

*Office of Environmental Management – Grand Junction*



Moab UMTRA Project  
Crescent Junction Site Storm Water  
Pollution Prevention Plan

Revision 2

January 2012



U.S. Department  
of Energy

**Office of Environmental Management**

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Crescent Junction Site Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**

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**Review and Approval**



Edward B. Baker  
RAC Environmental Compliance Manager

1-23-12

Date

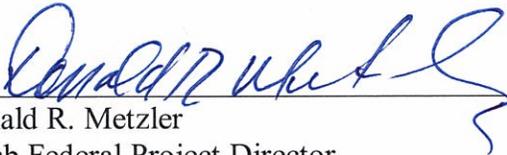


Crag G. Niemeyer  
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In concurrence:



Donald R. Metzler  
Moab Federal Project Director

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Date

## Revision History

<b>Revision No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Reason/Basis for Revision</b>
0	November 2010	Initial issue.
1	May 2011	Annual update.
2	January 2012	Annual update and response to December 2011 state inspection.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
BMP	Best Management Practice
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
I-70	Interstate Highway
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
RRM	residual radioactive material
SWP3	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
UAC	Utah Administrative Code
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action
UPDES	Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
yd <sup>3</sup>	cubic yards

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Summary**

As part of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has constructed a uranium mill tailings disposal cell at the Crescent Junction disposal site (the site). The site is located west of Thompson Springs, Utah, and is approximately 400 acres in size. Relocation of mill tailings and construction of the disposal cell are expected to take approximately 10 to 20 years to complete. Only early phases of the project are described in detail in this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3); details of the later phases of construction will be included in future updates.

No perennial water bodies are present on or near the site. Most of the storm water runoff flows to one ephemeral wash (designated the Kendall Wash) located along the southern edge of the site, then to the Thompson Wash several miles to the south, and eventually to the Green River, approximately 20 miles away. Storm water discharged from the site has the potential to deposit sediment downgradient or affect distant perennial waters.

To prevent adverse impacts to water quality downgradient from the site and off-site movement of sediment, this SWP3 details the protective environmental measures employed on the project. This SWP3 is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Utah Administrative Code (UAC) Rule R317-8-3.9(6)(d)10, "Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES), Application Requirements, Storm Water Discharges, Provisions Applicable to Storm Water Definitions." State of Utah regulations require a UPDES storm water-discharge permit for "... construction activities including clearing, grading, and excavating..." that result in a land disturbance of one or more acres. The intent of these regulations is to prevent erosion and to prevent or control sediment transport from disturbed areas.

A variety of appropriate sediment controls will be used during the course of the project, including phased construction, to minimize the acreage disturbed at any given time. This SWP3 also discusses the domestic and construction water pipelines from Thompson Springs and Green River to the site that support structures and facilities.

### **1.2 Project Description**

The site is located in Grand County, Utah, northeast of the Crescent Junction interchange on Interstate 70 (I-70) and U.S. Highway 191. The disposal site disturbance is approximately 400 acres in size for construction activities over the course of the project, of which less than 200 acres will be utilized for active disposal operations. The approximate coordinates of the center of the site are 38° 57' 30" North, 109° 48' 30" West. Impervious areas are the support structures, including trailers, decontamination pads, and tailings load-out areas. Access roads are surfaced with gravel or asphalt. Disturbed soils are revegetated unless they are expected to be disturbed again, in which case they are stabilized with surfactants until they are revegetated.

The following excavated and filled material estimates are based on the *Remediation of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings, Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1* (DOE/EIS-0355) (EIS) for the project, and they will be modified as the project progresses.

The disposal cell is expected to be approximately 160 acres in size. Approximately 3.5 million cubic yards (yd<sup>3</sup>) of soils at the site would be expected to be excavated during cell construction, including 234,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of stockpiled topsoil-like material. An estimated 16.0 million yd<sup>3</sup> of contaminated materials will be transported onto the site and placed in the cell. The remaining 240 acres of disturbed area would consist of access roads, trailer-staging areas, load-out areas, the rail spur, and soil stockpiles.

Some of the excavated soils would be utilized in constructing the cell buttresses and cover. The remainder would be stabilized on site or transported elsewhere. Stockpiled topsoil would be used in cell construction and final reclamation around the cell.

To support the project, a domestic-water pipeline was constructed from Thompson Springs to the site. The pipeline is approximately 5.5 miles long; it was installed in previously disturbed areas. A 21-mile raw water supply pipeline was constructed from Green River to the site.

### **1.3 Existing Site Conditions**

Although the site is relatively flat, the northern edge is slightly higher in elevation than the southern edge. Storm-water runoff enters as sheet flow primarily from the north and continues as sheet flow across the site. The storm water collects in several gullies that converge into the Kendall Wash at the southern edge of the site and flows off site to the south and west. On the western edge of the site, storm water may discharge to the Crescent Wash, which runs roughly parallel to the site's western boundary and eventually to the Green River. No construction is planned on the western edge of the site.

Vegetation on the site is comprised mainly of annual grass and low-growing desert shrubs, with an estimated cover of 50 to 60 percent. Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) is by far the dominant species. Mat saltbush (*Atriplex corrugata*) is also common, particularly in areas disturbed by prairie dog burrows. Budsage (*Artemisia spinescens*), spiny horsebrush (*Tetradymia spinosa*), Gardner's saltbush (*Atriplex gardneri*), shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), heron's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), globemallow (*Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia*), Sege lily (*Calochortus nuttallii*), galleta grass (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), and broom snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*) occur less frequently. In sheet-wash areas with evidence of more recent sedimentation, nearly pure stands of annual wheatgrass (*Eremopyrum triticeum*) are found, with occasional rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*) and bur buttercup (*Ranunculus testicularis*). Sandier soils along the far western portion of the site support a shrub community dominated by greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*) and spiny hop sage (*Grayia spinosa*), with an understory of native and exotic annuals and perennials. With the exception of upgrading an existing access road, construction activities are not planned in these areas with sandier soils.

### **1.4 Adjacent Areas**

The majority of the storm-water runoff leaves the site as sheet flow at Kendall Wash, located at the site's southern edge. After leaving the site, this ephemeral wash flows through several large culverts (under County Road 175, railroad tracks, and I-70), discharges to the Thompson Wash to the south and west, and eventually flows to the Green River.

No streams, lakes, wetlands, or residential areas are located within proximity of the site, but sediment from the site, if uncontrolled, could potentially deposit in downgradient washes or, in the event of a catastrophic storm event, reach distant perennial waters.

## **1.5 Critical Areas**

No critical areas, including endangered species habitat, exist on or adjacent to the site. A portion of the Kendall Wash, just before it leaves the site, qualifies as a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional wash. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Title 33 United States Code Chapter 1251 (33 USC 1251), authorizes the USACE to issue Section 404 Permits for activities conducted in wetlands or other U.S. waters. Pipeline-construction activities involved jurisdictional washes, and the USACE was notified, appropriate 404 permits were obtained, and all permit conditions were met.

Several sensitive cultural areas exist in the vicinity of the site and pipeline route. Construction in these areas complies with all federal, state, and local cultural resource regulations.

## **1.6 Soils**

The soils at the site are on the alluvial valley flats immediately south of the Book Cliffs. The site is dominated by the Toddler-Ravola-Glenton complex of soils, which are derived from shale and sandstone. A small area along the southern border of the site contains soils from the Chipeta complex.

Erosion hazard is measured by a combination of factors:

- K – K is used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation and is an indicator of the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values range from 0.02 to 0.69; the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion.
- T – T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of water or wind erosion in tons per acre per year.
- W – Wind-erosion factors range from 1 to 8; the lower the value, the more susceptible the soil is to wind erosion.

Toddler family soils are very deep, well-drained, and moderately to strongly saline. Runoff is slow, the erosion hazard is moderate (K = 0.32; T = 5; Wind = 4), and permeability is moderate. These soils are classified as silt loam to fine, sandy loam.

Ravola family soils are very deep, well-drained, and moderately to strongly saline. Runoff is moderate to slow, the erosion hazard is moderate (K = 0.43; T = 5; Wind = 4), and permeability is moderately slow. These soils are subject to gully formation and piping in areas where runoff is concentrated. They are 15 to 35 percent clay, are classified as silt loam, and are highly stratified.

Glenton family soils are very deep and well-drained. Runoff is moderate to slow, the erosion hazard is slight (K = 0.24; T = 5; Wind = 3), and permeability is moderately rapid. Deep gullies have formed in areas where runoff is concentrated. These soils are 5 to 18 percent clay, are classified as silt loam to fine, sandy loam, and are highly stratified.

The Chipeta complex soils are very shallow and well-drained. Runoff is rapid, the erosion hazard is moderate (K = 0.43; T = 1; Wind = 6), and permeability is slow. These soils are classified as silty, clay loam.

### **1.7 Erosion Problem Areas**

As the site is nearly flat, its soils are moderately resistant to erosion, and most storm-water runoff exists as sheet flow, major problem areas are unlikely. However, the soils are prone to gullies if concentrated flows are created. Very few erosion gullies exist on the site. They are located near the southern edge and drain into the Kendall Wash. Because these gullies are more susceptible to erosion than the remainder of the site, stabilization may be required to prevent deepening of the gullies over time.

The pipelines are located perpendicular to the direction of runoff, and the width of the disturbed area will be small. Therefore, problem areas are not expected along the pipeline route, though greater potential for erosion exists at four dry-wash crossings.

### **1.8 Construction Phasing**

Whenever possible, construction is phased, and each phase includes reclamation and/or permanent stabilization. The construction sequence began with upgrades to the main site access road and construction of support structures. Office trailers, storage containers, and a maintenance shed were added to the Support Area. Load-out, staging, decontamination areas, and a rail spur were constructed before cell excavation. Cell excavation, stockpiling of soil, and placement of tailings and a cell cover has been performed for more than 25 percent of the cell and will continue for the remainder of the project.

The cell cover is an engineered mixture of various materials. Although more detailed information is available in the final EIS, the following is a general description of the cover structure. After tailings are placed, a compacted, native clay borrow layer is placed over the tailings as an interim radon barrier. A capillary break, consisting of sand and gravel (0.5-foot thick) is placed over the radon barrier. This would be topped with a frost-protection layer and then a rock layer. The total depth of the cell cap material is approximately 9 feet. Cell construction is phased in subsections to minimize disturbed areas and the size of soil stockpiles at any given time. Following installation of the final section of the cover, support structures, trailer-staging areas, load-out areas, and most of the access roads will be removed and reclaimed.

### **1.9 Construction Schedule**

Cell excavation, stockpiling of cut material, and placement of tailings and cell cover material will be the only planned construction.

## **2.0 SWP3 Requirements**

### **2.1 Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the UPDES storm water-discharge permit, this SWP3 has been prepared to control storm water discharges associated with the construction activities occurring at the Crescent Junction disposal site and water-pipeline routes. The primary consideration determining the adequacy of the SWP3 is compliance with Utah State Surface Water Quality Standards. This plan, properly implemented, should result in the discharge of water to the environment without violation of water quality standards.

