Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

for:

Becker Lift
Snowbasin Resort
Huntsville, Utah, 84317

Operator:

Snowbasin Resort
Ryan Woolsey, Mountain Manager
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Primary SWPPP Contact

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SWPPP Preparation Date:

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UPDES Permit Tracking Number:

UTRC10464

Contents

SECTION 1: CONTACT INFORMATION/ RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

1.1 Storm Water Team

Name and/or Position, and Contact	Responsibilities, Qualifications, and Training
Ryan Woolsey Snowbasin Ski Resort Mountain Manager Office: 801-620-1000 Cell: (801) 648-3565 rwoolsey@snowbasin.com	Responsibilities: • Operator and primary SWPPP contact • Prepare NOI • Oversee daily project operations
Peter Traum Snowbasin Lift Maintenance Logistics Coordinator Office: 801-620-1000 Cell: 801-644-2442 ptraum@snowbasin.com	Responsibilities: • Secondary SWPPP contact • Spill Prevention Manager
Kayden Keetch, Leitner-Poma of America Lift Installation Manager (970)-462-6241 Kayden.keetch@leitner-poma.com	Responsibilities: • On-site Construction Manager • Installation, repair, and maintenance of stormwater controls • Update training logs and certifications • Add other permit documents as needed • Taking corrective action as needed
Insert name of Heavy Equipment Operator Insert Company Name Insert Job Title – Heavy Equipment Operator Insert Telephone Number Insert Email	Responsibilities: • Heavy Equipment Manager/Operator • Installation, repair, and maintenance of stormwater controls • Support to spill prevention
Eric Duffin Cirrus Ecological Solutions LC Registered Stormwater Inspector Office: 435-787-1490 Cell: 435-770-5411 eduffin@cirruses.com	Responsibilities: • SWPPP preparation • Site Inspection Qualifications: Licensed Utah RIS/RSW, Utah Chapter APWA

SECTION 2: NATURE OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

2.1 Construction Site Estimates

The following are estimates for the construction site:	
Total project area (lot size):	5.1 acres
Construction site area to be disturbed :	5.1 acres
Cut estimate	
Top terminal (yd^3)	1,610
Bottom terminal (yd^3)	13,000
TOTAL (yd^3)	17,610
Fill estimate	
Top Terminal (yd^3)	1,750
Bottom Terminal (yd^3)	3,800
TOTAL (yd^3)	5,550
Net Difference	
Top Terminal (yd^3)	-140
Bottom Terminal (yd^3)	9,200
TOTAL (yd^3)	9,060

2.2 Construction Activity Descriptions

The proposed Becker lift will be located immediately west of the existing Becker lift (Appendix A Map 1), which will be removed. The bottom terminal will be approximately 250 feet east of the existing bottom terminal and adjacent to the existing bottom terminal for the Wildcat Express lift. The top terminal of the proposed Becker Lift will be located less than 50 feet west of the top terminal of the existing Becker lift. The new lift will be a detachable four pack lift spanning approximately 5,550 feet. The lift project would include an upper drive terminal, lower terminal, and 23 intervening lift towers.

This SWPPP addresses installation of the Becker lift, which will improve the lift loading and riding experience, retain its current return cycle skiing function, ensure the bottom terminal is positioned to improve safety and skier flow and make it easier to access from the future Ridgeline lift for quick access from Canyon Rim parking out to Strawberry. The new Becker lift will be installed with a rated capacity of somewhere between 1,800-2,400 pph and eventually be upgraded to 2,400-3,000 pph.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) was prepared for this project (Appendix B). The SWPPP is prepared under guidance from the Utah Construction General Permit (Appendix C).

Construction activities will include **excavating** footings for lift terminals and towers, trenches for electrical cables, and the source of fill material to complete contouring around areas of excavation; **grading** the approach to new terminals and short segments of spur roads needed to access a limited number of lift towers; and **recontouring** the disturbed areas. Vegetation clearing to complete the 50-ft wide corridor for the new list has already been completed and rehabilitated.

Construction will begin in June 2025 and finish before access is prevented by winter weather conditions. Work will typically occur Monday through Saturday from 7:00 am to 5:30 pm. Construction activities addressed in this SWPPP will not directly affect Waters of the U.S. However, some disturbance will occur within the minimum 50-foot buffer designated by the CGP to protect

Waters of the U.S. A description of these impacts is included below along with BMP recommendations for reducing impacts and meeting CGP requirements.

Off-site construction support will be located in the empty lot where the old Wildcat Lodge was located (Appendix A Map 2). This area will be used for staging construction materials, parking of heavy equipment, vehicle storage and maintenance, and storing outhouses. All fuel and motor lubricants used for maintaining and servicing heavy equipment will be stored in the existing vehicle maintenance building.

2.3 Phase/Sequence of Construction Activity

2.3.1 Demolition Old Terminals and Towers (June – August)

Removing the existing terminals and lift towers from the existing Becker lift will be one of two project elements that will begin the first week of June or earlier if surface conditions are permissible for travel. All materials will be removed from their existing locations to the staging area and eventually recycled or disposed of in a licensed landfill. Some surface disturbance will take place as part of dismantling the structures. Lift towers will be cut approximately 1-foot below the ground level. Disturbed areas will be graded to match existing contours in adjacent areas. Most towers will be removed by helicopter. Where conditions permit, towers located near the top and bottom of the existing lift corridor will be removed with an overhead forklift. BMPs used include topsoil salvage where possible, surface contouring around the old tower footing and reseeding the disturbed area with a Forest Service approved seed mix.

2.3.2 Construction Access (July – mid-September)

Construction of lift towers would require the use of motorized equipment to excavate footings, place forms, and move any additional material needed to install each lift tower. Travel to the site of each tower site would happen along existing access roads and over the new lift corridor (Appendix A Map 3) which was cleared during the 2024 summer season. If existing roads are not available, a rubber-tired backhoe or spider-hoe will be used to access tower locations and minimize surface disturbance. For most towers, an excavator would be used during construction of lift tower footings. Ground disturbance from equipment tracks would occur between tower sites from the excavator relocation but no surface grading would occur except during access to towers 7 and 15. Temporary site access (segments measuring 75 to 150 feet long by 15 feet wide or < 0.1 ac.) would be constructed to provide access to towers 7 and 15.

Construction and access to each lift tower site during construction will generally occur from lower sites to upper sites for purposes of slope stability and efficiency. The exact sequence of construction of lift tower footings will depend on local snowmelt and soil moisture conditions.

Topsoil will be salvaged from the temporary access segments during construction. The area would be rehabilitated after installation is complete, using the same Forest-approved seed mix applied to other disturbed areas. Disturbance along the travel path will not require revegetation. Soil surrounding lift tower sites will be evenly distributed and contoured to match the existing surface slope and allowed to recover naturally.

2.3.3 Lower Terminal (June – October)

Grading and excavation for the lower terminal will begin the first week of June and end in October. This is the second of two projects that will begin the first week of June or earlier if surface conditions are permissible for travel and construction. Access to the new lower terminal site will rely on the same road used to access the existing lower terminal. Most of the excavation will occur on the upslope side of the

proposed location (Appendix A Map 4) to provide the necessary elevation and slope leading into the loading area.

The final elevation of the lower terminal will be less than the existing Becker Lift lower terminal. The lower elevation will allow easy access for skiers staging from the proposed Ridgeline lift in the morning. Construction of the lower terminal will conclude in October.

Topsoil will be salvaged during construction and stockpiled near disturbed areas for use in rehabilitation. No stream channels are located in this area and the nearest channel is located approximately 75 feet (at the closest location) to the northeast of areas that will be graded/contoured around the lower terminal.

Silt fence will be placed at select locations on the border of the stream channel located northeast of construction disturbance to remove sediment from any runoff that may flow to the channel (Appendix A Map 4). The recommended locations shown in Map 4 may be altered in order to intercept existing paths of concentrated flow that are identified during the construction season. A diversion berm at the upslope disturbance boundary will be placed to divert surface runoff from entering the area of disturbance. Additional BMPs may be needed to filter runoff at the lower terminal site including straw bales, and straw wattles.

The cut/fill balance for graded areas around the lower terminal area would include 13,000 cubic yards of cut material, 3,800 cubic yards of fill material creating an excess of 9,200 cubic yards. A detailed grading plan of the lower terminal area with estimated cut/fill volumes is shown in Appendix A Map 5. The cut/fill calculations are estimates based on topographic contours and approximations of disturbance boundaries. Backfilling and contouring for the upper terminal will finish several weeks after concrete footings have been poured and cured. Excess fill material at the lower terminal site will be used in surrounding areas to achieve the desired slope contours.

2.3.4 Lift Towers (Mid-June – October)

Footings for lift towers will be excavated beginning in mid-June. Construction on lift towers will end in October. Construction will include the use of heavy equipment that will travel over existing access roads, when possible. If existing roads are not available, a rubber-tired backhoe or spider-hoe will be used to access tower locations and minimize surface disturbance.

The estimated limit of disturbance at lift tower locations is defined by a 50-ft diameter circle. Lift towers 12, 13, and 14 are located within 50-ft of a stream channel passing through the proposed lift corridor alignment (Appendix A Map 3). To preserve surface vegetation in the buffer area and limit the associated disturbance at the three towers, a spider hoe will be used for excavating the footings at these locations. Surface disturbance at lift towers 12, 13, and 14 will be limited to no closer than 20 feet from the stream channel. Limited disturbance may occur outside of the 50-foot buffer at these locations to stockpile excavated material or when material is loaded and hauled from this site to another location. BMPs used to protect stream channels near lift towers 12, 13, and 14 are discussed below in section 3.

Concrete will be delivered to tower footings by helicopter. Excess concrete will be washed out at a pre-determined location specified by the construction manager. This will likely be the staging area for construction materials (Appendix A Map 2). The exact location will be noted in the SWPPP by the stormwater inspector when the decision has been made. Any location selected for concrete washout will be outside of the 50 ft. stream buffer and will use the BMPs recommended in section 6.2.3 Washing Containers.

2.3.5 Upper Terminal (June – October)

Excavation for the upper terminal (Appendix A Map 6) will begin in the second or third week of June, depending on weather conditions (primarily snowmelt and soil moisture levels). Access to the construction site will rely on roads that are currently used to access the existing Becker lift upper terminal. Backfilling and contouring for the upper terminal will finish several weeks after concrete footings have been poured and cured.

The cut/fill balance for graded areas around the upper terminal would include 1,610 cubic yards of cut material, 1,750 cubic yards of fill material creating a deficit of 140 cubic yards. A detailed grading plan of the upper terminal area with estimated cut/fill volumes is shown in Appendix A Map 7. These calculations are estimates based on topographic contours and approximations of disturbance boundaries. There may be sufficient cut material to meet fill requirements. If additional fill material is needed, it will be removed from the cut slopes surrounding the upper terminal or transported from the lower terminal construction site. Construction of the upper terminal will be completed by October 2025.

BMPs at the upper terminal will include topsoil salvage in areas where it exists, and erosion control matting to temporarily stabilize slopes prior to growth of new vegetation (Appendix A Map 6).

As part of the post-construction BMPs, disturbed areas will be rehabilitated with Forest Service-approved species of grass and shrubs. Final stabilization of disturbed areas will be deployed within 14 days of cessation of earth-disturbing activities and prior to the first heavy snow of the 2025/2026 winter season.

2.4 Maps

The SWPPP site map(s) are filed in Appendix A

Map 1 – General location map of construction site at Snowbasin Resort.
Map 2 – Resort map showing the basic elements of the Becker Lift replacement and off-site construction support areas and BMPs.
Map 3 – Detailed map of existing and new Becker Lift with towers and BMPs with closeup of lift towers near Wheeler Creek channel.
Map 4 – Detailed map of lower terminal with existing contours and BMPs.
Map 5 – Detailed grading map of lower terminal with estimated cut-fill volumes and proposed graded contours.
Map 6 – Detailed map of upper terminal with existing contours and BMPs.
Map 7 – Detailed grading map of upper terminal with estimated cut-fill volumes and proposed graded contours.

SECTION 3: WATER QUALITY

3.1 Discharge Information

Does your project/site discharge storm water into a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)? ☐ Yes ☒ No

3.2 Receiving Waters

Names of Receiving Waters

Name of Receiving Water (first waters of the state that receives storm water or where storm system discharges to)	Is the water impaired or high quality?	If high quality: Is it Category 1 or 2? If impaired: List pollutants that the waterbody is impaired for
1. Wheeler Creek (UT16020102-008_00)	☐ Not high quality/impaired ☐ Impaired, has approved TMDL ☐ Impaired, no TMDL ☒ High quality	Category 1: Fully Supporting

3.3 Impaired Waters

Project activities in this SWPPP do not discharge to impaired waters.

3.4 High Quality Water

Wheeler Creek is mapped as a perennial tributary to a segment of the Ogden River that terminates at the inlet to Pineview Reservoir. The stream channel in the project area flows into Wheeler Creek below the resort base area. Observations of the stream channel located near the Becker lift lower terminal indicate that flow typically stops in July which is approximately one month after snowmelt is complete. The headwater area of Wheeler Creek is located in the Cache National Forest. All stream segments located within the outer boundary of the Cache National Forest are considered Category 1 High Quality waters. In the absence of BMPs, portions of the Wheeler Creek stream channel could potentially receive stormwater runoff from construction activities associated with lift construction.

Surface disturbance will come within 50 feet of the Wheeler Creek channel during installation of lift towers 13 and 14. Where possible, natural surface vegetation in the area will be protected from disturbance to stabilize soil surfaces and filter surface runoff before it can enter stream channel segments. No vegetation will be disturbed within 20 feet of the stream channel. Silt fence reinforced with straw bales and a diversion dike will be used at excavation sites for the tower footings nearest Wheeler Creek to increase filtering of surface runoff (Appendix A Map 3).

SECTION 4: POLLUTION PREVENTION STANDARDS

4.1 Potential Sources of Pollution

Pollutant-Generating Activity	**Pollutants or Pollutant Constituents** (that could be discharged if exposed to storm water)	**Location on Site** (or reference SWPPP site map where this is shown)
Excavation – footings for lift towers and trenches for power lines and fiber optic cable	Sediment	See Appendix A, Maps 3, 4, and 6.
Grading – access road construction, surface contouring around terminals	Sediment	See Appendix A, Maps 3, 5, and 7.
Runoff from stockpiles	Sediment	Topsoil stockpiles and berms will be located near upper and lower terminals where grading and contouring occurs. Stockpiles will be marked on maps where they occur.
Heavy equipment operation and maintenance	Gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, coolant	Equipment maintenance building at base area, see Appendix A, Map 2.
Solid waste storage	Material used in construction and erosion control activities	Staging area. See Appendix A, Map 2
Wind erosion	Airborne fine particulate material	Access routes to construction sites, and stockpiles of salvaged topsoil near upper and lower terminals. See Appendix A, Maps 2 and 3 for access routes to construction sites. Stockpiles will be marked on maps where they occur.

4.2 Non-Storm Water Discharges

Check allowable non-storm water discharges that are present and describe the measures used to reduce them or prevent them from contributing pollutants to discharges:

Authorized Non-Storm Water Discharges	Present	Comments/Controls
Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities	☐ Y ☒ N	
Fire hydrant flushing	☐ Y ☒ N	
Properly managed landscape irrigation (excludes fertilizer injector systems)	☐ Y ☒ N	
Properly managed vehicle and equipment wash water with no soaps, solvents, or detergents	☐ Y ☒ N	
Water used to control dust	☒ Y ☐ N	Apply at rates that do not generate runoff.
Drinking water, including uncontaminated water line flushing	☐ Y ☒ N	
External building washdown with no soaps, solvents, detergents, or hazardous substances	☐ Y ☒ N	
Pavement wash waters with no detergents or toxic or hazardous materials. Must have a sediment basin, sediment trap, of similarly effective control prior to discharge.	☐ Y ☒ N	
Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate	☐ Y ☒ N	
Uncontaminated, non-turbid discharges of ground water (from natural sources) or spring water	☐ Y ☒ N	
Uncontaminated foundation or footing drains	☐ Y ☒ N	

4.3 Dewatering Practices

No dewatering practices will occur during construction activities addressed by this SWPPP.

4.4 Natural Buffers or Equivalent Sediment Controls

Buffer Compliance Alternatives

Are there any waters of the state within 50 feet of your project's earth disturbances?

☒ YES ☐ NO

List the water body: Stream channel in Bear Hollow and tributary to Wheeler Creek.

Check the compliance alternative that you have chosen:

☐ I will provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer around waters of the state.

☒ It is infeasible to provide and maintain a full 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer. I will provide and implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the required sediment load reduction for my conditions.

