

SWPPP NARRATIVE CONTENTS

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1.0. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Parties directly related to the compliance of the site are listed below. Any blank contacts were not known at the time of SWPPP creation and should be filled in when contractors are assigned.

Owner/Operator
Clayton Properties Group, LLC
d.b.a. Summit Homes
David Price
120 SE. 30 th Street
Lee's Summit, MO 64082
816.246.6700
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General Contractor

SWPPP Preparer
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Stephen Saylor
1301 Burlington, Suite 100
North Kansas City, MO 64116
816.361.1177
ssaylor@olsson.com

SWPPP Inspections

Best Management Practices (BMP) Installation

BMP Maintenance

Should any of the above personnel change, tables will be updated and noted on the Amendment Log found in Section 7 and additional Contractor Certification Sheets will be added to Section 1 of this SWPPP.

2.0. INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

This document was created to comply with the Missouri State Operating Permit (MO-RA) in compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended) and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress). Relevant local ordinances are incorporated in Section 8 of this SWPPP. Permit language incorporated into this document will be denoted by *italics*.

The purpose of the SWPPP is to ensure the design, implementation, management, and maintenance of best management practices (BMPs) in order to prevent sediment and other pollutants in stormwater discharges associated with the land disturbance activities; compliance with the Missouri Water Quality Standards; and compliance with the terms and conditions of the general permit.

2.1. ACRONYMS

AST.....	aboveground storage tank
BMP	best management practice
MDNR.....	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
ESA	environmental site assessment
ESC	erosion and sediment control
MO-RA.....	Missouri State Operating Permit
MS4	municipal separate storm sewer system
NRC.....	National Response Center
REC	recognized environmental condition
SPCC.....	spill prevention control and countermeasures plan
SVOC	semivolatile organic compound
SWPPP.....	stormwater pollution prevention plan
TMDL.....	total maximum daily load
TOC	total organic carbon
VOC.....	volatile organic compound

2.2. DEFINITIONS

Department

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources

Duly Authorized Representative

The representative authorized by the permittee. The duly authorized representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge occurs. The authorization is made in writing by the permittee and is submitted to the director.

Permit

Missouri State Operating Permit (MO-RA)

Signatory Requirements

All permit applications, reports required by the permit, or information requested by the Department shall be signed and certified (MDNR 2017).

- Signatory for a corporation: an individual having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the plant manager, or by an individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters at the facility.
- Signatory for a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or the proprietor, respectively.
- Signatory for a municipal, state, federal, or other public facility: either a principal executive officer or an individual having overall responsibility for environmental matters at the facility.

Documents submitted to the MDNR should be certified by the following statement:

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 the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

3.0. SITE DESCRIPTION

Project Name: Woodside Ridge First Plat

Project Location: NW Pryor Road and NW O'Brien Road, Lee's Summit, MO

Total project area: 77.14 Ac.

Area to be disturbed: 56.71 Ac.

Anticipated start date: March 2019

Anticipated end date: March 2020

Past use: Portions of the site have been used by John Knox Village.

Historic Preservation Information: N/A

Endangered Species Information: Though the Gray Bat (*myotis grisescens*), Indiana Bat (*myotis sodalist*), and Northern Long-eared Bat (*myotis septentrionalis*) were noted in the USACE permit, no critical habitats are expected to be located within the project limits

Existing conditions: The existing site has gravel access roads, gardening areas, sheds, a stream, a pond with a dam, a building, utilities, a fire hydrant, a parking lot, and undeveloped areas.

Description of Construction Activity: Phases of this project include mobilization, clearing and grubbing, building and pavement demolition, installation of BMPs, installation of erosion control devices, mass grading, utility installation, paving operations and final site stabilization. Once completed, the site will be used to build residential homes.

Table 1. Anticipated Sequence of Construction.

(insert phasing chart from plans or include narrative description of sequence)

Location of nearby or on-site surface waters: A pond and two non-jurisdictional streams are on-site.

Table 2. Outfalls.

#	Type	Location	Drainage Area
1	Existing storm pipe system	38°54'59.28" N -94°25'20.74" E	6.03 Ac.
2	End section	38°54'57.04" N -94°25'9.50" E	76.30 Ac.