This SWP3 complies with the format and outline required by the UPDES storm water-discharge permit. It will be kept on site and will be made available on request to the Executive Secretary (or authorized representative) of the Utah Water Quality Board, interested members of the public, and local government officials. There is no requirement to submit this plan to the state of Utah for approval.

In addition to complying with the state of Utah UPDES requirements, this plan also complies with all applicable DOE guidance and orders, including DOE Order 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability." Class I and Class III cultural resource inventories were conducted on the Crescent Junction site as required by the National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470). DOE completed the Section 106 consultation process and developed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office and the Bureau of Land Management. An annual report is prepared pursuant to the MOA (see EIS Section 3.1.13). In compliance with the Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531), DOE prepared a Biological Assessment, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service prepared a Biological Opinion, which is appended to the project EIS (see EIS Section 3.1.11).

A Nationwide General Permit (#12) for utility line activities has been obtained with the USACE for work within jurisdictional wetlands along the domestic pipeline route. All work will be done in compliance with conditions of this permit, including special conditions.

### **2.2 Purpose and Organization**

The purpose of this SWP3 is to:

- Describe best management practices (BMPs) to minimize erosion and sediment runoff at the site.
- Identify, reduce, eliminate, or prevent the pollution of storm water.
- Prevent violations of surface water quality or ground water-quality standards.

This plan includes a narrative section (Section 3.0) that describes potential pollution problems associated with site features and lists selected BMPs to reduce or eliminate the threat of pollution during construction.

Attachment 1 includes the UPDES storm water-discharge permit requirements and the notice of intent for storm-water discharges. Attachment 2 includes BMP maintenance, inspection requirements, and sample inspection forms.

### **3.0 Narrative Section**

Figure 1 is a general location map of the site, and Figure 2 shows the site facilities and Support Area. Both figures show all natural drainages associated with the area and locations of surface water (stock ponds). Figure 3 shows the locations of Crescent Junction drainages and BMPs.

This section contains BMPs used in the early stages of the project. Specific BMPs may be modified in future stages of the project and will be included in future updates of this SWP3.

#### **3.1 Clearing Limits**

Before beginning earth-disturbing activities, including clearing and grading, all clearing limits, easements, setbacks, sensitive areas and their buffers, and drainage courses were marked to prevent environmental damage on and off site. Special consideration was given to the USACE jurisdictional dry washes. The locations of these washes are shown in Figure 3.

Selected BMPs include:

- BMP 102 – BMP areas
- BMP 103 – Buffer zones
- BMP 107 – Preserving natural vegetation
- BMP 113 – Stake and rope fencing (if needed)

#### **3.2 Construction Access**

The main construction access includes a portion of County Road 223 and is located at the southwestern corner of the site. All vehicles entering the site will be limited to this access. The access is paved with asphalt to prevent tracking sediment to County Roads 223 and 175, State Highway 191, or I-70.

Residual radioactive material (RRM) is primarily transported by rail. The rail spur is located along the southern edge of the site, and containers of RRM are unloaded to trucks and hauled to the disposal cell. All contaminated sediments are removed from all containers and vehicles at a decontamination facility before leaving the disposal cell. Radiological controls will ensure RRM will be restricted to the designated contamination zone. Stake and rope fencing are used to restrict access points to RRM areas.

If sediment is accidentally transported to public thoroughfares (e.g., County Roads 223 or 175), it will be shoveled and/or swept from the road and disposed of in a manner that prevents contamination with storm water or surface water. Additional BMPs will be employed to prevent sediment transport if excessive sediment is transported to the roads.

Selected BMPs include:

- BMP 101 – Access road stabilization
- BMP 105 – Dust control
- BMP 109 – Soil stabilizers/surfactants
- BMP 111 – Stabilized construction entrance
- BMP 113 – Stake and rope fencing
- BMP 114 – Parking area stabilization
- BMP 208 – Road cleaning

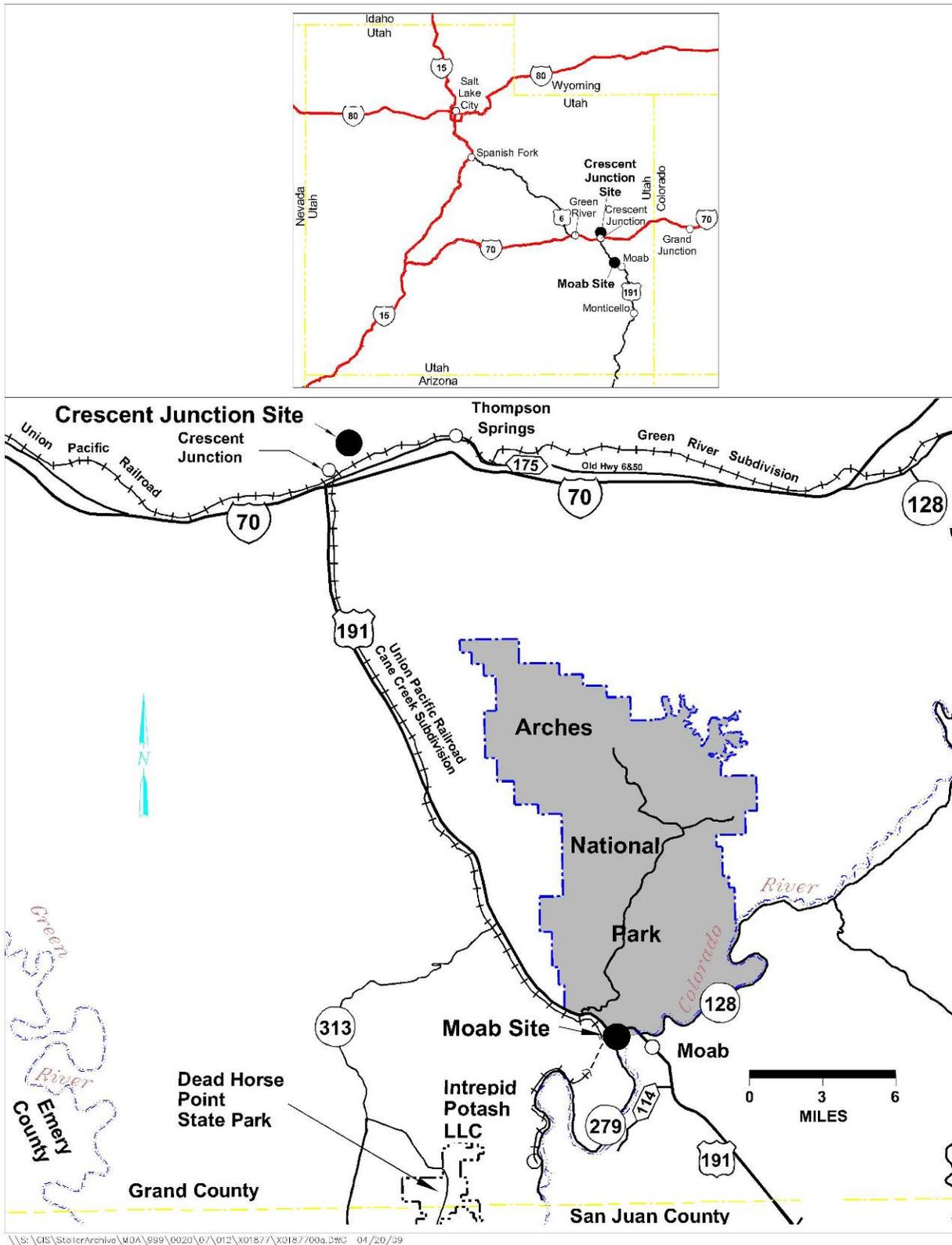


Figure 1. Location of the Crescent Junction Site in Relation to the Moab UMTRA Site