- Reason that a 50' buffer could not be maintained: Installation of new lift towers, including towers 12, 13, and 14 (Appendix A Map 3) will create disturbance within 50 feet of the ordinary high-water level (OHWL) for the nearby stream channel.
- Width of buffer that will be retained: Depending on the location of existing and new utility lines, stream buffers will range in width from 20 to 30 feet.
- Additional controls used to achieve the equivalent sediment load reduction of a 50' buffer: Silt fence will be installed at a minimum distance of 20 feet from the ordinary high-water line defining the edge of the stream channel. Straw bales will be placed behind the silt fence to add support and additional filtering capacity in areas where surface slopes exceed 15 percent. A diversion dike (i.e., ditch with compacted earth berm) will be placed in front of the silt fence to capture surface runoff and divert surface runoff away from the silt fence to minimize flows that would normally pass through the silt fence. Any runoff collected by the diversion dike will be routed to areas away from the construction site and discharged to vegetated areas located approximately 100 feet to the west (see Appendix A Map 3). These areas are more than 50 feet away from the stream channel. Runoff and sediment from the diversion dike will be filtered by more than 50 linear feet of existing vegetation cover before runoff can enter the channel.
- Description of the calculations and assumptions used to determine sediment load reductions: See discussion below.

Per section 2.2 in the Utah CGP, waters of the United States must be protected from surface disturbance that occurs in areas closer than 50 feet from the OHWL. Protection occurs from BMPs that provide the same level of protection from sediment transport as 50 feet of natural vegetation. Modeling results and BMPs that demonstrate protection to the stream channel are shown in the following table. These results show the estimated annual sediment yield that occurs under existing surface cover and topography for the Poleline soil association at the construction site for towers 12, 13, and 14.

Sediment modeling[1] results showing sediment yield for Poleline soil at the Becker Lift construction site from a disturbed slope and vegetation buffer.

Scenario	Cover Type	Slope Length (ft)	Slope (%)	BMPs	Sediment Yield (ton/ac)
Baseline[2]	Vegetation (fair condition)	30	60	None	0.48
	Vegetation buffer (fair condition)	20	60		
Disturbed	Rough Soil	35	60	None	10.0
	Vegetation buffer (fair condition)	20	60		
Management[3]	Rough Soil	35	60	Silt fence reinforced with straw bales and diversion ditch	0.46
	Vegetation buffer (fair condition)	20	60		

[1] Revised Universal Soil Loss 2 (RUSLE2) soil erosion model, version 2.7.0.3 (USDA 2021).
[2] Sediment yield under baseline scenarios includes undisturbed conditions.
[3] Sediment yield under the management scenario includes a minimum buffer width (20 ft.) and additional BMPs needed to reduce sediment yield to less than the associated baseline scenario.

SECTION 5: EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS – BMPS

5.1 List of Erosion and Sediment BMPs on Site

CGP Requirement	Example BMPs	EPA SWPPP Guide Section	BMPs Selected (Name and Reference Number if applicable)
Provide and maintain natural buffers and/or equivalent erosion and sediment controls when a water of the state is within 50 feet of disturbance (CGP 2.2.1)	Filter strips and vegetated buffers that cause deposition of sediments in the vegetation layer.	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 1	Filter Strips (FS) and/or Vegetated Buffers (VB) will be used to remove sediment from runoff. Section 5.1.1.
Preserve vegetation where possible and direct storm water to vegetated areas when feasible (CGP 2.2.2.).	Preserve natural vegetation between disturbance and runoff pathways.	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 1	Preservation of Existing Vegetation – PEV: will be preserved between disturbed areas and the stream channel. Section 5.1.1
Install sediment controls along perimeter areas that receive pollutant discharges (CGP 2.2.3.).	Silt fence, straw bales, straw wattles	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 7	Silt Fence – SF: Silt fence as needed between stream channels and disturbed areas. Straw Bale Barrier – STB: reinforce silt fence and provide additional filtering capacity. Straw Wattles – STW: erosion and sediment control barrier. Section 5.1.2.
Minimize sediment track-out (CGP 2.2.4)	Rumble strips, rock construction exit.	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 9	Pavement is several miles away from construction site. Any sediment from site would deposit on dirt road.
Manage stockpiles with perimeter controls and locate away from storm water conveyances (CGP 2.2.5.)	Sediment barriers downgradient, proper location, covered stockpiles, diverting storm water from stockpiles	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 4	Diversion Dike – DD: Temporary runoff diversion and sediment barrier. Silt Fence – SF: sediment barrier. Straw Bale Barrier – STB: reinforce silt fence. Section 5.1.2
Minimize dust (CGP 2.2.6.)	Apply water for dust suppression on roads.	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 4	Dust Control – DC: Use water to control dust on construction access roads as needed. Section 5.1.3
Preserve native topsoil (CGP 2.2.8.)	Stockpile topsoil	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 1	Topsoil Salvage – TS: Preserve topsoil when constructing terminals. Section 5.1.4.
Stabilize exposed portions of site with 14 days of inactivity (CGP 2.2.14).	Seeding, erosion control blankets, gravel, hydromulch	Chapter 4, ESC Principle 4 and Chapter 9	Seeding and Planting – SP: Stabilize disturbed soils with seeding and planting. Mulching – ML: incorporate in disturbed soil before seeding. Geotextiles and Mats – GM: stabilize steep slopes prior to vegetation growth. Section 5.1.5.

5.1.1 Manage Stormwater

BMP Description/Instructions: Filter Strips	
Installation Schedule:	Identify locations of filter strips prior to construction based on soil conditions (well-drained or moderately well-drained), deep groundwater level, and slopes < 15 percent.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Inspect filter strips when rainfall exceeds 0.5 inches to identify signs of concentrated flow, erosion, and sediment deposition. Make repairs to eroded areas as needed.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Vegetated Buffers	
Installation Schedule:	Mark disturbance boundary with flags prior to disturbance to ensure buffer width.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Inspect buffers when rainfall exceeds 0.5 inches to identify signs of deposition and need for additional BMPS to ensure sediment retention.
Responsible Staff:	Project manager will be responsible for defining disturbance boundary. Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Preservation of existing vegetation	
Installation Schedule:	Mark boundary of preserved areas prior to construction.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Inspect buffer area near stream channel when rainfall exceeds 0.5 inches to identify rills or other areas of erosion. Stabilize soil surface and vegetation cover as needed.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

5.1.2 Perimeter Controls

BMP Description/Instructions: Silt Fence	
Installation Schedule:	As needed to prevent stormwater inflow. Install and inspect prior to commencement of construction activities where possible. Where trees and brush must be removed first, install immediately after clearing to prevent soil loss.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Inspect after each rainfall event, or daily during continuous rainfall when the amount of rainfall exceeds 0.5 inches.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Straw Bale Barrier	
Installation Schedule:	As needed to prevent stormwater inflow. Install and inspect prior to commencement of construction activities where possible.
Maintenance and Inspection:	• Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. • Look for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers. • Repair or replace damaged areas of the barrier and remove accumulated sediment. • Realign bales as necessary to provide continuous barrier and fill gaps. • Recompact soil around barrier as necessary to prevent piping.
Responsible Staff:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Site inspector and construction operator will be responsible for identifying areas where BMP is failing or not functioning properly. Repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the SWPPP contact.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Straw Wattles	
Installation Schedule:	Temporary erosion and sediment control barrier. Install on steep slopes with limited space where access for silt fence installation is limited.
Maintenance and Inspection:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Site inspector and construction operator will be responsible for identifying areas where BMP is failing or not functioning properly.
Responsible Staff:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Site inspector and construction operator will be responsible for identifying areas where BMP is failing or not functioning properly. Repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the SWPPP contact.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Diversion Dike or Berm	
Installation Schedule:	Complete at downslope end of disturbed slopes following construction.
Maintenance and Inspection:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Site inspector and construction operator will be responsible for identifying areas where BMP is failing or not functioning properly.
Responsible Staff:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Inspector will survey the BMP during each visit to determine the need for maintenance (i.e., sediment removal).
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

5.1.3 Dust Control

BMP Description/Instructions: Dust Control	
Installation Schedule:	As needed to prevent wind erosion from road and stockpiles, and to promote traffic safety and air quality. Implement after beginning construction activities when air pollution is apparent.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Survey roads and disturbed areas during each field monitoring visit.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and implementation will be managed by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D and Fugitive Dust Control Plan in Appendix E.

5.1.4 Topsoil

BMP Description/Instructions: Topsoil salvage	
Installation Schedule:	Install following grading and compaction to achieve desired slope.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Monitor stockpiles while in use to minimize erosion. Protect with cover or surround with silt fence to prevent loss of soil. Utilize additional BMPs such as mulch, reseeding, and other measures to stabilize areas where topsoil is applied.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	A. Remove sod and grass before stripping topsoil. B. Strip topsoil to depth indicated on Drawings in a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other waste materials. C. Stockpile topsoil away from edge of excavations without intermixing with subsoil. Grade and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust and erosion by water. See design specifications in Appendix D.

5.1.5 Stabilization

BMP Description/Instructions: Seeding and Planting	
Installation Schedule:	Prepare seedbed prior to seeding if compaction of topsoil has occurred. Seed with Forest Service specified weed-free seed mix after final grading of an area is complete.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Unless covered by snow, inspect monthly for washouts, re-grade and reseed as needed.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See disturbed areas shown on maps in Appendix A and design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Mulching	
Installation Schedule:	Install on disturbed surfaces after construction and no more than 14 days of inactivity.
Maintenance and Inspection:	• Inspect mulched areas after every rainfall event and at a minimum of monthly. • Replace mulch on any bare areas and re-anchor as necessary. Clean and replace downgradient controls as necessary.

Responsible Staff:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Site inspector and SWPPP contact will be responsible for identifying areas where BMP is failing or not functioning properly. Repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the SWPPP contact.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See disturbed areas shown on maps in Appendix A and design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Geotextiles and Mats	
Installation Schedule:	Install post-construction to temporarily or permanently stabilize soil.
Maintenance and Inspection:	• Inspect monthly and after significant rainfall. • Re-anchor loosened matting and replace missing matting and staples as required.
Responsible Staff:	BMP will be installed by the construction operator. Site inspector and SWPPP contact will be responsible for identifying areas where BMP is failing or not functioning properly. Repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the SWPPP contact.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See design specifications in Appendix D.

5.2 Linear Site Perimeter Control Exemption

Surface disturbance will occur primarily at upper and lower terminal sites and access roads to these sites. More limited disturbance will take place at lift tower locations. Perimeter control of these areas to remove sediment from surface runoff will occur where significant potential exists. Public access to disturbed areas from existing trails and roads will be managed by signs that identify construction activities. Signs will warn visitors of the dangers posed by heavy equipment and unstable material on steep slopes. Snowbasin employees and project managers will also identify visitors in the area and inform them that areas with active construction will be closed during the construction period.

5.3 Final Stabilization

Description of final stabilization practices and schedule:

Type of stabilization (vegetation/landscaped, graveled, paved, etc.)	Location	Implementation Schedule
Final stabilization: Seed with Forest Service specified weed-free seed mix after final grading of an area is complete.	Graded slopes near disturbed areas at upper and lower terminals, access roads, and lift tower footings.	Fall 2025

SECTION 6: BMPS - POLLUTION PREVENTION/OPERATIONAL CONTROLS

6.1 Spill Prevention and Response

Spill prevention emphasizes safe transfer of fuel from the fuel storage tank at the Snowbasin maintenance facility to mobile units and from mobile units to on-site construction equipment. The fuel storage tank is monitored with leak detection sensors and meets all requirements for above ground fuel storage tanks. A full spill kit is present at this site. All mobile tanks have a certified 100 percent containment design within each unit. All transfers of fuel or other fluids to on-site construction equipment will be done with industry standard mobile transfer tanks. Absorbent material will be present at all times to contain any dripping. Spill kits and fire extinguishers will be present on each mobile transfer unit. All hoses and apparatus will be inspected daily, and any issues will be corrected immediately.

Any spill will be dealt with by removing all contaminated materials and disposing of them at a certified facility. Any spills that reach or exceed thresholds for reportable quantities (see table at end of section 6.1) will be reported to the appropriate authorities.

Identify the employee responsible for detection and response of spills and leaks:
Peter Traum, spill prevention and response manager.
[*Heavy equipment operator/manager] support to spill prevention and response manager.

Any discharges in 24 hours equal to or in excess of the reportable quantities listed in 40 CFR 117, 40 CFR 110, and 40 CFR 302 will be reported to the National Response Center and the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) as soon as practical after knowledge of the spill is known to the permittees. The permittee shall submit within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release a written description of: the release (including the type and estimate of the amount of material released), the date that such release occurred, the circumstances leading to the release, and measures taken and/or planned to be taken to the Division of Water Quality (DWQ), 288 North 1460 West, P.O. Box 144870, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870. The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan must be modified within 14 calendar days of knowledge of the release to provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. In addition, the plan must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the plan must be modified where appropriate.

Agency	Phone Number
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
Division of Water Quality (DWQ) 24-Hr Reporting	(801)-231-1769 (801) 536-4123
Utah Department of Health Emergency Response	(801) 580-6681

Material	Media Released To	Reportable Quantity
Engine oil, fuel, hydraulic & brake fluid	Land	25 gallons
Paints, solvents, thinners	Land	100 lbs (13 gallons)
Engine oil, fuel, hydraulic & brake fluid	Water	Visible Sheen
Antifreeze, battery acid, gasoline, engine degreasers	Air, Land, Water	100 lbs (13 gallons)
Refrigerant	Air	1 lb

6.2 Pollution Prevention Controls

CGP Requirements	Example BMPs	EPA SWPPP Guide Section	BMPs Selected (Name and Reference Number if applicable)
Equipment and vehicle fueling (CGP 2.3.1)	Spill kits, SPCCP, drip pans, locate activities away from conveyances, use secondary containment	Chapter 5, P2 Principle 4	Vehicle and Equipment Fueling – VEF: off-site fueling, fuel away from drainage channels, use secondary containment, Section 6.2.1.
Storage, handling, and disposal of construction products and waste (CGP 2.3.3.)	Cover as needed, routine housekeeping to gather/remove waste material to dumpster or landfill, secured portable toilets, locate away from storm water conveyances	Chapter 5, P2 Principle 1 and 2	Material Storage – MS, Portable Toilets – PT, Spill Clean-up – SCU, and Waste Disposal – WD, Section 6.2.2.
Washing applicators and containers used for concrete and other materials (CGP 2.3.4)	Designated washout area. Dispose of hardened concrete consistent with other construction waste.	Chapter 5, P2 Principle 3.	Concrete Waste Management – CWM: Discharge Section 6.2.3.

6.2.1 Refueling

BMP Description/Instructions: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling	
Installation Schedule:	As needed.
Maintenance and Inspection:	• On-site fueling in designated areas located away from drainage channels. • Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site. • Inspect fueling areas and storage tanks on a regular schedule.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See Appendix D.

6.2.2. Storage and Handling

BMP Description/Instructions: Material Storage	
Installation Schedule:	As needed.
Maintenance and Inspection:	• Inspect daily and repair any damage to perimeter impoundment or security fencing. • Check materials are being correctly stored (i.e., standing upright, in labeled containers, tightly capped) and that no materials are being stored away from the designated location.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Portable Toilet	
Installation Schedule:	As needed.
Maintenance and Inspection:	• Portable toilets should be maintained in good working order by licensed service with daily observation for leak detection. • Regular waste collection should be arranged with licensed service. • All waste should be deposited in sanitary sewer system for treatment with appropriate agency approval.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: Spill Clean-up	
Installation Schedule:	As needed.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Maintain supply of clean-up equipment on-site and post a list of local response agencies with phone numbers.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See maps in Appendix A and design specifications in Appendix D.

BMP Description/Instructions: ***Waste Disposal***	
Installation Schedule:	As needed.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Arrange for waste to be picked up regularly and disposed at approved disposal facilities.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See Appendix D.

6.2.3. Washing Containers

BMP Description/Instructions: Concrete Waste Management	
Installation Schedule:	Construction of a concrete washout area will be completed before concrete work commences. A temporary washout area may be constructed, if needed, at the upper mountain locations. All washout areas will be identified on updated maps as needed.
Maintenance and Inspection:	Inspect monthly and maintain as needed.
Responsible Staff:	Inspector will be responsible for inspections, and repairs will be delegated to trained individuals by the project manager.
Design Specifications and Drawings:	See Appendix D.

