill Prevention & Control Procedures Training/Orientation Material Use Waste Management

[1] BMP implementation should follow the proposed construction schedule.

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Table E2: Construction Activities & Phased Associated BMPs (cont.)

Construction Activity	Associated BMPs for Phase of Construction[1]
Vertical Construction Including…	Silt Fence Check Dams Fiber Rolls Gravel Bag Berms Sand Bag Barrier Straw Bale Barriers Storm Drain Inlet Protection Tracking Control Tire Wash Permanent Site Stabilization Waste Management Concrete Management Paving Operations Management Management of Landscaping Products Perimeter Control Training/Orientation BMP Inventory on Site Sanitary Waste Management Contaminated Soils Management Dewatering & Ponded Water Management Material Delivery & Storage Controls Material Use Spill Prevention & Control Procedures Vehicle & Equipment Cleaning Vehicle & Equipment Fueling and Maintenance
Retaining Perimeter Walls	
Foundation Work	
Carpentry and Framing	
HVAC	
Electrical and Digital Wiring	
Plumbing	
Insulation	
Drywall	
Masonry	
Roofing	
Lath, Plaster, and Stucco	
Painting	
Turn-Over to HOA or Municipality	Preservation of Existing Vegetation / Buffer Strips Perimeter Control Inlet Protection BMP Inventory on Site Line Items in Master Budget for Erosion and Sediment BMPs Inform of Storm Water Obligations Educational Brochures

[1] BMP implementation should follow the proposed construction schedule.

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E. Per the requirements of the Applicable Permit, provide a soil protection schedule. Revise Table E3 as necessary to meet the conditions of the Site and the Applicable Permit (add or delete rows as necessary).

Sample table follows:

Table E3: Soil Protection Schedule

Stabilization Type	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Permanent Seeding			A →		→				A →			
Dormant Seeding	B →		→							B →		→
Temporary Seeding			B →		→							
Erosion Blanket			B →		→				B →			→

A – Specify applicable permanent seed mix *XX LBS/ACRE*
B – Specify applicable cover crop *XX LBS/ACRE*

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APPENDIX F CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATED POLLUTANTS.

List construction activities and associated pollutants. Following are sample tables that can be modified as necessary to meet the needs of the project and the requirements of the Applicable Permit; add or delete rows as necessary.

The following tables list…

A. Table F1: Construction types with associated work activities and/or products that have the potential to contribute to storm water pollution. Only include construction types and work activities associated with the project.

B. Table F2: General work activities and/or products (only include those associated with the project) that have the potential to pollute storm water, including:
   1) Specific construction Site work activities and/or products associated with the general work activities/products (from Table F1) that have the potential to pollute storm water
   2) Physical description of potential pollutants (e.g., visible indicator), obtained from Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) when available, associated with the general work activities/products
   3) Non-visible potential pollutant(s), obtained from MSDS when available, associated with the general work activities/products.

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Sample tables follow:

Table F1: Construction Types & Work Activities

Construction Type ***(check types that apply – delete those that do not)***	**Associated Work Activity/Products with Potential to Contribute to Storm Water Pollution[1]** ***(check applicable activity/product – delete those that do not apply)***	
❑ Demolition	❑ Grading/Earthwork (includes disturbance of contaminated soil) ❑ HVAC (removal) ❑ Insulation (removal) ❑ Planting/Vegetation Management (removal)	❑ Removal of Existing Structures and Infrastructure ❑ Sanitary Waste ❑ Solid Waste ❑ Vehicle and Equipment Use
❑ Grading / Utility Installation (trenching and pipe laying)	❑ Adhesives ❑ Grading/Earthwork ❑ Planting/Vegetation Management (removal)	❑ Sanitary Waste ❑ Solid Waste ❑ Utility Line Testing and Flushing ❑ Vehicle and Equipment Use
❑ Paving (streets, curbs, sidewalks)	❑ Asphalt (paving/curbs) ❑ Grading/Earthwork (finish) ❑ Liquid Waste (equipment rinsing; street cleaning) ❑ Concrete/Masonry (paving/curbs)	❑ Painting (street striping) ❑ Sanitary Waste ❑ Solid Waste ❑ Vehicle and Equipment Use
❑ Structure Construction (residential, commercial, or industrial development)	❑ Adhesives ❑ Cleaners ❑ Concrete/Masonry ❑ Drywall ❑ Earthwork (for foundations) ❑ Framing/Carpentry ❑ HVAC ❑ Insulation	❑ Liquid Waste ❑ Painting ❑ Plumbing ❑ Pools/Fountains ❑ Roofing ❑ Sanitary Waste ❑ Solid Waste ❑ Vehicle and Equipment Use
❑ Landscaping	❑ Adhesives ❑ Liquid Waste ❑ Planting/Vegetation Management (pesticides/herbicides) ❑ Sanitary Waste	❑ Soil Preparation (use of soil additives/amendments) ❑ Solid Waste (includes vegetation) ❑ Vehicle and Equipment Use

[1] Refer to Column 1, Table F2: Construction Site Work Activities & Associated Pollutants

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Table F2: Construction Site Work Activities & Associated Potential Pollutants

General Work Activity/ Products with Potential Storm Water Pollutants *(check applicable activity/product – delete those that do not apply)*	**Specific Work Activity/Products with Potential Storm Water Pollutants** *(check applicable activity/product – delete those that do not apply)*	**Associated Visible Indicator** *(delete those that do not apply and add others as necessary)*	**Associated Non-Visible Potential Pollutants** *(delete those that do not apply and add others as necessary)*
❑ Adhesives	❑ Adhesives, glues, resins, epoxy synthetics, PVC cement ❑ Caulks, sealers, putty, sealing agents and ❑ Coal tars (naphtha, pitch)	Oil sheen or other discoloration from some products	Phenolics, formaldehydes, asbestos, benzene, phenols and naphthalene
❑ Asphalt (paving/curbs)	❑ Hot and cold mix asphalt	Oil sheen	Oil, petroleum distillates
❑ Cleaners	❑ Polishes (metal, ceramic, tile) ❑ Etching agents ❑ Cleaners, ammonia, lye, caustic sodas, bleaching agents and chromate salts	Discoloration/plume from some products	Metals, acidity/alkalinity, chromium
❑ Concrete/Masonry	❑ Cement and brick dust ❑ Colored chalks ❑ Concrete curing compounds ❑ Glazing compounds ❑ Surface cleaners ❑ Saw cut slurries ❑ Tile cutting	Discoloration/plume from some products	Sediments, acidity, metals, asbestos, particulates
❑ Drywall	❑ Saw-cutting drywall	Discoloration/plume from drywall dust	Copper, aluminum, sediments, minerals, and asbestos
❑ Framing/Carpentry	❑ Sawdust, particle board dust, and treated woods ❑ Saw cut slurries	Sawdust, slurry plume	BOD, formaldehyde, copper and creosote
❑ Grading/Earthwork	❑ Blasting ❑ Dewatering ❑ Grading activities ❑ Vegetation removal ❑ Disturbance of contaminated soil	Sediment discharge/plume, non-storm water discharges, vegetation debris	Soil amendments (gypsum, lime), historic soil contaminants
❑ Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning (HVAC)	❑ Demolition or Construction of air condition and heating systems	None	Asbestos, Freon
❑ Insulation	❑ Demolition or Construction involving insulation, venting systems	None	Asbestos, aluminum, zinc
❑ Liquid Waste	❑ Wash waters ❑ Irrigation line testing/flushing	Non-storm water discharges, detergents, sediment, oily sheen, concrete rinse or other plume	See non-visible pollutants listed in other categories
❑ Painting	❑ Paint thinners, acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, stripper paints, lacquers, varnish, enamels, turpentine, gum spirit, solvents, dyes, stripping pigments and sanding	Paint plume	VOCs, metals, phenolics and mineral spirits

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General Work Activity/ Products with Potential Storm Water Pollutants ***(check applicable activity/product – delete those that do not apply)***	**Specific Work Activity/Products with Potential Storm Water Pollutants** ***(check applicable activity/product – delete those that do not apply)***	**Associated Visible Indicator** ***(delete those that do not apply and add others as necessary)***	**Associated Non-Visible Potential Pollutants** ***(delete those that do not apply and add others as necessary)***
❑ Planting/Vegetation Management	❑ Vegetation control (pesticides/herbicides) ❑ Planting ❑ Plant maintenance ❑ Vegetation removal	Mulch, sediment, vegetation	BOD, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium) acidity/ alkalinity, metals, aluminum sulfate, sulfur
❑ Plumbing	❑ Solder (lead, tin), flux (zinc chloride), pipe fitting ❑ Galvanized metal in nails, fences, and electric wiring	None	Lead, copper, zinc and tin
❑ Pools/Fountains	❑ Chlorinated water	Non-storm water discharges	Chlorine or other disinfectant
❑ Removal of Existing Structures	❑ Demolition of asphalt, concrete, masonry, framing, roofing, metal structures	Sediment, other particulates	Toxics (paint strippers, solvents, adhesives), trace metals (galvanized metal, painted surfaces, preserved wood)
❑ Roofing	❑ Flashing ❑ Saw cut slurries (tile cutting) ❑ Shingle scrap and debris	Debris, slurry plume	Oil, petroleum distillates
❑ Sanitary Waste	❑ Portable toilets ❑ Disturbance of existing sewer lines	Visible sanitary waste	Bacteria, BOD, pathogens
❑ Soil Preparation/ Amendments	❑ Use of soil additives/amendments	Mulch, sediment	Soil amendments
❑ Solid Waste	❑ Litter, trash and debris ❑ Vegetation	Plastic, paper, cigarettes, wood products, steel, vegetation waste, etc.	
❑ Utility Line Testing and Flushing	❑ Hydrostatic test water ❑ Pipe flushing	Non-storm water discharge, sediment	Chlorine
❑ Vehicle and Equipment Use	❑ Equipment operation ❑ Equipment maintenance ❑ Equipment washing ❑ Equipment fueling	Oil sheen, sediment	Total petroleum hydrocarbons, coolants, benzene and derivatives

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APPENDIX G BMP REFERENCE SHEETS.

A. Attach BMP Reference Sheets that are consistent with the requirements of the Applicable Permit.

B. Use Pulte BMP Fact Sheets or equivalent, if the Applicable Permit does not specify a manual to use for obtaining appropriate reference sheets (or if reference sheets for specific topics are not available).

C. Revise Pulte BMP Fact Sheets as necessary for consistency with the Applicable Permit.

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1.4.2 Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit

The purpose of a temporary gravel construction entrance is to provide a stable entrance/exit condition from the construction site and keep mud and sediment off public roads. A stabilized construction entrance is a stabilized pad of crushed stone located at any point traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site from a public right-of-way, street, alley, sidewalk or parking area. The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance is to reduce or eliminate the tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This practice should be used at all points of construction ingress and egress. Schematic diagrams of a construction entrance/exit are shown in Figure 1-24 and Figure 1-25.

Excessive amounts of mud can also present a safety hazard to roadway users. To minimize the amount of sediment loss to nearby roads, access to the construction site should be limited to as few points as possible and vegetation around the perimeter should be protected were access is not necessary. A rock stabilized construction entrance should be used at all designated access points.

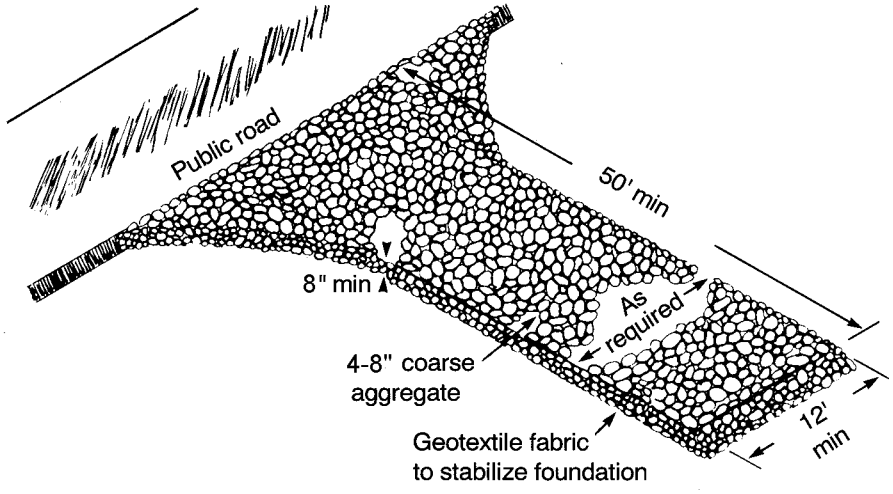


Figure 1-24 Schematic of Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit (after NC, 1993)

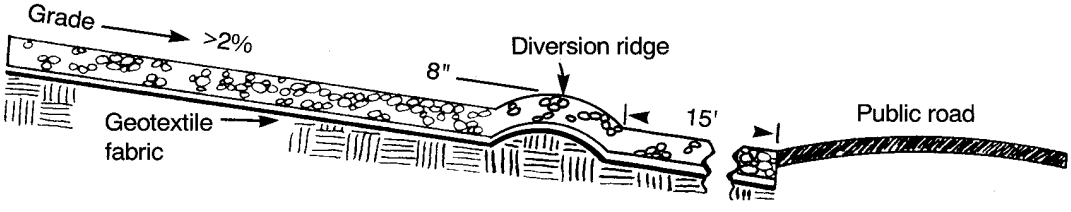


Figure 1-25 Cross-section of a Construction Entrance/Exit (NC, 1993)

Materials:

(1) The aggregate should consist of 4 to 8 inch washed stone over a stable foundation as specified in the plan.

(2) The aggregate should be placed with a minimum thickness of 8 inches.

(3) The geotextile fabric should be designed specifically for use as a soil filtration media with an approximate weight of 6 oz/yd^2, a mullen burst rating of 140 lb/in^2, and an equivalent opening size greater than a number 50 sieve.

(4) If a washing facility is required, a level area with a minimum of 4 inch diameter washed stone or commercial rack should be included in the plans. Divert wastewater to a sediment trap or basin.

Installation: (North Carolina, 1993)

(1) Avoid curves on public roads and steep slopes. Remove vegetation and other objectionable material from the foundation area. Grade crown foundation for positive drainage.

(2) The minimum width of the entrance/exit should be 12 feet or the full width of exit roadway, whichever is greater.

(3) The construction entrance should be at least 50 feet long.

(4) If the slope toward the road exceeds 2%, construct a ridge, 6 to 8 inches high with 3:1 (H:V) side slopes, across the foundation approximately 15 feet from the entrance to divert runoff away from the public road.

