STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

for

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN PROJECT NUMBER AND NAME

CONSULTANT'S NAME
DATE

Notes on the SWPPP submission:

1. **All notes highlighted in yellow are for information only and are to be deleted in the actual SWPPP books.**
2. **Assemble the project SWPPP books in 1 ½ inch (minimum) 3-ring binders.**
3. **Insert the information shown above in the front cover of the binders.**
4. **Insert the information shown on the next page in the spine of the binders.**
5. **Separate each section with tabbed numbered dividers. The dividers shown are scanned versions, but the actual dividers are full size.**
6. **Insert the erosion and sediment control exhibits in pockets as the last items in the book.**
7. **The information shown in this guide is for reference. Sections 4 and 10 can be inserted as is; the Table of Contents and all other sections are to be edited specifically for the project.**
8. **Send 3 copies of the SWPPP book or a digital version to UT Austin EHS for review and comment by way of the UT Austin PM. After all review comments have been incorporated, send 1 final SWPPP book to UT Austin EHS. Keep hard copy of SWPPP book on construction site.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
PROJECT NUMBER AND NAME OF PROJECT
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Place the information shown to the left in the spine of the binder.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
PROJECT NUMBER AND NAME
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Primary Operator Name and Contact Information

Contractor Name
Contractor Contact Information

Secondary Operator Name and Contact Information

Project Manager Name
The University of Texas at Austin – Office of Capital Planning and Construction or applicable department
1301 East Dean Keeton Street, FC1, Suite 3.102
Austin, TX 78722
Mail Code: D9400
Phone: 512-475-6596

Section 1

FOR NOI/Large Site Projects 5 acres or larger

Submit NOI electronically through STEERS

TCEQ Large Construction Site Notice

Primary Operator

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

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

Site-Specific TPDES Authorization Number: TXR15_____

Primary Operator Name:_____

Contact Name and Phone Number: _____

_____

Project Description:

Physical

Location/Description_____

_____

Estimated Start Date_____

Projected End Date or Date Disturbed Soils Will Be Stabilized_____

Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3):_____

_____

Submit NOT electronically through STEERS

For Small Site Projects
1 up to 5 acres

TCEQ Small Construction Site Notice

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

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

Operator Name: _____

Contact Name and Phone Number: _____

_____

Project Description:

Physical Location/Description _____

_____

Estimated Start Date _____

Projected End Date or Date Disturbed Soils Will Be Stabilized _____

Location of Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3): _____

_____

For Small Construction Activities Authorized Under Part II.E.2. (Obtaining Authorization to Discharge) the following certification must be completed:

I _____ (*Typed or Printed Name Person Completing This Certification*) certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the eligibility requirements for claiming an authorization under Part II.E.2. of TPDES General Permit TXR150000 and agree to comply with the terms of this permit. A stormwater pollution prevention plan has been developed and will be implemented prior to construction, according to permit requirements. A copy of this signed notice is supplied to the operator of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) if discharges enter an MS4. I am aware there are significant penalties for providing false information or for conducting unauthorized discharges, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signature and Title _____ Date _____

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

Date Site Notice Removed _____

Section 2

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

Subject: Delegation of Signatories to Reports

Facility/Company/Site Name: _____
TPDES Authorization Number: _____

Dear Executive Director:

This letter serves to designate the following people or positions as authorized personnel for signing reports, stormwater 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 (see page 2).

Name or Position	
Name or Position	
Name or Position	
Name or Position	

I understand that this authorization does not extend to the signing of a Notice of Intent for obtaining coverage under a stormwater 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 (see page 2).

Sincerely,

_____ _____
Signature Title Date

_____ (_____) _____-_____
Printed Name Contact Number

RELEVANT PROVISIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

305.44(a) All applications shall be signed as follows.

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

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

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

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

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Shared SWPPP Acceptance Certification – NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

PROJECT:	
PROJECT NO:	
DATE NOI SUBMITTED:	

TXR15 – OWNER'S TPDES PERMIT NUMBER (UPON RECEIPT):	
TXR15 – CONTRACTOR'S TPDES PERMIT NUMBER (UPON RECEIPT):	

I ACKNOWLEDGE ACCEPTANCE OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PLAN FOR THE PROJECT REFERENCED. I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT WEEKLY SWPPP INSPECTIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED, SIGNED AND RECORDS MAINTAINED BY BOTH THE CONTRACTOR AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Owner's Representative (CI/PM): **Department:**

_____ _____

CI/PM Signature ***Date***

Contractor's Representative: **Contractor:**

_____ _____

Contractor's Representative Signature ***Date***

UT Austin Environmental Health & Safety Rep:

_____ _____

UT Austin EH&S's Representative Signature ***Date***

xc:

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Shared SWPPP Acceptance Certification – CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE (CSN)

PROJECT:	
PROJECT NO:	
DATE SMALL CSN SIGNED:	

I ACKNOWLEDGE ACCEPTANCE OF THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PLAN FOR THIS CPC PROJECT REFERENCED. I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT WEEKLY SWPPP INSPECTIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED, SIGNED AND RECORDS MAINTAINED BY BOTH THE CONTRACTOR AND OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

Owner's Representative (CI/PM): **Department:**

_____ _____

CI/PM Signature ***Date***

Contractor's Representative: **Contractor:**

_____ _____

Contractor's Representative Signature ***Date***

UT Austin Environmental Health & Safety Rep:

_____ _____

UT Austin EH&S's Representative Signature ***Date***

xc:

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

SWPPP Project Start-Up – Commencement of Work

PROJECT:	
PROJECT NO:	
DATE:	

Contractors must meet four (4) TPDES requirements before soil-disturbing activities can commence on Construction Projects. This form provides the Contractor and Owner an acceptance of compliance with initial BMP's and required paperwork for commencement of work on the project site.

The Contractor is to initial items that are certified as complete and then review for concurrence with the Owner's Designated Representative.

1) **Best Management Practices (BMP's) applicable to this Project have been inspected to ensure correct placement in accordance with the SWPPP and for proper installation according to specifications.**

   Initial by Contractor: _____ Initial by UT Austin CI/PM:_____

2) **The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is approved and on site.**

   Initial by Contractor: _____ Initial by UT Austin CI/PM:_____

3) **The TCEQ NOI and Large Construction Site Notice forms (and permits, if received) or the TCEQ CSN's are complete and posted for all permittees at the main entrance to the Project site.**

   Initial by Contractor: _____ Initial by UT Austin CI/PM:_____

4) **Shared SWPPP Acceptance Certification and letters of Delegation of Authority are inserted in the SWPPP.**

   Initial by Contractor: _____ Initial by UT Austin CI/PM:_____

Having met the above requirements and in recognition of prior receipt of Notice To Proceed, the Contractor is authorized to commence work on site.

Contractor's Representative: _____

Owner's Representative (CI/PM): _____

UT Austin Environmental Health & Safety Rep: _____

xc:

Section 3

EXAMPLE – FOR REFERENCE ONLY

SITE DESCRIPTION

A. Existing Site Description

The UT Administration Building is located between 16th and 17th St. and Guadalupe St. and San Antonio St. The location of this project has been shown on the vicinity map, ***Figure 1.*** Staging Areas including dumpster storage areas are provided at the northeast location of the block.

The site has an approximate existing elevation of 535' for the average elevation.

This site is on 1616 Guadalupe Street in Austin, TX 78701. The property is outside of the 100-year flood plain for Shoal Creek as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Travis County Texas and Incorporated Area Flood Plain Insurance Rate Map Panel Number 48453C0205 E, June 16, 1993.

B. Soil Description

This site is a developed site with Urban Land with 0 to 6 percent slopes per the National Resources Conservation Service soil maps.

C. Description of Construction Activity

The UT Administration Building Renovation project will finish out the inside of the building and improve some ADA compliance issues on the entry and exit approaches from the outside of the building. On the northeast and the southwest area just outside of the building there will be a laydown area.

D. Latitude and Longitude (in degrees, minutes, seconds)

Latitude: 30° 16' 45.39" North
Longitude -97° 44' 34.52" West

E. Sequence of Major Activities

The general sequence of major work activities includes, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Submit and obtain the necessary approvals and permits for the work;
- Obtain Notice to Proceed and commence mobilization;
- Install all of the preconstruction and erosion and sedimentation control devices, temporary fencing, signage, and SWPPP facilities as required for the project;
- Coordinate initial inspection of erosion and sedimentation controls with Primary Operator, Secondary Operator, and Environmental Health and Safety representative.
- Perform temporary and permanent erosion control measures as needed per prepared plan;
- Finish out existing building;
- Perform contract closeout requirements, including participating and supporting the project through the pre-final/final inspections required as part of the contract;
- Demobilize;

- Remove SWPPP controls and file Notice of Termination.

F. Estimated Total Site, Disturbed Area

The project site covers approximately 1.87 acres. The estimated area to be disturbed for this project is approximately 0.17 acre. In addition to performing renovations within the existing building, there will be some excavation in the northeast corner of the lot. The laydown area will be on the asphalt in the southwest corner of the lot.

G. Runoff Coefficient

The runoff coefficient will not be affected at the site. The laydown area will be on the asphalt and once it is no longer needed, the asphalt will remain. On the northeast corner of the lot, the existing concrete hardscape will be removed and new concrete hardscape will take its place, but with no sunken area. The pre-construction runoff coefficient for the Project site is 0.85. The post-construction storm water runoff coefficient for the Project site will be the same, 0.85.

H. Edwards Aquifer and Indian Country Lands

This site is not located over any of the three (3) Edwards Aquifer zones; nor is it located on Indian Country Lands.

I. Name of Receiving Water and Extent of Wetlands

Ultimate storm water drainage is being accomplished through overland flow into the curb and grate inlets that convey storm water into surrounding storm drain systems. These storm drain systems discharge into Waller Creek/Shoal Creek/Boggy Creek, which then conveys storm water south into the Colorado River (Lady Bird Lake).

J. Industrial Activity Other Than Construction

There is not any anticipated industrial activity other than construction activities that affect storm water discharge and surface drainage associated with this project.

K. General Location Map or Vicinity Map

A vicinity map is located at the end of this section as ***Figure 1.***

L. SWPPP Site Map

The erosion and sedimentation control drawing and details as well as exhibits showing work zones can be found in Section 10 of this document.

Section 4

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

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

GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE

TEXAS POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE: March 5, 2023

ISSUED DATE: February 27, 2023

For the Commission

TPDES GENERAL PERMIT NUMBER TXR150000

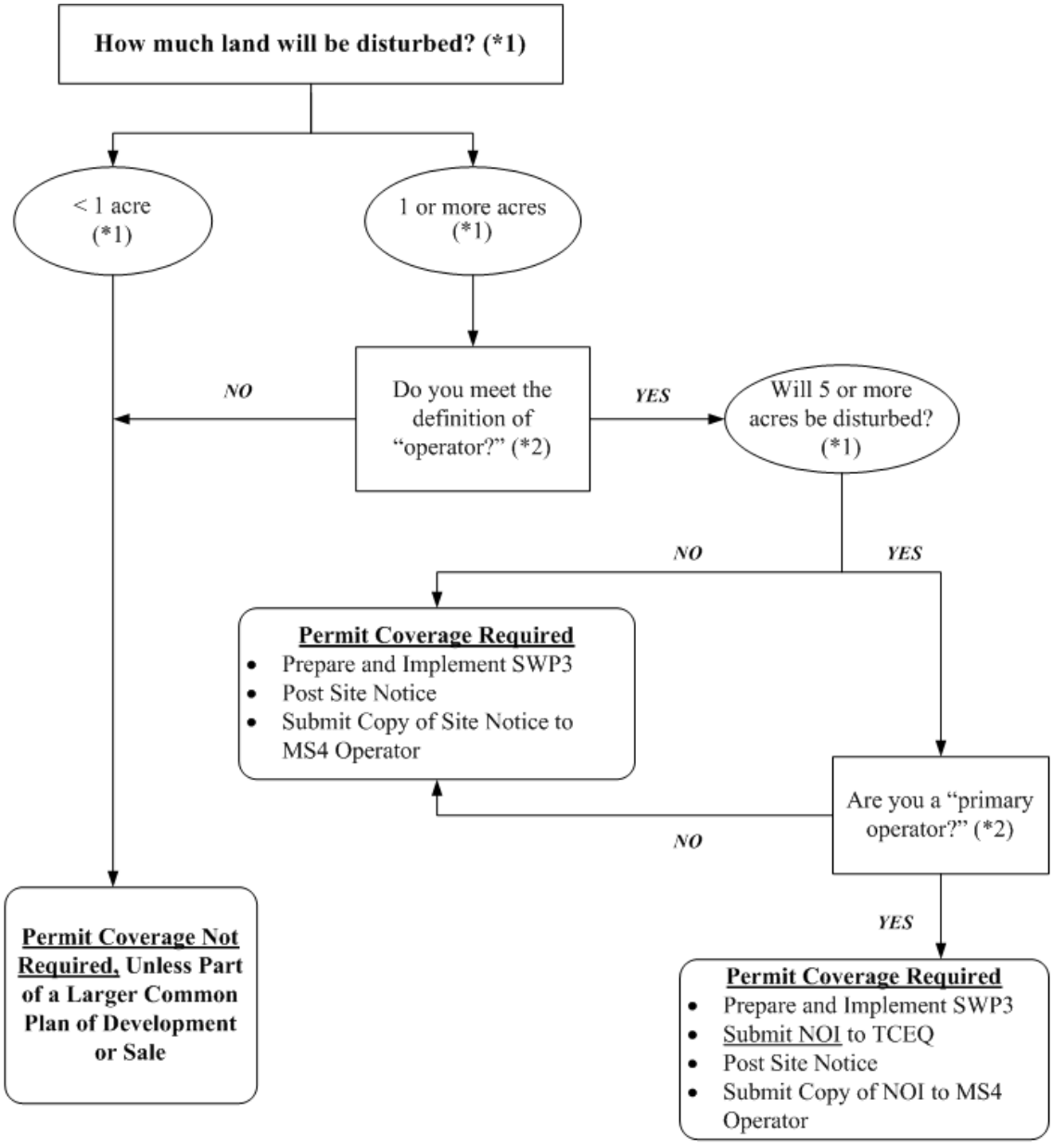
RELATING TO STORMWATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Table of Contents

Part I. Flow Chart and Definitions

Section A. Flow Chart to Determine Whether Coverage is Required

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



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

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

Section B. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part II. Permit Applicability and Coverage

Section A. Discharges Eligible for Authorization

1. Stormwater Associated with Construction Activity

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

2. Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Non-Stormwater Discharges

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

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

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

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

(d) uncontaminated water used to control dust;

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

(f) uncontaminated air conditioning condensate;

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

(h) lawn watering and similar irrigation drainage.

4. Other Permitted Discharges

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

Section B. Concrete Truck Wash Out

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

Section C. Limitations on Permit Coverage

1. Post Construction Discharges

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

2. Prohibition of Non-Stormwater Discharges

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

3. Compliance with Water Quality Standards

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

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

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

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

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

5. Discharges to the Edwards Aquifer Recharge or Contributing Zone

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

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

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

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

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

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

Counties: Williamson, Travis, and Hays

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

6. Discharges to Specific Watersheds and Water Quality Areas

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

7. Protection of Streams and Watersheds by Other Governmental Entities

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

8. Indian Country Lands

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

9. Exempt Oil and Gas Activities

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

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

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

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

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

10. Stormwater Discharges from Agricultural Activities

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

11. Endangered Species Act

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

12. Storage of High-Level Radioactive Waste

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

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

13. Other

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

Section D. Deadlines for Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

1. Large Construction Activities

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

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

2. Small Construction Activities

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

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

Section E. Obtaining Authorization to Discharge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Automatic Authorization for Small Construction Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Authorization for Large Construction Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Waivers for Small Construction Activities:

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

5. Effective Date of Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Contents of the NOI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Notice of Change (NOC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Electronic NOC.

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

(d) Paper NOC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section F. Terminating Coverage

1. Notice of Termination (NOT) Required

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Minimum Contents of the NOT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      i. remove the TCEQ site notice;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. Transfer of Day-to-Day Operational Control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section G. Waivers from Coverage

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

1. Waiver Applicability and Coverage

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

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

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

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

2. Steps to Obtaining a Waiver

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Effective Date of an LREW

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

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

4. Activities Extending Beyond the LREW Period

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

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

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

Section H. Alternative TPDES Permit Coverage

1. Individual Permit Alternative

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

2. General Permit Alternative

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

3. Individual Permit Required

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section I. Permit Expiration

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

Part III. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWP3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section A. Shared SWP3 Development

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

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

Section B. Responsibilities of Operators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section D. Plan Review and Making Plans Available

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

iii. a brief description of the project; and

iv. the location of the SWP3.

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

Section E. Revisions and Updates to SWP3s

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

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

Section F. Contents of SWP3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i. property boundary(ies);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ix. vehicle wash areas; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) General Requirements

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

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

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

(b) Erosion Control and Stabilization Practices

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

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

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

(A) the dates when major grading activities occur;

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

(C) the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Sediment Control Practices

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

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

(A) Sedimentation Basin(s) or Impoundments

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Description of Permanent Stormwater Controls

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

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

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

4. Other Required Controls and BMPs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Documentation of Compliance with Approved State and Local Plans

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

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

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

6. Maintenance Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Requirements for Observations and Evaluations

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

(A) date of the observations and evaluation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8. Inspections of All Controls

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

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

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

(b) Requirements for Inspections

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Inspection frequencies:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) the schedule change must be implemented at the beginning of a calendar month, and

(C) the reason for the schedule change must be documented in the SWP3 (e.g., end of "dry" season and beginning of "wet" season).

(e) Adverse Conditions.

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

i. the date and time of the adverse condition,

ii. names of personnel that witnessed the adverse condition, and

iii. a narrative for the nature of the adverse condition.

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

i. A report summarizing the scope of any inspection must be completed within 24-hours following the inspection. The report must also include the date(s) of the inspection and major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3. Major observations in the report must include: the locations of where erosion and discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site have occurred; locations of BMPs that need to be maintained; locations of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location; and locations where additional BMPs are needed.

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

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

(g) The SWP3 must be modified based on the results of inspections, as necessary, to better control pollutants in runoff. Revisions to the SWP3 must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs are modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, an implementation schedule must be described in the SWP3 and wherever possible those changes implemented before the next storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, these changes must be implemented as soon as practicable. If necessary, modify your site map to reflect changes to your stormwater controls that are no longer accurately reflected on the current site map.

9. The SWP3 must identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for all eligible non-stormwater components of the discharge, as listed in Part II.A.3. of this permit.

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

11. The SWP3 must include pollution prevention procedures that comply with Part IV.D. of this general permit.

Part IV. Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements Applicable to All Sites

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

Section A. Erosion and Sediment Controls

Design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed, and maintained to:

1. control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion in order to minimize pollutant discharges;
2. control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize channel and streambank erosion and scour in the immediate vicinity of discharge point(s);
3. minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
4. minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
5. minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation, and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
6. provide and maintain appropriate natural buffers around surface water in the state. Direct stormwater to vegetated areas and maximize stormwater infiltration to reduce pollutant discharges, unless infeasible. If providing buffers is infeasible, the permittee shall document the reason that natural buffers are infeasible and shall implement additional erosion and sediment controls to reduce sediment load;
7. preserve native topsoil at the site, unless the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that the topsoil be disturbed or removed, or it is infeasible; and
8. minimize soil compaction. In areas of the construction site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed, either:
   (a) restrict vehicle and equipment use to avoid soil compaction; or
   (b) prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetative growth, if necessary and feasible.

   Minimizing soil compaction is not required where the intended function of a specific area of the site dictates that it be compacted.
9. TCEQ does not consider stormwater control features (e.g., stormwater conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins) to constitute “surface water” for the purposes of triggering the buffer requirement in Part IV.A.(6) above.