SECTION 7: SPECIAL CONDITIONS

7.1 Emergency Related Projects

Emergency-Related Project? ☐ Yes ☒ No

7.2 UIC Class 5 Injection Wells

☒ Check box if section not applicable to this site

7.3 Chemical Treatment

☒ Check box if section not applicable to this site

SECTION 8: INSPECTIONS & CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

8.1 Inspections

Minimum Inspection Schedule Requirements:

Standard Frequency:
☐ Once every 7 calendar days.
☒ Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. Rain gauge/weather station used: SNOWBASIN – BASE, UT. SBE (SNOWNET) data available for download at https://www.wrh.noaa.gov/mesowest/getobext.php?sid=SBE
Increased Frequency (if applicable):
☐ *Sites discharging to impaired or high-quality waters:* Once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.
Decreased Frequency (if applicable):
☐ *Arid areas:* once a month and within 24 hours of a 0.5-inch storm event or greater.
☐ *Semi-arid areas*: once a month and within 24 hours of a 0.5-inch storm event or greater during the dry season:
☐ *Frozen conditions with work suspended – must have 3 months of continuous expected frozen conditions based on historical averages:* no inspections
☒ *Frozen conditions with continued activities - must have 3 months of continuous expected frozen conditions based on historical averages*: once per month in November and December if construction schedule is delayed and work continues in these months to finalize construction.
Other:
☐ Describe alternative frequency:

Inspection Reports are filed in Appendix F.

8.2 Corrective Actions

Correction Action Reports will be filed in Appendix G as necessary.

8.3 Delegation of Authority

See the signed delegation of authority forms in Appendix H.

SECTION 9: RECORDKEEPING

9.1 Recordkeeping

Records will be organized and stored for a minimum of 3 years after the permit is terminated.

9.2 Log of Changes to the SWPPP

Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]

*This table should include additions of new BMPs, replacement of failed BMPs, significant changes in the activities or their timing on the project, changes in personnel, changes in inspection and maintenance procedures, updates to site maps, and so on. Instead of using the table, SWPPPs can also be redlined to show changes if the redlines are initialed and dated.

SECTION 10: CERTIFICATION

Owner

I certify under the 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.

Name: Ryan Woolsey Title: Mountain Manager

Signature: Ryan Woolsey Date: 3/15/25

General Contractor

I certify under the 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.

Name: Kayden Keetch Title: Lift installation manager

Signature: Kayden Keetch Date: 3/15/25

SECTION 11: SWPPP PREPARER CERTIFICATION

SWPPP Preparer

I certify under the 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.

Name: Eric Duffin Title: Registered SWPPP Writer

Signature: Eric Duffin Date: 3-14-25

SWPPP APPENDICES

Attach the following documentation to the SWPPP:

Appendix A – Site Maps

Appendix B – NOI

Appendix C – Construction General Permit

Appendix D – BMP Instruction and Detail Specifications

Appendix E – Fugitive Dust Control Plan

Appendix F – Inspection Reports

Appendix G – Corrective Action Report

Appendix H - Subcontractor Certifications / Agreements / Delegation of Authority (see CGP 9.16(1)b.)

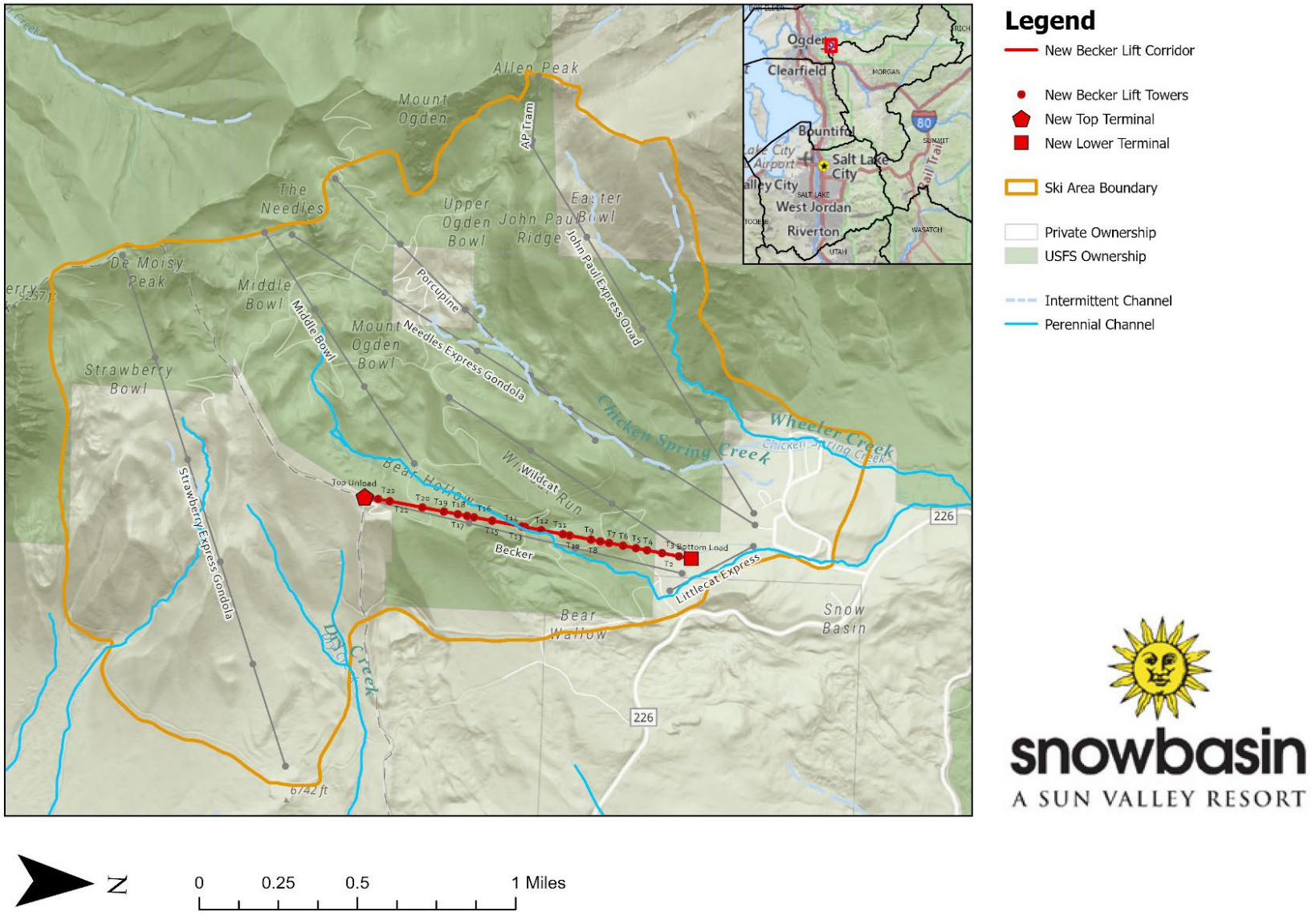
Appendix I – Training Logs and Certifications (see CGP 6)

Appendix J – Additional Information (i.e., other permits such as dewatering, stream alteration, wetland; and out of date SWPPP documents)

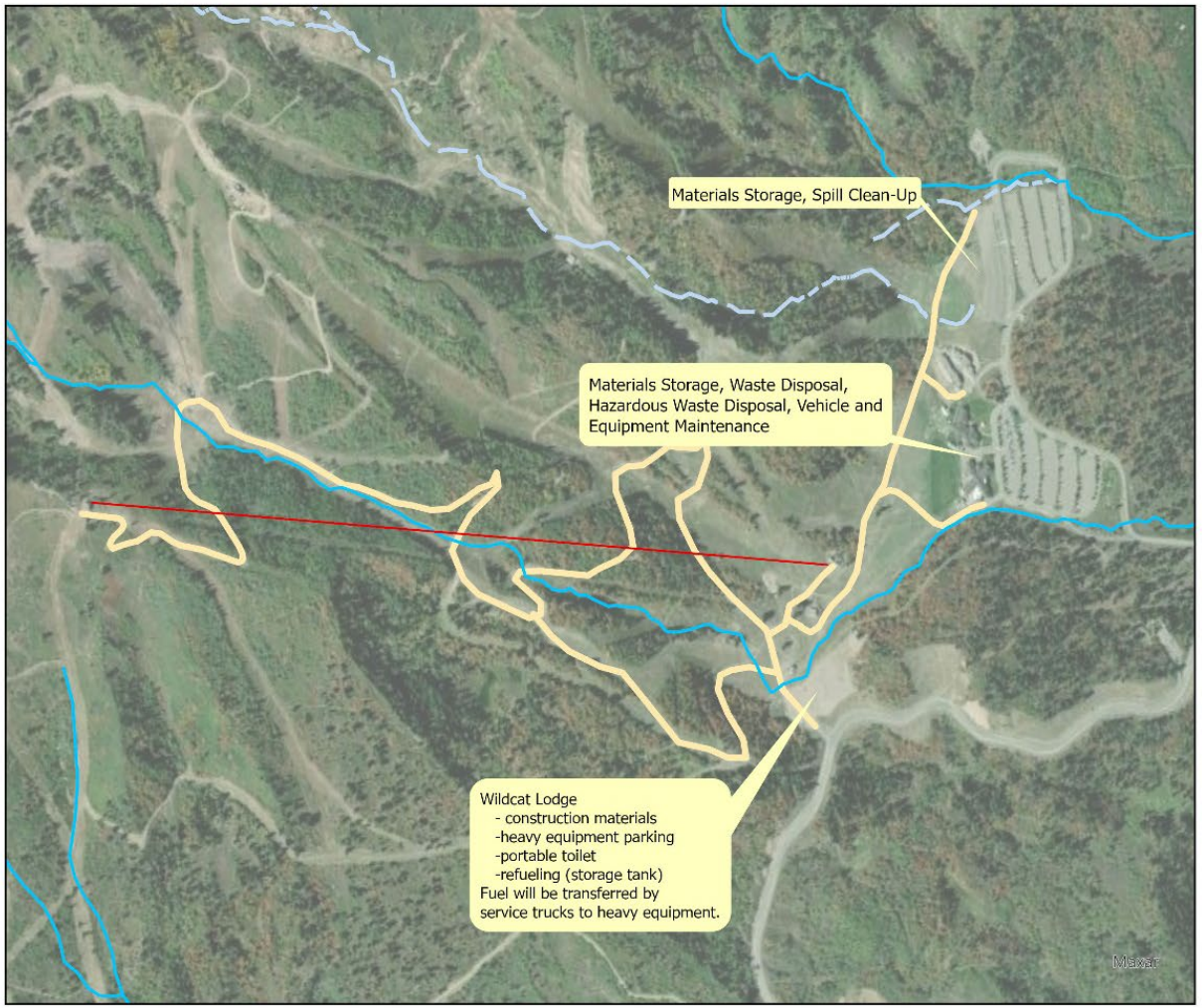
Appendix A: Site Maps

The SWPPP site maps are filed in Appendix A including:

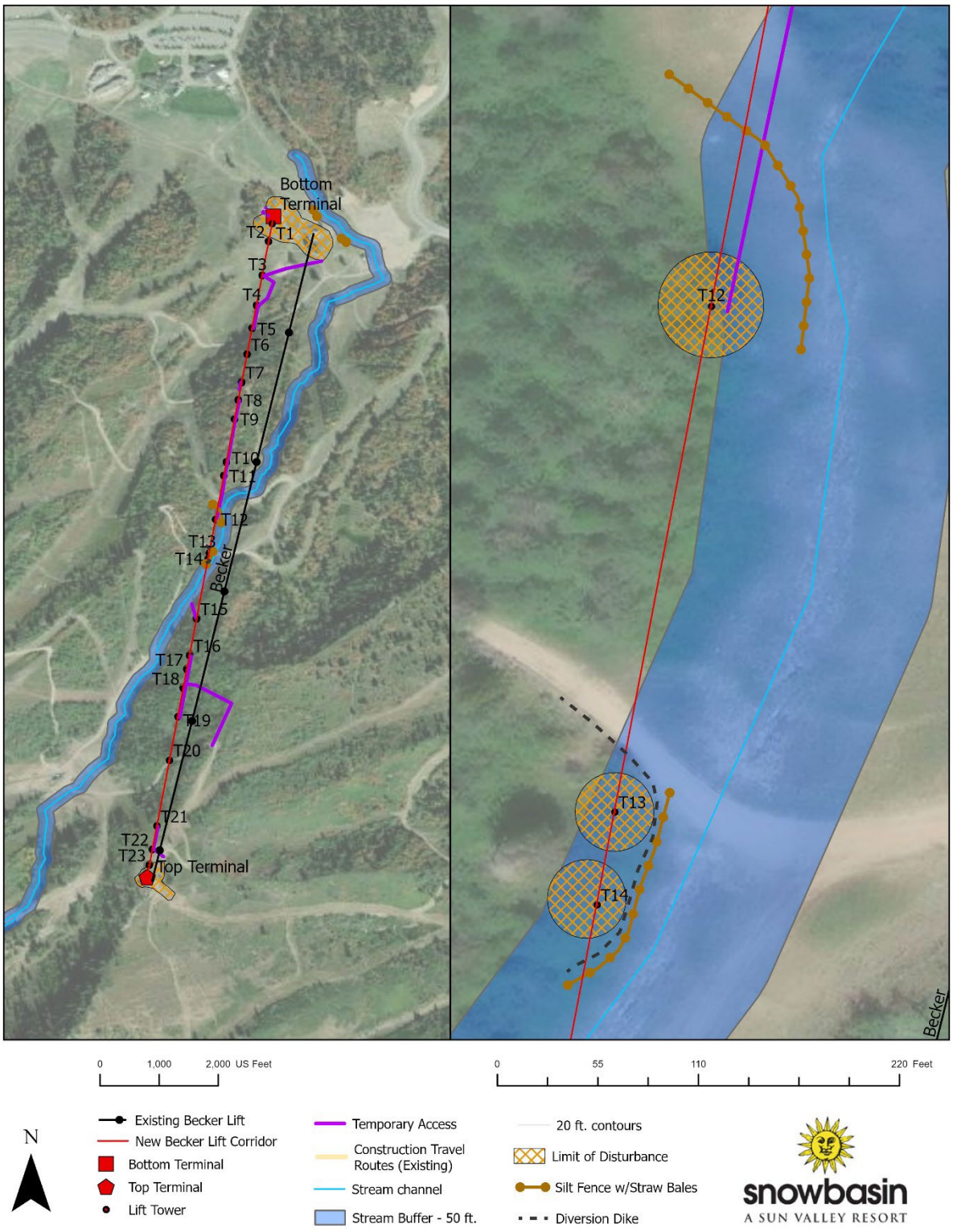
Map 1 – General location map of construction site at Snowbasin Resort.
Map 2 – Resort map showing the basic elements of the Becker Lift replacement and off-site construction support areas and BMPs.
Map 3 – Detailed map of existing and new Becker Lift with towers and BMPs with closeup of lift towers near Wheeler Creek channel.
Map 4 – Detailed map of lower terminal with existing contours and BMPs.
Map 5 – Detailed grading map of lower terminal with estimated cut-fill volumes and proposed graded contours.
Map 6 – Detailed map of upper terminal with existing contours and BMPs.
Map 7 – Detailed grading map of upper terminal with estimated cut-fill volumes and proposed graded contours.



