

TOWN OF CAMP VERDE



STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

For AZPDES General Permit Number AZG2016-002

SEPTEMBER 2017

COMPILED BY:





Table of Contents

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | Overview of Storm Water Management Program | 1 |
| 1.1. | Certification Statement | 1 |
| 1.2. | Introduction | 2 |
| 1.3. | Organization of SWMP | 3 |
| 1.4. | Permit, Laws, and Regulations | 4 |
| 1.5. | Facilities Covered | 5 |
| 1.6. | Small MS4 General Permit | 5 |
| 2. | Program Management | 6 |
| 2.1. | Overview | 6 |
| 2.2. | Goals and Policy | 6 |
| 2.3. | Discussion of Local Receiving Waters | 7 |
| 2.4. | Storm Water Management Responsibilities | 7 |
| 2.5. | Legal Authority and Enforcement | 8 |
| 2.6. | MS4 Mapping | 9 |
| 3. | Public Education and Outreach | 10 |
| 3.1. | Overview | 10 |
| 3.2. | Target Audiences | 11 |
| 3.2.1. | Residents | 11 |
| 3.2.2. | Yavapai Apache Nation | 12 |
| 3.2.3. | Developers | 12 |
| 3.2.4. | Town Staff | 12 |
| 3.3. | Public Education Program | 12 |
| 3.4. | Selected BMPs | 13 |
| 3.4.1. | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Brochure | 14 |
| 3.4.2. | Storm Water Pollution Prevention Posters & Display Boards | 14 |
| 3.4.3. | Town Council Meeting | 14 |
| 3.4.4. | Storm Water Website | 15 |
| 3.4.5. | Special Event: “National Night Out” | 15 |
| 3.4.6. | Pre-development Meetings | 16 |
| 3.4.7. | Special Event: “AzHumanities Smithsonian Exhibition” | 16 |
| 3.5. | Implementation Goals | 16 |
| 4. | Public Participation/Involvement | 19 |
| 4.1. | Overview | 19 |
| 4.2. | Selected BMPs | 19 |
| 4.2.1. | Adopt-A-Road | 19 |
| 4.2.2. | Wash Clean-Up | 20 |
| 4.2.3. | E-Waste Dump Days | 20 |
| 4.2.4. | Committees & Clean-up Assistance | 20 |
| 4.2.5. | Update Town Website | 21 |
| 4.3. | Implementation Goals | 22 |
| 5. | Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination | 24 |
| 5.1. | Overview | 24 |
| 5.2. | Selected BMPs | 25 |
| 5.2.1. | Dry Weather Screening | 25 |
| 5.2.2. | Wet Weather Monitoring | 25 |



| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 5.2.3. Written IDDE Procedures..... | 26 |
| 5.2.4. Draft and Adopt new Town Stormwater Ordinance..... | 26 |
| 5.2.5. Staff Training..... | 26 |
| 5.3. Implementation Goals | 27 |
| 6. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control..... | 29 |
| 6.1. Overview | 29 |
| 6.2. SWPPP Requirement..... | 30 |
| 6.3. Selected BMPs..... | 30 |
| 6.3.1. Construction Site Inspections | 31 |
| 6.3.2. Construction Site Plan and BMP Review..... | 31 |
| 6.3.3. Establish BMPs for Erosion/Sediment Control | 32 |
| 6.3.4. Building Safety Instructor Training | 32 |
| 6.3.5. Inspection Checklists and Recordkeeping..... | 32 |
| 6.3.6. Enforcement of Town Code | 33 |
| 6.4. Implementation Goals | 33 |
| 7. Post-Construction Runoff Control for Private Development..... | 35 |
| 7.1. Overview | 35 |
| 7.2. Selected BMPs..... | 36 |
| 7.2.1. Post-Construction Inventory..... | 36 |
| 7.2.2. Post-construction Inspections | 36 |
| 7.2.3. Post-construction Enforcement..... | 37 |
| 7.3. Implementation Goals | 37 |
| 8. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations | 39 |
| 8.1. Overview | 39 |
| 8.2. Impacted Municipal Operations | 39 |
| 8.2.1. O&M Procedures | 40 |
| 8.2.2. Street Sweeping | 40 |
| 8.2.3. Reduce Trash/Floatables at Parks & Pools | 41 |
| 8.2.4. Reduce Trash/Floatables at Public Bus-Stops..... | 41 |
| 8.2.5. Reduce Trash/Floatables at Town Hall Campus and Main Street | 41 |
| 8.2.6. Reduce Trash/Floatables at the Wastewater Treatment Plant & Main Street Lift Station | 41 |
| 8.2.7. Inspections..... | 42 |
| 8.2.7. Town Staff Training | 42 |
| 8.3. Implementation Goals | 42 |
| Appendix | 46 |



List of Tables

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Table 2-1 Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters in Camp Verde | 7 |
| Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and parties..... | 8 |
| Table 3-1 Selected BMPs for Public Education Measure | 13 |
| Table 3-2 MCM 1-Public Education and Outreach..... | 18 |
| Table 4-1 Selected BMPs for Public Involvement/Participation | 19 |
| Table 4-2 MCM 2 - Public Involvement and Participation | 23 |
| Table 5-1 BMPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination | 25 |
| Table 5-2 MCM 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program | 28 |
| Table 6-1 Selected BMPs for Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control..... | 31 |
| Table 6-2 MCM 4 - Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control..... | 34 |
| Table 7-1 Post-Construction Runoff Control BMPs..... | 36 |
| Table 7-2 MCM 5 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment..... | 38 |
| Table 8-1 Impacted Municipal Operations | 40 |
| Table 8-4 MCM 6 - Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping | 44 |



1. Overview of Storm Water Management Program

1.1. Certification Statement

Permittee Name: Town of Camp Verde

Permittee Number: AZG2016-002

Stormwater Management Program Contact:

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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 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.

Troy Odell, P.E.

Date



1.2. Introduction

Pollution of surface water bodies is a large problem that affects the nation's communities. According to the 1996 National Water Quality Inventory, approximately 40 percent of surveyed U.S. water bodies are impaired and do not meet water quality standards. Polluted storm water runoff is believed to be one of the leading sources of this contamination. In response to concern over the pollution in America's waterways, Congress passed the Clean Water Act (CWA) in 1972. The CWA is the primary federal law that protects our waters. Polluted storm water runoff was addressed specifically under the CWA by a two-phase program that relies on the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage. The two phases of the NPDES storm water program are known as Phase I and Phase II.

In 1990 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented Phase I of the NPDES storm water program, under the CWA. Phase I of the storm water program addresses the prevention of pollution from storm water runoff from three main categories:

- (1) "medium" and "large" municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving populations over 100,000
- (2) construction activities disturbing 5 acres of land or greater,
- (3) 10 specific categories of industrial activities.

In order to expand the protection of water bodies and promote cleaner water, the Phase II Final Rule was published in 40 CFR on December 8, 1999. This rule extends the NPDES permit coverage to include small MS4s serving urbanized areas (those serving populations less than 100,000), as well as construction sites from 1 to 5 acres. Additional cities have been designated for permitting by ADEQ according to a designation criteria based on factors such as population, population growth, density, proximity to unique and impaired waters, tourism impacts, sensitive habitat, receiving water use, etc. The Town of Camp Verde was designated by ADEQ as fitting within the designation criteria.

The goals of the Phase II program are similar to the Phase I program, which are to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), protect water quality, and satisfy the water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. In order to facilitate the development of the Phase II program, six measures have been defined by the EPA, which when addressed, are believed to reduce the discharge of pollutants. These six measures are known as the six minimum control measures. The specific methods of addressing these six minimum control measures, through the selection of appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs), have been tailored to the unique conditions found in the Town of Camp Verde.

This Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed by the Town of Camp Verde in order to fulfill the requirements for compliance with the NPDES Phase II Storm water permit application. This SWMP addresses the six minimum control measures established by the EPA:

1. Public education and outreach on storm water impacts
2. Public participation/involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination



4. Construction site storm water runoff control
5. Post-construction storm water management in new development/redevelopment
6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

For each of the six measures outlined above, this SWMP identifies the BMPs that will be implemented by the Town of Camp Verde. Each of the BMPs adopted in this plan are accompanied by measurable goals in order to assess their effectiveness and level of implementation. An implementation schedule is provided for each of the BMPs, as well as the names of those persons within the Town who will be responsible for implementing them.

The intent of this SWMP, when implemented is to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the Town of Camp Verde municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP). The Town of Camp Verde will be responsible for the administration and implementation of this SWMP and will also review BMPs used at construction sites within the Town.

In order to assess the effectiveness of this SWMP, as well as comply with the legal requirements of the program, the Town of Camp Verde will be submitting an annual report each year during the 5-year permit term. This annual report will provide an update on the progress that the Town is making in fulfilling their measurable goals. A detailed inventory of each BMP, progress on associated measurable goals, as well as a schedule of implementation will be provided.

1.3. Organization of SWMP

This SWMP is divided into eight sections with associated appendices, as applicable. The sections are briefly described below:

Section 1. Overview of Storm Water Management Plan - Background information on the requirements of the NPDES system and the organization of the SWMP.

Section 2. Program Management - The goals of the Town's storm water program, the responsibilities of the Town, developers, corporations and individuals, and the legal authority and enforcement options available to the Town.

Section 3. Public Education and Outreach - The purpose of this program is to disseminate information, on the importance of clean storm water runoff, to the general public and targeted business sectors. In addition, the efforts that the Town will put forth to reach minority residents are defined.

Section 4. Public Participation and Involvement - One of the keys to a successful storm water pollution prevention program is recruiting strong public participation. This section outlines the Town's objectives for involving the public in the program, and how they intend to involve the public during its implementation.



Section 5. Elicit Discharge Detection and Elimination - This section describes the Town's program for prohibiting non-storm water discharges into the MS4. The methods for detecting non-storm water discharges, and the education of the public with concentration on target sectors of industry about the hazards of illegal dumping are addressed.

Section 6. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control - The program set forth by the Town to reduce polluted storm water runoff from construction sites one acre to five acres is described, and the procedures for review, inspection, and enforcement are set forth.

Section 7. Post-Construction Runoff Control - This section identifies programs to be carried out by the Town to reduce pollution from construction sites one acre to five acres is described, and the procedures for review, inspection, and enforcement are set forth. BMPs, maintenance of infrastructure, and enforcement of this section addresses both residential and commercial construction.

Section 8. Pollution Prevention | Good Housekeeping - The Town's program for reducing pollution from routine municipal operations is contained in this section. This section also outlines the Town's employee training programs for storm water pollution prevention.

Some sections may have one or more appendices in support of the material presented in the text. The appendices will also include the forms needed to comply with the small construction general permit.

1.4. Permit, Laws, and Regulations

The Town of Camp Verde is required to submit an AZPDES permit application to the ADEQ for the discharge of storm water from the MS4, in accordance with the requirements of the Phase II Final Rule adopted on December 8, 1999. The Town of Camp Verde is designated as the operator of a designated small MS4 as defined in the designation criteria. Two of the Town of Camp Verde's receiving waters, Verde River and Beaver Creek are included in the following designation criteria:

- (1) Stormwater discharge is likely to flow into critical habitat for any plant or animal species or occur near a threatened or endangered population;
- (2) Receiving water is used for drinking water or recreation;
- (3) Receiving water is a wild and scenic river or a proposed wild and scenic river;

On December 8, 1999 the EPA published the regulation entitled National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System-Regulations for Revision of the Water Pollution Control Program Addressing Storm Water Discharges". This new rule requires that specific permitting provisions be enacted for certain MS4s and construction activities. An AZPDES permit is required if storm water is to be discharged from any of the following:

- (1) regulated small MS4s or Municipal Operations sites;
- (2) construction sites of 1 to 5 acres;
- (3) Industrial sites with selected Standard Industrial Classifications (SIC) codes that do not meet the Phase II conditional no exposure certification.



Construction sites greater than 5 acres in size are already covered under the Phase I storm water regulations. The Phase II regulations extended this coverage to construction sites one acre and larger.

Application for coverage under the Construction General Permit requires the completion of a two-page form called a Notice of Intent (NOI), which certifies that the applicant will comply with the permit conditions. Before the NOI is submitted (to the Town and the ADEQ), a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be prepared. The Construction General Permit contains the requirements, which the ADEQ considers necessary to produce an acceptable SWPPP. Additional information relative to compliance with the Construction General Permit is provided In Section 6 of this SWMP.

1.5. Facilities Covered

This SWMP covers discharges from the facilities located within the boundaries of the Town of Camp Verde that are not covered under a Phase I permit. Individuals, corporations, utilities, and other governmental agencies conduct activities within the Town boundary. Storm water discharges in the Town's MS4 are also discussed in this SWMP.

This SWMP will be updated periodically by the Town In a continuing effort to maintain a state-of-the-art storm water quality management program. Minor updates will occur at the staff level and will consist of bookkeeping matters, such as changes in who is responsible for a specific BMP, etc. Major updates will include changes in the SWMP such as the implementation of new BMPs or the discontinuance of ineffective ones, policy changes, etc.

1.6. Small MS4 General Permit

The Town of Camp Verde must develop and implement a SWMP as required by the ADEQ AZPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) to Waters of the United States No. AZG2016-002 (Permit). The Permit was issued by ADEQ effective on September 30, 2016 and supersedes Permit No. AZG2002-002 issued by ADEQ on December 19, 2002. Documentation regarding the Phase II program, such as a copy of the small MS4 storm water general permit and the NOI, is provided in Appendix A - Small MS4 Documents.



2. Program Management

2.1. Overview

In order to assist the Town in complying with the goals of the NPDES Phase II Final Rule, as set forth under the Clean Water Act, this Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) has been developed. This plan will be implemented on an ongoing basis and will be updated and refined at least once every 5 years. This section describes the overall objectives of the Town's SWMP, some of the local issues specific to the Town's receiving waters, departmental implementation of the SWMP, and an overview of the legal authority to implement and enforce the program.

The mission of the Town is to promote a healthy and stable environment with a good quality of life for its citizens. As part of the Town's responsibility for the oversight of the design, construction, and maintenance of public and private infrastructure, the implementation of the SWMP will assist in fulfilling the Town's mission.

2.2. Goals and Policy

The goal of Camp Verde's storm water program is the protection of its water resources through compliance with the Clean Water Act's NPDES Phase II requirements. As such, this program has been designed to aid in accomplishing this goal. The Town of Camp Verde's storm water program is based on the six minimum control measures established by the EPA's Phase II final rule.

The objectives of the SWMP are to:

- Remain in compliance with environmental laws and regulations and remain compatible with other programs within the Town;
- Implement cost effective Best Management Practices (BMPs) that provide water quality benefits; and
- Control pollutants that may adversely impact Camp Verde's receiving waters (Verde River, Beaver Creek, and West Clear Creek).

The Town's storm water program is based on a set of six minimum control measures, established by the EPA, which have been designed to protect the Nation's waters by reducing polluted storm water runoff. The implementation of the six minimum control measures specified in the Phase II requirements, and listed herein, will support these objectives through Town Policy.

These six categories are:

1. Public education and outreach on storm water impacts
2. Public participation/involvement
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination
4. Construction site storm water runoff control
5. Post-construction storm water management in new development/redevelopment
6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations



The Town also recognizes the importance of the watershed approach in improving water quality, and has begun working with neighboring jurisdictions In Yavapai County through the Water Advisory Committee.

2.3. Discussion of Local Receiving Waters

The Town of Camp Verde is located within the Verde River Watershed. The primary receiving waters for Camp Verde's runoff are three perennial watercourses. These watercourses are: (1) Verde River; (2) Beaver Creek; and (3) West Clear Creek. The ultimate receiving water for the Town's discharge is the Verde River. A TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) for turbidity has been determined for various segments of the Verde River. As a condition of discharging to the river system, the Town of Camp Verde must maintain the designated beneficial uses, which are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters in Camp Verde

| Receiving Water | Designated Beneficial Use |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Verde River Oak Creek – Beaver Creek | Aquatic and Wildlife Warmwater Fishery Fish Consumption Full Body Contact Agricultural Irrigation Agricultural Livestock Watering |
| Verde River 15060203 – Wet Clear Creek | Aquatic and Wildlife Warmwater Fishery Fish Consumption Full Body Contact Agricultural Irrigation Agricultural Livestock Watering |
| Beaver Creek Dry Beaver Creek – Verde River | Aquatic and Wildlife Coldwater Fishery Fish Consumption Full Body Contact Agricultural Livestock Watering |

The Town of Camp Verde encompasses approximately 46 square miles. This SWMP has been designed to cover all storm water runoff and discharges located within the Town's boundaries. While much of the Town of Camp Verde is currently undeveloped, this area will likely experience growth in the future. This SWMP was developed to serve as a comprehensive management tool to help maintain storm water quality throughout the entire town.

The Town of Camp Verde receives an average of 14 Inches of rain per year with most rain falling in the summer months. Flows in the major conveyances are perennial, although dry weather flow may be present in portions of the tributaries to the major conveyances.

2.4. Storm Water Management Responsibilities

The storm water management program will be implemented by existing Town of Camp Verde departments. The departments within the Town that will be responsible for implementing the program are outlined below. As discussed in the general permit developed by the State of Arizona, the name and title of the responsible person must be listed for each BMP. Throughout this SWMP, the department



responsible for each BMP is identified. The person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs assigned to each department is outlined in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties. This document is meant to be a living document, and as departments or personnel change within the Town, this table will be updated accordingly.

Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and parties

| Department | Responsible Party |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Legal Department | Bill Sims Town Attorney |
| Community Development | Carmen Howard Community Development Director |
| Public Works | Ron Long Director of Public Works |

2.5. Legal Authority and Enforcement

The Town has established the legal authority to enforce the provisions of this SWMP in accordance with the NPDES permit. Legal Authority will be provided to the Town by the Camp Verde Town Code and through the Arizona Revised Statutes (ARS).

The Town is also granted specific powers by the ARS for control of storm water quality:

- ARS § 9-276(A) - The Town is authorized to regulate and prevent the throwing of offensive material in and prevent injury to any street, way, alley or public grounds; provide for the cleaning and purification of waters, watercourses and canals, and the draining or filling of ponds on private property when necessary to prevent or abate nuisances; regulate the construction, repair and use of vaults, cisterns, areas, hydrants, pumps, sewers and gutters; and define nuisances, abate them, and impose fines upon persons creating or continuing nuisances.
- ARS § 9-461.05(0)(1) - The Town is responsible for preparing a general plan to guide land use regulation within the Town; this includes Town zoning ordinances to control the uses of land which may contribute to the contamination of stormwater runoff.
- ARS § 11-952 - The Town may enter into an intergovernmental agreement for services or joint/cooperative action. The Town may consider an intergovernmental agreement for the management of storm water leaving state freeways that are within the jurisdiction of the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). The Town may also enter into intergovernmental agreement with neighboring cities and/or Yavapai County to provide for an integrated storm water collection and regulation program.
- ARS § 13-1602(A)(1) - To prevent pollution of storm water, the Town may invoke general state criminal laws that provide for the punishment of misdemeanors. These include criminal damage to property and criminal littering or polluting.



- ARS § 13-1603(A)(1) and (2) - Since the Town owns a majority of the storm water collection system within Camp Verde, certain activities that pollute the storm water collection system may constitute criminal damage to Town property. The Town can prevent unlawful disposal of materials on public property, e.g., the storm water collection system, or the discharge of any sewage, oil products or other harmful substances into any waters of the State of Arizona (State) that lie within the jurisdiction of the Town.
- ARS § 49-107 - The Town can receive a delegation of authority from the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEC) for permitting, inspecting, monitoring, and enforcing some of ADEC's programs.
- ARS § 49-141(6) - The pollution of domestic water is specifically defined as an environmental nuisance.
- ARS § 49-143 - The Town may issue abatement orders requiring owners or occupants of private property on which an environmental nuisance exists to remove the nuisance.
- ARS § 49-144 - The Town is authorized to enter premises for inspection or abatement of an environmental nuisance.

2.6. MS4 Mapping

Mapping and reporting software was purchased by the Town of Camp Verde in Fiscal year 2015-2016. The Town has implemented the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) based software named MS4Front. This software is designed to compile a database of various components of the Town's compliance measures and provide the Town with a means to manage their systematic maintenance and inspection regime to maintain compliance and documentation of the Town's SWMP. The outfall database should be considered a live document to be updated as necessary when new outfalls or other storm water components are discovered by Town officials and staff in the course of their inspection and maintenance investigations. The MS4 Front Data Map and MS4 Front Data Tables are provided within Appendix B.



3. Public Education and Outreach

3.1 Overview

According to the Phase II regulations, the first minimum control measure which must be addressed is public education and outreach on storm water impacts. The regulatory text for this minimum control measure states:

...operators of small MS4s must implement a public education program to distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps to reduce storm water pollution. The public education program should inform individuals and households about the problem and the steps they can take to reduce or prevent storm water pollution.

In order to comply with this minimum control measure, the Town of Camp Verde has implemented a public education program and periodically conducts outreach activities to inform the public about storm water pollution issues. The implementation of a comprehensive storm water management information campaign is believed to have a significant effect on the public acceptance of the storm water program and reduces the actual impact of storm water pollution.

An informed public is essential to a successful storm water management program. It is believed that when the public is informed, greater support for the program will exist, which may significantly aid the Town both in recruiting volunteers to help with the program and in implementing a new funding initiative. In addition, when the public becomes informed of the importance of storm water pollution prevention, greater compliance with the goals of the program will be found, and a reduced pollutant load will reach the area's watercourses.

The development of a public education program for storm water runoff in the southwestern United States provides an ongoing challenge not faced by communities in other parts of the nation. The Town of Camp Verde receives an average rainfall of fourteen inches per year. When such a small amount of rainfall is received, storm water runoff is seldom a subject of public concern. The Town of Camp Verde must maintain an informative and effective information campaign. Not only is it important that this campaign continuously educate the public regarding ways to reduce storm water pollution, but that it also inform the public of how this pollution affects them.

One of the key factors in maintaining a successful storm water public information and outreach program is identifying the target audiences, their corresponding level of interest, and their potential for involvement. Many different target audiences exist within the Town of Camp Verde. In order to meet the requirements for this minimum control measure, the Town of Camp Verde has identified these different groups, and the methods that should be used to address each of them. The target audiences within the Town of Camp Verde include:

- Town of Camp Verde Residents including Minority Residents
- Residents of the Yavapai-Apache Nation



- Developers
- Town Staff

The Town of Camp Verde’s public education campaign is designed to educate and inform these select audiences. This campaign is used to inform these groups about the importance of pollution prevention and maintaining clean storm water runoff, and informs the various audiences of their responsibilities regarding the Phase II program.

The Town will meet the goals established under the public education and outreach measure by continuing to implement the comprehensive educational program set forth in this SWMP. Camp Verde strives to reach a diverse cross-section of citizens by implementing Best Management Practices (BMPs) which target minority residents in addition to the other targeted audiences. The disseminated Information are applicable to those sectors of society that the Town feels can do the most to reduce storm water pollution.

3.2. Target Audiences

Different groups of people, with varying interests, beliefs, and concerns, make up the population of the Town of Camp Verde. These different groups of people all have varying effects on the storm water runoff quality. The Town strives to optimize its public education and outreach program by targeting specific audiences within the Town that have the most potential for reducing storm water pollution. Each of the target audiences is described below. Additionally, the reason they have been identified as a group that can have a significant effect on reducing storm water pollution is included.

The audiences, which the Town targets with their information campaign, include Residents, Developers, and Town Staff. These audiences have been selected since they possess the largest potential for reducing storm water pollution. Additionally, they are also the groups most likely to be affected by the Implementation of the Phase II regulations. For these reasons, each of these target audiences must be specifically educated about the Phase II program, and storm water pollution in general.

3.2.1. Residents

The primary developed land use within the Town of Camp Verde is residential housing. Consequently, the residential audience comprises the largest audience for the Town's storm water program. Residents within the Town of Camp Verde are one of the most important groups that must be targeted. Providing sufficient information to the Town's residents will help to educate them regarding the Importance of the storm water program, as well as the legal requirements for the implementation of the program. Continuous and periodic education for the residential public on the storm water management program is believed to result in greater acceptance and compliance with the requirements of the program. Additionally, the residential population typically generates the largest pool of volunteers.

Various methods are implemented in order to reach a greater portion of the Town's residents. Homeowners have a large Impact on the effectiveness of a storm water management program. They will pay a significant cost of the storm water program, whether it is through a storm water utility fee,



increased taxes, or a reduction in other vital services. In addition to shouldering many of the costs that must be met when implementing a storm water program, homeowners are also more likely to be willing to volunteer. Additionally, as the homeowners are educated, they are more likely to notice an illegal discharge to the storm drain system and be willing to report it.

In order to develop a well-rounded public education program, the Town of Camp Verde also strives to include their minority residents in the public education and outreach program. For example, a bilingual version of a storm water information flyer may be prepared by the Town to inform additional residents.

The Town will continue to inform their residents of the importance of preventing storm water pollution. The Town will print 50 flyers a year to distribute to their residents. In addition, information on the storm water program will be updated when necessary and made available through the Town's website. The Town believes that this program will help reduce storm water pollution.

3.2.2. Yavapai Apache Nation

The Town of Camp Verde surrounds land owned by the Yavapai Apache Nation. Storm water from the Yavapai Apache Nation drains through the Town of Camp Verde. As a result, the Town has decided to include residents of the Yavapai Apache Nation in their public education as much as possible. In addition, the Town will pursue the feasibility of an Intergovernmental Agreement to address storm water issues between the Town of Camp Verde and the Yavapai Apache Nation.

3.2.3. Developers

Under the Phase II Final Rule, various new development requirements are now mandatory on all construction projects from one to five acres, as well as smaller projects that are a part of a larger common development. The Town strives to provide adequate information to all the developers that start a new development within the Town. This information outlines the necessity of complying with these requirements, and includes the punitive actions that can be taken by various agencies if compliance is not forthcoming. It is believed that by providing adequate information, the Town will help ensure that the developers will be both better able and more likely to comply with these new regulations.

3.2.4. Town Staff

Another key group targeted for the public education and outreach program is the Town's staff. The Town targets the departments that will benefit by reducing storm water pollution. These departments include the facility maintenance and Park and Recreation department, the street department, and the community development department. They will continue to receive information and training specific to the tasks on which they work. A detailed description of the Town's plan for Town staff is described in Section 8.

3.3. Public Education Program

In order to effectively communicate the importance of clean water and preventing storm water pollution, the Town of Camp Verde has designed a public education campaign. This campaign targets



residents and Town staff. The Town strives to maintain clean water by informing their citizens of the importance of clean storm water runoff. The Town provides a constant messages through such measures as distributing flyers containing storm water facts and information, updating the current website dedicated to maintaining clean storm water, and publishing articles in the Town newspaper once a year. This well-rounded approach to informing the public will continue to help improve the quality of the Town's storm water by letting the citizens of Camp Verde know that they can and need to help maintain water quality. The Town's public education goal is to continue to communicate with as many citizens as possible.

The Best Management Practices which the Town currently implements are outlined below. A description of the purpose of the selected BMPs along with their target audience is also provided.

3.4. Selected BMPs

As described earlier in this document, the Phase II Rule contains few specific requirements for storm water management. Instead, each operator of an MS4 is required to develop Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will provide the most benefit for their specific area. Under this method, each MS4 operator will be able to tailor a Storm Water Management Program to the specific problems and conditions with which they are faced. The Town of Camp Verde has selected the following BMPs which they feel provide the greatest benefits in meeting the Public Education and Outreach minimum control measure. The selected BMPs are shown in Table 3-1 Selected BMPs for Public Education Measure. A detailed description of each of the BMPs, along with a description of how it will help to meet the Town's goals, is also provided.

Table 3-1 Selected BMPs for Public Education Measure

| BMP | Responsible Party* |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Prepare brochures each year for presentation to public | Public Works Department |
| Create posters and display boards each year for presentation to public | Public Works Department |
| Town Council Meeting to discuss new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance | Public Works Department |
| Update Town and County websites with ordinance changes and provide links to public | Public Works Department |
| Special Event: National Night Out Stormwater Presentation at community Town Hall | Public Works Department |
| Pre-development meetings for to inform developers of their responsibilities regarding construction and stormwater | Public Works Department |
| Special Event: AzHumanities Smithsonian Exhibition at the community library | Public Works Department |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the Implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



3.4.1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Brochure

Due to the minimal amount of storm water that is received in the Town each year and the general arid nature of the southwest, storm water runoff is not a topic that is in the forefront of the Town of Camp Verde's residents' minds. In order to educate and inform residents about storm water runoff, as well as pollution prevention, the Town of Camp Verde develops an annual informational brochure.

This storm water brochure is general in nature and provides interesting and informative tips regarding storm water runoff, water pollution, and various measures that residents can take to reduce storm water pollution. The brochure that is developed will be tailored to address the issues and concerns of Camp Verde's residents for that year. The brochure will address pollutants such as motor oil, pet waste, and waste from other residential and commercial activities.

The Town of Camp Verde also strives to include its minority residents in its storm water information campaign. One way the Town of Camp Verde includes these residents is through the development of an annual bilingual brochure. The Town translates the storm water brochure, developed yearly, into other languages as deemed appropriate.

Once the information brochure is developed, the Town of Camp Verde makes the brochure available to Town residents. The Town intends to distribute this flyer yearly by placing them in public places such as the Town buildings and the library.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Developing an annual storm water pollution prevention flyer
- Developing an annual bilingual storm water pollution prevention flyer
- Distributing the storm water pollution prevention flyer developed each year

3.4.2. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Posters & Display Boards

An alternative way to inform the public about the effects of polluted storm water runoff is through the creation of educational posters or display boards. These posters will be more specific in nature than the brochures mentioned in the previous section. They will be displayed at public events such as the "National Night Out" and the "Science and Technology Festival" and shall thus be designed to communicate storm water pollution concerns particular to that event.

In order to include all minority residents in the storm water information campaign, the Town of Camp Verde will generate bilingual versions of each poster as necessary for the intended event audience.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Creating new and unique posters and display boards for National night Out, Science and Technology Festival, Public Budget Forums, etc.

3.4.3 Town Council Meeting

As the Town of Camp Verde adds upon or revises its Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance, the public should be informed of all changes and be given opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback on



the revisions. A yearly town council meeting, or workshop, is an effective means to interact with the public and all target audiences regarding the Town's storm water pollution concerns and goals.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- Establishing a Town Council work session for Public information on the new proposed Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance well before approval deadline of 09/2018.

3.4.4. Storm Water Website

The Town currently has a website that contains information about the Town, its departments, and programs. Developing a website has been found to be a cost effective method of sharing information with the public. A user is able to view the Storm Water Quality Protection website directly from the Town's homepage. The Storm Water Quality Protection Website includes information such as:

- Importance of storm water quality
- Pollution Prevention Tips
- Hazardous Waste Identification Information
- Water Conservation Tips
- Storm Water Complaint Form
- Storm Water Brochure (in English and Spanish)
- Camp Verde Storm Water Management Plan
- Contact Information

The Town's website is located at <http://www.cvaz.org/>. One advantage of the Town's website is that a resident can search for specific information at any time.

The Town of Camp Verde utilizes the Town's web page to disseminate updated information about their storm water pollution prevention plan. The web page contains information for residents and developers. Each specific audience is able to access information that has been specifically tailored to their concerns.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- Update the storm water pollution prevention website which is linked to the Town's homepage as necessary.

3.4.5. Special Event: "National Night Out"

The Town of Camp Verde holds an annual event called "National Night Out" which is a public-building campaign promoting police-community partnerships and neighborhood safety. The event is an annual opportunity to publically present the Town's storm water information campaign and all updates to the Town's current storm water model via brochures, presentations, and posters.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- National Night Out Stormwater Presentation and Stormwater Model to the entire Town at community Town Hall gathering.



3.4.6. Pre-development Meetings

Pre-development meetings are an integral part of the construction process. Developers need to be informed of revisions to the Phase II Final rule regarding new development requirements, which now applies to all construction projects ranging from one to five acres and to those smaller projects which belong to large common developments. During the pre-development meeting, the Town of Camp Verde's public works department should be present or represented to provide developers with sufficient information on the current storm water regulations. Informing developers of all requirements and the consequent punitive actions associated with non-compliance will increase their awareness of their project's impact to storm water conditions.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- Attend all Pre-Development Meetings and inform developers of requirements and responsibilities for their projects as permit applications are made by the members of the public.

3.4.7. Special Event: "AzHumanities Smithsonian Exhibition"

Arizona Humanities is presenting a traveling exhibition called "Water/Ways" which is originally hosted at the Smithsonian Institution. This exhibition is scheduled to be held at the Camp Verde Community Library from August 24-October 6, 2019. "Water/Ways" is a public event encouraging the community to explore water's impact on American culture and promotes awareness of the political and economic efforts to ensure access to water and protect all water resources and the natural environment. This exhibition and others of similar nature are opportunities to present the Town of Camp Verde's storm water information campaign and should be utilized to present all of the Town's updates to its stormwater ordinance by means of brochures, posters, and interactive/educational discussion.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- AzHumanities Smithsonian Exhibition: Water/Ways at the Camp Verde Community Library August 24th- October 6th, 2019. Prepare exhibit about humanities impact on our waterways.

3.5. Implementation Goals

As was described earlier in this SWMP, the Town of Camp Verde is responsible for tracking their progress on the SWMP through the development of measurable goals. These measurable goals must include specific actions that will aid the Town in establishing and implementing the BMPs outlined in this section. The actions, which have been established for these measurable goals, must also include a specific time frame within which they will be accomplished.

In order to track the Town's progress on the implementation of their selected BMPs, the Town of Camp Verde has defined specific measurable goals. The Town will strive to implement these programs within the time frame specified. In the Town's annual reports, an accounting will be made of the progress and implementation of the selected BMPs. Where feasible, readily quantifiable data will be collected and maintained for each of the BMPs. For example, the number of flyers distributed will be reported. The



name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of each of the BMPs is listed by department in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

Table 3-2 identifies the BMPs, schedule, measureable goals and responsible party(s) for the Public Education and Outreach minimum control measure. A summary of these BMPs is provided below.



| Table 3-2 MCM 1-Public Education and Outreach | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| BMP Category | BMP Description | Measureable Goals | Start Date |
| Brochures | Public Works/Stormwater | Prepare brochures annually for presentation to public at National Night Out, Science and Technology Festival, Public Budget Forums, etc. | Ongoing |
| Display/ Posters | Public Works/Stormwater | Create new and unique posters and display boards for National night Out, Science and Technology Festival, Public Budget Forums, etc. | Ongoing |
| Meeting | Public Works/Stormwater | Establish a Town Council work session for Public information on the new proposed Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance well before approval deadline of 09/2018. | 05/2018 |
| Webpage | Public Works/Stormwater | Give links to Yavapai County Stormwater information Site: http://www.ycflood.com/stormwater-management-program , as well as links to our own permit on our Town website. Post new ordinance changes as they are adopted by Council on the Town adopted by Council on the Town | Ongoing |
| Special Event | Public Works/Stormwater | National Night Out Stormwater Presentation and Stormwater Model to the entire Town at community Town Hall gathering. | 08/01/2017 |
| Meeting | Public Works/Stormwater | Attend all Pre-Development Meetings and inform developers of requirements and responsibilities for their projects as permit applications are made by the members of the public. | Ongoing. Not a defined schedule. |
| Special Event | Public Works/Stormwater | AzHumanities Smithsonian Exhibition: Water/Ways at the Camp Verde Community Library August 24th- October 6th, 2019. Prepare exhibit about humanities impact on our waterways. | 08/24/2019 |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



4. Public Participation/Involvement

4.1. Overview

The Town believes that many benefits will be realized through the recruitment and involvement of the public in their storm water program. The Town of Camp Verde strives to prevent polluting storm water runoff within the Town through actively involving the public in their pollution prevention campaign.

The EPA seeks the active participation and involvement of the public. The EPA recommends that the public participation program should reach out to all economic and ethnic groups within a municipality, in order to include as many people as possible.

The Town of Camp Verde will make all current copies of its SWMP available for review at the town offices. For convenience, interested parties will be able to view the current SWMP and NOI from the Town's website. A storm water brochure is also available through the Town's website in English and Spanish. The detailed information for this brochure is included in Section 3.4.1.

This chapter describes the BMPs that the Town has selected to implement. These BMPs have been specifically tailored to promote public participation and involvement within the Town's storm water program.

4.2. Selected BMPs

The Town of Camp Verde has selected the following BMPs to implement the Public Participation/Involvement measure. The BMPs that the Town of Camp Verde has selected are shown in Table 4-1 Selected BMPs for Public Involvement/Participation. A detailed description of each of the BMPs, along with a description of how it will help to meet the Town's goals, is also provided.

Table 4-1 Selected BMPs for Public Involvement/Participation

| BMP | Responsible Party* |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Public Participation: Adopt-A-Road | Public Works Department |
| Public Participation: Wash Clean-up | Public Works Department |
| Public Participation: E-Waste dump days | Community Development |
| Public Involvement: Committees & Clean-up Assistance | Public Works Department |
| Public Involvement: Update Town Website with Revisions to SWMP and Annual Reports | Public Works Department |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

4.2.1. Adopt-A-Road

The Town of Camp Verde participates in the Adopt-A-Road Program which encourages organizations to pick up litter along a specific length of roadway and allows participants to adopt segments of road as sponsors so that work is performed by others through contracts or agreements. Eligible participants include individuals, families, corporations, businesses, and organizations. Good maintenance to the Town's roadways improves the storm water which runs off of those roadways. Each year, the Town of



Camp Verde shall support participation in this program by providing equipment and trash bags to those partaking parties.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- Approximately four individual groups come to our office and sign out equipment twice annually in order to go out and pick up trash alongside their appointed roadways within our community. The Town provides them with equipment and trash bags.

4.2.2. Wash Clean-Up

As the Town of Camp Verde adds upon or revises its Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance, the public should be informed of all changes and be given opportunity to ask questions and provide feedback on the revisions. A yearly town council meeting, or workshop, is an effective means to interact with the public and all target audiences regarding the Town's storm water pollution concerns and goals. A suggested topic for this annual meeting is the clean-up of local washes via either government funded programs or community volunteer-work.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- Establish a Town Council work session for Public comment and interaction on the new proposed Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance well before approval deadline of 09/2018.

4.2.3. E-Waste Dump Days

Runoff from roadways is not the only source of pollution to local washes and water sources. Trash from residential properties is also a source of pollution to storm water and should be kept at a minimum to ensure the health and well-being of the community. The Town of Camp Verde, in conjunction with Yavapai County, encourages home owners to discard of litter and trash on their properties by providing two days each year where individuals can haul their trash to designated transfer stations at no charge.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP Include:

- Town puts on free dump days for the public to clean up their properties and discard trash from them. The Town encourages citizens to take part in Yavapai County clean-up days twice annually at our waste transfer station in Camp Verde as well. E-Waste dump days are participated in when they are given by Yavapai County for our areas.

4.2.4. Committees & Clean-up Assistance

The Town believes that public volunteer activities help residents to understand the storm water program. The City will seek volunteer organizations each year who will participate in their Adopt-A-Road program. All participating organizations will clean one mile of road in the Town at least twice a year to pick up trash and debris which can cause storm water pollution.



The Town will provide loaders, trucks, and other equipment that can be operated by a Town's employee for this program. Any resident regardless of economic or ethnic group or age can participate in this program.

By participating in a watershed organization, the resources of many smaller entities can be combined in order to create a stronger, more effective organization. This pooling of resources allows cities and towns to present a more effective message, while investing fewer of their resources. Additionally, a consistent message will be presented across the entire watershed area.

The Town of Camp Verde has been actively participating in the Yavapai County Water Advisory Committee (WAC). This watershed organization reviews water issues of a regional nature that could be brought to the committee by the Verde Watershed Association, The Groundwater Users' Advisory Council of the Prescott AMA, other water-related organizations or individuals. This committee reports its findings and recommendation to the Board of Supervisors.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Maintain the Adopt-A-Road program
- Help and support participated organizations for the Adopt-A-Road program
- Continue to actively participate in the Yavapai County Water Advisory Committee
- Encourage public involvement via clean- up assistance and committees as needs arise.

4.2.5. Update Town Website

The Town currently has a website that contains information about the Town, its departments, and programs. Developing a website has been found to be a cost effective method of sharing information with the public. A user is able to view the Storm Water Quality Protection website directly from the Town's homepage. The Storm Water Quality Protection Website includes information such as:

- Importance of storm water quality
- Pollution Prevention Tips
- Hazardous Waste Identification Information
- Water Conservation Tips
- Storm Water Complaint Form
- Storm Water Brochure (in English and Spanish)
- Camp Verde Storm Water Management Plan
- Contact Information

The Town's website is located at <http://www.cvaz.org/>. One advantage of the Town's website is that a resident can search for specific information at any time.

The Town of Camp Verde utilizes the Town's web page to disseminate updated information about their storm water pollution prevention plan. The web page contains information for residents and developers. Each specific audience is able to access information that has been specifically tailored to their concerns.



Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Make our revised SWMP and Annual Reports available online at our Town Website to conform with Permit Section 6.4.2, with accommodations made via contact info for public comment.

4.3. Implementation Goals

The Town of Camp Verde is responsible for tracking their progress on the SWMP through the development of measurable goals. These measurable goals must include specific actions that will aid the Town in establishing and implementing the BMPs outlined in this section. The actions, which have been established for these measurable goals, must also include a specific time frame within which they will be accomplished. .

In order to track the Town's progress on the implementation of their selected BMPs, the Town of Camp Verde has defined specific measurable goals. The Town will strive to implement these programs within the time frame specified. In the Town's annual reports, an accounting will be made of the progress and implementation of the selected BMPs. Where feasible, readily quantifiable data will be collected and maintained for each of the BMPs. The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of each of the BMPs is listed by department in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

Table 4-2 identifies the BMPs, schedule, measureable goals and responsible party(s) for the Public Involvement and Participation minimum control measure. A summary of these BMPs is provided below.



| Table 4-2 MCM 2 - Public Involvement and Participation | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| BMP Category | BMP Description | Measureable Goals | Start Date |
| Public Participation/Adopt-A-Road | Public Works/Stormwater | Approximately four individual groups come to our office and sign out equipment twice annually in order to go out and pick up trash alongside their appointed roadways within our community. The Town provides them with equipment and trash bags. | Ongoing |
| Public Participation/Wash Clean-up | Public Works/Stormwater | Establish a Town Council work session for Public comment and interaction on the new proposed Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance well before approval deadline of 09/2018. | 05/2018 |
| Public Participation | Code Enforcement & Community Development | Town puts on free dump days for the public to clean up their properties and discard trash from them. The Town encourages citizens to take part in Yavapai County clean-up days twice annually at our waste transfer station in Camp Verde as well. E-Waste dump days are participated in when they are given by Yavapai County for our areas. | 05/2018 |
| Public Involvement | Public Works/Stormwater | Encourage public involvement via clean- up assistance and committees as needs arise. | 06/2017 |
| Public Involvement | Public Works/Stormwater | Make our revised SWMP and Annual Reports available online at our Town Website to conform with Permit Section 6.4.2, with accommodations made via contact info for public comment. | |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



5. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

5.1. Overview

The third minimum control measure mandated by the EPA includes developing a plan to detect and address illicit and non-storm water discharges to storm drain systems. The regulatory text for the third minimum control measure is very specific and states:

- ...develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at Sec. 122.26(b)(2).
- *Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;*
- *To the extent allowable under State, Tribal or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the storm drain system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions*

(C) Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping; and

(D) Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste.

- *...address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows (i.e., illicit discharges) only if you identify them as significant contributors of pollutants to your small MS4: water line flushing, landscape irrigation, diverted stream flows, rising ground waters, uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20)), uncontaminated pumped ground water, discharges from potable water sources, foundation drains, air conditioning condensation, irrigation water, springs, water from crawl space pumps, footing drains, lawn watering, individual residential car washing, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands, dechlorinated swimming pool discharges, and street wash water (discharges or flows from firefighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the United States).*

ADEQ recommends four components to the illicit discharge detection and elimination plan:

- Procedures for locating priority areas likely to have illicit discharges;
- Procedures for tracing the source of an illicit discharge;
- Procedures for removing the source of the discharge; and
- Procedures for program evaluation and assessment.



ADEQ further recommends visual screening of outfalls during dry weather. Educational efforts have also been utilized as a result of previous SWMPs, including storm drain marking and a program to publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit connections and discharges (see Chapter 4).

This chapter will describe the BMPs that the Town has selected to uphold this control measure. These BMPs have been specifically tailored to facilitate the detection and elimination of illicit discharges to the Town's storm water drainage system.

5.2. Selected BMPs

The Town of Camp Verde has selected the following BMPs to Implement the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination minimum control measure. The BMPs that the Town of Camp Verde has selected are shown in Table 5-1 BMPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. A detailed description of each of the BMPs, along with a description of how it will help meet the Town's goals, is also provided.

Table 5-1 BMPs for Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

| BMP | Responsible Party* |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Dry Weather Screening | Public Works Department |
| Wet Weather Monitoring | Public Works Department |
| Written IDDE Procedures | Public Works Department |
| Draft and Adopt new Town Stormwater Ordinance | Public Works Department |
| Staff Training | Public Works Department |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

5.2.1. Dry Weather Screening

It is important for the Town of Camp Verde to consistently and commonly inspect all drainageways, confluences, and outfalls during dry weather for storm preparation and in dry weather following such storms to determine if illicit discharges have been made as well as if repairs are in order prior to future storm events. Such dry weather inspections are ongoing and have been in place within the Town of Camp Verde since 2006. Dry weather inspections shall happen after any sizeable storm, at a minimum of three (3) times a year.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue to screen all outfalls right before and within 72 hours after monsoons (June-October) and right before and within 72 hours after winter storms (November-May). Document screenings for the annual report.

5.2.2. Wet Weather Monitoring

In addition to dry weather screening, it is equally important for the Town of Camp Verde to consistently and commonly inspect all drainageways, confluences, and outfalls during wet weather to determine if illicit discharges have been made as well as if repairs are in order. Such wet weather inspections are ongoing and have been in place within the Town of Camp Verde since 2006. Wet weather inspections shall happen during all sizeable storm and shall occur at a minimum of six (6) times per year.



Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue to screen all outfalls during monsoon storms usually from late June through October and again during winter storms from November through May. Document screenings for the annual report.

5.2.3. Written IDDE Procedures

The Public Works Department for the Town of Camp Verde currently operates under Article 7-9 Stormwater Protection Code implemented in Camp Verde Town Code on July 20, 2005 and will continue to operate under such until a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance is adopted and made available to the public through the Town's website and other measure discussed within this report, scheduled for 09/2018.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Update Town Code with new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance including inspection and enforcement processes/procedures for illicit discharges.

5.2.4. Draft and Adopt new Town Stormwater Ordinance

The Public Works Department for the Town of Camp Verde currently operates under Article 7-9 Stormwater Protection Code implemented in Camp Verde Town Code on July 20, 2005 and will continue to operate under such until a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance is adopted and made available to the public through the Town's website and other measure discussed within this report, scheduled for 09/2018.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Draft and adopt new Town Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance to be completed in Fiscal Year 2017- 2018.

5.2.5. Staff Training

Current and past Public Works/Stormwater staff has been MS4 certified by training seminars or have attended all conferences offered in the State of Arizona for continuing training and education. This training is budgeted annually to the Stormwater budget and shall be continued. All staff is to attend training annually, attend all ADEQ sanctioned in-state conferences to keep informed on all stormwater updates. All hands In Public Works/Stormwater shall review procedures on illicit discharges reporting and enforcement semi- annually all hands meetings held annually and public works quarterly staff meetings.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- All staff attends all stormwater conferences that are offered in-state and funds are budgeted annually by the stormwater department to assure their attendance.



5.3. Implementation Goals

The Town of Camp Verde is responsible for tracking their progress on the SWMP through the development of measurable goals. These measurable goals must include specific actions that will aid the Town in establishing and implementing the BMPs outlined in this section. The actions that have been established for these measurable goals also include a specific time frame within which they will be accomplished.

In order to track the Town's progress on the implementation of their selected BMPs, the Town of Camp Verde has defined specific measurable goals. The Town will strive to implement these programs within the time frame specified. In the Town's annual reports, an accounting will be made of the progress and implementation of the selected BMPs. Where feasible, readily quantifiable data will be collected and maintained for each of the BMPs. The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of each of the BMPs is listed by department in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

Table 5-2 identifies the BMPs, schedule, measureable goals and responsible party(s) for the IDDE minimum control measure. A summary of these BMPs is provided below.



| Table 5-2 MCM 3 - Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| BMP Category | BMP Description | Measureable Goals | Start Date |
| Dry Weather Screening | Walkthrough Inspection of drainageways, watercourses, and outfalls by Public Works/Stormwater staff before and after storms for Illicit discharges and need for maintenance Including erosion repair, trimming and trash pick-up. Public Works Department | Right before and within 72 hours after monsoons (June-October) and right before and within 72 hours after winter storms (November-May). Document screenings for the annual report. | Ongoing |
| Wet Weather Monitoring | Drive-to inspections of all drainageways, watercourses, and outfalls by Public Works/Stormwater staff during storms for illicit discharges and need for maintenance. Public Works Department | During monsoon storms usually from late June through October and again during winter storms from November through May. Document screenings for the annual report. | Ongoing |
| Written IDDE Procedures | Operate under Article 7-9 Stormwater Protection Code implemented in Camp Verde Town Code on July 20, 2005. Public Works Department | Update Town Code with new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance including inspection and enforcement processes/procedures for illicit discharges. | 03/29/2017 |
| Written IDDE Procedures | Drafting and adoption of a new Town of Camp Verde Stormwater Ordinance. Public Works Department | Task to be completed in Fiscal Year 2017- 2018. | 03/29/2017 |
| Training | Current and past Public Works/Stormwater staff have been MS4 certified by training seminars or have attended all conferences offered in the State of Arizona for continuing training and education. This training is budgeted annually to the Stormwater budget and shall be continued. Public Works Department | All staff to attend training annually. Attend all ADEQ sanctioned in-state conferences to keep those staff members utilized for stormwater up to date. All hands In Public Works/Stormwater shall review procedures on illicit discharges reporting and enforcement semi- annually all hands meetings held annually and public works quarterly staff meetings. | 03/29/2017 |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed In Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



6. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

6.1. Overview

The fourth minimum control measure mandated by the EPA includes requiring the implementation of construction site storm water runoff control measures. The regulatory text for the fourth minimum control measure is very specific and states:

- *...develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff . . . from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in your program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. If the NPDES permitting authority waives requirements for storm water discharges associated with small construction activity in accordance with Sec. 122.26(b)(15)(i), you are not required to develop, implement, and/or enforce a program to reduce pollutant discharges from such sites.*
- *The program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:*
 - A. *An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State, Tribal, or local law;*
 - B. *Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control (ESC) best management practices;*
 - C. *Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;*
 - D. *Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;*
 - E. *Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public, and*
 - F. *Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures.*

ADEQ encourages municipalities to provide appropriate educational and training measures for construction site operators. ADEQ also recommends that municipalities require the development of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) for construction sites within their jurisdiction that discharge into a municipality's storm drain system.

This chapter describes the requirements that the Town will continue to enforce for construction sites within the Town. Each construction site meeting the requirements outlined in the preceding section will be required to develop a SWPPP. As part of this SWPPP the responsible party for the site will be required to implement measures to prevent storm water pollution at the site. Specific requirements for the



SWPPP are included in Section 6.2. Specific structural construction BMPs are outlined in the ADOT Erosion and Pollution Control Manual.

6.2. SWPPP Requirement

The Town of Camp Verde requires that a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) be prepared for any site that disturbs more than one acre or any site, regardless of size, that is part of a larger planned development or land purchase that will disturb more than one acre. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the ADEQ Construction General Permit (See Appendix C-1). The Town of Camp Verde does not recognize any waivers of this requirement.

The SWPPP shall contain, at a minimum:

- General project information (nature of activity, area of disturbance, etc.)
- General location and site map
- Narrative site descriptions (describe and quantify discharges, etc.)
- Goals and criteria statements
- Description of stabilization practices
- Description of structural practices
- Description of post-construction storm water management
- Description of any other control measures used
- Approved state and local plans

The following documents are provided in Appendix C Small Construction General Permit Information to assist in the development of a SWPPP:

- Construction General Permit
- Construction General Permit Fact Sheet
- Construction Notice of Intent (NOI)
- Construction Notice of Termination (NOT)
- Permit Waiver Certification
- Construction SWPPP Checklist

6.3. Selected BMPs

The Town of Camp Verde has selected the following BMPs to help implement and enforce the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control measure. The BMPs that the Town of Camp Verde has selected are shown in Table 6-1 Selected BMPs for Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control. A detailed description of each of the BMPs, along with a description of how it will help to meet the Town's goals, is also provided.



Table 6-1 Selected BMPs for Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

| BMP | Responsible Party* |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Inspections | Public Works Department |
| Site Plan Review | Public Works Department |
| Establish BMPs for Erosion/Sediment Control | Public Works Department |
| Building Safety Inspector Training | Public Works Department |
| Inspection Checklists and Record Keeping | Public Works Department |
| Enforcement of Town Code | Public Works Department |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the Implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

6.3.1. Construction Site Inspections

In order to ensure that the contractors are implementing the procedures outlined in the SWPPP, the Town of Camp Verde will continue to require construction site inspections. A representative of the Town inspects all the construction projects within the Town that disturb greater than one acre. These site inspections provide the opportunity for the Town of Camp Verde to verify that the BMPs outlined in the SWPPPs are being implemented, and that a copy of the SWPPP is on site. This construction inspection will be performed as part of the normal construction inspections. The Town has the authority to cite the contractors if the construction site is found to be out of compliance with their SWPPP.

In addition, the Town of Camp Verde is also available to receive information from the public regarding potential storm water violations at construction sites. The City will maintain its community hotline and complaint form through which the public can identify any construction practices that are non-compliant with storm water regulations. Once a storm water violation has been reported to the Town, the Town's street inspector will receive the information. The street inspector will then go to the site to investigate any potential pollutant. If a storm water violation was found, it will be documented and cited as outlined in the stormwater ordinance.

Specific action that will occur under this BMP include:

- Have the current inspections that include concrete washout containments and track-out prevention expand to also include all site-wide BMP's shown in the approved SWPP Plans. Train Building Inspectors for these tasks.

6.3.2. Construction Site Plan and BMP Review

As explained earlier in this section, all contractors disturbing one acre or more must submit an SWPPP as well as a construction plan showing the BMPs the contractor intends to develop. The SWPPP requirements are outlined in Section 6.2. The Town of Camp Verde will be reviewing these plans in order to ensure that the BMPs set forth by the contractor will adequately reduce storm water runoff and erosion from the construction sites. Although the Town will be reviewing the BMPs, the ultimate responsibility for the design and implementation of BMPs will be assigned to the developer and contractor respectively. No construction permits will be issued by the Town until the construction plans



and BMPs have been approved. Upon review of the plans and BMPs, the Town will verify in writing that the BMPs for the site are appropriate.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue to review all required SWPPP's within the community for site developments. This program is already in place and will be continued by the Town's Public Works Department.

6.3.3. Establish BMPs for Erosion/Sediment Control

The current Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance is expected to be updated and fully adopted by 2018. Among its updates, should be requirements for both construction operators and inspectors to follow.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Draft a new Stormwater Ordinance which contains requirements for construction operators and inspectors to follow.

6.3.4. Building Safety Instructor Training

The Town of Camp Verde has already started implementing building inspection staff training for SWPPP and BMP inspections while they are on construction site for normal building inspections. This program should only improve once they receive further training. Further training is scheduled for the year of 2018 and included in the 2018 Town budget.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue having Building Safety Inspectors attend training conferences in the future for SWPPP inspection training, starting May 2018,

6.3.5. Inspection Checklists and Recordkeeping

In order to provide guidance to the developer, and to help reduce unnecessary costs, the Town of Camp Verde will continue to develop its SWPPP checklist. The most current checklist will be available to all developers, and will serve as a guideline for developing the SWPPP. It is envisioned that by following the steps listed in the checklist, the developer will have developed an effective SWPPP.

In order to provide guidance to the inspector, and to help reduce unnecessary costs, the Town of Camp Verde will continue to develop its inspection checklist. This checklist will be available to all Town staff and inspectors, and will serve as a guideline for inspecting construction sites for compliance with the newest Drainage and Storm water Ordinance.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue to revise and update inspection forms made for the building inspection staff to utilize during their inspections.



6.3.6. Enforcement of Town Code

The current Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005 shall be used for enforcement until the new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance is adopted in September 2018.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Adopt new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance by 9/2018

6.4. Implementation Goals

The Town of Camp Verde is responsible for tracking their progress on the SWMP through the development of measurable goals. These measurable goals must include specific actions that will aid the Town in establishing and implementing the BMPs outlined in this section. The actions that have been established for these measurable goals also include a specific time frame within which they will be accomplished.

In order to track the Town's progress on the implementation of their selected BMPs, the Town of Camp Verde has defined specific measurable goals. The Town will strive to implement these programs within the time frame specified. In the Town's annual reports, an accounting will be made of the progress and implementation of the selected BMPs. Where feasible, readily quantifiable data will be collected and maintained for each of the BMPs. The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of each of the BMPs is listed by department in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

Table 6-2 identifies the BMPs, schedule, measureable goals and responsible party(s) for the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control minimum control measure. A summary of these BMPs is provided below.



| Table 6-2 MCM 4 - Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| BMP Category | BMP Description | Measureable Goals | Start Date |
| Inspections | Implementation of on-site SWPPP inspections by Building Inspectors during building safety inspections. Public Works Department | Have the current inspections that include concrete washout containments and track-out prevention expand to also include all site-wide BMP's shown in the approved SWPP Plans. Train Building Inspectors for these tasks. | Ongoing |
| Site Plan Review | Review of all required SWPPP's within the community for site developments Public Works Department | This program is already in place and will continue. | Ongoing |
| BMPs Erosion/ Sediment Control | Establish requirements for construction operators to follow for Permit Section 6.4.4.2 f Public Works Department | Building Officials to look for required BMP's on-site and in SWPPP reviews during required building inspections. Draft a new Stormwater Ordinance which contains this requirement. | Ongoing |
| Training | Have Building Safety Inspectors attend training conferences in the future for SWPPP inspection training. Public Works Department | Begin this in next year's training budget. | 05/18 |
| Written Procedures | Inspection checklists and record keeping. Public Works Department | Inspection forms have been made for the building inspection staff to utilize during their inspections. | Ongoing /Current |
| Enforcement | Utilize the current Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005 for enforcement until a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance can be adopted. Public Works Department | Adopt new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance by 9/2018 | Ongoing |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



7. Post-Construction Runoff Control for Private Development

7.1. Overview

The fifth minimum control measure mandated by the EPA includes developing, implementing, and enforcing a program to address post-construction storm water pollution from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one acre or more. The regulatory text for this minimum control measure states:

...develop, implement, and enforce a program to address storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into your small MS4. Your program must ensure that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts.

Specifically, the program must:

- *Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices (BMPs) appropriate for your community;*
- *Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects to the extent allowable under State, Tribal, or local law;*
- *Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.*

The EPA believes that when storm water quality is considered from the beginning of a project, new development and redevelopment projects will be better able to reduce pollution from storm water runoff throughout the life of the project

In order to effectively implement a post-construction storm water program, a combination of both structural and non-structural BMPs must be addressed. Some of the nonstructural BMPs include:

- Preventative actions that involve the management of source controls
- Public outreach
- Appropriate ordinances

Structural BMPs physically affect the storm water runoff. Some of the structural BMPs are:

- Detention ponds
- Filter strips

The Town of Camp Verde has developed a post-construction storm water program that addresses storm water runoff in both new development and redevelopment. The Town of Camp Verde will continue to implement both structural and nonstructural BMPs in order to reduce storm water pollution in new development and redevelopment areas.



7.2. Selected BMPs

The Town of Camp Verde strives to comply with the objectives of the Post-Construction Runoff Control minimum control measure through the selection and implementation of appropriate BMPs. Many standards and requirements regarding the design of post-construction storm water control measures have been adopted by the Town. These measures include guidelines for the design and use of detention and retention basins, as well as storm water transmission options. This SWMP adopts the existing storm water design requirements by reference. These requirements can be found in the most recent versions of the Drainage Design Manual for Maricopa County, Arizona. This manual should be consulted in order to receive the most up to date Information regarding the structural BMPs that may be used within the Town.

In addition to the BMPs established in the manual discussed above, the Town of Camp Verde has elected to implement additional BMPs. The BMPs, which the Town has selected, are outlined in Table 7-1 Post-Construction Runoff Control BMPs. A detailed description of each of the BMPs, along with a description of how it will help to meet the Town's goals, is also provided.

Table 7-1 Post-Construction Runoff Control BMPs

| BMP | RESPONSIBLE PARTY |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Inventory | Public Works Department |
| Inspections | Public Works Department |
| Enforcement | Public Works Department |

7.2.1. Post-Construction Inventory

The Town has begun to develop and implement an inventory system of all post-construction structural storm water control measures installed for all new development and redevelopment sites. This SWMP and the mapping provided in Appendix B will complete the inventory within the permit area that discharge into the MS4. The inventory is searchable by property location.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Complete the Post Construction Stormwater Control Inventory

7.2.2. Post-construction Inspections

The Town currently holds inspections for their existing developed sites. The Town should continue to perform periodic inspections of new post-construction developments to verify SWPPP measures are maintained and in place until project/subdivision build-out and that post-development BMP's are maintained by the Stormwater Department.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Educate developers/Public on post construction BMP's and review development plans for these measures. Inspection of required BMP's at time of site final and required for C of O (Certificate of



Occupancy). Regular inspections annually to assure maintenance after final and occupation. Create Inventory for these regular annual inspections.

7.2.3. Post-construction Enforcement

The Town of Camp Verde is In the process of adopting an ordinance to better enforce the post-construction BMP requirements. This ordinance will be enforceable with various penalties as described within the ordinance. In order to ensure that the ordinance is being followed, the Town of Camp Verde will inspect catch basins and retention basins to verify these BMP are being properly maintained. The method for inspections will be determined by the Town. The Town will then maintain the Town owned catch basins and retention basins as determined by the annual inspection.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Adopt new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance which has been vetted by both Town Council and the Public at Council Study Sessions by 9/2018.

7.3. Implementation Goals

The Town of Camp Verde is responsible for tracking their progress on the SWMP through the development of measurable goals. These measurable goals must include specific actions that will aid the Town in establishing and implementing the BMPs outlined in this section. The actions that have been established for these measurable goals also include a specific time frame within which they will be accomplished.

In order to track the Town's progress on the implementation of their selected BMPs, the Town of Camp Verde has defined specific measurable goals. The Town will strive to implement these programs within the time frame specified. In the Town's annual reports, an accounting will be made of the progress and implementation of the selected BMPs. Where feasible, readily quantifiable data will be collected and maintained for each of the BMPs. The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of each of the BMPs is listed by department in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

Table 7-2 identifies the BMPs, schedule, measureable goals and responsible party(s) for the Post-Construction Runoff Control for Private Development minimum control measure. A summary of these BMPs is provided below.



| Table 7-2 MCM 5 - Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development & Redevelopment | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| BMP Category | BMP Description | Measureable Goals | Start Date |
| Inventory | Develop a Post Construction Stormwater Control Inventory Public Works Department | Complete Inventory | 09/17 |
| Inspections | Perform periodic inspections of new post-construction developments to verify SWPPP measures are maintained and in place until project/subdivision build-out and that post-development BMP's are maintained by the Stormwater Department. Public Works Department | Educate developers/Public on post construction BMP's and review development plans for these measures. Inspection of required BMP's at time of site final and required for C of O (Certificate of Occupancy). Regular inspections annually to assure maintenance after final and occupation. Create Inventory for these regular annual inspections. | Ongoing |
| Enforcement | Utilize the current Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005 for enforcement until a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance can be adopted. Public Works Department | Adopt new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance which has been vetted by both Town Council and the Public at Council Study Sessions by 9/2018. | Ongoing |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



8. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

8.1 Overview

The sixth minimum control measure mandated by the EPA includes developing and implementing a pollution prevention program for municipal operations. The regulatory text for this minimum control measure states:

...develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from municipal operations. Using training materials that are available from EPA, your State, Tribe, or other organizations, your program must include employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance.

The EPA believes that operation and maintenance programs, when properly implemented, will reduce the risk of water quality problems. Therefore, these programs are an important part of all storm water management programs. In developing an appropriate pollution prevention/good housekeeping program for municipal operations, the EPA recommends that at a minimum the following items be considered: maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, long-term inspection procedures, controls to reduce pollution from streets, roads, highways, municipal parking lots, maintenance and storage yards, fleet or maintenance shops; procedures for property disposing of waste removed from the separate storm sewers and other municipal maintenance areas; and ways to ensure new flood management projects assess the impacts on water quality and examine methods for reducing the water quality.

The Town of Camp Verde has developed and will continue to expend upon a program that will help prevent pollution from municipal activities. This chapter describes the BMPs that the Town has selected. These BMPs have been specifically tailored to reduce pollution from the Town's municipal operations.

8.2. Impacted Municipal Operations

The Town of Camp Verde strives to comply with the objectives of the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations minimum control measure through the selection of appropriate BMPs. The municipal operations and BMPs, which the Town of Camp Verde has selected, are outlined in Table 8-1 Impacted Municipal Operations. A detailed description of each of the municipal operations and BMPs, along with a description of how it will help to meet the Town's goals, is also provided. These BMPs have been specifically tailored to meet the conditions found in the Town of Camp Verde's municipal operations facilities.