Section B. Soil Stabilization

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating, or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding fourteen (14) calendar days. In the context of this requirement, "immediately" means as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next workday, following the day when the earth-disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased. Temporary stabilization must be completed no more than fourteen (14) calendar days after initiation of soil stabilization measures, and final stabilization must be achieved prior to termination of permit coverage. In arid, semi-arid, and drought-stricken areas where initiating vegetative stabilization measures immediately is infeasible, alternative non-vegetative stabilization measures must be employed as soon as practicable. Refer to Part III.F.2.(b) for complete erosion control and stabilization practice requirements. In limited circumstances, stabilization may not be required if the intended function of a specific area of the site necessitates that it remain disturbed.

Section C. Dewatering

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

Section D. Pollution Prevention Measures

Design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented, and maintained to:

1. minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
2. minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater;
3. minimize the exposure of waste materials by closing waste container lids at the end of the workday and during storm events. For waste containers that do not have lids, where the container itself is not sufficiently secure enough to prevent the discharge of pollutants absent a cover and could leak, the permittee must provide either a cover (e.g., a tarp, plastic sheeting, temporary roof) to minimize exposure of wastes to precipitation, stormwater, and wind, or a similarly effective means designed to minimize the discharge of pollutants (e.g., secondary containment). Minimization of exposure is not required in cases where the exposure to precipitation and to stormwater will not result in a discharge of pollutants, or where exposure of a specific material or product poses little risk of stormwater contamination (such as final products and materials intended for outdoor use);
4. minimize exposure of wastes by implementing good housekeeping measures. Wastes must be cleaned up and disposed of in designated waste containers on days of operation at the site. Wastes must be cleaned up immediately if containers overflow;

5. minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures. Where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 occurs during a 24-hour period, you must notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802 in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, and 40 CFR Part 302 as soon as you have knowledge of the release. You must also, within seven (7) calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release; and
6. minimize exposure of sanitary waste by positioning portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over, and so that they are located away from surface water in the state and stormwater inlets or conveyances.

Section E. Prohibited Discharges

The following discharges are prohibited:

1. wastewater from wash out of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control;
2. wastewater from wash out and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
3. fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
4. soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
5. toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Section F. Surface Outlets

When discharging from basins and impoundments, utilize outlet structures that withdraw water from the surface, unless infeasible. If infeasible, the permittee must provide documentation in the SWP3 to support the determination, including the specific conditions or time periods when this exception will apply.

Part V. Stormwater Runoff from Concrete Batch Plants

Discharges of stormwater runoff from concrete batch plants present at regulated construction sites and operated as a construction support activity may be authorized under the provisions of this general permit, provided that the following requirements are met for concrete batch plant(s) authorized under this permit. Only the discharges of stormwater runoff and non-stormwater from concrete batch plants that meet the requirements of a construction support activity can be authorized under this permit (see the requirements for "Non-Stormwater Discharges" in Part II.A.3. and "Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Construction Support Activity" in Part II.A.2.).

If discharges of stormwater runoff or non-stormwater from concrete batch plants are not authorized under this general permit, then discharges must be authorized under an alternative general permit or individual permit [see the requirement in Part II.A.2.(c)].

This permit does not authorize the discharge or land disposal of any wastewater from concrete batch plants at regulated construction sites. Authorization for these wastes must be obtained under an individual permit or an alternative general permit.

Section A. Benchmark Sampling Requirements

1. Operators of concrete batch plants authorized under this general permit shall sample the stormwater runoff from the concrete batch plants according to the requirements of this section of this general permit, and must conduct evaluations on the effectiveness of the SWP3 based on the following benchmark monitoring values:

Table 1. Benchmark Parameters

Benchmark Parameter	Benchmark Value	Sampling Frequency	Sample Type
Oil and Grease (*1)	15 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
Total Suspended Solids (*1)	50 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
pH	6.0 – 9.0 Standard Units	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)
Total Iron (*1)	1.3 mg/L	1/quarter (*2) (*3)	Grab (*4)

(*1) All analytical results for these parameters must be obtained from a laboratory that is accredited based on rules located in 30 TAC § 25.4 (a) or through the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP). Analysis must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods for analysis that comply with the rules located in 40 CFR §§ 136.1(c) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

(*2) When discharge occurs. Sampling is required within the first 30 minutes of discharge. If it is not practicable to take the sample, or to complete the sampling, within the first 30 minutes, sampling must be completed within the first hour of discharge. If sampling is not completed within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the reason must be documented and attached to all required reports and records of the sampling activity.

(*3) Sampling must be conducted at least once during each of the following periods. The first sample must be collected during the first full quarter that a stormwater discharge occurs from a concrete batch plant authorized under this general permit.

January through March
April through June
July through September
October through December

For projects lasting less than one full quarter, a minimum of one sample shall be collected, provided that a stormwater discharge occurred at least once following submission of the NOI or following the date that automatic authorization was obtained under Part II.E.2., and prior to terminating coverage.

(*4) A grab sample shall be collected from the stormwater discharge resulting from a storm event that is at least 0.1 inches of measured precipitation that occurs at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. The sample shall be collected downstream of the concrete batch plant, and where the discharge exits any BMPs utilized to handle the runoff from the batch plant, prior to commingling with any other water authorized under this general permit.

2. The permittee must compare the results of sample analyses to the benchmark values above, and must include this comparison in the overall assessment of the SWP3's effectiveness. Analytical results that exceed a benchmark value are not a violation of this permit, as these values are not numeric effluent limitations. Results of analyses are indicators that modifications of the SWP3 should be assessed and may be necessary to protect water quality. The operator must investigate the cause for each exceedance and must document the results of this investigation in the SWP3 by the end of the quarter following the sampling event.

   The operator's investigation must identify the following:

   (a) any additional potential sources of pollution, such as spills that might have occurred;

   (b) necessary revisions to good housekeeping measures that are part of the SWP3;

   (c) additional BMPs, including a schedule to install or implement the BMPs; and

   (d) other parts of the SWP3 that may require revisions in order to meet the goal of the benchmark values.

   Background concentrations of specific pollutants may also be considered during the investigation. If the operator is able to relate the cause of the exceedance to background concentrations, then subsequent exceedances of benchmark values for that pollutant may be resolved by referencing earlier findings in the SWP3. Background concentrations may be identified by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-on to the permitted facility, by laboratory analyses of samples of stormwater run-off from adjacent non-industrial areas, or by identifying the pollutant is a naturally occurring material in soils at the site.

Section B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and SWP3 Requirements

Minimum SWP3 Requirements – The following are required in addition to other SWP3 requirements listed in this general permit, which include, but are not limited to the applicable requirements located in Part III.F.8. of this general permit, as follows:

1. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources – The SWP3 must provide a description of potential sources (activities and materials) that can cause, have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards or have been found to cause, or contribute to, the loss of a designated use of surface water in the state in stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants authorized under this permit. The SWP3 must describe the implementation of practices that will be used to minimize to the extent practicable the discharge of pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity and non-stormwater discharges (described in Part II.A.3. of this general permit), in compliance with the terms and conditions of this general permit, including the protection of water quality, and must ensure the implementation of these practices.

   The following must be developed, at a minimum, in support of developing this description:

   (a) Drainage – The site map must include the following information:

      i. the location of all outfalls for stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants that are authorized under this permit;

      ii. a depiction of the drainage area and the direction of flow to the outfall(s);

      iii. structural controls used within the drainage area(s);

iv. the locations of the following areas associated with concrete batch plants that are exposed to precipitation: vehicle and equipment maintenance activities (including fueling, repair, and storage areas for vehicles and equipment scheduled for maintenance); areas used for the treatment, storage, or disposal of wastes; liquid storage tanks; material processing and storage areas; and loading and unloading areas; and

v. the locations of the following: any bag house or other dust control device(s); recycle/sedimentation pond, clarifier or other device used for the treatment of facility wastewater (including the areas that drain to the treatment device); areas with significant materials; and areas where major spills or leaks have occurred.

(b) Inventory of Exposed Materials – A list of materials handled at the concrete batch plant that may be exposed to stormwater and precipitation and that have a potential to affect the quality of stormwater discharges associated with concrete batch plants that are authorized under this general permit.

(c) Spills and Leaks – A list of significant spills and leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants that occurred in areas exposed to stormwater and precipitation and that drain to stormwater outfalls associated with concrete batch plants authorized under this general permit must be developed, maintained, and updated as needed.

(d) Sampling Data – A summary of existing stormwater discharge sampling data must be maintained, if available.

2. Measures and Controls – The SWP3 must include a description of management controls to regulate pollutants identified in the SWP3's "Description of Potential Pollutant Sources" from Part V.B.1. of this permit, and a schedule for implementation of the measures and controls. This must include, at a minimum:

(a) Good Housekeeping – Good housekeeping measures must be developed and implemented in the area(s) associated with concrete batch plants.

i. Operators must prevent or minimize the discharge of spilled cement, aggregate (including sand or gravel), settled dust, or other significant materials from paved portions of the site that are exposed to stormwater. Measures used to minimize the presence of these materials may include regular sweeping or other equivalent practices. These practices must be conducted at a frequency that is determined based on consideration of the amount of industrial activity occurring in the area and frequency of precipitation, and shall occur at least once per week when cement or aggregate is being handled or otherwise processed in the area.

ii. Operators must prevent the exposure of fine granular solids, such as cement, to stormwater. Where practicable, these materials must be stored in enclosed silos, hoppers or buildings, in covered areas, or under covering.

(b) Spill Prevention and Response Procedures – Areas where potential spills that can contribute pollutants to stormwater runoff and precipitation, and the drainage areas from these locations, must be identified in the SWP3. Where appropriate, the SWP3 must specify material handling procedures, storage requirements, and use of equipment. Procedures for cleaning up spills must be identified in the SWP3 and made available to the appropriate personnel.

(c) Inspections – Qualified facility personnel (i.e., a person or persons with knowledge of this general permit, the concrete batch plant, and the SWP3 related to the concrete batch plant(s) for the site) must be identified to inspect designated equipment and areas of the facility specified in the SWP3. Personnel conducting these inspections are not required to have signatory authority for inspection reports under 30 TAC § 305.128. Inspections of facilities in operation must be performed

once every seven (7) days. Inspections of facilities that are not in operation must be performed at a minimum of once per month. The current inspection frequency being implemented at the facility must be recorded in the SWP3. The inspection must take place while the facility is in operation and must, at a minimum, include all areas that are exposed to stormwater at the site, including material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Follow-up procedures must be used to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in response to the inspections. Records of inspections must be maintained and be made readily available for inspection upon request.

(d) Employee Training – An employee training program must be developed to educate personnel responsible for implementing any component of the SWP3, or personnel otherwise responsible for stormwater pollution prevention, with the provisions of the SWP3. The frequency of training must be documented in the SWP3, and at a minimum, must consist of one (1) training prior to the initiation of operation of the concrete batch plant.

(e) Record Keeping and Internal Reporting Procedures – A description of spills and similar incidents, plus additional information that is obtained regarding the quality and quantity of stormwater discharges, must be included in the SWP3. Inspection and maintenance activities must be documented and records of those inspection and maintenance activities must be incorporated in the SWP3.

(f) Management of Runoff – The SWP3 shall contain a narrative consideration for reducing the volume of runoff from concrete batch plants by diverting runoff or otherwise managing runoff, including use of infiltration, detention ponds, retention ponds, or reusing of runoff.

3. Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation – At least once per year, one or more qualified personnel (i.e., a person or persons with knowledge of this general permit, the concrete batch plant, and the SWP3 related to the concrete batch plant(s) for the site) shall conduct a compliance evaluation of the plant. The evaluation must include the following:

(a) visual examination of all areas draining stormwater associated with regulated concrete batch plants for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. These include, but are not limited to: cleaning areas, material handling areas, above ground storage tanks, hoppers or silos, dust collection/containment systems, and truck wash down and equipment cleaning areas. Measures implemented to reduce pollutants in runoff (including structural controls and implementation of management practices) must be evaluated to determine if they are effective and if they are implemented in accordance with the terms of this permit and with the permittee's SWP3. The operator shall conduct a visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWP3, such as spill response equipment.

(b) based on the results of the evaluation, the following must be revised as appropriate within two (2) weeks of the evaluation: the description of potential pollutant sources identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part V.B.1., "Description of Potential Pollutant Sources"); and pollution prevention measures and controls identified in the SWP3 (as required in Part V.B.2., "Measures and Controls"). The revisions may include a schedule for implementing the necessary changes.

(c) the permittee shall prepare and include in the SWP3 a report summarizing the scope of the evaluation, the personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWP3, and actions taken in response to the findings of the evaluation. The report must identify any incidents of noncompliance. Where the report does not identify incidences of noncompliance, the report must contain a statement that the evaluation did not identify any

incidence(s), and the report must be signed according to 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

(d) the Comprehensive Compliance Evaluation may substitute for one of the required inspections delineated in Part V.B.2.(c) of this general permit.

Section C. Prohibition of Wastewater Discharges

Wastewater discharges associated with concrete production including wastewater disposal by land application are not authorized under this general permit. These wastewater discharges must be authorized under an alternative TCEQ water quality permit or otherwise disposed of in an authorized manner. Discharges of concrete truck wash out at construction sites may be authorized if conducted in accordance with the requirements of Part VI of this general permit.

Part VI. Concrete Truck Wash Out Requirements

This general permit authorizes the land disposal of wash out from concrete trucks at construction sites regulated under this general permit, provided the following requirements are met. Any discharge of concrete production wastewater to surface water in the state must be authorized under a separate TCEQ general permit or individual permit.

A. Discharge of concrete truck wash out water to surface water in the state, including discharge to storm sewers, is prohibited by this general permit.

B. Concrete truck wash out water shall be disposed in areas at the construction site where structural controls have been established to prevent discharge to surface water in the state, or to areas that have a minimal slope that allow infiltration and filtering of wash out water to prevent discharge to surface water in the state. Structural controls may consist of temporary berms, temporary shallow pits, temporary storage tanks with slow rate release, or other reasonable measures to prevent runoff from the construction site.

C. Wash out of concrete trucks during rainfall events shall be minimized. The discharge of concrete truck wash out water is prohibited at all times, and the operator shall insure that its BMPs are sufficient to prevent the discharge of concrete truck wash out as the result of rainfall or stormwater runoff.

D. The disposal of wash out water from concrete trucks, made under authorization of this general permit must not cause or contribute to groundwater contamination.

E. If a SWP3 is required to be implemented, the SWP3 shall include concrete wash out areas on the associated site map.

Part VII. Retention of Records

The permittee must retain the following records for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that a NOT is submitted as required in Part II.F.1. and 2. of this permit. For activities in which an NOT is not required, records shall be retained for a minimum period of three (3) years from the date that the operator terminates coverage under Section II.F.3. of this permit. Records include:

A. a copy of the SWP3;

B. all reports and actions required by this permit, including a copy of the TCEQ construction site notice;

C. all data used to complete the NOI, if an NOI is required for coverage under this general permit; and

D. all records of submittal of forms submitted to the operator of any MS4 receiving the discharge and to the secondary operator of a large construction site, if applicable.

Part VIII. Standard Permit Conditions

A. The permittee has a duty to comply with all permit conditions. Failure to comply with any permit condition is a violation of the permit and statutes under which it was issued (CWA and TWC), and is grounds for enforcement action, for terminating, revoking and reissuance, or modification, or denying coverage under this general permit, or for requiring a discharger to apply for and obtain an individual TPDES permit, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41 (a).

B. Authorization under this general permit may be modified, suspended, revoked and reissued, terminated or otherwise suspended for cause, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41(f). Filing a notice of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance by the permittee does not stay any permit condition. The permittee must furnish to the executive director, upon request and within a reasonable time, any information necessary for the executive director to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating or, otherwise suspending authorization under this permit, based on rules located in TWC § 23.086, 30 TAC § 305.66, and 40 CFR § 122.41 (h). Additionally, the permittee must provide to the executive director, upon request, copies of all records that the permittee is required to maintain as a condition of this general permit.

C. It is not a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the permit conditions.

D. Inspection and entry shall be allowed under TWC Chapters 26-28, Texas Health and Safety Code §§ 361.032-361.033 and 361.037, and 40 CFR § 122.41(i). The statement in TWC § 26.014 that commission entry of a facility shall occur according to an establishment's rules and regulations concerning safety, internal security, and fire protection is not grounds for denial or restriction of entry to any part of the facility or site, but merely describes the commission's duty to observe appropriate rules and regulations during an inspection.

E. The discharger is subject to administrative, civil, and criminal penalties, as applicable, under TWC Chapter 7 for violations including but not limited to the following:

1. negligently or knowingly violating the federal CWA §§ 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405, or any condition or limitation implementing any sections in a permit issued under CWA § 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under CWA §§ 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8);
2. knowingly making any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under a permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance; and
3. knowingly violating CWA §303 and placing another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury.

F. All reports and other information requested by the executive director must be signed by the person and in the manner required by 30 TAC § 305.128 (relating to Signatories to Reports).

G. Authorization under this general permit does not convey property or water rights of any sort and does not grant any exclusive privilege.

H. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

I. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

J. The permittee shall comply with the monitoring and reporting requirements in 40 CFR § 122.41(j) and (l), as applicable.

K. Analysis must be performed using sufficiently sensitive methods for analysis that comply with the rules located in 40 CFR §§ 136.1(c) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv).

Part IX. Fees

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

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

B. Fees are due upon submission of the NOI. An NOI will not be declared administratively complete unless the associated fee has been paid in full.

C. No separate annual fees will be assessed for this general permit. The Water Quality Annual Fee has been incorporated into the NOI fees as described above.