(5) Place geotextile fabric and grade foundation to improve stability, especially where wet conditions are anticipated.

(6) Place stone to dimensions and grade shown on plans. Leave surface smooth and slope for drainage.

(7) Divert all surface runoff and drainage from the stone pad to a sediment trap or basin.

(8) Install pipe under pad as needed to maintain proper public road drainage.

Common trouble points

(1) Inadequate runoff control – sediment washes onto public road.

(2) Stone too small or geotextile fabric absent, results in muddy condition as stone is pressed into soil.

(3) Pad too short for heavy construction traffic – extend pad beyond the minimum 50 foot length as necessary.

(4) Pad not flared sufficiently at road surface, results in mud being tracked on to road and possible damage to road edge.

(5) Unstable foundation – use geotextile fabric under pad and/or improve foundation drainage.

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) The entrance should be maintained in a condition, which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment.

(2) All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public rights-of-way should be removed immediately by contractor.

(3) When necessary, wheels should be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public right-of-way.

(4) When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.

(5) All sediment should be prevented from entering any storm drain, ditch or water course by using approved methods.

1.4.3 Silt Fence

A silt fence is a barrier consisting of geotextile fabric supported by metal posts to prevent soil and sediment loss from a site. When properly used, silt fences can be highly effective at controlling sediment from disturbed areas. They cause runoff to pond, allowing heavier solids to settle out. If not properly installed, silt fences are not likely to be effective. A schematic illustration of a silt fence is shown in Figure 1-26.

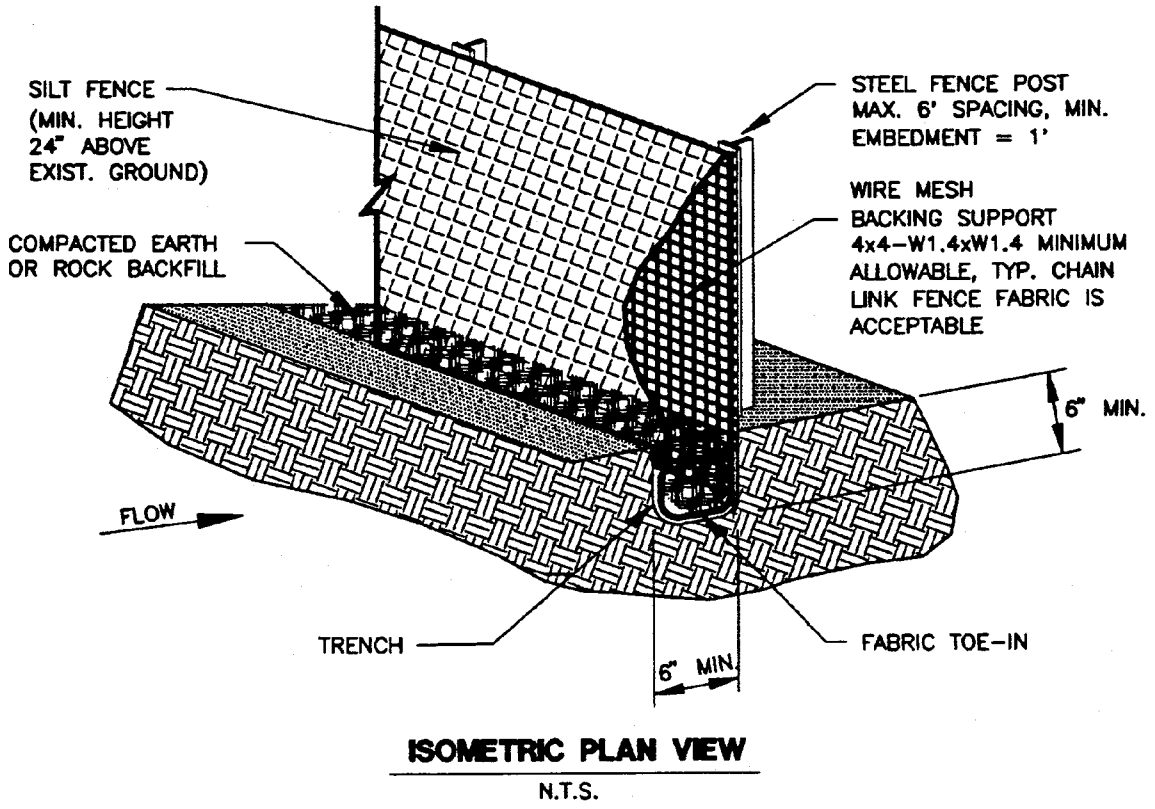


Figure 1-26 Schematic of a Silt Fence Installation (NCTCOG, 1993b)

The purpose of a silt fence is to intercept and detain water-borne sediment from unprotected areas of a limited extent. Silt fence is used during the period of construction near the perimeter of a disturbed area to intercept sediment while allowing water to percolate through. This fence should remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Silt fence should not be used where there is a concentration of water in a channel or drainage way. If concentrated flow occurs after installation, corrective action must be taken such as placing a rock berm in the areas of concentrated flow.

Silt fencing within the site may be temporarily moved during the day to allow construction activity provided it is replaced and properly anchored to the ground at the end of the day. Silt fences on the perimeter of the site or around drainage ways should not be moved at any time.

Materials:

(1) Silt fence material should be polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide woven or nonwoven fabric. The fabric width should be 36 inches, with a minimum unit weight of 4.5 oz/yd, mullen burst strength exceeding 190 lb/in^2, ultraviolet stability exceeding 70%, and minimum apparent opening size of U.S. Sieve No. 30.

(2) Fence posts should be made of hot rolled steel, at least 4 feet long with Tee or Y-bar cross section, surface painted or galvanized, minimum nominal weight 1.25 lb/ft^2, and Brindell hardness exceeding 140.

(3) Woven wire backing to support the fabric should be galvanized 2" x 4" welded wire, 12 gauge minimum.

Installation:

(1) Steel posts, which support the silt fence, should be installed on a slight angle toward the anticipated runoff source. Post must be embedded a minimum of 1-foot deep and spaced not more than 8 feet on center. Where water concentrates, the maximum spacing should be 6 feet.

(2) Lay out fencing down-slope of disturbed area, following the contour as closely as possible. The fence should be sited so that the maximum drainage area is ¼ acre/100 feet of fence.

(3) The toe of the silt fence should be trenched in with a spade or mechanical trencher, so that the down-slope face of the trench is flat and perpendicular to the line of flow. Where fence cannot be trenched in (e.g., pavement or rock outcrop), weight fabric flap with 3 inches of pea gravel on uphill side to prevent flow from seeping under fence.

(4) The trench must be a minimum of 6 inches deep and 6 inches wide to allow for the silt fence fabric to be laid in the ground and backfilled with compacted material.

(5) Silt fence should be securely fastened to each steel support post or to woven wire, which is in turn attached to the steel fence post. There should be a 3-foot overlap, securely fastened where ends of fabric meet.

(6) Silt fence should be removed when the site is completely stabilized so as not to block or impede storm flow or drainage.

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Fence not installed along the contour causing water to concentrate and flow over the fence.

(2) Fabric not seated securely to ground (runoff passing under fence)

(3) Fence not installed perpendicular to flow line (runoff escaping around sides)

(4) Fence treating too large an area, or excessive channel flow (runoff overtops or collapses fence)

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) Inspect all fencing weekly, and after any rainfall.

(2) Remove sediment when buildup reaches 6 inches.

(3) Replace any torn fabric or install a second line of fencing parallel to the torn section.

(4) Replace or repair any sections crushed or collapsed in the course of construction activity. If a section of fence is obstructing vehicular access, consider relocating it to a spot where it will provide equal protection, but will not obstruct vehicles. A triangular filter dike may be preferable to a silt fence at common vehicle access points.

(5) When construction is complete, the sediment should be disposed of in a manner that will not cause additional siltation and the prior location of the silt fence should be revegetated. The fence itself should be disposed of in an approved landfill.

1.4.4 Triangular Sediment Filter Dikes

The purpose of a triangular sediment filter dike (Figure 1-27) is to intercept and detain water-borne sediment from unprotected areas of limited extent. The triangular sediment filter dike is used where there is no concentration of water in a channel or other drainage way above the barrier and the contributing drainage area is less than one acre. If the uphill slope above the dike exceeds 10%, the length of the slope above the dike should be less than 50 feet. If concentrated flow occurs after installation, corrective action should be taken such as placing rock berm in the areas of concentrated flow.

This measure is effective on paved areas where installation of silt fence is not possible or where vehicle access must be maintained. The advantage of these controls is the ease with which they can be moved to allow vehicle traffic, then reinstalled to maintain sediment control.

Materials:

(1) Silt fence material should be polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide woven or nonwoven fabric. The fabric width should be 36 inches, with a minimum unit weight of 4.5 oz/yd, mullen burst strength exceeding 190 lb/in^2, ultraviolet stability exceeding 70%, and minimum apparent opening size of U.S. Sieve No. 30.

(2) The dike structure should be 6 gauge 6" x 6" wire mesh folded into triangular form being eighteen (18) inches on each side.

Installation:

(1) As shown in the diagram (Figure 1-27), the frame should be constructed of 6" x 6", 6 gauge welded wire mesh, 18 inches per side, and wrapped with geotextile fabric the same composition as that used for silt fences.

(2) Filter fabric should lap over ends six (6) inches to cover dike to dike junction; each junction should be secured by shoat rings.

(3) Position dike parallel to the contours, with the end of each section closely abutting the adjacent sections.

(4) There are several options for fastening the filter dike to the ground as shown in Figure 1-27. The fabric skirt may be toed-in with 6 inches of compacted material, or 12 inches of the fabric skirt should extend uphill and be secured with a minimum of 3 inches of open graded rock, or with staples or nails. If these two options are not feasible the dike structure may be trenched in 4 inches.

(5) Triangular sediment filter dikes should be installed across exposed slopes during construction with ends of the dike tied into existing grades to prevent failure and should intercept no more than one acre of runoff.

(6) When moved to allow vehicular access, the dikes should be reinstalled as soon as possible, but always at the end of the workday.

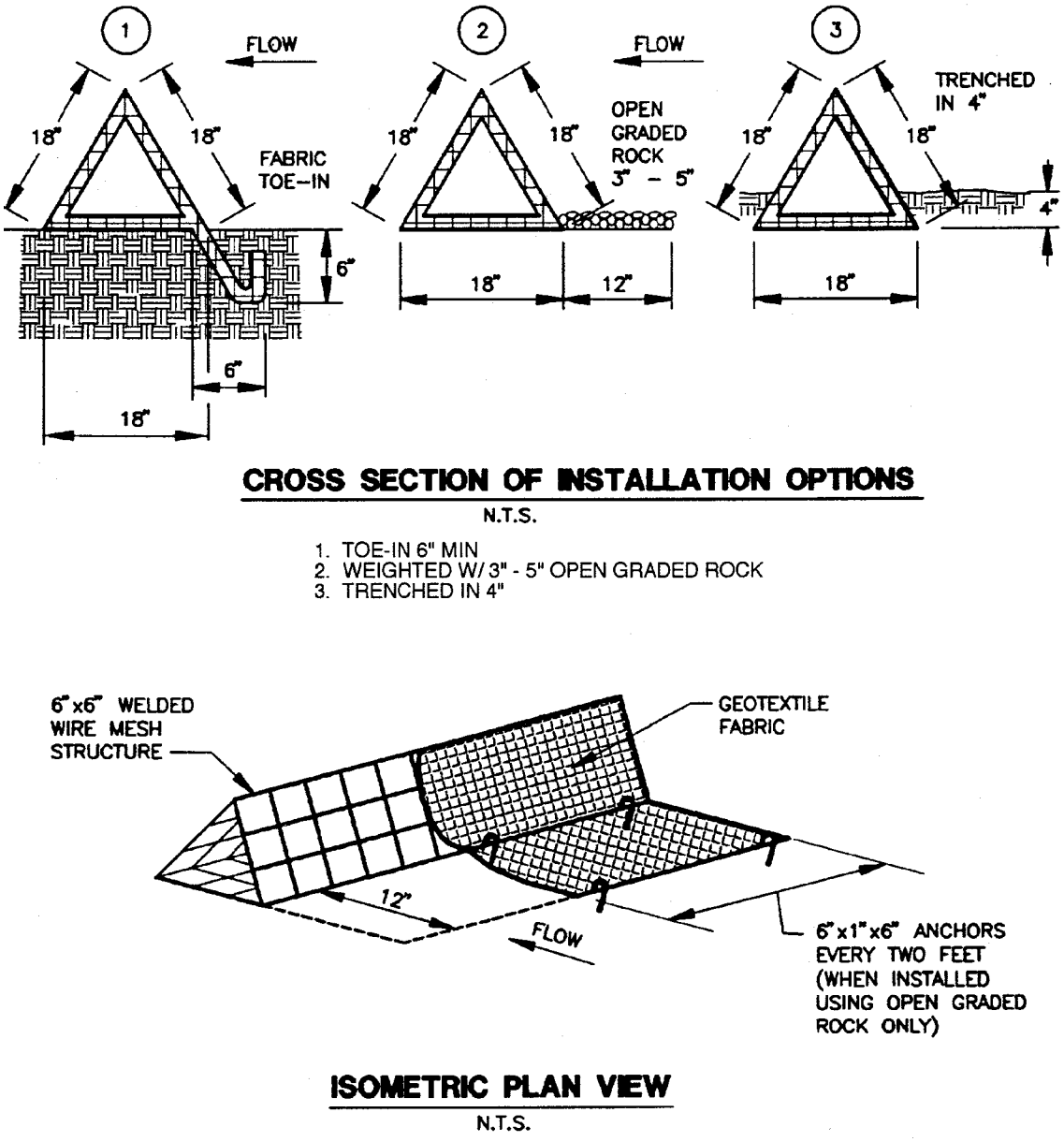


Figure 1-27 Schematic of a Triangular Filter Dike (NCTCOG, 1993)

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Fabric skirt missing, too short, or not securely anchored (flows passing under dike).

(2) Gap between adjacent dikes (runoff passing between dikes).

(3) Dike not placed parallel to contour (runoff flowing around dike).

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) Inspection should be made weekly or after each rainfall event and repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed by the contractor.

(2) Inspect and realign dikes as needed to prevent gaps between sections.

(3) Accumulated silt should be removed after each rainfall, and disposed of in a manner which will not cause additional siltation.

(4) After the site is completely stabilized, the dikes and any remaining silt should be removed. Silt should be disposed of in a manner that will not contribute to additional siltation.