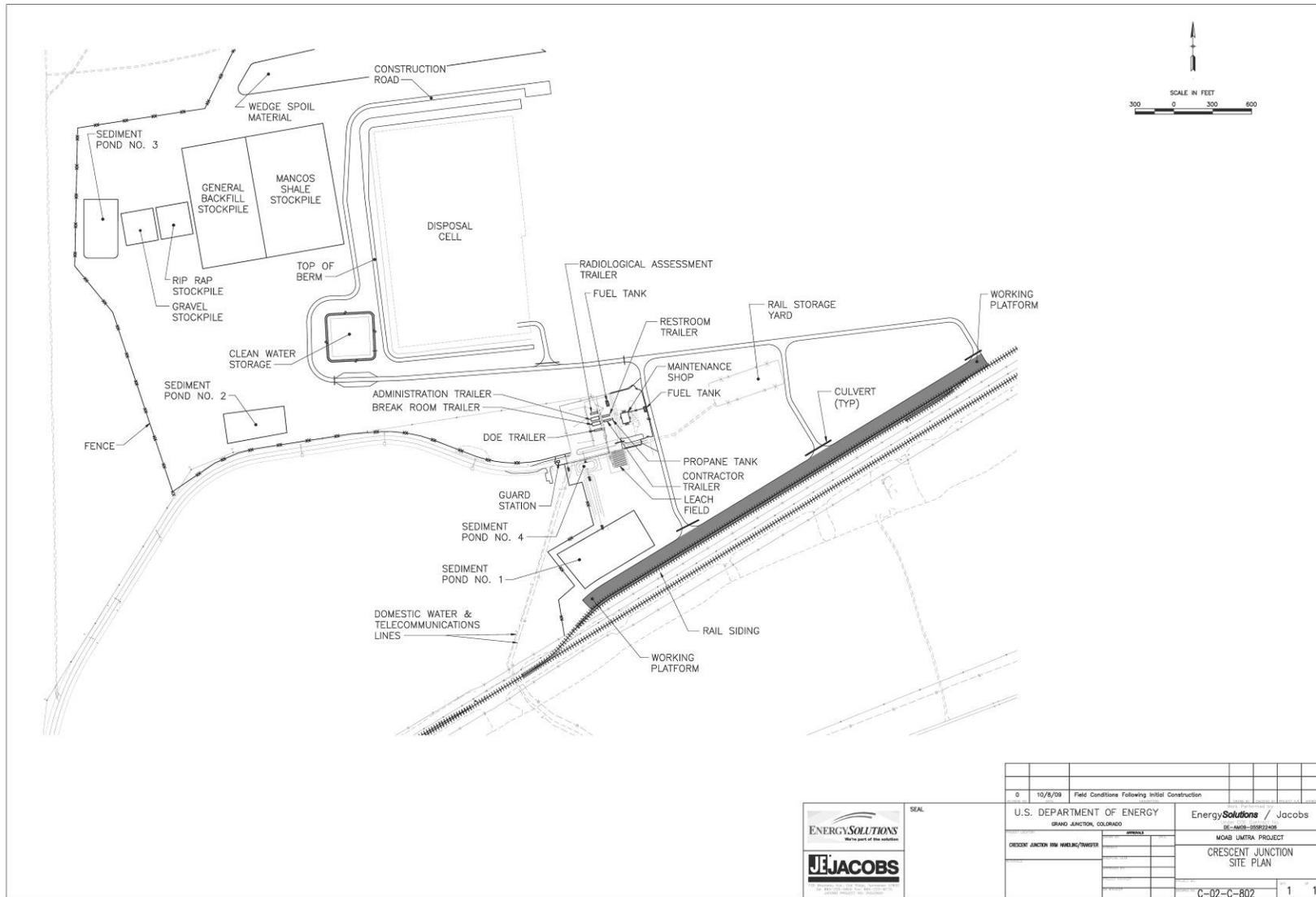


Figure 2. Crescent Junction Site Map

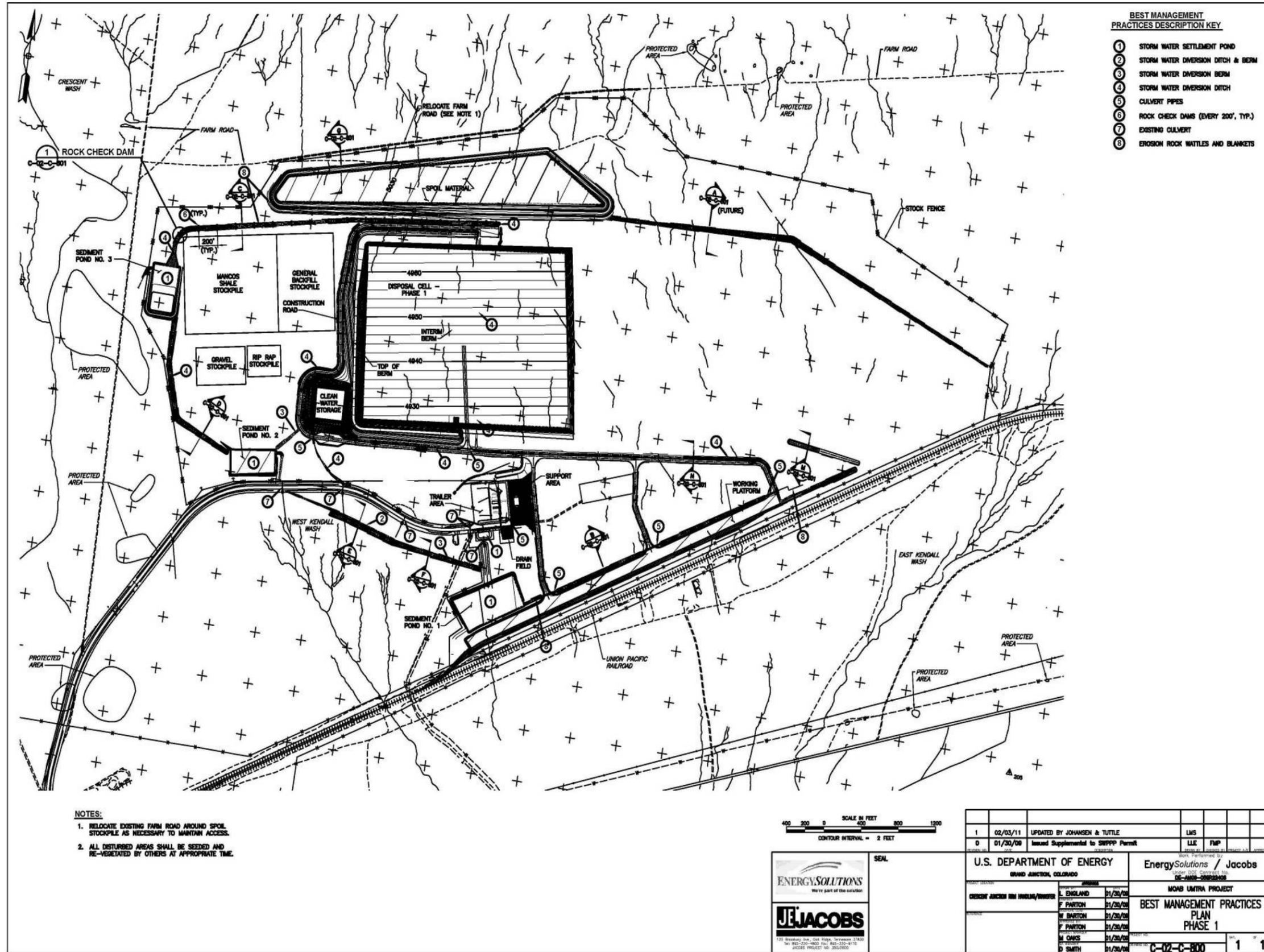


Figure 3. Locations of Crescent Junction Drainages and BMPs

### **3.3 Storm-Water Detention**

Because storm water drains from north to south across the site, four erosion-control basins were placed at the southern end of the trailer-staging area, near the rail load-out, west of disposal cell, and west of stockpiles. The purpose of the basins is to collect storm water from the construction areas. Basins and diversion channels are designed to contain runoff from all disturbed areas.

Diversion channels are graded so storm water runs into the erosion-control basins. The capacity of the erosion basins are based on a calculated volume of runoff for disturbed acres drained for a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. These general guidelines may be altered as required, according to conditions of the storm water discharge permit (Attachment 1).

Selected BMPs include:

- BMP 202 – Detention pond or erosion-control basins
- BMP 203 – Dispersion apron
- BMP 206 – Temporary diversion channel
- BMP 207 – Temporary catch basin

### **3.4 Sediment Controls**

Sediment-contaminated storm water from the disturbed areas is managed with a storm-water system that includes detention ponds to contain design flows (see Section 3.3), diversion channels, and dispersion aprons for overflow. There will be no discharge of storm water to the surrounding land unless storm water exceeds design flows.

Run-on water entering the area from non-construction sources is managed in a similar manner, with diversion channels directing flow to detention ponds.

Selected BMPs include:

- BMP 201 – Check dam (to be used if straw-bale barrier proves inadequate)
- BMP 202 – Detention pond
- BMP 203 – Dispersion apron
- BMP 204 – Silt fence
- BMP 205 – Straw-bale barrier
- BMP 206 – Temporary diversion channel
- BMP 207 – Temporary catch basin

### **3.5 Soil Stabilization**

This section describes soil-stabilization techniques to be implemented to minimize erosion and transport of sediment from the site. Soil stockpiles will be located in areas that will minimize erosion potential (BMP areas), and stockpiles will be covered with plastic or polymer spray if an emergency cover is required. Loads will be covered during transport on and off site. Dust-control methods, including water trucks and/or surfactants, will be continuously monitored and employed as needed.

Short slopes, such as those adjacent to parking areas and access roads, will employ surface roughening. These areas will be inspected and repaired regularly, and they will be re-seeded as practicable.

Long-term stabilization will include rock cover on RRM, asphalt, road base, gravel, and similar materials, as well as revegetation and the use of erosion-control materials. Erosion-control materials may include erosion matting and blankets, rock or straw wattles, crimped straw mulch, hydromulch, or approved polymer stabilizers. Loose straw mulch will not be used. If soils are exposed for more than 21 days (for soils to be re-disturbed) or for more than 14 days (for soils to be finally stabilized), they will be stabilized with chemical or polymer soil stabilizers until final stabilization can be performed.

Selected BMPs include:

- BMP 102 – BMP areas
- BMP 104 – Covered loads
- BMP 105 – Dust control
- BMP 106 – Erosion-control materials
- BMP 108 – Seeding/revegetation
- BMP 109 – Soil stabilizers/surfactants
- BMP 110 – Soils stockpiles
- BMP 112 – Surface roughening
- BMP 116 – Soil covering

### **3.6 Slope Protection**

Cut-and-fill slopes will be designed and constructed to minimize erosion. Soil types have been analyzed and considered for their potential to erode. In addition, slope runoff velocities will be reduced by surface contouring and surface roughening. Upslope drainage and uncontaminated run-on water will be intercepted and diverted around construction areas. Stabilization of sloped areas may include the use erosion-control materials, including erosion wattles (rock or straw), particularly along the banks of washes.

Selected BMPs include:

- BMP 106 – Erosion-control materials
- BMP 108 – Revegetation
- BMP 112 – Surface roughening
- BMP 115 – Erosion wattles

### **3.7 Drain-Inlet Protection**

Storm drain inlets will be protected with rock aprons and/or erosion matting

### **3.8 Storm Water-Outlet Protection**

Storm water outlets will be limited to overflow of detention ponds, and dispersion structures are installed if containment volumes are exceeded.

Dispersion aprons will discharge water from the detention ponds.

### 3.9 Spill Prevention and Response

The spill prevention and response plan outlined in Section 12.0 of the *Moab UMTRA Project Health and Safety Plan* (DOE-EM/GJ1038) and the *Moab UMTRA Project Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan* (DOE-EM/GJRAC1477) are followed for all construction activities at the Crescent Junction site. To prevent unwanted materials from entering storm water, litter and construction debris are removed from the work area frequently (BMP 117).

### 3.10 Storm-Water Treatment

A chemical storm water treatment system is not planned at the site. A septic tank and a leach field were constructed as shown on Figure 2 with the Support Area. Water quality monitoring is currently performed for ground water associated with the disposal cell; there is no surface water, but storm-water discharge will be monitored in accordance with the UPDES storm water-discharge permit.

## 4.0 BMP Maintenance

All temporary and permanent erosion- and sediment-control BMPs will be maintained and repaired as needed to ensure continued performance of their intended function. All maintenance and repair will be conducted in accordance with BMPs. Recommended BMP maintenance requirements are listed in Table 2-1 in Attachment 2.

Three types of inspections are required for the selected BMPs. First, routine formal inspections will occur bi-weekly and after significant storm events of greater than 0.5-inch (see Table 2-1 in Attachment 2). Formal inspection forms are completed and kept as records. Second, routine inspection of erosion-control materials (BMP 106), revegetation (BMP 108), and erosion wattles (BMP 115) are performed and recorded by Environmental Compliance staff (see Environmental BMP Inspection Form, Attachment 2). Environmental inspection forms are completed and kept as records in accordance with the *Moab UMTRA Project Records Management Manual* (DOE-EM/GJ1545). Finally, informal inspections will be incorporated into the daily work process, and any BMP failures or erosion or sedimentation problems will be reported and repaired. No written record is required for informal inspections, but damaged areas will be recorded during formal inspections.

Informal inspections related to the following BMPs are conducted.

- BMP 101 – Access road stabilization
- BMP 103 – Buffer zones
- BMP 104 – Covered loads
- BMP 105 – Dust control
- BMP 107 – Preserving natural vegetation
- BMP 110 – Soils stockpiles
- BMP 111 – Stabilized construction entrance
- BMP 113 – Stake and rope fence
- BMP 117 – Debris cleanup
- BMP 204 – Silt fence
- BMP 208 – Road cleaning

All temporary erosion- and sediment-control BMPs are removed within 30 days after final site stabilization is achieved or after the temporary BMPs are no longer needed. Trapped sediment will be removed and stabilized on site when the capacity of any sediment-control device is reduced by 50 percent. Disturbed soil areas resulting from removal of BMPs or vegetation will be permanently stabilized as soon as possible.

## 5.0 Project Management

Implementation and management of the environmental aspects of this project under the SWP3 are the responsibilities of DOE and the Technical Assistance Contractor and the Remedial Action Contractor (the contractor). Communication among all parties performing the work on the site is essential for proper implementation of the SWP3. The contractor and all subcontractors shall be familiar with the SWP3 and their responsibilities under the plan.

