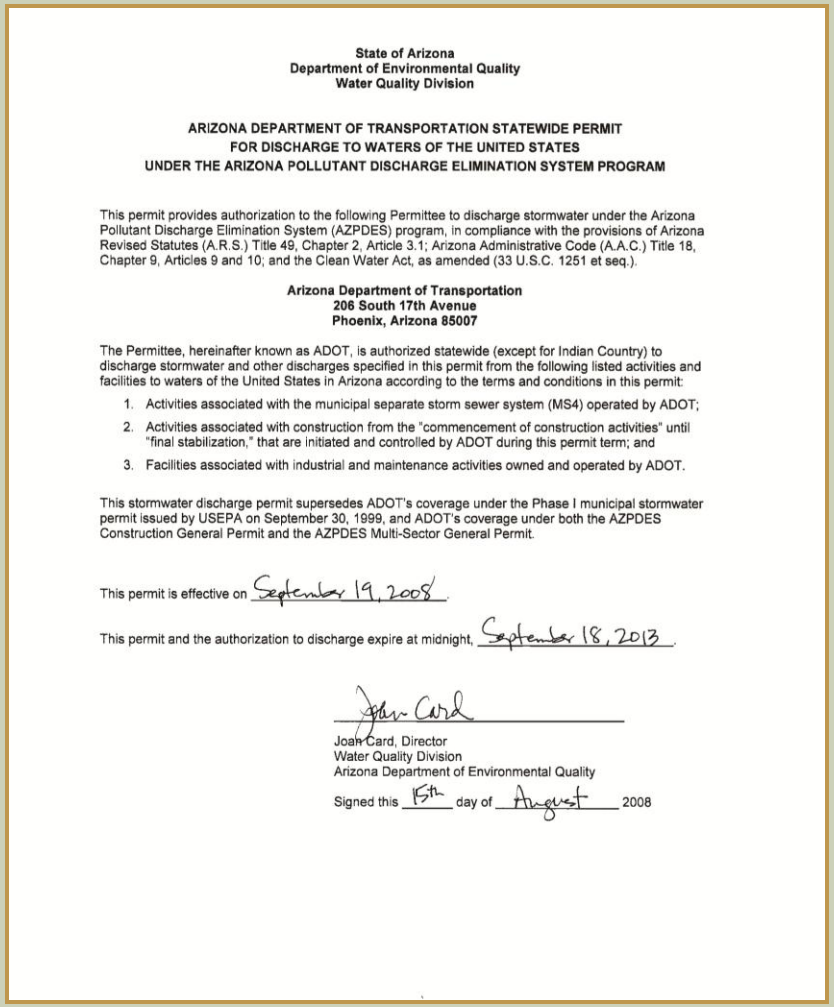
3: Obtaining Stormwater Discharge Permit Authorization

INTRODUCTION

- ADOT is authorized to discharge stormwater to the waters of the United States under a Statewide Stormwater Discharge Permit issued by ADEQ.
- Contractors working under contract to ADOT must obtain authorization to discharge stormwater under the AZPDES Arizona Construction General Permit.
- Erosion and pollution control is a shared obligation among ADOT, the general contractor, and subcontractors.



State of Arizona
Department of Environmental Quality
Water Quality Division

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATEWIDE PERMIT
FOR DISCHARGE TO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES
UNDER THE ARIZONA POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PROGRAM

This permit provides authorization to the following Permittee to discharge stormwater under the Arizona Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (AZPDES) program, in compliance with the provisions of Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.) Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3.1; Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C.) Title 18, Chapter 9, Articles 9 and 10; and the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

Arizona Department of Transportation
206 South 17th Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

The Permittee, hereinafter known as ADOT, is authorized statewide (except for Indian Country) to discharge stormwater and other discharges specified in this permit from the following listed activities and facilities to waters of the United States in Arizona according to the terms and conditions in this permit:

1. Activities associated with the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) operated by ADOT;
2. Activities associated with construction from the "commencement of construction activities" until "final stabilization," that are initiated and controlled by ADOT during this permit term; and
3. Facilities associated with industrial and maintenance activities owned and operated by ADOT.

This stormwater discharge permit supersedes ADOT's coverage under the Phase I municipal stormwater permit issued by USEPA on September 30, 1999, and ADOT's coverage under both the AZPDES Construction General Permit and the AZPDES Multi-Sector General Permit.

This permit is effective on September 19, 2008.