1.4.5 Rock Berms

The purpose of a rock berm is to serve as a check dam in areas of concentrated flow, to intercept sediment-laden runoff, detain the sediment and release the water in sheet flow. The rock berm should be used when the contributing drainage area is less than 5 acres. Rock berms are used in areas where the volume of runoff is too great for a silt fence to contain. They are less effective for sediment removal than silt fences, particularly for fine particles, but are able to withstand higher flows than a silt fence. As such, rock berms are often used in areas of channel flows (ditches, gullies, etc.). Rock berms are most effective at reducing bed load in channels and should not be substituted for other erosion and sediment control measures farther up the watershed.

Materials:

(1) The berm structure should be secured with a woven wire sheathing having maximum opening of 1 inch and a minimum wire diameter of 20 gauge galvanized and should be secured with shoat rings.

(2) Clean, open graded 3- to 5-inch diameter rock should be used, except in areas where high velocities or large volumes of flow are expected, where 5- to 8-inch diameter rocks may be used.

Installation:

(1) Lay out the woven wire sheathing perpendicular to the flow line. The sheathing should be 20 gauge woven wire mesh with 1 inch openings.

(2) Berm should have a top width of 2 feet minimum with side slopes being 2:1 (H:V) or flatter.

(3) Place the rock along the sheathing as shown in the diagram (Figure 1-28), to a height not less than 18".

(4) Wrap the wire sheathing around the rock and secure with tie wire so that the ends of the sheathing overlap at least 2 inches, and the berm retains its shape when walked upon.

(5) Berm should be built along the contour at zero percent grade or as near as possible.

(6) The ends of the berm should be tied into existing upslope grade and the berm should be buried in a trench approximately 3 to 4 inches deep to prevent failure of the control.

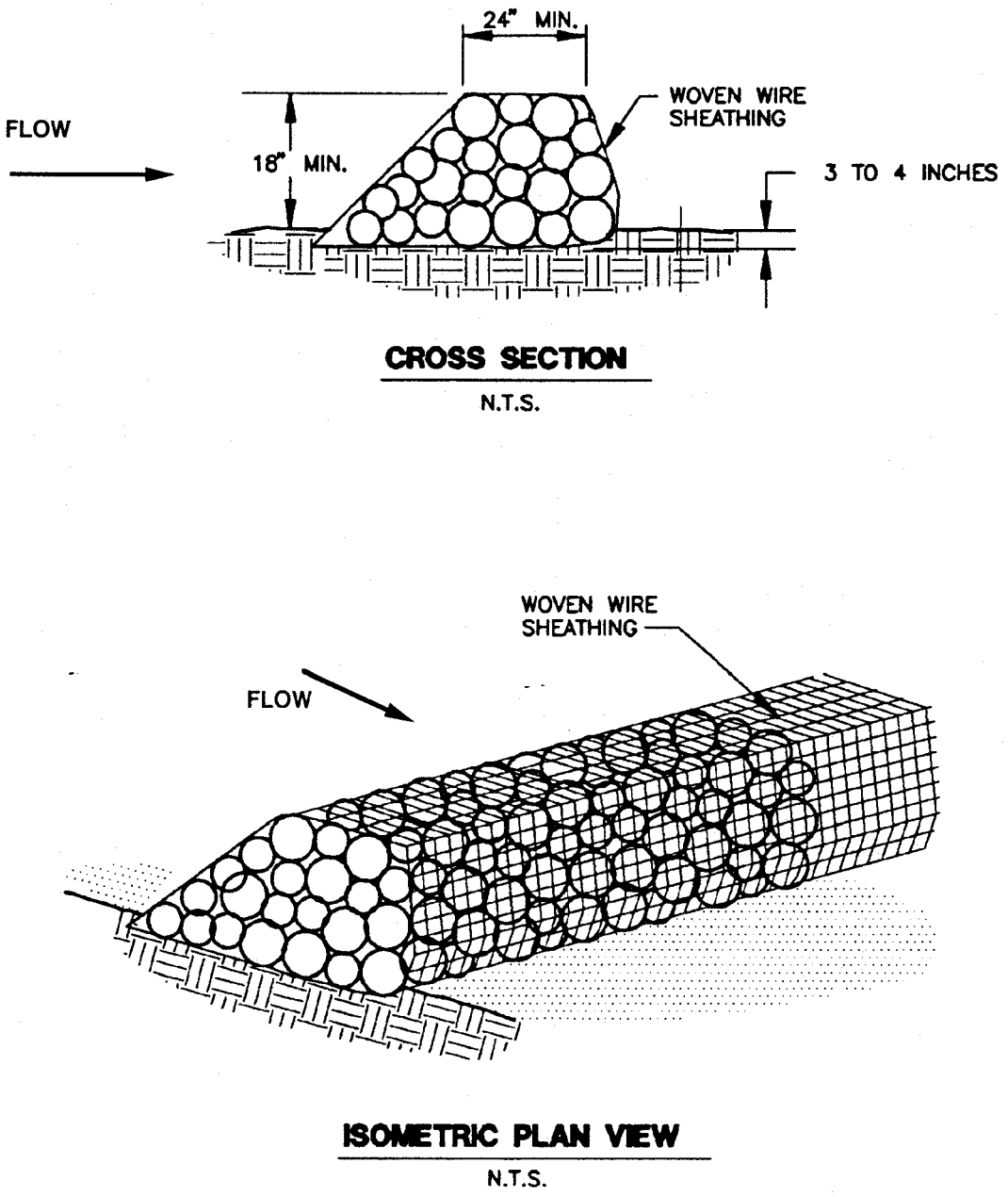


Figure 1-28 Schematic Diagram of a Rock Berm (NCTCOG, 1993)

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Insufficient berm height or length (runoff quickly escapes over the top or around the sides of berm)

(2) Berm not installed perpendicular to flow line (runoff escaping around one side)

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall by the responsible party. For installations in streambeds, additional daily inspections should be made.

(2) Remove sediment and other debris when buildup reaches 6 inches and dispose of the accumulated silt in an approved manner that will not cause any additional siltation.

(3) Repair any loose wire sheathing.

(4) The berm should be reshaped as needed during inspection.

(5) The berm should be replaced when the structure ceases to function as intended due to silt accumulation among the rocks, washout, construction traffic damage, etc.

(6) The rock berm should be left in place until all upstream areas are stabilized and accumulated silt removed.

1.4.6 High Service Rock Berms

A high service rock berm should be designated in areas of important environmental significance such as in steep canyons or above permanent springs, pools, recharge features, or other environmentally sensitive areas that may require a higher level of protection. This type of sediment barrier combines the characteristics of a silt fence and a rock berm to provide a substantial level of sediment reduction and a sturdy enough barrier to withstand higher flows. The drainage area to this device should not exceed 5 acres and the slope should be less than 30%.

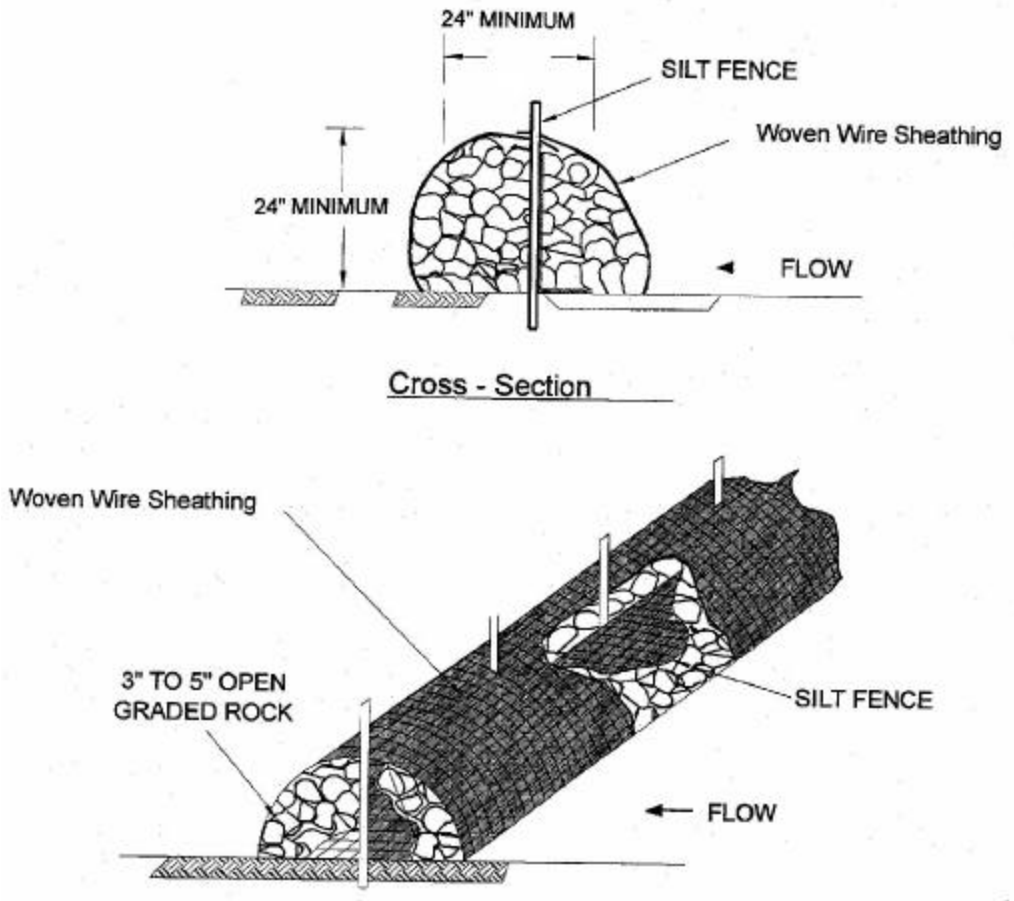


Figure 1-29 Schematic Diagram of High Service Rock Berm (LCRA, 1998)

Materials:

(1) Silt fence material should be polypropylene, polyethylene or polyamide woven or nonwoven fabric. The fabric width should be 36 inches, with a minimum unit weight of 4.5 oz/yd, mullen burst strength exceeding 190 lb/in^2, ultraviolet stability exceeding 70%, and minimum apparent opening size of U.S. Sieve No. 30.

(2) Fence posts should be made of hot rolled steel, at least 4 feet long with Tee or Y-bar cross section, surface painted or galvanized, minimum nominal weight 1.25 lb/ft^2, and Brindell hardness exceeding 140. Rebar (either #5 or #6) may also be used to anchor the berm.

(3) Woven wire backing to support the fabric should be galvanized 2" x 4" welded wire, 12 gauge minimum.

(4) The berm structure should be secured with a woven wire sheathing having maximum opening of 1 inch and a minimum wire diameter of 20 gauge galvanized and should be secured with shoat rings.

(5) Clean, open graded 3- to 5-inch diameter rock should be used, except in areas where high velocities or large volumes of flow are expected, where 5- to 8-inch diameter rocks may be used.

Installation:

(1) Lay out the woven wire sheathing perpendicular to the flow line. The sheathing should be 20 gauge woven wire mesh with 1-inch openings.

(2) Install the silt fence along the center of the proposed berm placement, as with a normal silt fence described in Section 2.4.3.

(3) Place the rock along the sheathing on both sides of the silt fence as shown in the diagram (Figure 1-29), to a height not less than 24 inches. Clean, open graded 3-5" diameter rock should be used, except in areas where high velocities or large volumes of flow are expected, where 5- to 8-inch diameter rock may be used.

(4) Wrap the wire sheathing around the rock and secure with tie wire so that the ends of the sheathing overlap at least 2 inches, and the berm retains its shape when walked upon.

(5) The high service rock berm should be removed when the site is revegetated or otherwise stabilized or it may remain in place as a permanent BMP if drainage is adequate.

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Insufficient berm height or length (runoff quickly escapes over top or around sides of berm).

(2) Berm not installed perpendicular to flow line (runoff escaping around one side).

(3) Internal silt fence not anchored securely to ground (high flows displacing berm).

(4) When installed in streambeds, they often result in diversion scour, so their use in this setting is not recommended.

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall by the responsible party. For installations in streambeds, additional daily inspections should be made on rock berm.

(2) Remove sediment and other debris when buildup reaches 6 inches and dispose of the accumulated silt of in an approved manner.

(3) Repair any loose wire sheathing.

(4) The berm should be reshaped as needed during inspection.

(5) The berm should be replaced when the structure ceases to function as intended due to silt accumulation among the rocks, washout, construction traffic damage, etc.

(6) The rock berm should be left in place until all upstream areas are stabilized and accumulated silt removed.

1.4.7 Brush Berms

Organic litter and spoil material from site clearing operations is usually burned or hauled away to be dumped elsewhere. Much of this material can be used effectively on the construction site itself. In areas where dense juniper (know locally as "cedar") thickets must be cleared, construction of brush berms from the cut juniper branches can be an effective alternative to installation of silt fences. The key to constructing an efficient brush berm is in the method used to obtain and place the brush. It will not be acceptable to simply take a bulldozer and push whole trees into a pile. This method does not assure continuous ground contact with the berm and will allow uncontrolled flows under the berm.

Brush berms may be used where there is little or no concentration of water in a channel or other drainage way above the berm. The size of the drainage area should be no greater than one-fourth of an acre per 100 feet of barrier length; the maximum slope length behind the barrier should not exceed 100 feet; and the maximum slope gradient behind the barrier should be less than 50 percent (2:1). Figure 1-30 illustrates a brush berm.

Materials:

(1) The brush should consist of woody brush and branches, preferably juniper less than 2 inches in diameter.

(2) The filter fabric should conform to the specifications for filter fence fabric.

(3) The rope should be ¼ inch polypropylene or nylon rope.

(4) The anchors should be 3/8-inch diameter rebar stakes that are 18-inches long.

Guidelines for installation:

(1) Lay out the brush berm following the contour as closely as possible.

(2) The juniper limbs should be cut and hand placed with the vegetated part of the limb in close contact with the ground. Each subsequent branch should overlap the previous branch providing a shingle effect.

(3) The brush berm should be constructed in lifts with each layer extending the entire length of the berm before the next layer is started.