Table 8-1 Impacted Municipal Operations

| Municipal Operation | Responsible Party* |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| O&M Procedures | Public Works Department |
| Street Sweeping | Public Works Department |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables at Parks & Pools | Public Works Department |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables at Public Bus-Stops | Public Works Department |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables on Main Street Downtown, Town Hall Campus, Archeology Center, Old Jail, Town Parking Lot & Marshall's Office | Public Works Department |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables at the Wastewater Treatment Plant and the Main Street Lift Station | Public Works Department |
| Inspections | Public Works Department |
| Town Staff Training | Public Works Department |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

8.2.1. O&M Procedures

The Town of Camp Verde has developed a program to randomly inspect municipal facilities and photograph items needing housekeeping improvements. Annual inspections by the Stormwater Department shall continue to assure maintenance and cleanliness of grounds, equipment and run-off areas. Reports of municipal facility conditions are distributed to the staff via departmental and safety meetings. Re-inspection of municipal facilities shall re-occur to assure continued compliance.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Perform annual inspections and prepare departmental meetings to discuss and schedule implementation of proper Housekeeping BMP's when required to correct any deficiencies.

8.2.2. Street Sweeping

Due to the large amount of pollutants that can be found on roadways, the Town of Camp Verde will continue to implement a street sweeping program as one of their best management practices. It is believed that street sweeping removes sediment buildup on the roadways and in the gutters, and will therefore reduce the pollutant load during a storm water event. Two miles of road will be swept once a month and after special events to remove sediment on the road. The waste collected from street sweeping, which is mostly dirt, will be used for farming fill.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Street sweeping monthly and after storm clean-up as is required. Obtain new street sweeper to improve on street sweeping effectiveness



8.2.3. Reduce Trash/Floatables at Parks & Pools

The Town of Camp Verde's Public Works Department shall oversee the reduction of trash and floatables in local parks and pools by means of leaf and grass clipping pick-up/collection, trash collection from canisters, garbage stick pick-up, maintenance of irrigation limit berms, maintenance of drainage ditches, and maintenance of pool back-wash drywells.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Perform trash pickup and maintenance twice weekly in parks, daily at pool during summer pool season.

8.2.4. Reduce Trash/Floatables at Public Bus-Stops

The Town of Camp Verde's Public Works Department shall oversee the reduction of trash and floatables at public bus stops by means of trash canister pick-up, ground litter pick-up, and landscape maintenance.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Perform trash pickup and maintenance at bus stops once weekly.

8.2.5. Reduce Trash/Floatables at Town Hall Campus and Main Street

The Town of Camp Verde's Public Works Department shall oversee the reduction of trash and floatables on Main Street Downtown, the Town Hall Campus, the Archeology Center, the Old Jail, the Town Parking Lot, and the Marshall's Office by means of gutter and sidewalk sweeping, cleaning out storm drain entrances, trash canister and ground litter pick-up, drip system and landscape maintenance, roof gutter clean-out, mowing and grass and leaf collection, and gravel and concrete parking lot cleaning/maintenance.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Perform trash pickup and maintenance at Town Hall Campus buildings, Main Street, and all sites mentioned in this section daily and continuously.

8.2.6. Reduce Trash/Floatables at the Wastewater Treatment Plant & Main Street Lift Station

The Town of Camp Verde's Public Works Department shall oversee the reduction of trash and floatables at the Town's Wastewater Treatment Plant and at the Main Street Lift Station by means of trash collection, entire facilities clean-up of ground litter, and the inspection and maintenance of drainage channels and berms.

Specific actions that will occur under this BMP include:

- Perform trash pickup and maintenance at the Wastewater Treatment Plant and Main Street Lift Station weekly or as required.



8.2.7. Inspections

In order to ensure that the contractors are implementing the procedures outlined in the SWPPP, the Town of Camp Verde will continue to require construction site inspections and post-construction inspections. A representative of the Town inspects all the construction projects within the Town that disturb greater than one acre. These site inspections provide the opportunity for the Town of Camp Verde to verify that the BMPs outlined in the SWPPPs are being implemented, and that a copy of the SWPPP is on site. This construction inspection will be performed as part of the normal construction inspections. The Town has the authority to cite the contractors if the construction site is found to be out of compliance with their SWPPP.

In addition, the Town of Camp Verde is also available to receive information from the public regarding potential storm water violations at construction sites. The City will maintain its community hotline and complaint form through which the public can identify any construction practices that are non-compliant with storm water regulations. Once a storm water violation has been reported to the Town, the Town's street inspector will receive the information. The street inspector will then go to the site to investigate any potential pollutant. If a storm water violation was found, it will be documented and cited as outlined in the stormwater ordinance.

Specific action that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue to conduct construction site inspections annually.

8.2.7. Town Staff Training

The Town of Camp Verde holds an annual "All-Hands Town Staff Meeting." During each year's meeting, the Public Works Department and Stormwater Staff shall give an informational talk to all the town staff to enhance their awareness of need for BMP's and Pollution Prevention and all Town facilities. They shall also be made aware of any changes to the current SWMP or adopted Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance.

Specific action that will occur under this BMP include:

- Continue to educate and inform town staff at the annual "All-Hands Town Staff Meeting"

8.3. Implementation Goals

The Town of Camp Verde is responsible for tracking their progress on the SWMP through the development of measurable goals. These measurable goals must include specific actions that will aid the Town in establishing and implementing the BMPs outlined in this section. The actions that have been established for these measurable goals also include a specific time frame within which they will be accomplished.

In order to track the Town's progress on the implementation of their selected BMPs, the Town of Camp Verde has defined specific measurable goals. The Town will strive to implement these programs within the time frame specified. In the Town's annual reports, an accounting will be made of the progress and



implementation of the selected BMPs. Where feasible, readily quantifiable data will be collected and maintained for each of the BMPs. The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of each of the BMPs is listed by department in Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.

Table 8-2 identifies the BMPs, schedule, measurable goals and responsible party(s) for the Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping minimum control measure. A summary of these BMPs is provided below.



| Table 8-4 MCM 6 - Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| BMP Category | BMP Description | Measureable Goals | Start Date |
| Streets Yard | | | |
| O&M Procedures | Annual Inspection by Stormwater Department to assure maintenance and cleanliness of grounds, equipment and run-off areas. Public Works Department | Perform annual inspections and prepare departmental meetings to discuss and schedule implementation of proper Housekeeping BMP's when required to correct any deficiencies. | Ongoing |
| Town Roadways and Rights-of-Way | | | |
| Street Sweeping | We currently sweep our streets. After storm sweeping and cleaning, ditch clean-out and maintenance. Public Works Department | Street sweeping monthly and after storm clean-up as is required. Obtain new street sweeper to improve on street sweeping effectiveness | Ongoing |
| Arturo Park, Butler Park, Public Pool | | | |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables | Leaf and grass clipping pickup/collection, trash collection from canisters, garbage stick pick-up, maintenance of irrigation limit berms, maintenance of drainage ditches, maintain pool backwash dry well. Public Works Department | Twice weekly in parks, daily at pool during summer pool season. | Ongoing |
| Public Bus Stops (2) | | | |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables | Trash canister pick-up, ground litter stick pick-up, and landscape maintenance. Public Works Department | Once weekly | Ongoing |
| Main Street Streetscape/Downtown Area, Town Hall/Public Works Campus, Archeology Center, Old Jail, and Town Parking Lot, Marshall's Office | | | |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables | Gutter and sidewalk sweeping, clean-out storm drain entrances, trash canister and | Daily and continuous | Ongoing |



| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------|
| | ground litter pick-up, drip system and landscape maintenance, roof gutter clean-out, mowing and grass and leaf collection, and gravel and concrete parking lot cleaning/maintenance. Daily and continuous Public Works Department | | |
| Wastewater Treatment Plant, Main Street Lift Station | | | |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables | Trash Collection, Entire facilities clean-up of ground litter, etc., inspection and maintenance of drainage channels and berms. Public Works Department | Weekly and as required | Ongoing |
| Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping BMP's that are not facility specific: | | | |
| Inspections | Inspections of Town Facilities for necessary BMP improvements for Pollution Prevention. Public Works Department | Annually | Ongoing |
| Training | Stormwater Staff to give informational talk to all town staff to enhance awareness of need for BMP's and Pollution Prevention at all Town facilities. Public Works Department | Annually at the All-Hands Town Staff Meeting | Ongoing |

*The name and title of the person responsible for ensuring the implementation of the BMPs for each department is listed In Table 2-2 Responsible Departments and Parties.



Appendix

Appendix A Small MS4 Documents

Appendix A-1 AZPDES General Permit No. AZG2016-002
Appendix A-2 Small MS4 Notice of Intent (NOI)

Appendix B MS4 Mapping

Appendix B-1 MS4 Front Data Map
Appendix B-2 MS4 Front Data Tables

Appendix C Small Construction General Permit Information

Appendix C-1 Small Construction General Permit
Appendix C-2 Small Construction General Permit Fact Sheet
Appendix C-3 Small Construction Notice of Intent (NOI)
Appendix C-4 Small Construction Notice of Termination (NOT)
Appendix C-5 Permit Waiver Certification
Appendix C-6 Construction SWPPP Checklist



Appendix A Small MS4 Documents



Appendix A-1 AZPDES General Permit No. AZG2016-002

PERMIT NO. AZG2016-002

STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
FROM SMALL MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS
TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

This permit provides authorization to discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S) and, Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, the Arizona Administrative Code (A.C.C.), and Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9.

This general permit specifically authorizes stormwater discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) in Arizona to Waters of the United States, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.34. All discharges authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

This general permit becomes effective on September 30, 2016.

This general permit and the authorization to discharge expires at midnight, September 29, 2021.

Signed this 29th day of September, 2016.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY


Trevor Baggione, Director
Water Quality Division

Table of Contents

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1.0 | COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT | 3 |
| 1.1 | Permit Area..... | 3 |
| 1.2 | Eligibility..... | 3 |
| 1.3 | Non-Stormwater Discharges | 3 |
| 1.4 | Limitations of Coverage | 4 |
| 1.5 | Permit Compliance..... | 4 |
| | | |
| 2.0 | AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT | 5 |
| 2.1 | Obtaining Permit Coverage..... | 5 |
| 2.2 | Permit Fees | 6 |
| 2.3 | Terminating Coverage | 6 |
| 2.4 | Coverage under an Individual Permit | 6 |
| 2.5 | Continuation of this General Permit | 6 |
| | | |
| 3.0 | STORMWATER PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT | 7 |
| 3.1 | Establish Enforcement Procedures | 7 |
| 3.2 | Enforcement Requirements | 7 |
| 3.3 | Enforcement Response Plan(s) | 7 |
| | | |
| 4.0 | STORM SEWER SYSTEM MAPPING..... | 8 |
| | | |
| 5.0 | STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM..... | 9 |
| 5.1 | Contents of the Stormwater Management Program | 9 |
| 5.2 | Stormwater Management Plan Availability | 10 |
| | | |
| 6.0 | EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS | 11 |
| 6.1 | Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations | 11 |
| 6.2 | Surface Water Quality Standards..... | 11 |
| 6.3 | Requirements to Reduce the Discharge of Pollutants | 11 |
| 6.4 | Minimum Control Measures | 11 |
| 6.4.1 | Public Education and Outreach..... | 12 |
| 6.4.2 | Public Involvement and Participation..... | 12 |
| 6.4.3 | Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program | 13 |
| 6.4.4 | Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control..... | 16 |
| 6.4.5 | Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment | 18 |
| 6.4.6 | Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations..... | 19 |

7.0 ANALYTICAL MONITORING 21

7.1 General Monitoring Requirements21

7.2 Discharges to Impaired and Not-Attaining Waters.....22

7.3 Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters.....22

7.4 Tracking.....22

8.0 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING 23

8.1 Program Evaluation23

8.2 Recordkeeping.....24

8.3 Discharge Monitoring Report24

8.4 Annual Report.....24

9.0 STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS 26

10.0 DEFINITIONS 35

1.0 COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1.1 Permit Area

This permit covers and applies to traditional and non-traditional regulated, Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) in Arizona, except those located in Indian Country:

- a. City or Town – Urbanized area(s) determined by the most recent Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census, including areas annexed during the permit term;
- b. County – Un-incorporated urbanized area determined by the most recent Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census;
- c. State, federal, and other publicly-owned properties that the director determines contributes to a violation of a water quality standard or is a significant contributor of pollutants to Waters of the U.S. and
- d. Areas outside of an urbanized area as designated by the director pursuant to Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) R18-9-A902(D).

1.2 Eligibility

This permit authorizes the discharge of stormwater from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) provided the permittee complies with all the requirements of this general permit, and the MS4:

- a. Is located fully or partially within an urbanized area as determined by the latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census; or
- b. Is designated for permit authorization by the department under the A.A.C. R-18-9-A902(D)(1), R18-9-A902(D)(2), R-18-9-A902(E), and R18-9-A905(A)(1)(f) which incorporates 40 CFR §122.32.

1.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges

1.3.1 Except as provided in Part 1.3.2, the permittee shall prohibit non-stormwater discharges into its MS4 unless the discharges are authorized by a separate NPDES or AZPDES permit.

1.3.2 The following categories of non-stormwater discharges (occurring within the jurisdiction of the permittee) are prohibited if the discharges are identified by the permittee as significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4. If any of the following categories of discharges are identified as a significant contributor, the permittee must address the category as an illicit discharge as specified in Part 6.4.3.1:

- a. Water line flushing
- b. Landscape irrigation
- c. Diverted stream flows
- d. Rising ground waters
- e. Uncontaminated ground water infiltration
- f. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- g. Discharges from potable water sources
- h. Foundation drains
- i. Air conditioning condensate
- j. Irrigation water

- k. Springs
- l. Water from crawl space pumps
- m. Footing drains
- n. Lawn watering
- o. Individual residential car washing
- p. Discharges from riparian habitats and wetlands
- q. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
- r. Street wash water, and
- s. Discharges or flows from firefighting activities

1.4 Limitations of Coverage

Except as provided in Part 1.3.2, this general permit does not authorize:

- 1.4.1** Discharges mixed with sources of non-stormwater unless the non-stormwater discharges comply with an applicable NPDES or AZPDES permit, as addressed in Part 1.3.1;
- 1.4.2** Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(i)-(ix) and (xi);
- 1.4.3** Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity as defined in 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14)(x) or 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15);
- 1.4.4** Stormwater discharges currently covered under another permit;
- 1.4.5** Discharges to impaired waters listed (including not-attaining waters) if discharge(s) from the MS4 contain, or may contain, pollutant(s) for which the receiving water is listed except:
 - a. If a TMDL has been established and the stormwater management program (SWMP) is consistent with the requirements of the TMDL, including any wasteload allocation or load allocation in the TMDL. The SWMP must also identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) the permittee will use to meet wasteload allocations or load allocations and include monitoring for associated pollutant(s); and
 - b. If a TMDL has not been established and the SWMP includes a section describing how the program will control the discharge of 303(d) listed pollutants and ensure to the maximum extent practicable that discharges from the MS4 will not cause or contribute to exceedances of surface water quality standards. The SWMP must also identify BMPs the permittee will use to control discharges and include monitoring of their effectiveness.
- 1.4.6** Discharges that do not comply with Arizona's anti-degradation rule R18-11-107;
- 1.4.7** Stormwater discharges prohibited under 40 CFR §122.4.

1.5 Permit Compliance

Non-compliance with any requirement of this permit constitutes a violation of the permit and may result in an enforcement action, including injunctive relief and/or penalties under state and federal laws.

2.0 AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

Upon the effective date of this permit, existing and new permittees automatically have coverage under this permit for up to 180 days. Existing and new Small MS4 operators who wish to retain coverage under this permit must submit a complete and accurate Notice of Intent to ADEQ within 180 days of the effective date of this permit.

2.1 Obtaining Permit Coverage

2.1.1 A person seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit shall submit to the department a complete and accurate Notice of Intent (NOI) on a form provided by the department and includes, at a minimum, the following information:

- a. Name of MS4
- b. Operator name and title
- c. Mailing address
- d. Annual fee billing information
- e. Contact person
- f. Contact information
- g. Estimated population (based on most recent Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census)
- h. Receiving water(s) – those listed in A.A.C., Title 18, Chapter 11, Article 1, Appendix B
- i. The number of outfalls that discharge to a receiving water listed in A.A.C. R18-11, Appendix B
- j. Outfall, name or identification of outfalls required in “i,” above
- k. Identification of a minimum of five (5) outfalls (or screening points) to be included in the visual stormwater discharge monitoring program (Part 6.4.3.8)
- l. Identification of impaired and not-attaining waters that receive discharges from the MS4, including the pollutant(s) causing the impairment, total maximum daily load, and waste load allocation(s), as applicable
- m. Identification of Outstanding Arizona Waters that receive discharges from the MS4
- n. BMPs and measurable goals for each of the six (6) minimum control measures (MCMs) identified in Part 6.4
- o. Outfall name or identification of those outfalls to be utilized for analytical monitoring of stormwater discharges to impaired, not-attaining waters and Outstanding Arizona Waters
- p. Schedule for developing and implementing BMPs and associated program elements specified in this permit
- q. Proposal for alternative to visual stormwater discharge monitoring, if applicable (Part 6.4.3.8)
- r. Additional information specified in the NOI for ADEQ to determine eligibility under this permit.

2.1.2 Eligible persons wishing to retain coverage under this permit (existing and new MS4 operators) must submit a complete and accurate NOI to the department within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. Small MS4 operators notified after the effective date of this permit must submit a NOI within 180 days of receiving notification in writing by ADEQ that they are subject to permitting. Persons failing to submit a new NOI within the applicable timeframe will be considered discharging without a permit.

- 2.1.3** If the department notifies the applicant of deficiencies or inadequacies in any portion of the NOI, or requests additional information, the applicant must correct the deficient or inadequate portions and submit a revised NOI that addresses the deficiencies within seven (7) days of receiving notification.
- 2.1.4** The permittee must submit a revised NOI to the department within fifteen (15) days whenever there is a change of information (certifying official, mailing address, contact information, BMPs, measurable goals, etc.).
- 2.1.5** Notice of Intent forms submitted to ADEQ will be posted on the ADEQ website and made available for public comment. ADEQ may request additional information from the application based on public comments.

2.2 Permit Fees

Permittees are subject to fees established in A.A.C. R18-14-109. The department will issue an invoice annually to the permittee at the address identified on the NOI.

New permittees must submit the applicable fee with their NOI.

Existing permittees are not required to include the annual fee when submitting an NOI to obtain coverage under this permit.

2.3 Terminating Coverage

A permittee may terminate coverage under this general permit by submitting a notice of termination (NOT) on a form provided by the department. Authorization to discharge terminates at midnight on the day the NOT is received by the department.

If the operator does not obtain coverage under an alternate AZPDES permit that authorizes the discharge of stormwater prior to submitting the NOT, the operator will be considered discharging without a permit.

NOTs must be signed in accordance with Part 9.9 and must be submitted to the following address until such time as electronic submission is available:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section (5415A-1)
1110 West Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

2.4 Coverage under an Individual Permit

Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902, a person may request, or be required by the director, to obtain coverage under an individual permit.

2.5 Continuation of this General Permit

If this permit is not reissued prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C903 and remain in force and effect for discharges that were authorized prior to expiration.

If the MS4 operator does not submit a timely, complete, and accurate NOI requesting authorization to discharge under a reissued permit or a timely request for authorization under an individual or alternative general permit, authorization under this permit will terminate on the due date for the NOI under the reissued permit unless otherwise specified in the reissued permit.

3.0 STORMWATER PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT

3.1 Establish Enforcement Procedures

Within twenty-four (24) months from the effective date of this permit, existing and new permittees shall adopt and implement local ordinance(s) or other regulatory mechanism(s) that provide adequate enforcement procedures that satisfy the requirements of this permit to control pollutant discharges into its MS4.

3.2 Enforcement Requirements

If not already developed, the permittee must establish and exercise enforcement procedures to comply with this permit. To be considered adequate, enforcement procedures must, at a minimum, address the following:

- a. Prohibit and eliminate illicit connections and discharges to the MS4;
- b. Control the discharge of spills, and prohibit dumping or disposal of materials other than stormwater into the MS4;
- c. Require compliance with conditions in the permittee's ordinances, permits, contracts, or orders;
- d. Require owners/operators of construction activities, new or redeveloped land, and industrial and commercial facilities to minimize the discharge of pollutants to the MS4 through the installation, implementation, and maintenance of stormwater control measures;
- e. To the extent allowed under State law, the permittee must have methods to enter private property for the purpose of inspecting at reasonable times any facilities, equipment, practices, or operations related to stormwater discharges to determine whether there is compliance with local stormwater control ordinances/standards;
- f. The permittee must promptly require violators cease and desist illicit discharges or discharges of stormwater in violation of any ordinance or standard and/or cleanup and abate such discharges;
- g. To the extent allowable under State and federal law, the permittee must impose civil or criminal sanctions (including referral to a city or district attorney) and escalate corrective response, consistent with its enforcement response;
- h. Identify departments within the permittee's jurisdiction that conduct stormwater-related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this permit. Include an up-to-date organizational chart specifying these departments and key personnel positions;
- i. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures and ordinances available to mandate compliance with stormwater-related ordinances and therefore with the conditions of this permit; and
- j. A description of how stormwater related-ordinances are implemented and appealed.

3.3 Enforcement Response Plan(s)

The permittee shall develop an enforcement response plan (ERP) that specifies how it will exercise its legal authority to comply with this permit. The ERP shall include a prioritization schedule that establishes escalated enforcement for non-compliance of illicit discharges and construction activities. In developing the ERP, the permittee shall include the following factors in prioritizing escalated enforcement: severity of non-compliance, repeated non-compliance, proximity to a receiving water or storm sewer system, and other appropriate factors. The ERP must be developed and implemented within twenty-four (24) months of obtaining permit coverage.

4.0 STORM SEWER SYSTEM MAPPING

The permittee must prepare and maintain an up-to-date map of the municipal separate storm sewer system. At a minimum, the map system must be sufficient in scope and detail to identify and isolate illicit discharges. The permittee is not required to submit storm sewer system mapping infrastructure to ADEQ unless specifically requested, and shall make mapping information available to ADEQ or EPA to assess permit compliance.

4.1 Develop a map that includes, at a minimum, the following components:

- a. Storm sewer system (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains that are owned or operated by the permittee and convey stormwater to Waters of the U.S.),
- b. Location of all outfalls, and
- c. Name and location of all Waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from outfalls.

4.2 Existing permittees shall update map(s) within twelve (12) months from the effective date of this permit to include areas added as a result of the most recent Decennial Census (including annexed areas) and annually thereafter. Updates shall include mapping components identified in Section 4.1 above.

4.3 New permittees must include a mapping schedule in their NOI. The schedule must include how the permittee will conduct the mapping process, a timeline, measurable goals and estimated completion date(s). The permittee shall have its storm system mapped by the end of the fourth year of permit coverage.

4.4 The permittee must include a narrative description of the status of storm sewer system mapping, outfall mapping, and waters of the U.S. that receive discharges from the outfalls (including percent complete) in each annual report (see Part 8.3).

5.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The permittee shall develop, implement, and enforce a SWMP that is designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act. The program shall be documented and available for review by ADEQ, U.S. EPA, and interested persons.

Existing permittees shall modify or update their existing SWMP to meet the terms and conditions of this permit within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit.

New permittees shall develop a SWMP that meets the conditions of this permit within one (1) year of the effective date of this permit.

At a minimum, all permittees must annually assess, evaluate, and update the BMPs and SWMP and incorporate any revisions necessary to maintain permit compliance. The annual SWMP review must occur in connection with preparing the annual report (see Parts 8.1 and 8.3).

5.1 Contents of the Stormwater Management Program

At a minimum, the SWMP shall contain the following:

- a. Listing of all receiving waters, their classification under the applicable state water quality standards, any impairment(s) and associated pollutant(s) of concern, applicable TMDLs and WLAs, and number of outfalls from the MS4 that discharge to each waterbody;
- b. The process and schedule for creating and maintaining an up-to-date map that includes, at a minimum, the storm sewer system, outfalls, and receiving waters;
- c. Listing of all discharges that cause or contribute to the exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard;
- d. Description of any other practices to achieve compliance with Part 6.1 and 6.2;
- e. Description of practices to achieve compliance with Parts 6.3 and 6.4 (MEP and MCM requirements). For each permit condition identify:
 1. The personnel, position or department responsible for the measure,
 2. The BMPs for each control measure or permit requirement, and
 3. The measurable goal(s) for each BMP. Each measurable goal shall include milestones and timeframes for its implementation and have a quantity and/or quality associated with its endpoint. Each goal shall have a measure of assessment.
- f. Description of practices to achieve compliance with applicable TMDLs or waste load allocation, including measurable goal(s) for each BMP and corresponding milestones and timeframes. Each goal must have an associated measure of assessment;
- g. Analytical monitoring program for impaired or not-attaining waters, and for Outstanding Arizona Waters to ensure compliance with permit limitations, wasteload allocation(s), and surface water quality standards.

The analytical monitoring program shall include a Sampling and Analyses Plan (SAP) that includes the following minimum components: sample collection, equipment and containers, decontamination, calibration procedures, sample frequency (based on illicit discharge characteristics), document site conditions, field notes, sample preservation, tracking (chain-of-custody), and handling;

- h. Protocol for annual program evaluation (Part 8.1). Update annually and maintain copies; and
- i. Identification of personnel (department, position, etc.) responsible for program implementation.

5.2 Stormwater Management Plan Availability

The permittee shall retain a copy of the current SWMP required by this permit at the office or facility identified on the NOI and shall be available upon request by ADEQ or U.S. EPA, or their authorized representatives.

A copy of the most up-to-date SWMP shall be made available to the public during normal business hours and posted on the permittee's website.

6.0 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The permittee shall develop, implement and enforce a program to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act and the Arizona Surface Water Quality Standards.

6.1 Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

Pursuant to Clean Water Act 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), this permit includes provisions to ensure that discharges from the permittee's small MS4 do not cause or contribute to an exceedance of surface water quality standards, in addition to requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

6.2 Surface Water Quality Standards

The permittee shall implement the six (6) minimum control measures specified in Part 6.4 to the maximum extent practicable to protect water quality, and to satisfy water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act, including attainment of surface water quality standards.

If the permittee discovers, or is otherwise notified by ADEQ or U.S. EPA, that a discharge from the MS4 is causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable surface water quality standard, the permittee shall expand or better tailor its BMPs within the scope of the six (6) minimum control measures in Part 6.4 to achieve progress toward attainment of surface water quality standards.

To assure compliance with permit limitation, ADEQ may require the permittee to conduct analytical monitoring and will provide notice to the permittee in writing (see also Part 7).

6.3 Requirements to Reduce the Discharge of Pollutants

The permittee shall reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate requirements of the Clean Water Act by implementing the six (6) minimum control measures in part 6.4.

6.4 Minimum Control Measures

- a. Existing permittees shall continue to implement their existing SWMPs while making updates pursuant to this permit. This permit does not extend the compliance deadlines set forth in Permit AZG2002-002.
- b. Implementation of one (1) or more of the minimum control measures described in Parts 6.4.1 - 6.4.6 or other permit requirements may be shared with another entity (including another interconnected MS4) or the other entity may fully implement the measure or requirement, if the following requirements are satisfied:
 - The other entity implements the control measure as specified in the SWMP;
 - The particular control measure or component thereof undertaken by the other entity is at least as stringent as the corresponding permit requirement;
 - The other entity agrees to implement the control measure on the permittee's behalf. The annual report must specify that the permittee is relying on another entity to satisfy some of its permit obligations and specify what those obligations are;
 - The permittee remains responsible for compliance with all permit obligations if the other entity fails to implement the control measures (or component thereof). The permittee may enter into a legally-binding agreement with the other entity regarding the other entity's

performance of control measures, but the permittee remains ultimately responsible for permit compliance.

6.4.1 Public Education and Outreach

Objective: The permittee shall implement an education program that includes educational goals based on stormwater issues of significance within the MS4 area. The program shall include a focus on pollutants of concern for impaired and TMDL waters, and priority waters that receive a discharge from the MS4. The ultimate objective of a public education program is to increase knowledge and change behavior of the public so that pollutants in stormwater are reduced.

6.4.1.1 The permittee shall implement the public education program required by 40 CFR §122.34(b)(2) by distributing educational material to the MS4 community. The educational program shall define goals, express specific messages, define the targeted audience for each message, and identify responsible parties for program implementation. At a minimum, the program shall provide information concerning the impact of stormwater discharges on water bodies within the community, especially waters that are impaired, not-attaining, or identified as Outstanding Arizona Waters. The program shall identify steps and/or activities the public can take to reduce the pollutants in stormwater runoff and their impacts to the environment.

6.4.1.2 The program shall focus on messages for specific audiences as well as show progress toward the defined educational goals of the program. The permittee shall identify methods that it will use to evaluate the effectiveness of the educational messages and the overall education program. Any methods used to evaluate the effectiveness of the program shall be tied to the defined goals of the program and the overall objective of changes in behavior and knowledge.

6.4.1.3 The permittee shall modify any ineffective messages or distribution techniques.

6.4.1.4 The permittee shall document in each annual report: the messages for each audience; the method of distribution; the measures/methods used to assess the effectiveness of the messages, and the method/measures used to assess the overall effectiveness of the education program.

6.4.2 Public Involvement and Participation

Objective: The permittee shall provide opportunities to engage the public to participate in the review and implementation of the permittee's SWMP.

6.4.2.1 All public involvement activities shall comply with state and local public notice requirements. The SWMP and all annual reports shall be available to the public. The permittee is encouraged to satisfy this requirement by posting records online.

6.4.2.2 The permittee shall annually provide the public an opportunity to participate in the review and implementation of the SWMP.

6.4.2.3 The permittee shall report on the activities undertaken to provide public participation opportunities including compliance with Part 6.4.2.1. Public participation opportunities pursuant to Part 6.4.2.2 may include, but are not limited to, websites, hotlines, clean-up teams, monitoring teams, or an advisory committee.

6.4.3 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program

The permittee shall implement an IDDE program to systematically find and eliminate sources of non-stormwater to its municipal separate storm sewer system and to implement procedures to prevent illicit connections and discharges.

The IDDE program shall be recorded in a written document. The IDDE program shall include each of the elements described in Part 6.4.3.8 (a through c), unless the permittee provides a written explanation within the IDDE program as to why a particular element is not applicable to the permittee. For existing permittees, the written IDDE program shall be completed within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit. For new permittees, the written IDDE program shall be completed within one (1) year of the effective date of the permit. The permittee shall implement the IDDE program in accordance with the goals and milestones set forth in Parts 5.0 and 6.4.3.

6.4.3.1. Definitions and Prohibitions

The permittee shall prohibit illicit discharges (including sanitary sewer overflows) to and from its MS4 and require removal of such discharges consistent with Part 6.4.3.5 of this permit. An illicit discharge is any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater *except*:

- a. Discharges authorized under a separate NPDES permit that authorize a discharge to the MS4;
- b. Non-stormwater discharges allowed by Part 1.3.2.

6.4.1.5 Enforcement Procedures

The IDDE program must ensure the permittee has adequate enforcement procedures to accomplish the following tasks: prohibit illicit discharges; investigate suspected illicit discharges; eliminate illicit discharges, including discharges from properties not owned or operated by the MS4 that discharge into the MS4 system; and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions. Adequate enforcement procedures consists of a current effective ordinance, by-law, or other regulatory mechanism. For existing permittees, the ordinance, by-law, or other regulatory mechanism was a requirement of AZG2002-002 and is required to be effective under that permit. The written IDDE program shall include a reference or citation of the authority the permittee will use to implement all aspects of the IDDE program as specified in Part 3.0.

6.4.3.3 Statement of IDDE Program Responsibilities

The permittee shall establish a written statement that clearly identifies responsibilities with regard to eliminating illicit discharges. The statement shall identify the lead municipal agency or department responsible for implementing the IDDE Program as well as any other agencies or departments that may have responsibilities for aspects of the program. Where multiple departments and agencies have responsibilities to the IDDE program, specific areas of responsibility shall be defined and processes for coordination and data sharing shall be established and documented.

6.4.3.4 Illicit Discharge Prevention and Reporting

The permittee shall develop and implement process(es) and procedures designed to prevent, identify, report, and mitigate illicit discharges to and from the MS4 (this may be a part of the education program required by Part 6.4.1; reporting (hotlines), and training of public employees involved in the IDDE program).

6.4.3.5 Eliminating Illicit Discharges

Illicit discharges to the MS4 are prohibited and constitutes a violation of this permit when the permittee is not fully implementing applicable permit requirements and the SWMP.

Upon detection of an illicit discharge, the permittee shall eliminate it as expeditiously as possible. The permittee shall identify and notify all responsible parties for any such discharge and require immediate cessation in accordance with its legal authorities. Where elimination of an illicit discharge is not immediately possible, the permittee shall establish an expeditious schedule for its elimination and report the dates of identification and schedules for removal in the permittee's annual reports. The permittee shall immediately commence actions necessary for elimination. In the interim, the permittee shall take all reasonable and prudent measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants to its MS4.

To the extent known, the permittee shall include in the annual report the following information: the location of the illicit discharge and its source(s); a description of the discharge; estimated illicit discharge duration; the method of discovery; date of discovery; date of elimination; mitigation or enforcement action; responsible person (if known); and estimated volume.

6.4.3.6 Non-Stormwater Discharges

The non-stormwater discharges identified in Part 1.3.2 do not need to be addressed as an illicit discharge unless it is determined by the permittee that any of these sources is a significant contributor of pollutants. Non-stormwater discharges from the MS4 that cause or contribute to a violation of a surface water quality standard where the permittee fails to take action to eliminate the discharge of pollutants constitutes a permit violation.

6.4.3.7 Existing Permittees IDDE Programs

During the development of the new components of the IDDE program required by this permit, existing permittees must continue to implement their current IDDE program required by the AZG2002-002 to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to its MS4.

6.4.3.8 Visual Monitoring

The permittee shall develop, implement, and maintain a visual monitoring program that includes both dry weather and stormwater discharges to identify, monitor, and eliminate illicit discharges; and to ensure compliance with effluent limitations in this permit.

The monitoring programs shall include written procedures for conducting visual monitoring of outfalls from the MS4.

Monitoring procedures shall include, at a minimum, the following information/observations: outfall identification, personnel, time, date, weather conditions at time of inspection, estimated flowrate, apparent odor, color, clarity, debris, floatables, and other necessary information to characterize the screening.

In the event an illicit discharge is discovered as a result of dry or wet weather outfall monitoring, the permittee shall implement measures to eliminate the illicit discharge (part 6.4.3.5).

For each confirmed illicit discharge, the permittee shall include in the annual report the following information: the location of the discharge and its source(s); a description of the discharge; estimated illicit discharge duration; the method of discovery; date of discovery; date of elimination; mitigation or enforcement action; responsible person (if known); and estimated volume.

a) Visual Dry Weather Outfall Monitoring

Within six (6) months of obtaining authorization to discharge, the permittee shall develop and implement a visual, dry weather outfall monitoring program. Dry weather monitoring must be conducted at least 72 hours after a storm event that resulted in a discharge from the storm sewer system.

The permittee shall document and include findings of dry weather monitoring in the annual report.

b) Visual Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

The permittee shall identify a minimum of five (5) outfalls that are representative of its stormwater discharges to conduct visual stormwater discharge monitoring. If the permittee has less than five (5) outfalls, then the permittee shall monitor all outfalls as part of the stormwater discharge monitoring program. In the event a Small MS4 does not have five (5) outfalls, a minimum of five (5) screening points, or combination of outfalls and screening points, shall utilized. Screening points shall be at locations where stormwater leaves the Small MS4's permitted area including locations where stormwater may discharge to another MS4 or other conveyance. The outfalls / screening points selected for visual stormwater discharge monitoring shall be identified in the NOI.

Within six (6) months of obtaining authorization to discharge, the permittee shall develop and implement a stormwater discharge visual monitoring program. The stormwater discharge monitoring program must be conducted in response to a storm event that results in a discharge from the storm sewer system and, to the extent practicable, should include the first flush.

The permittee shall conduct a minimum of two (2) stormwater discharge monitoring events during each wet season of the representative outfall(s) and shall document and include findings in the annual report.

Summer Wet Season: June 1 through October 31
Winter Wet Season: November 1 through May 31

In the event a permittee cannot access any outfall(s) during a wet weather discharge, the permittee shall conduct wet weather screening as soon as practicable after the storm or discharge event.

Visual Stormwater Discharge Monitoring Alternative – the permittee may elect to submit in its NOI (see part 2.1.1) alternative practices to visual stormwater discharge monitoring. In doing so, the permittee shall include a written description as to how and why the proposed alternative is as effective, or more effective, than visual stormwater discharge monitoring.

c) Follow-up Screening

The permittee shall establish a follow-up screening schedule for identified or suspected illicit discharges to ensure they do not recur.

6.4.3.9 Indicators of IDDE Program Progress

The permittee shall define or describe indicators for tracking program success. At a minimum, indicators shall include measures that demonstrate efforts to locate illicit discharges identified and removed. Such measures may include response time to inspection, public awareness, time from discovery to elimination, and other appropriate factors.

The permittee shall evaluate and report the overall effectiveness of the program based on the tracking measures outlined in Part 6.4.3.8 in the annual program evaluation and in the annual report.

6.4.3.10 Staff Training

The permittee shall, at a minimum, provide annual training to employees involved in the IDDE program (e.g., street workers, inspectors, solid waste personnel, etc.). The training must include the IDDE program components and how to recognize illicit discharges. The permittee shall report on the frequency and type of employee training in the annual report.

6.4.3.11 Unpermitted (Illicit) Discharges to the MS4

The permittee shall develop, implement, and enforce a program to actively identify facilities and activities (e.g., industrial facilities, construction activities, etc.) that discharge to the MS4 without an AZPDES/NPDES permit.

The permittee shall include the number of facilities contacted each year in the annual report and shall include the facility name, type of activity conducted at the facility (including SIC code, to the extent known), and whether or not the facility has AZPDES permit coverage, if known or available.

A description of the permittee's illicit discharge program shall be included in the SWMP.

6.4.4 Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control

The permittee must develop, implement, maintain, and enforce a construction activity stormwater runoff control program to minimize or eliminate pollutant discharges to the MS4s from construction activities that will disturb one (1) or more acres of land, including sites less than one (1) acre that are part of a common plan of development or sale.

6.4.4.1 Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Implementation

Existing and new permittees must assess existing legal authority, codes, and other relevant mechanisms and adopt, and implement measures to ensure compliance with construction activity runoff timeframe(s) specified in Part 3.1.

6.4.4.2 Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Program Components

The construction activity stormwater runoff control program shall include, at a minimum, the elements in Paragraphs a. through h. of this part:

- a. An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism that requires the use of sediment and erosion control practices.
- b. An inventory of all construction activities that disturb or will disturb one (1) or more acres within the permitted area, including those that are less than one (1) acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale if the larger common plan will ultimately disturb greater than one (1) acre.
- c. Written procedures for site inspections and enforcement of sediment and erosion control measures. If not already existing, these procedures shall be completed within one (1) year from the date of submitting an NOI to ADEQ. The procedures shall clearly define who is responsible for site inspections as well as who has authority to implement enforcement procedures. The program must allow the permittee, to the extent authorized by law, to impose sanctions ensuring compliance with the local program. These procedures and regulatory authorities shall be documented in the SWMP.
- d. In developing construction activity inspection frequency, the permittee shall consider, at a minimum, the following:
 1. Phase of construction;
 2. Proximity to an impaired, not-attaining water or Outstanding Arizona Water;
 3. Size of the construction activity (acreage disturbed); and
 4. History of non-compliance (site or operator).
- e. Based on construction activity inspection findings, the permittee must take all necessary follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection, enforcement) to ensure compliance in accordance with the permittee's enforcement response plan required under Part 3.3.
- f. Requirements for construction operators to implement sediment and erosion control BMPs appropriate for the conditions at the construction activity. Examples of appropriate sediment and erosion control measures for construction activities include local requirements to:
 1. Minimize the amount of disturbed area and protect natural resources;
 2. Stabilize sites when projects are complete or operations have temporarily ceased;
 3. Protect slopes on the site of the construction activity;
 4. Protect storm drain inlets and armor all newly-constructed outlets;
 5. Use perimeter controls at the site;

6. Stabilize entrance(s) and exit(s) at the location of the construction activity to prevent off-site tracking; and
 7. Inspect stormwater controls at consistent intervals.
- g. Requirements to control wastes, including but not limited to: discarded building materials; paints; fertilizers; concrete wash out; chemicals; litter; and sanitary wastes.
 - h. Written procedures for site plan review. If not already existing, the procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts shall be completed within one (1) year from date the NOI is submitted to ADEQ. Site plan review shall include: a review by the permittee of the site design; the planned operations at the location of the construction activity; planned stormwater controls during the construction phase; and the planned controls to be used to manage runoff created after development (see 6.4.5).

6.4.4.3 Personnel Qualifications

The permittee shall ensure staff who conduct activities related to implementing the construction stormwater program (permitting, plan review, construction activity inspections, enforcement, etc.) have the knowledge, skills, and abilities to proficiently carryout their assigned duties.

6.4.4.4 Construction Activity Operator Education and Public Involvement

The permittee must develop and implement a program to provide education to construction activity operators on erosion and sediment control best management practices requirements and establish procedures for receipt of and consideration of information submitted by the public (see also Part 6.4.2).

6.4.4.5 Tracking and Recordkeeping

The permittee must track the number of inspections and re-inspections of construction activities to verify the sites are inspected at the frequency established under Part 6.4.4.2 (d) and (e) and include this information in the annual report.

6.4.5 Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Permittees shall develop, implement, and enforce a program to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb one (1) or more acres of land (or less than one (1) acre if part of a common plan of development) that discharge into the permittee's MS4.

The post-construction stormwater management program must include a combination of structural and/or non-structural best management practices, as well as the components identified in this section.

Permittees shall maintain all records associated, including enforcement actions, in accordance with Part 8.2

6.4.5.1 Regulatory Mechanism for Post-Construction Stormwater Controls

The new development/redevelopment program shall include an ordinance or regulatory mechanism to address runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.

The regulatory mechanism must specify that owners or operators of new development and redevelopment sites discharging to the MS4, design, install, and maintain post-construction stormwater controls that reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants from the site after construction activities are completed.

Permittees must evaluate existing ordinance or other regulatory mechanism(s) to address post-construction stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects. If it is determined existing ordinances or other regulatory mechanism(s) must be modified, the permittee must develop, adopt and implement a revised ordinance or other mechanism within the timeframes(s) specified in Part 3.1.

The permittee's new development/redevelopment program shall have procedures to ensure any stormwater controls or management practices for new development and redevelopment will prevent or minimize impacts to water quality from stormwater runoff.

6.4.5.2 Site Plan Review

The permittee shall design, implement, and maintain a site plan review process to evaluate and approve post-construction stormwater controls.

6.4.5.3 Post-Construction Stormwater Control Inventory

Within the first year of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall implement and maintain an inventory system of all post-construction structural stormwater control measures installed and implemented at new development and redeveloped sites, including both public and private sector sites located within the permit area that discharge into the MS4. The inventory must be searchable by property location (either on paper or electronic) or other relevant criteria.

6.4.5.4 Operation and Maintenance of Post-Construction BMPs

The permittee shall establish processes, procedures, and other such provisions necessary to ensure the long-term operation and maintenance of post-construction stormwater BMPs.

6.4.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

The permittee must develop, implement, and maintain an operations and maintenance program that includes a training component with the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff and protecting water quality from municipal facilities and activities. The provisions in this part apply to facilities and activities that are not subject to separate AZPDES permitting.

Existing permittees must continue to implement established operation and maintenance programs while updating those programs, as necessary, to comply with the requirements of this permit. Program updates must be developed and implemented within six (6) months of obtaining permit coverage.

New permittees must develop and implement the following program requirements within one (1) year of obtaining permit coverage.

At a minimum, the program must include:

- a. Develop an inventory of municipal operations that discharge;
- b. Prioritize municipal facilities based on their risk to discharge pollutants and develop and implement a site inspection schedule (example, more frequent inspections for higher risk facilities, less frequent inspections for lower risk facilities);
- c. Develop and implement an inspection schedule for municipally-owned and operated facilities and activities to ensure stormwater controls are effective and being properly maintained;
- d. Based on inspection findings, update municipally-owned or operated facilities priority status and modify inspection frequency, as appropriate;
- e. Develop and implement stormwater controls at municipally-owned or operated facilities and discharge activities to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants;
- f. Develop and implement an employee training program to incorporate pollution prevention and good housekeeping techniques into everyday operations and maintenance activities; and
- g. Develop maintenance activities, maintenance schedules, and long-term inspections procedures for structural and non-structural stormwater controls to reduce floatables, trash, and other pollutants discharged from the MS4.

7.0 ANALYTICAL MONITORING

In addition to analytical monitoring of municipal stormwater discharges to impaired, not-attaining waters and Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAWs), ADEQ may notify the permittee in writing of additional monitoring requirements to ensure protection of receiving water quality or to ensure permit compliance. Additional monitoring will be required if there is evidence that a pollutant is being discharged by the permittee that may be causing or contributing to exceedances of a water quality standard. Any such notice will provide an explanation of the reasons for the monitoring, locations, and parameters to be monitored, frequency and period of monitoring, sample types, and reporting requirements.

Analytical monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with approved test methods in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A905(B).

7.1 General Monitoring Requirements

The monitoring provisions of this Part apply to permittees that must conduct analytical monitoring. The permittee shall collect and analyze stormwater samples and document monitoring activities consistent with the procedures described in Part 6.4.3.8 and Part 9.

- a. The purpose of the monitoring section of this permit is to:
 1. Assess the impacts to impaired, not-attaining, or Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAWs) resulting from stormwater discharges from Small MS4 outfalls;
 2. Characterize stormwater discharges;
 3. Identify sources of elevated pollutant loads and specific pollutants; and
 4. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in water quality of impaired, not attaining, or OAWs.
- b. The permittee shall identify in the SWMP and annual reports discharges that:
 1. Discharge to impaired waters listed on the Arizona's 303(d) list (Category 5) and those listed as not attaining (Category 4) on Arizona's Water Quality Assessment report;
 2. Discharges to OAWs listed in A.A.C. R18-11-112; and
 3. Additional monitoring required by ADEQ.
- c. Annual reporting requirements for outfall monitoring are included in Part 8.3.
- d. Analytical Monitoring Schedule:
 1. Existing Permittees – Impaired, not-attaining, and OAW monitoring must be fully implemented no later June 1, 2017.
 2. New Permittees – Impaired, not-attaining, and OAW monitoring must be fully implemented no later than November 1, 2017.
 3. Alternative schedule specified by ADEQ.

The required monitoring events may be distributed during seasons when precipitation occurs, or when snowmelt results in a measurable discharge from the site. Wet seasons apply statewide and are defined as follows:

Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31
Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31

The term 'wet season' includes areas of the state where freezing conditions exist that prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. In areas where freezing conditions exist, the required monitoring and sample collection may be distributed during seasons when precipitation runoff, either as melting snow or rain mixed with melting snow, occurs.

7.2 Discharges to Impaired and Not-Attaining Waters

If an outfall discharges to an impaired or not-attaining water, the permittee shall develop and implement a monitoring program for all pollutants for which the waterbody is listed.

If the waterbody is listed for suspended solids, turbidity or sediment/sedimentation and the discharge occurs for more than 48 hours after the storm event, the permittee shall monitor for suspended sediment concentration (SSC). If the pollutant causing the impairment is expressed in the form of an indicator or surrogate pollutant, the permittee shall monitor for that indicator or surrogate pollutant.

The permittee shall comply with all applicable waste load allocations established in approved TMDLs. In the event monitoring requirements (frequency, analytical parameters, etc.) are established in an approved TMDL, the permittee shall comply with the specifications in the approved TMDL.

7.3 Discharges to Outstanding Arizona Waters

Analytical monitoring of outfalls that discharge to an OAW must be conducted twice per wet season for the entire permit term to assure discharges from the MS4 do not degrade existing water quality, or cause or contribute to an exceedance of an Arizona surface water quality standard. The permittee shall establish a list of analytical parameters to be included in the monitoring program and shall identify the analytical parameter and justification/rationale for selecting the key parameters in the SWMP.

7.4 Tracking

Permittees with outfalls that discharge to impaired, not-attaining, or OAWs shall develop a system to track the information required in the permit and the information required to be reported in the annual report (see Part 8.3). The tracking system shall be developed and implemented within twelve (12) months of the effective date of this permit.

The permittee must implement, and revise as necessary, a comprehensive monitoring and assessment program. A description of this program must be included in the SWMP. The monitoring and assessment program must be designed to meet the following objectives:

- a. Assess compliance with this permit;
- b. Measure the effectiveness of the permittee's stormwater management program;
- c. Assess the chemical, physical, and biological impacts to receiving waters resulting from stormwater discharges;
- d. Characterize stormwater discharges;
- e. Identify sources of specific pollutants;
- f. Detect and eliminate illicit discharges and illegal connections to the MS4; and
- g. Assess the overall health and evaluate long-term trends in receiving water quality.

8.0 PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

8.1 Program Evaluation

8.1.1 The permittee shall annually self-evaluate its compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The permittee shall maintain the annual evaluation documentation as part of the SWMP. The permittee shall include this information in the annual report.

8.1.2 The permittee shall evaluate the appropriateness of the selected BMPs in achieving the objectives of each control measure and the defined measurable goals. The permittee may change BMPs in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. Adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components or controls may be made at any time;
- b. Changes replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP specifically identified in the SWMP with an alternative BMP may be made if the proposed changes meet the criteria of this Part.

The permittee shall include this information in the annual report.

8.1.3 BMP modification documentation shall include the following information and all documentation shall be kept in the SWMP:

- a. An analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or infeasible;
- b. Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement BMP; and
- c. An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the defined goals of the BMP to be replaced.

The permittee shall indicate BMP modifications along with a brief explanation of the modification in the annual report.

8.1.4 ADEQ may require the permittee to add, modify, repair, replace or change BMPs or other measures described in the annual reports to address the following:

- a. Impacts to receiving water quality caused or contributed to by discharges from the MS4;
- b. To satisfy conditions of this permit;
- c. To include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new state or federal legal requirements; or
- d. Attainment of surface water quality standards.

Any changes requested by ADEQ will be in writing and will require the permittee to develop a schedule to implement the changes and will offer the permittee the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objective of the requested modification.

8.2 Recordkeeping

- 8.2.1** The permittee shall keep all records required by this permit for a period of at least three (3) years. Records include information used in the development of any written program required by this permit, any monitoring results, copies of reports, records of screening, follow-up and elimination of illicit discharges; maintenance records; inspection records; enforcement actions; and data used in the development of the notice of intent, SWMP, plans, and annual reports. This list provides examples of records that should be maintained, but is not all inclusive.
- 8.2.2** Records other than those required to be included in the discharge monitoring report (Part 8.3) and annual report (Part 8.4), shall be submitted upon request by ADEQ, or U.S. EPA.
- 8.2.3** The permittee shall make the records relating to this permit, including the written stormwater management program, available to the public. The public may view the records during normal business hours. The permittee may charge a reasonable fee for copying requests. The permittee is encouraged to satisfy this requirement by posting records online.

8.3 Discharge Monitoring Report

The permittee must submit all monitoring results (analytical and visual monitoring results) on a discharge monitoring report (DMR) in a manner prescribed by ADEQ (electronic, paper format, etc.). In the event electronic reporting becomes available, permittees must submit analytical and visual monitoring results using an online program or portal application prescribed by ADEQ (or U.S. EPA). DMRs must be submitted no later than September 30 of each year and shall include analytical and visual monitoring results for the period July 1 through June 30 of the preceding calendar year.

8.4 Annual Report

The permittee shall submit an annual report each year of the permit term to ADEQ. The reporting period is from July 1 through June 30 each year. The annual report is due to ADEQ on or before September 30 each year for the reporting period. The annual reports shall contain the following information:

- a. The status of compliance with the permit terms and conditions;
- b. Updates regarding mapping requirements (see Part 4.1), including percent complete;
- c. An evaluation of the appropriateness and efficacy of the selected BMPs;
- d. An assessment of the progress towards achieving the measurable goals and objectives of each control measure in Part 6.4 including description of the targeted messages for each audience; method of distribution and dates of distribution; methods used to evaluate the program; and any changes to the program;
- e. Description of the activities used to promote public participation;
- f. Description of the activities related to implementation of the IDDE program including: status and results of the illicit discharge potential protocols described in Parts 6.4.3.4 (program responsibilities and systematic procedure); number and identifier of assets inspected or evaluated; number and identifier of outfalls screened; number of illicit discharges located; number of illicit discharges removed; and employee training;

- g. All outfall screening and monitoring data collected by or on behalf of the permittee during the reporting period and cumulative for the permit term, including but not limited to all data collected pursuant to Parts 6.4.3 and 7.0;
- h. The status of any plans or activities required by Part 6.4.3 and/or Part 7.1 (impaired and not-attaining waters), including:
 - 1. Identification of all discharges determined to be causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality standards and description of response;
 - 2. For discharges subject to TMDLs, identification of specific BMPs used to address the pollutant identified as the cause of the impairment and assessment of the BMPs effectiveness at controlling the pollutant;
- i. Status of the construction runoff management including number of project plans reviewed, number of inspections, and number of enforcement actions;
- j. Status of stormwater management for new development and redevelopment including status of ordinance development and review;
- k. Status of the operation and maintenance programs required by Part 6.4.6.1;
- l. Description of any changes in identified BMPs or measurable goals;
- m. Any additional reporting requirements specified in Parts 1-7; and
- n. Description of activities to be conducted during the next reporting cycle.

Reports must be submitted to ADEQ at the following address:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
1110 West Washington Street, Mail Code 5451A-1
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

In the event electronic reporting becomes available, permittees must submit their annual reports using an online program or portal application prescribed by ADEQ (or U.S. EPA).

9.0 STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

Standard permit conditions in Part 9 are consistent with the general permit provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41 and A.A.C. R-18-9-A905(A)(3).

1. **Duty to Comply:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and A.R.S. §§ 49-261, 262, 263.01, and 263.02.]
 - a. The operator shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act; A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9, and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - b. The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local regulations or permit requirements with which a person discharging under this permit is required to comply.
 - c. The operator shall comply with any effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. **Duty to Reapply / Continuation of the Expired General Permit:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905, which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(b) and A.A.C. R18-9-C903]
 - a. Upon reissuance of the general permit, the permittee shall file an NOI, within the timeframe specified in the new general permit, and shall obtain new written authorization to discharge from the Director.
 - b. If the Director does not reissue the general permit before the expiration date, the current general permit will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect until the general permit is reissued.
 - c. Any operator granted authorization to discharge under the general permit before the expiration date automatically remains covered by the continued general permit until the earlier of:
 - i. Reissuance or replacement of the general permit, at which time the operator shall comply with the NOI conditions of the new general permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
 - ii. The date the operator has submitted a Notice of Termination; or
 - iii. The date the Director has issued an individual permit for the discharge; or
 - iv. The date the Director has issued a formal permit decision not to reissue the general permit, at which time the operator shall seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit, or cease discharge.

3. **Need To Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

It shall not be a defense for an operator 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.

4. **Duty to Mitigate:** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The operator shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment per A.R.S. § 49-255.01(E)(1)(d).

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(e)]

The operator 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 operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

6. Permit Actions: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(f)]

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Filing a request by the operator for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(g)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, Indian tribe, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(h)]

The operator shall furnish to ADEQ, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The operator shall also furnish to ADEQ upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Signatory Requirements: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(k) and (l); A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(c), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.22]

All Notices of Intent (NOI) and Notices of Termination (NOT) must be signed as follows:

- a. NOIs:
 - i. 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, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
 - ii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - iii. 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 (or state) agency includes: (1) The chief executive officer (or director) of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

- b. All NOTs, reports, plans, inspection reports, monitoring reports, and other information required by this permit must be signed by a person described in Part 9.9(a), above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Subsection 9(a) above;
 - ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - iii. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWMP. A copy must be submitted to ADEQ, upon request.
- c. Certification. Any person signing documents under the terms of this permit 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 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.

10. Inspection and Entry: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(i)]

The operator shall allow the Director or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law to:

- a. Enter upon the operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facility or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times any substances or parameters at any location, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, and 18 A.A.C. 9, Articles 9.

11. Monitoring and Records: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(j)]

- a. Representative Samples/Measurements: Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.
- b. Retention of Records: The operator shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date permit coverage ends. Operators shall submit any such records to the Director upon request. The operator shall retain the SWPPP developed in accordance with Part 6 of this permit, for at least three (3) years after the last modification or amendment is made to the plan. The Director may extend this retention period upon request by notifying the operator in writing at any time prior to the end of the standard three year retention period.

- c. Records Contents: Records of monitoring information must include:
 - i. The date, exact location, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - iv. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - v. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - vi. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used;
 - vii. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - viii. The results of such analyses.
- d. Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which includes the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

12. Reporting Requirements: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(l)]

- a. Planned changes: The operator shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(e)); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(b)).
- b. Monitoring reports: Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - i. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms (paper or electronic) provided or specified by ADEQ.
 - ii. If the operator monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - iii. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean and non-detected results must be incorporated in calculations as the limit of quantitation for the analysis.
- c. Anticipated noncompliance: The operator shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- d. Twenty-four hour reporting:
 - i. The operator shall report to ADEQ any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger human health or the environment. The operator shall orally notify the office listed below within 24 hours:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality – Water Quality Division
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Office: (602) 771 - 4508

- ii. A written submission shall also be provided to the office identified above within five (5) days of the time the operator becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- iii. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - 1) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - 2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g) which is incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d)).
- iv. ADEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under this subsection if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- e. Other noncompliance: The operator shall report all instances of noncompliance not otherwise required to be reported under this subsection, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in subsection 12(d).
- f. Other information: When the operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Department, the operator shall promptly submit the facts or information to ADEQ at the address listed in Part 8.2.

13. Reopener Clause: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.44(c)]

The Department may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines, which may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

14. Other Environmental Laws:

No condition of this general permit releases the operator from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. For example, this permit does not authorize the "taking" of endangered or threatened species as prohibited by Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1538. Information regarding the location of endangered and threatened species and guidance on what activities constitute a "taking" are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The operator shall also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

15. State or Tribal Law: [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-A904(C)]

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

16. Severability:

The provisions of this general permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or the application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of the provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit shall not be affected.

17. Requiring Coverage under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit: [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902 and R18-9-A909]

- a. The Director may require a person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this section. The Department may require an operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit in any of the following cases:
 - i. A change occurs in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
 - ii. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general permit;
 - iii. An Arizona Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to the point sources is approved;
 - iv. Circumstances change after the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
 - v. If the Director determines that the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. When making this determination, the Director shall consider:
 - 1) The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States,
 - 2) The size of the discharge,
 - 3) The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the U.S., and
 - 4) Any other relevant factor.
- b. If an individual permit is required, the Director shall notify the discharger in writing of the decision. The notice shall include:
 - i. A brief statement of the reasons for the decision;
 - ii. An application form;
 - iii. A statement setting a deadline to file the application;
 - iv. A statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual permit, coverage under the general permit will automatically terminate;
 - v. The applicant's right to appeal the individual permit requirement with the Water Quality Appeals Board under A.R.S. § 49-323, the number of days the applicant has to file a protest challenging the individual permit requirement, and the name and telephone number of the Department contact person who can answer questions regarding the appeals process; and
 - vi. The applicant's right to request an informal settlement conference under A.R.S. 41-1092.03(A) and 41-1092.06.
- c. The discharger shall apply for an individual permit within 90 days of receipt of the notice, unless the Director grants a later date. In no case shall the deadline be more than 180 days after the date of the notice.
- d. If the discharger fails to submit the individual permit application within the time period established in Part 9.17(c) the applicability of the general permit to the discharger is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Director for application submittal.
- e. Coverage under the general permit shall continue until an individual permit is issued or denied unless the general permit coverage is terminated under Part 9.17(d).

18. Request for an Individual Permit: [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902]

- a. An operator may request an exclusion from coverage of a general permit by applying for an individual permit.
 - i. The operator shall submit an individual permit application under R18-9-B901(B) and include the reasons supporting the request no later than 90 days after publication of the general permit.
 - ii. The Director shall grant the request if the reasons cited by the operator are adequate to support the request.
- b. If an individual permit is issued to a person otherwise subject to a general permit, the applicability of the general permit to the discharge is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

19. Change of Operator: [A.A.C. R18-9-C904]

If a change of ownership or operator occurs for a facility operating under a general permit:

- a. Permitted owner or operator: The operator shall provide the Department with a Notice of Termination by certified mail within 30 days after the new owner or operator assumes responsibility for the facility.
 - i. The Notice of Termination shall include all requirements for termination specified in the general permit for which the Notice of Termination is submitted.
 - ii. An operator shall comply with the permit conditions specified in the general permit for which the Notice of Termination is submitted until the Notice of Termination is received by the Department.
- b. New owner or operator:
 - i. The new owner or operator shall complete and file a Notice of Intent with the Department within the time period specified in the general permit before taking over operational control of, or initiation of activities at, the facility.
 - ii. If the previous operator was required to implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan, the new owner shall develop a new stormwater pollution prevention plan, or may modify, certify, and implement the old stormwater pollution prevention plan if the old stormwater pollution prevention plan complies with the requirements of the current general permit.
 - iii. The operator shall provide the Department with a Notice of Termination if a permitted facility ceases operation, ceases to discharge, or changes operator status. In the case of a construction activity, the operator shall submit a Notice of Termination to the Department when:
 - 1) The facility ceases construction operations and the discharge is no longer associated with construction or construction-related activities,
 - 2) The construction is complete and final site stabilization is achieved, or
 - 3) The operator's status changes.

20. Bypass: [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(m)]

- a. Definitions:
 - i. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility;

- ii. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
 - b. Bypass not exceeding limitations: The operator may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions Part 9.20(c) and 20(d).
 - c. Notice:
 - i. Anticipated bypass. If the operator knows in advance of the need for a bypass, if possible prior notice shall be submitted at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - ii. Unanticipated bypass. The operator shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part 9.12(d).
 - d. Prohibition of bypass:
 - i. Bypass is prohibited, and ADEQ may take enforcement action against the operator for bypass, unless:
 - 1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - 2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - 3) The operator submitted notices as required under Part 9.20(c).
 - ii. ADEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in this Part 9.20(d).
- 21. Upset:** [A.R.S. §§ 49-255(8) and 255.01(E), A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(n)]
- a. Definition: Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - b. Effect of an upset: An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part 9.21(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset: An operator who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the operator can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

- iii. The operator submitted notice of the upset as required in Part 9.12(d)(iii); and
 - iv. The operator complied with any remedial measures required under Part 9.4.
- d. Burden of proof: In any enforcement proceeding, the operator, who is seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.

22. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for an enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. Civil Penalties: A.R.S. § 49-262 provides that any person who violates any provision of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 2, 3 or 3.1 or a rule, permit, discharge limitation or order issued or adopted under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.
- b. Criminal Penalties: Any person who violates a condition of this general permit, or violates a provision under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, or A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 2, Article 9 is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which may include the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

10.0 DEFINITIONS

1. **Analytical monitoring** – means monitoring conducted to provide quantitative results in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A905(B).
2. **Best management practices (BMPs)** – means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of “waters of the United States.” 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.
3. **Common plan of development** – a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing activities may be taking place at different times, on different schedules, but under one plan. A ‘plan’ is broadly defined to include design, permit application, advertisement or physical demarcation indicating that land-disturbing activities may occur.
4. **Construction activity** – means earth-disturbing activities such as, clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling of fill material and other similar activities. This definition encompasses both large construction activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(x) and small construction activities in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(15)(i) and includes construction support activities.
5. **Controls or Control Measures or Measures** – means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or control the pollution of waters of the United States. Controls 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. **CWA or The Act** means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95 217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.
7. **Department** – the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.
8. **Discharge** – when used without qualification means the “discharge of a pollutant.”
9. **Discharge of a pollutant** – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man. See 40 CFR 122.2.
10. **Discharge point** – the location where stormwater flows exit the construction activity.
11. **Effluent limitations** – means any limitation or condition on quantities, discharge rates, or concentration of pollutants which are discharged from a point source.
12. **Effluent Limitations Guideline (ELG)** – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.
13. **Ephemeral water** – a surface water that has a channel that is at all times above the water table, and that flows only in direct response to precipitation. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(22)]

14. **Existing Permittees** means Small MS4 operators who had coverage under ADEQ's 2002 Small MS4 General Permit.
15. **Facility** means any "point source" or any other facility (including land or appurtenances thereto) that is subject to regulation under the AZPDES/NPDES program.
16. **Field Screening Point** means location(s) where municipal stormwater leaves a Small MS4 operator's permitted area and goes to a Waters of the U.S. by way of a conveyance (such as another municipal storm sewer system).
17. **Illicit connection** means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.
18. **Illicit discharge** means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a AZPDES/NPDES permit (other than the AZPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from firefighting activities.
19. **Impaired water** – waters that have been assessed by ADEQ, under the Clean Water Act, as not attaining a water quality standard for at least one (1) designated use, and are listed in Arizona's current 303(d) List or on the 305(b) Category 4 list.
20. **Intermittent water** or **Intermittent stream** – a stream or reach that flows continuously only at certain times of the year, as when it receives water from a spring or from another surface source, such as melting snow. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(25)]
21. **Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)** – means maximum extent practicable, the technology-based discharge standard for municipal separate storm sewer systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges. A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR 122.34. CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) requires that a municipal permit "shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system design, and engineering methods, and other provisions such as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.
22. **Measurable Goal** means a quantitative measure of progress in implementing a component of a storm water management program.
23. **Minimize** – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.
24. **Municipal separate storm sewer** – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):
 - a. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1288) that discharges to waters of the United States;
 - b. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
 - c. Which is not a combined sewer; and
 - d. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

- 25. Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4)** – all separate storm sewers defined as “large,” “medium,” or “small” municipal separate storm sewer systems or any municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis as determined by the Director under A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A)(1)(g)(i) through (iv). [A.A.C. R18-9-A901(23)]. This also includes similar systems owned or operated by separate storm sewer municipal jurisdictions not required to obtain stormwater discharge authorization.
- 26. New Permittees** means Small MS4 operators who did not have permit coverage under ADEQ’s 2002 Small MS4 General Permit.
- 27. Not-Attaining** means a surface water is assessed as impaired, but is not placed on the 303(d) List because:
- A TMDL is prepared and implemented for the surface water;
 - An action, which meets the requirements of R18-11-604(D)(2)(h), is occurring and is expected to bring the surface water to attaining before the next 303(d) List submission; or
 - The impairment of the surface water is due to pollution but not a pollutant, for which a TMDL load allocation cannot be developed.
- 28. Non-traditional MS4** means systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings. 40 CFR 122.26(a)(16)(iii).
- 29. Notice of Intent (NOI)** – the application to operate under this general permit.
- 30. Notice of Termination (NOT)** – the application to terminate coverage under this general permit.
- 31. Outfall** – means a *point source* as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two (2) municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.
- 32. Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW)** – a surface water that has been designated by ADEQ as an outstanding state resource under A.A.C. R18-11-112.
- 33. Owner or operator** means the owner or operator of any “facility or activity” subject to regulation under the NPDES program.
- 34. Perennial water** – a surface water that flows continuously throughout the year (A.A.C. R18-11-101(30)).
- 35. Permittee** – refers to any person (defined below) authorized by this NPDES permit to discharge to Waters of the United States.
- 36. Person** – an individual, employee, officer, managing body, trust, firm, joint stock company, consortium, public or private corporation, including a government corporation, partnership, association or state, a political subdivision of this state, a commission, the United States government or any federal facility, interstate body, or other entity.
- 37. Point source** – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

- 38. Pollutant** – sediment, fluids, contaminants, toxic wastes, toxic pollutants, dredged spoil, solid waste, substances and chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, petroleum products, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt (e.g., overburden material), and mining, industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or any other liquid, solid, gaseous or hazardous substances. [A.R.S. § 49-201(29)]
- 39. Receiving water** – as used in this permit means “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 that receives discharges from the MS4.
- 40. Satellite Installation** - means facilities that are not subject to separate AZPDES permitting, are non-contiguous with the primary facility, and meet the following criteria: a) located in an urbanized area, and b) have the potential to discharge pollutants. Examples include golf courses, parks and recreation areas, and vehicle and equipment maintenance facilities.
- 41. Stormwater** – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).
- 42. Stormwater Discharge Associated with Construction Activity** – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).
- 43. Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity** means the discharge from any conveyance which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing, or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant (See 40 CFR §122.26(b)(14) for specifics of this definition).
- 44. Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)** means a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system. For the purposes of this permit, the Stormwater Management Program is considered a single document, but may actually consist of separate programs (e.g. "chapters") for each permittee.
- 45. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)** – a site-specific, written document that, among other things: (1) identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the location of the construction activity; (2) describes control measures to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction activity; and (3) identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.
- 46. Surface Water** – as used in this permit means “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.
- 47. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** – an estimation of the total amount of a pollutant from all sources that may be added to a water while still allowing the water to achieve and maintain applicable surface water quality standards. Each total maximum daily load shall include allocations for sources that contribute the pollutant to the water, as required by section 303(d) of the clean water act (33 United States Code, Section 1313(d)) and regulations implementing that statute to achieve applicable surface water quality standards. [A.R.S. § 49-231(4)]
- 48. Turbidity** – a condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material; expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).

- 49. Waste Load Allocation (WLA)** – The maximum load of pollutants each discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway. Discharge limits are usually required for each specific water quality criterion being, or expected to be, violated. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation. (See 40 C.F.R. § 130.2(h))
- 50. Waters of the United States (U.S.)** – defined in 40 CFR 122.2.
- 51. Wetland** – an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. A wetland includes a swamp, marsh, bog, cienega, tinaja, and similar areas. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(49)]



Appendix A-2 Small MS4 Notice of Intent (NOI)



NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

for Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) General Permit (AZG2016-002)

Regulated small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to obtain MS4 general permit coverage. Permittees must complete a NOI form and submit the original, ink-signed document to the address below:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
 Surface Water Section/ Stormwater & General Permits Unit (5415A-1)
 1110 West Washington Street
 Phoenix, AZ 85007

A. SMALL MS4 INFORMATION

Legal Name of Municipality or Organization:
 Town of Camp Verde

Choose one:

Existing Permittee New Permittee

Operator Type:
 Town

Mailing Address:
 395 S. Main Street

County:
 Yavapai

City:
 Camp Verde

State:
 Arizona

Zip Code:
 86322

Latitude/ Longitude at approximate geographic center of MS4 (D/M/S):
 34/33/50N 111/51/15W

B. PRIMARY MS4 PROGRAM MANAGER CONTACT PERSON

Name:
 Troy Odell

Title:
 Deputy Public Works Director

Department:
 Town of Camp Verde Public Works

Mailing Address:
 395 S. Main Street

City:
 Camp Verde

State:
 Arizona

Zip Code:
 86322

Phone Number:
 (928) 554-0826

Fax Number:
 (928) 567-1540

Email Address:
 troy.odell@campverde.az.gov

Has another governmental entity agreed to satisfy any of your permit obligations?

Yes

No

If "yes" to the above question, name the other governmental entity and describe the agreement(s) between entities:

C. BILLING INFORMATION

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Same as Primary MS4 Program Manager Contact Person Information? If "yes," proceed to Section D. | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Name: | | Title: | |
| Department: | | | |
| Mailing Address: | | | |
| City: | State: | Zip Code: | |
| Phone Number: | Fax Number: | Email Address: | |

D. ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OR OTHER MECHANISM

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Enforcement Authority or other mechanism established? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Describe IDDE Enforcement Authority or other mechanism: Town of Camp Verde Public Works/Stormwater Department along with Town of Camp Verde Community Development Department and Code Enforcement. Existing Article 7-9 of the Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005. | | | |
| Name of Enforcement Authority or other mechanism: Town of Camp Verde Public Works/Stormwater and Code Enforcement along with newly drafted Stormwater Ordinance. | | Effective Date or Estimated Date of Adoption: 9/29/2018 | |
| Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Enforcement Authority or other mechanism established? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Describe Construction Site Stormwater Enforcement Authority or other mechanism: Town of Camp Verde Public Works/Stormwater Department along with Town of Camp Verde Community Development Department and Code Enforcement. Existing Article 7-9 of the Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005. | | | |
| Name of Enforcement Authority or other mechanism: Town of Camp Verde Public Works/Stormwater and Town of Camp Verde Community Development/Building Department with newly drafted Stormwater Ordinance. | | Effective Date or Estimated Date of Adoption: 9/29/2018 | |
| Post-Construction Stormwater Management Enforcement Authority or other mechanism established? | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Describe Post-Construction Enforcement Authority or other mechanism: Town of Camp Verde Public Works/Stormwater Department along with Town of Camp Verde Community Development Department and Code Enforcement. Existing Article 7-9 of the Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005. | | | |
| Name of Enforcement Authority or other mechanism: Town of Camp Verde Public Works/Stormwater and Town of Camp Verde Community Development/Building Department with newly drafted Stormwater Ordinance. | | Effective Date or Estimated Date of Adoption: 9/29/2018 | |

E. MAPPING COMPONENTS

1. Stormwater Sewer Mapping (including roads with drainage system, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutter, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains that are owned or operated by the permittee and convey stormwater to Waters of the US)

Percent Complete at time of NOI submission
10%

If 100% of requirements are NOT met for an existing permittee and for all new permittees, include a timeline, measurable goals, and estimated date of completion (MM/YY) for Stormwater Sewer Mapping:
Mapping and reporting software was purchased in Fiscal year 2015-2016. Community Development staff members will aid in survey and entry of the storm sewer system, outfall locations, and identity of receiving waters into the database for the mapping and mapping will be performed by an outside contract engineering service, which will complete the update of maps within 12 months of permit effective date or 9/29/2017 per Permit Section 4.2.

2. Outfall Mapping

Percent Complete at time of NOI submission
10%

If 100% of requirements are NOT met for an existing permittee and for all new permittees, include a timeline, measurable goals, and estimated date of completion (MM/YY) for Outfall Mapping:
Mapping and reporting software was purchased in Fiscal year 2015-2016. Community Development staff members will aid in survey and entry of the storm sewer system, outfall locations, and identity of receiving waters into the database for the mapping and mapping will be performed by an outside contract engineering service, which will complete the update of maps within 12 months of permit effective date or 9/29/2017 per Permit Section 4.2.

3. Identification of Receiving Waters (names and locations of all the Waters of the US that receive discharge from those outfalls)

Percent Complete at time of NOI submission
100%

If 100% of requirements are NOT met for an existing permittee and for all new permittees, include a timeline, measurable goals, and estimated date of completion (MM/YY) for Receiving Water Identification:
Mapping and reporting software was purchased in Fiscal year 2015-2016. Community Development staff members will aid in survey and entry of the storm sewer system, outfall locations, and identity of receiving waters into the database for the mapping and mapping will be performed by an outside contract engineering service, which will complete the update of maps within 12 months of permit effective date or 9/29/2017 per Permit Section 4.2.

F. SUMMARY OF RECEIVING WATERS

Does the MS4 have outfalls that discharge to Waters listed in A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix B?

Yes

No

If "yes" the MS4 discharges to receiving water(s) listed in A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix B, then the following section must be completed. If "no" discharges occur to receiving water(s) listed in A.A.C. R18-11 Article 1, Appendix B, then the following section does not need to be filled out, proceed to Section G. If you answer "yes," the receiving water segment is Impaired, Not-Attaining or an Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW), you must also complete Part H.3- Impaired, Not-Attaining and OAWs and BMPs.

| Identify Appendix B surface water(s) that receives discharge(s) from the MS4 | Number of outfalls discharging to receiving water? | Is the receiving water listed as an Impaired, Not-Attaining or OAW (choose one)? | List Pollutant(s) causing the Impairment(s): | Does the receiving water have a TMDL? |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| VR Verde River above Bartlett Dam | >10 | No | | No |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|--|----|
| VR West Clear Creek below confluence with Meadow Canyon | 1 | No | | No |
| VR Wet Beaver Creek below unnamed springs | 1 | No | | No |
| | | Choose an item. | | |
| | | Choose an item. | | |
| | | Choose an item. | | |

G. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP) SUMMARY

G-1. MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach

For MCM 1- Public Education and Outreach, use the pull down menu to indicate the BMP Category (column 1). You may override the selection and type in your own BMP. Include a brief description of the BMP (column 2) including the personnel position or department(s) responsible. Describe the Measureable Goals (column 3) for each BMP, including the targeted audience such as commercial, construction, industrial or residential for MCM 1. Column 3 should include milestones, timeframes and frequencies. Insert the month and year (MM/YY) in the Start Date (column 4) to indicate the date the BMP was initiated or enter your own text to override the selection.

| BMP Category (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) | BMP Description (include personnel position or department responsible) | Measurable Goals (include milestones, timeframes and frequencies) and include the Targeted Audience | Start Date (MM/YY) (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Brochures | Public Works/Stormwater | Prepare brochures annually for presentation to public at National Night Out, Science and Technology Festival, Public Budget Forums, etc. | Ongoing |
| Display/ Posters | Public Works/Stormwater | Create new and unique posters and display boards for National night Out, Science and Technology Festival, Public Budget Forums, etc. | Ongoing |
| Meeting | Public Works/Stormwater | Establish a Town Council work session for Public information on the new proposed Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance well before approval deadline of 09/2018. | 05/2018 |
| Webpage | Public Works/Stormwater | Give links to Yavapai County Stormwater information Site: http://www.ycflood.com/stormwater-management-program , as well as links to our own permit on our Town website. Post new ordinance changes as they are adopted by Council on the Town Website. | Ongoing |
| Special Event | Public Works/Stormwater | National Night Out Stormwater Presentation and Stormwater Model to the entire Town at community Town Hall gathering. | 08/01/2017 |
| Meeting | Public Works/Stormwater | Attend all Pre-Development Meetings and inform developers of requirements and responsibilities for their projects as permit applications are made by the members of the public. | Ongoing. Not a defined schedule. |
| Special Event | Public Works/Stormwater | AzHumanities Smithsonian Exhibition: Water/Ways at the Camp Verde Community Library August 24 th - October 6 th , 2019. Prepare exhibit about humanities impact on our waterways. | 08/24/2019 |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

MCM 1: Public Education and Outreach

Use this space to add any additional information for MCM1:

Our Public Works Department with regards to stormwater attends usually any annually held public events to educate the public about the MS4 and Stormwater Pollution Prevention. Often these event dates are not set until just months prior to the events themselves. For example, the National Night Out date for this year was just set to occur on August 1st, 2017 and we were made aware of this on Tuesday, June 6, 2017. This does not, however, take away the fact that we attend these meetings annually. We prepare brochures and poster displays for these events as time permits throughout the year and add to our Enviroscape Stormwater model as time allows throughout the year, thus this timeline is listed as Ongoing.

Our measurable goals are to make these presentations more indepth and interesting each time we give them with our limited resources and funding.

The targeted audience is the general public and usually finds the majority interest to be the students within the community.

G-2. MCM 2: Public Involvement and Participation

For MCM 2- Public Involvement and Participation, use the pull down menu to indicate the BMP Category (column 1). You may override the selection and type in your own BMP. Include a brief description of the BMP (column 2) including the personnel position or department(s) responsible. Describe the Measureable Goals (column 3) for each BMP. Column 3 should include milestones, timeframes and frequencies. Insert the month and year (MM/YY) in the Start Date (column 4) to indicate the date the BMP was initiated or enter your own text to override the selection.

| BMP Category (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) | BMP Description (include personnel position or department responsible) | Measurable Goals (include milestones, timeframes and frequencies) | Start Date (MM/YY) (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Public Participation/ Adopt-A-Road | Public Works/Stormwater | Approximately four individual groups come to our office and sign out equipment twice annually in order to go out and pick up trash alongside their appointed roadways within our community. The Town provides them with equipment and trash bags. | Ongoing |
| Public Participation/Wash Clean-up | Public Works/Stormwater | Establish a Town Council work session for Public comment and interaction on the new proposed Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance well before approval deadline of 09/2018. | 05/2018 |
| Public Participation | Code Enforcement & Community Development | Town puts on free dump days for the public to clean up their properties and discard trash from them. The Town encourages citizens to take part in Yavapai County clean-up days twice annually at our waste transfer station in Camp Verde as well. E-Waste dump days are participated in when they are given by Yavapai County for our ares. | Ongoing |
| Public Involvement | Public Works/Stormwater | Encourage public involvement via clean-up assistance and committees as needs arise. | 6/2017 |
| Public Involvement | Public Works/Stormwater | Make our revised SWMP and Annual Reports available online at our Town Website to conform with Permit Section 6.4.2, with accomodations made via contact info for public comment. | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

MCM 2: Public Involvement and Participation

Use this space to add any additional information about MCM2:

Our Adopt-a-Road program has been in place for many years and is a consistent and ongoing public endeavor. This item has no relevant start date. A work session with the Town Council and to welcome public involvement and comment will be scheduled for September of 2018. A goal and milestone for this item would be to have a draft Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance complete for the public to review and prepare comments by October of 2018. Free public dump-days have not been chosen by our Town staff or County staff for next year as of yet. These events commonly occur in the spring of the year. Yavapai County has free dump days at the Camp Verde waste transfer site twice annually.

G-3. MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program

For MCM 3- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program, use the pull down menu to indicate the BMP Category (column 1). You may override the selection and type in your own BMP. Include a brief description of the BMP (column 2) including the personnel position or department(s) responsible. Describe the Measureable Goals (column 3) for each BMP. Column 3 should include milestones, timeframes and frequencies. Insert the month and year (MM/YY) in the Start Date (column 4) to indicate the date the BMP was initiated or enter your own text to override the selection.

| BMP Category (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) | BMP Description (include personnel position or department responsible) | Measurable Goals (include milestones, timeframes and frequencies) | Start Date (MM/YY) (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Dry Weather Screening | Walkthrough Inspection of drainageways, watercourses, and outfalls by Public Works/Stormwater staff before and after storms for Illicit discharges and need for maintenance including erosion repair, trimming and trash pick-up. | Right before and within 72 hours after monsoons (June-October) and right before and within 72 hours after winter storms (November-May). Document screenings for the annual report. | Ongoing |
| Wet Weather Monitoring | Drive-to inspections of all drainageways, watercourses, and outfalls by Public Works/Stormwater staff during storms for illicit discharges and need for maintenance. | During monsoon storms usually from late June through October and again during winter storms from November through May. Document screenings for the annual report. | Ongoing |
| Written IDDE Procedures | Operate under Article 7-9 Stormwater Protection Code implemented in Camp Verde Town Code on July 20, 2005 | Update Town Code with new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance including inspection and enforcement processes/procedures for illicit discharges. | 3/29/2017 |
| Written IDDE Procedures | Drafting and adoption of a new Town of Camp Verde Stormwater Ordinance. | Task to be completed in Fiscal Year 2017-2018. | 3/29/2017 |
| Training | Current and past Public Works/Stormwater staff have been MS4 certified by training seminars or have attended all conferences offered in the State of Arizona for continuing training and education. This training is budgeted annually to the Stormwater budget and shall be continued. | All staff to attend training annually. Attend all ADEQ sanctioned in-state conferences to keep those staff members utilized for stormwater up to date. All hands in Public Works/Stormwater shall review procedures on illicit discharges reporting and enforcement semi-annually all hands meetings held annually and public works quarterey staff meetings. | 3/29/2017 |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

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| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

MCM 3: Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Program

Use this space to add any additional information about MCM3:

We consistently and commonly inspect drainageways, confluences, and outfalls during dry weather for storm preparation and in dry weather following storms to determine if illicit discharges have been made as well as if repairs are in order prior to future storm events. We visit all outfalls and travel the entire storm system during storms and monitor discharge quality as well as operation of the storm drain system. This has been done for as long as we have had technical staff here or at least from 2006 on to current date. The wet and dry weather inspections are therefore listed as Ongoing. Dry weather inspections usually always happen post any sizeable storm and are usually several times annually. Wet weather inspections happen during all sizeable storms and seem to average six times a year.

Our policy and IDDE program has and does operate under the current recorded Town Code and will continue to until the adoption of a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance in September of 2018.

Staff attends all stormwater conferences that are offered in-state and funds are budgeted annually to the stormwater department to assure their attendance.

G-4. MCM 4: Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control

For MCM 4- Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control, use the pull down menu to indicate the BMP Category (column 1). You may override the selection and type in your own BMP. Include a brief description of the BMP (column 2) including the personnel position or department(s) responsible. Describe the Measurable Goals (column 3) for each BMP. Column 3 should include milestones, timeframes and frequencies. Insert the month and year (MM/YY) in the Start Date (column 4) to indicate the date the BMP was initiated or enter your own text to override the selection.

| BMP Category (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) | BMP Description (include personnel position or department responsible) | Measurable Goals (include milestones, timeframes and frequencies) | Start Date (MM/YY) (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inspections | Implementation of on-site SWPPP inspections by Building Inspectors during building safety inspections. | Have the current inspections that include concrete washout containments and track-out prevention expand to also include all site-wide BMP's shown in the approved SWPP Plans. Train Building Inspectors for these tasks. | Ongoing |
| Site Plan Review | Review of all required SWPPP's within the community for site developments | This program is already in place and will continue. | Ongoing |
| BMPs Erosion/ Sediment Control | Establish requirements for construction operators to follow for Permit Section 6.4.4.2 f | Building Officials to look for required BMP's on-site and in SWPPP reviews during required building inspections. Draft a new Stormwater Ordinance which contains this requirement. | Ongoing |
| Training | Have Building Safety Inspectors attend training conferences in the future for SWPPP inspection training. | begin this in next years training budget | 05/18 |
| Written Procedures | Inspection checklists and record keeping. | Inspection forms have been made for the building inspection staff to utilize during their inspections. | Ongoing/ Current |
| Enforcement | Utilize the current Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005 for enforcement until a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance can be adopted. | Adopt new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance by 9/2018 | Ongoing |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
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| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

MCM 4: Construction Activity Stormwater Runoff Control

Use this space to add any additional information about MCM4:

We have already started implementing building inspection staff for SWPPP compliance and BMP inspections while they are on construction site for normal building inspections. This program should only improve once they receive further training. Adopt proven inspection checklist and procedures to improve their capabilities.

G-5. MCM 5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

For MCM 5- Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment, use the pull down menu to indicate the BMP Category (column 1). You may override the selection and type in your own BMP. Include a brief description of the BMP (column 2) including the personnel position or department(s) responsible. Describe the Measureable Goals (column 3) for each BMP. Column 3 should include milestones, timeframes and frequencies. Insert the month and year (MM/YY) in the Start Date (column 4) to indicate the date the BMP was initiated or enter your own text to override the selection.

| BMP Category (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) | BMP Description (include personnel position or department responsible) | Measurable Goals (include milestones, timeframes and frequencies) | Start Date (MM/YY) (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Inventory | Develop a Post Construction Stormwater Control Inventory | Complete Inventory | 9/17 |
| Inspections | Perform periodic inspections of new post-construction developments to verify SWPPP measures are maintained and in place until project/subdivision build-out and that post-development BMP's are maintained by the Stormwater Department. | Educate developers/Public on post-construction BMP's and review development plans for these measures. Inspections of required BMP's at time of site final and required for C of O (Certificate of Occupancy). Regular inspections annually to assure maintenance after final and occupation. Create inventory for these regular annual inspections. | Ongoing |
| Enforcement | Utilize the current Town Code for Stormwater Protection adopted in July of 2005 for enforcement until a new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance can be adopted. | Adopt new Drainage and Stormwater Ordinance which has been vetted by both Town Council and the Public at Council Study Sessions by 9/2018. | Ongoing |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
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| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

MCM 5: Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment

Use this space to add any additional information about MCM5:

We currently do inspect our existing developed sites for post-construction BMP maintenance and enforce if items (BMP's) are in need of repairs. We will develop a written inventory.

G-6. MCM 6: Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

For MCM 6- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping, Insert the Facility Name applicable to the MS4. Use the pull down menu to indicate the BMP Category (column 1). You may override the selection and type in your own BMP. Include a brief description of the BMP (column 2) including the personnel position or department(s) responsible. Describe the Measureable Goals (column 3) for each BMP. Column 3 should include milestones, timeframes and frequencies. Insert the month and year (MM/YY) in the Start Date (column 4) to indicate the date the BMP was initiated or enter your own text to override the selection. For those BMPs that are not Facility specific, use the rows after the Facility Name inserts.

| BMP Category (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) | BMP Description (include personnel position or department responsible) | Measurable Goals (include milestones, timeframes and frequencies) | Start Date (MM/YY) (enter your own text to override the drop down menu) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Insert Facility Name: Streets Yard | | | |
| O&M Procedures | Annual Inspection by Stormwater Department to assure maintenance and cleanliness of grounds, equipment and run-off areas. | Perform annual inspections and prepare departmental meetings to discuss and schedule implementation of proper Housekeeping BMP's when required to correct any deficiencies. | Ongoing |
| Insert Facility Name: Town Roadways and Rights-of-Way | | | |
| Street Sweeping | We currently sweep our streets. After storm sweeping and cleaning, ditch clean-out and maintenance. | Street sweeping monthly and after storm clean-up as is required. Obtain new street sweeper to improve on street sweeping effectiveness | Ongoing |
| Insert Facility Name: Arturo Park, Butler Park, Public Pool | | | |
| Reduce Trash/ Floatables | Leaf and grass clipping pick-up/collection, trash collection from cannisters, garbage stick pick-up, maintenance of irrigation limit berms, maintenance of drainage ditches, maintain pool back-wash dry well. | Twice weekly in parks, daily at pool during summer pool season. | Ongoing |
| Insert Facility Name: Public Bus-Stops (2) | | | |
| Reduce Trash/ Floatables | Trash canister pick-up, ground litter stick pick-up, and lanscape maintenance. | Once weekly | Ongoing |
| Insert Facility Name: Main Street Streetscape/Downtown Area, Town Hall/Public Works Campus, Archeology Center, Old Jail, and Town Parking Lot, Marshal's Office | | | |
| Reduce Trash/ Floatables | Gutter and sidewalk sweeping, clean-out storm drain entrances, trash canister and ground litter pick-up, drip system and landscape maintenance, roof gutter clean-out, mowing and grass and leaf collection, and | Daily and continuous | Ongoing |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| | gravel and concrete parking lot cleaning/maintenance. | | |
| Insert Facility Name: Wastewater Treatment Plant, Main Street Lift Station | | | |
| Reduce Trash/Floatables | Trash Collection, Entire facilities clean-up of ground litter, etc., inspection and maintenance of drainage channels and berms. | Weekly and as required | Ongoing |
| Insert Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping BMPs that are not facility specific below | | | |
| Inspections | Inspections of Town Facilities for necessary BMP Improvements for Pollution Prevention. | Annually | Ongoing |
| Training | Stormwater Staff to give informational talk to all town staff to enhance awareness of need for BMP's and Pollution Prevention at all Town facilities. | Annually at the All-Hands Town Staff Meeting | Ongoing |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |
| Choose an item. | | | Choose an item. |

MCM 6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

Use this space to add any additional information about MCM6:

We developed a program to randomly inspect municipal facilities and photograph items needing housekeeping improvements in order to meet with staff members that care for that facility so that an improvement and operations and maintenance plan may be incorporated for the future. These reports are given via departmental meetings and safety meetings. Re-inspection occurs to assure compliance.

H. MONITORING

1. DRY WEATHER VISUAL OUTFALL MONITORING

Has a dry weather visual discharge monitoring program been developed? Yes No

If the above answer is "yes," provide the actual date of implementation: **6/1/2013**
 If the above answer is "no," provide estimated date of completion: [Click here to enter a date.](#)

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Estimated total number of municipal stormwater outfalls | Percent of total number of municipal stormwater outfalls to be monitored each year |
| 25 | 100% |

2.A VISUAL STORMWATER DISCHARGE MONITORING

Below identify a minimum of five outfalls or field screening points for the visual stormwater discharge monitoring program

| Outfall or field screening point identification number | Name of receiving water | Is the receiving water listed as an Impaired, Not-Attaining or OAW (choose one)? |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ward Ranch Gully @ Verde Lakes Drive Crossing | West Clear Creek | No |
| West Clear Creek @ Verde Lakes Drive Crossing | Verde River | No |
| Main Street commercial are drainage crossings (2) on South Main Street | Verde River | No |
| Faulkner Wash Crossing @ Finnie Flat Road. | Verde River | No |
| Finnie Flat Drainage Channel at County Dithc and Verde River. | Verde River | No |

2.B VISUAL STORMWATER DISCHARGE MONITORING ALTERNATIVE

Are you proposing a visual stormwater discharge monitoring alternative? Yes No

If "yes" a visual stormwater discharge monitoring alternative is being proposed, provide a description of the proposed alternative and how the proposed alternative is as effective as, or is more effective than, visual stormwater discharge monitoring in the space below.

n/a

3. IMPAIRED, NOT-ATTAINING AND OAW MONITORING AND BMPs

Part H.3 is to be completed only if the MS4 has outfalls that discharge to an Impaired, Not-Attaining or Outstanding Arizona Water (OAW), or a combination there of.

Has a Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) been developed in accordance with permit Part 5.1.g? Yes No

If the above answer is "no," provide an estimated date of completion for the SAP: [Click here to enter a date.](#)

| List each individual receiving water that is Impaired, Not-Attaining or an OAW that the MS4 discharges to | How many outfalls will be sampled? | List outfall ID or unique identification | List parameter(s) to be analyzed | Provide a description of how the selected BMPs will specifically address the pollutant(s) causing the impairments or how the BMPS will be protective of the OAW |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| None | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

I. NOTES AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Use the space below to provide any additional information about the MS4 program.

The MS4 for Camp Verde is currently reformulating how to utilize staff from other departments to fulfill the manhour/staffing need of the stormwater department to fulfill the ever-growing permit requirements without a funding source for a stormwater budget. We hope to be able to accomplish this within the next budget year, but with any increase in development or building; these other department staff members may not have time and a funding source for the Stormwater Department may need to be found .

J. FEES

Fill out either Part A for a New Permittee or Part B for an Existing Permittee. If a New Permittee, choose one check box below to indicate the MS4s population and applicable initial permit fee. Insert the total payment included with the NOI in the text box. If an Existing Permittee, choose one check box below to indicate the MS4s population. Note: The estimated MS4 population should be based on latest Decennial Census by the Bureau of Census.

Part A

New Permittee.

I confirm the correct fee payment is included with the NOI.

- <or = to 10,000: \$2,500
- >10,000 but ≤ 100,000: \$5,000
- > 100,000: \$7,500
- Non-traditional MS4 such as hospital, college or military: \$5,000

Total fee payment included: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Part B

Existing Permittee.

No fee is required for NOI submission. You will continue to be invoiced on your current annual fee billing cycle.

- <or = to 10,000
- >10,000 but ≤ 100,000
- > 100,000
- Non-traditional MS4 such as hospital, college or military

K. CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1030:

- (1) ADEQ shall not base a licensing decision, in whole or in part, on a requirement or condition not specifically authorized by statute or rule. General authority in a statute does not authorize a requirement or condition unless a rule is made pursuant to it that specifically authorizes the requirement or condition.
- (2) Prohibited licensing decisions may be challenged in a private civil action. Relief may be awarded to the prevailing party against ADEQ, including reasonable attorney fees, damages, and all fees associated with the license application.
- (3) ADEQ employees may not intentionally or knowingly violate the requirement for specific licensing authority. Violation is cause for disciplinary action or dismissal, pursuant to ADEQ's adopted personnel policy. ADEQ employees are still afforded the immunity in A.R.S. §§ 12-821.01 and 12-820.02.

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

Printed Name:
 Troy Odell, P.E.

Title:
 Deputy Public Works Director

Ink Signature

Date:

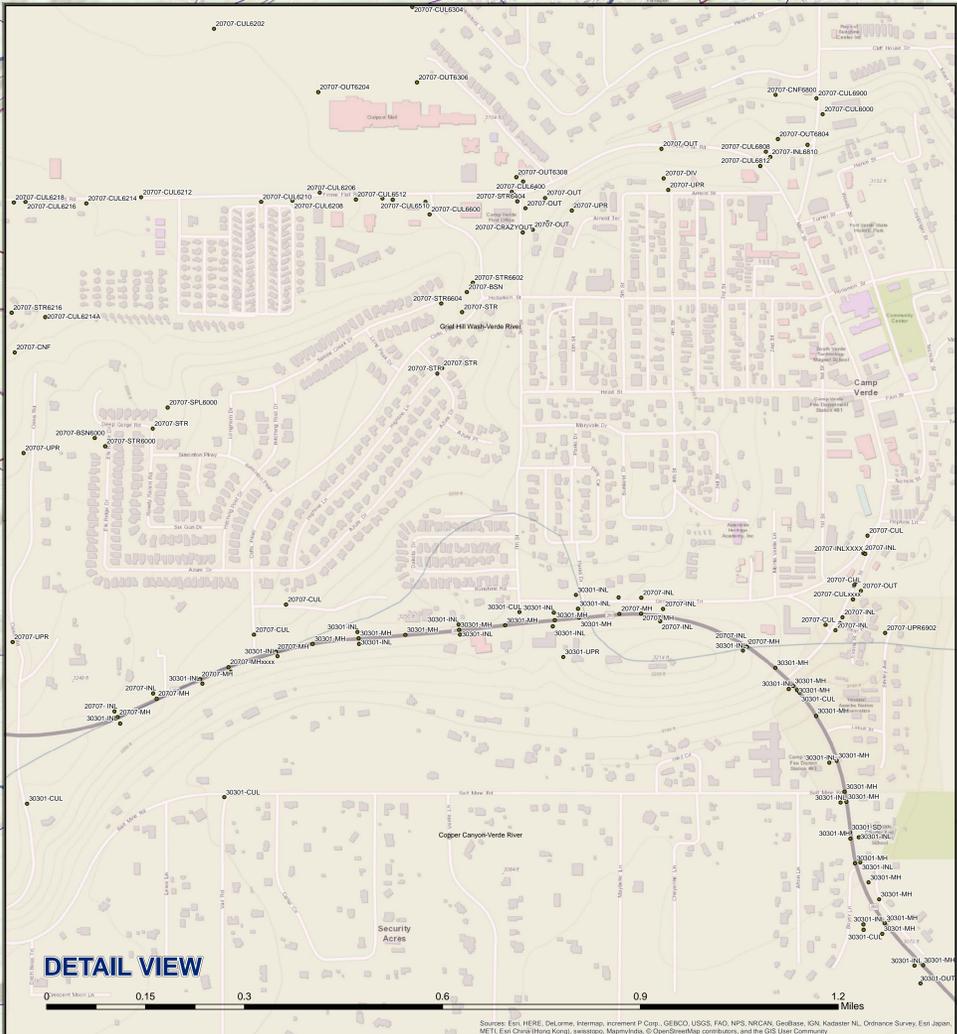
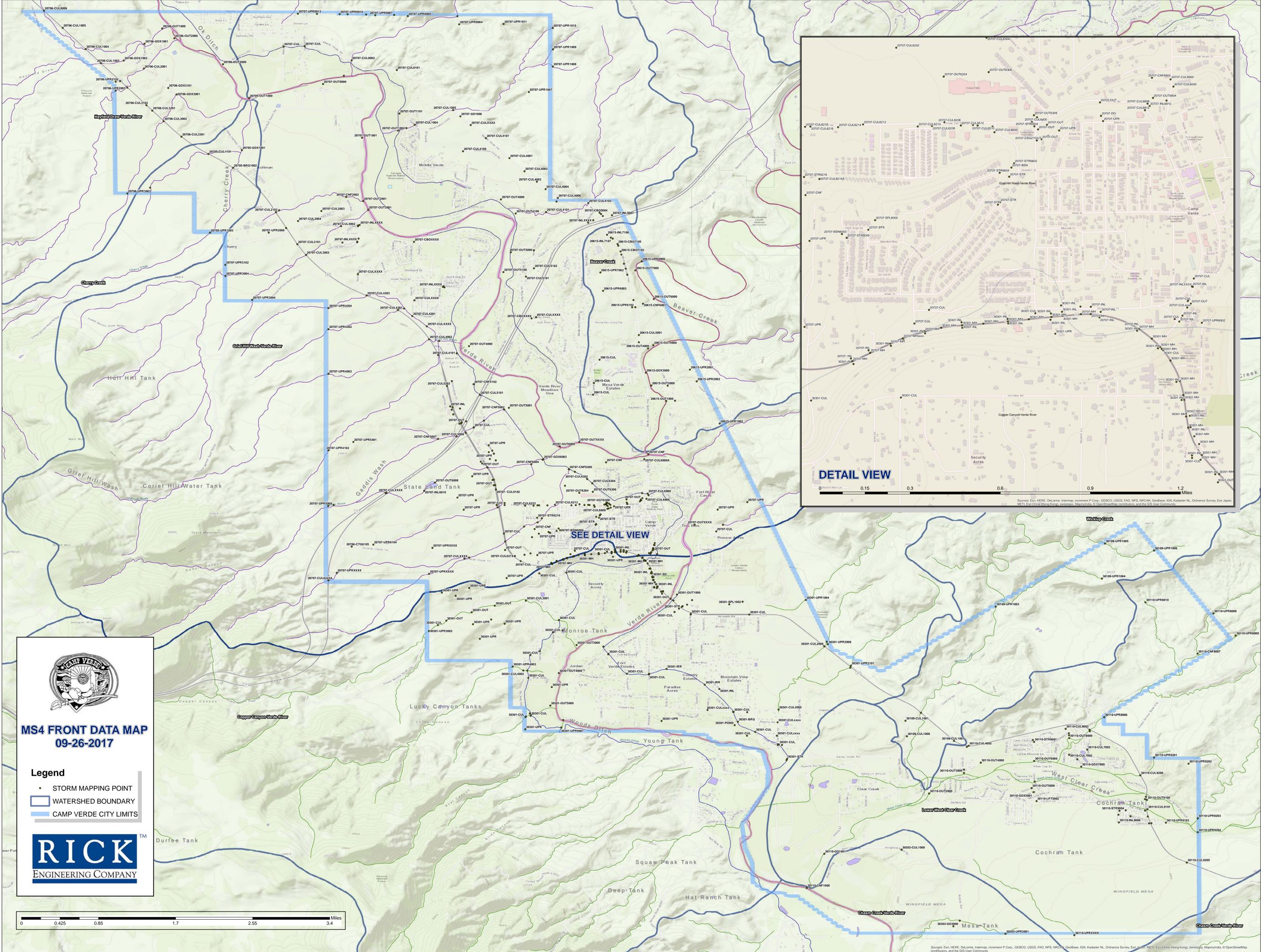
7.14.17



Appendix B MS4 Mapping



Appendix B-1 MS4 Front Data Map



MS4 FRONT DATA MAP
09-26-2017

Legend

- STORM MAPPING POINT
- WATERSHED BOUNDARY
- ▭ CAMP VERDE CITY LIMITS



Source: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeBCO, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Swisstopo, Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



Appendix B-2 MS4 Front Data Tables



Appendix C Small Construction General Permit Information



PROJECT TITLE: CAMP VERDE MS4
 REC JOB NO.: 4869
 COMPILED BY: Jeff Bohl
 DATE: 9/26/2017

**MS4FRONT POINT DATA for Town of Camp Verde Arizona
 for
 Town of Camp Verde Arizona**

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 20706-OUT1000 | 34.641914 | -111.932085 | Existing Wash discharge to Verde River - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-GDX1002 | 34.636783 | -111.938217 | Old Hwy 279 Grade Crossing - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-GDX1001 | 34.639478 | -111.934899 | Grade Crossing - Hayfield Draw Road - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | Grade crossing |
| 20707-CUL | 34.63903 | -111.912725 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Wilson Road Crossing |
| 20707-CUL | 34.639083 | -111.909359 | Apparent Box Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Caughran Road Crossing |
| 20706-OUT2000 | 34.640354 | -111.930149 | Ex wash discharge to Verde River - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-OUT3000 | 34.636181 | -111.922392 | Outfall - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20705-OUT1000 | 34.630771 | -111.918207 | Outfall - CHERRY CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,020,705 | 15973 | |
| 20707-OUT0000 | 34.63302 | -111.906424 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT1001 | 34.624406 | -111.900183 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF0001 | 34.634356 | -111.903093 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT1002 | 34.625576 | -111.894427 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT1101 | 34.628297 | -111.894234 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT4000 | 34.614548 | -111.878017 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT5000 | 34.606076 | -111.876456 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT4100 | 34.612283 | -111.875678 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT5100 | 34.602903 | -111.877631 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUTXXXX | 34.575702 | -111.865518 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF | 34.573723 | -111.8545 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Beaver Creek Confluence with Verde River |
| 20707-OUTXXXX | 34.562454 | -111.847126 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUTXXXX | 34.56245 | -111.842601 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 30301-OUT1000 | 34.551264 | -111.84994 | Spillway Outfall - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT2000 | 34.54293 | -111.861688 | Canal Outfall - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL0001 | 34.550362 | -111.847526 | McCracken Rd Box Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-SPL1002 | 34.549704 | -111.841593 | Spillway - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-DET1003 | 34.550124 | -111.839468 | Detention Basin - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR1004 | 34.550398 | -111.829383 | Upper - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR2007 | 34.54371 | -111.826049 | Upper - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR2008 | 34.543308 | -111.825867 | Upper - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR2101 | 34.539879 | -111.822179 | Upper - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30109-UPR1003 | 34.549339 | -111.799064 | Upper - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30109-UPR1004 | 34.553826 | -111.782112 | Upper - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30109-UPR1006 | 34.558315 | -111.773808 | Upper - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30109-UPR1005 | 34.559428 | -111.781619 | Upper - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30110-UPR8010 | 34.550011 | -111.775171 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR8008 | 34.548224 | -111.764324 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR8009 | 34.544687 | -111.760775 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CNF8007 | 34.541784 | -111.766866 | Confluence - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR8006 | 34.531615 | -111.781753 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR9201 | 34.525179 | -111.7738 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR9202 | 34.524171 | -111.768293 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|
| 30110-UPR9203 | 34.515442 | -111.766837 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR9204 | 34.513192 | -111.766832 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL9009 | 34.515727 | -111.774798 | Culvert? VERIFY - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-BRG9000 | 34.518889 | -111.775095 | Bridge - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-GDX9007 | 34.516715 | -111.778319 | Grade Crossing - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CNF1000 | 34.504284 | -111.829222 | Confluence - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPRXXXX | 34.496703 | -111.786522 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30303-UPR2001 | 34.496932 | -111.797513 | Upper - CHASM CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,303 | 25750 | |
| 30301-UPR6001 | 34.52998 | -111.868385 | Upper COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT6000 | 34.531176 | -111.868088 | Confluence - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL5001 | 34.531728 | -111.874015 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT5000 | 34.533489 | -111.870148 | Outfall - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR4003 | 34.539729 | -111.876153 | Upper - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL4002 | 34.539106 | -111.874453 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT4000 | 34.538679 | -111.86879 | Outfall - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT3000 | 34.543176 | -111.865958 | Outfall - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL3001 | 34.550285 | -111.874042 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR3002 | 34.545427 | -111.889502 | Upper - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 20707-UPRXXXX | 34.554582 | -111.889484 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPRXXXX | 34.554745 | -111.904225 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.557029 | -111.883859 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR6104 | 34.55926 | -111.898391 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPRXXXX | 34.558734 | -111.888955 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.565562 | -111.878698 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT6000 | 34.574999 | -111.868629 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.57162 | -111.880192 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.567594 | -111.896299 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-DIV5008 | 34.565604 | -111.904721 | Divergence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT5001 | 34.581172 | -111.876757 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5003 | 34.579094 | -111.880742 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5004 | 34.578016 | -111.882381 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5005 | 34.577146 | -111.883639 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5006 | 34.576565 | -111.885125 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR4003 | 34.586622 | -111.905563 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF5007 | 34.576183 | -111.888057 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR5401 | 34.575695 | -111.90157 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR4102 | 34.574352 | -111.905566 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4101 | 34.589609 | -111.888049 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF4001 | 34.591881 | -111.887885 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4002 | 34.592138 | -111.889508 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR4302 | 34.593752 | -111.905553 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR4204 | 34.597136 | -111.905555 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4203 | 34.599154 | -111.899467 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF4202 | 34.597079 | -111.893461 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT4000 | 34.591031 | -111.883119 | Outfall to Verde River - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR3004 | 34.598459 | -111.917735 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR3004 | 34.602278 | -111.921995 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL3003 | 34.605652 | -111.909109 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL3002 | 34.61025 | -111.903544 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT3001 | 34.612891 | -111.899204 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 20707-CUL2005 | 34.609957 | -111.912307 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR2006 | 34.60923 | -111.915072 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL2004 | 34.611076 | -111.910413 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL2003 | 34.612687 | -111.906677 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Two each - size TBD |
| 20707-CNF2002 | 34.614932 | -111.90272 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL2102 | 34.612511 | -111.913935 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL2101 | 34.612804 | -111.913414 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT2001 | 34.614275 | -111.900009 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20705-UPR1003 | 34.609211 | -111.924452 | Upper - CHERRY CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,020,705 | 15973 | |
| 20705-BRG1002 | 34.619603 | -111.920766 | Bridge - CHERRY CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,020,705 | 15973 | |
| 20705-GDX1001 | 34.622435 | -111.919371 | Grade Crossing - CHERRY CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,020,705 | 15973 | |
| 20705-CUL1101 | 34.621826 | -111.924698 | Culvert - CHERRY CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,020,705 | 15973 | |
| 20706-CUL3002 | 34.627066 | -111.931846 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-GDX3001 | 34.631354 | -111.929797 | Grade Crossing - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | Possible Culvert - verify |
| 20706-CUL1004 | 34.638624 | -111.944289 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-UPR2003 | 34.631961 | -111.939501 | Upper - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20705-UPR1102 | 34.616425 | -111.934014 | Upper - CHERRY CREEK | Verde River | 150,602,020,705 | 15973 | |
| 20706-UPR3003 | 34.615482 | -111.937643 | Upper - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL3301 | 34.624581 | -111.929003 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL3201 | 34.62877 | -111.933668 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL3102 | 34.629628 | -111.934593 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20707-CUL3101 | 34.607363 | -111.91052 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20706-CUL2002 | 34.632449 | -111.93767 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL2101 | 34.63349 | -111.938788 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-UPR2102 | 34.6334 | -111.939501 | Upper - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL1003 | 34.636375 | -111.941873 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL1005 | 34.642013 | -111.947964 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-CUL0006 | 34.644763 | -111.950941 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20707-CUL0002 | 34.636812 | -111.901851 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL0101 | 34.635267 | -111.894644 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL1003 | 34.625962 | -111.893118 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL1005 | 34.628847 | -111.885659 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL1004 | 34.626494 | -111.891785 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-GD1006 | 34.62784 | -111.884495 | Grade Crossing - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXX | 34.626446 | -111.882853 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4101 | 34.624347 | -111.88042 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4002 | 34.619061 | -111.874269 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4004 | 34.616194 | -111.870889 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4006 | 34.614773 | -111.868957 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4003 | 34.617383 | -111.872294 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4001 | 34.621147 | -111.87667 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CBO5004 | 34.61242 | -111.862286 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | End ADOT Curb - Conc Spillway to EG |
| 20707-CBO5005 | 34.612193 | -111.862055 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | End ADOT Curb - Conc spillway to EG |
| 20707-CBO5006 | 34.611877 | -111.861758 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT Offramp Curb Opening |
| 20707-INL5007 | 34.612011 | -111.860314 | ADOT Curb Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20707-INL5003 | 34.611206 | -111.863289 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CBO5002 | 34.610831 | -111.8641 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT Onramp End Curb - conc spillway |
| 20707-INLXXX | 34.610831 | -111.8641 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT SB Onramp End Curb Spillway |
| 20707-UPR0012 | 34.644273 | -111.910437 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0011 | 34.644257 | -111.907382 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 20707-UPR0010 | 34.644207 | -111.903774 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0009 | 34.644189 | -111.90249 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0008 | 34.644154 | -111.899529 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0007 | 34.644034 | -111.898085 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0006 | 34.644074 | -111.895068 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0005 | 34.643898 | -111.892887 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0003 | 34.643889 | -111.884959 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR1010 | 34.641987 | -111.869759 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR1009 | 34.638571 | -111.869729 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR1008 | 34.635828 | -111.869737 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4102 | 34.613948 | -111.864091 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20615-UPR8000 | 34.604628 | -111.855562 | Outfall - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7585 | |
| 20615-OUT6000 | 34.598594 | -111.853631 | Outfall - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-INL7108 | 34.608886 | -111.861094 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-INL7107 | 34.608433 | -111.860486 | Catch Basin - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CBO7106 | 34.608269 | -111.860197 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CBO7105 | 34.6074 | -111.859414 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CBO7104 | 34.607131 | -111.859303 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CBO7103 | 34.606219 | -111.858947 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CBO7102 | 34.605714 | -111.858797 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CBO7101 | 34.60425 | -111.858406 | Curb Opening - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL7200 | 34.602486 | -111.857858 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | Conc wing walls both sides |
| 20615-CNF6001 | 34.597836 | -111.855366 | Confluence - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL6101 | 34.597276 | -111.856589 | Culvert - Verify - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-OUT4000 | 34.590678 | -111.85454 | Discharge to Beaver Creek | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL5001 | 34.592833 | -111.856011 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL4001 | 34.591669 | -111.856017 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-OUT5000 | 34.591201 | -111.853698 | Discharge to Beaver Creek - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-GDX7001 | 34.603455 | -111.858113 | Grade Crossing - Verify - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20707-CUL4100 | 34.62225 | -111.884072 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5101 | 34.583199 | -111.881338 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR3102 | 34.604062 | -111.922005 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4301 | 34.59683 | -111.894454 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT5303 | 34.580864 | -111.885878 | Chevron Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4201 | 34.595854 | -111.892166 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.594207 | -111.889851 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5202 | 34.584681 | -111.88664 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5201 | 34.585445 | -111.885873 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5301 | 34.581048 | -111.884556 | Culvert - verify GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF5002 | 34.580885 | -111.87751 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR5009 | 34.565454 | -111.905585 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF5102 | 34.584946 | -111.882403 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF4100 | 34.589901 | -111.885082 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 30110-CUL8005 | 34.52962 | -111.784092 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30301-CUL2100 | 34.539555 | -111.822278 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.548465 | -111.850318 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL2002 | 34.538583 | -111.854389 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL2003 | 34.532469 | -111.840958 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL2001 | 34.541689 | -111.860899 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL2004 | 34.532422 | -111.838722 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 30301-CUL2005 | 34.532842 | -111.833733 | 3x CMP - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30110-CUL9200 | 34.52231 | -111.776005 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.559185 | -111.853537 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20706-CUL2001 | 34.63550278 | -111.9350097 | Culvert - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20706-GDX3101 | 34.632394 | -111.931125 | Grade Crossing - HAYFIELD DRAW | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20707-CBOXXXX | 34.607631 | -111.903322 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.607692 | -111.900963 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.607782 | -111.900963 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.608269 | -111.900748 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.61027 | -111.900823 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.610361 | -111.900829 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.610451 | -111.90058 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.6026 | -111.900861 | Culvert - verify - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Possible culvert |
| 20707-CBOXXXX | 34.607742 | -111.891914 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.598383 | -111.891839 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6100 | 34.5659132 | -111.8774422 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF6004 | 34.57212348 | -111.8731753 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF6200 | 34.571307 | -111.8672 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF6220 | 34.55718621 | -111.8830876 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CNF6800 | 34.56749378 | -111.8554975 | Confluence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6000 | 34.56714497 | -111.8544644 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6000A | 34.57295097 | -111.855158 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6001 | 34.57285836 | -111.8713673 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6006 | 34.57162111 | -111.8801782 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6012 | 34.56750381 | -111.8964113 | I-17 Box Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6100 | 34.56559132 | -111.8774422 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6102 | 34.56520981 | -111.8785639 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6202 | 34.56869116 | -111.8678033 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6206 | 34.5657221 | -111.8654868 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6208 | 34.56558265 | -111.8660869 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6210 | 34.56555574 | -111.8667732 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6212 | 34.56564137 | -111.8693996 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6214 | 34.56552882 | -111.8706058 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6214A | 34.56347038 | -111.8715031 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6216 | 34.56555508 | -111.8719368 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6218 | 34.56554575 | -111.8721936 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6218A | 34.55975511 | -111.8773509 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6219 | 34.55742466 | -111.8758004 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6220 | 34.56549196 | -111.8728277 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6222 | 34.56549645 | -111.8741592 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6222A | 34.55353308 | -111.9055667 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6300 | 34.57092288 | -111.8662365 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6302 | 34.56977801 | -111.8642628 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6304 | 34.56908261 | -111.8634576 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6310 | 34.5659235 | -111.8610309 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6312 | 34.56581159 | -111.8607535 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6400 | 34.56573804 | -111.8612778 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | 2x pipes connecting to box |
| 20707-CUL6402 | 34.56568423 | -111.861214 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6502 | 34.56567552 | -111.8615274 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6504 | 34.56555818 | -111.8631694 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | 2x |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 20707-CUL6508 | 34.56559488 | -111.8638884 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | 2x |
| 20707-CUL6510 | 34.56561935 | -111.8641112 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | 2x |
| 20707-CUL6512 | 34.56559977 | -111.8646965 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | 2x |
| 20707-CUL6600 | 34.56532821 | -111.8630803 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6806 | 34.5665918 | -111.8547997 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6808 | 34.56646484 | -111.855714 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6812 | 34.56620885 | -111.8558366 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL6900 | 34.56743116 | -111.8546002 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-GDX6002 | 34.57296001 | -111.8712687 | Grade Crossing - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | At grade crossing over ditch box |
| 20707-INL6010 | 34.56786441 | -111.8902843 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INL6810 | 34.56636991 | -111.8556159 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT6000 | 3457483668 | -111.868511 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Outlet to Verde River |
| 20707-OUT6008 | 34.56918301 | -111.8885557 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT6204 | 34.56754429 | -111.865521 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT6306 | 34.56772095 | -111.8633579 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | End of Channel |
| 20707-OUT6308 | 34.56600438 | -111.8611807 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-STR6216 | 34.56355209 | -111.8722412 | Structure - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Structure |
| 20707-STR6404 | 34.56556877 | -111.8611586 | Structure - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Structure |
| 20707-STR6602 | 34.5640942 | -111.8621328 | Headwall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Headwall Inlet |
| 20707-STR6604 | 34.5637155 | -111.8628254 | Scupper - GRIEF HILLS WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | Scupper |
| 20707-UPR6902 | 34.55775161 | -111.8530985 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-OUT6804 | 34.56669553 | -111.8554501 | Outfall - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | End of Shotcrete Channel |
| 20707-BSNXXXX | 34.600457 | -111.887041 | Retention Basin - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.600633 | -111.887172 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-INLXXXX | 34.600556 | -111.887289 | Inlet - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 30110-CTG9102 | 34.514658 | -111.774211 | Cattleguard - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-UPR9103 | 34.51473 | -111.771904 | Upper - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL9101 | 34.516884 | -111.774851 | Cattleguard over culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-OUT9100 | 34.51837 | -111.774943 | Ditch OUT to River - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CTG9003 | 34.514624 | -111.774575 | Cattleguard - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CTG9002 | 34.516668 | -111.775212 | Cattle guard - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CHN9001 | 34.518487 | -111.775248 | Ditch - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL9008 | 34.515761 | -111.777558 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-STR9004 | 34.516648 | -111.779328 | Catch Basin - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-INL9005 | 34.516 | -111.779481 | Inlet - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-INL9006 | 34.514764 | -111.779411 | Inlet - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-LPT5002 | 34.518194 | -111.792556 | 45A Discover outfall - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-GDX5001 | 34.519614 | -111.793008 | Grade Crossing - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | 45B - Discover |
| 30110-OUT5000 | 34.520275 | -111.793345 | Outfall - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30109-CUL1000 | 34.528569 | -111.81325 | Culvert - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30109-CUL1001 | 34.531058 | -111.813472 | Culvert - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30110-CTG8004 | 34.529375 | -111.784056 | Cattleguard - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL7003 | 34.526444 | -111.784461 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL7001 | 34.524872 | -111.786047 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 20707-CULXXXX | 34.595686 | -111.872433 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CBOXXXX | 34.595486 | -111.873128 | Curb Opening - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5101 | 34.60219 | -111.874037 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5102 | 34.603506 | -111.872747 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL5001 | 34.606378 | -111.872764 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-CUL4101 | 34.612515 | -111.87081 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 20707-CUL4005 | 34.614192 | -111.869161 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 30110-CUL7002 | 34.5256 | -111.787339 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-GDX7000 | 34.5237 | -111.785417 | Grade Crossing - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL6002 | 34.527978 | -111.793133 | Culvert - Verify - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-STR6001 | 34.527683 | -111.792953 | J BOX Verify - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL8002 | 34.52905 | -111.787386 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL8003 | 34.529753 | -111.787917 | 5x Culverts - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL4002 | 34.527042 | -111.803383 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CTG4001 | 34.526883 | -111.803672 | Cattleguard - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL3001 | 34.523222 | -111.804122 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30109-CUL1007 | 34.527825 | -111.805733 | Possible Culvert - WICKIUP | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | Culvert - Verify |
| 30109-BRG1002 | 34.532325 | -111.811006 | Bridge - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30110-OUT2000 | 34.519406 | -111.809694 | Outlet - WICKIUP CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,109 | 8435 | |
| 30110-GD1001 | 34.509744 | -111.826419 | Grade Crossing - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30303-CUL1000 | 34.5104 | -111.814081 | Culvert - Verify - CHASM CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,303 | 25750 | |
| 30303-GD3000 | 34.498144 | -111.805814 | Grade Crossing - CHASM CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,303 | 18885 | |
| 30303-GD2000 | 34.499053 | -111.804806 | Grade Crossing - CHASM CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,303 | 25750 | |
| 30110-CUL9205 | 34.508353 | -111.768578 | Culvert - Verify? - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30301-CUL-VERIFY | 34.527183 | -111.833172 | Culvert - Verify - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CULxxxx | 34.528658 | -111.834011 | Culvert 2x - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CULxxxx | 34.530786 | -111.833883 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CULxxxx | 34.5272 | -111.833858 | Culvert 2x - COPPER CANYON | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CULXXXX | 34.532494 | -111.840931 | Canal Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CULxxxx | 34.532772 | -111.84505 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-INL | 34.536139 | -111.843175 | Curb Opening - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 20707- CUL6102 | 34.56808156 | -111.8788381 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT BOX CULVERT |
| 20707- CUL6102 | 34.56808156 | -111.8788381 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT BOX CULVERT |
| 20707-BSN6000 | 34.56155616 | -111.8685803 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | RETENSION BASIN |
| 20707-SPL6000 | 34.56183508 | -111.8688228 | Spillway - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | BASIN SPILLWAY |
| 20707-STR | 34.56145046 | -111.8691472 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | BASIN INLET |
| 20707-BSN6000 | 34.56128099 | -111.8704218 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | RETENSION BASIN |
| 20707-STR6000 | 34.56113419 | -111.8701936 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | BASIN INLET |
| 20707-CNF | 34.56283295 | -111.8721722 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | CONVERGENCE |
| 20707-CUL | 34.55661264 | -111.8748716 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT BOX CULVERT ACROSS SR260 |
| 20707-CNF6000 | 34.55762561 | -111.874269 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.55758646 | -111.8722191 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-CNF | 34.55785561 | -111.8733124 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-CNF | 34.56216577 | -111.8743421 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-CNF | 34.56045567 | -111.8730574 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.56101058 | -111.8719778 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-CNF | 34.56175046 | -111.8726481 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-STR | 34.56244926 | -111.8629113 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | SCUPPER INLET |
| 20707-STR | 34.56254713 | -111.8628091 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | CONCRETE LINED CHANNEL |
| 20707-BSN | 34.56392368 | -111.8622656 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-STR | 34.56356256 | -111.862369 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-CNF | 34.56518584 | -111.8604977 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | CONVERGENCE |
| 20707-OUT | 34.56562622 | -111.8605482 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | OUTLET OF FLOWPATH TO SWALE |
| 20707-OUT | 34.56505128 | -111.8608185 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | OUTLET OF FLOWPATH TO SWALE |
| 20707-CRAZYOUT | 34.56500235 | -111.8610384 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.56577334 | -111.8578517 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | OFFSTREET FLOWPATH |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 20707-UPR | 34.56540146 | -111.8599671 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-DIV | 34.56598374 | -111.8579527 | Divergence - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | DIVERGENCE OF FLOWPATH |
| 20707-OUT | 34.56651709 | -111.8580003 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | OUTLET OF FLOWPATH |
| 20707-CNF | 34.57243419 | -111.8612605 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | CONVERGENCE OF FLOWPATH |
| 20707-UPR | 34.55389983 | -111.8771246 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.56486163 | -111.8434454 | COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.5660712 | -111.8387108 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-CUL | 34.56136981 | -111.8436747 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20615-UPR2001 | 34.58728093 | -111.8478609 | Upper - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-UPR2002 | 34.58540245 | -111.8467913 | Upper - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-UPR1002 | 34.578643 | -111.843122 | Upper - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-UPR6102 | 34.59725964 | -111.8570947 | Upper - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-UPR7002 | 34.60283546 | -111.8621573 | Upper - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-UPR6003 | 34.599901 | -111.861729 | Upper - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20707-UPR1011 | 34.64264989 | -111.8775931 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR1007 | 34.631744 | -111.873572 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 20707-UPR0004 | 34.64257754 | -111.884695 | Upper - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.55667213 | -111.8549723 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION BOX CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.55031149 | -111.8504764 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-UPR | 34.5573145 | -111.8601515 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-POND3001 | 34.545511 | -111.868195 | Private Pond off Monroe Ln - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.55230821 | -111.8830796 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.54726737 | -111.8795739 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.54650877 | -111.8824854 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT | 34.54947701 | -111.879007 | FLOWPATH TO REACH-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT | 34.54841401 | -111.8826905 | FLOWPATH TO REACH-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.54416865 | -111.881379 | FLOWPATH TO REACH-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.54660176 | -111.8774427 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.55106516 | -111.8852386 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.55157413 | -111.887449 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54638188 | -111.8880747 | FOREST SERVICE RD 136-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-OUT | 34.54707581 | -111.8867415 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.53791881 | -111.8736535 | BLUE SAGE WAY-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.53164768 | -111.8741012 | OFF SALT MINE RD-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.5322188 | -111.8734155 | IRRIGATION-COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.53186011 | -111.8732901 | IRRIGATION-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-UPR | 34.52968606 | -111.8741452 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | CITY LIMIT UPPER LIMIT |
| 30301-UPR | 34.53644509 | -111.8699193 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-UPR | 34.53101885 | -111.852388 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-CUL | 34.52865708 | -111.8387676 | IRRIGATION-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.52726708 | -111.8336962 | VERDE VIEW CIR-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-INL | 34.52473428 | -111.8324446 | IRRIGATION-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CANAL INLET FROM VERDE RIVER |
| 30301-STR | 34.52494241 | -111.8323656 | IRRIGATION-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION STRUCTURE |
| 30301-CUL | 34.52926516 | -111.8374459 | IRRIGATION-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-POND | 34.53033439 | -111.8407299 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-BRG | 34.53089288 | -111.8402008 | Private Bridge-COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | BRIDGE |
| 30301-CUL | 34.53248253 | -111.8409107 | QUARTERHORSE LN-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-IRR | 34.53682118 | -111.8455003 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |
| 30301-IRR | 34.53935482 | -111.8516039 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION STRUCTURE |
| 30301-CUL | 34.53847645 | -111.8544337 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 30301-CUL | 34.53858567 | -111.857933 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54174943 | -111.8608641 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-BRG | 34.55059779 | -111.8509533 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | BRIDGE OVER VERDE RIVER |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54806253 | -111.8383915 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CULVERT |
| 30301-CTG | 34.5481007 | -111.8477537 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | CATTLE GUARD |
| 30301-CUL | 34.55477748 | -111.8675813 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54523308 | -111.8697303 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54219721 | -111.8718098 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54155795 | -111.8733531 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL4001 | 34.53908601 | -111.8738142 | Culvert - COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54716348 | -111.8687852 | -COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | IRRIGATION CULVERT UNDER FLOWPATH |
| 30301-MH | 34.55487667 | -111.8539884 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | STORM DRAIN IN SR260 |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54963798 | -111.8483115 | OFF MCCRACKEN LN-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | BOX CULVERT |
| 30301-STR | 34.54901415 | -111.8496082 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | CATTLE GUARD |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54939344 | -111.8490467 | MCCRACKEN LN-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | BOX CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54928864 | -111.84918 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT PIPE CULVERTS |
| 20707-INL | 34.55818556 | -111.8579626 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT SD INLET |
| 30301-INL | 34.55819039 | -111.8598313 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT SD INLET |
| 20707-INL | 34.55839787 | -111.85894 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT SD INLET |
| 30301-INL | 34.55844094 | -111.859874 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT SD INLET |
| 20707-INL | 34.55839004 | -111.8584408 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT SD INLET |
| 30301-CUL | 34.55812971 | -111.86111 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT PIPE CULVERT |
| 30301-INL | 34.55771865 | -111.8624125 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCH BASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55790461 | -111.8624457 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCH BASIN |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54847514 | -111.8503199 | Murdock Rd-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 30301-CUL | 34.54817464 | -111.8477257 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 30301-INL | 34.55181011 | -111.8521611 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55172594 | -111.8524558 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55256181 | -111.8530239 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55360077 | -111.853642 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55405296 | -111.8536777 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55468083 | -111.8540768 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCH BASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55540265 | -111.8543195 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-CUL | 34.559513 | -111.853483 | GRIEF HILL WASH | | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | IRRIGATION BOX CULVERT 1 OF 3 |
| 20707-INL | 34.55920007 | -111.8535768 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | STORM DRAIN INLET EXITS INTO BOX HEADWALL |
| 20707-CUL | 34.55868332 | -111.8537372 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | IRRIGATION BOX CULVERT 3 OF 3 |
| 20707-CUL | 34.55861872 | -111.8537728 | MAINSTREET BYPASS | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 30301-INL | 34.55673838 | -111.8552117 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55719475 | -111.8553975 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT INLET |
| 20707-INL | 34.55761154 | -111.8560605 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-INL | 34.55796766 | -111.8580304 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55742953 | -111.856211 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55776982 | -111.8646608 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-CUL | 34.55826625 | -111.8662264 | OFF CLIFFS PARKWAY -GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 20707-CUL | 34.55772013 | -111.8669323 | CLIFFS PARKWAY-GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 20707-MH | 34.5569145 | -111.8681105 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-INL | 34.55665881 | -111.8691366 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55611307 | -111.8698618 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-INL | 34.55633329 | -111.8699837 | SR 260 - COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,615 | 23591 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-CUL | 34.55465992 | -111.8719023 | PRIVATE DRIVE | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | PIPE CULVERT FOR ROADWAY SWALE |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 20707-OUT | 34.5584075 | -111.8773633 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN OULET |
| 20707-CUL | 34.56102193 | -111.8775604 | SR 260 | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT PIPE CULVERT |
| 20707-OUT | 34.5696109 | -111.8793787 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN OUTLET |
| 20707-OUT | 34.56876199 | -111.8791856 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN OUTLET |
| 20707-INL | 34.57253631 | -111.881235 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN INLET |
| 20707-OUT | 34.57225768 | -111.8810135 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN OUTLET |
| 20707-CUL | 34.57297706 | -111.8797952 | HOMESTEAD PARKWAY-GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT CULVERT |
| 20707-CUL | 34.5743145 | -111.8794076 | DAVIDSON DR-GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 20707-CUL | 34.57381296 | -111.8791554 | DAVIDSON DR-GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | PIPE CULVERT |
| 20707-CUL | 34.57910679 | -111.8807489 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | CULVERT NEED TO FIELD VERIFY |
| 20707-CUL | 34.57803621 | -111.8823534 | I-17 GADDIS WASH-GRIEF HILL WASH | | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | CULVERT |
| 20707-INL | 34.57861517 | -111.8846577 | Inlet - SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-INL | 34.5786875 | -111.8843473 | Catch Basin SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-OUT | 34.57885386 | -111.8842653 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT STORM DRAIN OUTLET |
| 20707-CUL | 34.57900575 | -111.8835859 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | I-17 ADOT CULVERTS |
| 20707-CUL | 34.58011326 | -111.8856271 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT PIPE CULVERT |
| 20707-CUL | 34.58125804 | -111.8857447 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT CSP |
| 20707-INL | 34.58139893 | -111.8861333 | CB SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-CUL | 34.55789645 | -111.854405 | MAIN ST BYPASS | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | 86' |
| 20707-INL | 34.5577995 | -111.8541838 | Catch Basin - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | CATCH BASIN |
| 20707-CULxxxx | 34.5579317 | -111.8540947 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | STORM DRAIN CULVERT |
| 20707-INL | 34.55803452 | -111.8540305 | MAIN STREET | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | CATCH BASIN |
| 20707-OUT | 34.55851039 | -111.8536261 | GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | STORM DRAIN OUTLET |
| 20707-CULxxxx | 34.55836065 | -111.8538043 | Culvert - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | STORM DRAIN PIPE CULVERT |
| 30301-OUT | 34.55140527 | -111.8523242 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORMDRAIN OUTLET |
| 30301-MH | 34.551738 | -111.852263 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55249759 | -111.8531085 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55230379 | -111.853162 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORMDRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-INL | 34.55247703 | -111.8535756 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | STORM DRAIN CULVERT INLET |
| 30301-CUL | 34.5523772 | -111.8535684 | Boyer Lane-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | CULVERT |
| 30301-MH | 34.55323423 | -111.8534609 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55402739 | -111.8538608 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-SD | 34.55413897 | -111.8538679 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN PIPE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55292789 | -111.8532275 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.5535824 | -111.8537598 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55469524 | -111.8539487 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.5554381 | -111.8541591 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.5562485 | -111.8546118 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55671594 | -111.855028 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55679032 | -111.8551136 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55711917 | -111.8555034 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-MH | 34.55750087 | -111.8561285 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-MH | 34.55809984 | -111.8584482 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-MH | 34.55809788 | -111.8589188 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55802742 | -111.8598078 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55798435 | -111.8603402 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-INL | 34.55787278 | -111.8603829 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55811746 | -111.8603616 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-MH | 34.5578904 | -111.8614287 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55780623 | -111.8624365 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |

| NAME | LATITUDE | LONGITUDE | DESCRIPTION | RECEIVING WATERBODY | SUBWATERSHED ID | DRAINAGE AREA (AC.) | COMMENTS |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 30301-MH | 34.55771619 | -111.863613 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-INL | 34.55755372 | -111.8646255 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-MH | 34.55765551 | -111.864635 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-MH | 34.55755372 | -111.8656428 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-INL | 34.55733057 | -111.8664129 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 30301-INL | 34.55705027 | -111.8674385 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-MH | 34.55656119 | -111.8690656 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-MHxxxx | 34.5571328 | -111.8674887 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-MH | 34.55622652 | -111.8699182 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,707 | 23592 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 20707-MH | 34.5574128 | -111.8664482 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 19437 | ADOT STORM DRAIN MANHOLE |
| 30301-INL | 34.5568334 | -111.8680573 | SR 260-COPPER CANYON | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 19437 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-CUL | 34.5655947 | -111.8787071 | WEST OF SR260 ACROSS FINNIE FLAT ROAD STUB OUT | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT BOX CULVERT |
| 20707-UPR | 34.56485185 | -111.8839578 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | FLOW PATH |
| 20707-UPR | 34.56636911 | -111.8820266 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | FLOW PATH |
| 20707-UPR | 34.56679057 | -111.8849677 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | FLOW PATH |
| 20707-UPR | 34.57021024 | -111.8826052 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | FLOW PATH |
| 20707-INL | 34.56965915 | -111.8791538 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT CATCH BASIN |
| 20707-INL | 34.56877452 | -111.8789294 | SR 260 - GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | ADOT CATCHBASIN |
| 20707-UPR | 34.57275164 | -111.8788573 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.57405798 | -111.8799565 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-UPR | 34.57517283 | -111.8799591 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | |
| 20707-OUT | 34.56544089 | -111.8609796 | GRIEF HILL WASH | VERDE RIVER | 150,602,020,707 | 23591 | FLOWPATH OUTLET INTO ROADWAY SWALE |
| 20706-CTG6105 | 34.55893611 | -111.9018472 | Cattleguard - GRIEF HILL WASH | Verde River | 150,602,020,706 | 20080 | |
| 20615-GDX3000 | 34.586787 | -111.854913 | Grade Crossing - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL6002 | 34.598433 | -111.856875 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7854 | |
| 20615-OUT7000 | 34.603179 | -111.856576 | Outfall - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-OUT1000 | 34.582261 | -111.851651 | Outfall - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL2001 | 34.584708 | -111.851411 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-OUT2000 | 34.584732 | -111.854022 | Outfall - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-GDX1001 | 34.582307 | -111.850248 | Grade Crossing - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL | 34.588873 | -111.862283 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL | 34.58513 | -111.863193 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 20615-CUL | 34.58328056 | -111.8633278 | Culvert - BEAVER CREEK | Beaver Creek | 150,602,020,615 | 7584 | |
| 30110-OUT3000 | 34.522701 | -111.804142 | Outfall - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-OUT4000 | 34.524343 | -111.801456 | Outfall - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-OUT6000 | 34.524611 | -111.792928 | Culvert - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CUL6003 | 34.52131389 | -111.7928583 | Box Culvert | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-OUT8000 | 34.528277 | -111.787332 | Outfall - CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30110-CHN8001 | 34.52871 | -111.787356 | Earthen Channel - LOWER WEST CLEAR CREEK | Clear Creek | 150,602,030,110 | 18885 | |
| 30301-CUL2006 | 34.542995 | -111.826436 | Culvert - Copper Canyon | Verde River | 150,602,030,301 | 19437 | |



Appendix C-1 Small Construction General Permit



STATE OF ARIZONA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WATER QUALITY DIVISION
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES
ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY
TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

This permit provides authorization to discharge under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of the Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, the Arizona Administrative Code (A.C.C.), Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and Chapter 11, Article 1, and the Clean Water Act as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

This general permit specifically authorizes stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(15) in Arizona. All discharges authorized by this general permit shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this general permit. Permit coverage is required from the "commencement of construction activities" until "final stabilization", as these terms are defined in this permit.