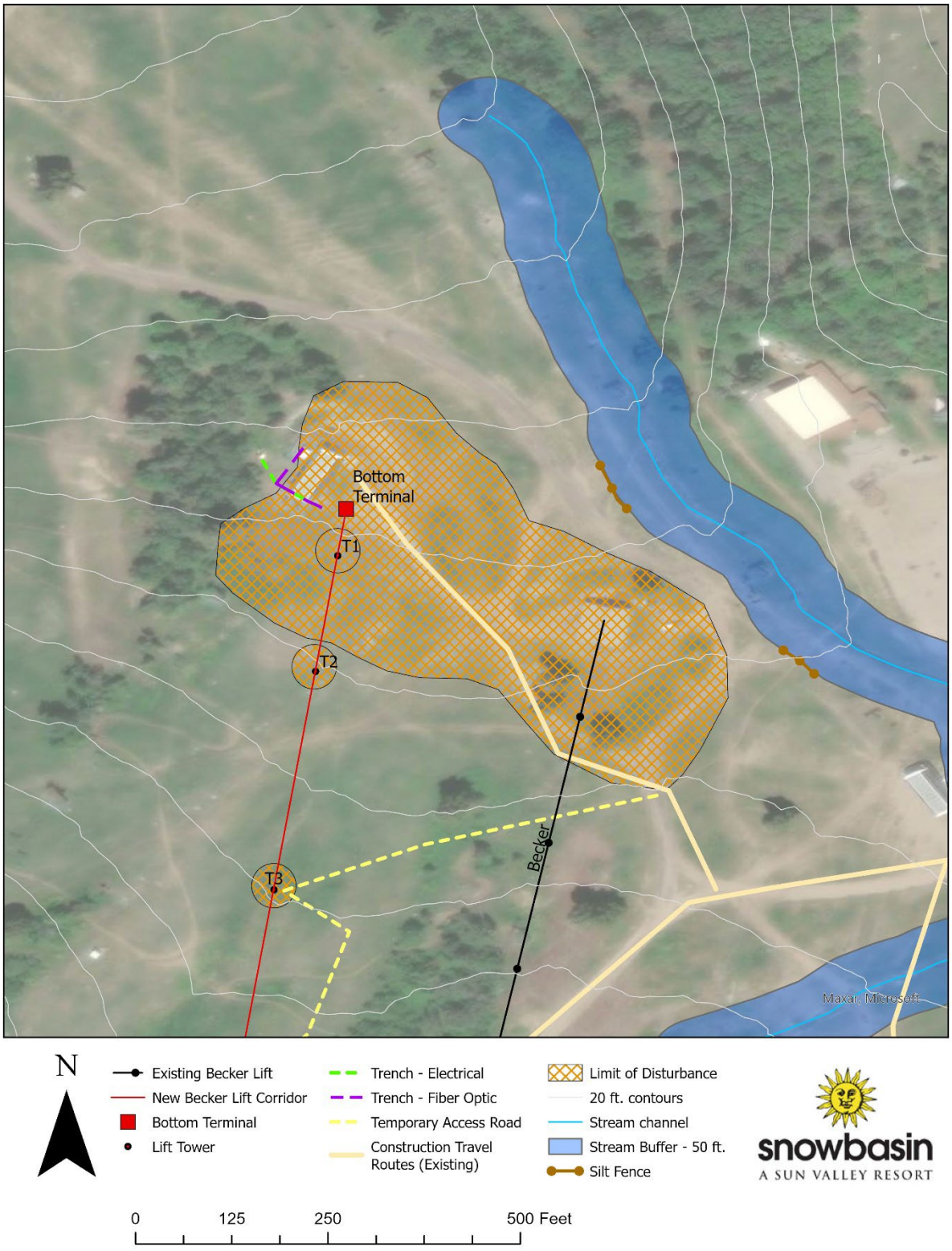
Map 1 – General location map of construction site at Snowbasin Resort.



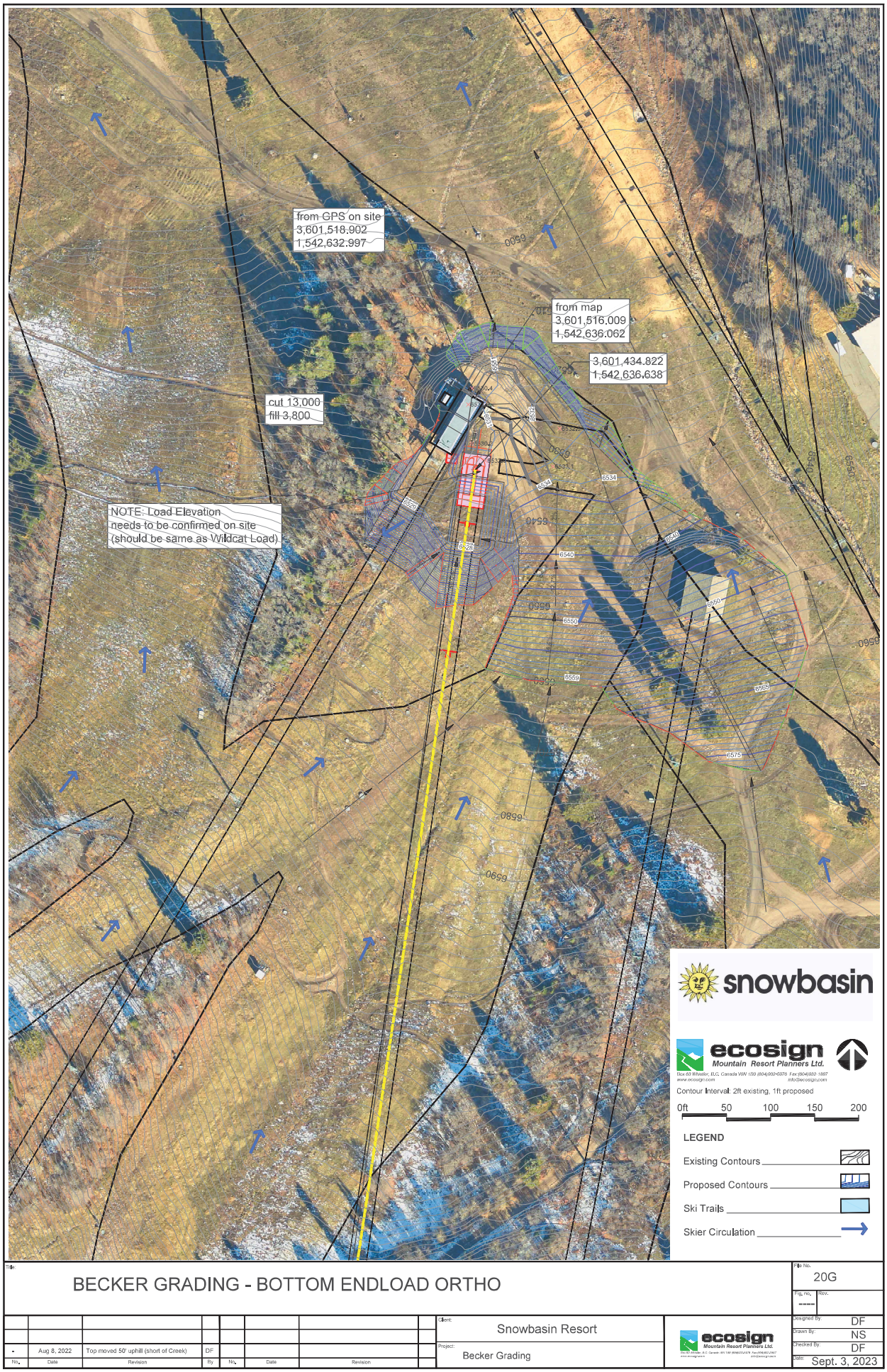
Map 2 – Resort map showing the basic elements of the Becker Lift replacement and off-site construction support areas and BMPs.



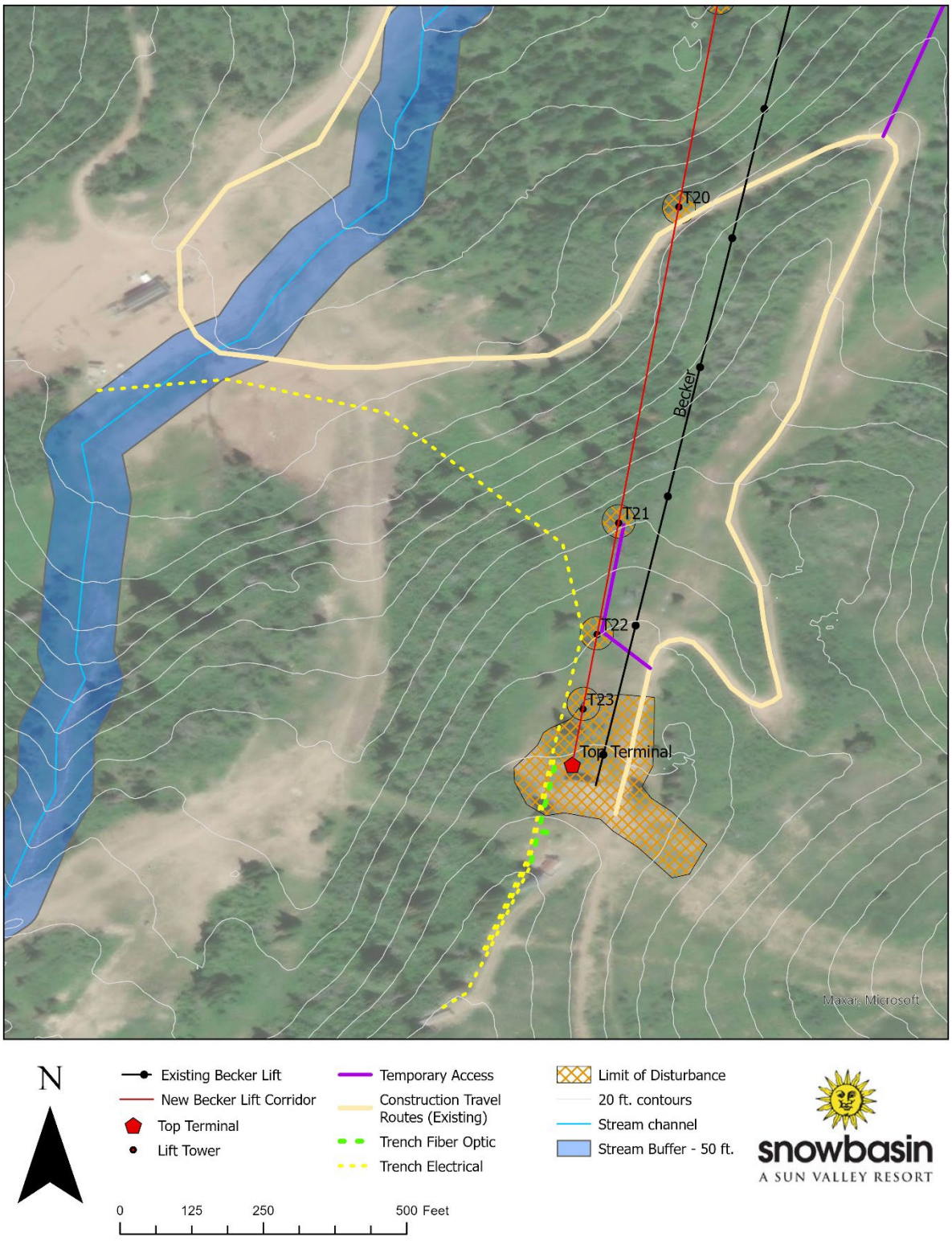
Map 3 – Detailed map of existing and new Becker Lift with towers and BMPs with closeup of lift towers near Wheeler Creek channel.



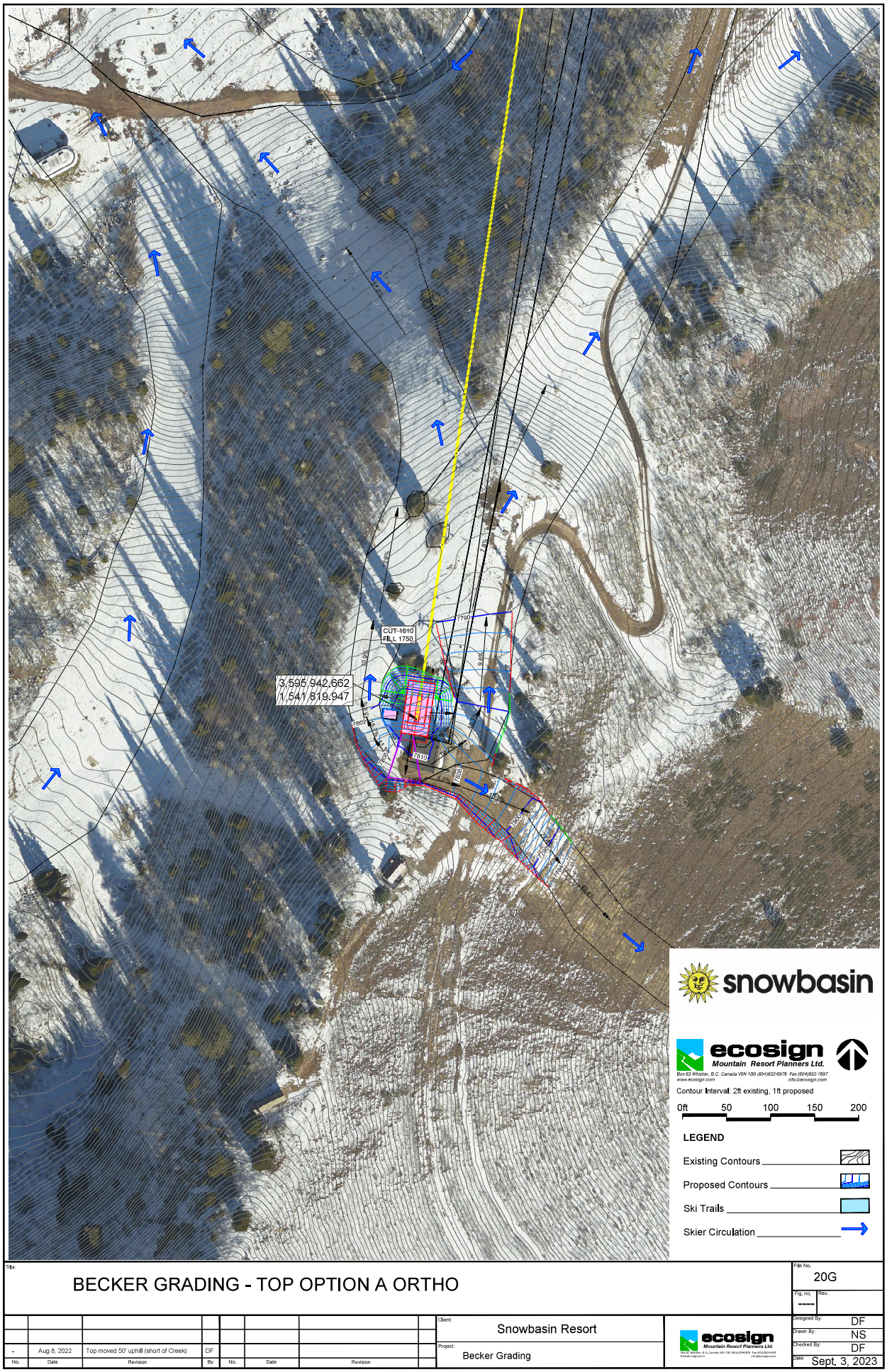
Map 4 – Detailed map of lower terminal with existing contours and BMPs.



Map 5 - Detailed grading map of lower terminal with estimated cut-fill volumes and proposed graded contours.



Map 6 – Detailed map of upper terminal with existing contours and BMPs.



Map 7 - Detailed grading map of upper terminal with estimated cut-fill volumes and proposed graded contours.

Appendix B: NOI

A copy of the signed NOI is included in this appendix.

STATE OF UTAH, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY
195 North 1950 West, P.O Box 144870, Salt Lake City, UT 84114-4870 (801)536-4300

UTAH DEPARTMENT of ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY

Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the Construction General Permit (CGP) UPDES General Permit No. UTRC00000

NOI

Permit Information

Master Permit Number: UTRC00000

UPDES ID: UTRC10464

State/Territory to which your project/site is discharging: UT

Is your project/site located on federally recognized Indian Country Lands? No

Which type of form would you like to submit? Notice of Intent (NOI)

Have stormwater discharges from your project/site been covered previously under an UPDES permit? No

Has a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) been prepared in advance of filing this NOI, as required? Yes

Owner/Operator Information

Owner Information

Owner: Ryan Woolsey - Snowbasin Resort

Status of Owner: Private

Owner Mailing Address:

Address Line 1: 3925 E. Snowbasin Rd.

Address Line 2:

City: Hunstville

ZIP/Postal Code: 84317

State: UT

Owner Point of Contact Information

First Name Middle Initial Last Name: Ryan Woolsey

Title: Director of Mountain Operations

Phone: 801-620-1019 **Ext.:**

Email: rwoolsey@snowbasin.com

Operator Information

Is the Operator information the same as the Owner information? Yes

NOI Preparer Information

☐ **This NOI is being prepared by someone other than the certifier.**

Project/Site Information

Project/Site Name: Becker Lift

Project Number:

Project/Site Address

Address Line 1: 3925 E. Snowbasin Rd.

Address Line 2:

City: Huntsville

ZIP/Postal Code: 84317

State: UT

County or Similar Division: Utah

Have you submitted a Fugitive Dust Control Plan to UT Division of Air Quality? Yes

Latitude/Longitude for the Project/Site

Coordinate System: Decimal Degrees

Latitude/Longitude: 41.212499°N, 111.855364°W

Estimated Project Start Date: 05/01/2025 Estimated Project End Date: 12/31/2025 Total Area of Plot (in Acres): 5.1

Estimated Area to be Disturbed (in Acres): 5.1

Proposed Best Management Practices

☑ Silt Fence/Straw Wattle/Perimeter Controls

☑ Seeding/Preservation of Vegetation

☑ Structural Controls (Berms, Ditches, etc.)