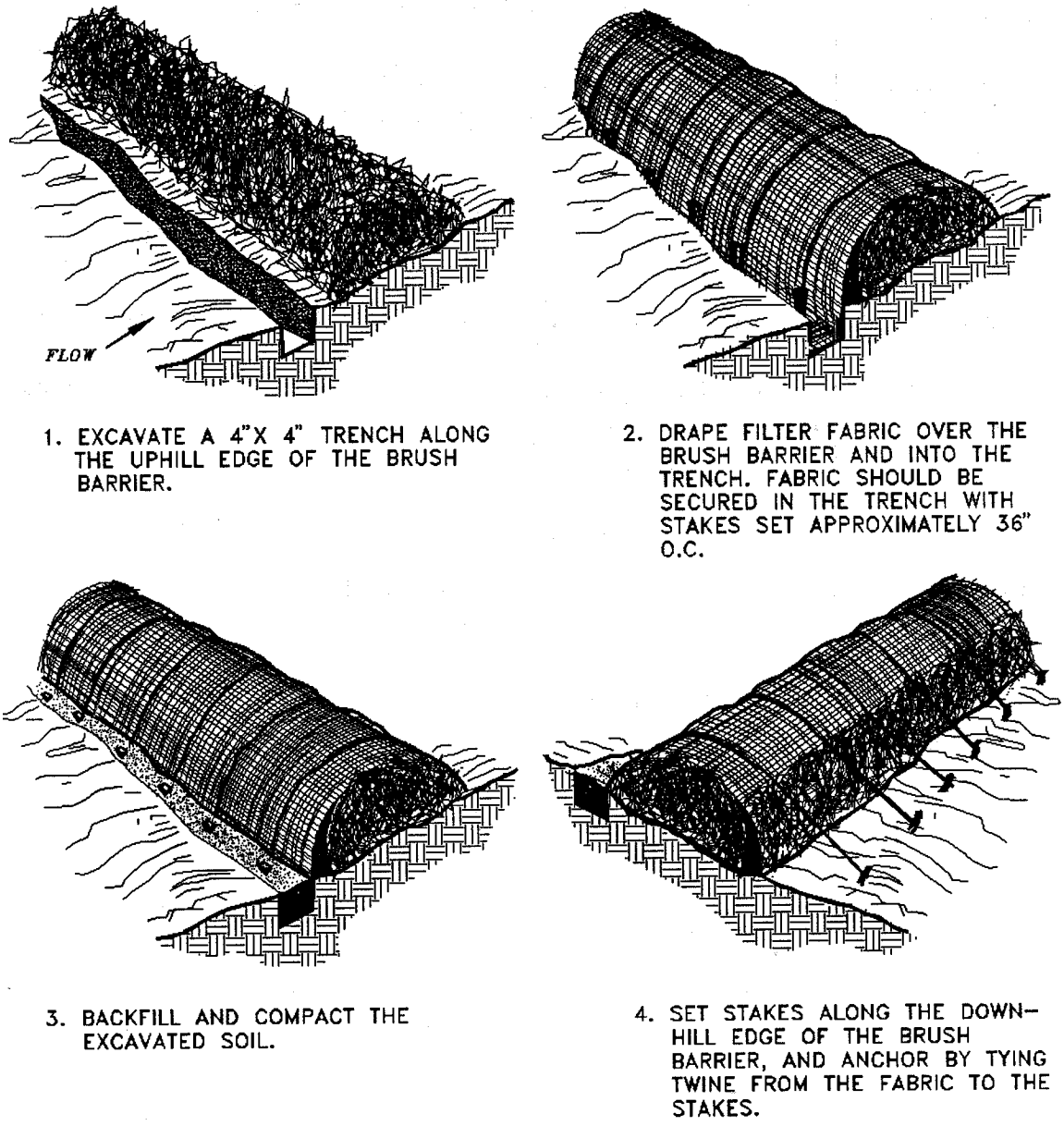


Figure 1-30 Schematic Diagram of a Brush Berm (VA Dept. of Conservation, 1992)

(4) A trench should be excavated 6-inches wide and 4-inches deep along the length of the barrier and immediately uphill from the barrier.

(5) The filter fabric should be cut into lengths sufficient to lay across the barrier from its up-slope base to just beyond its peak. The lengths of filter fabric should be draped across the width of the barrier with the uphill edge placed in the trench and the edges of adjacent pieces overlapping each other. Where joints are necessary, the fabric should be spliced together with a minimum 6-inch overlap and securely sealed.

(6) The trench should be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric.

(7) Set stakes into the ground along the downhill edge of the brush barrier, and anchor the fabric by tying rope from the fabric to the stakes. Drive the rope anchors into the ground at approximately a 45-degree angle to the ground on 6-foot centers.

(8) Fasten the rope to the anchors and tighten berm securely to the ground with a minimum tension of 50 pounds.

(9) The height of the brush berm should be a minimum of 24 inches after the securing ropes have been tightened.

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Gaps between berm and ground due to uneven ground surface, inadequately compacted berm, or inadequately secured berm (runoff passing directly under berm).

(2) Berm receiving excessive volumes or velocities of flow (runoff overtopping or displacing berm).

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) The area upstream from the brush berm should be maintained in a condition that will allow accumulated silt to be removed following the runoff of a rainfall event.

(2) The berm should be inspected weekly or after each rainfall event.

(3) When the silt reaches a depth of 6 inches is should be removed and disposed of appropriately and in a manner that will not contribute to additional siltation.

(4) Periodic tightening of the anchoring ropes may be required due to shrinkage of the brush berm as it deteriorates over time;

(5) Brush berms should be replaced after 3 months or be repaired or reconstructed when loss of foliage occurs or, in the opinion of the TCEQ, they no longer function as intended.

1.4.8 Check Dams

Check dams are small barriers consisting of rock or earthen berms placed across a drainage swale or ditch. They reduce the velocity of small concentrated flows, provide a limited barrier for sediment and help disperse concentrated flows, reducing potential erosion.

They are used primarily in long drainage swales or ditches in which permanent vegetation may not be established and erosive velocities are present. They are typically used in conjunction with other techniques such as inlet protection, riprap or other sediment reduction techniques. Check dams provide limited treatment. They are more useful in reducing flow to acceptable levels for other techniques (NCTCOG, 1993b).

Although check dams are effective in reducing flow velocity and thereby the potential for channel erosion, it is usually better to establish a protective vegetative lining before flow is confined or to install a structural channel lining. However, under circumstances where this is not feasible, check dams are useful.

Materials:

Although many different types of material can be used to create check dams, aggregate and riprap produce a more stable structure.

(1) If the drainage area is less than 2 acres, coarse aggregate alone can be used for the dam.

(2) For drainage areas between 2 and 10 acres, a combination of coarse aggregate and riprap as shown in Figure 1-31 should be used.

Guidelines for installation:

(1) The dam height should be between 18 and 36 inches.

(2) The center of the check dam should be at least 6 inches lower than the outer edges. Field experience has shown that many dams are not constructed to promote this "weir" effect. Stormwater flows are then forced to the stone-soil interface, thereby promoting scour at that point and subsequent failure of the structure to perform its intended function.

(3) The dam should be designed so that the 2-year, 24-hour storm can pass the dam without causing excessive upstream flooding.

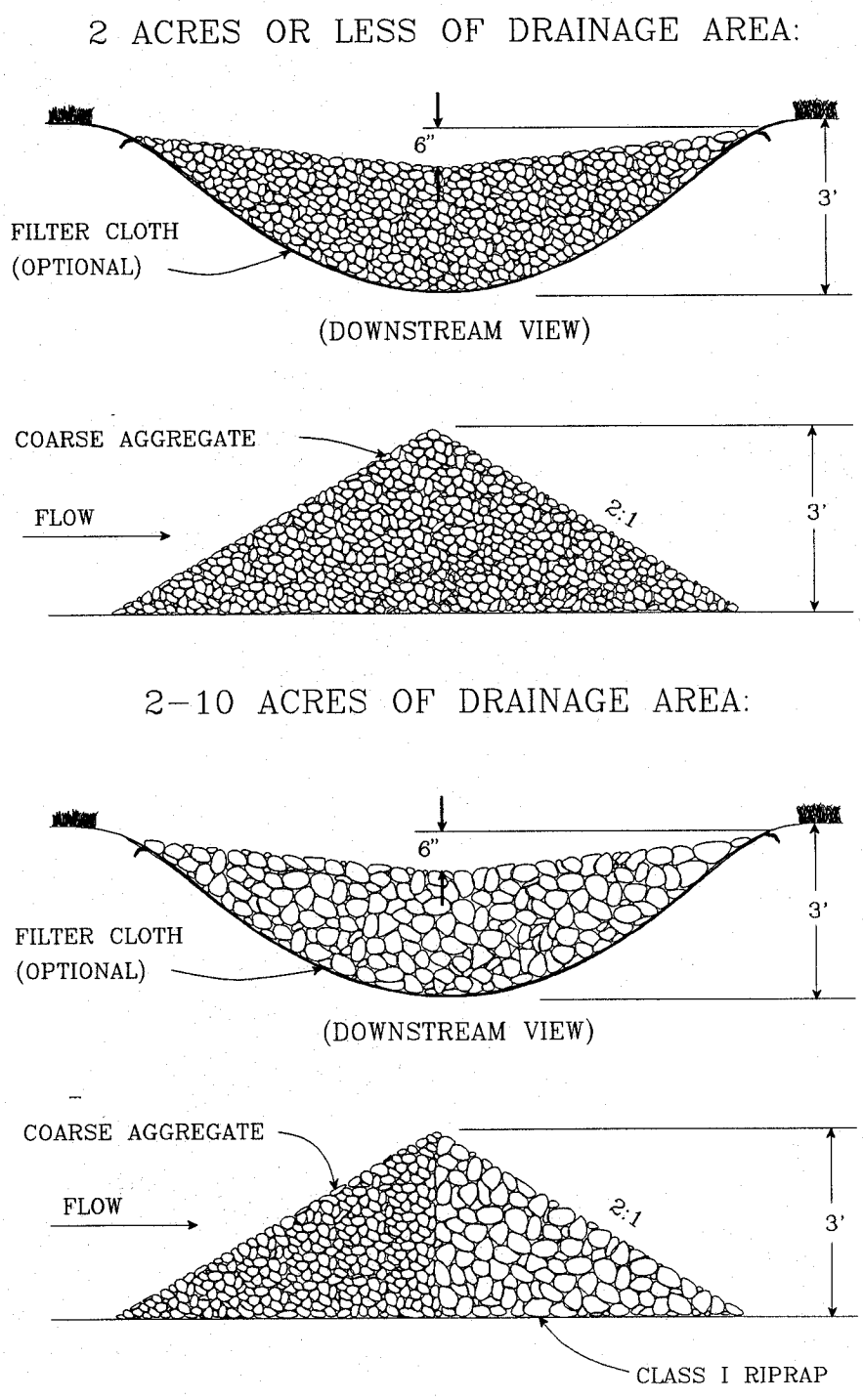


Figure 1-31 Diagram of a Rock Check Dam (VA Dept. of Conservation, 1992)

(4) For added stability, the base of the check dam can be keyed into the soil approximately 6 inches.

(5) The maximum spacing between the dams should be such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the downstream dam.

(6) Stone should be placed according to the configuration in Figure 1-31. Hand or mechanical placement will be necessary to achieve complete coverage of the ditch or swale and to insure that the center of the dam is lower than the edges.

(7) Filter cloth may be used under the stone to provide a stable foundation and to facilitate the removal of the stone.

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Check dams installed in grass-lined channels may kill the vegetative lining if submergence after rains is too long and/or silting is excessive.

(2) If check dams are used in grass-lined channels that will be mowed, care should be taken to remove all the stone when the dam is removed. Stones often wash downstream and can damage mowing equipment and present a safety hazard.

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) Check dams should be inspected and checked for sediment accumulation after each runoff-producing storm event.

(2) Sediment should be removed when it reaches one half of the original height of the measure.

(3) Regular inspections should be made to insure that the center of the dam is lower than the edges. Erosion caused by high flows around the edges of the dam should be corrected immediately.

1.4.9 Sand Bag Berm

The purpose of a sandbag berm (Figure 1-32) is to intercept sediment-laden water from disturbed areas such as construction in streambeds, create a retention pond, detain sediment and release water in sheet flow. Sand bag berms are used only during construction activities in streambeds when the contributing drainage area is between 5 and 10 acres and the slope is less than 15%, i.e., utility construction in channels, temporary channel crossing for construction equipment, etc.

An additional option for use in streambeds is a rock berm, appropriately sized for the channel. Plastic facing should be installed on the upstream side and the berm anchored to be streambed by drilling into the rock and driving in "T" posts or rebar (#5 or #6) spaced appropriately.

Materials:

(1) The sand bag material should be polypropylene, polyethylene, polyamide or cotton burlap woven fabric, minimum unit weight 4 oz/yd^2, mullen burst strength exceeding 300 psi and ultraviolet stability exceeding 70 percent.

(2) The bag length should be 24 to 30 inches, width should be 16 to 18 inches and thickness should be 6 to 8 inches.

(3) Sandbags should be filled with coarse grade sand, free from deleterious material. All sand should pass through a No. 10 sieve. The filled bag should have an approximate weight of 40 pounds.

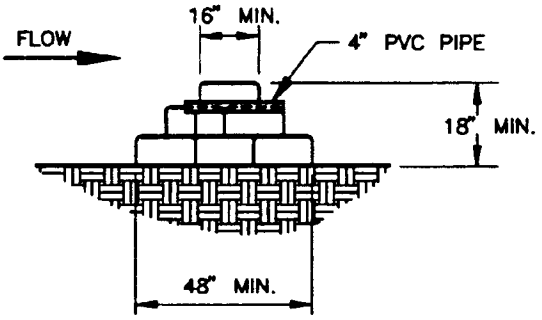
(4) Outlet pipe should be schedule 40 or stronger polyvinyl chloride (PVC) having a nominal internal diameter of 4 inches.

Guidelines for installation:

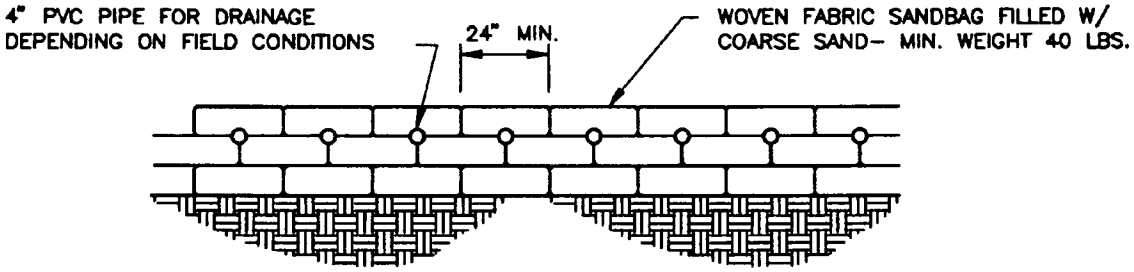
(1) The berm should be a minimum height of 18 inches, measured from the top of the existing ground at the upslope toe to the top of the berm.

(2) The berm should be sized as shown in the plans but should have a minimum width of 48 inches measured at the bottom of the berm and 16 inches measured at the top of the berm.