Subcontractor oversight to ensure compliance with the SWP3 is provided by the contractor. Informal, on-the-job tailgate training is the first level of communication followed by on-site observation of compliance. Non-compliance with SWP3 policies will be corrected. Chronic non-compliance with the SWP3 policies may result in the intervention of local and state regulators. This SWP3 will be updated as requested by the owner and/or the contractor.

### 5.1 Contact Information

Owner: U.S. Department of Energy, 200 Grand Avenue, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501  
DOE Federal Project Director Contact: Don Metzler (970) 257-2115  
Compliance Contact: Ed Baker (435) 260-6177 or (970) 257-2112

## 6.0 References

16 USC 470 (United States Code), “National Historic Preservation Act.”

16 USC 1531 (United States Code), Endangered Species Act.

33 USC 1251 (United States Code), “Clean Water Act.”

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy), *Moab UMTRA Project Health and Safety Plan* (DOE-EM/GJ1038), October 2010.

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy), *Moab UMTRA Project Records Management Manual* (DOE-EM/GJ1545), July 2011.

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy), *Moab UMTRA Project Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan* (DOE-EM/GJRAC1477), June 2010.

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy) Order 436.1, “Departmental Sustainability.”

DOE (U.S. Department of Energy) *Remediation of the Moab Uranium Mill Tailings, Grand and San Juan Counties, Utah, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 1* (DOE/EIS-0355), July 2005.

UAC (Utah Administrative Code) R317-8-3.9(6)(d)10, “Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (UPDES), Application Requirements, Storm Water Discharges, Provisions Applicable to Storm Water Definitions.”

**Attachment 1.**  
**UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and  
Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges**

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges

## UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal

### STATE OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

#### Authorization to Discharge Under the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

#### Storm Water General Permit for Construction Activities Permit No. UTR300000

This Permit is issued in compliance with the provisions of the Utah Water Quality Act, Title 19, Chapter 5, Utah Code Annotated 2004, as amended (the "Act") and the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. §§ 1251 *et. seq.*, as amended to date), and the rules and Regulations made pursuant to those statutes.

This Permit authorizes storm water discharges to waters of the State of Utah resulting from construction activities, including construction support activities, anywhere within the State of Utah as provided in Parts 1.4 and 1.5 of this Permit. This authorization is conditioned upon a discharger meeting the eligibility requirements in Part 1.2.2 of this Permit, including preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prior to filing a Notice of Intent ("NOI") to discharge under this General Permit. A discharger is not covered by this Permit if the discharger submits an NOI but has not met these conditions.

This authorization is subject to the authority of the Utah Water Quality Board or the Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board to reopen this Permit (*see* Part 5.15 of this Permit), or to require a discharger to obtain an individual permit or use an alternative general permit (*see* Part 2.3 of this Permit). The issuance of a discharge permit authorization under this general Permit does not relieve Permittees of other duties and responsibilities under the Act or rules made under that Act. Significant terms used in this Permit are defined in Part 6 of this Permit.

This Permit shall become effective on July 1, 2008.

This Permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, June 30, 2013, except as described in Part 2.4 of this Permit.

Signed this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2008.



Walter L. Baker, P.E.  
Executive Secretary,  
Utah Water Quality Board

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements

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### PART 1: PERMIT SCOPE AND COVERAGE

- 1.1 Persons required to obtain authorization for discharge. No person may conduct construction activities that disturb an area greater than or equal to one acre without authorization for storm water discharge from the Executive Secretary. (See Utah Admin. Code Sections R317-8-3.9(6)(d)(10) and R317-8-3.9(6)(e)(1).) In addition, no person may conduct construction activities that disturb an area smaller than one acre if the disturbance is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb an area greater than or equal to one acre. *Id.* See Part 6.5 of this Permit for a definition of “construction activities.”
- 1.2 Permit Area and Eligibility.
  - 1.2.1. Construction activities located within the State of Utah, except for Indian Country (see Part 6.16 of this Permit for a definition of “Indian Country”) may be eligible to be covered under this Permit.
  - 1.2.2. Eligibility for authorization to discharge under this Permit is conditioned upon:
    - a. Preparation of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (“SWPPP”) (see Part 3 of this permit) prior to submission of a Notice of Intent (“NOI”);
    - b. Submission of a complete and accurate Notice of Intent to be covered by this Permit (see Part 1.8 of this Permit); and
    - c. Payment of applicable fees.
- 1.3 Authorization to Discharge. This Permit authorizes discharges of storm water from construction activities that disturb an area greater than or equal to one acre, and from construction activities that disturb an area smaller than one acre if the disturbance is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb an area greater than or equal to one acre. This authorization is subject to all of the terms and conditions of this Permit, including the requirement that the discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (“NOI”), and the prohibitions on discharges specified in Part 1.6.
- 1.4 Allowable Storm Water Discharges. Subject to compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit, a Permittee is authorized to discharge pollutants in:
  - 1.4.1. Storm water associated with construction activity as that term is defined in Part 6.5 of this Permit (but see Part 1.4.3 of this Permit for limitations on discharges from construction support activities);
  - 1.4.2. Storm water discharges designated by the Executive Secretary as needing a storm water permit under R317-8-3.9(6)(e)(2);
  - 1.4.3. Discharges from construction support activities as that term is defined in Part 6.6 of this Permit, provided:
    - a. The support activity is directly related to the construction site required to have UPDES permit coverage for discharges of storm water associated with construction activity;
    - b. The support activity is not a commercial operation serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different owners/operators, and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the last construction project it supports; and
    - c. Appropriate controls and measures are identified in a Storm Water Pollution

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Prevention Plan (SWPPP) covering the discharges from the support activity areas; and

- 1.4.4. Discharges composed of allowable discharges listed in Part 1.4 and 1.5 of this Permit commingled with a discharge authorized by a different UPDES permit and/or a discharge that does not require UPDES permit authorization.
- 1.5. Allowable Non-storm Water Discharges. A Permittee is authorized to make the following non-storm water discharges, provided the non-storm water component of the discharge is in compliance with Part 3.5.5 of this Permit:
  - 1.5.1. Discharges from fire-fighting activities;
  - 1.5.2. Fire hydrant flushings;
  - 1.5.3. Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used;
  - 1.5.4. Water used to control dust in accordance with Part 3.5.2(c)(2);
  - 1.5.5. Potable water including uncontaminated water line flushings;
  - 1.5.6. Routine external building wash down that does not use detergents;
  - 1.5.7. Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed) and where detergents are not used;
  - 1.5.8. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
  - 1.5.9. Uncontaminated ground water or spring water;
  - 1.5.10. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
  - 1.5.11. Landscape and other irrigation drainage.
- 1.6. Discharges not allowed under this Permit. Notwithstanding any other language in this Permit, the following storm water discharges are not authorized by this Permit:
  - 1.6.1. Discharges from Construction Activities within Indian Country. This Permit does not cover discharges within Indian Country as that term is defined in Part 6.16 of this Permit;<sup>1</sup>
  - 1.6.2. Post Construction Discharges. Storm water discharges that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed and the site has undergone final stabilization;
  - 1.6.3. Discharges Mixed with Non-storm Water. Discharges that are mixed with sources of non-storm water other than discharges which are identified in Part 1.5 of this Permit and in compliance with Part 3.5.5 (non-storm water discharges) of this Permit;
  - 1.6.4. Discharges Covered by Another Permit. Storm water discharges associated with construction activity for which an individual permit has been issued, or for which the owner/operator is required to or may obtain coverage under an individual permit or an alternative general permit (*see* Part 2.3 of this Permit), including a general

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<sup>1</sup> The State of Utah, *Division of Water Quality*, does not have permit authority for Indian Country. Storm water permits for Indian Country within the State must be acquired through EPA Region VIII, except for facilities on the Navajo Reservation or on the Goshute Reservation which must acquire storm water permits through EPA Region IX.

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permit issued for areas regulated by a qualified municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Program;

- 1.6.5. Discharges Threatening Water Quality. Storm water discharges from construction activities that cause or have the reasonable potential to cause a violation of a water quality standard. *See* Part 2.2 of this Permit;
  - 1.6.6. Discharges from commercial construction support and related activities. Storm water discharges from construction support activities unless they are included within the definition in Part 6.6 of this permit;
  - 1.6.7. Spills. This Permit does not authorize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil resulting from an on-site spill; and
  - 1.6.8. Discharges that result from violations of this Permit.
- 1.7 Authorization to Discharge Date.
- 1.7.1. This permit is effective as of July 1, 2008 and is effective for five years, expiring at 11:59 p.m. on June 30, 2013.
  - 1.7.2. Unless notified by the Executive Secretary to the contrary, a discharger is authorized for coverage under this Permit and may begin construction activities immediately after preparing a SWPPP for the construction activities (*see* Part 1.2.2(a) of this Permit), and after submitting an NOI and permit fee (*see* Part 1.2.2(b) and (c) of this Permit). The date of submission of the NOI or a permit fee shall be the date of its receipt by the Executive Secretary, or the date the NOI or permit fee are submitted electronically using the website for the Utah Division of Water Quality. Any NOIs mailed to the Executive Secretary shall be mailed to the address specified in Part 5.11 of this Permit.
  - 1.7.3. The Executive Secretary may, with written notice (including electronic notice) delay authorization to verify an applicant's eligibility or resolve other concerns. In these instances, a discharger is not authorized for coverage under this permit until it receives notice from the Executive Secretary.
- 1.8 Notice of Intent
- 1.8.1. A person who wishes to submit an NOI must use the NOI form provided by the Executive Secretary (or a copy thereof), or submit an NOI electronically (<https://secure.utah.gov/stormwater/>).
  - 1.8.2. All questions in an NOI form provided by the Executive Secretary or answered in the course of submitting an NOI electronically must be answered completely and accurately.
  - 1.8.3. The NOI, whether on the form provided by the Executive Secretary or submitted electronically, must include a certification statement, and must be signed and dated by an authorized representative as specified in Part 5.16 of this Permit.
- 1.9 Coverage before June 30, 2010. Permittee's that previously received authorization to discharge under the October 1, 2002 General Permit (2002 General Permit) and still have active coverage shall without submission of an NOI continue coverage under UTR200000 until June 30, 2010 at which time, or before if desired, the Permittee shall, by submission of an NOI (either on-line [www.waterquality.utah.gov/updes/stormwatercon.htm](http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/updes/stormwatercon.htm) or by paper submission) obtain coverage under this Permit (UTR300000).

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- 1.10 Late Notifications. Persons are not prohibited from submitting NOIs after initiating clearing, grading, excavation activities, or other construction activities. When a late NOI is submitted, authorization for discharges occurs consistent with Subpart 2.1. The Agency reserves the right to take enforcement action for any un-permitted discharges that occur between the commencement of construction and discharge authorization.

