

General Storm Water Permit for Construction Activity Connected with Single Lot Housing Projects
UPDES Permit No. UTRH00000

- 5.14.2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit.
- 5.14.3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- 5.14.4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by law, any substances or parameters at any location.

5.15. Reopener Clause.

- 5.15.1. *Reopener Due to Water Quality Impacts.* If there is evidence indicating that the storm water discharges authorized by this permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to a violation of a water-quality standard, the discharger may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with 1.7.4 of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
- 5.15.2. *Reopener Guidelines.* Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to Utah Administrative Code R317-8-5.6 and UAC R317-8-6.2.
- 5.15.3. *Permit Actions.* This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification revocation and reissuance, termination, a modification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

5.16. Signatory Requirements.

- 5.16.1. All NOIs, SWPPPs, reports, certifications or information submitted to the Director, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed as follows:
 - 5.16.1.a. All NOIs and SWPPPs shall be signed by both the owner or lessee of the project/property and the general contractor.
 - 5.16.1.b. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Director or by an authorized representative of the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 5.16.1.b.i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Director; and
 - 5.16.1.b.ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. A duly authorized representative may therefore be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.
 - 5.16.1.c. *Certification.* Any person signing documents under 5.16 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 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.

- 5.16.2. If a document is to be signed electronically, the Division's rules regarding electronic transactions govern, if applicable.

6. DEFINITIONS

Arid Areas: Areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 inches or less.

Common Plan of Development (or sale): A plan to subdivide a parcel of land into separate parts for separate sale. This can be for a residential, commercial, or industrial development. The plan originates as a single parcel that is separated into parts. This usually goes through an approval process by a local governmental unit, but in some cases, it may not require that process. The original plan is considered the “common plan of development or sale” whether phased or completed in steps.

Additional information related to *Common Plan of Development for Permit Purposes:*

For UPDES storm water permit purposes, a common plan must have been initiated after October, 1992. A common plan of development or sale remains so until each lot or section of the development has fulfilled its planned purposes (e.g. in a residential development as homes are completed, stabilized, and sold or occupied). As lots or separated sections of the development are completed, the lot or section is stabilized, and the plan purposes are fulfilled for that area, lot, or section, it is no longer part of the common plan of development or sale (e.g. if a home is sold in a development and the owner decides to add a garage somewhere on the lot, that garage project is not part of the common plan of development or sale).

In this process a common plan of development or sale may become reduced in size and/or separated by completed areas which are no longer part of the common plan of development or sale, but all unfinished lots remain part of the same common plan development or sale until they are completed, stabilized, and fulfilled according to the purposes of the plan.

Construction Activity: Earth-disturbing activities, such as the clearing, grading, and excavation of land.

Construction Waste: Discarded material such as packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, steel, pipe, and electrical cuttings, plastics, and Styrofoam.

Corrective Action: For the purposes of the permit, any action taken to 1) repair, modify, or replace any storm water control used at the site; 2) clean up and dispose of spills, releases, or other deposits found on the site; and 3) remedy a permit violation.

Dewatering: The act of draining rainwater and/or groundwater from building foundations, vaults, and trenches (Note: if dewatering is occurring on a construction site and it causes a discharge to waters of the State, it must be permitted separately under the General Permit for Construction Dewatering and Hydrostatic Testing , UPDES Permit UTG070000).

Director: The director of the Division of Water Quality.

Discharge Point: For the purposes of this permit, the location where collected and concentrated storm water flows are discharged from the construction site.

Final Stabilization: All disturbed areas must be covered by permanent structures such as pavement, concrete slab, building, etc., or for areas not covered by permanent structures but that are receiving 20 inches or more of average annual precipitation, vegetation has been established with a uniform (e.g.,

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evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover equivalent to 70 percent of the natural background vegetative cover. In the case of areas that are not covered by permanent structures, but that are receiving less than 20 inches of average annual precipitation (arid areas, 0-10 inches; semi-arid areas, 10-20 inches), final stabilization is equivalent to the requirements of 2.6.3 of this permit, including the provisions for permanent stabilization.

