

Sunridge Highlands No. 4

145

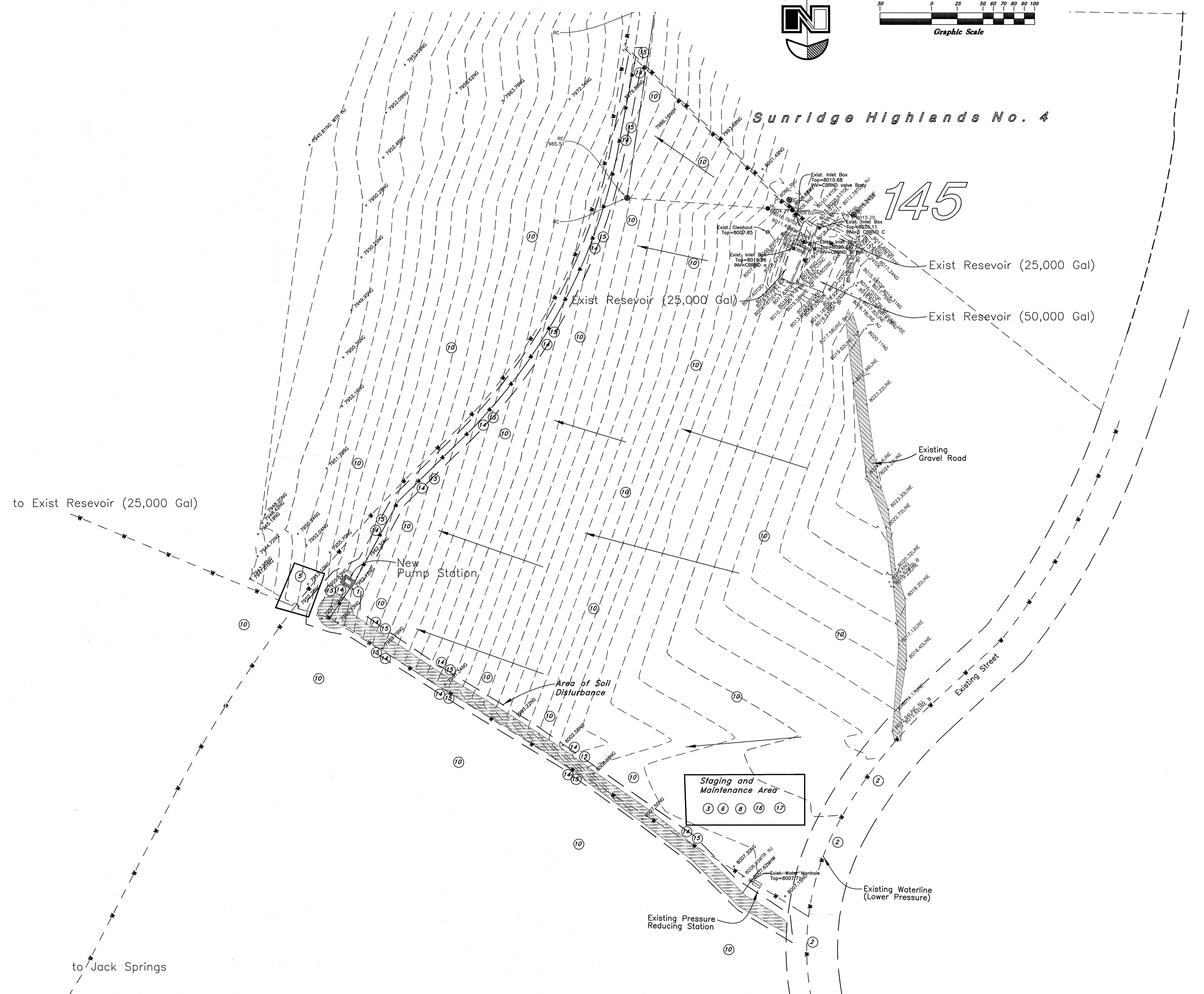
- EROSION CONTROL NOTES**
1. LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES SHALL NOT COMMENCE UNTIL APPROVAL TO DO SO HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY GOVERNING AUTHORITIES.
 2. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL STRICTLY ADHERE TO THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) DURING CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.
 3. NO LAND CLEARING OR GRADING SHALL BEGIN UNTIL ALL PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES HAVE BEEN INSTALLED.
 4. ALL EXPOSED AREAS SHALL BE SEEDED AS SPECIFIED WITHIN 14 DAYS OF FINAL GRADING.
 5. SHOULD CONSTRUCTION STOP FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS, THE SITE SHALL BE SEEDED AS SPECIFIED.
 6. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY SEVEN (7) DAYS AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A RAINFALL EXCEEDING 0.5 INCHES DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD. ALL MAINTENANCE REQUIRED BY INSPECTION SHALL COMMENCE WITHIN 24 HOURS AND BE COMPLETED WITHIN 48 HOURS OF REPORT.
 7. THIS PLAN SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED ALL INCLUSIVE AS THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT SOIL SEDIMENT FROM LEAVING THE SITE.
 8. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL STATE AND LOCAL ORDINANCES THAT APPLY.
 9. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE INSTALLED IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON SITE INSPECTION.
 10. IF INSTALLATION OF STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM SHOULD BE INTERRUPTED BY WEATHER OR NIGHTFALL, THE PIPE ENDS SHALL BE COVERED WITH FILTER FABRIC.
 11. COMPACT & MAINTAIN 25' WIDE DRIVE FROM ACCESS ROAD TO LAYDOWN AREA AND 25' WIDE DRIVE FROM LAYDOWN AREA TO BUILDING PAD. DRIVE AND LAYDOWN AREA TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF 6" COMPACTED STONE. COORDINATE LOCATION OF LAYDOWN AREA WITH PROJECT MANAGER AND OWNER.
 12. GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO TAKE WHATEVER MEANS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION.
 13. SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SEDIMENT BASIN BEFORE IT IS 25% FULL AND FROM SILT FENCE BEFORE IT IS 33% FULL.

to Exist Reservoir (25,000 Gal)

to Jack Springs

SWPPP BMP's

1. Utilize BMP Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction.
2. Construct BMP Construction Road Stabilization
3. Utilize BMP Concrete Waste Management
4. Utilize BMP Dust Controls
5. Construct BMP Earth Berm Barrier
6. Construct BMP Equipment and Vehicle Washdown Area
7. Utilize BMP Hazardous Waste Management
8. Utilize BMP Materials Storage
9. Utilize BMP Material Use
10. Utilize BMP Preservation of Existing Vegetation
11. Utilize BMP Portable Toilets
12. Utilize BMP Spill Clean-up
13. (Not Used)
14. Construct BMP Seeding and Planting
15. Construct BMP Surface Roughening
16. Utilize BMP Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
17. Utilize BMP Vehicle and Equipment Fueling



SWPPP

Sunridge HOA Booster Pump
 A part of Sections 25 & 26,
 T8N, R2E, SLB&M, U.S. Survey
 Weber County, Utah