Appendix A: Automatic Authorization

Periods of Low Erosion Potential by County – Eligible Date Ranges

Andrews: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Archer: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Armstrong: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

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

Baylor: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Borden: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Brewster: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Briscoe: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Brown: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Callahan: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Carson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Castro: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Childress: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

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

Coke: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Coleman: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

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

Concho: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Cottle: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Crane: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Crockett: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Crosby: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Culberson: Nov. 1 - May 14

Dallam: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Dawson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Deaf Smith: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Dickens: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Dimmit: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

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

Eastland: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Ector: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Edwards: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

El Paso: Jan. 1 - Jul. 14, or May 15 - Jul. 31, or Jun. 1 - Aug. 14, or Jun. 15 - Sept. 14, or Jul. 1 - Oct. 14, or Jul. 15 - Oct. 31, or Aug. 1 - Apr. 30, or Aug. 15 - May 14, or Sept. 1 - May 30, or Oct. 1 - Jun. 14, or Nov. 1 - Jun. 30, or Nov. 15 - Jul. 14

Fisher: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Floyd: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Foard: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Gaines: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Garza: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Glasscock: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hale: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hall: Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Hansford: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hardeman: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Hartley: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Haskell: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Hockley: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Howard: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Hudspeth: Nov. 1 - May 14

Hutchinson: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Irion: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Jeff Davis: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30 or Nov. 15 - May 14

Jones: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Kent: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14 or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Kerr: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Kimble: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

King: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Kinney: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Knox: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Lamb: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

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

Lubbock: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Lynn: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Martin: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Mason: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Maverick: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

McCulloch: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Menard: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Midland: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Mitchell: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Moore: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Motley: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30

Nolan: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Oldham: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30

Parmer: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Pecos: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Potter: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Presidio: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Randall: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Reagan: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Real: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Reeves: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Runnels: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Schleicher: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Scurry: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Shackelford: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sherman: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Stephens: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sterling: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Stonewall: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Sutton: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Swisher: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Taylor: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Terrell: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Terry: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Throckmorton: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Tom Green: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Upton: Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Uvalde: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Val Verde: Nov. 15 - Jan. 14, or Feb. 1 - Mar. 30
Ward: Nov. 1 - Apr. 14, or Nov. 15 - Apr. 30
Wichita: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Wilbarger: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Winkler: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Yoakum: Nov. 1 - Apr. 30, or Nov. 15 - May 14
Young: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14
Wheeler: Jan. 1 - Mar. 30, or Dec. 1 - Feb. 28
Zavala: Dec. 15 - Feb. 14

Appendix B: Storm Erosivity (EI) Zones in Texas

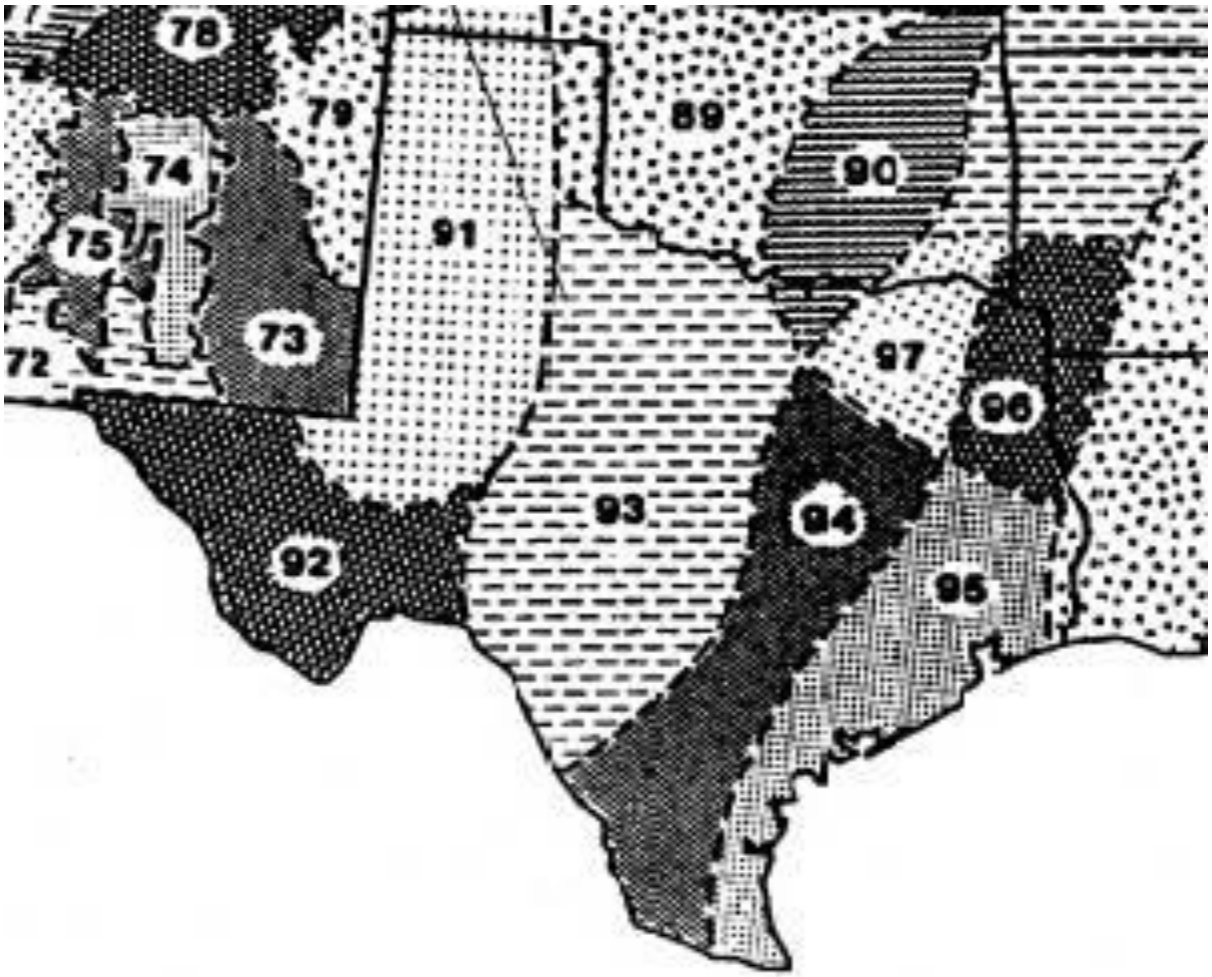


Figure B. EI Distribution Zones

Adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Appendix C: Isoerodent Map

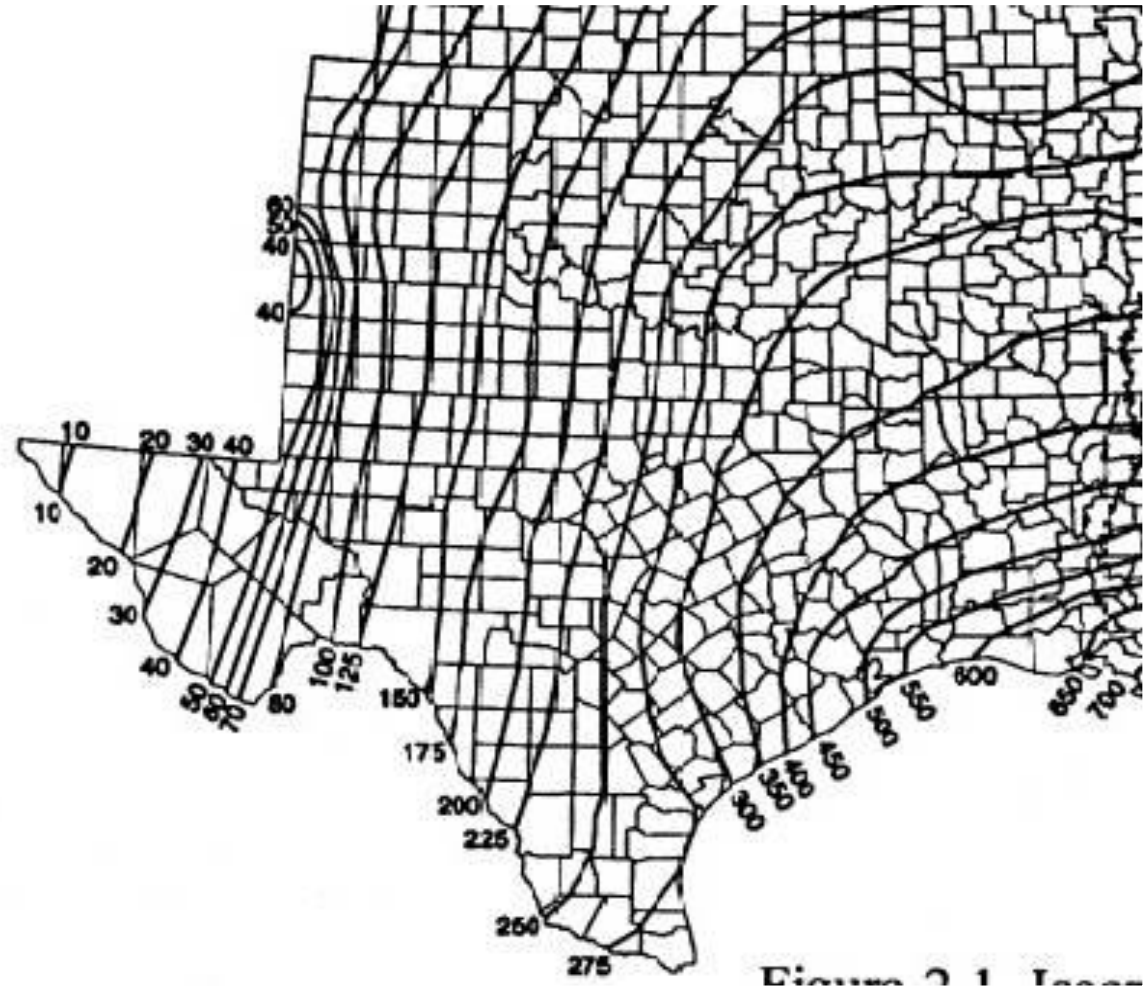


Figure C. Isoerodent Map of Texas. Units are hundreds ft*tonf*in(ac*h*yr)$^{-1}$

Adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service

Appendix D: Erosivity Indices for EI Zones in Texas

Table D. EI as percentage of average annual computed selected geographic areas (EI number) by date period (month/day).

Date Periods* (Month/Day)

EI #	1/1	1/16	1/31	2/15	3/1	3/16	3/31	4/15	4/30	5/15	5/30	6/14	6/29	7/14	7/29	8/13	8/28	9/12	9/27	10/12	10/27	11/11	11/26	12/11	12/31
89	0	1	1	2	3	4	7	2	8	27	38	48	55	62	69	76	83	90	94	97	98	99	100	100	100
90	0	1	2	3	4	6	8	13	21	29	37	46	54	60	65	69	74	81	87	92	95	97	98	99	100
91	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	16	29	39	46	53	60	67	74	81	88	95	99	99	100	100	100
92	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	16	29	39	46	53	60	67	74	81	88	95	99	99	100	100	100
93	0	1	1	2	3	4	6	8	13	25	40	49	56	62	67	72	76	80	85	91	97	98	99	99	100
94	0	1	2	4	6	8	10	15	21	29	38	47	53	57	61	65	70	76	83	88	91	94	96	98	100
95	0	1	3	5	7	9	11	14	18	27	35	41	46	51	57	62	68	73	79	84	89	93	96	98	100
96	0	2	4	6	9	12	17	23	30	37	43	49	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	82	86	90	94	97	100
97	0	1	3	5	7	10	14	20	28	37	48	56	61	64	68	72	77	81	86	89	92	95	98	99	100
106	0	3	6	9	13	17	21	27	33	38	44	49	55	61	67	71	75	78	81	84	86	90	94	97	100

*Each period begins on the date listed in the table above and lasts until the day before the following period. The final period begins on December 11 and ends on December 31.

Table adapted from Chapter 2 of USDA Agriculture Handbook 703: "Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning With the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE)," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service.

Section 5

SECTION 5 – CONTROLS

A. General

Proper erosion and sedimentation controls must be in place prior to any construction activity to prevent sediment or silt run-off. Sediment (including cement) should never be rinsed off the site; instead it must be cleaned up using dry cleanup methods or in a manner that does not allow any material to reach a storm drain or waterway. Erosion and sediment control drawings and/or storm water pollution prevention plans must be submitted to UT Austin EHS prior to any soil disturbance. All erosion and sediment controls are to be maintained throughout the duration of the construction and maintained until all areas are stabilized.

Erosion controls installed onsite must meet the requirements of UT Design and Construction Temporary Storm Water Pollution Control Standard 01 57 23. Install and maintain erosion and sediment controls following BMPs per engineer's design, refer to the Erosion and Sedimentation Control & Tree Protection plans provided in Section 10. For further detail, see Erosion and Sediment Control Notes provided in Section 10.

B. Party Responsible for Implementation

The Primary Operator is responsible for implementing the SWPPP plan detailed within this document.

C. Erosion and Sediment Control

Major erosion and sediment control requirements are shown on the SWPPP drawings found in Exhibit 1. The primary objective of the controls is to protect water quality in streams and streamside habitats to prevent soil erosion caused by storm water runoff from construction activities, and to return disturbed areas to natural vegetation as quickly as possible following construction.

1. Stabilization Practices

    a. The construction access, staging and parking areas will be stabilized either by using coarse aggregate or final pavement.
    b. Landscaping and final stabilization of the areas not covered by buildings or pavement will be started as soon as the construction is completed.

2. Structural Practices

    a. Non-woven filter fabric fencing will be installed along the construction fence as per Exhibit 1, to trap construction sediment prior to traveling offsite.
    b. Drop Inlet protection (for use in paved areas) and Curb Inlet Protection (for use in paved areas), will be placed at inlets on site to trap the sediment before getting into the storm sewer system and traveling offsite.

3. Other Controls

Waste Materials – All waste materials will be collected and stored in a metal dumpster rented form a licensed solid waste management company. The dumpster will meet

all local and state solid waste management regulations. All trash and construction debris from the site will be deposited in the dumpster. The trash and debris will be hauled to an approved landfill. No construction waste material will be buried on the site. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedures for waste disposal. Notice stating these practices will be posted in the office trailer.

a. Hazardous Waste –No hazardous waste is expected to be generated or encountered in this project. In the event that hazardous waste is encountered, all hazardous waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local or state regulation or by the manufacturer.
b. Sanitary Waste – All sanitary waste will be collected regularly from the portable units by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor.

D. Offsite Vehicle Tracking

Construction vehicles will use the stabilized construction entrance/exit off the existing drive along the south boundary of the site. A vehicle wheel washing area and sediment trap are provided to ensure no offsite vehicle tracking will occur. Equipment tires should be rinsed before leaving the site if necessary to avoid tracking sediment into the roadway or off the site. All vehicles must leave the site through a stabilized construction entrance meeting the requirements of UT Design and Construction Temporary Storm Water Pollution Control Standard 01 57 23 regarding Erosion and Sedimentation Controls.

E. Dewatering Plan

Describe practices and controls that will be used for any dewatering that occurs at the site.

Section 6

SECTION 6 – MAINTENANCE

A. Refer to the major erosion and sediment control requirements shown on the SWPPP drawing found in Exhibit 1 and the list of controls in Section 5. To maintain the specified erosion and sediment control BMP's, the following will be performed:

1. All erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in this SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition.
2. If through the inspections the permittee determines that BMPs are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls.
3. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable.
4. Erosion and Sediment controls that have been intentionally disabled, run-over, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective must be replace or corrected immediately upon discovery.

B. Additional maintenance requirements for specific controls are listed below.

1. Sediment will be removed from silt fence and inlet protection devices when it reaches a depth of six inches.

2. Sediment will be removed from traps when the design capacity has been reduced by 50%.

Section 7

SECTION 7 – SPILL PREVENTION

The following are the management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to storm water runoff. The general construction site superintendent is responsible for cleaning up and disposition of spills.

A. Construction Site Pollutants

Pollutant-Generating Activity	**Location on Site** (or reference SWPPP site map where this is shown)
Concrete Wash	Wash water from concrete trucks will be washed out at designated site.
Concrete Curing Compound	Curing compound will be used as needed and concrete Contractor will remove remaining compound from site.
Excavation Pump-out Water	Excavations may require water to be removed by way of pumping. Pump on vegetated area and direct to storm water run-off controls.
Fertilizers	Re-vegetated areas will require the application of fertilizer. If used, application immediately preceding a rain event will be avoided as practicable, and will not be stored on site for extended periods.
Petroleum based products	Used by vehicles performing dirt work and construction activities.
Grease	Used by vehicles performing dirt work and construction activities.
Oils	Used by vehicles performing dirt work and construction activities.
Trash	Used by vehicles performing dirt work and construction activities.
Sanitary Waste	Portable units will be used on-site and emptied regularly.
Pipe joint lubricant	Used in the construction of utility lines.
Stains/paints	Interior/exterior finish out.
Solvents	Interior/exterior finish out.

B. Good Housekeeping

The following practices are to be followed onsite during the construction project:

1. An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job.

2. All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.

3. Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.

4. Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.

5. Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.

6. Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.

7. Designated areas for equipment maintenance and repair (control of oil, grease and fuel spills).

8. Waste receptacles with regular collection for litter and construction debris.

9. Equipment washdown area onsite with appropriate control of wash waters (including concrete truck washdown).

10. Protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers and other potentially toxic materials.

11. Adequately maintained sanitary facilities.

12. Proper control of raw materials stored onsite (for example, sand, aggregate and cement used in the manufacture of concrete or stockpiles of topsoil).

13. Street sweeping or cleaning.

14. Removal of inlet protection barriers during major rainfall events if flooding occurs and verification that reinforced filter fabric fences are in proper condition prior to all rainfall events.

15. The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials onsite.

C. Hazardous Products

If hazardous materials are used, these practices will be used to reduce the risks associated with them:

1. Keep products in original containers unless they are not resealable.
    - If possible, collect waste in containers no larger than one gallon or four liters. Secondary containment around original container is also needed.
    - Never fill any container of liquid completely full. For a one-gallon bottle, allow at least two inches of free air space at the top of the containers to prevent pressure build-up.

2. Retain original labels and material safety data.

3. Follow manufacturer's or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal if surplus products must be disposed of.

4. Contact UT Austin Environmental Health and Safety at (512) 471-3511 to report a spill.

D. Product Specific Practices

1. Building Products
    - All storage, handling, and disposal of building products, materials, and wastes must meet TCEQ and local municipality requirements.
    - All building products and equipment stored on site must be inspected daily for leaks, drainage, and other service problems.

2. Fertilizers
    - Follow all federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the use, handling, or disposal of pesticides and fertilizers.
    - Do not handle the materials any more than necessary.
    - Store pesticides and fertilizers in a dry, covered area.
    - Construct berms or dikes to contain stored pesticides and fertilizers in case of spillage.
    - Follow the recommended application rates and methods.
    - Have equipment and absorbent materials available in storage and application areas to contain and clean up any spills that occur.

E. Spill Prevention Practices

Spills and releases of hazardous material shall be reported to The University of Texas Environmental Health and Safety and UT Austin project manager/construction inspector as soon as there is knowledge of the spill. UT EH&S will determine if the spill is a reportable quantity and determine who must be notified.

UT EH&S can be notified via their office line at **(512) 471-3511**.
Press "0" during the recording if not during normal working hours.

F. SWPPP Modification

The SWPPP must be modified within 14 days of the spill to show any BMP modifications for spill prevention.

Section 8

SECTION 8 – INSPECTIONS

A. General

1. Each contractor will designate a qualified person or persons to perform the following inspections:

    a. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation will be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
    b. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan will be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly.
    c. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they will be inspected to ascertain where erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters.
    d. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the disturbed areas of the site will be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking.

2. The inspection will be conducted by the qualified person at least once every seven (7) calendar days. The contractor's employee or third party representative conducting the inspections and signing the reports must be designated in writing in SWPPP. The inspection must be conducted on the same day of the week for the duration of the project.

3. After a portion of the site achieves final stabilization, inspection will be conducted at least once every month.

4. Based on the results of the inspection, the site Erosion and Sediment Control Drawing (SWPPP Drawing) will be revised as appropriate, but in no case later than 7 calendar days following the inspection.

5. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the SWPPP, and actions taken in accordance with this section, will be made and retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that the site achieves final stabilization. The report will be signed in accordance with 30 TAC 305.128.

B. Inspection Personnel and Procedures

1. All measures will be maintained in good working order; if repairs are found to be necessary, they will be completed within 7 days of report or as soon as is practicable.

2. Accumulated sediment will be removed from silt fence and inlet protection devices when it reaches a height of six inches.

3. Silt fence will be inspected for depth of sediment, tears, to see if the fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are securely in the ground.

4. Temporary and permanent seeding will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth.

5. Any sediment released from this site will be removed from the adjacent regional detention basin after finished grading is complete.

6. A maintenance inspection report will be made after each inspection. A sample report form to be completed by the inspector is attached.

7. The Contractor will be responsible for selecting the individuals who will be responsible for these inspections, maintenance and repair activities, and filling out inspection and maintenance reports.

8. Personnel selected for the inspection and maintenance responsibilities will receive training from the Contractor. They will be trained in all the inspection and maintenance practices necessary for keeping the erosion and sediment controls that are used on-site in good working order.

9. Whenever controls are found to be ineffective, or require modification to adequately prevent erosion and sedimentation, revise the on-site copy of SWPPP to reflect changes made. Describe and illustrate change(s) and note the date of change.

C. Inspection Forms

1. Inspection forms to be signed in accordance with the General Permit by a person qualified to make such inspections and by the individual designated as having certification authority.

2. A copy of the inspection report shall be provided to the party responsible for maintenance and repair of site controls. Copies of all inspection reports filed with SWPPP shall be kept on site for review by EPA, TCEQ, MS4 operator officials, or the Owner’s representatives.