This permit and the authorization to discharge expire at midnight, September 18, 2013.

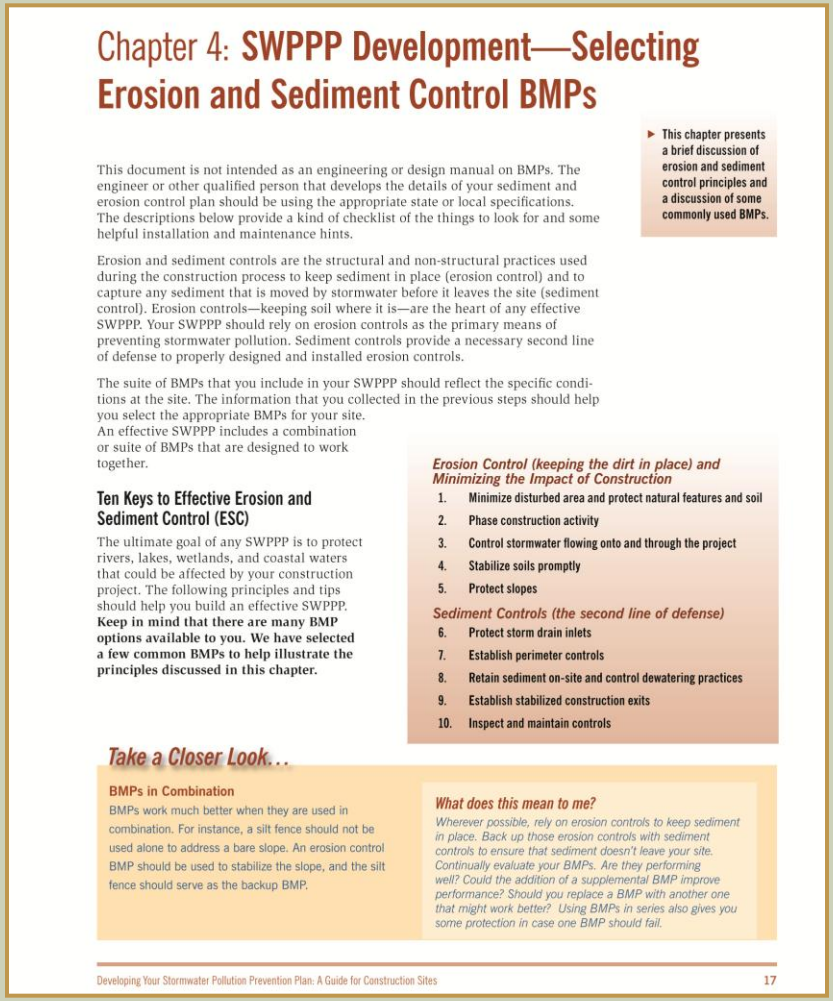
Joan Card

Joan Card, Director
Water Quality Division
Arizona Department of Environmental Quality

Signed this 15th day of August 2008

STEP 1: PREPARE A SWPPP

- The contractor shall designate an Erosion Control Coordinator (ECC) who shall prepare and submit the SWPPP.
- The ECC will:
  - Use the design team's Erosion and Pollution Control Plans, Details, and Special Provisions to guide development of project SWPPP
- ADOT will:
  - Provide supporting documents to complete the SWPPP
  - Review credentials of ECC
  - Review and comment on draft SWPPP submitted by the ECC



Chapter 4: SWPPP Development—Selecting Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

▶ This chapter presents a brief discussion of erosion and sediment control principles and a discussion of some commonly used BMPs.

This document is not intended as an engineering or design manual on BMPs. The engineer or other qualified person that develops the details of your sediment and erosion control plan should be using the appropriate state or local specifications. The descriptions below provide a kind of checklist of the things to look for and some helpful installation and maintenance hints.

Erosion and sediment controls are the structural and non-structural practices used during the construction process to keep sediment in place (erosion control) and to capture any sediment that is moved by stormwater before it leaves the site (sediment control). Erosion controls—keeping soil where it is—are the heart of any effective SWPPP. Your SWPPP should rely on erosion controls as the primary means of preventing stormwater pollution. Sediment controls provide a necessary second line of defense to properly designed and installed erosion controls.

The suite of BMPs that you include in your SWPPP should reflect the specific conditions at the site. The information that you collected in the previous steps should help you select the appropriate BMPs for your site. An effective SWPPP includes a combination or suite of BMPs that are designed to work together.

Ten Keys to Effective Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC)

The ultimate goal of any SWPPP is to protect rivers, lakes, wetlands, and coastal waters that could be affected by your construction project. The following principles and tips should help you build an effective SWPPP. **Keep in mind that there are many BMP options available to you. We have selected a few common BMPs to help illustrate the principles discussed in this chapter.**

Erosion Control (keeping the dirt in place) and Minimizing the Impact of Construction

1. Minimize disturbed area and protect natural features and soil
2. Phase construction activity
3. Control stormwater flowing onto and through the project
4. Stabilize soils promptly
5. Protect slopes

Sediment Controls (the second line of defense)

6. Protect storm drain inlets
7. Establish perimeter controls
8. Retain sediment on-site and control dewatering practices
9. Establish stabilized construction exits
10. Inspect and maintain controls

Take a Closer Look...

BMPs in Combination

BMPs work much better when they are used in combination. For instance, a silt fence should not be used alone to address a bare slope. An erosion control BMP should be used to stabilize the slope, and the silt fence should serve as the backup BMP.

What does this mean to me?

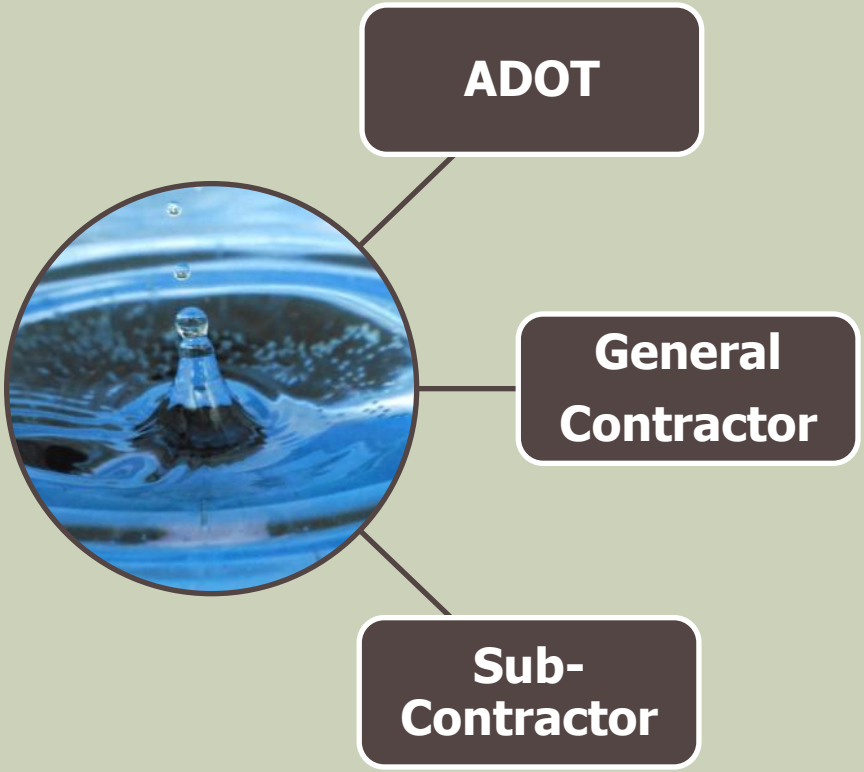
Wherever possible, rely on erosion controls to keep sediment in place. Back up those erosion controls with sediment controls to ensure that sediment doesn't leave your site. Continually evaluate your BMPs. Are they performing well? Could the addition of a supplemental BMP improve performance? Should you replace a BMP with another one that might work better? Using BMPs in series also gives you some protection in case one BMP should fail.

Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Guide for Construction Sites 17

Source: Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, A Guide for Construction Sites, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