(3) Runoff water should flow over the tops of the sandbags or through 4-inch diameter PVC pipes embedded below the top layer of bags as shown in Figure 1-32.



CROSS SECTION
N.T.S.



PROFILE VIEW
N.T.S.

Figure 1-32 Schematic of a Sand Bag Berm (NCTCOG, 1993)

(4) When a sandbag is filled with material, the open end of the sandbag should be stapled or tied with nylon or poly cord.

(5) Sandbags should be stacked in at least three rows abutting each other, and in staggered arrangement.

(6) The base of the berm should have at least 3 sandbags. These can be reduced to 2 and 1 bag in the second and third rows respectively.

(7) For each additional 6 inches of height, an additional sandbag must be added to each row width.

(8) A bypass pump-around system, or similar alternative, should be used in conjunction with the berm for effective dewatering of the work area.

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Ponding will occur directly upstream from the berm creating the possibility of flooding, which should be considered prior to its placement.

(2) Berms are often damaged during periods of high flow, which increases the maintenance requirements.

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) The sand bag berm should be inspected weekly and after each rain.

(2) The sandbags should be reshaped or replaced as needed during inspection.

(3) When the silt reaches 6 inches, the accumulated silt should be removed and disposed of at an approved site in a manner that will not contribute to additional siltation.

(4) The sandbag berm should be left in place until all upstream areas are stabilized and accumulated silt removed; removal should be done by hand.

1.4.10 Vegetative Buffers

Buffer zones are undisturbed strips of natural vegetation or an established suitable planting that will provide a living filter to reduce soil erosion and runoff velocities. Natural buffer zones are used along streams and other bodies of water that need protection from erosion and sedimentation. Vegetative buffers can be used to protect natural swales and be incorporated into natural landscaping of an area. They can provide critical habitat adjacent to streams and wetlands, as well as assisting in controlling erosion, especially on unstable steep slopes.

The buffer zone can be an area of vegetation that is left undisturbed during construction, or it can be newly planted. If buffer zones are preserved, existing vegetation, good planning, and site management are needed to prevent disturbances such as grade changes, excavation, damage from equipment, and other activities. The creation of new buffer strips requires the establishment of a good dense turf (at least 80% coverage), trees, and shrubs.

Guidelines for installation:

(1) Preserving natural vegetation or plantings in clumps, blocks, or strips is generally the easiest and most successful method.

(2) All unstable steep slopes should be left in natural vegetation.

(3) Fence or flag clearing limits and keep all equipment and construction debris out of the natural areas.

(4) Keep all excavations outside the dripline of trees and shrubs.

(5) Debris or extra soil should not be pushed into the buffer zone area because it will cause damage from burying and smothering.

(6) The minimum width of a vegetative buffer used for sediment control should be 50 feet.

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

Inspection and careful maintenance are important to ensure healthy vegetation. The need for routine maintenance such as mowing, fertilizing, irrigating, and weed and pest control will depend on the species of plants and trees, soil types, location and climatic conditions. County agricultural extension agencies are a good source of this type of information.

1.4.11 Inlet Protection

Storm sewers that are made operational prior to stabilization of the associated drainage areas can convey large amounts of sediment to natural drainage ways. In case of extreme sediment loading, the storm sewer itself may clog and lose a major portion of its capacity. To avoid these problems, it is necessary to prevent sediment from entering the system at the inlets. The following guidelines for inlet protection are based primarily on recommendations by the Virginia Dept. of Conservation and Recreation (1992) and the North Central Texas Council of Governments (NCTCOG, 1993b).

In developments for which drainage is to be conveyed by underground storm sewers (i.e., streets with curbs and gutters), all inlets that may receive storm runoff from disturbed areas should be protected. Temporary inlet protection is a series of different measures that provide protection against silt transport or accumulation in storm sewer systems. This clogging can greatly reduce or completely stop the flow in the pipes. The different measures are used for different site conditions and inlet types.

Care should be taken when choosing a specific type of inlet protection. Field experience has shown that inlet protection that causes excessive ponding in an area of high construction activity may become so inconvenient that it is removed or bypassed, thus transmitting sediment-laden flows unchecked. In such situations, a structure with an adequate overflow mechanism should be utilized.

It should also be noted that inlet protection devices are designed to be installed on construction sites and not on streets and roads open to the public. When used on public streets these devices will cause ponding of runoff, which can cause minor flooding and can present a traffic hazard. An example of appropriate siting would be a new subdivision where the storm drain system is installed before the area is stabilized and the streets open to the general public. When construction occurs adjacent to active streets, the sediment should be controlled on site and not on public thoroughfares. Occasionally, roadwork or utility installation will occur on public roads. In these cases, inlet protection is an appropriate temporary BMP.

The following inlet protection devices are for drainage areas of one acre or less. Runoff from larger disturbed areas should be routed to a temporary sediment trap or basin.

Filter barrier protection using silt fence is appropriate when the drainage area is less than one acre and the basin slope is less than five percent. This type of protection is not applicable in paved areas.

Block and gravel protection is used when flows exceed 0.5 cubic feet per second and it is necessary to allow for overtopping to prevent flooding. This form of protection is also useful for curb type inlets as it works well in paved areas.

Wire mesh and gravel protection is used when flows exceed 0.5 cubic feet per second and construction traffic may occur over the inlet. This form of protection may be used with both curb and drop inlets.

Excavated impoundment protection around a drop inlet may be used for protection against sediment entering a storm drain inlet. With this method, it is necessary to install weep holes to allow the impoundment to drain completely. If this measure is implemented, the impoundment should be sized such that the volume of excavation is 3,600 cubic feet per acre (equivalent to 1 inch of runoff) of disturbed area entering the inlet.

Materials:

(1) Filter fabric should be a nylon reinforced polypropylene fabric which meets the following minimum criteria: Tensile Strength, 90 lbs.; Puncture Rating, 60 lbs.; Mullen Burst Rating, 280 psi; Apparent Opening Size, U.S. Sieve No. 70.

(2) Posts for fabric should be 2" x 4" pressure treated wood stakes or galvanized steel, tubular in cross-section or they may be standard fence "T" posts.

(3) Concrete blocks should be standard 8" x 8" x 16" concrete masonry units.

(4) Wire mesh should be standard hardware cloth or comparable wire mesh with an opening size not to exceed 1/2 inch.

Guidelines for installation:

Silt Fence Drop Inlet Protection

(1) Silt fence should conform to the specifications listed above and should be cut from a continuous roll to avoid joints.

(2) For stakes, use 2 x 4-inch wood or equivalent metal with a minimum length of 3 feet.

(3) Space stakes evenly around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart, and securely drive them into the ground, approximately 18 inches deep (Figure 1-33).

(4) To provide needed stability to the installation, a frame with 2 x 4-inch wood strips around the crest of the overflow area at a maximum of 1½ feet above the drop inlet crest should be provided.

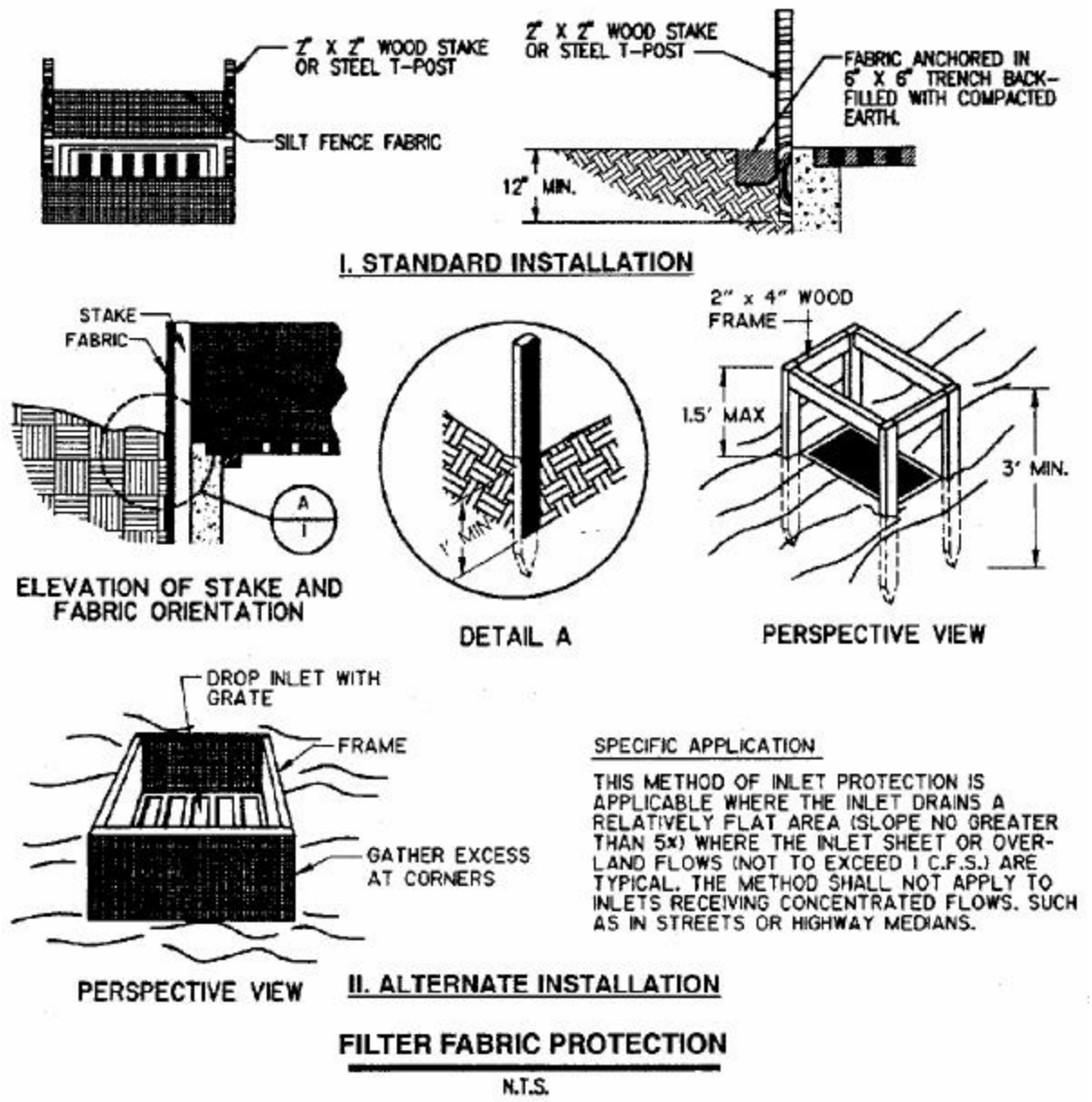


Figure 1-33 Filter Fabric Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)

(5) Place the bottom 12 inches of the fabric in a trench and backfill the trench with 12 inches of compacted soil.

(6) Fasten fabric securely by staples or wire to the stakes and frame. Joints must be overlapped to the next stake.

(7) It may be necessary to build a temporary dike on the down slope side of the structure to prevent bypass flow.

If the drop inlet is above the finished grade, the grate may be completely covered with filter fabric. The fabric should be securely attached to the entire perimeter of the inlet using 1"x 2" wood strips and appropriate fasteners.

Gravel and Wire Mesh Drop Inlet Sediment Filter

(1) Wire mesh should be laid over the drop inlet so that the wire extends a minimum of 1 foot beyond each side of the inlet structure. Wire mesh with 1/2-inch openings should be used. If more than one strip of mesh is necessary, the strips should be overlapped (see Figure 1-34).

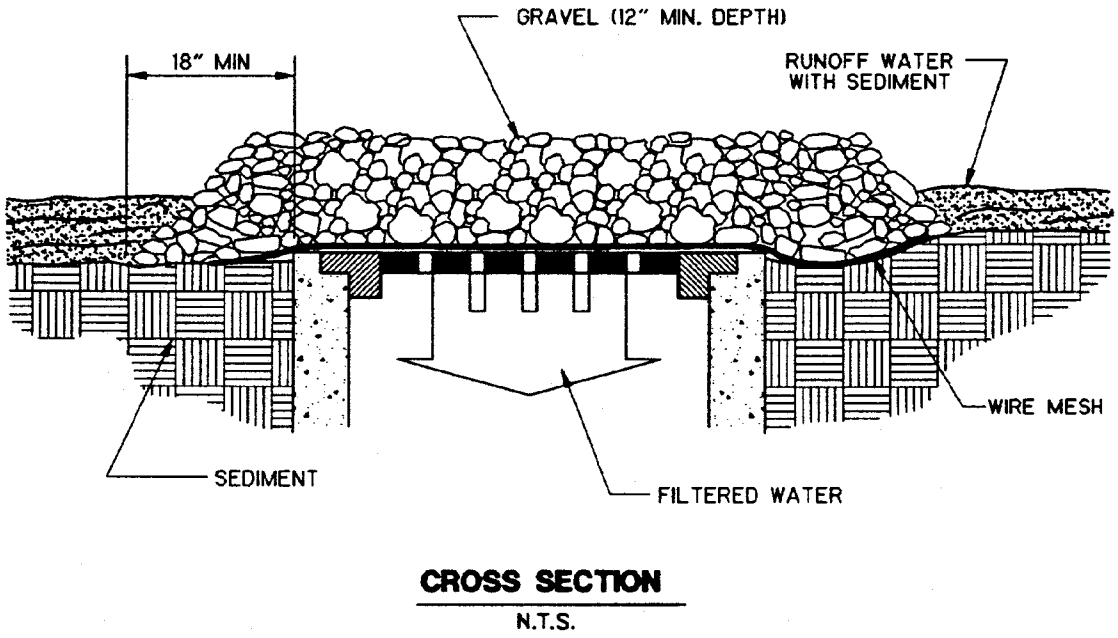


Figure 1-34 Wire Mesh and Gravel Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)

(2) Coarse aggregate should be placed over the wire mesh as indicated in Figure 1-34. The depth of stone should be at least 12 inches over the entire inlet opening. The stone should extend beyond the inlet opening at least 18 inches on all sides.

(3) If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet, cleaned and/or replaced.

Note: This filtering device has no overflow mechanism; therefore, ponding is likely especially if sediment is not removed regularly. This type of device should never be used where overflow may endanger an exposed fill slope. Consideration should also be given to the possible effects of ponding on traffic movement, nearby structures, working areas, adjacent property, etc.

Block and Gravel Drop Inlet Sediment Filter

(1) Place concrete blocks lengthwise on their sides in a single row around the perimeter of the inlet, with the ends of adjacent blocks abutting. The height of the barrier can be varied, depending on design needs, by stacking combinations of 4-inch, 8-inch and 12-inch wide blocks. The barrier of blocks should be between 12 and 24 inches high.