Receiving Waters: Unnamed tributaries to Cedar Creek.

4.0. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS

Temporary BMPs used during active construction of the project will be listed below. Specific erosion and sediment control requirements found in the permit are also located here and should be addressed in the erosion and sediment control (ESC) plan sheets located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Table 3. Anticipated BMPs.

BMP	
Site Preparation	
SWPPP Sign	☒
Construction exit	☒
Wash rack	☐
Temporary stream crossing	☐
Surface roughening	☐
Tree protection	☒
Erosion Control	
Dust control	☐
Mulch	☒
Erosion control blankets	☐
Temporary seeding	☐
Permanent seeding	☒
Hydroseeding	☐
Sodding	☐
Slope protection	☐

BMP	
Sediment Control	
Silt fence	☒
Inlet protection	☒
Diversion berm	☒
Mulch berm	☒
Outlet protection	☒
Check dam	☒
Sediment trap	☒
Sediment basin	☒
Pollution Prevention	
Stockpile	☐
Concrete washout	☒
Solid waste management	☐
Sanitary waste management	☐
Material staging areas	☐
	☐

Specification and detail sheets can be found in Section 6 of this SWPPP.

During construction, if additional BMPs not listed in Table 3 are required, the SWPPP will be amended. The BMP specification and detail sheets of the new BMPs should be added to Section 6 of this SWPPP, the locations noted on the BMP Tracking Map located in Section 5, and the change noted in the Log of Amendments located in Section 7 of this SWPPP.

4.1. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

ESC plans for the project can be found in Section 5 of this SWPPP. Excerpts of these plans will be used as the basis of the BMP Tracking Map located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Ensure the design, installation and maintenance of effective erosion and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed and maintained to:

- a. Control stormwater volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion;*
- b. Control stormwater discharges, including both peak flow rates and total stormwater volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion;*
- c. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;*
- d. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;*
- e. Minimize sediment discharges from the site. Design, install and maintain erosion and sediment controls that 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 size expected to be present on the site;*
- f. Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters as detailed in 8.f (of the permit), direct stormwater to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize stormwater infiltration and filtering, unless infeasible; and*
- g. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.*
- h. Capture or treat a 2-year, 24-hour storm event. A 2-year, 24-hour storm event shall be determined for the project location using the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service Atlas 14 which can be located at <http://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/> (MDNR 2017).*

4.2. TREE AND VEGETATION PRESERVATION

Areas where existing trees and vegetation are preserved on-site can be found on the ESC plan sheets located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

4.3. NATURAL BUFFERS

When applicable, natural buffers will be identified on the ESC plans located in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

For surface waters of the state, defined as "all waters within the jurisdiction of this state, including all rivers, streams, lakes and other bodies of surface and subsurface water lying within or forming a part of the boundaries of the state which are not entirely confined and located completely upon lands owned, leased or otherwise controlled by a single person or by two or more persons jointly or as tenants in common, located on or adjacent to the site, the permittee must:

- a. Provide and maintain a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer;*

- b. *Provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer that is less than 50 feet and is supplemented by erosion and sediment controls that achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer; or*
- c. *If infeasible to provide and maintain an undisturbed natural buffer of any size, implement erosion and sediment controls to achieve the sediment load reduction equivalent to a 50-foot undisturbed natural buffer.*
- d. *Where you are retaining a buffer of any size, the buffer should be measured perpendicularly from any of the following points, whichever is further landward from the water:*
 - a. *The ordinary high water mark of the water body, defined as the line on the shore established by fluctuations of the water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and/or the presence of litter and debris; or*
 - b. *The edge of the stream or river bank, bluff, or cliff, whichever is applicable (MDNR 2017).*

4.4. STABILIZATION REQUIREMENTS

The permit requires specific stabilization schedules depending on activity level and slope characteristics.

Table 4. Stabilization Requirements.

Situation	Stabilization Requirement
Soil-disturbing activities that have temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for more than 14 calendar days.	Construct BMPs to establish interim stabilization; stabilization must be initiated immediately and completed within 14 calendar days. *
Soil-disturbing activities that have permanently ceased.	Final stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated immediately and completed within 14 calendar days. *
Slopes with a greater than 3:1 ratio or slopes greater than 3% and greater than 150 feet in length.	Establish interim stabilization within 7 days of ceasing operations.