This general permit becomes effective on June 3, 2013.

This general permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, June 2, 2018.

Signed this 29th day of May, 2013.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Fulton", is written over a horizontal line.

Michael A Fulton, Director
Water Quality Division

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT1

1.1 PERMIT AREA1

1.2 ELIGIBILITY1

1.3 AUTHORIZED DISCHARGES1

1.4 PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.....2

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF COVERAGE3

1.6 EROSION WAIVERS FOR SMALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.....3

2.0 AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT.....5

2.1 RESPONSIBILITIES OF OPERATORS5

2.2 PREREQUISITES FOR SUBMITTING A NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)5

2.3 SUBMITTING AN NOI6

2.4 AUTHORIZATION OF EMERGENCY-RELATED CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES8

2.5 TERMINATING COVERAGE9

2.6 CHANGE OF OPERATOR REQUEST DUE TO FORECLOSURE OR BANKRUPTCY10

3.0 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES.....11

3.1 NON-NUMERIC EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND ASSOCIATED CONTROL MEASURES11

3.2 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS22

4.0 INSPECTIONS23

4.1 INSPECTOR QUALIFICATIONS.....23

4.2 INSPECTION SCHEDULE.....23

4.3 SCOPE OF INSPECTIONS.....24

4.4 INSPECTION REPORT FORM.....25

4.5 INSPECTION FOLLOW-UP.....26

5.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.....27

5.1 CORRECTIVE ACTION TRIGGERS.....27

5.2 CORRECTIVE ACTION DEADLINES27

5.3 CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORT.....27

6.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) PREPARATION.....28

6.1 GENERAL INFORMATION.....28

6.2 TYPES OF OPERATORS28

6.3 SWPPP CONTENTS.....29

6.4 DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING PERMIT RELATED RECORDS33

6.5 SWPPP UPDATES AND MODIFICATION REQUIREMENTS34

6.6 DEFICIENCIES IN THE SWPPP.....35

6.7 POSTING, SWPPP REVIEW AND MAKING SWPPPS AVAILABLE.....35

6.8 PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE, AND CORRECTIVE ACTION.....36

7.0 STORMWATER MONITORING37

7.1 MONITORING PROGRAM37

7.2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS37

7.3 ANALYTICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS37

8.0 FEES, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING40

8.1 FEE REQUIREMENTS40

8.2 RECORDS.....40

APPENDIX A. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS PERMIT). A-1

APPENDIX B. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS.....B-1

1.0 COVERAGE UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

1.1 Permit Area.

This general permit covers the state of Arizona. This permit is not authorized for use by operators with stormwater discharges associated with construction activities on any Indian Country lands in Arizona. USEPA Region 9 is the permitting authority for Indian lands in Arizona.

1.2 Eligibility.

This general permit authorizes stormwater discharges associated with “construction activities”, as defined in Appendix A that will disturb one or more acres of land, or will disturb less than one acre, but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one acre or more. This general permit is also applicable to stormwater discharges associated with support activities from temporary plants or operations set up to produce concrete, asphalt, or other materials exclusively for the permitted construction project. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (15).

Operators of small construction sites (less than five (5) acres – see 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15) and Appendix A) may, if eligible, choose a waiver from coverage under this permit, provided that site remains in compliance with the applicable requirements of Part 1.5 during construction.

Coverage under this permit may be required for any discharge that ADEQ determines is needed in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-A902(B)(8)(d).

Any discharges that are not consistent with the eligibility conditions of this permit are not authorized by this permit. A person shall either apply for a separate Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permit to cover such ineligible discharge(s), cease the discharge(s), or take necessary steps to make the discharge(s) eligible for coverage under this permit.

Individual Permit Requirements. An operator who desires to obtain an individual stormwater permit (in accordance with the requirements of A.A.C. R18-9-C902(B), or is required by ADEQ to obtain an individual stormwater permit (in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A)), shall comply with the requirements of Appendix B, Subsections 17 and 18(a)(i).

1.3 Authorized Discharges.

1. Allowable Stormwater Discharges. An operator may discharge pollutants in:
 - a. Stormwater runoff associated with construction activities provided the discharge is conducted in compliance with this permit;
 - b. Discharges requiring a stormwater permit under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v); 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15)(ii); or under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(9);
 - c. Stormwater discharges from construction support activities (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas) provided:
 - i. The support activity is directly related to a construction site that is required to have AZPDES permit coverage for discharges of stormwater associated with construction activity;
 - ii. The support activity is not a commercial operation (serving multiple unrelated construction projects by different operators) and does not operate beyond the completion of the construction activity for which the support activity is directly associated.
 - iii. The support activity is not otherwise covered by a separate AZPDES permit; and
 - iv. Appropriate control measures for the discharges from the support activity areas are identified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and implemented.

2. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges.

- a. The following are the only non-stormwater discharges allowed under this permit. These discharges are allowed provided they are reduced or eliminated to the extent practicable. When allowable non-stormwater discharges can not be practicably eliminated, the operator shall install appropriate control measures to reduce or eliminate pollutants in the discharge to assure compliance with Part 3 of this permit:
 - i. Discharges from emergency fire-fighting activities;
 - ii. Water used to control dust, provided reclaimed water or other process wastewaters are not used;
 - iii. Routine external building wash down where detergents are not used;
 - iv. Water used to rinse vehicles and equipment, provided that reclaimed water or other wastewater is not used and no soaps, solvents, detergents, oils, grease or fuels are present in the rinsate;
 - v. 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;
 - vi. Uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate;
 - vii. Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water;
 - viii. Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents;
 - ix. Water from fire fighting system testing and maintenance, including hydrant flushings;
 - x. Discharges related to installation and maintenance of potable water supply systems, including disinfection and flushing activities, discharges resulting from pressure releases or overflows, and discharges from wells approved by ADEQ for drinking water use;
 - xi. Hydrostatic testing of new pipes, tanks or vessels using potable water, surface water, or uncontaminated groundwater;
 - xii. Water used for compacting soil, provided reclaimed water or other wastewaters are not used;
 - xiii. Water used for drilling and coring such as for evaluation of foundation materials, where flows are not contaminated with additives; and
 - xiv. Uncontaminated waters obtained from dewatering operations/ foundations in preparation for and during excavation and construction provided the discharge are managed as specified in Part 3.1.4 of this permit.

Note: This permit does not prohibit the use of reclaimed or other process wastewaters on-site for dust control, soil compaction or for landscape irrigation. However, such activities shall be managed in a way that they are not discharged off site or applied during rain events consistent with A.A.C. R18-9-704(G)(3)(c) of the reclaimed water rules. Therefore, they are not permissible 'discharges'.

- b. If the site is within 1/4 mile of an outstanding Arizona water (OAW), the operator shall not discharge any non-stormwater under this permit, except for emergency fire-fighting activities, unless specifically authorized by the Department.

1.4 Prohibited Discharges.

The operator shall not allow any non-stormwater discharges from the site except as provided in Part 1.3(2). All other non-stormwater discharges (not listed above) shall be eliminated or authorized under a separate AZPDES permit, as those discharges are not authorized under this permit. Stormwater discharges that are mixed with non-stormwater, other than the allowable non-stormwater discharges

listed in Part 1.3(2) are not eligible for coverage under this permit. The following discharges are prohibited:

1. Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 3.1.3.1(1);
2. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 3.1.3.1(3);
3. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
4. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
5. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

1.5 Limitations of Coverage.

1. Post-Construction Discharges. This general permit does not authorize stormwater discharges that originate from the site after construction activities have been completed and the site, including any temporary support activity site, has achieved final stabilization and a Notice of Termination (NOT) has been submitted to ADEQ. Post-construction stormwater discharges from industrial sites may need to be covered by a separate AZPDES permit.
2. Discharges Covered by Another AZPDES Permit. This general permit does not authorize stormwater discharges associated with construction activity that are covered under an individual permit or another applicable general permit.
3. Impaired Waters. The following conditions and requirements apply if any portion of the construction site is located within 1/4 mile of a receiving water listed as impaired under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act:
 - a. The operator must submit a copy of the SWPPP and associated review fee with the NOI to ADEQ;
 - b. The SWPPP must include a sampling and analysis plan (see Part 7.3(5)) for analytical monitoring if there is potential for discharges from the site to include the pollutant(s) for which the receiving water is impaired. However, if the operator can demonstrate there is no reasonable potential that construction activities could be an additional source of the identified pollutant(s), analytical monitoring is not required. As part of this demonstration, the operator must consider all on-site activities, including the potential for the pollutants (metals, nutrients, etc.) to be present in site soils. The demonstration must be included in the SWPPP submitted for ADEQ's review;
 - c. If a discharge contains pollutants for which an approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established, the SWPPP shall specifically identify control measures necessary to ensure the discharges will be consistent with the provisions of the TMDL:
4. Outstanding Arizona waters (OAW). The following conditions and requirements apply if any portion of the construction site is located within 1/4 mile of a receiving water listed as an OAW in A.A.C. R18-11-112(G):
 - a. The operator must submit a copy of the SWPPP and associated review fee with the NOI to ADEQ;
 - b. The SWPPP must include a sampling and analysis plan for analytical monitoring (see Part 7.3(5)) of pollutants expected to discharge from the site, including sediment;

1.6 Erosivity Waivers for Small Construction Activities.

A person performing construction activity which disturbs between one and five acres may be exempt from obtaining coverage under this permit for the duration of the project based on a low potential for soil erosion for the duration of the project (i.e., the Erosivity Waiver).

Note: Construction activities that disturb five acres or greater, or less than five acres but are part of a common plan of development or sale, are not eligible for any of this waiver.

1. Calculating the Erosivity Waiver. Low potential for erosion is defined as a rainfall erosivity (R) factor of less than five as calculated using ADEQ's Smart NOI Web site.

The small construction project's rainfall erosivity factor calculation shall be less than five during the **entire** period of construction activity. The period of construction activity begins at initial earth disturbance (commencement of construction activities) and ends with final site stabilization.

The applicant shall certify to ADEQ that construction activity will occur only when the rainfall erosivity factor is less than five.

If any portion of the construction site is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW, the site is not eligible for the erosivity waiver. The erosivity waiver is predicated on the above criteria being met and proper application procedures being followed.

Projects Which Extend Past Certified Period. If the small construction project continues beyond the calculated "end date" as shown on the Permit Waiver Certification, the operator is in violation of this permit. If this occurs, the operator shall prepare a SWPPP and submit an NOI as required under Parts 2.3 and 6.0 before the end of the certified waiver period.

2. Permit Waiver Certification. The operator shall obtain an AZPDES Permit Waiver Certification before commencing construction activities. All waiver certifications require an AZPDES fee in accordance with A.A.C. R18-14-109, Table 6. ADEQ will not issue a waiver until the proper fee is paid.

An operator of a construction activity that is eligible for one of the above waivers shall provide the following information:

- a. The name, address, and telephone number of the construction site operator(s);
- b. The name (or other identifier), address, county, and parcel or lot number as recorded by the county, of the construction project or site;
- c. An accurate (within 15 seconds) latitude and longitude (in degrees/ minutes/ seconds format) of the construction project or site at the point of discharge nearest to the receiving water;
- d. The project start and completion (final stabilization) dates;
- e. The total project acreage and the acreage to be disturbed by the operator submitting the NOI, to the nearest 0.5 acre;
- f. If there is potential for discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer system (including municipal streets and other improvements that can convey stormwater), the name of the municipal operator of the storm sewer;
- g. The name of the waterbody(s) that would be receiving stormwater discharges from the construction project;
- h. For the erosivity waiver, verification that the rainfall erosivity factor calculation that applies to the active construction phase at the project site is less than five calculated using ADEQ's Smart NOI Web site; and
- i. The waiver certification form shall be signed using the electronic signature feature on the Smart NOI Web site and in accordance with the signatory requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 9.

2.0 AUTHORIZATION UNDER THIS GENERAL PERMIT

The operator shall review all the conditions and requirements of this permit before submitting any of the forms described in Part 2.

2.1 Responsibilities of Operators.

2.1.1 All operators. All operators are required to obtain coverage for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity under this permit or an alternative AZPDES permit. For the purposes of this permit, an “operator” is any person associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

1. The person has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or
2. The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit).

Subcontractors generally are not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

2.1.2 Multiple Operators. Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project, all operators are required to obtain permit coverage. The following applies in these situations:

1. If one operator has control over plans and specifications and a different operator has control over activities at the project site, they may divide responsibility for compliance with the terms of this permit as long as they jointly develop a common SWPPP (see Part 6.1(1)), which documents which operator has responsibility for each requirement of the permit.
2. If an operator only has operational control over a portion of a larger project (e.g., one of four homebuilders in a subdivision), the operator is responsible for compliance with applicable effluent limits (see Part 3), terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to their activities on their portion of the construction site and implementation of control measures described in the SWPPP in the areas under their control.
3. Operators must ensure either directly or through coordination with other operators, that their activities do not render another person’s pollutant discharge controls ineffective.
4. If the operator of a construction support activity (see Part 1.3(1)(c)) is different than the operator of the main construction site, that operator is also required to obtain permit coverage.

2.2 Prerequisites for Submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI).

A person may be authorized to discharge under this permit only if the stormwater discharge is associated with construction activities from the project site. Prior to submission of an NOI, an applicant seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit shall:

1. Meet the eligibility requirements under Part 1.2; and
2. Develop a SWPPP that meets the requirements of Part 6 of this permit and that covers either the entire site or all portions of the site for which the person is an operator.
 - a. The SWPPP shall be prepared prior to submission of the NOI and shall be implemented prior to the start of construction.
 - b. The SWPPP is not required to be submitted to ADEQ (unless the project is within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW as described in Parts 1.5(3) and 1.5(4)) but shall be retained and made available in accordance with Part 6.7.

Note: Emergency-related construction activities (see Part 2.4) are automatically authorized to discharge under this permit (see Appendix A).

2.3 Submitting an NOI.

1. Application Required.
 - a. The operator shall submit separate, accurate and complete NOIs to ADEQ for each project that disturbs one or more acres of land. The operator of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres must submit completed NOIs to ADEQ at the address specified in Part 8.2.
 - b. Submission of the NOI demonstrates the operator's intent to be covered by this permit; it is not a determination by ADEQ that the operator has met the eligibility requirements for the permit. Discharges are not authorized if ADEQ notifies the operator that further evaluation is necessary, or the discharges are not eligible for coverage under this permit.
 - c. Whenever the operator changes or another is added during the construction project, the new operator shall also submit an NOI to be authorized under this permit before taking over operational control or commencing construction activities at the site.
2. NOI Requirements. Construction site operators seeking authorization for stormwater discharges under this general permit shall submit a complete and accurate AZPDES NOI form to ADEQ. Submit to the Department a complete and accurate NOI form electronically via the Smart NOI Web site at: <https://az.gov/app/smartnoi/> or submit a paper copy with original signature in accordance with A.A.C. R18-9-C901(D) to the address listed in Part 8.2.

The NOI form is available at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/cgp.html>

The NOI form requires, at a minimum, the following information:

- a. The name, address, and telephone number of the construction site operator;
- b. The type of project (e.g., school, commercial, subdivision, roadway, etc.) shall be specifically identified on the NOI;
- c. Whether the project is part of a greater plan of development;
- d. Estimates of the total project acreage and the acreage to be disturbed by the operator submitting the NOI;
- e. The printed name (or other identifier), address, county, lot number or parcel or lot number as recorded by the county, of the construction project or site;
- f. An accurate (within 15 seconds) latitude and longitude (in degrees/ minutes/ seconds format) of the construction site at the point nearest the closest receiving water. If the site is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW, the operator shall provide the latitude and longitude of the property that is closest to the impaired water or OAW. If the site is part of a larger common plan of development, the operator shall provide the latitude and longitude of the discharge point for the portion of the site covered by that NOI;
- g. Whether any part of the site is located on Indian Country;
- h. Confirmation that a SWPPP meeting the requirements in Part 6 of this permit has been developed and will be implemented prior to commencement of construction activities. If the NOI is a late application, the operator shall certify that a SWPPP has been developed and implemented prior to submittal of the NOI;
- i. The onsite location where the SWPPP may be viewed and the name and telephone number of a contact person;
- j. Provide the name of the closest receiving water, which may include an unnamed wash;
- k. The name(s) of the MS4 into which there is a potential to discharge, if applicable;

under the expired Construction General Permit (AZG2008-001), coverage will automatically transfer to CGP 2013 and remain in effect until the operator submits an NOT (in accordance with Part 2.5). An operator that has had authorization automatically transferred and re-issued shall comply with the terms of this permit, as described in i., ii. and iii. below. Parts 2.3(3)(b), (c) and (d) do not apply to operators of on-going construction projects that were authorized to discharge under AZG2008-001.

- i. Within the first 120 days from the effective date of this permit, the operator shall update the SWPPP as necessary to comply with the requirements of Part 6 of this permit.
 - ii. The operator may continue to comply with the terms and conditions of the expired AZG2008-001 until the SWPPP is updated, within the first 120 days from the effective date of this permit.
 - iii. An operator may submit an NOT within the first 120 days from the effective date of this permit, if the operator is eligible to submit an NOT (e.g., construction is finished and final stabilization has been achieved).
- f. Change in Operators. For construction projects where the operator changes, including instances where an operator is added after an NOI has been submitted, the new operator shall submit an NOI and receive an authorization certificate before assuming operational control or commencing work on-site (see Appendix B, Subsection 19).
 - g. Certificate of Authorization. The operator will receive an authorization certificate (by mail, or electronically via the Smart NOI system for electronic submittals with e-signatures) assigning an authorization number and approval date.

Note: The Certificate of Authorization is not the permit. The authorization certificate acknowledges that the Department received the NOI and that the operator is authorized to discharge subject to the terms and conditions of this permit. Correspondence with ADEQ concerning any construction activity covered by this permit shall reference the authorization number.

4. Late Applications. The operator is only permitted for discharges that occur after a complete and accurate NOI is received by ADEQ and authorization is granted. ADEQ reserves the right to take enforcement action for any un-permitted discharges or permit noncompliance that occur between the time construction commenced and either permit authorization is granted, denied, or a complete and accurate Permit Waiver Certification form is submitted and the waiver is approved.
5. Discharges to a regulated MS4. Construction sites located within a regulated MS4 shall submit a copy of the Department's Authorization to Discharge to the MS4 operator. A list of regulated MS4s is found at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/stormwater.html#ms4s>.
6. Revised NOI. If personnel contact information or the operator address on the NOI filed for permit coverage changes during permit coverage, the operator shall submit a revised NOI to ADEQ indicating the updated information. If information other than personnel contact or the operator's address changes, a new NOI shall be submitted to the address specified in Part 8.2. No fee is assessed for submitting a revised NOI.

2.4 Authorization of Emergency-Related Construction Activities

Emergency-related construction activities are automatically authorized provided that:

1. The project is being performed in order to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment or in response to a emergency and the activity requires immediate authorization;

2. If the activity continues past 30 calendar days of commencing construction activities (see Part 2.2), the operator shall prepare a SWPPP and submit a complete and accurate NOI;
3. The operator provides documentation in the SWPPP to substantiate the occurrence of the public emergency; and
4. The operator complies with all other applicable requirements in the permit regarding discharges associated with the construction activities.

Note: Operators of emergency-related construction activities are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, unless ADEQ notifies the operator that the authorization has been delayed or denied.

2.5 Terminating Coverage.

1. Notice Required. To terminate permit coverage, the operator shall submit a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT) form to the address listed in Part 8.2. Other NOT options (i.e., electronic submission) may also be used if ADEQ makes the information available on the Internet or by public notice. The operator is responsible for meeting the terms and conditions of this permit until the construction site's authorization is terminated.

All NOT forms must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 9.

The operator may submit a complete and accurate NOT form to ADEQ after any of the following conditions have been met:

- a. The operator has established final stabilization on all portions of the site for which the operator is responsible, in accordance with Part 3.1.2.2.
- b. Another operator who has a valid authorization number under this general permit or an individual AZPDES permit has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized (see Appendix B, Subsection 19);
- c. For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner (or a homeowner's association) in accordance with Part 3.1.2.2(2)(b);
- d. The planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (i.e., no grading or earthwork was ever started) and plans for construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed;
- e. The operator has obtained coverage for the site under another AZPDES permit;
- f. The operator qualifies for one of the stabilization alternatives in Part 3.1.2.3. If qualifying for either alternative, the operator shall submit the required documentation with the NOT demonstrating compliance with Part 3.1.2.3.

Note: NOTs can only be submitted to ADEQ for those sites which obtained timely permit authorization by submitting a complete and accurate NOI. Sites which did not receive permit authorization have no permit coverage to terminate.

2. NOT Requirements. The operator shall submit to ADEQ a complete and accurate NOT form electronically via the Smart NOI Web site at: <https://az.gov/app/smartnoi/> or submit a paper copy (photocopy/ fax/ e-mail/ electronic) to the address listed in Part 8.2. All NOT forms must be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 9.

Note: The operator shall receive an acknowledgement letter upon ADEQ's receipt of the operator's completed NOT form.

3. Notification to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems. If the construction site was located within a regulated MS4, the operator shall send a copy of the NOT acknowledgement letter to the MS4 operator. A list of regulated MS4s is found at <http://www.azdeq.gov/enviro/water/permits/stormwater.html#ms4s>.

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4. Effective Date of Permit Termination. Authorization to discharge terminates under this permit at midnight on the date the complete NOT is received by the Department.

2.6 Change of Operator Request due to Foreclosure or Bankruptcy.

If a lending institution or another person takes operational control of the permitted construction site due to foreclosure or bankruptcy then that person is responsible for discharges from the construction site and shall submit an application for permit coverage within 14 days prior to taking control of the site if the construction site has not achieved final stabilization as defined in Part 3.1.2.2.

In the event the person taking control of the construction site fails to submit an application for the construction site, the permittee may submit a petition to the department to terminate permit coverage by submitting a Change of Operator Request (COR) form (available at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/cgp.html>). In making this request, the permittee must no longer have access to the property and shall submit the following information:

1. The date of the loss of control of the construction site;
2. identifies the person that has control of the construction site;
3. Identifies the reasons for being unable to submit a NOT that complies with the requirements of Part 2.5;
4. Submits a copy of the SWPPP and associated review fee with the COR;
5. The permittee shall provide an update in the SWPPP documenting conditions at the time of loss of control. The permittee shall indicate areas of exposed soils and material stockpiles; the location, type and quantity of chemicals storage; the existing BMPs left in place and their condition; and areas that have been stabilized. The permittee shall indicate if there is public access to the site (e.g., perimeter fence, gate, etc). The Permittee shall also identify any conditions which may be dangerous or hazardous, or may pose a significant environmental threat.
6. Documentation that the permittee informed the person taking control of the construction site of the requirements of this permit; and
7. If the construction site has the potential to discharge to a regulated MS4, documentation that the permittee notified the MS4 of the change in control and the identity and contact information for the person that has control.

ADEQ will review the COR and related information to determine appropriate actions, including (but not limited to) terminating permit coverage for the original permittee. As part of this assessment, the department may conduct a site inspection. Submitting a COR does not suspend ongoing enforcement actions and does not preclude the department from taking enforcement actions for violations of this permit.

3.0 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND WATER QUALITY STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO ALL DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION SITES

The control requirements in this Part implement the technology-based effluent limitations to meet water quality standards that, where applicable, apply to all stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges from construction sites eligible for coverage under this permit. These requirements apply the national effluent limitations guidelines and new source performance standards found at 40 CFR Part 450. The operator shall comply with the control measures requirements included in Part 3 through site planning and designing, installing, and maintaining these controls.

Exception for ongoing construction projects

Note: If a project is an “ongoing construction project” (see Part 2.3(3)(e)), and it is infeasible for the operator to comply with a specific requirement in Part 3.1 because (1) the requirement was not part of the permit the project was previously covered under (i.e., AZG2008-001) and (2) the operator is prevented from compliance due to the nature or location of earth disturbances at the site or the operator is unable to comply with the requirement due to the manner in which control measures have already been installed or were already designed prior to October 1, 2013, the operator does not have to comply with that requirement provided that this fact is documented in the SWPPP. This exception only applies to those portions of a project that have already commenced earth-disturbing activities or where control measures implemented in compliance with the previous permit have already been installed.

3.1. Non-numeric Effluent Limitations and Associated Control Measures

Whenever applicable, the operator shall design, install and maintain the following control measures at construction sites:

- Erosion and sediment control (Part 3.1.1)
- Site stabilization (Part 3.1.2)
- Pollution prevention (Part 3.1.3)
- Controls for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges and Dewatering Activities (Part 3.1.4)

General Maintenance Requirements.

1. Ensure that all control measures required in this Part remain in effective operating condition during permit coverage and are protected from activities that would reduce their effectiveness.
2. Inspect all control measures in accordance with the inspection requirements in Part 4. The operator shall document the findings in accordance with Part 4.5. When controls need to be replaced, repaired, or maintained, make the necessary repairs or modifications. Routine maintenance does not constitute a corrective action (see Part 5.1). The operator shall comply with the following schedule:
 - a. Initiate work to fix the problem immediately after discovery, and complete such work by the close of the next work day, if feasible and the problem does not require significant maintenance, repair or replacement, or if the problem can be corrected through routine maintenance. SWPPP recordkeeping is not required for actions taken under this paragraph.
 - b. When installation of a new control that is not in response to a corrective action in Part 5.1, or a significant repair of existing controls is needed, install the new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery, or before the next storm event (whichever is sooner) where feasible. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within 7 calendar days or before the next storm event, SWPPP records must document why it is infeasible. The SWPPP must also document the schedule for installing the control(s) and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe. Where these actions result in changes to any of the controls or

procedures documented in the SWPPP, modify the SWPPP accordingly within 7 calendar days of completing this work.

3.1.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements.

Design, install and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. The operator shall minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activities. The operator is also subject to the deadlines for temporarily and/or permanently stabilizing exposed portions of the site in accordance with Part 3.1.2.

The following general requirements are applicable to all construction sites that implement the erosion and sediment controls in Part 3.1.1.

A. Design Requirements.

1. The operator shall account for the following factors in designing control measures:
 - a. The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;
 - b. The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features. If any stormwater flow will be channelized at the site, control measures must be designed to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion; and
 - c. The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
2. The operator shall direct discharges to vegetated areas of the site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers established under Part 3.1.1.6(1), unless infeasible. Use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

B. Installation Requirements.

1. Complete the installation of control measures by the time each phase of earth-disturbance has begun. In the event it is infeasible to install one or more control measures prior to construction activity, the operator shall ensure that those controls are installed as soon as possible. SWPPP records must document why it is infeasible.

Following the installation of these initial control measures, all other controls planned for this portion of the site and described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on the site allow. The requirement to install control measures prior to earth-disturbance for each phase of the project does not apply to the earth disturbance associated with the actual installation of these controls.

2. Use good engineering practices and follow manufacturer's specifications. The operator shall install all control measures in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications. Design specifications may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or in applicable erosion and sediment control manuals or local ordinances. Any departures from such specifications must reflect good engineering practice and must be explained in the SWPPP.

3.1.1.1 Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;

1. Run-on Management. If off site areas direct flow onto the construction site, divert run-on flows, or otherwise provide other appropriate control measures to account for off site contributions of stormwater and non-stormwater flow.

If stormwater conveyance channels are used at the site, the operator shall design and construct them to avoid unstabilized areas and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. Minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of erosion controls and

velocity dissipation devices within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

2. Sediment Basins and Traps. If necessary, the operator shall install and maintain sediment basin(s) and / or traps to manage run-on, runoff, and sediment discharge from the construction site.
 - a. Design requirements. The SWPPP shall provide sizing and calculation requirements for sediment basin(s) and shall indicate whether the basin(s) will be temporary or permanent.
 - i. When discharging from the sediment basin, utilize outlet structures that minimize pollutants;
 - ii. Prevent erosion of (1) the sediment basin using stabilization controls (e.g., erosion control blankets), and (2) the inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices; and
 - iii. Sediment basins must be situated outside of surface waters and any natural buffers established under Part 3.1.1.5, unless approved under a CWA section 404 permit.
 - b. Maintenance requirements. The operator shall maintain sediment basins, ponds, and traps, and remove accumulated sediment when design capacity has been reduced by 50%.
 - c. An operator that uses polymers, flocculants, or other cationic treatment chemicals in a sediment basin shall select and use these chemicals in accordance with manufacturers' instructions so as to provide for adequate settling time and minimize or eliminate these chemicals in the discharge. Furthermore, the operator shall comply with the requirements in Part 6.3(10).
- 3.1.1.2 Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion;
 1. Culvert Stabilization. If culverts are present on the site, the SWPPP shall include measures to sufficiently minimize the threat of erosion at culvert locations to prevent the formation of rills and gullies during construction; and
 2. Velocity Dissipation Devices. The operator shall place velocity dissipation devices along the length of any outfall channel on-site, and at locations where discharges leave the construction site as necessary to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.
- 3.1.1.3 Minimize the amount of soil exposed and the disturbance of steep slopes during construction activity;
 1. Preserving Natural Vegetation. Where practicable, existing vegetation should be preserved. If natural vegetation can be preserved, the operator shall clearly mark vegetation before clearing activities begin. Locations of trees and boundaries of environmentally sensitive areas and buffer zones to be preserved shall be identified on the SWPPP site map;
 2. Phase or sequence construction activities. Where practicable, minimize the area of disturbance at any one time.
 3. Steep slopes. Where practicable, implement standard erosion and sediment control practices, such as phasing disturbances to these areas and using stabilization practices designed to be used on steep grades.
- 3.1.1.4 Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;

1. Perimeter Control. The operator shall use appropriate control measures (e.g., fiber rolls, berms, silt fences, vegetative buffer strips, sediment traps, or equivalent sediment controls) at all times for all down slope boundaries (and for those side slope boundaries deemed appropriate as dictated by individual site conditions) of the construction site.

For sites where stormwater from disturbed areas, exclusive of rights-of-way, is conveyed to one or more retention basins that are designed to retain stormwater runoff from a local 100 yr/ 2 hr storm event, the operator is not required to utilize perimeter controls.

For linear projects (see Appendix A) with rights-of-way that restrict or prevent the use of such perimeter controls, the operator shall maximize the use of these controls where practicable and document in the SWPPP why it is impracticable in other areas of the project.

2. Control discharges from stockpiles of sediment or soil. As necessary, implement the following measures for any stockpiled or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil:

- a. Place stockpiles outside of washes or other surface waters, or stormwater conveyances, such as curb and gutter systems, or streets leading to such conveyances. If infeasible, install appropriate sediment controls and document the reasons in the SWPPP.
- b. Locate the piles outside of any buffers established consistent with Part 3.1.1.5;
- c. Protect from contact with stormwater (including run-on) using a temporary perimeter sediment barrier;
- d. Avoid rinsing sediment, debris, or other pollutants accumulated on pavement or other impervious surfaces after the stockpile has been removed into any stormwater conveyance (unless connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or surface water;
- e. To the extent practicable, implement control measures to prevent the generation of wind blown sediment and debris; and
- f. Use silt fences or other effective sediment control measures around soil stockpiles except when they are being actively worked.

3. Storm Drain Inlet Protection. The operator shall assess the need for and install inlet protection measures as necessary that remove sediment from the site's discharge. If the site discharges to any storm drain inlet that carries stormwater flow directly to a surface water (and it is not first directed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control and the operator has authority to access the storm drain inlet), then inlet protection is required.

Note: Inlet protection measures can be removed in the event of flood conditions that may endanger the safety of the public. Such actions are allowable only under extreme conditions and shall be documented on the SWPPP. The operator shall evaluate alternatives to be used in the future to prevent a recurrence of this problem.

4. If existing control measures need to be repaired or modified or if additional control measures are necessary, implementation shall be completed within 7 calendar days or before the next storm event (whichever is sooner), unless otherwise prescribed in a. through d. below. If implementation before the next storm event is impracticable, the reason(s) for delay shall be documented in the SWPPP and alternative control measures shall be implemented as soon as possible. Additionally, the following maintenance activities shall be implemented as follows:
 - a. Remove accumulated sediment when it reaches a maximum of one-third the height of the silt fence or one-half the height of a fiber roll.
 - b. Sediment shall be removed from temporary and permanent sedimentation basins, ponds and traps when the depth of sediment collected in the basin reaches 50% of the storage capacity.

- c. Construction site egress location(s) shall be inspected for evidence of off-site tracking of sediment, debris, and other pollutants onto paved surfaces. Removal of sediment, debris, and other pollutants from all off-site paved areas shall be completed as soon as practicable.
- d. Accumulations of sediment, debris, and other pollutants observed in off-site surface waters, drainage ways, catch basins, and other drainage features shall be removed in a manner and at a frequency sufficient to minimize impacts and to ensure no adverse effects on water quality.

3.1.1.5 Maintain natural buffers adjacent to perennial waters and direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal, unless infeasible.

1. Provide Natural Buffers or Equivalent Sediment Controls. This requirement only applies when a perennial water (including lakes, unless infeasible) is located within 50 feet of the project's earth disturbances.

Areas not owned or that are otherwise outside the operational control of the operator may be considered areas of undisturbed natural buffer for purposes of compliance with this part.

The operator shall ensure that any discharges to perennial waters through the area between the disturbed portions of the property and any perennial waters located within 50 feet of the site are treated by an area of undisturbed natural buffer and/or additional erosion and sediment controls in order to achieve a reduction in sediment load equivalent to that achieved by a 50-foot natural buffer. Refer to Part 3.1.1.5(3) for exceptions to this requirement.

2. Alternatives. In areas where it is infeasible to maintain the 50 foot buffer, the operator shall:
 - a. Document in the SWPPP the reasons why the 50 foot buffer cannot be maintained, and identify the additional erosion and sediment controls selected;
 - b. Preserve as much buffer as possible and design, implement and maintain additional erosion and sediment controls (such as berms, diversion dikes, sediment basins, etc.);
 - c. Ensure that all discharges from the area of earth disturbance to the natural buffer are first treated by the site's erosion and sediment controls, and use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion caused by stormwater within the buffer;
 - d. Document in the SWPPP the natural buffer width retained on the property, and show the buffer boundary on the site plan;
 - e. Delineate, and clearly mark off, with flags, tape, or other similar marking device all natural buffer areas; and
 - f. Follow the additional stabilization requirements described in Part 3.1.2.1.

Note: The operator is not required to enhance the quality of the vegetation that already exists in the buffer, or provide vegetation if none exists.

3. Exceptions.
 - a. If there is no discharge of stormwater to perennial waters through the area between the site and any perennial waters located within 50 feet of the site, the operator is not required to comply with the requirements in this Part. This includes situations where control measures, such as a berm or other barrier that will prevent such discharges, have been implemented.
 - b. Where no natural buffer exists due to preexisting development disturbances (e.g., structures, impervious surfaces) that occurred prior to the initiation of planning for the current development of the site, operators are not required to comply with the requirements in this Part, unless portions of the preexisting development are removed.

Where some natural buffer exists but portions of the area within 50 feet of the perennial water are occupied by preexisting development disturbances, operators are required to comply with the requirements in this Part. For the purposes of calculating the sediment load reduction, an operator is not expected to compensate for the reduction in buffer function from the area covered by these preexisting disturbances.

If, during the life of the project, any portion of these preexisting disturbances will be disturbed, the area disturbed will be deducted from the area treated as natural buffer.

- c. Linear projects are not required to comply with the requirements in this Part if site constraints (e.g., limited right-of-way) prevent the operator from meeting any of the compliance alternatives in Part 3.1.1.5(2), provided that, to the extent practicable, disturbances are limited to within 50 feet of the perennial water and/or the operator provides supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from earth disturbances within 50 feet of the perennial water. The operator shall document in the rationale for why it is infeasible to comply with the requirements in Part 3.1.1.5(2) in the SWPPP, and describe any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed.
- d. "Small residential lot" construction (see Appendix A) is exempt from buffer requirements, provided that the operator minimizes the discharge of pollutants by complying with the requirements of Parts 3.1.1.1 through 3.1.1.4.
- e. The following disturbances within 50 feet of a perennial water are exempt from the requirements in this Part:
 - Construction approved under a CWA section 404 permit; or
 - Construction of a water-dependent structure or water access area (e.g., pier, boat ramp, trail).

Any of the above disturbances that may occur within the buffer area shall be documented in the SWPPP.

- 3.1.1.6 The operator shall minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil (for later revegetation).

Minimize soil compaction in areas of the site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed.

3.1.2 Site Stabilization Requirements, Schedules and Deadlines.

The operator shall comply with the stabilization requirements in this Part to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

3.1.2.1 Temporary Stabilization.

The operator must provide temporary stabilization, or initiate permanent stabilization, of disturbed areas within 14 calendar days of the most recent land disturbance in areas where construction or support activities have been temporarily suspended or have permanently ceased, except as follows:

1. Where stabilization by the 14th day is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable;
2. When the site is using vegetative stabilization and is located in an area of the state experiencing drought conditions (see Appendix A), vegetative stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable, when growing conditions are best for planting or seeding;
3. Stabilization shall be initiated within 7 calendar days, for areas within 50 feet of an impaired water or OAW.

4. Where disturbed areas are awaiting vegetative stabilization for periods greater than 14 calendar days after the most recent disturbance, non-vegetative methods of stabilization shall be employed. These methods shall be described in the SWPPP.
5. Seeding/ Vegetation. If revegetation plans include seeding, the SWPPP shall include seed mix and application specifications that will be used for vegetative stabilization. If the operator uses fertilizers or tackifiers on-site to establish vegetation, control measures shall be established to minimize the presence of these chemicals in the discharge.

Note: The operator is not expected to apply temporary or permanent stabilization measures to areas that are intended to remain unvegetated or unstabilized following construction (e.g., dirt access roads, utility pole pads, areas being used for storage of vehicles, equipment, or materials).

3.1.2.2 Final Stabilization.

Final stabilization means that one of the following conditions (1, 2, or 3) is met:

1. All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed; all construction materials, waste, and temporary erosion and sediment control measures (including any sediment that was being retained by the temporary erosion and sediment control measures) have been removed and properly disposed; and either a. and/ or b. below is met:
 - a. A uniform (i.e., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) vegetative cover with a density of 70% of the native background vegetative cover for the area is in place on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.

When preconstruction native background vegetation covered less than 100% of the ground (e.g., arid areas, beaches), the 70% coverage criteria is adjusted as follows: if the native vegetation covered 50% of the ground, 70% of 50% (.70 X .50 = .35) or 35% cover density would be required, or
 - b. Equivalent permanent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, gravel, or geotextiles) have been employed.
2. For individual lots in residential construction, final stabilization means that the homebuilder:
 - a. Has completed final stabilization as specified in Part 3.1.2.2(1)(a) above, or
 - b. Has established temporary stabilization, including perimeter controls, for an individual lot prior to occupation of the home by the homeowner and has informed the homeowner of the need for, and benefits of, final stabilization.
3. For construction projects on land used for agricultural purposes (e.g., pipelines across crop or range land), final stabilization may be accomplished by returning the disturbed land to its preconstruction agricultural use. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities, such as buffer strips immediately adjacent to water of the U.S., and areas that are not being returned to their preconstruction agricultural use shall meet the final stabilization criteria above.

Any non-vegetative stabilization methods must achieve the same levels of stabilization as specified in Part 3.1.2.2(1).

3.1.2.3 Site Stabilization Alternatives.

An operator with an eligible site may choose either of the following alternatives instead of implementing the stabilization requirements in Parts 3.1.2.1 or 3.1.2.2:

1. *Sites with additional retention capacity (see A.R.S. § 49 – 255.01(L)).* Stabilization deadline requirements in this permit do not apply to sites with retention capacity that meets or exceeds the 100 year/ 2 hour storm event as calculated by an Arizona registered professional engineer, geologist or landscape architect (A.R.S. § 32-144) and that meet the following conditions:

- a. The nearest receiving water is ephemeral and not within 2.5 miles of a perennial or intermittent water body;
- b. All stormwater generated by disturbed areas of the site, exclusive of public rights-of-way, is directed to one or more retention basins;
- c. The operator complies with good housekeeping measures;
- d. The operator maintains capacity of retention basin(s); and
- e. The operator determines temporary and final stabilization requirements for the site to reduce or minimize the discharge of sediment and other pollutants to meet the requirements of Part 3.2.

Note: for the purposes of this permit, retention and detention are equivalent terms and mean that stormwater is held in a basin on-site up to the design capacity of the basin. However, local ordinances may have specific requirements for on-site stormwater detention/ retention.

2. *Sites returned to pre-construction discharge conditions.* Construction operators may qualify for this exemption by demonstrating that stormwater discharge from the site's pre- and post-construction activities is equal or less than in volume and pollutant load from disturbed areas as calculated by an Arizona registered professional engineer, geologist or landscape architect and where the site is not located within 2.5 miles of an impaired water or OAW.

The above demonstrations must be documented and retained with the SWPPP and submitted with the NOT, in accordance with Part 2.5(1)(f).

3.1.3 Pollution Prevention Requirements.

The operator shall design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants. To meet this requirement, the operator shall comply with the following:

- Eliminate certain pollutant discharges from the site (see Part 1.4, Prohibited Discharges);
- Properly maintain all pollution prevention controls (see Part 3.1, General Maintenance Requirements); and
- Comply with pollution prevention standards for pollutant-generating activities that occur at the site (see Parts 3.1.3.1 through 3.1.3.3).

The operator shall comply with the pollution prevention standards in this Part if any of the following activities are conducted at the site or at any construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3(1)(c)).

3.1.3.1 Minimize the Discharge of Pollutants – from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters.

1. Concrete Washout. To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(1) for discharges of wastewater from washout of concrete:
 - a. Where possible, concrete suppliers should conduct washout activities at their own plants or dispatch facilities.
 - b. If conducted at the construction site, the operator shall employ measures to contain and manage on-site concrete washout to prevent discharge (see Part 6.3).
 - c. Specify locations of concrete washout activities that will occur at the construction site.
2. Washing of equipment and vehicles. Any operator that washes equipment or vehicles on site shall implement the following control measures:
 - a. Provide an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other types of washing; and

- b. To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(4), for storage of soaps, detergents, or solvents, the operator shall provide either (1) cover (e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs) to prevent these detergents from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
3. Washing of Applicators and Containers used for Paint or Other Materials. To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(2), the operator shall provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of water from the washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials. To comply with this requirement, the operator shall:
 - a. Direct all washwater into a leak-proof container or leak-proof pit. The container or pit must be designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;
 - b. Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances, and, to the extent practicable, designate areas to be used for these activities and conduct such activities only in these areas; and
 - c. Handle washout or cleanout wastes as follows:
 - i. Do not dump liquid wastes in storm sewers;
 - ii. Dispose of liquid wastes in accordance with applicable requirements in Part 3.1.3.3;
4. Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment or Vehicles. Any operator that conducts fueling and/or maintenance of equipment or vehicles at the site shall provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of spilled or leaked chemicals, including fuel, from the area where these activities will take place.

To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(3), operators shall:

- a. If applicable, comply with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements in 40 CFR 112 and Section 311 of the CWA;
 - b. Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;
 - c. Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles;
 - d. Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;
 - e. Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures where possible, and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge; and
 - f. Do not clean surfaces by hosing the area down.
- 3.1.3.2 Construction Site Egress. The operator shall implement effective control measures to minimize tracking of sediments, debris and other pollutants from vehicles and equipment leaving the site (e.g., stone pads, concrete or steel wash racks, or equivalent systems).

If site conditions make it infeasible to install structural controls to prevent track-out (e.g., a linear operator conducting earth disturbing activities within a paved right-of-way or immediately adjacent and parallel to a paved right-of-way), the operator shall explain in the SWPPP why such controls cannot be installed; what alternative measures will be used to prevent sediment from being tracked-out or accumulated on paved areas; and what procedures will be used to ensure track-out is discovered and removed as soon as practicable.

The reasons for any departure from the use of standard ingress/ egress control measures to control track-out shall be documented in the SWPPP:

1. Explain why structural control measures cannot be installed;
2. Describe what alternative measures will be used to prevent sediment from being tracked-out or accumulated on paved areas; and
3. Describe what procedures will be used to ensure track-out is discovered and removed as soon as practicable.

Note: Some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of paved roads even after implementing sediment removal practices. Such “staining” is not a violation of Part 3.1.3.2.

3.1.3.3 The operator shall minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater.

1. Good Housekeeping Measures. The operator shall implement good housekeeping procedures to prevent litter, construction debris, and construction chemicals exposed to stormwater from becoming a pollutant source for stormwater discharges. These procedures shall include storage practices to minimize exposure of the materials to stormwater, and spill prevention and response practices.
2. Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes. The operator shall minimize the exposure to stormwater of any of the products, materials, or wastes specified below that are present at the site by complying with the requirements in this Part.

Note: These requirements do not apply to those products, materials, or wastes that are not a source of stormwater contamination or that are designed to be exposed to stormwater.

The operator shall consider and implement the following control measures, as appropriate:

- a. For building products: In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs) to prevent these products from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
- b. For pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials:
 - i. In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs) to prevent these chemicals from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas; and
 - ii. Comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label.
- c. For diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:
 - i. To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(3), store chemicals in water-tight containers, and provide either (1) cover (e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs) to prevent these containers from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas (e.g., spill kits), or provide secondary containment (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets); and
 - ii. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. Do not clean surfaces or spills by hosing the area down. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.
- d. For hazardous or toxic waste:

- i. Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste;
 - ii. Store in sealed containers, which are constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and which are labeled in accordance with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements and all other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;
 - iii. Store all containers that will be stored outside within appropriately-sized secondary containment (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets) to prevent spills from being discharged, or provide a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas (e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site);
 - iv. Dispose of hazardous or toxic waste in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal and in compliance with federal, state, tribal, and local requirements; and
 - v. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. Do not clean surfaces or spills by hosing the area down. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.
- e. For construction and domestic waste: Provide waste containers (e.g., dumpster or trash receptacle with covers/ lids) of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes. In addition:
- i. On work days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers; and
 - ii. Clean up immediately if containers overflow.
- f. For sanitary waste: Position portable toilets outside of areas of stormwater flow and ensure that they are secure and will not be tipped over.

3.1.3.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. Operators are prohibited from discharging toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, consistent with Part 1.4. The operator shall minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases that may be exposed to stormwater and develop plans for timely and effective clean-up of spills if or when they occur by implementing measures such as:

- Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., "Used Oil," "Spent Solvents," "Fertilizers and Pesticides," etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up leaks, spills, and other releases. Employees who may cause or detect a spill or leak should be knowledgeable in the proper reporting procedures established by their facility. Employees who are responsible for spill response and/or cleanup, must be properly trained and have necessary spill response equipment available; and
- Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel and emergency response. Where a leak, spill, or other release occurs that contains a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, the operator shall notify ADEQ Emergency Response Duty Office at (602) 771-2330 or, toll free, at (800) 234-5677. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available. Within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release, operators shall provide a description in the SWPPP of: the release; the circumstances leading to the release; and the date of the release. Local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

3.1.3.5 Fertilizer Discharge Restrictions.

Operators are required to minimize discharges of fertilizers containing nitrogen or phosphorus by applying these products consistent with manufacturer's specifications.

3.1.4 Controls for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges and Dewatering Activities.

Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited unless managed by appropriate controls. Appropriate controls include, but may not be limited to: sediment basins or traps; dewatering tanks; tube settlers; weir tanks; or filtration systems (e.g., bag or sand filters) that are designed to remove sediment.

The operator shall ensure all water from dewatering or basin draining activities is discharged in a manner that does not cause nuisance conditions, including erosion in receiving channels or on surrounding properties.

The operator shall retain superchlorinated wastewaters (i.e., containing chlorine above residual levels acceptable in drinking water systems) on-site until the chlorine dissipates, or shall otherwise effectively dechlorinate the water prior to discharge.

Note: As with any non-stormwater, if acceptable to the local sanitary sewer authority, this wastewater may be discharged to the sanitary sewer. In this case, dechlorination is not required by this permit.

3.2 Water Quality Standards

3.2.1 Water Quality Standards

The operator shall control discharges from the site as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard.

ADEQ expects that compliance with other conditions in this permit will control discharges as necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard (A.A.C.R18-11, Article 1). However, if at any time the operator becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that the facility's discharge causes or contributes to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, the operator shall take corrective action as required in Part 5.1, document the corrective actions as required in Parts 5.3 and 6.4, and report the corrective actions to ADEQ as required in Part 8.2(3).

Additionally, ADEQ may impose additional water quality-based requirements on a site-specific basis, or require the operator to obtain coverage under an individual permit in accordance with Part 1.2, if information in the NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that additional controls are necessary to not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard.

3.2.2 Discharge Limitations for Impaired Waters and OAWs.

Operators of construction sites that are located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW are required to comply with the following requirements, which supplement the requirements applicable to the site in other corresponding parts of this permit:

1. Frequency of Site Inspections. The operator shall conduct inspections at the frequency specified in Part 4.2(3).
2. Deadline to Complete Stabilization. The operator shall comply with the deadlines for completing site stabilization as specified in Part 3.1.2.

If the discharge is to an impaired water, ADEQ may inform the operator that additional limits or controls are necessary to meet water quality standards or any applicable wasteload allocation (WLA), or to prevent the site from contributing to the impairment, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 17.

If during coverage under a previous permit, the operator was required to install and maintain control measures specifically to meet the assumptions and requirements of an USEPA-approved or established TMDL (for any parameter) or to otherwise control a discharge to meet water quality standards, the operator shall continue to implement such controls as part of this permit.

4.0 INSPECTIONS

4.1 Inspector Qualifications.

The operator shall provide qualified personnel (as defined in Appendix A) to perform inspections according to the selected inspection schedule identified in the SWPPP. The operator shall conduct inspections of the site in accordance with Parts 4.2 through 4.5 of this permit.

4.2 Inspection Schedule.

At a minimum, operator shall conduct a site inspection in accordance with one of the schedules listed below. The operator shall document in the SWPPP which schedule is being used and, when necessary, the location of the rain gauge or weather station used to obtain rainfall information. The Department encourages adding inspections **before** and/ or **during** predicted storm events and “spot” inspections to ensure control measures will be effective in managing stormwater runoff and associated pollutants.

1. Routine Inspection Schedule. The operator shall ensure inspections are performed at the site as indicated below to ensure control measures are functional and that the SWPPP is being properly implemented. To determine the amount of rainfall from a storm event that occurs on the site (in accordance with options b. or c.), the operator shall obtain rainfall information (in accordance with Part 4.4(3)) from either a properly maintained rain gauge on the site, or a weather station that is representative of the site's location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inch or greater, the total rainfall measured for that day shall be recorded in accordance with Part 4.4(3).
 - a. The site will be inspected a minimum of once every 7 calendar days, or
 - b. The site will be inspected a minimum of once every 14 calendar days, and also within 24 hours of each storm event of 0.5 inch or greater in 24 hours; or
 - c. The site will be inspected a minimum of once per month, but not within 14 calendar days of the previous inspection and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inch or greater.
2. Reduced Inspection Schedule. The operator may reduce inspection if the entire site has been temporarily stabilized, discharges are unlikely based on seasonal rainfall patterns, or runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or frozen ground exists). With a reduced inspection schedule, the site shall be inspected at least once per month (but not within 14 calendar days of the previous inspection) and before an anticipated storm event and within 24 hours of each storm event of 0.5 inch or greater in 24 hours.
3. Inspection Schedule for Sites within 1/4 mile of Impaired Waters or OAWs. If any portion of the construction site is within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW, the operator shall inspect the site at least once every 7 calendar days. The operator may reduce inspections to the schedule specified in Part 4.2(2) for those areas of the construction site that have undergone temporary or final stabilization.
4. Inspection Schedule for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites. A site is inactive and unstaffed that will have an anticipated period of no construction activity for at least six consecutive months. *Inactive and unstaffed sites within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW are not eligible for this reduced inspection frequency unless they have undergone temporary stabilization.*

Operator's responsibilities include:

- a. Immediately before becoming inactive and unstaffed, the operator shall perform an inspection in accordance with Part 4.4. All control measures must be in operational condition in accordance with Part 3.1 prior to becoming inactive and unstaffed;
- b. During the time the site is inactive and unstaffed, the operator shall perform an inspection at least once every six months and within 24 hours of each storm event of 0.5 inch or greater in 24 hours;

- c. Non-storm event inspections must be at least three months apart;
- d. All control measures must be maintained in operational condition;
- e. The site shall be secured, such as limited access, blocking or fencing;
- f. Maintain a statement in the SWPPP as required in Part 6.4(11) indicating that the construction site is inactive and unstaffed. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9; and
- g. If circumstances change and the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the operator shall immediately resume the routine inspection schedule.

ADEQ retains the authority to revoke this exception from routine inspections where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

5. Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours. If an inspection day (except those required relative to a rainfall event) falls on a Saturday or holiday, the inspection may be conducted on the preceding workday. If the inspection day falls on a Sunday, the inspection may be conducted on the following Monday. If rainfall events occur on the weekend or holiday, an inspection relative to that event may be conducted the following workday.
6. Inspections are not required under Adverse Conditions. The operator is not required to inspect areas that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe for inspection personnel. Inspections may be postponed when conditions such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make inspections unsafe. The inspection must resume as soon as conditions are safe.

4.3 Scope of Inspections.

At a minimum, the inspector shall examine each of the following during each inspection:

1. All structural controls identified in the SWPPP to ensure they are in place and functioning as intended. Repair, replace, or maintain any controls as necessary in accordance with Part 3.1;
2. The effectiveness of non-structural controls and practices (such as good housekeeping practices and pollution prevention measures);
3. All areas of the site used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation;
4. All locations where new or modified control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of Part 3;
5. Locations where vehicles and equipment enter or exit the site for evidence of tracking sediment, debris, and other pollutants onto and off the site;
6. Site conditions for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the municipal separate storm sewer;
7. The presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site;
8. Accessible discharge locations or discharge points to ascertain whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters;
9. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations to the extent that the inspections are practicable;
10. All locations where temporary stabilization measures have been implemented; and
11. When a discharge is occurring during an inspection, observe and note the physical characteristics (color, odor, clarity, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollutants). In addition, when there is no discharge, examine each discharge location for evidence of erosion, sedimentation and other pollutants, and the presence of current (and indications of prior) discharges and their sources.

4.4 Inspection Report Form.

For each inspection, the operator shall complete an inspection report either on a form provided by the Department online at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/cgp.html> or an alternative form developed by the operator that documents all of the information required by this permit. The operator may supplement the inspection report form as necessary with additional information, forms or drawings. Within 7 calendar days of completing the inspection, the corresponding inspection report shall be placed with previous reports (in chronological order) and kept with the SWPPP. At a minimum, the report shall include:

1. The inspection date;
2. Name(s) and title(s) of qualified person(s) making the inspection;
3. Weather information for the period since the last inspection (or since commencement of construction activity for the first inspection) including:
 - a. Best estimate of the beginning of each storm event;
 - b. Duration of each event;
 - c. Time elapsed since last storm event; and
 - d. Approximate amount of rainfall for each event (in inches).
4. Identification of discharges of sediment or other pollutants from the site. Identify the discharge location(s) and associated control measures on the site map(s), in accordance with Part 6.3(6);
5. For inspections occurring during or after a storm event:
 - a. A description of the physical characteristics of the stormwater discharge (Part 4.3(11)) from the site, when present;
 - b. Document the evidence of erosion, sedimentation and other pollutants; and
 - c. Document the presence of control measures in all areas inspected and whether such controls are operating effectively.
6. Identification of control measures that need to be maintained, failed to operate as designed, or proved inadequate. Until removed from the site, identify the location(s) of these control measures on the site map(s), in accordance with Part 6.3(6);
7. Identification of what additional control measures are needed, if any, that did not exist at the time of the inspection. Identify the location(s) of these control measures on the site map(s), in accordance with Part 6.3(6);
8. Identification of all sources of non-stormwater discharges occurring at the site and associated control measures in place;
9. Identification of material storage areas and, evidence of or potential for, pollutant discharge from such areas;
10. Corrective actions required (in accordance with Part 5.3), including any necessary changes to the SWPPP, and implementation dates (of corrective actions and SWPPP changes); and
11. Identification of any other instances of non-compliance with the conditions of this permit that are not associated with Part 4.4(10), or where the inspector does not identify any incidents of non-compliance, the inspection report shall contain a certification that the construction project or site is being operated in compliance with the SWPPP and this permit.
12. Document Adverse Conditions. If the operator determines that certain area(s) of the site are unsafe to inspect, the Inspection Report shall document the unsafe condition(s) and specify the locations where the unsafe condition(s) exists.

4.5 Inspection Follow-up.

1. Control Measure Assessment. Based on the findings and observations of the inspection, the operator shall implement the changes necessary to comply with the conditions in Part 3 and revise the SWPPP as needed in accordance with Part 6.5. The changes shall be implemented in accordance with the schedule described in “General Maintenance Requirements” in Part 3.1.
2. Corrective Actions. Based on the scope of inspection conducted in accordance with Part 4.3, the operator shall determine and implement appropriate corrective actions, and meet the applicable deadlines pursuant to Part 5.

5.0 CORRECTIVE ACTIONS.

5.1 Corrective Action Triggers.

Corrective actions are actions the operator takes in compliance with this Part to modify, or replace any control measure that failed to meet the conditions of Part 3. ADEQ does not consider routine maintenance or repairs as corrective actions. If any of the following conditions at the construction site occur resulting in or from a failure of a control measure, the operator shall implement new or modified control(s):

1. A necessary control measure was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Parts 3.1 and/ or 3.2; or
2. One of the prohibited discharges in Part 1.4 is occurring or has occurred; or
3. ADEQ or USEPA determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of Part 3.

On the same day a condition requiring corrective action is discovered, the operator shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational. However, if the problem is identified when it is too late in the work day to initiate a corrective action, the corrective action shall be initiated on the following work day, unless the condition poses imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, in which case the operator shall take immediate action.