(2) Wire mesh should be placed over the outside vertical face (webbing) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the holes in the blocks. Wire mesh with 1/2-inch openings should be used.

(3) Stone should be piled against the wire to the top of the block barrier, as shown in Figure 1-35.

(4) If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the blocks, cleaned and replaced.

Block and Gravel Curb Inlet Sediment Filter

(1) Two concrete blocks should be placed on their sides abutting the curb at either side of the inlet opening.

(2) A 2-inch x 4-inch stud should be cut and placed through the outer holes of each spacer block to help keep the front blocks in place.

(3) Concrete blocks should be placed on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks as depicted in Figure 1-35.

(4) Wire mesh should be placed over the outside vertical face (webbing) of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the holes in the blocks. Wire mesh with 1/2-inch openings should be used.

(5) Coarse aggregate should be piled against the wire to the top of the barrier as shown in Figure 1-35.

(6) If the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the blocks, cleaned and/or replaced.

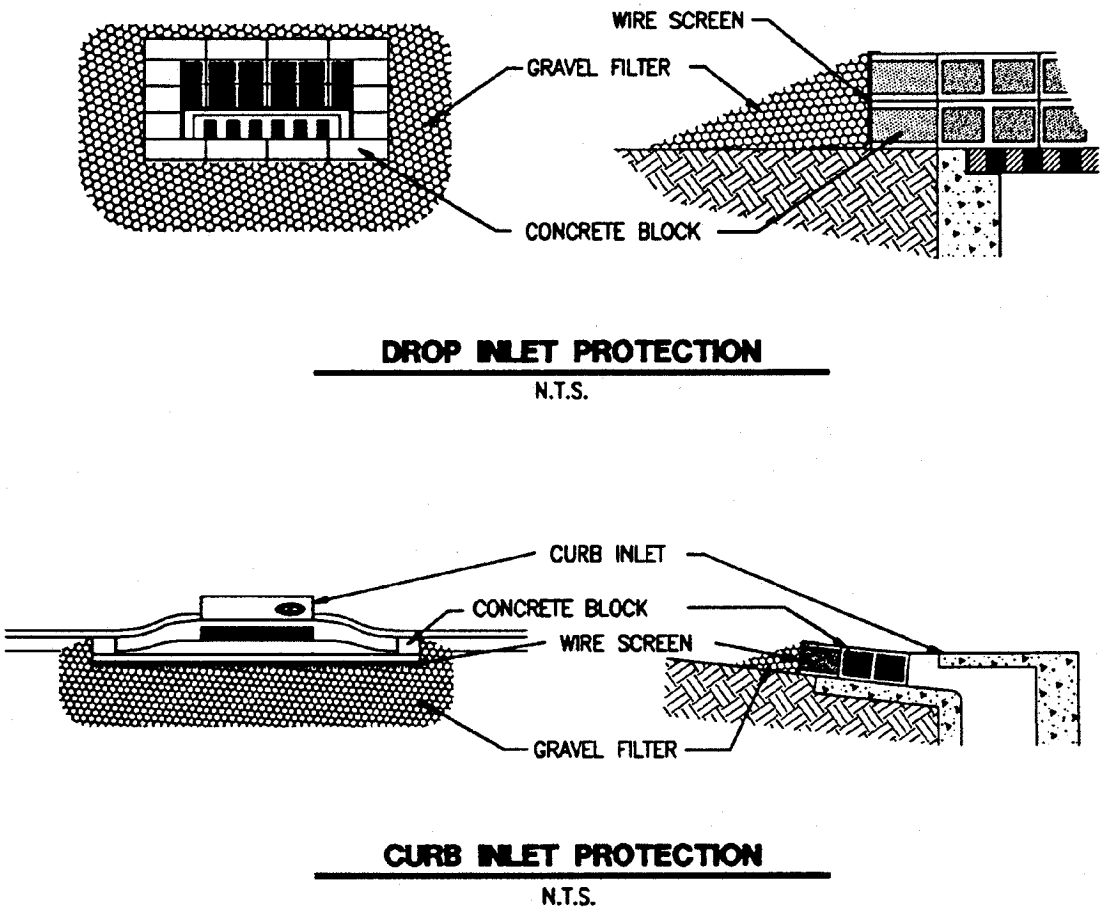


Figure 1-35 Block and Gravel Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)

Excavated Drop Inlet Sediment Trap

(1) The excavated trap should be sized to provide a minimum storage capacity calculated at 3,600 cubic feet per acre of drainage area. A trap should be no less than 1-foot nor more than 2 feet deep measured from the top of the inlet structure. Side slopes should not be steeper than 2:1 (see Figure 1-36).

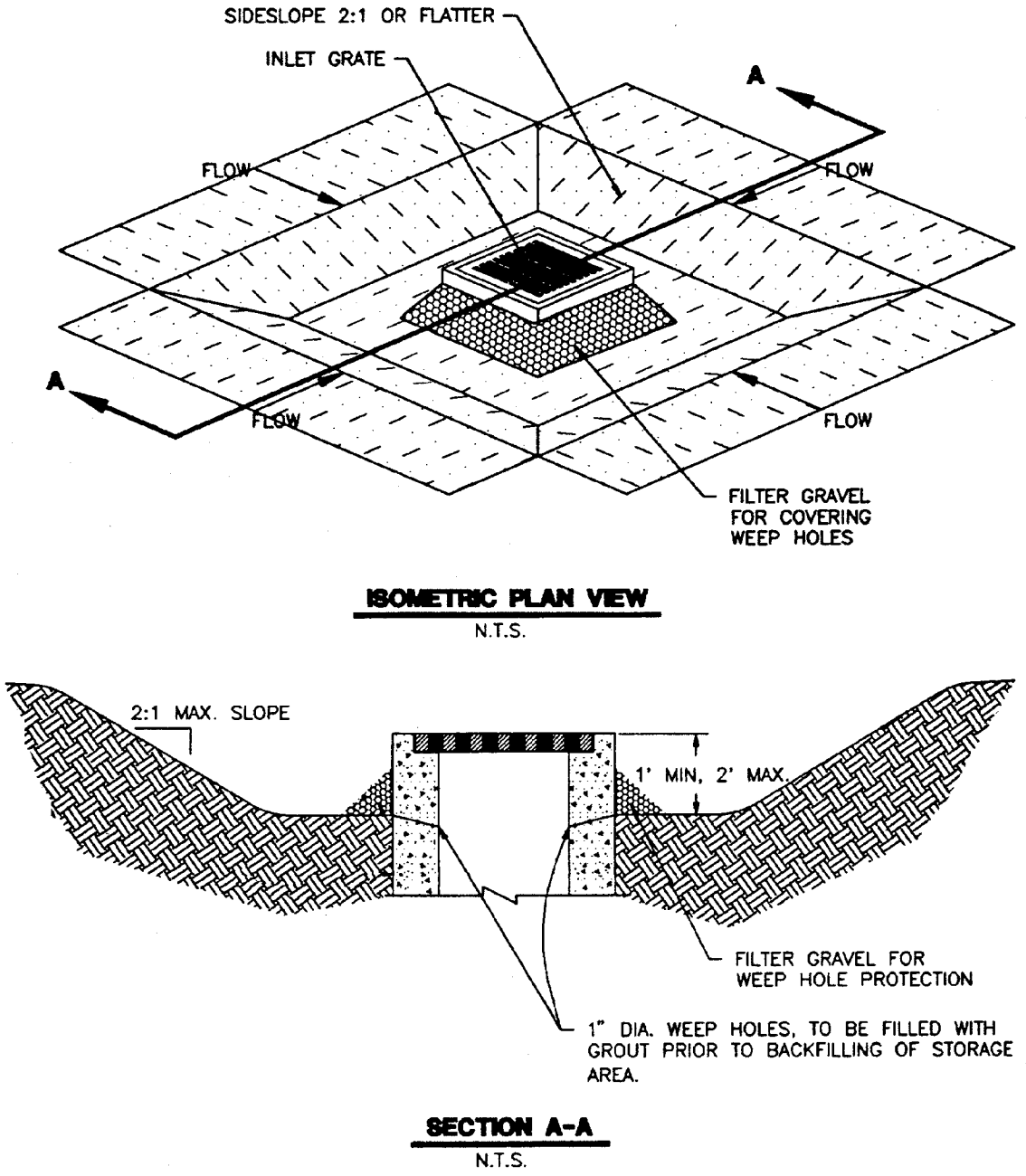


Figure 1-36 Excavated Inlet Protection (NCTCOG, 1993)

(2) The slope of the basin may vary to fit the drainage area and terrain. Observations must be made to check trap efficiency and modifications should be made as necessary to ensure satisfactory trapping of sediment. Where an inlet is located so as to receive concentrated flows, such as in a highway median, it is recommended that the basin have a rectangular shape in a 2:1 (length/width) ratio, with the length oriented in the direction of the flow.

(3) Sediment should be removed and the trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one-half the design depth of the trap. Removed sediment should be deposited in a suitable area and in a manner such that it will not erode.

Curb Inlet Protection with 2-inch x 4-inch Wooden Weir

(1) Attach a continuous piece of wire mesh (30-inch minimum width x inlet throat length plus 4 feet) to the 2-inch x 4-inch wooden weir (with a total length of throat length plus 2 feet) as shown in Figure 1-37. Wood should be "construction grade" lumber.

(2) Place a piece of approved filter cloth of the same dimensions as the wire mesh over the wire mesh and securely attach to the 2-inch x 4-inch weir.

(3) Securely nail the 2-inch x 4-inch weir to the 9-inch long vertical spacers which are to be located between the weir and inlet face at a maximum 6-foot spacing.

(4) Place the assembly against the inlet throat and nail 2-foot (minimum) lengths of 2-inch x 4-inch board to the top of the weir at spacer locations. These 2-inch x 4-inch anchors should extend across the inlet tops and be held in place by sandbags or alternate weight.

(5) The assembly should be placed so that the end spacers are a minimum 1 foot beyond both ends of the throat opening.

(6) Form the wire mesh and filter cloth to the concrete gutter and against the face of curb on both sides of the inlet. Place coarse aggregate over the wire mesh and filter fabric in such a manner as to prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the filter cloth.

(7) This type of protection should be inspected frequently and the filter cloth and stone replaced when clogged with sediment.

(8) Assure that storm flow does not bypass inlet by installing temporary earth or asphalt dikes directing flow into inlet.

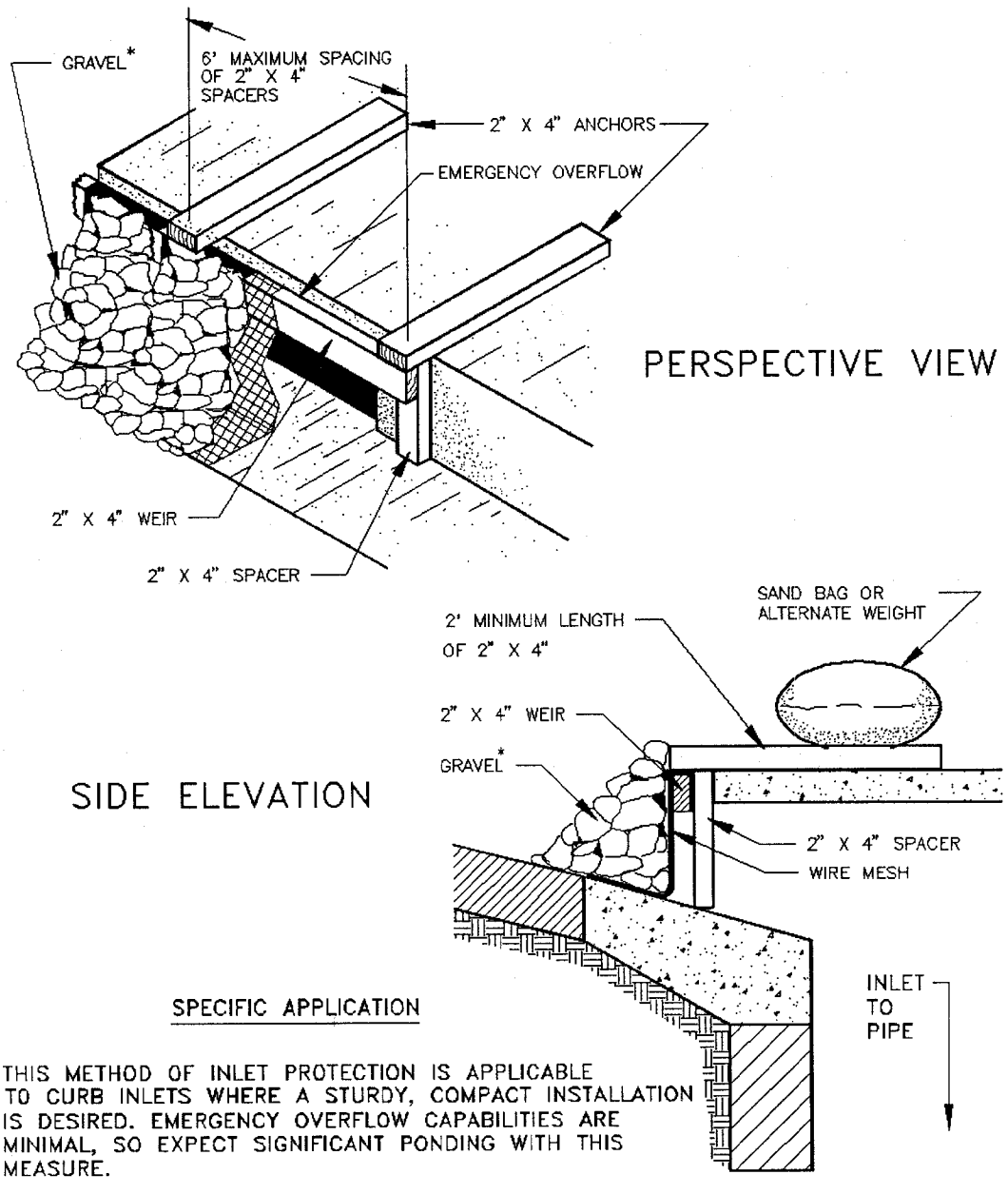


Figure 1-37 Wooden Weir Curb Inlet Protection (VA Dept of Conservation, 1992)

Common Trouble Points:

(1) Gaps between the inlet protection and the curb (flows bypass around side of filter).

(2) Filter fabric skirt not anchored to pavement (flows pass under filter).