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### **PART 2. SPECIAL CONDITIONS, MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND OTHER NON-NUMERIC LIMITATIONS**

- 2.1 Releases in excess of Reportable Quantities. The discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the storm water discharge(s) from a site shall be prevented or minimized in accordance with the applicable SWPPP for the site. This Permit does not relieve the Permittee of the reporting requirements of 40 CFR part 117, 40 CFR 110, and 40 CFR part 302. Where a release containing a hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR 117, 40 CFR 110, or 40 CFR 302, occurs during a 24 hour period:
- 2.1.1. The Permittee is required to notify the National Response Center (NRC) (800-424-8802) in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 117, 40 CFR 110, and 40 CFR 302 and the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) (801-538-6146) or the 24 hour DWQ answering service at 801-536-4123 as soon as he or she has knowledge of the discharge;
  - 2.1.2. The Permittee shall submit within 14 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, the measures taken and/or planned to be taken to cleanup the release, and steps to be taken to minimize the chance of future occurrences to the Executive Secretary; and
  - 2.1.3. The SWPPP required under Part 3 of this Permit 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 SWPPP must be reviewed to identify measures to prevent the reoccurrence of such releases and to respond to such releases, and the SWPPP must be modified where appropriate.
- 2.2 Discharge Compliance with Water Quality Standards and TMDL requirements. Storm water discharges from construction activities that cause or have the reasonable potential to cause a violation of a water quality standard or a violation of Total Maximum Daily Load ("TMDL") requirements are not authorized by this Permit. If there is a TMDL requirement for the receiving water, that requirement, rather than a water quality standard, will govern. If a discharge that would otherwise be covered by this Permit causes a violation or if there is a reasonable potential a discharge will cause a violation, the Permittee will take all necessary actions to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation of a water quality standard or a TMDL requirement, and shall document these actions in the SWPPP.

If the Executive Secretary determines that construction activities have caused or have the reasonable potential to cause a violation of a water quality standard or a TMDL requirement, the discharger will be notified by the Executive Secretary of additional requirements for treatment or handling of the discharge to ensure future discharges do not cause or contribute to the violation. The Permittee will document these requirements in the SWPPP. The Executive Secretary may authorize continued coverage under this Permit after appropriate controls and implementation procedures, designed to bring the discharges

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

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into compliance with water quality standards or TMDL requirements, have been included in the SWPPP.

Alternatively, the Executive Secretary may notify the Permittee that an individual permit application is necessary (see Part 2.3 of this Permit).

If violations remain or re-occur, then coverage under this Permit may be terminated by the Executive Secretary and an alternative permit may be issued or denied. Compliance with this requirement does not preclude any enforcement activity as provided by the Water Quality Act for the underlying violation.

### 2.3 Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit.

- 2.3.1. The Executive Secretary may require any person authorized by this Permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual UPDES permit or an alternative UPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Executive Secretary to take action under this paragraph. Where the Executive Secretary requires a discharger authorized to discharge under this Permit to apply for an individual UPDES permit, the Executive Secretary shall notify the discharger in writing that a permit application is required. This notification shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form or reference to the application requirements, a statement setting a deadline for the discharger to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual UPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual Permittee, coverage under this general Permit shall automatically terminate. Applications shall be submitted to the address of the Division of Water Quality shown in Part 5.11 of this Permit. The Executive Secretary may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If a discharger fails to submit in a timely manner an individual UPDES permit application as required by the Executive Secretary under this paragraph, then the applicability of this Permit to the individual UPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.
- 2.3.2. Any discharger authorized by this Permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Permit by applying for an individual permit. In such cases, the discharger shall submit an individual application in accordance with the requirements of Utah Administrative Code ("UAC") R317-8-3.9(2)(b)2 with reasons supporting the request, to the Executive Secretary at the address for the Division of Water Quality in Part 5.11 of this Permit. The request may be granted by issuance of any individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the Permittee are adequate to support the request.
- 2.3.3. When an individual UPDES permit is issued to a discharger who would otherwise be subject to this Permit, or the discharger is authorized to discharge under an alternative UPDES general permit, the applicability of this Permit to the individual UPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual UPDES permit is denied to a discharger otherwise subject to this Permit or the discharger is denied for coverage under an alternative UPDES general permit, the applicability of this Permit to the

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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individual UPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Executive Secretary.

- 2.4 Continuation of the Expired General Permit. This Permit expires on June 30, 2013. However, an expired general permit shall continue in force and effect after the expiration date until a new general permit is issued. If a discharger was eligible for and permitted under this Permit, and this Permit expires, the discharger will remain covered by this Permit until the earliest of:
- 2.4.1. One hundred twenty days after re-issuance or replacement of this Permit;
  - 2.4.2. The discharger submits a Notice of Termination in compliance with this Permit;
  - 2.4.3. The discharger is issued an individual permit for the project's discharges; or
  - 2.4.4. 180 days after the Executive Secretary makes a formal decision not to reissue or replace this Permit, at which time the discharger must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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### PART 3. STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

- 3.1. SWPPP required. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") shall be developed for each construction project covered by this Permit prior to submission of an NOI. A SWPPP shall be prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. It is recommended that the plan be signed by a Professional Engineer (P.E.) registered in the State. The SWPPP shall identify potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges from the construction site, shall describe and ensure the implementation of practices which will be used to reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity at the construction site and to assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit, and shall otherwise meet the requirements of this Permit. As a condition of this Permit, Permittees must implement the SWPPP as written or modified from commencement of construction until final stabilization is complete and an NOI has been submitted. (This provision is not intended to address the potential liability of a Permittee or other current or former operator or owner in the event of a discharge of pollution from the property of an individual homeowner.)
- 3.2. SWPPP Location, Availability, Revision, and Signature.
  - 3.2.1. SWPPP Location. A copy of the SWPPP, including a copy of the Permit, the NOI, and any amendments to the SWPPP, shall be retained on-site at the site which generates the storm water discharge in accordance with this Part 3.2 and with Part 5.10 of this Permit. If the site is inactive or does not have an onsite location adequate to store the copy of the SWPPP, reasonable local access to a copy of the SWPPP during normal working hours (e.g., at a local library or government building), must be provided and the location of the SWPPP, along with a contact phone number, shall be posted on site at a publicly-accessible location. For linear construction projects, such as pipelines, the posted notice shall be located at a publicly accessible location near the active part of the construction project.
  - 3.2.2. SWPPP Availability. The Permittee shall make the copy of the SWPPP that is kept on-site or kept locally available for review upon request to the Executive Secretary; EPA; other local agencies approving sediment and erosion plans, grading plans, or storm water management plans; local government officials; or to the operators of a municipal separate storm sewer receiving discharges from the site. The Permittee need not provide a free copy of the SWPPP to these entities upon request, but if it chooses not to do so, it shall keep two copies of the SWPPP, in its entirety, and shall allow these entities to borrow one to make a copy at their own expense.
  - 3.2.3. Original SWPPP. If requested by the Executive Secretary, the original SWPPP, including any previous versions requested, shall be provided to the Executive Secretary within five working days of the request. The original provided shall be signed in accordance with Part 5.16 of this Permit.
  - 3.2.4. SWPPP Availability to the Public. The Permittee shall also make a copy of the SWPPP available to the public to review at reasonable times during regular business hours. Advance notice by the public of the desire to view the SWPPP may be required, not to exceed two working days. The Permittee need not provide a free copy of the SWPPP to members of the public, but if it chooses not to do so, it shall

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- keep two copies of the SWPPP, in its entirety, and shall allow members of the public to borrow one to make a copy at their own expense.
- 3.2.5. Compelled Revisions. The Executive Secretary, or an authorized representative of the Executive Secretary, may notify the Permittee (co-Permittees) at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Part 3. Such notification shall identify those provisions of the Permit which are not being met by the SWPPP, and identify which provisions of the SWPPP require modifications in order to meet the minimum requirements of this Part 3. Within 7 days of such notification from the Executive Secretary, (or as otherwise provided by the Executive Secretary), or authorized representative, the Permittee shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and shall submit to the Executive Secretary a written certification that the changes have been made. The Executive Secretary may take appropriate enforcement action for the period of time the Permittee was operating under a SWPPP that did not meet the minimum requirements of the Permit.
- 3.2.6. All SWPPPs must be signed and certified in accordance with Part 5.16 of this Permit.
- 3.3. Keeping SWPPPs Current.
- 3.3.1. The Permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the State and which has not otherwise been addressed in the SWPPP.
- 3.3.2. The Permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever inspections or investigations by site operators, local, state, or federal officials indicate the SWPPP is proving ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants from sources identified under Part 3.5.1 of this Permit, or is otherwise not achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction activity.
- 3.3.3. The Permittee shall amend the SWPPP whenever a new owner/operator becomes responsible for implementing all or part of the SWPPP, as further described in Part 3.4 and Part 4.3 of this Permit.
- 3.3.4. The following records of activities shall be maintained as part of the SWPPP:
- Dates when major grading activities occur;
  - Dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of or all of the site; and
  - Dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- 3.3.5. Once an area has been finally stabilized, the Permittee may identify this area in the SWPPP and no further SWPPP or inspection requirements shall apply to that area.
- 3.4. More than one Permittee. A SWPPP may identify more than one Permittee and may specify the responsibilities of each Permittee by task, area, and/or timing. Permittees may coordinate and prepare more than one SWPPP to accomplish this. However, in the event there is a requirement under the SWPPP for which responsibility is ambiguous or is not included in the SWPPP(s), each Permittee shall be responsible for implementation of that requirement. Each Permittee is also responsible for assuring that its activities do not render another Permittee's controls ineffective.

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## Permit Requirements (continued)

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### 3.5. Contents of SWPPP. The SWPPP shall include the following items:

#### 3.5.1. Site Description. Each SWPPP shall provide a description of pollutant sources and other information as indicated:

- a. A description of the nature of the construction activity;
- b. A description of the intended sequence of major activities which disturb soils for major portions of the site (e.g. grubbing, excavation, grading, utilities, and infrastructure installation);
- c. Estimates of the total area of the site and the total area of the site that is expected to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other activities, including areas for construction support;
- d. An estimate of the runoff coefficient of the site after construction activities are completed and existing data describing the soil or the quality of any discharge from the site;
- e. A general location map (e.g. portion of a city or county map or similar scale) and a site map indicating:
  - 1) drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities;
  - 2) construction boundaries and a description of existing vegetation prior to grading activities;
  - 3) areas of soil disturbance, and areas of no disturbance;
  - 4) the location of major structures and nonstructural controls identified in the SWPPP;
  - 5) Locations of areas used for construction support;
  - 6) the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur;
  - 7) the location of surface waters (including wetlands); and
  - 8) locations where storm water is discharged or will discharge to a surface water;
- f. A description of any discharge associated with industrial activity other than construction at the site (including storm water discharges from dedicated portable asphalt plants and dedicated portable concrete plants), whether or not those discharges are covered by the Permit; and the location of that activity;
- g. The name of the receiving water(s), and aerial extent of wetland acreage at the site; and
- h. A copy of this Permit.