5.2 Corrective Action Deadlines.

Any control measures or repairs required must be made operational, or completed, by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. If the operator cannot complete the necessary repairs or installation of controls within 7 calendar days, the SWPPP shall include the following:

1. The reason it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 7 calendar day timeframe; and
2. The schedule for installing and making the control measure(s) operational as soon as practicable after the 7-day timeframe.

Any corrective actions that result in changes to any of the control measures or procedures shall be documented in the SWPPP within 7 calendar days of completing the corrective action work.

The operator shall complete all corrective actions in accordance with the deadlines specified in this Part.

5.3 Corrective Action Report.

For each corrective action taken in accordance with this Part, the operator shall document the details of the corrective action in the inspection report required by Part 4.4. These reports shall be signed in accordance with the signatory requirements in Appendix B, Subsection 9 and maintained with the SWPPP in accordance with the record keeping requirements in Appendix B, Subsection 11.

1. Construction Sites Located within 1/4 Mile of an Impaired Water or OAW. When any condition listed in Part 5.1 occurs, the operator of a construction site that discharges to an impaired water or OAW (in accordance with Parts 1.5(3) or (4)) shall submit this documentation in accordance with Part 8.2(2). The operator shall retain a copy of the inspection report documenting the corrective action(s) onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 6.4.
2. Report Schedule. Within 7 calendar days of discovery of any condition listed in Part 5.1, the operator shall document and maintain with the SWPPP the following information:
 - a. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken;
 - b. Whether SWPPP modifications are required as a result of this discovery or corrective action;
 - c. Date corrective action initiated or will be initiated; and
 - d. Date corrective action completed or expected to be completed.

6.0 STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) PREPARATION

6.1 General Information.

1. The operator shall develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) before submitting the NOI for permit coverage and prior to conducting any construction activity. Any SWPPP prepared for coverage under a previous version of this AZPDES construction general permit must be reviewed and updated by the operator to comply with this permit's requirements prior to submitting the NOI in accordance with Part 2.3(3)(e).

Note: For projects that did not prepare a SWPPP and submit an NOI before commencement of construction activity, see Part 2.3(2)(h) (late NOI submittal).

At least one SWPPP must be developed for each construction project or site covered by this permit. A "joint" or "common" SWPPP may be developed and implemented as a cooperative effort where there is more than one operator at a site. All operators shall either implement their portion of a common SWPPP or develop and implement their own SWPPP.

2. The SWPPP shall be prepared and implemented in accordance with good engineering practices and shall:
 - a. Identify all potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site;
 - b. Identify, describe, and ensure implementation of control measures that will be used to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site;
 - c. Assure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit; and
 - d. Identify the responsible person for on-site SWPPP implementation.
3. All operator(s) shall sign and certify the SWPPP in accordance with the signatory requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 9.
4. The operator shall implement the SWPPP from initial commencement of construction activity until an NOT is submitted to ADEQ in accordance with Parts 2.5(1) or 2.6.
5. SWPPPs that do not meet all provisions of this permit are considered incomplete. Operating under an incomplete or inadequate SWPPP is a violation of the permit.
6. Emergency-Related Projects. Operators conducting construction activities in response to an emergency (see Part 2.4), shall document the cause of the emergency (e.g., natural disaster, extreme flooding conditions, etc.), information substantiating its occurrence (e.g., state disaster declaration or similar state or local declaration), and describe the construction necessary to reestablish effected public services.

6.2 Types of Operators

1. Operator Requirements. Either Part 6.1(2)(a) or (b), or both, will apply depending on the type of operational control a person exerts over the site. Part 6.1(2)(c) applies to all operators who have control over only a portion of a construction site.
 - a. Operators with Operational Control over Construction Plans and Specifications shall ensure that:
 - i. The SWPPP indicates the areas of the project where the operator has operational control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications in specifications;
 - ii. All other operators implementing portions of the SWPPP impacted by any changes made to the SWPPP are notified of such modifications in a timely manner; and
 - iii. The SWPPP indicates the name(s) of the person(s) with day-to-day operational

control of those activities necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP or other permit conditions.

- b. Operators with Control over Day-to-Day Activities shall ensure that:
 - i. The SWPPP identifies the persons responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the SWPPP;
 - ii. The SWPPP indicates areas of the project where each operator has operational control over day-to-day activities; and
 - iii. The SWPPP indicates the name(s) of the person(s) with operational control over project specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications).
- c. Operators with Control over Only a Portion of a Larger Project are responsible for compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit as it relates to the activities on the operator's portion of the construction site (including implementation of control measures required by the SWPPP). Operators shall ensure either directly or through coordination with other operators, that activities do not render another person's control measure(s) ineffective.

6.3 SWPPP Contents

1. Stormwater Team.

Each operator, or group of operators, must assemble a "stormwater team," which is responsible for overseeing the development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to it, and for compliance with the requirements in this permit.

The SWPPP must identify the name, title and a description of the qualifications and a copy of any training certificates of team members, including inspector(s), as well as their individual responsibilities. Each member of the stormwater team must have ready access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

The team may include members who are not employed by the operator (such as third party consultants).

2. Identification of Operators.

The SWPPP shall identify all operators, including contact information, for the project site and the areas and phases over which each operator has control.

3. Nature of Construction Activities.

The SWPPP must describe the nature of construction activities, including the size of the property (in acres) and the total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (in acres), construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3(1)(c)), and the maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time.

4. Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities.

The SWPPP must include a description of the intended sequence of construction activities, including a schedule of the estimated start dates and the duration of the activity, for the following activities:

- a. Installation of control measures, and when they will be made operational, including an explanation of the sequence and schedule for installation of the control measures;
- b. Commencement and duration of construction activities, including clearing and grubbing, grading, site preparation (i.e., excavating, cutting and filling), underground utility installation, infrastructure installation, final grading, and creation of soil and vegetation stockpiles requiring stabilization;

- c. Cessation, temporarily or permanently, of construction activities on the site, or in designated portions of the site including the beginning and ending dates of inactive/unstaffed status, when applicable;
- d. Final or temporary stabilization of areas of exposed soil. The dates for stabilization must reflect the applicable deadlines to which the operator is subject in Part 3.1.2; and
- e. Removal of temporary stormwater conveyances/ channels and other control measures, removal of construction equipment and vehicles, and cessation of any pollutant-generating activities.

Note: If plans change due to unforeseen circumstances or for other reasons, the requirement to describe the sequence and estimated dates of construction activities is not meant to “lock in” the operator to meeting these projections. When departures from initial projections are necessary, this should be documented in the SWPPP itself or in associated records, as appropriate.

5. Site Description. The SWPPP shall describe the construction site, including:
 - a. A description of the site and its intended use after the NOT is submitted to ADEQ (e.g. low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.);
 - b. The total area of the site, and an estimate of the total area of the site expected to be disturbed by construction activities including off-site supporting activities, borrow and fill areas, staging and equipment storage areas;
 - c. The percentage of the site that is impervious (e.g., paved, roofed, etc.) before and after construction;
 - d. A description of the site’s soils including potential for erosion;
 - e. Areas where it is infeasible to maintain a 50 foot buffer in accordance with Part 3.1.1.5(1), describe which alternative was selected for the site, and comply with any additional requirements to provide documentation (Part 3.1.1.5(2));
 - f. On-site and Offsite Material Storage. The operator shall identify and describe all material storage areas (including overburden and stockpiles of dirt, borrow areas, etc.) used for the permitted project in the SWPPP unless those areas are covered by another AZPDES permit; and
 - g. A general location map (e.g., USGS quadrangle map, a portion of a city or county map, or other map) – with enough detail to identify:
 - i. The location of the construction site and one mile radius; and
 - ii. The waters of the U.S. including tributaries within one mile radius of the site.

6. Site Map(s). The SWPPP shall contain legible site map or series of maps completed to scale, showing the entire site that identifies:

Note: If a marked-up site map is too full to be easily read, the operator should date and fold it, put it in the SWPPP for documentation, and start a new one.

- a. Topography of the site, existing types of cover (e.g., forest, pasture, pavement, structures), and drainage pattern(s) of flow onto, over, and from the site property before and after major grading activities;
- b. Drainage divides and direction of stormwater flow for all drainage areas located within the project limits (i.e., use arrows to show which way stormwater will flow);
- c. Areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed. Boundaries of the property and of the locations where construction activities will occur, including:
 - i. Locations where construction activities will occur, noting any phasing of construction activities;
 - ii. Locations where sediment or soil will be stockpiled;

- iii. Locations of any crossings of surface waters;
 - iv. Designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads; and
 - v. Locations of construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3(1)(c)).
- d. Locations of temporary and permanent control measures identified in the SWPPP;
 - e. Locations where stabilization control measures are expected to occur;
 - f. Areas protected by buffers (i.e., either the 50-foot buffer or other buffer areas retained on site when within 50 feet of a perennial water) consistent with Part 3.1.1.5. The site map must show the boundary line of all such buffers;
 - g. Locations of on-site material, waste, borrow areas, or equipment storage areas, and other supporting activities (per Part 1.3(1)(c));
 - h. Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Part 6.3(9). Examples include, but are not limited to: the pollutant-generating activities listed in Part 3.1.3.1 (fueling and maintenance operations; concrete, paint, and stucco washout); waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal (Part 3.1.3.3); and dewatering operations (Part 3.1.4);
 - i. Locations of all surface waters and any impaired waters or OAWs within 1/4 mile of the facility. If none exist on site, the SWPPP shall indicate so;
 - j. Stormwater discharge location(s), using arrows to indicate discharge direction. Include the following:
 - i. Location(s) where stormwater and/or allowable non-stormwater discharges are discharged to waters of the U.S. (in accordance with Part 1.3); and
 - ii. Location(s) of any discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) from the construction site.
- Note: Where surface waters and/or MS4s receiving stormwater will not fit on the plan sheet, they shall be identified with an arrow indicating the direction and distance to the surface water and/or MS4;
- k. Locations and registration numbers of all on-site drywells and drywells on adjacent properties that have the potential to receive stormwater from the site (If none exist the SWPPP shall indicate so);
 - l. Areas where final stabilization has been accomplished and no further construction permit requirements apply (if none, the SWPPP shall indicate so); and
 - m. Location and boundaries of environmentally sensitive areas and buffer zones to be preserved.

7. Receiving Waters. The SWPPP shall identify the nearest receiving water(s), including ephemeral and intermittent streams, dry washes, and arroyos. If applicable, the SWPPP shall also identify the areal extent and describe any wetlands near the site that could be disturbed or that could potentially receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project.

Indicate if the receiving water is listed as impaired, or an OAW.

Note: Operators may determine whether their sites are located within 1/4 mile of any impaired waters or OAWs by using ADEQ's Smart NOI system or by obtaining a list of impaired waters at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/assess.html>. OAWs are listed in A.A.C. R18-11-112(G).

8. Control Measures to be used During Construction Activity. The SWPPP shall describe all control measures as required in Part 3.1 and that will be implemented and maintained as part of the construction project to control pollutants in discharges. For each control measure, the SWPPP shall contain:
- a. For each major activity identified at Part 6.3 in the project sequence of activities

description, a description of:

- i. The appropriate control measures, including controls to minimize or eliminate non-stormwater discharges;
 - ii. The general sequence during the construction process or schedule that the control measures will be implemented; and
 - iii. Which operator is responsible for the implementation of control measures.
 - b. Standard detail drawings and/or specifications for the structural control measures, including design or installation details, used on the project;
 - c. What specific sediment controls will be installed and made operational prior to conducting earth-disturbing activities in any given portion of the site to meet the requirement of Part 3.1.1;
 - d. For site egress points, document the control measures that are intended to minimize tracking of pollutants from vehicles leaving the site consistent with Part 3.1.3.2.
9. Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources. The SWPPP shall identify the location and describe any pollutant sources, including any non-stormwater discharges expected to be associated with the project, from areas other than construction (i.e., support activities including stormwater discharges from dedicated asphalt or concrete plants and any other non-construction pollutant sources such as fueling and maintenance operations, materials stored on-site, waste piles, equipment staging yards, etc.). The operator shall implement control measures in these areas to minimize pollutant discharges and shall detail these controls in the SWPPP.

If any portion of the construction site is within 1/4 mile of an impaired water, the SWPPP shall identify sources of the pollutants of concern listed on the 303(d) list that may potentially be discharged from the construction site and describe additional or enhanced control measures to minimize discharges of these pollutants.

10. Use of Treatment Chemicals. If polymers, flocculants, or other cationic treatment chemicals will be used at the site, the SWPPP shall include:
- a. A justification for the need for such chemicals and an assessment of potential water quality impacts;
 - b. A description of the training specific personnel have or will receive on the use and storage of any cationic treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems at the construction site;
 - c. A listing of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site, a description of how the chemicals will be stored, and why the selection of these chemicals is suited to the soil characteristics of the site;
 - d. The dosage of all treatment chemicals that will be used at the site or the methodology that will be used to determine dosage;
 - e. A copy of any applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);
 - f. Schematic drawings of any chemically-enhanced controls or chemical treatment systems to be used for application of the treatment chemicals;
 - g. Copies of applicable manufacturer's specifications regarding the use of specific treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems and references to state or local requirements affecting the use of these chemicals.
11. Pollution Prevention Procedures.
- a. Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. The SWPPP must describe procedures to prevent and respond to spills, leaks, and other releases consistent with Part 3.1.3, including:

- i. Procedures for plainly labeling containers (e.g., “Used Oil,” “Spent Solvents,” “Fertilizers and Pesticides,” etc.) that could be susceptible to spillage or leakage to encourage proper handling and facilitate rapid response if spills or leaks occur;
- ii. Preventative measures such as barriers between material storage and traffic areas, secondary containment provisions, and procedures for material storage and handling;
- iii. Procedures for expeditiously stopping, containing, and cleaning up spills, leaks, and other releases. Identify the name or position of the employee(s) responsible for detection and response of spills or leaks; and
- iv. Procedures for notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency response agencies, and regulatory agencies where a leak, spill, or other release containing a hazardous substance or oil in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity consistent with Part 3.1.3.4 and established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302, occurs during a 24-hour period. Contact information must be in locations that are readily accessible and available.

The operator may reference the existence of other plans, such as the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plans developed for the construction activity under Part 311 of the CWA, or spill control programs otherwise required by an AZPDES permit for the construction activity, provided that a copy of that other plan is kept with the SWPPP onsite. If an SPCC or other spill prevention plan already exists, the operator may use such plans and incorporate them by reference in the SWPPP.

- b. Waste Management Procedures. The SWPPP must describe procedures for handling and disposing all wastes generated at the site, including, but not limited to, clearing and demolition debris, sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste.

6.4 Documentation Requirements including Permit Related Records

The operator shall keep the following inspection, monitoring, and certification records complete and up-to-date. Retaining these records with the SWPPP (unless otherwise specified below) is necessary to demonstrate compliance with the conditions of this permit.

1. A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to SWPPP personnel is also acceptable);
2. A copy of the NOI submitted to ADEQ, including any correspondence exchanged between the operator and ADEQ specific to coverage under this permit;
3. A copy of the authorization certificate received from ADEQ;
4. Identification of any municipality that received a copy of the authorization certificate;
5. Copies of any other agreements (such as a CWA section 404 permit, local grading permit, etc.) with any state, local, or federal agencies that would affect the provisions or implementation of the SWPPP, if applicable;
6. Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases that resulted in discharges of pollutants in stormwater to a regulated MS4 or to waters of the U.S., the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release and measures taken to prevent the recurrence of such releases (see Part 3.1.3.4);
7. Documentation of repairs of structural control measures, including the date(s) of discovery of areas in need of repair/replacement, date(s) that the structural control measure(s) returned to full function, and the justification for any extended repair schedules (see Part 3.1). The maintenance records shall include the date(s) of regular maintenance;
8. All inspection reports (see Part 4.4);

9. Description of any corrective action taken at the site, including triggering event and dates when problems were discovered and modifications occurred;
10. Buffer Documentation. If the construction site's earth disturbances are located within 50 feet of a perennial water, the operator shall describe which alternative was selected for the site, and comply with any additional documentation requirements in Part 3.1.1.5.
11. Documentation to support the operator's claim that the facility has changed its status from active to inactive and unstaffed with respect to the requirements to conduct inspections (see Part 4.2(4));
12. Post-Construction Stormwater Management.
 - a. The SWPPP shall include a description of post-construction stormwater management control measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges after construction has been completed.
 - b. If 'temporary' sediment basins are to be used as/converted to retention or detention basins in the post-construction phase, the operator shall remove and properly dispose of all sediments accumulated in the basin during construction activities prior to filing an NOT.
 - c. New discharge connections or permanent stormwater outfalls directly to OAWs are prohibited under this permit.

Note: The installation of these devices may also require a separate permit under section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Note: This permit only authorizes and requires the operator to install and maintain stormwater management measures up to and including final stabilization of the site, and does not require continued maintenance after stormwater discharges associated with the construction activity have been eliminated from the site and an NOT has been submitted to ADEQ. However, post-construction control measures that discharge pollutants from point sources once construction is complete may require authorization under a separate AZPDES permit.

6.5 SWPPP Updates and Modification Requirements

6.5.1 Maintaining an Updated SWPPP.

The SWPPP shall be revised as necessary during permit coverage to reflect current conditions and to maintain accuracy. The operator shall make any required amendments to the SWPPP within 7 calendar days whenever:

1. There is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance at the construction site that may have a significant effect on the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the U.S. that has not been previously addressed in the SWPPP; or
2. During inspections, monitoring if required, or investigations by the operator or by ADEQ or USEPA, it is determined the discharges are causing or contributing to water quality exceedances or the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site; or
3. There is a change to the stormwater team.

6.5.2 Conditions Requiring SWPPP Modification.

The operator shall complete required revisions to the SWPPP within 7 calendar days following the occurrence of any of the conditions listed below. The operator shall modify the SWPPP, including the site map(s), in response to any of the following conditions:

1. New operators become active in construction activities at the site, construction plans are changed (that will affect the quality of the discharge), control measures, pollution prevention measures, or other activities at the site are no longer accurately reflected in the SWPPP. This includes changes made in response to corrective actions triggered

under Part 5.1. Operators do not need to modify their SWPPPs if the estimated dates in Part 6.3(6) change during the course of construction;

2. Areas on the site map where operational control has been transferred (and the date of transfer) since initiating permit coverage;
3. If inspections or investigations by site staff, or by local, state, or federal officials determine that SWPPP modifications are necessary for compliance with this permit;
4. ADEQ determines it is necessary to impose additional requirements on the discharge (in accordance with Part 6.5.1), the following must be included in the SWPPP:
 - a. A copy of any correspondence describing such requirements; and
 - b. A description of the control measures that will be used to meet such requirements.
5. To reflect any revisions to applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements that affect the control measures implemented at the site; and
6. If applicable, if a change in chemical treatment systems or chemically-enhanced control is made, including use of a different treatment chemical, different dosage rate, or different area of application.
7. SWPPP Modification Records. Operators are required to maintain records showing the dates of all SWPPP modifications. The records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Part 6.1(3)) and a brief summary of all changes.

6.5.3 Certification Requirements.

All modifications made to the SWPPP consistent with Part 6.5.2 must be authorized by a person identified in Appendix B, Subsection 9.

6.5.4 Required Notice to Other Operators.

When the operator determines that a modification to the SWPPP is required and there are multiple operators covered under a common SWPPP, any operators who may be impacted by the change to the SWPPP shall be notified at the address of record in the SWPPP.

6.6 Deficiencies in the SWPPP

ADEQ may notify the operator at any time that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the requirements of this permit. The notification shall identify the parts of this permit that are not being met and parts of the SWPPP that require modification to comply with permit. Within 15 calendar days of receipt of the notification from ADEQ (or as otherwise provided by ADEQ), the operator shall make the required changes to the SWPPP and submit to ADEQ a written certification that the changes have been made. ADEQ may require re-submittal of the SWPPP to confirm all deficiencies have been adequately addressed.

In accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 1, ADEQ also is not precluded from taking enforcement action for any period of time the operator was operating under a SWPPP that did not meet the minimum requirements of this permit.

6.7 Posting, SWPPP Review and Making SWPPPs Available

1. The operator must post the authorization number(s) in a conspicuous location near the main entrance of the construction site and retain a copy of the authorization certificate in the SWPPP. For linear projects, the authorization number(s) must be posted near the entrance where most of the construction activity is occurring.
2. A copy of the site specific SWPPP shall be on-site whenever construction or support activities are actively underway, and shall be available to the Department or any other federal, state or local authority having jurisdiction over the project at any reasonable time (generally Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.).

3. The SWPPP shall be made available to the Department or any other federal, state, tribal, or local authority having jurisdiction over stormwater discharges from the project at the time of an on-site inspection.
4. Any person, including, tribal authority, state, federal or local agency may make a written request to ADEQ for access to a copy of the SWPPP. ADEQ may request, and within 7 calendar days the operator shall provide, a copy for ADEQ to make available for public review;
5. *Inactive and Unstaffed Sites*: Operators with sites that meet the requirements for inactive and unstaffed are not required to maintain the SWPPP on-site. However, the SWPPP must be locally available (i.e., in Arizona) and must be on-site when conducting the inspections required by Part 4. For the purpose of a regulatory inspection, the SWPPP shall be made available to ADEQ, USEPA, or other Federal, State or local authority having stormwater program authority, within 48 hours of request. If otherwise requested by ADEQ, the operator shall submit copies of these documents within 14 calendar days of request.

6.8 Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action

The SWPPP must describe the procedures operators will follow for maintaining their control measures, conducting site inspections, and, where necessary, taking corrective actions, in accordance with Part 3.1, Part 4, and Part 5 of the permit. The following information must also be included in the SWPPP:

- 1 Personnel responsible for conducting inspections;
- 2 The inspection schedule that will be followed based on whether the site is subject to Part 4.2(1) or 4.2(3), and whether the site qualifies for any of the reduced inspection frequencies in Part 4.2(2) or 4.2(4). If conducting inspections in accordance with the inspection schedule in Part 4.2(1) or 4.2(3), document the weather information required in the inspection report (see Part 4.5);
- 3 If reducing the inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.2(2) or 4.2(4), the beginning and ending dates of the reduced inspection period; and
- 4 Any inspection or maintenance checklists or other forms that will be used.
5. The operator shall ensure that all qualified personnel (see Appendix A) review the requirements of this permit. Qualified personnel are responsible for:
 - The design, installation, maintenance, and/ or repair of control measures (including pollution prevention measures);
 - The application and storage of treatment chemicals (if applicable);
 - Conducting inspections as required in Part 4.1; and
 - Taking corrective actions as required in Part 5.

7.0 STORMWATER MONITORING

The provisions of Part 7 apply only to operators with construction projects located within 1/4 mile of an impaired or outstanding Arizona water (OAW), or as otherwise specified by ADEQ. Any portion of the project area that extends within this distance is subject to the requirements of this Part, unless the operator provides a justification for not monitoring, consistent with Part 7.1. The monitoring plan, or justification, must be a part of the SWPPP and submitted along with it to ADEQ for approval.

The Department may notify the permittee, in writing, of additional discharge monitoring required to ensure protection of receiving water quality if it is determined that the pollutant may be causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard.

7.1 Monitoring Program.

Operators of projects that are located within 1/4 mile of impaired or outstanding Arizona waters (OAW) shall prepare and implement a monitoring program that meets the requirements of this Part. Sites can be exempted from monitoring if the operator provides a demonstration acceptable to ADEQ that there is no potential for the discharge to reach the OAW or impaired receiving water.

For any portion of a construction site that is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water, if the operator can demonstrate that there is no reasonable potential that construction activities will be an additional source of the specific pollutant for which the water is impaired, analytical monitoring for that parameter is not required. As part of this demonstration, the operator must consider all on-site activities and sources, as well as the potential for any pollutants (metals, nutrients, etc.) to be present in the on-site soils that will be disturbed.

7.2 General Requirements.

The operator shall develop a written site-specific monitoring program for analytical monitoring of stormwater unless an acceptable rationale demonstrates that stormwater monitoring is not necessary, in accordance with Part 7.1. . The monitoring program shall be a part of the SWPPP as either an appendix or separate SWPPP section. The monitoring program shall include:

1. Locations of monitoring sites;
2. The name(s) and title of the person(s) who will perform the monitoring;
3. A map showing the segments or portions of the receiving water that are most likely to be impacted by the discharge of pollutant(s);
4. Water quality parameters/ pollutants to be sampled;
5. The citation and description of the sampling protocols to be used; and
6. Identification of the analytical methods and related method detection limits (if applicable) for each parameter required. Method detection limits shall be below applicable surface water quality standards when possible.
7. Additionally, for construction sites within 1/4 mile of an impaired water, the monitoring program shall include:
 - a. An identification of the pollutant(s) of concern based on the most recent 305(b) / 303(d) listing or other information available; and
 - b. A description of potential source(s) of this pollutant(s) from the project, if any.

7.3 Analytical Monitoring Requirements.

1. Analytical Monitoring Schedule. The operator shall conduct analytical monitoring a minimum of two times per wet season throughout the duration of permit coverage. Analytical monitoring is only required when stormwater or snowmelt exits the construction site by way of a discharge point in sufficient quantity to allow for sample collection and analysis.

Wet seasons, for the purposes of analytical monitoring, are defined as follows:

- Summer wet season: June 1 – October 31
 - Winter wet season: November 1 – May 31
2. Adverse Conditions. The operator is not required to collect samples under adverse conditions, in accordance with Part 4.2(6). Information about any adverse conditions that prevented sampling shall be documented in the SWPPP.
 3. Analytical Monitoring Locations. The operator shall conduct discharge sampling at locations observed or suspected to contain the greatest pollutant load resulting from the construction activities. If any portion of the construction site is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW, the operator shall use Table 7-1 to determine the minimum number of samples to collect for purposes of analytical monitoring.

| <u>Number of Discharge Points</u> | <u>Number of Samples</u> |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 to 4 | 1 |
| 5 to 19 | 2 |
| 20 or more | 10% of total |

- a. Where the construction site is adjacent to or otherwise discharges directly to an OAW, the operator shall sample for turbidity both immediately upstream and downstream of each discharge point. If there are two or more discharge locations from the site to the same OAW, the operator may sample at one upstream and one downstream location in the stream
 - b. If the impaired water or OAW is a lake, a site-specific proposal for sampling the impact area shall be submitted.
4. Analytical Monitoring Parameters.
 - a. All operators with construction sites that are located within 1/4 mile of an OAW shall monitor for turbidity. The operator shall compare turbidity values from the sample locations referenced in Part 7.3(3)(a). If there is a 25% or more increase at the downstream monitoring location, or for lakes, in the area of impact, the operator shall evaluate and replace, maintain, or install additional control measures as necessary to reduce sediment transport.
 - b. For sites with discharges to OAWs, the operator shall also sample for any pollutants known to be present at the site or that have the potential to be discharged from the site.
 - c. All operators with construction sites that are located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water shall monitor for the pollutant(s) for which the water is impaired.
 5. Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP). The operator shall establish written procedures for sample collection, preservation, tracking, handling, and analyses. The approved SAP (in accordance with Parts 1.5(3) and 1.5(4)) shall be a part of the SWPPP, either as an appendix or a separate SWPPP section. The SAP shall include the following:
 - a. Sample Collection, Preservation, Tracking, Handling and Analyses.
 - Designate and train personnel to collect, maintain, and handle samples in accordance with the appropriate sample protocols.
 - Identify water quality parameters/pollutants to be sampled including any pollutant(s) of concern in accordance with this Part;
 - Identify the required sample analyses and associated analytical methods (analytical laboratory and field analyses).

- Written procedures for:
 - Sample collection (equipment and containers, calibration procedures, document site conditions during sampling, field notes and conditions under which the sample was taken),
 - Preservation (sample preparation to meet holding times),
 - Tracking (including chain-of-custody procedures), and
 - Handling (packing, transporting and shipping procedures to maximize sample integrity).

b. Calibration and Maintenance of Equipment and Monitoring Methods.

All monitoring instruments and equipment (including operators' own field instruments for measuring pH and turbidity) shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations. All laboratory analyses shall be conducted according to test procedures specified in 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this general permit.

All samples collected for analytical monitoring shall be analyzed by a laboratory that is licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Service (ADHS) Office of Laboratory Licensure and Certification. This requirement does not apply to parameters that require analysis at the time of sample collection as long as the testing methods used are approved by ADHS or ADEQ. These parameters may include flow, dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, and total residual chlorine. The operator may conduct field analysis of turbidity if the operator has sufficient capability (qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments, etc.) to properly perform the field analysis.

8.0 FEES, REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

8.1 Fee Requirements.

In accordance with A.A.C R18-14-109, the operator shall pay the initial AZPDES water quality protection services fee for coverage under this permit at the time the NOI is submitted. In addition, the operator shall pay the applicable annual fee when billed, unless a notice of termination has been submitted to ADEQ. The annual fee is due on the anniversary of the date the authorization certificate (see Part 2.3(3)(d)). Both fees are based on the amount of acreage identified in the NOI, in accordance with A.A.C. R18-14-109, Table 6.

8.2 Records.

1. Address for Submittal of All Forms and Reports. All documents required by this permit (signed copies of NOIs, NOTs, DMRs and paper copies of any reports required in Parts 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8) and any other written correspondence concerning discharges covered under this permit shall be signed and dated in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9 of this permit and submitted to ADEQ at the address below. Other options (i.e., electronic submittal) may also be used if ADEQ makes the information available on the Internet or by public notice.

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section, Stormwater Permits Unit—CGP Monitoring
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5415 A-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Reports of non-compliance shall be reported to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Compliance Section
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5515 B-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Office: 602/ 771 – 4497; Fax 602/ 771 – 4505

2. Record Submittal. Operators of construction sites that are required to monitor, in accordance with Part 7, shall submit analytical monitoring results annually. Monitoring records for the period between January 1 and December 31 shall be submitted to ADEQ by January 31 of each year or at the time of final stabilization and NOT submittal, whichever is sooner.

Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form available at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/cgp.html> or other format specified by the Director, and submitted to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section
Stormwater and General Permits Unit/NOI (5415A-1)
1110 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

3. Record Retention. The operator shall retain records of all stormwater monitoring information, corrective actions, inspection and other reports with the SWPPP for a period of at least three years from the date the NOT was submitted to ADEQ.

APPENDIX A. DEFINITIONS and ACRONYMS (for the purposes of this permit).**A – 1. DEFINITIONS**

“24 hour period” – any consecutive 24-hour period.

“Anticipated storm event” – any storm event with at least a 30% chance of precipitation as predicted by the National Weather Service for the area local to the construction site.

“Approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)” – Approved TMDLs are those that are developed by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and approved by USEPA. See also, Total Maximum Daily Load.

“Arid areas” – the parts of Arizona that receive an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches.

“Best management practices” (BMPs) – those methods, measures or practices to prevent or reduce discharges and includes structural and nonstructural BMPs and operation and maintenance procedures. Best management practices may be applied before, during and after discharges to reduce or eliminate the introduction of pollutants into receiving waters. In addition, the term shall include erosion and sediment control BMPs, stormwater conveyance, stormwater diversion, and treatment structures, and any procedure or facility used to minimize the exposure of pollutants to stormwater or to remove pollutants from stormwater.

“Borrow Areas” – the areas where materials are dug for use as fill, either onsite or off-site.

“Calendar day” – a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day.

“Cationic Treatment Chemical” – polymers, flocculants, or other chemicals that contain an overall positive charge. Among other things, they are used to reduce turbidity in stormwater discharges by chemically bonding to the overall negative charge of suspended silts and other soil materials and causing them to bind together and settle out. Common examples of cationic treatment chemicals are chitosan and cationic PAM.

“Commencement of construction activities” – the initial disturbance of soils (or ‘breaking ground’) associated with clearing, grading, excavating, or stockpiling of fill material activities or other construction-related activities (such as the placement of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, fuels, oils, or other chemicals, or the occurrence of authorized non-stormwater washout activities, or dewatering activities have begun on the site).

“Common plan of development” – a contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct land disturbing activities may be taking place at different times, on different schedules, but under one plan. A ‘plan’ is broadly defined to include design, permit application, advertisement or physical demarcation indicating that land-disturbing activities may occur.

“Construction activity” – earth-disturbing activities such as, clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling of fill material and other similar activities. This definition encompasses both large construction activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(14)(x) and small construction activities in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(15)(i) and includes construction support activities.

“Construction and Development Effluent Limitations and New Source Performance Standards” (C&D Rule) – as published in 40 CFR § 450 is the regulation requiring effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) and new source performance standards (NSPS) for controlling the discharge of pollutants from construction sites.

“Construction site” or **“site”** – the land or water area where construction activities will occur, including construction support activities, and where control measures will be installed and maintained. The construction support activities may be located at a different part of the property from where the primary construction activity will take place, or on a different piece of property altogether. The construction site is often a smaller subset of the lot or parcel within which the project is taking place.

“Construction support activity” – a construction-related activity that exclusively supports the construction activity and involves earth disturbance or pollutant-generating activities of its own, and can include activities associated with concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, materials storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, and borrow areas. When the term “support activities” is used without clarification, it means “construction support activities”.

“Construction waste” – discarded material (such as packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, steel, pipe, and electrical cuttings, plastics, and Styrofoam).

“Control measure” – refers to any BMP or other method (including effluent limitations) used to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States.

“Conveyance channel” – a temporary or permanent waterway designed and installed to safely convey stormwater flow within and out of a construction site.

“Corrective action” – any action taken to (1) modify, or replace any ineffective control measure used at the site; (2) mitigate any conditions that resulted in a discharge of pollutants above surface water quality standards; or (3) remedy a permit violation.

“Department” – the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

“Discharge” – any addition of any pollutant to waters of the United States or to a MS4 from any point source.

“Discharge of a pollutant” – any addition of any “pollutant” or combination of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any “point source,” or any addition of any pollutant or combination of pollutants to the waters of the “contiguous zone” or the ocean from any point source other than a vessel or other floating craft which is being used as a means of transportation. This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man. See 40 CFR 122.2.

“Discharge point” – the location where stormwater flows exit the construction site.

“Domestic waste” – typical household trash, garbage or rubbish items generated by construction activities.

“Drought” – weather conditions considered “severely” or “extremely” dry (i.e., has a value of -1.50 or less) as evaluated by the 3-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) which compares current cumulative precipitation to average conditions.

“Effective operating condition” – a control measure is kept in effective operating condition if it has been implemented and maintained in such a manner that it is working as designed to minimize pollutant discharges.

“Effluent limitations” – any of the Part 1.4 or Part 3 requirements.

“Effluent Limitations Guideline” (ELG) – defined in 40 CFR § 122.2 as a regulation published by the Administrator under section 304(b) of CWA to adopt or revise effluent limitations.

“Emergency-related construction activity” – an activity initiated in response to a emergency (e.g., natural disaster, disruption in essential public services), for which the related work requires immediate authorization to avoid imminent endangerment to human health or the environment, or to reestablish essential public services.

“Ephemeral water” – a surface water that has a channel that is at all times above the water table, and that flows only in direct response to precipitation. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(22)]

“Erosion control” – temporary or permanent measures to prevent soil particles from detaching and being transported in stormwater.

“Hazardous materials” or **“Hazardous substances”** or **“Hazardous or toxic waste”** – any liquid, solid, or contained gas that contain properties that are dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment. See also 40 CFR §261.2.

“Impaired water” – waters that have been assessed by ADEQ, under the Clean Water Act, as not attaining a water quality standard for at least one designated use, and are listed in Arizona’s current 303(d) List or on the 305(b) Category 4 list.

“Intermittent water” or **“Intermittent stream”** – a stream or reach that flows continuously only at certain times of the year, as when it receives water from a spring or from another surface source, such as melting snow. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(25)]

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

“Minimize” – to reduce and/or eliminate to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices.

“Municipal separate storm sewer” – a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains):

- i. Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1288) that discharges to waters of the United States;
- ii. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
- iii. Which is not a combined sewer; and
- iv. Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works.

“Municipal separate storm sewer system” (MS4) – all separate storm sewers defined as “large,” “medium,” or “small” municipal separate storm sewer systems or any municipal separate storm sewers on a system-wide or jurisdiction-wide basis as determined by the Director under A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A)(1)(g)(i) through (iv). [A.A.C. R18-9-A901(23)]. This also includes similar systems owned or operated by separate storm sewer municipal jurisdictions not required to obtain stormwater discharge authorization.

“Notice of Intent” (NOI) – the application to operate under this general permit.

“Notice of Termination” (NOT) – the application to terminate coverage under this general permit.

“Outstanding Arizona Water” – a surface water that has been designated by ADEQ as an outstanding state resource under A.A.C. R18-11-112.

“Perennial water” – a surface water that flows continuously throughout the year (A.A.C. R18-11-101(30)).

“Person” – an individual, employee, officer, managing body, trust, firm, joint stock company, consortium, public or private corporation, including a government corporation, partnership, association or state, a political subdivision of this state, a commission, the United States government or any federal facility, interstate body or other entity. [A.R.S. § 49-201(27)]

“Point(s) of discharge” – see “Discharge Point.”

“Point source” – any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be

discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural stormwater runoff.

“Pollutant” – sediment, fluids, contaminants, toxic wastes, toxic pollutants, dredged spoil, solid waste, substances and chemicals, pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, petroleum products, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt (e.g., overburden material), and mining, industrial, municipal and agricultural wastes or any other liquid, solid, gaseous or hazardous substances. [A.R.S. § 49-201(29)]

“Pollutant-generating activities” – at construction sites, those activities that lead to or could lead to the discharge of pollutants, either as a result of construction activity or construction support activity. Types of pollutants that are typically associated with construction sites include, but are not limited to:

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

“Pollution prevention measures” – control measures designed to reduce or eliminate the addition of pollutants to construction site discharges through analysis of pollutant sources, implementation of proper handling/ disposal practices, employee education, and other actions.

“Polymers” – coagulants and flocculants used to control erosion on soil or to enhance the sediment removal capabilities of sediment traps or basins. Common construction site polymers include polyacrylamide (PAM), chitosan, alum, polyaluminum chloride, and gypsum.

“Prohibited discharges” – discharges that are not allowed under this permit, including:

1. Wastewater from washout of concrete;
2. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;
3. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
4. Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
5. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

“Provisionally covered under this permit” – ADEQ provides temporary coverage under this permit for emergency-related projects prior to receipt of a complete and accurate NOI. Discharges from earth-disturbing activities associated with the emergency-related projects are subject to the terms and conditions of the permit during the period of temporary coverage.

“Qualified person” or **“Qualified personnel”** – Qualified personnel are those (either the operator’s employees or outside personnel) who are knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any control measures selected to control the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction activity.

“Received” – for the purposes of this permit and in reference to NOIs or NOTs or Permit Waiver Certificate forms means:

1. The day the information was signed electronically via the Smart NOI system and submitted to ADEQ,
2. The date of hand-delivery of the signed form to ADEQ, or
3. The date ADEQ signs for certified mail containing the signed form.

“Receiving water” – a “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2 into which the regulated stormwater discharges.

“Reclaimed water” – water that has been treated or processed by a wastewater treatment plant or an on-site wastewater treatment facility. A.R.S. § 49-201(31).

“Run-on” – stormwater that drains from land located upslope or upstream from the regulated site in question.

“Sediment control” – measures designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have become detached and transported by water. Sediment control measures complement soil stabilization measures (erosion control).

“Site” – see “construction site”.

“Small construction activity” – defined at 40 CFR §122.26(b)(15) and incorporated here by reference. A small construction activity includes clearing, grading, and excavating resulting in a land disturbance that will disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres of land or will disturb less than one (1) acre of total land area but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb equal to or greater than one (1) acre and less than five (5) acres. Small construction activity does not include routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the site.

“Spill” – the release of a hazardous or toxic substance from its container or containment (see Part 3.1.3.5).

“Stabilization” – covering or maintaining an existing cover over soil that reduces and minimizes erosion. The use of vegetative and/or non-vegetative cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss in areas exposed through the construction process.

“Storm event” – a precipitation event that results in a measurable amount of precipitation.

“Stormwater” – stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

“Stormwater discharges associated with construction activity” – a discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff from areas where soil disturbing activities (e.g., clearing, grading, or excavating), construction materials, or equipment storage or maintenance (e.g., fill piles, borrow areas, concrete truck washout, fueling), or other industrial stormwater directly related to the construction process (e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants) are located. See 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(x) and 40 CFR 122.26(b)(15).

“Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan” (SWPPP) – a site-specific, written document that, among other things: (1) identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the construction site; (2) describes control measures to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site; and (3) identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of this general permit.

“Stormwater team” – an individual or group of individuals responsible for oversight of the development and modifications of the SWPPP, and oversight of compliance with the permit requirements. The individual(s) on the “Stormwater Team” must be identified in the SWPPP.

“Surface Water” – a “Water of the United States” as defined in 40 CFR §122.2.

“Temporary stabilization” – a condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided a temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protective cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further construction activities take place to re-disturb this area.

“Total Maximum Daily Load” (TMDL) – an estimation of the total amount of a pollutant from all sources that may be added to a water while still allowing the water to achieve and maintain applicable surface water quality standards. Each total maximum daily load shall include allocations for sources that contribute the pollutant to the water, as required by section 303(d) of the clean water act (33 United States Code, Section 1313(d)) and regulations implementing that statute to achieve applicable surface water quality standards. [A.R.S. § 49-231(4)]

“Toxic waste” – see “Hazardous Materials”

“Turbidity” – a condition of water quality characterized by the presence of suspended solids and/or organic material; expressed as nephelometric turbidity units (NTU).

“Waters of the United States” (U.S.) – defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

“Waste Load Allocation” – The maximum load of pollutants each discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway. Discharge limits are usually required for each specific water quality criterion being, or expected to be, violated. WLAs constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation. (See 40 C.F.R. § 130.2(h))

“Water Quality Standards” – A water quality standard defines the water quality goals of a water body, or portion thereof, by designating the use or uses to be made of the water and by setting criteria necessary to protect the uses. States and USEPA adopt water quality standards to protect public health or welfare, enhance the quality of water and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act (See CWA sections 101(a)2 and 303(c)). Water quality standards also include an antidegradation policy. See P.U.D. o. 1 of Jefferson County et al v. Wash Dept of Ecology et al, 511 US 701, 705 (1994).

“Wetland” – an area that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. A wetland includes a swamp, marsh, bog, cienega, tinaja, and similar areas. [A.A.C. R18-11-101(49)]

“Work day” – a calendar day on which construction activities will take place.

A – 2. ACRONYMS

| | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|
| AAC | Arizona Administrative Code | NOI | Notice of Intent |
| ADEQ | Arizona Department of Environmental Quality | NOT | Notice of Termination |
| ARS | Arizona Revised Statute | NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System |
| AZPDES | Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System | SWPPP | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations | TMDL | Total Maximum Daily Load |
| CWA | Clean Water Act | USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| MS4 | Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System | USGS | United States Geological Survey |

APPENDIX B. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS.

Standard permit conditions in Appendix B are consistent with the general permit provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41 and A.A.C. R-18-9-A905(A)(3).

- 1. Duty to Comply.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(a)(1) and A.R.S. §§ 49-261, 262, 263.01, and 263.02.]
 - a. The operator shall comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act; A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, Article 9, and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - b. The issuance of this permit does not waive any federal, state, county, or local regulations or permit requirements with which a person discharging under this permit is required to comply.
 - c. The operator shall comply with any effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

- 2. Duty to Reapply / Continuation of the Expired General Permit.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905, which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(b) and A.A.C. R18-9-C903]
 - a. Upon reissuance of the general permit, the permittee shall file an NOI, within the timeframe specified in the new general permit, and shall obtain new written authorization to discharge from the Director.
 - b. If the Director does not reissue the general permit before the expiration date, the current general permit will be administratively continued and remain in force and effect until the general permit is reissued.
 - c. Any operator granted authorization to discharge under the general permit before the expiration date automatically remains covered by the continued general permit until the earlier of:
 - i. Reissuance or replacement of the general permit, at which time the operator shall comply with the NOI conditions of the new general permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or
 - ii. The date the operator has submitted a Notice of Termination; or
 - iii. The date the Director has issued an individual permit for the discharge; or
 - iv. The date the Director has issued a formal permit decision not to reissue the general permit, at which time the operator shall seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit, or cease discharge.

- 3. Need To Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(c)]

It shall not be a defense for an operator 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.

- 4. Duty to Mitigate.** [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The operator shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment per A.R.S. § 49-255.01(E)(1)(d).

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(e)]

The operator 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 operator to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

6. Permit Actions. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(f)]

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Filing a request by the operator for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

7. Property Rights. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(g)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, Indian tribe, or local laws or regulations.

8. Duty to Provide Information. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(h)]

The operator shall furnish to ADEQ, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The operator shall also furnish to ADEQ upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

9. Signatory Requirements. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(k) and (l); A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(c), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.22]

All Notices of Intent (NOI) and Notices of Termination (NOT) must be signed as follows:

a. NOIs:

- i. 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, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;
 - ii. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - iii. 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 (or state) agency includes: (1) The chief executive officer (or director) of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency.
- b. All NOTs, reports, including SWPPPs, inspection reports, monitoring reports, and other information required by this permit must be signed by a person described in Appendix B, Subsection 9(a) above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a

duly authorized representative only if:

- i. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Subsection 9(a) above;
 - ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position); and
 - iii. The signed and dated written authorization is included in the SWPPP. A copy must be submitted to ADEQ, upon request.
- c. Certification. Any person signing documents under the terms of this permit 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 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.

10. Inspection and Entry. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(i)]

The operator shall allow the Director or an authorized representative upon the presentation of credentials and such other documents as may be required by law to:

- a. Enter upon the operator's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;
- c. Inspect at reasonable times any facility or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices or operations regulated or required under this permit;
- d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times any substances or parameters at any location, for the purposes of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, and 18 A.A.C. 9, Articles 9.

11. Monitoring and Records. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(j)]

- a. Representative Samples/Measurements. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored activity.
- b. Retention of Records. The operator shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date permit coverage ends. Operators shall submit any such records to the Director upon request. The operator shall retain the SWPPP developed in accordance with Part 6 of this permit, for at least three (3) years after the last modification or amendment is made to the plan. The Director may extend this retention period upon request by notifying the operator in writing at any time prior to the end of the standard three year retention period.
- c. Records Contents. Records of monitoring information must include:
 - i. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - ii. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - iii. The date(s) analyses were performed;

- iv. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
 - v. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - vi. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used;
 - vii. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - viii. The results of such analyses.
- d. Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained in this permit is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which includes the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.

12. Reporting Requirements. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(l)]

- a. Planned changes. The operator shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:
 - i. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(1)(e)); or
 - ii. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1) (incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(b)).
- b. Monitoring reports. Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - i. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms (paper or electronic) provided or specified by ADEQ. Pursuant to Part 8.2(2), all monitoring data collected pursuant to Part 7 must be submitted to the Department using the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form, available at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/cgp.html>.
 - ii. If the operator monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
 - iii. Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must use an arithmetic mean and non-detected results must be incorporated in calculations as the limit of quantitation for the analysis.
- c. Anticipated noncompliance. The operator shall give advance notice to the Director of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- d. Twenty-four hour reporting.
 - i. The operator shall report to ADEQ any noncompliance with this permit which may endanger human health or the environment. The operator shall orally notify the office listed below within 24 hours:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality – Water Quality Compliance
1110 W. Washington Street, Mail Code 5515 B-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Office: 602-771 – 2330; Fax 602-771 – 4505
 - ii. A written submission shall also be provided to the office identified above within five (5) days of the time the operator becomes aware of the circumstances. The written

submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

- iii. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.
 - 1) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - 2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Director in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g) which is incorporated by reference at A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d)).
- iv. ADEQ may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under this subsection if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.
- e. Other noncompliance. The operator shall report all instances of noncompliance not otherwise required to be reported under this subsection, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in subsection 12(d).
- f. Other information. When the operator becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Department, the operator shall promptly submit the facts or information to ADEQ at the address listed in Part 8.2.

13. Reopener Clause. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(d), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.44(c)]

The Department may elect to modify the permit prior to its expiration (rather than waiting for the new permit cycle) to comply with any new statutory or regulatory requirements, such as for effluent limitation guidelines, which may be promulgated in the course of the current permit cycle.

14. Other Environmental Laws.

No condition of this general permit releases the operator from any responsibility or requirements under other environmental statutes or regulations. For example, this permit does not authorize the "taking" of endangered or threatened species as prohibited by Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. 1538. Information regarding the location of endangered and threatened species and guidance on what activities constitute a "taking" are available from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The operator shall also comply with applicable State and Federal laws, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC).

15. State or Tribal Law. [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-A904(C)]

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the operator from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable State or Tribal law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Clean Water Act.

16. Severability.

The provisions of this general permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or the application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of the provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit shall not be affected.

17. Requiring Coverage under an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit. [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902 and R18-9-A909]

- a. The Director may require a person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual AZPDES permit or an alternative AZPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this section. The Department may

- require an operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual permit in any of the following cases:
- i. A change occurs in the availability of demonstrated technology or practices for the control or abatement of pollutants applicable to the point source;
 - ii. Effluent limitation guidelines are promulgated for point sources covered by the general permit;
 - iii. An Arizona Water Quality Management Plan containing requirements applicable to the point sources is approved;
 - iv. Circumstances change after the time of the request to be covered so that the discharger is no longer appropriately controlled under the general permit, or either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge is necessary;
 - v. If the Director determines that the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants. When making this determination, the Director shall consider:
 - 1) The location of the discharge with respect to waters of the United States,
 - 2) The size of the discharge,
 - 3) The quantity and nature of the pollutants discharged to waters of the U.S., and
 - 4) Any other relevant factor.
- b. If an individual permit is required, the Director shall notify the discharger in writing of the decision. The notice shall include:
- i. A brief statement of the reasons for the decision;
 - ii. An application form;
 - iii. A statement setting a deadline to file the application;
 - iv. A statement that on the effective date of issuance or denial of the individual permit, coverage under the general permit will automatically terminate;
 - v. The applicant's right to appeal the individual permit requirement with the Water Quality Appeals Board under A.R.S. § 49-323, the number of days the applicant has to file a protest challenging the individual permit requirement, and the name and telephone number of the Department contact person who can answer questions regarding the appeals process; and
 - vi. The applicant's right to request an informal settlement conference under A.R.S. 41-1092.03(A) and 41-1092.06.
- c. The discharger shall apply for an individual permit within 90 days of receipt of the notice, unless the Director grants a later date. In no case shall the deadline be more than 180 days after the date of the notice.
- d. If the discharger fails to submit the individual permit application within the time period established in Appendix B, Subsection 17(c) the applicability of the general permit to the discharger is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified by the Director for application submittal.
- e. Coverage under the general permit shall continue until an individual permit is issued or denied unless the general permit coverage is terminated under Appendix B, Subsection 17(d).

18. Request for an Individual Permit. [Pursuant to A.A.C. R18-9-C902]

- a. An operator may request an exclusion from coverage of a general permit by applying for an individual permit.
 - i. The operator shall submit an individual permit application under R18-9-B901(B) and include the reasons supporting the request no later than 90 days after publication of the general permit.
 - ii. The Director shall grant the request if the reasons cited by the operator are adequate to

support the request.

- b. If an individual permit is issued to a person otherwise subject to a general permit, the applicability of the general permit to the discharge is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit.

19. Change of Operator. [A.A.C. R18-9-C904]

If a change of ownership or operator occurs for a facility operating under a general permit:

- a. Permitted owner or operator. The operator shall provide the Department with a Notice of Termination by certified mail within 30 days after the new owner or operator assumes responsibility for the facility.
 - i. The Notice of Termination shall include all requirements for termination specified in the general permit for which the Notice of Termination is submitted.
 - ii. An operator shall comply with the permit conditions specified in the general permit for which the Notice of Termination is submitted until the Notice of Termination is received by the Department.
- b. New owner or operator.
 - i. The new owner or operator shall complete and file a Notice of Intent with the Department within the time period specified in the general permit before taking over operational control of, or initiation of activities at, the facility.
 - ii. If the previous operator was required to implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan, the new owner shall develop a new stormwater pollution prevention plan, or may modify, certify, and implement the old stormwater pollution prevention plan if the old stormwater pollution prevention plan complies with the requirements of the current general permit.
 - iii. The operator shall provide the Department with a Notice of Termination if a permitted facility ceases operation, ceases to discharge, or changes operator status. In the case of a construction site, the operator shall submit a Notice of Termination to the Department when:
 - 1) The facility ceases construction operations and the discharge is no longer associated with construction or construction-related activities,
 - 2) The construction is complete and final site stabilization is achieved, or
 - 3) The operator's status changes.

20. Bypass. [A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(m)]

- a. Definitions.
 - i. Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility
 - ii. Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- b. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The operator may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions Appendix B, Subsections 20(c) and 20(d).
- c. Notice.
 - i. Anticipated bypass. If the operator knows in advance of the need for a bypass, if possible

- prior notice shall be submitted at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
- ii. Unanticipated bypass. The operator shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12(d).
- d. Prohibition of bypass.
- i. Bypass is prohibited, and ADEQ may take enforcement action against the operator for bypass, unless:
 - 1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
 - 2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - 3) The operator submitted notices as required under Appendix B, Subsection 20(c).
 - ii. ADEQ may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in this Appendix B, Subsection 20(d).
- 21. Upset.** [A.R.S. §§ 49-255(8) and 255.01(E), A.A.C. R18-9-A905(A)(3)(a), which incorporates 40 CFR 122.41(n)]
- a. Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the operator. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
 - b. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 21(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
 - c. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. An operator who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - i. An upset occurred and that the operator can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
 - iii. The operator submitted notice of the upset as required in Appendix B, Subsection 12(d)(iii); and
 - iv. The operator complied with any remedial measures required under Appendix B, Subsection 4.
 - d. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the operator, who is seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.

22. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions.

Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation and is grounds for an enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

- a. Civil Penalties. A.R.S. § 49-262 provides that any person who violates any provision of A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 2, 3 or 3.1 or a rule, permit, discharge limitation or order issued or adopted under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1 is subject to a civil penalty not

to exceed \$25,000 per day per violation.

- b. Criminal Penalties. Any person who violates a condition of this general permit, or violates a provision under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1, or A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 2, Article 9 is subject to the enforcement actions established under A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 4, which may include the possibility of fines and/or imprisonment.



Appendix C-2 Small Construction General Permit Fact Sheet



**ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
(AZPDES)**

FACT SHEET

**Construction General Permit (CGP) for
Stormwater Discharges
Associated with Construction Activity**

June 3, 2013

2013 Construction General Permit (CGP) – Fact Sheet

Contents

| | | |
|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| I. | Introduction: New Requirements for Construction Sites with Stormwater Discharges | 5 |
| II. | Permit Coverage and Authorization Under ADEQ’s CGP 2013 (Parts 1 and 2) ... | 6 |
| II.1 | Coverage Under This General Permit | 7 |
| II.1.1 | Permit Area (Part 1.1)..... | 8 |
| II.1.2 | Eligibility (Part 1.2)..... | 8 |
| II.1.3 | Authorized Discharges (Part 1.3)..... | 10 |
| II.1.4 | Prohibited Discharges (Part 1.4) | 11 |
| II.1.5 | Limitations of Coverage (Part 1.5)..... | 12 |
| II.1.6 | Erosivity Waivers for Small Construction Activities (Part 1.6)..... | 13 |
| II.2 | Authorization Under This General Permit (Part 2.0)..... | 14 |
| II.2.1 | Responsibilities of Operators (Part 2.1)..... | 14 |
| II.2.2 | Prerequisites for Submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 2.2)..... | 16 |
| II.2.3 | Submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 2.3)..... | 16 |
| II.2.4 | Emergency-Related Construction Activity (Part 2.4) | 18 |
| II.2.5 | How to Terminate Coverage (Part 2.5)..... | 19 |
| II.2.6 | Change of Operator Request Due to Foreclosure or Bankruptcy..... | 21 |
| III. | Non-numeric Effluent Limitations and Associated Control Measures at Construction Sites (Part 3.1) | 22 |
| III.1 | Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements (Part 3.1.1) | 24 |
| III.1.1 | Part 3.1.1.1 – Control stormwater volume and velocity. | 26 |
| III.1.2 | Part 3.1.1.2 – Control stormwater discharges. | 28 |
| III.1.3 | Part 3.1.1.3 – Minimize exposed soil and steep slopes..... | 28 |
| III.1.4 | Part 3.1.1.4 – Minimize sediment discharges from the site. | 29 |
| III.1.5 | Part 3.1.1.5 – Maintain natural buffers. | 31 |
| III.1.6 | Part 3.1.1.6 – Minimize soil compaction. | 34 |
| III.2 | Site Stabilization Requirements, Schedules and Deadlines (Part 3.1.2)..... | 35 |
| III.2.1 | Temporary stabilization (Part 3.1.2.1)..... | 36 |
| III.2.2 | Final soil stabilization (Part 3.1.2.2)..... | 37 |
| III.2.3 | Site stabilization alternatives (Part 3.1.2.3) | 39 |
| III.3 | Pollution Prevention Requirements (Part 3.1.3) | 39 |
| III.3.1 | Minimize the Discharge of Pollutants. (Part 3.1.3.1)..... | 40 |
| III.3.2 | Construction Site Egress (Minimize Sediment Track-Out). (Part 3.1.3.2). | 42 |
| III.3.3 | Minimize exposure. (Part 3.1.3.3)..... | 43 |

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| III.3.4 | Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (Part 3.1.3.4) | 45 |
| III.3.5 | Fertilizer Discharge Restrictions. (Part 3.1.3.5) | 46 |
| III.4 | Controls for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges and Dewatering Activities (Part 3.1.4) | 47 |
| III.5 | Water Quality Standards (Part 3.2) | 48 |
| III.5.1 | Water Quality Standards (Part 3.2.1)..... | 48 |
| III.5.2 | Discharge Limitations for Impaired Waters and OAWs (Part 3.2.2) | 48 |
| IV. | Inspections (Part 4) | 49 |
| IV.1 | Inspector Qualifications (Part 4.1) | 49 |
| IV.2 | Inspection Schedule (Part 4.2) | 49 |
| IV.3 | Scope of Inspections (Part 4.3) | 52 |
| IV.4 | Inspection Report (Part 4.4) | 53 |
| IV.5 | Inspection Follow-up (Part 4.5) | 54 |
| V. | Corrective Actions (Part 5) | 54 |
| V.1 | Corrective Action Triggers (Part 5.1)..... | 54 |
| V.2 | Corrective Action Deadlines (Part 5.2) | 55 |
| V.3 | Corrective Action Report (Part 5.3) | 56 |
| VI. | Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (Part 6) | 57 |
| VI.1 | General Information (Part 6.1)..... | 57 |
| VI.2 | Types of Operators (Part 6.2)..... | 58 |
| VI.3 | SWPPP Contents (Part 6.3) | 59 |
| VI.3.1 | Stormwater Team (Part 6.3(1))..... | 59 |
| VI.3.2 | Identification of Operators (Part 6.3(2)) | 59 |
| VI.3.3 | Nature of Construction Activities (Part 6.3(3)) | 59 |
| VI.3.4 | Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities (Part 6.3(4)) | 60 |
| VI.3.5 | Site Description (Part 6.3(5)) | 61 |
| VI.3.6 | Site Map(s) (Part 6.3(6))..... | 61 |
| VI.3.7 | Receiving Waters (Part 6.3(7)) | 62 |
| VI.3.8 | Control Measures to be used During Construction Activity (Part 6.3(8)). | 62 |
| VI.3.9 | Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (Part 6.3(9))..... | 62 |
| VI.3.10 | Use of Treatment Chemicals (Part 6.3(10))..... | 63 |
| VI.3.11 | Pollution Prevention Procedures (Part 6.3(11)) | 64 |
| VI.4 | Documentation Requirements including Permit Related Records (Part 6.4)... | 64 |
| VI.5 | SWPPP Updates and Modification Requirements (Part 6.5)..... | 65 |
| VI.6 | Deficiencies in the SWPPP (Part 6.6) | 66 |
| VI.7 | Posting, SWPPP Review and Making SWPPPs Available (Part 6.7)..... | 67 |

VI.8 Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action (Part 6.8)..... 67

VII. Monitoring..... 68

 VII.1 Monitoring Program (Part 7.1)..... 68

 VII.2 General Requirements (Part 7.2) 68

 VII.3 Analytical Monitoring Requirements (Part 7.3)..... 69

VIII. Fees, Reporting and Recordkeeping (Part 8)..... 70

IX. Appendices..... 71

X Applicable Forms..... 71

I. Introduction: New Requirements for Construction Sites with Stormwater Discharges

Background

Operators of construction sites disturbing one or more acres of land or smaller sites that are part of a common plan of development or sale are required to obtain Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permit coverage for stormwater discharges. Since 1992, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has issued a series of stormwater Construction General Permits (CGP) that provide permit coverage in states where USEPA is the permitting authority. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) received authorization to administer the NPDES program in Arizona on December 5, 2002 and issued its first, five-year CGP in February 2003.

USEPA finalized Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the construction and development industry (*i.e.*, the “C&D rule”) on December 1, 2009. The C&D rule became effective on February 1, 2010.

The requirements in the C&D rule include a suite of non-numeric effluent limitations that apply to all permitted construction sites. (See 40 CFR 450.21.) The non-numeric effluent limits include requirements for:

- Erosion and Sediment Controls;
- Soil Stabilization;
- Pollution Prevention Measures;
- Dewatering;
- Prohibited Discharges; and
- Surface Outlets.

ADEQ’s 2013 CGP includes language that implements USEPA’s C&D rule non-numeric limits. The permit also includes water quality-based requirements for construction sites discharging stormwater to waters requiring additional pollutant control.

USEPA issued a new construction general permit on February 15, 2012. The new CGP includes new requirements that implement the technology-based Effluent Limitation Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards of the C & D rule. A thorough discussion of the C&D rule requirements is presented by USEPA in Part II of their Fact Sheet for the 2012 CGP, online at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.cfm>.

Also new with this permit are processing fees for water quality protection services. Go to: <http://www.azdeg.gov/environ/water/permits/fees.html> for details.

Technology-Based Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards in NPDES Permits

NPDES permits issued for construction stormwater discharges are required under Section 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to include conditions for meeting technology-based effluent limitations guidelines established under Section 301 and, where applicable, any new source performance standard established under Section 306. Once an effluent limitations guideline or new source performance standard is promulgated in accordance with these sections, NPDES permits are required to incorporate limits based on such limitations and standards. See 40 CFR 122.44(a)(1).

Prior to the promulgation of national effluent limitation guidelines and standards, permitting authorities incorporated technology-based effluent limitations on a best professional judgment basis. See CWA section 402(a)(1)(B); 125.3(a)(2)(ii)(B). USEPA provides more in-depth discussion of technology-based ELGs in their 2012 Fact Sheet.

Summary of C&D Rule Requirements

USEPA's C&D rule requirements include (1) non-numeric effluent limitations that apply to all permitted discharges from construction sites (40 CFR 450.21), and (2) a numeric effluent limit for turbidity (which is the subject of an indefinite stay) that applies to certain larger sites (40 CFR 450.22 – 24).

USEPA has issued the stay for the numeric limit for turbidity so that the limit can be recalculated. Until a new limit is promulgated, USEPA and authorized states (including Arizona) are not required to incorporate a numeric turbidity limitation into their permits.

Non-Numeric Effluent Limits.

The C&D rule's non-numeric effluent limitations are incorporated into the AZPDES 2013 stormwater Construction General Permit (2013 CGP). The C&D rule contains non-numeric effluent limitations that require the operator to minimize the discharge of pollutants. USEPA's objective in promulgating non-numeric effluent limits that apply to discharges from construction sites is to prevent the mobilization and discharge of sediment, turbidity, and other sediment-bound pollutants, such as metals and nutrients, and to prevent or minimize the exposure of stormwater to construction materials, debris, and other sources of pollutants on construction sites. See 74 FR 63016. The non-numeric effluent limits are structured to require operators to "first prevent the discharges of sediment and other pollutants through the use of effective planning and erosion control measures; and second, to control discharges that do occur through the use of effective sediment control measures." *Id.* The effluent limits also require the operator to implement a range of pollution prevention measures to limit or prevent discharges of other types of non-sediment discharges.

In addition, these non-numeric effluent limitations limit the generation of dissolved pollutants, such as nutrients, organics, pesticides, herbicides and metals that may be present naturally in the soil on construction sites, such as arsenic or selenium, or may have been contributed by previous activities on the site such as agriculture or industrial. These pollutants, once mobilized by rainfall and stormwater, can detach from the soil particles and become dissolved pollutants. Once dissolved, these pollutants would not be removed by down-slope sediment controls. Source control through minimization of soil erosion is therefore the most effective way of controlling the discharge of these pollutants.

This Fact Sheet provides summaries of each provision and ADEQ's rationale for articulating the provision in this way. Generally speaking, several of the provisions of ADEQ's CGP 2008 are retained in the 2013 CGP because they already satisfied the intent of USEPA's new C & D rule. Additional information about the non-numeric effluent limits and the stay of the numeric turbidity limit in the C & D rule is found in USEPA's Fact Sheet.

II. Permit Coverage and Authorization Under ADEQ's CGP 2013 (Parts 1 and 2)

Part 1 of the CGP details the requirements that must be met to obtain coverage under the permit. Although this section has been reorganized from prior permits, many

of the requirements for coverage and the process to be followed for seeking coverage remain unchanged.