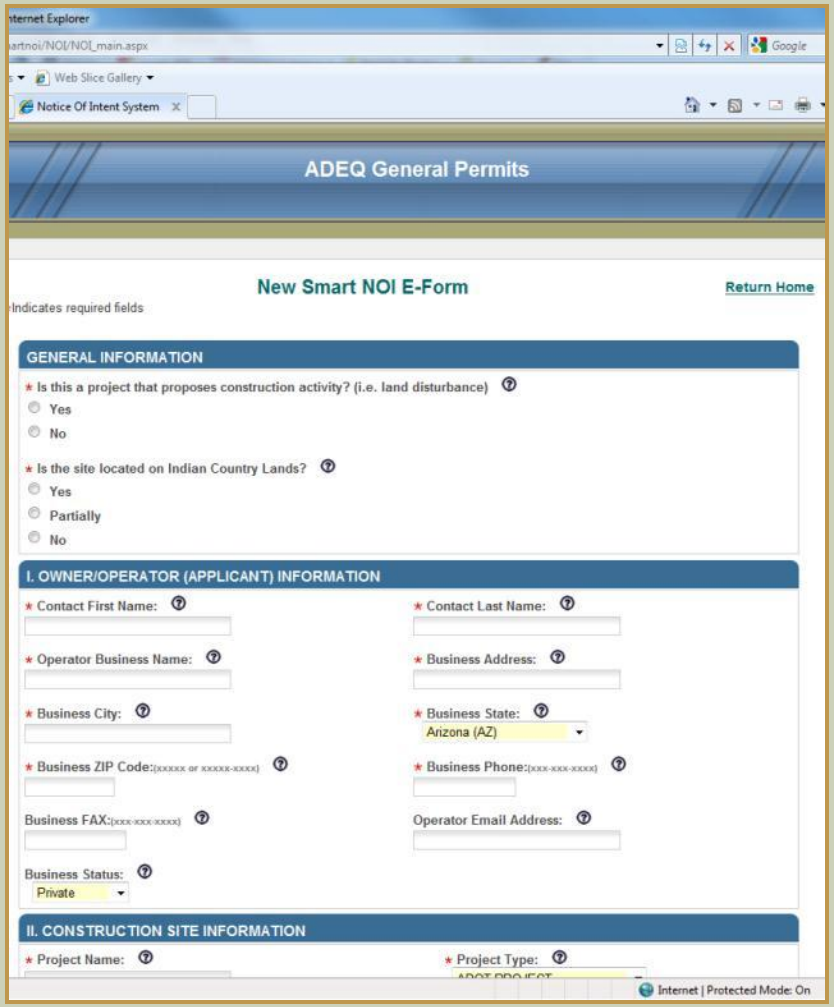
STEP 2: CERTIFY THE SWPPP

- ADOT, the general contractor and any subcontractors that are responsible for constructing the erosion and pollution controls must certify the SWPPP.
- If an ADOT local government project involves federal aid, the appropriate municipality must also certify the SWPPP.
- The responsibility to properly control stormwater pollution is shared equally among ADOT and its contractors and subcontractors.



STEP 3: SUBMIT NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)

- The Contractor must prepare and file an NOI after certification of the SWPPP.
- The NOI serves as a promise that the operator(s) will comply with the AZCGP conditions.
- The most efficient method for filing the NOI is to use the ADEQ Smart NOI online program at http://az.gov/app/smartnoi/



STEP 4: RETAIN DOCUMENTS AT THE JOB SITE

The following documents must be kept with the SWPPP at the job site

Documents to be Retained on the Job Site with the SWPPP				
Document	**ADOT Statewide SW Permit Citation**	**AZCGP 2008 Citation**	**FCGP 2012 Citation**	**References**
Copy of the AZPDES AZCGP OR Copy of the current NPDES FCGP	Section 5.3.1	Part III.D	Part 7.2.16	http://www.azdeq.gov/environ/water/permits/download/2008_cgp.pdf http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/cgp2008_finalpermit.pdf
Copy of the NOI submitted to ADEQ OR Copy of the NOI submitted to EPA	Section 5.3.1	Part II.B	Part 7.2.16	http://az.gov/webapp/noi/main.do http://cfpub1.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/enoi.cfm
Copy of the authorization certificate with authorization number received from ADEQ OR EPA	Section 5.3.1.2	Part II.B.3	Part 7.2.16	Provided from ADEQ OR EPA via mail, fax, or electronically via the Smart NOI OR eNOI system after NOI is approved
Copy of Environmental Clearance Letter	–	–	–	ADOT environmental clearance documents ADOT Erosion and Pollution Control Manual Appendix
Identification of any municipality that received a copy of the authorization certificate	Section 5.3.1	Part III.D	–	
Copies of any other agreements (such as 404 permits, local grading permits, etc.) with any state, local, or federal agencies that would affect the provisions or implementation of the SWPPP	Section 5.3.1	Part III.D	Part 7.2.14	ADOT environmental clearance documents

STEP 5: IMPLEMENT THE SWPPP

- The SWPPP may be implemented after the NOI is accepted and an authorization number received.
- The ADOT Resident Engineer and the contractor are jointly responsible for implementing the SWPPP and maintaining dated records of:
  - Major grading activities.
  - Areas where construction activities have temporarily or permanently stopped.
  - Installation of stabilization measures (BMPs).
  - Delays and reasons for delays in installation of stabilization measures.