Impervious Surface: For the purpose of this permit, any land surface with a low or no capacity for water infiltration including, but not limited to, pavement, sidewalks, parking areas, driveways, or rooftops.

Indian Country: Defined at 40 CFR §122.2 as follows:

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 within the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof; and
3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.

Infeasible: Infeasible means not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. DWQ notes that it is not intentional for permit storm water control efforts required in the permit to conflict with State water rights law. In the case of conflict, State water rights law supersedes.

Install or Installation: When used in connection with storm water controls, to connect or set in position storm water controls to make them operational.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or MS4: A storm-sewer system owned and operated by a state, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law having jurisdiction over disposal of storm water that discharges to waters of the State (e.g., Sandy City owns and operates the MS4 within the jurisdiction of Sandy City, or essentially Sandy City is the MS4).

Natural Buffer: For the purposes of this permit, an area of undisturbed natural cover surrounding surface waters within which construction activities are restricted. Natural cover includes the vegetation, exposed rock, or barren ground that exists before earth-disturbing activities begin.

Oversight Authority: Oversight authorities for storm water permits are agents from the EPA, DWQ or the Municipality of jurisdiction, when they are addressing compliance of storm water permits.

Owner: For the purpose of this permit an owner has ownership of a property on which construction activity is taking place, but it also includes ownership of a project for which construction activity is occurring on property that is leased. An owner is the party that has ultimate control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability at the highest level to make modifications to those plans and specifications. "Owner" in this context is the party that has ultimate control over the destiny of a project.

Permittee: The owner and/or the general contractor (those that signed on the NOI), for the project.

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Pollutant-Generating Activities: At construction sites, for the purposes of this permit, those activities that lead to or could lead to the generation of pollutants, either as a result of earth-disturbance or a related support activity. Some of the types of pollutants that are typically found at construction sites are as follows:

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy metals
- Pesticides and herbicides
- Oil and grease
- Bacteria and viruses
- Trash, debris, and solids
- Treatment polymers
- Any other toxic chemicals

Pollution Prevention Measures: Storm water controls designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site discharges through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.

Project Site: A project site is not necessarily contained within the property boundaries designated for the final construction objective, or property owned by the owner of the project. The project site includes all areas affected by the construction process where disturbances, storage, or other construction activity occurs. If an area outside of property boundaries is used for the construction process, DWQ assumes the permittee has the right to access and use that area and the permittee must also meet permit requirements in that area.

Receiving Water: A "Water(s) of the State" is as defined in UAC R317-1-1, into which the regulated storm water discharges (see waters of the State listed below).

Rumble Strip: A rigid ramp/track (often made of steel) that vehicles drive over that causes tires to flex and shake for the removal of dirt.

Semi-Arid Areas: Areas with an average annual rainfall of between 10 and 20 inches.

Stabilization: The use of vegetative and/or non-vegetative cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss in areas of disturbed soil exposed from the construction process.

Storm water: Means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Control Measures: Refers to any storm water control, BMP, or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the state.

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Storm Water Inlet: An entrance or opening to a storm water conveyance system, generally placed below grade so as to receive storm water drainage from the surrounding area.

Storm Event: A precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

Track Out Pad: A track out pad is a pad normally made up of 4 to 6 inches of up to 6 inch cobble rocks or gravel of various size (the size is sometimes specified by a local MS4). Sometimes it is underlain with a fabric to keep dirt and mud separated from rock or gravel. It is wide enough to underlay the tires of any/all traffic leaving a construction site as vehicles exit the site. Its function is to flex and shake the tires to dislodge mud and dirt from the tires of vehicles leaving the construction site. Track out pads must be stirred or worked periodically so that mud or dirt collected is moved to the bottom and the rock/gravel on the pad is clean and effective dislodging more mud/dirt.