II.1 Coverage Under This General Permit

ADEQ develops and issues general permits to cover multiple facilities (or sites) within a specific category, industry or area. The vast majority of discharges associated with construction activity are covered under the AZPDES construction stormwater general permit (CGP). General permits simplify the process for dischargers to obtain authorization to discharge, provide permit requirements for any discharger that files a notice of intent to be covered, and reduce the administrative workload for the Department. All general permits are issued by ADEQ after an opportunity for public review of the proposed general permit. The accompanying fact sheet describes the rationale for permit conditions. Arizona's CGP 2013 was developed by ADEQ, with stakeholder input, through a series of stakeholders' meetings between February and June 2012, and again during the formal public comment process in November 2012.

Typically, to obtain authorization to discharge under an AZPDES general permit, an operator submits to ADEQ a Notice of Intent (NOI) to be covered under the general permit. An NOI is not a permit but a process form for obtaining general permit coverage. By submitting the NOI, the discharger acknowledges that it is eligible for coverage under the general permit and that it agrees to the conditions in the published general permit. Discharges associated with the construction activity are authorized consistent with the terms and conditions established in the general permit.

After reviewing information regarding permit eligibility contained in the NOI, ADEQ has the authority to notify a construction site operator that it is required to apply for an individual permit on a case-by-case basis if the Department determines that the operator does not meet the conditions for coverage. A situation that might trigger such a determination would be that the proposed discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard. In some cases, ADEQ may allow the operator to proceed with coverage under the general permit provided additional control measures designed to address the specific issue at hand are adopted. Additionally, operators have the option to apply for an individual permit. See 40 CFR 122.28(b)(3).

To apply for coverage under the 2013 Construction General Permit, the operator is required to develop a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) describing how the permit conditions will be met and to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI).

Continued Coverage. The Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP), under Arizona's Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES), is a Clean Water Act (CWA) permit under Section 402(p) and the federal rules promulgated thereunder (see 40 CFR 122.26).

Operators who are issued coverage on or before June 3, 2013 under CGP 2008 will have coverage automatically transferred to the CGP 2013. This process provides for continued permit coverage without having to submit a new Notice of Intent or pay a fee. ADEQ's administrative burden will be reduced because permit information from potentially 3,000 to 4,000 NOIs will not have to be processed and re-entered into ADEQ's tracking system. This automatic transfer benefits operators because they will not be subject to both an initial NOI processing fee and the annual permit fee in 2013. The annual permit fee billing cycle will continue to be based on the date operators originally applied for coverage under CGP 2008.

Existing permittees who do not want to continue coverage under CGP 2013 must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to close out permit coverage, which is the current requirement.

II.1.1 Permit Area (Part 1.1)

This general permit covers the state of Arizona, except for Indian Country. ADEQ does not have authority for discharges in Indian Country. Operators in these areas must pursue permitting through the appropriate tribal permitting authority. Where there is no approved tribal program, USEPA Region 9 remains responsible, consistent with its trust authority for implementing and enforcing the NPDES program in Indian Country.

II.1.2 Eligibility (Part 1.2)

Any construction project that has stormwater discharges associated with construction activity, in accordance with 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(14)(x) and (15), is eligible for coverage under the 2013 CGP. However, this permit is not authorized for use by operators with stormwater discharges associated with construction activities on any Indian Country lands in Arizona. USEPA Region 9 is the permitting authority for Indian lands in Arizona.

Construction activity in this permit includes:

- Clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling of fill material, or other similar activities resulting in one or more acres of land being disturbed.
- Clearing, grading, excavating, stockpiling of fill material, or other similar activities that will disturb less than one acre of land but the project is part of a larger common plan of development or sale and the entire project will ultimately disturb one or more acres.
- On-site and offsite activities directly supporting the construction project (such as construction materials or equipment storage or maintenance, soil piles, and borrow areas).
- On-site and offsite industrial activities directly related to the construction process (*e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants*).
- Construction activities on federal lands and federal projects (excluding Indian Country lands).
- Construction projects that disturb less than one acre, or meet other potential exemptions in this permit, may be “designated” and required to obtain permit coverage based on the potential for contribution to a violation of a water quality standard or for significant contribution of pollutants to waters of the U.S.
- Clearing, grading, and excavation activities being conducted as part of exploration and construction phase of mineral mining operations if one or more acres of land is disturbed.

[Note: Once exploration phase clearing, grading, and excavation activities are completed and no further mining activities will occur at the site, the operator must comply with the requirements for terminating the CGP (i.e. stabilize and re-vegetate the disturbed land, submit a NOT, etc.). If active mining operations will ensue, the operator must apply for coverage under the Multi Sector General Permit for stormwater discharges and be prepared to implement any new requirements prior to beginning the active mining phase (extraction through production of a salable product).]

The following activities do not require coverage under this permit:

- Routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility and that disturbs less than five acres. By definition, maintenance projects are expected to be short-term and involve minimal mass grading.
- Construction activities unrelated to earth disturbing activities such as interior remodeling, completion of interiors of structures, etc.
- Routine earth disturbing activities that are part of the normal day-to-day operation of a completed facility (*e.g., daily cover for landfills, maintenance of gravel roads or parking areas, landscape maintenance, etc.*).
- Re-paving roads if the sub-grade is undisturbed.
- Construction activities under a State or Federal reclamation program to return an abandoned facility property to an agricultural or open land use.
- Construction activity that disturbs less than one acre and is not part of a larger common plan of development that disturbs more than one acre, unless designated as discussed in the above section.
- Geotechnical, environmental, and archeological explorations if those activities collectively disturb less than one acre.

Common Plan of Development

A “larger common plan of development or sale” is:

1. A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one project plan. Examples include:
 - a) Phased projects and projects with multiple filings or lots, even if the separate phases or filings/lots will be constructed under separate contract or by separate owners (*e.g., a development where lots are sold to separate builders*);
 - b) A development plan that may be phased over multiple years, but is still under a consistent plan for long-term development; and
 - c) Projects in a contiguous area that may be unrelated but still under the same contract, such as construction of a building extension and a new parking lot at the same facility.

For example, if a developer buys a 20-acre lot and builds roads, installs pipes, and runs electricity with the intention of constructing homes or other structures sometime in the future, this would be considered a larger common plan of development or sale. If the land is parceled off or sold, and construction occurs on plots that are less than one acre by separate, independent builders, the construction activity would still be part of the common plan of development and subject to stormwater permitting requirements if the smaller plots were included on the original site plan. A larger common plan of development or sale also applies to other types of land development such as commercial shopping areas, and industrial parks.

2. Where there is any documentation or announcement (including a sign, public notice or hearing, sales pitch, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, etc.) that links the separate construction activities or project phases together under a common project plan.

If the project is part of a common plan of development or sale, the disturbed area of the entire plan shall be used in determining permit requirements.

Coverage under a Separate AZPDES Permit

Part 1.2 states that ineligible discharges (generally, wastewater or non-stormwater) must be addressed in another manner: apply for a separate Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) permit, cease the discharge(s), or take necessary steps to make the discharge(s) eligible for coverage under this (2013 CGP) permit. The permit option could be either the AZPDES De Minimus General Permit or an individual AZPDES permit.

By definition, 'De Minimus' discharges contain relatively low levels of pollutants, with a limited flow and/ or frequency, and having a short-term duration. The De Minimus General Permit (DGP) allows for the discharge of pollutants associated with potable and reclaimed water systems, subterranean dewatering, well development, aquifer testing, hydrostatic testing of specific pipelines, residential cooling water, charitable car washes, building and street washing, and dechlorinated swimming pool water. Authorization under the DGP requires the permittee to implement various BMPs, and in many cases to conduct discharge monitoring based on the type of discharge activity and the type of receiving water. More information on the DGP is available at:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/gen.html#demi>.

Several allowable non-stormwater discharges are listed in Part 1.3(2) and do not require separate De-Minimus general permit coverage.

Individual Permit Requirements

When the activity does not conform to the general permit requirements or if ADEQ determines that the discharge is a significant contributor of pollutants, an individual AZPDES permit may be required so that permit conditions can be customized to the site. See A.A.C. R18-9-C902(A).

Likewise, any discharger may request to be covered under an individual permit rather than seek coverage under an otherwise applicable general permit. See A.A.C. R18-9-C902(B).

See A.A.C. R18-9-B901 for the requirements for an individual permit application and issuance or denial.

II.1.3 Authorized Discharges (Part 1.3)

The term "discharge", when used in the permit without qualification, means the discharge of a pollutant to a "water of the United States" (40 CFR Part 122.2). This includes additions of pollutants into waters of the United States from: surface runoff which is collected or channeled by man; discharges through pipes, sewers, or other conveyances, leading into privately owned treatment works. "Discharge of a pollutant," "pollutant" and "water of the United States" are all terms defined in 40 CFR Part 122.2.

The term "discharge point," when used in the permit, means the location where stormwater flows exit the construction site.

Part 1.3 lists categories of stormwater discharges that are allowed under the 2013 CGP, provided that all applicable permit limits and conditions are met. The list is subdivided into allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. Allowable stormwater discharges (Part 1.3(1)) include such discharges as stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage and stormwater discharges from construction support activities:

- a. Stormwater discharges designated by USEPA as needing a permit under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v), § 122.26(b)(15)(ii) or § 122.26(a)(9);
- b. Stormwater discharges from construction support activities (*e.g., concrete or asphalt batch plants, equipment staging yards, material storage areas, excavated material disposal areas, borrow areas*) provided:
 - The support activity is exclusively and directly related to the construction site required to have permit coverage for stormwater discharges;
 - The support activity is not a commercial operation, nor does it serve multiple unrelated construction projects;
 - The support activity does not continue to operate beyond the completion of the construction activity at the project it supports; and
 - Stormwater controls are implemented in accordance with Part 3.1 and, if applicable, Part 3.2 of the permit, for discharges from the support activity areas.

Part 1.3(2) (Allowable Non-stormwater Discharges) lists the non-stormwater discharges that are allowed under this permit. However, operators are prohibited from discharging any non-stormwater from their construction sites to an outstanding Arizona water (OAW). Additional requirements may apply if the site is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water. Any discharges not included on the list are prohibited from coverage under this permit.

Appropriate control measures are required on allowable non-stormwater discharges, in accordance with Part 3.1.4 of the permit. In addition, the SWPPP must list all of the allowable non-stormwater discharges that are expected to be associated with the project's construction activities (Part 6.3) and describe the control measures used.

ADEQ added two more non-stormwater discharges to the allowable list because construction site operators frequently produce these De-Minimus-types of discharges with their construction activities:

- Discharges related to installation and maintenance of potable water supply systems, including disinfection and flushing activities, discharges resulting from pressure releases or overflows, and discharges from wells approved by ADEQ for drinking water use; and
- Hydrostatic testing of new pipes, tanks or vessels using potable water, surface water, or uncontaminated groundwater.

The above is a summary of allowable stormwater and non-stormwater discharges. The permit is much more explicit in terms of what is allowable and not allowable.

II.1.4 Prohibited Discharges (Part 1.4)

Part 1.4 lists the types of wastes and other pollutants that operators are prohibited from discharging from a construction site. The requirements in (1) through (4) below implement the prohibitions in 40 CFR 450.21(e) of the C&D rule and were addressed at least in principle, if not directly by the 2008 CGP. The requirement in (5) below to prohibit toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release corresponds to Part VI(A), Hazardous Substances or Oil, of the 2008 CGP. All five of the following discharges are addressed in the USEPA 2012 CGP and are also prohibited by this permit:

1. Wastewater from washout of concrete, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 3.1.3.1(1);
2. Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, unless managed by an appropriate control as described in Part 3.1.3.1(3);
3. Fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;
4. Soaps, solvents, or detergents used in vehicle and equipment washing; and
5. Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release.

Although not specifically listed in 40 CFR Part 450, the subject of toxic substances was listed in Part VI(A) of the 2008 CGP as a prohibited discharge under “Special Conditions – Hazardous Substances or Oil”. Likewise, EPA’s 2012 CGP lists toxic/hazardous substances in Part 2.3.1. The full text from the in Part VI(A) of the 2008 CGP is: “The operator shall prevent or otherwise minimize the discharge of hazardous substances or oil in the discharge(s) from the construction activities in accordance with the SWPPP. *This permit does not relieve the operator of the reporting requirements under 40 CFR 110, 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or hazardous substances.*”

II.1.5 Limitations of Coverage (Part 1.5)

1. Post-Construction Discharges.

This permit covers only the construction phase of the project. Once final stabilization is achieved and a Notice of Termination is filed, discharges are no longer covered under this permit. Sites requiring post-construction permitting must obtain coverage under a separate AZPDES permit.

2. Discharges Covered by another AZPDES Permit.

Stormwater discharges associated with construction activities which are covered under an individual permit or discharges required to be covered under an alternative general permit are not authorized by this permit.

3. Discharges to Impaired Waters.

This permit includes specific conditions to protect impaired surface waters. An ‘impaired water’ is a surface water that has been assessed as not attaining a water quality standard for at least one designated use. ADEQ is scheduled to provide an updated list of waterbodies not meeting water quality standards to USEPA for approval in each even-numbered year. This listing of impaired waters identifies each waterbody by name, stream reach or lake number, and watershed. The parameter(s) not meeting standards (i.e. causes of impairment) are also identified for each waterbody. Impaired waters are listed in Arizona’s 303(d) and Other Impaired Waters List available at: <http://www.azdeq.gov/enviro/water/assessment/assess.html>

Tier 1 antidegradation protection applies to surface waters listed on the 303(d) list for the pollutant that resulted in the listing (AAC R18-11-107.01). For these waters, a regulated discharge shall not violate a water quality standard and shall not further degrade existing water quality for the pollutant that resulted in the listing.

Consistent with federal law, Arizona Administrative Code R18-11-107(B) specifically prohibits degradation of Tier I waters (where the existing water quality does not meet applicable water quality standards). If a permittee’s discharge causes or

contributes to nonattainment of standards, more effective and/or additional control measures must be added. If after the implementation of additional and/or more effective controls the discharge continues to contribute to nonattainment, the permittee shall cease all discharges under this permit and apply for coverage under an individual AZPDES permit.

TMDLs – A total maximum daily load (TMDL) is the total amount of a pollutant a waterbody can receive from all sources and still meet water quality standards. TMDLs are written for waterbodies on the Impaired Waters List. Waters with TMDLs remain on the Other Impaired Waters List until the water quality is no longer impaired. Any discharge under this permit must be consistent with any applicable TMDL. Further, if a TMDL specifically assigns a load allocation to a construction project or projects, the project must be authorized under an individual AZPDES permit.

4. Discharges to outstanding Arizona waters (OAW).

This permit includes specific conditions to protect outstanding Arizona waters (OAWs) within the State of Arizona. An OAW is a surface water that has been identified by ADEQ as an outstanding water resource in accordance with A.A.C. R18-11-112. A list of OAWs can be found at:

<http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/download/oaw.pdf>

No degradation of an OAW is allowed under the Surface Water Quality Standards rules. Thus, operators seeking authorization for discharge within 1/4 mile of an OAW must demonstrate to ADEQ that the discharge will not degrade existing water quality in the downstream OAW. This demonstration is through submittal of the SWPPP documents, including the monitoring provisions specified in the permit.

5. Exempt Discharges.

Activities/sites that are exempt from permit coverage include construction sites that disturb less than one acre (unless required by the Director), and routine maintenance that is performed to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility. Discharges from sites that have an erosivity waiver are also exempt.

All persons operating under an exemption are expected to apply control measures and minimize pollution discharge from their sites, including stabilizing the site when they are finished. As the permit indicates, any activity that causes or contributes to a violation of water quality standards may lose exemption and be required to obtain coverage.

Additional Condition for Exemption – Persons that are not required to file for permit coverage under this section shall operate exempt construction sites in a manner that minimizes pollutants in the discharges, including effectively stabilizing the site after completion of construction. In the event discharges from the site may cause or contribute to non-attainment of water quality standards, ADEQ may require the operator to obtain permit coverage. See A.A.C R18-9-A902(B)(9)(e).

II.1.6 Erosivity Waivers for Small Construction Activities (Part 1.6)

1. Calculating the Erosivity Waiver.

Some small construction sites may be eligible for an erosivity waiver from permit coverage.

Waivers are ONLY available for construction sites that:

1. Disturb between one and five acres;

2. Have a rainfall erosivity factor less than five;
3. Are NOT part of a common plan of development or sale that disturb more than five acres;
4. Are more than 1/4 mile from an OAW or impaired water; and
5. Are not designated for permit coverage by ADEQ.

To receive a waiver, the operator of a small construction activity must certify to a low predicted rainfall erosivity factor of less than 5 during the period of construction activity. The rainfall erosivity factor is based on Agriculture Handbook Number 703, Predicting Soil Erosion by Water: A Guide to Conservation Planning with the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), pages 21-64, dated January 1997. To determine the rainfall erosivity factor (R) for the waiver, the operator must use the ADEQ's Smart NOI electronic system which calculates the values based on operator input of locational data and dates for construction.

Filing an NOI and development of a SWPPP is not required, but the operator must manage the construction site in a manner that minimizes pollutants in discharges including implementing control measures that are protective of water quality.

Projects Which Extend Past Certified Period – The waiver authorization will indicate an 'end date' after which the waiver is no longer applicable. The end date is calculated and based on the locational and climate data that affect the erosivity factor calculation. If the project continues after this end date, the project was not eligible for the waiver and is in violation of the permit. In this case filing an NOI for permit coverage and developing a SWPPP is required.

2. Permit Waiver Certification.

Erosivity Waiver – The erosivity waiver is accessible only through the use of the Smart NOI system. The erosivity calculation must be done via the Smart NOI system to promote consistency and accuracy due to the complex calculations involved.

TMDL Waiver – USEPA's 2012 CGP included the TMDL waiver (a TMDL that has established that controls on stormwater discharges from small construction activity are not needed to protect water quality). However, TMDL waivers have never been included in previous AZPDES CGPs, because there are no TMDLs in Arizona that affect construction activity. Therefore, the AZPDES 2013 CGP does not include the TMDL waiver. If this changes in the future and an operator is notified of a requirement to comply with a particular provision of a TMDL in a watershed where the project is operating, ADEQ will provide the necessary information about any additional requirements for a TMDL waiver. Information on TMDLs that have been established or approved by USEPA is available from ADEQ online at

<http://www.azdeq.gov/enviro/water/assessment/download/status.pdf>.

USEPA also makes a TMDL list available online at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/tmdl/>

II.2 Authorization Under This General Permit (Part 2.0)

II.2.1 Responsibilities of Operators (Part 2.1)

All operators must review all the conditions and requirements of this permit before submitting any of the forms described in Part 2. All operators are required to obtain coverage for stormwater discharges associated with construction activity under this permit unless the discharge is covered by an alternative AZPDES permit. Operators must meet the following conditions before permit coverage will be authorized:

1. All operators (Part 2.1.1). The applicant is an operator of the construction project for which discharges will be covered under this permit;

For the purposes of this permit, an “operator” is any person associated with a construction project that meets either of the following two criteria:

- a. The person has operational control over construction plans and specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or*
- b. The person has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions (e.g., they are authorized to direct workers at a site to carry out activities required by the permit).*

Subcontractors are generally not considered operators for the purposes of this permit.

The definition of “operator” in (1) above is a slightly modified version of the definition of “operator” that was included in the 2008 CGP. The person that meets the first part of the definition of “operator” (a) in most cases will be the owner of the site. The person that meets the second part of the definition of “operator” (b) in most cases will be the general contractor of the project. Where there are multiple operators associated with the same project (Part 2.1.1), all persons meeting the definition of “operator” are required to obtain permit coverage. Subcontractors do not meet the definition of “operator”, and therefore are not required to obtain permit coverage.

2. Multiple operators (Part 2.1.2). When multiple operators are associated with the same project, all operators are required to obtain permit coverage. If one operator has control over plans and specifications and a different operator has control over activities at the project site, they may divide responsibility for compliance with the terms of this permit provided that they develop a joint or common SWPPP, which documents which operator has responsibility for each requirement of the permit.

If an operator only has operational control over a portion of larger project (e.g., *one of four homebuilders in a subdivision*), the operator is responsible for compliance with all applicable effluent limits, terms, and conditions of this permit as it relates to the activities on their portion of the construction site, including implementation of control measures described in the SWPPP. The operator must also ensure either directly or through coordination with other permittees that their activities do not render another person’s stormwater controls ineffective. Fact Sheet Section VI presents further details about joint or common SWPPPs.

“Construction support activities” (as defined in Appendix A) must also have permit coverage, either under the owner/ operator, if they are the same entity as the operator of the main construction site, or separately, if the operator of a construction support activity is different from the operator of the main construction site. For example, if a construction support activity for the project is owned by a separate owner, and if the separate owner meets the definition of “operator”, that person would be required to obtain permit coverage for discharges from the site where the support activities are located. However, if the construction support activity is owned or operated by the site operator, then the support activity must be included in the site operator’s permit coverage, including any documentation provided in the NOI and SWPPP.

A construction project will need CGP coverage if the project will disturb one or more acres, or will disturb less than 1 acre but is part of a common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one or more acres, or the project's discharges have been designated by USEPA as needing a permit under 40 CFR Part 122.26(a)(1)(v) or 40 CFR Part 122.26(b)(15)(ii).

II.2.2 Prerequisites for Submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 2.2)

A Notice of Intent (NOI) for a general permit is similar to a permit application, in that it is a request for AZPDES permit coverage and contains information about the proposed discharge. The NOI serves as the operator's notice to ADEQ that the operator intends the discharge to have coverage under the general permit. By signing and submitting the NOI, the operator is certifying that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed, that the discharge meets all of the conditions specified in the general permit, and that the operator intends to continue to meet those requirements. A Notice of Intent that contains fraudulent, misleading or erroneous information may invalidate permit coverage (see Appendix B, Subsection 9). An incomplete NOI delays permit coverage until such time as the NOI has been completed.

II.2.3 Submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI) (Part 2.3)

Like the CGP 2008, the CGP 2013 requires any person who meets one or both of the criteria for an "operator" as specified in Part 2.1.1 to prepare and submit a complete and accurate NOI prior to commencing construction activities. The NOI form provides the information necessary for ADEQ to determine a construction operator's eligibility to discharge under the permit. Emergency-related projects are automatically authorized to discharge under this permit (see Appendix A of the permit and Fact Sheet Section II.2.3). In these situations, the NOI must be submitted within 30 calendar days after the commencement of construction activities.

Part 2.2 clarifies that authorization is not valid if the NOI upon which authorization is based is incomplete or inaccurate, or if the discharge was never eligible for permit coverage. The CGP's fundamental requirement is that discharges are not authorized until permit coverage is obtained, and that permit coverage is obtained for the CGP through the submission of a complete and accurate NOI.

Part 2.3 notes that all "operators" (as defined in Appendix A) associated with the construction project, who meet the Part 1.2 eligibility requirements, are required to submit an NOI, and the operator must complete the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to submitting the NOI for coverage under this permit. The permit allows multiple operators of the same construction site to develop a joint or common SWPPP, as provided in Part 6.1(1).

Submitting the NOI Form

All operators are encouraged to use ADEQ's electronic Smart NOI system to prepare and submit NOIs. Payment of the initial fee is also available online. Go to <https://az.gov/app/smartnoi/> to access ADEQ's Smart NOI system and file an NOI. Operators with no access to the Internet may submit a paper NOI to the ADEQ address listed in Part 8.2, accompanied by a paper check covering the applicable initial fee.

The NOI requires the operator to identify the location (by latitude and longitude) that stormwater may discharge or flow off of the construction site. The "discharge point" is typically found at a low elevation point at the perimeter of the construction site, or at the point closest to a receiving water. A receiving water is a natural watercourse into which stormwater would flow in a storm event and includes dry washes, streams, tributaries, and other waters of the U.S. (such as designated canals). Man-made

structures such as retention basins, storm sewer systems, or city storm drains are not receiving waters, but are conveyances that discharge to a receiving water.

Latitude and longitude for the discharge location of the construction site must be provided on the form. Common tools to determine latitude and longitude include Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, topographic maps, or internet mapping sites. The Smart NOI on-line system also includes a mapping system for easily determining latitude and longitude. The latitude and longitude must be reported in degrees, minutes, and seconds format. The latitude must have at least six digits. The longitude must have at least seven digits. This information is critical for accurately locating the site, mapping it on state environmental maps, and for determining which provisions of this permit may apply.

For linear construction projects (projects which are typically longer than wide and have a basically uniform width) such as roadways, utility line and pipeline corridors, provide the latitude and longitude of the discharge location(s) as follows:

1. For a linear project where any portion of the construction site is within 1/4 mile of any receiving water that is classified as an OAW or impaired, provide the coordinates closest to that receiving water.
2. For a linear project with a single discharge location, provide the coordinates for the discharge location.
3. For a linear project with multiple discharge locations, provide the coordinates at the mid-point of the project length.

Note: If part of the linear project lies within the proximity of an impaired water or OAW (per item 1 above), provide that point on the NOI.

Identify the closest receiving water(s) to the site. If stormwater runoff could discharge to or reach more than one receiving water, list ALL receiving waters. Some receiving waters may be unnamed washes or tributaries, and these must also be indicated on the NOI form as "unnamed." "None" is not an acceptable answer to this question.

Signature of the NOI Form

The complete and accurate NOI must be signed by the appropriate signatory. State statutes and rules provide for significant penalties for submitting false information on the NOI. The NOI serves as an agreement by the signatory that there will be compliance with the permit conditions. In accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9, operators cannot delegate the responsibility for signature on an NOI form to consultants or agents. Appendix B, Subsection 9 gives specific requirements for signature of the NOI.

Note: Use of the e-signature option on the Smart NOI system will result, in most cases, in immediate permit authorization.

The authorization to sign other permit-related documents (NOT, SWPPP, inspection reports, etc) may be delegated. The signed and dated written authorization delegation must be included in the SWPPP. A copy of the signatory delegation need not be submitted to ADEQ unless specifically requested.

Certificate of Authorization

Each person operating under this permit will receive a an Authorization to Discharge with an Authorization Number when ADEQ processes Notice of Intent (NOI). The confirmation of coverage letter (Authorization Certificate) the operator will receive

from ADEQ is not the permit - it merely acknowledges that the NOI has been processed by the Department and the operator is authorized to discharge subject to the terms and conditions of this general permit. Note that the assigned number is not the AZPDES Permit Number; rather, it is the authorization number (with the prefix "AZCON") and should be used in all correspondence with the Department. The actual permit number is AZG2012-001.

Operators who submit an application via the Smart NOI System are encouraged to use the e-signature feature to obtain faster, and in most cases, immediate coverage. An NOI Authorization Certificate is not issued via the Smart NOI System for copies submitted without electronic signature. Operators who submit a signed NOI by fax, mail or hand delivery for manual processing, will be sent a letter regarding authorization status (typically within 2-5 business days of ADEQ's receipt of the NOI). Applicants may also verify receipt of the NOI and check the status of the authorization by visiting ADEQ's NOI Construction Database at: <http://azdeq.gov/databases/azpdessearch.html>.

Discharges to a regulated MS4.

Operators of construction sites located within a regulated municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) must submit a copy of ADEQ's Authorization to Discharge (**not** a copy of the NOI) to the MS4 operator. A list of regulated MS4s is found at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/stormwater.html#ms4s>.

Revised NOI

Revisions to an NOI are only allowable in certain circumstances, such as updating mailing address, changing the name of the contact person, or revising the location of the SWPPP.

To revise a NOI, an operator can download a copy of the NOI form from: <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/cgp.html>

Indicate that the NOI is a revision to an NOI which was authorized under the new construction general permit. Provide the current authorization number (AZCON-XXXXX); the name of the project/site; and **only** the specific information being revised. The revised NOI must be signed in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9.

ADEQ does not allow revisions to an NOI to change the latitude or longitude of a site, nor to change the acreage of the site if the land disturbance has already begun.

ADEQ does not allow revisions to change or transfer an NOI to another operator. If operational control of a site changes, an operator must submit an NOT terminating coverage as specified in Part 2.5 of the permit.

Prior to submitting the NOI, the new operator shall develop a new SWPPP, or may modify, certify, and implement the existing SWPPP if it continues to satisfy the requirements of the general permit.

If project extends beyond the estimated termination date on an NOI, it is not necessary to re-file or revise the NOI. Permit coverage will continue until an NOT is filed or the permit or permit coverage is revoked.

II.2.4 Emergency-Related Construction Activity (Part 2.4)

Obtaining CGP coverage following the normal procedures is not feasible in situations requiring emergency-related construction. Provisions in Part 2.4 for emergency-related construction activity are new to the 2013 CGP. With this provision, ADEQ intends to ensure that the authorization process does not interfere with emergency-related construction projects required to avoid endangerment to human

health, public safety, or the environment (*e.g., a natural disaster such as a tornado, hurricane, earthquake, flood or some similar event that creates widespread disruption in essential public services*). Immediate authorization will enable operators of these projects to begin work immediately, and to postpone the NOI submission and SWPPP completion deadlines for 30 calendar days. Once the initial 30 calendar days has expired, however, this permit requires an operator to develop a SWPPP and submit a complete and accurate NOI for permit coverage. The operator must also provide documentation in the SWPPP that substantiates the occurrence of a public emergency (*e.g., federal or state disaster declaration or similar state or local declaration*). If the construction activity is completed within 30 days, submittal of an NOI and preparation of a SWPPP are not required. However, documentation of the public emergency should be kept.

Note: “other applicable requirements in the permit” includes Parts 3 through 6 and Part 7 if any portion of the site is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW.

Note: Operators of emergency-related projects are considered provisionally covered under the terms and conditions of this permit immediately, unless ADEQ notifies the operator that the authorization has been delayed or denied.

II.2.5 How to Terminate Coverage (Part 2.5)

The requirements of Part 2.5 must be met before an operator of a construction project may be authorized to terminate coverage under the permit. Until permit coverage is terminated, the operator is required to comply with all conditions and effluent limitations in the permit. Permit coverage is not terminated until ADEQ has received a complete and accurate Notice of Termination (NOT), certifying that the requirements for termination in Part 2.5 are met. ADEQ included additional requirements that affect when a site may terminate coverage under the CGP. Operators have a new option of terminating coverage when control is lost or access is denied due to foreclosure or sale of the property and the new operator has not obtained coverage. This situation does not preclude ADEQ from taking enforcement action for violations that occurred prior to loss of control.

The NOT form includes modified reasons for termination. These modifications were considered necessary to reflect the changes made to the conditions for terminating permit coverage in Part 2.5. For instance, beyond enabling sites to terminate coverage when earth-disturbing activities have stopped and the site is stabilized, the permit requires the removal of all temporary stormwater controls and construction materials, waste, and waste handling devices.

Conditions for Terminating Permit Coverage

Each operator must reference the corresponding authorization number (AZCON) on the NOT form. An operator’s authorization to discharge under this permit terminates at midnight on the day a complete and accurate NOT is received by ADEQ. Upon receipt of the NOT the Department will issue a letter to the operator confirming receipt and that coverage under the permit is terminated. The submission of an NOT may trigger a site inspection, including verification that final stabilization has been achieved as required by the permit if another operator has not submitted an NOI assuming responsibility for final stabilization.

The requirements in Part 2.5(1) provide operators with a list of all of the triggering conditions for terminating permit coverage. These conditions, as applicable, must be satisfied before an NOT can be filed and permit coverage terminated. They emphasize

the importance of leaving the site not only stabilized, but also in a condition that no longer requires temporary stormwater controls or pollution prevention practices.

1. The operator has completed all earth-disturbing activities at the site and, if applicable, construction support activity areas covered by this permit (as defined in Appendix A), and the operator has completed the following:
 - For any areas that (1) were disturbed during construction, (2) are not covered over by permanent structures, and (3) over which the operator had control during the construction activities, the operator has met the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization in Part 3.1.2;
 - The operator has removed and properly disposed of all construction materials, waste and waste handling devices, and has removed all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following termination of permit coverage;
 - The operator has removed all stormwater controls that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following termination of permit coverage or those that are biodegradable; and
 - The operator has removed all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following termination of permit coverage; or
2. Another operator who has a valid authorization number under this general permit or an individual AZPDES permit has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized (see Appendix B, Subsection 19);
3. For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner (or a homeowner's association) in accordance with Part 3.1.2.2(2)(b);
4. The planned construction activity identified on the original NOI was never initiated (*i.e., no grading or earthwork was ever started*) and plans for construction have been permanently abandoned or indefinitely postponed;
5. Coverage under an individual or an alternative general AZPDES permit has been obtained;
6. The operator has transferred control of all areas of the site for which the operator is responsible under this permit to another operator, and that operator has submitted an NOI and obtained coverage under this permit;
7. The operator qualifies for one of the stabilization exemptions in Part 3.1.2.3. If qualifying for either exemption, the operator shall submit the required documentation with the NOT;
8. The operator no longer meets the definition of an operator in Part 2.1, provided that the operator meets all of the following requirements:
 - a. Informs ADEQ of the estimated date of the anticipated loss of control as soon as the operator becomes aware of it and identifies the person that will take control;
 - b. Identifies the reasons for being unable to submit an NOT that complies with the requirements of Part 2.5;
 - c. Submits a copy of the SWPPP with the notice of withdrawal;
 - e. Has informed the new operator of the requirements of this permit; and

- f. Notifies the MS4 of the anticipated change in control and identifies the person that will take control, if the construction site has the potential to discharge to a regulated MS4. The operator shall give notice to the MS4 at the same time notice is given ADEQ.

Note: NOTs can only be filed for those sites which obtained timely permit authorization by submitting a complete and accurate NOI. Sites which did not receive permit authorization have no permit coverage to terminate.

The conditions for terminating permit coverage in Part 2.5(1) correspond to requirements in Part II.C in the 2008 CGP; however, additional requirements have been included to acknowledge situations where an operator loses control of a project site.

II.2.6 Change of Operator Request Due to Foreclosure or Bankruptcy

In rare circumstances, a lending institution will seize control of a permitted site through a foreclosure or bankruptcy. In such cases, the lending institution or person who takes operational control is responsible for the discharges from the construction site. Part 2.6 requires the new entity to submit an application for permit coverage within 14 days prior to taking control of the site if the construction site has not achieved final stabilization as defined in Part 3.1.2.2.

If the new entity fails to submit an application for the construction site, the permitted operator may submit a petition to ADEQ to terminate permit coverage if they have been denied access to the property. The permitted operator must submit a Change of Operator Request form (available on the ADEQ website). At a minimum, the request must include the following:

1. The date of the loss of control of the construction site;
2. identifies the person that has control of the construction site;
3. Identifies the reasons for being unable to submit a NOT that complies with the requirements of Part 2.5;
4. Submits a copy of the SWPPP and associated review fee with the Change of Operator Request;
5. The permittee shall provide an update in the SWPPP documenting conditions at the time of loss of control. The permittee shall indicate areas of exposed soils and material stockpiles; the location, type and quantity of chemicals storage; the existing BMPs left in place and their condition; and areas that have been stabilized. The permittee shall indicate if there is public access to the site (e.g., perimeter fence, gate, etc). The Permittee shall also identify any conditions which may be dangerous or hazardous, or may pose a significant environmental threat;
6. Documentation that the permittee informed the person taking control of the construction site of the requirements of this permit; and
7. If the construction site has the potential to discharge to a regulated MS4, documentation that the permittee notified the MS4 of the change in control and the identity and contact information for the person that has control.

ADEQ will review the Change of Operator Request and related information to determine appropriate actions, including (but not limited to) terminating permit coverage for the original permittee. As part of this assessment, the Department may conduct a site inspection. Submitting a Change of Operator Request does not suspend ongoing enforcement actions and does not preclude the Department from taking enforcement actions for violations of this permit.

III. Non-numeric Effluent Limitations and Associated Control Measures at Construction Sites (Part 3.1)

Exception for ongoing construction projects

The permit provides flexibility for operators of “on-going construction projects” (Part 2.3(3)(e)) regarding compliance with the non-numeric effluent limitations and associated control measures in Part 3.1. Operators of on-going construction projects that were authorized to discharge under Arizona’s 2008 Construction General Permit and are still in operation on June 29, 2013 are not required to comply with any portion of Part 3.1 that can not be implemented because it would be infeasible to meet that requirement. This exception ONLY applies to those portions of a project that have already commenced earth-disturbing activities or where stormwater controls implemented in compliance with the previous permit have already been installed. To be infeasible for the operator, two conditions must be met:

- 1 The requirement was not part of the 2008 CGP, under which the project was previously covered (*i.e.*, AZG2008-001); and
- 2 The operator is prevented from compliance due to the nature or location of earth disturbances at the site or the operator is unable to comply with the requirement due to the manner in which stormwater controls have already been installed or were already designed. This flexibility only extends to those portions of the site that have already commenced earth-disturbing activities or where stormwater controls implemented in compliance with the previous permit have already been installed. The earth disturbances must have commenced and the stormwater controls installed or designed prior to October 1, 2013.

The operator must document these facts in the SWPPP.

Such flexibility is warranted within the context of the C&D rule given the requirement to “minimize” the discharge of pollutants. The requirement to “minimize” pollutant discharges incorporates technical feasibility and economic achievability (“minimize” is defined in Appendix A of the permit), therefore, where situations would economically preclude compliance, such as in the situations described above, flexibility in these situations is consistent with the rule requirement.

Where this flexibility may be most relevant will be in the application of such C&D rule provisions as the buffer requirement (40 CFR 450.21(a)(6)), the requirement to preserve topsoil (40 CFR 450.21(a)(7)), and the requirement to utilize outlet structures for sediment basins that withdraw water from the surface (40 CFR 450.21(f)) because of the allowance for operators to consider feasibility in whether they must comply with these provisions. These provisions are all required “unless infeasible,” where infeasible is interpreted in the C&D rule as including situations where USEPA “recognize(s) that there may be some sites where a particular control measure cannot be implemented, thus allowing flexibility for permittees.” See 74 Fed. Reg. 63005. USEPA further explains that the term “infeasible” means it is not technologically possible or not economically practicable and achievable in light of best industry practices. This language mirrors the language in the definition of “minimize” to which it is closely related, and has been incorporated into the permit in order to define “infeasible” (see Appendix A).

Allowing operators of on-going construction projects to make a determination of infeasibility due to prior work that had already commenced is consistent with the intent of the C&D rule to account for infeasibility in applying the provisions of CFR 450.21(a) (erosion and sediment controls) and 40 CFR 450.21(b) (pollution prevention measures).

For example, if an existing project had already begun construction on a property that is within 50 feet of a perennial water, and the location of disturbances precludes compliance with the buffer requirements, Provided that the other qualifications were met for the existing project, the operator would be allowed to document the infeasibility of complying with Part 3.1.1.5 and therefore, not need to comply with that provision. However, where a phase of the project has not yet commenced for an existing project previously permitted under the 2003 or 2008 CGPs, and the project design does not preclude compliance, the operator would not have this flexibility.

Incorporation of the Non-Numeric Limits into this Permit

Operators must minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction sites by satisfying the non-numeric effluent limitations at 40 CFR 450.21 and by using various controls and practices, which are outlined in detail in the following pages of this Fact Sheet. The permit contains requirements that specifically implement or incorporate each of the C&D rule's non-numeric limits in order to minimize the discharge of pollutants from construction sites. The sections that follow briefly discuss the permit requirements, and explain how the language is consistent with the non-numeric effluent limits of USEPA's C&D rule upon which they are based.

Part 3.1 organizes the stormwater effluent limitations in four major sections:

- Erosion and Sediment Control (Part 3.1.1);
- Site Stabilization (Part 3.1.2);
- Pollution Prevention (Part 3.1.3) and
- Dewatering (Part 3.1.4).

The stormwater control requirements in Part 3 are the effluent limitations that apply to all discharges associated with construction activity eligible for coverage under this permit. The requirements in Part 3 generally apply the national effluent limitations guidelines and new source performance standards in the C&D rule in 40 CFR Part 450 promulgated on December 1, 2009 (74 Fed. Reg. 62996).

These requirements apply to all permitted sites, including construction support activities that are covered under the permit under Part 1.3(1)(c).

General Maintenance Requirements

Operators must carry out the general maintenance described in Part 3.1, "General Maintenance Requirements". These requirements apply to all control measures the operator may implement at the construction project site. The operator must ensure that all control measures remain in effective operating condition and are protected from activities that reduce their effectiveness during coverage. The permit also requires the operator to inspect all erosion and sediment controls, pollutant-generating activities and pollution prevention controls in accordance with the inspection requirements in Part 4.3, document any findings and conduct follow-up actions when appropriate in accordance with Part 4.4 and Part 4.5, respectively.

These maintenance requirements implement the C&D rule requirements to "... maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls" at 40 CFR 450.21(a), "... maintain effective pollution prevention measures" at 40 CFR 450.21(d) and the NPDES requirement at 40 CFR 122.41(e) to "at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control ..." In terms of the deadlines for taking action to correct problems found during inspections, the permit distinguishes between those problems that are "easy fixes" and those that require more significant work to

correct or that require the design, purchase, and installation of a new control. Regarding erosion and sediment controls for instance, if during the inspection, the operator discovers that a portion of the site's perimeter controls have fallen down or been driven over, repairs to the control must be made by the end of the next work day. The same would be true if the operator finds that a sediment control (*e.g., sewer inlet control device, compost filter sock, check dam, silt fence, etc.*) requires routine maintenance to remove accumulated sediment so that the control will operate effectively during the next storm event. By comparison, if a more significant repair is required, such as the complete removal and replacement of a device, the permit gives the operator up to 7 days to correct the problem, or as soon as practicable to complete work if complying with the 7-day deadline is infeasible. However, in order to prevent discharges of pollutants, the operator may have to implement temporary BMPs until the problem is corrected.

An example of maintenance of pollution prevention controls: during the inspection, the operator discovers that a trash container had been tipped over, leaving waste on the site; the permit would require that the waste be removed and placed in the appropriate container or otherwise disposed of immediately.

III.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements (Part 3.1.1)

The specific sections of Part 3.1.1 require the site operator to design, install, and maintain erosion and sediment controls that minimize the discharge of pollutants from earth-disturbing activities in accordance with the C&D rule's requirement at 40 CFR 450.21(a) ("design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of sediment"). The individual subsections, Parts 450.21(a)(1) through (7), are described separately in the permit as Parts 3.1.1.1 through 3.1.1.6.

Design Requirements. (Part 3.1.1(A)) In the design of stormwater controls, operators are required to comply with the following general design requirements:

1. The following factors must be accounted for when designing stormwater controls:
 - The expected amount, frequency, intensity, and duration of precipitation;
 - The nature of stormwater runoff and run-on at the site, including factors such as expected flow from impervious surfaces, slopes, and site drainage features. If any stormwater flow will be channelized at the site, stormwater controls must be designed to control both peak flowrates and total stormwater volume to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream erosion; and
 - The range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site.
2. The operator is required to direct discharges from stormwater controls to vegetated areas of the site to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration, including any natural buffers established under Part 3.1.1.5, unless infeasible. Operators must use velocity dissipation devices if necessary to prevent erosion when directing stormwater to vegetated areas.

The purpose of requiring the design factors in (1) above is to identify specific factors that need to be accounted for in the design of stormwater controls installed at the site. Each of these specific design factors correspond to the C&D rule requirements in 40 CFR 450.21(a)(2) and (5). It is important to consider precipitation characteristics so that earth-disturbing activities can be planned during periods with a lower risk of precipitation and so that erosion and sediment control practices can be designed to convey and manage the precipitation that is expected to occur. The requirement to design stormwater controls to account for

the nature of stormwater runoff and run-on on the site and to reduce peak flowrates and total stormwater volume (Part 3.1.1.2) is intended to minimize scouring and erosion caused by stormwater discharges from the site. The requirement to account for soil characteristics (Part 3.1.1.4), such as particle size distribution, erosivity, and cohesiveness, is also important for selecting and designing appropriate erosion and sediment controls.

The requirement in (2) above reduces the discharge of sediment and other pollutants through filtration and infiltration by implementing the C&D rule requirement at 40 CFR 450.21(a)(6)(Part 3.1.1.5). Operators can comply with this requirement by directing non-erosive flows leaving silt fences, filter berms, or other perimeter controls and sediment basins to natural buffers adjacent to streams or other vegetated areas on or adjacent to the property on which the construction activities will occur. These practices will help to prevent the formation of gulleys and associated erosion. Examples of where it may be infeasible to direct discharges from stormwater controls to vegetated areas include those areas where pervious or vegetated areas within the project footprint are non-existent, such as in some highly urban areas or where re-directing drainage would violate a local ordinance or cause a nuisance.

Installation Requirements. (Part 3.1.1(B)) Operators are required to comply with the following installation requirements:

1. **Complete installation of stormwater controls by the time each phase of earth-disturbance has begun, unless infeasible.** By the time earth-disturbing activities in any given portion of the site have begun, unless infeasible, the operator is required to install and make operational any downgradient sediment controls (*e.g., natural buffers or equivalent sediment controls, perimeter controls, exit point controls, storm drain inlet protection*) that control discharges from the initial site clearing, grading, excavating, and other land-disturbing activities. Following the installation of these initial controls, all other stormwater controls planned for this portion of the site and described in the SWPPP must be installed and made operational as soon as conditions on the site allow.
2. **Use good engineering practices and follow manufacturer's specifications.** The operator is required to install all stormwater controls in accordance with good engineering practices, including applicable design specifications.

The installation requirements in Part 3.1.1(B) implement the C&D rule requirement to "... install effective erosion and sediment controls."

The requirement in (1) above is to ensure that stormwater controls are installed and made operational to minimize pollutant discharges from the area of active disturbance. For example, prior to initial site clearing and grading activities, the operator will need to install perimeter controls, exit point controls, and, if applicable, storm drain inlet protections and natural buffers or equivalent sediment controls to control stormwater discharges from the initial disturbances. After this initial work is completed, the operator is required to install and make operational other controls, such as sediment traps or sediment basins, which are expected to treat stormwater during the remaining phases of construction. Where a project is conducted in phases, such as for a large-scale, road project, the requirement is to install such controls prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities for the particular phase. After initial controls are installed, the operator is then required to install and make operational any remaining stormwater controls as conditions allow. The requirement

to install stormwater controls prior to the initial earth-disturbance does not apply to construction activities associated with the actual installation of these controls.

There may be some situations where the installation of controls prior to the first earth disturbance is not feasible (*e.g., due to restricted space, etc.*), in which case such circumstances must be documented and kept with the records.

The requirement in (2) above is included because stormwater controls will not be effective unless properly designed and installed. Design specifications may be found in manufacturer specifications and/or in applicable erosion and sediment control manuals or ordinances. Additionally, where it is appropriate to depart from such specifications, this must reflect good engineering practice and must be explained in the SWPPP.

III.1.1 Part 3.1.1.1 – Control stormwater volume and velocity.

Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion. (Part 3.1.1.1)

Run-on Management. (Part 3.1.1.1(1)). Operators must divert run-on, or manage it on-site, if off-site areas direct stormwater flow onto the construction site. If stormwater conveyance channels are used, the channels must be designed to avoid unstabilized areas on the site and to reduce erosion, unless infeasible. Operators must minimize erosion of channels and their embankments, outlets, adjacent streambanks, slopes, and downstream waters during discharge conditions through the use of velocity dissipation devices (*e.g., check dams, sediment traps, riprap, or grouted riprap at outlets*) within and along the length of any constructed stormwater conveyance channel, and at any outlet to provide a non-erosive flow velocity.

Sediment Basins and Traps. (Part 3.1.1.1(2)) If an operator installs a sediment basin, the following requirements apply:

1. Design requirements. (Part 3.1.1.1(2)(a)).

- Provide sizing and calculation requirements for sediment basin(s) and indicate whether the basin(s) will be temporary or permanent;
When discharging from the sediment basin, utilize outlet structures that will minimize the discharge of pollutants. This is typically accomplished by withdrawing water from the surface of the pond to minimize discharge of sediment.
- Prevent erosion of (1) the sediment basin using stabilization controls (*e.g., erosion control blankets*), and (2) the inlet and outlet using erosion controls and velocity dissipation devices; and
- Sediment basins must be situated outside of surface waters and any natural buffer areas established under Part 3.1.1.5.

Operators of linear projects and drainage locations serving less than 10 acres may use smaller sediment basins or sediment traps and, at a minimum, must use silt fences or equivalent sediment controls for all down slope and appropriate mid-slope boundaries of the construction area.

Note: The 2008 CGP had a sizing requirement for a 2 year/ 24 hour storm event. That requirement was removed from the 2013 CGP to give operators flexibility for basins located in smaller areas that cannot accommodate the previous standard. Contrast this with the sizing requirement for stabilization, which specifically requires sizing for a 100 year/ 24 hour event. When designing storage capacity

for their site, operators can adapt sediment basin dimensions to the limitations of the locality (i.e., physical limitations or zoning).

2. **Maintenance requirements.** (Part 3.1.1.1(2)(b)) Keep sediment basins and traps in effective operating condition and remove accumulated sediment to maintain at least 50% of the design capacity at all times.

Sediment basins are often used on construction sites to minimize sediment discharges. They are typically placed at or near low points of drainageways in order to temporarily detain stormwater discharges, allowing sediment particulates to settle. Sediment basins are also often designed to reduce peak flowrates, reducing downstream flooding and channel erosion. At the point of discharge, which is typically a pipe or channel, installation of riprap or other stabilization measures is often necessary because the concentrated discharge can cause erosion. Sediment basins are also often designed to reduce flow duration impacts by reducing the total volume of stormwater being discharged or by providing extended detention to reduce discharge rates.

3. **Use of Cationic Treatment Chemicals.** (Part 3.1.1.1(2)(c)). Operators who plan to use cationic treatment chemicals (as defined in Appendix A) must comply with Parts 3.1.1.1(2)(c) and 6.3(10) of the permit. The use of polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals to control turbidity in sediment basins at the construction site must be used in such a manner that it allows adequate settling time and minimizes or eliminates these chemicals in the discharge. Operators must document the use of such chemicals and the supporting rationale for their choice in the SWPPP (Part 6.3(10)).

The following recommendations are provided as guidance for the handling and use of cationic treatment chemicals. USEPA states in the preamble to the C & D rule that “based on the information in the record USEPA has determined that when polymers are properly applied the risks of toxicity to aquatic life or adverse effects to the receiving water are minimal.” Following the recommendations below should result in less chemical being used for treatment, thereby significantly lowering the chances for accidental releases, over-application and residual chemical being discharged. For further information, consult USEPA’s Fact Sheet for their 2012 CGP, which devotes considerable space to the discussion of on the selection, proper use and the toxicity problems with cationic treatment chemicals.

- a. **Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to and after application of treatment chemicals.** Use conventional erosion and sediment controls prior to chemical addition to ensure effective treatment. Chemicals may only be applied where treated stormwater is directed to a sediment control prior to discharge.
- b. **Select appropriate treatment chemicals.** Select chemicals that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and discharged to locations where chemicals will be applied, and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of stormwater flowing into the chemical treatment system or area. *Note: Information on soils may be obtained at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/>;*
- c. **Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals.** Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm-resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., *spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets*), or provide equivalent measures, designed

and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in stormwater or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site).

- d. **Comply with state/local requirements.** Comply with relevant state and local requirements affecting the use of treatment chemicals.
- e. **Use chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices and specifications of the chemical vendor/supplier.** Use treatment chemicals in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications provided by the provider/supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices or specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.
- f. **Ensure proper training.** Ensure that all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training. Among other things, the training must cover proper dosing requirements.
- g. **Comply with additional requirements for the approved use of cationic chemicals.** If the operator has been notified by ADEQ that coverage under the 2013 CGP is conditioned on compliance with additional requirements necessary to ensure that the use of cationic chemicals at the site will not cause an exceedance of water quality standards, the operator is required to comply with all such requirements.
- h. **Provide proper SWPPP documentation.** The operator must include documentation in the SWPPP in accordance with Part 6.3(10) on the specific chemicals and chemical treatment systems to be used, and how the site will comply with the requirements of the permit.

III.1.2 Part 3.1.1.2 – Control stormwater discharges.

Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion. (Part 3.1.1.2)

This permit requirement implements 40CFR Part 450.21(a)(2) of the C & D rule.

III.1.3 Part 3.1.1.3 – Minimize exposed soil and steep slopes.

Minimize the amount of soil exposed and the disturbance of steep slopes during construction activity. (Part 3.1.1.3)

This permit requirement actually combines the C & D requirements of 40CFR Part 450.21(a)(3) and (4). The purpose of this requirement is to discourage the disturbance of naturally occurring steep slopes unless or until necessary.

Steep slopes may be defined by a state, Tribe, local government, or industry technical manual (e.g., stormwater BMP manual). Where no such definition exists, steep slopes are automatically defined as those that are 15 percent or greater in grade.

The purpose of the requirement to minimize the disturbance of steep slopes is to minimize the amount of soil eroded on construction sites, and the amount of sediment and other pollutants discharged from the site. Minimizing the disturbance of steep slopes during construction activity can be accomplished through a number of practices. These include practices related to how much soil is exposed on steep slopes, such as phasing land disturbing activities, and providing timely soil stabilization on slopes, such as through the use of mulches, rolled erosion control products, and vegetation. Operators

have flexibility to select appropriate controls to minimize disturbance of steep slopes at their individual sites. Operators also have flexibility to schedule and phase construction activities so as to limit the amount of land disturbed at one time and the duration of exposure on steep slopes.

The permit does not prevent or prohibit disturbance on steep slopes. ADEQ recognizes that for some projects, disturbance on steep slopes may be necessary for construction (*e.g., a road cut in mountainous terrain*). If disturbances to steep slopes are required for the project, ADEQ recognizes that it is not practicable to minimize the disturbance of steep slopes.

The requirement to minimize the disturbance of steep slopes does not apply to the creation of soil stockpiles.

III.1.4 Part 3.1.1.4 – Minimize sediment discharges from the site.

Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting stormwater runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site. (Part 3.1.1.4)

Sediment control measures are designed to capture sediment that erosion control BMPs have failed to keep in place. These control measures are typically found at the perimeter of a construction site and include sediment basins and traps (Part 3.1.1.1(2)), silt fences, inlet protection, and check dams. Except for the sediment controls that are intended as permanent structures (i.e. a temporary sediment basin to become a permanent stormwater basin), the permit requires that the operator remove these control measures after final stabilization is achieved. The erosion and sediment controls are not only to be implemented, but they must remain effective and maintained until stabilization is established.

Perimeter Controls. Operators must use appropriate perimeter control measures at all times for all down slope boundaries unless a sediment basin is used that will store a calculated volume of runoff as documented in the SWPPP, in accordance with Part 3.1.1.1(2). Examples of perimeter controls include, but are not limited to, filter berms, silt fences, and temporary diversion dikes. This requirement instructs operators where to install down slope sediment controls so that they are effectively situated to minimize the discharge of pollutants.

Perimeter controls are not required for individual lots within a construction site if stormwater from those lots is conveyed to an on-site sediment basin.

For linear projects with rights-of-way that restrict or prevent the use of such perimeter controls, operators must maximize the use of these controls where practicable and document in the SWPPP why it is impracticable in other areas of the project. Linear projects with limited rights-of-ways have flexibility to document in the SWPPP when it is impracticable to install perimeter controls in certain areas of the site, and to maximize the use of these controls in the areas where it is practicable.

All operators are reminded to maintain their perimeter controls, in accordance with Part 3.1, “General Maintenance Requirements”, to ensure they remain effective until stabilization is established.

The perimeter control requirement in the CGP implements the C&D rule requirement to “...install and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls” at 40 CFR 450.21(a).

Control Discharges from Stockpiled Sediment or Soil Piles. For any stockpiles (e.g., storage for multiple days of soil or other sediment material to be used in the construction project) or land clearing debris composed, in whole or in part, of sediment or soil, operators must comply with the permit. Operators must assess the need for controls on soil and sediment stockpiles based on size and their potential for erosion and discharge off-site.

This permit requirement applies primarily to soil stockpiles, because soil stockpiles are pollutant sources that present an overall increase in the surface area of exposed soils, along with very steep slopes (*i.e.*, at the angle of repose) that contribute to increased sediment transfer. Sediment control measures are necessary to reduce potential increases in pollutant discharge, regardless of source. Therefore, any stockpile with fine particles constitutes a pollutant source, and operators must assess the need for and implement appropriate control measures to protect stormwater quality. This particular provision is not intended to include stockpiles of other materials (such as rock) that have a minimal component of fines. The permit allows 'other effective sediment controls' to be implemented instead of a silt fence.

Construction operators should avoid the placement of any materials in the streets or other stormwater conveyances. Note that the placement of soil stockpiles in streets may be prohibited by the MS4, as streets can be a stormwater conveyance. Operators should also note that effective erosion and sediment controls are required, "except when stockpiles are being actively worked" (*i.e.*, control measures must be in place evenings, weekends, and during other downtimes).

Storm Drain Inlet Protection. For any discharges from the site to a storm drain inlet that discharges to a surface water (and it is not first directed to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), and for which the operator has authority to access the storm drain inlet, the operator must assess the need for and install inlet protection measures as necessary that remove sediment from the discharge prior to entry into the storm drain inlet. Examples of inlet protection measures include fabric filters, sandbags, concrete blocks, and gravel barriers. Inlet protection measures can only be removed in the event of flood conditions that may endanger the safety of the public. Such actions are allowable only under extreme conditions and shall be documented on the inspection report form.

Operators should note that the standard conditions of the permit regarding a "bypass" (see Appendix B, Subsection 20) provide an affirmative defense in the event that an inlet protection control measure needs to be removed to prevent flooding or erosion. ADEQ believes these "bypass" provisions provide an operator sufficient recourse in an emergency situation.

Proper maintenance includes cleaning, or removing and replacing, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection measure, the operator is advised to remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same work day in which it is found, or by the end of the following work day if removal by the same work day is not feasible.

The storm drain inlet protection requirement in the CGP implements the C&D rule requirement to "minimize sediment discharges from the site" by requiring stormwater inlets to be protected with sediment controls during construction. These control measures reduce the amount of sediment-laden stormwater from entering storm drains, and ultimately being discharged to surface waters. Inlet protection measures should be

kept in working condition so that they are effective at reducing the discharge of pollutants.

III.1.5 Part 3.1.1.5 – Maintain natural buffers.

Maintain natural buffers adjacent to perennial waters and direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal, unless infeasible (Part 3.1.1.5).

1. **Provide Natural Buffers or Equivalent Sediment Controls.** (Part 3.1.1.5(1)). This requirement only applies if construction activity is located within 50 feet of a perennial water (as defined in Appendix A; “perennial waters” do not include stormwater control features). The operator is required to ensure that any discharges to perennial waters through the area between the disturbed portions of the property and any perennial waters located within 50-feet of the site are treated by an area of undisturbed natural buffer and/or additional erosion and sediment controls in order to achieve a reduction in sediment load equivalent to that achieved by a 50-foot natural buffer. The operator is required to implement and maintain sediment controls that achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to the undisturbed natural buffer that existed on the site prior to the commencement of construction. In determining equivalent sediment load reductions, the operator may consider naturally non-vegetated areas and prior disturbances. USEPA has developed in depth buffer guidance in Appendix G of their 2012 CGP that may assist operators in complying with the requirement in this permit.

The requirements in Part 3.1.1.5 implement the C&D rule’s requirement to minimize the discharge of pollutants from the site by providing and maintaining “natural buffers around surface waters... unless infeasible” (40 CFR 450.21(a)(6)). In Arizona, buffers used to achieve erosion and sediment control are most effective when applied to areas adjacent to perennial waters (as defined in Appendix A) and natural lakes and ponds. The buffer requirement applies to all project sites that are situated within 50 feet of a perennial water, or a natural lake or pond, with certain exceptions, which are described in Part 3.1.1.5(3). ADEQ does not consider stormwater control features (*e.g., stormwater conveyance channels, storm drain inlets, sediment basins*) to be included for the purposes of triggering the requirement to comply with this Part.

Where the operator chooses to implement equivalent sediment controls instead of providing the 50-foot natural buffer, documentation must be included in the SWPPP to substantiate the claims that the additional controls, in conjunction with the site’s perimeter controls implemented pursuant to Part 3.1.1.4(1), are expected to reduce sediment by the amount equivalent to the 50-foot natural buffer.

2. **Compliance Alternatives.** (Part 3.1.1.5(2)). Where the operator finds it infeasible to maintain the 50 foot buffer, the operator is required to document in the SWPPP the reasons why the 50 foot buffer cannot be maintained, and identify the additional erosion and sediment controls selected that will achieve an equivalent level of protection.

For compliance alternatives that involve the retention of an undisturbed natural buffer, the operator is not required to enhance the quality of the vegetation that already exists in the buffer, or provide vegetation if none exists. The operator only needs to retain and protect from disturbance the natural buffer that existed prior to the commencement of construction. Any preexisting structures or impervious surfaces are allowed in the natural buffer provided the operator

retains and protect from disturbance the natural buffer area outside the preexisting disturbance.

The approach in Part 3.1.1.5(2) complies with the C&D rule requirement to provide and maintain “natural buffers around surface waters... unless infeasible,” by recognizing that site-specific variables are involved that may prevent maintaining a 50 foot buffer along a perennial waterbody.

USEPA provides an in-depth discussion of the sediment removal expected from buffers and how to determine equivalent reductions in sediment in the Fact Sheet and Appendix G for the 2012 CGP, online at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/cgp.cfm>.

3. Exceptions. (Part 3.1.1.5(3)).

- a. Operators are not required to comply with this Part if there is no discharge of stormwater to surface waters through the area between the site and any surface waters located within 50 feet from the site. This includes situations where the operator has implemented control measures, such as a berm or other barrier that will prevent such discharges.

This exception recognizes situations where there is no discharge of stormwater to the perennial water; therefore the operator is not subject to the 50-foot buffer or equivalent sediment removal treatment standard. For instance, if the slope of the construction site is such that no stormwater from the construction activities discharges through the buffer area, the buffer requirement does not apply. This exemption also applies if stormwater from the site enters a storm sewer system and does not discharge through the buffer area, or a berm or other barrier is used to prevent discharges to the surface water. This exception provides additional flexibility to operators who may need to build close to the water’s edge, while ensuring that adjacent perennial waters are protected.

- b. Where no natural buffer exists due to preexisting development disturbances (*e.g., structures, impervious surfaces*) that occurred prior to the initiation of planning for the current development of the site, the operator is not required to comply with the requirements in this Part, unless portions of the preexisting development are removed.

Where some natural buffer exists but portions of the area within 50 feet of the surface water are occupied by preexisting development disturbances, the operator is required to comply with the requirements in this Part.

In situations where prior disturbances from a previous development have eliminated the natural buffer, it may not be feasible to provide and maintain a buffer, and may also be infeasible in certain situations to provide the equivalent sediment load reduction through erosion and sediment controls.

- c. Operators of “linear projects” (see Appendix A), are not required to comply with this requirement if site constraints (*e.g., limited right-of-way*) prevent the operator from meeting the requirements of Part 3.1.1.5(1), provided that, to the extent practicable, the operator limits disturbances within 50 feet of the perennial water and/or the operator provides supplemental erosion and sediment controls to treat stormwater discharges from earth disturbances within 50 feet of the perennial water. The operator must also document in the SWPPP the rationale as to why it is infeasible to comply with the buffer

compliance alternatives, and describe any buffer width retained and/or supplemental erosion and sediment controls installed.

Dispersal of stormwater discharges through adjacent vegetated areas is a common practice on many linear projects, and therefore operators of linear projects should find it feasible in many cases to treat stormwater discharges through vegetated buffers. However, ADEQ recognizes that linear projects may have difficulty in fully complying with the 50-foot natural buffer requirement due to site constraints (*i.e., linear projects may not be able to provide the full 50 foot vegetated buffer width*). Therefore, the permit provides a more flexible alternative for linear facilities with site constraints by requiring that the operator instead retain as much natural buffer as is feasible, and/or to the extent feasible provides supplemental erosion and sediment controls in the buffer area. For example, if a linear project has only 10 feet of right-of-way between the disturbed area and a stream, permit compliance can be achieved by providing in the buffer area a 10-foot natural buffer, or by providing a narrower buffer (*e.g., 5 feet*) and additional erosion and sediment controls (*e.g., a fiber roll barrier in addition to the perimeter control*), or by providing exclusively erosion and sediment controls. This flexibility for linear projects is consistent with the intention of USEPA's C&D rule infeasibility language.

- d. "Small residential lot" construction (a subset of "Small construction activity" defined in Appendix A) is exempt from buffer requirements, provided that the operator minimizes the discharge of pollutants by complying with the requirements of Parts 3.1.1.1 through 3.1.1.4 in the permit. "Small residential lot" construction means a lot being developed for residential purposes that will disturb less than 1 acre of land, but is part of a larger residential project that will ultimately disturb greater than or equal to 1 acre.

In most cases, builders of small residential lots will be able to take credit for the compliance alternatives implemented on their lot by the original developer of the larger common plan of development/sale. For example, the developer could take into account the 50-foot buffer when installing the infrastructure and subdividing the property so that the 50-foot buffer is not encroached upon by the developable portion of the subdivided lots. Alternatively, the developer could hypothetically evaluate and implement equivalent erosion and sediment controls, which can be used by the builders of the small lots to demonstrate that the buffer requirements have already been met. However, there will be circumstances where the builder will be responsible for implementing one of the compliance alternatives on a small lot because it was not taken into account during the sale of the lot (*e.g., there was encroachment into the 50-foot buffer in the subdivision of the lot*). Under this scenario, builders of small residential lots may have difficulty evaluating the supplemental erosion and sediment controls that provide the equivalent protection of the 50-foot buffer due to limited technical resources.