**Allowances to the 14-day completion period for temporary and final stabilization may be made because of weather and equipment malfunctions. The use of the allowances shall be documented in the SWPPP (MDNR 2017) and can be found in Section 5 of this SWPPP.*

5.0. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

When applicable, permanent stormwater management BMPs will be listed and described here. Design specifications and details can be found in Section 6 of this SWPPP if applicable. These BMPs will remain in place to provide for stormwater management after construction has completed and the permit terminated.

Table 5. Post Construction Stormwater Management BMPs.

Type	Location	Receiving Water	Area Treated
Detention Basin (C1)	38°54'57.75" N 94°25'9.15" W	Onsite and offsite areas	76.30 Ac.
Detention Basin (B1)	38°54'59.87" N 94°25'19.39" W	Onsite area	6.03 Ac.

6.0. POLLUTION PREVENTION AND SPILL REPORTING

Good housekeeping practices shall be maintained at all times to keep waste from entering waters of the state. Below are lists of prohibited discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and potential pollutants that will likely be on-site during construction. Suggested BMPs to help resolve potential discharges from non-stormwater discharges as well as potential pollutants are discussed.

6.1. PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

- *Any hazardous material, oil, lubricant, solid waste or other non-naturally occurring substance from the site, including fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance;*
- *Soaps or solvents used in vehicle and equipment washing;*
- *Hazardous substances or petroleum products from an on-site spill or handling and disposal practices;*
- *Wash and/or rinse waters from concrete mixing equipment including ready mix concrete trucks, unless managed by an appropriate control. Any such pollutants must be adequately treated and addressed in the SWPPP, and cannot be discharged to waters of the state;*
- *Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials;*
- *Domestic wastewaters, including gray waters; or*
- *Industrial stormwater runoff (MDNR 2017).*

6.2. AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The below signified discharges are anticipated to occur on-site.

- ☐ *De-watering activities if there are no contaminants other than sediment present in discharge, and the discharge is treated as specified in Section C.8.m of the permit*
- ☐ *Flushing water hydrants and potable water lines*
- ☐ *Water only (i.e., without detergents and additives) rinsing of streets and buildings*
- ☐ *Site watering to establish vegetation*

Potential BMPs used for authorized non-stormwater discharges:

Dewatering activities if there are no contaminants other than sediment present in discharge, and the discharge is treated as specified in Section C.8.m of the permit

Discharges from dewatering activities, including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations, are prohibited unless managed by appropriate controls. Estimations of the volume of water discharged from these dewatering activities can be recorded in Section 5 of this SWPPP.

Dewatering of sediment-laden water should be discharged to a temporary or permanent sediment basin when possible, so the sediment may be allowed to settle out of suspension. If basins will be used, the existing water level should be inspected and drawn down if necessary.

Dewatering bags may also be used to filter sediment out of the water. They should be placed on a level surface away from slopes to prevent scouring, and water should ideally flow to a vegetated area toward perimeter controls. Premanufactured dewatering bags should be installed and maintained per manufacturer's recommendations.

Flushing water hydrants and potable water lines

Waters from hydrants and waterline flushing can be erosive and can lead to perimeter controls being overwhelmed. These waters should ideally be directed to clean, paved streets where water may enter the storm sewer system. On projects where this is not possible, diffusers should be used to prevent erosive water velocities, and flush water should be directed to relatively flat, vegetated portions of the project or to temporary or permanent basins.

Water only (i.e., without detergents and additives) rinsing of streets and buildings

Streets should be inspected to confirm sediment and spills have been removed before they are rinsed with water. Inlet protections should remain in place, so water may be filtered before leaving the site.

Stabilization typically occurs before buildings are washed down. Washwater should be directed to stabilized areas or perimeter controls. Water that escapes through paved surfaces should be treated by inlet protections before leaving the site.

Site watering to establish vegetation

Efforts should be taken to time watering activities that are intended to help establish vegetation so watering does not occur prior to or during precipitation. Areas should be watered only in amounts necessary for vegetation to establish or thrive. Irrigated areas should be monitored for overwatering and, if identified, amounts and timing of watering should be adjusted.

6.3. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Potential pollutant sources that are anticipated to be on-site during the project can be found in the table below.

Table 6. Anticipated Potential Pollutants.

The below listed suggested BMPs are meant as initial examples and should be adjusted as site conditions necessitate different BMPs. The table should be amended should additional pollutants and BMPs be utilized onsite that were not originally anticipated.

Material/Activity	Potential Pollutants	Suggested BMPs
Concrete Curing Substances	Sediment, metals, hydrocarbons	Provide secondary containment in preparation and cleanup areas.

		Leftover curing substances should to be removed from the site or disposed of in a designated washout bin or pit designed to contain curing substances. Do not use materials during or directly prior to an anticipated rain event, and ensure excess materials are stored in a covered area to minimize contact with stormwater. Curing compounds should not be washed into a gutter, onto the ground, or into a storm drain inlet.
Concrete Washwater and Masonry Washwater	pH, heavy metals, silica	Concrete washwater will be controlled /contained at a designated location on-site such as a leak-proof container or settling basin of adequate size. Refer to Concrete Washout Specification located in Section 6 of this SWPPP for proper design criteria and use of concrete washout area. The concrete washout area should be cleaned out when it has reached 75% capacity, and dried concrete material should be disposed of in accordance with state and local regulations.
Detergents	pH, chlorine, surfactant	Use of detergents on-site should be discouraged. Washing of vehicles or equipment that requires the use of detergents should occur off-site.
Drywall and Joint Compound	Vinyl acetate, acetaldehyde, calcium sulfate dehydrate, formaldehyde, silica	Drywall and joint compound will be used on the interior of structures. Ideally these materials should be stored inside the structure out of contact of stormwater. If storage inside the structure is not practical, the materials should be placed in a storage container, contractor vehicle, or trailer or otherwise covered to minimize contact with stormwater. Waste products can be disposed of with construction debris as soon as possible and should not be allowed to accumulate on lots.
Fertilizers	Nutrients	Fertilizers can be kept on-site in amounts necessary for immediate use. In the event fertilizers must remain on-site longer, they should be stored in a covered area to minimize contact with precipitation. Refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for application and disposal. Do not over apply or apply before an anticipated runoff-producing rain event.
Form Release Oil	Petroleum hydrocarbons	Do not remove the original product label from container. Store containers in a covered area or in contractor vehicles to minimize contact with stormwater. Follow the manufacturer's recommended usage instructions.

		Do not use before or during any precipitation event. Use all of the product before disposing of the container and only place in a waste receptacle designated to receive this type of waste.
Fuels and Oils	Petroleum hydrocarbons and distillates	If aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are required, locations will be tracked on the SWPPP map. A separate spill prevention containment and countermeasure (SPCC) plan will be developed should one or more of the following be present on-site: • A single AST for oil with 660 gallons or more capacity • Two or more ASTs with an aggregate of 1,320 gallons or more capacity (include storage vessels stored above ground with a capacity of 55 gallons or more with the aggregate total capacity) • Belowground oil storage vessels of 42,000 gallons or more Smaller fuel containers and gas-powered equipment should be kept in secondary containment vessels to prevent spills or leaks during fueling and operation. Small gas cans can be kept in the back of trucks when not in use. Drip pans should be used for parked vehicles where leaks have been identified. Soil stained with fuel or other petroleum products should be removed and disposed of in compliance with federal, state, and local requirements.
Grease / Lubricants	Petroleum hydrocarbons	If grease is to be stored on-site, it should be stored in a covered location to minimize contact with stormwater. The application of lubricants should be conducted off-site or in an area with sufficient secondary containment measures to contain any leaks or spills. Lubricants should not be applied in rain or on exposed areas of machinery when precipitation is expected.
Glue / Adhesives	Organic aromatic compounds, semivolatile organic compounds (SVOC)	Glue and adhesives may be used on-site for construction in interior work. Adhesives should be stored in covered areas and out of contact of precipitation. Materials will be used and disposed of in accordance with manufacturers recommendations. Exterior adhesives should not be applied during or immediately before anticipated precipitation events.
Landscape Materials	Nutrients, sediment, pH	Landscape materials include—but are not limited to—items such as topsoil, compost, mulch, polymers, gypsum, and lime.

		If the materials are to be stored on-site they should be stored in a covered area or covered with plastic sheeting, tarps, or similar products to minimize contact with stormwater. Soil amendments should not be used before anticipated runoff producing rain events.
Material Storage	Solid waste, hydrocarbons, nutrients, sediment, hazardous materials	As necessary and as space on the project allows, material storage areas should be dedicated on-site. The number of access points to the material storage area should be limited, and materials should be stored away from drainage courses and low areas. Hazardous materials should be stored in containers or structures or otherwise covered to minimize contact with stormwater. Secondary containment should be provided for the area not only to contain spills but also to limit multiple access points.
Paint	pH, ethylene glycol, titanium oxide, volatile organic compounds (VOC)	Paint washwater should be properly contained on-site in a designated area and handled similarly to concrete washwater. Used materials (i.e., soiled brushes, rollers, sprayers) and dried latex paint should be disposed of in appropriate waste receptacles, preferably off-site. Unused quantities of paint should be removed from site by trades and not disposed of on-site. Any quantities stored on-site should be stored in covered areas to minimize contact with stormwater.
Pesticides, Herbicides	Organophosphates, carbamates, triazines, chloroacetanilides, salts, heavy metals	Pesticides and herbicides should be used and disposed of per manufacturer's recommendations. Avoid overapplying products and avoid applying products before anticipated runoff-producing storm events. Storage of pesticides and herbicides on-site should be discouraged. Should storage on-site be required, items should be stored in covered areas to minimize contact with precipitation and stormwater. Spilled material should be promptly cleaned up per manufacturer's recommendations.
Refrigerants	Various -fluoroethanes and -fluoromethanes	Refrigerants will be used in heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems in built structures on-site. Refrigerants should not be stored on-site other than the volume needed for the HVAC systems. Refrigerants will be handled and disposed of by properly trained technicians.
Sanitary Waste	Bacteria, viruses, parasites	Sanitary stations should be located where accidental discharge cannot flow to storm drains, gutters, surface waters, or conveyance channels.

		Locate stations on a level, permeable surface, away from drainage courses and low areas. These stations should not be located on streets, sidewalks, or on top of inlets. Stations will be inspected and maintained by a qualified person at frequent and regular intervals to assure cleanliness and proper operation.
Sediment / Total Suspended Solids	Turbidity, nutrients	Surface water impairments caused by sediment and total suspended solids will have a higher risk of occurring in areas where soils have been disturbed for construction activities. Temporary controls are described in this SWPPP to control and contain this potential pollutant during land-disturbing activities of the project. Vegetation (temporary or permanent stabilization) is a very efficient BMP for controlling sediment and should be used whenever possible.
Solid Waste	Floatable and blowable trash and debris	Solid waste created from construction activities (including but not limited to scrap building material, product/material shipping waste, food containers, and cups) should be properly contained on-site and removed frequently from the site for disposal. Dumpsters should to be emptied at regular intervals and as needed during times of high activity on the site. Efforts should be taken to minimize exposure of solids wastes generated on the site to stormwater.
Solvents	VOC, SVOC	If solvents are stored on-site, they should be stored in a covered and secured area to prevent spills and minimize contact with stormwater. The materials will be used and disposed of per manufacturer's recommendations and federal, state, and local regulations.
Stains, Stucco, and Associated Materials	Ethylene glycol, SVOC, VOC, silica, pH	Secondary containment should be provided in mixing and cleanup areas. Leftover materials should be removed from the site or disposed of in an area designated to receive this type of waste. Do not use materials during a precipitation event, and ensure all excess materials are stored in a covered area to minimize contact with stormwater. Materials should not be washed into a gutter, on the ground, or into a storm drain inlet. If washing on-site, consider using a designated containment bin or pit for washwater.
Vehicle Washing, Wheel Washwater	Sediment, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals	If vehicle washing and/or wheel washing is to occur on-site, it should be done in designated areas where washwater can collect in a basin or alternative control. Use of detergents should be discouraged.

Washing on paved surfaces should be discouraged unless water can be sufficiently treated before leaving the site.