STEP 6: INSPECT BMPS REGULARLY

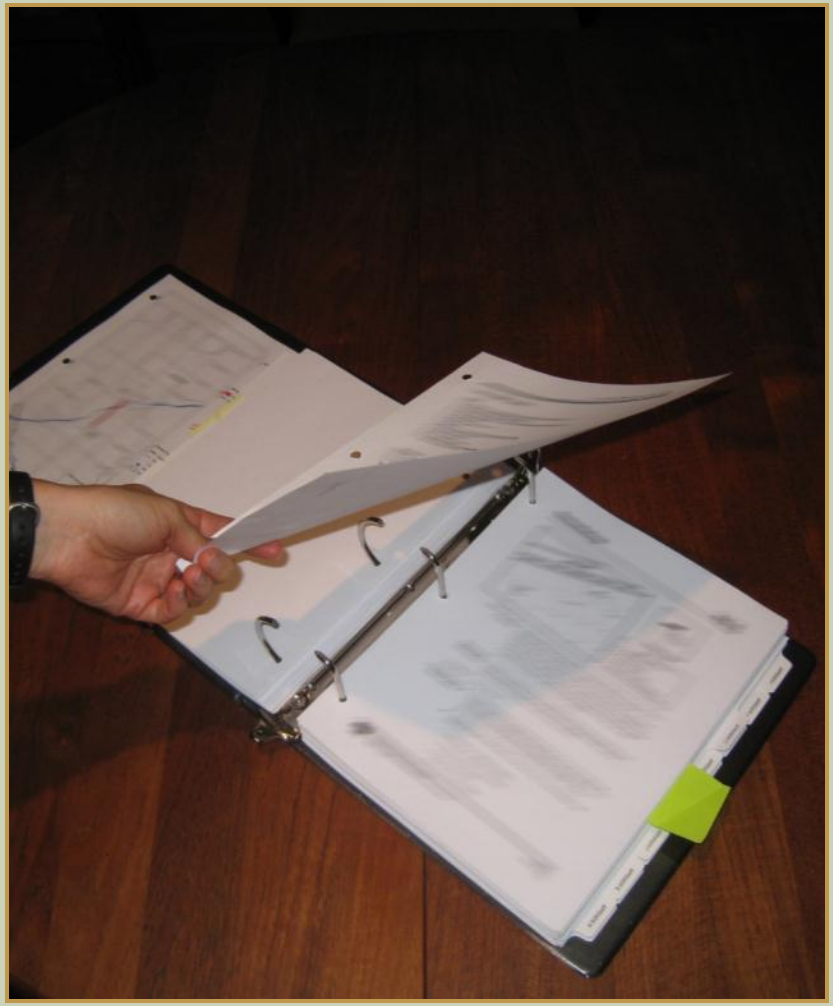
- Inspect the site regularly to ensure that BMPs are functioning properly and that the SWPPP is properly maintained.
- Routine inspection is required every 7 calendar days OR once every 14 calendar days and also within 24 hours after a rainfall event of 1/2 inch or greater.
- Inspection Reports and records of any follow-up actions taken shall be retained as part of the SWPPP.

STEP 7: ADJUST THE SWPPP TO FIT SITE CONDITIONS

- The operator shall complete follow-up actions based on results of the inspection process within four (4) calendar days or by the next anticipated storm event following the inspection, whichever is sooner.
- Contractor shall update SWPPP to reflect adjustments.

STEP 8: MAINTAIN AN UPDATED SWPPP

- The SWPPP must be kept current with the changes and adjustments made in the field.
- Failure to update the SWPPP is a violation of AZCGP, FCGP, the ADOT Statewide Stormwater Discharge Permit and the Clean Water Act conditions.
  - Enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of permit renewal application may apply.