Bagged Gravel Inlet Filter

Sandbags filled with pea gravel can also be used to construct a sediment barrier around curb and drain inlets. The sandbags should be filled with washed pea gravel and stacked to form a continuous barrier about 1 foot high around the inlets. The bags should be tightly abutted against each other to prevent runoff from flowing between the bags. This measure should be installed as shown in Figure 1-38.

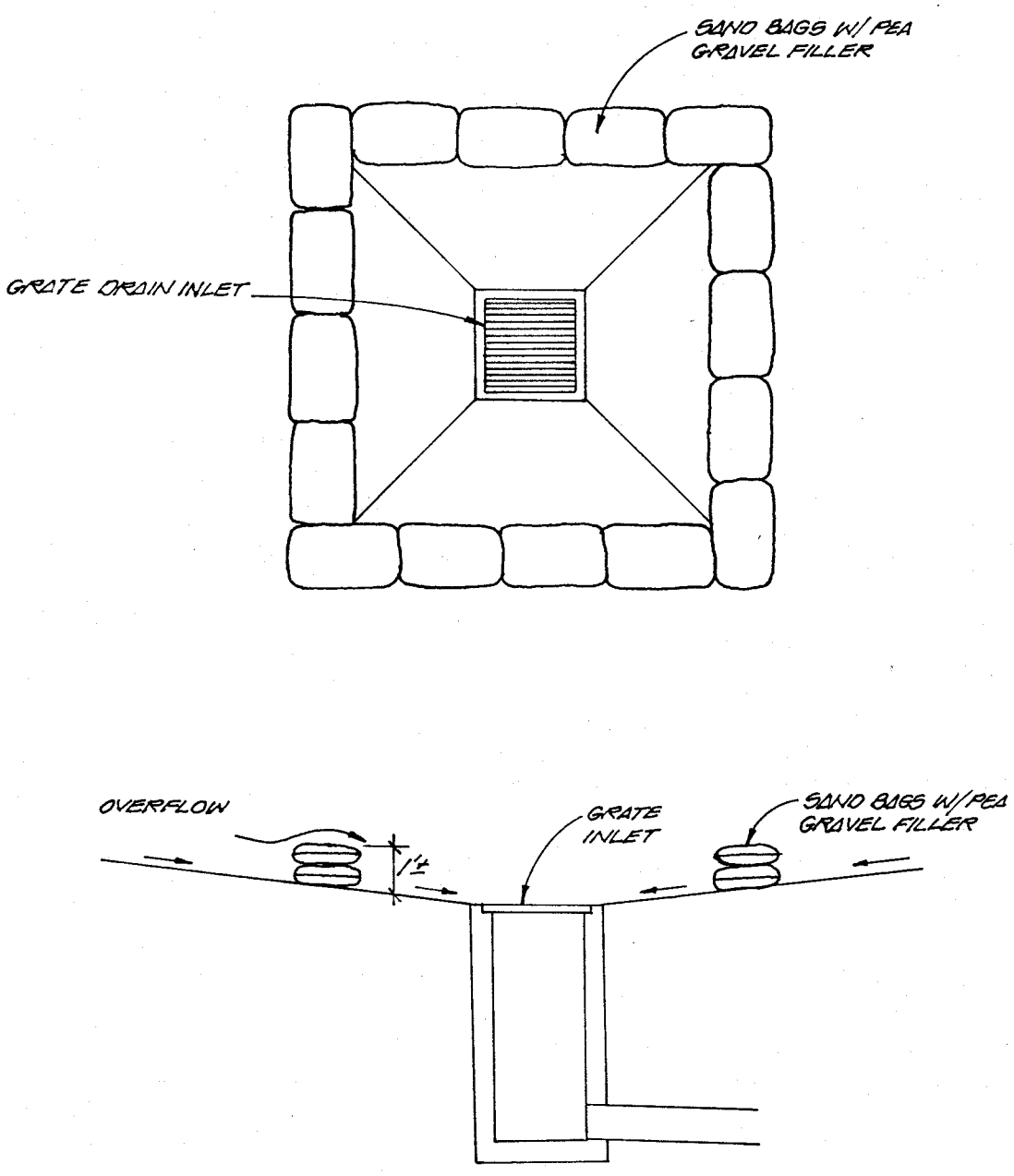


Figure 1-38 Diagram of Bagged Gravel Grate Inlet Protection (Pape-Dawson)

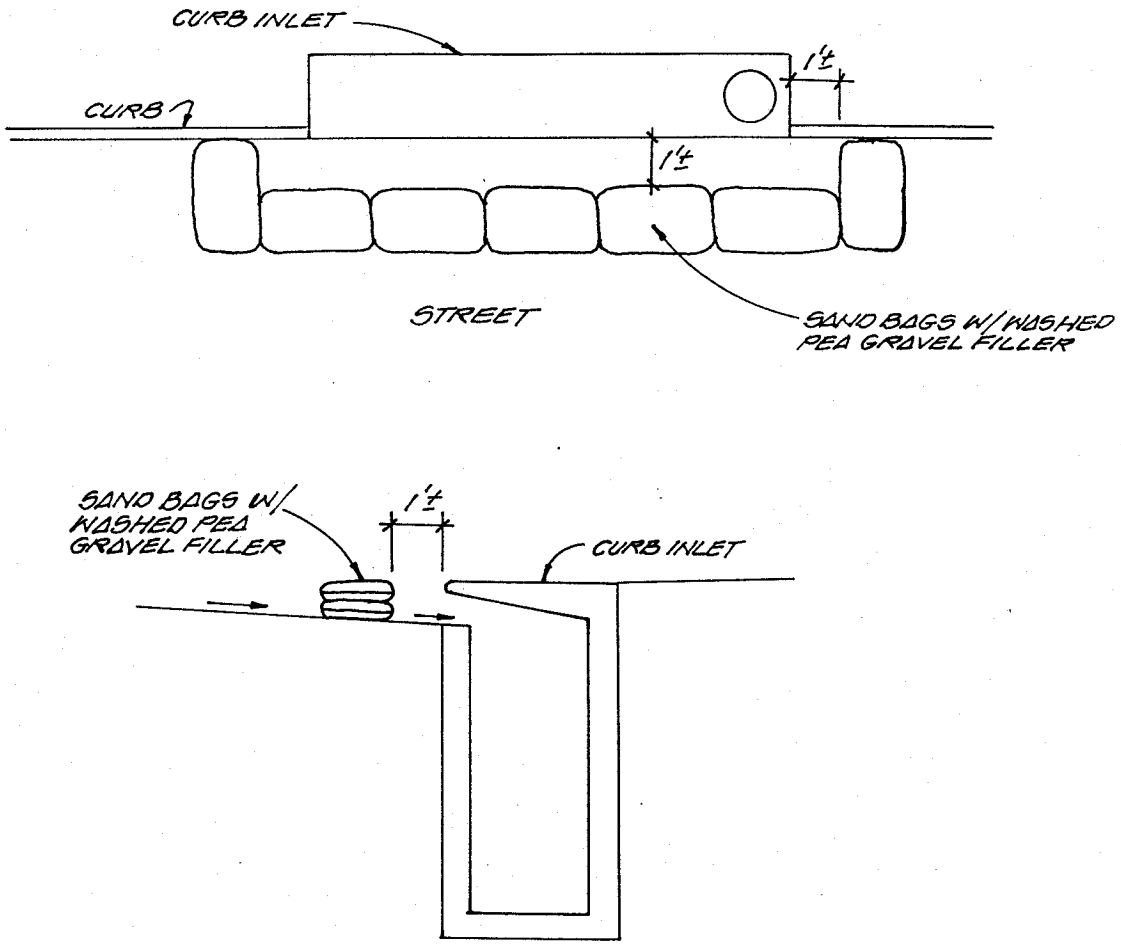


Figure 1-39 Diagram of Bagged Gravel Curb Inlet Protection (Pape-Dawson).

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines:

(1) Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall. Repair or replacement should be made promptly as needed by the contractor.

(2) Remove sediment when buildup reaches a depth of 3 inches. Removed sediment should be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode.

(3) Check placement of device to prevent gaps between device and curb.

(4) Inspect filter fabric and patch or replace if torn or missing.

(5) Structures should be removed and the area stabilized only after the remaining drainage area has been properly stabilized.

APPENDIX H DESCRIPTION OF POST-CONSTRUCTION BMPS.

A. Describe all Post-Construction storm water management measures proposed for use on Site.

B. The following sample tables should be modified as necessary to meet the needs of the project and the requirements of the Applicable Permit; add or delete BMPs as necessary (recommended).

Please note that Post-Construction BMPs should be considered and incorporated into the project design during preliminary and final engineering, and when obtaining the necessary permits and approvals from Local, State, and Federal reviewing agencies.

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Sample tables follow:

Table H1: Upfront Design Considerations for Post-Construction Site BMPs

Minimizing Impervious Areas

- ❑ Reduce sidewalk widths or put sidewalks on one side of the street
- ❑ Incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets
- ❑ Design residential streets for the minimum required pavement widths
- ❑ Minimize the number of residential street cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover
- ❑ Use open space (Conservation Design) development that incorporates smaller lot sizes
- ❑ Increase building density while decreasing the building footprint
- ❑ Reduce overall lot imperviousness by promoting alternative driveway surfaces and shared driveways that connect two or more homes together
- ❑ Reduce overall imperviousness associated with parking lots by providing compact car spaces, minimizing stall dimensions, incorporating efficient parking lanes, and using pervious materials in spillover parking areas
- ❑ Design concave medians instead of convex medians
- ❑ Use curb cuts to divert low flow into vegetated areas
- ❑ Use grassed swales in lieu of curbs and gutters

Increase Rainfall Infiltration

- ❑ Use permeable materials for private sidewalks, driveways, parking lots, and interior roadway surfaces (examples: hybrid lots, parking groves, permeable overflow parking, etc.)
- ❑ Direct rooftop runoff to pervious areas such as yards, open channels, or vegetated areas, and avoid routing rooftop runoff to the roadway or the urban runoff conveyance system

Maximize Rainfall Interception

- ❑ Maximize canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs, and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs

Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas

- ❑ Drain rooftops into adjacent landscaping prior to discharging to the storm drain
- ❑ Drain parking lots into landscape areas co-designed as biofiltration areas
- ❑ Drain roads, sidewalks, and impervious trails into adjacent landscaping

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Slope and Channel Protection

- ❑ Use natural drainage systems to the maximum extent practicable
- ❑ Stabilize permanent channel crossings
- ❑ Plant native or drought tolerant vegetation on slopes
- ❑ Install energy dissipaters, such as riprap, at the outlets of new storm drains, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels

Maximize Rainfall Interception

- ❑ Store runoff in cisterns
- ❑ Use foundation planting to intercept roof runoff

Increase Rainfall Infiltration

- ❑ Direct roof or other drains to dry wells

Other

- ❑ Other BMPs *(describe)*

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Table H2: Post-Construction Source Control BMPs

❑ Storm drain system stenciling and/or signage
❑ Outdoor material and trash storage area designed to reduce or control rainfall runoff
❑ Landscaping BMPS: irrigation controls; integrated pest management program; use of drought resistant, native plants; grouping of plants to optimize water use and natural pest control *(select appropriate topics or add others)*
❑ Street sweeping and catch basin cleaning
❑ Other BMPs *(describe)*
Public Education
❑ Training for homeowner association managers/commercial facility owners
❑ Brochures/flyers on storm water pollution control
❑ Good housekeeping practices (proper waste disposal, etc.)
❑ Topics covered include: Hazardous waste collection; Landscape irrigation controls; Reduction of vehicle use impacts; Storage and application of fertilizers, pesticides and other landscape management products *(select appropriate topics or add others)*

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Table H3: Post-Construction Treatment Control BMPs

Biofilters
❑ Grass swale
❑ Grass strip
❑ Wetland vegetation swale
❑ Bio-retention
Dry Detention Basins
❑ Extended/dry detention basin with grass lining
❑ Extended/dry detention basin with impervious lining
Infiltration Basins
❑ Infiltration basin
❑ Infiltration trench
❑ Porous asphalt
❑ Porous concrete
❑ Porous modular concrete block
Wet Ponds and Wetlands
❑ Wet pond (permanent pool)
❑ Constructed wetland
Drainage Inserts
❑ Oil/water separator
❑ Catch basin insert
❑ Storm drain inserts
❑ Catch basin screens
Filtration Systems
❑ Media filtration
❑ Sand filtration
Hydrodynamic Separation Systems
❑ Swirl concentrator
❑ Cyclone separator

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APPENDIX I RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND CONTRACTORS.

A. Provide the information required by the Applicable Permit pertaining to operators/responsible parties and/or contractors (use the attached tables as necessary).

B. Update information as appropriate.

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C. Complete the following table with name and title of person or persons responsible for each described task (recommended). Complete for both Land Development and Vertical Construction; specify accordingly. Add or delete rows as necessary to comply with the Applicable Permit.

Sample table follows:

Table I1: SWPPP Responsibilities

Name	Company/Title	Responsibility
		Responsible for overall SWPPP implementation, compliance with the Applicable Permit, and ensuring that field activities are planned and conducted in accordance with the SWPPP (including ensuring that materials and personnel are made available for the successful implementation and maintenance of all erosion and sediment control and other BMPs specified in the SWPPP).
		Responsible for documenting any amendments to the SWPPP in Appendix C.
		Responsible for annual compliance certification and reports to the *(insert appropriate agency)* – as applicable.
		Responsible for maintaining an up-to-date copy of this SWPPP on Site at all times, from commencement of Construction to final Site stabilization.
		Responsible for providing a copy of the SWPPP for inspection by outside authorized regulatory authorities upon request.
		Responsible for documenting any changes in contractors and for ensuring that all contractors involved with Construction Activities, that may potentially affect storm water quality at the Site, are made aware of, and their contracts reflect that they should comply with the applicable provisions of this SWPPP.
		Responsible for directing on-going regular BMP maintenance activities (e.g., silt fence repair, fiber roll replacement, sediment removal in sediment basin, timely waste disposal, etc.) and implementing and overseeing necessary corrective actions to the erosion/sediment control measures and other BMPs identified during regular or storm-related Site Inspections.
		Responsible for maintaining all Site records pertaining to maintenance of erosion and sediment controls and other BMPs as well as records detailing the dates on which major Construction Activities began and were completed.
		Designated Site contact for Government Inspections (by any federal, state, and/or local agencies authorized to oversee compliance with the Applicable Permit).

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D. Per Applicable Permit, Trade Contractor Representative information should be provided in this table. If Trade Contractors have not been selected at the time of SWPPP preparation, the required information should be added to the SWPPP as it becomes available.