Under the small residential lot compliance alternatives, builders of small lots would not be required to model and demonstrate that they are achieving the equivalent sediment reduction equivalency as the 50-foot buffer. Instead, the builders of small residential lots must ensure the discharge of pollutants is minimized by the installation of other erosion and sediment controls, as appropriate, such as run-on management, velocity dissipation, preserving

natural vegetation and other means that minimize sediment discharge as described in detail in Part 3.1.1.1 through 3.1.1.4 of the 2013 CGP.

The controls for a small residential lot, although not necessarily equivalent to the sediment removal of a 50-foot buffer, are generally deemed sufficient to protect water quality from small residential construction sites. Small construction sites usually contribute much smaller sediment loads in comparison to larger construction sites.

Therefore, ADEQ believes there is a lower risk of sediment discharge, such that the need to conduct a site-specific analysis does not provide additional protection of perennial waters from sediment. Hence, the only compliance alternative for builders of small residential lots is essentially a streamlined set of alternatives that are specified in Part 3.1.1.1 through 3.1.1.4 of the permit. Larger sites have a much higher risk of sediment discharge and operators have a greater amount of technical resources at their disposal to perform the calculations necessary to comply with the buffer requirement.

- e. The following disturbances within 50 feet of a surface water are exempt from the requirements in this Part:
- Construction approved under a CWA Section 404 permit; or
 - Construction of water-dependent structures and water access areas (*e.g., piers, boat ramps, trails*).

Compliance with the buffer requirements is either unnecessary or infeasible for these two types of disturbances, which occur entirely or substantially within the buffer. In the case of activities permitted under CWA Section 404 (for discharges of dredge or fill material), such permits already include appropriate safeguards for discharges of sediment to surface (perennial) waters. Water-dependent features by definition are located in the buffer zone; hence, compliance with the 50-foot natural buffer requirement is usually infeasible.

The operator must document in the SWPPP if any of the above disturbances (exceptions a. through e.) occur within the buffer area.

III.1.6 Part 3.1.1.6 – Minimize soil compaction.

The operator shall minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil (for later revegetation) (Part 3.1.1.6).

The requirement in Part 3.1.1.6 implements the C&D rule requirement to minimize soil compaction and preserve topsoil, unless infeasible at 40 CFR 450.21(a)(7).

Preserve Topsoil. Topsoil helps to maintain the soil structure on construction sites and provides a growing medium for vegetative stabilization measures. Better vegetative stabilization reduces erosion rates of the underlying soil and also increases the infiltrative capacity of the soil, thereby reducing the amount of sediment transported to downslope sediment and perimeter controls. Topsoil can be preserved by stockpiling the native topsoil on the site for later use (*e.g., for vegetative stabilization*), or by limiting disturbance and removal of the topsoil and associated vegetation. For example, topsoil can be preserved by limiting clearing and grading to only those areas where necessary to accommodate the building footprint. Some projects may be designed to be highly impervious after construction, and therefore little or no vegetation is intended to remain. In these cases, preserving topsoil at the site would not be feasible or desirable. In addition, some sites may not have space to stockpile topsoil on site for later use, in

which case, it may also not be feasible to preserve topsoil. The Department is aware that stockpiling of topsoil in off-site locations, or transfer of topsoil to other locations, is frequently used in these situations and views this as acceptable practice. However, stormwater discharges from any construction support activities meeting the requirements of Part 1.3(1)(c) are subject to the permit requirements.

Minimize Soil Compaction. In any areas of the site where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be implemented, the operator must either:

1. **Restrict vehicle / equipment use.** Restrict vehicle and equipment use in any locations where final vegetative stabilization will occur or where infiltration practices will be installed; or
2. **Use Soil Conditioning Techniques.** Prior to seeding or planting areas of exposed soil that have been compacted, operators must use techniques that condition the soils to support vegetative growth, if necessary and feasible.

Minimizing soil compaction allows infiltration and retention of stormwater to occur, which in turn reduces stormwater discharge volume and velocity. Reducing stormwater discharges reduces erosion and therefore reduces the amount of sediment and other pollutants discharged from the site. Operators may minimize soil compaction by: 1) restricting vehicle and equipment use on areas that will be vegetatively stabilized or where infiltration practices will be installed; or 2) use soil conditioning techniques to decompact soils to support vegetative growth. Specific types of soil conditioning techniques could include deep-ripping and decompaction or sub-soiling. Soil conditioning techniques are not required in any area where it would not be feasible, such as on steep slope areas or any other areas where it is unsafe for the required equipment. Minimizing soil compaction does not apply to areas that will not be used for final vegetative stabilization or for areas where infiltration practices will be installed. For example, the requirements do not apply to disturbed areas that will become paved surfaces, such as roads, foundations, footings, or on embankments, or on areas where soil compaction is necessary by design.

III.2 Site Stabilization Requirements, Schedules and Deadlines (Part 3.1.2)

The stabilization requirements in Part 3.1.2 are intended to minimize the discharge of pollutants by minimizing the amount of soil exposed during construction activities and establish deadlines for temporarily and/or permanently stabilizing exposed portions of the site. Operators are expected to minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity is to reduce the amount of soil eroded on construction sites and the amount of sediment and other pollutants discharged from the site. This can be accomplished by minimizing how much of the site is disturbed and minimizing the duration that soils are exposed. For example, soil exposure can be minimized by maintaining or preserving natural vegetation on-site, by phasing construction activities, or by implementing soil stabilization practices on disturbed areas. This requirement corresponds to the C&D rule requirement in 40 CFR 450.21(a)(3).

The permit defines “final stabilization” and “temporary stabilization” as follows:

- “Temporary stabilization” – A condition where exposed soils or disturbed areas are provided a temporary vegetative and/or non-vegetative protective cover to minimize erosion and sediment loss. Temporary stabilization may include temporary seeding, geotextiles, mulches, and other techniques to reduce or eliminate erosion until either final stabilization can be achieved or until further

construction activities take place to re-disturb this area. Soil crusting with water is not an acceptable temporary stabilization method.

- “Final Stabilization” – Covering or maintaining existing cover over soil that reduces or minimizes erosion. The use of vegetative and/or non-vegetative cover to prevent erosion and sediment loss in areas exposed through the construction process.

III.2.1 Temporary stabilization (Part 3.1.2.1)

Effective and speedy stabilization of soils exposed throughout the construction process is important in order to reduce the amount of soil eroded on construction sites and the amount of sediment and other pollutants discharged from the site. USEPA indicates in the C & D rule (the specific ELG is 40 CFR 450.21(b)) that initiating soil stabilization measures immediately after land has been disturbed and construction activity has ceased is an important non-numeric effluent limitation. By implementing appropriate control measures in the permit, operators should be able to take immediate action to stabilize disturbed soils on their sites. Erosion control measures, such as mulch, are readily available and operators should plan accordingly for appropriate materials and laborers to be present when needed.

Furthermore, “simply providing some sort of soil cover on these areas can significantly reduce erosion rates, often by an order of magnitude or more. Vegetative stabilization using annual grasses is a common practice used to control erosion. Physical barriers such as geotextiles, straw, rolled erosion control products and mulch and compost are other common methods of controlling erosion. Polymers (such as PAM) and soil tackifiers are also commonly used. These materials and methods are intended to reduce erosion where soil particles can be initially dislodged on a C&D (construction and development) site, either from rainfall, snow melt or up-slope runoff.” See 74 Fed. Reg., December 1, 2009, p. 63012.

The permit specifies that the operator must initiate soil stabilization measures within 14 calendar days whenever earth-disturbing activities have permanently or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site. The permit lists five exceptions to the 14-day requirement:

1. Where stabilization by the 14th day is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable;
2. When the site is using vegetative stabilization and is located in an area of the state experiencing drought conditions (see Appendix A), vegetative stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable, when growing conditions are best for planting or seeding;
3. Stabilization shall be initiated within 7 calendar days, for areas within 50 feet of an impaired water or OAW.
4. Where disturbed areas are awaiting vegetative stabilization for periods greater than 14 calendar days after the most recent disturbance, non-vegetative methods of stabilization shall be employed. These methods shall be described in the SWPPP.
5. Seeding/ Vegetation. If revegetation plans include seeding, the SWPPP shall include seed mix and application specifications that will be used for vegetative stabilization. If the operator uses fertilizers or tackifiers on-site to

establish vegetation, control measures shall be established to minimize the presence of these chemicals in the discharge.

ADEQ recognizes that some portions of some projects are intended to be left unvegetated or unstabilized following construction. An example would be a dirt access road or a utility pole pad where the final plan calls for the area to remain a dirt road or an unstabilized pad. Temporary or permanent stabilization measures need not be applied to these areas. However, additional post-construction stormwater control measures should be evaluated and implemented.

For the purposes of this permit, any of the following types of activities constitute the initiation of stabilization:

1. Prepping the soil for vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization;
2. Applying mulch or other non-vegetative product to the exposed area;
3. Seeding or planting the exposed area;
4. Starting any of the activities in # 1 – 3 on a portion of the area to be stabilized, but not on the entire area; and
5. Finalizing arrangements to have stabilization product fully installed in compliance with the stabilization requirements in Part 3.1.2.2.

The requirement to initiate stabilization when disturbed soils will not be worked on for 14 or more days implements the C&D rule requirement with the same deadline (40 CFR 450.21(b)).

Deadlines for sites discharging to impaired waters or to OAWs. (Part 3.1.2.1(3)). The permit establishes shorter stabilization timeframes for any portion of the site that discharges to an impaired water or to an OAW. For such sites, the permit requires that stabilization activities be completed within 7 calendar days after the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.

The deadlines for stabilization are shorter for sites that discharge to impaired waters or OAWs because of heightened concern about erosion and the impacts from sediment discharges from these areas. The permit requires shorter stabilization deadlines as a water-quality based effluent limitation for earth disturbances in certain areas considered more sensitive to water quality impacts. A shorter stabilization timetable is necessary to minimize erosion and the discharge of sediment in these areas. The preamble to the C&D rule anticipated permitting authorities requiring shorter stabilization timeframes in their permits, consistent with the overall flexibility provided in the non-numeric limits of 40 CFR 450.21. Shorter stabilization timeframes are only required for those portions of the site discharging to the impaired water or OAW.

III.2.2 Final soil stabilization (Part 3.1.2.2)

The permit requires as soon as practicable, but no later than 14 calendar days after the initiation of stabilization measures in Part 2.2.1.1, the operator must have completed: (a) for vegetative stabilization, all activities necessary to initially seed or plant the area to be stabilized (*e.g., soil conditioning, application of seed or sod, planting of seedlings or other vegetation, application of fertilizer, and, as deemed appropriate*); and/or (b) for non-vegetative stabilization, the installation or application of all such non-vegetative measures.

ADEQ may determine that the level of sediment discharge on the site makes it necessary to require a shorter schedule for completing stabilization. For instance, if sediment discharges from an area of exposed soil that is required to be stabilized are compromising the performance of existing stormwater controls, ADEQ may require stabilization to correct this problem.

The C&D rule, at 40 CFR 450.21(b), requires that a deadline to complete stabilization be established by each permit authority (*i.e.*, ADEQ). The Department has established the 14 calendar day deadline, after giving consideration to the differences between vegetative and non-vegetative stabilization techniques. While it is infeasible to define with any certainty a deadline for when vegetative stabilization must be established and operating effectively, it is possible to require that some of the basic steps for planting vegetative cover in an area take place within a certain period of time, which is what ADEQ included in this section. By comparison, non-vegetative practices can be installed and made operational by a certain deadline, because the establishment of non-vegetative practices is typically more straightforward in terms of their application or installation. ADEQ believes that the 14 calendar day deadline better recognizes potential conflicts such as site scheduling constraints or unexpected weather-related delays. The 14 calendar day deadline will be just as protective in most cases because operators will still be required to initialize stabilization immediately after the cessation of construction activities. Also, they will likely complete stabilization promptly rather than wait until the 14th calendar day because waiting could put them at risk of missing the deadline should there be inclement weather or other unexpected delays on the 14th calendar day. ADEQ has included tighter deadlines in the permit for sites discharging to impaired and outstanding Arizona waters (OAWs).

Arizona has more flexibility than USEPA's permit when implementing stabilization timeframes during comparably dry periods. In the C&D rule, USEPA allowed for the fact that "alternative stabilization measures" could be used for arid and semi-arid areas. See 40 CFR 450.21(b).

To be adequately stabilized, the operator must meet the criteria below depending on the type of cover that is being used, either vegetative or non-vegetative.

Vegetative stabilization. Part 3.1.2.2(1)(a). The operator must provide an established uniform vegetation (*e.g.*, *evenly distributed without large bare areas*), which provides 70 percent or more of the density of coverage that was provided by vegetation prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities. The operator should also avoid the use of invasive species. Note that when background vegetation covers less than 100 percent of the ground prior to commencing earth-disturbing activities, the 70 percent vegetative stabilization criteria can be adjusted as follows: if vegetation covers 50 percent of the ground prior to construction, then the requirement would be to provide a total vegetative cover at final stabilization of 70 percent of 50 percent ($0.70 \times 0.50 = 0.35$), or 35 percent of the ground.

Part 3.1.2.2(1)(b)). Immediately after seeding or planting the area to be vegetatively stabilized, to the extent necessary to prevent erosion on the seeded or planted area, the operator must select, design, and install non-vegetative erosion controls that provide cover (*e.g.*, *mulch, rolled erosion control products*) to the area while vegetation is becoming established.

Part 3.1.2.2(2). Individual lots in residential construction – homebuilders must meet either one of the two criteria in the permit.

Part 3.1.2.2(3). Construction sites located on land used for agriculture. Disturbed areas that are restored to their preconstruction agricultural use are not subject to these final stabilization criteria. Areas disturbed that were not previously used for agricultural activities and areas that are not being returned to preconstruction agricultural use must meet the conditions for stabilization in Part 3.1.2.

Non-Vegetative Stabilization. (Part 3.1.2.2). If the operator is using non-vegetative controls to stabilize exposed portions of the site, or if they are using such controls to

temporarily protect areas that are being vegetatively stabilized, the operator must provide effective non-vegetative cover to stabilize any such exposed portions of the site (Part 3.1.2.2(4)). For temporary stabilization, examples of temporary non-vegetative stabilization methods include, but are not limited to, hydromulch and erosion control blankets. For final stabilization, examples of permanent non-vegetative stabilization methods include, but are not limited to, riprap, gabions, and geotextiles.

III.2.3 Site stabilization alternatives (Part 3.1.2.3)

In accordance with ARS § 49-255.01(L), the 2013 CGP allows for reduced control measures at construction sites that retain stormwater in a manner that eliminates discharges from the site, except for the occurrence of an extreme event. This provision includes two alternatives to stabilization for sites that are eligible: 1) sites that have additional retention capacity; or 2) sites that are returned to pre-construction discharge conditions. Operators that qualify for either of these alternatives may submit an NOT without meeting the final stabilization requirements in Part 3.1.2.2, provided retention capacity is retained and the required documentation is included with the NOT (see Part 2.5(1)(f)). The required documentation may include, but not be limited to capacity calculations for additional retention capacity or calculations demonstrating that the volume of stormwater discharges and pollutant load from the site will be equal or less than pre-construction discharge conditions.

The required demonstrations must be prepared and stamped by an Arizona registered professional engineer, geologist or landscape architect and included with the SWPPP and the NOT.

Note: An engineer, geologist or landscape architect who designs the retention capacity or calculates the stormwater runoff volume and pollutant loading to meet this stabilization exemption and is employed full-time by the operator is exempt from professional registration requirements, pursuant to A.R.S. § 32-144.

III.3 Pollution Prevention Requirements (Part 3.1.3)

The pollution prevention requirements of the permit implement 40 CFR 450.21(d) and (e) of the C&D rule. Part 1.4 also implements paragraph (e), but the control measures that go with it are located in Part 3.1.3. The permit requires construction operators to design, install, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures in order to minimize or prohibit the discharge of pollutants (*i.e., construction and demolition waste, solid waste, trash, and other pollutants*) in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater from pollutant-generating activities that occur on-site or at an off-site construction support activity area. To meet this C & D rule requirement, the operator must:

- Eliminate certain pollutant discharges from the site (see Part 1.4);
- Properly maintain all pollution prevention controls (see Part 3.1, General Maintenance Requirements); and
- Comply with pollution prevention standards for pollutant-generating activities that occur at the site (see Part 3.1.3.1 through 3.1.3.3).

These requirements apply to all areas of the construction site and any support activities covered by this permit consistent with Part 1.3.1(c).

Part 3.1.3 requires operators to comply with specific pollution prevention standards for the following pollutant-generating activities that may result in pollutant discharges:

- Concrete washout and washing of equipment and vehicles;
- Washing of applicators and containers used for paint, concrete, or other materials;
- Storage, handling, and disposal of construction materials, products, and wastes; and
- Fueling and maintenance of equipment or vehicles.

III.3.1 Minimize the Discharge of Pollutants. (Part 3.1.3.1)

Concrete Washout. (Part 3.1.3.1(1)). Concrete washout is a prohibited discharge, as listed in Part 1.4 of the permit and 40 CFR 450.21(e)(1) of the C & D rule. When possible, concrete washout activities should be conducted at the concrete contractor's plant or dispatch facility (USEPA, *Developing your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan*, May 2007). Otherwise, locations of concrete washout activities that will occur at the construction site should be identified on the site map. Remove and dispose of concrete waste consistent with the handling of other construction wastes in Part 3.1.3.3 (see also Fact Sheet Section III.3.3 (below)).

Discharges from concrete washout activities must also be handled in accordance with the Aquifer Protection Program (APP) Type 1 general permit [A.A.C. R18-9-B301(L)] that regulates discharges from concrete wash-out:

A 1.12 general permit allows the discharge of wastewater resulting from washing concrete from trucks, pumps, and ancillary equipment to an impoundment if the following conditions are met:

1. The operator is authorized under the AZPDES CGP for the corresponding project;
2. The SWPPP for the construction activity addresses the concrete washout activities;
3. The vegetation at the soil base of the impoundment is cleared, grubbed, and compacted to uniform density not less than 95 percent. If the impoundment is located above grade, the berms or dikes are compacted to a uniform density not less than 95 percent;
4. If groundwater is less than 20 feet below land surface, the impoundment is lined with a synthetic liner at least 30 mils thick;
5. The impoundment is located at least 50 feet from any storm drain inlet, open drainage facility, or watercourse and 100 feet from any water supply well;
6. The impoundment is designed and operated to maintain adequate freeboard to prevent overflow or discharge of wastewater;
7. The concrete washout wastewater from any wash pad is routed to the impoundment;
8. The impoundment receives only concrete washout wastewater;
9. The annual average daily flow of wastewater to the impoundment is less than 3000 gallons per day; and

10. The following closure requirements are met.
 - a. The facility is closed by removing and appropriately disposing of any liquids remaining in the impoundment,
 - b. The area is graded to prevent ponding of water, and
 - c. Closure activities are completed before filing a NOT for the AZPDES CGP.

The on-site use of prefabricated concrete washout containers is another alternative, provided that the rinsate is not discharged to the ground or offsite.

Washing of Equipment and Vehicles. (Part 3.1.3.1(2)). If the operator washes equipment or vehicles on site, the following control measures are required:

1. Provide an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other types of washing; and
2. To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4, for storage of soaps, detergents, or solvents, the operator must provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these discharges from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.

Examples of effective controls include, but are not limited to, locating activities away from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances and directing wash waters to a sediment basin or sediment trap, using filtration devices (such as filter bags or sand filters), or using other similarly effective controls.

Vehicle and equipment washing is not included on the list of allowable non-stormwater discharges. Discharge of vehicle and equipment washwater must be managed in accordance with the APP rules, and discharge to the ground is inconsistent with the APP Type 3 general permit for these wastewaters [A.A.C. R18-9-D303].

This requirement implements the 40 CFR 450.21(e)(1) requirement to “Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge.” Requiring that operators properly manage washwaters reduces the discharge of pollutants, such as sediment and other pollutants, from the site. Examples include providing an effective means of minimizing the discharge of pollutants from the washing of equipment or vehicles include, but are not limited to, locating activities away from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances and directing wash waters to a sediment basin or sediment trap, using filtration devices, such as filter bags or sand filters, or using other similarly effective controls. This requirement also implements the 40 CFR 450.21(e)(4) prohibition against discharging soaps or solvents, and is consistent with the eligibility condition that allows the use of non-stormwater wash waters as long as they do not contain soaps, solvents, or detergents.

Washing of Applicators and Containers Used for Paint or Other Materials. (Part 3.1.3.1(3)). This section of the permit implements the requirements of 40 CFR 450.21(e)(2). To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(2) the operator must provide an effective means of eliminating the discharge of water from the washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds, and other construction materials. To comply with this requirement, the operator must:

1. Direct all washwater into a leak-proof container or leak-proof pit. The container or pit must be designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation;
2. Handle washout or cleanout wastes as follows:
 - a. Do not dump liquid wastes in storm sewers; and
 - b. Dispose of liquid wastes in accordance with Part 3.1.3.3.
3. Locate any washout or cleanout activities as far away as possible from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances, and, to the extent practicable, designate areas to be used for these activities and conduct such activities only in these areas.

Fueling and Maintenance of Equipment or Vehicles. (Part 3.1.3.1(4)). If the operator will conduct fueling and/or maintenance of equipment or vehicles at the site, an effective means must be provided to eliminate the discharge of spilled or leaked chemicals, including fuel, from the area where these activities will take place.

Examples of effective controls include, but are not limited to, locating activities away from surface waters and stormwater inlets or conveyances, providing secondary containment (*e.g., spill berms, decks, and spill containment pallets*) and cover where appropriate, and/or having spill kits readily available.

To comply with the prohibition in Part 1.4(3), the operator must:

1. If applicable, comply with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements in 40 CFR 112 and Section 311 of the CWA;
2. Ensure adequate supplies are available at all times to handle spills, leaks, and disposal of used liquids;
3. Use drip pans and absorbents under or around leaky vehicles;
4. Dispose of or recycle oil and oily wastes in accordance with other federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;
5. Clean up spills or contaminated surfaces immediately, using dry clean up measures where possible, and eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge; and
6. Do not clean surfaces by hosing the area down.

This section of the permit implements the requirements of 40 CFR 450.21(d)(3) to “minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures”. This section also describes control measures to implement the 40 CFR 450.21(e)(3) requirement prohibiting the discharge of “fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance.”

III.3.2 Construction Site Egress (Minimize Sediment Track-Out). (Part 3.1.3.2).

The location(s) where construction vehicles and equipment enter and exit the project site inherently receive a lot of traffic. A common issue with vehicles and equipment exiting the project site onto public streets is the tracking of sediment and debris from the site onto these streets. The permit requires that construction operators minimize the track-out of sediment and debris onto off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks from vehicles exiting the construction site.

All site traffic should use the stabilized entrance / egress location. Sediment and debris that is tracked onto roadways must be cleaned up as soon as possible (*e.g., vacuum truck*) to prevent it from getting into storm sewers, waters of the U.S., and from becoming a physical hazard to vehicular traffic.

Options available for complying with this requirement include:

1. Restrict vehicle use to properly designated exit points;
2. Use appropriate stabilization techniques at all points that exit onto paved roads so that sediment is removed prior to vehicle exit (*e.g., crushed aggregate, sized 3" to 6" (not rounded stream cobbles)*), with an underlying geotextile or non-woven filter fabric, or turf mats;
3. A wheel washing or vehicle wash-down area, which may also be used in concert with a stabilized drive (2). Any wash-down area should be designed and constructed to capture wash down waters, sediments, debris, and other pollutants; in accordance with Part 1.3(2). Where necessary, use additional controls to remove sediment from vehicle tires prior to exit (*e.g., rumble strips, rattle plates*); and
4. Where sediment has been tracked-out from the site onto the surface of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same work day in which the track-out occurs or by the end of the next work day if track-out occurs on a non-work day. Operators must remove the track-out by sweeping, shoveling, or vacuuming these surfaces, or by using other similarly effective means of sediment removal. The operator is prohibited from hosing or sweeping tracked-out sediment into any stormwater conveyance (unless it is connected to a sediment basin, sediment trap, or similarly effective control), storm drain inlet, or surface water.

Some fine grains may remain visible on the surfaces of off-site streets, other paved areas, and sidewalks even after you have implemented sediment removal practices. Such "staining" is not a violation of Part 3.1.3.2.

Operators must document any departure from the use of standard ingress/ egress control measures to control track-out (such as those described above) in the SWPPP:

- a. Explain why structural control measures cannot be installed;
- b. Describe what alternative measures will be used to minimize sediment from being tracked-out or accumulated on paved areas; and
- c. Describe what procedures will be used to ensure track-out is discovered and removed as soon as practicable.

Installing control measures at construction site egress points will result in the minimization of sediment that is tracked-out from the site onto paved surfaces and subsequently discharged in stormwater. Part 3.1.3.2 is another component of the C&D rule requirement to "minimize sediment discharges from the site."

III.3.3 Minimize exposure. (Part 3.1.3.3)

Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents, sanitary waste and other materials.

This section of the permit implements the 40 CFR 450.21(d)(2) requirement to "minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes,

trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, detergents ... present on the site to precipitation and to stormwater.” The permit clarifies that the staging or storage of construction materials, building products, or wastes, which are either not a source of contamination to stormwater or are designed to be exposed to stormwater, are not held to this requirement.

For instance, materials such as bricks, blocks, pipeline, electrical equipment, structural steel, and utility poles can generally be stored outside making it unnecessary to provide secondary containment or equivalent control measure. In comparison, where fuels, oils, or chemicals are stored, there is a risk of stormwater contamination due to a spill and exposure to precipitation, thereby making it subject to the spill prevention and response procedures in Part 3.1.3.4. These requirements also implement the prohibition on the discharge of fuels, oils, or other pollutants in 40 CFR 450.21(e)(3) and the 40 CFR 450.21(d)(3) requirement to “minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks...”.

Good Housekeeping Measures. (Part 3.1.3.3(1)). These provisions have not changed significantly from the 2003 or 2008 permits. The operator is required to design and implement non-structural BMPs including good housekeeping practices and training to prevent litter, construction debris, chemicals, and other pollutants from coming into contact with stormwater that is discharged from the site. Examples of good housekeeping measures include secondary containment for chemical storage, providing closed-top dumpsters for trash and debris, and contaminated soil management.

Storage, Handling, and Disposal of Construction Products, Materials, and Wastes. (Part 3.1.3.3(2)). The operator is required to minimize the exposure to stormwater of any of the products, materials, or wastes specified below that are present at the site by complying with the requirements in this Part. (*Note: These requirements do not apply to those products, materials, or wastes that are not a source of stormwater contamination or that are designed to be exposed to stormwater.*)

To meet this requirement, the permittee must:

1. *For building products (e.g., asphalt sealants, copper flashing, roofing materials, adhesives, concrete mixtures):* (Part 3.1.3.3(2)(a)). In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these products from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas.
2. *For pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, fertilizers, and landscape materials:* (Part 3.1.3.3(2)(b)).
 - a. In storage areas, provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these chemicals from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas; and
 - b. Comply with all application and disposal requirements included on the registered pesticide, herbicide, insecticide, and fertilizer label.
3. *For diesel fuel, oil, hydraulic fluids, other petroleum products, and other chemicals:* (Part 3.1.3.3(2)(c)).
 - a. To comply with this prohibition, store chemicals in water-tight containers, and provide either (1) cover (*e.g., plastic sheeting or temporary roofs*) to prevent these containers from coming into contact with rainwater, or (2) a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants

- from these areas (*e.g., spill kits*), or provide secondary containment (*e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets*); and
- b. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. Do not clean surfaces or spills by hosing the area down. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a continuation of an ongoing discharge.
4. *For hazardous or toxic waste (e.g., paints, solvents, petroleum-based products, wood preservatives, additives, curing compounds, acids):* (Part 3.1.3.3(2)(d)).
 - a. Separate hazardous or toxic waste from construction and domestic waste;
 - b. Store waste in sealed containers, which are constructed of suitable materials to prevent leakage and corrosion, and which are labeled in accordance with applicable Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements and all other applicable federal, state, tribal, or local requirements;
 - c. Store all containers that will be stored outside within appropriately-sized secondary containment (*e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets*) to prevent spills from being discharged, or provide a similarly effective means designed to prevent the discharge of pollutants from these areas (*e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site*);
 - d. Dispose of hazardous or toxic waste in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended method of disposal and in compliance with federal, state, tribal, and local requirements; and
 - e. Clean up spills immediately, using dry clean-up methods where possible, and dispose of used materials properly. Do not clean surfaces or spills by hosing the area down. Eliminate the source of the spill to prevent a discharge or a furtherance of an ongoing discharge.
 5. *For construction and domestic waste (e.g., packaging materials, scrap construction materials, masonry products, timber, pipe and electrical cuttings, plastics, Styrofoam, concrete, and other trash or building materials):* (Part 3.1.3.3(2)(e)). Provide waste containers (*e.g., dumpster or trash receptacle*) of sufficient size and number to contain construction and domestic wastes. In addition, you must:
 - a. On work days, clean up and dispose of waste in designated waste containers; and
 - b. Clean up immediately if containers overflow.
 6. *For sanitary waste*, position portable toilets so that they are secure and will not be tipped or knocked over. (Part 3.1.3.3(2)(f)).

III.3.4 Spill Prevention and Response Procedures. (Part 3.1.3.4)

The permit prohibits operators from discharging toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release. Furthermore, where a leak, spill, or other release contains a toxic or hazardous substance in an amount equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity established under either 40 CFR Part 110, 40 CFR Part 117, or 40 CFR Part 302 during a 24-hour period, the operator is subject to federal reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 110, Part 117, and Part 302 relating to spills or other releases of oils or

hazardous substances. Operators must also, within 7 calendar days of knowledge of the release, provide a description of the release, the circumstances leading to the release, and the date of the release. Local requirements may necessitate additional reporting of spills or discharges to local emergency response, public health, or drinking water supply agencies.

Construction operators must minimize the potential for leaks, spills and other releases, which are major sources of stormwater pollution, to be exposed to stormwater. Operators should identify potential spill areas and keep an inventory of materials handled, used and disposed of.

For a spill prevention and response program to be effective, employees should clearly understand the proper procedures and requirements and have the equipment necessary to respond to spills.

In addition to the four spill response measures listed in the permit, the following are suggestions to incorporate into spill prevention and response procedures:

- Install leak detection devices, overflow controls and diversion berms;
- Perform visual inspections and identify signs of wear;
- Perform preventive maintenance on storage tanks, valves, pumps, pipes and other equipment;
- Use filling procedures for tanks and other equipment that minimize spills;
- Use material transfer procedures that reduce the chance of leaks or spills;
- Substitute less toxic materials;
- Ensure that clean-up materials are available where and when needed;
- Ensure appropriate security;
- Notify emergency response agencies where necessary.

In the event of a spill, it is important that the construction operator have clear, concise, step-by-step instructions for responding to spills. The approach will depend on the specific conditions at the site such as size, number of employees and the spill potential of the site.

Part 3.1.3.4 corresponds to Part IV(A), (B) and (C) of ADEQ's 2008 CGP.

III.3.5 Fertilizer Discharge Restrictions. (Part 3.1.3.5)

Operators must minimize discharges of fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus. Fertilizer discharge restrictions are intended to prevent the discharge of nutrients in stormwater and to further implement the C&D rule requirement to "minimize the discharge of pollutants" at 40 CFR 450.21(d).

The Department provides the following specific guidelines regarding fertilizer application which are meant to minimize any potential discharge of excess or improperly applied fertilizers:

1. Apply at a rate or amount based on manufacturer's specifications, or document departures from the manufacturer specifications where appropriate in Part 6.3(11) of the SWPPP;
2. Apply at the appropriate time of year based on your location, and preferably timed to coincide as closely as possible to the period of maximum vegetation uptake and growth;
3. Avoid applying before heavy rains;

4. Never apply to frozen ground;
5. Never apply to stormwater conveyance channels with flowing water; and
6. Follow all other state or local requirements regarding fertilizer application.

III.4 Controls for Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges and Dewatering Activities (Part 3.1.4)

This section clarifies that control measures are required for stormwater and non-stormwater discharges and is linked to Part 1.3(2) of the permit, "Allowable Non-stormwater Discharges". Operators are required to minimize the discharge of pollutants from dewatering trenches and excavations. Discharges are prohibited unless managed by appropriate controls. Part 3.1.4 prohibits the discharge of groundwater or accumulated stormwater that is removed from excavations, trenches, foundations, vaults, or other similar points of accumulation, unless such waters are first treated by an appropriate control. Examples of appropriate controls include, but are not limited to, sediment basins or sediment traps, dewatering tanks, tube settlers, weir tanks, or filtration systems (*e.g., bag or sand filters*) that are designed to remove sediment.

This section of the permit is intended to implement the C&D rule requirements to: prohibit "discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations . . . unless managed by appropriate controls" (40 CFR 450.21(c)); control peak flowrates and total stormwater volume (40 CFR 450.21(a)(2)); minimize sediment discharges (40 CFR 450.21(a)(5)); and direct stormwater to vegetated areas (40 CFR 450.21(a)(6)).

Treatment chemical restrictions. Operators using polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals must comply with the requirements in Parts 3.1.1.1(2)(c) and 6.3(10).

Operators should evaluate and implement the following control measures, as appropriate, whenever dewatering activities are planned that will result in a discharge. These measures provide operators with an interpretation of what is meant by "appropriate controls" in the C&D rule:

1. Do not discharge floating solids or foam;
2. Use an oil-water separator or suitable filtration device (such as a cartridge filter) that is designed to remove oil, grease, or other products if dewatering wastewater is found to contain these materials;
3. To the extent feasible, utilize vegetated, upland areas of the site to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge. In no case will surface waters be considered part of the treatment area;
4. At all points where dewatering water is discharged, comply with the requirements of Part 3.1.1.2 to minimize erosion at outlets and minimize downstream channel and streambank erosion;
5. With backwash water, either haul away for disposal or return it to the beginning of the treatment process; and
6. Replace and clean the filter media used in dewatering devices when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's specifications.

Uncontaminated, non-turbid dewatering wastewater, such as well-point groundwater, can be discharged without being routed to a control.

III.5 Water Quality Standards (Part 3.2)

This CGP includes water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) to control discharges as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The provisions of Part 3 constitute the WQBELs of this permit, and supplement the permit's general effluent limits in Part 2.

III.5.1 Water Quality Standards (Part 3.2.1)

The permit requires discharges of stormwater to be controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

In the absence of information demonstrating otherwise, ADEQ expects that compliance with the conditions in this permit will result in stormwater discharges being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. If at any time the operator becomes aware, or ADEQ determines, that the discharge is not being controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards, the operator must take corrective action as required in Part 5.1, and document the corrective actions as required in Part 5.3 and 6.4 and report the corrective actions to ADEQ as required in Part 8.2(3).

ADEQ may also impose additional water quality-based limitations on a site-specific basis, or require the operator to obtain coverage under an individual permit, if information in the NOI, required reports, or from other sources indicates that discharges are not controlled as necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. This includes situations where additional controls are necessary to comply with a wasteload allocation in an USEPA-approved or established TMDL.

III.5.2 Discharge Limitations for Impaired Waters and OAWs (Part 3.2.2)

Part 3.2.2 applies to discharges to impaired waters. For the purposes of this permit, "impaired waters" are waters identified as impaired on the appropriate CWA Section 303(d) list, or waters with an USEPA-approved or established TMDL. The construction site will be considered to discharge to an impaired water if the first surface water to which it discharges is identified by a state, tribe, or USEPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA as not meeting an applicable water quality standard, or is included in an USEPA-approved or established TMDL. For discharges that enter a storm sewer system prior to discharge, the first surface water to which the site discharges is the waterbody that receives the stormwater discharge from the storm sewer system.

For operators that determine they have a discharge to an impaired water, the permit requires that the following information be provided on the NOI:

1. A list of all impaired waters to which the operator discharges;
2. The pollutant(s) for which the surface water is impaired; and
3. Whether a TMDL has been approved or established for the waters to which the operator discharges.

If the discharge is to an impaired water that is impaired for any parameter, ADEQ will inform the operator if any additional limits or controls are necessary for the discharge to be controlled as necessary to meet water quality standards, including for it to be consistent with the assumptions of any available wasteload allocation in any applicable

TMDL, or if coverage under an individual permit is necessary in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 17.

If during coverage under a previous permit, the operator was required to install and maintain stormwater controls specifically to meet the assumptions and requirements of an USEPA-approved or established TMDL (for any parameter) or to otherwise control the discharge to meet water quality standards, the operator must continue to implement such controls as part of this permit.

Frequency of Site Inspections. Part 3.2.2(1) requires sites discharging to or within 1/4 mile sediment or nutrient-impaired waters to undergo more frequent inspections as specified in Part 4.2(3) of the permit. The purpose for these increased inspection requirements is to increase the likelihood that an operator will find and correct problems before a discharge of pollutants to the impaired water occurs.

Deadline to Complete Stabilization. Part 3.2.2(2) requires sites that discharge to impaired waters are subject to stricter stabilization timeframes than other sites, as specified elsewhere in Part 3.1.2 of the permit. This requirement reduces the amount of time that areas exposed during construction on sites that discharge to impaired water are left unstabilized. Operators must complete stabilization activities within 7 calendar days of the temporary or permanent cessation of earth-disturbing activities.

Further reducing the amount of time that exposed soil is left in an unstabilized state is especially important for limiting the pollutant load to waters already degraded by pollutants associated with construction activities. The shorter stabilization timeframe for areas discharging to sediment and nutrient-impaired waters is designed to minimize the erosion and sedimentation that is associated with large, exposed areas.

The shorter stabilization timeframe implements the 40 CFR 450.21(b) requirement of the C&D rule.

IV. Inspections (Part 4)

IV.1 Inspector Qualifications (Part 4.1)

The operator is responsible for ensuring that a person is charged with conducting the inspections required under Part 4, and this person, whether a member of the project staff or a third party, must be a “qualified person.” The inspector and his/her qualifications must be identified in the SWPPP. The inspector is not required to be certified, but, whoever is charged with conducting the inspections must be a “qualified person”. The identified inspector must be knowledgeable in the principles and practice of erosion and sediment controls, and pollution prevention, who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact stormwater quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any stormwater control measures selected and installed to meet the requirements of the permit. A definition is provided in Appendix A.

Although inspectors are not required to be certified, ADEQ encourages training in the knowledge and practices of erosion and sediment controls and conducting inspections.

IV.2 Inspection Schedule (Part 4.2)

Part 4.2 establishes the required inspection frequencies for construction sites in various situations. When the use of a rain gauge or weather station that is representative of the location is necessary to determine the rainfall threshold that will trigger an inspection, the operator must be consistent to use the same source of rainfall

data (i.e., a local weather station or rain gauge on site) throughout the life of the construction project. If the project site is large, operators have the flexibility with the rain gauge location within the area of operational control for the permitted site. However, if relying on a local weather station to determine rainfall, the same station should be used throughout the life of the project. The operator may use the local weather station in lieu of the on-site rain gauge if a storm event occurs during weekends, holidays, etc.; or, during times when the site is unstaffed. The SWPPP must document which inspection schedule was chosen, as well as the location of the rain gauge or weather station used to obtain the rainfall information.

Routine Inspection Schedule (Part 4.2(1)). The operator has the option to conduct a routine site inspection using one of three schedules. The SWPPP must document which inspection frequency was chosen.

- 1 Once every 7 calendar days;
- 2 Once every 14 days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater; or
- 3 A minimum of once per month, but not within 14 calendar days of the previous inspection, and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inch or greater.

To determine if a storm event of 0.25 or 0.5 inch or greater has occurred on the site, the operator must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on the site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of the location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 or 0.5 inch or greater (depending on which option is used), the operator must record the total rainfall measured for that day. The Department encourages more frequent spot inspections, especially before and/or during a storm event, to ensure control measures will be effective in minimizing pollutant discharges. Particular attention should be paid to construction site entrance and egress location(s), nearby streets, and inlets.

When the frequency of inspections is reduced to 30 days, the permit requires that an inspection be triggered when the site experiences a storm event of 0.25 inch or greater. More importantly, however, ADEQ believes that storms with rainfall totals greater than 0.25 inch have the potential to produce discharges of pollutants, particularly if stormwater controls are not functioning effectively. Further, storms of this size may compromise stormwater controls on the site. Thus, inspection immediately after such events (or during such events in the case of multi-day storms) is important to meet the purposes of adopting a storm-based inspection schedule.

Reductions in Inspection Frequency (Part 4.2(2)). With a reduced inspection schedule, operators must inspect the site at least once per month, (but not within 14 calendar days of the previous inspection) and before an anticipated storm event and within 24 hours of each storm event of 0.5 inch or greater in 24 hours. The operator must document that they are using this schedule and the beginning and ending dates of this period in the SWPPP. Each of these represents situations of comparatively lower risk for discharges to surface waters:

- **Temporarily Stabilized Areas.** Operators may reduce the frequency of inspections to once per month in any area of the site where temporary stabilization has been completed, in accordance with Part 3.1.2.1 of the permit. If construction activity resumes in this portion of the site at a later date, the inspection frequency must resume to one of the three options in Part 4.2(2). This should be an inducement, especially for larger projects

where construction activities may take place in different phases in separate locations of the site, for stabilization to take place closer to the time that active disturbances have ended. There may also be the benefit of a reduced administrative burden to the operator.

- **Seasonal Rainfall Patterns.** Operators may reduce their inspection frequency if construction activity occurs during periods of the year when discharges are unlikely based on seasonal rainfall patterns (*i.e., a seasonally dry period or during a period in which drought is predicted to occur*). To determine when the seasonal dry periods occur in arid and semi-arid areas, one tool that is available for operators is the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service's Climate Analysis for Wetlands tool: <http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/climate/wetlands.html>.
- **Winter Conditions.** Operators may reduce their inspection frequencies when runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (*e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or frozen ground exists*). This frequency can remain in effect until thawing conditions begin to occur or unexpected weather conditions (such as above freezing temperatures or rain on snow events) make discharges likely; at which time the operator must resume one of the routine inspection schedules.

Inspection Schedule for Sites within 1/4 Mile of Impaired Waters or OAWs (Part 4.2(3)). Operators must modify their inspection frequencies to once every 7 calendar days for that portion of any site that is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired or outstanding Arizona water (OAW).

To determine if a storm event of 0.25 inch or greater has occurred on the site, the operator must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on the site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of the location.

Compliance with the water quality-based effluent limits in Part 3.2, in combination with the general effluent limits in Part 3.1, are expected to result in discharges that meet applicable water quality standards. The weekly site inspections are required only for those portions of the site that are located within 1/4 mile of the impaired water or OAW. For example, for a highway construction project spanning many miles over multiple watersheds, the increase in inspection frequency would only be required in areas of the site that are located within the watershed of the OAW or impaired water. Construction sites that qualify for the reduced inspection frequencies specified in Part 4.2(2) may comply with those reduced frequencies despite the fact that they discharge to an impaired water or an OAW, because they have undergone temporary or final stabilization.

Inspection Schedule for Inactive and Unstaffed Sites (Part 4.2(4)). Inactive and unstaffed sites within 1/4 mile of an OAW or impaired water are not eligible for this reduced inspection frequency, unless they have undergone temporary or final stabilization.

The requirement to conduct routine inspections does not apply to a construction site that is inactive and unstaffed. Under these circumstances, the operator may conduct less frequent inspections in accordance with the requirements of Part 4.2(4) of the 2013 CGP. Inactive and unstaffed sites may qualify for the reduced inspection frequency, provided they meet the following conditions:

1. Immediately before becoming inactive and unstaffed, the operator shall perform an inspection in accordance with Part 4.4. All stormwater control

- measures must be in operational condition in accordance with Part 3.1 prior to becoming inactive and unstaffed;
2. During the time the site is inactive and unstaffed, the operator shall perform an inspection at least once every six months and within 24 hours of each storm event of 0.5 inch or greater in 24 hours;
 3. Non-storm event inspections must be at least three months apart;
 4. All stormwater control measures must be maintained in operational condition;
 5. The site shall be secured, such as limited access, blocking or fencing;
 6. Maintain a statement in the SWPPP as required in Part 6.4(11) indicating that the construction site is inactive and unstaffed. The statement must be signed and certified in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9;
 7. If circumstances change and the site becomes active and/or staffed, this exception no longer applies and the operator shall immediately resume the routine inspection schedule;

ADEQ retains the authority to revoke this exception from routine inspections where it is determined that the discharge causes, has a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable water quality standard, including designated uses.

Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours (Part 4.2(5)). If an inspection day (except those required relative to a rainfall event) falls on a Saturday or holiday, the inspection may be conducted on the preceding workday. If the inspection day falls on a Sunday, the inspection may be conducted on the following Monday.

Inspections are not Required under Adverse Conditions (Part 4.2(6)). Operators are not required to inspect areas of the site that, at the time of the inspection, are considered unsafe to inspection personnel. Inspections may be postponed when conditions such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make inspections unsafe. The inspection must resume as soon as conditions are safe.

When unsafe conditions exist on a portion of or the entire site, the operator must describe the reason(s) it was found to be unsafe and specify the locations where this condition applies.

IV.3 Scope of Inspections (Part 4.3)

The permit specifies the following areas of the site that need to be inspected, at a minimum, during each site inspection:

- All areas that have been “disturbed by construction activity” (*i.e., cleared, graded, or excavated, and that have not yet completed stabilization*);
- All stormwater controls installed at the site to comply with this permit;
- Material, waste, borrow or equipment storage and maintenance areas that are covered by this permit;
- All areas where stormwater typically flows within the site, including drainageways designed to divert, convey, and/or treat stormwater. The operator must ascertain whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters;

- All points of discharge from the site. Where discharge locations are inaccessible, nearby downstream locations to the extent that the inspections are practicable; and
- All locations where temporary stabilization measures have been implemented.

The permit requires that inspections, at a minimum, consist of the following:

1. Check whether all erosion and sediment controls are installed, appear to be operational, and are working as intended to minimize pollutant discharges. Determine if any controls need to be replaced, repaired, or maintained in accordance with Part 3.1.1;
2. Check for the presence of conditions that could lead to spills, leaks, or other accumulations of pollutants on the site;
3. Identify any locations where new or modified stormwater controls are necessary to meet the requirements of Parts 3.1 and/or 3.2; and
4. At points of discharge and, if applicable, the banks of any surface waters flowing within or immediately adjacent to the property on which the construction activities will occur, check for signs of visible erosion and sedimentation (*i.e.*, *sediment deposits*) that have occurred and are attributable to the discharge.
5. If a discharge is occurring during the inspection, the operator is required to:
 - a. Identify all points of the property in which there is a discharge;
 - b. Observe and document the physical characteristics of the discharge, including color, odor, floating, settled, or suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, and other obvious indicators of stormwater pollutants; and
 - c. Document whether the stormwater controls are operating effectively, and describe any such controls that are clearly not operating as intended or are in need of maintenance.
 - d. When there is no discharge, examine each discharge location for evidence of erosion, sedimentation and other pollutants, and the presence of current (and indications of prior) discharges and their sources.
6. The site egress location(s) leading to paved areas should include frequent spot inspections. As construction equipment leaves the site, there is the potential for mud, stones, dirt, and other pollutants to be transported off site and deposited in public streets. This off site tracking of pollutants has the potential to create physical hazards, damage to public and private property, and contribute to air pollution. Due to these inherent concerns, pollutants observed in public streets should be removed as soon as possible.

IV.4 Inspection Report (Part 4.4)

Requirement to Complete an Inspection Report. The operator is required to complete an inspection report within 7 days of completing any site inspection. Operators must use either a form provided by ADEQ or develop an alternate form that that incorporates all the inspection-related requirements of the 2013 CGP. The inspection report form must provide a consistent means of documenting the results of each inspection, which may be in the form of databases or standardized forms.

Previous AZPDES CGPs required operators to complete an inspection report for each inspection, but the form was presented as a “sample form” in an appendix. ADEQ’s experience with past CGPs has shown that incomplete inspection reports often resulted when operators did not use the sample form. Therefore, the Department strengthened the language in Part 4.4 such that operators must either use the ADEQ Inspection Report Form or another standardized inspection report form of their own creation that meets all of the 2013 CGP inspection requirements. ADEQ believes better organization of the inspection report and consistency of content will result. Accordingly, ADEQ expects its reviews of inspection reports will be more efficient and operators will find it easier to keep track of their findings from inspection to inspection. An operator may supplement the inspection report form (either ADEQ’s or a standardized form) with additional information, forms or drawings, as necessary.

Signature Requirements. Each inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9 of the permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements. All inspection reports must be kept at least 3 years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated, and the reports must be accessible at the site so that they are available upon request by the Department or any other federal, state or local authority having jurisdiction over the project at any reasonable time (*generally Monday through Friday, 8:00 am to 5:00 pm*).

The requirement to retain all reports a minimum of three years is a standard permit condition based on the requirements at 40 CFR 122.41(j)(2). Inspection reports may be kept electronically. Electronic records created and/or maintained by operators must be readable and legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent.

IV.5 Inspection Follow-up (Part 4.5)

When need for repair, replacement or maintenance of any stormwater control measures is discovered as a result of one of these inspections, the operator must make the repairs, etc. in accordance with the deadlines set forth in the permit. Based on the results of the inspection, corrective action(s) may be required under Part 5 of the permit.

Control measure assessment Follow the schedules set forth in “General Maintenance Requirements” in Part 3.1 of the permit when an inspection reveals that one or more control measures are no longer in effective operating condition and does not constitute a corrective action.

Corrective Actions Follow the corrective action deadlines set forth in Part 5.2 when a control measure is found to be ineffective and needs modification or replacement. See Part 5 of the permit and Fact Sheet Section V for information on Corrective Actions.

V. Corrective Actions (Part 5)

V.1 Corrective Action Triggers (Part 5.1)

Corrective actions are actions the operator takes when any control measure has failed to meet the conditions of Part 3. Routine maintenance or repairs do not constitute a corrective action. Although formal corrective actions are a new component in the 2013 CGP, the 2008 CGP contained corrective action provisions for certain required maintenance situations or to prohibit certain discharges.

Any one or a combination of the following conditions will trigger a corrective action:

- 1 A necessary stormwater control was never installed, was installed incorrectly, or not in accordance with the requirements in Parts 3.1 and/ or 3.2; or
- 2 One of the prohibited discharges in Part 1.4 is occurring or has occurred; or
3. ADEQ or USEPA determines that modifications to the control measures are necessary to meet the requirements of Part 3.

To the extent practicable, operators must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent the discharge of pollutants until a permanent solution is installed and made operational on the same day the condition(s) requiring corrective action is discovered. This includes cleaning up any contaminated surfaces so that the material will not discharge in subsequent storm events. If the problem is identified at a time in the work day when it is too late to initiate corrective action, the corrective action must be initiated on the following work day.

The corrective action provisions in (1) above is similar to Part IV.I (Maintenance) of the 2008 CGP, which required permittees, if an inspection found that the site's stormwater controls are not operating effectively, or that BMPs need to be maintained or if additional controls are necessary, to complete maintenance, modifications, or installation of new BMPs as soon as possible and before the next storm event whenever practicable to maintain the continued effectiveness of the stormwater controls.

With respect to the triggering condition in (2) above, Part VI (Special Conditions) of the 2008 CGP also prohibited the discharge of hazardous waste or oil released from an oil spill, but did not explicitly include corrective action provisions regarding prohibited discharges. These materials are included as prohibited discharges in Part 1.4 of the 2013 CGP. A specific corrective action triggering provision for prohibited discharges is appropriate because of the inclusion of a list of prohibited discharges in USEPA's C&D rule, which was issued subsequent to the 2008 CGP.

Regarding triggering condition in (3) above, ADEQ may also require corrective actions to address permit violations found during the Department's own inspection.

If the condition identified in this Part constitutes a permit violation, correcting it does not remove the original violation. However, enforcement authorities will consider the promptness and effectiveness of any corrective action taken in determining an appropriate response. Additionally, failing to take corrective action in accordance with this Part is an additional permit violation.

V.2 Corrective Action Deadlines (Part 5.2)

The permit establishes a specific timeframe for completing corrective actions. Operators must install a new or modified control and make it operational, or complete the repair, by no later than 7 calendar days from the time of discovery. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within calendar 7 calendar days, the operator must document in the SWPPP why it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within the 7 calendar day timeframe and document their schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making it operational as soon as practicable after the 7 calendar day timeframe.

SWPPP Modifications to Reflect Changes to Stormwater Controls. The permit requires that where corrective action results in changes to any of the stormwater controls or procedures described in the SWPPP, operators must modify their SWPPPs accordingly within 7 calendar days of completing corrective action work. This is intended

to ensure that the SWPPP adequately reflects the stormwater controls being implemented on the site. Where a new control is installed and made operational, or a modification is made to an existing control, the SWPPP must be updated to reflect these site changes. Note that this is true for all such modifications, including those made to implement corrective actions.

V.3 Corrective Action Report (Part 5.3)

Operators must complete a corrective action report for corrective action(s) taken in accordance with this part of the permit. Note that these reports must be maintained in the operators records but do not need to be provided to ADEQ except upon request.

The permit requires proper documentation of all corrective actions taken under this part of the permit. This requirement is consistent with the 2008 CGP's Part IV.H.4 inspection report requirement to document problems found on the site and the corresponding corrective actions taken and applicable implementation dates. See Part IV.H.5 (Revising the SWPPP) and Part III.E (Maintaining an Updated SWPPP) of the 2008 CGP, which required the SWPPP to be updated if existing BMPs need to be modified or if additional BMPs are necessary.

Sites that Discharge to an Impaired Water or OAW. (Part 5.3(1)) Only operators with construction sites that discharge directly to or within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW are automatically required to submit their corrective action reports to ADEQ. The report should be submitted with the NOT. In addition, the corrective action report must be submitted annually with the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form to the address in Part 8.2 if the project's duration lasts beyond a year. The operator shall retain a copy of the inspection report documenting the corrective action(s) onsite with the SWPPP as required in Part 6.4.

Report Schedule. (Part 5.3(2)) Within 7 calendar days of discovering the occurrence of one of the Part 5.1 triggering conditions, the operator must complete a report that documents progress made in completing corrective actions, including the following:

1. Summary of corrective action taken or to be taken: summarize the stormwater control modifications taken or to be taken, including a schedule of activities necessary to implement changes,
2. Dates any corrective actions were initiated or will be initiated, including the review the design, installation, and maintenance of stormwater controls; and
3. The date the modifications are completed or expected to be completed.

Of course, if corrective actions result in SWPPP modifications, these should be documented.

Signature Requirements. Each inspection report must be signed in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9 of the permit. This provides documentation of compliance with the corrective action requirements in the permit.

Recordkeeping Requirements. All corrective action reports must be kept at least 3 years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. The reports must be accessible at the site until such time as an NOT is submitted. The reports must be available upon request by the Department or any other federal, state or local authority having jurisdiction over the project at any reasonable time (generally Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.). After permit coverage is terminated, the records must be made available through the operator identified on the NOI.

The requirement to retain all reports a minimum of three years is a standard permit condition based on the requirements at 40 CFR 122.41(j)(2). Corrective action reports may be kept electronically. Electronic records created and/or maintained by operators must be readable and legally dependable with no less evidentiary value than their paper equivalent.

VI. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (Part 6)

The overall objective of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is to provide a written plan for implementing, assessing and improving stormwater control measures that minimize erosion and sedimentation and implementing pollution prevention, inspections and monitoring requirements. The plan is an integral part of the permit and must be adhered to throughout the entire duration of the construction activity, up to and including submitting the NOT. Operators must prepare a SWPPP before submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI) and update it as appropriate. Part 6 of the 2013 CGP describes the preparation and documentation requirements of the SWPPP. The intent is that the SWPPP and its associated records be revised and updated; thus making it a living document that reflects actual conditions on the site as they evolve.

VI.1 General Information (Part 6.1)

Part 6.1 presents general information for developing and maintaining a SWPPP and directs the operator to develop a complete SWPPP prior to submitting the NOI. This includes using good engineering practices, proper certification and implementation of the SWPPP.

SWPPP Development. (Part 6.1(1) – (5)). Operators may develop a joint or common SWPPP where two or more operators will be engaged in construction activities at the same site. For instance, if both the owner and the general contractor of the construction site are permitted, the owner may be the person responsible for SWPPP development, and the general contractor can choose to use this same SWPPP, provided that the SWPPP addresses the general contractor's scope of construction work and obligations under this permit. Or individual operators may develop their own (individual) SWPPP, covering only an individual operator's portion of the site (provided reference is made to the other operators of the site). Operators that choose to develop individual plans are encouraged to coordinate with operators to develop and implement effective control measures, which could also reduce overall costs for each operator. . Regardless of development of an individual or comprehensive SWPPP, the permit requires all operators to ensure that individual activities do not negatively impact another operator's stormwater control measures.

If the SWPPP was prepared under a previous version of the permit (*i.e., the 2008 CGP*), *the operator must review and update the SWPPP to ensure that the 2013 CGP requirements are addressed prior to submitting the NOI.*

If it is infeasible for the operator to comply with a specific requirement in Part 3.1 of the permit because it is an "ongoing construction project" (see Part 2.3(3)(e)), the operator must include a separate justification why it is infeasible to meet the applicable requirements of Part 3.1.

Emergency-Related Projects. (Part 6.1(6)). If operators are conducting earth-disturbing activities in response to a public emergency (as discussed in Fact Sheet Section II.2 and Part 2.4 of the permit), they must document the cause of the public emergency, information substantiating its occurrence (*e.g., federal or state disaster*

declaration or similar state or local declaration), and a description of the construction necessary to reestablish the effected public services.

VI.2 Types of Operators (Part 6.2)

The term “operator” is defined as a person with operational control over construction plans and specifications or as a person with control over the day-to-day activities of the site. Typically for larger project, operators may only have control over a portion of a site; several operators are responsible for separate portions of the entire construction project.

Operators with Operational Control over Construction Plans and Specifications. (Part 6.2(a)). An operator falls within this category must ensure that the SWPPP indicates the areas of the project where they have operational control over project specifications, including the ability to make modifications to plans and specifications. The operator must ensure that all other permittees implementing portions of the SWPPP impacted by any changes made to the plan are notified of such modifications in a timely manner and ensure that the SWPPP contains the appropriate information indicating who has operational control.

Operators with Control over Day-to-Day Activities. (Part 6.2(b)). An operator that is responsible for the day-to-day operational control of the activities at a project site necessary to ensure compliance with the SWPPP must ensure the SWPPP meets the minimum requirements of Part 3 of the permit. The operator must also identify those responsible for implementation of control measures required in the SWPPP, ensure the SWPPP indicates areas of the project where operational control of day-to-day activities are maintained, and identify the persons responsible for implementation of control measures identified in the plan.

Operators with Control over a Portion of a Larger Project. (Part 6.2(c)). An operator that is responsible for only a portion of a larger construction project must maintain compliance with all applicable terms and conditions of this general permit for that portion of the project.

Who is an operator is controlled chiefly by how the “owner” of the project chooses to structure its contracts with the “contractors” hired to design and/or build the project. Three general operator scenarios are presented below (variations are possible on any of the three, especially as the number of owners and contractors increases):

1. **Owner acts as sole operator.** The property owner designs the structures for the site, develops and implements the SWPPP, and serves as general contractor (or has an on-site representative with full authority to direct day-to-day operations). The “Owner” can be the only person that needs a permit, in which case everyone else on the site may be considered subcontractors and do not need permit coverage.
2. **Contractor acts as sole operator.** The property owner hires a construction company to design the project, prepare the SWPPP, and supervise implementation of the plan and compliance with the permit (*i.e.*, a “turnkey” project). In this case, the general contractor, a construction industry professional, is the appropriate person to apply for permit coverage, develop and properly implement a SWPPP. Under this scenario an individual who has a residence built for personal use (*e.g.*, *not those to be sold for profit or used as rental property*) is not the operator. However, an individual would be an “operator” (hence, requiring permit coverage and SWPPP development) if the person performs the general contracting duties for construction of their personal residence.

3. Owner and contractor both act as operators. The owner retains control over any changes to site plans, SWPPPs, or stormwater conveyance or control designs; but the contractor is responsible for overseeing actual earth disturbing activities and daily implementation of SWPPP and other permit conditions. In this case, both persons may need coverage.

Under the NPDES stormwater program, the operator of a regulated activity or discharge must apply for a stormwater permit. USEPA clarified that the operator of a construction activity is (are) the person(s) that either individually or taken together meet the following two criteria: (1) they have operational control over the site specifications (including the ability to make modifications in specifications' and (2) they have day-to-day operational control of those activities at the site necessary to ensure compliance with plan requirements and permit conditions (September 9, 1992, Federal Register, p. 41190). If more than one person meets the above criteria, then each person involved must obtain permit coverage. For example, if the site owner has operation control over site specifications and a general contractor has day-to-day operational control of site activities, then both persons will be operators and subject to permit coverage.

When two or more persons meet the definition of operator, each operator must submit an NOI, and the SWPPP should include either a photocopy of the other operator's NOIs or the general permit number that was assigned for that project. The operators may choose to join in implementing a common pollution prevention plan prior to submittal of the NOI, and in the retention of all plans and reports required by the permit for a period of at least three years from the date that the site is finally stabilized.

VI.3 SWPPP Contents (Part 6.3)

Part 6.3 includes the minimum requirements that must be included in the SWPPP, as follows.

VI.3.1 Stormwater Team (Part 6.3(1))

Developing a SWPPP requires that a qualified individual or team of individuals be identified as responsible for developing and revising the facility's SWPPP. The "stormwater team" is responsible for overseeing the development of the SWPPP, any later modifications to it, and for compliance with the requirements in this permit.

The SWPPP must identify the personnel (by name or position) that are part of the stormwater team, as well as their individual responsibilities. Each member of the stormwater team must have ready access to an electronic or paper copy of applicable portions of this permit, the most updated copy of the SWPPP, and other relevant documents or information that must be kept with the SWPPP.

Inclusion of the team in the plan provides notice to facility staff and management (*i.e., those responsible for signing and certifying the plan*) of the responsibilities of certain key staff for following through on compliance with the permit's conditions and limits.

VI.3.2 Identification of Operators (Part 6.3(2))

The SWPPP must include a list of all other operators who will be engaged in construction activities at the site, and the areas of the site over which each operator has control. The purpose for this is to provide both staff members and ADEQ with a notice of any other persons that are responsible for specific areas of the construction site and other persons that are responsible for permit compliance.

VI.3.3 Nature of Construction Activities (Part 6.3(3))

This section of the SWPPP is intended to provide general information about the construction project, which can be readily understood by an ADEQ inspector or other third party who may be unfamiliar with the purpose and general layout of the project. The permit requires information about the size of the property (in acres) and the total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities (in acres), construction support activity areas covered by this permit (see Part 1.3(1)(c)), and the maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time.

Identification of the total area expected to be disturbed by construction activities and the soil types provides the permittee, among other things, with information about properly designing and installing stormwater control measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants, as well as information about the placement and type of stabilization practices that should be implemented to minimize the discharge of pollutants in stormwater.

VI.3.4 Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities (Part 6.3(4))

The permit requires documentation in the SWPPP of the sequencing and major dates of construction activity, including a schedule of the estimated start dates and the duration of the activities, for specific activities, which are listed in the permit. These requirements provide the permittee the opportunity to support its compliance with the stabilization requirements in Part 3.1.2 of the permit. The SWPPP documentation will also provide inspectors with verification that the permittee has complied with the permit's stabilization requirements.

The purpose of requiring documentation of the sequencing of construction activities is to assist permittees with planning their construction activity sequencing in conjunction with the control measures they intend to use to meet the effluent limitations in this permit. Proper construction site planning limits the amount of land disturbed at one time and limits the exposure of unprotected soils through stabilization, which in turn reduces the amount of sediment that gets discharged from the construction site. This requirement will provide permittees a better understanding of the site runoff characteristics throughout all phases of construction activity, which will help them to plan for the types of stormwater control measures necessary to meet effluent limitations.

The greater specificity will help permittees to minimize earth disturbances to the extent necessary for the construction activity, which will also minimize pollutants discharged in stormwater.

Plans often change due to unforeseen circumstances or for other reasons. Therefore, when departures from initial projections are necessary, this should be documented in the SWPPP.

Stabilization Practices. (Part 6.3(4)(d)). The SWPPP must describe the vegetative and/or non-vegetative practices that will be used to comply with the requirements in Parts 3.1.2.1 and 3.1.2.2 on temporary and final stabilization of the exposed portions of the site, including the stabilization deadlines specified in Part 3.1.2.1. Operators must indicate in the SWPPP: the site conditions; whether the site is experiencing drought conditions; and the beginning and ending dates of any seasonally dry periods. If unable to comply with the stabilization deadlines, the operator must document the circumstances that prevent meeting the deadlines specified in Parts 3.1.2.1 and/or 3.1.2.2.

The 2013 CGP requires the use of vegetative and/or non-vegetated controls, and the use of such controls for both temporary and final stabilization. The purpose is so

that documentation in the SWPPP corresponds to the permit requirements for stabilization in Part 2.2 of the CGP.

Site Stabilization Alternatives. (Part 6.3(4)(d)). If the operator's site is eligible for either alternative described in Part 3.1.2.3, this fact must be documented in the SWPPP.

VI.3.5 Site Description (Part 6.3(5))

The permit provides necessary details about these provisions and is not significantly different from the 2008 CGP.

VI.3.6 Site Map(s) (Part 6.3(6))

The SWPPP must contain a legible site map, or series of maps, including a general location map, such as the local portion of a USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle or city, county or other map. Explanations of some of the requirements with the most specificity are discussed below.

