Texas Research Park, Unit 10B

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

For large (5 acres or greater) construction activities

Developed For

KB Home Lone Star, Inc.
4800 Fredericksburg Road
San Antonio, Texas 78229
210-349-1111

September 15, 2022(For MS4 Submittal)

Developed By

Compliance Resources, Inc.
PO Box 2628
Georgetown, Texas 78627
512.930.7733
www.complianceresourcesinc.com

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
For Texas Research Park, Unit 10B
KB Home Lone Star, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction

Regulatory Requirements for Construction Storm Water

Section 26.040 of the Texas Water Code and Section 402 of the Clean Water Act require that at least one storm water pollution prevention plan (SW3P) shall be developed for each construction project or site covered by the permit.

The SW3P shall be completed prior to a submittal of the Notice of Intent (NOI) and shall provide for compliance with the terms and schedule of the SW3P beginning with the initiation of construction activities.

The SW3P shall be available, upon request, to the Director, a State, Tribal or local agency approving sediment and erosion control plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; or the operator of a municipal storm water sewer receiving discharges from the site.

Notice of Intent

The NOI must be submitted to TCEQ through the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) prior to the start of construction (an email confirmation receipt must be received from TCEQ before starting construction). The NOI must be signed by a duly authorized representative and retained on site where the storm water discharge is generated. All authorization numbers will be posted onsite.

A copy of the "signed and certified" Notice(s) of Intent (NOI) must be supplied to the operator of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) if discharges enter an MS4 at least two (2) days prior to commencement of construction activities. Texas Research Park, Unit 10B is located in the Bexar County MS4 and a copy of the "signed and certified" Notice(s) of Intent (NOI) has been submitted to the appropriate contact. See below for MS4 Operator mailing/emailing address. Refer to Section VII for proof of submittal to the MS4 Operator.

OWNER / HOMEBUILDER (*Primary Operator*) – A copy of the Texas Research Park, KB Home Lone Star, Inc., Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Notice of Intent for a General Permit for Discharges associated with Construction Activity is located in Section VII.

The Renewal NOI submittal date to TCEQ through STEERS is **05/23/2018**.
The Renewal NOI submittal date to the MS4 is **07/09/2018**. *Email to erin.lowe@bexar.org per request of Bexar County.*

GENERAL CONTRACTOR (*Primary Operator*) - A copy of the Texas Research Park, Unit 10B, GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED, Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Notice of Intent for a General Permit for Discharges associated with Construction Activity is located in Section VII.

The NOI submittal date to TCEQ through STEERS is _____.
The NOI submittal date to the MS4 is _____. *Email to SWQ@bexar.org per the request of Bexar County.*

Permit Amendment

Permittees must submit a Notice of Change (NOC) to TCEQ through the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) within 14 days to the executive director upon the discovery of a change in information or an omission, inaccuracies or submittal of incorrect information on the Notice of Intent. A copy of the Notice of Change must also be submitted to the operator of the MS4 receiving the discharge from the site. If necessary, changes that stem from the submittal of the Notice of Change need to be revised in the SW3P and those revisions shall be completed within 7 calendar days following the discovery of the error. If applicable, a copy of the Notice of Change (NOC) is located in Section VII. See below for MS4 Operator mailing/emailing address. Refer to Section VII for proof of submittal to the MS4 Operator.

OWNER / HOMEBUILDER (*Primary Operator*) - A Notice of Change (NOC) form for KB Home Lone Star, Inc. was submitted for the following:

- Change signatory personnel to Ricardo Rodriguez, Sr. Construction Manager
- Change acreage from 171.15 acres to 134.61 acres

The NOC submittal date to TCEQ through STEERS is **09/19/2022**.
The NOC submittal date to the MS4 is **09/20/2022**. *Email to SWQ@bexar.org per the request of Bexar County.*

Notice of Termination

Permittees must submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT) to TCEQ through the State of Texas Environmental Electronic Reporting System (STEERS) (must be signed by a duly authorized representative) upon meeting any of the following conditions:

- Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the operator (a uniform perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures have been employed)
- A transfer of operational control has occurred
- The operator has obtained alternative authorization under an individual or general TPDES permit

Submit a copy of the Notice of Termination (NOT) to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge within 30 days of submitting the NOT. See below for MS4 Operator mailing/emailing address. Refer to Section VII for proof of submittal to the MS4 Operator.

OWNER / HOMEBUILDER (*Primary Operator*) - A copy of the NOT for KB Home Lone Star, Inc. TPDES General Permits for Discharges Associated with Construction Activity is located in Section VII.

The NOT submittal date to TCEQ through STEERS is _____.
The NOT submittal date to the MS4 is _____. *Email to SWQ@bexar.org and zaid.subhi@bexar.org per the request of Bexar County.*

GENERAL CONTRACTOR (*Primary Operator*) - A copy of the NOT for GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED TPDES General Permits for Discharges Associated with Construction Activity is located in Section VII.

The NOT submittal date to TCEQ through STEERS is _____.
The NOT submittal date to the MS4 is _____. *Email to SWQ@bexar.org and zaid.subhi@bexar.org per the request of Bexar County.*

Signage

Notices required to be posted near the entrance of the site include:

- TXR150000 Large Construction Site Notice (CSN) for Primary Operators with permit number

In areas where safety is a concern, the Construction Site Notice must be posted in a local public building or publicly accessible location near the construction site.

Other Federal, State, Local or Tribal Requirements

This SW3P is designed to comply with other state and local requirements as follows.

As this site is not located in an area where separate Tribal Requirements may apply, no additional storm water management controls are required to minimize the effects of storm water runoff to affected areas.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) TPDES General Permit TXR150000 regulations pursuant to Section 26.040 of the Texas Water Code and Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. Also, **30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 213** is known as the Edwards Aquifer Rules and requires a Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) to be developed for construction activities over the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone. A Contributing Zone Plan (CZP) is required for construction activities over the Edwards Aquifer Contributing Zone.

As this site is located outside the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Contributing Zones, no WPAP or CZP was required. If applicable, the WPAP or CZP is required to be on site at all times.

II. SW3P Certification – Authority Signature

CERTIFICATION REGARDING

STORM WATER POLLUTION

PREVENTION REGULATORY DOCUMENT

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 gathered and evaluated 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.

Executed this ____ day of _____, 2022.

_____

Ricardo Rodriguez, Sr. Construction Manager

KB HOME LONE STAR, INC.

Executive Director
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Storm Water and Pretreatment Team MC-148
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Re: Delegation for Signatories to Reports
Texas Research Park
TPDES Storm Water General Permit No. **TXR15465N**

Dear Executive Director:

This letter serves to designate the following people or positions as authorized personnel 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.

Delegated 3rd Party Inspection Company	***Compliance Resources, Inc.***
Position/Title	
Position/Title	
Position/Title	

I understand that this authorization does not extend to the signing of a Notice of Intent for obtaining coverage under a storm water general permit.

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

Sincerely,

_____ _____
Signature Date

Ricardo Rodriguez, Sr. Construction Manager
KB Home Lone Star, Inc.

SW3P Certification – Authority Signature

"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 gathered and evaluated 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."

Authority Representative Name and Title GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	Phone Number
Signature	Date

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Storm Water and Pretreatment Team MC-148
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

Re: Delegation for Signatories to Reports
Texas Research Park
TPDES Storm Water General Permit No. **TXR15__ __ __ __**

Dear Executive Director:

This letter serves to designate the following people or positions as authorized personnel 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.

Delegated 3rd Party Inspection Company	***Compliance Resources, Inc.***
Position/Title	
Position/Title	
Position/Title	

I understand that this authorization does not extend to the signing of a Notice of Intent for obtaining coverage under a storm water general permit.

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

Sincerely,

_____ _____
Signature Date

GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED

III. Site and Construction Activity Description

Endangered or Threatened Species Information

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.

Historical Places Information

According to the National Register of Historical Places, there are no historical places on or near the subject property.

Location Maps and Site Map

The topographic map, local map and site map are located at the end of this section.

Receiving Waters

The receiving waters for this project will be Lucas Creek and Big Sous Creek. No other wetlands or aquatic vegetation occur either within or in close proximity to the limits of construction.

Impaired Water Body: 2020 Texas Integrated Report Index of Water Quality Impairments

As required under Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the federal Clean Water Act, this list identifies the water bodies in or bordering Texas for which effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement water quality standards, and for which the associated pollutants are suitable for measurement by maximum daily load.

This index identifies all water bodies with one or more impairments. The index is divided into two main categories:

- Category 4 – Impairments that are not suitable for a TMDL or for which a TMDL has already been approved.
- Category 5 – Impairments which may be suitable for development of a TMDL (303d List).

Receiving water body: Medina River Below Medina Diversion Lake *(Lucas Creek and Big Sous Creek flow into Medina Creek)*
Is the receiving water body a 303(d) or 305(b) listed water body? YES
SegID: 1903

SegID: 1903 **Medina River Below Medina Diversion Lake**
From the confluence with the San Antonio River in Bexar County to Medina Diversion Dam in Medina County

Parameter(s)		*Category*	*Carryforward*
Bacteria in water (Recreation Use)			
1903_01	From the confluence with the San Antonio River upstream to the confluence with Palo Blanco Creek approximately 2.0 km upstream of FM 1937	5c	No
1903_02	From the confluence with Palo Blanco Creek approximately 2.0 km upstream of FM 1937 upstream to the confluence with Lower Leon Creek	5c	No
1903_03	From the confluence with Lower Leon Creek upstream to the confluence with Medio Creek	5c	No

Information provided:

SegID and Name - The unique identifier (SegID), segment name, and location of the water body. Items may be one of three types of numbers for SegID. The first type is a classified segment number (4 digits, e.g., 0218), as defined in the Texas Surface Water Quality Standards (TSWQS). The second type is an unclassified water bod (e.g. 0218A), not defined in the Standards and associated with a classified water body because it is in the same watershed. The third type includes special Segments for Oyster Water Use (e.g. 2421OW) and Beach Water Use (e.g. 2481CB) special areas. The segment name and description follow SegID.

AU_ID - Identifies the assessment unit (AU_ID, six or seven digits, e.g., 0101A_01) and describes the location of the specific area within a classified or unclassified water body for which one or more water quality standards are not met.

Parameters - Pollutants or water quality conditions that assessment procedures indicate do not meet assigned water quality standards.

Category - One of two subcategories assigned to each impaired parameter to provide information about water quality status and management activities on that water body. Both Category 4 and Category 5 are each divided into three subcategories; when a water body has parameters in multiple subcategories, its overall category is the highest category. The categories and its subcategories are defined below:

Category 4: Standard is not supported for one or more designated uses but does not require the development of a TMDL.
Category 4a – All TMDL's have been completed and approved by EPA.
Category 4b – Other controls requirements are reasonably expected to result in the attainment of all standards.
Category 4c – Nonattainment is show to be caused by pollution, not by pollutants and that the water quality conditions cannot be changed by the allocation and control pollutants through the TMDL process.

Category 5: The water does not meet applicable water quality standards for one or more designated uses by one or more pollutants.
Category 5a – TMDL is underway, scheduled, or will be scheduled for one or more parameters.
Category 5b – A review of the standards for one or more parameters will be conducted before a management strategy is selected, including a possible revision to the TSWQSs.
Category 5c – Additional data or information will be collected and/or evaluated for one or more parameters before a management strategy is selected.

Carryforward - Some previously listed impairments did not have adequate date to re-assess in 2020 and were carried forward from 2016 and remain impaired.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Requirements

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 standards and are listed on the EPA approved 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 these is a TMDL are not eligible for this general permit unless they are consistent with the approved TMDL. Permittees must incorporate the conditions and requirements applicable to their

discharges into the 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.

Segment ID #1903 – Medina River Below Medina Diversion Lake:

This site has an existing TMDL and Implementation Plan (I-Plan)?	☐ ***YES***	☒ ***NO***
This site has a TMDL under development?	☐ ***YES***	☒ ***NO***

Site Description

The site is located southwest of the intersection of Lambda Drive and Selene View in the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas 78245. The site is bordered on the north by Texas Research Park, Unit 7B, east by undeveloped property and private property, south by undeveloped property, and west by Texas Research Park, Unit 9.

The latitude is 29.407342˚N and the longitude is -98.798062˚W.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED will be constructing the subdivision infrastructure to service the proposed residential subdivision for the owner, KB Home Lone Star, Inc. (4800 Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, Texas 78229).

KB Home Lone Star, Inc. (4800 Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, Texas 78229) will be constructing single-family residences.

Prior to the current site development, the property was undeveloped.

The scope of the project includes:

> The construction of site infrastructure including erosion and sedimentation controls, new roadways and associated utilities along with erosion and sedimentation control measures for site development construction.
>
> The construction of single-family residential lots, and open space/drainage easement lots.
>
> The construction of single-family residences.

The major soil disturbing events are clearing and grubbing, rough cut grading, excavation, regrading, and final grading of the site.

GENERAL SEQUENCE FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (UNIT 10B)	
CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY	**DATE ACTIVITY BEGAN**
CONSTRUCTION START DATE:	
Install temporary erosion controls.	
Begin clearing and grubbing.	
Rough grade streets.	
Install utilities.	
Complete block grading.	
Lay first course of base material.	
Install curb and gutter.	
Lay final course of base material.	
Lay asphalt.	
Restore construction spoils and staging area to natural grade.	
Complete permanent erosion controls and restoration of site vegetation (i.e. landscaping where applicable).	
Remove/dispose of temporary erosion controls.	
Complete final site clean up.	

STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES (UNIT 10B - LD)	DATE ACTIVITY BEGAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CEASE ON PORTION/ALL OF SITE (UNIT 10B - LD)	DATE ACTIVITY CEASED

GENERAL SEQUENCE FOR HOMEBUILDING ACTIVITIES (UNIT 10B)
Install temporary erosion/sedimentation controls.
Clear/grub vegetation.
Rough grade site/prepare for slab installation.
Install slab/construct structure/associated utilities.
Complete final site grading and landscaping.
When the owner receives City certificate of occupancy, remove and dispose of temporary erosion controls and tree protection.
Complete final site dress-up.

To view specific dates by address, please reference the primary operator's construction scheduling program.

STABILIZATION ACTIVITIES (UNIT 10B - HB)	DATE ACTIVITY BEGAN

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CEASE ON PORTION/ALL OF SITE (UNIT 10B - HB)	DATE ACTIVITY CEASED

Unit 10B: The site is approximately 14.46 (platted) with a disturbed area of approximately 14.46 acres.

The site geology is composed of:

- Whitewright clay loam, 1-5% slopes, is found on ridges. This soil is well drained with a low runoff class and no frequency of flooding or ponding.
- Brackett gravelly clay loam, 3-12% slopes, is found on ridges. This soil is well drained with a medium runoff class and has no frequency of flooding or ponding.
- Whitewright-Austin complex, 1-5% slopes, is found on ridges. This soil is well drained with a medium runoff class and no frequency of flooding or ponding.

Portions of the storm water runoff will be collected along curbs and inlets on various streets throughout the site and enter drainage channels before discharging offsite. Portions of the storm water runoff will sheet flow offsite. The runoff discharges into tributaries of Lucas Creek and Big Sous Creek. Some runon is received from adjacent properties during typical storm events. No portions of the site are within the 100-year floodplain.

The pre-construction runoff coefficient calculated for the 100-year storm event is approximately 0.30 while the post-construction runoff coefficient is expected to be about 0.50 due to the use of Best Management Practices. The slope is approximately 1-12%. Post-construction slopes will approximate those of pre-construction.

Paved areas of the site include roadways and concrete pads for the utilities. Disturbed pervious areas will be seeded and/or landscaped once construction is complete to facilitate infiltration and reduce erosion due to exposed soils.

No discharge other than that associated with typical construction activities is expected.

Potential Pollutant Sources

Potential pollution sources associated with the site include the following:

- **Soil disturbing activities** – such as clearing of vegetation, grading/excavation of the lot in preparation for construction, and landscaping. These activities typically expose soil and sediment particles to precipitation which can then move (erode) the pollutants downhill, potentially into storm water conveyances and receiving waters.
- **Equipment storage** – such as earth-moving equipment, delivery vehicles, power tools, etc. Much of this equipment contains petroleum-based fuels or lubricants, which when exposed to precipitation can discharge with the storm water runoff.
- **Paving** – asphalt paving activities during road construction can result in the discharge of hydrocarbons with storm water runoff.
- **Concrete truck washout** – runoff from the cleanouts of concrete trucks can result in sediment, debris, and excessively high pH discharge with storm water runoff.
- **Vehicle and equipment maintenance** – such as fueling, lubrication, and repair. If conducted on site, accidental spills or improper disposal of automotive fluids or petroleum products can significantly impact storm water runoff and receiving waters.
- **Material storage** – such as storage of concrete and concrete products, metal reinforcing materials such as rebar and welded wire fabric, lumber, plastic (PVC), metal pipe and fittings, rock, gravel, sand, soil, petroleum products like lubricants, fuel, oil-based paints and paint thinners, miscellaneous chemicals or products including latex paint, joint compound, adhesives, fertilizers, etc. Some materials may contain hazardous or toxic ingredients which can pollute surface waters or make source water unsafe for consumption. Other materials may contain ingredients which are non-toxic, but can still impact storm water conveyances by silting or clogging them, causing flooding, or using up needed oxygen for aquatic life to survive in the receiving waters.
- **Waste generation, storage and disposal** – such as excess fill material, soil contaminated by spilled petroleum, leftover chemicals, cement, miscellaneous trash and debris, and human wastes. All these materials can negatively impact the runoff leaving the construction site as described above.

Control of these potential pollution sources, thereby preventing contamination of storm water runoff is the goal of this plan and will be described in detail in the "Best Management Practices" section.

There are no off-site material, waste, borrow, fill, or equipment storage areas planned for this site. There are no on-site support facilities such as asphalt or concrete plants planned for this site.

Potential Pollutant Sources Onsite:

Hi Solids Polyester
- Methyl Amyl Ketone
- 2-Butoxy-Ethyl Acetate
- Normal Butyl Alcohol
- Aromatic Hydrocarbon 150
- 1-Methoxy-2-Propanol Acetate
- Xylol
- Aromatic 100 Solvent
- Diethylene Glycol N-Butyl Ether
- Toluol
- Oxo-Hexyl Acetate

Aluminum Alloys
- See attachment

Quick Dry Floor Sweep
- Hydrotreated Petroleum Distillates

Acetone

Silicone Sealant
- Silicone Polymer
- Polydimethylsiloxane
- Silica
- Ethyltriciacetoxsilane
- Acetoxysilanse with oligomers
- Titanium Dioxide
- Carbon

Adhesive-Sealant
- Dimethyl Siloxane OH Terminated
- Methyltriacetoxy Silane
- Titanium Dioxide
- Ethyltriciacetoxsilane
- Polydimethylsiloxane

Acrylic Seam Sealer
- Acrylic Resin/Toluene Solution
- Toluene
- Silicon Dioxide
- Isopropyl Alcohol

Acrylic Bedding Sealant
- Acrylic Resin/Toluene Solution
- Toluene
- Silicon Dioxide

Blue X Institutional Strength Cleaner
- 2-Butoxyethanol
- Ammonium Hydroxide

Sweep Ez
- Dupont Oil Red B Liquid

Aromatic Hydrocarbon
- Toluene

Acrylic Sealant
- Toluene

High Performance Glazing Tape Sealant
- Carbon

General Purpose Glazing Sealant
- Silicone Polymer
- Polydimethylsiloxane
- Silica
- Silane
- Oximino Silane

Transmission Fluid
- Light Paraffinic Petroleum
- Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum
- Light Napthenic Petroleum
- Metacrylic Acid

Motor Oil
- Alkenysuccinimide Dispersant
- Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum

Soluble Oil D
- Sodium Petroleum Sulfonate
- Heavy Paraffinic Petroleum

Lumber

Glass

Fiberglass Insulation

Dry-wall material

Oil and Water Based Paint

Concrete

Steel (Steel rebar)

Petroleum Based Automotive Fuel

Diesel Fuel

Formaldehyde (used in Portable Toilet facilities)

Sand

Note: also refer to on-site copies of any MSDS information.

ONSITE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ***(please add any additional potential pollutant sources not listed on previous page)***

ONSITE WASTE MATERIALS ***(please add any additional potential pollutant sources not listed on previous page)***

Non-Storm Water Discharges

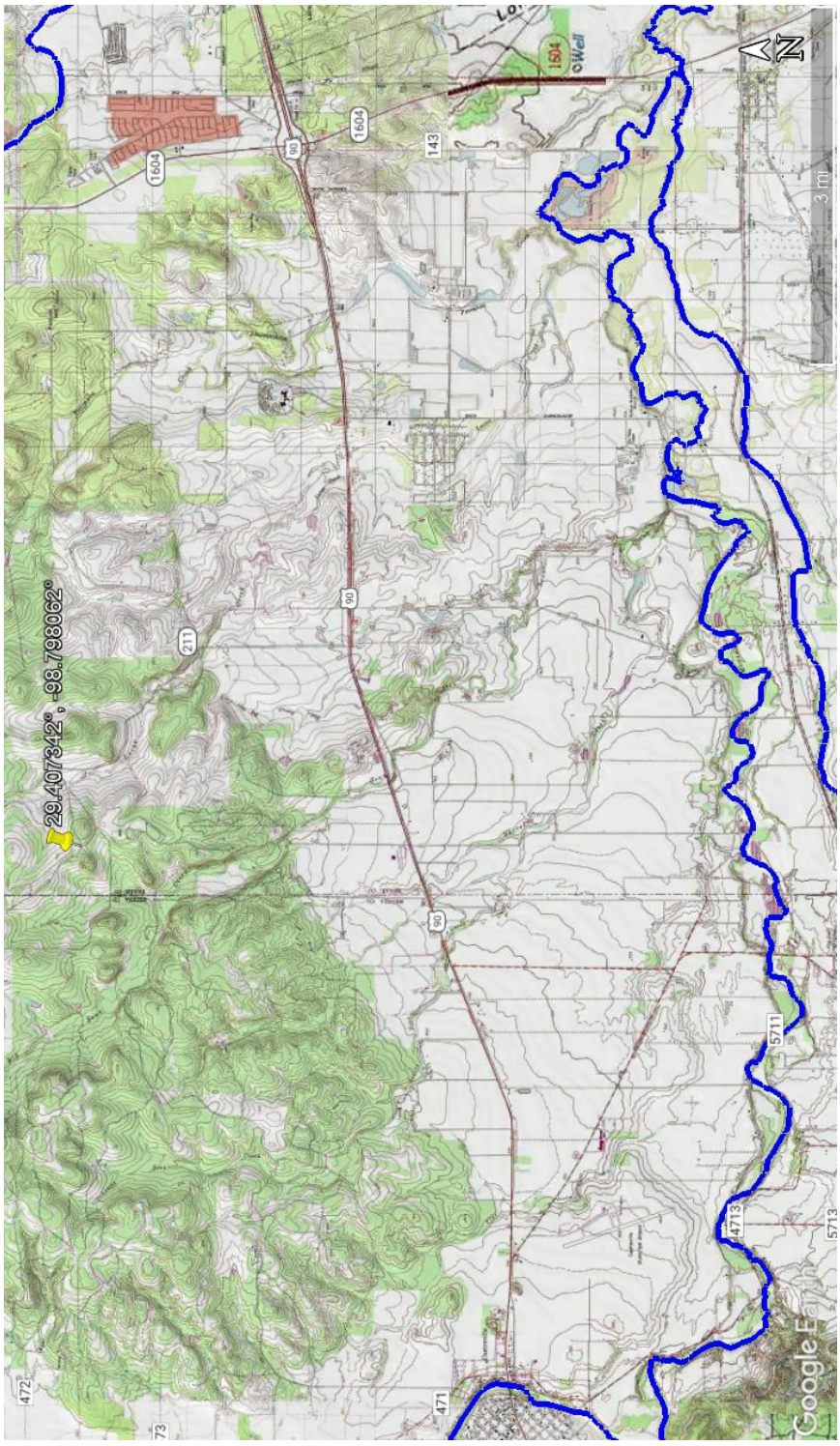
The following non-stormwater discharges from sites authorized under this general permit are also eligible for authorization under this general permit:

- Discharges from firefighting activities (firefighting activities do not include washing of trucks, run-off water from training activities, test water from fire suppression systems, or 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, the external portion of buildings or structures, and pavement, where detergents and soaps are not used and 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;
- Uncontaminated water used to control dust;
- 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;
- 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.

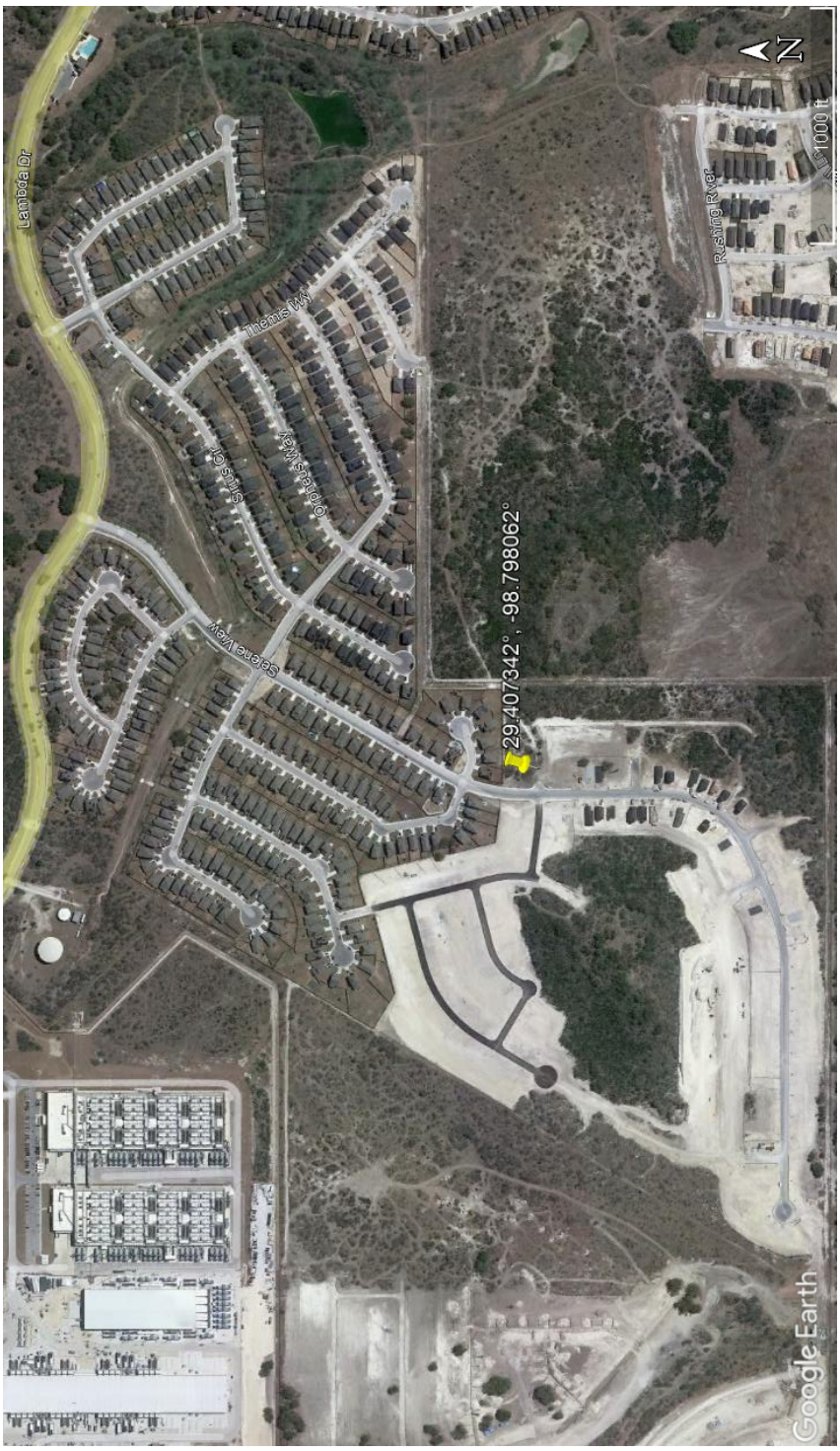
To prevent unauthorized non-storm water discharges, all such discharges will be directed to sedimentation and erosion control structures prior to discharge. Attempts will be made to minimize such discharges to prevent contact with storm water runoff.

Dewatering Details

If dewatering of site excavations or ponds becomes necessary, the following procedure will be followed. A temporary dewatering system will be constructed adjacent to the excavation, but preferably as far away from a creek/drainage way as possible to allow for storm water infiltration. These activities may include the use of pumps and/or other filtration media, such as a silt fence, “dirt bags,” or other controls as necessary to help remove sediment from the discharge. The discharge will be visually checked to ensure it is clear prior to entering a creek/drainage way or storm drainage structure. If sediment is detected exiting the dewatering system, additional controls will be used in a sequence to promote additional sedimentation prior to offsite discharge.



Texas Research Park, Unit 10B
San Antonio, Texas 78245
Topographic Map



Texas Research Park, Unit 10B
southwest of the intersection of Lambda Drive and Selene View
San Antonio, Texas 78245
Local Map

SWP3 MODIFICATIONS

DATE	SIGNATURE	DESCRIPTION

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. HOUSE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES WILL REQUIRE A SEPARATE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN.

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

15. CPS ENERGY 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.

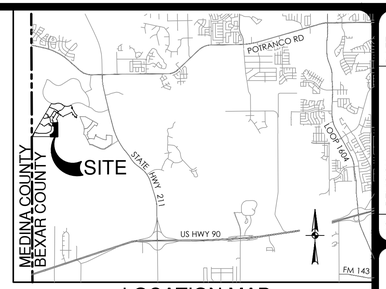
16. FOLLOW STORMWATER PROTECTION DETAILS ON DETAIL SHEET C8.02

KEYED NOTES

1. 10' GAS, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE AND CABLE TV EASEMENT (VOL 20002 PGS 1194-1197 PR)
2. VARIABLE WIDTH CLEAR VISION EASEMENT (VOL 20002 PGS 1194-1197 PR)
3. 1' VEHICULAR NON-ACCESS EASEMENT (NOT TO SCALE) (VOL 20002 PGS 1194-1197 PR)
4. 10' BUILDING SETBACK, GAS, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE AND CABLE TV EASEMENT (VOL 20001 PGS 1744-1746 PR)
5. VARIABLE WIDTH CLEAR VISION EASEMENT (VOL 20001 PGS 1744-1746 PR)
6. 1' VEHICULAR NON-ACCESS EASEMENT (NOT TO SCALE) (VOL 20001 PG 1744-1746 PR)
7. 10' BUILDING SETBACK, GAS, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE AND CABLE TV EASEMENT (VOL 20002 PGS 1194-1197 PR)
8. 15' BUILDING SETBACK (VOL 20002 PGS 1194-1197 PR)
9. VARIABLE WIDTH DRAINAGE EASEMENT (VOL 20002 PGS 1194-1197 PR)
10. 10' WIDTH TELEPHONE, ELECTRIC AND CABLE TV EASEMENT (VOL 17715 PG 1929 OPR) (VOL 17715 PG 1938 OPR) (VOL 17715 PG 1922 OPR)
11. VARIABLE WIDTH GAS, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE AND CABLE TV EASEMENT (VOL 17715 PG 1915 OPR) (VOL 17715 PG 1906 OPR) (VOL 17715 PG 1897 OPR)
12. 28' WIDE ELECTRIC EASEMENT (DOC NO. 20190212556 OPR)
13. VARIABLE WIDTH GAS, ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE AND CABLE TV EASEMENT (PLAT NO. 21-11800459))

SWPPP LEGEND

- PROJECT BOUNDARY
- EXISTING CONTOUR — 976
- PROPOSED CONTOUR — 970
- FLOW ARROW (EXISTING)
- FLOW ARROW (PROPOSED)
- SILT FENCE
- ROCK BERM
- GRAVEL FILTER BAGS
- 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)
- VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIP (50' WIDE)
- TREES CANOPY SAVE AREA



LOCATION MAP

NOT-TO-SCALE

SCALE: 1" = 50'

0' 50' 100' 150'

NO.	REVISION	DATE

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

STATE OF TEXAS
EUGENE H. DAWSON III
112792
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

TEXAS RESEARCH PARK, UNIT-10B

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

PLAT NO. 22-11800327
JOB NO. 8946-24
DATE JUNE 2022
DESIGNER AS
CHECKED SSC DRAWN JZD
SHEET C8.00

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.

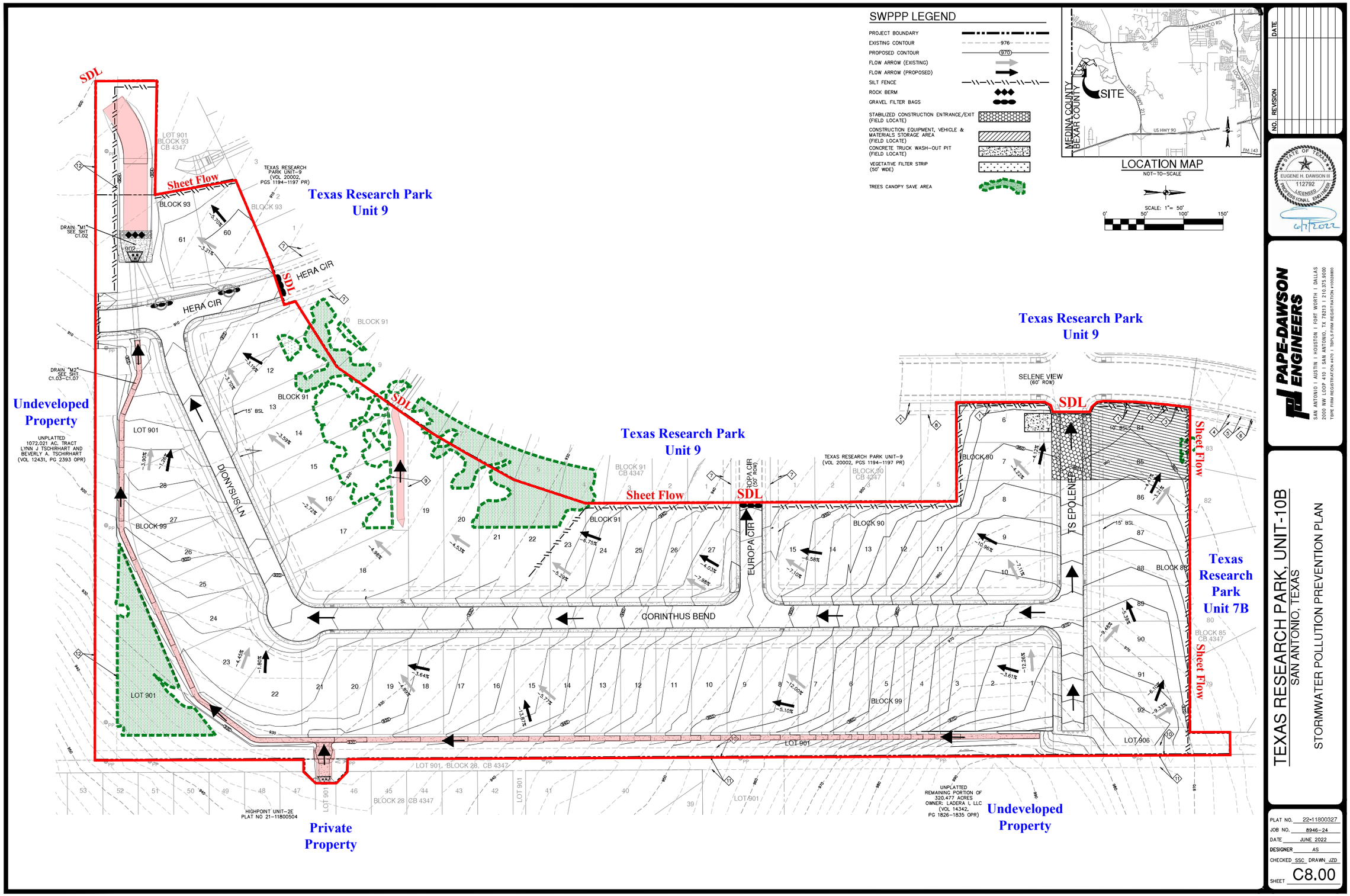
EXHIBIT 2

Date: Jun 14, 2022, 2:53pm User ID: AShackelford
File: P:\189\46\24\Design\Civil\C8.00-TPB94624.dwg

For:
KB Home Lone Star, Inc.
(San Antonio)

Lucas Creek & Big Sous Creek
(Impaired - Seg ID #1903
Medina River Below Medina Diversion Lake)

Proposed location of BMPs - Legend provided by engineer
BMP Tracking - Legend added by Compliance Resources, Inc.
All slopes equal 1-3% unless otherwise indicated.



NO.	REVISION	DATE

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

EUGENE H. DAWSON III
112792
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS RESEARCH PARK, UNIT-10B
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

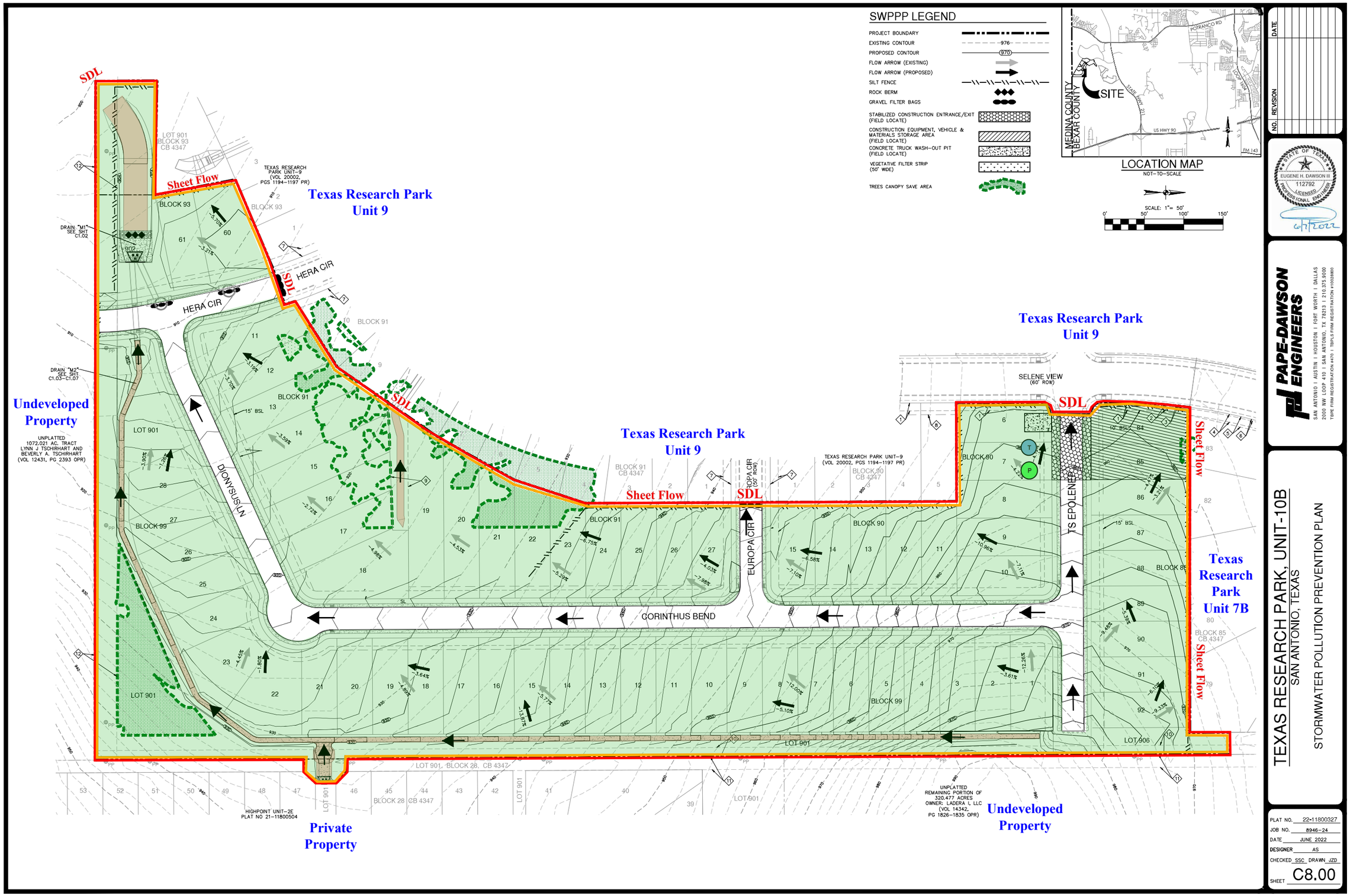
PLAT NO. 22-11800327
JOB NO. 8946-24
DATE JUNE 2022
DESIGNER AS
CHECKED SSC DRAWN JZD
SHEET C8.00

Date:
Name:

For:
KB Home Lone Star, Inc.
(San Antonio)

Lucas Creek & Big Sous Creek
(Impaired - Seg ID #1903
Medina River Below Medina Diversion Lake)

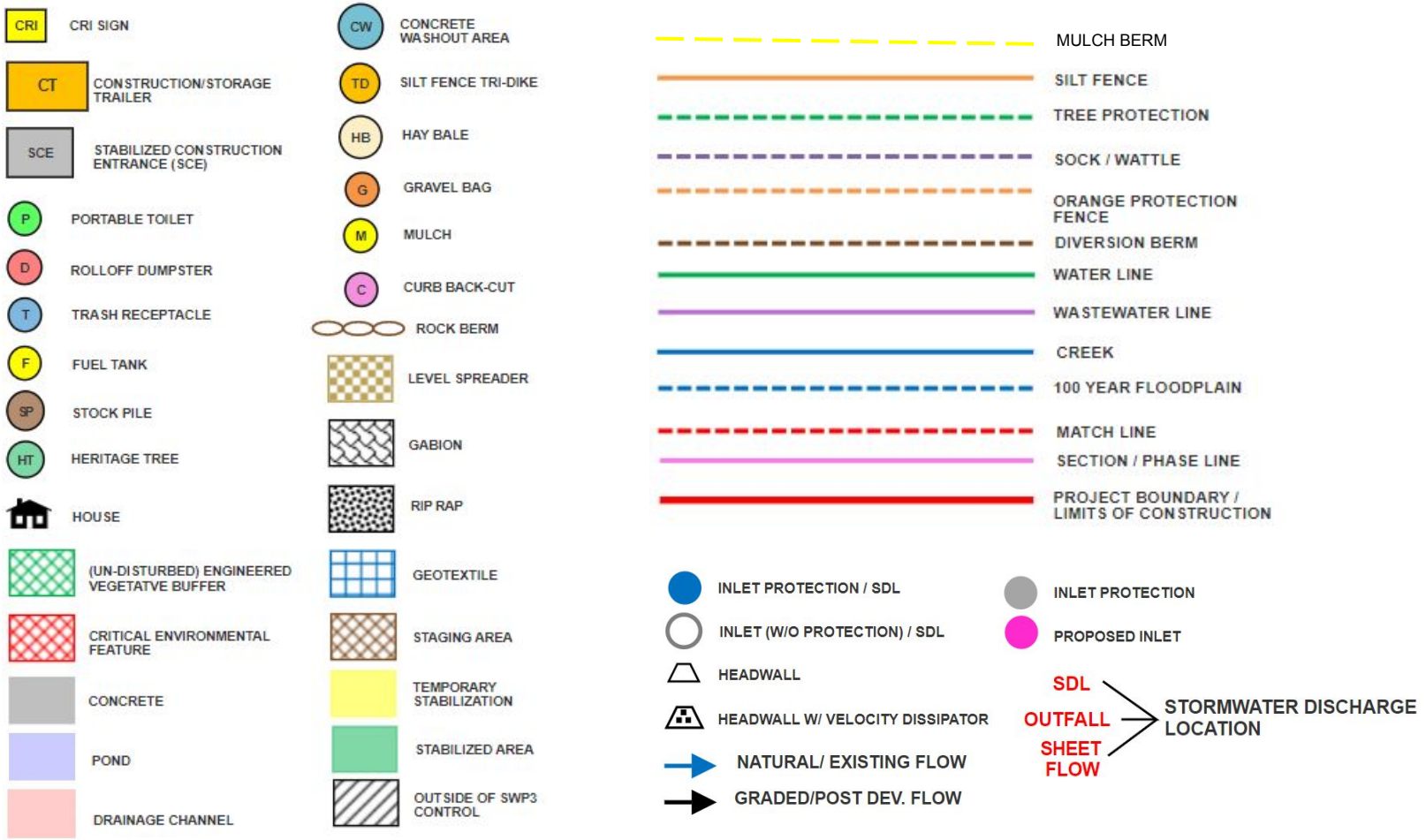
Proposed location of BMPs - Legend provided by engineer
BMP Tracking - Legend added by Compliance Resources, Inc.
All slopes equal 1-3% unless otherwise indicated.



Date:
Name:

Proposed Stabilization Map

BMP TRACKING LEGEND



IV. Best Management Practices

Non-structural and structural control measures and stabilization practices that will be implemented to prevent or control potential pollutants in storm water discharges are summarized in the tables below. Each major activity will identify the appropriate control measure, general timing, (specific timing will be addressed in an attached construction schedule) and the responsible permittee for controlling the discharge.

KB Home Lone Star, Inc. shall be responsible for the development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

Land Development: The Owner (KB Home Lone Star, Inc.) shall be responsible for, and retain controls over any changes to site plans and the design of erosion and sedimentation controls. The Owner or its designee shall perform any additions, deletions, or changes in design of control measures. The Contractor (GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED) shall be fully responsible for daily implementation, inspection, and maintenance of the erosion and sedimentation measures or controls.

Through the identified inspection report process, the contractor shall notify the appropriate KB Home Lone Star, Inc. (San Antonio) representative of any amendments to the SW3P and/or control measures.

Homebuilding: The Homebuilder (KB Home Lone Star, Inc.) shall be responsible for, and retain controls over any changes to site plans and the design of erosion and sedimentation controls. The Homebuilder or its designee shall perform any additions, deletions, or changes in design of control measures. The Homebuilder (KB Home Lone Star, Inc.) shall be fully responsible for daily implementation, inspection, and maintenance of the erosion and sedimentation measures or controls.
Through the identified inspection report process, the contractor shall notify the appropriate KB Home Lone Star, Inc. representative of any amendments to the SW3P and/or control measures.

The Owner, Contractor and/or Homebuilder shall be fully responsible for actions of Subcontractors for which they direct on site activities.

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).

1. 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:
   (a) Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion in order to minimize pollutant discharges;
   (b) Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge point(s);
   (c) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
   (d) Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
   (e) 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;
   (f) If earth disturbance activities are located in close proximity to a surface water in the state, provide and maintain appropriate natural buffers if feasible and as necessary, around surface waters in the state, depending on site-specific topography, sensitivity, and proximity to water bodies. 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***;
   (g) 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
   (h) Minimize soil compaction. In areas of the construction site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, either:
      (1) Restrict vehicle and equipment use to avoid soil compaction; or
      (2) Prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetation 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.

(i) TCEQ does not consider stormwater control features (e.g. stormwater conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins) to constitute "surface waters" for the purposes of triggering the buffer requirement in Part III.G.1.(f) above.

2. 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 14 calendar days. 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. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than 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 measure 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.
3. Dewatering. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by appropriate controls.
4. 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:
   (a) 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;
   (b) 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;
   (c) Minimize the exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the work day. 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, or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment); and
   (d) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks, and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.
5. Prohibited discharges. The following discharges are prohibited:
   (a) Wastewater from wash out of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;

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

6. Surface outlets. When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

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 waste water 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 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.

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Soil Disturbing Activities		
Areas are not to be disturbed until it is necessary for construction to proceed. Disturbed areas are to be covered and stabilized as soon as possible.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Erosion and Sediment Controls		
Erosion/sediment controls will be designed to retain sediment on site to the extent practicable with consideration for site topography, soil type, and rainfall.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Erosion and Sediment Controls (continued)		
Erosion/sediment controls will be designed and used to reduce the offsite transport of suspended sediments and other pollutants if dewatering activities are necessary.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Erosion/sediment control measures will be in place prior to commencement of construction activities including clearing and grading. Disturbed areas will be restored as soon as practicable during construction. Temporary erosion and sedimentation controls will be removed only after all disturbed areas have been restored.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Erosion/sediment controls such as silt fences, rock berms, outlet protection, and drainage channels are inspected weekly to ensure their effectiveness. Erosion and sediment control inspections are documented every 7 days (weekly) to ensure site compliance.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Erosion/sediment controls are promptly maintained (as soon as practicable after damage is discovered, and prior to the next rain event, but no later than seven days after the inspections) to ensure maximum sediment removal from storm water runoff.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
If sediment escapes the site, accumulations will be removed at a frequency to minimize negative effects and prior to the next rain event, if feasible.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Erosion and Sediment Controls (continued)		
Sediment removed from erosion controls will be reused on site to minimize waste generation.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Sediment deposited onto public right-of-way will be regularly removed to prevent sediment discharge from off site tracking during storm events, and reused on site whenever possible to prevent excess waste generation.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Accumulated sediment will be removed when the depth reaches six inches (or 50% of the design capacity of site controls).	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Disturbed areas including the construction storage and staging area and spoils disposal site where construction activity ceases for at least 14 days will be initiated immediately. Stabilization measures that provide a protective cover will be initiated immediately in portions of the site where construction activities have permanently ceased.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	No temporary cessation of site construction is anticipated, but if so, September 2022 – September 2025
Irrigation for final stabilization will be achieved by sprinkling in a manner that will not erode the topsoil, but will sufficiently promote root stimulation.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025

		September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Material Storage, Handling, and Disposal		
Construction materials will be stored in the construction staging and materials storage area. An attempt will be made to store materials inside or under cover as practicable to minimize contact of storm water with potential pollutants and prevent water damage to materials.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Excess spoils will be temporarily stored away from drainage channels/creeks and ponds, preferably out of floodplains to prevent offsite discharge.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
An effort will be made to store only enough products required to do the job to minimize waste generation and potential contact with storm water.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Lubricants will not routinely be stored on site, except the small amount needed for a specific process or piece of equipment.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Materials will be used according to the manufacturer's recommendation for proper use and disposal.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Material Storage, Handling, and Disposal (continued)		
Chemicals will be stored in their original containers (unless they are not resealable), with the labels intact for proper identification.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Material Safety Data Sheets and original labels for products used or stored at the site will be retained as they contain important storage, handling, and disposal information.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Land Development: During landscaping, fertilizers and pesticides will not be applied just before or during a storm event. Such landscape chemicals will be applied in the minimum amount recommended by the manufacturer. Fertilizers will be worked into the soil to minimize contact with storm water. **Homebuilding:** During landscaping, fertilizers and pesticides will not be applied just before or during a storm event. Such landscape chemicals will be applied in the minimum amount recommended by the manufacturer.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
If disposal is necessary for excess product, the manufacturer's recommendations or local or state regulations for proper disposal will be followed.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Waste Storage, Handling, and Disposal		
Portable toilet facilities serviced by a licensed disposal company are available on the site to ensure proper disposal of wastes.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	Weekly Weekly
Non-storm water discharges such as from concrete truck wash outs, surplus concrete or drum water will be limited to the designated concrete washout areas. Designated concrete washout areas are recommended to be: • at least 15 feet from the curb • excavated below grade for pit area • lined with a poly-liner • have a large stabilized entrance • have sufficient perimeter BMP's They will be maintained as needed to contain concrete rinse water and minimize offsite discharges and to prevent potential discharge to storm water runoff. Upon construction completion, the designated concrete washout areas will be cleaned up in accordance with applicable regulations.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Designated concrete wash-out areas are denoted with signage and are 15 feet from the curb with a large stabilized entrance. They will be maintained as needed to contain concrete rinse water and minimize offsite discharges.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Homebuilding: Sand and mortar activities will take place onsite, above established controls. Minimal mortar wash out wastes may be discarded no less than 15' from the curb.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc.	September 2022 – September 2025

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Waste Storage, Handling, and Disposal (continued)		
Waste generation will be minimized by purchasing only the amount of material estimated as necessary for the application, and where practicable, using all of a product prior to disposal of the container.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
The site will be routinely patrolled for regular trash and debris collection. Once collected, the waste will be stored as described below.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Waste materials will be collected and stored in trash containers (such as metal dumpsters, trash barrels, wire trash bins, and/or wood trash bins) meeting state and local waste management requirements. When full, the trash containers will be emptied and the trash hauled to an approved off site dump. No construction waste materials will be buried on site.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Homebuilding: Non-floatable lumber and drywall debris may be stored in piles, over native soil, temporarily (up to 48 hours) until placed in metal dumpsters.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc.	September 2022 – September 2025
Land Development: Non-hazardous, latex paint wastes (i.e. wash water) will be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. **Homebuilding:** Non-hazardous, latex paint wastes (i.e. wash water) will be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Excess paint wash water wastes should not be discarded on the ground.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Potentially hazardous and/or liquid wastes generated on site will be stored under cover, in leak proof containers to await proper disposal by licensed disposal companies.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Spill Prevention and Response		
Land Development: Spill cleanup materials will be stored on site in the material storage area, and may include: shovels, absorbent material, and plastic/metal containers.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Land Development: Site personnel will be made aware of spill clean up procedures and location of spill cleanup materials. **Homebuilding:** Site personnel will be made aware of small, non-reportable spills discovered onsite. Spill cleanup materials will be made available for proper cleanup through outside contractors. Disposal of spill materials will be made in accordance with applicable regulations.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Spills will be cleaned up upon discovery following the procedure behind the "spill response" tab (next tab).	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Storage of vehicles and equipment on site will be limited to minimize potential for leaks or spills to contaminated storm water runoff.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024
Where possible, vehicles and equipment will be stored over an impervious surface, away from storm water conveyances, to facilitate clean up of potential leaks or spills and prevent contact with storm water.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

Non-Structural Controls and Maintenance	Permittee Responsible	Schedule
Spill Prevention and Response (continued)		
Vehicles and equipment used on site will be monitored and maintained to prevent leaks from occurring.	KB Home Lone Star, Inc. GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED	September 2022 – September 2025 September 2022 – September 2024

BMP Maintenance Log for Sediment Removal

Date Maintained	BMP Maintained (example - silt fence, rock berm, creek, etc)	Location of BMP (example - at the south end of the pond, etc)	Approximate amount of sediment removed (example - ~3 yds)	Location of removed sediment (example – spoils area)

Structural Practices	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Silt fences and/or socks/wattles	Prior to and throughout site development	**Land Development – Unit 10B:** Refer to the civil plans **Homebuilding – Unit 10B:** At the down slope sides and/or curb lines of disturbed homebuilding lots where necessary	Silt fence will be constructed at the downstream edge of disturbed areas where there will be shallow sheet flow to slow the flow of storm water runoff and promote sediment deposition.
Stabilized construction entrance	Prior to and throughout site development	**Land Development – Unit 10B::** Refer to the civil plans **Homebuilding – Unit 10B:** At the proposed driveways and/or walk-ways for homes under construction	**Land Development:** Construction entrances consisting of 3"-5" dump rock will be placed on the site to minimize off site tracking of sediment by vehicles. **Homebuilding:** Curlex or mulch will be placed at the proposed driveway locations of the home sites under construction to minimize off site tracking of sediment by vehicles and sub-contractors.
Earth dikes	N/A	N/A	Earthen dikes (diversion berms) will not be used due to the use of alternative storm water treatment devices.
Drainage swales (Drainage channels)	Throughout site development	**Unit 10B:** At various locations throughout the site	Proposed drainage easements/channels will be used to convey storm water runoff into the storm sewer system or offsite thereby slowing the flow of storm water runoff and promoting sediment deposition.

Structural Practices	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Sediment traps	Throughout site development	**Homebuilding – Unit 10B:** Along curbs and/or driveways of active construction sites	Sediment traps in the form of curb back cuts (4" to 6" deep) will be used along curbs and driveways to act as a temporary sediment trap to help slow the flow of storm water from lots and promote sediment deposition.
Check dams (Rock berms)	Throughout site development	**Unit 10B:** Refer to the civil plans	Rock berms will be installed to slow the flow of storm water runoff and to promote sediment deposition.
Subsurface drains	N/A	N/A	Subsurface drains will not be used as saturated soils do not exist on the site.
Pipe slope drains	N/A	N/A	Pipe slope drains will not be used due to the use of alternative controls and lack of significant slope within the limits of construction.

Structural Practices	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Storm drain inlet protection	Throughout site development after storm drain inlets have been installed	**Unit 10B:** At various storm drain inlets throughout the site	Inlet protection will be installed to prevent sediment entry into the storm sewer system. This protection should be monitored and removed during flash flooding / flooding that could cause harm to the public or property.
Level spreaders	N/A	N/A	Level spreaders will not be used due to the use of alternative storm water treatment devices.
Gabions	N/A	N/A	Gabions will not be used due to the use of alternative storm water treatment devices.
Temporary basins	N/A	N/A	No temporary basins were required for the site due to the proposed site conditions and controls.
Permanent basins	N/A	N/A	No permanent basins were required for the site due to the proposed site conditions and controls.

Post Construction Structural Controls

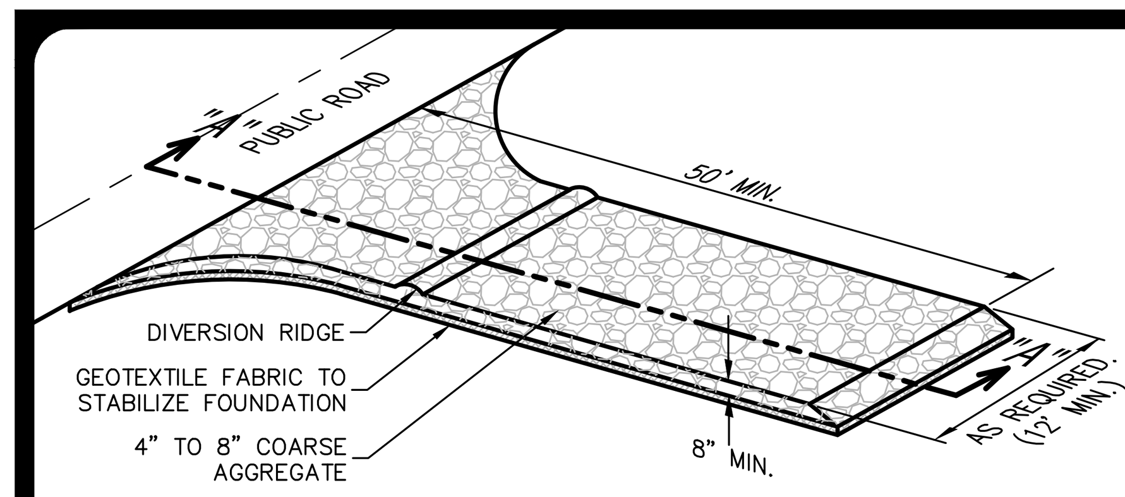
Measures that will be installed during construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed.

Storm Water Management Measures	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Storm water detention structures	N/A	N/A	No permanent detention basins were required for the site due to the proposed site conditions and controls.
Storm water retention structures	N/A	N/A	No permanent retention basins were required for the site due to the proposed site conditions and controls.
Flow attenuation (by use of vegetated swales and natural depressions)	Throughout site development	**Unit 10B:** Various areas throughout the site	Proposed drainage easements/channels will be used to convey storm water runoff into the storm sewer system thereby slowing the flow of storm water runoff and promoting sediment deposition.
Infiltration of runoff on site	Throughout site development	**Unit 10B:** Various areas throughout the site	Proposed drainage easements/channels will be used to facilitate storm water infiltration and minimize runoff. Sheet flow will facilitate storm water infiltration and minimize runoff.

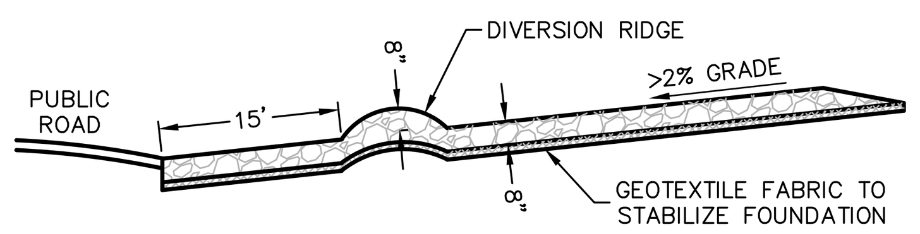
Storm Water Management Measures	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Velocity/energy dissipation devices	N/A	N/A	Velocity/energy dissipation devices will not be used due to the use of alternative storm water treatment devices.
Sequential systems	Throughout site development	**Unit 10B:** Various areas throughout the site	Storm sewers are followed by drainage channels and outlet protection to facilitate storm water treatment prior to offsite discharge. Drainage channels are followed by outlet protection to facilitate storm water treatment prior to offsite discharge. *No sequential systems are planned for portions of the site due to sheet flow.*

Interim Stabilization Practices	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Temporary vegetation / Mulching	Throughout site development	**Unit 10B**: Various areas throughout the site	Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days.
Geotextiles	Throughout site development	**Homebuilding – Unit 10B:** As needed at various locations throughout the site	Geotextiles (i.e. matting) will be used as an interim practice to prevent topsoil loss and erosion.
Sod stabilization	N/A	N/A	Sod stabilization will not be used as an interim practice due to repeated disturbance of the site.
Vegetative buffer strips	N/A	N/A	No interim vegetative buffer strips are planned for this site.
Protection of trees	N/A	N/A	No interim tree protection will be necessary for this site.
Preservation of mature vegetation	Prior to and throughout site development	**Unit 10B**: Various areas throughout the site	Desirable mature vegetation such as the native grasses will be used to prevent pollutants from leaving the site and prevent erosion.

Permanent Stabilization Practices	**Schedule of Implementation**	**Location**	**Reason**
Permanent vegetation – such as trees, shrubs, and grasses	During site landscaping	**Unit 10B**: At various landscaped areas throughout the site	Permanent vegetation will be installed to prevent erosion primarily for aesthetic reasons. Secondary considerations were infiltration, and improvement of storm water quality.
Mulching	During site landscaping	**Unit 10B**: At various landscaped areas throughout the site	Mulching will be used to reduce erosion and soil water loss, especially in planted areas until vegetation becomes well established.
Geotextiles	During permanent erosion control completion	**Unit 10B**: As needed at various locations throughout the site	Geotextiles (i.e. matting) will be used as a permanent practice to prevent topsoil loss and erosion.
Sod stabilization	During site landscaping	**Unit 10B**: At various disturbed areas	Hydromulching or sod stabilization will be used to quickly establish vegetative cover to prevent erosion.
Vegetative buffer strips	N/A	N/A	No permanent vegetative buffer strips are planned for this site.
Protection of trees	N/A	N/A	No permanent tree protection will be necessary for this site.
Preservation of mature vegetation	Prior to and throughout site development	**Unit 10B**: Various areas throughout the site	Desirable mature vegetation such as the native grasses will be used to prevent pollutants from leaving the site and prevent erosion.



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/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 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.

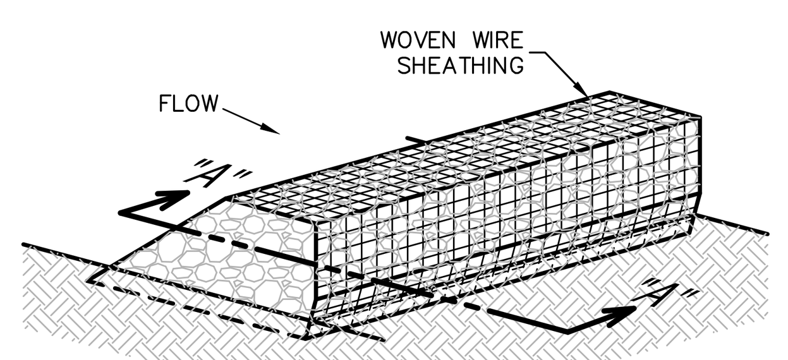
3. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHOULD BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT–OF–WAY.

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.

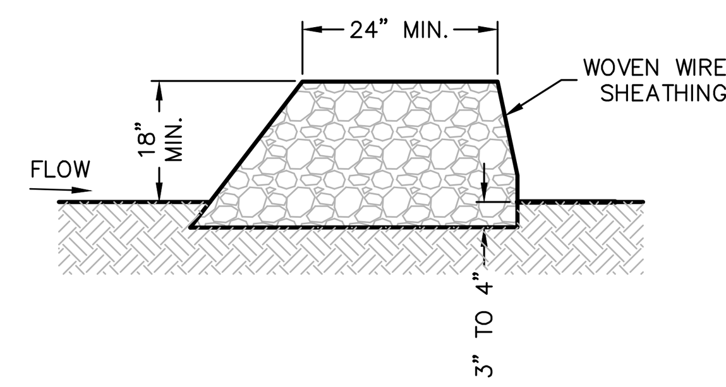
5. ALL SEDIMENT SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING ANY STORM DRAIN, DITCH OR WATER COURSE BY USING APPROVED METHODS.

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.

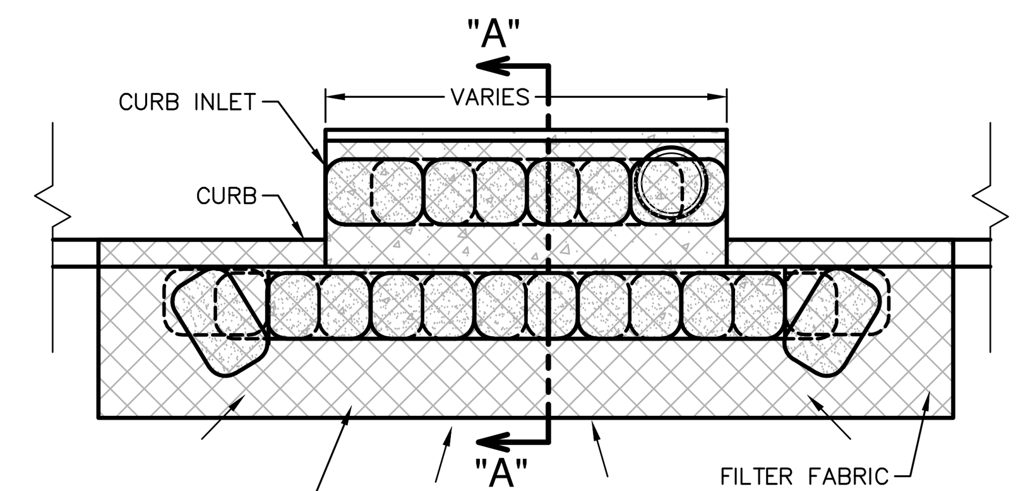
COMMON TROUBLE POINTS

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

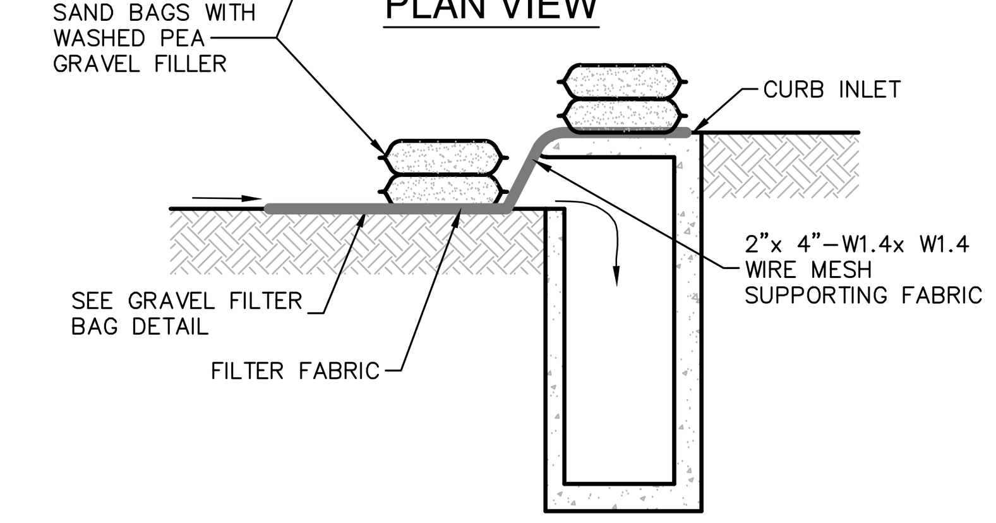
2. BERM NOT INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO FLOW LINE (RUNOFF ESCAPING AROUND ONE SIDE).

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.

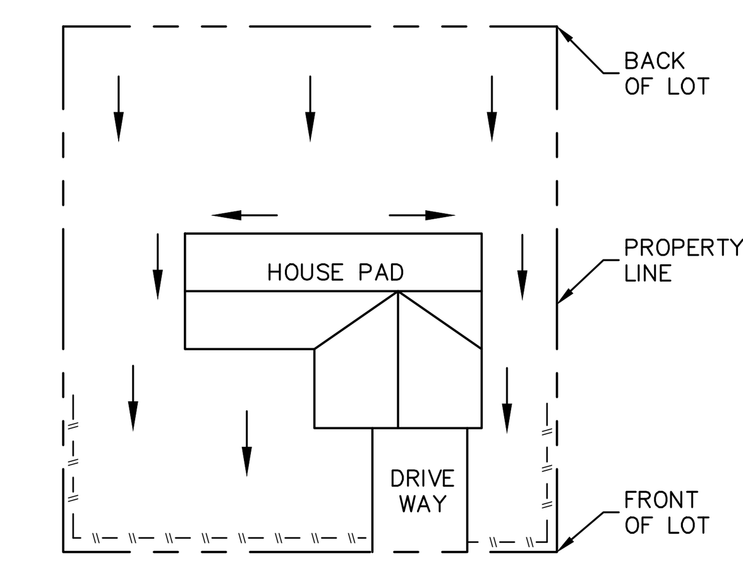
3. CHECK PLACEMENT OF DEVICE TO PREVENT GAPS BETWEEN DEVICE AND CURB.

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

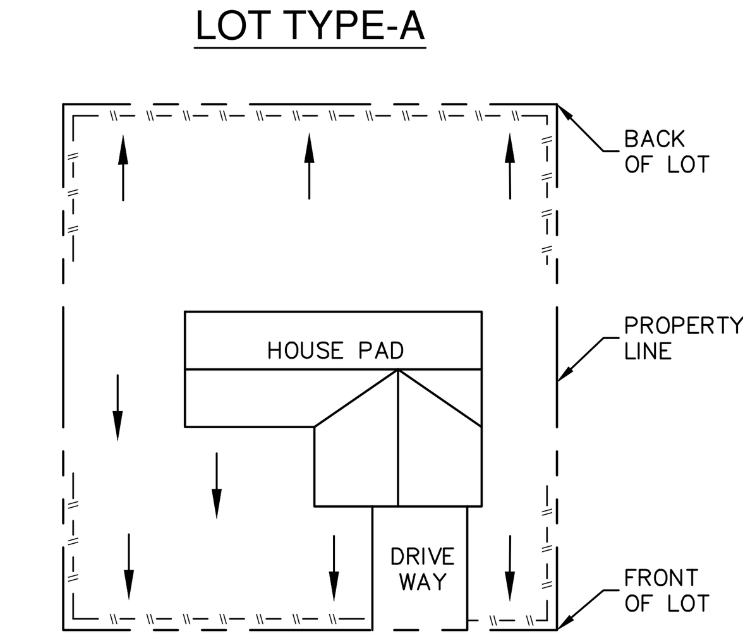
5. STRUCTURES SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THE AREA STABILIZED ONLY AFTER THE REMAINING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN PROPERLY STABILIZED.

BAGGED GRAVEL CURB INLET PROTECTION DETAIL

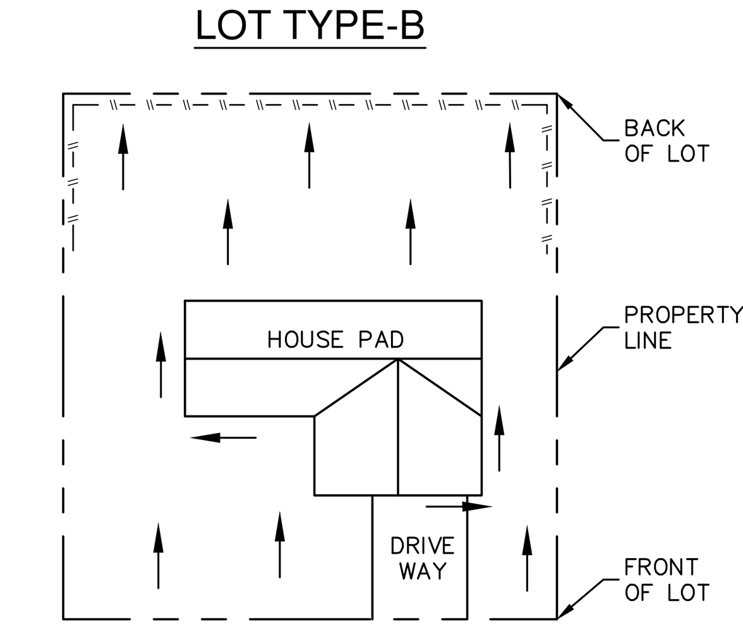
NOT–TO–SCALE



LOT TYPE-A



LOT TYPE-B



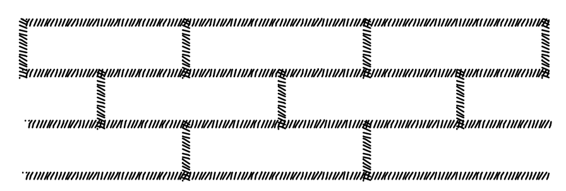
LOT TYPE-C

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

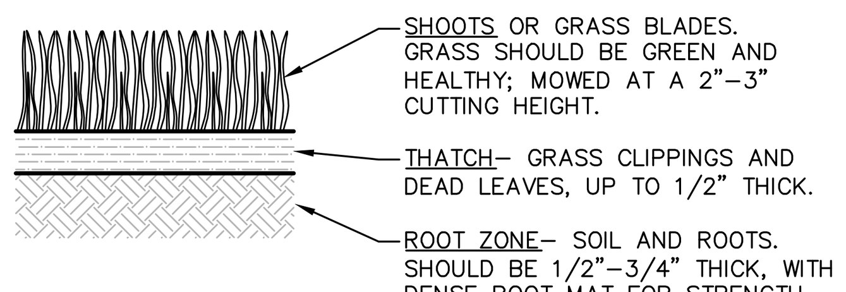
TYPICAL HOUSE LOT LAYOUTS

NOT–TO–SCALE



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.

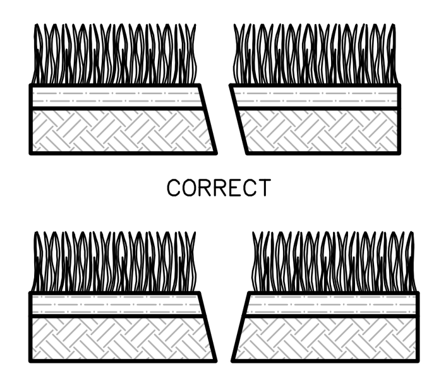


APPEARANCE OF GOOD SOD

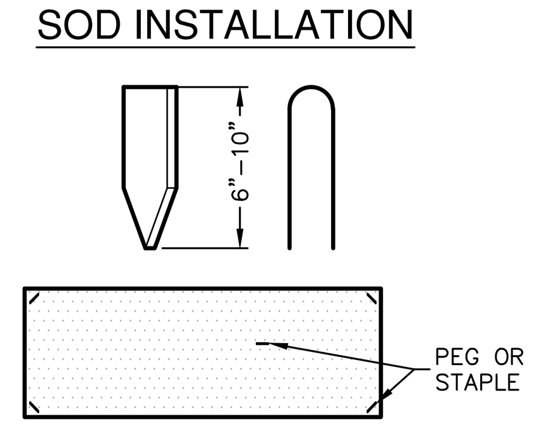
NOTES:
1. ROLL SOD IMMEDIATELY TO ACHIEVE FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

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

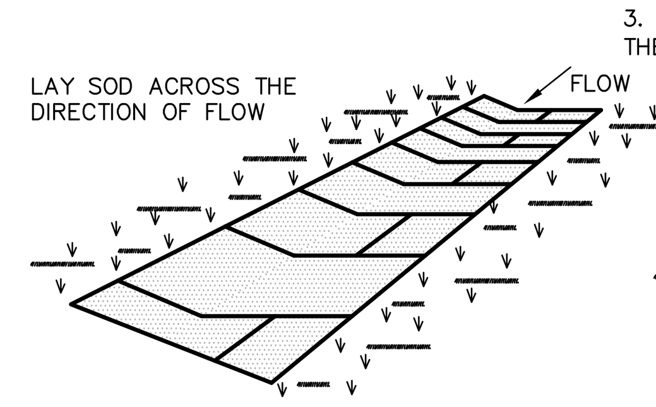
3. MOW WHEN THE SOD IS ESTABLISHED – IN 2–3 WEEKS. SET THE MOWER HIGH (2"–3").

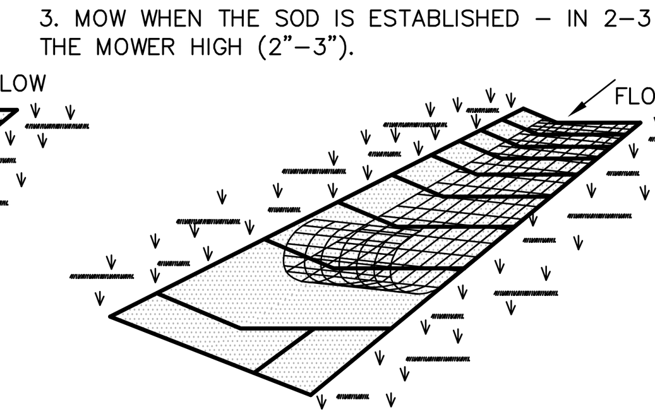


SOD INSTALLATION



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.





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

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.

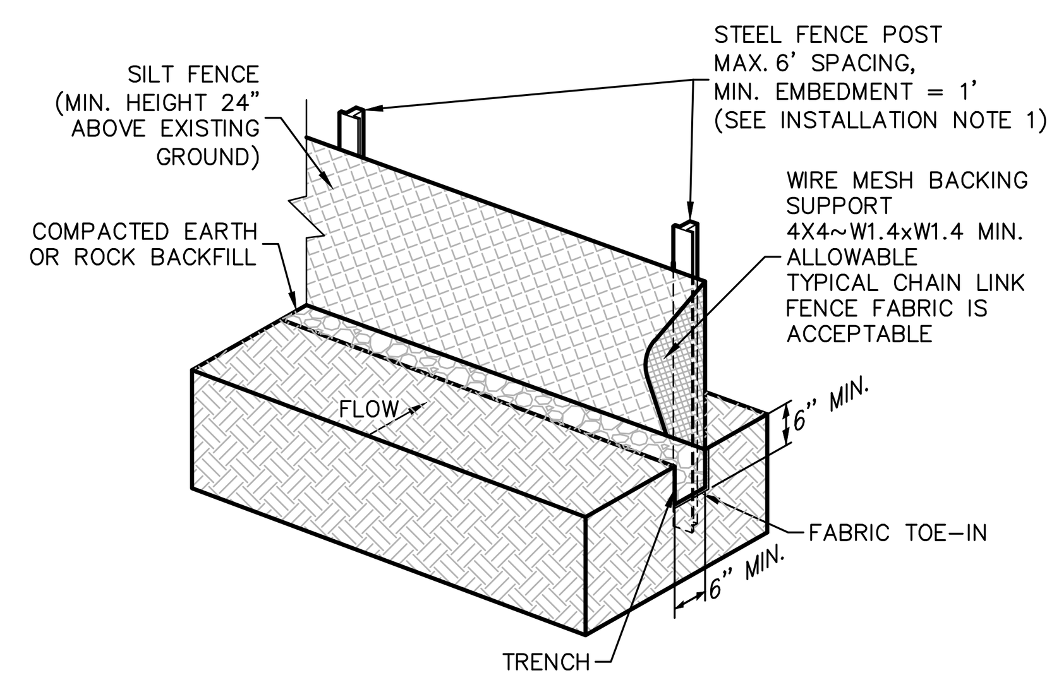
INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

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.

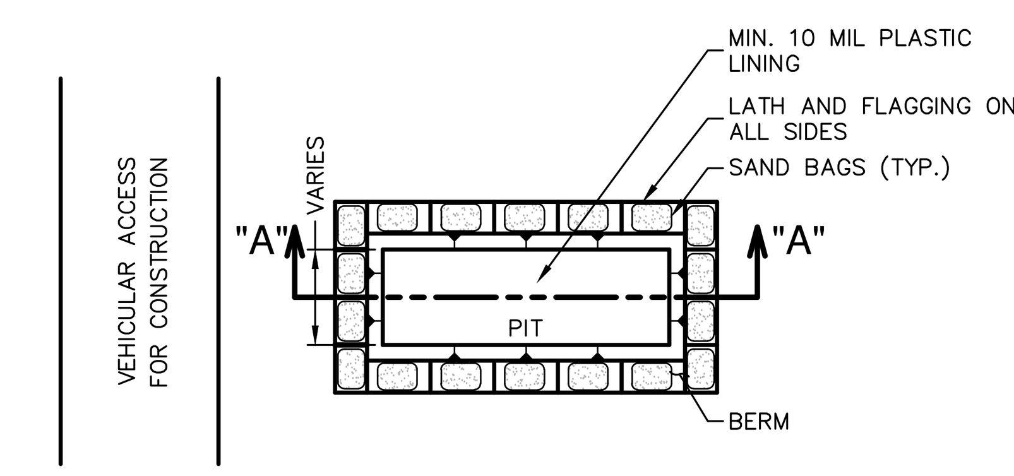
3. REPLACE TORN FABRIC OR INSTALL A SECOND LINE OF FENCING PARALLEL TO THE TORN SECTION.

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.

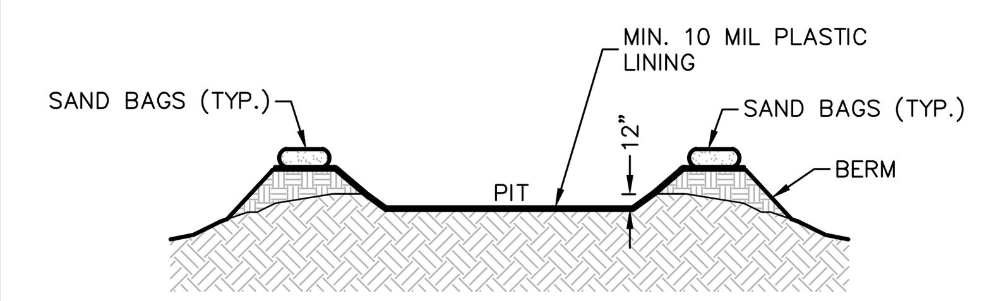
5. WHEN CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE, THE SEDIMENT SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE ADDITIONAL SILTATION AND THE PRIOR LOCATION OF THE SILT FENCE SHOULD BE REVEGETATED. THE FENCE ITSELF SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN AN APPROVED LANDFILL.

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

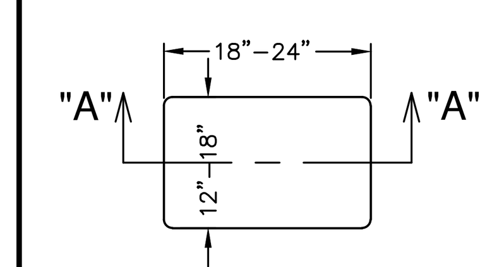
1. WHEN TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES ARE NO LONGER REQUIRED FOR THE WORK, THE HARDENED CONCRETE SHOULD BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF.

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

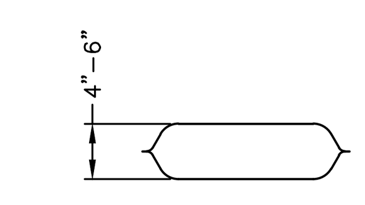
3. HOLES, DEPRESSIONS OR OTHER GROUND DISTURBANCES CAUSED BY THE REMOVAL OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITIES SHOULD BE BACKFILLED AND REPAIRED.

CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT PIT DETAIL

NOT–TO–SCALE



PLAN VIEW



SECTION "A-A"

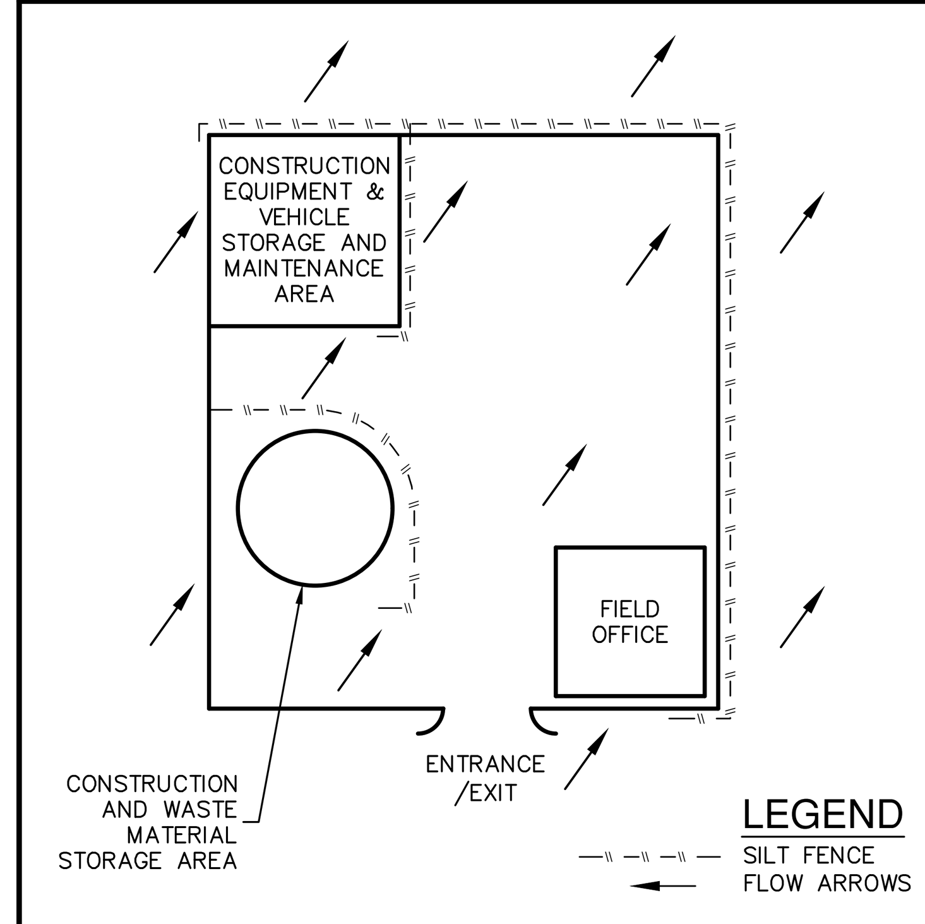
NOTES:
1. THE FILTER BAG MATERIAL SHALL BE MADE OF POLYPROPYLENE, POLYETHYLENE OR POLYAMIDE WOVEN FABRIC, MIN. UNIT WEIGHT OF 4 OUNCES/SY, HAVE A MULLEN BURST STRENGTH EXCEEDING 300 PSI AND ULTRAVIOLET STABILITY EXCEEDING 70%.

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



LEGEND
SILT FENCE
FLOW ARROWS

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

NO.	REVISION	DATE

STATE OF TEXAS
EUGENE H. DAWSON III
112792
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
6/7/2022

PAPE-DAWSON ENGINEERS
SAN ANTONIO I AUSTIN I HOUSTON I FORT WORTH I DALLAS
2000 NW LOOP 410 I SAN ANTONIO, TX 78213 I 210.375.9000
TBPE FIRM REGISTRATION #470 I TBPLS FIRM REGISTRATION #10028800

TEXAS RESEARCH PARK, UNIT-10B
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION DETAILS

PLAT NO. 22-11800327
JOB NO. 8946–24
DATE JUNE 2022
DESIGNER AS
CHECKED SSC DRAWN JZD
SHEET C8.01

Date: Jun 14, 2022, 2:53pm User ID: AShackelford
File: P:\89\46\24\Design\Civil\C8.01–TPDT894624.dwg

1.4.18 Concrete Washout Areas

The purpose of concrete washout areas is to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from concrete waste by conducting washout offsite, performing onsite washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

The following steps will help reduce stormwater pollution from concrete wastes:

- Incorporate requirements for concrete waste management into material supplier and subcontractor agreements.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite, except in designated areas.

For onsite washout:

- Locate washout area at least 50 feet from sensitive features, storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.
- Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed properly.

Below grade concrete washout facilities are typical. These consist of a lined excavation sufficiently large to hold expected volume of washout material. Above grade facilities are used if excavation is not practical. Temporary concrete washout facility (type above grade) should be constructed as shown on the details at the end of this section, with sufficient quantity and volume to contain all liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations. 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.

When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and disposed of. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and disposed of. Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired.

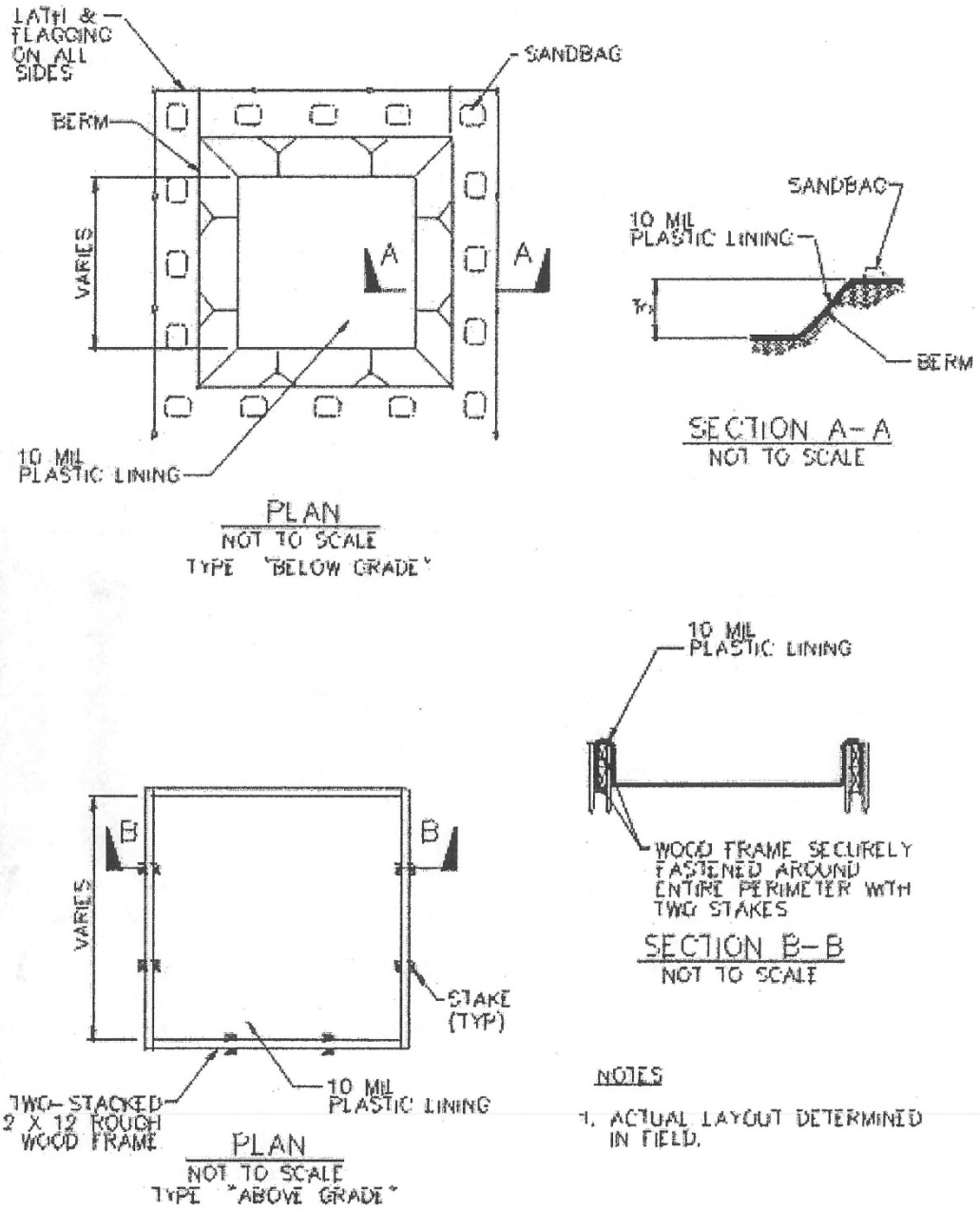
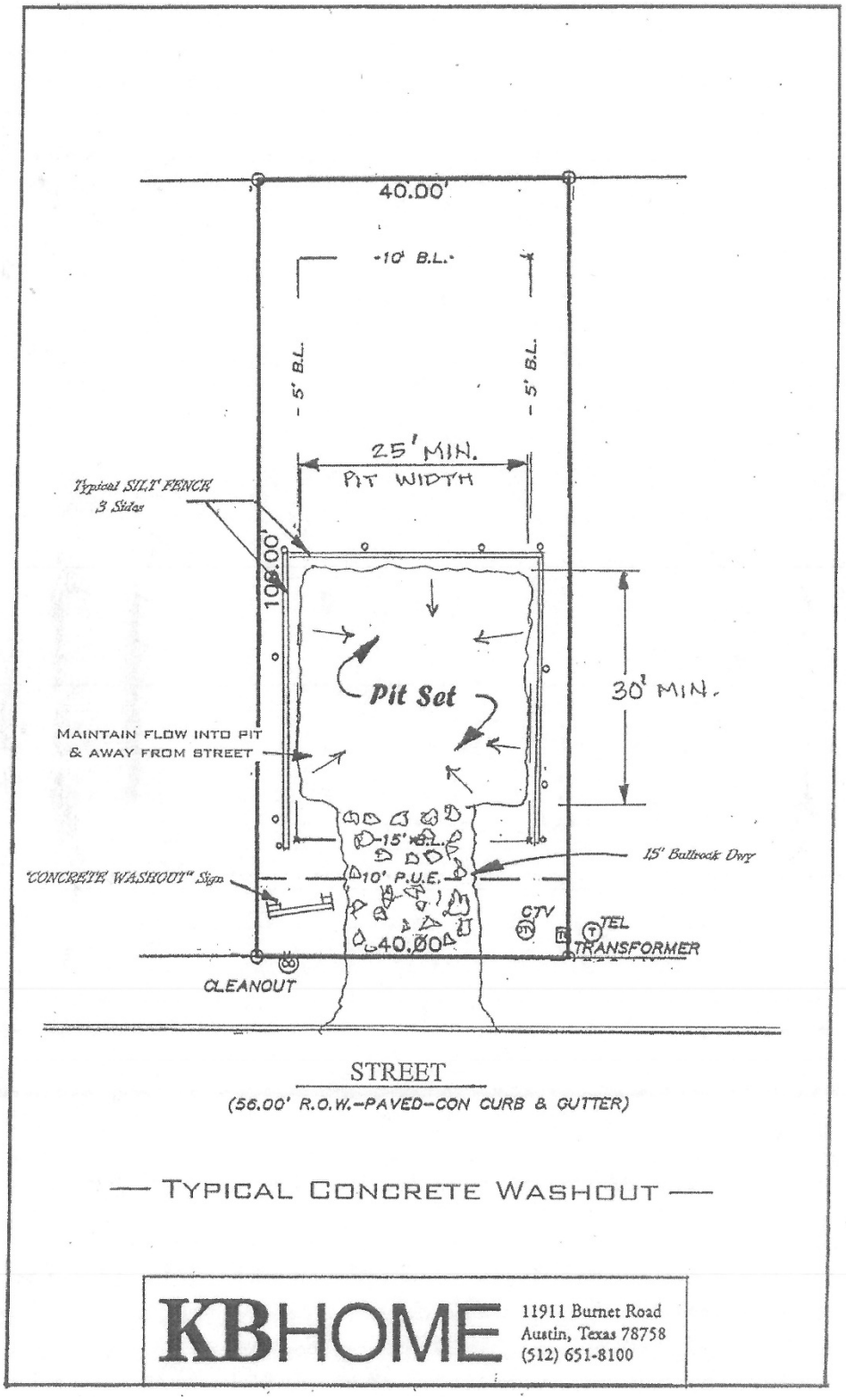


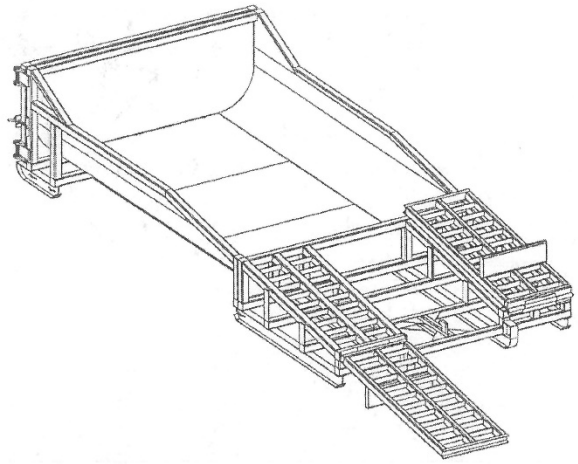
Figure 1-43 Schematics of Concrete Washout Areas



— TYPICAL CONCRETE WASHOUT —

KBHOME 11911 Burnet Road
Austin, Texas 78758
(512) 651-8100

PORTABLE CONCRETE WASHOUT CONTAINER



CONCRETE
WASHOUT SYSTEMS

PO Box 2604
Carmichael, CA. 95609
Phone: 1.877.292.7468
Fax: 1.916.244.0403
info@concretewashout.com
www.concretewashout.com
Patent Pending

DESCRIPTION
A portable, self-contained and watertight container affixed with ramps that controls, captures and contains caustic concrete wastewater and washout material.

PURPOSE & OBJECTIVE
Allows trade personnel to easily washout concrete trucks, pumps and other equipment associated with cement on site and allows easy off site recycling of the same concrete materials and wastewater.

APPLICATION
Construction projects where concrete, stucco, mortar, grout and cement are used as a construction material or where cementitious wastewater is created.

MAINTENANCE
Inspect and clean out when ¾ full, not allowing the container to overflow.
Inspect wastewater level and request a vacuum if needed.
Inspect subcontractors to ensure that proper housekeeping measures are employed when washing out equipment.

SPECIFICATIONS
The container must be portable and temporary, watertight, equipped with ramps and have a holding capacity to accept washout from approximately 350 yards of poured concrete. A vacuum service must accompany washout container and be used by site superintendent as needed. A rampless container may be used in conjunction with a ramped container or by itself if a concrete pump is not needed. The washwater must be disposed of or treated and recycled in an evironmentally safe maanner and in accordance with federal, state or local regulatory guidelines.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS
Caustic wastewater (high pH level near 12 units)
Suspended solids
Assorted Metals; Chromium VI, Nickel, Sulfate, Potassium, Magnesium and Calcium Compounds

V. Spill Prevention and Response

Spills will be prevented utilizing Best Management Practices previously described beginning in Section IV such as proper material storage, handling, and disposal practices. However, despite such efforts, a spill may occur on site. If a spill occurs, the following procedures will be utilized.

- ***Stop the spill, if possible.*** This can include shutting off power to a pump, righting an overturned container, or plugging a hole in a damaged container.
- ***Contain the spill, safely.*** Spill containment can be accomplished using a variety of materials and methods such as the use of absorbents (i.e. sawdust, Oil Dri, rags, soil, polypropylene pads or booms, etc.) to dike the area around the spill, or placing a leaking container inside one which is not leaking. Spill containment should only be attempted if it is safe to do so. Proper safety equipment such as gloves and eye protection should be used as directed on the Material Safety Data Sheet for the spilled material.
- ***Report the spill, if necessary.*** Certain quantities of hazardous or toxic materials such as pesticides, paint thinners, gasoline, etc. are required by Federal Law to be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 as soon as you have knowledge of the spill. Since most of the quantities which require reporting to the NRC are larger than that found on a typical construction site, spill reporting to the State or Local authorities is more likely. When in doubt, report the spill.

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) at 1-800-832-8224

- ***Clean the spill up, properly.*** Spill clean up should be performed in accordance with applicable regulations or according to the manufacturer's recommendations on the Material Safety Data Sheet. In most cases, proper spill clean up is to use a dry method such as absorbing the spill and containerize for disposal via a licensed disposal company. For non-hazardous and non-toxic materials this may be through your solid waste disposal service with prior approval.
- ***Fill in table on next page.***

The SW3P must be modified within 14 days of a release to provide a description of the spill, the circumstances leading to the spill, and the date of the spill. Spill clean-up materials, methods, and additional Best Management Practices addressing spill prevention should also be included.

Spill Date	**Material Spilled**	**~ amount of spill** ***(in gallons)***	**Circumstance of Spill** ***(what caused the spill)***	**Corrective Action**	**Correction Date & sign-off**

VI. Inspections

At least **once every seven (7) days** the SW3P provides for a thorough inspection of disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized.

If the inspection frequency changes, the reason for the change and the dates that the change is effective will be listed below.

Alternate Inspection Schedule:			Date range of alternate inspection schedule.	Reason for changing inspection schedule:
Every 7 days (weekly)	Every 7 days (weekly) and after rainfall events in excess of 0.5"	Monthly	Beginning Date-Ending Date	
☐	☐	☐	--	
☐	☐	☐	--	
☐	☐	☐	--	

Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. This site inspection will be performed by qualified personnel familiar with the site and with the authority to ensure necessary maintenance of controls. Documentation of the inspection and actions taken is provided on forms shown in the back of the SW3P.

Based on the results of the inspection, the SW3P shall be modified as necessary to include additional or modified BMPs designed to correct problems identified. Revisions to the SW3P shall be completed within 7 calendar days following the inspection.

A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name and qualification of personnel making the inspection, the date of the inspection and major observations relating to the implementation of the SW3P shall be made and retained as part of the SW3P for at least three years from the date the site is finally stabilized. Reports shall identify incidents of non-compliance. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report shall contain a certification that the facility is in compliance with the SW3P. An authorized representative shall sign the report.

Qualified personnel performing inspections are familiar with the BMPs, have knowledge to determine when a failed control is inadequate and needs to be replaced, have access to

the construction schedule, have knowledge of stabilization, and have authority to make changes to the SW3P.

KB Home Lone Star, Inc. has elected to have Compliance Resources, Inc. staff perform the required inspections. General qualifications for CRI staff include over 20 years combined experience in storm water pollution prevention and the performance of thousands of inspections and development of thousands of construction storm water plans in Texas and various other states.

Retention of Records

The permittee shall retain a copy of the SW3P at the construction site (or other accessible location) from the date of project initiation to the date of final stabilization. The permittee shall retain copies of the NOI, SW3P, all reports, and records of all data covered by the permit for three years from the date the site is finally stabilized. All NOIs, SW3P, reports, certifications, NOTs, and information that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee shall be signed by a duly authorized representative.

Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director or authorized representative of EPA, the State/Tribal, or municipal separate storm sewer authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law to enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, have access to and copy any records that must be kept, and inspect any facility or equipment.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION TRACKING FORM (City / County / State / Federal)	
GOV'T AGENCY NAME ***(with Gov't Inspector Name & Contact Information)***	
INSPECTION DATE	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *	
CORRECTION DATE	
ACTIONS TAKEN	
GOV'T AGENCY NAME ***(with Gov't Inspector Name & Contact Information)***	
INSPECTION DATE	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *	
CORRECTION DATE	
ACTIONS TAKEN	
**** PLEASE ATTACH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / CORRESPONDENCE, EXIT INTERVIEW FORMS, ETC.***	

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION TRACKING FORM (City / County / State / Federal)	
GOV'T AGENCY NAME ***(with Gov't Inspector Name & Contact Information)***	
INSPECTION DATE	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *	
CORRECTION DATE	
ACTIONS TAKEN	
GOV'T AGENCY NAME ***(with Gov't Inspector Name & Contact Information)***	
INSPECTION DATE	
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *	
CORRECTION DATE	
ACTIONS TAKEN	
**** PLEASE ATTACH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION / CORRESPONDENCE, EXIT INTERVIEW FORMS, ETC.***	

Inspector Qualifications for Compliance Resources, Inc.

Jessica Achivida, CESSWI (with CRI since October 2020)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science and Policy from St. Edward's University, Austin, TX
- Coursework in environmental chemistry, environmental geology, natural resource management, public policy, environmental law, urban sustainability, and environmental and ecological field methods
- Fieldwork and research experience with invasive species management, vegetation identification and sampling, and performing ecological surveys
- Water Quality experience in collecting / testing samples and reporting / analyzing data
- Conducted an undergraduate independent research project on urban green space management and water quality
- Experienced in customer service, volunteer management, and environmental education
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (January 2022 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5905 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (April 2021)
- CESSWI #5905 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (January 2022)

Henry Beenenga, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from Cedarville University, Cedarville, Ohio
- Coursework in environmental impact assessment, biology, botany, zoology, geology, water and soil sciences, as well as general and conservation ecology
- Experience in conducting field work while identifying native and invasive flora and removal of hazardous trees
- Customer service experience dealing with conflict resolution as it concerns the public and private homeowners with public and private flora safety and management
- Lead Foreman for Davey tree expert company, overseeing various site locations and ensuring tasks are completed according to procedure
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6059 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (December 2021)

Madison Bodecker, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since April 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of North Carolina, Wilmington, North Carolina
- Currently pursuing a Master of Science (MS) in Sustainability Science and Leadership from Montclair State University, Montclair, New Jersey
- Coursework in global environmental issues, environmental geology, environmental chemistry, ecology, environmental change and communication, current issues in sustainability science, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in environmental education and outreach, marine mammal and sea turtle necropsies, and wildlife management
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2022 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5953 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (June 2021)

Hali Burke, CESSWI (with CRI since September 2018)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Zoology and a minor in Environmental Studies from Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Carbondale Illinois
- Coursework in environmental writing and regulatory compliance, conservation and reclamation, industrial pollution, natural resource and environmental planning, environmental education, watershed and wildlife management, water testing and pollution, river and lake ecology and management
- Coursework in conducting habitat assessments and writing environmental plans
- Studied Illinois water systems (rivers) in Carbondale for water quality standards and species abundance
- Experience in environmental education including conservation and appropriate level-based lessons to promote environmental literacy and competency (2 years)
- Experience in conducting field work, analyzing data, and lab testing (4 years)
- Experience in water sampling, water quality testing and managing and preventing sediment loading (3 years)
- Experience in onsite engineer and construction practices and reading civil engineering plans as well as experience in office administration, permit/ plan paperwork in civil engineering offices
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector

- Field Team Leader (August 2021 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5435 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (November 2018)
- CESSWI #5435 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (March 2020)

Christopher Calvillo, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since July 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of the Incarnate Word, San Antonio, Texas
- Coursework in soil conservation, biology, ecology, environmental geology, and water quality
- Experience in customer service as a Park Ranger, assisting with education of the public as well as enforcement of city ordinances
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6033 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (November 2021)

Taylor Crace, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Studies from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in geoscience, geography, geology, botany, biology, environmental change, natural resource economics, urban planning, environmental ethics, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6057 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (December 2021)

Justin Croon, CESSWI (with CRI since September 2006)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Political Science from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in geography and geology
- Experienced in customer service and office administration
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI #1903 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2011)

Anthony DeLeon (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelor of science (BS) in Biology from The University of Houston, Clear Lake, Texas
- Coursework in biology, botany, limnology, microbiology, environmental science, environmental toxicology, and ecology
- Experience in conducting field work and lab analysis while studying projects involving water quality and environmental microbiomes of the rhizosphere
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector

Stephen Fryer, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, Texas
- Coursework in environmental regulations, environmental site assessment, environmental geology, environmental biology, and oil spill prevention and response
- Experience in technically reviewing phase 2 MS4 SWMPs
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6053 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (December 2021)

Jackson Giminiani, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelors of Science (BS) in Wildlife and Fisheries Science from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in ecology, environmental monitoring, techniques of wildlife management, principles of fisheries management, and fish and wildlife laws and administration
- Experience in educating the public about water conservation and habitat restoration for endangered species specifically at the headwaters of the San Marcos River
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6058 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (December 2021)

Kassie Gnospelius, CESSWI (with CRI since September 2006)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Bioenvironmental Science from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in soil and crop science, bioremediation, and bioenvironmental science
- Internship with Texas A&M University Geochemical and Environmental Research Group, working as a lab technician testing various tissue and water samples for hazardous contaminants
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (May 2013 – April 2017)
- Houston Area Manager (May 2017 – July 2020)
- Houston Area Assistant Manager (August 2020 – current)
- CESSWI #0774 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (March 2010)

Chris Gold, CESSWI (with CRI since June 2017)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Bioenvironmental Sciences from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in environmental regulation, water management, pollutant remediation, and soil science
- Two year Internship with Texas A&M University Plant Pathology Laboratory working as a research lab assistant testing the effects of beneficial and pathogenic microbes on plant growth
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (June 2018 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5098 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (October 2017)
- CESSWI #5098 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (March 2018)

Jose Gomez, CESSWI (with CRI since April 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas
- Coursework in geology, watersheds, natural resource management, sourced data and transport of chemicals, soils, environmental law, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in customer service
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #5954 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (June 2021)
- CESSWI #5954 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (May 2022)

Libby Griswold, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of Texas, Austin, Texas
- Coursework in field methods, water and watersheds, environmental soil physics, physical and chemical hydrogeology, ecohydrology, geosciences, ecology, environmental geographic information systems, land use issues, engineering ethics, and communications
- Experience in conducting field work in stratigraphy and mapping, water and soil analysis, karst cave water sampling, entomology, plant surveys, and animal surveys
- Completed undergraduate thesis in retroactive green infrastructure BMP planning for the Waller Creek Watershed with UT Austin's Director of Sustainability
- Construction experience building met masts on wind farms
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2022 – July 2022)
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since August 2022)
- CESSWI – IT #6025 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (November 2021)

Patrick Hodgkiss, CESSWI (with CRI since August 2017)

- Coursework towards a Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Management from Columbia Southern University, Orange Beach, Alabama
- Coursework in environmental law, environmental assessment, air quality, hazardous, waste management, technical writing, pollution prevention, toxicology, waste management, and environmental issues
- Proficient in the application, execution, supervision, and management of all aspects of Military Munitions Response Actions including Site Visits, Remediation Investigations and Removal Actions
- Over 12,681 hours of environmental remediation experience at 22 project locations throughout the United States to include experience in implementing Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, Soil Sampling Plans, and Water Monitoring Activities
- Three years of experience as a quality control specialist in the Unexploded Ordinance industry requiring collaboration with clients and regulatory specialists to develop practical compliance requirements

- ACEA Regulatory Committee member since Spring 2019
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Austin Area Manager (August 2017 – June 2019)
- Corporate Trainer (December 2018 – current)
- Director of Business Development (July 2019 – June 2021)
- Chief Operations Officer (July 2021 – current)
- CESSWI #5228 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (April 2018)

Yeji Kang, CESSWI (with CRI since April 2021)

- Bachelors of Arts (BA) in Environmental Science and Policy from St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas
- Bachelors of Arts (BA) in Political Science from St. Edward's University, Austin, Texas
- Coursework in ecological and environmental field methods, environmental law, geology, environmental policy, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in ecological restoration, environmental education, public policy, and research
- Experience in conducting research on soil seedbank composition before and after prescribed fires in the Texas Hill Country (2019)
- Best undergraduate poster presentation at the Texas Society for Ecological Restoration (2019)
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #5960 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (June 2021)
- CESSWI #5960 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (July 2022)

Kassie Ledum, CESSWI (with CRI since July 2019)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science with a Minor in Biology from Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, Texas
- Coursework in environmental regulations and policy, ecology, field biology, waste management, issues in environmental science, marine ecology, environmental geology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- HAZWOPER and Oil Spill Management Certified
- Experience in conducting field work and analyzing data
- Water Quality experience in collecting/ testing samples and reporting/analyzing data
- Experience in environmental education including the promotion of environmental conservation and implementation of program initiatives SEEDS (Strategies for Ecology, Education, Diversity, and Sustainability)
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since July 2021)
- CESSWI – IT #5702 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (January 2020)
- CESSWI #5702 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (November 2020)

Christopher Lord, CESSWI (with CRI since March 2014)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Geology from The University of Houston, Houston, Texas
- Associate of Arts (AA) in Geology from San Jacinto College, Houston, Texas
- Coursework in geography, petrology, stratigraphy, mineralogy, environmental geology, environmental biology, physical geology, meteorology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Seven years of laboratory experience in geology and chemistry
- Experience in residential and industrial plumbing construction
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2019 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #4243 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (November 2014)
- CESSWI #4243 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2016)

Ashley Maddox, CESSWI (with CRI since February 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Resource and Environmental Studies from Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas
- Coursework in environmental policy and regulatory compliance, conservation and restoration ecology, natural resource and environmental management, solid waste and recycling studies, sustainability law, watershed management, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Coursework in conducting habitat assessments and writing environmental plans

- Experienced in field work, customer service, volunteer management, environmental education, and office administration
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #5932 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (April 2021)
- CESSWI #5932 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (May 2022)

Corrine Marchesano (with CRI since March 2022)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Watershed Science from Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado
- Coursework in ecosystem ecology, water quality analysis, natural resource policy, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in customer service, water quality sampling and lab analysis, and soil sampling and judging
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector

Gracie Mooney (with CRI since May 2022)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science with a specialization in Conservation and Restoration Ecology from The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas
- Coursework in watershed processes, geology, environmental remediation, environmental law, ecology, soils, global changes, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Fieldwork including Golden Cheeked Warbler surveys, vegetation surveys, stream and trail maintenance, and stream quality visual assessments
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector

Nathan Netek, CESSWI-IT (with CRI since March 2022)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of Texas at San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas
- Coursework in watersheds, environmental law, soils, geology, environmental remediation, and environmental assessment
- Experience volunteering with the San Antonio River Authority (SARA)
- Knowledge of ESRI ArcGIS desktop, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), and scientific report writing
- Member of the Jefferson Scholars Program at UTSA
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6376 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (April 2022)

Janna Newman, CESSWI-IT (with CRI since March 2022)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science with a focus in Biology from The University of Texas, Austin, Texas
- Coursework in ecological and hydrological field methods, sustainable urban design, environmental ethics, physical hydrogeology, biology, environmental geology, conservation, environmental professionalism, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in field data collection and analysis, environmental scientific report writing, implementing sustainable practices, environmental education
- Experience applying GIS and life history analyses to critically analyze legitimacy of policy regulating a riparian natural resource in Etsha, Botswana
- Experience preventing damage to sensitive aquatic habitat and endangered species populations at Barton Springs
- Experience in customer service and team delegation
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6312 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (April 2022)

Rebecca Pease-Hebert, CESSWI (with CRI since March 2017)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Geoscience from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in physical hydrology, geology, geography, and environmental management
- Experience in customer service and office administration
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2018 – June 2019)
- Austin Area Manager (July 2019 – current)

- CESSWI – IT #4985 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (June 2017)
- CESSWI #4985 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2018)

Rachel Phillips, CESSWI-IT (with CRI since March 2022)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Geography from Texas State University, San Marcos, TX
- Coursework in environmental studies, spacial and raw data analysis, watershed delineation, geologic processes, mathematics, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in conservation education, environmental education, mathematics education, public outreach, and customer service
- Two years of experience karst landscape systems, specifically in water quality testing, data collection and analysis, and technical field and lab work
- Master Suba Diver (NAUI) with over 50 logged dives, DAC Certification, including underwater maintenance and environmental restoration in federally protected waters
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #6314 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (April 2022)

Cayden Rad, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since July 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Geographic Resource and Environmental Studies and a minor in Geology from Texas State University, San Marcos Texas
- Coursework in environmental management, environmental geography, geomorphology, geology, remote sensing, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience with Environmental Site Assessments, Impact Statements, Watershed Management Plans and Drill Site Proposals as well as field and lab work while at Texas State
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #5983 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (August 2021)

Gretchen Reutzel, CPESC, CESSWI (with CRI since November 2005)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science and Resource Management from Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas
- Coursework in environmental science, natural resource protection, aquatic biology, land planning, and watershed management
- Environmental Education Coordinator at Texas State University (8 years)
- Watershed Manager at the Upper Guadalupe River Authority (2 years)
- San Antonio Area Informal Education Association (SAIEA) Board Member
- Developed and published environmental curriculum distributed to local museums, river authorities, and universities
- Worked with federal, state and local regulations agencies to develop watershed and water quality programs to manage Central Texas rivers and the Edwards Aquifer
- Successfully completed the San Antonio Water System (SAWS) Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems (TPDES) Inspector Workshop
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (November 2006 – September 2013)
- San Antonio Field Assistant Manager (October 2013 – May 2014)
- San Antonio Area Manager (June 2014 – current)
- CESSWI #0689 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2009)
- CPESC #6480 – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (July 2011)

Lauren Savior, CESSWI (with CRI since August 2020)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from Baylor University, Waco, Texas
- Coursework in environmental policy, environmental chemistry, environmental health, wildlife management, field techniques, watershed assessment, water management, wildlife ecology, conservation biology, geology, and mineralogy
- Experience in water sampling and laboratory analysis of water samples, land surveys and inspection reports, and watershed/riparian related field work
- Basic knowledge of ArcGIS, ArcGIS pro, and ArcMap
- Volunteer work with the Baylor Steam Team / Texas Stream Team in routine local surface water sampling and Baylor Geology / Geosciences Society in educating the public about water conservation and providing basic introductions on hydrogeologic information
- Successfully completed an internship with the Edwards Aquifer Authority under the Aquifer Protection Team during the summer of 2019

- Experienced in customer service
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (November 2021 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5896 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (March 2021)
- CESSWI #5896 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (September 2021)

Misti Shafer-Webb, CPESC, CESSWI (with CRI since September 2002)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Design from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Construction Science from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in project management, soil science, environmental science, construction materials and methods, AutoCAD, drafting, surveying, concrete and steel structural engineering, and environmental design
- Internship with DPR Construction in their OSHA/Safety department
- Two years of experience in the homebuilding construction industry including permitting and project coordinating for David Weekley Homes in Austin, Texas and Houston, Texas
- Attended various trainings / conferences through Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Edwards Aquifer Protection Program (EAPP), International Erosion Control Association (IECA), South Central International Erosion Control Association (SCIECA), StormCon, Capital Area Erosion Control Network (CAECN), Homebuilders Association (HBA), and the Austin Contractors and Engineers Association (ACEA)
- National Association of Women in Construction (Austin Chapter #7) President 2021-2022, President-Elect 2020-2021, Director 2019-2020, Director 2018-2019, Vice President 2017-2018, and Director 2016-2017
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Office Manager (December 2002 – August 2003)
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since July 2003)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Manager (September 2003 – November 2018)
- Austin Area Manager (June 2004 – May 2006; March 2009 – December 2011)
- Owner and Chief Executive Officer (July 2018 – current)
- CPESC #5381 – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (August 2009)
- CESSWI #0698 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2009)

Eric Silva, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since May 2022)

- Bachelors of Science (BS) in Biology from Texas A&M University - San Antonio, San Antonio, Texas
- Course work in ecology, invertebrate zoology, bacteriology, biostatistics
- Experience in customer service
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #7466 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (July 2022)

Regan Stewart, CESSWI (with CRI since August 2020)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Wildlife Sustainability and Ecosystem Science with a minor in Biology from Tarleton State University, Stephenville, Texas
- Coursework in terrestrial and wetland restoration, natural resource management, vegetation identification and sampling, environmental policy, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Minor in Biology through extensive coursework in mammalogy, ornithology, and genetics
- Semester abroad experience (2019) in Environmental Sustainability and Human Dimensions through the Wildlife Department of Tarleton State University in five countries throughout southern Africa
- Assisted in various graduate study programs including animal and vegetation surveys, ecosystem restoration, and GIS related map construction
- Experience in conducting field work, analyzing data, and land conservation/restoration research
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2022 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5805 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (October 2020)
- CESSWI #5805 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (October 2021)

Hailley Thompson, CESSWI (with CRI since May 2018)

- Bachelor of Arts (BA) in Global Studies: Environments & Sustainability from The University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia

- Coursework in ecology, biology, geography, water quality, sustainable communities, global sustainability, climate change science and policy, environmental economics, and oceanography
- Experience in economic analysis and evaluating cost-benefit scenarios to produce cost-effective solutions
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (October 2019 – June 2021)
- Quality Assurance Manager / Corporate Trainer (July 2021 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5329 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (July 2018)
- CESSWI #5329 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (June 2019)

Chris Vedros, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since May 2022)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Coursework in geology, petrology, coastal geomorphology, natural resource management, environmental law, ecology, toxicology, pollution risk assessment, wetland delineation, estuarine hydrology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Experience in environmental education, fuel reception in power plants, and field work involving water quality testing
- Conducted a joint undergraduate research on the migration of red snapper in Lake Pontchartrain and surrounding estuaries
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- CESSWI – IT #7465 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (July 2022)

Hannah Welker, CESSWI (with CRI since March 2017)

- Associate of Art (AA) in Liberal Arts from Northwest Vista College, San Antonio, Texas
- Experience in customer service, auditing, and office administration
- 2.5 years of experience in SWPPP project management
- Working knowledge of applicable regulations (Federal, State, local), endangered species, and Edwards Aquifer issues
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified SWP3 Auditor
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2021 – current)
- CESSWI – IT #5729 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (April 2020)
- CESSWI #5729 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2020)

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer Qualifications for Compliance Resources, Inc.

Libby Griswold, CESSWI - IT (with CRI since September 2021)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science from The University of Texas, Austin, Texas
- Coursework in field methods, water and watersheds, environmental soil physics, physical and chemical hydrogeology, ecohydrology, geosciences, ecology, environmental geographic information systems, land use issues, engineering ethics, and communications
- Experience in conducting field work in stratigraphy and mapping, water and soil analysis, karst cave water sampling, entomology, plant surveys, and animal surveys
- Completed undergraduate thesis in retroactive green infrastructure BMP planning for the Waller Creek Watershed with UT Austin's Director of Sustainability
- Construction experience building met masts on wind farms
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Field Team Leader (March 2022 – July 2022)
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since August 2022)
- CESSWI – IT #6025 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (November 2021)

Kassie Ledum, CESSWI (with CRI since July 2019)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Science with a Minor in Biology from Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, Texas
- Coursework in environmental regulations and policy, ecology, field biology, waste management, issues in environmental science, marine ecology, environmental geology, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- HAZWOPER and Oil Spill Management Certified
- Experience in conducting field work and analyzing data
- Water Quality experience in collecting/ testing samples and reporting/analyzing data

- Experience in environmental education including the promotion of environmental conservation and implementation of program initiatives SEEDS (Strategies for Ecology, Education, Diversity, and Sustainability)
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since July 2021)
- CESSWI – IT #5702 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector - In Training (January 2020)
- CESSWI #5702 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (November 2020)

Rita Olguin (with CRI since March 2015)

- SWP3 Writer for Compliance Resources, Inc. since March 2015
- Worked for Compliance Resources, Inc. previously from 2009 – 2012 as a SWP3 Administrative Assistant
- Worked for Compliance Resources, Inc. previously from 2006 – 2008 as a Construction SWP3 Writer
- Experience in customer service
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since January 2007)

Amber Scheler, CPESC (with CRI since January 2005)

- Coursework in Computer-Aided Design at Temple College, Temple, Texas
- Applicable coursework in computer-aided design, AutoCAD, drafting, and environmental science
- Experience as an Administrative/Research Assistant for surveying company (2 years) and an SWP3 Writer since January 2005
- Sediment & Erosion Control Master Class: Evaluating Erosion, Sediment, & Sedimentation (six week course; April – May 2012)
- Attended a CESSWI review course (part 1) in October 2013
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since June 2005)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Team Leader (January 2007 – December 2017)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Assistant Manager (January 2018 – November 2018)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Manager (December 2018 – current)
- StormwaterONE Certification - Qualified Preparer of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans #4475000 – Texas (October 2017 - October 2019)
- StormwaterONE Certification - Qualified Compliance Inspector of Storm Water #4475000 – Texas (October 2017 - October 2019)
- CPESC – IT #9219 – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control – In Training (October 2018)
- CPESC #9219 – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (December 2018)

Misti Shafer-Webb, CPESC, CESSWI (with CRI since September 2002)

- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Environmental Design from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Bachelor of Science (BS) in Construction Science from Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas
- Coursework in project management, soil science, environmental science, construction materials and methods, AutoCAD, drafting, surveying, concrete and steel structural engineering, and environmental design
- Internship with DPR Construction in their OSHA/Safety department
- Two years of experience in the homebuilding construction industry including permitting and project coordinating for David Weekley Homes in Austin, Texas and Houston, Texas
- Attended various trainings / conferences through Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Edwards Aquifer Protection Program (EAPP), International Erosion Control Association (IECA), South Central International Erosion Control Association (SCIECA), StormCon, Capital Area Erosion Control Network (CAECN), Homebuilders Association (HBA), and the Austin Contractors and Engineers Association (ACEA)
- National Association of Women in Construction (Austin Chapter #7) President 2021-2022, President-Elect 2020-2021, Director 2019-2020, Director 2018-2019, Vice President 2017-2018, and Director 2016-2017
- Successfully completed an internal training course on Best Management Practices and Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) requirements for construction activities
- Qualified Inspector
- Office Manager (December 2002 – August 2003)
- Qualified Construction Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Writer (since July 2003)
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Manager (September 2003 – November 2018)
- Austin Area Manager (June 2004 – May 2006; March 2009 – December 2011)
- President and Owner (July 2018 – current)
- CPESC #5381 – Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (August 2009)
- CESSWI #0698 – Certified Erosion, Sediment and Storm Water Inspector (August 2009

KBHOME
[_____] Division
[_____] Site

Storm Water Site Inspection Report

Inspection Date: _____

Inspector: _____ Phone #: _____ Last Inspection Date: _____

Inspection Type: (circle one) Regular Rain Event Final

Weather: (circle one) Dry Rain Snow Icy

Note: Keep this completed Report and accompanying Responsive Action Log with the Storm Water Plan ("SWP") or be sure that access to the electronic versions of those documents on KB Sequence are easily accessible.

Outfalls, Entrances and Streets			
A. Outfalls: Excess sediment or other pollutants controlled per SWP from leaving the Site?	Y	N	N/A
B. Vehicle Tracking: Installed and maintained per SWP?	Y	N	N/A
C. Streets: Excess soil kept off streets?	Y	N	N/A
Storm Water Controls			
D. Erosion and Sediment Controls: Installed and maintained per SWP?	Y	N	N/A
E. Soil Stabilization: Implemented and maintained per SWP?	Y	N	N/A
F. Stock Piles: Properly located and stabilized per SWP?	Y	N	N/A
Non-Storm Water Controls			
G. Concrete, Stucco, Paint (etc.) Washouts: Located, installed and maintained per SWP?	Y	N	N/A
H. Waste Management & Material Storage: Trash, debris, hazardous materials, and construction materials (including material storage areas) properly managed?	Y	N	N/A
I. Sanitary Waste: Portable toilets properly located and maintained?	Y	N	N/A
Storm Water Plan and Related Documents			
J. Is the Site and Division Storm Water Compliance Representative ("SSWCR" and "DSWCR") contact information provided on Site; if so, is it current?	Y	N	N/A
K. If required, is the Applicable Permit and/or NOI on Site?	Y	N	N/A
L. Is the SWP available on Site or its location posted as required?	Y	N	N/A
M. Does the SWP match current Site conditions?	Y	N	N/A
N. Are BMPs required by the SWP appropriate for existing Site conditions?	Y	N	N/A
O. If there have been any government inspections evaluating compliance with the Applicable Permit (NPDES only) since the last Site Inspection, have all issues been addressed in response to that government inspection?	Y	N	N/A
P. Was the Site Inspection Report from the last Site Inspection (1) signed by the SSWCR and (2) certified if and as required by the Applicable Permit?	Y	N	N/A

KBHOME
[_____] Division
[_____] Site

Storm Water Site Inspection Report

Inspection Date: _____

Q. Have all Responsive Actions from prior Site Inspections been timely addressed? Y N N/A

If "N", list all actions that were not addressed or are not yet completed (explaining why, if known):
(Note: For Responsive Actions identified during this Inspection, use the Responsive Action Log on the following page.)

Uncompleted Reponsive Actions From Prior Inspections				
Responsive Action Number	Deficiency (Action Item)	Location	Date of Inspection	Explanation

Name and Title of Inspector | Signature of Inspector | Date

Include a certification in this space when required by the Applicable Permit, using the certification language required by that Permit.

If anyone other than the Site Storm Water Compliance Representative for this Site performed the inspection, that Representative must review and sign the completed Site Inspection Report below:

Name | Signature | Date

KBHOME

[_____] Division
[_____] Site

Storm Water Site Inspection Report

Inspection Date: _____

Responsive Action Log

(for Action Items found during this Inspection)

Ref #	Deficiency (Action Item)	Location	Addressed By	Date	Notes

Additional Comments:

Last Revised 11/30/12

Page 3 of 3

LARGE CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE

FOR THE
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Storm Water Program

TPDES GENERAL PERMIT TXR150000

"PRIMARY OPERATOR" NOTICE

This notice applies to construction sites operating under Part II.E.3. of the TPDES General Permit Number TXR150000 for discharges of storm water runoff from construction sites equal to or greater than five acres, including the larger common plan of development. The information on this notice is required in Part III.D.2. of the general permit. Additional information regarding the TCEQ storm water permit program may be found on the internet at: http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/nav/permits/wq_construction.html

SITE-SPECIFIC TPDES AUTHORIZATION NUMBER:	**TXR15465N**
Operator Name:	**KB Home Lone Star, Inc.**
Contact Name and Phone Number:	**Ricardo Rodriguez** **210-301-2896**
Project Description: (*Physical address or description of the site's location, estimated start date and projected end date, or date that disturbed soils will be stabilized)*	**Texas Research Park** **South and southwest of the intersection of Lambda Drive and Omicron Drive** **San Antonio, Texas 78245** **Units 1A and 3 ~ 21 Acres Disturbed** **Unit 6B ~ 16 Acres Disturbed** **Unit 9 ~ 39 Acres Disturbed** **Units 10A and 13 ~ 22 Acres Disturbed** **Unit 10B ~ 14.46 Acres Disturbed** **Units 11 and 12 ~ 22.15 Acres Disturbed** **Total ~ 134.61 Acres Disturbed** **February 2016 – September 2025**
Location of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan:	**Compliance Resources, Inc.** **1103 Williams Drive, Bldg. 2** **Georgetown, TX 78628**

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Stormwater Construction General Permit

The Notice of Intent (NOI) for the facility listed below was received on May 23, 2018. The intent to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under the terms and conditions imposed by the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) stormwater construction general permit TXR150000 is acknowledged. Your facility's TPDES construction stormwater general permit authorization number TXR150025041 is now replaced with the number below:

TXR15465N

Coverage Effective: May 23, 2018

TCEQ's stormwater construction general permit requires certain stormwater pollution prevention and control measures, possible monitoring and reporting, and periodic inspections. Among the conditions and requirements of this permit, you must have prepared and implemented a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) that is tailored to your construction site. As a facility authorized to discharge under the stormwater construction general permit, all terms and conditions must be complied with to maintain coverage and avoid possible penalties.

Project/Site Information:

RN109163048
Texas Research Park Units 1 1A And 3
South And Southwest of The Intersection of Lambda Drive And Omicron Drive
San Antonio, TX 78245
Bexar County

Operator:

CN603249053
Kb Home Lone Star Inc.
4800 Fredericksburg Rd
San Antonio, TX 78229

This permit expires on March 05, 2023, unless otherwise amended. If you have any questions related to processing, you may contact the Stormwater Processing Center by email at swpermit@tceq.texas.gov or by telephone at (512) 239-3700. For technical issues, you may contact the stormwater technical staff by email at swgp@tceq.texas.gov or by telephone at (512) 239-4671. Also, you may obtain information on the TCEQ web site at http://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/wq-dpa. A copy of this document should be kept with your SWP3.

Issued Date: May 23, 2018

FOR THE COMMISSION

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Construction Notice of Intent Renewal

TXR150025041

Site Information (Regulated Entity)

What is the name of the site to be authorized?	TEXAS RESEARCH PARK UNITS 1 1A AND 3
Does the site have a physical address?	No
Because there is no physical address, describe how to locate this site:	SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF LAMBDA DRIVE AND OMICRON DRIVE
City	SAN ANTONIO
State	TX
ZIP	78245
County	BEXAR
Latitude (N) (##.######)	29.41207
Longitude (W) (-###.######)	-98.789223
Primary SIC Code	6552
Secondary SIC Code	1521
Primary NAICS Code	
Secondary NAICS Code	
Regulated Entity Site Information	
What is the Regulated Entity's Number (RN)?	RN109163048
What is the name of the Regulated Entity (RE)?	TEXAS RESEARCH PARK UNITS 1 1A AND 3
Does the RE site have a physical address?	No
Because there is no physical address, describe how to locate this site:	SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF LAMBDA DRIVE AND OMICRON DRIVE
City	SAN ANTONIO
State	TX
ZIP	78245
County	BEXAR
Latitude (N) (##.######)	29.41207
Longitude (W) (-###.######)	-98.789223
Facility NAICS Code	237210
What is the primary business of this entity?	DEVELOPER HOMEBUILDER

Customer (Applicant) Information

How is this applicant associated with this site?	Operator
What is the applicant's Customer Number (CN)?	CN603249053
Type of Customer	Corporation
Full legal name of the applicant:	
Legal Name	KB Home Lone Star Inc.
Texas SOS Filing Number	800836731

Federal Tax ID	
State Franchise Tax ID	12604657143
State Sales Tax ID	
Local Tax ID	
DUNS Number	
Number of Employees	501+
Independently Owned and Operated?	Yes
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
Responsible Authority Contact	
Organization Name	KB Home Lone Star Inc.
Prefix	
First	JOSEPH
Middle	
Last	HERNANDEZ
Suffix	
Credentials	
Title	DIRECTOR OF LAND PLANNING
Responsible Authority Mailing Address	
Enter new address or copy one from list:	
Address Type	Domestic
Mailing Address (include Suite or Bldg. here, if applicable)	4800 FREDERICKSBURG RD
Routing (such as Mail Code, Dept., or Attn:)	
City	SAN ANTONIO
State	TX
ZIP	78229
Phone (###-###-####)	2103491111
Extension	
Alternate Phone (###-###-####)	
Fax (###-###-####)	2109790072
E-mail	

Application Contact

Person TCEQ should contact for questions about this application:	
Same as another contact?	
Organization Name	COMPLIANCE RESOURCES INC
Prefix	MRS
First	MISTI
Middle	M
Last	SHAFER WEBB
Suffix	
Credentials	
Title	SWP3 MANAGER

Enter new address or copy one from list:	
Mailing Address	
Address Type	Domestic
Mailing Address (include Suite or Bldg. here, if applicable)	PO BOX 2628
Routing (such as Mail Code, Dept., or Attn:)	
City	GEORGETOWN
State	TX
ZIP	78627
Phone (###-###-####)	5129307733
Extension	231
Alternate Phone (###-###-####)	
Fax (###-###-####)	5128647629
E-mail	MSHAFER@COMPLIANCERESOURCESINC.COM

CNOI-R General Characteristics

1) Is the project located on Indian Country Lands?	No
2) 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?	No
3) What is the Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code that best describes the construction activity being conducted at the site?	6552
4) If applicable, what is the Secondary SIC Code(s)?	1521
5) What is the total number of acres disturbed?	97
6) Is the project site part of a larger common plan of development or sale?	Yes
7) What is the estimated start date of the project?	03/05/2018
8) What is the estimated end date of the project?	03/04/2023
9) Will concrete truck washout be performed at the site?	Yes
10) What is the name of the first water body(s) to receive the stormwater runoff or potential runoff from the site?	LUCAS CREEK
11) What is the segment number(s) of the classified water body(s) that the discharge will eventually reach?	1903
12) Is the discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?	Yes
12.1. What is the name of the MS4 Operator?	BEXAR COUNTY
13) Are any of the surface water bodies receiving discharges from the construction site on the 2014 Texas Integrated Report of Surface Water Quality?	Yes

13.1. What is the name(s) of the impaired water body(s) receiving the discharges from the construction site?	MEDINA RIVER BELOW MEDINA DIVERSION LAKE 1903
14) Is the discharge or potential discharge within the Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone, or Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone of the Edwards Aquifer, as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 213?	No
15) 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 general permit TXR150000. 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.	Yes
16) I certify that I have obtained a copy and understand the terms and conditions of the Construction General Permit (TXR150000).	Yes
17) I understand that a Notice of Termination (NOT) must be submitted when this authorization is no longer needed.	Yes

Certification

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

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.

1. I am Joseph C Hernandez, the owner of the STEERS account ER024072.
2. I have the authority to sign this data on behalf of the applicant named above.
3. I have personally examined the foregoing and am familiar with its content and the content of any attachments, and based upon my personal knowledge and/or inquiry of any individual responsible for information contained herein, that this information is true, accurate, and complete.
4. I further certify that I have not violated any term in my TCEQ STEERS participation agreement and that I have no reason to believe that the confidentiality or use of my password has been compromised at any time.
5. I understand that use of my password constitutes an electronic signature legally equivalent to my written signature.
6. I also understand that the attestations of fact contained herein pertain to the implementation, oversight and enforcement of a state and/or federal environmental program and must be true and complete to the best of my knowledge.
7. I am aware that criminal penalties may be imposed for statements or omissions that I know or have reason to believe are untrue or misleading.
8. I am knowingly and intentionally signing Construction Notice of Intent Renewal.
9. My signature indicates that I am in agreement with the information on this form, and authorize its submittal to the TCEQ.

OPERATOR Signature: Joseph C Hernandez OPERATOR

Account Number:	ER024072
Signature IP Address:	104.129.204.84
Signature Date:	2018-05-23
Signature Hash:	E99EDDEF3A6D9F81D2D956B876A413297592178BC6B3DA12B9FF427F716581F3
Form Hash Code at time of Signature:	FA3ADAE6F45F264BB7E6E78009FD1387405B8B265BE1A16AF9EAF7EB75BD3944

Fee Payment

Transaction by:	The application fee payment transaction was made by ER024072/Joseph C Hernandez
Paid by:	The application fee was paid by JOSEPH C HERNANDEZ
Fee Amount:	$225.00
Paid Date:	The application fee was paid on 2018-05-23
Transaction/Voucher number:	The transaction number is 582EA000303242 and the voucher number is 372188

Submission

Reference Number:	The application reference number is 236635
Submitted by:	The application was submitted by ER024072/Joseph C Hernandez
Submitted Timestamp:	The application was submitted on 2018-05-23 at 17:14:51 CDT
Submitted From:	The application was submitted from IP address 104.129.204.84
Confirmation Number:	The confirmation number is 211002
Steers Version:	The STEERS version is 6.18
Permit Number:	The permit number is TXR150025041

Additional Information

Application Creator: This account was created by Misti M Shafer

From: Rita Olguin
Sent: Monday, July 9, 2018 11:38 AM
To: 'erin.lowe@bexar.org'
Cc: Gretchen Reutzel
Subject: TCEQ NOI renewals 2018
Attachments: River Rock Ranch PERMIT & NOIR Perry 052118.pdf; Savannah Units 1A & 1B PERMIT & NOIR DRH 052318.pdf; Seale Sub Units 4, 9, 10, & 11 Laurel Mountain PERMIT & NOIR DRH 052318.pdf; Shavano Park Unit 17K Ph 1 PERMIT & NOIR Monticello Custom Hms 052918.pdf; Stonewall Estates Units 1, 3A, & 3B PERMIT & NOIR Sitterle Hms 052918.pdf; Terra Bella Units 1, 2, & 3 PERMIT & NOIR DWH 053018.pdf; Texas Research Park Units 1, 1A, & 3 PERMIT & NOIR KB 052318.pdf; Two Creeks Units 13A, 13B, 15, 16, & 17 PERMIT & NOIR Bitterblue Two Creeks North Ltd 052418.pdf; Waterford Park Units 1, 1A, & 2 PERMIT & NOIR Daphne Dev 052418.pdf; Waterford Park Units 3A & 5A PERMIT & NOIR Daphne Dev 052418.pdf

As required by the March 5, 2018 TCEQ Construction General Permit Number TXR150000 for discharges of storm water runoff from construction sites, attached are copies of the Notices of Intent renewals for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under a TPDES General Permit.
Please feel free to contact me by phone or email if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you.

Misti Shafer-Webb, **CPESC, CESSWI**
Compliance Resources, Inc.
(M) 512-801-8143 I (O) 512-930-7733 I (F) 512-864-7629
(Toll Free) 888-CRI-SW3P
misti@complianceresourcesinc.com
www.complianceresourcesinc.com

NEW MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 2628, GEORGETOWN, TX 78627

Providing Accurate, Complete, and Timely customer service that your company can rely on.

NAWIC Austin Chapter – Vice President
National Association of Women in Construction
www.austinnawic.org

Please consider the environment before printing.

Unit 10B

TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Stormwater Construction General Permit

The Notice of Change submitted to update the Notice of Intent (NOI) for the facility listed below was received on September 19, 2022. The intent to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under the terms and conditions imposed by the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) stormwater construction general permit TXR150000 is acknowledged. Your facility's TPDES construction stormwater general permit authorization number is:

TXR15465N

Coverage Effective: May 23, 2018

TCEQ's stormwater construction general permit requires certain stormwater pollution prevention and control measures, possible monitoring and reporting, and periodic inspections. Among the conditions and requirements of this permit, you must have prepared and implemented a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWP3) that is tailored to your construction site. As a facility authorized to discharge under the stormwater construction general permit, all terms and conditions must be complied with to maintain coverage and avoid possible penalties.

Project/Site Information:

RN109163048
Texas Research Park Units 1 1A And 3
South And Southwest of The Intersection of Lambda Drive And Omicron Drive
San Antonio, TX 78245
Bexar County

Operator:

CN603249053
Kb Home Lone Star Inc.
4800 Fredericksburg Rd
San Antonio, TX 78229

This permit expires on March 05, 2023, unless otherwise amended. If you have any questions related to processing, you may contact the Stormwater Processing Center by email at SWPERMIT@tceq.texas.gov or by telephone at (512) 239-3700. For technical issues, you may contact the stormwater technical staff by email at SWGP@tceq.texas.gov or by telephone at (512) 239-4671. Also, you may obtain information on the TCEQ web site at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/wq-dpa. A copy of this document should be kept with your SWP3.

Issued Date: September 19, 2022

FOR THE COMMISSION

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Construction Notice of Change

TXR15465N

Site Information (Regulated Entity)

What is the name of the site to be authorized?	TEXAS RESEARCH PARK UNITS 1 1A AND 3
Does the site have a physical address?	No
Because there is no physical address, describe how to locate this site:	SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF LAMBDA DRIVE AND OMICRON DRIVE
City	SAN ANTONIO
State	TX
ZIP	78245
County	BEXAR
Latitude (N) (##.######)	29.41207
Longitude (W) (-###.######)	-98.789223
Primary SIC Code	6552
Secondary SIC Code	1521
Primary NAICS Code	
Secondary NAICS Code	
Regulated Entity Site Information	
What is the Regulated Entity's Number (RN)?	RN109163048
What is the name of the Regulated Entity (RE)?	TEXAS RESEARCH PARK UNITS 1 1A AND 3
Does the RE site have a physical address?	No
Because there is no physical address, describe how to locate this site:	SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF LAMBDA DRIVE AND OMICRON DRIVE
City	SAN ANTONIO
State	TX
ZIP	78245
County	BEXAR
Latitude (N) (##.######)	29.41207
Longitude (W) (-###.######)	-98.789223
Facility NAICS Code	
What is the primary business of this entity?	DEVELOPER HOMEBUILDER

Customer (Applicant) Information

How is this applicant associated with this site?	Operator
What is the applicant's Customer Number (CN)?	CN603249053
Type of Customer	Corporation
Full legal name of the applicant:	
Legal Name	KB Home Lone Star Inc.
Texas SOS Filing Number	800836731
Federal Tax ID	
State Franchise Tax ID	12604657143
State Sales Tax ID	

Local Tax ID	
DUNS Number	
Number of Employees	501+
Independently Owned and Operated?	Yes
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
Responsible Authority Contact	
Organization Name	KB Home Lone Star Inc.
Prefix	
First	Ricardo
Middle	
Last	Rodriguez
Suffix	
Credentials	
Title	Sr. Construction Manager
Responsible Authority Mailing Address	
Enter new address or copy one from list:	
Address Type	Domestic
Mailing Address (include Suite or Bldg. here, if applicable)	4800 FREDERICKSBURG RD
Routing (such as Mail Code, Dept., or Attn:)	
City	SAN ANTONIO
State	TX
ZIP	78229
Phone (###-###-####)	2103012899
Extension	
Alternate Phone (###-###-####)	
Fax (###-###-####)	
E-mail	

Application Contact

Person TCEQ should contact for questions about this application:	
Same as another contact?	
Organization Name	COMPLIANCE RESOURCES INC
Prefix	
First	AMBER
Middle	
Last	SCHELER
Suffix	
Credentials	
Title	SWP3 MANAGER
Enter new address or copy one from list:	
Mailing Address	
Address Type	Domestic
Mailing Address (include Suite or Bldg. here, if applicable)	PO BOX 2628
Routing (such as Mail Code, Dept., or Attn:)	
City	GEORGETOWN

State	TX
ZIP	78627
Phone (###-###-####)	5129307733
Extension	
Alternate Phone (###-###-####)	
Fax (###-###-####)	
E-mail	ASCHELER@COMPLIANCERESOURCESINC.COM

Notice of Change General Characteristics

1) What are you proposing to change from what was last provided for this permit?	Changes to General Characteristics | Other Changes Not Asked
1.1. What are the other proposed changes not asked in this section of the Notice of Change?	Change signatory personnel to Ricardo Rodriguez, Sr. Construction Manager
2) What is the Primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code that best describes the construction activity being conducted at the site?	6552
3) If applicable, what is the Secondary SIC Code(s)?	1521
4) What is the total number of acres disturbed?	134.61
5) Is the project site part of a larger common plan of development or sale?	Yes
6) What is the estimated start date of the project?	03/05/2018
7) What is the estimated end date of the project?	09/18/2025
8) Will concrete truck washout be performed at the site?	Yes
9) What is the name of the first water body(s) to receive the stormwater runoff or potential runoff from the site?	LUCAS CREEK,BIG SOUS CREEK
10) What is the segment number(s) of the classified water body(s) that the discharge will eventually reach?	1903
11) Is the discharge into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)?	Yes
11.1. What is the name of the MS4 Operator?	BEXAR COUNTY
12) Is the discharge or potential discharge within the Recharge Zone, Contributing Zone, or Contributing Zone within the Transition Zone of the Edwards Aquifer, as defined in 30 TAC Chapter 213?	No
13) 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 general permit TXR150000. Note: For multiple operators who operate under 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.	Yes

Certification

I 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.

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.

1. I am Ricardo Rodriguez JR, the owner of the STEERS account ER090382.
2. I have the authority to sign this data on behalf of the applicant named above.
3. I have personally examined the foregoing and am familiar with its content and the content of any attachments, and based upon my personal knowledge and/or inquiry of any individual responsible for information contained herein, that this information is true, accurate, and complete.
4. I further certify that I have not violated any term in my TCEQ STEERS participation agreement and that I have no reason to believe that the confidentiality or use of my password has been compromised at any time.
5. I understand that use of my password constitutes an electronic signature legally equivalent to my written signature.
6. I also understand that the attestations of fact contained herein pertain to the implementation, oversight and enforcement of a state and/or federal environmental program and must be true and complete to the best of my knowledge.
7. I am aware that criminal penalties may be imposed for statements or omissions that I know or have reason to believe are untrue or misleading.
8. I am knowingly and intentionally signing Construction Notice of Change TXR15465N.
9. My signature indicates that I am in agreement with the information on this form, and authorize its submittal to the TCEQ.

OPERATOR Signature: Ricardo Rodriguez JR OPERATOR

Account Number:	ER090382
Signature IP Address:	12.215.155.126
Signature Date:	2022-09-19
Signature Hash:	A7E361792E9DB28D82BFC083987D4EE82C8BDA23A6D8A38D7A2DDD1F0C3B006D
Form Hash Code at time of Signature:	1B8338AADCE2006FA0DA11FA90DA9943BFEA7B868866FBFDD50979EA5CFD47FB

Submission

Reference Number:	The application reference number is 505521
Submitted by:	The application was submitted by ER090382/Ricardo Rodriguez JR
Submitted Timestamp:	The application was submitted on 2022-09-19 at 11:16:20 CDT
Submitted From:	The application was submitted from IP address 12.215.155.126
Confirmation Number:	The confirmation number is 420338
Steers Version:	The STEERS version is 6.55
Permit Number:	The permit number is TXR15465N

Additional Information

Application Creator: This account was created by Amber Scheler

Rita Olguin <rolguin@complianceresourcesinc.com>

MS4 Texas Research Park Unit 10B NOC KB

1 message

Rita Olguin <rolguin@complianceresourcesinc.com> Tue, Sep 20, 2022 at 10:55 AM
To: SWQ@bexar.org
Cc: Rita Olguin <rolguin@complianceresourcesinc.com>

To whom it may concern,
As required by the TCEQ General Permit Number TXR150000 for discharges of storm water runoff from construction sites, attached is a copy of the STEERS Notice of Change for storm water discharges associated with construction activity.

Thank you,

Rita Olguin

Compliance Resources, Inc.

P.O. Box 2628

Georgetown, Texas 78627

512-930-7733 Office
888-CRI-SW3P Toll Free
512-864-7629 Fax
rolguin@complianceresourcesinc.com

www.complianceresourcesinc.com

*Providing **A**ccurate, **C**omplete, and **T**imely customer service that your company can rely on.*

Please consider the environment before printing.

Texas Research Park Unit 10B NOC KB 091922.pdf
182K

LARGE CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE

FOR THE
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Storm Water Program

TPDES GENERAL PERMIT TXR150000

"PRIMARY OPERATOR" NOTICE

This notice applies to construction sites operating under Part II.E.3. of the TPDES General Permit Number TXR150000 for discharges of storm water runoff from construction sites equal to or greater than five acres, including the larger common plan of development. The information on this notice is required in Part III.D.2. of the general permit. Additional information regarding the TCEQ storm water permit program may be found on the internet at: http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/nav/permits/wq_construction.html

SITE-SPECIFIC TPDES AUTHORIZATION NUMBER:	**TXR15__ __ __ __**
Operator Name:	**GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO BE DECIDED**
Contact Name and Phone Number:	
Project Description: (*Physical address or description of the site's location, estimated start date and projected end date, or date that disturbed soils will be stabilized)*	**Texas Research Park** **southwest of the intersection of Lambda Drive and Selene View** **San Antonio, Texas 78245** **Unit 10B ~ 14.46 Acres Disturbed** **September 2022 – September 2025**
Location of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan:	**Compliance Resources, Inc.** **1103 Williams Drive, Bldg. 2** **Georgetown, TX 78628**

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
EPA-issued 2017 NPDES General Permit No. TXR10F000, modified June 27, 2019

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, 2023.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 28, 2022

ISSUED DATE: January 28, 2022

For the Commission

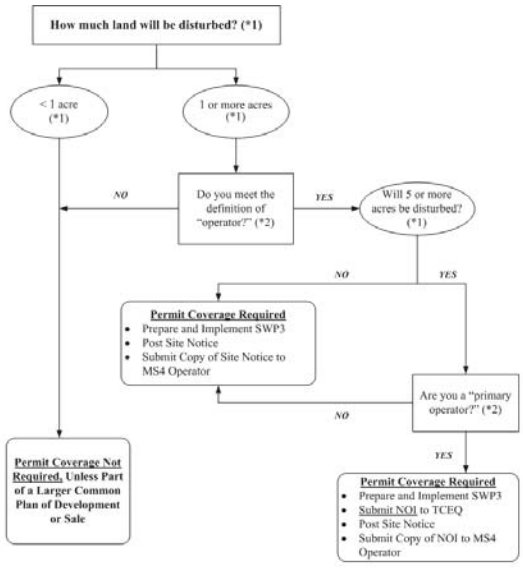
TPDES GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER TXR150000
RELATING TO STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

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 0 to 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., stockpiling of fill material, demolition).

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 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 rainwater or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, and trenches.

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 http://www.tceq.texas.gov/compliance/field_ops/eapp/mapdisclaimer.html, can be used to determine where the recharge zone is located.

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 http://www.tceq.texas.gov/compliance/field_ops/eapp/mapdisclaimer.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, gabions, or geotextiles) 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.

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 – 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 Storm Water 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.

Semiarid 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 or more days with daytime temperatures greater than 32˚F. 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:

(a) all waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(b) all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(c) all other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds that the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

(1) which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

(2) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

(3) which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

(d) all impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition;

(e) tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition;

(f) the territorial sea; and

(g) wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA are not waters of the U.S. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the U.S. (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the U.S. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with EPA.

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 III.G 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 fire-fighting activities (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 V 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 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 Section 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*, 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 (i.e., the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities, as well as other construction-related activities such as stockpiling of fill material and demolition) 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 is 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 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. For example, this permit does not limit the authority of a home-rule municipality provided by Texas Local Government Code §401.002.

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 United States Code 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 Section 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. 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 currently authorized under the TPDES Construction General Permit TXR150000 (effective on March 5, 2018), are not required to submit a new or renewal NOI. These operators may continue to discharge under the terms and conditions of the 2018 general permit and shall maintain a copy of that general permit and authorization issued under that general permit at the facility.

(c) Facilities Authorized under EPA-issued NPDES Construction General Permit TXR10F000 – Existing operators of large construction activities needing permit coverage after the effective date of this permit, and currently authorized under the EPA-issued 2017 NPDES Construction General Permit TXR10F000 (modified on June 27, 2019), must submit an NOI to obtain authorization under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. During this interim or grace period, the operator must continue to meet the conditions and requirements of the EPA-issued 2017 NPDES Construction General Permit.

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, may continue to discharge under the terms and conditions of the TPDES Construction General Permit TXR150000 (effective on March 5, 2018) and shall maintain a copy of that general permit at the facility.

(c) Facilities Authorized under EPA-issued NPDES Construction General Permit TXR10F000 – Existing operators of small construction activities needing permit coverage after the effective date of this permit, and currently authorized under the EPA-issued 2017 NPDES Construction General Permit TXR10F000 (modified on June 27, 2019), must meet the requirements to be authorized under this general permit or a separate TPDES permit, within 90 days of the effective date of this general permit. During this interim or grace period, the operator must continue to meet the conditions and requirements of the EPA-issued 2017 NPDES Construction General Permit.

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.

(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;

(d) the permittee signs a completed TCEQ small construction site notice for low potential for erosion, including the certification statement;

(e) a signed and certified copy of the 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 completion of the construction activity;

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

(f) a copy of the signed and certified small construction site notice for low potential for erosion is provided to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two days prior to commencement of construction activities;

(g) 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

(h) 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 Small Construction site notice, 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 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 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 site notice at the construction site until final stabilization has been achieved; and

NOTE: Posted site notices may have a redacted signature as long as there is an original signed and certified 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 construction site notice to the operator of any municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) receiving the discharge at least two days prior to commencement of construction activities.

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 e-Permits system on TCEQ's website. Operators with an electronic reporting waiver must submit a completed NOI to TCEQ at least seven (7) days prior to prior to commencing construction activity to obtain provisional coverage seven (7) days 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 a paper NOI or an electronic NOI at least ten (10) days prior to assuming operational control of a construction site and commencing construction activity.

Operators that submit NOIs electronically must use the online e-Permits system available through the TCEQ website.

(c) all operators of large construction activities must post a site notice in accordance with Part III.D.2 of this permit. The 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 completion of the construction activity (for linear construction activities, e.g. pipeline or highway, the 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) 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

(f) all secondary operators of large construction activities must post a copy of the signed and certified Secondary Operator construction site notice and provide a copy of the signed and certified site notice to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge at least two days prior to the commencement construction activities.

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.

Effective September 1, 2018, applicants must submit an NOI using the online e-Permits 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. 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 seven (7) days 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 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 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, 2023 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 construction general permit (CGP). The 90-day grace period starts on the effective date of the newly issued CGP.

6. Notice of Change (NOC)

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, if possible. Where a 14-day advance notice is not possible, the operator must submit an NOC to TCEQ within 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 14 days after discovery. The NOC shall be submitted on a form provided by the executive director, or by letter if an NOC form is not available. 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 on an NOC may include, but is not limited to, the following: a change in the description of the construction project; an increase in the number of acres disturbed (for increases of one or more acres); or the name of the operator (where the name of the operator has changed).

A transfer of operational control from one operator to another, including a transfer of the ownership of a company. Coverage under this general permit is not transferable from one operator to another or one company to another, and may not be included in an NOC.

A transfer of ownership of a company may include, but is not limited to, the following: changes to the structure of a company, such as changing from a partnership to a corporation or changing corporation types, so that the filing number (or charter number) that is on record with the Texas Secretary of State must be changed.

An NOC is not required for notifying TCEQ of a decrease in the number of acres disturbed. This information must be included in the SWP3 and retained on site.

Effective September 1, 2018, applicants must submit an NOC using the online e-Permits 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.

7. Signatory Requirement for NOI Forms, Notice of Termination (NOT) Forms, NOC Letters, and Construction Site Notices

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

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

(f) confirmation that a SWP3 has been developed in accordance with 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;

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

(h) 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

(i) 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.

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 on a paper form to TCEQ supplied by the executive director or electronically via the online e-Permits system available through the TCEQ website. 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. Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit is required until an NOT is submitted.

Effective September 1, 2018, applicants must submit an NOT using the online e-Permits 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.

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.

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 site notice;

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

iii. submit a copy of the completed 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.

Authorization to discharge under this general permit terminates immediately upon removal of the applicable site notice. Compliance with the conditions and requirements of this permit is required until the site notice is removed.

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 site notice, and the new operator must post the required 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 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. A transfer of operational control can also occur when 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 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 either a signed paper Low Rainfall Erosivity Waiver (LREW) certification form to the TCEQ, supplied by the executive director, or complete the form electronically via the online e-Permits system available through the TCEQ website. The 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).

The paper LREW certification form must be postmarked for delivery to the TCEQ at least seven (7) days before construction activity begins or, if submitted electronically, construction may begin at any time following the receipt of written confirmation from TCEQ that a complete electronic application was submitted and acknowledged.

This waiver from coverage does not apply to any non-stormwater discharges, including what is allowed under this permit. The operator must insure 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.

Effective September 1, 2018, applicants must submit an LREW using the online e-Permits 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.

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 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: http://ei.tamu.edu/index.html, 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 a LREW

Unless otherwise notified by the executive director, operators of small construction activities seeking coverage under a LREW are provisionally waived from the otherwise applicable requirements of this general permit seven (7) days 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 e-Permits system available through the TCEQ website.

Effective September 1, 2018, applicants seeking coverage under a LREW must submit an application for a LREW using the online e-Permits 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 waiver certification 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 §305 (relating to Consolidated Permits). Applications for individual permit coverage must be submitted at least three hundred and thirty (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. Alternative Authorizations for Certain Discharges

Certain 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 Chapter 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).

4. Alternative Discharge Authorization

Any discharge 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), if applicable.

Section I. Permit Expiration

1. This general permit is effective until March 5, 2023. 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 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 and does not establish the effluent limits that apply to the construction site's discharges. These limits are established in Part III.G 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 they are operators 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.
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. Site notices for small and large construction activities at these linear construction sites may be located, 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 within seven 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 III, Section G 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. drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities;
      ii. areas where soil disturbance will occur;
      iii. locations of all controls and buffers, either planned or in place;
      iv. locations where temporary or permanent stabilization practices are expected to be used;
      v. locations of construction support activities, including those located off-site;
      vi. surface waters (including wetlands) either at, adjacent, or in close proximity to the site, and also indicate whether those waters are impaired;
      vii. locations where stormwater discharges from the site directly to a surface water body or a municipal separate storm sewer system;
      viii. vehicle wash areas; and

ix. 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;

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

(l) 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

(m) 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 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 the manufacturer's or designer's specifications.

iii. Controls must be developed to minimize the offsite transport of litter, construction debris, and construction materials.

(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 III.G 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 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 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 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.7.(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 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.

i. Sites With Drainage Areas of Ten or More Acres

(A) Sedimentation Basin(s)

(1) A sedimentation basin 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 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. Capacity calculations shall be included in the SWP3.

(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 is not feasible, then the permittee shall provide equivalent control measures until final stabilization of the site. In determining whether installing a sediment basin 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 are not feasible, and shall utilize equivalent control measures, which may include a series of smaller sediment basins.

(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 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 III.G.6 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 the generation of dust. The SWP3 shall include a description of controls utilized to accomplish this requirement.

(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 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 III.G 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. Inspections of 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.

(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, 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 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.7.(c).ii – v below.

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 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 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.7.(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.7.(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 one time each month; the schedule change must be implemented at the beginning 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.7.(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 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.7.(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.7.(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) In the event of flooding or other uncontrollable situations which prohibit access to the inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable.

(f) 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 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.

8. 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.

9. The SWP3 must include the information required in Part III.B of this general permit.

10. The SWP3 must include pollution prevention procedures that comply with Part III.G.4 of this general permit.

Section G. 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).

1. *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:
   (a) Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion in order to minimize pollutant discharges;
   (b) 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);
   (c) Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
   (d) Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
   (e) 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;
   (f) If earth disturbance activities are located in close proximity to a surface water in the state, provide and maintain appropriate natural buffers if feasible and as necessary, around surface water in the state, depending on site-specific topography, sensitivity, and proximity to water bodies. 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;
   (g) 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
   (h) Minimize soil compaction. In areas of the construction site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, either:
      i. restrict vehicle and equipment use to avoid soil compaction; or
      ii. 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.
   (i) 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 III.G.1.(f) above.
2. *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 14 calendar days. 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. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than 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.

3. *Dewatering*. Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited, unless managed by appropriate controls.
4. *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:
   (a) 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;
   (b) 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;
   (c) Minimize the exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the work day. 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, or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment);and
   (d) Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks, and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures.
5. *Prohibited discharges*. The following discharges are prohibited:
   (a) Wastewater from wash out of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
   (b) Wastewater from wash out and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
   (c) Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
   (d) Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
   (e) Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.
6. *Surface outlets*. When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible.

Part IV. 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 40 CFR §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 Section 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.7 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 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 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 IV.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 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 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 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 weeks of the evaluation: the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part IV.B.1, "Description of Potential Pollutant Sources"); and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part IV.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 IV.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 V of this general permit.

Part V. 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 waste water 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 VI. 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 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 VII. 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 40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv).

Part VIII. Fees

A. A fee of must be submitted along with the NOI:

1. $325 if submitting a paper NOI, or
2. $225 if submitting an NOI electronically.

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.

D. Effective September 1, 2018, applicants seeking coverage under an NOI or LREW must submit their application using the online e-Permits 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.

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

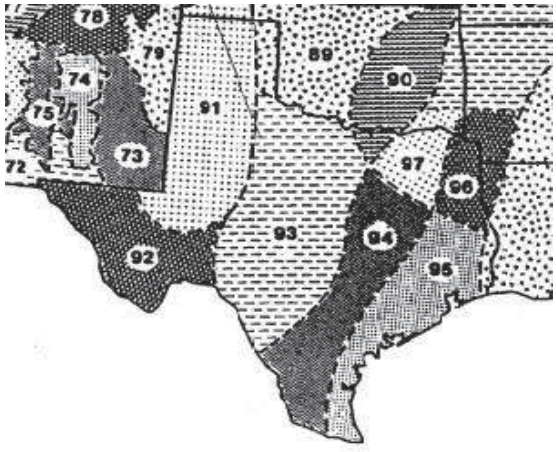
Yoakum: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14

Young: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Wheeler: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28

Zavala: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Appendix B: Erosivity Index (EI) Zones in Texas



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

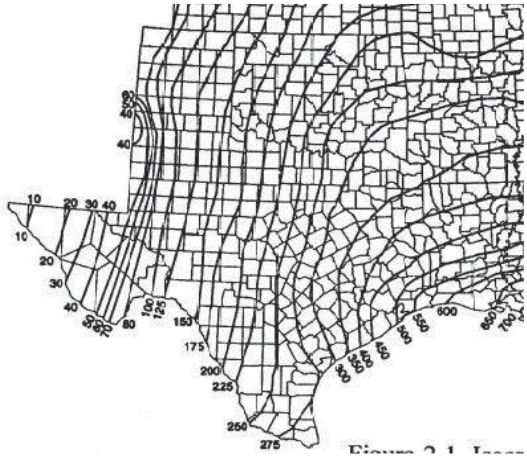


Figure 2-1. Isoer

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

Periods:

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