Instead of using Table I2, the necessary information could be provided on Contractor Certification Statements, as allowed and as required by the Applicable Permit.

Sample table follows:

Table I2: Contractor List

Name/Title	Company Name	Trade/ Responsibilities	Phone Number(s)[1]

[1] Include: Daytime, Cellular/Pager, and Emergency Numbers

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**Insert signed Contractor Certification Statements here –
as required by the Applicable Permit**

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APPENDIX J COMPLETED SITE INSPECTION REPORTS.

A. Include a blank SIR.

B. Include completed SIRs in this Appendix, or in a separate, clearly labeled binder (which is maintained with the SWPPP). If completed SIRs are located in a separate binder that should be noted here.

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APPENDIX J

Completed Site Inspection Reports (SIR)

Refer to Inspection Binder for Inspection Reports

Note:

- Separate binders may be kept for Land Development and Home Construction.
- Inspections conducted for Land Development and Home Construction will include all the phases or areas under that type of construction.
- In communities where there may be other operators or builders, inspections will not include areas not under control of Pulte Group.

NOTE:
2016 Protocol – Maximum of one SSWR per permit.

date

NATIONAL STORM WATER QUALITY PROGRAM
SITE INSPECTION REPORT (SIR) Texas Only
For use on all PulteGroup Texas Sites as of 03/01/2016

Community Name: _____
(*Include Site Name, City, State, Zip Code and NPDES/Construction Storm Water Permit Number)*

Master Site List ID: _____ Inspection performed by: _____
(Print Name, Company, and Title / Qualifications)

Stages of Construction: (*check all that apply)* ☐Land Development ☐Inactive ☐Vertical Construction ☐Post-Construction

Type of Inspection: (*check all that apply)* ☐Routine Inspection ☐Storm-Event Related ☐Final Site Inspection
☐Other: _____

I. SWPPP – Respond to all Questions

Item		Yes	No
A.	Was the SWPPP accessible at the time of the inspection?	☐	☐
B.	Is the SSWR correctly identified in the SWPPP?	☐	☐
C.	Does the SWPPP reflect the current stage of development including a current BMP Site Map?	☐	☐
D.	Have all SIR Action Items identified on the preceding reports been resolved?	☐	☐
E.	Is NSQP Signage posted and in compliance with NSQP requirements?	☐	☐

If "No," then an Action Item is required.

Describe all Action Items on the reverse side of this sheet. (Section IV)

II. Estimated date of most recent Storm Event that triggered an Inspection:

Provide rainfall information as required by the Applicable Permit _____

(Based on the storm-event related Inspection Frequency required by the Applicable Permit)

III. Site BMP Inspection

Item	SWPPP Items	Not Applicable	Acceptable	Action Item	Assigned To
Erosion Control					
1	Protection of Disturbed Areas	☐	☐	☐	
2	Slope Protection	☐	☐	☐	
3	Vegetation/Revegetation	☐	☐	☐	
4	Velocity Reduction Devices/ Outlet Protection	☐	☐	☐	
Sediment Control					
5	Check Dams (rock, gravel, other)	☐	☐	☐	
6	Silt Fence	☐	☐	☐	
7	Berms, Dikes, Straw Wattles	☐	☐	☐	
8	Detention Basins/Sediment Traps	☐	☐	☐	
9	Stockpiles Protected / Stabilized	☐	☐	☐	
10	Storm Water Inlet Protection	☐	☐	☐	
Housekeeping/Trade Compliance					
11	Waste and Trash Management	☐	☐	☐	
12	Spill and Leak Prevention	☐	☐	☐	
13	Sanitary Stations	☐	☐	☐	
14	Concrete and Construction Washouts	☐	☐	☐	
15	Material Use and Potential Contaminate Storage	☐	☐	☐	
16	Equipment Storage and Maintenance	☐	☐	☐	
17	Construction Exits and Entrances	☐	☐	☐	
18	Dust Control	☐	☐	☐	
19	Street Sweeping	☐	☐	☐	

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Item	SWPPP Items (*continued*)	Not Applicable	Acceptable	Action Item	Assigned To
Other					
20	Non-storm water flow	☐	☐	☐	
21	Site's weathering of Storm Events	☐	☐	☐	
22	Site discharge points	☐	☐	☐	
23	BMP provider performance	☐	☐	☐	
24		☐	☐	☐	
25		☐	☐	☐	
26		☐	☐	☐	

IV. Action Items **V. Responsive Action Completion**

Item	Location and Responsive Action to be taken		Date Noted	Date of Completion	Initials
	Click here to enter text.		**date**	**date**	
	Click here to enter text.		**date**	**date**	
	Click here to enter text.		**date**	**date**	
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	Click here to enter text.		**date**	**date**	
	Click here to enter text.		**date**	**date**	

SIR must be reviewed and signed below by SSWR – Not Delegable: I certify under penalty of law that Sections I-V of this document and all attachments were prepared by me or under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. In the event there are no Action Items in this report that have remained unresolved for a period in excess of that allowed by the Texas Construction General Permit, I further certify under penalty of law that this Site is in compliance with the SWPPP and the Texas Construction General Permit. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. Certification applies to the area under the supervision of the SSWR signing this report.

Certified By: (SSWR – Must be a PulteGroup Employee)	
Site Storm Water Representative – Print Name and Title	
Site Storm Water Representative Signature (Use Ink)	***Date***

Certified By: **(Third Party Inspector if required by the Applicable Permit**	
Inspector – Print Name	
Inspector Signature (Use Ink)	***Date***

VI. Justification for non-completion of Responsive Actions.

Describe why any Responsive Actions were not corrected within the permit required time period (if applicable).

Attach additional sheet(s) if necessary

Complete all Sections of this Report. Any information added after the signature date must be initialed and dated.
This report must be signed by the SSWR, dated and retained with the SWPPP.

Complete all Sections of this Report. Any information added after the signature date must be initiale
This report must be signed by the SSWR, dated and retained with the SWPPP.

SITE INSPECTION REPORT (SIR) ADDENDUM
(Attach this form to your SIR)

Enter Date

IV. Action Items

V. Responsive Action Completion

Item	Location and Responsive Action to be taken	Date Noted	Date of Completion	Initials

APPENDIX K

Spill Response Plan

and

Cleanup Procedures

Spill Response Plan and Cleanup procedures

Purpose:

The purpose of this Spill Response Plan is to provide an organized, systematic approach to managing a spill or release. This plan should be kept in a central location that is easily accessible for employees.

This Spill Response Plan will help guide you through the procedures in the occurrence of a spill and cleanup procedures.

Spilled chemicals should be effectively and quickly contained and cleaned up. Employees/Contractors should clean up spills themselves **only if trained and protected**. Employees who are not trained in spill cleanup procedures should report the spill to the Responsible Person(s), warn other employees.

Preventing spills of materials and wastes is a significant component of this Spill Response Plan. However, even with the best prevention efforts, spills may still occur. When they do, it is up to personnel to respond quickly and effectively to clean up the spilled material or notify someone who can. This Spill Response Plan is designed to assist/guide in the occurrence of a spill. The Plan should be kept in a central location that is easily accessible for employees.

All chemical and petroleum spills, regardless of size should be reported as soon as possible to the Division Stormwater Representative.

What is a Spill?

A spill is the release of a controlled material from a controlled source/container where it is exposed to the environment. The controlled material could have an adverse/negative effect to the environment or human health if it is not properly cleaned up. The release of the controlled material could be accidental, and usually with resulting loss of a controlled material or waste.

Content

Spill Control Techniques

Spills (e.g. oil leaks, overfills, etc) must be cleaned as soon as possible and reported, if required. Contaminated material must be collected in containers such as bags, drums, buckets, or other sealed type containers. Containers must be dated and labeled with contents of material. The spill material must be properly disposed of offsite. Make decisions in response to the spill based on the following decision hierarchy:

1. Protect People
2. Protect Property
3. Protect the Environment

Once a spill has occurred, the employee needs to decide whether the spill is small enough to handle without outside assistance.

NOTE: If you are cleaning up a spill yourself, make sure you are aware of the hazards associated with the material spilled, have adequate ventilation, and proper personal protective equipment. Treat all residual chemical and cleanup materials as hazardous waste.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

If a spill occurs and it looks like rain may occur or precipitation is in the near forecast, then you must find a way to cover the Spill/Contaminated area until it can be cleaned up. If the Spill/Contaminated area is exposed to stormwater runoff then the cleanup will be more difficult and the impact to the environment could be significant.

This could be done by some of the following practices:

- Covering the area with poly/plastic.
- Construct a diversion berm or channel to divert runoff away from contaminated area.
- If the area is small enough excavate material under cover or onto poly/plastic and cover with poly/plastic.

Securing a site

When a spill of significant quantity or a hazardous substance occurs, you need to determine if securing the site and shutting the job down is necessary. Access to the site must be limited to those who are directly affected or involved in the situation or cleanup. The site must be secured for the following reasons:

- To protect the safety of others on the site if unsafe conditions exist.
- So the potential impact to the site, people, and environment is not increased.
- To allow the cleanup to occur as swiftly and effectively as possible.
- To keep a record of individuals on the site and those admitted to the site.
- To help ensure the evidence is preserved to the best extent practical.

Have a procedure in place to secure the site. Assign personnel to entrances of the site and let only necessary people or parties access. This can also help with people that need access to the site by assisting when personal arrive and give directions to the location.

List of Potential Spill Material

Spill Material Includes but is not limited to:

Fuel(s)

- Gasoline
- Kerosene
- Diesel Fuel

Oil Based Products / Lubricants

- Engine Oil
- Brake Fluid
- Hydraulic Fluid
- Transmission Fluid

Others

- Antifreeze
- Battery Acid
- Refrigerant
- Cleaning Solvents
- Mineral Spirits
- Paints/Stains
- Solvents
- Thinners

Reportable Quantities

Reportable Quantities		
Material	**Media Released To**	**Reportable Quantity**
Engine Oil, petroleum-based fuel(s), hydraulic fluid & brake fluid	Land	25 gallons or more
Engine Oil, petroleum-based fuel(s), hydraulic fluid & brake fluid	Water	Visible Sheen
Antifreeze, battery acid	Land	100 lbs. (13 gal)
Refrigerant	Air	1 lb.

Point of Contact in Case of a Reportable Quantity Release:

- **EPA National Reponses Center** **(800) 424-8802**
- **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality** **(800) 832-8224**

Spill Response Cleanup Contractors

Spill Response Experts (888) 681-5535 (Nationwide – 24 Hrs. /Emergency)

TAS Environmental Services, Austin, Texas
*(817) 535-7222 (all areas) (888) 654-0111 (all areas - 24 Hrs./Emergency)

San Antonio, TX 78233
1 (888) 818-5310
1 (210) 496-5310
Fax (210) 496-5312
*(817) 535-7222 (all areas)
(888) 654-0111 (all areas - 24 Hrs./Emergency)

Emergency Contact Numbers

- For Immediate Emergency Services and Response 911
  (police, fire department, ambulance service)
  **Cell phone callers give your location and call back number in case disconnected.*
- MSDS information 3E Company 1-800-451-8346
- Texas Spill Response Center (TCEQ) 1-800-832-8224
- National Response Center 1-800-424-8802
- Poison Control 1-800-222-1222
- Texas One Call (before U dig) 1-800-545-6005
- Texas Department of Public Safety 972-299-5474

Clean Up Material / Tools

- Scoop or dust pan
- Shovel
- Broom
- Plastic/Garbage Bag(s)
- Warning Sign / Barricades
- Floor Dry / Absorbents
- Sand
- Plastic/Polly
- Sealed bucket(s) / Drums

Procedure Checklist

Small & Medium Spills (less than 8 gallons)

1. Make sure area is safe

2. If material is flammable liquid, turn off engines and electrical equipment. If area is unsafe and serious hazards are present, leave the area and call 911. When in doubt, consult Material Safety Data by calling 3E Company (800) 451-8346

3. Stop sources of spill if you are able (plug hole, upright container, shut off valve, use catch basin)

.

4. Stop spill from entering drains, inlets, or waterways (use soil, absorbents, or other material to block or dam up material).

5. Clean up spilled material/absorbent material (do not flush area with water).

6. Dispose of spill contaminated material into secure container (drum, bucket, plastic bags,) and dispose as waste properly where it cannot come in contact with stormwater runoff.

7. Complete “Spill Reporting Sheet”

Large Spills (Larger than 8 gallons)

1. Make sure area is safe
   -If material is flammable liquid, turn off engines and electrical equipment. If area is unsafe and serious hazards are present, leave the area and call 911. When in doubt, consult Material Safety Data by calling 3E Company (800) 451-8346

2. If possible, stop sources of spill (plug hole, upright container, shut off valve, use catch basin).

3. If possible, stop spill from entering drains, inlets, or waterways (use soil, absorbents, or other material to block or dam up material).

4. Call Supervisor and Environmental Compliance Officer to make them aware of the spill and potential dangers and for assistance in the appropriate course of action.

5. Assess cleanup area and coordinate with Environmental Compliance Officer on cleanup procedures.

6. Check with Reportable Quantities Chart to assess whether material released or spill is equal to or greater than the reportable quantities. The occurrence must then be reported to the EPA National Response Center and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.
   -Employee and company will not be punished for reporting spills

7. If cleanup is large and difficult call TAS Environmental Services (972) 638-9700 or another Spill Response Professional for cleanup.

8. If cleanup is not able to occur right away, then contaminated media can temporally be placed on poly and covered until cleanup can be completed.

9. Contaminated material and/or media must be excavated and placed in a labeled, sealed, and secure container or a lined roll-off bin.

10. Material and contaminated media must be properly disposed at a classified landfill available to accept the material. Waste manifests from the landfill must be kept on file.

11. Follow up on any required documentation that is required if the amount was a reportable quantity.

12. Complete a “Spill Reporting Form”.

Spill Reporting Form
Spill Response Plan

Community/Project	*Date of Incident*	*Time*

Address or specific location of Incident	*City*

Material Spilled	*Estimated Amount*	*Media of Release (Circle)*
		Land Water Air

Contractor/Company Responsible for Spill	*Name of Representative for Company*

Title of Representative	*Contact Information of Representative*

Describe the incident that caused the spill in detail

Describe the procedures taken to minimums impact and cleanup procedures

Check circumstance that best describe cause of Incident

☐Equipment Malfunction ☐Vandalism ☐Improper Material Storage
☐Accidental /Mistake ☐Intentional / Deliberate ☐Negligent/Careless
☐ Dumping ☐ Unknown ☐ Other

Name of Pulte Representative Completing Form	*Contact Information*	*Date*

*Send Report to Division Stormwater Representative
*Place copy of Report in Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan