

Stormwater Compliance Assistance for Small Construction Operators



November 2023

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INTRODUCTION

This document is intended to be a resource to help small construction operators in Lehi City to comply with the Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities. These permits are the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (UPDES Permit No. UTRC00000) and the General Storm Water Permit for Construction Activity Connecting with Single Lot Housing Projects (UPDES Permit No. UTRH00000, Common Plan Permit). While these permits have different requirements, they both require the development and implementation of a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), which is a plan to prevent soil erosion and storm water pollution during construction.

The goal of this document is to explain which of these permits applies to your project, what the requirements of your permit are, how to develop a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP), what best management practices (BMPs) you may use during construction, and what you need to do during and after construction. In addition, SWPPP templates for both the General Construction Permit and the Common Plan Permit are available in this document as well as on the Utah Division of Water Quality Website.

While this document is intended to aid in meeting UPDES permit requirements, it does not replace either of the permits. All construction operators are encouraged to read and understand the requirements of their actual permit before applying for the permit and beginning construction.

In addition, it is important to note that the BMPs described in this document must be correctly implemented and maintained for the expected benefits to be obtained. If they are not, the site may be deemed in violation.

Comments are Welcome:

This is the first edition of the Stormwater Compliance Resource. We welcome comments and suggestions on how it might be improved in future editions to better assist construction operators. Send comments to:

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Utah requires UPDES construction storm water permits for soil disturbances of an acre or more, including disturbances less than an acre that are part of a common plan of development or sale that collectively disturbs an acre or more. Soil disturbance is described as clearing, grading, or excavating. These permits are necessary to ensure that discharges from construction sites will not adversely impact any applicable water quality standard.

Utah has two Construction Storm Water permits: The General Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Activities (UPDES Permit No. UTRC00000) also known as the Construction General Permit, and the General Storm Water Permit for Construction Activity Connected with Single Lot Housing Projects (UPDES Permit No. UTRH00000) also known as the Common Plan Permit.

Who is required to obtain a permit? Which permit do I need?

Construction General Permit: Projects that would be required to obtain a Construction General Permit are any construction project that is one acre or larger, and any non-residential project that is less than one acre but is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that collectively disturbs one acre or more.

Common Plan Permit: Projects that would be required to obtain a Common Plan permit are any residential project that disturbs one acre or less that is located on a lot that was subdivided after October of 1992.

What type of projects do not require a construction stormwater permit?

Projects disturbing less than one acre that are not part of a common plan of development that will collectively disturb more than one acre.

Agricultural Land Disturbing Activity: If one or more acres of land will be disturbed for conversion of previously non-agricultural (crop) land to agricultural (crop) land, that activity is not required to have permit coverage.

Silvicultural Activity: Logging activity that is not associated with a construction project (not performed in order to clear land for anticipated construction activity) is not required to have permit coverage.

What are some of the main permit requirements?

Permittees are required to develop a SWPPP, submit an application, and pay a \$150 application fee. The application must be completed online by creating a NeTGCP login. This can be accessed by visiting <https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-construction-storm-water-updes-permits>.

In addition to developing the SWPPP, permittees must implement the SWPPP, conduct regular inspections, and maintain BMPs. Inspection frequency requirements vary based on the permit you are operating under and the priority of your site.

At the end of the project, after all disturbed surfaces are stabilized, the permittee must submit a NOT to let UDEQ and Lehi City know that construction activity is complete.

How do I apply for a construction stormwater permit?

Step 1. Collect site information.

The first thing you need to do is collect the following information:

- Identify the boundaries of your construction site
- Determine the total acreage of your site and the total acreage that will be disturbed during construction
- Determine the latitude and longitude of the center of your site
- Identify any surface waters within 50 feet of your project
- Identify the surface water that will receive stormwater runoff from your site
- Identify the major phases of your project

Step 2. Determine if additional permits are needed.

It is your responsibility to contact other state and federal agencies to determine if additional permits are required in addition to the UPDES permit issued by UDEQ. Examples of additional permits include Construction Dewatering Permits, Class V UIC Injection Well Permits, or Stream Alteration Permits.

Step 3. Understand the requirements of the permit you intend to apply for.