3. An example copy of the form to be used for the inspection and maintenance report is included on the following pages, before the Major Grading and Stabilization Activities Log.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

SWPPP Weekly Inspection Report

DATE OF INSPECTION:	
PROJECT:	
PROJECT NO:	
CONTRACTOR:	
INSPECTOR NAME:	
INSPECTOR QUALIFICATIONS:	
INSPECTOR SIGNATURE:	
REPORT PREPARED BY:	

1. Are TPDES NOI's, Permits or CSN's posted at the entrance to the site?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
2. Is contact information for all permittees posted at the construction entrance?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
3. Are copies of inspection reports for all permittees included in the SWPPP binder on site?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
4. Is a copy of the NOI, TPDES Permit and Posting Notice or CSN for all permittees included in the SWPPP binders?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
5. Is the Erosion Control Drawing (SWPPP Map) up to date and are all changes noted and dated?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
6. Is the major grading and stabilization activities log current?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
7. Is the area surrounding the project site clean and free of signs of tracking and discharge?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
8. Are all BMP's functioning as intended?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
9. Are BMP's in place addressing all areas of concern? *If no, explain on reverse side of this form.*	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
10. Are all BMP's in good repair, sediment, and debris free? *If no, explain on reverse side of this form.*	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
11. Are stabilized entrances and exits preventing street contamination? *If no, explain on reverse side of this form.*	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
12. Are all hazardous materials being controlled and stored to keep from being exposed to storm water run-off?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
13. Has the site been free of hazardous material spills since the last inspection? *If no, explain below.*	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
14. Are areas not covered by impervious materials still un-stabilized?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A
15. Do soil activities continue to take place?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

NOTE: All items of non-compliance shall be repaired/installed within seven (7) calendar days of this inspection. Repairs/maintenance/installation shall be completed immediately, if storm conditions are imminent.

Note incidents of non-compliance below. Please notate the number of each item in non-compliance.

1. Have all previous items of non-compliance been corrected? **Date Corrected:**	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A

"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 ensure 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."

Owner's Designated Representative – Name (CI/PM):
Owner's Designated Representative – Title and Department:

_____ _____

ODR Signature *Date*

cc:

(9) If answer is **NO**: *BMP's in place of addressing all areas of concern* – Explanation:

(10) If answer is **NO**: *All BMP's in good repair, sediment and debris free* – Explanation:

(11) If answer is **NO**: *Stabilized entrances/exits preventing street contamination* – Explanation:

SWPPP Major Grading and Stabilization Activities Log

Start Date	End Date*	Type and Location of Activity

*** End Date does not pertain to stabilization activities**

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

SWPPP Evaluation of Dewatering Controls

Name(s) and Title(s) of Observers	Date of Dewatering Observations and Evaluations	Time of Dewatering (range)	Flow Rate Estimation (gpd)	Any indications of pollutants in discharge? (eg: sheen, odor, solids, etc)	Other Major Observations (ie: BMP efficacy, location evaluation, etc)

Section 9

SECTION 9 – NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

A. Inventory for SWPPP

The substances listed below are expected to be present onsite during construction:

- Concrete
- Detergents
- Paints
- Cleaning Solvents
- Fuels
- Electrical Equipment and Materials
- Lubricants
- Wood
- Fertilizers
- Asphalt and Asphalt-related Products
- Steel Products

B. The following authorized non-stormwater discharges are anticipated during the project:

- Fire hydrant flushing
- Water for vehicle washing or dust control
- Irrigation drainage from watering vegetation
- Pavement wash water (not from toxic or hazardous material spill areas).

These effluents are to be controlled as required to minimize creation of sediment discharge to offsite drainage structures.

Section 10

SECTION 01 57 23 – TEMPORARY STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

(Note to PSP: Comply with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction and requirements established by the UT EHS Department. Coordinate with the UT Project Manager)

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DEFINITIONS

A. BMP – Best Management Practices

B. CSN – Construction Site Notice (Large CSN for large sites; Small CSN for small sites)

C. EHS – Environmental Health and Safety

D. NOI and NOT – Notice of Intent and Notice of Termination for TPDES permits

E. ODR – Owner Designated Representative

F. Land Disturbance – Any activity which affects the ground surface and/or vegetation

G. SWPPP – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

H. TCEQ – Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

I. TPDES – Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

J. Large Construction Activities – Construction activities including clearing, grading and excavating that result in land disturbance equal to or greater than 5 acres of land. *(Note to PSP: Provide additional notes to the appropriate specification section or drawings as required.)*

K. Small Construction Activities - Construction activities including clearing, grading and excavating that result in land disturbance equal to or greater than 1 acre and less than 5 acres of land. (Note to PSP: Provide additional notes to the appropriate specification section or drawings as required.)

L. Under 1 Acre Construction Activities - Construction activities including clearing, grading, excavating, or any activity which affects the ground surface and/or vegetation that results in land disturbance under 1 acre of land (Note to PSP: Include an Erosion Control & Sedimentation Plan as part of the construction documents. Prior to submission, coordinate with PMCS Project Manager & EHS as required.)

1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS AND APPLICABLE WORK

A. The TCEQ TPDES Construction General Permit (CGP) No. TXR150000 effective March 5, 2018 and the project SWPPP. This specification requires compliance with all provisions of the TCEQ TPDES permit, the City of Austin Drainage Criteria Manual, and the City of Austin Environmental Criteria Manual. The TCEQ requirements currently pertain to large construction activities of 5 acres or more and small construction activities that disturb between 1 and 5 acres. *(Note to PSP: Coordinate with UT EHS for guidance and recommendations.)*

B. The UT Austin approved Storm Water Management Program (SWMP).

C. The UT EH&S Construction Site Procedures for Contractors.

D. Information to Respondents, Agreement, latest version of Uniform General Conditions, Additional General Conditions, and Special Conditions shall be read carefully for provisions pertaining to this work. In the event of conflict, the better quality shall prevail.

E. The work described in this section is applicable to any and all sections of the contract documents. Any and all work that would disturb the existing site conditions or present the potential for site runoff shall adhere fully to this specification section.

F. Unless specifically notified to the contrary in writing by the Owner, all aspects of this specification shall apply to this project.

1.3 CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A. This project requires implementation of storm water Best Management Practices for control devices and monitoring by the Contractor to comply with all provisions of the SWPPP developed for the project by the licensed civil engineer. The Contractor must fulfill all TPDES regulatory requirements, including the filing of the NOI and NOT or signing and posting of the CSN.

B. The Contractor shall provide signatures of a Corporate Officer for the NOI, Large CSN, Small CSN, NOT and any other forms or applications as required by the TPDES Construction General Permit TXR150000. The Contractor shall also provide delegated authorization to sign reports per 30 TAC 305.128. Individuals conducting site inspections shall be qualified to the satisfaction of the Owner. *(Note to PSP: Coordinate with UT EHS for guidance and recommendations.)*

C. When the Contractor receives the approved SWPPP from the Owner, the Contractor signs and electronically files (through STEERS) the NOI, signs the Large or Small CSN and forwards it to the Owner. The application fee(s) must accompany the NOI. The Contractor shall insert a copy of the signed NOI or Small CSN into the SWPPP book to be kept at the jobsite. The application fee is not required for small construction sites. A copy of the NOI must be submitted to UT Austin EHS at EHS-EnvironmentalOps@austin.utexas.edu.

D. The SWPPP book kept at the jobsite shall also contain the following:

1. A letter delegating signature authority to the field personnel for the Contractor
2. A copy of the TPDES permit when received
3. A copy of the Large or Small CSN
4. A copy of the Shared SWPPP Acceptance Certification form
5. A copy of the SWPPP Project Start-Up form

E. The Contractor shall review the SWPPP and verify existing conditions at the site before determining scope of implementation of site controls. Site survey and site plan drawings shall be used for additional reference. The Contractor shall notify the Owner, in advance, of this site review to allow for Owner and campus EHS participation.

F. The Contractor shall construct a Project SWPPP sign and place it at the main entrance to the project site. This sign shall include the NOI and TPDES permit along with the TCEQ TPDES Large or Small CSN, depending on the size of the construction project. The sign shall be constructed as detailed in the sample SWPPP sign drawing included in Part 4 of this Section.

G. The Contractor shall contact the UT Austin project specific ODR and EHS for review of initial site controls in place prior to commencing site-disturbing activities, to ensure that any unusual

circumstances or unforeseen site conditions with regard to erosion and sedimentation have been addressed. The Contractor, ODR, & EHS shall complete the SWPPP Project Start-up form and shared SWPPP Acceptance Form before commencing soil disturbing activities. Both parties shall sign this form when the requirements listed in the SWPPP Project Start-up form have been met.

H. The Contractor shall provide all material, labor, equipment and services required to implement, maintain and monitor all erosion and sedimentation controls in compliance with the SWPPP. All controls implemented by the Contractor shall comply with the TPDES regulations as issued by the TCEQ on March 5, 2018. These controls shall remain in operation until project completion and re-establishment of the site to pre-existing conditions (or improved) or longer as directed by the ODR. The work shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. All earthwork as required to implement swales, dikes, basins and other excavations for temporary routing of utilities, to protect against erosion or sediment-laden (polluted) storm water runoff.

2. All structural controls as shown or specified, including silt fences, sediment traps, stabilized construction entrance, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, inlet/outlet protection, reinforced soil retention, gabions, rock berms, etc.

3. All non-structural controls as shown or specified, including temporary or permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, preservation of vegetative buffer strips, preservation/protection of existing trees and other mature vegetation.

4. All modifications and revisions to SWPPP necessary to meet changing site conditions and to address new sources of storm water discharges, as the work progresses.

5. All maintenance and repair of structural and non-structural controls in place shall continue until final stabilization is achieved or as directed by the ODR.

6. Weekly site inspections, as required by the SWPPP, of pollutant sources, including hazardous sources, structural and non-structural controls, and all monitoring of SWPPP revisions and maintenance of inspection records.

7. Removal of all structural and non-structural controls as necessary upon completion, and only after final stabilization is achieved.

8. Filing of NOT with the ODR within 30 days of final stabilization being achieved and being approved by the Owner, or of another Operator assuming control of the unstabilized portions of the site.

9. Refer to the SWPPP for additional requirements to ensure compliance with TPDES regulations.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

A. In order to minimize the discharge of pollutants to storm water, the Contractor shall implement all permanent and temporary site controls according to TPDES Guidelines, as set forth by the TCEQ.

B. Implementation of site controls shall be performed by a qualified contractor experienced in the proper installation of such devices in accordance with manufacturers' specifications, and in keeping with both recognized Best Management Practices (BMPs), and TPDES regulations.

C. The Contractor shall inspect all BMPs at regular intervals as specified in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for this project. Use standard Owner Inspection forms for each inspection. Record all deficiencies of site controls, and take immediate action to correct any deficiencies recorded. Keep records of inspections current and on file, available for review by EPA, TCEQ, MS4 Operator and Owner.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

A. Submittals of products used in structural and non-structural controls shall be made through established procedures prior to installation on the site. The Contractor shall make available physical samples and product literature on any material used in structural or non-structural controls during the course of the project prior to its implementation in the field.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

Specific site control devices are identified in the SWPPP. Where such devices are indicated, their material composition shall comply with this section. Refer to exhibits for details of listed materials. Projects may propose alternative BMPs, as long as they are effective at performing the desired functions.

A. Materials to be used in structural and non-structural site controls shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. **Area Inlets, Curb Inlets and Silt Fences:** implemented to filter and remove sediment from storm water; they shall be composed of the materials listed in Exhibit A, B, and C respectively.

2. **Rock Berms**: shall be composed of the materials listed in Exhibit D:

3. **Triangular Filter Dikes:** for use on surfaces or in locations where standard silt fence cannot be implemented. Refer to Exhibit E.

4. **Mulch Sock**: shall be composed of the materials listed in Exhibit F

5. **Stabilized Construction Exit:** allows the safe passage of vehicles while agitating the tires to loosen and remove the soil buildup. The grid or structures shall conform to the following:

   a. Bull Rock and Cattle Guard (Exhibit G)
   b. Bull Rock (Exhibit H)
   c. Cattle Guard

      1) It shall consist of pipes or tubes spaced such that there is a minimum clear distance between the pipes or tubes of 4½ inches.
      2) Minimum diameter of pipe or tube shall be 3 inches.
      3) It shall be of sufficient length so that the agitation will remove the soil from the tires, or a minimum of 12 feet.
      4) At the street side approach of the grid there shall be an impervious surface or it shall consist of 3” to 5” diameter angular crushed stone/rock approximately 5 feet in length, minimum, and 8 inches deep, minimum. On the job site side of the grid, there shall be 3” to 5” diameter angular crushed stone/rock 15 feet in length, a minimum of 8 inches deep. The steel grid will be between the street side approach and the job site crushed stone/rock. All crushed stone/rock shall have filter fabric beneath the stone/rock.

   d. Tracking Control Mat (Exhibit I or equivalent product)

6. **Concrete, Paint and Stucco Washout:** shall be used for containment of fluids from concrete truck washout wastes. Refer to Exhibit J. (Note to PSP: Provide location on the site plan.)

7. **Temporary Storage Tanks:** shall be used for temporary storage of fuels on the construction project site. (Note to PSP: Provide location on the site plan.)

   a. 2 inches of sand on the bottom of the containment area
   b. 6 mil plastic sheeting
   c. 2 inches of sand on top of the plastic sheeting

8. **Diversion Dike**: Refer to Exhibit K.

9. **Interceptor Swale**: Refer to Exhibit L.

10. **Erosion Control Matting**: shall be used on steep slopes, in drainage swales, and in high traffic pedestrian areas of barren soil. It shall include one or more of the following

    a. Jute Mat – a plain fabric made of jute yarn, woven in a loose and simple manner, with a minimum unit weight of 2.7 pounds per square yard. Width shall be as required for the dimensions of the area to be covered.
    b. Wood Fiber Mat – a mat composed of wood fibers, which are encased in nylon, cotton or other type of netting
    c. Synthetic Webbing Mat – a mat manufactured from polyvinyl chloride or polypropylene monofilaments, which are bonded together into a three-dimensional web to facilitate erosion control and/or re- vegetation.

11. **Organic Mulches**: shall be used for covering bare soil, retaining moisture under existing vegetation being preserved, and for absorbing the energy of compaction caused by foot or vehicular traffic. Refer to Exhibit M.

12. Any other materials indicated in the SWPPP.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

A. The Contractor shall provide a complete installation of all site control devices and measures (BMPs) indicated in the SWPPP book, including the Site Erosion and Sedimentation Control Drawing and as specified herein. These BMPs must be confirmed as fully operational with the Owner before any work that disturbs the site can begin.

As an alternative to the BMPs indicated in the SWPPP book, the Site Erosion and Sediment Control Drawing and as specified herein, the Contractor may propose alternate BMPs that perform the same function as the indicated BMP but may be of a different configuration, materials, or type for review and approval by UT Austin. Installation of alternate BMPs shall not proceed until reviewed and approved by UT EHS.

B. The Contractor shall provide inspection and monitoring of controls in place and shall perform all revisions and updating of SWPPP book. An accurate, chronological record of all Contractor inspections, revisions and additional controls shall be kept on file at the project site, for review, with a copy of the SWPPP book.

C. The Contractor shall submit their NOT to the Owner after all disturbed areas are re- established (stabilized) with vegetative cover following completion of construction. Following acceptance of stabilized areas, all site controls that are no longer necessary shall be removed.

D. If applicable, contractor to follow the approved de-watering plan, either as included in the approved SWPPP or as a stand-alone plan in conjunction with the erosion and sedimentation control plan. *(Note to PSP: Provide a site specific de-watering plan during the design phase to EHS for review and comment.)*

3.2 CONTROL DEVICES

Execution of specific site control devices is described in the following paragraphs. Refer to the SWPPP for applicable devices, extent and location. Refer to exhibits for details on the execution of listed control devices. (Note to PSP: Review UT EHS website for Best Management Practices (BMPs) for your project and coordinate with EHS personnel prior to including necessary requirements.)

A. AREA INLET: Refer to Exhibit A.

B. CURB INLET: Refer to Exhibit B.

C. SILT FENCE: Refer to Exhibit C.

D. ROCK BERM: Refer to Exhibit D.

E. TRIANGULAR FILTER DIKE: Refer to Exhibit E

F. MULCH SOCK: Refer to Exhibit F.

G. STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION EXIT: The stabilized construction exit shall be properly maintained throughout the entire construction process until removal is approved by UT Austin.

1. Bull Rock and Cattle Guard (Exhibit G)

2. Bull Rock (Exhibit H)

3. Cattle Guard

   a. It shall be elevated above the ground surface a minimum of 8 inches to allow water, debris and soil to drain.
   b. It shall be designed to support any and all vehicles entering and leaving the construction site.
   c. It shall be firmly placed in the ground at the exit.
   d. Steel grid area shall be used as the tire wash area. When tire wash is in use (rainy or muddy days), the area shall be manned and the tires shall be washed using a high pressure hose/nozzle.
   e. The area beneath the grid shall be sloped such that debris, soil and water shall be diverted back onto the construction site or to a sediment basin. No water, soil, or debris shall leave the construction site. The resulting discharge shall be disposed of properly.
   f. The stabilized construction exit shall be properly maintained throughout the entire construction process until removal is approved by UT Austin

4. Tracking Control Mat (Exhibit I or equivalent product)

H. CONCRETE/PAINT/STUCCO WASHOUT (SELF INSTALLED): Refer to Exhibit J.

I. TEMPORARY STORAGE TANKS

1. Must be located in a bermed containment area. The berm must be a minimum 3 feet in all directions, and the height of the berm must contain the maximum contents of the largest tank

plus 8 inches (approximately 110% of the tank capacity). The containment area is constructed by beginning with a 2-inch sand pad, and then covered with 6-mil plastic or rubber sheeting. The sheeting is then covered with another 2-inch layer of sand. The plastic sheeting is secured to the outer berm.

2. Storage tanks are to be placed no closer than 50 feet from a building or property line.

3. If using tanks with a gravity feed setup, the containment must be of sufficient size to be able to contain the tank if it should fall over.

4. There must be a fusible link at the valve that will shut off the flow to the hose in the event of a fire.

5. There must be sufficient cover for the tank and the containment area to prevent potential storm water runoff.

6. The area within the containment area is to be kept free and clear of spills; if a spill occurs, the sand is to be removed and replace with a fresh layer of sand.

7. The storage tank containment area is to be removed from the site once it has been determined that it will no longer be used on the construction site.

J. DIVERSION DIKE: Refer to Exhibit K.

K. INTERCEPTOR SWALE: Refer to Exhibit L.

L. EROSION CONTROL MATTING

1. Remove all rocks, debris, dirt clods, roots, and any other obstructions which would prevent the matting from lying in direct contact with the soil. 6 inch by 6-inch anchor trenches shall be dug along the entire perimeter of the installation. Bury matting in trenches, backfill and compact. Fasten matting to the soil using 10-gauge wire staples, 6 inches in length and 1 inch wide. Use a minimum of 1 staple per 4 square feet of matting, and at 12 inches on center along all edges. Install parallel to flow of water and overlap joining strips a minimum of 12 inches.

2. Maintain erosion control matting by repairing any bare spots. Missing or loosened matting shall be promptly replaced or re-anchored.

3. Remove matting where protection is no longer required. In areas where permanent vegetation is established along with matting, matting can be left in place permanently.

M. ORGANIC MULCHES

1. Apply specified mulches in areas identified on the SWPPP, to a depth of 3 inches or as otherwise specified on the SWPPP drawings. Refer to Exhibit M.

N. BMP Details

1. Refer to Exhibits for the following BMP details:

Exhibit A -- Area Inlet Detail

Exhibit B -- Curb Inlet Detail

Exhibit C -- Silt Fence Detail

Exhibit D -- Rock Berm Detail

Exhibit E -- Triangular Filter Dike Detail

Exhibit F – Mulch Sock Detail

Exhibit G -- Stabilized Construction Exit – Bull Rock and Cattle Guard Detail

Exhibit H – Stabilized Construction Exit – Bull Rock Detail

Exhibit I – Stabilized Construction Exit – Tracking Control Mat Detail

Exhibit J – Concrete, Paint and Stucco Washout Detail

Exhibit K – Diversion Dike Detail

Exhibit L – Interceptor Swale Detail

Exhibit M – Organic Mulches Detail

3.3 INSPECTIONS AND RECORD KEEPING

A. Contractor shall inspect all BMPs on 7-day intervals. Coordinate inspections with ODR, who is also required by TPDES to regularly inspect the site. Use standard Owner Inspection forms for each inspection. Record all deficiencies of site controls, and take appropriate action to correct any deficiencies recorded. Exception is rock berms located in a streambed. Any rock berm located in a streambed shall be inspected on a daily basis.