#### 3.5.2. Controls. The SWPPP shall employ best management practices to control pollutants in storm water discharges. Each plan shall include a description of appropriate controls and measures that will be implemented during construction activity and while the site is unstabilized. The plan must clearly describe for each major activity identified in Part 3.5.1(b) appropriate control measures and the timing during the construction process that the measures will be implemented. The description and implementation of controls shall address the following minimum components:

##### a. Erosion and Sediment Controls.

##### 1) Short and Long Term Goals and Criteria:

- A) The construction-phase erosion and sediment controls should be designed to retain sediment on site to the maximum extent

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

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- practicable.
- B) All control measures must be properly selected, installed, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and good engineering practices. If periodic inspections or other information indicates a control has been used inappropriately, incorrectly, or is ineffective the Permittee must replace or modify the control for site situations.
  - C) If sediments escape the construction site, off-site accumulations of sediment must be removed at a frequency sufficient to minimize the possibility of offsite impacts such as fugitive sediments washing into storm sewers by the next rain or posing a safety hazard to users of public streets.
  - D) Sediment must be removed from sediment traps or sedimentation ponds when design capacity has been reduced by 50%.
  - E) Litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to storm water shall be picked up prior to anticipated storm events (e.g. forecasted by local weather reports), or otherwise prevented from becoming a pollutant source for storm water discharges (e.g. screening outfalls, picked up daily, etc.).
  - F) Offsite material storage areas (also including overburden and stockpiles of dirt, etc.) used solely by the Permitted project are considered a part of the project and, unless a Permittee submits a separate NOI for such areas or they are subject to a separate UPDES permit, they shall be addressed in the SWPPP.
- 2) **Stabilization Practices.** A description of existing interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. SWPPPs should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and that disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geo-textiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Use of impervious surfaces for stabilization should be avoided. Except as provided in paragraphs (A) and (B) below (Parts 3.5.2(a)(2)(A) and (B)), 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.
- A) Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.
  - B) 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.
- 3) **Structural Practices.** The permittee shall provide a description of

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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structural practices that divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site to the degree attainable. Such practices may include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. Placement of structural practices in floodplains should be avoided to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act ("CWA").

- A) 10 Acre Sediment Basin Requirement. Where attainable, for common drainage locations that serve areas with 10 or more acres disturbed at one time, the Permittee shall provide a temporary (or permanent) sediment basin that provides storage for a 10 year, 24 hour storm event, a calculated volume of runoff for disturbed acres drained, or equivalent control measures, until final stabilization of the site. Where calculations are not performed, a sediment basin providing 3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained (a 1 inch storm event), or equivalent control measures, shall be provided where attainable until final stabilization of the site. The required sizing of the sediment basin does not include flows from offsite areas and flows from onsite areas that are either undisturbed or have undergone final stabilization where such flows are diverted around both the disturbed area and the sediment basin. In determining whether installing a sediment basin is attainable, factors such as site soils, slope, and available area on site shall be considered. For drainage locations which serve 10 or more disturbed acres at one time and where a temporary sediment basin or equivalent controls is not attainable, smaller sediment basins and/or sediment traps (with comparable storage) must be used; or
- (i) at a minimum, equivalent controls in silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, sod, mulch, geo-textiles, stepped check dams, pipe slope drains or other sediment or erosion controls are required for all erodible areas, down slope boundaries of the construction area and side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions; or
  - (ii) it can be shown that site meteorological conditions do not warrant equivalent storage during the time period the 10-acres are destabilized (little or no chance of precipitation for the period of surface destabilization).
- B) Less Than 10 Acre BMP Requirement. For drainage locations serving less than 10 acres, sediment basins and/or sediment traps should be used. At a minimum, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, or equivalent sediment controls are required for all down slope boundaries (and those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the construction area unless a sediment basin providing storage for

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

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3,600 cubic feet of storage per acre drained is provided.

- b. Storm Water Management. Description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. Structural measures should be placed on upland soils to the degree attainable. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the CWA. This Permit only addresses the installation of storm water management measures, and not the ultimate operation and maintenance of such structures after the construction activities have been completed and the site has undergone final stabilization. Permittees are only responsible for the installation and maintenance of storm water management measures prior to final stabilization of the site, and are not responsible for maintenance after storm water discharges associated with construction activity have been eliminated from the site. However, post-construction storm water BMPs that discharge pollutants from point sources once construction is completed, may in themselves, need authorization under a separate UPDES permit and are likely regulated under local municipal requirements.
- 1) Such measures may include:
    - A) storm water detention structures (including wet ponds);
    - B) storm water retention structures;
    - C) flow-attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions;
    - D) infiltration of runoff onsite; and
    - E) sequential systems (which combine several practices).
  - 2) The SWPPP shall include an explanation of the technical basis used to select the practices to control pollution where flows exceed predevelopment levels.
  - 3) Storm water velocity dissipation devices shall be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel for the purpose of providing a non-erosive flow velocity from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected. The objective is to minimize significant changes in the hydrological regime of the receiving water.
- c. Other Controls.
- 1) Waste Disposal. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged to waters of the State, except as authorized by a federal CWA Section 404 permits.
  - 2) Off-site Tracking. Off-site vehicle tracking of sediments and the generation of dust shall be minimized.
  - 3) Septic, Waste, and Sanitary Sewer Disposal. The SWPPP shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.
  - 4) Exposure to Construction Materials. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of practices to reduce pollutants from construction related materials which are stored onsite including an inventory of construction materials (including waste materials), storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to storm water, and spill prevention and

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

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response.

- 5) Support Areas. A description of pollutant sources from areas other than construction (including storm water discharges from dedicated portable asphalt plants and dedicated portable concrete plants), and a description of controls and measures that will be implemented at those sites.

d. Other Laws and Requirements.

- 1) Local Storm Water Control Requirements. This Permit does not relieve the Permittee from compliance with other laws effecting erosion and sediment control or requirements for the permanent storm water system. Where applicable, compliance efforts to these requirements should be reflected in the SWPPP.
- 2) Threatened or Endangered Species & Historic Properties. This Permit does not relieve the Permittee from compliance with Federal or State laws pertaining to threatened or endangered species or historic properties. Where applicable compliance efforts to these laws should be reflected in the SWPPP.
- 3) Variance of Permit Requirements. Dischargers seeking alternative permit requirements shall submit an individual UPDES permit application in accordance with applicable law to the address indicated in Part 5.11 of this Permit, along with a description of why requirements in this Permit should not be applicable as a condition of a UPDES permit.

3.5.3. Maintenance. All vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in the SWPPP shall be maintained in effective operating condition. A description of procedures to ensure the timely maintenance of these measures shall be identified in the SWPPP. Maintenance needs identified in inspections or by other means shall be accomplished before the next anticipated storm event, or as necessary to maintain the continued effectiveness of storm water controls. If maintenance prior to the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, maintenance must be scheduled and accomplished as soon as practicable.

3.5.4. Inspections.

- a. Inspections must be conducted in accordance with one of the two schedules listed below. The Permittee shall specify in its SWPPP which schedule it will be following.
  - 1) At least once every 7 calendar days; or
  - 2) At least once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater.
- b. Inspection frequency may be reduced to at least once every month if:
  - 1) The entire site is temporarily stabilized; or
  - 2) Runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or the ground is frozen).
- c. The inspection requirement is waived until one month before thawing conditions are expected to result in a discharge if all of the following requirements are met:
  - 1) The project is located in an area where frozen conditions are anticipated to continue for extended periods of time (i.e., more than one month);

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

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- 2) Land disturbance activities have been suspended; and
  - 3) The beginning and ending dates of the waiver period are documented in the SWPPP.
- d. Inspections must be conducted by qualified personnel (provided by the operator or cooperatively by multiple operators). "Qualified personnel" means a person knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and to assess the effectiveness of any sediment and erosion control measures selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity.
  - e. Inspections must include all areas of the site disturbed by construction activity and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation. Inspectors must look for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the storm water conveyance system. Sedimentation and erosion control measures identified in the SWPPP must be observed to ensure proper operation. Discharge locations must be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to waters of the United States, where accessible. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations must be inspected to the extent that such inspections are practicable. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site must be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.
  - f. Inspections at construction sites involving utility line installation, pipeline construction, and other long, narrow, linear construction may be more limited if the areas described in Part 3.5.4(e) of this Permit are not reasonably accessible or could cause additional disturbance of soils and increase the potential for erosion. In these circumstances, controls must be inspected at the same frequency as other construction projects, but personnel may instead inspect controls along the construction site for 0.25 mile above and below each access point where a roadway, undisturbed right-of-way, or other similar feature intersects the construction site and allows access to the areas described above. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the conditions of the controls along each inspected 0.25 mile segment may be considered as representative of the condition of controls along that reach extending from the end of the 0.25 mile segment to either the end of the next 0.25 mile inspected segment, or to the end of the project, whichever occurs first.
  - g. For each inspection required above, the inspector must complete an inspection report. At a minimum, the inspection report must include:
    - 1) The inspection date;
    - 2) Names, titles, and qualifications of personnel making the inspection;
    - 3) Weather information for the period since the last inspection (or since commencement of construction activity if the first inspection) including a best estimate of the beginning of each storm event, duration of each storm event, approximate amount of rainfall for each storm event (in inches), and whether any discharges occurred;
    - 4) Weather information and a description of any discharges occurring at the time of the inspection;
    - 5) Location(s) of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site;

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- 6) Location(s) of BMPs that need to be maintained;
- 7) Location(s) of BMPs that failed to operate as designed or proved inadequate for a particular location;
- 8) Location(s) where additional BMPs are needed that did not exist at the time of inspection; and
- 9) Corrective action required including any changes to the SWPPP necessary and implementation dates.

h. A record of each inspection and of any actions taken in accordance with this Part 3 must be retained as part of the SWPPP for at least three years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The inspection reports must identify any incidents of non-compliance with the permit conditions. Where a report does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the report must contain a certification that the construction project or site is in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit. The report must be signed in accordance with Part 5.16 of this Permit.

- 3.5.5. Non-Storm Water Discharges. Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water listed in Part 1.5 of this Permit that are combined with storm water discharges associated with industrial activity must be identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify and ensure the implementation of appropriate pollution prevention measures for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge.

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### PART 4. TERMINATION/CHANGES IN OWNER/OPERATOR FOR SITE

- 4.1. Termination of Coverage: Permittees may or shall (as specified) terminate coverage under this Permit under the following conditions:
  - 4.1.1. Completion of construction activities and site stabilization: Permittees shall terminate coverage under this Permit by submitting a Notice of Termination ("NOT") within thirty days after completion of all construction activities, completion of final stabilization of all areas of the site as defined in Part 6.15. The NOT shall be submitted on the form specified by the Executive Secretary.
  - 4.1.2. Partial completion of construction activities and site stabilization: A Permittee who, as specified in Part 3.4 of this Permit, is identified in the SWPPP as responsible for a specific area may terminate coverage under this Permit by submitting an NOT within thirty days after completion, for that area, of all construction activities, completion of final stabilization of all areas for which the Permittee was responsible and that were disturbed. The NOT shall be submitted on the form specified by the Executive Secretary, and the Permittee shall indicate on the form that it is a partial NOT.
  - 4.1.3. New responsible owner/operator: A Permittee may terminate its coverage under this Permit by submitting an NOT if another party (or parties) assumes responsibility for all remaining SWPPP requirements. Termination of the Permittee's responsibilities under the SWPPP will not be final until the other party (or parties) submits an NOI. If the new responsible owner/operator fails to submit an NOI, the Permittee may complete termination by demonstrating to the Executive Secretary that it has entered into contracts that obligate the new owner/operator to undertake all remaining responsibilities under the SWPPP.
- 4.2. Conditions for Submitting an NOT: A Permittee may not submit an NOT unless it meets the requirements specified in Part 4.1. Appropriate enforcement actions may be taken if an NOT is submitted without these requirements having been met, and the Permittee may also continue to be responsible for any Permit violations.
- 4.3. Updating the SWPPP: If an NOT is submitted under Part 4.1.2 or 4.1.3, the SWPPP shall be updated by the remaining Permittee(s) to meet the requirements of Part 3.4 of the Permit.