Read and understand the requirements of the UPDES construction storm water permit you intend to apply for. Copies of the permits and resources to help you understand the requirements are available at the following links:

CGP: <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/stormwater/construction/DWQ-2020-013890.pdf>

CPP: <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/permits/updes/DWQ-2021-001314.pdf>

By applying for and signing the permit application, you are legally committing to follow the permit requirements. Be sure you know what these requirements are!

Step 4. Determine the MS4 that will receive stormwater runoff from your project and identify the receiving water that it discharges to. Determine if the receiving water is impaired.

MS4 stands for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, and the MS4 receiving stormwater runoff from your site is typically the City your project is located in. For example, a project located in Lehi City will discharge to the Lehi City MS4. The receiving water is the first surface water that stormwater runoff from your project will discharge to.

Once you know the MS4 and receiving water for your project, you need to determine whether the receiving water is impaired as well as any pollutants causing the impairment. An impaired water is a water of the State that has been identified by UDEQ or EPA pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act as not meeting an applicable water quality standard. The table below shows the current impaired waterways that Lehi City discharges to and the pollutants causing the impairments.

Water Body	Assessment Unit ID	Assessment Unit Description	Pollutant
Jordan River	UT16020201-008_00	Jordan River from Narrows to Utah Lake	Arsenic
Jordan River	UT16020201-008_00	Jordan River from Narrows to Utah Lake	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
Spring Creek	UT16020201-009_00	Spring Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake near Lehi to headquarters	E. coli
Spring Creek	UT16020201-009_00	Spring Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake near Lehi to headquarters	Temperature
Spring Creek	UT16020201-009_00	Spring Creek and tributaries from Utah Lake near Lehi to headquarters	Dissolved Oxygen
Utah Lake	UT-L-16020201-004_01	Utah Lake other than Provo Bay	Eutrophication
Utah Lake	UT-L-16020201-004_01	Utah Lake other than Provo Bay	PCBs in Fish Tissue
Utah Lake	UT-L-16020201-004_01	Utah Lake other than Provo Bay	E. coli
Utah Lake	UT-L-16020201-004_01	Utah Lake other than Provo Bay	Harmful Algal Blooms

Utah Lake	UT-L-16020201-004_01	Utah Lake other than Provo Bay	Phosphorus
Utah Lake	UT-L-16020201-004_01	Utah Lake other than Provo Bay	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)

A map showing waters of the state in Utah and any impairments can be found at <https://wq.deq.utah.gov/>

If your site discharges to an impaired water, and any of the impairment causing pollutants will be present on your site, additional precautions will need to be taken to ensure that the pollutant is properly contained.

Step 5. Prepare a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).

See Chapter 2 for information on developing a SWPPP. You must develop a SWPPP before you submit your permit application.

Step 6. Complete the application form for a UPDES construction stormwater permit.

Complete the permit application online. To do this you will need a NetGCP account. The permit application includes prerequisite questions, information about the construction activity, and information including signatures and the responsible parties (both the site owner and the construction operator). You can create a NetGCP account at <https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-construction-storm-water-updes-permits>.

Make certain you know which permit you need (Construction General Permit or Common Plan Permit) and apply for the proper permit. You will receive permit coverage one business day after you submit the application form and pay the fee (\$150 per year for both the CGP and CPP).

Step 7. Submit your SWPPP for review, obtain ComplianceGo access and set up a pre-site inspection.

Once you have applied for a permit and received your permit number, add your permit number to the cover page of your SWPPP (CGP numbers will begin with UTRC, CPP numbers will begin with UTRH).

After you have obtained your permit number and added it to your SWPPP, you must submit the SWPPP to the MS4 for review and approval. Projects located within Lehi City should submit their SWPPPs to the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) Engineer:

Shelbey Brewer, EIT
 SWMP Engineer, Lehi City
sbrewer@lehi-ut.gov
 Office: 385-201-2435

Cell: 385-789-8179

The Lehi SWMP Engineer will review your SWPPP to ensure it is complete and correct. The forms that will be used to review SWPPPs can be found in **Appendix A**. Once your SWPPP has been approved, the SWMP engineer will create a ComplianceGo site to contain the SWPPP, permit, inspection history, and corrective actions for your project. The responsible parties you list in your SWPPP will be given access to this ComplianceGo site. If they do not already have a ComplianceGo account, they will receive an email with a link to create one. It is important that individuals who will be responsible for SWPPP implementation and inspections obtain access to ComplianceGo and check it frequently, because this is the primary way the Lehi City SWPPP inspectors will communicate with you.

After your SWPPP has been approved, you must set up a pre-site SWPPP inspection with the Lehi City SWPPP inspectors.

Daniel Hadlock
SWPPP Inspector, Lehi City
dhadlock@lehi-ut.gov
Cell: 801-836-3523

Greg Soper
SWPPP Inspector, Lehi City
gsoper@lehi-ut.gov
Cell: 385-415-4073

During this inspection, the inspectors will verify that BMPs shown in the SWPPP are properly installed and discuss inspection requirements, action item response, and other expectations during construction. After this has been completed and you have been approved for pre-con by all other applicable city departments, you can begin construction.

Why get a permit? Addressing the problem of runoff

Construction activity can impact our water resources in two main ways: through water **quality** impacts from excessive erosion and discharge of other pollutants and through water **quantity** impacts caused by increases in impervious surfaces.

During a short period of time, construction activity can contribute more sediment to streams than would be deposited naturally over several decades, causing physical and biological harm to our waters. Uncontrolled construction site runoff can reduce clarity and lower dissolved oxygen in waterbodies, deposit excess sediments in waterways, and smother aquatic habitat including spawning sites. Runoff can also transport other pollutants attached to sediment particles such as pesticides and chemicals.

The addition of impervious surfaces increases the temperature, velocity, and volume of discharges into wetlands, ponds, and rivers. These factors reduce vegetative filtering and infiltration (less water soaks into the ground for recharge of the aquifer and base flow for streams). Impervious surfaces also increase flooding, which threatens human life and property, causes stream bank erosion, and damage to aquatic habitat and water quality.

CHAPTER 2: HOW DO I DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)?

Developing a SWPPP

UDEQ has created SWPPP templates for both GCP and CPP permit holders. Both templates contain instructions on how they are to be filled out. These templates can be obtained on the UDEQ website (<https://deq.utah.gov/water-quality/general-construction-storm-water-updes-permits>) as well as at the links below. These are only templates, and you may need to include additional information based on the conditions at your site.

CGP SWPPP Template: <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/permits/updes/DWQ-2021-002832.docx>

CPP SWPPP Template: <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/permits/updes/DWQ-2021-002830.docx>

As of January 1, 2021, SWPPPs for all projects disturbing more than 5 acres, that have a surface water within 50 feet of the project, or that have slopes steeper than 70%, must be written or certified by a “qualified” SWPPP writer. Acceptable qualifications include but are not limited to: Utah Registered SWPPP Writer (RSW); Licensed Professional Engineer (PE) in a related field or Professional Geologist (PG); Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC); Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ); and National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies, Erosion and Sediment Control, Level 3 (NICET).

SWPPPs for projects that do not meet those requirements do not need to be written or certified by a “qualified” individual, but you should use the SWPPP review checklists contained in **Appendix A** to ensure that the SWPPP has been prepared correctly and meets the necessary requirements. The Lehi City SWMP Engineer will not approve your SWPPP until it meets the requirements listed in the corresponding SWPPP review checklist.

Implement the SWPPP

You must implement your SWPPP *before* construction activity begins. This typically means installing storm drain inlet protection, stabilizing construction exits, and installing perimeter sediment controls before clearing and grading activities begin. The person who implements the SWPPP must have appropriate training.

Any additional BMPs must be installed as soon as possible during construction.

Inspect, maintain, and evaluate BMPs

Your responsibility doesn't stop after your BMPs are implemented. You are required to inspect and maintain the BMPs on your site according to the requirements laid out in your permit and SWPPP.

You must also evaluate whether the BMPs you selected are working. If they are not, you may need to use different or additional BMPs. For example, if your inlet protection is frequently becoming filled with sediment, you may need additional perimeter controls to prevent sediment from leaving the site and reaching the inlets. You must continually evaluate your site for deficiencies and address any problems you find.

Update the SWPPP

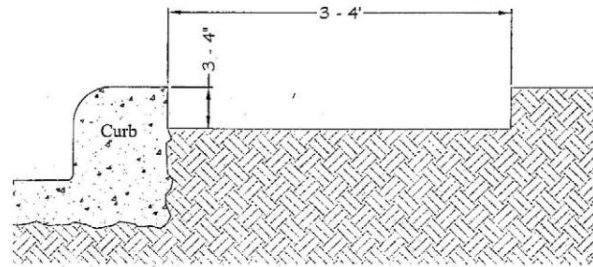
The SWPPP is a living document, meaning you must update it as necessary during construction to reflect any changes made. This includes when there are changes in staff responsible for implementing the SWPPP, there are changes in BMPs being used onsite, the SWPPP is not consistent with the requirements in the permit, or Lehi City notifies you in writing that changes to the SWPPP are needed.

The following lists contain some commonly used BMPs. This is not a complete list of BMPs. **Appendix B** contains a complete list of construction BMP details that are approved for use in Lehi City. These details are intended to be included in the appendix of your SWPPP.

Temporary erosion and sediment control BMPs

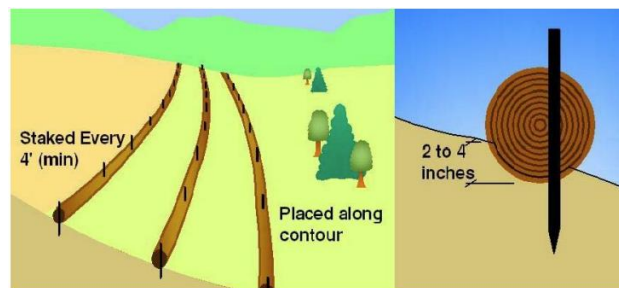
Curb Sedimentation Trap

A temporary sediment trap can be formed by excavating soil 3-4 feet behind the curb to a depth of 3-4 inches below the curb. This will intercept runoff from the lot and retain sediment on the site.



Fiber Rolls

Fiber or straw wattles made from various fibers and shavings can be used as sediment barriers. They must be trenched 2-4 inches deep into the ground and staked every 4 feet. They are good for sites with long, flat slopes and are not applicable for high velocity flows.



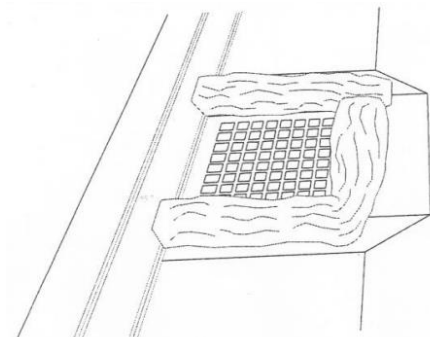
Grading Practices

Erosion on your site can be controlled by limiting the amount of land disturbed at one time. The existing vegetation is more effective at preventing erosion than any temporary BMP. Schedule clearing, grading, excavating, and other land disturbing activities only when you will actively be working on that portion of the project.

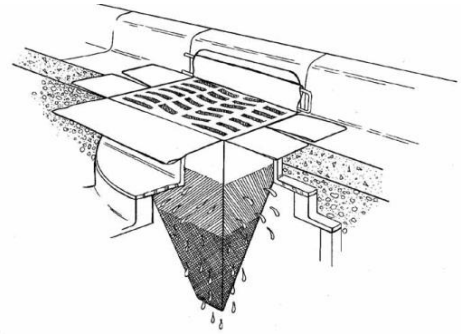


Inlet Protection

Storm drain inlet protection prevents sediment from entering a storm drain by surrounding or covering the inlet with a filtering material. Inlet protection is the last line of defense for your construction project. The goal of erosion and perimeter control devices is to prevent sediment from ever reaching the inlet protection. Only in extreme circumstances should large amounts of sediment reach your inlet protection. If large amounts of



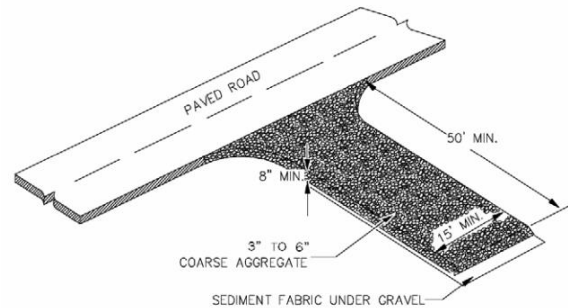
sediment are consistently building up around your inlet protection, that is a sign that your erosion and perimeter controls need to be improved.



There are many different kinds of inlet protection for use on either paved or unpaved areas. Some common examples of inlet protection are gravel filled bags, or silt bags. See **Appendix B** for more examples.

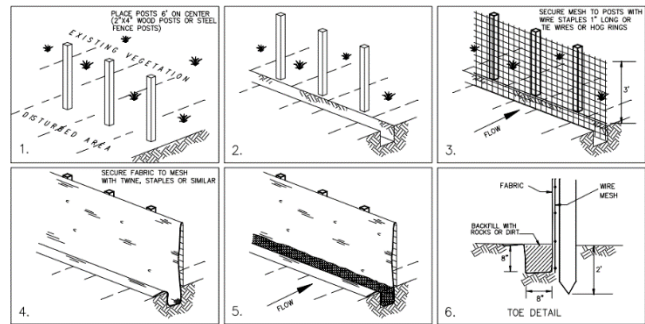
Stabilized Construction Entrance

Any point of ingress or egress at a construction site where the adjacent roadway is paved should have a stabilized construction entrance to prevent vehicles tracking sediment off the construction site. A typical track out pad is a 50 foot long, 8-inch-deep layer of 3–6-inch coarse aggregate. A track out pad this large may not be necessary for most projects operating under the Common Plan Permit.



Silt Fence

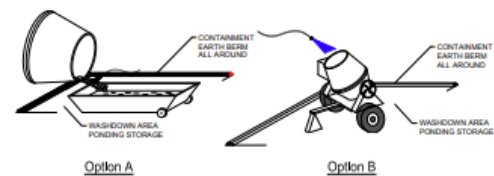
A silt fence is a temporary sediment barrier consisting of entrenched filter fabric stretched across and secured to supporting posts. It can be used as a perimeter control at downgrade limits of disturbance, a sediment barrier at the toe of a slope or stockpile, protection at the edge or waterways, or inlet protection surrounding catch basins.



Pollution prevention BMPs

Concrete Waste Management

Wash water from concrete and similar materials is highly basic with a pH near 12. In comparison, Drano liquid drain cleaner has a pH of 13.5. This highly caustic and corrosive liquid can harm fish gills and eyes, interfere with fish reproduction, alter soil chemistry, inhibit plant growth, and contaminate groundwater. Because of this hazard,



CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

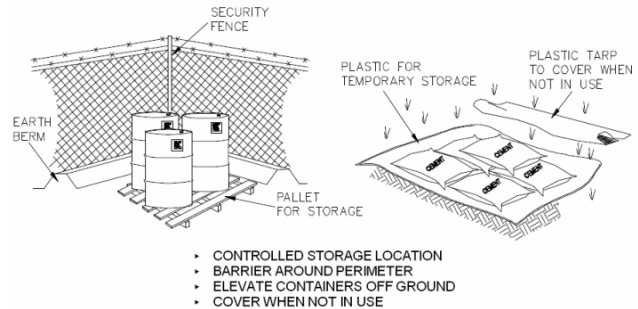
Locate 50' from nearest inlet structure

construction sites are required to perform concrete washout in designated areas and contain all concrete wash waters in leak proof containers.

Materials Storage

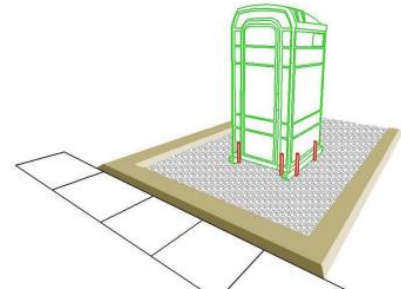
Many construction sites store hazardous or toxic chemicals onsite. To prevent these materials from being exposed to stormwater they should be stored in a designated and secured area.

Additional precautions are to elevate containers off the ground, place a containment barrier around the perimeter, and cover the materials when not in use.



Portable Toilets

Portable toilets should be located at least 10 feet from any storm water conveyance and secured so they will not tip over. If it is not possible to keep 10 feet of distance, additional controls such as secondary containment or berms may be needed.



Street Sweeping

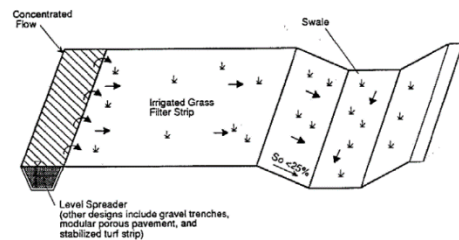
If sediment bypasses track out controls and reaches paved roadways, street sweeping is necessary. This can be done by hand, with vacuum sweepers, or with brush sweepers.