6.4. NONREPORTABLE SPILL PROTOCOL

Most spills can be cleaned up following manufacturer's recommendations. Absorbent materials, sealable containers, plastic bags, and shovels/brooms are suggested as minimum spill response items that should be available at this location.

- Check for hazards (flammable material, noxious fumes). If flammable liquid, turn off engines and nearby electrical equipment. If serious hazards are present, leave the area and call 911.
- Make sure the spill area is safe to enter and that it does not pose an immediate threat to health or safety of any person.
- Stop the spill source.
- Call co-workers and supervisor for assistance and to make them aware of the spill and potential dangers.
- If possible, stop the spill from entering drains (use absorbent or other material as necessary).
- Stop spill from spreading (use absorbent or other material).
- If spilled material has entered a storm sewer, contact the locality at the below number.
- Clean up spilled material according to manufacturer's specifications. For liquid spills, use absorbent material and do not flush the contaminated area with water.
- Properly dispose of cleaning materials and used absorbent material according to manufacturer specifications.

6.5. REPORTABLE SPILLS

Requirements for reporting spills of hazardous materials and typical site pollutants and spill report documentations can be found in Section 9 of this SWPPP.

Release of a hazardous substance must be reported to the department in accordance with 10 CSR 24-3.010. A record of each reportable spill shall be retained with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and made available to the department upon request. The department may also require the submittal of a written or electronic report detailing measures taken to clean up the spill within five (5) days of the spill. Such a report must include the type of material spilled, volume, date of spill, date clean-up was completed, clean-up method, and final disposal method. If the spill occurs outside normal business hours, or if the permit holder cannot reach regional office staff for any reason, the permit holder is instructed to report the spill to the department's 24 hour Environmental Emergency Response hotline at (573) 634-2436 at the earliest practicable moment after discovery. Leaving a message on a department staff member voice-mail does not satisfy this reporting requirement (MDNR 2017).

Table 7. (City/County Entity Name for Spill Reporting) Contact.

Name/Position	Contact Number
311 Action Center	311 or 816-513-1313

Report to:	Contact Number
Kansas City Regional Office 500 NE Colbern Road Lee's Summit, MO 64086-4710	816.251.0700
MDNR 24-Hour Spill Response	573.634.2436
National Response Center (NRC)	800.424.8802

7.0. SWPPP IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The locations of the site posting will be noted on the site BMP Tracking Map located in Section 5 of this SWPPP. The location will be updated should the posting move.

The permittee shall post a copy of the public notification sign described by the Department at the main entrance to the site. The public notification sign must be visible from the public road that provides access to the site's main entrance. An alternate location is acceptable provided the public can see it and it is noted in the SWPPP. The public notification sign must remain posted at the site until the permit has been terminated (MDNR 2017).

7.2. INSPECTIONS

Site inspections should be conducted by qualified personnel at the frequency indicated below. Site inspection reports can be stored in Section 12 of this SWPPP unless otherwise noted.

The permittee (or a representative of the permittee) shall conduct regularly scheduled inspections. These inspections shall be conducted by a qualified person, one who is responsible for environmental matters at the site, or a person trained by and directly supervised by the person responsible for environmental matters at the site. For disturbed areas that have not been finally stabilized, all installed BMPs and other pollution control measures shall be inspected for proper installation, operation and maintenance. All stormwater outfalls shall be inspected for evidence of erosion or sediment deposition. When practicable the receiving stream shall also be inspected for 50 feet downstream of the outfall. Any structural or maintenance problems shall be noted in an inspection report and corrected as soon as possible but no more than seven calendar days after the inspection. All BMPs must be inspected in accordance to one of the two schedules listed below, and any changes to the frequency of inspections, including switching between the options listed below, must be documented in the SWPPP:

- ☐ *At least once every seven calendar days and within 48 hours after any storm event equal to or greater than a 2-year, 24-hour storm has ceased during a normal work day and within 72 hours if the rain event ceases during a non-work day such as a weekend or holiday;*
or
- ☐ *Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the occurrence of a storm event of 0.25 inches of precipitation or greater, or the occurrence of runoff from snowmelt. To determine a storm event of 0.25 inches or greater has occurred on your site, you must either keep a properly maintained rain gauge on site, or obtain the storm event information from a weather station for your location.*
 - a. Inspections are only required during the project's normal working hours.*
 - b. You must conduct an inspection within 24 hours once a storm event has produced 0.25 inches within a 24 hour period, even if the storm event is still continuing.*