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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Part 5

### PART 5. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

#### 5.1. Duty to Comply.

- 5.1.1. The Permittee must comply with all conditions of this Permit. Any Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.
- 5.1.2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.
- Violations. The Act provides that any person who violates the Act, Utah wastewater rules, or conditions of a permit issued under the Act is subject to a fine of \$10,000 per day.
  - Willful or Gross Negligence. The Act provides that any person who discharges a pollutant to waters of the State as a result of criminal negligence or who intentionally discharges is criminally liable and is subject to imprisonment and a fine of up to \$50,000 per day. Utah Code Ann. § 19-5-115.
  - False Statements. The Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, plan, or other document filed or required to be maintained under the Act, the rules, or this Permit, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under the Act shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for 6 months, or by both. Utah Code Ann. § 19-5-115(4).
- 5.2. Duty to Reapply. If a Permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, it must apply for and obtain a new permit except as provided in Part 2.4 of this Permit.
- 5.3. Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit.
- 5.4. Duty to Mitigate. The Permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- 5.5. Duty to Provide Information. The Permittee shall furnish to the Executive Secretary or an authorized representative, within a reasonable time, any information which is requested to determine compliance with this Permit. The Permittee must also furnish to the Executive Secretary or an authorized representative copies of records to be kept by this Permit.
- 5.6. Other Information. When the Permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Executive Secretary, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information.

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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- 5.7. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability. Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Permittee is or may be subject under the "Act".
- 5.8. Property Rights. The issuance of this Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.
- 5.9. Severability. The provisions of this Permit are severable, and if any provision of this Permit, or the application of any provision of this Permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this Permit shall not be affected thereby.
- 5.10. Record Retention.
- 5.10.1. The Permittee shall retain copies of SWPPPs and all reports required by this Permit, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to be covered by this Permit, for a period of at least three years from the date that the site is finally stabilized. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Secretary at any time.
- 5.10.2. After final stabilization of the construction site is complete, the SWPPP is no longer required to be maintained on site, but may be maintained by the Permittee(s) at its primary headquarters. Access to the SWPPP will continue as described in Part 3.2, however.
- 5.11. Addresses. All written correspondence under this permit shall be directed to the Division of Water Quality at the following address:
- Department of Environmental Quality  
Division of Water Quality  
288 North 1460 West  
PO Box 144870  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870
- 5.12. State Laws.
- 5.12.1. Nothing in this Permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Utah Code Ann. § 19-5-117.
- 5.12.2. No condition of this Permit shall release the Permittee from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations.
- 5.13. Proper Operation and Maintenance. The Permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

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of this Permit and with the requirements of SWPPPs. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a Permittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the Permit.

- 5.14. Inspection and Entry. The Permittee shall allow, upon presentation of credentials, the Executive Secretary or an authorized representative:
- 5.14.1. To enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
  - 5.14.2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
  - 5.14.3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and
  - 5.14.4. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by law, any substances or parameters at any location.
- 5.15. Reopener Clause.
- 5.15.1. Reopener Due to Water Quality Impacts. If there is evidence indicating that the storm water discharges authorized by this Permit cause, have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to, a violation of a water quality standard, the discharger may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with Part 2.3 of this Permit or the Permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
  - 5.15.2. Reopener Guidelines. Permit modification or revocation will be conducted according to UAC R317-8-5.6 and UAC R317-8-6.2.
  - 5.15.3. Permit Actions. This Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Permittee for a Permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Permit condition.
- 5.16. Signatory Requirements.
- 5.16.1. All Notices of Intent, SWPPPs, reports, certifications or information submitted to the Executive Secretary, or that this Permit requires be maintained by the Permittee, shall be signed as follows:
    - a. All Notices of Intent shall be signed as follows:
      - 1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding \$25,000,000 (in second-quarter 1980 dollars) if authority to sign

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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- documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
- 2) For a partnership of sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
  - 3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrators of EPA).
- b. All reports required by the Permit and other information requested by the Executive Secretary or by an authorized representative of the Executive Secretary shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- 1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Executive Secretary; and
  - 2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for overall operation of the regulated site, facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).
- c. Certification. Any person signing documents under this Part 5.16 shall make the following certification:

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

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

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## Permit Requirements (continued)

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### PART 6. DEFINITIONS

As used in this Permit:

- 6.1. "Act" means the "Utah Water Quality Act"
- 6.2. "Best Management Practices" ("BMPs") means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.
- 6.3. "Common plan of development or sale" means one plan for development or sale, separate parts of which are related by any announcement, piece of documentation (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, plat, blueprint, contract, permit application, zoning request, computer design, etc.), physical demarcation (including boundary signs, lot stakes, surveyor markings, etc.), or continuing obligation (including contracts) that identify the scope of the project. A plan may still be a common plan of development or sale even if it is taking place in separate stages or phases, is planned in combination with other construction activities, or is implemented by different owners or operators.
- 6.4. "Commencement of Construction" means the initial disturbance of soils associated with clearing, grading, or excavating activities or other construction activities.
- 6.5. "Construction activity" means soil disturbing activities such as clearing, grading, and excavating of land. The term also includes construction support activities.
- 6.6. "Construction support activities" means construction material and equipment storage and maintenance, concrete or asphalt batch plants, except as provided in Part 1.4.3 of this Permit.
- 6.7. "Control Measure" refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.
- 6.8. "CWA" means Clean Water Act or the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
- 6.9. "Dedicated portable asphalt plant" means a portable asphalt plant that is located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides asphalt only to the construction site that the plant is located on or adjacent to.
- 6.10. "Dedicated portable concrete plant" means a portable concrete plant that is located on or contiguous to a construction site and that provides concrete only to the construction site that the plant is located on or adjacent to.
- 6.11. "Discharge," when used without qualification, means the discharge of a pollutant.

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- 6.12. "EPA" means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- 6.13. "Eligible" means qualified for authorization to discharge storm water under this general permit.
- 6.14. "Executive Secretary" means Executive Secretary of the Utah Water Quality Board.
- 6.15. "Final Stabilization" means that all soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed, and that a uniform (e.g. evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geo-textiles) have been employed. In some parts of the country, background native vegetation will cover less than 100% of the ground (e.g. arid areas). Establishing at least 70% of the natural cover of native vegetation meets the vegetative cover criteria for final stabilization. For example, if the native vegetation covers 50% of the ground, 70% of 50% would require 35% total cover for final stabilization. For individual lots in residential construction, final stabilization means that either the homebuilder has completed final stabilization as specified above, or the homebuilder has established temporary stabilization including perimeter controls for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and has obligated the homeowner, by contract, to complete the requirements for final stabilization within two years.
- 6.16. "Indian Country" is defined as in 40 CFR §122.2 to mean:
1. All land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation;
  2. All dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the originally or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state; and
  3. All Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-ways running through the same.
- 6.17. "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" refers to all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a State, city, town, county, district, association, or other public body having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer districts, flood control districts or drainage districts, or similar entity that discharges to waters of the State.
- 6.18. "NOI" means notice of intent to be covered by this Permit.
- 6.19. "NOT" means notice of termination.
- 6.20. "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system,

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Permit Requirements (continued)

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Utah Division of Water Quality  
General Permit No. UTR 300000  
Part 6

vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

- 6.21. "Runoff coefficient" means the fraction of total rainfall that will appear at conveyance as runoff.
- 6.22. "Site" means the land or water area where any "facility or activity" is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity.
- 6.23. "Storm water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.
- 6.24. "Storm water discharge associated with industrial activity" is defined in the Utah Administrative Code (UAC) R317-8-3.9(6)(c) & (d) and incorporated here by reference. Most relevant to this Permit is UAC R317-8-3.9(6)(d)10, which relates to construction activity including clearing, grading and excavation activities.
- 6.25. SWPPP means Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, referring to the plan required in Part 3 of this Permit.
- 6.26. "Total Maximum Daily Load" or "TMDL" means the sum of the individual wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for nonpoint sources and natural background. If a receiving water has only one point source discharger, the TMDL is the sum of that point source WLA plus the LAs for any nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources, tributaries, or adjacent segments. TMDLs can be expressed in terms of either mass per time, toxicity, or other appropriate measure.
- 6.27. Waters of the State means all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, water-courses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except that bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop into or constitute a nuisance, or a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife, shall not be considered to be waters of the state (UAC R317-1-1.31).

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges

STATE OF UTAH, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY 195 North 1950 West, P.O. Box 144870, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4870 (801)536-4300		
<b>NOI</b>	Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity Under the UPDES General Permit No. UTR359187 <b>SEE REVERSE FOR INSTRUCTIONS</b>	
Submission of this Notice of Intent constitutes notice that the party(s) identified in Section I of this form intends to be authorized by UPDES General Permit No. UTR359187 issued for storm water discharges associated with construction activity in the State of Utah. Becoming a permittee obligates such discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit. ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MUST BE PROVIDED ON THIS FORM.		
Is this NOI seeking continuation for previously expired permit coverage at the same site? (Y or N) If yes, what is the number of the previous permit coverage? Permit No. UTR105820		
Permit Registration Date: 12/05/2011	Permit Start Date: 12/07/2011	Permit Expiration Date: 06/30/2013
<b>I. OPERATOR INFORMATION</b>		
Name (Main operator): US Department of Energy Address: 0.15 County Road 223 City: GRAND COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREA) State: UT Contact Person: Ed Baker		Phone: 435-564-3425 Status of Owner/Operator: FEDERAL Zip: 84540 Phone: 435-260-6177
Name (1st Co-permittee): EnergySolutions Address: 0.15 County Road 223 City: GRAND COUNTY (UNINCORPORATED AREA) State: UT Contact Person: Ed Baker		Phone: 435-564-3425 Status of Owner/Operator: PRIVATE Zip: 84540 Phone: 435-260-6177
Name (2nd Co-permittee): Address: City: State: UT Contact Person:		Phone: Status of Owner/Operator: Zip: Phone:
Name (3rd Co-permittee): Address: City: State: Contact Person:		Phone: Status of Owner/Operator: Zip: Phone:
Please copy this form if you have more co-permittees than what is allowed on this form.		
<b>II. FACILITY SITE / LOCATION INFORMATION</b>		
Name: Moab UMTRA Project at Crescent Junction Project No. (if any): Address: 0.15 County Road 223 City: GRAND COUNTY (UNINCORPORATE State: UT Zip: 84540 Latitude: 38.4876703 Longitude: -109.4573088		Is the facility located in Indian Country? N (Y or N)
Method (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> USGS Topo Map, Scale <input type="checkbox"/> EPA Web site <input type="checkbox"/> GPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other		