Permanent stormwater system BMPs

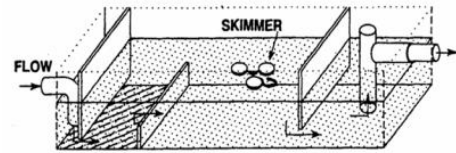
Filter Strips/Grassed Swales

Permanent filter strips or grassed swales are designed to treat and slow the flow velocity of storm water runoff. Storm water is treated through filtering by the vegetation in the channel, filtering through a subsoil matrix, and/or infiltration into the underlying soils.



Oil/Water Separators and Water Quality Inlets

Conventional gravity separators and coalescing plate interceptors are designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease from storm water runoff, but they have the added benefit of removing floatable debris and settleable solids.



Parking Lot Design

There are design options available in parking lots that can be used to improve the quality of storm water runoff from parking lots. Some common practices include biofilters, curb cuts, sediment traps, and minimizing directly connected impervious areas.



Inspections and Maintenance

If you are responsible for inspecting and maintaining the BMPs on your site, you must receive appropriate training for the permit you are operating under. Training and inspection frequency requirements vary depending on your permit and site conditions.

The Construction General Permit minimum inspection requirement is once every 14 days and within 24 hours of a rainfall event greater than 0.5 inches in 24 hours, OR once every 7 days. Sites with special conditions may be required to use an increased inspection frequency. For more information, reference the Construction General Permit (UPDES Permit No. UTRC00000). These inspections must be conducted by a "qualified person". A "qualified person" is a person knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls and pollution prevention, who possesses the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality, and the skills to assess the effectiveness of any storm water controls selected and installed to meet the requirements of this permit, such as but not limited to the following: Utah Registered Storm Water Inspector (RSI); Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC); Certified Professional in Storm Water Quality (CPSWQ); Certified Erosion, Sediment, and Storm Water Inspection (CESSWI); Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC); National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies, Erosion and Sediment Control , Level 3 (NICET); and Utah Department of Transportation Environmental Control Supervisor (ECS).

The Common Plan Permit minimum inspection requirement is once every 7 days with a daily site check. The weekly inspection requires a written inspection report. The daily site check requires a check that dirt in the street and trash on the site has been sufficiently cleaned up. The daily site check does not require a written report, but a daily log of initials should be kept by the person doing the site check. The inspections and checks should be done by a qualified person who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment controls that possess the skills to assess conditions at the construction site that could impact storm water quality and assess the effectiveness of a storm water control measure selected to control the quality of storm water discharges from the construction activity; however, no specific certifications are required.

You are required to keep records of inspections including the date and time of inspections, name of person conducting inspections, findings of inspections including corrective actions, corrective actions taken, date and amount of all rainfall events greater than 0.5 inches in 24 hours, and documentation of changes made to the SWPPP. Lehi City uses ComplianceGo to record inspections. In ComplianceGo there are inspection forms that meet these requirements, and they are available for you to use. Examples of these inspection forms are included in **Appendix C**. If you have developed your own inspection forms in ComplianceGo, you are welcome to use them, providing they meet the minimum requirements laid out in the permits.

Records

The permit requires the owner to keep the SWPPP, all changes to it, and inspection and maintenance records at the construction site. Lehi City uses ComplianceGo for all SWPPP related documentation, and this makes it possible to access all of the required information electronically. As long as you are uploading changes to the SWPPP and inspection and maintenance records to ComplianceGo, you are fulfilling this permit requirement.

You must also keep the SWPPP and other records on file for 5 years. In addition to the SWPPP, you should keep copies of any other permits required for the project, records of inspections and maintenance conducted, permanent operation and maintenance agreements that have been implemented, and required calculations for design of temporary and permanent stormwater management systems.

CHAPTER 5: WHAT DO I HAVE TO DO WHEN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IS FINISHING?

Permittees operating under the CGP must file for NOT when the following conditions have been met:

1. You have completed all construction activities at your site and, if applicable, construction support activities covered by the same permit;
2. You have met the requirements for final vegetative or non-vegetative stabilization (establish uniform, perennial vegetation that provides 70% or more of the vegetative cover that was present prior to earth-disturbing activities);
3. You have removed and properly disposed of all construction material, waste and waste handling devices, and have removed all equipment and vehicles that were used during construction, unless intended for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage;
4. You have removed all storm water controls that were installed and maintained during construction, except those that are intended for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage or those that are biodegradable; and
5. You have removed all potential pollutants and pollutant-generating activities associated with construction, unless needed for long-term use following your termination of permit coverage.