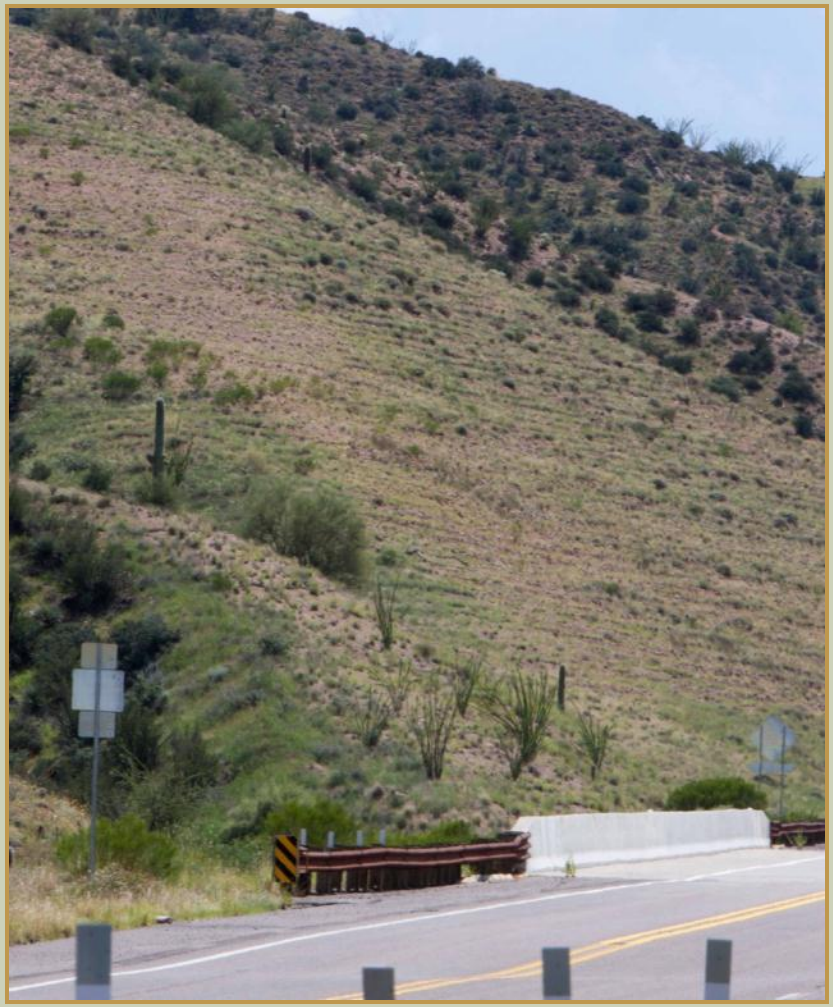


STEP 9: MAINTAIN THE BMPs

- All erosion and pollution control measures and other protective measures identified in the SWPPP must be maintained in effective operational condition.
- The ADOT Statewide Stormwater Discharge Permit requires a maintenance plan.