Proposed Good Housekeeping Practices

☑ Sanitary/Portable Toilet

☑ Washout Areas

☑ Construction Chemicals/Building Supplies Storage Area

☑ Garbage/Waste Disposal

☑ Spill Control Measures

Site Construction Types

☑ Other

Recreation

Site Activity Information

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Operator Name: Weber County (Unincorporated Areas)

Receiving Water Body: Wheeler Creek

➔ This is known

What is the estimated distance to the nearest water body? 30 **Unit:** Feet

Is the receiving water designated as impaired? No

Will any part of the project area be located within 50 feet of any Water of the State? Yes

Does this project site have any other UPDES permits? No

Subdivision Information

Is this project involved in the development of a subdivision? No

Certification Information

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 have no personal knowledge that the information submitted is other than 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. Signing an electronic document on behalf of another person is subject to criminal, civil, administrative, or other lawful action.

Certified By: Ryan J. Woolsey

Certifier Title: Director of Mountain Operations

Certifier Email: rwoolsey@snowbasin.com

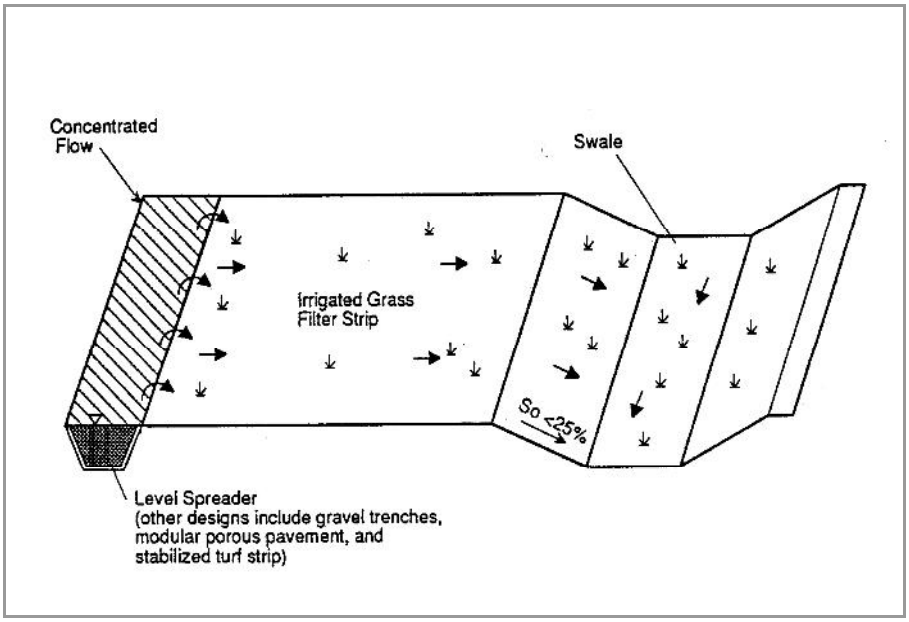
Certified On: 03/13/2025 7:04 PM ET

Appendix C: Construction General Permit

The Construction General Permit can be accessed at the link below. A printed copy of the Construction General Permit is also available as a separate document in the enclosure storing this SWPPP document.

http://construction.stormwater.utah.gov

Appendix D: BMP Instruction and Detail Specifications



DESCRIPTION:
Filter strips are 20-foot-wide strips of natural or planted vegetation around a construction site. They are designed to cause deposition of sediments within the vegetation layer.

APPLICATIONS:
- Suited for areas where the soils are well drained or moderately well drained.
- Areas where the bedrock and the water table are well below the surface.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:
- Make sure the vegetative cover is dense enough to protect underlying soil while causing sediment to settle.
- Filter strip must be approximately 20 feet wide to function well.
- The length should be approximately 50 to 75 feet. Where slopes become steeper the length of the strip must be increased.

LIMITATIONS:
- Only applicable in areas where vegetation is previously established or where sod is added.
- Vegetated filter strips will not function well on steep slopes, in hilly areas, or in highly paved areas.
- Sites with slopes of 15 percent or more may not be suitable for filtering storm water flows.

MAINTENANCE:
- Check for channels and repair.
- Provide rock aprons to aid in slowing flow if necessary.
- Maintain vegetation at optimal height and thickness.

BMP: Vegetated Buffers

DESCRIPTION:

Vegetated buffers are areas of natural or established vegetation maintained to protect the water quality of neighboring areas. Buffer zones slow stormwater runoff, provide an area where runoff can permeate the soil, contribute to ground water recharge, and filter sediment. Slowing runoff also helps to prevent soil erosion and streambank collapse.

APPLICATIONS:

Vegetated buffers can be used in any area able to support vegetation. They are most effective and beneficial on floodplains, near wetlands, along streambanks, and on unstable slopes.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

To establish an effective vegetative buffer, follow these guidelines:

- Make sure soils are not compacted.
- Make sure slopes are less than 5 percent unless temporary erosion control mats are also used.
- Determine buffer widths after carefully considering slope, vegetation, soils, depth to impermeable layers, runoff sediment characteristics, type and amount of pollutants, and annual rainfall.
- Make sure buffer widths increase as slope increases.
- Intermix zones of vegetation (native vegetation in particular), including grasses, deciduous and evergreen shrubs, and understory and overstory trees.
- In areas where flows are concentrated and fast, combine buffer zones with other practices such as level spreaders, infiltration areas, or diversions to prevent erosion and rilling.

LIMITATIONS:

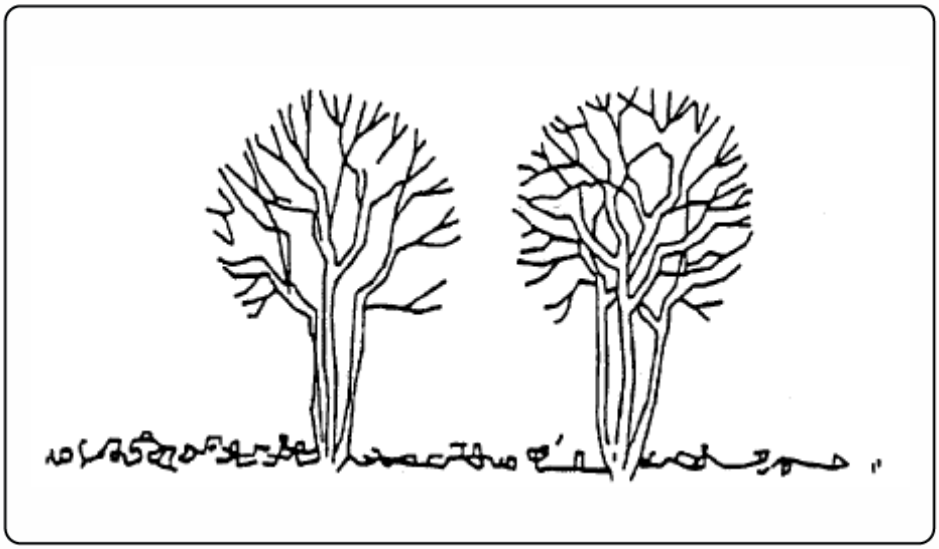
Adequate land must be available for a vegetated buffer. If land cost is high, buffer zones might not be cost-effective. In addition, adequate vegetative cover must be maintained in the buffer to keep it effective. Vegetated buffers work well with sheet flows, but they are not appropriate for mitigating concentrated stormwater flows.

MAINTENANCE:

Keeping vegetation healthy in vegetated buffers requires routine maintenance. Depending on species, soil types, and climatic conditions, maintenance can include weed and pest control, mowing, fertilizing, liming, irrigating, and pruning.

Adapted from EPA – Stormwater Menu of BMPs

BMP: Preservation of Existing Vegetation PEV



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☒ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Carefully planned preservation of existing vegetation minimizes the potential of removing or injuring existing trees, vines, shrubs and/or grasses that serve as erosion controls.

APPLICATIONS:

- ► This technique is applicable to all types of sites. Areas where preserving vegetation can be particularly beneficial are floodplains, wetlands, stream banks, steep slopes, and other areas where erosion controls would be difficult to establish, install, or maintain.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Clearly mark, flag or fence vegetation or areas where vegetation should be preserved.
- ► Prepare landscaping plans which include as much existing vegetation as possible and state proper care during and after construction.
- ► Define and protect with berms, fencing, signs, etc. a setback area from vegetation to be preserved.
- ► Propose landscaping plans which do not include plant species that compete with the existing vegetation.
- ► Do not locate construction traffic routes, spoil piles, etc. where significant adverse impact on existing vegetation may occur.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Requires forward planning by the owner/developer, contractor and design staff.
- ► For sites with diverse topography, it is often difficult and expensive to save existing trees while grading the site satisfactorily for the planned development.
- ► May not be cost effective with high land costs.

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspection and maintenance requirements for protection of vegetation are low.
- ► Maintenance of native trees or vegetation should conform to landscape plan specifications.

WEBER COUNTY

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

2380 Washington Blvd., Suite 240
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 399-8374

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

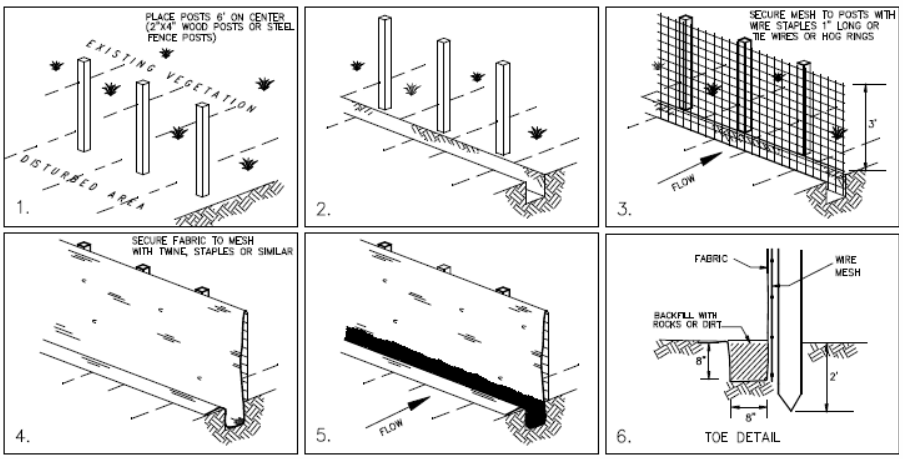
IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☐ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Silt Fence

SF



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
- ☒ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

- ► A temporary sediment barrier consisting of entrenched filter fabric stretched across and secured to supporting posts.

APPLICATION:

- ► Perimeter control: place barrier at downgradient limits of disturbance
- ► Sediment barrier: place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile
- ► Protection of existing waterways: place barrier at top of stream bank
- ► Inlet protection: place fence surrounding catchbasins

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Place posts 6 feet apart on center along contour (or use preassembled unit) and drive 2 feet minimum into ground. Excavate an anchor trench immediately upgradient of posts.
- ► Secure wire mesh (14 gage min. With 6 inch openings) to upslope side of posts. Attach with heavy duty 1 inch long wire staples, tie wires or hog rings.
- ► Cut fabric to required width, unroll along length of barrier and drape over barrier. Secure fabric to mesh with twine, staples, or similar, with trailing edge extending into anchor trench.
- ► Backfill trench over filter fabric to anchor.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Recommended maximum drainage area of 0.5 acre per 100 feet of fence
- ► Recommended maximum upgradient slope length of 150 feet
- ► Recommended maximum uphill grade of 2:1 (50%)
- ► Recommended maximum flow rate of 0.5 cfs
- ► Ponding should not be allowed behind fence

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- ► Look for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.
- ► Repair or replace damaged areas of the barrier and remove accumulated sediment.
- ► Reanchor fence as necessary to prevent shortcutting.
- ► Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches ½ the height of the fence.

WEBER COUNTY

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

2380 Washington Blvd., Suite 240
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 399-8374

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

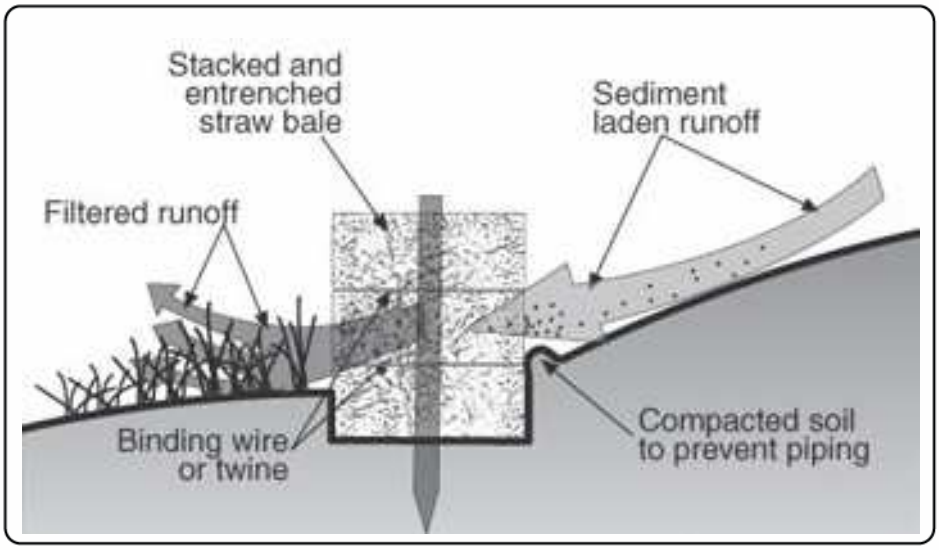
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Straw Bale Barrier STB



DESCRIPTION:

Temporary sediment barrier consisting of a row of entrenched and anchored straw bales.

APPLICATION:

- ► Perimeter Control: place barrier at downgradient limits of disturbance.
- ► Sediment barrier: place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile.
- ► Protection of existing waterways: place barrier at top of stream bank.
- ► Inlet Protection.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Excavate a 4-inch minimum deep trench along contour line, i.e. parallel to slope, removing all grass and other material that may allow underflow.
- ► Place bales in trench with ends tightly abutting; fill any gaps by wedging loose straw into openings.
- ► Anchor each bale with 2 stakes driven flush with the top of the bale.
- ► Backfill around bale and compact to prevent piping, backfill on uphill side to be built up 4-inches above ground at the barrier.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Recommended maximum area of 0.5 acre per 100 feet of barrier
- ► Recommended maximum upgradient slope length of 150 feet
- ► Recommended maximum uphill grade of 2:1 (50%)

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- ► Look for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.
- ► Repair or replace damaged areas of the barrier and remove accumulated sediment.
- ► Realign bales as necessary to provide continuous barrier and fill gaps.
- ► Recompact soil around barrier as necessary to prevent piping.

OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
- ☒ Control Internal Erosion

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

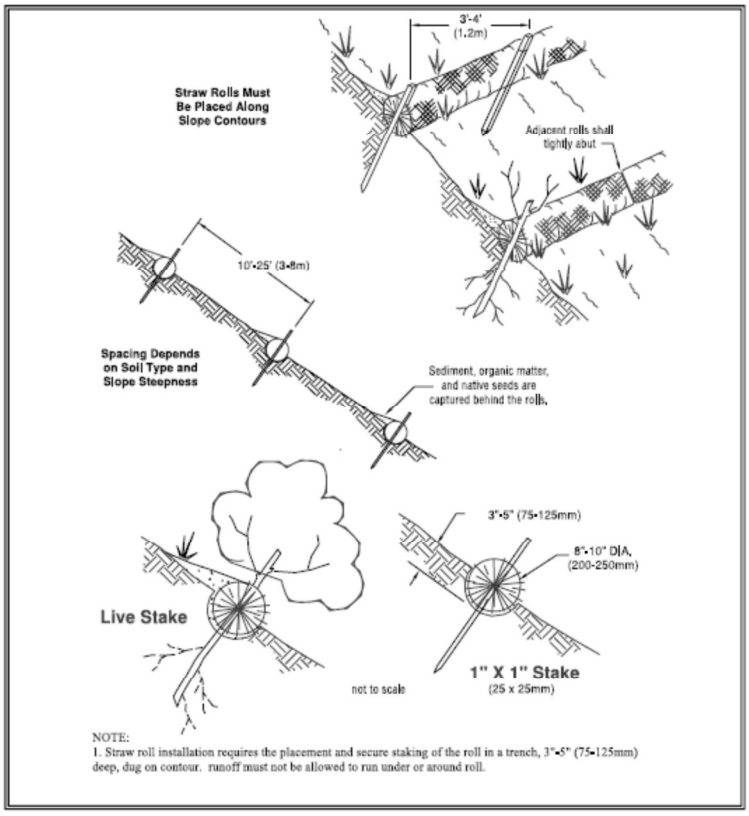
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

Straw Wattles



Objectives:

- Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- Protect Slopes/Channels

Description:

Straw wattles are temporary erosion and sediment control barriers consisting of straw that is wrapped in biodegradable tubular plastic or similar encasing material. They reduce the velocity and can spread the flow of rill and sheet runoff, and can capture and retain sediment. Straw wattles are typically 8 to 10 inches in diameter and 25 to 30 feet in length. The wattles are placed in shallow trenches and staked along the contour of disturbed or newly constructed slopes. See figure on this page for typical construction details.