B. Contractor shall accommodate the monthly (at minimum) inspections of SWPPP controls by EHS as the MS4 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

C. Contractor shall keep records of all Contractor, ODR, and EHS inspections on file with SWPPP book at project site for the duration of the project. Contractor shall keep records of all major grading and stabilization activities on file with the SWPPP book at the project site for the duration of the project. These records shall be made available for review by ODR, EPA, TCEQ or MS4 Operator officials requesting review of SWPPP inspection records.

D. All onsite SWPPP records shall be submitted to the ODR at the project completion. The ODR must submit these records to EHS. EHS will keep these on file for 3 years per TCEQ regulations.

3.4 MAINTENANCE

A. All erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operating condition. If through inspections the permittee determines that BMPs are not operating effectively, maintenance must be performed before the next anticipated storm event or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, 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.

3.5 WASTE DISPOSAL

A. Contractor is responsible for proper disposal of hazardous materials. Hazardous wastes (such as flammable petroleum products and solvents, thinners) and materials contaminated with hazardous

wastes are considered regulated wastes, and should be containerized for transport and disposal by a permitted company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

B. Any trash or debris must be contained on site and disposed of in a recycling bin or waste receptacle in accordance with applicable laws and regulations to prevent wind or rain from carrying it off-site into a storm drain. Non-hazardous solid wastes such as general construction debris may be recycled or disposed of in the trash container. Never dispose of liquid wastes of any kind in University dumpsters.

C. Contractor to remove all temporary control measures from the project site.

PART 4 - SAMPLE DOCUMENTS

4.1 THE FOLLOWING FORMS OR SKETCHES ARE TO BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR IN THE EXECUTION OF THE WORK IN THIS SECTION, IN COMPLIANCE WITH TPDES REQUIREMENTS AND THE SWPPP.

A. SWPPP Posting Sign for Main Construction Entrance for large construction site 5 acres or greater.

B. SWPPP Posting Sign for Main Construction Entrance for small construction site 1 to less than 5 acres.

C. Sketches in Exhibit A through M.

4.2 CONTACT THE ODR FOR ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THESE FORMS TO BE USED IN THE EXECUTION OF WORK IN THIS SECTION:

A. TCEQ TPDES Notice of Intent (NOI)

B. TCEQ TPDES CSN (Large CSN or Small CSN)

C. TCEQ TPDES Notice of Termination (NOT)

D. Shared SWPPP Acceptance Certification form

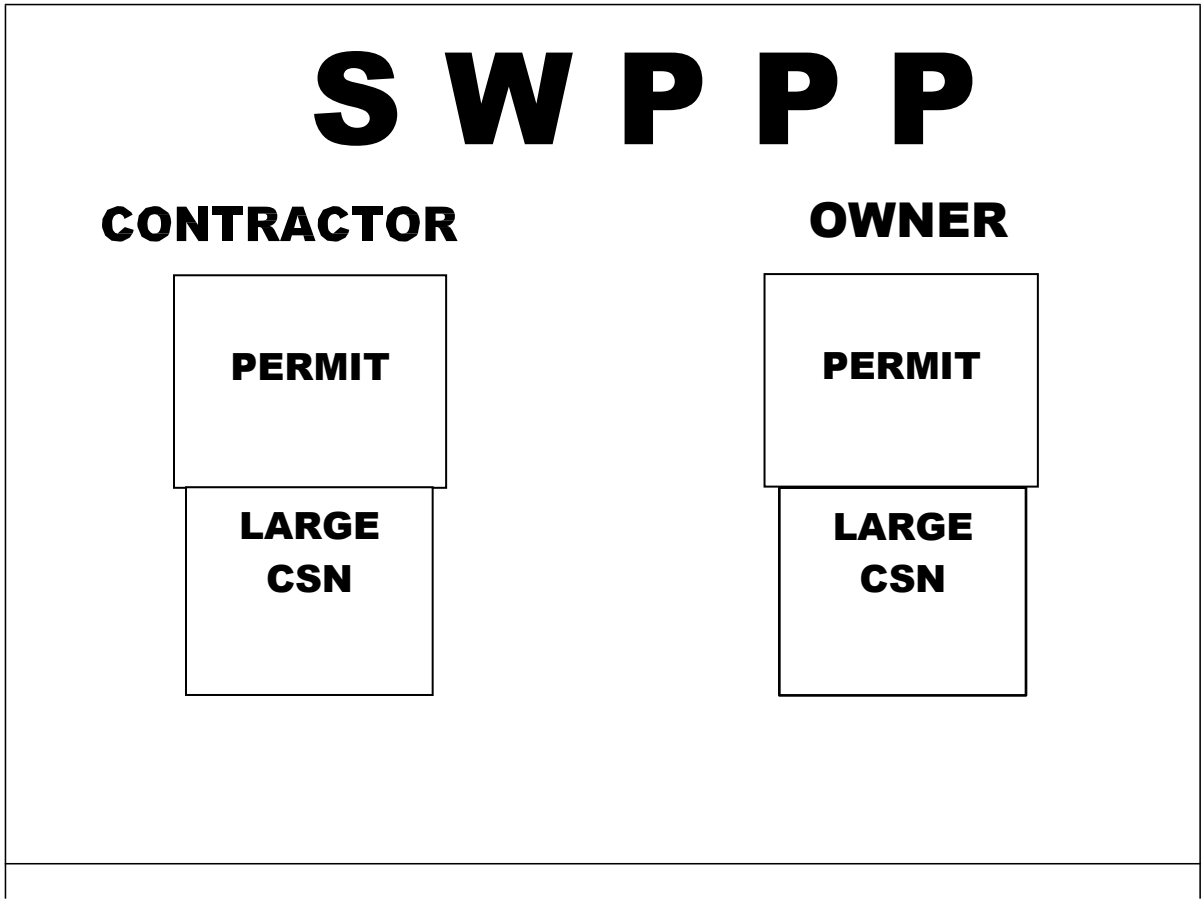
E. SWPPP Project Start-up Form

F. Major Grading and Stabilization Log

G. SWPPP Inspection form

END OF SECTION 01 57 23

Sign for Large Construction Site



MINIMUM SIGN SPECIFICATIONS: 5 Acre or Greater Sites

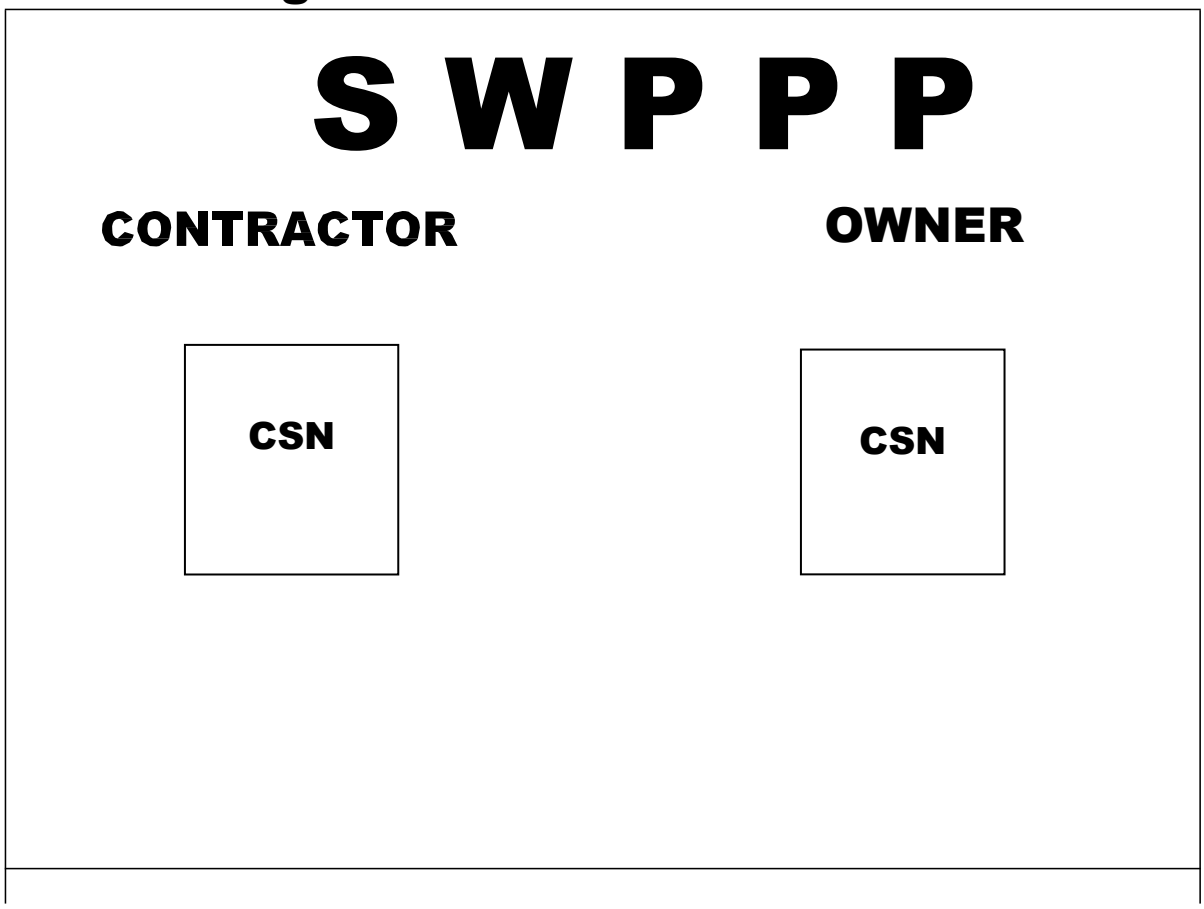
SIGN: Exterior grade ¾" plywood, cut 4' x 4', with red painted letters, background painted white – DISPLAY ON CONSTRUCTION FENCE AT MAIN ENTRANCE TO PROJECT SITE.

S W P P P: 10-inch painted letters, 3 inches from top of sign, centered

CONTRACTOR OWNER: 3 inch painted letters, 4 inches below SWPPP letters, centered on each half of sign

PERMIT, CSN: 8-1/2 X 11 TCEQ forms, laminated beyond edges of documents, stapled to plywood.

Sign for Small Construction Site



MINIMUM SIGN SPECIFICATIONS: 1 to Less than 5 Acre Sites

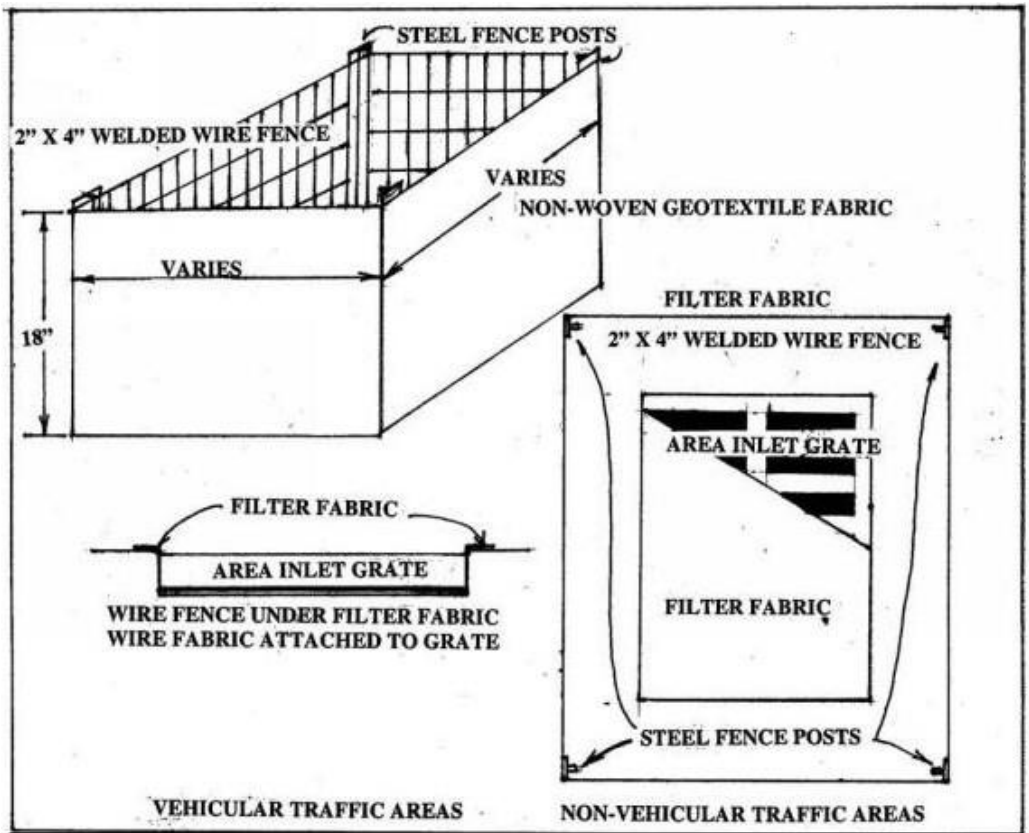
SIGN: Exterior grade ¾-inch plywood, cut 4' x 4', with red painted letters, background painted white - DISPLAY ON CONSTRUCTION FENCE AT MAIN ENTRANCE TO PROJECT SITE

S W P P P: 10-inch painted letters, 3 inches from top of sign, centered

CONTRACTOR OWNER: 3-inch painted letters, 4 inches below SWPPP letters, centered on each half of sign

CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE: 8-1/2-inch X 11-inch TCEQ forms, laminated beyond edges of documents, stapled to plywood

EXHIBIT A
Area Inlet Detail



Notes:

1. INSTALL STEEL POSTS THAT SUPPORT THE SILT FENCE AT EACH CORNER, AND ALSO BETWEEN CORNERS IF THE DISTANCE IS GREATER THAN 8 FEET BETWEEN CORNER POSTS.

2. USE SILT FENCE DETAIL FOR INSTALLATION OF THE SILT FENCE AROUND THE AREA INLET.

3. LIFT THE METAL AREA INLET GRATE, WRAP THE FILTER FABRIC AROUND IT, AND THEN REPLACE THE GRATE.

4. IN VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AREAS, LIFT THE METAL GRATE OUT AND PLACE WIRE FENCE MATERIAL UNDER IT WITH FILTER FABRIC PLACED BETWEEN THE GRATE AND THE WIRE FENCE. THEN ATTACH THE WIRE FENCE TO THE GRATE.

5. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SILT WHEN THE FILTER FABRIC OVE THE GRATE COMPLETELY COVERS THE GRATE AREA AND THE SILT AROUND THE SILT FENCE REACHES A HEIGHT OF 6 INCHES.

6. REMOVE AREA INLET PROTECTION WHEN THE SITE IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED.

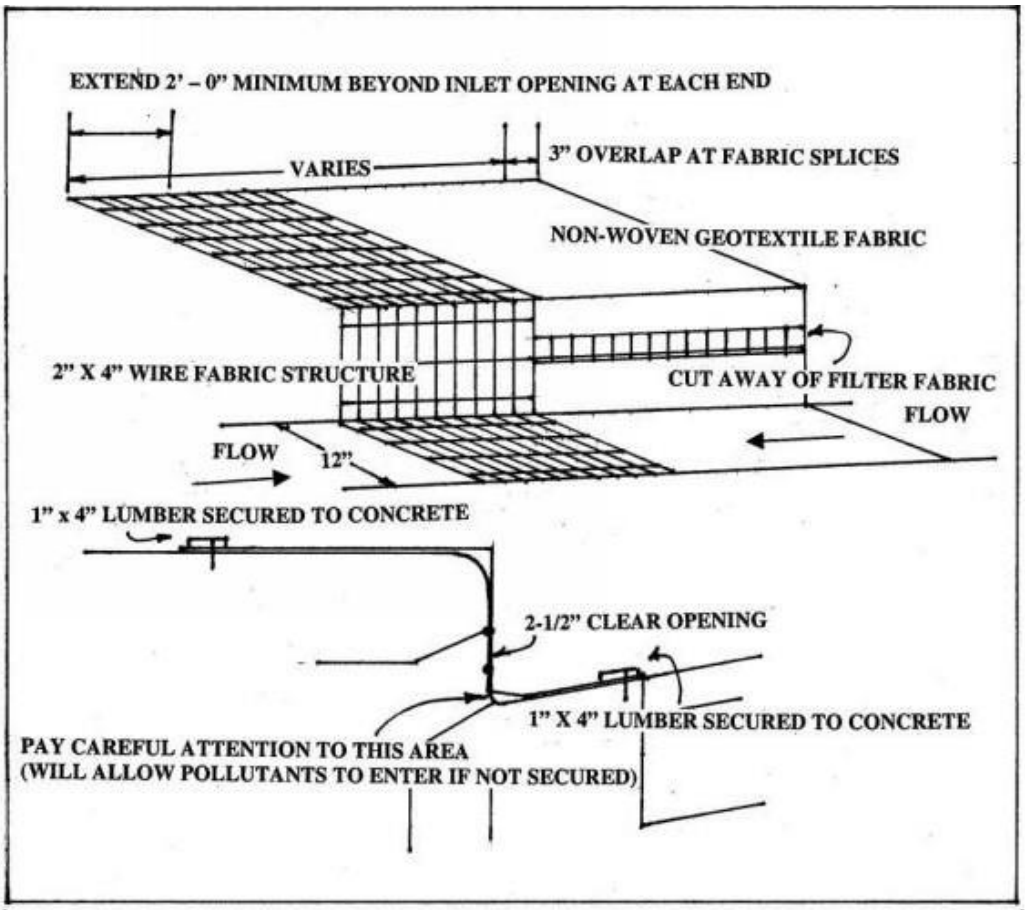
Materials:

1. Geotextile fabric – a non-woven, polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyamide fabric with non- raveling edges. It shall be non- biodegradable, inert to most soil chemicals, ultraviolet resistant, unaffected by moisture and other weather conditions, and permeable to water while retaining sediment. Fabric shall be 36 inches wide, with a minimum weight of 4.5 oz./yd.
2. Wire Backing – a galvanized, 2"x4" welded wire fencing, 12.5-gauge minimum. Width shall be sufficient to support geotextile fabric 24 inches above adjacent grades. Chain link fences located along the same lines as silt fences may be used to support geotextile fabric. In this circumstance, the geotextile fabric shall be firmly attached to the fence.
3. Posts for area inlets and silt fences – steel fence posts shall be made of hot rolled steel, galvanized or painted, and installed per detail, with a Y-bar or TEE cross-section of sufficient strength to withstand forces implied.

Execution:

1. Area inlet fences shall consist of non-woven geotextile fabric attached to wire fabric backing to support the geotextile. Attach non-woven geotextile fabric to the fence with hog rings or standard cable/wire ties, leaving a toe of fabric at the bottom of the fence of not less than 6 inches. Steel posts as specified shall be driven to a depth of 1-foot minimum and spaced not more than 8 feet on center. Attach fencing to posts with standard cable/wire ties. Abutting ends of geotextile fabric shall be overlapped a minimum of 12 inches. Wrap grates with non-woven geotextile fabric.
2. Maintain silt fence daily as necessary to repair breaches in geotextile fabric. Maintain steel posts as specified in tilted condition. When siltation has occurred, it shall be removed when it has reached a depth of 6 inches. Silt that has been removed shall be disposed of offsite
3. Remove area inlet when the disturbed areas have been completely stabilized as specified. Minimize land disturbance while removing area inlet protection and posts

EXHIBIT B
Curb Inlet Detail



NOTES:

1.WHERE MINIMUM CLEARANCES CAUSE TRAFFIC TO DRIVE IN THE GUTTER, USE 1" BY 4" LUMBER SECURED WITH CONCRETE NAILS 3 FEET ON CENTER NAILED INTO THE CONCRETE. IF THERE IS PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC ONLY, THE USE OF 20 LB. GRAVEL BAGS TO SECURE MATERIAL IS PERMITTED.

2.REMOVE SECTION OF FILTER FABRIC AS SHOWN IN THIS DETAIL. SECURE FABRIC TO WIRE BACKING WITH CLIPS OR HOG RINGS AT THIS LOCATION.