# Attachment 1. UPDES Storm Water Discharge Permit Renewal, Permit Requirements, and Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

## Notice of Intent for Storm Water Discharges (continued)

<b>III.</b>	<b>SITE ACTIVITY INFORMATION</b>  Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Operator Name: none  Receiving Water Body: Green River known  How far to the nearest water body? 20 miles  List the Number of any other UPDES permits at the site:
<b>IV.</b>	<b>TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION (Check all that apply)</b>  1. <input type="checkbox"/> Residential   2. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial   3. <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial   4. <input type="checkbox"/> Road   5. <input type="checkbox"/> Bridge   6. <input type="checkbox"/> Utility   7. <input type="checkbox"/> Contouring, Landscaping  8. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please list) DOE/EnergySolutions is dumping 40-ton containers of radioactive mill tailings in a Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved disposal cell
<b>V.</b>	<b>BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES</b>  Identify proposed Best Management Practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges: (Check all that apply)  1. <input type="checkbox"/> Silt Fences   2. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sediment Pond   3. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Seeding/Preservation of Vegetation   4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mulching/Geotextiles   5. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check Dams  6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Structural Controls (Berms, Ditches, etc.)  7. <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please list)
<b>VI.</b>	<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED</b>  Estimated Area to be Disturbed (in Acres): 80 <span style="float: right;">Total Acreage: 1436</span>  A storm water pollution prevention plan has been prepared for this site and is to the best of my knowledge in Compliance with State and/or Local Sediment and Erosion Plans and Requirements. Y (Y or N) (A pollution prevention plan is required to be on hand before submittal of the NOI.)  Enter the best e-mail address for contacting the permittee: ed.baker@ejemrac.doe.gov
<b>VII.</b>	<b>CERTIFICATION: I certify under penalty of law that I have read and understand the Part 1 eligibility requirements for coverage under the general permit for storm water discharges from construction activities. I further certify that to the best of my knowledge, all discharges and BMPs that have been scheduled and detailed in a pollution prevention plan will satisfy requirements of Part 1, and Part 3 of this permit. I understand that continued coverage under this storm water general permit is contingent upon maintaining eligibility as provided for in Part 1.</b>  <b>I also certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under the direction or supervision of those who have placed their signature below, 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.</b>
Print Name (of responsible person for the main operator from first page): <i>Ed Baker</i> <span style="float: right;">Date:</span> US Department of Energy <span style="float: right;">12/05/2011</span> Signature: <i>Ed Baker</i>	
Print Name (of responsible person for the 1st co-permittee from first page): <i>Ed BaKey</i> <span style="float: right;">Date:</span> EnergySolutions <span style="float: right;">12/05/2011</span> Signature: <i>Ed Baker</i>	
Print Name (of responsible person for the 2nd co-permittee from first page): <span style="float: right;">Date:</span> Signature:	
Print Name (of responsible person for the 3rd co-permittee from first page): <span style="float: right;">Date:</span> Signature:	
Signature: <span style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Amount of Permit Fee Enclosed: \$ 220.00</span>	

**Attachment 2.**  
**BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms**

## Attachment 2. BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms

*Table 2-1. BMP Maintenance and Inspection Requirements*

BMP Designation	BMP Name	Recommended Maintenance/ Repair	Inspection Requirements
<b>Source Control BMPs:</b>			
BMP 101	Access road stabilization	Add rock or make repairs as needed to maintain a stable surface that won't erode.	Informal
BMP 102	BMP Areas	Materials stockpiles and staging areas shall be located to minimize sedimentation potential.	N/A
BMP 103	Buffer zones	Inspect areas at limits of construction to ensure flagging is still in proper location, and area remains undisturbed. Disturbed areas must be stabilized.	Informal; report surface disturbances outside designated construction zones immediately.
BMP 104	Covered loads	Tarp all trucks hauling materials on- or off-site.	Informal; all loads prior to hauling must be covered.
BMP 105	Dust control	Re-apply dust control measures as necessary to keep dust to a minimum at all times.	Informal; more frequent inspection is required during dry weather.
BMP 106	Erosion control materials	Maintain specified mulch cover. Correct eroded areas and re-apply erosion control materials as necessary. Replace damaged materials and correct drainage problems.	Inspections by Environmental personnel monthly, and after storm events when storm water flows.
BMP 107	Preserving natural vegetation	Inspect flagged areas to ensure flagging is still in proper location, and area remains undisturbed. Disturbed areas must be stabilized.	Informal; report disturbance to natural vegetation immediately.
BMP 108	Seeding/revegetation	Re-seed areas that fail to germinate. Correct eroded areas by re-grading, re-seeding, and installing erosion control materials, as necessary.	Inspections by Environmental personnel weekly until germinated; monthly during growing season until success criteria are achieved, and after storm events.
BMP 109	Soil stabilizers / surfactants	Apply only according to manufacturer directions. Reapply as required.	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred.
BMP 110	Soils stockpiles	Inspect regularly, and stabilize areas that have eroded.	Informal, and after storm events in which surface water flows.
BMP 111	Stabilized construction entrance	Restrict vehicle access to stabilized entrance. Upgrade if rock entrance is not working to prevent off-site tracking.	Informal

## Attachment 2. BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms (continued)

*Table 2-1. BMP Maintenance and Inspection Requirements (continued)*

<b>BMP Designation</b>	<b>BMP Name</b>	<b>Recommended Maintenance / Repair</b>	<b>Inspection Requirements</b>
BMP 112	Surface roughening	Re-grade any areas beginning to erode. Restrict vehicle access. Seed designated areas as soon as possible without smoothing surface	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred.
BMP 113	Stake and rope fence	Place in areas with high potential for unwanted vehicle access. If fence has been damaged, it will be repaired or replaced immediately.	Informal; report/repair missing or damaged sections immediately.
BMP 114	Parking area stabilization	Vehicle parking areas for long-term use will be constructed with asphalt or gravel surfaces.	Informal
BMP 115	Erosion wattles	Inspect regularly, and replace or re-stake as needed. Remove sediment when one half of the height of the wattle.	Inspections by Environmental personnel monthly, and after storm events in which surface water flows.
BMP 116	Soil covering	To be used as an emergency cover for actively eroding areas such as soil stockpiles. Dispose of plastic properly when no longer needed.	As needed
BMP 117	Debris cleanup	All litter and construction debris will be removed daily from the work area	Informal
<b>Runoff, Conveyance, and Treatment BMPs</b>			
BMP 201	Check dam	Remove sediment when one half the sump depth. Check for erosion around edges of dams. Repair erosion areas.	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred
BMP 202	Detention pond	Remove sediment when it reaches a depth of 1 foot. Repair damage to pond embankments and slopes.	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred
BMP 203	Dispersion apron	Inspect to ensure underlain soils are not eroding. Remove sediment and repair eroded areas.	Inspect only if damage or sedimentation has occurred in adjacent diversion channel.
BMP 204	Silt fence	Repair damaged fencing immediately. Intercept concentrated flows and reroute. Remove sediment accumulations at 6 inches. Replace deteriorated fencing materials. Remove silt fence when upstream disturbed areas are stabilized. Properly dispose of used fencing.	Informal daily; formal bi-weekly and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred.

## Attachment 2. BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms (continued)

*Table 2-1. BMP Maintenance and Inspection Requirements (continued)*

<b>BMP Designation</b>	<b>BMP Name</b>	<b>Recommended Maintenance / Repair</b>	<b>Inspection Requirements</b>
BMP 205	Straw bale barrier	Check for undercutting, end runs, and damaged bales. Remove accumulated sediment when one half the barrier height. Replace with check dams if straw bales prove to be inefficient.	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred
BMP 206	Temporary diversion channel	Inspect to ensure structural integrity. Repair as needed. Remove sediment if present.	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred
BMP 207	Temporary catch basin	Inspect to ensure structural integrity. Remove sediment when half full. Repair or enlarge as needed	Bi-weekly, and after storm events in which surface water flows. Monthly if no rainfall has occurred
BMP 208	Road cleaning	Inspect road surface for transported sediment. Shovel and/or sweep sediment and dispose of properly	Informal

## Attachment 2. BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms (continued)

**Crescent Junction Disposal Site Routine Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Form**  
 Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

BMP Designation	O.K.	Not O.K.	BMP Condition, Corrective Action, General Notes
Soil stability (BMP 109) Eroded areas? Reapply surfactants?			
Surface roughening (BMP 112) Indications of erosion? Need for seeding? Damage by vehicles?			
Check dams (BMP 201) Sediment? Damage / Erosion? Edges of dam?			
Detention ponds (BMP 202) Sediment? Damage to slopes?			
Silt fence (BMP 204) Sediment? Damage / Anchoring? Concentrated flows?			
Straw bale barrier (BMP 205) Sediment? Undercutting? Damage / Anchoring?			
Diversion channels (BMP 206) Structural integrity?			
Catch basins (BMP 207) Sediment? Structural integrity? Adequate size?			

Other concerns (from informal observations): \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

## Attachment 2. BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms (continued)

### Crescent Junction Disposal Site Post-Storm Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Form

Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time of last rainfall event: \_\_\_\_\_

BMP Designation	O.K.	Not O.K.	BMP Condition, Corrective Action, General Notes
Soil stability (BMP 109) Eroded areas? Reapply surfactants?			
Soil stockpiles (BMP 110) Eroded areas? Sedimented areas? Stabilization needed?			
Surface roughening (BMP 112) Indications of erosion? Need for seeding? Damage by vehicles?			
Check dams (BMP 201) Sediment? Damage / Erosion? Edges of dam?			
Detention ponds (BMP 202) Sediment? Damage to slopes?			
Silt fence (BMP 204) Sediment? Damage / Anchoring? Concentrated flows?			
Straw bale barrier (BMP 205) Sediment? Undercutting? Damage / Anchoring?			
Diversion channels (BMP 206) Structural integrity?			
Catch basins (BMP 207) Sediment? Structural integrity? Adequate size?			

Other concerns:

## Attachment 2. BMP Maintenance, Inspection Requirements, and Inspection Forms (continued)

### Crescent Junction Disposal Site Environmental Erosion Control and Revegetation Inspection Form

Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/Time of last rainfall event: \_\_\_\_\_

BMP Designation	O.K.	Not O.K.	BMP Condition, Corrective Action, General Notes
Erosion Control Materials (BMP 106) Mulch cover OK? Eroded areas? Damaged materials?			
Seeding/revegetation (BMP 108) Need re-seeding? Erosion areas? Weed problems?			
Erosion Wattles (BMP 115) Damaged areas? Re-stake needed? Sediment buildup?			

Other concerns: \_\_\_\_\_

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