Application:

- Disturbed areas that require immediate erosion protection.
- Exposed soils during the period of short construction delays, or over winter months.
- On slopes required stabilization until permanent vegetation can be established.

Installation/Application Criteria

- If conditions are appropriate, wattles can be staked to the ground using willow cuttings for added revegetation.
- It is critical that wattles are installed perpendicular to the flow direction and parallel to the slope contour.
- Narrow trenches should be dug across the slope on contour to a depth of 3 to 5 inches on clay soils and soils with gradual slopes. On loose soils, steep slopes, and areas with high rainfall, the trenches should be dug to a depth of 5 to 7 inches, or 1/2 to 2/3 of the thickness of the wattle.
- Construct trenches at contour intervals of 3 to 30 feet apart depending on the steepness of the slope, soil type, and rainfall. The steeper the slope the closer together the trenches.
- Install stakes at each end of the wattle, and at 4-foot centers along entire length of wattle.

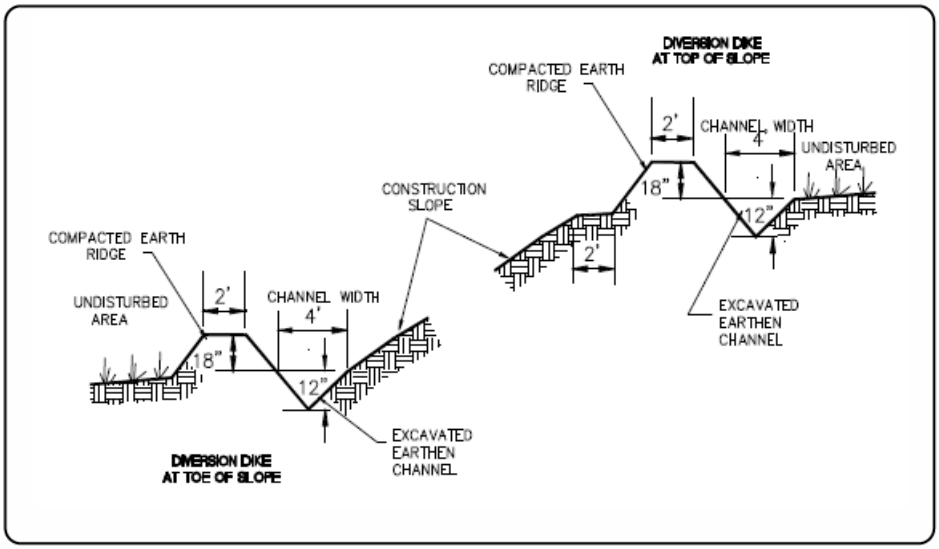
Limitations:

- Straw wattles are effective for one to two seasons.
- Rilling can occur beneath wattles if not properly entrenched and water can pass between wattles if not tightly abutted together.

Maintenance:

- Wattles may require maintenance to ensure they are in contact with soil and thoroughly entrenched, especially after significant rainfall on steep sandy soils.
- Inspect the slope after significant storms and repair any areas where wattles are not tightly abutted or water has scoured beneath the wattles.

BMP: Diversion Dike DD



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☒ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
- ☒ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

A temporary sediment barrier and storm runoff conveyance consisting of an excavation channel and compacted earth ridge.

APPLICATION:

- ► Construct along top of construction slope to intercept upgradient runoff and convey around construction site.
- ► Construct along toe of construction to divert sediment laden runoff.
- ► Construct along midpoint of construction slope to intercept runoff and channel to controlled discharge point.
- ► Construct around base of soil stockpiles to capture sediment.
- ► Construct around perimeter of disturbed areas to capture sediment.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Clear and grub area for dike construction.
- ► Excavate channel and place soil on downgradient side.
- ► Shape and machine compact excavated soil to form ridge.
- ► Place erosion protection (riprap, mulch) at outlet.
- ► Stabilize channel and ridge as required with mulch, gravel, or vegetative cover.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Recommended maximum drainage area of 5 acres
- ► Recommended maximum sideslopes of 2h:1v (50%)
- ► Recommended maximum slope on channel of 1%

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspect immediately after any rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
- ► Look for runoff breaching dike or eroding channel or sideslopes.
- ► Check discharge point for erosion or bypassing of flows.
- ► Repair and stabilize as necessary.
- ► Inspect daily during vehicular activity on slope, check for and repair any traffic damage.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

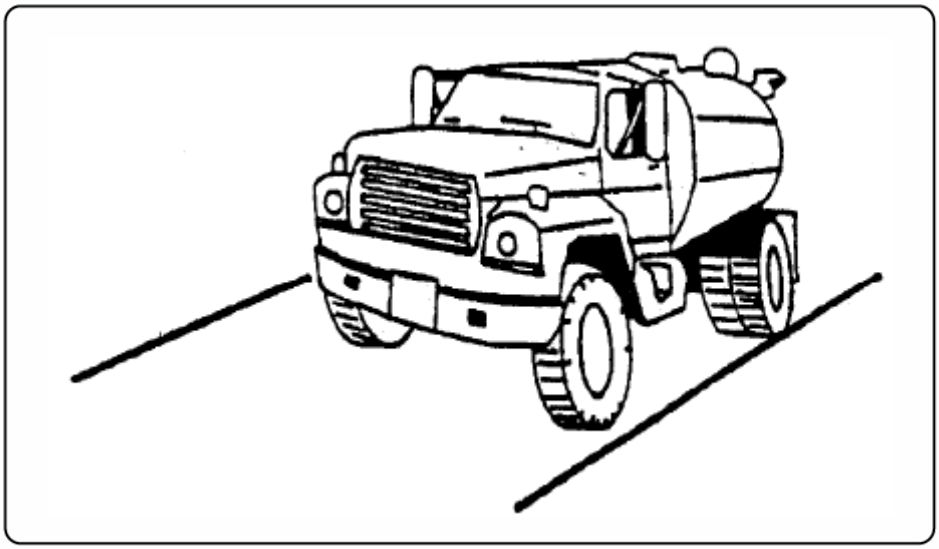
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Dust Control DC



OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☒ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Dust control measures are used to stabilize soil from wind erosion, and reduce dust by construction activities.

APPLICATION:

- ► Dust control is useful in any process area, loading and unloading area, material handling areas, and transfer areas where dust is generated. Street sweeping is limited to areas that are paved.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Mechanical dust collection systems are designed according to the size of dust particles and the amount of air to be processed. Manufacturers' recommendations should be followed for installation (as well as the design of the equipment).
- ► Two kinds of street weepers are common: brush and vacuum. Vacuum sweepers are more efficient and work best when the area is dry.
- ► Mechanical equipment should be operated according to the manufacturers' recommendations and should be inspected regularly.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Is generally more expensive than manual systems.
- ► May be impossible to maintain by plant personnel (the more elaborate equipment).
- ► Is labor and equipment intensive and may not be effective for all pollutants (street sweepers).

MAINTENANCE:

- ► If water sprayers are used, dust-contaminated waters should be collected and taken
- ► for treatment. Areas will probably need to be resprayed to keep dust from
- ► spreading.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☒ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Topsoil Salvage

Source: USDA Forest Service National Core BMPs, Ski Area BMPs.

Objective:

- Remove topsoil from disturbed areas to preserve for later use in reclamation activities.
- Provide greater long-term opportunity for reclamation and surface stability through vegetative regrowth.

Description:

Stockpile biologically active topsoil that is removed during grading or excavation for use in reclamation activities.

Application:

- Use in areas where topsoil is scarce and success of revegetation is limited due to shallow or scarce soil resources.

Installation/Application Criteria:

- Estimate depth and volume of topsoil prior to disturbance using field surveys and soil mapping data, where available.
- Store stockpiled topsoil separately from other vegetative slash, soil, or rock and protect from wind and water erosion, unnecessary compaction, and contaminants.
- On steep slopes, stockpile salvaged topsoil at the top of cut/fill slopes for ease of reapplication.
- Reapply soil to previously disturbed area or other desired locations as soon as possible to preserve microrganisms in salvaged topsoil.

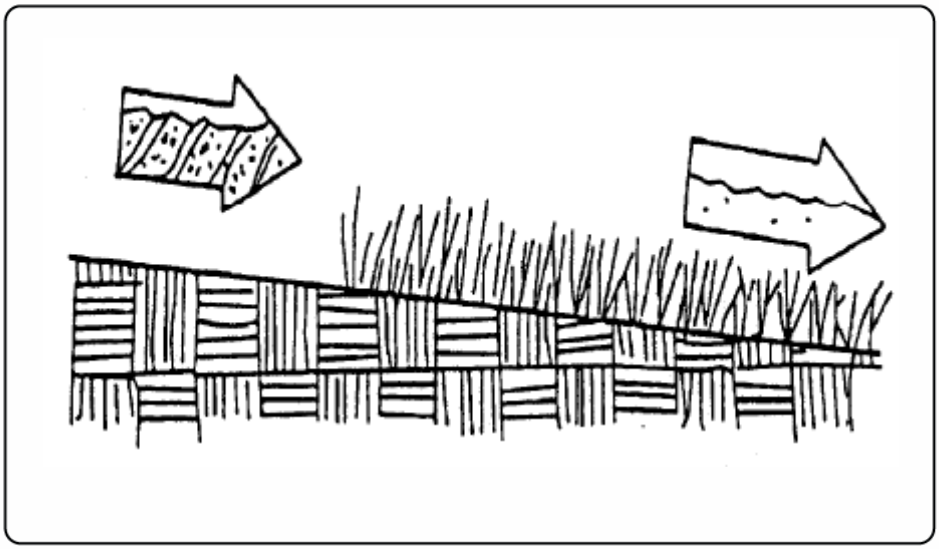
Limitations:

- Stockpiles are extremely vulnerable to wind and water erosion.
- Restoration requires limiting topsoil loss in disturbed areas to a minimum of two inches or half the thickness of original topsoil layer, whichever is less.

Maintenance:

- Monitor stockpiles while in use to minimize erosion.
- Protect with cover or surround with silt fence to prevent loss of soil.
- Utilize additional BMPs such as mulch, reseeding, and other measures to stabilize areas where topsoil is applied.

BMP: Seeding and Planting SP



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

► Seeding of grass and plantings of trees, shrubs, vines and ground covers provide long-term stabilization of soil. In some areas, with suitable climates, grasses can be planted for temporary stabilization.

APPLICATION:

- ► Appropriate for site stabilization both during and after construction
- ► Any graded/cleared areas where construction activities have ceased.
- ► Open space cut and fill areas.
- ► Steep slopes, spoil piles, vegetated swales, landscape corridors, stream banks.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

Type of vegetation, site and seedbed preparation, planting time, fertilization and water requirements should be considered for each application. Grasses:

- ► Ground preparation: fertilize and mechanically stabilize the soil.
- ► Tolerant of short-term temperature extremes and waterlogged soil composition.
- ► Appropriate soil conditions: shallow soil base, good drainage, slope 2:1 or flatter.
- ► Mowing, irrigating, and fertilizing are vital for promoting vigorous grass growth.

Trees and Shrubs:

- ► Selection criteria: vigor, species, size, shape & wildlife food source.
- ► Soil conditions: select species appropriate for soil, drainage & acidity.
- ► Other factors: wind/exposure, temperature extremes, and irrigation needs.

Vines and Ground Covers:

- ► Ground preparation: lime and fertilizer preparation.
- ► Use proper seeding rates.
- ► Appropriate soil conditions: drainage, acidity and slopes.
- ► Generally avoid species requiring irrigation.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Permanent and temporary vegetation may not be appropriate in dry periods without irrigation.
- ► Fertilizer requirements may have potential to create stormwater pollution.

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Shrubs and trees must be adequately watered and fertilized and if needed pruned.
- ► Grasses may need to be watered and mowed.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☒ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Mulching

ML

OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☒ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Placement of material such as straw, grass, woodchips, woodfibers or fabricated matting over open area.

APPLICATION:

- ► Any exposed area to remain untouched longer than 14 days and that will be exposed less than 60 days (seed areas to be exposed in excess of 60 days).
- ► Areas that have been seeded.
- ► Stockpiled soil material.

Material	Application	Depth	Comments
Gravel: Washed 1/4" to 1-1/2"	9 cy/1000 sf	3 inches	Good for traffic areas Good for short slopes
Straw: Air-dried, free of seeds and coarse material	2-3 bales /1000 sf	2 inches min.	Subject to wind blowing Tack down or keep moist
Wood Fiber Cellulose: Free from growth inhibitors; dyed green	35 lb/1000 sf	1 inch	For critical areas, double application rate; Limit to slopes < 3% and < 150 feet

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Roughen area to receive mulch to create depressions that mulch material can settle into.
- ► Apply mulch to required thickness and anchor as necessary.
- ► Ensure material used is weed free and does not contain any constituents that will inhibit plant growth.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Anchoring may be required to prevent migration of mulch material.
- ► Down gradient control may be required to prevent mulch material being transported to storm water system.

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspect mulched areas after every rainfall event and at a minimum of monthly.
- ► Replace mulch on any bare areas and reanchor as necessary.
- ► Clean and replace down gradient controls as necessary.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☒ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

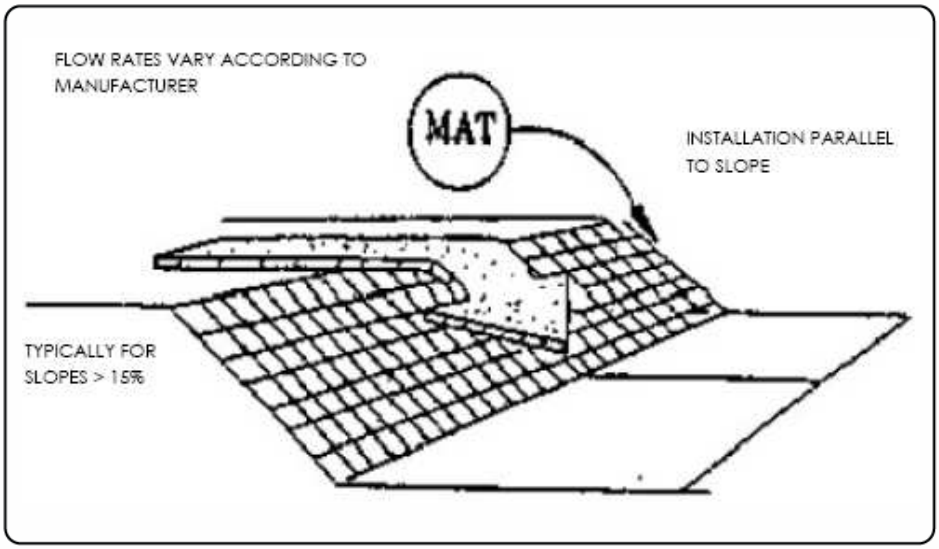
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Geotextiles and Mats GM



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Housekeeping Practices
- ☐ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☒ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☒ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Mats made of natural or synthetic material, which are used to temporarily or permanently stabilize soil.

APPLICATION:

- ► Typically suited for post-construction site stabilization, but may be used for temporary stabilization of highly erosive soils.
- ► Channels and streams.
- ► Steep slopes.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Mats may be applied to disturbed soils and where existing vegetation has been removed.
- ► The following organic matting materials provide temporary protection until permanent vegetation is established, or when seasonal circumstances dictate the need for temporary stabilization until weather or construction delays are resolved: Jute mats and straw mats.
- ► The following synthetic mats may be used for either temporary or post-construction stabilization, both with and without vegetation: excelsior matting, glass fiber matting, and mulch matting.
- ► Staples are needed to anchor the matting.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Mats are more costly than other BMP practices, limiting their use to areas where other BMPs are ineffective (e.g., channels, steep slopes).
- ► May delay seed germination, due to reduction in soil temperature.
- ► Installation requires experienced contractor to ensure soil stabilization and erosion protection.