3.INSPECT DAILY AND REMOVE SILT ACCUMULATION WHEN THE DEPTH REACHES 2 INCHES.

4.MONITOR THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INLET PROTECTION DURING EACH RAINFALL EVENT AND REMOVE PROTECTION IMMEDIATELY IF THE STORM WATER BEGINS TO OVERTOP THE CURB.

5.REMOVE INLET PROTECTION AS SOON AS THE SOURCE OF SEDIMENT IS STABILIZED.

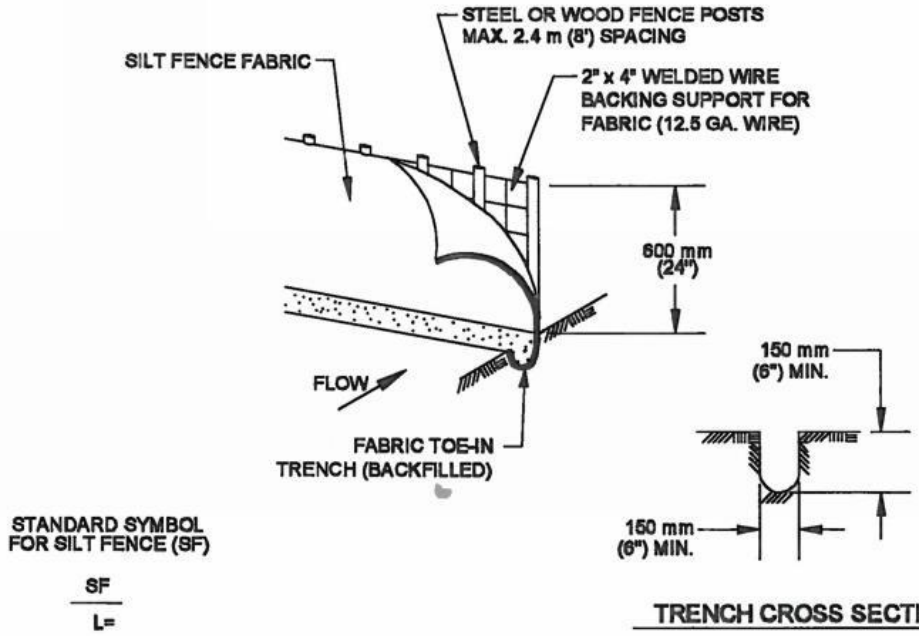
Materials:

1. Geotextile fabric – a non-woven, polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyamide fabric with non- raveling edges. It shall be non- biodegradable, inert to most soil chemicals, ultraviolet resistant, unaffected by moisture and other weather conditions, and permeable to water while retaining sediment. Fabric shall be 36 inches wide, with a minimum weight of 4.5 oz./yd.
2. Wire Backing – a galvanized, 2”x4” welded wire fencing, 12.5 -gauge minimum.

Execution:

1. Cover curb storm inlet with non-woven geotextile fabric covered wire backing. Extend fabric 2 feet beyond inlet opening at each end and 12 inches in front of opening in the gutter. Remove 2.5" strip of filter fabric near the top of the inlet for the length of the protection to act as overflow. Extend fabric over the top of opening to allow placement of gravel bags. Anchor fabric with 20 lb. gravel bags placed 3 feet on center.
2. Maintain inlet protection daily as necessary to repair breaches in geotextile fabric. When siltation has occurred, it shall be removed when it has reached a depth of 2 inches. Silt that has been removed shall be disposed of offsite.

EXHIBIT C
Silt Fence Detail



1. STEEL OR WOOD POSTS WHICH SUPPORT THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A SLIGHT ANGLE TOWARD THE ANTICIPATED RUNOFF SOURCE. POST MUST BE EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 300 mm (12 INCHES). IF WOOD POSTS CANNOT ACHIEVE 300 mm (12 inches) DEPTH, USE STEEL POSTS.

2. THE TOE OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL BE TRENCHED IN WITH A SPADE OR MECHANICAL TRENCHER, SO THAT THE DOWNSLOPE FACE OF THE TRENCH IS FLAT AND PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE OF FLOW.

3. THE TRENCH MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 150 mm (6 inches) DEEP AND 150 mm (6 inches) WIDE TO ALLOW FOR THE SILT FENCE FABRIC TO BE LAID IN THE GROUND AND BACKFILLED WITH COMPACTED MATERIAL.

4. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHOULD BE SECURELY FASTENED TO EACH STEEL OR WOOD SUPPORT POST OR TO WOVEN WIRE , WHICH IS IN TURN ATTACHED TO THE STEEL OR WOOD FENCE POST.

5. INSPECTION SHALL BE MADE WEEKLY OR AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT AND REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHALL BE MADE PROMPTY AS NEEDED.

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

7. ACCUMULATED SILT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES A DEPTH OF 150 mm (6 inches). THE SILT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON AN APPROVED SITE AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL SILTATION.

CITY OF AUSTIN WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	SILT FENCE	
9/1/2011 ADOPTED	THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.	STANDARD NO. 642S-1

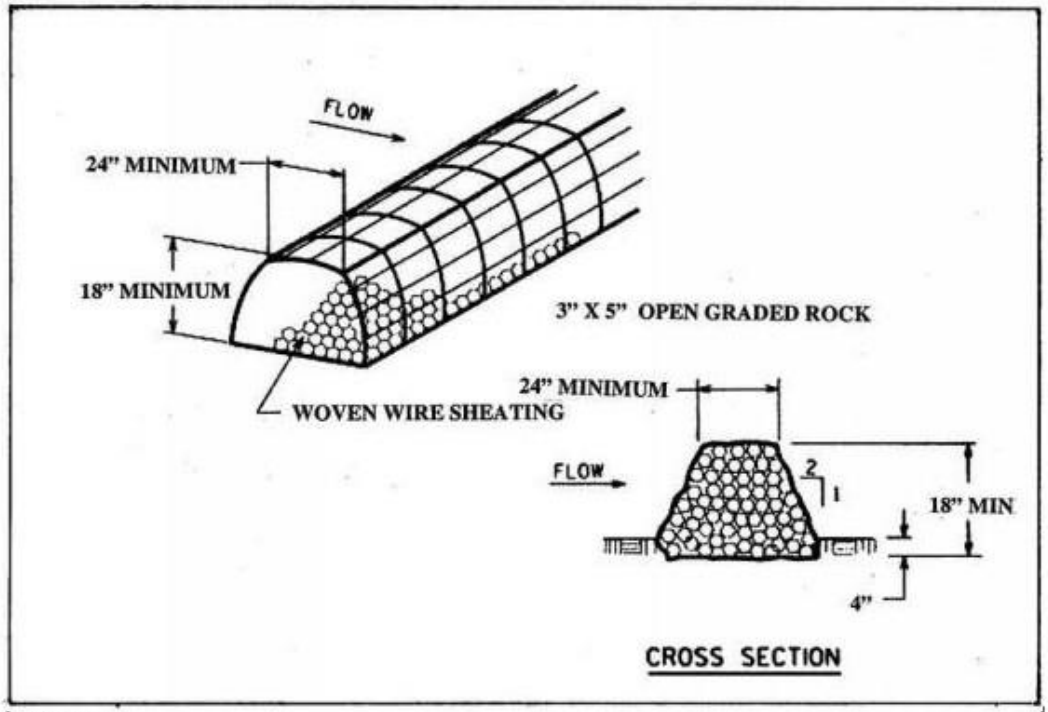
Materials:

1. Geotextile fabric – a non-woven, polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyamide fabric with non- raveling edges. It shall be non- biodegradable, inert to most soil chemicals, ultraviolet resistant, unaffected by moisture and other weather conditions, and permeable to water while retaining sediment. Fabric shall be 36 inches wide, with a minimum weight of 4.5 oz./yd.
2. Wire Backing – a galvanized, 2"x4" welded wire fencing, 12.5-gauge minimum. Width shall be sufficient to support geotextile fabric 24 inches above adjacent grades. Chain link fences located along the same lines as silt fences may be used to support geotextile fabric. In this circumstance, the geotextile fabric shall be firmly attached to the fence.
3. Posts for area inlets and silt fences – steel fence posts shall be made of hot rolled steel, galvanized or painted, and installed per detail, with a Y-bar or TEE cross-section of sufficient strength to withstand forces implied.

Execution:

1. Silt fences shall consist of non-woven geotextile fabric, attached to wire fabric backing to support the geotextile. Attach non-woven geotextile fabric to fence with hog rings or standard cable/wire ties, leaving a toe of fabric at the bottom of the fence of not less than 6 inches. Steel posts as specified shall be driven to a depth of 1-foot minimum and spaced not more than 8 feet on center. Tilt posts slightly, in an uphill direction for additional strength. Attach fencing to posts with standard cable/wire ties. Dig a 6-inch deep by 6-inch wide trench on the disturbed side of the fence, bury geotextile fabric in trench, backfill and tamp. Abutting ends of geotextile fabric shall be overlapped
2. Maintain silt fence daily as necessary to repair breaches in geotextile fabric. Maintain steel posts as specified in tilted condition. When siltation has occurred, it shall be removed when it has reached a depth of 6 inches. Silt that has been removed shall be disposed of offsite.
3. Remove silt fence when the disturbed areas protected by silt fence have been completely stabilized as specified. Minimize land disturbance while removing silt fence and posts.

EXHIBIT D
Rock Berm Detail



NOTES:

1.USE ONLY OPEN GRADED 4" X 8" ROCK FOR STREAM FLOW CONDITIONS. USE 3" X 5" OPEN GRADED ROCK FOR OTHER CONDITIONS.

2.SECURE THE ROCK BERM WITH A WOVEN WIRE SHEATHING HAVING A MAXIMUM 1 INCH OPENING AND A MINIMUM 20-GAUGE WIRE DIAMETER. ANCHOR ROCK BERMS IN CHANNEL APPLICATIONS FIRMLY INTO THE SUBSTRATE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES WITH TEE POSTS OR WITH #5 OR #6 REBAR WITH A MAXIMUM SPACING OF 48 INCHES ON CENTER.

3.INSPECT THE ROCK BERM WEEKLY. REPLACE THE STONE AND/OR FABRIC CORE-WOVEN SHEATHING WHEN THE STRUCTURE CEASES TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED DUE TO SILT ACCUMULATION AMONG THE ROCKS, WASHOUT, CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC, ETC.

4.WHEN SILT REACHES A DEPTH EQUAL TO ONE-THIRD THE HEIGHT OF THE BERM OR 6 INCHES, WHICHEVER IS LESS, REMOVE THE SILT AND DISPOSE OF ON AN APPROVED SITE AND IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CREATE A SILTRATION PROBLEM.

5.INSPECT SEVERE SERVICE ROCK BERMS DAILY, AND REMOVE SILT WHEN ACCUMULATION REACHES 6 INCHES.

6.WHEN THE SITE IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED, REMOVE THE ROCK BERM AND ACCUMULATED SILT AND DISPOSE OF IN AN APPROVED MANNER.

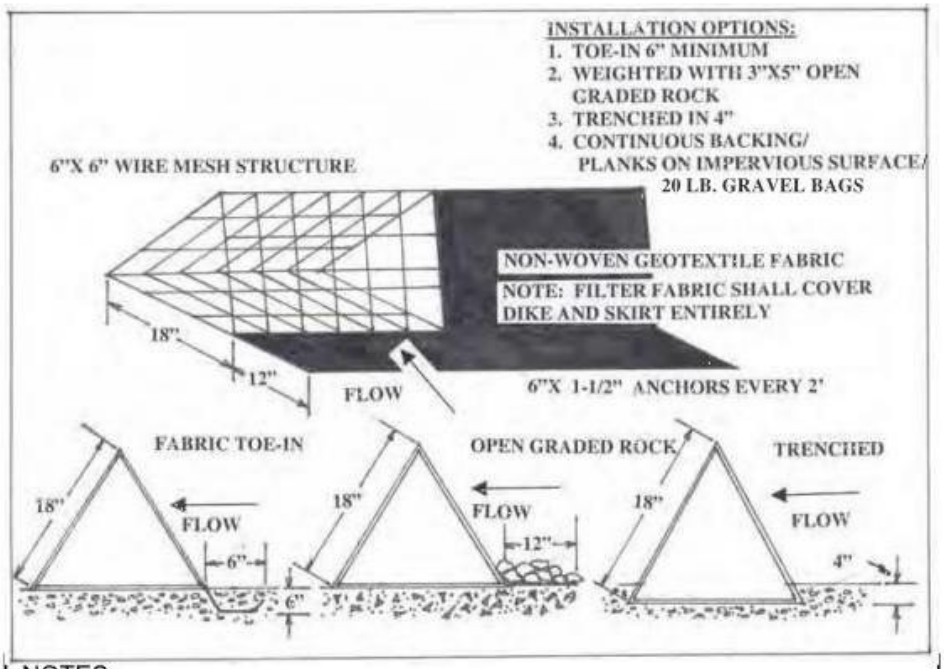
Materials:

1. Rock – clean open graded rock. Use open graded 4” X 8” rock for stream flow conditions. Use 3” X 5” open graded rock for other conditions.
2. Wire Mesh Support – a galvanized, woven wire sheathing having a maximum opening size of 1 inch, and a minimum wire diameter of 20 gauge
3. Ties – metal hog rings or standard wire/cable ties. No plastic ties.

Execution:

1. Rock berm shall consist of rip-rap type rock, secured within a wire sheathing as specified, and installed at the toe of slopes, or at the perimeter of developing or disturbed areas. Height of berm shall be a minimum of 18 inches from top of berm to uphill toe of berm. Top width shall be a minimum of 24 inches, with side slopes of 2:1 or flatter. Uphill toe of berm shall be buried a minimum of 4 inches into existing grade. Rock berm shall have a minimum flow-through rate of 60 gallons per minute per square foot of berm face.
2. Maintain rock berm in a condition that allows the sediment to be removed, when the depth of sediment has reached 1/3 the height of the berm. Berm shall be reshaped as needed, and silt buildup removed, to maintain specified flow through berm.
3. Rock berm shall be removed when the disturbed areas served have been stabilized as specified

EXHIBIT E
Triangular Filter Dike Detail



NOTES:

1.PLACE DIKES IN A ROW WITH EACH END TIGHTLY ABUTTING THE ADJACENT DIKE.

2.THE FABRIC COVER AND SKIRT SHALL BE A CONTINUOUS WRAPPING OF NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE. THE SKIRT SHALL BE A CONTINUOUS EXTENSION OF THE FABRIC ON THE UPSTREAM FACE.

3.WEIGHT THE SKIRT WITH A CONTINUOUS LAYER OF 3" X 5" OPEN GRADED ROCK, 1" X 4" SECURELY FASTENED LUMBER, 20 LB. GRAVEL BAGS PLACED 2 FEET ON CENTER, OR TOED-IN 6 INCHES WITH MECHANICALLY COMPACTED MATERIAL. OTHERWISE, TRENCH IT IN 4 INCHES IN DEPTH.

4.ANCHOR DIKES AND SKIRT SECURELY IN PLACE USING 6 INCH WIRE STAPLES ON 2 FOOT CENTERS ON BOTH EDGES OF SKIRT, OR STAKE USING 3/8 INCH REBAR WITH TEE ENDS.

5.LAP FILTER MATERIAL OVER ENDS 6 INCHES TO COVER DIKE TO DIKE JOINTS. FASTEN JOINTS WITH GALVANIZED HOG RINGS.

6.THE DIKE STRUCTURE SHALL BE 6-GAUGE 6" X 6" WIRE MESH, 18 INCHES ON A SIDE.

7.REMOVE ACCUMULATED SILT WHEN IT REACHES A DEPTH OF 6 INCHES, AND DISPOSE OF IT IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CAUSE ADDITIONAL SILTRATION.

8.INSPECT TRIDIKES WEEKLY AND REPAIR OR REPLACE PROMPTLY AS NEEDED

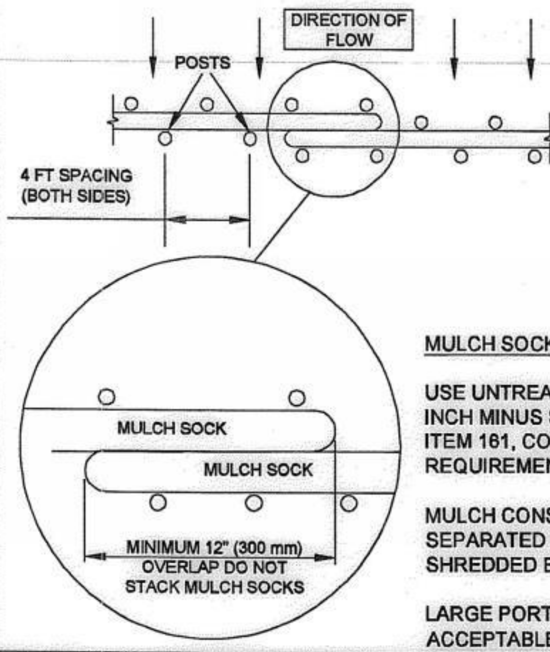
Materials:

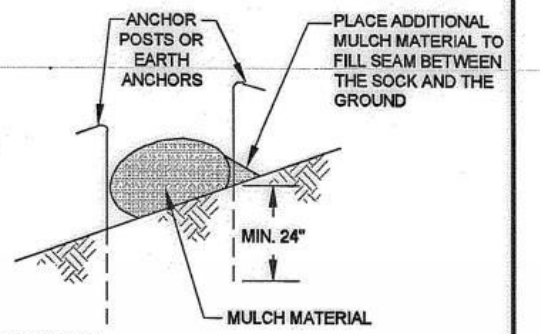
1. Geotextile fabric – a non-woven, polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyamide fabric with non-raveling edges, with a minimum width of 60 inches
2. Dike Structure – 6-gauge, 6" x 6" welded wire mesh, 60 inches wide, folded into a triangular form. Each side shall be 18 inches with an overlap of 6 inches
3. Ties – metal hog rings or standard wire/cable ties for attachment of wire mesh to itself, and for attachment of geotextile fabric to wire mesh

Execution:

1. Filters shall be placed with ends tightly abutting the adjacent filter. Each filter and skirt shall be securely anchored in place using 6 inch staples on 2 foot centers.
2. Anchoring on impervious areas shall be accomplished with gravel bags placed at 2 feet on center or with a nominal 1” X 4” board nailed at 2 feet on center.
3. Silt accumulation behind triangular filter dikes shall be removed at a maximum depth of 6 inches or when the structure ceases to work as intended.
4. After completion of construction, the dike shall be removed and the site re-graded to the final grades. Any depression shall be filled and any accumulation of silt shall be spread or removed to a permitted disposal area.

EXHIBIT F
Mulch Sock Detail





MULCH SOCK MATERIAL

USE UNTREATED WOOD CHIPS PRODUCED FROM A 3 (THREE) INCH MINUS SCREENING PROCESS (EQUIVALENT TO TXDOT ITEM 161, COMPOST, SECTION 1.6.2.B, WOOD CHIP REQUIREMENTS).

MULCH CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL, SEPARATED AT THE POINT OF GENERATION, AND MAY INCLUDE: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, OR COMPOSTED BARK.

LARGE PORTIONS OF SILT, CLAYS, OR FINE SANDS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE MULCH.