- c. *If you have elected to inspect every 14 calendar days and there is a storm event at your site that continues for multiple days, and each day of the storm produces 0.25 inches or more of rain, you are required to conduct an inspection within 24 hours of the first day of the storm and within 24 hours after the end of the storm (MDNR 2017).*

7.3. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Structural or maintenance problems with BMPs used in this project and noted as a result of an inspection shall be corrected as soon as possible but no more than seven calendar days after the inspection.

7.4. MODIFICATION AND AMENDMENTS

Modifications and amendments to the SWPPP can be tracked in Section 7 of this SWPPP. Below are minimum guidelines for when the SWPPP should be updated.

The permittee shall amend the SWPPP at a minimum whenever the:

- a. *Design, operation, or maintenance of BMPs is changed;*
- b. *Design of the construction project is changed that could significantly affect the quality of the stormwater discharges;*
- c. *Permittee's inspections indicate deficiencies in the SWPPP or any BMP;*
- d. *Department notifies the permittee in writing of deficiencies in the SWPPP;*
- e. *SWPPP is determined to be ineffective in minimizing or controlling erosion and sedimentation (e.g., there is visual evidence of excessive site erosion or excessive sediment deposits in streams or lakes); and/or*
- f. *Department determines violations of water quality standards may occur or have occurred (MDNR 2017).*

7.5. TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP

As necessary, permit transfers or records of sale should be placed in Section 2 of this SWPPP.

If the permittee sells any portion of the permitted site to a developer for commercial, industrial, or residential use, this land remains a part of the common sale and the new owner must obtain a permit prior to conducting any land disturbance activity. Therefore, the original permittee must amend the SWPPP to show that the property has been sold and therefore no longer under the original permit coverage.

If the entire tract is sold to a single entity, then this permit shall be terminated when the new owner obtains a new land disturbance permit for the site (MDNR 2017).

7.6. TERMINATION OF PERMIT

When the project is completed and has reached final stabilization, a copy of the notice of termination and confirmation from the MDNR should be placed in Section 14 of this SWPPP.

This permit may be terminated when the project is stabilized. The project is considered to be stabilized when perennial vegetation, pavement, buildings, or structures using permanent materials cover all areas that have been disturbed. With respect to areas that have been vegetated, vegetation cover shall be at least 70% over 100% of the site. In order to terminate the permit, the permittee shall notify the Department by submitting Form H Request for Termination of a General Permit (MDNR 2017).

7.7. RECORDS

When the project is complete, and the notice of termination has been accepted by the MDNR, records should be removed from the site and retained.

The permittee shall retain copies of this general permit, the SWPPP and all amendments for the site named in the State Operating Permit, results of any monitoring and analysis and all site inspection records required by this general permit. The records shall be accessible during normal business hours. The records shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the Letter of Termination.

The permittee shall provide a copy of the SWPPP to the Department, USEPA, or any local agency or government representative if they request a copy in the performance of their official duties.

The permittee shall provide a copy of the SWPPP to those who are responsible for installation, operation, or maintenance of any BMP. The permittee, their representative, and/or the contractor(s) responsible for installation, operation and maintenance of the BMPs shall have a current copy of the SWPPP with them when on the project site (MDNR 2017).

8.0. REFERENCES

California Stormwater Quality Association. (November 2009). *Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook Portal: Construction*. Retrieved from <http://www.buenapark.com/home/showdocument?id=2557>.

Missouri Department of Natural Resources. (February 2017). *Missouri State Operating Permit*. Retrieved from <https://dnr.mo.gov/env/wpp/permits/issued/docs/RA00000.pdf>.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency. (May 2007). *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Construction Sites*. Retrieved from https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-10/documents/sw_swppp_guide.pdf.

Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. (July 2014). *Single Family Residence Common Plan of Development or Sale Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Template*. Retrieved from <http://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/Water/StormwaterManagement/VSMPPpermits/ConstructionGeneralPermit.aspx>.