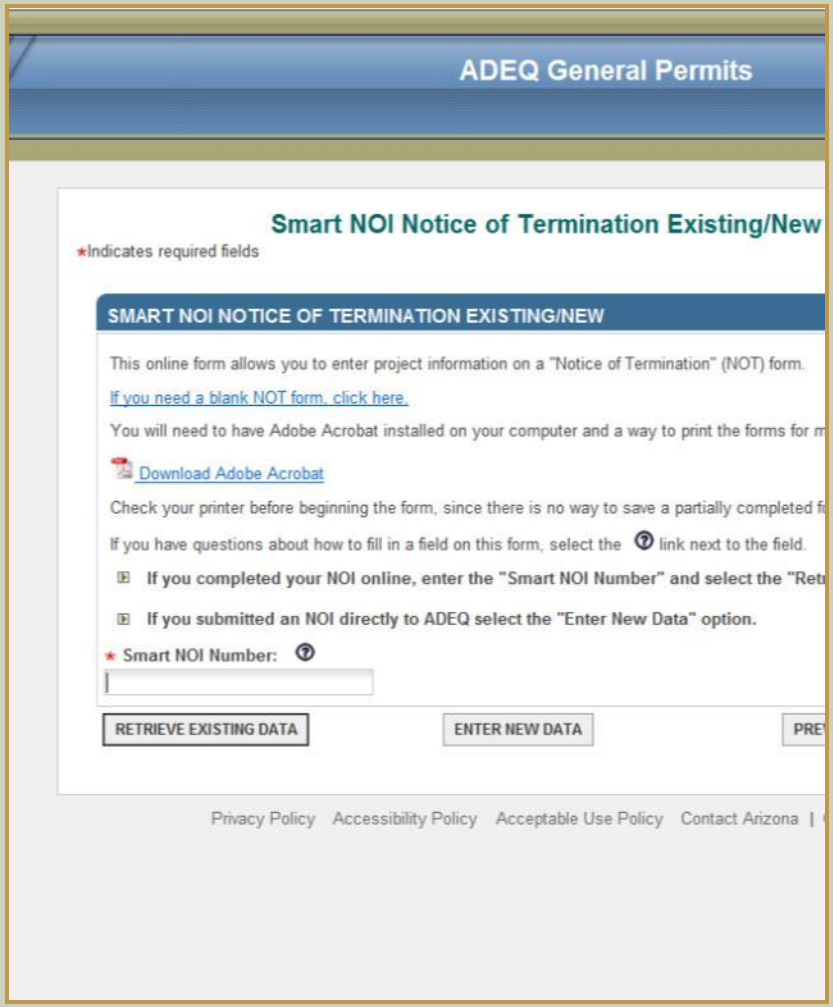
STEP 10: EVALUATE JOB SITE TO DETERMINE FINAL STABILIZATION

- Final Stabilization: all soil-disturbing activities have been completed; all construction materials, waste and temporary erosion and pollution control BMPs have been removed and properly disposed of and either of the two following criteria has been met:
  - Uniform vegetative cover has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures.
  - Permanent stabilization measures have been employed and are fully operational.



STEP 11: SUBMIT NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT)

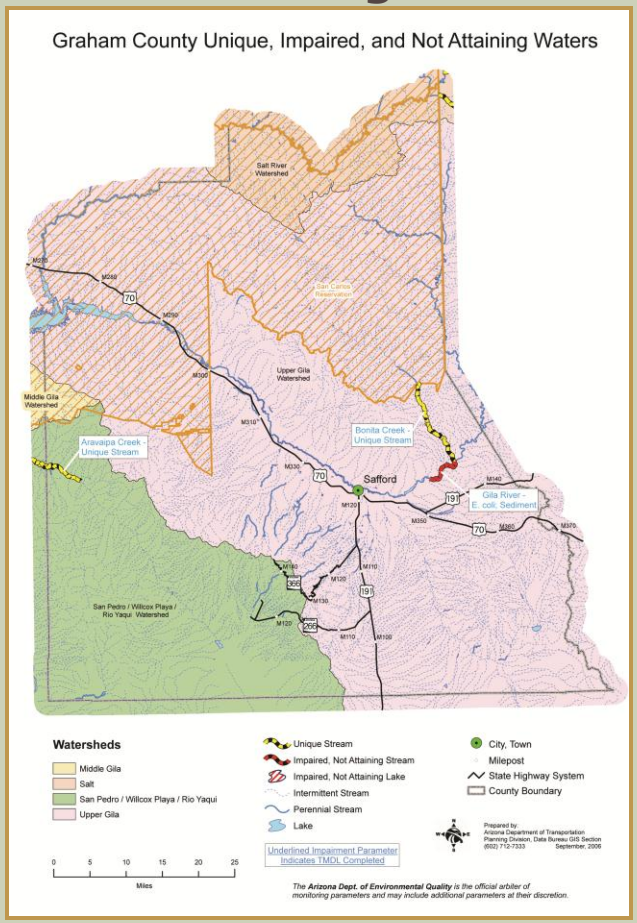
- NOT must be submitted to ADEQ after project has met final stabilization or ADOT assumes NOI responsibility.
- Submission of the NOT form constitutes notice that the party identified on the form is terminating coverage under the AZCGP.
- The most efficient method for filing the NOT is to use the ADEQ Smart NOI online program at http://az.gov/app/smartnoi/



STEP 12: RETENTION OF RECORDS

- Contractor shall retain copies of SWPPP and all documentation required by the applicable permit for at least three (3) years from the date of NOT filing.
- ADOT shall retain copies of the SWPPP and copies of the State Stormwater Management Plan (SSWMP) and other documents for at least five (5) years from the Statewide Stormwater Discharge Permit expiration date.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS, REQUIREMENTS AND EXCEPTIONS

Refer to the Manual for necessary action(s) to be taken / forms to be completed if the project involves one of more of the following:

- Indian Country.
- Post-Construction Discharges.
- Discharges Mixed with Non-Stormwater.
- Discharges Covered by Another AZPDES Permit.
- Projects located within ¼ mile of Impaired or Outstanding Waters.
- Batch Plants, Borrow Pits and Material Pits.
- Small Construction Activities.