Waters of the State: All streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, that are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and that do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be "Waters of the State" under this definition (see Utah Code Annotated, 19-5-102(23)(a) &(b), and UAC R317-1-1).

APPENDIX D: Daily Self-Inspection Log (permit part 3.2.2).

APPENDIX E: Inspection Reports

APPENDIX F: Additional Information

For permits such as local permits, dewatering, stream alteration, wetland, and out of date SWPPP documents, delegation of authority forms, etc.

APPENDIX G: BMP Specifications and Details

Label BMPs to match the sections identified in this document.

1. PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
2. CONST. PHASING
3. CONST. ENTRANCE
4. SILT FENCING / WATTLES
5. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
6. VEGETATIVE BUFFER(S)
7. SITE STABILIZATION
8. EQUIPMENT FUELING AND CONTAINMENT
9. WASTE MGMT.
10. DUST SUPPRESSION
- 2.1 SWPPP SIGN
- 2.3.1 LOT CUT DOWN
- 2.3.2 GUTTER DAM
- 2.3.4 MANUAL SWEEPING
- 2.3.5 TOPSOIL PRESERVATION POLICY
- 2.4.1 HOSE
- 2.5.1 SCRAPE TIRES
- 2.5.2 PARKING PAD
- 2.5.3 FORKLIFT POLICY
- 2.6.1 TRASH RECEPTACLE
- 2.6.2 HEAVY TRASH POLICY
- 2.6.3 EXCAVATION SPOIL ENVELOPE POLICY
- 2.6.4 PORTABLE TOILET
- 2.6.5 CONCRETE WASHOUT
- 2.6.6 DEPT GUTTER DAMS
- 2.7.1 STORAGE POLICY
- 2.7.2 UTILITY BANK FILL STABILIZING ZONE
- 2.7.3 LANDSCAPING STABILIZING ZONE

2.8.1. BACKYARD STABILIZATION PLAN

3.0. SPILL CONTROL PLAN

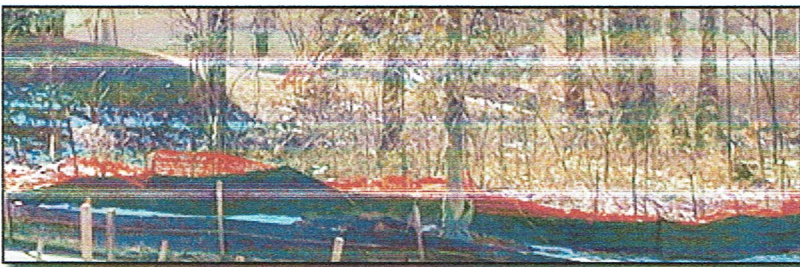
CITY SITE CONDITION(S) ; MAINTENANCE MINIMUMS

Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 1. Preservation of Existing Vegetation

- Minimize clearing and the amount of exposed soil.
- Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- Protect streams, stream barriers, wild wood lands, wetlands, or other sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.

1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
3. [Construction Entrances \(entrances.htm\)](#)
4. [Silt Fencing \(silt-fencing.htm\)](#)
5. [Storm Drain Inlet Protection \(storm-drain-inlet-protection.htm\)](#)
6. [Vegetative Buffers \(vegetative-buffers.htm\)](#)
7. [Site Stabilization \(site-stabilization.htm\)](#)
8. [Equipment Fueling and Containment \(equipment-fueling-containment.htm\)](#)
9. [Waste Management \(waste-management.htm\)](#)
10. [Fugitive Dust Suppression \(fugitive-dust-suppression.htm\)](#)

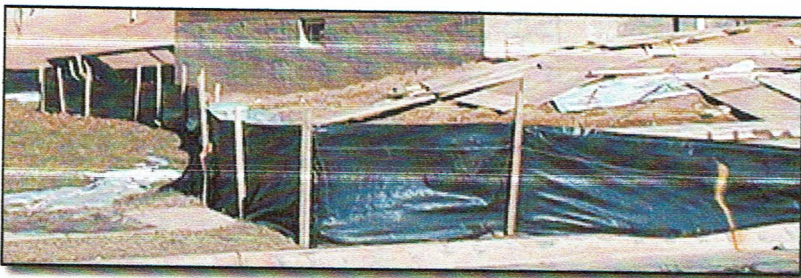


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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 2. Construction Phasing

- Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long periods of time.
 - Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
 - Install key sediment control practices before site grading begins.
 - Schedule site stabilization activities, such as landscaping, to be completed immediately after the land has been graded to its final contour.
1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
 2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 3. Construction Entrances

- Remove mud and dirt from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
 - Make sure that the construction entrance does not become buried in soil.
 - Properly site entrance BMPs for all anticipated vehicles.
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1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
 2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 4. Silt Fencing

- Inspect and maintain silt fences after each storm.
 - Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried.
 - Securely attach the material to the stakes.
 - Don't place silt fences in the middle of a waterway or use them as a check dam.
 - Stormwater should not flow around the silt fence.
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1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
 2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
 3. [Construction Entrances \(entrances.htm\)](#)
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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 5. Storm Drain Inlet Protection

- Use rock or other appropriate material to cover the storm drain inlet to filter out trash and debris.
- Make sure the rock size is appropriate (usually 1 to 2 inches in diameter).
- If you use inlet filters, maintain them regularly.

1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
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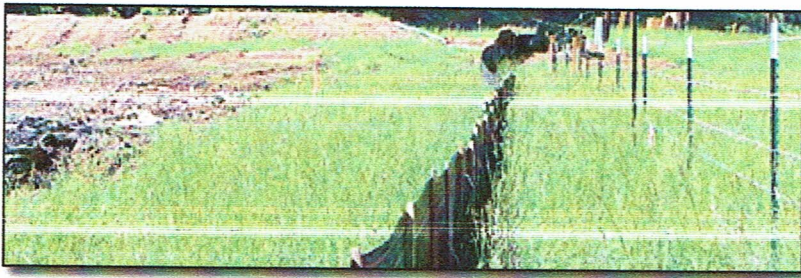


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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 6. Vegetative Buffers

- Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter stormwater run-off.
 - Maintain buffers by mowing or replanting periodically to ensure their effectiveness.
1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
 2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
 3. [Construction Entrances \(entrances.htm\)](#)
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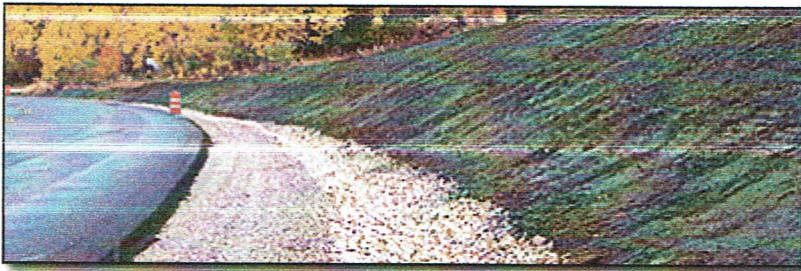


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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 7. Site Stabilization

- Vegetate, mulch, or otherwise stabilize all exposed areas as soon as land alterations have been completed.
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1. [Preservation of Existing Vegetation \(preservation-of-existing-vegetation.htm\)](#)
 2. [Construction Phasing \(phasing.htm\)](#)
 3. [Construction Entrances \(entrances.htm\)](#)
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Best Management Practices for Construction Sites

Top Ten BMPs: 8. Equipment Fueling and Containment

- Use offsite fueling stations as much as possible, or dedicated fueling areas onsite.
- Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Dedicated fueling areas should be level, protected from stormwater, and located at least 50 ft from downstream drainage facilities and watercourses.
- Protect fueling areas with berms and dikes to prevent run-on, run-off, and to contain spills.
- Use vapor recovery nozzles with automatic shutoffs to control drips as well as air pollution.

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