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspect monthly and after significant rainfall.
- ► Re-anchor loosened matting and replace missing matting and staples as required.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ■ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Waste

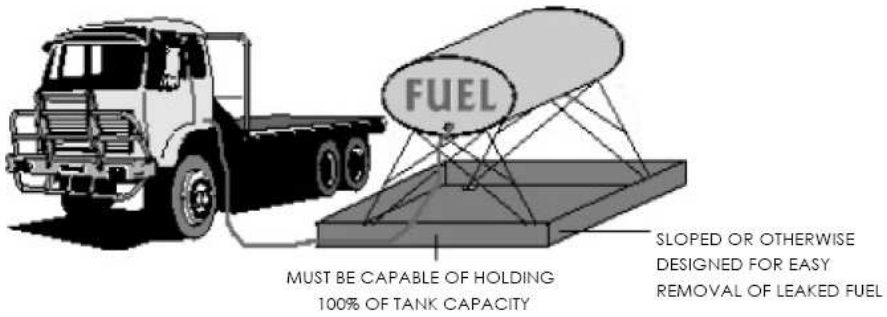
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ■ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling VEF



OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Manufacturing
- ☒ Material Handling
- ☒ Vehicle Maintenance
- ☒ Construction
- ☒ Commercial Activities
- ☐ Roadways
- ☐ Waste Containment
- ☒ Housekeeping Practices

DESCRIPTION:

Prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce their impacts to stormwater by using off-site facilities, fueling in designated areas only, enclosing or covering stored fuel, implementing spill controls, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPROACH:

- ► Use off-site fueling stations as much as possible. Fueling vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where fuel may spill/leak onto paved surfaces or into drainage pathways can pollute stormwater. If you fuel a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider using an off-site fueling station. These businesses are better equipped to handle fuel and spills properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate fueling area at your site.
- ► If fueling must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runon of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- ► Discourage “topping-off” of fuel tanks.
- ► Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, when fueling to catch spills/leaks. Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible. Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- ► Carry out all federal and state requirements regarding stationary above ground storage tanks. Avoid mobile fueling of mobile construction equipment around the site; rather, transport the equipment to designated fueling areas. With the exception of tracked equipment such as bulldozers and perhaps forklifts, most vehicles should be able to travel to a designated area with little lost time. Train employees and subcontractors in proper fueling and cleanup procedures.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with Stabilized Construction Entrance (See BMP sheet in Construction section).

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site.
- ► Inspect fueling areas and storage tanks on a regular schedule.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ■ Heavy Metals
- ■ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oxygen Demanding Substance
- ■ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Bacteria & Viruses

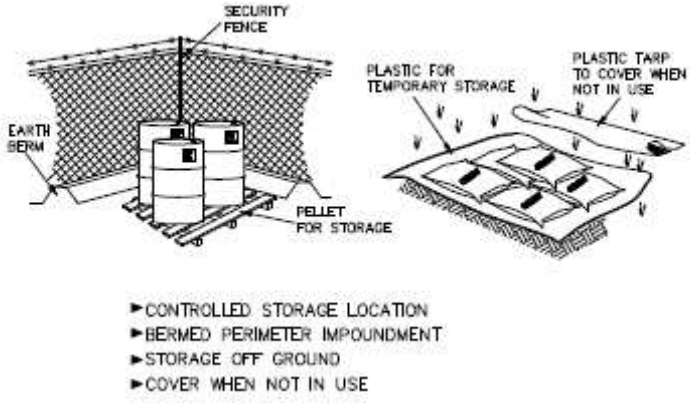
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☒ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Materials Storage MS



OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☒ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Controlled storage of on-site materials.

APPLICATION:

- ► Storage of hazardous, toxic, and all chemical substances.
- ► Any construction site with outside storage of materials.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Designate a secured area with limited access as the storage location. Ensure no waterways or drainage paths are nearby.
- ► Construct compacted earthen berm (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), or similar perimeter containment around storage location for impoundment in the case of spills.
- ► Ensure all on-site personnel utilize designated storage area. Do not store excessive amounts of material that will not be utilized on site.
- ► For active use of materials away from the storage area ensure materials are not set directly on the ground and are covered when not in use. Protect storm drainage during use.

LIMITATIONS:

- ► Does not prevent contamination due to mishandling of products.
- ► Spill Prevention and Response Plan still required.
- ► Only effective if materials are actively stored in controlled location.

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Inspect daily and repair any damage to perimeter impoundment or security fencing.
- ► Check materials are being correctly stored (i.e. standing upright, in labeled containers, tightly capped) and that no materials are being stored away from the designated location.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ■ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☒ Other Construction Waste

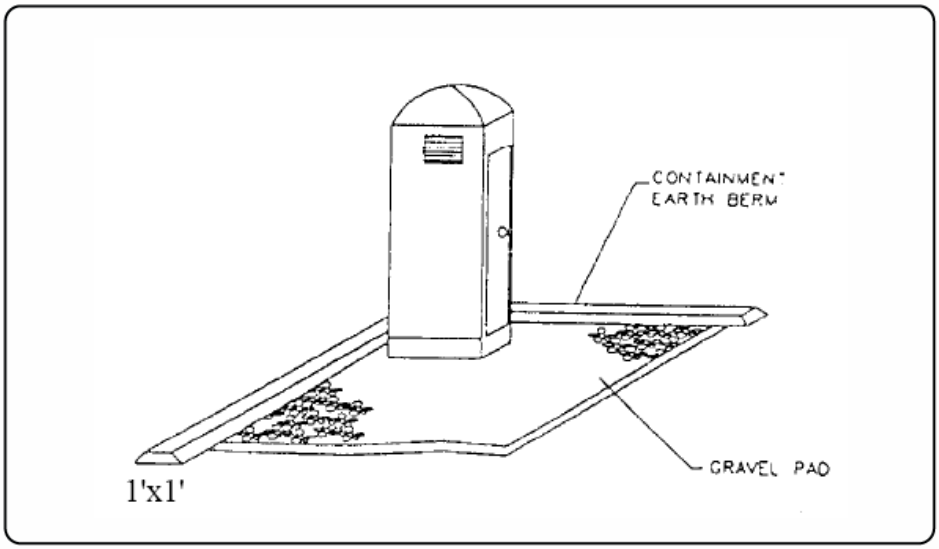
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ■ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Portable Toilets PT



OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☒ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Temporary on-site sanitary facilities for construction personnel.

APPLICATION:

- ► All sites with no permanent sanitary facilities or where permanent facility is too far from activities.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- ► Locate portable toilets in convenient locations throughout the site.
- ► Prepare level, gravel surface and provide clear access to the toilets for servicing and for on-site personnel.
- ► Construct earth berm perimeter (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), control for spill/protection leak.

LIMITATIONS:

No limitations.

MAINTENANCE:

- ► Portable toilets should be maintained in good working order by licensed service with daily observation for leak detection.
- ► Regular waste collection should be arranged with licensed service.
- ► All waste should be deposited in sanitary sewer system for treatment with appropriate agency approval.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ☐ Toxic Materials
- ☐ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ■ Other Construction Waste

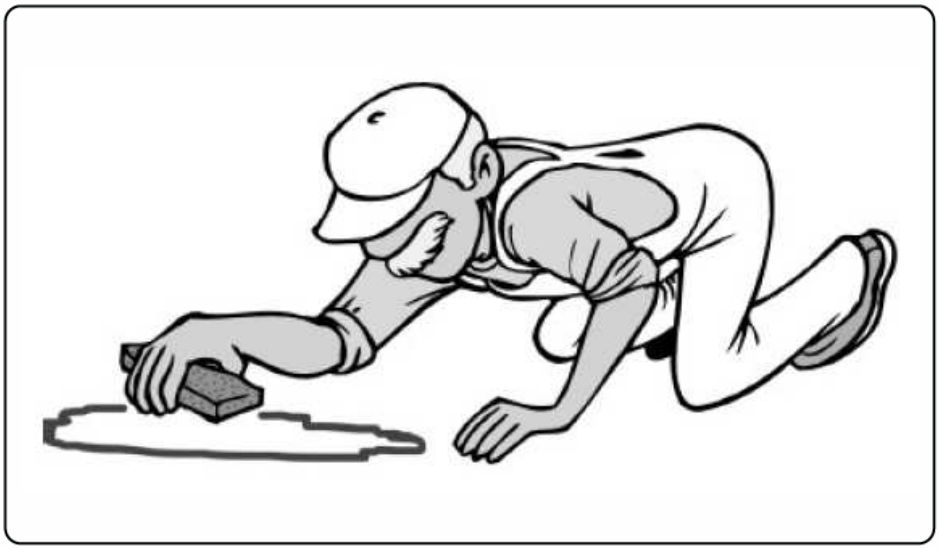
- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☒ O&M Costs
- ☒ Maintenance
- ☐ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Spill Clean-Up SCU



OBJECTIVES

- ☒ Housekeeping Practices
- ☒ Contain Waste
- ☐ Minimize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Stabilize Disturbed Areas
- ☐ Protect Slopes/Channels
- ☐ Control Site Perimeter
- ☐ Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:

Practices to clean-up leakage/spillage of on-site materials that may be harmful to receiving waters.

APPLICATION:

- ► All sites

GENERAL:

- ► Store controlled materials within a storage area.
- ► Educate personnel on prevention and clean-up techniques.
- ► Designate an Emergency Coordinator responsible for employing preventative practices and for providing spill response.
- ► Maintain a supply of clean-up equipment on-site and post a list of local response agencies with phone numbers.

METHODS:

- ► Clean-up spills/leaks immediately and remediate cause.
- ► Use as little water as possible. NEVER HOSE DOWN OR BURY SPILL CONTAMINATED MATERIAL.
- ► Use rags or absorbent material for clean-up. Excavate contaminated soils. Dispose of clean-up material and soil as hazardous waste.
- ► Document all spills with date, location, substance, volume, actions taken and other pertinent data.
- ► Contact local Fire Department and State Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (Phone #536-4100) for any spill of reportable quantity.

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TARGETED POLLUTANTS

- ☐ Sediment
- ☐ Nutrients
- ■ Toxic Materials
- ☒ Oil & Grease
- ☐ Floatable Materials
- ☐ Other Construction Waste

- ■ High Impact
- ☒ Medium Impact
- ☐ Low or Unknown Impact

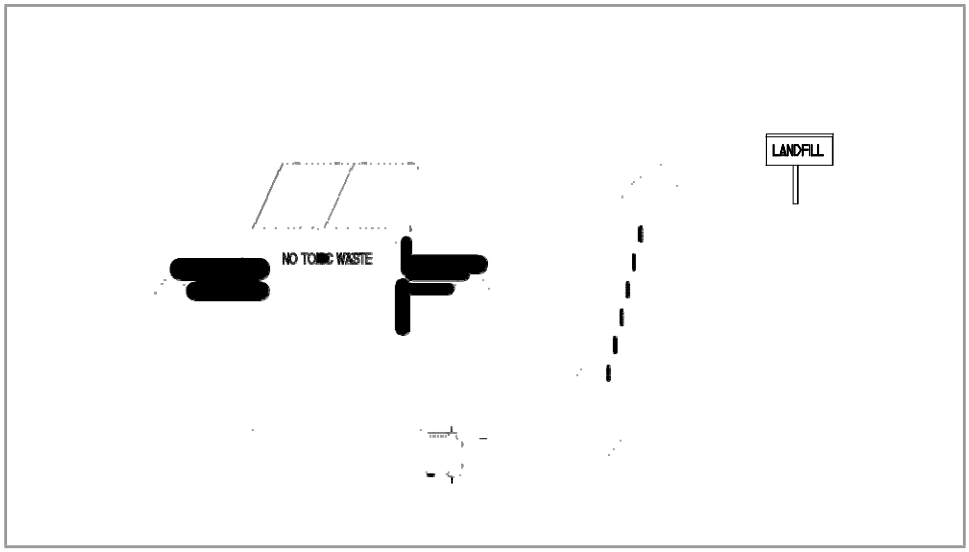
IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- ☒ Capital Costs
- ☐ O&M Costs
- ☐ Maintenance
- ■ Training

- ■ High
- ☒ Medium
- ☐ Low

BMP: Waste Disposal

WD
Construction



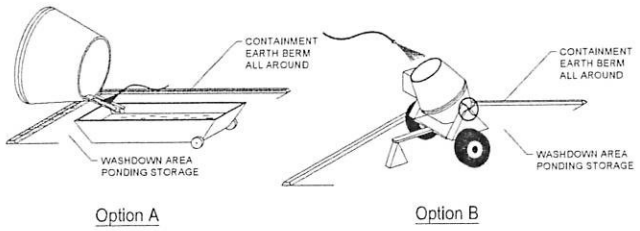
DESCRIPTION:
Controlled storage and disposal of solid waste generated by construction activities.

APPLICATION:
All construction sites.

INSTALLATION:
- Designate one or several waste collection areas with easy access for construction vehicles and personnel. Ensure no waterways or storm drainage inlets are located near the waste collection areas.
- Construct compacted earthen berm (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), or similar perimeter containment around collection area for impoundment in the case of spills and to trap any windblown trash.
- Use watertight containers with covers to remain closed when not in use. Provide separate containers for different waste types where appropriate and label clearly.
- Ensure all on site personnel are aware of and utilize designated waste collection area properly and for intended use only (e.g. all toxic, hazardous, or recyclable materials shall be properly disposed of separately from general construction waste).
- Arrange for periodic pickup, transfer and disposal of collected waste at an authorized disposal location. Include regular Porta-potty service in waste management activities.

LIMITATIONS:
- On-site personnel are responsible for correct disposal of waste.

MAINTENANCE:
- Discuss waste management procedures at progress meetings.
- Collect site trash daily and deposit in covered containers at designated collection areas.
- Check containers for leakage or inadequate covers and replace as needed.
- Randomly check disposed materials for any unauthorized waste (e.g. toxic materials).
- During daily site inspections check that waste is not being incorrectly disposed of on-site (e.g. burial, burning, surface discharge, discharge to storm drain).



Option A Option B

CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

Locate 50' from nearest inlet structure

DESCRIPTION:

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from concrete waste by conducting washout off-site, performing on-site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATION:

This technique is applicable to all types of sites.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Store dry materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Minimize excess mixing of fresh concrete, mortar or cement on-site.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks off-site or in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on-site, except in designated areas.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water within a bermed or level area. (6" tall by 6" wide).
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

LIMITATIONS:

- Off-site washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
- If using a temporary pit, dispose hardened concrete on a regular basis.

Appendix E: Fugitive Dust Control Plan

Fugitive Dust

3/14/2025 3:43:11 PM

Introduction

Please complete the following information in order to create a Fugitive Dust Application for your project. You will have a chance to review the plan prior to final submission.

Introduction

A Fugitive Dust Control Plan is required if your project is 1/4 acre or larger and located in Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele or Utah County. Other areas and conditions are optional. Please complete the form to assess your project.

Project Location

Project Location

A Fugitive Dust Control Plan is required if your project is 1/4 acre or larger and located in Cache, Box Elder, Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Tooele or Utah County. Other areas and conditions are optional.

Select the County where your project will be located : Weber

Utah Administrative Code (UAC) 307-309-6 requires that any person owning or operating a source of fugitive dust within PM10 and PM2.5 non-attainment and maintenance plan areas on cleared land greater than 1/4 acre in size must submit a completed Fugitive Dust Control Plan. The DAQ Temporary Relocation Form requires the submission of a Fugitive Dust Control Plan Permit Number for all temporary relocation projects.

Is this project a temporary relocation project?:

- [X] Yes
- [ ] No

Non-Attainment Dust Tutorial

What is Fugitive Dust?

Fugitive dust is dust that is stirred up, creating an air quality problem. It is made up of fine particles called particulate matter. It is a health concern because it irritates eyes and nasal tissue and seriously impacts the respiratory system.

Fugitive dust may come from gravel operations, construction or demolition activities, land clearing and exposed surfaces, roadways, and mining activities. Trackout from muddy work areas also create fugitive dust when the mud dries.

How We Measure Compliance-Opacity

Opacity is the amount of light that is blocked by something else such as smoke or a tinted window. The percentage of opacity can provide a measure of the particulate matter in the air.

Opacity is measured as a percentage - 0% means that all light passes through; 100% means that no light can pass through. The more particles present, the higher the opacity percentage.

Utah Fugitive Dust Rule R307-309-5

Non-attainment Dust Rule

Acknowledgements::

X I acknowledge that Utah regulation R307-309-5(1)(a) prohibits fugitive dust to exceed 10% opacity at the property boundary;

X I acknowledge that Utah regulation R307-309-5(1)(b) prohibits fugitive dust to exceed 20% opacity on site;

X I acknowledge that Utah regulation R307-309-5(3) exempts the opacity requirements above, ONLY when wind speed exceeds 25 miles per hour AND fugitive dust controls are maintained. The online fugitive dust control plan requires selection of appropriate control measures that must be implemented for this exemption to apply; and

X I acknowledge that failure to comply with fugitive dust rules may result in compliance action and penalties up to $10,000 per violation/day.