Part 6.3(6)(a), (b), (c) and (f) – The site map(s) must show boundaries of the property, the locations where construction activities will occur and other specific construction-related activities, which are listed in the permit. Identifying the overall property boundaries, the specific locations of all earth-disturbing activities, areas protected by the buffer requirements, stockpiled materials, and construction support activities, is designed to provide construction operators with a “big picture” understanding of the areas impacted by construction within their larger property area. This part of the site map should also assist permittees with selecting and designing the stormwater control measures necessary to meet the various erosion and sediment, stabilization, and pollution prevention requirements.

Part 6.3(6)(d) – The permit requires that the site map shows the location of temporary and permanent stormwater control measures identified in the SWPPP. This is intended to provide a spatial correlation between pollutant sources on the site, the flow of stormwater through and from the site, and the location of waters of the U.S. This requirement corresponds to Part III.C.3(c) of the 2008 CGP. Requiring such information on the site map enables the permittee to locate stormwater control measures strategically so as to comply with the permit's requirements for erosion and sediment and pollution prevention in Parts 3.1.1 and 3.1.3. The requirement to show on the site map where areas of exposed soil will be stabilized, or have already been stabilized, provides permittees with a visual aid that will help them to comply with the temporary and final stabilization requirements in Part 2.2.

Part 6.3(6)(g) and (h) – The permit requires identification in the site map of all potential pollutant-generating activities identified in Part 6.3(9). See Fact Sheet Section VII.3.9 (below) for details concerning documentation requirements of potential pollutant sources. The requirement to describe in the SWPPP and identify the locations of all pollutant-generating activities on the site map will provide operators with an understanding of how the location of their various pollutant-generating activities will correspond to the areas of disturbance at the site, the potential impacts of where these activities are located on the discharge pollutants, and the ideal locations for stormwater control measures to reduce or eliminate such discharges. This information will be used to comply with the pollution prevention requirements in Part 3.1.3 of the CGP. The requirement for permittees to document the location of potential pollutant-generating activities corresponds, in part, to Part III.C.2(c) and III.C.3(e) of the 2008 CGP, which required the SWPPP to describe and the site map to include off-site material, waste, borrow or equipment storage areas. However, the requirement to identify all on-site pollutant-generating activities is new, and

corresponds with Part 3.1.3, which implements the pollution prevention requirements of the C&D rule (see specifically 40 CFR 450.21(d) and (e)). Examples of pollutant-generating activities include, but are not limited to: paving operations; fueling and maintenance operations, concrete, paint, and stucco washout and waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering operations.

Part 6.3(6)(i) – The requirement to locate all surface waters and any impaired waters or OAWs within 1/4 mile of the facility compels permittees to develop an understanding of the location of any waters flowing through or near the property where the construction will take place. Requiring a visual showing these waters will provide permittees with information necessary to comply with the requirements for impaired waters and OAWs (Part 3.2.2). Identifying the location of these waters on the site map will also help permittees comply with the Erosion and Sediment Control requirements (Part 3.1.1), particularly those related to buffers, and Pollution Prevention Requirements (Part 3.1.3).

Requiring a visual showing of areas to be protected as natural buffers will help permittees implement the C&D rule requirement to “Provide and maintain natural buffers.”

Part 6.3(6)(j) – The requirement to map the flow of stormwater on the property will give operators an understanding of how stormwater moves onto, through, and from the property, which will in turn provide valuable information to assist with planning, designing, and installing the appropriate stormwater control measures necessary to meet the permit’s requirements regarding erosion and sediment controls, pollution prevention, and stabilization.

VI.3.7 Receiving Waters (Part 6.3(7))

Identifying all receiving waters, including any that are impaired or OAWs, compels operators to develop an understanding of the location of any waters flowing through or near the property where the construction will take place. A visual showing of these waters will provide operators with information necessary to comply with the requirements for impaired waters and OAWs (Parts 3.2.2). Identifying the location of these waters on the site map will also help operators comply with the Erosion and Sediment Control Requirements (Part 3.1.1), particularly those related to buffers, and Pollution Prevention Requirements (Part 3.1.3).

VI.3.8 Control Measures to be used During Construction Activity (Part 6.3(8))

Operators are required to provide in the SWPPP a description of their stormwater control measures used in compliance with Part 3.1 of the permit. For each major activity identified in Part 6.3 a specific list of requirements is included to document compliance with important erosion and sediment control requirements in Part 3.1.1 and to minimize or eliminate non-stormwater discharges.

VI.3.9 Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources (Part 6.3(9))

Pollutants and Pollutant-generating activities at the site. Operators must identify in the SWPPP a list and description of all the pollutant-generating activities (*i.e.*, *pollutant sources*) on the site and, for each pollutant-generating activity, an inventory of pollutants or pollutant constituents associated with that activity, which could be exposed to rainfall, or snowmelt, and could be discharged from the construction site. Examples of pollutant-generating activities include, but are not limited to: paving operations; concrete, paint and stucco washout and waste disposal; solid waste storage and disposal; and dewatering activities. Examples of pollutants include, but are not limited to: sediment, fertilizers, and/or pesticides, paints, solvents, fuels. Departures from the manufacturer’s

specifications for applying fertilizers containing nitrogen and phosphorus must be documented in the SWPPP (see Part 3.1.3.5).

The operator should also evaluate where potential spills or leaks could occur that would contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

Non-Stormwater Discharges. The permit requires operators to create a list of all non-stormwater discharges expected to be associated with the project, from areas other than construction (*i.e.*, *support activities including stormwater discharges from dedicated asphalt or concrete plants and any other non-construction pollutant sources such as fueling and maintenance operations, materials stored on-site, waste piles, equipment staging yards, etc.*). Documentation in the SWPPP of all non-stormwater discharges from the site provides operators with information that will help them to minimize pollutants in the non-stormwater discharges and to ensure that only allowable non-stormwater discharges occur. Allowable non-stormwater discharges are restricted to only those listed in Part 1.3(2) of the permit.

In addition, construction sites located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water, must identify sources of the pollutants of concern listed on the 303(d) list that may potentially be discharged from the construction site and describe in the SWPPP additional or enhanced control measures necessary to minimize discharges of these pollutants.

Documentation of all pollutants, potential pollutant sources and non-stormwater discharges will assist operators in understanding the potential sources of pollutants so that stormwater control measures can be located and designed in a way that best achieves the required reduction or elimination of the discharge of such pollutants. This requirement assists operators in determining the types of pollutants they should be concerned about, and provides them with sufficient information to comply with the permit's requirements on pollution prevention in Part 3.1.3 of the CGP, which in turn are based on the C&D rule's requirements in 40 CFR 450.21(d) and (e).

VI.3.10 Use of Treatment Chemicals (Part 6.3(10))

The permit requires operators to ensure proper documentation in the SWPPP regarding the presence and use of any polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals at permitted sites. The Department encourages operators to think strategically about where the chemicals are applied and stored to minimize the risk of accidental release. At a minimum, the SWPPP must include:

1. A justification for the need for such chemicals and an assessment of potential water quality impacts. The justification should include a description of how the use of conventional sediment and erosion pretreatment controls will minimize the need to apply treatment chemicals. The SWPPP must also include the specific controls and implementation procedures designed to ensure that the use of cationic treatment chemicals will not lead to a violation of water quality standards;
2. Specific personnel who will be conducting chemical treatments at the site should be properly trained on the storage and use of the specific cationic treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems;
3. A listing of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site, and why the selection of these chemicals is suited to the soil, turbidity, pH, and flow rate characteristics of the site;
4. The dosage of all treatment chemicals you will use at the site or the methodology you will use to determine dosage;
5. Information from any applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS);

6. Schematic drawings of any chemically-enhanced stormwater controls or chemical treatment systems to be used for application of the treatment chemicals; and
7. References to applicable state or local requirements affecting the use of treatment chemicals, and copies of applicable specifications from the chemical provider or supplier regarding the use of the specific treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems.

VI.3.11 Pollution Prevention Procedures (Part 6.3(11))

The SWPPP must describe procedures that will be followed to prevent and respond to spills and leaks consistent with Part 3.1.3, including:

Spill Prevention and Response Procedures (Part 6.3(11)(a)). Operators are required to include procedures in the SWPPP that will be followed to prevent and respond to spills and leaks consistent with Part 3.1.3.4. A detailed discussion of the purpose for spill prevention and response procedures is presented in Fact Sheet Section III.3.

The existence of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan developed for the construction activity under Part 311 of the CWA may be referenced, or spill control programs otherwise required by an NPDES permit for the construction activity, provided that a copy of that other plan is kept onsite.

Note: Even if a SPCC or other spill prevention plan already exists, the plans will only be considered adequate if they meet all of the requirements of this Part, either as part of the existing plan or supplemented as part of the SWPPP.

The purpose for documenting spill prevention and response procedures is to provide the operator an opportunity to develop a response plan for preventing spills from occurring and, if they do occur, a plan for responding to them in order to minimize the potential discharge of any pollutants from the site. The documented procedures also demonstrate compliance with the spill prevention and response procedures in Part 3.1.3 of the permit (Pollution Prevention Requirements) and derive from the C&D rule requirements in 40 CFR 450.21(d)(2) and (e).

Waste Management Procedures (Part 6.3(11)(b)). The SWPPP must include procedures for handling and disposing of all wastes generated at the site, including, but not limited to, clearing and demolition debris, sediment removed from the site, construction and domestic waste, hazardous or toxic waste, and sanitary waste.

This requirement demonstrates compliance with the pollution prevention requirements relating to the management of construction wastes. The C&D rule at 40 CFR 450.21(d) requires more specificity in the permit, which is reflected in Part 3.1.3. The 2008 CGP had similar requirements in Part IV.G(1) to “[describe] measures to prevent the discharge of solid materials, including building materials, to waters of the US.”

VI.4 Documentation Requirements including Permit Related Records (Part 6.4)

Most of the documentation requirements in this section of the permit are not new. Explanations of some of the requirements with the most specificity are discussed below.

Post-Authorization Additions to SWPPP Part 6.4(1, 2 & 3). Operators are required to include the following documents as part of the SWPPP once notified of coverage under this permit:

1. A copy of this permit (an electronic copy easily available to the stormwater team is also acceptable).

2. A copy of the NOI submitted to ADEQ, including any correspondence exchanged with USEPA related to coverage under this permit;
3. A copy of the authorization certificate received from ADEQ.

This documentation of permit authorization assists facility personnel and ADEQ (and other agency) inspectors in determining that permit coverage has been authorized for the construction site.

Documentation Requirements for Maintenance, Inspections and Corrective Actions Part 6.4(7, 8 & 9). The SWPPP must describe the procedures that will be followed for maintaining stormwater control measures, conducting site inspections, and, where necessary, taking corrective actions, in accordance with Parts 3.1 (General Maintenance Requirements), Part 4 (Inspections), and Part 5 (Control Measures) of the permit. The following information must also be included in the SWPPP:

- Personnel responsible for conducting inspections;
- The inspection schedule the operator will be following, which is based on what schedule option(s) the site is eligible for:
 - If the operator will be conducting inspections in accordance with the routine inspection schedule, the frequency of inspection chosen (7 days, 14 days or once per month, in accordance with Part 4.2(2)(a), (b) or (c)), the location of the rain gauge on the site or the address of the weather station the operator will be using to obtain rainfall data;
 - If the operator will be conducting inspections in accordance with the impaired waters or OAW schedule;
 - If the site qualifies for any of the allowances for reduced inspection frequencies, document whether the operator will be reducing the inspection frequency in accordance with Part 4.2(2) or (4): the beginning and ending dates of the seasonally-defined low rainfall period for the area or the valid period of drought; or the beginning and ending dates of “winter conditions” (site is covered with snow, ice, or frozen ground conditions exist);
- Any inspection or maintenance checklists or other forms that will be used.

This SWPPP documentation is necessary to clarify what is required by inspections, maintenance, and corrective actions and demonstrate compliance with the permit in these areas.

Buffer Documentation (Part 6.4(10)). Construction projects with earth disturbances located within 50 feet of a perennial water are required to comply with Part 3.1.1.5 of the permit. Operators must document how the site complies or where infeasible, document in the SWPPP the alternatives chosen (Part 3.1.1.5(2)). Such documentation will also provide verification that the operator has complied with the permit’s buffer compliance alternatives.

VI.5 SWPPP Updates and Modification Requirements (Part 6.5)

Maintaining an Updated SWPPP (Part 6.5.1)

SWPPPs must be revised whenever a change in design, construction method, operation, maintenance procedure, etc., may affect the discharge of pollutants to surface waters either directly or by way of a conveyance (such as an MS4). These records must include the name of the person authorizing each change (see Appendix B, Subsection 9), a brief summary of all changes and the dates of modifications. This is to ensure that

there is a record of all of the changes to the SWPPP. Keeping a record of such changes will help construction site personnel to stay current with the changes that have been made to the SWPPP, and will allow inspectors to determine if appropriate modifications were made to the SWPPP under the required circumstances.

The SWPPP must also be amended if inspections or investigations by site staff or by local, state or federal officials determine that the SWPPP is ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in storm water discharges from the construction site.

All necessary modifications to the SWPPP must be made within 7 calendar days following the inspection. If control measures need to be modified or if additional measures are necessary, implementation must be completed consistent with Part 3.1 of the permit.

Conditions Requiring SWPPP Modification. (Part 6.5.2).

Operators are required to modify the SWPPP, including the site map(s), in response to any of the conditions listed in Part 6.5.2. The requirement to maintain an up-to-date SWPPP under any of the seven listed conditions provides assurance that the SWPPP will be updated to accurately reflect the conditions on the construction site. It is important that the SWPPP be accurate in terms of changes to construction plans, stormwater controls, changes in operational control, and other important changes on the site, so that the site personnel have access to a SWPPP that is current, and so that inspectors are provided with accurate site information for compliance purposes.

Certification Requirements. (Part 6.5.3)

All modifications made to the SWPPP consistent with Part 6.5.2 must be authorized, signed and dated by a person identified in the SWPPP and in accordance with Appendix B, Subsection 9. The certification requirements of Appendix B, Subsection 9 are consistent with standard NPDES permit conditions described in 40 CFR 122.22. These requirements are intended to ensure that the operator certifies any SWPPP modifications. The signatory requirement is intended to ensure that the permittee understands their responsibility to create and maintain a complete and accurate SWPPP. Permittees are allowed to appoint an authorized representative consistent with the regulations. Therefore, if an operator feels it is more appropriate for a member of the stormwater team to sign the documentation, that option is available under the permit. The signature requirement includes an acknowledgment that there are significant penalties for submitting false information.

Required Notice to Other Operators. (Part 6.5.4)

If an operator determines that a modification of the SWPPP is required and there are multiple operators covered by a common SWPPP under the permit, Part 6.5.4 requires operators to notify all other operators (“at the address of record in the SWPPP”) who may be impacted by the change to the SWPPP. This requirement ensures that any other operators covered by a joint SWPPP are kept up to date on the SWPPP so that they can comply with the modifications to the pollution prevention plan.

VI.6 Deficiencies in the SWPPP (Part 6.6)

If, at any time during the course of the construction project, ADEQ determines the SWPPP (either in whole or in part) is deficient, the Department will notify the operator of the deficiencies. ADEQ may become aware of deficiencies in the SWPPP through a variety of ways, including reviews of SWPPPs for project located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW, a site inspection, or a reported complaint. The

operator must revise the SWPPP in response to the Department's notice of deficiency within 15 calendar days.

VI.7 Posting, SWPPP Review and Making SWPPPs Available (Part 6.7)

Posting

A copy of the authorization number or number(s) relating to the project must be conspicuously posted near the main entrance of the site. For linear projects, the notice must be posted at a publicly accessible location near the active part of the construction project (*e.g., where a pipeline project crosses a public road*).

Make the SWPPP Available

The SWPPP is critical to managing discharges from the project site (as explained in the introduction to Fact Sheet Section VI); hence, a current copy must be on-site whenever construction or support activities are actively underway. This will allow personnel the opportunity to reference the plan at anytime to respond to changing site conditions, storm events, and other situations that may arise. At the time of an on-site inspection by ADEQ, a Federal, state, or local agency (such as the operator of a storm sewer system receiving discharges from the site), the operator must provide the SWPPP for review.

Arizona's Public Records laws (A.R.S Title 39, Chap. 1, Art. 2) allow access to an operator's SWPPP. If a member of the public wishes to have access to portions of the SWPPP, they must first contact the Department in writing. ADEQ will contact the operator and the SWPPP must be provided to ADEQ within 7 calendar days of ADEQ's request. The mechanism for providing ADEQ with a copy is at the discretion of the operator (*i.e., electronic or hard copy*). ADEQ will provide access to the SWPPP with the exception of any qualifying confidential information (as defined in A.R.S. § 49-205). The copy provided by the operator to the Department will remain with ADEQ. All photocopying expenses made from that copy are the responsibility of the person requesting the SWPPP.

Regarding inactive/ unstaffed sites, the 2013 CGP makes allowances for the fact that SWPPPs are generally not kept at inactive and unstaffed sites. However, the SWPPP must still be kept up to date and be made available by the operator identified on the NOI when appropriate site inspections are conducted. Furthermore, the SWPPP must be locally available within the state of Arizona and made available within 48 hours, if requested, when a regulatory inspection is performed by ADEQ or other authority.

VI.8 Procedures for Inspection, Maintenance, and Corrective Action (Part 6.8)

The SWPPP must describe the procedures that will be followed for maintaining stormwater control measures ("general maintenance requirements" – Part 3.1), conducting site inspections (Part 4), and, where necessary, taking corrective actions (Part 5). The permit requires specific information to be included in the SWPPP.

By documenting their procedures for inspections, maintenance activities, and corrective actions, operators demonstrate their compliance with the permit requirements corresponding to general maintenance, inspections and corrective actions. These requirements are more specific than those in the 2008 CGP and are necessary to clarify what SWPPP documentation is required as a result of the modified permit language relating to inspections, maintenance, and corrective actions.

VII. Monitoring

VII.1 Monitoring Program (Part 7.1)

A monitoring program means performing analytical monitoring (i.e., sampling and testing for water quality). Monitoring records must be retained as part of the SWPPP. The monitoring program, or the justification for not having one, must be a part of the SWPPP and submitted along with it to ADEQ for approval.

The operator is only required to implement an analytical monitoring program for those areas of the construction site that discharge directly to or within 1/4 mile of an OAW or impaired water. Analytical monitoring may be discontinued when construction activity within these areas is complete and final stabilization is achieved. For example, a linear project with several discharge points along its length may have only one point of discharge that is within the 1/4 mile distance. The operator is only required to monitor the one discharge point that is within the 1/4 mile distance, until final stabilization is achieved in the area that drains to that discharge point.

The operator must determine if the construction site is located within 1/4 mile of an OAW or impaired water. Sources can be used to determine the status of the waterbody. ADEQ recommends using the SMART NOI which automatically makes this determination. Alternatively, ADEQ provides a web site to help operators determine this: <http://gisweb.azdeq.gov/arcgis/emaps/?topic=impaired>.

Monitoring may not be required if an operator makes an acceptable demonstration to ADEQ that either there is no potential for a discharge to reach the waterbody of concern or in the case of an impaired water, the pollutant of concern is not expected to be in the discharge. For sites where monitoring is necessary, the Part 7 monitoring requirements must be followed to assure that control measures are adequate to protect these waters.

Operators of construction projects that discharge stormwater to an impaired waterbody must determine whether runoff from the proposed activity is expected to contain pollutants that cause the impairment of the waterbody. If so, control measures must be developed to minimize or eliminate the pollutant, and the pollutant causing the impairment must be monitored.

There may be potential for other pollutants on-site besides those causing the impairment, including metals, chlorine, oil, gasoline, pesticides, etc. Some of these pollutants may not be additions to the construction site, but may be in the on-site soils and prone to increased discharge during site disturbances (in particular metals and pesticides). The operator must consider all pollutants that may be on-site. Of course, operators are not expected to implement control measures for any pollutants that are not in the site soils, non-stormwater discharges, or transported to the site during any construction activity.

If an operator can make the demonstration that there is no reasonable expectation that construction activities would be an additional source of a specific pollutant or pollutants, then analytical monitoring for that/ those parameter(s) will not be required. As part of the demonstration, the operator must consider all on-site activities, as well as the potential for any pollutants (metals, nutrients, etc.) to be present in the on-site soils that will be disturbed.

VII.2 General Requirements (Part 7.2)

For construction sites that will require monitoring of their discharges, including sites located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW, Part 7.2 sets forth the

minimum requirements for a site-specific monitoring program. Additional provisions of the monitoring plan are required for sites that discharge to an impaired waterbody, namely the identification of the pollutants of concern and the potential sources of these pollutants.

VII.3 Analytical Monitoring Requirements (Part 7.3)

Monitoring Schedule

The climate throughout the state of Arizona is characterized as arid or semi-arid with irregular stormwater runoff. Hence, most construction sites in Arizona are subject to rainfall conditions that occur in fairly discrete periods throughout the year (i.e., the “winter wet season” and the “summer wet season”). In addition, some areas of the state experience freezing conditions that may prevent runoff from occurring for extended periods. ADEQ has established winter and summer wet seasons for monitoring in the permit that adapts to these conditions.

In areas where freezing conditions exist, the required monitoring and sample collection may be distributed during times when precipitation runoff, either as melting snow or rain mixed with melting snow, occurs.

The operator has the flexibility to sample during any storm event that produces a discharge, either as stormwater or snowmelt, which exits the construction site by way of a discharge point in sufficient quantity to allow for sample collection and analysis.

Monitoring Locations

All operators who are required to monitor must sample at least one of their discharge points. Operators of very large construction sites with 5 or more discharge locations are not required to sample every known discharge point in the affected area. For sites with 20 or more discharge locations, only 10% (rounded to the nearest whole number) of the discharge locations are required for sampling. Operators of sites with 4 or less discharge points are required to sample only one and sites with 5 to 19 sites require only two samples. These samples must be collected from points that are representative of stormwater discharges from the site.

Analytical Monitoring Parameters

For projects discharging to a waterbody listed as impaired, the operator must perform analytical monitoring (water quality sampling) for the parameters for which it is impaired. Where the construction site is adjacent to or otherwise discharges directly to an OAW, the operator shall sample for turbidity both immediately upstream and downstream of each discharge point. If the site discharges to the OAW at two or more locations, the operator may sample at one upstream discharge point and the other at the farthest downstream discharge point in the stream.

Operators discharging into waterbodies that are listed for turbidity or suspended sediment concentration on the most recent USEPA-approved 303(d) list or that have an established TMDL for turbidity or suspended sediment concentration must collect and analyze samples for turbidity in stormwater runoff upstream and downstream of the construction site and compare the results. The turbidity value is used to indicate if control measures are effective; it is not used for comparison to a water quality standard. If the turbidity value increases 25% or more from the upstream sampling location to the downstream sampling location (or for a lake, in the area of impact), then the operator must evaluate the control measures and the adequacy of the SWPPP and take corrective actions.

Construction sites must be monitored for turbidity that discharge to or within 1/4 mile of an OAW. The operator shall compare turbidity values from the two instream locations. If there is a 25% or greater increase at the downstream monitoring location, turbidity of the stormwater discharge(s) from the construction site shall be measured to determine the site's contribution. The operator shall evaluate and replace, maintain, or install additional control measures as necessary to minimize sediment discharge.

Sampling and Analysis Plan

Analytical sampling and monitoring requirements in the permit are specified in the Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) section. The SAP is part of the monitoring plan. Analytical sampling and monitoring includes a sampling plan that describes, where applicable, chemical, biological, and physical parameters that will be monitored, monitoring locations, frequency of sample collection, how samples will be collected and analyzed, tracking and handling. The sampling plan should include Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to ensure consistency in sample collection procedures. In addition, permittees are expected to calibrate, operate and maintain their monitoring equipment in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Collectively, this document is known as a SAP and the one required by the permit is a very basic model commonly used by industry. Only the revised, ADEQ-approved sampling plan and the Department's approval of the SAP need to be included with the SWPPP.

The SAP must be retained as part of the SWPPP, either as a separate section or as an appendix and must include at a minimum:

1. Sample collection, preservation, tracking, and handling information;
2. Monitoring equipment;
3. A description of analytical methods used; and
4. Records.

VIII. Fees, Reporting and Recordkeeping (Part 8)

This part of the permit briefly describes the requirements for payment of the initial and annual AZPDES water quality protection services fees as well as information pertaining to submittal and retention of monitoring data. Operators that are required to monitor, in accordance with Part 7 of the permit, must submit data annually to ADEQ on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form supplied by the Department. Note that if a site is not required to monitor, there is no requirement to submit a DMR. Review Part 7 of the permit and section VII of this Fact Sheet to determine whether or not a construction site is required to monitor.

IX. Appendices

IX.A Definitions and Acronyms (Appendix A)

Appendix A of the permit includes definitions of terms and a list of acronyms used throughout the permit.

IX.B Standard Permit Conditions (Appendix B)

Appendix B includes the standard AZPDES permit conditions, which are consistent with 40 CFR 122.41 and were also part of the 2003 and 2008 CGPs.

X Applicable Forms

All forms briefly described below are available for download at <http://www.azdeq.gov/envirom/water/permits/cgp.html> .

X.1 NOI Form

The operator must complete the NOI form provided by ADEQ or on the Smart NOI system before coverage under the 2013 CGP is authorized. All information on the form must be provided. Incomplete NOIs will be returned. See Parts 2.2 and 2.3 of the permit and Fact Sheet Sections II.2.2 and II.2.3 for more information about the intent and use of this form.

X.2 NOT Form

A Notice of Termination form is required to terminate coverage under the 2013 CGP. See Part 2.5 of the permit and Fact Sheet Section II.2.5 for more information about the intent and use of this form.

X.3 Inspection Report Form

Operators are now required to use either the ADEQ-standardized form or one the operator creates. Regardless of which approach the operator takes, the inspection report form must provide consistent content and format that documents the results of each inspection. Electronic forms, including online databases are acceptable; provided that these formats document all of the inspection-related information required by the 2013 CGP. Operators may supplement the inspection report form with additional information, forms or drawings, as necessary. See Part 4.4 of the permit and Fact Sheet Section IV.4 for more information about the content and use of this form.

X.4 Annual Reporting Form

The Annual Report is a new requirement. Part 8.2 requires permittees with construction sites that discharge directly to or within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or OAW to submit an annual report using the Annual Report Form provided by the Department. This form asks for general information about the project, summary findings from inspections, a description of corrective actions taken and the status of follow-up repairs, or installments of new control measures. Use of this ADEQ-standardized form establishes a consistent reporting format for operators.

X.5 Discharge Monitoring Report Form

The purpose of submitting monitoring data is to document stormwater quality and identify potential water quality concerns to ADEQ. Monitoring data should be submitted using the discharge monitoring report (DMR) form that is provided by ADEQ.



Appendix C-3 Small Construction Notice of Intent (NOI)



NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

**for Construction Activity Discharges
to Waters of the United States under the
AZPDES Stormwater Construction General Permit
(AZG2013-001)**

**FOR COVERAGE, A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE NOI (INCLUDING REQUIRED FEE) MUST BE SUBMITTED TO:
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, Surface Water Section / Stormwater and General Permits Unit
1110 West Washington Street, 5415A-1, Phoenix, Arizona 85007**

Is this NOI a revision to a project filed under the 2013 AZPDES Stormwater Construction General Permit? YES NO If Yes, complete the following:

- Provide your current authorization number: AZCON - _____
- Provide the name of the project / site in Part II below. You do not need to complete the entire form. Provide only the information that is being changed from the original NOI.
- Complete the certification in Part VI (including signature of authorized signer).

(ADEQ Use Only)
Authorization Number:

Is the site located on Indian Country Lands?

YES NO

I. OPERATOR (Applicant) INFORMATION:

- Contact Name: _____ Phone Number: _____
- E-mail address: _____ Fax Number: _____
- Operator's Business Name: _____
- Operator's Mailing Address: _____
- City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____
- Business Status: Federal: State: Other Public: Private: Other:

II. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY INFORMATION:

- Project/Site Name: _____
- Site physical location (Provide address. If no address, provide driving directions from nearest municipality):

- City: _____ State: **AZ** Zip Code: _____ County: _____
- County Parcel No. (at main entrance): _____ Phone Number: _____
- Type of Project (subdivision, commercial, road, pipeline, utility, ADOT project, etc.): _____

II. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY INFORMATION *(continued)*

- Estimated Project Start Date: _____ Estimated Project Completion Date: _____
Month/Day/Year Month/Day/Year
- Is the project part of a larger common plan of development? ____YES ____NO
- Estimate of total acres (to nearest whole acre) to be disturbed by the entire construction activity: _____
- Estimate of total acres (to nearest tenth of an acre, if <1) to be disturbed by your operations: _____

III. DISCHARGE LOCATION

- Provide the latitude and longitude of the construction site at the point nearest the receiving water (natural water course):
Latitude: |_|_|° |_|_|' |_|_|. |_|_|" Longitude: |_|_|° |_|_|' |_|_|. |_|_|"
(Degrees, minutes, seconds) (Degrees, minutes, seconds)
- Identify the closest receiving water to the construction site (e.g., dry washes, named and unnamed waterbodies, etc.):

- Is there a potential for any discharges from the site to enter a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), canal, or a privately owned conveyance? ____YES ____NO
If yes, enter the name of the MS4, canal, or conveyance owner: _____
- Is the site located within 2.5 miles of a perennial or intermittent water? ____YES ____NO

IV. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

A SWPPP must be developed in accordance with the terms of the general permit before completing and submitting this NOI.

- ____ I confirm that a SWPPP meeting the requirements of the Stormwater Construction General Permit (No. AZG2013-001) has been developed and will be implemented prior to commencing construction activities at this site. The SWPPP will be located at the site during construction activities. If this is a late NOI, a SWPPP has been developed and implemented prior to submitting this NOI.
- When construction activities are not actively underway, the SWPPP will be available at the following location:

- Name of SWPPP Contact Person: _____
- Telephone Number of SWPPP Contact Person: _____
- Is the site located within 1/4 mile of an Impaired or Outstanding Arizona Water: ____YES ____NO
____ If yes, a copy of my SWPPP is included with this NOI for review by ADEQ.

V. PERMITTING FEE SCHEDULE (AZPDES fees are set in Arizona Administrative Code, R18-14-109)

___ I confirm that the correct fee payment is included with the NOI:

___ Less than or equal to 1 acre: \$250.00 *

___ Greater than 1 acre, but less than or equal to 50 acres: \$350.00

___ Greater than 50 acres: \$500.00

___ Review of SWPPP by ADEQ, if required (see section IV above): add \$1,000.00

Total fee payment included: \$ _____

___ No fee is required. The signer below represents an Arizona state agency (exempt from AZPDES fees).

___ No fee is required. This is an amendment of an NOI previously filed under the 2013 Stormwater Construction General Permit, for which the fee was paid or not required.

* *(If the project will disturb less than one acre, Stormwater Construction General Permit coverage is required only if the project is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that will ultimately disturb one acre or more.)*

VI. CERTIFICATION BY AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY (see Appendix B.9 of the General Permit for requirements)

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 41-1030:(1) ADEQ shall not base a licensing decision, in whole or in part, on a requirement or condition not specifically authorized by statute or rule. General authority in a statute does not authorize a requirement or condition unless a rule is made pursuant to it that specifically authorizes the requirement or condition.(2) Prohibited licensing decisions may be challenged in a private civil action. Relief may be awarded to the prevailing party against ADEQ, including reasonable attorney fees, damages, and all fees associated with the license application. (3) ADEQ employees may not intentionally or knowingly violate the requirement for specific licensing authority. Violation is cause for disciplinary action or dismissal, pursuant to ADEQ's adopted personnel policy. ADEQ employees are still afforded the immunity in A.R.S. §§ 12-821.01 and 12-820.02.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision, in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage this system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, I believe the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment. In addition, as the operator, I certify that I have reviewed and will comply with all the terms and conditions stipulated in the Stormwater Construction General Permit (AZG2013-001)."

➤ Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

➤ Signature: _____ Date: _____

➤ E-mail: _____ Phone: _____

➤ Business Name: _____

➤ Address: _____

➤ City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____



AZPDES Construction General Permit — AZG2013-001

NOI INSTRUCTIONS

For Obtaining Authorization to Discharge Stormwater from Construction Activities

Who Must File a Notice of Intent (NOI)?

Each “operator” of a construction site is required to complete an NOI. Generally, “operator” means any person who has operational control over the activities occurring on the site (i.e., control over plans, specifications, day to day activities, stormwater controls, etc.). An operator may include the property owner, developer and/or contractor. Typically more than one operator works on a construction project; therefore, if any of these persons has operational control of the construction project, EACH PERSON IS REQUIRED TO APPLY AS AN OPERATOR for permit coverage using a separate NOI. Only one person from each company or municipality should submit the NOI for the project. However, if a company manages the site under separate divisions, e.g., land development and vertical development, the company may submit more than one NOI per project.

When to File the NOI Form

DO NOT FILE THE NOI UNTIL YOU HAVE READ THE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT AND THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

First, determine your eligibility to be covered under the 2013 Construction General Permit (CGP) (see Parts 1.2 and 2.2 of the permit). Next, prepare your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) (Part 6). Finally, answer all questions correctly on the NOI form (Part 2.3). All of this must be done before you sign the certification statement on the NOI in “good faith.” **NOTE:** Allow yourself enough time to gather the information necessary to complete the NOI form and develop a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Ground disturbance at the site cannot begin until you receive an NOI Certificate from ADEQ.

Keep in mind that, depending on the location of the project, authorization for permit coverage may be delayed for 30 calendar days. Refer to Part 2.3(3) of the permit for more information on the effective date of permit coverage.

If any part of your project is within 1/4 mile of any impaired or outstanding Arizona water, you must submit your SWPPP with the NOI. The 2010 303(d) List and other impaired waters can be found at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/assessment/assess.html>.

A list of outstanding Arizona waters (A.A.C. R18-11-112) can be found at http://www.azsos.gov/public_services/Title_18/18-11.htm.

If you have any concerns about the timing for coverage under this permit, YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO SUBMIT YOUR NOI EARLY!

Where to File the NOI Form

Mail or Deliver to:

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section / Stormwater & General Permits Unit
1110 West Washington Street, 5415A-1
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Make at least three copies of the signed NOI. Place a copy in your SWPPP, send a copy to the address above with a check for the NOI fee. If applicable, send the third copy to the operator of the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), in accordance with Parts 2.3(2)(k) and 2.3(5) of the permit. See page 3 of these instructions for a list of applicable MS4s.

ADEQ will send you a letter regarding authorization status. You may also verify receipt of the NOI and check the status of the authorization by either visiting our NOI Construction Database at <http://azdeq.gov/databases/azpdessearch.html> or by calling the ADEQ NOI Processing Center at (602) 771-7614.

For specific information about the program or the permit, visit our website at <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/stormwater.html#const> or contact us at (602) 771-4508.

Instructions for Completing the NOI Form

To receive coverage under the 2013 CGP, the NOI form must be COMPLETE and ACCURATE. Parts 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 of the permit provide complete information on the NOI requirements. Please provide an email address in Sections I and VI of the NOI form.

1st BLOCK – Is this NOI a revision?

Indicate whether this form is a revision to an NOI form you previously submitted and obtained authorization for under the AZPDES CGP (effective June 3, 2013). Instances where you would check “yes,” could include updating mailing information, changing the name of the contact person, or revising the location of the SWPPP. However, changes to the latitude or longitude and acreage changes will not be accepted and a new NOI will be required.

2nd BLOCK – Indian Country Lands

Indicate whether your site is located on Indian Country Lands. If located solely on Indian Country Lands, you must submit your NOI to EPA for permit coverage. If your site is on both Indian Country Lands and private lands, you will need to break out each area and submit NOIs to both ADEQ and EPA. For more information please see EPA’s NPDES Stormwater Information Page at <http://www.epa.gov/region9/water/npdes/stormwater.html>.

Section I. OPERATOR (Applicant) INFORMATION

Place the name of the contact and the operator business name and mailing address in the blanks provided. The contact name indicated here is the person responsible for the terms and conditions of the Construction General Permit or the person who serves as a contact between ADEQ and the permittee. In many cases, this will be the same person who signs the certification statement in Section VI.

Check the appropriate box to reflect the operator’s “business status.”

Section II. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY INFORMATION

Identify a name that is consistently used to reference the project under “Project/Site Name.”

Indicate the address of the project. If no address is available, describe the physical location of the site, including directions for driving to the site with sufficient detail that the site could be reached from the nearest municipality. (Section, range, and township are not appropriate for driving directions – do not provide.) Specify the city (if within municipal boundaries), county, and zip code for the project site.

Provide the County Parcel Number for the property at the main entrance of the construction site.

Provide a telephone number, preferably at the site where a knowledgeable project representative can be reached.

Indicate what type of project the construction is (examples, ADOT Project, airport, commercial, flood control, mining/sand & gravel, municipal/public, other, recreational area, residence, roads, school, subdivision, or utility).

Provide an estimate of the earliest start and latest completion date (through the completion of final stabilization) for your construction project. Specify a month, day, and year. The end date you provide is only an estimate. If your project continues past the estimated end date, there is no need to revise your NOI. Your permit coverage will continue until the permit expires June 2, 2018 or until you file a Notice of Termination (NOT).

A “larger common plan of development or sale” is:

(1) A contiguous area where multiple separate and distinct construction activities may be taking place at different times on different schedules under one project plan. For example, if a developer buys a 20-acre lot and builds roads, installs pipes, and runs electricity with the intention of constructing homes or other structures sometime in the future, this would be considered a larger common plan of development

or sale. If the land is parceled off or sold, and construction occurs on plots that are less than one acre by separate, independent builders, the construction activity would still be part of the common plan of development and subject to stormwater permitting requirements if the smaller plots were included on the original site plan. A larger common plan of development or sale also applies to other types of land development such as industrial parks or well fields.

(2) Where there is any documentation or announcement (including a sign, public notice or hearing, advertisement, drawing, permit application, zoning request, etc.) that links the separate construction activities or project phases together under a common project plan.

Specify the total acres to be disturbed with the entire construction project to the nearest acre. For example, if the project is a 14 acre golf course, which is part of a 40 acre master-planned project, indicate "40 acres" in this blank.

Specify the total acres to be disturbed by the operation (*i.e.* your project) to the nearest tenth of an acre, if less than one acre. For example, if your construction project is a 51 acre subdivision, which is part of a 230 acre subdivision, indicate "51 acres" in this blank.

Section III. DISCHARGE LOCATION

Provide an accurate latitude and longitude of the construction site at the point nearest the receiving water. Common tools that you can use to determine latitude and longitude include Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, topographic maps, or internet mapping sites. The SMART NOI on-line system also includes a mapping system to enable you to easily determine latitude and longitude. The latitude and longitude must be reported in degrees, minutes, seconds format. The latitude must have at least six digits. The longitude must have at least seven digits. This information is critical for accurately locating your site, mapping it on state geographic information system environmental maps, and for determining which provisions of this permit may apply.

Operators have the option to use ADEQ's Geographic Information System (GIS) tool to determine latitude and longitude. Go to: <http://www.azdeq.gov/function/programs/gis.html>, click on "Watersheds" under "Water Quality"

For linear construction projects (which are typically longer than wide with a basically uniform width) such as roads, utility lines and pipelines, provide the latitude and longitude of the discharge location, as applicable:

- (1) If any portion of the construction site is located within 1/4 mile of any impaired water or outstanding Arizona water, provide the coordinates closest to that water body.
- (2) If the construction site has only one discharge location, provide the coordinates for the discharge location.
- (3) If the construction site has multiple discharge locations, provide the coordinates at the mid-point of the project's length.

Identify the closest receiving water to the construction site. A receiving water is a natural watercourse into which stormwater would flow in a storm event and includes dry washes, streams, tributaries, and other waters of the U.S. (such as designated canals). Some receiving waters may be unnamed washes or tributaries, and these must also be indicated on the NOI form as "unnamed." Man-made structures such as retention basins, storm sewer systems, or city storm drains are not receiving waters. "None" is not an acceptable answer to this question.

Identify whether there is a potential for any discharges from the site to enter a MS4 or privately owned conveyance such as a canal. MS4s include streets gutters, ditches, and flood control channels/structures. Check "yes" if the site is located within or adjacent to an MS4. If you check "yes," identify the name of the system owner (for example: a city, county, irrigation district, or military installation). See page 3 of these instructions for a list of applicable MS4s.

Determine whether the site is located within 2.5 miles of a perennial or intermittent water body. Do not leave this question blank, because your authorization may be denied or the default answer may be "yes", in which case your site may not be eligible for any of the reduced stabilization options described in Part 3.1.2.3. If you are granted authorization under this permit, but failed to answer this question, you will be required to perform temporary stabilization within 14 calendar days of ceasing activities on any portion of the site. See Part 3.1.2.1 for complete requirements. Operators are advised to consult any general location map (such as a U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle map) with enough detail to identify the location of the project and surface waters receiving stormwater discharges from the facility.

Section IV. STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

To obtain permit coverage you must confirm, by checking the appropriate field, that you have a SWPPP that meets the requirements of the permit and that you will implement the SWPPP prior to starting construction. This confirmation also affirms that the SWPPP will be located at the site. A checklist for completing the SWPPP can be found at <http://azdeq.gov/function/forms/appswater.html#cgp>.

Provide the address where the SWPPP will be available for viewing when construction activities are not actively underway.

Include the name and telephone number of a contact person that has access to and can provide the SWPPP upon request.

If any part of the project is located within 1/4 mile of an impaired or outstanding Arizona water, you must check "yes", and **enclose a copy of the SWPPP with your NOI with the applicable SWPPP review fee.** Your NOI will not be considered complete and you will not be eligible for permit coverage until a complete SWPPP is submitted, as described in Part 6 of the permit.

Section V. PERMITTING FEE SCHEDULE

Initial Fee – For the NOI to be complete, the operator must include payment for the initial permitting fee. This fee is based on the acreage to be disturbed by the project and, when applicable, the SWPPP review fee. See Section V of the NOI form for the permitting fee schedule.

Annual Fee – ADEQ will send an annual fee invoice for the same amount as the initial fee (minus any SWPPP review fee) on the anniversary date of permit coverage each year until the operator submits a Notice of Termination. These fees cover ADEQ's cost to administer the construction stormwater program.

Additional information about ADEQ's water quality protection service fees, including FAQs, can be found at: <http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/fees.html>

Section VI. CERTIFICATION BY AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

The operator applying for coverage must sign the certification statement verifying that the information is true and that the operator will comply with the permit. (**NOTE:** An unsigned NOI form will prevent authorization of permit coverage.) State statutes and rules provide for severe penalties for submitting false information on this application form. State regulations require this application to be signed and certified by the proper person as follows:

For a corporation: By a responsible corporate officer. A responsible corporate officer means:

- a. 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
- b. The manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship: By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

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 is the chief executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

NOTE: The authorized signatory must be employed by the same company as the operator in Section I. Operators cannot delegate the responsibility for signature on an NOI form to consultants, agents, or any other third party. A physical address is required in Section VI. **DO NOT** use a PO Box.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

(Large* and Small)

Municipal separate storm sewer means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains). A municipal separate storm sewer system is:

1. Owned or operated by a state, city, town, district, association, or other public body having jurisdiction over disposal or sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under state law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the Clean Water Act that discharges to waters of the United States;
2. Designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater;
3. Not a combined sewer; and
4. Not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW).

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Apache Junction | Douglas | Mesa* | Sedona |
| Arizona Dept. of Transportation* | El Mirage | Mohave County | Sierra Vista |
| Arizona State University | Flagstaff | Nogales | South Tucson |
| Avondale | Fountain Hills | Northern Arizona University | Surprise |
| Buckeye | Gilbert | Oro Valley | Tempe* |
| Camp Verde | Glendale* | Paradise Valley | Tolleson |
| Carefree | Goodyear | Peoria | Tucson* |
| Casa Grande | Guadalupe | Phoenix* | University of Arizona |
| Cave Creek | Lake Havasu | Pima County* | Veterans Hospital – Phoenix |
| Chandler | Litchfield Park | Pinal County | Veterans Hospital – Tucson |
| Cochise County | Luke Air Force Base | Prescott | Yavapai County |
| Coconino County | Marana | Prescott Valley | Youngtown |
| Cottonwood | Maricopa County | Queen Creek | Yuma |
| Davis Monthan Air Force Base | Marine Corps Air Station – Yuma | Scottsdale* | Yuma County |



Appendix C-4 Small Construction Notice of Termination (NOT)



NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) for Construction Activity Discharges to Waters of the United States

Submission of this NOT constitutes notice that the party identified on this form is terminating coverage under the AZPDES Stormwater Construction General Permit. Authorization for construction activity discharges to waters of the United States terminates at midnight on the day the NOT is received by ADEQ. To terminate your project, mail or deliver a complete and accurate, ink-signed NOT to:

**Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
Surface Water Section — Stormwater & General Permits Unit
1110 West Washington, 5415A-1; Phoenix, Arizona 85007**

I. PERMITTEE INFORMATION

AZPDES Stormwater Construction Authorization Number: AZCON – _____
Name of Operator on Notice of Intent (NOI): _____
Operator Business: _____ Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

II. CONSTRUCTION SITE INFORMATION

Project/Site Name: _____
Site address or physical location: _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____

III. REASON FOR TERMINATING COVERAGE: (Check as applicable)

- Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the operator is responsible.
- Another operator has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized. Provide new operator's NOI AZCON Number(s): _____
- For residential construction only, temporary stabilization has been completed and the residence has been transferred to the homeowner.
- The operator has obtained coverage under another NOI authorization certificate or under an alternative AZPDES permit. To qualify for this condition, you must provide the new AZCON number or AZPDES permit number: New AZCON or AZPDES Number(s): _____
- Construction activity was never initiated and plans have been abandoned or postponed.
- The operator qualifies for alternative stabilization pursuant to Part 3.1.2.3 of the CGP and the supporting documentation is included with this NOT submission, including a copy of the most recent Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and \$1,000.00 review fee (see permit for additional documentation requirements).

IV. CERTIFICATION BY AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY

"I certify under penalty of law that all stormwater discharges associated with construction activity from the identified facility that are authorized by a general permit have been eliminated or that I am no longer the operator of the facility or construction site. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge stormwater associated with construction activity under this general permit, and that discharging pollutants in stormwater associated with construction activity to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by an AZPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an operator from liability for any violations of this permit or the Clean Water Act."

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____
Signature: _____ Date: _____
Address (if different from above): _____
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____



Appendix C-5 Permit Waiver Certification



PERMIT WAIVER CERTIFICATION

under AZPDES Permit No. AZG2003-001 for
Construction Activity Discharges to Waters of the United States

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE PERMIT WAIVER FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED TO:

Stormwater Program- Water Permits Section/ Permit Waiver

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (5415B-3)
1110 West Washington, Phoenix Arizona 85007

CHECK AS APPLICABLE: NEW WAIVER REVISED WAIVER
IF A REVISION, PROVIDE CURRENT WAIVER NO. _____

Is the Site Located on Indian
Country Lands? YES NO

I. OWNER/OPERATOR (Applicant) INFORMATION

Operator Name: _____ Phone: _____

Operator's Business Name _____

Operator's Address: _____

City: _____ State: |__| |__| Zip Code: _____

OPERATOR STATUS: Federal State Other Public Private Tribal

II. CONSTRUCTION SITE INFORMATION

Project/Site Name: _____ Phone: _____

Site address (include physical location, if applicable and directions from nearest municipality):

County: _____ Zip Code: _____

Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____
(Must Have at Least 6 Digits) (Must Have at Least 7 Digits)

Earliest Project Start Date _____ Latest Completion (Final Stabilization) Date _____

Estimate of total acres (to the nearest 1/2 acre) to be disturbed with the entire construction project _____

Estimate of total acres (to the nearest 1/2 acre) to be disturbed by your operations _____

Name of receiving water _____

Is there a potential for any discharges from the site to enter a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), canal, or a privately-owned conveyance? YES NO

If yes, enter name of the MS4 or conveyance owner: _____

III. RAINFALL EROSIVITY FACTOR

The rainfall erosivity factor for this construction site is less than 5 and was calculated using:

A. **THE ARIZONA "SMART NOI" SYSTEM** (if checked, attach verification from the "Smart NOI" system.)

B. METHODS IN EPA Fact Sheet 3.1, EPA 833-F-00-014 Q

If checked, complete the following:

1. Erosivity Index # = _____

Determine your Erosivity Index # by locating your project on the Erosivity Index Zone Map which is found on EPA Fact Sheet 3.1, Figure 1. Projects in Arizona will have an Erosivity Index # between 65 and 71, depending on location. If your project will span two erosivity zones, enter the lowest number for the Erosivity Index #.

2. Using the start and end dates for your project, record the "Value for Start Date" and "Value for End Date" values from the Erosivity Index Table according to the method in "a" or "b" below:

a) *If your project is scheduled to begin and end during the same calendar year, you will determine values for start and end dates by referencing your Erosivity Index # on the Erosivity Index Table found on EPA Fact Sheet 3.1, Table 1. Match your Erosivity Index # (labeled as "EI#" in the first column on each page of the Erosivity Index Table) to the interval of time during which you expect to begin your project. Intervals are found on the top two rows of each page of the Erosivity Index Table.*

Record the value derived from the table in the blank space below for "Value for Start Date". Repeat this step by matching your Erosivity Index # to the interval of time during which you expect to end construction. Record the value derived from the table in the blank space below for "Value for End Date".

Value for Start Date = _____ Value for End Date = _____

b) *If your project is scheduled to begin and end over the span of two calendar years, you will determine values for start and end dates by referencing your Erosivity Index # on the Erosivity Index Table found on EPA Fact Sheet 3.1, Table 1. You will do this twice: once for the interval of time between when you start the project and December 31 and again for January 1 through when you end your project. Match your Erosivity Index # (labeled as "EI#" in the first column on each page of the Erosivity Index Table) to the interval of time during which you expect to begin your project. Intervals are found on the top two rows of each page of the Erosivity Index Table.*

Use the blank space below to record the value derived from the Erosivity Index Table for "Value for Start Date". Then, in the blank space below marked "Value for End Date December 31", record the value derived from the Erosivity Index Table for the interval of Dec 16-31. For the second calendar year, assume a value of zero for "Value for Start Date January 1", then, in the blank space below marked "Value for End Date", record the value derived from the table for the interval of time during which you expect to end construction.

Value for Start Date = _____ Value for Start Date January 1 = 0
Value for End Date December 31 = _____ Value for End Date = _____

3. Determine %EI according to the method in "a" or "b" below: %EI = _____

a) *If your project is scheduled to begin and end during the same calendar year, determine %EI using the following formula :*

$$\%EI = \text{Value for End Date} - \text{Value for Start Date}$$

b) *If your project is scheduled to begin and end over the span of two calendar years, determine %EI using the following formula:*

$$\%EI = (\text{Value for End Date December 31} - \text{Value for Start Date}) + (\text{Value for End Date} - \text{Value for Start Date January 1})$$

4. Isoerodent Value = _____

Determine the Isoerodent Value for your site by locating your project on the Isoerodent Map of the Western U.S. found on the EPA Fact Sheet 3.1, Figure 3. Sites in Arizona will have an Isoerodent Value between 10 and 90. The Isoerodent Value will be a factor of 10, not a number for example, between 40 and 50.

5. R Factor = _____

Determine the R Factor (Annual erosivity value for the scheduled project) using the following formula:

$$\text{R Factor} = \%EI \times \text{Isoerodent Value}$$

IV. CERTIFICATION BY AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY (PER PART VII.K.1 OF THE PERMIT)

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

I further certify that construction activity will only occur when the rainfall erosivity factor is less than 5 and that I will operate the project to minimize pollutants in any discharge from the site as provided Part I. Section E.3 of the permit."

Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____



Appendix C-6 Construction SWPPP Checklist



**Arizona Stormwater
Construction General Permit (CGP2013)
Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
(SWPPP) Checklist**

In accordance with Arizona’s Stormwater Construction General Permit (CGP-2013), Part 6.1, an operator is to develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) before submitting the Notice of Intent (NOI) for permit coverage and prior to conducting any construction activity. For construction projects initiated under CGP-2008, this checklist may also be used to update an existing SWPPP for an ongoing construction project to meet the requirements of CGP-2013.

Although the use of this SWPPP checklist is not required, operators are encouraged to use this checklist to help ensure the site SWPPP meets the requirements of Arizona’s CGP-2013 (AZG2013-001). The “Descriptions” provided below do not necessarily reflect the exact wording used in the permit; rather these are stated in simplified language to provide additional guidance. (Note: If any inadvertent conflict exists between this document and the permit, the permit language prevails). The “Permit Citation” column shows you where each particular requirement is found in the CGP-2013. Use the “Location in the SWPPP” column to note the page where the requirement is addressed in your SWPPP or use "N/A" (not applicable) if your project doesn't include the activity or information described. Please leave the “For ADEQ Use Only” column blank. Using this SWPPP checklist will help you ensure that all the permit requirements are addressed in your SWPPP and will also assist the Department in conducting a more efficient review of your SWPPP if it is required to be submitted.

Please note that your SWPPP does not have to follow the format of this checklist; the purpose of this checklist is to help ensure that your SWPPP contains all required components. This checklist includes information and guidance for preparing your initial SWPPP, as well as information to include throughout the duration of your construction project, including control measures, inspections, corrective actions, and other pertinent information.

| Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Description of Requirements | | | For ADEQ Use Only |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| SWPPP Contents | Permit Citation | Location in SWPPP | |
| All operator(s) shall sign and certify the SWPPP. | 6.1(3) | | |
| Identify the name, title, contact information and a description of the qualifications and a copy of any training certificates of each operator, or group of operators, including inspector(s), as well as the areas and phases over which each operator has control. | 6.3(1 & 2) | | |
| Describe the nature of construction activities, including the size of the property, the total area expected to be disturbed by the construction activities, the construction support activity areas covered by this permit and the maximum area expected to be disturbed at any one time. | 6.3(3) | | |
| | | | |
| Sequence and Estimated Dates of Construction Activities | | | |
| Installation of stormwater control measures. | 6.3(4)a | | |
| Commencement and duration of construction activities. | 6.3(4)b | | |
| Cessation, temporarily or permanently, of construction activities on the site, or in designated portions of the site including the beginning and ending dates of inactive/unstaffed status, when applicable. | 6.3(4)c | | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| Final or temporary stabilization of areas of exposed soil. The dates for stabilization must reflect the applicable deadlines. | 6.3(4)d | | |
| Removal of temporary stormwater conveyances / channels and other stormwater control measures, removal of construction equipment and vehicles, and cessation of any pollutant-generating activities. | 6.3(4)e | | |
| A description of the intended sequence of construction activities, including a schedule of the estimated start dates and the duration of the activity. | 6.3(4) | | |
| | | | |
| Site Description | | | |
| Construction site description. | 6.3(5) | | |
| Describe the site and its intended use after the Notice of Termination is filed (e.g. low density residential, shopping mall, highway, etc.). | 6.3(5)a | | |
| The total area of the site and an estimate of the total area of the site expected to be disturbed by construction activities. | 6.3(5)b | | |
| The percentage of the site that is impervious (e.g., paved, roofed, etc.) before and after construction. | 6.3(5)c | | |
| A description of site soils including potential for erosion. | 6.3(5)d | | |
| For areas where it is infeasible to maintain a 50 foot buffer describe selected alternative(s). | 6.3(5)e | | |
| Identify and describe all material storage areas (including on-site and offsite overburden and stockpiles of dirt, borrow areas, etc.). | 6.3(5)f | | |
| Provide general location map (e.g., a portion of an USGS quadrangle map, a city or county map or other map) – with enough detail to identify the location of the construction site and one mile radius and the waters of the U.S. including tributaries within a one mile radius of the site. | 6.3(5) g(i & ii) | | |
| | | | |
| Site Maps | | | |
| Provide a site map or series of maps completed to scale showing the entire site that identifies: | 6.3(6) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topography of the site, existing types of cover (e.g., forest, pasture, pavement, structures), and drainage pattern(s) of flow onto, over, and from the site property before and after major grading activities. | 6.3(6)a | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drainage divides and direction of stormwater flow (i.e., use arrows to show which way stormwater will flow). | 6.3(6)b | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of soil disturbance and areas that will not be disturbed. Boundaries of the property and of the locations where construction activities will occur, noting any phasing of construction activities; locations where sediment or soil will be stockpiled; locations of any crossings of surface waters; designated points on the site where vehicles will exit onto paved roads and locations of construction support activity areas covered by this permit. | 6.3(6) c(i – v) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of temporary and permanent stormwater control measures identified in the SWPPP. | 6.3(6)d | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations where stabilization control measures are expected to be implemented. | 6.3(6)e | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas protected by buffers (i.e., either the 50-foot buffer or other buffer areas retained on site when within 50 feet of a perennial water), including the boundary line of all such buffers. | 6.3(6)f | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of on-site material, waste, borrow areas, or equipment storage areas, and other supporting activities. | 6.3(6)g | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of all potential pollutant-generating activities (see Part 6.3(9)). | 6.3(6)h | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations of all surface waters and any impaired waters or OAWs within 1/4 mile of the facility. | 6.3(6)i | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stormwater discharge location(s), using arrows to indicate discharge direction. Include: location(s) where stormwater and/or allowable non-stormwater discharges are discharged to waters of the U.S. and location(s) of any discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) from the construction site. Note: Where surface waters and/or MS4s receiving stormwater will not fit on the plan sheet, they shall be identified with an arrow indicating the direction and distance to the surface water and/or MS4. | 6.3(6) j(i & ii) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations and registration numbers of on-site drywells and drywells on adjacent properties that have the potential to receive stormwater from the site. | 6.3(6)k | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas where final stabilization has been established and no further construction permit requirements apply. | 6.3(6)l | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location and boundaries of environmentally sensitive areas and buffer zones to be preserved. | 6.3(6)m | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the nearest receiving water(s), including ephemeral and intermittent streams, dry washes, and arroyos. If applicable, the SWPPP shall also identify the areal extent and describe any wetlands near the site that could be disturbed or that could potentially receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project. Indicate if the receiving water is listed as impaired, or an OAW. | 6.3(7) | | |
| Stormwater Control Measures | | | |
| Describe all control measures that will be implemented and maintained as part of the construction project to control pollutants in stormwater and allowable non-stormwater discharges. | 3.1.4, 6.3(8) | | |
| Erosion and sediment controls for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume and velocity Peak flow rates and total discharge To minimize exposed soils and disturbance on steep slopes To minimize sediment discharges from the site Maintain natural buffers Minimize soil compaction | 3.1.1 3.1.1.1 3.1.1.2 3.1.1.3 3.1.1.4 3.1.1.5 3.1.1.6 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| <p>Site stabilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary stabilization • Final stabilization • Alternative stabilization | <p>3.1.2 3.1.2.1 3.1.2.2 3.1.2.3</p> | | |
| <p>Pollution prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize the discharge of pollutants • Construction site egress • Good housekeeping • Spill prevention and response | <p>3.1.3 3.1.3.1 3.1.3.2 3.1.3.3 3.1.3.4</p> | | |
| <p>For each major activity identified at Part 6.3 in the project sequence of activities a description of: the control measures, including controls to minimize or eliminate non-stormwater discharges; the general sequence during the construction process or schedule that the control measures will be implemented; and which operator is responsible for the implementation of which control measures.</p> | <p>6.3(8) a(i – iii)</p> | | |
| <p>Provide drawings and/or specifications for the structural control measures.</p> | <p>6.3(8)b</p> | | |
| <p>Describe how sediment controls will be installed and made operational prior to conducting earth-disturbing activities.</p> | <p>6.3(8)c</p> | | |
| <p>For site egress points, document the control measures that are intended to minimize tracking of pollutants from vehicles leaving the site.</p> | <p>6.3(8)d</p> | | |
| <p>Provide a written account or other documentation of repairs of structural control measures, including date(s) of discovery and when repairs were made.</p> | <p>6.4(7)</p> | | |
| <p>For sites located within 50 feet of a perennial water, describe how existing vegetation will be preserved. If existing vegetation cannot be preserved, describe alternative sediment control measures to be implemented.</p> | <p>6.4(10)</p> | | |
| | | | |
| <p>Summary of Potential Pollutant Sources</p> | | | |
| <p>Identify the location and describe any pollutant sources, including any non-stormwater discharges expected to be associated with the project, from areas other than construction (i.e., support activities including stormwater discharges from dedicated asphalt or concrete plants and any other non-construction pollutant sources such as fueling and maintenance operations, materials stored on-site, waste piles, equipment staging yards, etc.).</p> | <p>6.3(9)</p> | | |
| <p>Describe control measures to minimize pollutant discharges.</p> | <p>6.3(9)</p> | | |
| <p>If within 1/4 mile of an impaired water, identify sources of the pollutants of concern listed on the 303(d) list that may potentially be discharged from the construction site and describe additional or enhanced control measures to minimize discharges of these pollutants.</p> | <p>6.3(9)</p> | | |
| | | | |
| <p>Use of Treatment Chemicals</p> | | | |
| <p>If polymers, flocculants, or other cationic treatment chemicals will be used at the site, the SWPPP shall include:</p> | <p>6.3(10)</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justification for the need for such chemicals and an assessment of potential water quality impacts. | <p>6.3(10)a</p> | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the training specific personnel have or will receive on the use and storage of any cationic treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems at the construction site. | 6.3(10)b | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listing of all treatment chemicals to be used at the site, a description of how the chemicals will be stored, and why the selection of these chemicals is suited to the soil characteristics of the site. | 6.3(10)c | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dosage of all treatment chemicals that will be used at the site or the methodology that will be used to determine dosage. | 6.3(10)d | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copy(ies) of any applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). | 6.3(10)e | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schematic drawings of any chemically-enhanced stormwater controls or chemical treatment systems to be used for application of the treatment chemicals. | 6.3(10)f | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of applicable manufacturer's specifications regarding the use of specific treatment chemicals and/or chemical treatment systems and references to state or local requirements affecting the use of these chemicals. | 6.3(10)g | | |
| Pollution Prevention Procedures | | | |
| Describe procedures to prevent and respond to spills, leaks, and other releases including procedures for plainly labeling containers; preventative measures between material storage and traffic areas; secondary containment provisions; procedures for material storage and handling; procedures for responding to releases - include the name or position of the employee(s) responsible for detection and response and procedures for notification of appropriate parties when a release occurs. | 6.3(11), a (i – iv) | | |
| Describe procedures for handling and disposing of wastes generated at the site. | 6.3(11)b | | |
| Inspections | | | |
| Identify the frequency the site will be inspected (routine, reduced, sensitive water schedule, inactive/unstaffed schedule, etc). | 4.2, 6.8(2) | | |
| Include a copy of the Inspection Report Form to be used at the site. | 4.4, 6.8(4) | | |
| A copy of each completed inspection form. | 6.4(8) | | |
| Identify personnel responsible for conducting site inspections and inspector qualifications. | 6.8(1), 6.8(5) | | |
| Identify beginning and end dates of any reduced inspections schedules. | 6.8(3) | | |
| If the construction site becomes inactive and unstaffed, provide information about the change in status, including dates and any change to the inspection schedule. | 6.4(11) | | |
| Monitoring (for site located within 1/4 mile of an impaired water or Outstanding Arizona Water) | | | |
| Provide justification / rationale as to why analytical monitoring is not necessary, if appropriate. | 7.0, 7.1 | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| If monitoring is required, provide the following: | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling frequency (when will samples be collected). | 7.3(1) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample locations (where will samples be collected, how many locations, and other pertinent information). | 7.3(3) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For sites adjacent to, or discharge directly to an impaired water, identify instream turbidity monitoring procedures and locations. | 7.3(3)a | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site specific sampling proposal if the site discharges to a lake that is listed as impaired or OAW. | 7.3(3)b | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring parameters (what will samples be tested for; turbidity, metals, pesticides, etc.). | 7.3(4) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling and Analyses Plan (SAP). Identify and ensure personnel are trained and include written procedures for sample collection, preservation, tracking (chain-of-custody procedures), handling, and equipment maintenance and calibration. | 7.3(5) | | |
| | | | |
| Corrective Actions | | | |
| Update the SWPPP, as necessary, in response to corrective action triggers. | 5.1, 5.2, 6.4(9) | | |
| Provide a summary of corrective actions taken or to be taken in response to a corrective action trigger. | 5.3(2)(a) | | |
| Identify any required SWPPP modifications in response to a corrective action. | 5.3(2)(b) | | |
| Identify dates when corrective actions are initiated or to be initiated. | 5.3(2)(c) | | |
| Record dates when corrective actions are completed or expected to be completed. | 5.3(2)(d) | | |
| Include copies of corrective action report(s) with the SWPPP. | 5.3 | | |
| | | | |
| Documentation and Reporting Requirements (as applicable - either include in SWPPP or include a place holder for if/when these documents are generated.) | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of CGP-2013 (AZG2013-001). | 6.4(1) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the NOI submitted to ADEQ, including any correspondence related to coverage under this permit. | 6.4(2) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the authorization certificate from ADEQ. | 6.4(3) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of any municipality that received a copy of the authorization certificate. | 6.4(4) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copies of any other environmental agreements (such as 404 permits, local grading permits, etc) with any state, local, or federal agencies. | 6.4(5) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Descriptions and dates of any incidences of significant spills, leaks, or other releases. | 6.4(6) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a listing and description of permanent, post-construction stormwater management control measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in stormwater discharges after construction activities are complete. | 6.4(12) | | |
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