NOTES:

1. STEEL OR WOOD POSTS WHICH SUPPORT THE MULCH SOCK SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A SLIGHT ANGLE TOWARD THE ANTICIPATED RUNOFF SOURCE. POST MUST BE EMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 600mm (24 inches). IF WOOD POSTS CANNOT ACHIEVE 600mm (24 inches) DEPTH, USE STEEL POSTS. EARTH ANCHORS ARE ALSO ACCEPTABLE.
2. THE TOE OF THE MULCH SOCK SHALL BE PLACED SO THAT THE MULCH SOCK IS FLAT AND PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE OF FLOW. IN ORDER TO PREVENT WATER FROM FLOWING BETWEEN THE JOINTS OF ADJACENT ENDS OFMULCH SOCKS, LAP THE ENDS OF ADJACENT MULCH SOCKS A MINIMUM OF 300mm (12 inches).
3. MULCH MATERIAL MUST BE FREE OF REFUSE, PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS, AND MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH; IT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THE MULCH MATERIAL TO CONTAIN GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, BIOSOLIDS, OR MANURE.
4. SOCK MATERIAL WILL BE 100% BIODEGRADABLE, PHOTODEGRADABLE, OR RECYCLABLE SUCH AS BURLAP, TWINE, UV PHOTOBIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC, POLYESTER, OR ANY OTHER ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL.
5. MULCH SOCKS SHOULD BE USED AT THE BASE OF SLOPES NO STEEPER THAN 2:1 AND SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE MAXIMUM SPACING CRITERIA PROVIDED IN CITY OF AUSTIN ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA MANUAL TABLE 1.4.5.F.1 FOR A GIVEN SLOPE CATEGORY.
6. ACCUMULATED SILT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES A DEPTH OF 150mm (6 inches). THE SILT SHALL BE DISPOSED OF ON AN APPROVED SITE AND IN SUCH A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL SILTATION.

CITY OF AUSTIN WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	MULCH SOCK	
[signature] P.E. 08/24/2010 ADOPTED	THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.	STANDARD NO. 648S-1

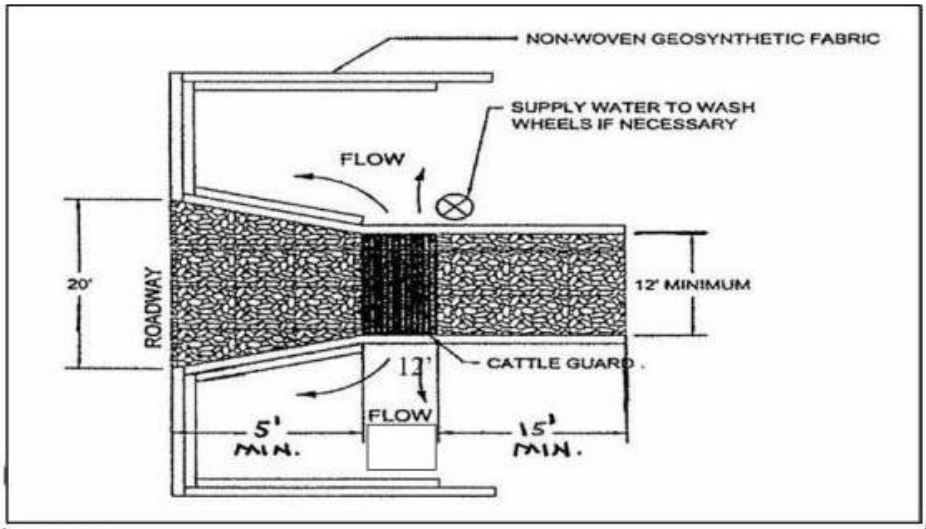
Materials:

1. Mulching material can be manufactured on or off the project site and may consist of shredded bark, stump grindings, or composted bark.
2. The mulch shall have the following composition:
    a. Wood chips shall be produced from a 3-inch minus screen process (equivalent to TxDOT item 161, Compost, Section 1.6.2.B Wood Chip Requirements).
    b. Large portions of silts, clays, or fine sands are not acceptable
    c. The pH of the mulch shall be between 5.5 and 8.5.
    d. The organic matter content shall be greater than or equal to 25% on a dry weight basis.
3. Mulch material must be free of refuse, physical contaminants, and material toxic to plant growth. It is not acceptable for the mulch material to contain ground construction debris, biosolids, manure, or recyclable material.
4. The sock material mesh opening shall be equal to or less than 3/8 inch (10 mm) and the material tensile strength shall be equal to or greater than 202 psi (14.2 kg/cm^2).

Execution:

1. Use 12 or 18-inch diameter mulch socks for all sediment control applications. This diameter of mulch sock material has proven to be the most consistent for all sediment control applications. (TxDOT, April 2006)
2. Install as shown in above figure.
3. Mulch socks should be used at the base of slopes no steeper than 2:1
4. Place mulch socks at a 5’ or greater distance away from the toe of the slopes to maximize space available for sediment deposition.
5. When placed on level contours, sheet flow of water should be perpendicular to the mulch sock at impact and unconcentrated.
6. Install mulch socks using rebar (#5 minimum with safety caps) a minimum of 48” in length placed on 2’ centers. In order to prevent the movement or floating of the mulch sock during rain events or construction operations, install steel posts on alternating sides of the sock. Drive the posts into the ground a minimum depth of 24”, leaving less than 12” of post above the exposed mulch sock.
7. In order to prevent water flowing around the ends of the mulch socks, point the ends of the socks up slope. To prevent water from flowing between the gaps at adjacent ends of mulch socks, overlap the ends of adjacent mulch socks a minimum of 12”. Never stack mulch socks on top of each other.
8. Socks should be placed using “smiles” and “j-hooks”.
9. For steeper slopes, an additional mulch sock can be constructed on the top of the slope and within the slope area as determined by specific field conditions. Multiple mulch socks are recommended on steeper slopes.
10. Do not use mulch socks in area of concentrated flow as they are intended to control sheet flow only.

EXHIBIT G
Stabilized Construction Exit –
Bull Rock and Cattle Guard Detail



NOTES:

1.THE GRID CONSISTS OF PIPES OR TUBES WITH A MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 3 INCHES, SPACED SUCH THAT THERE IS A MINIMUM CLEAR DISTANCE OF 4 1/2 INCHES BETWEEN THEM. ELEVATE THE GRID ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES TO ALLOW WATER, DEBRIS AND SOIL TO DRAIN.

2.THE GRID SHALL BE DESIGNED TO SUPPORT THE WEIGHT OF ANY AND ALL VEHICLES ENTERING AND LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

3.THE GRID SHALL BE FIRMLY PLACED IN THE GROUND AT THE EXIT, AND SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH THAT THE AGITATION WILL REMOVE THE SOIL FROM THE TIRES, OR A MINIMUM OF 12 FEET.

4.AT THE STREET SIDE APPROACH OF THE GRID, THERE SHALL BE AN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE OR IT SHALL CONSIST OF 3" X 5" ANGULAR CRUSHED STONE/ROCK 5 FEET IN LENGTH MINIMUM, AND 8 INCHES DEEP, MINIMUM. ON THE JOB SITE SIDE OF THE GRID, THERE SHALL BE 3" X 5" ANGULAR CRUSHED STONE/ROCK 15 FEET IN LENGTH, MINIMUM, 8 INCHES DEEP, MINIMUM. THE STEEL GRID WILL BE BETWEEN THE STREET SIDE APPROACH AND THE JOB SITE CRUSHED STONE/ROCK. ALL CRUSHED STONE/ROCK SHALL HAVE FILTER FABRIC PLACED BENEATH IT.

5.THE STEEL GRID AREA SHALL BE USED AS THE TIRE WASH AREA. WHEN TIRE WASH IS IN USE (RAINY OR MUDDY DAYS), THE AREA SHALL BE MANNED AND THE TIRES SHALL BE WASHED USING A HIGH PRESSURE HOSE/NOZZLE.

6.THE AREA BENEATH THE GRID SHALL BE SLOPED SUCH THAT DEBRIS, SOIL AND WATER SHALL BE DIVERTED BACK ON TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE OR TO A SEDIMENT BASIN. NO WATER, SOIL OR DEBRIS SHALL LEAVE THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, AND THE RESULTING DISCHARGE SHALL BE DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

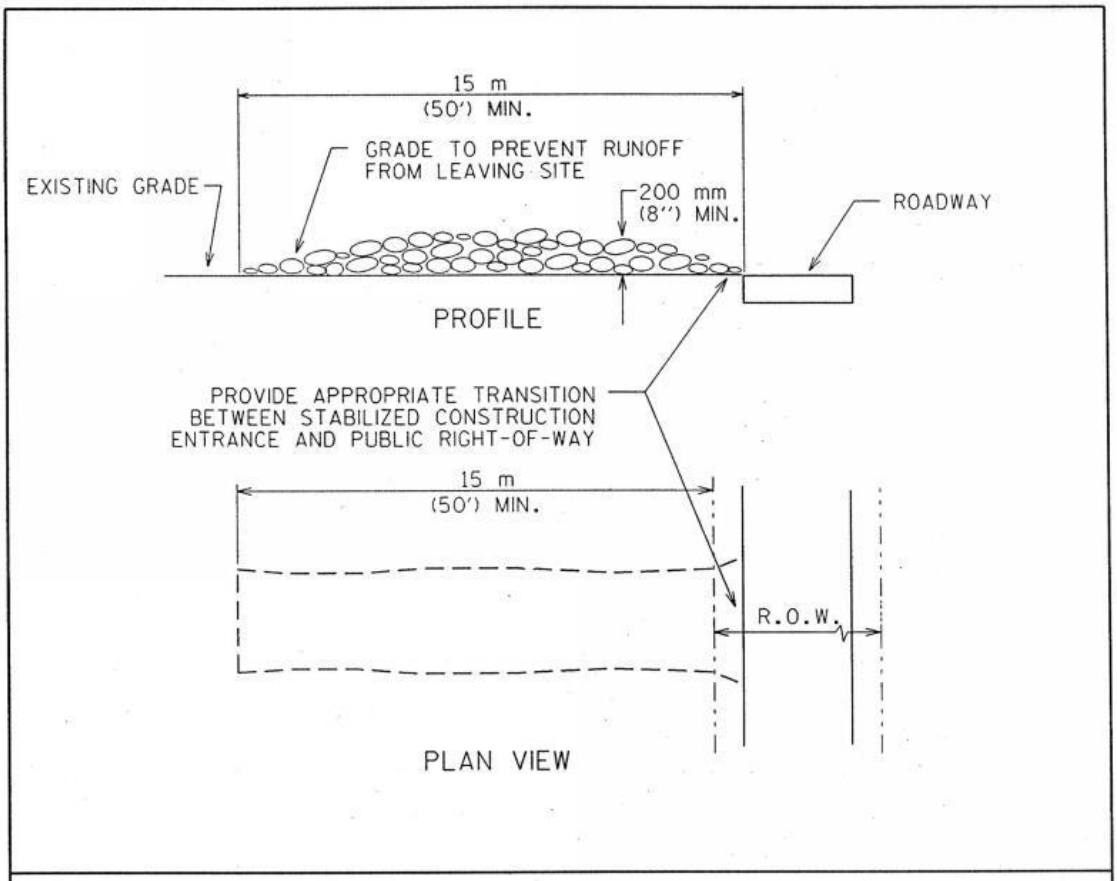
Materials:

1. It shall consist of pipes or tubes spaced such that there is a minimum clear distance between the pipes or tubes of 4½ inches.
2. Minimum diameter of pipe or tube shall be 3 inches.
3. It shall be of sufficient length so that the agitation will remove the soil from the tires, or a minimum of 12 feet.
4. Rock – Use 3" X 5" diameter angular crushed stone/rock.

Execution:

1. It shall be elevated above the ground surface a minimum of 8 inches to allow water, debris and soil to drain.
2. It shall be designed to support any and all vehicles entering and leaving the construction site.
3. It shall be firmly placed in the ground at the exit.
4. At the street side approach of the grid there shall be an impervious surface or it shall consist angular crushed stone/rock approximately 5 feet in length, minimum, and 8 inches deep, minimum. On the job site side of the grid, there shall angular crushed stone/rock 15 feet in length, a minimum of 8 inches deep. The steel grid will be between the street side approach and the job site crushed stone/rock. All crushed stone/rock shall have filter fabric beneath the stone/rock.
5. Steel grid area shall be used as the tire wash area. When tire wash is in use (rainy or muddy days), the area shall be manned and the tires shall be washed using a high pressure hose/nozzle.
6. The area beneath the grid shall be sloped such that debris, soil and water shall be diverted back onto the construction site or to a sediment basin. No water, soil, or debris shall leave the construction site. The resulting discharge shall be disposed of properly.
7. The stabilized construction exit shall be properly maintained throughout the entire construction process until removal is approved by UT Austin

EXHIBIT H
Stabilized Construction Exit - Bull Rock Detail



NOTES:

1. STONE SIZE: 75-125 mm (3-5") OPEN GRADED ROCK.
2. LENGTH: AS EFFECTIVE BUT NOT LESS THAN 15 m (50').
3. THICKNESS: NOT LESS THAN 200 mm (8").
4. WIDTH: NOT LESS THAN FULL WIDTH OF ALL POINTS OF INGRESS/EGRESS.
5. WASHING: WHEN NECESSARY, VEHICLE WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE AND DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN. ALL SEDIMENT SHALL BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING ANY STORM DRAIN, DITCH OR WATERCOURSE USING APPROVED METHODS.
6. MAINTENANCE: THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND, AS WELL AS REPAIR AND CLEAN OUT OF ANY MEASURE DEVICES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENTS THAT IS SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC ROADWAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
7. DRAINAGE: ENTRANCE MUST BE PROPERLY GRADED OR INCORPORATE A DRAINAGE SWALE TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM LEAVING THE CONSTRUCTION SITE.

CITY OF AUSTIN WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	
5/23/00 ADOPTED	THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.	STANDARD NO. 641S-1

Materials:

1. Stone/Rock – use 3” X 5” clean open graded stone/rock

Execution:

1. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of in a manner that will not interfere with the excavation and construction of the entrance. The entrance shall not drain onto the public right of way or shall not allow surface water runoff to exit the construction site.
2. When necessary, vehicle wheels shall be cleaned to removed sediment prior to entrance onto public right of way. When vehicle washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone, which drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin. All sediment shall be prevented from entering any storm drain, ditch, or watercourse through use of gravel bags, silt fence, or other methods approved by the Engineer or designated representative.
3. The entrance shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or disposition of sediment onto public right of way. This restriction may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand, as well as the repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment. All sediment that is dripped, spilled, washed, or tracked onto public right of way must be removed immediately.

EXHIBIT I
Stabilized Construction Exit – Tracking Control Mat Detail

GENERAL INFORMATION

The FODS Composite trackout control system is designed to be used as a temporary construction entrance which provides site access while minimizing sediment leaving the site. The top surface of the FODS mat is a geometric pattern formed in the shape of pyramids. The mats are unidirectional and are meant to have the staggered pyramids in the direction of travel. Individual mats are connected together with hardware to form various configurations to fit your jobsite.

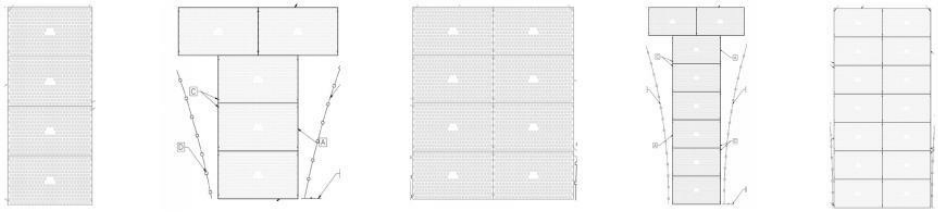
- Mat Size: 12'(w) x 7' (l) x 3 3/4" (t) (2 7/8" pyramid height)
- Mat Weight: 430lbs
- Pallet Size: 8-Mats
- Truck-Load: 96-Mats
- Hardware boxes are contained within the palletized mats

FEATURES & BENEFITS

- Re-Usable
- Increased Effectiveness at Reducing Site Trackout
- U/V Stable
- Highly Visible
- Easy to Clean
- Economical
- Recyclable / Reduces Waste
- Extreme Durability
- Rapid Installation & Removal
- Excavation not required
- Chemical Resistant
- Rock-less
- Reduces Waste
- Easy and efficient to transport from site-site

TYPICAL INSTALLATION LAYOUTS

Each site must be evaluated to determine the proper layout, width, and duration of the FODS Trackout Control System (FTCS) based site conditions, entry and exit egress, traffic levels, site soil conditions, and ability to the maintain trackout system. Outlined below are a number of common layouts, the mats are unidirectional and due to the versatility of the mats design the FTCS can be engineered to fit the needs of any site:



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FODS Trackout Control Mat - Technical Data Sheet

COMMON USERS

- Heavy Civil Construction
- Urban Construction / Urban In-Fill
- Bridge & Highway Projects
- Residential Construction
- Land Development
- Forestry
- Energy Exploration
- Oil & Gas Pipeline
- Electrical Power-line
- Temporary Event Access
- Landfill & Waste Management
- Mining

SUITABLE INSTALLATION SUBSTRATE

- Un-Excavated Soil
- Excavated Soil (Min CBR: 4)
- Asphalt
- Concrete

FODS Trackout Control System should be installed near the site exit point, as close to the location where vehicles enter the roadway as is safely as possible. FODS mats should not be installed at a low point on the site where water will pool.

FODS ANCHORING SYSTEMS

- Form-Stakes (18" or 24")
- Cable Earth Anchor
- All-Thread Earth Anchor
- Concrete Sleeve Anchor (asphalt)

CLEANING / MAINTENANCE

Mats should be cleaned once 2.5" of sediment has built up in the lane of travel.

- Skid-steer broom attachment
- FODS Shovel
- Street Sweeper (requires adjusted bristle head
- Pressure Washer (must have ability to contain water)
- Water Truck (must have ability to contain water)

WARNINGS

- Caution is to be used when crossing mats with metal tracked equipment.
- Equipment with aggressive metal tracks should not cross mats
- Do not drag metal equipment across mats
- Do not use mats for bridging

Before using earth anchors, call 811 for locates to mark underground utilities

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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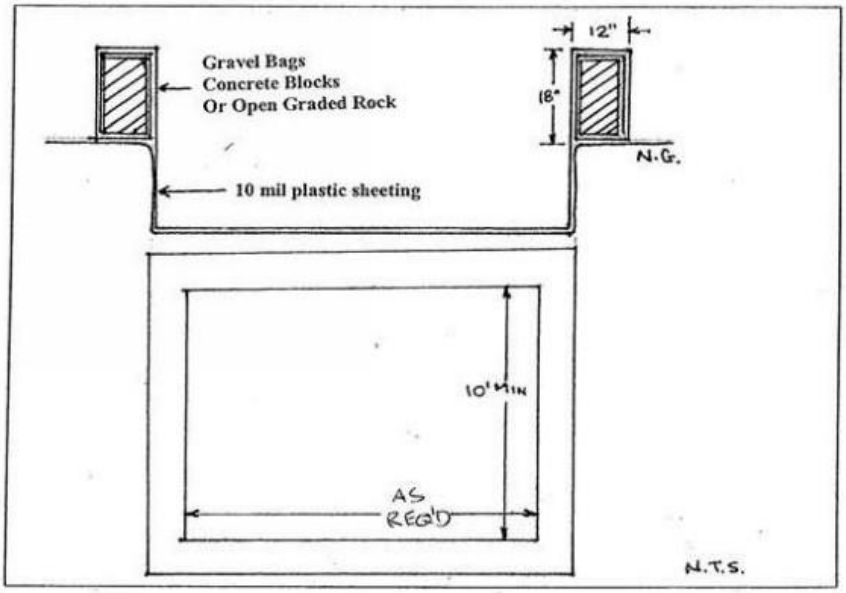
EXHIBIT J
Concrete, Paint and Stucco Washout Detail



NOTES:
1.THE EXCAVATION FOR THE CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET WIDE AND OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH AND DEPTH TO ACCOMMODATE 7 GALLONS OF WASHOUT WATER AND CONCRETE PER TRUCK PER DAY AND/OR 50 GALLONS OF WASHOUT WATER AND CONCRETE PER PUMP TRUCK PER DAY.

2.IN THE EVENT THAT THE CONCRETE TRUCK WASHOUT IS CONSTRUCTED ABOVE GROUND, IT SHALL BE 10 FEET WIDE AND 10 FEET LONG, WITH THE SAME REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTAINMENT AS DESCRIBED IN ITEM 1.

3.THE CONTAINMENT AREA SHALL BE LINED WITH 10 MIL PLASTIC SHEETING WITHOUT HOLES OR TEARS. WHERE THERE ARE SEAMS, THESE SHALL BE SECURED ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS' DIRECTIONS.

4.THE BERM CONSISTING OF GRAVEL BAGS, CONCRETE BLOCKS OR OPEN GRADED ROCK SHALL BE NO LESS THAN 18 INCHES HIGH AND NO LESS THAN 12 INCHES WIDE.

5.THE PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT SIZE SO THAT IT WILL OVERLAP THE TOP OF THE CONTAINMENT AREA AND BE WRAPPED AROUND THE GRAVEL BAGS, CONCRETE BLOCKS OR OPEN GRADED ROCK AT LEAST 2 TIMES.

6.THE GRAVEL BAGS OR CONCRETE BLOCKS SHALL BE PLACED ABUTTING EACH OTHER TO FORM A CONTINUOUS BERM AROUND THE OUTER PERIMETER OF THE CONTAINMENT AREA.

7.THE WASHOUT MATERIAL IN THE CONTAINMENT AREA SHALL NOT EXCEED 50% OF CAPACITY AT ANY ONE TIME.

8.SOLIDS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM CONTAINMENT AREA AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. ANY DAMAGE TO THE PLASTIC SHEETING SHALL BE REPAIRED OR SHEETING REPLACED BEFORE THE NEXT.

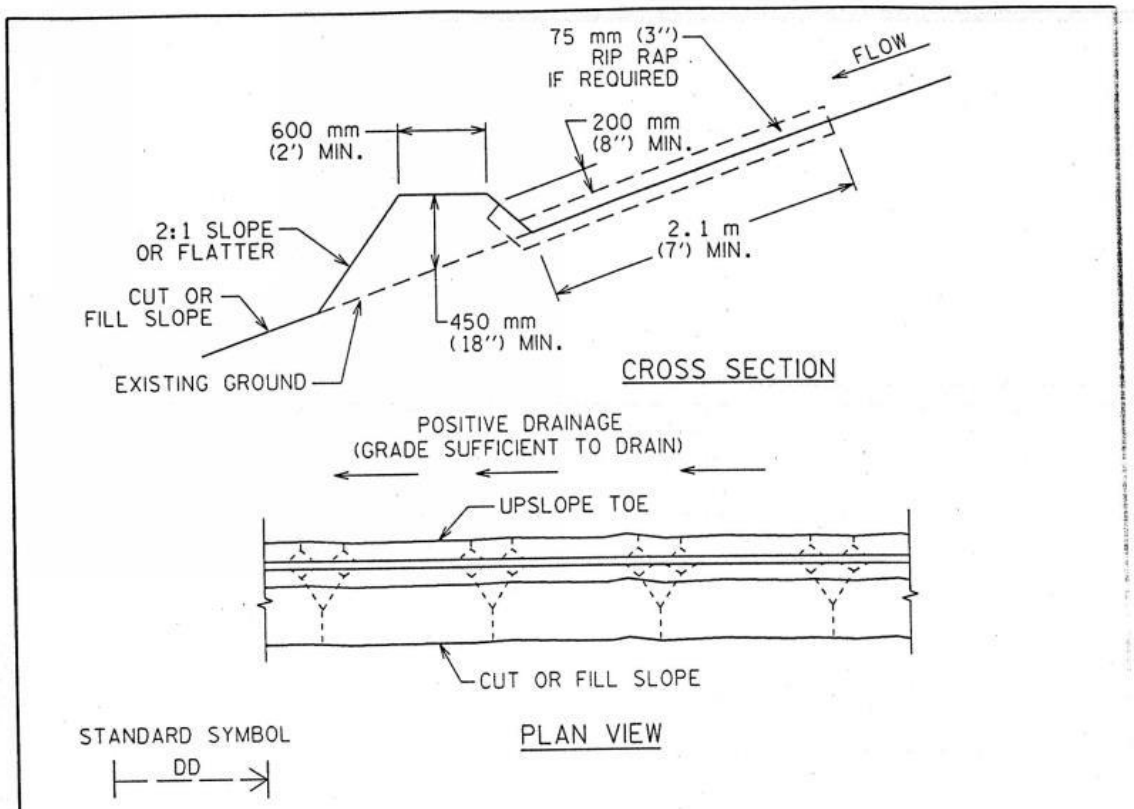
Materials:

1. Gravel bags, concrete blocks or open graded rock
2. 10 mil plastic sheeting without any holes or tears. Seams shall be sealed according to manufacturer's recommendations.

Execution:

1. Concrete Truck Washout (self-installed) shall be constructed so that it will be able to accommodate the maximum number of anticipated concrete trucks that will be cleaned on any given day at any given time using 7 gallons of water for washout per truck or 50 gallons of water to wash out pump trucks. The area utilized to contain the wash water and concrete solids cleaned from the trucks will be a minimum of 10 feet in width. The containment area will be covered with 10 mil plastic sheeting. The gravel bags, concrete blocks or open graded rocks shall line the outside perimeter and shall be double wrapped with the 10 mil plastic sheeting to prevent any potential for runoff from the containment area.
2. The concrete truck washout containment area shall be maintained in a condition that will not allow concrete buildup within the containment area to exceed 50% of the storage capacity.
3. The concrete truck washout area will be removed when it is no longer necessary to wash out concrete trucks on the site.
4. Equipment Cleaning: Clean equipment in a manner that does not create any discharge of cleaning agents, paints, oil or solvents to a storm sewer, waterway or onto the ground. Soaps and detergents must never be discharged to the ground. Cement handling equipment must be rinsed in a contained area and there must be no drainage off-site or onto to ground.
5. When rinsing painting equipment/tools outside, rinse water must be contained in a bucket or other container for appropriate disposal. Water based or latex paint rinse water may be discharged to the sanitary sewer only with permission/approval from EHS.
6. Oil based paint wastes, including solvents and thinners, must not be disposed of in the sanitary sewer; they must be collected and disposed of through the contractor's disposal company in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
7. Discharges from pressure washing using soaps or chemicals must not be allowed to enter a storm sewer. The wastewater will need to be collected with a berm and vacuumed (transported to appropriate disposal site). If the rinse only contains water and dirt (sediment) it may be spread on a grass area or contained/filtered with clean water allowed to enter storm sewer. In some cases, it may also be possible to discharge to a sanitary sewer with permission from EHS.

EXHIBIT K
Diversion Dike Detail



GENERAL NOTES :

1. ALL DIKES SHALL BE MACHINE COMPACTED.
2. ALL DIVERSION DIKES SHALL HAVE POSITIVE DRAINAGE TO AN OUTLET.
3. a. DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM A PROTECTED OR STABILIZED AREA SHALL HAVE ITS OUTLET FLOW DIRECTED TO AN UNDISTURBED STABILIZED AREA OR INTO A LEVEL SPREADER OR GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE.
   b. DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM A DISTURBED OR EXPOSED AREA SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, SUCH AS A ROCK BERM, BRUSH BERM, STONE OUTLET STRUCTURE, SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN OR TO AN AREA PROTECTED BY ANY OF THESE PRACTICES.
4. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, EROSION STABILIZATION SHALL BE OPEN GRADED ROCK 75 TO 125 mm (3 TO 5 inches) IN DIAMETER EMBEDDED IN SOIL SURFACE.
5. INSPECTION SHALL BE CONDUCTED WEEKLY OR AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT.

CITY OF AUSTIN WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	DIVERSION DIKE	
3.27.00 ADOPTED	THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.	STANDARD NO. 622S-1

Materials:

1. Stone stabilization (required for velocities in excess of 6 fps) should consist of riprap placed in a layer at least 3 inches thick and should extend a minimum height of 3 inches above the design water surface up the existing slope and the upstream face of the dike. Stabilization riprap should conform to the following specifications.

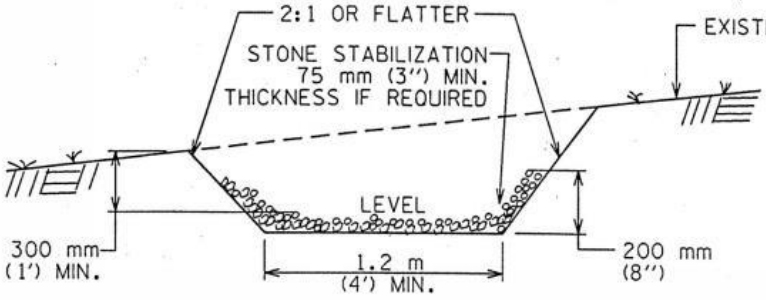
Channel Grade	*Riprap Stabilization*
0.5-1%	4 inch rock
1.1-2%	6 inch rock
2.1-4%	8 inch rock
4.1-5%	8-12 inch riprap

2. Geotextile fabric should be a non-woven polypropylene fabric designed specifically for use as a soil filtration media with an approximate weight of 6oz/yd^2, a Mullen burst rating of 140 psi, and having an equivalent opening size (EOS) greater than #50 sieve.

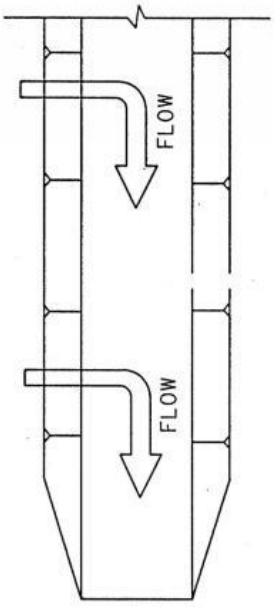
Execution:

1. Diversion dikes shall be formed and shaped using compacted fill, and shall not intercept runoff from more than 10 acres. The dike shall have a minimum top width of 2 feet, and a minimum height of 18 inches. Soil shall have side slopes of 2.1 or flatter, and shall be placed in 8-inch lifts. Compact soil to 95% standard proctor density. Where protected slopes exceed 2 percent, the uphill side of diversion dike shall be stabilized with crushed stone or erosion control matting to a distance of not less than 7 feet from toe of dike. The channel that is formed by the diversion dike must have positive drainage for its entire length to a stabilized outlet, such as a rock berm, sandbag berm, or stone outlet structure. Storm water shall not be allowed to overflow the top of diversion dike at any point other than the stabilized outlet.
2. Maintain the diversion dike in a condition that allows the storm water runoff to be diverted away from exposed slopes. Repair any failures at top of dike and remove sediment as necessary behind the dike to allow positive drainage to a stabilized outlet.
3. Remove diversion dike when the exposed slopes being protected are stabilized with vegetation or other permanent cover

EXHIBIT L
Interceptor Swale Detail



CROSS SECTION



PLAN VIEW

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL TREES, BRUSH, STUMPS, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF THE SWALE.
2. THE SWALE SHALL BE EXCAVATED OR SHAPED TO LINE , GRADE, AND CROSS-SECTION AS REQUIRED TO MEET CRITERIA SPECIFIED HEREIN AND BE FREE OF BANK PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES WHICH WILL IMPEDE NORMAL FLOW.
3. ALL EARTH REMOVED AND NOT NEEDED IN CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN AN APPROVED SPOILS SITE SO THAT IT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTIONING OF THE SWALE.
4. INTERCEPTER SWALES SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM GRADE OF 1 PERCENT AND THE BOTTOM SHALL BE LEVEL.
5. DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM A DISTURBED OR EXPOSED UPLAND AREA SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE, SUCH AS A ROCK BERM, BRUSH BERM, STONE OUTLET STRUCTURE, SEDIMENT TRAP, OR SEDIMENT BASIN (SEE STANDARDS FOR THESE DEVICES) OR TO AN AREA PROTECTED BY ANY OF THESE PRACTICES.
6. DIVERTED RUNOFF FROM A PROTECTED OR STABILIZED UPLAND AREA SHALL OUTLET DIRECTLY ONTO AN UNDISTURBED STABILIZED AREA, LEVEL SPREADER, OR INTO A GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE.
7. THE ON-SITE LOCATION MAY NEED TO BE ADJUSTED TO MEET FIELD CONDITION IN ORDER TO UTILIZE THE MOST SUITABLE OUTLET.
8. STABILIZATION, WHEN REQUIRED, SHALL BE OPEN GRADED ROCK 75-125 mm (3-5") DIAMETER PLACED IN A LAYER A MINIMUM OF 75 mm (3") THICKNESS AND SHALL EXTEND ACROSS THE BOTTOM AND UP BOTH SIDES OF THE CHANNEL TO A HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 200 mm (8").

CITY OF AUSTIN WATERSHED PROTECTION DEPARTMENT	INTERCEPTOR SWALE	
J.P.M. 3.27.00 ADOPTED	THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR APPROPRIATE USE OF THIS STANDARD.	STANDARD NO. 631S-1

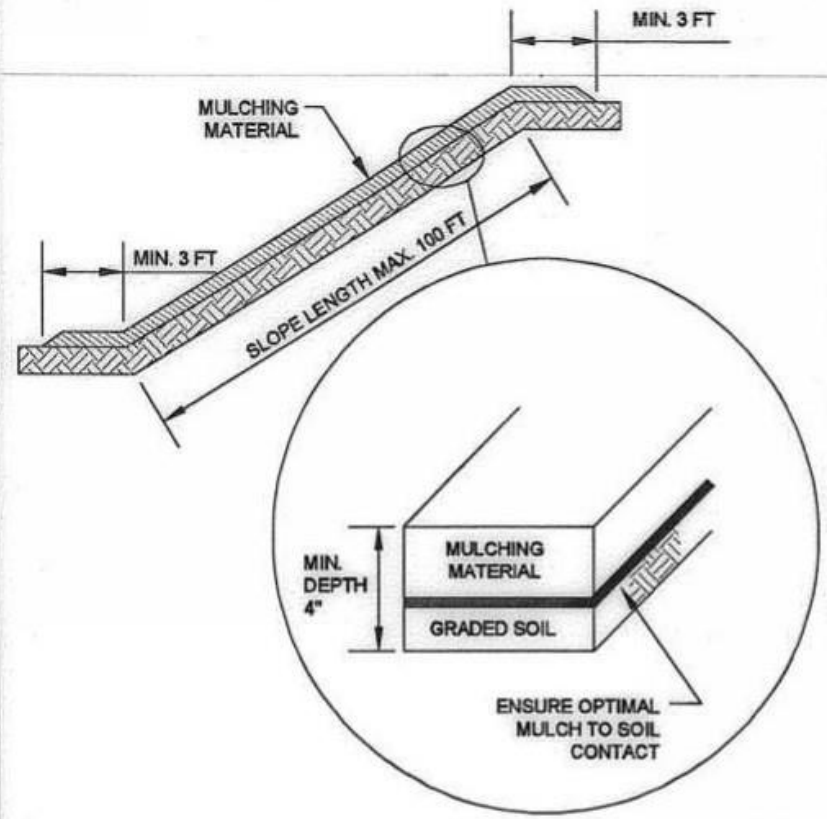
Materials:

1. Stone stabilization should be used when grades exceed 2% or velocities exceed 6 feet per second and should consist of a layer of crushed stone 3" thick, riprap or high velocity erosion control mats.
2. Stabilization should extend across the bottom of the swale and up both sides of the channel to a minimum height of 3" above the design water surface election based on a 2-year, 24-hour storm.

Execution:

1. An interceptor swale shall be implemented to prevent on or off- site storm water from entering a disturbed area, or prevent sediment-laden runoff from leaving the site or disturbed area. The interceptor swale shall be excavated as required by the SWPPP drawings, with side slopes of 2:1 or flatter. This shall include all labor and equipment associated with the installation and maintenance of the swale as shown on the construction documents. Constructed swale may be v-shaped or trapezoidal with a flat bottom, depending on the volume of water being channeled. Sediment laden runoff from swale shall be directed to a stabilized outlet or sediment- trapping device. Flow line of swale shall have a continuous fall for its entire length and shall not be allowed to overflow at any other points along its length.
2. Maintain interceptor swale in a condition that allows the storm water runoff to be channeled away from disturbed areas. Remove sediment in swale as necessary to maintain positive drainage to a stabilized outlet
3. Fill in or remove swale after the disturbed area/s being protected is completely stabilized as specified.

EXHIBIT M
Organic Mulches Detail



MULCHING MATERIAL

USE UNTREATED WOOD CHIPS PRODUCED FROM A 3 (THREE) INCH MINUS SCREENING PROCESS (EQUIVALENT TO TXDOT ITEM 161, COMPOST, SECTION 1.6.2.B, WOOD CHIP REQUIREMENTS).

MULCH CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF ORGANIC MATERIAL, SEPARATED AT THE POINT OF GENERATION, AND MAY INCLUDE: SHREDDED BARK, STUMP GRINDINGS, OR COMPOSTED BARK.

LARGE PORTIONS OF SILT, CLAYS, OR FINE SANDS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE IN THE MULCH.

NOTES:

1. MULCHING IS PERFORMED AFTER GRADING AND SOIL SURFACE PREPARATION IS COMPLETED. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE MULCHING MATERIAL DEPENDS ON GOOD CONTACT BETWEEN THE SOIL AND MULCHING MATERIAL. PROVIDE A SMOOTH MULCHING APPLICATION SURFACE BY TRACKING, ROLLING, RAKING, ETC. TO ENSURE OPTIMAL MULCH TO SOIL CONTACT.
2. APPLY MULCHING MATERIAL A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) FEET OVER THE SHOULDER AND BEYOND THE BASE OF THE SLOPE OR INTO EXISTING VEGETATION WHERE POSSIBLE TO PREVENT RILL FORMATION AND TRANSPORT OF THE MATERIAL. THE MULCHING MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED EVENLY AND UNIFORMLY TO PROVIDE 100% COVERAGE.
3. MULCH MATERIAL MUST BE FREE OF REFUSE, PHYSICAL CONTAMINANTS, AND MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH; IT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR THE MULCH MATERIAL TO CONTAIN GROUND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS, BIOSOLIDS, OR MANURE.
4. THE MULCHED AREA SHALL BE INSPECTED REGULARLY AND AFTER EACH LARGE RAINFALL. ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE INMMEDIATELY, WITH ADDITONAL MULCHING MATERIAL PLACED ON TOP OF THE MULCH TO REACH THE RECOMMENDED THICKNESS.
5. WHEN THE MULCH IS DECOMPOSED, CLOGGED WITH SEDIMENT, ERODED OR INEFFECTIVE, IT MUST BE REPLACED OR REPAIRED.

Image adopted from City of Austin Standards Manual, Notes tailored to the University of Texas at Austin

Materials: Mulch shall be one or more of the following:

1. Straw – from broken straw bales that are free of weed and grass seed where the grass from the seed is not desired vegetation for the area to be protected
2. Wood Chips – from chipped limbs of cleared trees on site, or delivered in chipped form, in bulk quantities of pine, cedar or cypress. Wood chips of all species shall be partially decomposed to alleviate nitrogen depletion of the soil in areas where existing vegetation is to be preserved and protected. In addition, wood chips are not to be used on slope greater than 4 percent.
3. Shredded Mulches – from cedar, mechanically shredded, and capable of forming an interlocking mat following placement, and after sufficient wetting and drying has taken place naturally.

Execution:

1. Apply mulching a minimum of three feet over the shoulder and beyond the base of the slope or into existing vegetation where possible to prevent rill formation and transport of the material. The mulching material shall be placed evenly and uniformly to provide 100% cover.
2. When the mulch is decomposed, clogged with sediment, eroded or ineffective, it must be replaced or repaired.

SWPPP GO BY BOOK EXHIBITS

Exhibits shall include:

Project Erosion Control Drawing- Note this drawing is the same drawing that is found in the project Contract Drawings. It shall be titled "Erosion Control Plan" and not SWPPP drawing.

Project Erosion Control Details- For the erosion control details and/or BMPs, it is preferred to use the UT Austin details found in 01 57 23. These details can be copied onto the CAD drawing or the drawings can be reproduced using the Engineer's CAD standards, however the information must be the same as the UT Austin drawing.

Also if there is a more appropriate BMP that could be used on the project, please contact EHS to discuss.

All drawings shall be **full size** and shall be located in folders or pockets at the back of the binder.