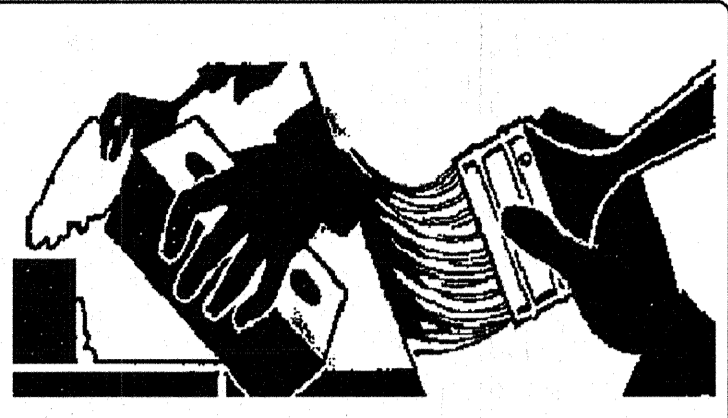
GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
 3544 Lincoln Avenue, Ogden, Utah, 84401
 P.O. Box 9307, Ogden, Utah, 84409
 Ogden (801)304-4515 Salt Lake City (801)521-8229 Fax (801)302-7544

SCALE: 1" = 50'
 DRAWN: RB
 SUN12-PUMP

DATE: 29 Apr, 2011
 REVISIONS:

DRWG. NO.
SW1

BMP: Building Repair, Remodeling, and Construction **BRR**



OBJECTIVES

- New Development
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- Illegal Discharges

DESCRIPTION:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building repair, remodeling and construction by using soil erosion controls, enclosing or covering building material storage areas, using good housekeeping practices, using safer alternative products, and training employees.

APPROACH:

- Use soil erosion control techniques if bare ground is temporarily exposed.
- Use permanent soil erosion control techniques if the remodeling clears buildings that are not to be replaced.
- Enclose painting operations consistent with local air quality regulations and OSHA.
- Properly store materials that are normally used in repair and remodeling such as paints and solvents.
- Properly store and dispose waste materials generated from the activity.
- Maintain good housekeeping practices while work is underway.

LIMITATIONS:

- This BMP is for minor construction only.
- Hazardous waste that cannot be re-used or recycled must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste hauler.
- Safer alternative products may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.
- Be certain that actions to help stormwater quality are consistent with OSHA and air quality regulations.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

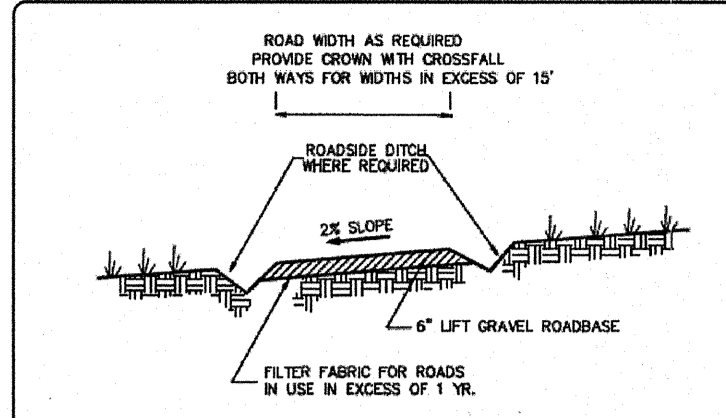
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substance
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Regulatory
- Training
- Staffing
- Administrative

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Construction Road Stabilization **CR**



OBJECTIVES

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

DESCRIPTION:
Temporary stabilization of on-site roadway by placement of gravel roadbase.

APPLICATION:

- On-site roadways used daily by construction traffic (may not apply to gravelly type soils).
- Parking or staging areas susceptible to erosion due to traffic use.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Grade temporary access road with 2% cross fall, for two-way width provide crown.
- Provide roadside ditch and outlet controls where required.
- Place 6 inches of 2-inch to 4-inch crushed rock on driving area.

LIMITATIONS:

- May require removal of gravel roadbase at completion of activities if final cover is not impervious.
- May require controls for surface storm water runoff.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect after major rainfall events and at least monthly.
- Place additional gravel as needed and repair any damaged areas.
- Maintain any roadside drainage controls.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

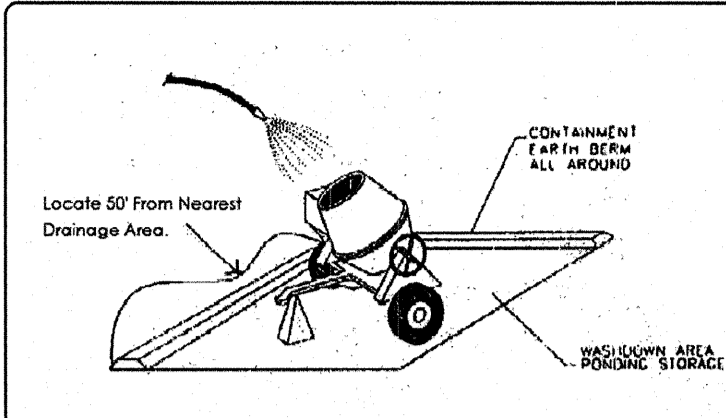
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Concrete Waste Management **CWM**



OBJECTIVES

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

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.

APPLICATIONS:

- This technique is applicable to all types of sites.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete 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. (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet.)
- 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.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

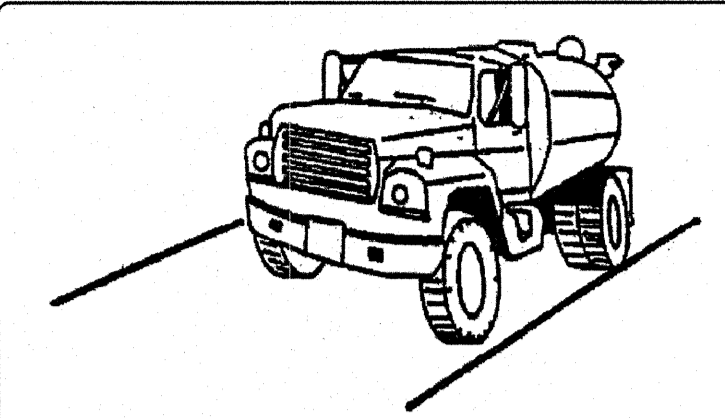
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Waste

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

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

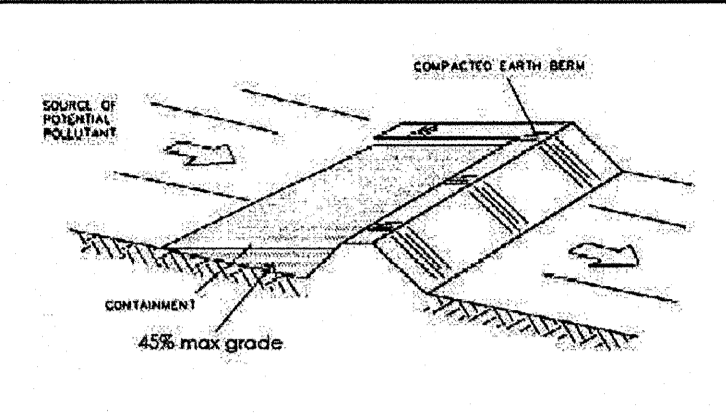
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Earth Berm Barrier **EB**



OBJECTIVES

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

DESCRIPTION:
A temporary containment control constructed of compacted soil.

APPLICATION:

- Construct around waste and materials storage areas.
- Construct around staging and maintenance areas.
- Construct around vehicle parking and servicing areas.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Construct an earth berm down hill of the area to be controlled. The berm should surround fueling facilities and maintenance areas on three sides to provide containment.
- Berm needs to be a minimum of 1 foot tall by 1 foot wide and be compacted by earth moving equipment.

LIMITATIONS:

- Not effective on steep slopes.
- Limits access to controlled areas.
- Personnel need to quickly respond to spills with remedial actions.

MAINTENANCE:

- Observe daily for any non-stormwater discharge.
- Look for runoff bypassing ends of berms or underfooting berms.
- Repair or replace damaged areas of the berm and remove accumulated sediment.
- Recompact soil around berm as necessary to prevent piping.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

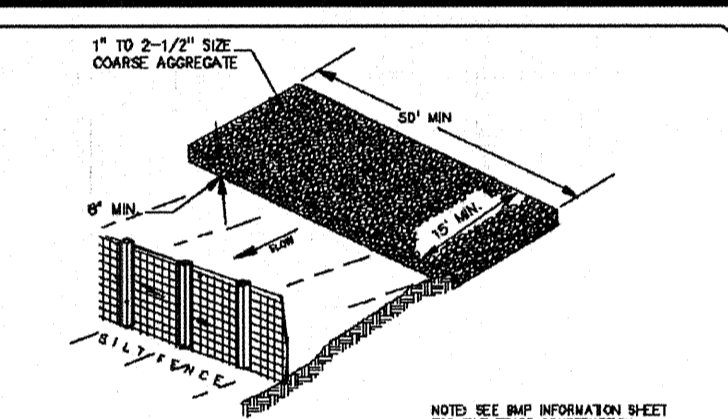
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Waste

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Equipment and Vehicle Wash Down Area **EVWA**



OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:
A stabilized pad of crushed stone for general washing of equipment and construction vehicles.

APPLICATION:

- At any site where regular washing of vehicles and equipment will occur. May also be used as a filling point for water trucks limiting erosion caused by overflow or spillage of water.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Clear and grub area and grade to provide maximum slope of 1%.
- Compact subgrade and place filter fabric if desired (recommended for wash areas to remain in use for more than 3 months).
- Place coarse aggregate, 1 to 2-1/2 inches in size, to a minimum depth of 8-inches.
- Install silt fence downgradient (see silt fence BMP information sheet).

LIMITATIONS:

- Cannot be utilized for washing equipment or vehicles that may cause contamination of runoff such as fertilizer equipment or concrete equipment. Slightly used to control sediment in wash water.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect daily for loss of gravel or sediment buildup.
- Inspect adjacent area for sediment deposit and install additional controls as necessary.
- Repair area and replace gravel as required to maintain control in good working condition.
- Expand stabilized area as required to accommodate activities.
- Maintain silt fence as outlined in specific silt fence BMP information sheet.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

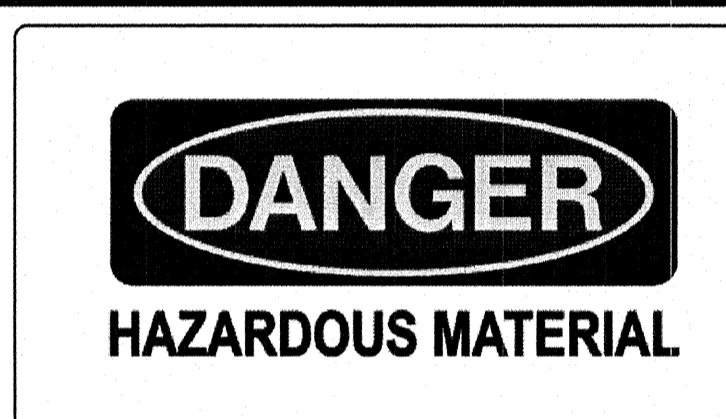
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Waste

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Hazardous Waste Management **HWM**



OBJECTIVES

- New Development
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- Illegal Discharges

DESCRIPTION:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from hazardous waste through proper material use, waste disposal, and training of employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATION:

- Many of the chemicals used on-site can be hazardous materials which become hazardous waste upon disposal. These wastes may include:
 - Paints and solvents, petroleum products such as oils, fuels and greases; herbicides and pesticides, acids for cleaning masonry; and concrete curing compounds.
- In addition, sites with existing structures may contain wastes which must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations, including:
 - Sandblasting grit mixed with lead, cadmium or chromium based paints, asbestos, and PCBs.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

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

- Use the entire product before disposing of the container.
- Do not remove the original product label; it contains important safety and disposal information.
- Do not over-apply herbicides and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions. Over-application is expensive and environmentally harmful. Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application, to allow time for infiltration and to avoid excess material being carried off-site by runoff. Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains. People applying pesticides must be certified in accordance with federal and state regulations.

LIMITATIONS:

- Hazardous waste that cannot be reused or recycled must be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste collector.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect hazardous waste receptacles and areas regularly.
- Arrange for regular hazardous waste collection.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

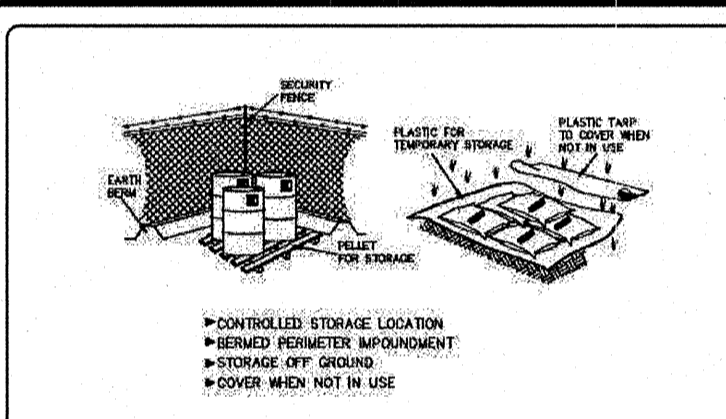
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Heavy Metals
- Toxic Materials
- Oxygen Demanding Substance
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Bacteria & Viruses

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Regulatory
- Training
- Staffing
- Administrative

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Materials Storage **MS**



OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- 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 earth 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 areas. 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.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS


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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Material Use **MU**



OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- Control Site Perimeter
- Control Internal Erosion

DESCRIPTION:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from material use by using alternative products, minimizing hazardous material use on-site, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATION:

- The following materials are commonly used on construction sites:
 - Pesticides and herbicides, fertilizers, detergents, plaster and other products, petroleum products such as fuel, oil, and grease.
 - Other hazardous chemicals such as acids, lime, glues, paints, solvents, and curing compounds.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Use less hazardous, alternative materials as much as possible.
- Minimize use of hazardous materials on-site.
- Use only materials where and when needed to complete the construction activity.
- Follow manufacturer's instructions regarding usage, protective equipment, ventilation, flammability, and mixing of chemicals.
- Personnel who use pesticides should be trained in their use.
- Do not over apply fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed.
- Unless on steep slopes, till fertilizers in the soil rather than hydroseeding.
- Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains.

LIMITATIONS:

- Alternative materials may not be available, suitable, or effective in every case.

MAINTENANCE:

- Maintenance of this best management practice is minimal.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

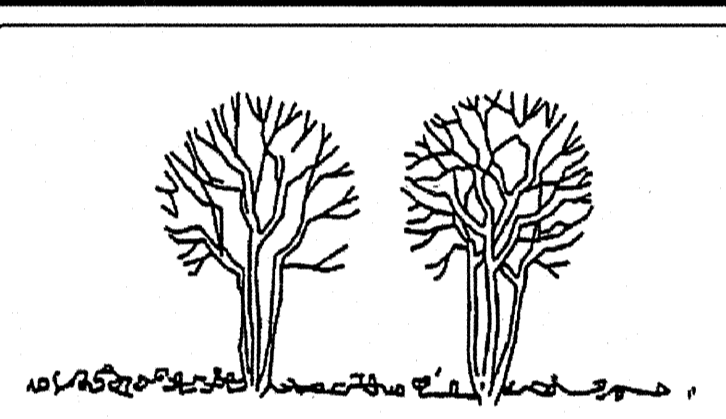
- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil & Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Other Construction Waste

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

BMP: Preservation of Existing Vegetation **PEV**



OBJECTIVES

- Housekeeping Practices
- Contain Waste
- Residential
- Commercial Activities
- Industrial Activities
- Municipal Facilities
- 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.

TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
Medium
Low

SWPPP Details

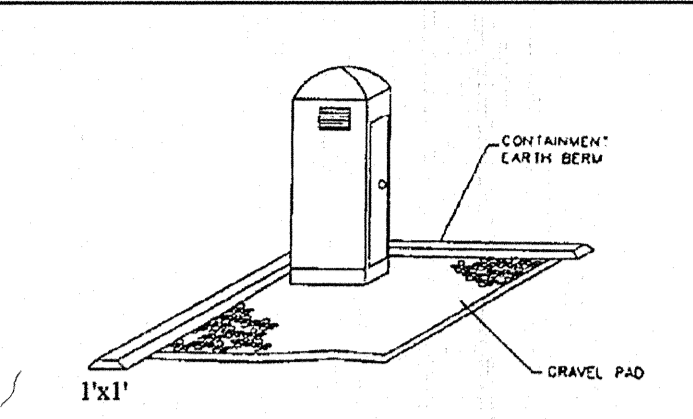
GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
3544 Lincoln Avenue, Ogden, Utah, 84401
P.O. Box 9307, Ogden, Utah, 84409
Ogden (801)324-4315 Salt Lake City (801)321-8529 Fax (801)322-7544

SCALE : NTS
DATE : 29 April, 2011
DRWN : RB
REVISIONS :
SUN12-PUMP

Sunridge HOA Booster Pump
A part of Sections 25 & 26,
T8N, R2E, SLB&M, U.S. Survey
Weber County, Utah

DRWG. NO.
SW2

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 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 Installation Sheet), control for spill/leakage.

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.

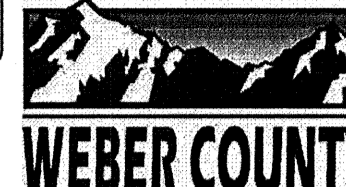
TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

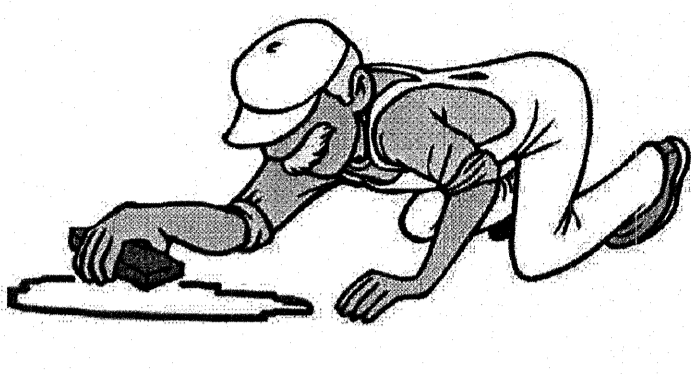
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

High
 Medium
 Low



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

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 #936-4100) for any spill of reportable quantity.

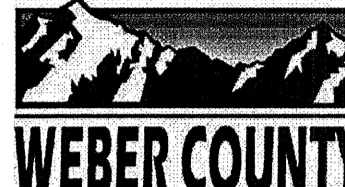
TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

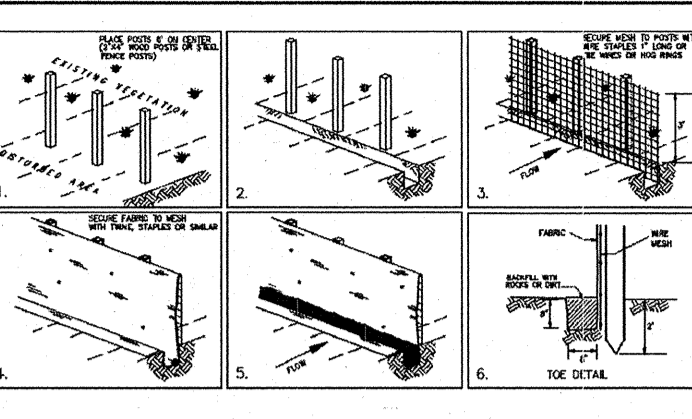
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

High
 Medium
 Low



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

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 opening) 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 1/2 the height of the fence.

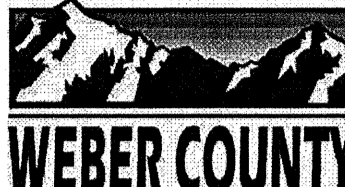
TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

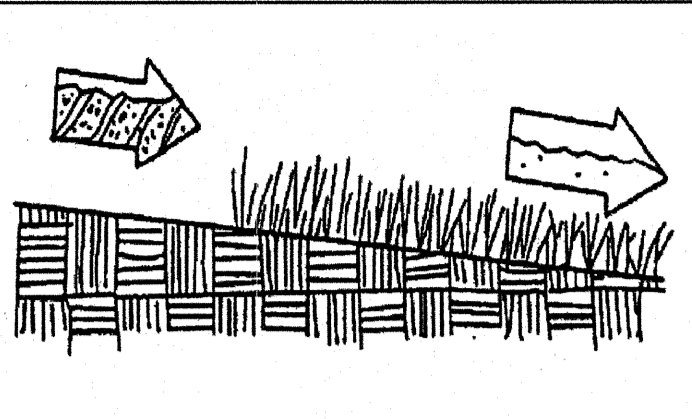
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

High
 Medium
 Low



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

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/eroded 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 well-tolerated 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.

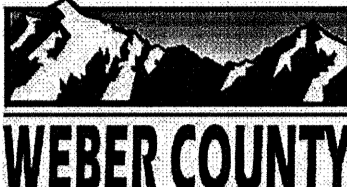
TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

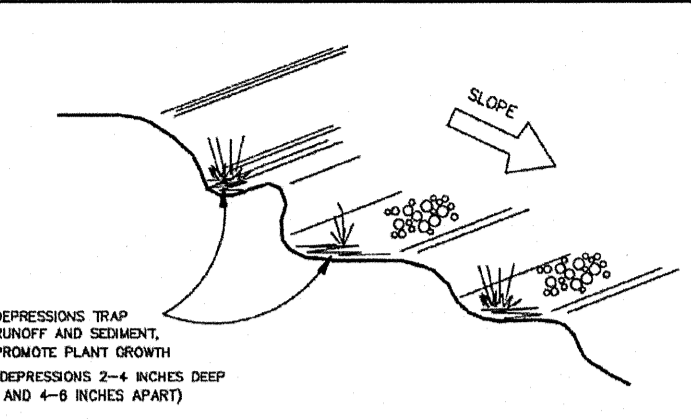
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

High
 Medium
 Low



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

BMP: Surface Roughening SR



OBJECTIVES

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

DESCRIPTION:
Rough preparation of working areas leaving depressions and uneven surface. Depressions should be done parallel to contours.

APPLICATION:

- Surface roughening is appropriate for all construction that will not be receiving impervious cover within 14 days and that will be exposed less than 60 days (and areas to be open in excess of 60 days).
- Surfaces that have been smoothed or compacted due to equipment traffic should be roughened by use of disks, spring harrows, teeth on front end loader, or similar, operating along the contours of the slope. Trailing (by crawler tractor driving up and down slope) may also be used to provide depressions parallel to contours.
- Avoid compaction of soils during roughening as this inhibits plant growth and promotes storm water runoff. Limit tracked machinery to sandy soil.
- Steep or much areas to be exposed in excess of 60 days.
- Employ dust controls. (See Dust Control Detail Sheet).

LIMITATIONS:

- Will not withstand heavy rainfall.
- Slopes steeper than 2:1 (50%) should be benched. (See Benching Detail Sheet).

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect following any storm event and at a minimum of weekly.
- If erosion in the form of rills (small waterways formed by runoff) is evident, perform machine roughening of area.
- For vegetated slopes reseed areas that are bare or have been reworked.

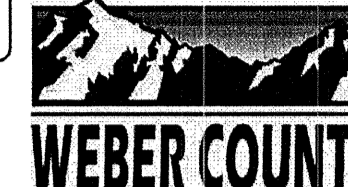
TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

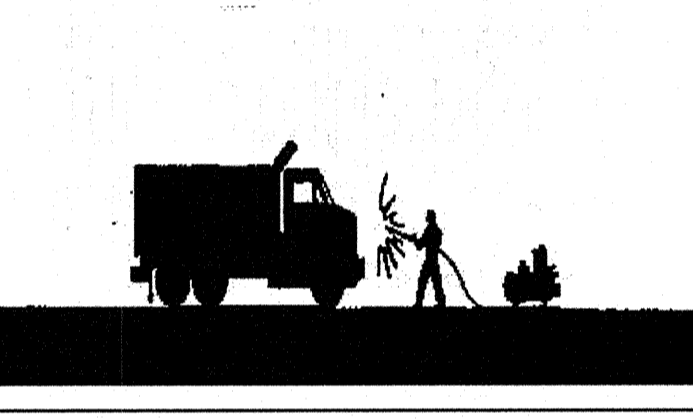
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

High
 Medium
 Low



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

BMP: Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning VEC



OBJECTIVES

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

DESCRIPTION:
Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from vehicle and equipment washing and steam cleaning by using off-site facilities, washing in designated, contained areas only, eliminating discharges to the storm drain by infiltrating or recycling the wash water, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPROACH:

- Use off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning businesses as much as possible. Washing vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where wash water flows onto paved surfaces or into drainage pathways can pollute stormwater. If you wash a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider conducting this work at an off-site commercial business. These businesses are better equipped to handle and dispose of the wash waters properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate washing operation at your site.
- If washing must occur on-site, use designated, bermed wash areas to prevent wash water contact with stormwater, creeks, rivers, and other water bodies. The wash area can be sloped for wash water collection and subsequent infiltration into the ground.
- Use as little water as possible to avoid having to install erosion and sediment controls for the wash area. Use phosphate-free biodegradable soaps. Educate employees and subcontractors on pollution prevention measures. Do not permit steam cleaning on-site. Steam cleaning can generate significant pollutant concentrations.

LIMITATIONS:

- Even phosphate-free, biodegradable soaps have been shown to be toxic to fish before the soap degrades.
- Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with Stabilized Construction Entrance. (See BMP in the Construction Section).
- The measures outlined in this fact sheet are insufficient to address all the environmental impacts and compliance issues related to steam cleaning.

MAINTENANCE:

- Minimal, some berm repair may be necessary.

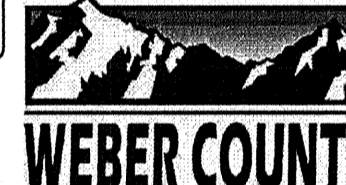
TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

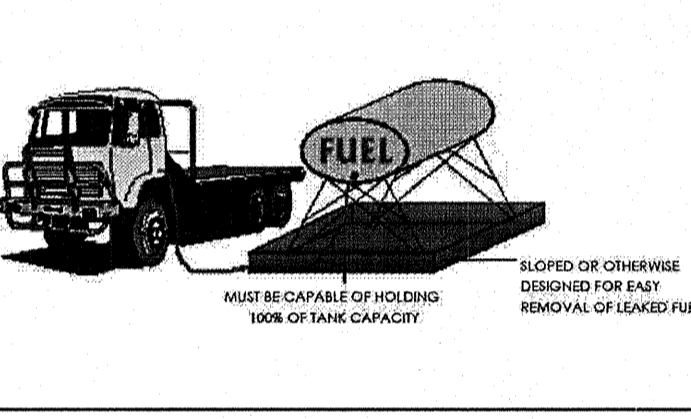
- Capital Costs
- O&M Costs
- Maintenance
- Training

High
 Medium
 Low



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

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 runoff 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 absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the absorbent 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.


TARGETED POLLUTANTS

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


IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

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

High
 Medium
 Low



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

<h1>SWPPP Details</h1>		Sunridge HOA Booster Pump A part of Sections 25 & 26, T8N, R2E, SLB&M, U.S. Survey Weber County, Utah	
	GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS 3544 Lincoln Avenue, Ogden, Utah, 84401 P.O. Box 9307, Ogden, Utah, 84409 Ogden (801)394-4315 Salt Lake City (801)321-8529 Fax (801)392-7544		SCALE : NTS DATE : 29 Apr, 2011 REVISIONS :
	DRAWN : RB SUN12-PUMP		DRWG. NO. <h1>SW3</h1>

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

SUNRIDGE HOA BOOSTER PUMP

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN SPECIFIC NOTES

- THIS STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) WAS DEVELOPED AT THE REQUEST OF THE OWNER, SUNRIDGE HOA, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WATERLINE AND BOOSTER PUMP STATION IN THE COUNTY OF WEBER, STATE OF UTAH. THIS PLAN IDENTIFIES POTENTIAL SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS OF STORM WATER, PRESENTS POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES, AND ASSISTS IN INSURING IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) INDICATED HEREIN.
- IN THE EVENT OF A RELEASE OF A REPORTABLE QUANTITY OF A POLLUTANT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADVISE THE OWNER TO NOTIFY THE NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER, WEBER COUNTY AND GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC. IF NECESSARY, THIS POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN SHOULD BE REVISED TO BY THE CONTRACTOR TO REFLECT THE CHANGES IN CONDITIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY. A REPORTABLE QUANTITY IS ESTABLISHED BY 40 CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS (CFR) 117.3 OR 40 CFR 302.4.
- ALL CONTRACTORS AND THEIR PERSONNEL WHOSE WORK CAN CONTRIBUTE TO OR CAUSE POLLUTION OF STORM WATER SHOULD BE MADE FAMILIAR WITH THIS POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN. ADEQUATE TRAINING PROVIDED BY THE PERMITEE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MEASURES PRESENTED HEREIN SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CONTRACTORS AND THEIR PERSONNEL.
- CHANGES IN CONSTRUCTION OR IN CONDITIONS WHICH ARE NOT COVERED BY THIS PLAN SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER AND GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC. THIS POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN WILL BE REVISED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO REFLECT THE CHANGE IN CONSTRUCTION OR IN CONDITIONS.
- ALL PREVENTION AND CLEAN UP MEASURES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH WEBER COUNTY ORDINANCES, AS WELL AS STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS. WASTE MATERIALS SHOULD BE DISPOSED OF IN A LEGAL MANNER. ALL DISCHARGERS OF STORM WATER MUST COMPLY WITH THE LAWFUL REQUIREMENTS OF WEBER COUNTY AND OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES REGARDING THE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER TO STORM DRAINS.
- THIS PLAN DOES NOT COVER THE REMOVAL OF HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTE. IN THE EVENT OF A DISCHARGE OR RELEASE OF A REPORTABLE QUANTITY OF TOXIC WASTE, WORK SHOULD BE STOPPED UNTIL THE SPILL CAN BE ASSESSED AND A MITIGATION REPORT PREPARED BY A QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT, AND IF NECESSARY, REVIEWED BY WEBER COUNTY AND ANY OTHER AGENCY HAVING JURISDICTION.
- THIS SWPPP SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC UNDER SECTION 308(B) OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT. UPON REQUEST BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, THE DISCHARGER SHALL MAKE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW A COPY OF THIS SWPPP EITHER TO THE D.E.O. OR DIRECTLY TO THE REQUESTER. THIS SWPPP MUST BE KEPT ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY AND MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UTAH DEQ WATER QUALITY DIVISION/OR THE LOCAL AGENCY.
- CONTACTS**

OWNER SUNRIDGE HOA 653 NORTH 4100 WEST WEST POINT, UTAH 84015	MIKE RICHEY (801) 773-3683 m.richey@comcast.net
CIVIL ENGINEER GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC. 5746 SOUTH 1475 EAST, SUITE 200 OGDEN, UTAH 84403	MARK BABBITT, P.E. PROJECT MANAGER (801) 394-4515
WEBER COUNTY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT 2380 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD # 240 OGDEN, UTAH 84401	ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT (801) 399-8374
STATE OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY 289 NORTH 1460 WEST P.O. BOX 144870 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84114-4870	RAND FISHER (801) 533-6065
U.S. EPA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY DENVER, COLORADO	REGION VIII 800-759-4372
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460	202-475-9518
- REFERENCES**

 - UTILITY PLAN PER GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC., DATED AUGUST 30, 2010.
 - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN PREPARED BY GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC., DATED APRIL 29, 2011.
- THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IS CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW WATERLINE AND BOOSTER PUMP STATION. AN ACCESS ROAD WILL ALSO BE CONSTRUCTED WITH THIS PROJECT. THE PROPOSED GRADING IS TO MATCH THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY IN THE WATERLINE CONSTRUCTION LOCATION.
- LOCATION OF THE SITE: THE PROJECT IS LOCATED AT APPROXIMATELY 7250 NORTH JEREMIAH JOHNSON DRIVE IN WEBER COUNTY, UTAH. 111.676° WEST, 41.391° NORTH.
- A MINIMAL AMOUNT OF WATER FLOWS ONTO THE SITE AS THERE IS NOT A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACES ON-SITE. A STORM DRAIN SYSTEM IS NOT PRESENT IN THE MOUNTAINOUS PROJECT AREA. STORM WATER RUNOFF FROM THE SITE COMBINES WITH FLOWS FROM OTHER SOURCES AND EVENTUALLY RUNS INTO PINEVIEW RESERVOIR.
- THE TOTAL DISTURBED AREA FOR THE PROJECT IS 0.52 ACRES. THE RUNOFF COEFFICIENT FOR THIS SITE IS 0.15. THIS MEANS THAT 0% OF THE SITE IS COVERED WITH AN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE (SUCH AS CONCRETE, ASPHALT, OR A BUILDING); AND THAT THE REMAINDER OF THE SITE HAS A PERVIOUS SURFACE (SUCH AS LANDSCAPING AND PLANTING AREAS).
 - THE EXISTING SOIL IS HERD-YENCE COMPLEX, 3 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES AND LUCKY STAR SILT LOAM, 15 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES ACCORDING TO WEBSOILSURVEY.NRCS.USDA.GOV/APP/WEBSOILSURVEY.ASPX
 - THE EXISTING CONDITIONS FOR THIS SITE ARE CONSISTENT WITH A MOUNTAINOUS AREA.
- SEE IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR SITE DRAINAGE

START DATE _____ FINISH DATE _____

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN GENERAL NOTES

- PROHIBITION ON MOST NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

ONLY STORM WATER FROM THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE ALLOWED TO FLOW OFFSITE. CLEAN, NON-CHLORINATED WATER FROM THE FLUSHING OF WATERLINES, AND STORM DRAINS MAY BE DISCHARGED OFFSITE IF IT IS NOT ALLOWED TO COLLECT DEBRIS AND TRASH WHILE FLOWING OFFSITE.
- SOURCES OF STORM WATER POLLUTANTS

STORM WATER POLLUTANTS INCLUDE SOIL SEDIMENT AND NUTRIENTS, OIL, GREASE, TOXIC POLLUTANTS, AND HEAVY METALS. SOURCES OF STORM WATER POLLUTANTS INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO SOIL EROSION BY WATER AND/OR WIND; CLEARING OF VEGETATION; GRAVING; VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT REFUELING AND MAINTENANCE; WASHING OF CONCRETE TRUCKS, MIXERS AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT; PAINTS, SOLVENTS AND ADHESIVES; AND LANDSCAPING WORK.
- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS
 - COVER EXPOSED STOCKPILES OF SOILS, CONSTRUCTION AND LANDSCAPING MATERIALS WITH HEAVY PLASTIC SHEETING.
 - IN LANDSCAPING AREAS WHERE THE VEGETATION HAS NOT ESTABLISHED GROWTH AND TAKEN HOLD, CONST. SANDBAG OR DIRT BERMS AROUND THEIR PERIMETER TO INSURE THAT WATER WILL BE CONTAINED INSIDE THE LANDSCAPING AREA.
 - RE-VEGETATE AREAS WHERE LANDSCAPING HAS DIED OR NOT TAKEN HOLD, WILL NEED TO BE MAINTAINED UNTIL A MINIMUM OF 70% STABILIZATION HAS OCCURRED.
 - DIVERT STORM WATER RUNOFF AROUND DISTURBED SOILS WITH BERMS OR DIRT SWALES.
- OTHER CONTROLS
 - WASTE DISPOSAL
 - KEEP WASTE DISPOSAL CONTAINERS COVERED.
 - PROVIDE FOR THE WEEKLY (OR MORE FREQUENT, IF NECESSARY) DISPOSAL OF WASTE CONTAINERS.
 - PROVIDE CONTAINERS AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS AROUND THE SITE.
 - SANITARY/SEPTIC DISPOSAL

PORTABLE TOILETS AND OTHER SANITARY FACILITIES SHALL BE SERVICED WEEKLY AND PUMPED CLEAN BY A WASTE DISPOSAL COMPANY. NO TOXIC OR HAZARDOUS WASTE SHALL BE DISPOSED IN A PORTABLE TOILET OR IN THE ON-SITE SANITARY SEWER.
 - SPILLS
 - STORE ADEQUATE ABSORBENT MATERIALS, RAGS, BROOMS, SHOVELS, AND WASTE CONTAINERS ON THE SITE TO CLEAN-UP SPILLS OF MATERIALS SUCH AS FUEL, PAINT, SOLVENTS, OR CLEANERS. CLEAN UP MINOR SPILLS IMMEDIATELY.
 - FOR REPORTABLE QUANTITY OF HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC SUBSTANCE, SECURE THE SERVICES OF QUALIFIED PERSONNEL OR CLEAN-UP AND DISPOSAL.
 - VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT
 - FIX LEAKS OF FUEL, OIL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES IMMEDIATELY.
 - PERFORM REFUELING AND SERVICE OF VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT OFF-SITE WHEN POSSIBLE. IF REFUELING OR SERVICE OF EQUIPMENT IS PERFORMED ON-SITE, THEN PROVIDE AN IMPERVIOUS, CONTAINED AREA WHERE ANY SPILLS CAN BE CONTAINED WITHOUT FLOWING TO A STORM WATER INLET OR INTO THE GROUND.
 - USE DRIP PANS TO CATCH LEAKS AND SMALL SPILLS.
 - CONCRETE TRUCKS, MIXERS AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT
 - DO NOT DISPOSE OF WASHOUT FROM THE WASHING OF CONCRETE TRUCKS, MIXERS, AND HANDLING EQUIPMENT WHERE IT WILL FLOW INTO A STREAM OR OTHER DRAINAGES.
 - PROVIDE A HOLDING TANK TO RECEIVE ANY WASHOUT FROM CONCRETE EQUIPMENT. DISPOSAL OF TANK CONTENTS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED BY A WASTE HANDLING FIRM.
 - PROVIDE A DESIGNATED AREA FOR WASHING ANY VEHICLES OR EQUIPMENT. DRAINAGE FROM THIS AREA SHOULD FLOW TO THE HOLDING TANK.
 - LANDSCAPING OPERATIONS
 - USE ONLY THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF LANDSCAPING FERTILIZES, NUTRIENTS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS THAT ARE NEEDED.
 - DO NOT OVER WATER FERTILIZED OR TREATED LANDSCAPE AREAS. MINIMIZE RUNOFF OF IRRIGATION WATER FROM LANDSCAPING.

E. INSPECTION

- REGULAR WEEKLY INTERVAL INSPECTION AND INSPECTION BEFORE AND AFTER STORMS
 - VISUALLY INSPECT THE SITE WEEKLY OR AS REQUIRED TO INSURE THAT BMP'S ARE WORKING PROPERLY.
 - BEFORE A STORM, INSPECT THE SITE TO INSURE THAT STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES ARE IN PLACE.
 - AFTER A STORM, INSPECT BMP'S TO CHECK FOR ANY NEEDED MAINTENANCE.
 - THE UTAH DEQ WATER QUALITY DIVISION MAY REQUIRE THE DISCHARGER TO CONDUCT ADDITIONAL SITE INSPECTIONS, SUBMIT REPORTS AND CERTIFICATIONS, OR TO PERFORM SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS.
 - THE CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP AN INSPECTION REPORT LOG SHOWING CHANGES TO THE SWPPP & MIN. OF NOTES OF WEEKLY & SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, DEFICIENCIES OR DAMAGES TO BMP'S & WHEN SAID DEFICIENCIES OR DAMAGES WERE FIXED OR UPGRADED.
- ALL DISCHARGERS ARE REQUIRED TO CONDUCT INSPECTIONS OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITE PRIOR TO ANTICIPATED STORM EVENTS AND AFTER ACTUAL STORM EVENTS, TO IDENTIFY AREAS CONTRIBUTING TO A STORM WATER DISCHARGE, TO EVALUATE WHETHER MEASURES TO REDUCE POLLUTANT LOADINGS IDENTIFIED IN THIS SWPPP ARE ADEQUATE, AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER ADDITIONAL CONTROL PRACTICES ARE NEEDED.
- MAINTENANCE OF CONTROLS
 - MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

ALL CONTROLS AND MEASURES INDICATED ON THIS PLAN SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD AND EFFECTIVE CONDITION. IF ANY CONTROLS OR MEASURES ARE DAMAGED OR REMOVED, THEY SHOULD BE PROMPTLY REPAIRED OR RESTORED.
 - PLAN REVISIONS

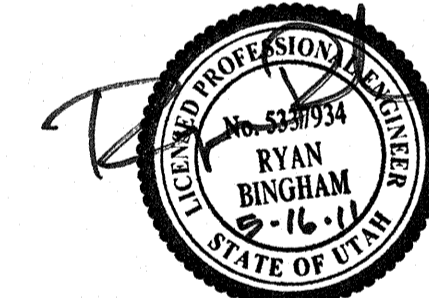
IF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY OR CONDITIONS CHANGE FROM THOSE SHOWN IN THIS PLAN, THEN THIS PLAN SHALL BE REVISED TO REFLECT THE CURRENT CONDITIONS.
- STABILIZATION PRACTICES
 - STABILIZATION PRACTICES MAY INCLUDE: TEMPORARY SEEDING, PERMANENT SEEDING, MULCHING, GEOTEXTILES, SOD STABILIZATION, VEGETATIVE BUFFER STRIPS, PROTECTION OF TREES, PRESERVATION OF MATURE VEGETATION AND OTHER APPROPRIATE MEASURES. STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE INITIATED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE IN PORTIONS OF THE SITE WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED, BUT IN NO CASE MORE THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN THAT PORTION OF THE SITE HAS TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED EXCEPT AS NOTED BELOW.
 - WHERE THE INITIATION OF STABILIZED MEASURES BY THE 14TH DAY AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY CEASED IS PRECLUDED BY SNOW COVER OR FROZEN GROUND CONDITIONS, STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE INITIATED AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE
 - WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ON A PORTION OF THE SITE IS TEMPORARILY CEASED, AND EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WILL BE RESUMED WITHIN 21 DAYS, TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES DO NOT HAVE TO BE INITIATED ON THAT PORTION OF THE SITE.
- FINAL STABILIZATION AND POST-CONSTRUCTION CONTROLS
 - AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED, THE SITE SHALL BE CLEARED OF ALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, AND ALL WASTE AND LEFTOVER MATERIALS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE.
 - ALL LANDSCAPING AND PLANTING AREAS SHOULD BE WELL MAINTAINED TO PREVENT EROSION. AVOID OVER WATERING OF LANDSCAPING.
 - WASTE MATERIALS ON-SITE SHOULD BE STORED IN COVERED CONTAINERS WHICH ARE CLEANED OUT REGULARLY.

DEFINITIONS

- "BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES" ("BMP'S") MEANS SCHEDULES OF ACTIVITIES, PROHIBITIONS OF PRACTICES, MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES, AND OTHER MANAGEMENT PRACTICES TO PREVENT OR REDUCE THE POLLUTION OF WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES. BMP'S ALSO INCLUDE TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS, OPERATING PROCEDURES, AND PRACTICES TO CONTROL SITE RUNOFF, SPILLAGE OR LEAKS, WASTE DISPOSAL, OR DRAINAGE FROM RAW MATERIAL STORAGE.
- "CLEAN WATER ACT" ("CWA") MEANS THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT ENACTED BY PUBLIC LAW 92-500 AS AMENDED BY PUBLIC LAWS 95-217, 95-576, 96-483, AND 97-111; 33 USC 1251 ET SEQ.
- "CONSTRUCTION SITE" IS THE LOCATION OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
- "NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGE" MEANS ANY DISCHARGE TO STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS THAT IS NOT COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF STORM WATER EXCEPT DISCHARGE PURSUANT TO AN NPDES PERMIT AND DISCHARGES RESULTING FROM FIRE FIGHTING ACTIVITIES.
- "SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS" INCLUDES, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO RAW MATERIALS; FUELS; MATERIALS SUCH AS SOLVENTS, DETERGENTS, AND PLASTIC PELLETS; FINISHED MATERIALS SUCH AS METALLIC PRODUCTS; RAW MATERIALS USED IN FOOD PROCESSING OR PRODUCTION HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DESIGNATED UNDER SECTION 101(14) OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA); ANY CHEMICAL, THE FACILITY IS REQUIRED TO REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 315 OF TITLE III OF SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT (SARA); FERTILIZERS; PESTICIDES; AND WASTE PRODUCTS SUCH AS ASHES, SLAG, AND SLUDGE THAT HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BE RELEASED WITH STORM WATER DISCHARGES.
- "SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES" IS THE VOLUME, CONCENTRATIONS, OR MASS OF A POLLUTANT IN STORM WATER DISCHARGE THAT CAN CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR NUISANCE; ADVERSELY IMPACT HUMAN HEALTH OR THE ENVIRONMENT; AND CAUSE OR CONTRIBUTE TO A VIOLATION OF ANY APPLICABLE WATER QUALITY STANDARDS FOR THE RECEIVING WATER.
- "STORM WATER" MEANS STORM WATER RUNOFF, SNOW MELT RUNOFF, SURFACE RUNOFF AND DRAINAGE. IT EXCLUDES INFILTRATION AND RUNOFF FROM AGRICULTURAL LAND.
- "POLLUTION" MEANS THE "MAN-MADE OR MAN-INDUCED ALTERATION OF THE CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND RADIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF WATER" [CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 502(19)]. POLLUTION ALSO MEANS "AN ALTERATION OF THE QUALITY OF THE WATERS OF THE STATE BY WASTE TO A DEGREE WHICH UNREASONABLY AFFECTS EITHER... THE WATERS FOR BENEFICIAL USES... OR FACILITIES WHICH SERVE THESE BENEFICIAL USES." [CALIFORNIA WATER CODE SECTION 13050(1)].
- "CONTAMINATION" MEANS "AN IMPAIRMENT OF THE QUALITY OF THE WATERS OF THE STATE BY WASTE TO A DEGREE WHICH CREATES A HAZARD TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH THROUGH POISONING OR THROUGH THE SPREAD OF DISEASE...INCLUDING ANY EQUIVALENT EFFECT RESULTING FROM THE DISPOSAL OF WASTE, WHETHER OR NOT WATERS OF THE STATE ARE AFFECTED."
- "NUISANCE" MEANS "ANYTHING WHICH MEETS ALL OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: (1) IS INJURIOUS TO HEALTH, OR IS INDECENT OR OFFENSIVE TO THE SENSES, OR AN OBSTRUCTION TO THE FREE USE OF PROPERTY, SO AS TO INTERFERE WITH THE COMFORTABLE ENJOYMENT OF LIFE AND PROPERTY; (2) AFFECTS AT THE SAME TIME AN ENTIRE COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD, OR ANY CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PERSONS, ALTHOUGH THE EXTENT OF THE ANNOYANCE OR DAMAGE INFLICTED UPON INDIVIDUALS MAY BE UNEQUAL; (3) OCCURS DURING OR AS A RESULT OF THE TREATMENT OR DISPOSAL OF WASTES."
- "LOCAL AGENCY" MEANS ANY AGENCY THAT IS INVOLVED WITH REVIEW, APPROVAL, OR OVERSIGHT OF THE CONSTRUCTION SITES (a) CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY, (b) EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, (c) STORM WATER DISCHARGE.

CERTIFICATION

I CERTIFY UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY 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.



RYAN P. BINGHAM
REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER NO. 5337934
GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC.

Michael R. J. [Signature]
DEVELOPER

CONTRACTORS

NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
CARL FRAZIER	<i>[Signature]</i>	OWNER	High Country Excavation
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION
NAME	SIGNATURE	ROLE-COMPANY	DEFINITION OF OPERATION

<h2>SWPPP Notes</h2>		Sunridge HOA Booster Pump <small>A part of Sections 25 & 26, T&M, R2E, SLB&M, U.S. Survey Weber County, Utah</small>	
	GREAT BASIN ENGINEERING, INC. <small>CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS</small>		SCALE : NTS
	<small>3544 Lincoln Avenue, Ogden, Utah, 84401 P.O. Box 9307, Ogden, Utah, 84409 Ogden (801)324-4315 Salt Lake City (801)321-8529 Fax (801)322-7544</small>		DATE : 29 Apr, 2011
DRAWN : RB		REVISIONS :	
SUN12-PUMP			