Permittees operating under the CPP must file for NOT when ONE of the following conditions have been met:

1. The landscaping is completed, and the site meets final stabilization requirements (all disturbed area is covered by permanent structures such as pavement, concrete slabs, buildings, etc. For areas not covered by permanent structures vegetation has been established with uniform perennial vegetative cover equivalent to 70 percent of the natural vegetative cover).
2. The building is in the process of being sold and is ready for homeowners to take possession. The lot must have perimeter controls on downslope boundaries and surface stabilization controls on all surfaces that are 20% slope or greater to prevent erosion and soil migration offsite.

Notice of Termination (NOT)

Notice of Termination (NOT) is submitted electronically using the same NeTCGP login you used to obtain your permit. Instructions for terminating your permit can be found at <https://documents.deq.utah.gov/water-quality/stormwater/construction/DWQ-2021-032270.pdf>.

CHAPTER 6: DEFINITIONS

Best Management Practices (BMPs): schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control storm water associated with construction activity, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Common Plan of Development or Sale: a plan to subdivide a parcel of land into separate parts for separate sale. This can be for residential, commercial, or industrial developments. The plan originates as a single parcel that is separated into parts. This usually goes through an approval process by a local governmental unit, but in some cases, it may not require that process. The original plan is considered the "common plan of development or sale" whether phased or completed in steps. For UPDES storm water permit purposes, a common plan must have been initiated after October 1992. A common plan of development or sale remains so until each lot or section of the development has fulfilled its planned purposes (e.g., in a residential development as homes are completed, stabilized, and sold or occupied). As lots or separated sections of the development are completed, the lot or section is stabilized, and the plan purposes are fulfilled for that area, lot, or section, it is no longer part of the common plan of development or sale (e.g. if a home is sold in a development and the owner decides to add a garage somewhere on the lot, that garage project is not part of the common plan of development or sale. In this process a common plan of development or sale may become reduced in size and/or separated by completed areas which are no longer part of the common plan of development or sale, but all unfinished lots remain part of the same common plan of development or sale until they are completed, stabilized, and fulfilled according to the purposes of the plan.

Construction Activity: earth-disturbing activities, such as the clearing, grading, and excavation of land.
Erosion Prevention:

Operator: either the party which has operational control over construction plans as specifications, including the ability to make modifications to those plans and specifications; or the party which has day-to-day operational control of those activities at a project that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit conditions. In most cases this is the general contractor of the project.

Owner: the individual who has legal ownership of a property on which construction activity is taking place.

Permittee: the owner and/or operator named in the NOI permit for the project.

Stormwater: water from precipitation, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: a site specific, written document that, among other things: identifies potential sources of storm water pollution at the construction site; describes storm water control measures to reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water discharges from the construction site; and identifies procedures the operator will implement to comply with the terms and conditions of the permit.

Surface Water or Waters: all open water bodies, streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, wetlands, watercourses, waterways, springs, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water on the surface only. Surface water is visible water, standing or flowing, above the surface of the ground.

Waters of the State: all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, irrigation systems, drainage systems, and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon this state or any portion thereof, except those bodies of water confined to and retained within the limits of private property, and which do not develop onto or constitute a nuisance, a public health hazard, or a menace to fish and wildlife.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: CGP and CPP SWPPP Review Forms

These are the review forms that the Lehi SWMP Engineer will use to evaluate your SWPPP.

Appendix B: BMP Details

One of the requirements of your SWPPP is to provide details for the BMPs you intend to use on your site. These are BMP details that Lehi City has provided for you to include in your SWPPP. If you have your own BMP details, you are welcome to use those as well, provided they meet Lehi City standards.

Appendix C: CGP and CPP Example Inspection Forms

These are the inspection forms that Lehi City has provided to you to use on ComplianceGo. If you have your own inspection forms, you are welcome to use those as well, provided they meet the standards laid out in your permit.

Appendix A: CGP and CPP SWPPP Review Forms

Appendix B: BMP Details

Appendix C: CGP and CPP Example Inspection Forms