Applicant Information

Applicant Type:: Facility/Project Manager

Plan Certificate Number: 14671C92C3

Name: Ryan Woolsey

Mailing Address

Mailing Address - Address Line 1: 3925 Snow Basin Road

Mailing Address - Address Line 2:

Mailing Address - City: Huntsville

Mailing Address - State: Utah

Mailing Address - Zip: 84317

Email: rwoolsey@snowbasin.com

Phone: (801) 620-1000

Project Information

Project Name: Becker Lift

Project End Date: 12/31/2025

Project Location

Address Line 1: 3925 Snow Basin Road

Address Line 2:

City: Huntsville

State: Utah

Zip: 84317

Site Directions: Take US-89 North to Utah-167 North in Morgan County. Take exit 92 from I-84 East. Follow Utah-167 North to Utah-226 West in Weber County. Follow Utah-226 West to Snowbasin Resort.

County: Weber

Acreage: 5.1

Calculated Acreage: 5.1

Latitude/Longitude Verification

For Manual Latitude and Longitude input:

Make sure to include at least 6 digits after the decimal and it must fall within the state of Utah.

Example 40.404976 or 40.404976232

Latitude (Decimals Only) : 41.212771

Longitude (Decimals Only) : -111.855404

Map Verification

Copy the following URL into your browser so you can verify on a map that the project latitude and longitude you provided are correct.

Map Calculation: https://www.google.com/maps/place/41.212771,-111.855404

Latitude/Longitude verification:

[X] The above Latitude and Longitude have been verified.

Point of Contact

Point of Contact for dust control matters and to whom a COMPLIANCE ACTION should be sent if necessary.

Name: Ryan Woolsey

Company: Snowbasin Resort

Address

Address Line 1: 3925 Snowbasin Resort

Address Line 2:

City: Huntsville

State: Utah

Zip: 84317

Phone number: (801) 620-1000

Cell number:

Dust Suppressants

Do you plan on using chemical dust suppressing or stabilizing agents?:

[ ] Yes

[X] No

Best Management Practices (BMP) Checklist

Best Management Practices (BMP) Checklist Instructions

Place a check mark next to every activity that will be conducted on this site.

For each checked activity, complete the corresponding control measures/best management practices (BMP) selection page. When completed, we will email the entire plan to you.

Fugitive Dust Plan Number: 9EBA1E70BC

Select all that apply:

X 01. Backfilling area previously excavated or trenched.

02. Blasting soil and rock - drilling and blasting.

X 03. Clearing for site preparation and vacant land cleanup.

X 04. Clearing forms, foundations, slab clearing and cleaning of forms, foundations and slabs prior to pouring concrete.

05. Crushing of construction and demolition debris, rock and soil.

X 06. Cut and fill soils for site grade preparation.

07. Demolition - Implosive demolition of a structure, using explosives.

08. Demolition - mechanical/manual demolition of walls, stucco, concrete, freestanding structures, buildings and other structures.

X 09. Disturbed soil throughout project including between structures. THIS ACTIVITY MUST BE SELECTED FOR ALL PROJECTS.

10. Disturbed land - long term stabilization and erosion control of large tracts of disturbed land that will not have continuing activity for more than 30 days.

11. Hauling materials.

12. Paving/subgrade preparation for paving streets, parking lots, etc.

13. Sawing/cutting material, concrete, asphalt, block or pipe.

14. Screening of rock, soil or construction debris.

X 15. Staging areas, equipment storage, vehicle parking lots, and material storage areas.

16. Stockpiles materials (storage), other soils, rock or debris, for future use or export.

17. Tailings piles, ponds and erosion control.

X 18. Trackout, Prevention and cleanup of mud, silt and soil tracked out onto paved roads. (THIS ACTIVITY MUST BE SELECTED FOR ALL PROJECTS.)

X 19. Traffic - unpaved routes and parking, construction related traffic on unpaved interior and/or access roads and unpaved employee/worker parking areas.

20. Trenching with track or wheel mounted excavator, shovel, backhoe or trencher.

21. Truck loading with materials including construction and demolition debris, rock and soil.

BMP - 01 Backfilling area previously excavated or trenched.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Stabilize backfill material when not actively handling.:

X 01-01. Water backfill material to maintain moisture or to form crust.

01-02. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer to backfill material to form crust.

01-03. Cover (natural or synthetic) or enclose backfill material when not actively handling.

Stabilize backfill material during handling.:

X 01-04. Empty loader bucket slowly and minimize drop height from loader bucket.

01-05. Dedicate water truck or large hose to backfilling equipment and apply water as needed.

01-06. Mix moist soil with dry soil until the optimum moisture is reached.

01-07. Apply and mix water into the backfill material until optimum moisture is reached.

01-08. Apply and mix water and chemical solution into the backfill material until optimum moisture is reached.

Stabilize backfill material when not actively handling.:

X 01-09. Apply water and maintain disturbed soils in a stable condition.

01-10. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer on disturbed soils to form a crust.

Stabilize material while using pipe padder equipment.:

01-11. Mix moist soil with dry soil until the optimum moisture is reached.

01-12. Dedicate water truck or large hose to equipment and apply water as needed.

X 01-13. Not applicable

BMP - 03 Clearing for site preparation and vacant land cleanup.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Stabilize surface soils where support equipment and vehicles will operate.:

X 03-01. Pre-water and maintain surface soils in a stabilized condition.

03-02. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer on surface soils.

Stabilize disturbed soil immediately after clearing and grubbing activities.:

X 03-03. Water disturbed soils to form crust.

03-04. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer on disturbed soils to form crust.

Stabilize slopes at completion of activity.:

03-05. Stabilize sloping surfaces using soil binders until vegetation or ground cover can effectively stabilize the slope.

X 03-06. Apply water and maintain sloping surfaces/wind breaks in a crusted condition.

BMP - 04 Clearing forms, foundations, slab clearing ... prior to pouring concrete.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Clearing forms:

[X] 04-01. Use water spray to clear forms, foundations and slabs.

[ ] 04-02. Use sweeping and water spray to clear forms, foundations and slabs.

[ ] 04-03. Use industrial vacuum to clear forms, foundations and slabs prior to the use of high pressure air to blow soil and debris.

[ ] 04-04. Use industrial vacuum to clear forms, foundations and slabs.

BMP - 06 Cut and fill soils for site grade preparation.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Stabilize surface soils where support equipment and vehicles will operate.:

[X] 06-01. Pre-water and maintain surface soils in a stabilized condition.

[ ] 06-02. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer to surface soils.

Pre-water soils.:

[X] 06-03. Dig a test hole to depth of cut or equipment penetration to determine if soils are moist at depth. Continue to pre-water if not moist to depth of cut.

Stabilize soil during cut activities.:

[X] 06-04. Apply water to depth of cut prior to subsequent cuts.

Stabilize soil after cut and fill activities.:

[ ] 06-05. Water disturbed soils to maintain moisture.

[ ] 06-06. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer on disturbed soils to form crust following fill and compaction.

[X] 06-07. Apply cover (natural or synthetic).

BMP - 09 Disturbed soil throughout project including between structures.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Limit disturbance of soils where possible.:

[ ] 09-01. Limit disturbance of soils with the use of fencing, barriers, barricades, and/or wind barriers.

[X] 09-02. Limit vehicle mileage and reduce speed.

Stabilize and maintain stability of all disturbed soil throughout construction site.:

[X] 09-03. Apply water to stabilize disturbed soils. Soil moisture must be maintained such that soils can be worked without generating fugitive dust.

[ ] 09-04. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer.

[ ] 09-05. Use wind breaks.

[X] 09-06. Apply cover (natural or synthetic).

BMP - 15 Staging areas, equipment storage, vehicle parking lots, and material storage areas.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Limit visible dust opacity from vehicular operations.:

[X] 15-01. Limit vehicle mileage and speed limit.

[ ] 15-02. Apply water on all vehicle traffic areas in the staging areas and unpaved access routes.

Stabilize staging area soils during use.:

[X] 15-03. Pre-water and maintain surface soils in a stabilized condition.

[ ] 15-04. Apply and maintain a chemical stabilizer to surface soils.

Stabilize staging area soils at project completion.:

[ ] 15-05. Apply a chemical stabilizer.

[ ] 15-06. Apply screened or washed aggregate.

[ ] 15-07. Use wind breaks.

[ ] 15-08. Pave.

[ ] 15-09. Completed project will cover staging area with buildings, paving, and/or landscaping.

[X] 15-10. Apply water to form adequate crust and prevent access.

BMP - 18 Trackout, Prevention and cleanup of mud, silt and soil tracked out onto paved roads.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Prevent dust from trackout.:

[ ] 18-01. Clean trackout at the end of the work shift from paved surfaces to maintain dust control

[ ] 18-02. Maintain dust control during working hours and clean trackout from paved surfaces at the end of the work shift/day.

[X] 18-03. Install gravel pad(s), clean, well-graded gravel or crushed rock. Minimum dimensions must be 30 feet wide by 3 inches deep, and, at minimum, 50' or the length of the longest haul truck, whichever is greater. Re-screen, wash or apply additional rock in gravel pad to maintain effectiveness.

[ ] 18-04. Install wheel shakers. Clean wheel shakers on a regular basis to maintain effectiveness.

[ ] 18-05. Install wheel washers. Maintain wheel washers on a regular basis to maintain effectiveness.

[ ] 18-06. Motorized vehicles will only operate on paved surfaces.

[ ] 18-07. Install cattle guard before paved road entrance.

All exiting traffic must be routed over selected trackout control device(s).:

[X] 18-08. Clearly establish and enforce traffic patterns to route traffic over selected trackout control device(s).

[ ] 18-09. Limit site accessibility to routes with trackout control devices in place by installing effective barriers on unprotected routes.

Best Management Practice Selections - 19 Traffic - unpaved routes and parking, construction related traffic ... parking areas.

GENERAL REQUIREMENT: ALL ACTIVITIES MUST MEET OPACITY REQUIREMENTS IN R307-309-5

MAKE AT LEAST ONE SELECTION FROM EACH SECTION.

Stabilize surface soils where support equipment and vehicles will operate.:

[X] 19-01. Limit vehicle mileage and speeds.

[ ] 19-02. Apply and maintain water on surface soils.

[ ] 19-03. Apply and maintain chemical stabilizers on surface soils.

[ ] 19-04. Apply and maintain gravel on surface soils.

[ ] 19-05. Supplement chemical stabilizers, water or aggregate applications as necessary.

[ ] 19-06. Apply recycled asphalt (RAP) to surface soils.

Reviewing Your Plan

Please carefully review your plan before submitting it. Once the plan has been submitted, it CANNOT be edited.

BEFORE you submit your plan, if you need to make changes, navigate back to those sections via the left navigation or the Previous button to complete those changes.

When you are satisfied, submit your plan.

The plan will be available to download in the My Forms section, under the Done tab.

By submitting this plan I agree to the following terms:

A. I am authorized, on behalf of the individual or company listed in Section 1, as Applicant, to apply for a Fugitive Dust Control Plan and to commit to all of the terms and conditions of the requested plan.

B. Construction activities will be limited to lands that the applicant either owns or is authorized to use for construction activities.

C. The applicant accepts responsibility for assuring that all contractors, subcontractors, and all other persons on the construction site covered by this plan, comply with the terms and conditions of the Fugitive Dust Control Plan.

D. I understand that any false material statement, representation or certification made in this application may invalidate the plan or cause me to be subject to enforcement action pursuant to Utah Code Ann. 19-2-115.

E. Failure to comply with fugitive dust rules may result in compliance action and penalties up to $10,000 per violation/day.

Confirmation of terms:

X My plan is ready to be submitted.

Frequently Asked Questions

Division of Air Quality

Utah Department of Environmental Quality

Feedback

Division of Air Quality
Address: 195 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144820
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-482
Contact Phone: 801-536-4000
Contact Fax: 801-536-4099

Frequently Asked Questions

Division of Air Quality

Address: 195 North 1950 West
P.O. Box 144820
Salt Lake City, UT 84114-482
Contact Phone: 801-536-4000
Contact Fax: 801-536-4099

Appendix F: Inspection Reports

Completed inspection reports are included in this section. The inspection form used for this project is a modified version of a form downloaded from the Utah DEQ website (available at the link below).

https://lf-public.deq.utah.gov/WebLink/DocView.aspx?id=67024&eqdocs=DWQ-2022-026136&cr=1

The form includes all minimum elements required by the CGP (see list below) for an inspection form, as well as additional information that describes the condition of the construction site and the BMPs used to manage stormwater runoff and sediment.

Minimum elements required in stormwater inspection form (Utah SWPPP Template, July 2024)

1) The inspection date.
2) The UPDES ID number (UTRXXXXX).
3) Name and title of personnel making the inspections.
4) Summary of inspection findings and any necessary corrective actions:
    a. Are storm water controls properly installed and operational? If failed, then why?
    b. Presence of any conditions that could lead to spills or leaks.
    c. Locations where new or modified controls are necessary.
    d. Signs of visible erosion or sediment depositing related to your discharges.
    e. Any incidents of noncompliance.
    f. Visual quality of any discharges occurring.
5) Rainfall amount if the inspection was triggered by a precipitation event.
6) If it was unsafe to inspect any areas of the site, a description of the area and reason.

Appendix G: Corrective Action Report

A corrective action report table is included on the next page of Appendix F. Complete all fields of the report when corrective action has occurred at the construction site.

Appendix G – Corrective Action Report

Inspection Date	Inspector Name(s)	Description of BMP Deficiency	Corrective Action Needed (including planned date/responsible person)	Date Action Taken/Responsible person

Appendix H: Subcontractor Certifications / Agreements / Delegation of Authority (see CGP 9.16(1)b.)

A sample subcontractor agreement form and delegation of authority form have been included in this appendix. If these are used, keep complete signed forms here.

SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Project Number: _____

Project Title: _____

Operator(s): _____

As a subcontractor, you are required to comply with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for any work that you perform on-site. Any person or group who violates any condition of the SWPPP may be subject to substantial penalties or loss of contract. You are encouraged to advise each of your employees working on this project of the requirements of the SWPPP. A copy of the SWPPP is available for your review at request.

Each subcontractor engaged in activities at the construction site that could impact storm water must be identified and sign the following certification statement:

I certify under the penalty of the law that I have read and understand the terms and conditions of the SWPPP for the above designated project and agree to follow the BMPs and practices described in the SWPPP.

This certification is hereby signed in reference to the above-named project:

Company: _____

Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Type of construction service to be provided: _____

_____

_____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

Delegation of Authority

I, _____, hereby designate the person or specifically described position below to be a duly authorized representative for the purpose of overseeing compliance with environmental requirements, including the UPDES "General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity" (CGP), at the construction site:

_____, Permit No. UTR_____

The designee is authorized to sign all reports required by the Permit and other information requested by the Director of the Utah Division of Water Quality, or by an authorized representative of the Executive Secretary.

Name of Person or Position: _____

Owner/Operator: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, Zip Code: _____

Phone Number: _____

By signing this authorization, I confirm that I meet the requirements to make such a designation as set forth in Part 9.16 of the CGP, and that the designee above meets the definition of a "duly authorized representative" as set forth in Part 9.16.b. of the CGP.

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

Name: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Appendix I: Training Logs and Certifications (see CGP 6)

A sample form to document any training for members of the stormwater team is included in this Appendix. At a minimum, storm water team members that require training should be provided with the following items as they relate to their duties specified in the table

A sample training log has been included in this appendix to keep track of training provided to members of the stormwater team. At a minimum, storm water team members should be provided with the following as it relates to their duties (CGP Part 6.3.):

- The permit deadlines associated with installation, maintenance, and removal of storm water controls and with stabilization;
- The location of all storm water controls on the site required by this permit and how they are to be maintained;
- The proper procedures to follow with respect to the permit's pollution prevention requirements; and
- When and how to conduct inspections, record applicable findings, and take corrective actions

Certifications for SWPPP inspectors/writers are also placed in this appendix.

Sample SWPPP Training Log

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Training Log

Project Name:

Project Location:

Instructor's Name(s):

Instructor's Title(s):

Course Location: _____ Date: _____

Course Length (hours): _____

Storm Water Training Topic: *(check as appropriate)*

- ❑ **Erosion Control BMPs**
- ❑ **Sediment Control BMPs**
- ❑ **Non-Storm Water BMPs**
- ❑ **Emergency Procedures**
- ❑ **Good Housekeeping BMPs**

Specific Training Objective:_____

_____

Attendee Roster: *(attach additional pages as necessary)*

No.	Name of Attendee	Company
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Appendix J: Additional Information

As needed, this appendix will contain other permit information required by the Construction General Permit that are related to project elements of the new Becker Lift.